



ספר

מסורת המסורת

חברו

ר' אליהו המדמדק י"צ בר אשר הלוי האשכנזי זצ"ל

להבין ולהירות, לאנשי הדורות, דרך בעלי המסורת, בקיצור לשונם, וחידוכם וסימנם,
בראשי תיבות ובנוספריקון, לכלם עשה תיקון:

נדפס בוויניטיה בשנת רצ"ח בנאול בשנת רצ"ט ובבולוצנאך בשנת תקל"א.

יצא לאור עוד הפעם עם תרגום בריטני
ומבואר היטיב בבאור מספיק

מאת

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לונדון

שנת תרכ"ו:

THE
MASSORETH HA-MASSORETH

OF

ELIAS LEVITA,

BEING AN EXPOSITION OF THE MASSORETIC NOTES
ON THE HEBREW BIBLE,

OR

THE ANCIENT CRITICAL APPARATUS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

IN HEBREW, WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION,

AND

CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY NOTES,

BY

CHRISTIAN D. GINSBURG, LL. D.

LONDON:
LONGMANS, GREEN, READER & DYER.

1867.

TO

W. WINTER RAFFLES. Esq..

I Inscribe this Work,

AS AN EXPRESSION OF MY FRIENDSHIP

AND ESTEEM.

PREFACE.

THE work now submitted to the public in the original Hebrew, with an English translation, is an explanation of the origin and import of the Massorah. Those who are acquainted with the fact that our Hebrew Bibles abound with marginal and textual glosses,—to which even the Bibles issued by the Bible Society, which boasts that it circulates the pure word of God without note or comment, form no exception,—and who know that there is no guide in our language, or in any modern language, to these enigmatical notes, will welcome this Treatise, written by the first, and almost the only, Massoretic expositor. For be it remembered that BUXTORF'S Latin Dissertation, entitled, *Charta Masoretica*, published in 1620 and 1665, is to a great extent made up of LEVITA'S work, interspersed with notions utterly at variance with those of LEVITA, and without giving his explanation of the plan of the Massorah.

Common-tarius

For an account of LEVITA himself, and the extraordinary controversy to which this Treatise gave rise almost all over Europe during the time of the Reformation, we must refer to the Life prefixed to this volume.

The text of the Work is that of the *editio princeps*, 1538, carefully collated with the only two other editions of it, Basel, 1539, and Sulzbach, 1771. The results of the collation have been duly given in the notes.

All that I have ventured to do with the text has been to divide it into paragraphs, and to print in larger type, or to

point, those words only which are the subject of Massoretic annotation, so as to enable the student to see which word is selected for discussion; since in the original, where chapter and verse are not specified, several words of a passage had to be quoted to indicate the section from which it was taken.

By comparing every allusion to the Massoretic registers with the Massorah itself, and by giving every such rubric in full, I have not only been enabled to correct many errors in the text of the Treatise, which had arisen either from a slip of the pen on the part of the author, or through misprints, but have supplied the student with the most important part of the Massorah, as will be seen from the extensive Index of the Massoretically annotated passages and the Index of parallels between the Massoretic lists and the *Ochla Ve-Ochla* appended to the work.

The order of the passages of Scripture, in any of the rubrics quoted in the notes, is that of the Massorah, and it is to be hoped that the trouble and labour which I have expended in appending book, chapter, and verse to every expression, in every list, will help the Biblical student to prosecute his Massoretic studies. The edition of the Massorah referred to throughout the work is that contained in FRANKFURTER'S Great Rabbinic Bible, Amsterdam, 1724-27.

I take this opportunity to express my hearty thanks to the learned Dr. STEINSCHNEIDER and the Abate PIETRO PERREAU, Librarian of the Bibliotheque at Parma, for information duly acknowledged in the proper place.

BROOKLEA, AIGBURTH ROAD,
LIVERPOOL, *December*, 1866.

LIFE OF ELIAS LEVITA.

THE perpetual expulsions and wanderings to which the Jews have been subjected, ever since their dispersion, have not been favourable to the writing of Biographical Dictionaries. Though they may have had enterprising compilers, who were ready to issue "The Men of the Time," the fact that the children of the same parents were often born and brought up in different countries, wasting their youth in journeys often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by their own countrymen, in perils by the Christians, would have almost precluded the possibility of such an undertaking. Hence it is that the very names, as well as the mere dates and birth-places, of some of the most distinguished Jewish *literati*, are matters of dispute, and that next to nothing is known of their private history and domestic life. But for the Oriental custom of giving some scraps of autobiography in the Introductions and Appendices, in the Prologues and Epilogues, of their works, many of the Jewish authors, to whom political economy, medicine, astronomy, philosophy, philology, exegesis, and poetry owe an immense debt of gratitude, would have been, to the honest historian and grateful student, like Melchisedec, without father, without mother, without descent, having neither beginning of days nor end of life.

The history of the author of the famous *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth*, now published with an English translation, and of many other works, fully illustrates these remarks. The year of his birth, his proper name, and the incidents of his life are only to be gathered by piecing together the autobiographical fragments scattered through his different works. Inattention to this fact has caused the greatest divergence of opinion among scholars on almost every point of his life.

His name among Christians is Elias Levita. Elias, or more correctly Elijahu (אליהו), was the name given to him by his parents on the eighth day of his birth, when he was dedicated to the Lord and made a member of the Jewish community by the sign of the covenant enjoined in Gen. xvii. 10-14; whilst Levita = Ha-Levi (הלוי) simply denotes that he belonged to the tribe of Levi. His name among the Jews, which is given by himself in sundry places of his writings, is

Elijahu Bachur, the German (אליהו בחור אשכנזי). Now Landau,¹ Steinschneider,² Dr. Holmes,³ and others, maintain that he obtained the appellation *Bachur* from his Hebrew Grammar, which he designated by this title. But Levita himself tells us the very reverse, that he called the work in question by his own surname, which he had from his youth. Thus, in the Introduction to the *Book Bachur*, he says, "Behold, I have called this book *Bachur*, for three reasons:—i. Because the book itself is choice and excellent [in allusion to Is. vii. 15, 16], being entirely pure meal without any chaff. ii. Because it has been compiled for every young man to study therein in the days of his youth, so that his heart might be improved in his later days; and, iii. Because it is my surname I have founded it upon the name *Bachur*." To the same effect is his remark at the end of the book: "To those who ask thee, whose book art thou? say *Elijahu's*, whose surname is *Bachur*;"⁴ as well as the poem to the second edition: "Because it is useful for the young, as well as excellent, and my own name is *Bachur*, I called it *Bachur*."⁵ This is moreover corroborated by the fact, that he calls himself *Bachur* in the Fiction entitled *Baba-Buch*, which he wrote *eleven years before* he published the Grammar in question, (*vide infra*, p. 14).

He was born in 1468, as is evident from the poem which he appended to his edition of R. Isaac Duren's work on the Ceremonial Law, published at Venice, 1548, and which is as follows:—

¹ In his edition of R. Nathan b. Jehiel's *Aramaic Lexicon*, called *הערך*, vol. i., p. 38. German Introduction. Prague 1819. For an account of the life of R. Nathan and his celebrated Lexicon, we must refer to Kitto's *Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature*, Alexander's edition, s. v. NATHAN.

² *Catalogues, Libr. Hebr., in Bibliotheca Bodleiana*, col. 934.

³ Kitto's *Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature*, s. v. ELIAS.

⁴ והנה קראתי שם הספר הזה ספר הבחור. וזה לשלוש טבות. האחת בהיות הספר הזה בחור וטוב. וכולו סלח. אין בו מטלה. השנית בעבור היותו מדהוגר אל כל בחור ללמוד בו כימי בחורו ויסיב לנו באהירתו. השלישית בעבור היותו כנוי כסוניה. ובשם בחור אמונה.
⁵ לשואלי ספרי למי אתה. יאמר לאליהו כנוי שמי בחור.
⁶ יין לכל בחור הוא טוב וגם בחור ואני שמי בחור בחור קראתהו.

⁷ R. Isaac b. Meier flourished A.D. 1320–1330, at Duren on the Rôer, where he was Rabbi of the Jewish community, and whence he derived his surname. His work on the Ceremonial Law he entitled *שערים* *Gates*, because it discusses the laws of legal and illegal meats (הלכות איסורי היתר) in ninety-six gates or sections. It is, however, commonly called (שער דורא) *the Gates of or by Duren*, which some have erroneously translated *porta habitationis*. It was first published at Cracow, 1534. The edition to which Elias Levita wrote the poems is either the second or third. Comp. Furst, *Bibliotheca Judaica*, i., 213; Steinschneider, *Catalogus Libr. Hebr. in Bibliotheca Bodleiana*, col. 1104–8.

“An excellent work is the ‘Gates of Duren,’ by Isaac Rabbi of Duren.

Therein are described all proscribed meats; there is nothing like it in propounding the laws.

Therein, too, are exhibited the laws of purification, with most of the opinions of the learned in the law.

Published *Shebat* 3, 308 [= Decemb. 13, 1548], of the short era of the creation.

The writer of this poem is Elijahu Bachur, aged four-score years by reason of strength.”⁸

To understand the dates of this epilogue, it is necessary to remark that the Israelites reckon from the creation of the world, and that their chronology is 230 years shorter than ours. Thus, for instance, whilst this year, *i.e.* 1866 A.D., is with us 5856 A.M., it is with the Jews 5626 A.M. Moreover, it is to be noted that in Hebrew MSS., as well as in printed books, two modes are adopted of expressing the date. The one is by writing the full numbering: that is, 5626 A.M. = 1866 A.D., which is called *the Great or Full era* (פרט גדול); and the other is by omitting the thousands, and leaving them to be understood as 626, instead of 5626, which is called *the Short era* (פרט קטן abbreviated לפק), and which is more generally used for the sake of brevity. Accordingly, 308 stands for 5308 = 1548, and if Elias Levita, as he tells us himself, was eighty years old in 1548, he must have been born in 1468.⁹

ספר נעים. שיער דורא, על שם יצחק רב מדורא:
 בו אסור כל דברי מאכל, אין כמיהו דינים הורא,
 בו נצמדה הלכות נדה. עם רוב דיעות לימדי תורה.
 נדפס לפרט נימול משנת 308. כן מספר קטן של היצירה
 המשורר הוא אליהו בחור זקן ס' לגבורה —

⁹ With Elias Levita's own statement before us, the reader will be surprised at the following difference of opinion about the date of our author's birth:—

Dr. Holmes (<i>Kitto's Cyclopaedia</i> , new ed. s. v. ELIAS)	. . . . .	A. D. 1470.
Fürst (<i>Bibliotheca Judaica</i> , i., 239)	. . . . .	„ 1471.
Kalisch (<i>Hebrew Grammar</i> , ii., 33)	. . . . .	„ 1474.
Ganz (<i>Zemach David</i> , i., Anno. 277), Jechiel (<i>Seder Ha-Doroth</i> i. 95a, ed. Lemberg 1858), &c., &c.	. . . . .	„ 1477.
Landau (<i>Nathan's Aruch</i> , i., 38, German Introd. Prague, 1819)	. . . . .	„ 1509.

We are surprised at Dr. Kalisch's error, since this learned scholar quotes in the foot note on p. 34 of his Hebrew Grammar, the life of Levita, by Buber, in which it is proved to demonstration that Levita was born in 1468, and since Jost, who was also formerly in error upon this subject, has corrected his mistake in his *Geschichte des Judenthums*, (iii., 119, Leipzig 1859,) four years before the appearance of the Hebrew Grammar. (Longman, 1863). Comp. also Graetz, *Geschichte der Juden*, ix., 281, Leipzig 1866.

Exceedingly little is known of Elias Levita's family. From his own signature we learn that his father's name was Asher, and that he was born in Germany. The celebrated Sebastian Münster, in whose house Levita lived for some time, who translated many of his books into Latin, and who ought therefore to be regarded as the highest authority on this subject, distinctly tells us that the place where his parents resided, and where he was born, is Neustadt, on the Aisch, near Nurnburg.¹⁰ Münster's statement is fully borne out by Levita's own remarks in his different works, in which he always includes himself when speaking of the Germans. Thus, in his Exposition of 712 words from Jewish literature, he says, on the expression **משקיט** "it denotes small writing; that is, when the writing is not in square characters it is **מיסקיט**. It is now many years ago that I was told that it is an Arabic expression, signifying *thin, attenuated*; but I afterwards got to know that it is not Arabic at all. I have asked many Jews from Italy, France, Spain, Greece, and Arabia, all of whom pronounce it in this way, but none of them knew its derivation. *We Germans*, however, pronounce it **מעשיט**, and we too do not know whence it is derived."¹¹ To the same effect is Levita's remark in the Introduction to his Massoretical work, entitled *the Book of Remembrance*: "I shall put down in the explanation of each word its signification in German, *which is the language of my countrymen*."¹² From the words, "to those who ask thee who made thee, say the hands of Elias made

¹⁰ Comp. Wolf, *Bibliotheca Hebræa*, i. 153; iii. 97.

¹¹ **משקיט** קורין לכתובה דקה רוצה לומר שאינה כתיבה מרובעת **משקיט**: וזה ימים שהוגר לי שהוא לשון ערבי פרוש וזה וכו' ושהוא. ואחר כך נודע לי שאינו לשון ערבי כלל: ושאליהו להודים רבים לועזים וצפתים וספרדים ויונים וערבים וכולם קורין לה כן ולא ידעו לפתור מה הוא ואנחנו האשכנזים קורין להם **מעשיט** ולא ידענו מה הוא.

See also *the Tishbi* under the expression **התן רב קרבן** **שהח** and other places, in all of which he classes himself with the Germans, saying **אנחנו האשכנזים** *we Germans*. The passage quoted from Levita's Epilogue to his *מחורבנין*, where he says, **אך לי אל ארצי אשר**, *I shall now return to my country, which I have left, namely, to the city of Venice, and die in my town with my aged wife*, to prove that he was born at Venice, is both at variance with his other remarks and inconclusive. For it will be seen that he does not call Venice his native place (**עיר כולדתי**), which he would undoubtedly have done had he been born in it, but simply styles it "*my town*" (**עירי**), "*the town which I left*" (**אשר יצאתי משם**), which any one would do who had lived in a town many years, and left there his wife and family.

¹² גם אנחנו אצל כל באור כל מלה ומלה פתרונה בלשון אשכנזי שהיא לשון בני עמי ¹³ See Frankel's *Monatschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judenthums*, xii. 96—108. Breslau, 1863, where the learned Frensdorff has printed the Introduction to this unpublished work.

me, the son of a man who is called Asher Levi, a German, a man of valour and distinction," in the Epilogue to the book now edited with an English translation, the erudite Frensdorff ingeniously conjectures that R. Asher, Levita's father, was a military man, perhaps holding the office of a commissary in the German army, since the phrase **לֵי אִישׁ גִּיל** *men of valour* also denotes a military man, and the expression **אִפְרָתִי** is used in later Hebrew for *rank*. Frensdorff moreover submits that this will explain the origin of Levita's surname, Bachur, inasmuch as, the son of a military man, he could legitimately substitute for **לֵי אִישׁ חַיִל** *military man*, and **אִפְרָתִי** *officer*, the word **בַּחֹר** in allusion to Exod. xiv. 7; Judg. x. 15; 1 Sam. xxiv. 3; Jerem. xlix. 19; &c., &c.¹¹

From the day of his birth to his thirty-sixth year (1468–1504) we hear nothing either of him or his family. The state of the Jews in Germany was too deplorable to admit of any record being kept about the personal circumstances and doings of private individuals. Indeed, it may well be questioned whether, since the advent of Christ, the destruction of Jerusalem, and the dispersion of the Jews, there was a period in the history of the world pregnant with greater events for the Christian nations, and fraught with more terrible results for the Jewish people, than that in which Levita spent his youth. When he was two years of age, all his brethren were expelled from Mayence and the Rheingau by Adolph of Nassau (October 29, 1470), after being recognised Archbishop of electoral Mayence by the Pope, on the deposition of Diether of Isenburg, the rival Archbishop, who converted the ancient synagogue into a church. When he was seven years of age, his youthful heart was afflicted with the horrible tidings that Bishop Hinderbach had the whole Jewish community at Trent burned (1475), in consequence of a base calumny that they had killed for their Passover a Christian boy named Simon. The infamous calumny about the murder of this boy rapidly spread through Christendom, and everywhere kindled the fires of persecution, so much so that, notwithstanding the prohibition of Pope Sixtus IV. (October 10, 1475) to worship Simon of Trent as saint till the charge had been properly investigated, the Jews in Germany were massacred whenever they quitted their quarters. The Bishop of Nassau nearly exterminated all the Jews under his jurisdiction; and the magnates of Ratisbon, in the very neighbourhood of Levita's birth-place, expelled all the Jewish popula-

¹¹ In Frankel's *Monatschrift*, xiii p. 99.

tion from their dominions (1477–1480) when he was about twelve years of age.

The awful sufferings which the Jews had to endure in Germany, from those whose Saviour was a Jew, and whose Apostles and Prophets were Jews, strangely contrasted with the kind treatment which they experienced in Turkey, from the infidels, the followers of the false prophet, and must have produced an extraordinary and indelible impression upon so shrewd a mind as that of Levita. When he was about fifteen years of age, Isaac Zarphati (1475–1485), one of the numerous Jews who fled from the fiery persecutions under the Cross to seek safety under the Cresecent, addressed the following epistle to his brethren in Germany:—“I have been informed of the calamities, more bitter than death, which have befallen our brethren in Germany; of the tyrannical laws, the compulsory baptisms, and the banishments which take place daily. And if they fly from one place, greater misfortunes befall them in another place. I hear an impudent nation lifting up its raging voice against the faithful, and see its hand swinging over them. There are woes within and woes without; daily edicts and taskmasters to extort money. The spiritual guides and the monks, the false priests, rise up against the unhappy people, and say, ‘We will persecute them to destruction, the name of Israel shall no more be remembered.’ They imagine that their religion is in danger, because the Jews in Jerusalem may, peradventure, purchase the church of the sepulchre. For this reason, they have issued a decree that every Jew who is found on a Christian ship sailing for the East is to be thrown into the sea. How are the holy German community treated; how are their energies weakened! The Christians not only drive them from place to place, but lurk after their lives, brandish over them the sharpened sword, cast them into the flaming fire, into surging waters, or into stinking swamps. My brethren and teachers, friends and acquaintances, I, Isaac Zarphati, who come from France, was born in Germany, and there sat at the feet of masters, proclaim to you, that Turkey is a land in which nothing is wanted. If ye are willing, it will be well with you. You will be able safely to go from Turkey to the Holy Land. Is it not better to live among Mahommedans than among Christians? Here, we are allowed to dress in the finest materials; here, every one sits under his own fig-tree and vines; whilst in Christian countries, you are not even permitted to dress your children in red or blue without exposing them to be beaten red or blue. Hence

you are obliged to walk about like beggars and in rags! All your days are gloomy, even your Sabbaths and festivals; strangers enjoy your possessions, and what use are treasures to a wealthy Jew? He only keeps them to his own misfortune, and they are all lost in one day. You call them yours; no! they are theirs. They invent lying accusations against you; they regard neither age nor knowledge. And when they give you a promise, though sealed with sixty seals, they break it. They always inflict upon you double punishment, the most cruel death, and plunder. They prohibit the instruction in our schools, disturb our prayers forbid the Jews to work on Christian festivals, or to carry on business. And now, O Israel! why sleepest thou? Arise, and quit this cursed land!"¹⁴

Such lessons of Christian persecution and Mahomedan protection did Levita learn when he was about fifteen years of age; and there can be but little doubt that it was in consequence of the terrible sufferings which the Jews had to endure in Germany, and Isaac Zarphati's thrilling summons to his brethren to quit this hot-bed of suffering, that Levita's family, and as many other Jews as could afford it, emigrated, and sought an asylum wherever it could be found. The fact that Levita had already acquired a very high reputation, and delivered lectures on Grammar, at Padua, in the thirty-sixth year of his age, shews that his family must have settled in this town some years before, to allow sufficient time for the acquisition of his learning and influence in a place which was then the chief seat of Jewish learning in Italy. His flight into Venetia, however, did not place him beyond the reach of the agonising cry of his suffering brethren. Whilst diligently engaged in the study of Grammar and the Massorah, at the age of twenty-four (1492), Levita heard of the harrowing scenes enacted in Spain, where the whole Jewish population, about 300,000 in number, were expelled,—a calamity which, in Jewish history, is only equalled in magnitude by the destruction of the Temple and the dispersion of the Israelites by Titus. Many of these broken-hearted wanderers who sought refuge in Italy, Levita must have seen. But the cup of bitterness was not yet full. In his twenty-eighth year,

¹⁴ This interesting Address to the Jews of Germany by Isaac Zarphati, which is to be found in the Imperial Library of Paris, (*ancien fonds* No. 291), has been published by Dr. Jellinek, in his work entitled קונטרס נורא תת"ץ *Contribution to the History of the Crusades*, p. 14, &c. Leipzig, 1851. For a thorough and most masterly critique on the Epistle, we must refer to Graetz, (*Geschichte der Juden*, viii., pp. 288 and 446, &c. Leipzig, 1864.) whose translation we have followed.

he heard of the edict issued (December 20, 1496) by Emanuel, King of Portugal, that all the Jews and Moors of his dominions should submit to Christian baptism, or quit the country by October next (1497) on pain of death. He, moreover, heard that the king, disappointed at so few Jews embracing Christianity, issued a secret command from Estremo Castle (February 4, 1497), forcibly to take all Jewish children of his dominion, both boys and girls, up to fourteen years of age, from their parents, and to baptise them on Easter Sunday; the heart-rending effects of which are described by an eye-witness to the scene in the following terms:—"I have seen," relates Bishop Ferdinando Couthin, of Algarve, who protested against this compulsory baptism, "how multitudes were dragged by the hair to the baptismal font, and how the afflicted fathers, with their veiled heads, and agonising cries, followed their children, and protested at the altar against this inhuman compulsory baptism. I have also seen other inexpressible barbarities which were heaped upon them."¹⁵ And when at last the period fixed for their departure had arrived, and about 20,000 Jews were again driven from their homes into the wide, wide world, to seek a resting-place, Levita again saw many of his wandering brethren, who filled his heart with their afflictions, more bitter than death. We shall hereafter see that it is necessary to bear these things in mind, in order to understand the charges against which Levita defends himself in the second introduction to this work.

These sufferings and repeated expulsions of the Jews, however, were overruled by Him who makes the wrath of man to praise Him, for the advancement of Hebrew literature, for the extension of Biblical knowledge, and for kindling the light of the Reformation, in which Elias Levita played an important part. Though the bulk of the Jewish population in Germany, 300,000 in Spain, and 20,000 in Portugal preferred to quit their homes and everything dear and near unto them; and though many of them submitted to the most cruel deaths rather than embrace the Christianity in the name of which these barbarities were perpetrated; yet an immense number of them, not having a martyr's courage, or being reluctant to lose their children, who were snatched from them, embraced the Christian faith. Many of these Neophytes secretly remained Jews, whilst others sincerely believed the religion which they were at first forced to embrace. Among them were men of most distinguished attainments and extraordinary know-

¹⁵ Graetz, *Geschichte der Juden*, viii., 390, &c. Leipzig, 1864.

ledge of Hebrew and Biblical literature. These soon began to spread the knowledge of the sacred language among Christians, by the aid of the newly invented art of printing. And as many of the Jewish converts were Kabbalists, they also initiated their Gentile disciples into its mysteries, and made almost as large a number of converts among Christians to this esoteric doctrine as Christianity had gained among the Jews.

Foremost in the ranks of Jewish converts who laboured in the department of Biblical literature were Alphonso de Alcala, Paul Coronel, and Alphonso de Zamora, who were employed in editing the celebrated Complutensian Polyglott, the sixth volume of which is almost entirely the work of Zamora. To these are to be added Felix Pratensis, the famous editor of the *editio princeps* of Bomberg's Rabbinic Bible, and Jacob b. Chajim, the editor of the second edition of Bomberg's Rabbinic Bible, who immortalised his name by his elaborate Introduction to this Bible, and by compiling and editing for the first time the critical apparatus of the Old Testament, called the Massorah. As propounders of the Kabbalah, among the Jewish converts, are to be mentioned Paul de Heredia, the author and translator of sundry Kabbalistic works, which he dedicated to Pope Innocent VIII.; Paul Ricio, professor at Pavia, physician to the Emperor Maximilian I., who translated a large portion of Joseph Gikatilla's Kabbalistic work, entitled "The Gates of Light," which he dedicated to Maximilian, and which Reuchlin used very largely; Vidal de Saragossa de Arragon, Davila, &c.¹⁶

The Jews themselves had a still greater phalanx of literary and scientific men who laboured in the departments of Biblical exegesis, the traditional law, the Kabbalah, philosophy, astronomy, &c. These literati supplied those Christians who impugned the infallible decisions of the Pope and his conclave respecting matters of doctrine, and who appealed to the Word of God as their sole guide, with the means of understanding the original language in which the greater part of the Bible is written. At the head of those who were thus enriching Biblical literature were Don Isaac b. Jehudah Abravanel (1437-1509), the

¹⁶ According to a statement by Abraham Farissol, in his MS. work entitled *the Shield of Abraham* (מגן אברהם), twelve distinguished converted Jews formed themselves into a literary society, and conjointly issued works to prove the truth of Christianity from the *Sohar* and other Kabbalistic writings. The passage from Farissol's MS. work, giving this account, has been printed by Graetz, *Geschichte der Juden*, ix. 195.

famous statesman, philosopher, theologian, and commentator, who wrote copious commentaries on nearly the whole of the Hebrew Scriptures; Messer Leon, or Jehudah b. Jechiel, as he is called in Hebrew (1430–1505), Rabbi and physician at Mantua, who wrote a very elaborate Hebrew Grammar, a masterly Treatise on Hebrew Rhetoric, after the manner of Aristotle, Cicero, and Quintilian, and a Treatise on Hebrew Logic, and who was called the Hebrew Cicero; the two Aramas, Isaac, the father (1430–1494), and Meier, the son (1470–1556), both of whom wrote extensive expositions of sundry books of the Scriptures; Abraham Saccuto (1450–1520), the famous historian and lexicographer; Saadia Ibn Danan (1450–1502), poet, lexicographer, and commentator; Abraham de Balmes (1450–1521), physician, philosopher, and grammarian; Jacob Mantino, a distinguished Hebraist and physician; Abraham Farissol (1451–1525), the famous cosmographer and commentator; Levi b. Chabib, Isaac b. Joseph Caro, Jacob Berab Obediah Seforno, Jacob b. Jechiel Loanz, Joseph Ibn Jachja, &c., &c., all of whom contributed materially to the diffusion of Biblical knowledge in its sundry departments. None of these Hebraists, however, who were the contemporaries of Elias Levita, and with many of whom he had personal intercourse, surpassed, or even equalled, our author in his successful efforts, either in mastering the grammatical structure of the Hebrew language, or in diffusing the knowledge of this sacred tongue among Jews, but more especially among Christians, than Levita. And it is not too much to say, that the revival of Hebrew learning and Biblical knowledge in Europe, towards the close of the fifteenth and the commencement of the sixteenth centuries, resulting in the Reformation, which was effected by the immortal Reuchlin, was the result of the tuition which this father of the Reformation received from Jacob b. Jechiel Loanz, physician to the Emperor Frederick III., Obadiah Seforno, and from Levita.

It was not, however, the wish to become more thoroughly acquainted with the import of the Scriptures which kindled the desire in Reuchlin, and in a number of other eminent Christians, to learn Hebrew, which made them seek the tuition of Loanz, Levita, Seforno, and a host of other Hebraists, and which was the means of calling forth the energies and works of Levita. The Kabbalah was the primary cause of the rage among the Christian literati of those days to study Shemitic languages. This esoteric doctrine, which was

declared by the celebrated scholastic metaphysician, Raymond Lully (1236–1315), to be a divine science, and a genuine revelation whose light is revealed to a rational soul, captivated the mind of John Pico della Mirandola (1463–1494). Mirandola, the marvellously gifted son of the sovereign of the small principality of Mirandola, in Italy, received his first lessons in Hebrew, as well as in Aristotelian Arabic philosophy, from Elias del Medigo, or Elias Cretensis, as he is sometimes called, who was born of Jewish parents in the same year as his distinguished pupil and faithful friend. But as Elias del Medigo was hostile to the Kabbalah, and could not, therefore, initiate Mirandola into its mysteries, the Count, who was the wonder of his days, had to put himself under the tuition of Jochanon Allemanno, a Rabbi from Constantinople, who had settled down in Italy, and who was very profound in this theosophy. With his marvellous retentive faculties, extraordinary intellectual powers, and almost boundless knowledge, Mirandola soon overcame the difficulties and unravelled the secrets of the Kabbalah. To his amazement, he found that there is more Christianity than Judaism in the Kabbalah. For, according to his showing, he discovered therein proofs of the doctrine of the Trinity, the Incarnation, the divinity of Christ, original sin, the expiation thereof by Christ, the heavenly Jerusalem, the fall of the angels, the order of the angels, purgatory, and hell-fire; in fact, the same Gospel which we find in St. Paul, Dionysius, St. Jerome, and St. Augustine.

As the result of his Kabbalistic studies, he published in 1486, when only twenty-four years of age, *nine hundred theses*, which were placarded in Rome, and among which was the following: “*No science yields greater proof of the divinity of Christ than magic and the Kabbalah.*” So delighted was Pope Sixtus IV. with the discovery, that he wished to have Kabbalistic writings translated into Latin, for the use of divinity students; and Mirandola, with the aid of his Jewish teacher, did not delay to gratify the wish of the supreme Pontiff.¹⁷

The Kabbalah and Hebrew, as well as Aramaic, the clue to this esoteric doctrine, now became the favourite studies, to the neglect of the classics. Popes, cardinals, princes, statesmen, warriors, high and low, old and young, were in search for Jewish teachers. Whilst this Kabbalistic epidemic was raging in Italy, Reuchlin (1455–1521), the reviver of literature in Germany, arrived at Rome with Eberhard the

¹⁷ For an account of the import and history of this esoteric doctrine, see *The Kabbalah, &c.*, by Ginsburg, Longmans, 1865.

Bearded (1482), in the capacity of private secretary and privy councillor to this prince. From the eternal city he accompanied him to Florence, where he became acquainted with Mirandola, and caught the infection of the esoteric doctrine. The infection, however, proved innocuous for a little time, since, on his return to Germany (1484), he was appointed licentiate and assessor of the supreme court in Stutgard; and, as the Dominicans elected him proctor of their order in the whole of Germany, it precluded the possibility of his entering at once upon the study of Hebrew and Aramaic. But the disease fully developed itself when he returned from his second journey to Rome and Florence (1490), after having come into contact a second time with Mirandola, who told him of the wonderful mysteries concealed in the Kabbalah.

The great influence of Reuchlin soon spread the desire for studying Hebrew and the Kabbalah among Christians in Germany. Every one who had any claim to literary attainments was now in search of a Jewish teacher. Reuchlin put himself under the tuition of R. Jacob b. Jehiel Loanz, physician to Frederick III., and made such extraordinary progress, that, within four years of beginning to study Hebrew, he published his first Kabbalistic Treatise, entitled, "*Concerning the Wonderful Word*," which he dedicated to Dalberg, Bishop of Worms. It was this intense love for Hebrew and Hebrew literature which made Reuchlin espouse the cause of the Jews, and defend them and their writings against the misguided and malicious assaults of the fanatical Pfefferkorn on his former co-religionists, and which kindled the fire of the Reformation.

In Italy the Kabbalah and Hebrew were studied to a still greater extent. Here Abraham Saba, Jehudah b. Jacob Chajath, Joseph Shraga, Kana or Elkana, Jehudah Ibn Verga were the teachers of this theosophy among the Jews; whilst among the Christians the chief Jewish teachers were R. Jachanon Alleman, who initiated Mirandola into its mysteries, and Samuel Abravanel, in whose house Baruch of Benevent delivered lectures on the Kabbalah to most distinguished Christians. Baruch of Benevent also instructed Egidio de Viterbo (afterwards cardinal) in this esoteric doctrine, and translated the Sohar into Latin for him. It was this Egidio, as we shall see hereafter, who, in consequence of his being seized with the general desire to study the Kabbalah, was the means of calling forth Elias Levita, and of encouraging our author to write most of his works, thus constituting him the chief teacher of Hebrew among Christians.

We have already seen that, up to his thirty-sixth year (1504), Levita delivered lectures on Hebrew grammar in the great Jewish academy at Padua to a large number of Jewish students, who came to be taught by him from far and wide. As the text-book for these lectures he took R. Moses Kimchi's Outlines of Hebrew Grammar, entitled "Journey on the Paths of Knowledge,"¹⁸ which most probably commended itself to him because of its conciseness, and because its author was the first who employed therein, as a paradigm of the regular verbs, the word פִּקֵּד, instead of the less appropriate verb *media gutturalis* לָפַעַל, which, in imitation of the Arabic grammarians, had been used in all other grammars. Though Moses Kimchi flourished about 1160–1170, and must have written this short grammar three hundred and fifty years before it was annotated by Levita, yet the manual was still in MS., and the copy which Levita used as the basis for his lectures must have been made by himself. His explanations were so acceptable, that he was requested by his pupils to publish them, together with the text book (1504).

Unhappily, however, the plague broke out at Padua, and as Christians usually believed that the Jews were the cause of every epidemic and calamity, the Jewish quarter was blocked up, and the entrance to the street in which Levita resided was closed. When thus shut up in the house, his amanuensis escaped with the MS. to Pesaro, where he had the work printed without Levita's name, but with an Introduction by Benjamin of Rome, who was, consequently, taken by every body to be the author of the Commentaries to M. Kimchi's Grammar. The plagiarist also interpolated the annotations with excerpts from another work, and in this form Levita's maiden production was most incorrectly printed in another name at Pesaro (1508). In this mutilated form, and under the surreptitious name, M. Kimchi's "*Journey on the Paths of Knowledge*," with Levita's Commentary, became the manual for students of the Hebrew language, both among Jews and Christians. It was speedily reprinted several times at Pesaro (1509–18, 1518–1519); it made its way to Germany and France, where it was reprinted (Hagenau, 1519; Paris, 1520); and became the text book of the early Reformers, who were

¹⁸ The full Hebrew title of this concise Grammar is מִהַלֵּךְ שְׁבוּלֵי הַדַּעַת קְרֹבַת מַלְצָה. The initials of which yield the author's name, כִּמְחֵי קַמְחֵי. Sometimes it is simply called הַמְדֻלָּק or דְּקֻק. For an account of the life and writings of Kimchi, we must refer to Kitto's *Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature*, new ed. s. v. MOSES KIMCHI.

studying Hebrew to translate the Scriptures; and was translated into Latin by Sebastian Münster (Basle, 1531; *ibid*, 1536). We shall have to recur to this production when we come to the period of Levita's life when he thought it his duty to claim the paternity of the annotations.

The dry studies of grammar and philology did not deprive him of his humour, for, three years after the publication of the annotations to M. Kimchi's work, Levita amused himself by writing, in German, a fiction, entitled *Baba-Buch* (בבא בוך), purporting to be a history of the Prince of Baba. It was evidently intended to be a song, since he remarks in the rhythmical Preface—"Aber der נינון (= Melody) der darauf wird gehen, Den kenn ich nit geben zu verstehen, Denn einer kennt musiga oder (טולפה). So wollt ich ihm wohl haben geholfen, Aber ich sing' es mit einem welschen Gesang, Kann er drauf machen ein bessern so hab er Dank." That he composed it in 1507, he most distinctly declares at the end of the book in the following words—"Damit hat das Buch ein Enden. Doch will ich nennen vor . . . Elia Bachur nennt er sich zwar, Ein ganz Jahr hat er drüber verschrieben, Und hat es gemacht das selbig Jar, Das man zählt 267 [=1507], Er hot [lot = lost?] es aus in Nisan und hob es an in Ijjar . . . soll uns führen ken Jerusalem hinein, Oder irgend ein Dörfel daneben חסלת דאנטוּנא אסטוריא של בבא דאנטוּנא. Here endeth the history of Baba de Antona." This book was first printed in 1508.¹⁹

But Levita was not destined long to enjoy his peaceful studies and innocent recreations. Five years after the outbreak of the epidemic, and only twelve months after the publication of this fiction, the army of the league of Cambray took Padua (1509) and sacked it, when Levita lost every thing he possessed, and in a most destitute condition had to leave the place in which he had successfully taught for some years, and where he was held in high estimation, to seek a livelihood in the wide wide world. As the Kabbalah was a classical study at Rome, where the popes and cardinals looked upon it as an important auxiliary to Christianity, Hebrew teachers were in great requisition in the Eternal City. Knowing this, Levita at once betook himself to the capital. It was here that he heard of the scholarly and liberal minded Egidio de Viterbo, general of the Augustine order, and

¹⁹ The above extract is made from Steinschneider's *Catalogus Libr. Hebr. in Bibliotheca Bodleiana*, col. 935, where an account is also given of the different editions of the Fiction in question, and the errors of biographers are corrected.

afterwards cardinal, who was engaged in studying Hebrew, and of course the esoteric doctrine. He therefore determined to call upon him.

The first interview between the eminent Christian scholar and the famous Hebrew grammarian is thus described by the latter. "When I heard of his fame, I waited upon him at his palace. On seeing me he enquired after my business; and when I told him that I am the grammarian from Germany, and that I devote my whole life to the study of Hebrew philology and the Scriptures, . . . he at once rose from his seat, came towards me, and embraced me, saying, 'Are you forsooth Elijah, whose fame has travelled over countries, and whose books are circulated everywhere? Blessed be the Lord of the Universe for bringing you here, and for our meeting. You must now remain with me; you shall be my teacher, and I will be a father to you. I will maintain you and your family,'" &c.²⁰

Such a cordial reception could not fail in its effect, and Levita at once accepted the offer of the generous Egidio. As Egidio's chief object in learning Hebrew was to be able to fathom the mysteries of the Kabbalah, Levita had not only to instruct his pupil in the sacred tongue, but to aid him in his endeavours to acquire a knowledge of the esoteric doctrine. Hence we find that as early as 1516—that is before Egidio was elevated to the dignity of Cardinal—Levita copied for him three Kabbalistic works, viz., i. *A Commentary on the Book Jetzira* (פירוש ספר יצירה); ii. *The Mystery of the Angel Raziel* (סוד רזיאל); and iii. *The Book on the Wisdom of the Soul* (ספר חכמת הנפש). It is also supposed that Levita supplied at this time the passages from the Sohar to the work entitled, "*On the Mysteries of the Catholic Truth*," by Petrus Galatinus, which was finished in September, 1516, and published in 1518, since its Gentile authors could not possibly, without the aid of a Jew, have dived into the Sohar. We do not, however, lay much stress on this, though the supposition proceeds from no less an authority than the celebrated historian, Dr. Graetz.²¹ We have seen that there were plenty of converted Jews, Kabbalists, to aid Galatinus in a work, the express design of which was to convince the Jews of the truth of the Catholic religion, without being obliged to appeal to Levita for

²⁰ See below, in the Second Introduction, where the whole of the interview is narrated.

²¹ *Geschichte der Juden*, ix. 99.

help in such an undertaking, which must have been repugnant to his Jewish feelings.

The intimacy of Levita with Egidio, however, was the means of producing works of far greater importance, and of more permanent utility to Biblical literature, than the *De Arcanis Catholicae Veritatis* of Galatinus. The very year in which this assault on the Jews and Judaism appeared, Levita published his grammar (1518), entitled, *The Book Bachur* (ספר הבחור). This grammar he wrote at the suggestion, and for the use, of Cardinal Egidio, to whom he dedicated it, as may be seen from the following words in the Introduction to the work in question: "In the year 5277 A.M. [= 1517 A.D.] the Lord stirred up the spirit of a wise man, conversant with all sciences, and of high dignity, Cardinal Egidio—may his glory be exalted! He was anxious to find out the excellent words and the beautiful writing in the books of our sacred language. For this reason he called on me, his servant, Elijahu Levita, the German, the least of the grammarians, and said to me, What art thou doing, Elijahu? Arise now, and make a book which shall pleasantly set forth the grammar of the Hebrew language, since all the Hebrew grammars which I have seen do not satisfy me, nor do they quench my desire for grammar; as some of them are too lengthy, multiplying useless rules, and some are too short in stating what is necessary. Gird up thy loins, therefore, like a man, and adopt the medium between the two extremes, propound the science of grammar in rules not hitherto laid down, but necessary to be exhibited; make them into a book for the benefit of the multitude, so that it may be an ensign for the people, whereunto the Gentiles shall come, and find rest for their souls. When I heard his encouraging words, I at once determined to accede to his request, and compiled this little work on grammar."

Levita, as we have seen, called this grammar *Bachur* (בחור), for three reasons, which are based upon the threefold meaning of the expression, as well as upon the design of the work. As the word *בחור* denotes both *youth* and *excellent*, and is also his surname, he called it by this name, because, he naively tells us, it is designed for the young, it is excellent, and it is his proper name. The treatise is divided into four parts, each one of which is subdivided into thirteen sections, answering to the Thirteen Articles of the Jewish Creed, whilst the total number of all sections, being fifty-two, represents the numerical value of the name אליהו. The first part discusses the nature of the

Hebrew verbs; the second the changes in the vowel-points of the different conjugations; the third the regular nouns; and the fourth the irregular nouns. The simple and beautiful Hebrew in which it is written, as well as the clearness and perspicuity with which it sets forth the structure of the sacred language, at once made the treatise a universal favourite with Hebrew students, both Jewish and Gentile. Not even the very elaborate and masterly Grammar of Abraham de Balmes, which was published five years later (1523), could supersede it. The *Bachur* was the Gesenius of the time, whilst the *Mikne Abraham* (מקנה אברהם), which is the name of De Balmes' Grammar, was the Ewald among Hebrew students. Münster published it, with a Latin translation, for the use of Christians in Germany and elsewhere (1525). The revision of it will be discussed when we arrive at that part of Levita's life when he engaged in it.

In the same year in which Levita carried through the press in Rome (1518) his excellent Grammar, he also published "*Tables of Paradigms*," לוח ברקדוק הפעלים והבנינים, exhibiting in an elementary form the Hebrew conjugations. The design of these Paradigms, which he compiled from two different sections of the *Bachur*,²² is to give to the tyro some notion of Hebrew Grammar. These Paradigms are of such extreme rarity, that no Hebrew copy of them has as yet been discovered, and they are only known from Münster's translation. He moreover completed and printed a treatise on the Irregular Words in the Bible, the discussion of which he designedly excluded from his Grammar. This dissertation is entitled "*The Book on Compounds*" (ספר ההרכבה), because it treats on words composed of different words and conjugations. It consists of two hundred and twelve articles, answering to the numerical value of Levita's surname בחור *Bachur*; so that the two numbers together, viz., of the sections in the grammar, and of the articles in this treatise, represent the complete name אליהו בחור *Elijahu Bachur*. The 216 words in this dissertation are not arranged according to their roots, because there is a great difference of opinion among grammarians and lexicographers respecting the etymology of some of them, but they are put down in alphabetical order. The manner in which he treated them

²² אני אליהו הלוי חברתי הלוח הזה לוח ליצר דעת ברקדוק - ויוסף לקח משני המאמרים משוברים של ספר הבחור. Comp. Steinschneider, *Catalogus Libr. Hebr. in Bibliotheca Bodleiana*, col. 2012. &c. and by the same Author. *Bibliographisches Handbuch*, p. 81. No. 1162.

will be best seen from his own description of the plan of the work : "As my design in this treatise," he says in the Introduction, "is to explain those words only which are anomalous in their grammatical structure, and since the principal grammarians advance different opinions about them, I have stated all their various opinions, and sometimes also contributed my share, according to my limited understanding." This work, too, was translated into Latin by Munster, and published at Basle, 1525. It had such a wide circulation among Christian students, and especially among the early Reformers, that it was reprinted in the Latin version, Basle, 1536, and underwent several editions in the original Hebrew.

His desire to explain every intricacy and anomaly in the Hebrew language, and yet the fear lest hampering his Grammar with too many digressions might preclude it from becoming a manual for the people at large, produced in him the conviction that those points which required lengthy and elaborate explanations would be more acceptable if appended to the book in the form of Dissertations. He therefore promised, in sundry parts of the *Bachur*, to discuss these subjects at the end of the Grammar. But, as is often the case, when he had finished the book, he found that untoward circumstances rendered it impossible for him to compile the promised Appendices, and had to publish it without them. This he tells us is the reason why he was obliged to publish the dissertations separately. As soon as he had carried through the press his "*Treatise on the Compounds*," he betook himself to the work of these dissertations, and succeeded in publishing them two years after the appearance of the preceding treatise (1520). As the Grammar was the centre around which the sundry treatises clustered, he constituted it the model after which he formed these dissertations. Hence, like the Grammar, he divided them into four parts, consisting respectively of thirteen sections, according to the thirteen articles of the Jewish creed, whilst the sum total of the sections, namely, fifty-two, like that of the Grammar, represents the numerical value of the author's name (אליהו). The first section, or dissertation, which is preceded by a separate Introduction and Table of Contents, discusses, in thirteen stanzas or poems, the laws of the letters, the vowel points, and the accents; and in consequence of its being written in separate poems or stanzas it is denominated "*The Poetical Section or Dissertation*" (פרק שירה). The second section, which is also preceded by a separate Introduction

and Table of Contents, discusses, in thirteen chapters, written in prose, the different parts of speech, and hence is called "*The Section on the Different Kinds of Words*" (פרק המינים). The third section, which is preceded by an Introduction only, treats on the numbers and genders of the several parts of speech, seeing that some of them only occur as masculine, some only as feminine, some only in the singular, some only in the plural, some only in the singular and plural feminine, some only in the singular and plural masculine, and some as common genders. These words are here classified according to rules; hence it is styled "*The Section of Rules*" (פרק המדות). The fourth section treats on the seven servile letters (מִשֶׁה וּכְלֵי־ב), and hence is denominated "*the Section on the Serviles*" (פרק השמושים). The four dissertations were first published at Pesaro (1520), under the general title "*the Sections of Elijah*" (פרקי אליהו). They also soon found their way into Germany, where they were re-published, with a Latin translation by Münster, Basle, 1527.

The four grammatical treatises which he composed at Rome, and his residence for thirteen years at the palace of Cardinal Egidio, where he constantly came into contact with the chief literary men of the day, extended Levita's fame over Europe, and he was appealed to from far and wide for his opinion on matters of Hebrew literature. No allurements of society, however—no worldly pleasures or gain—could tempt him from his work. Whilst in the house of his friend the Cardinal, he not only devoted his time to the instruction of his eminent pupil, and writing the valuable grammatical treatises, but took lessons from Egidio in Greek, and made such rapid progress, that he could read with fluency the Septuagint and the Greek classics.

There can be but little doubt that Levita's writings were intimately connected with the studies of his most distinguished and accomplished pupils. Their rapid progress in Hebrew, their desire to master those portions of the Scriptures which are written in Chaldee, as well as to read the paraphrases, and their diving into Kabbalistic works, necessarily involved more extensive instruction, both in the higher branches of Biblical literature and in the special dialects in which the important documents of the esoteric doctrine are written. Hence it is that we now find him (1520) most industriously engaged upon two particular works: one a most gigantic work on the Masorah, to which we shall have to recur when we arrive at the period of its completion; and the other an Aramaic Grammar. After labouring

nine years on a Concordance to the Massorah, and making considerable progress in the Aramaic Grammar, he was again driven from his peaceful studies at the sacking of Rome by the Imperialists under Charles V. (May 6, 1527), when the greater part of his MSS. and property were destroyed.

The plan which he adopted in compiling the Aramaic Grammar will best be gathered from his own words: "Since the time when the Chaldee Paraphrases were made," Levita says, in the Introduction to his Lexicon on the Targumim, "there has not been a wise and intelligent man in Israel who could make a Grammar to them, such as was made by Jehudah, who was the first Hebrew grammarian of blessed memory, and before whom there was no Grammar at all to the sacred language. Having found the twenty-four sacred books pointed, accented, and annotated by the Massorites, he set about to aid the Israelites, and to enlighten the eyes of the exiles in the grammar thereof. After him came R. Jonah, after him R. Saadia Gaon of blessed memory,²³ and after them again grammarians without number. But there was no one engaged in the grammatical study of the Targum to correct its blunders; every one turned his back to it. Hence came to pass the general confusion. I, therefore, submitted that there is a proper way for making a Grammar to the language of the Targum; that the Targum of Daniel and Ezra should be made the basis, and the conjugations should be founded upon it alone, and not upon the Targumim generally; and that the rules of grammar should be deduced therefrom, though they may not all be obtained from such scanty materials. Now, when I was at Rome, my heart was filled

²³ The above piece of literary history fully illustrates our remark on page 1 about the ignorance which prevails respecting even the dates of the most distinguished Jewish literati. Even Levita, with all his learning, describes Jehudah Chajug as the oldest, Jonah Ibn Ganach as the next in age, and Saadia as the third in chronological order. Whereas Saadia was born A.D. 892, Ibn Ganach about 995, and Jehudah Chajug about 1020-1040. For notices of the lives and works of these eminent Hebraists we must refer to Kitto's *Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature*, new ed., and only add here, as supplementary to the article JEHUDAH CHAJUG in the Cyclopædia, that he also wrote a Commentary on the Song of Songs, which is referred to Ibn Akin, as will be seen under the article IBN AKIN in the Cyclopædia. He has, moreover, written Commentaries on the *Pentateuch* (quoted by Ibn Ezra on Gen. xli. 48; Exod. vii. 5; x. 8; xxi. 8; Numb. x. 36; xxiii. 13; Dent. xxix. 29): on *Isaiah* (quoted by Ibn Ezra on Is. xiv. 20, xxvi. 20, xlix. 8, lxi. 10): on *Habbakuk* (quoted by Ibn Ezra on Habak. ii. 19, iii. 2): on the *Psalms* (quoted by Ibn Ezra on Ps. lxxviii. 14, lxxxiv. 7, cii. 28, cxxxvii. 2, cl. 6): on *Job* (quoted by Ibn Ezra on Job xxxviii. 5): on *Ruth* (comp. Ibn Ezra on Ruth i. 20): and on *Ecclesiastes* (comp. Ibn Ezra on Eccl. ix. 12, xii. 5).

with the desire to undertake this work, and I actually finished one part. But the evil days came, and the city was captured, when this portion was either destroyed or taken away, since no one knows what has become of it."

Deprived of his MSS., despoiled of his property, driven from his peaceful studies and from an influential circle of literary friends at Rome, Levita betook himself to Venice in a most destitute and deplorable condition, in 1527. Venice was then the chief seat of Hebrew learning, and had the chief printing establishment for Hebrew books. Here Daniel Bomberg, of Antwerp, established his celebrated printing office in 1516, which created a new epoch in Jewish typography. Within the ten years which intervened between its establishment and the arrival of Levita at Venice (1516-1527), the indefatigable and enterprising Bomberg had already issued from his press the first two editions of the celebrated Rabbinic Bible, the one edited by Felix Pratensis (1516-17), a converted Jew, and the other by Jacob b. Chajim (1524-25), who also embraced christianity; two beautiful editions of the Hebrew Scriptures without the Rabbinic commentaries (1518, 1521); the first complete edition of the Babylon Talmud, which is the model of all succeeding editions; the *editio princeps* of the Jerusalem Talmud (1523); the *editio princeps* of the first Hebrew concordance to the Scriptures, by Isaac Nathan b. Kalonymos (1523); the elaborate Hebrew grammar by De Balmes (1523); and a host of other very important Biblical and Rabbinic works. It was this honourable distinction which Venice obtained as the seat of Hebrew literature, which made Levita decide to make it his future abiding place.

Destitute and deplorable as his condition was on arriving with his wife and children at Venice in 1527, it was not as calamitous as his plight after the sacking of Padua in 1509, when he arrived at Rome. His four works on the grammar and structure of the Old Testament Hebrew, had now obtained for him a world-wide reputation. They had been reprinted, translated into Latin, circulated all over Europe, studied by the most distinguished scholars of Christendom, and were constantly appealed to as the highest authority. Levita himself in the truly Oriental manner, which was also the fashion among Occidental scholars at that time, naïvely recounts the glory of his own productions and success in the following words: "The four works of mine, owing to their wisdom and knowledge, have been published several times.

translated into languages of the Christians, and are studied both by Jews and Christians, as their fame has travelled far and their excellence is known all over the world; they send forth an odour like precious ointment, on which account I congratulate myself. Now I speak the truth when I say that there is no author whom God has permitted to see in his lifetime, his works so much referred to and studied, and so many times reprinted as He has permitted me during my lifetime." This Eastern self-laudation is, according to the modern interpretation of some great and good men who have resorted to it in our days, simply giving the opinion of others about ourselves.

With such a world-wide reputation, Levita had no difficulty in finding occupation at Venice. Indeed Bomberg, who was the great centre of Hebrew literature in this city, knew Levita personally, and published a poem of his in the second edition of the Rabbinic Bible (1525), two years before his arrival at Venice. He therefore at once employed him as corrector of the Hebrew Press, and editor of sundry Hebrew works. As the first instalment of his labours in connection with Bomberg's printing office, is to be mentioned the new edition of David Kimchi's (1160-1235) Hebrew Lexicon, commonly called "*The Book of Roots*" (ספר הישרשים), which, though corrected by Isaiah b. Eleazar Parnas, was revised by Levita, who also wrote a laudatory poem to it by way of Epilogue (1529). Besides revising the works published by Bomberg, he devoted all his spare time to the elucidation of the Massorah, which, as we have seen, he had already begun when at Rome. The means for supporting his family he chiefly derived from tuition, as the salary which he got from Bomberg must have been exceedingly small.

To the furtherance of Biblical literature, it happened that the erudite and liberally-minded George de Selve, afterwards bishop of Lavour, was then the French Ambassador of Francis I., at Venice. Though occupying a most distinguished position among the statesmen and scholars of the sixteenth century, he placed himself under the tuition of Levita, and made such marvellous progress in Hebrew, that he could express himself with the same facility in it as in Latin and Greek, which constituted the three literary languages of the day. The intimacy which arose between the distinguished pupil and the renowned teacher was the means both of enriching Biblical literature and of promoting the study thereof in France, for De Selve most generously put him in a position to complete his stupendous Massoretic

Concordance. With such princely aid, Levita could devote himself more than ever to his darling work; and after labouring over it more than twenty years, and getting all the help he could obtain in the investigation of MSS., collating, copying, &c., &c., he completed his gigantic "*Book of Remembrance*," as he called it, in 1536, and dedicated it to his friend and liberal patron, George de Selve, Bishop of Lavour. As this important work has never been printed, and moreover as its history and De Selve's connection with it can only be seen from Levita's most simple and most beautiful Hebrew Dedication, we subjoin the following translation of it:²⁴

"To his most exalted Eminence, my lord, George de Selve, Bishop of Lavour, peace be multiplied! It is now some years since I began a work which appeared to me important and very useful to those who study the structure of the sacred language. The devastation of Rome, however, which took place shortly after it, was the cause of my not finishing it at that time and leaving it incomplete. And even the incomplete part was taken from me, and became a prey of spoil; it was torn and shattered so that nothing but a small portion was left to me, which I brought with me here to Venice, and I gave up all thought of finishing the work any more. But God, who willed that I should complete it, and that the book should be published, stirred up your spirit, and put it into your heart, to study the sacred language under me, which you learned from me with great ease and in a very short time; so that you are famed for your knowledge of the three classical languages—the sacred Hebrew, the rich Greek, and the elegant Latin tongues; you have now acquired all accomplishments,

²⁴ The only portions of this gigantic work which have been published are the Dedication and the Introduction. These the learned Frensdorff printed in Frankel's *Monatschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judenthums*, vol. xii., pp. 96–108; Breslau, 1863. Our translation is made from the Hebrew text, which, with a few manifest errors, we also reprint below, as the periodical in which they are published is not possessed by every reader who might wish to be acquainted with Levita's text.

אל רום מעלת השר המאשר ארוני וורזו דסאלווא הנמון דלאב"ר שלום רב היות כי בשנים
 טעברו התהלתו במלאכה אחת הגראה בעיני היותה כוונה ומעולה מועילה כאר לכל הבאים ללמוד
 ולהבין דרכי לשון הקודש הזה אכן החורבן של רומי הבא סמוך אחרי זאת היה סבה שלא השלמתיה
 בעת ההיא עזבתיה הסרה ואף אותו חלק הבלתי שלם לוקח ממני והיה לשלל ולגנוה מקורע ומבושש
 ולא נשארו בדי רק מיצב והגבתי עמי הנה בעיר וויניס י"א ולא היתה מחשבתי להשלים הספר הזה
 עוד. אכן ברצות ה' שהמלאכה הזאת היתה נמרת ושהספר הזה יצא לאורה העיר ה' את רוח ארוני
 ושם בלבנו ללמוד עמי בלשון הקודש הזה ולמדהו ממני בקלות ובזמן קצר כאר. והרי לך שם
 בשלשה לשון עבר הקדושה ולשון יין הרודה ולשון לאבינו הצדה כדי שתהיה שלם בכל השלמיות.

and you, my lord, are among the wise like the sun among the stars. You know, my lord, that we one day happened to converse about this work, and that you asked me to show you the disordered portion of it which was still left to me. When you read it you were pleased to think highly of it, and of the advantage which it would be to those who study the Hebrew language. You urged me with all your might to undertake the labour of completing it, and you promised to pay the expenses of the amanuensis, punctuators, and all the rest of them, to bring it to completion, and did it. All this devolved upon you. Thus was I encouraged to undertake this great labour, as well as great honour. I rested neither day nor night till, by the help of God, and by the munificence of you, my lord, I have been permitted to complete it.

“Now, since it is the general custom of the country for everyone who has written a book to dedicate it to one of the great princes of the earth, it is my bounden duty to inscribe this work to no one else but to you. I am, however, far from doing this simply because of the highly exalted position which you occupy, but because of your liberal hand and generous heart, since you, my lord, are the cause of my having completed it, and it is through you that we hope soon to see it printed, published, and fill the earth with its glory. Accept therefore, my lord, this work with the same benign countenance which you have always shown to me; not as if it were mine, sent as a present from me to you, but as from a servant who has laboured for his master, and whose earnings are the earnings of the master. When you read it, you will gather therein some of the fruits of your generosity, and of the silver and gold you have spent on it, which exceeds all the labour and trouble I have spent on it. I cannot sufficiently commend, extol,

היה אדוני בין החכמים. כמו השמש בין הכוכבים. והנה דעת אדוני כי יום אחד נפל בינינו הדבור. דברנו כמה הדבור. ובקשת מניני אדוני להראותך הקונטרסים הנשברים. אשר בידי נשארם. ובקראך בו. וזכרת רב טובו והועלתו המניני מנינו והלמידי הלשון הזה ובקשת ממנו בכל ענין שאקבל עלי הבורח להשליכו. והבבחה וקיימת לתת שכר הסופרים והנקדנים וכל אשר יצא עליו לחוק את בדקו ולגורו את פרצו שלך היו כללה. ובכן התמוררתי וננסחתי בכורה הגדול ועל הכבוד הזה. וביני ובגילה לא שכב לבי ער כי וסיתי להשליכו בשורת ה' ובצורת נדבת י' אדוני הבונה עלי. והנה בדוית המכונה הנהוג בארץ שכל מי שיחבר ספר חדש להדפיסו ליהיכו לשם אחד מהשרים הגדולים אשר בארץ הכהה. היה מן העול החכם ליחס את הספר הזה כי אם אלך השר. חלילה לי מינסות דבור הזה לא בלבד בעבור כבוד מעלתך ויקר הפארת גדולתך כי רבה היא. כי גם בעבור נדבות ידך ורחב לבבך באשר אתה אדוני היית סבה להשליכו לחקיקו על רגליו ועל ידך נזכה כלנו בכהרה לאורו ולחורפסו. והמלא כל הארץ כבודו. על כן תקבל נא אדוני את הספר הזה בסבר פנים יפות כמו שהראית לי תמיד. ולא כאלו הוא שלי ודורוך שלוח לך ממני. כי אם בעבר המשרעבר להנו. וכל מה שקונה עבר קונה רבו. ובקראך בו תלקב קצת פיר נדבתך אשר התנדבת ובספך והבךך אשר הוצאת על ככה. והוא שקול כנגד כל הבורח והצמל אשר אנכי מביהתי ועמלתי ויורה. והנה לא אוכל לשבחך ולהלל ולשאר את מלאכת הספר הזה כראוי לי אך חללהו

and magnify the book, but its labour will praise it in the gates; and I trust to God that every scholar like you, who reads it, and sees its excellence and usefulness, will be delighted with it, find in it what he wants, praise it, and put it as a crown on his head. Now you, my lord, will be praised in the mouths of all far more than the book and I. To you the highest praise is due, for the virtues which you have displayed in the faithful discharge of your duty, both towards God and man. Every one who sees you reveres you, and every one who hears of you speaks highly of you. Happy the sovereigns who have such learned and wise ambassadors and ministers as you are, and happy the learned and wise who have such masters and princes as you have," &c., &c.

As to the plan, contents, and design of this Massoretic Concordance, these will be gathered from the following translation of the Introduction²⁵ to it:—

“Thus says Elias Levita. Having determined to compile this great and stupendous work, to put down therein some of the Massoretic annotations wherever required, and to arrange it grammatically, I must acquaint you with what I have done in this my book, and also explain to you the method which I followed, the good hand of the Lord helping me. Notice, in the first place, that this book is arranged according to the order of ‘*The Book of Roots*,’ by David Kimchi of blessed memory; but with this difference, that whilst he only adduces under every root one or two examples of each conjugation and tense, or two examples of each of the different nouns, I give under every root all

בשערים מעשיו. ואקח לאל שכל חכם לב כמוך היום אשר יקרא בו ויראה את מינו והועלתו יתענג בו וימצא מרגוע לנפשו וישבחנו. וכחר לראשו יענדנו. ואהא אדוני השובח בפי כל יותר מהספר וממני כי לך נאה להודות במשר נודעת ונכרת זה שנתים בקרב הארץ ובמקום הזה אשר עמדת פה שליח שלוח ומאת אדוניך המלך הגדול מלך צרפת ירה אל יקר הפארת גדולת השררה ירה אשר בוויניסיא. ועשית הטוב והישר בעיני אלהים ואדם כל הימים. וכל עין ראתה אותך תעידך ואון שמיעה ותאסוך. ואשרי למלכים אם היו להם משרתים ושרים חכמים ונבונים כמוך. ואשרי לחכמים ונבונים. אם היו להם ארונים ופברונים כמוך. ובוה הנני אקוד ואשתחיה לאדוני אפים ארצה. ועפר רגליך אלחך. ואהיה עבד נרצע לאהבתך. המיד מיכן לשירותך. ואעתיד לאל בעד הצלחתך. ובההמדת בריאותך. נרצון נשך ובנקשתך ובקשת שרות אחד מעבדי אדוני הקבנים. רך בחכמה ואב בשנים. אליה הווי אשכנזי.

²⁵ אמר אליהו הלוי אחרי אשר הפכתני לחבר את הספר הזה חבור גדול והפלא ולשים בו קצת ענינים מדברי המסורת במקום הצורך ולפדרהו על פי הדקדוק אודיע נא אתכם את אשר אני עושה לספרי זה, ואורה אתכם את הדרך אשר אלך בה כיד ה' הטובה עלי. ראשונה דעו נא לכם כי הספר הזה יהי מזכור על כדר ס' השרשים של הר"ק ז"ל, אבל הוא לא הביא בכל שרש רק ב' או ג' פסוקים מכל בנין ופעולה או ב' מכל מין ממיני השמות הנמצאים בשרש ההוא אמנם אני אביא בכל שרש כל הפעלים והשמות והמלות אשר נמצאו

the verbs, nouns, and expressions which are to be found from this root in all the Hebrew Scriptures, and arrange them according to the order of the seven conjugations as classified in the paradigm of the grammar. Thus, for instance, I first give the *Kal*, then *Niphal*, then *Piel*, *Pual*, *Hiphil*, *Hophal*, and *Hithpael*, having already proved in the *Book Bachur* that the quadriliteral conjugation has no real existence. I have then divided each conjugation into its six tenses, viz., Præterite, Participle present, Past participle, Infinitive, Imperative, and Future.

“Having enumerated all the conjugations in this manner, I give the nouns which occur from this root. I give first nouns-adjective, which are again subdivided according to their order; that is, the singular masculine is separate, the plural masculine, the singular and plural feminine, as well as each construct and absolute state, are given separately. I also give separately each word which begins with one of the seven servile letters (מִשֶׁה וּבִלָּב), always giving first the *Var*, which is the most frequent prefix, and then stating those with prefix *Beth*, and the rest in their alphabetical order. The same plan I pursue with the other nouns, always giving first those which have no formative additions from the letters האמנתי, as well as with the sundry proper names, *c. r. gr.* names of men, countries, cities, deserts, pools, rivers, and seas. Of these I only adduce those which are found in the Massorah, and they are very numerous. Last of all follow the conjunctions. Of these, too, I only give those which occur in the Massorah, and which are very numerous.

“Now let that which I have written on the root אכל serve as an illustration. I have put together—i., All the passages of the Scrip-

בשרש הוא בכל עשרים וארבעה כפרים, ואכדרם על כדר שבעה הבנינים כמו שהם מסודרים בלוח הדקדוק. דהיינו אתחיל בבנין הקל ואח"כ בפעל ופעל הדגוש ופעל והפעיל והפעל והתפעל, וכבר הוכחתי בספר הבחור כי הבנין המרובע בטל מעיקרו ואין בו ממש. ואהלק כל בנין לשש פעולותיו, דהיינו עבר ובינוני ופעול ומקור וציווי ועתיד, ואחר שהשלמתי כל הבנינים בזה האופן אתחיל בשמות הנמצאים באותו השרש, ובדאשונה יקנו שמות התארים ואתלקם ג"כ לפי הסדר דהיינו היחידים לבד והרבים לבד וכן היחידות והרבות. והמוכרחים של כל אחד לבד והכמוכים לבד ועם שבע אותיות המשמשות בדאשם כימנס משה ובלב, ואתחיל תמיד באות הו"ו כי היא תשמש יותר מכולן. ואח"כ אכדר אותם שעם ב"ת השמות והשאר אכדר לפי כדר הא"לף ב"ת, וכן אעשה בשאר מיני השמות, ובתחלה אשים אותם שחם בלי חוכפת אותיות האמנתי, ואף שמות העצמים הפרטים כמו שמות בני אדם ושמות ארצות ועיירות ומדברות ונהרות ואנשים וימים, אמנם לא אביא מהם דק שנמצא ומהם במסורת והם רבים מאד, ואחרונה יקנו מלות הסעם וגם מהם אקח כל מה שנמצא ומהם במסורת וגם הם רבו למעלה ראש, והמשל מכל מה שאמרתני מן שרש אכל אכתוב כל אכל הנמצאים בכל כ"ד כפרים יחד ואח"כ כל ואכל ואח"כ כל אכלת ואח"כ כל

tures in which **אָכַל** Kal pret. 3rd pers. sing. mas. occurs; then all of **וְאָכַל** Kal pret. 3rd pers. sing. mas. with the conjunct.; then all of **אָכַלְתָּ** Kal pret. 2nd pers. sing. mas.; then all of **וְאָכַלְתָּ** Kal pret. 2nd pers. sing. mas. with the conjunct.; and so the whole of the praeterite. Then, ii., The present participle, beginning with **אֹכֵל** of which I say there are ten instances of plene, and give them all. I then state all the defectives, then follow all the instances of **אֹכֵל וְאֹכֵל** **הָאֹכֵל**, &c., &c. The same method I pursue with all the conjugations, that is, giving all the passages of the Niphal, and of all the other conjugations. Then, iii., I give the nouns, beginning with those instances of **אָכַל** which are *Milel*; then follow those with the formative prefix *Mem*, *cv. gr.* **מֵאָכַל**, which occurs four times with *Pattach* under the *Caph*, all the others having *Kamet*; then follow all the instances of the forms **מֵאֹכַלְתָּ** **מֵאֹכַלְתָּ** and in this manner all the words which are alike in spelling and pronunciation are put together, and the whole of such a class is called a camp or rubric. And if there happens to be any word with Massoretic annotations, I divide the camp into two camps, as I have remarked above under the rubric **אֹכֵל**, where I put the ten instances of plene as one class, and the defectives into another, thus making two camps. You are moreover to observe that I give after every class the verbs with the suffixes of the same rubric. Thus, for instance, after the verb **אָכַל** I give all the instances in which it occurs with the suffix, as **אָכַלְוּ** Kal pret. 3rd pers. sing. mas., with suff. 3rd pers. sing. mas., **אָכַלְנִי** pret. 3rd pers. sing. mas., suff. 1st pers. sing.; so also **וְאָכַלְתֶּם**, and after every rubric. The same is the case with nouns; after **אָכַל** I give all the instances of it with the pronominal suffixes, as **אָכַלְתִּי** **אָכַלְתֶּם** and so all the ten pro-

ואכלת וכן כל העבר ואח"כ אתחיל בבינוני ואתחיל אוכל י' מלאים ואביא את כלם ואח"כ אביא כל החסדים, ואח"כ ואכל ואח"כ באכל ואח"כ האכל וכן כלם וכן כל הבנין. ואתחיל בבנין נפעל נאכל וכל מה שנמצא ממנו בבנין נפעל וכן בשאר הבנינים אכתוב כל מה שנמצא ממנו. ואח"כ אתחיל בשמות ואתחיל אכל אותם שהם מלעיל ואח"כ בתוספת מ"ם האמת ה'. מאכל ד' פהחין והשאר קמוצין ואח"כ משקל אחר מאכלת ואח"כ משקל אחר מאכלת ובוה האופן יהיו כל המלות השוות במכתב ובמבטא מקובצים יחד ואקרא לכל קבוץ מלות כאלה מתנה אחת. ואם יהיה במתנה אחת איזה דבר של מסורת אחין את המתנה ההיא לשתי מתנות כמו שכתבתי לעיל במתנה אוכל י' ומלאים הדי מתנה אחת והחסדים יהיו למתנה אחרת הדי ב מתנות. ועוד תרע כי אחר כל מתנה ומתנה אכתוב הכנויים הנמצאים במלות של המתנה ההיא. והמשל אחר מתנה אכל אכתוב כל כנוייו כמו הראשון אכלו. אכלני חרב וכן וכלם. וכן אחר כל מתנה וכן בשמות אחר מתנה אכל אכתוב כינויו את כל אכלם. לא תתן את אכלך. וכן כל עשרה הכנויים על הכרד נכתב נוכח מדבר בעדו וכן הרבים וכן

nominal suffixes in the order of third person, second person, and first person, as well as the plural and feminine.

“Not to increase, however, the size of the book beyond what is necessary, I have taken care to give each noun and verb in one place only, and not to repeat it in two or three different places, as the author of the Concordance²⁶ has uselessly done. Hence, where two verbs occur in several places, joined together, as *לאכול ולשתות*, *to eat and to drink*, I cite all the instances under the root *אכל*, *to eat*, in the section comprising the Infinitive; and when I come to the root *שתה*, *to drink*, in the section containing the Infinitive, I state ‘See the root *אכל*, *to eat*, under the Infinitive.’ The same is the case with the combined words *לשמור ולעשות*, *to observe and to do*, I give all the passages under the root *שמר*, *to observe*, and state, under the root *עשה*, *to do*, ‘See under the root *שמר*, *to observe*’; as well as with nouns joined to verbs, or with verbs joined to nouns, I always adduce them under the root of the verbs, and do not give them again under the root of the nouns, provided the Massoretic annotations do not necessitate their being given a second time under the root of the nouns.

“Before, however, I illustrate this by an example, you must notice that each book of the Hebrew Scriptures is divided into small sections, which the Christians call chapters. The same is the case with the Pentateuch, each book of which has been divided by the Massorites into sections. Thus, for instance, the book of Genesis, they divided into twelve sections, Exodus into eleven sections,

הנקבה, והנה כדו שלא להרבות כמות הספר יותר מדי הכמתי להיות נוהר בכל עון שלא לכתוב שם או פעל אחד רק במקום אחד ולא בשנים או בשלושה מקומות כמו שעשה בעל הספר הקונקרדנצייה²⁶ ללא תועלת ולכן הכמתי כשיבאו שני פעלים הנמצאים בהרבה מקומות סמוכים יחד כמו *לאכול ולשתות* אכתוב את כלם בשרש אבל במחנה לאכול וכשאניע לשרש שתה במחנה לשתות אכתוב עיין בשרש אבל במחנה לאכול, וכן *לשמור ולעשות* אכתוב כלם בשרש שמר ובשרש עשה אכתוב עיין בשרש שמר, וכן חשמות הסמוכים אל הפעלים או שהפעלים סמוכים אליהם אכתוב אותם תמיד בשרשי הפעלים ולא אכתבם פעם אחת בשרשי חשמות אם לא תכריחני המסורת לכתוב אותם פעם שני בשרש חשמות, וסרם אבאר זה לך במשל צריך שתדע כי כל כפר של העשרים והארבעה נחלק לפרשיות קטנות קראו להם הגוים קאפיסולי וכן בה' חומשי תורה כמו שחכמי המסורת חלקו כל כפר לפרשיות כגון ספר בראשית פרשיותיו י"ב ס' שמות פרשיותיו י"א וכן כלן, הנה הם חלקו ס' בראשית לני

²⁶ The author of the above-named first Hebrew Concordance is R. Isaac Nathan b. Kalonymos. He lived at Avignon, Montpellier, in the time of Peter de Luna, or the anti-pope Benedict XIII. R. Nathan devoted eight years of his life (1437-1445) to this Concordance, which was first printed by Bomberg, Venice, 1523. Comp. *Kitto's Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature*, new ed. s. v. NATHAN.

&c., &c., whereas the Christians divided Genesis into fifty chapters, Exodus into forty chapters, and so all the books of the Bible, as Joshua into twenty-four chapters, Judges into twenty-one chapters, &c., &c., making many chapters in the large books, and few chapters in the smaller ones. You are, moreover, to observe, that the Christians also divided Samuel and Kings into two books respectively; the second book of Samuel beginning with 'And it came to pass after the death of Saul,' and the second part of Kings with 'Then Moab rebelled.' Hence, wherever you find Samuel or Kings with two over it, it denotes 2 Sam. or 2 Kings. They also divided Chronicles into two books, the first book extending to the words 'And Soloman was strengthened,' whilst from these words onward is the second book. Hence, whenever you find Chronicles with two over it it denotes 2 Chronicles.

"And now for the illustration of what I have written above. The words **ויכלו השמים** and *the heavens were finished* (Gen. ii. 1), I give under the root **כלה** to finish: **האזינו השמים** *Give ear, O ye heavens!* (Deut. xxxii. 1), I give under the root **אזן** to be acute. The same is the case with **מוסדות השמים** *the foundations of the heavens* (2 Sam. xxii. 8); **בסערה השמים** *by a whirlwind to the heavens* (2 Kings ii. 1); **נפתחו השמים** *the heavens were opened* (Ezek. i. 1); **ישמחו השמים**, *let the heavens rejoice* (Ps. xevi. 2); **ויצעקו השמים** and *they cried to the heavens* (2 Chron. xxxii. 20), &c., &c.; which I give under the roots of the respective verbs; and when I come to the root **ש**, section **השמים** *the heavens*, I put down all the above phrases

קאפיטולי' וס' שמות למ' קאפיטולי' וכן כל שאר כפרי המקרא כגון יהושע כ"ד קאפיטולי' שופטים כ"א וכן כלם הנדול לפי גדלו והקטן לפי קטנו. וצריך שתדע עוד כי הם חלקו ס' שמואל לב' חלקים וס' מלכים לב' חלקים, החלק השני משמואל מתחיל ויהי אחרי מות שאול, והכפר השני ממלכים מתחיל ויפגע מואב ולכן בכל מקום שתמצא שמואל עם בי"ח למעלה ר"ל מן ויהי אחרי מות שאול והלאה וכן כשתמצא מלכים עם בי"ח למעלה ר"ל מן ויפגע מואב ולהלאה, וכן חלקו דברי הימים לב' ספרים הכפר הראשון עד ויתחוק שלמה ומשם והאלה נקרא כפר שני ולכן בכל מקום כשתמצא ד"ה עם בי"ח למעלה ר"ל דברי הימים שני. והנה המשל על מה שכתבתי לעיל אכתוב ויכלו השמים (ראשית ב') בשרש כלה, האזינו השמים (דברים ל"ב) בשרש און, מוסדות השמים (שמואל ב"ב), בכערה השמים (מלכים ב'), נפתחו השמים (ביחזקאל א') ישמחו השמים (תלים צ"ו), ויצעקו השמים (ד"ה ל"ב) ודומיהם, והנה כשאניע לשרש שם במחנה השמים אכתוב את כלם יחד בלי מראה מקום כגון ויכלו השמים, האזינו השמים, מוסדות השמים, בכערה השמים, נפתחו השמים, ישמחו השמים, ויצעקו השמים ודומיהם כל חד בשרשי המלות שלפניהם ויקרא

together, without the references, as '*and the heavens were finished,*' '*Give ear, O ye heavens!*' with the remark that each phrase will be found specified under the roots of the respective verbs which precede the noun. This camp or section I call *the mixed multitude*. Hereupon I give those passages in which the word '*heavens*' precedes the verb, *ex. gr.* השמים אעלה *the heavens I shall ascend,* השמים כסאי *the heavens are my throne,* &c.: each of which I give under the root of the respective verbs. The same I do when two or three words are joined together; these I only give in one place, *ex. gr.* the words כסף וזהב *silver and gold,* which frequently occur together, I give all of them under the root זהב *to shine,* with the references and respective passages; and when I come to the root כסף *to become pale,* I say, For כסף וזהב *silver and gold,* see the root זהב *to shine.* Also the phrases רעב וחרב *pestilence and sword and famine,* I give them all under the root דבר *to destroy;* and when I come to the root הרב *to destroy,* I say, See under the root דבר *to destroy;* the same I do under the root רעב *to be hungry.* This method I pursue with all the nouns which are connected with another noun or verb, either preceding or following them. In all such cases I give in the first mixed multitude, all the words which precede the word good, as דבר טוב *a good thing,* מזבח טוב *a good altar,* ברכת טוב *a good blessing,* &c., &c.; and then I put down in the opposite mixed multitude, those words which are preceded by the expression טוב *good,* as טוב תתי *good to give,* טוב עבוד *good to serve,* &c., &c.; so also with the root לבב: in the first mixed multitude I give the phrases לב חכם *wise of heart,* ערלי לב *circumcised of heart,* &c., &c.; and in the reverse mixed multitude, לב רנן *heart of restlessness,* לב נדכה &c., &c.

לבחנה הזאת האספוף, ואח"כ אכתוב אותם שמלות השמים קודמין אל הפעלים כמו השמים אעלה, השמים כסאי, השמים החדשים, השמים מכפרים ודומיהן בשרשי המלות וכן בשיהיו ב' או ג' שמות רצופים לא אכתבם רק במקום אחד והמשל כסף וזהב הנמצא הרבה פעמים כמוכין יחד אכתוב את כלם בשרש זהב עם טראה מקום שלהם ובשאיניע לשרש כסף אכתוב כסף וזהב עיין בשרש זהב, וכן דבר וחרב ורעב אכתוב את כלם בשרש דבר ובשאיניע אל שרש הרב אכתוב עיין בשרש דבר וכן אעשה בשרש רעב, וזה אעשה בכל השמות אשר הם כפופים לשם או לפעל אחד לפניהם או לאחריהם אכתוב האספוף כמו דבר טוב, מובה טוב, ברכת טוב, רודפי טוב, טוחר טוב, מצא טוב ודומיהם רבים במלות הקודמים למלת טוב ואח"כ אכתוב האספוף ההפך דהיינו המלות אשר טוב קודם אליהם, כמו טוב תתי, טוב עבוד, טוב וכלת, טוב וישר וכלה רבות אשר טוב קודם להם, וכן בשרש לבב האספוף חכם לב, חקקי לב, ערלי לב, מננת לב וכו' והאספוף ההפך, לב רנן, לב נדכה, לב נשבר, לב כורר ודומיהם רבים. ועוד זאת אעשה כרי לצד ולא להאריך

“Moreover, for the sake of brevity, whenever one, two, or three verbs are joined to a noun, I write at the beginning of the root of the word in question, See such and such a root, *ex. gr.* at the beginning of the root **דָּם** *blood*, I say, See under the root **שָׁפַךְ** *to shed*, and under the root **נָקָה** *to be clean*, section **נָקִי** *pure*; at the beginning of the root **קוֹל** *voice*, I say, See under the roots **שָׁמַע** *to hear*, and **קָרָא** *to call*; at the beginning of the root **סוּס** *horse*, I remark, See under the root **רָכַב** *to ride*; and at the beginning of the root **בַּיִת** *house*, I state, See under the root **בָּנָה** *to build*; so that there is no necessity to put down in any of these a separate mixed multitude. Also in those roots in which there occur several kinds of nouns, I write at the head of each of them, the root which occurs therein. Thus **בָּשָׂר** *flesh*, **לֶחֶם** *bread*, **חֶרֶב** *sword*, **אֵשׁ** *fire*, &c., because many of these occur under the root **אָכַל** *to eat, to consume*, I say at the beginning of every root of these words, See under the root **אָכַל** *to eat*, so that there is no necessity for making of them a separate mixed section. The rule is this, that whatever I could abridge in the nouns I shortened, but I have not shortened the verbs, but put them all down; not a single one of these has been omitted intentionally, except the future with *Var* conversive as **וַיֵּאמֶר** &c., &c.; these have only been given in case there is any Massoretic remark on them.

“It is to be noticed, that all nouns and verbs of which the Massorites have given the number, I have fully enumerated, without making any separate mixed section whatever; as, for instance, the word **רֵאשִׁית** occurs 151 times; **וְרֵאשִׁית** occurs 11 times; **הָרֵאשִׁית** twice; **לְרֵאשִׁית** 24 times; **פְּרֵאשִׁית** 14 times; **רֵאשִׁיתוֹן** 8 times; **הָרֵאשִׁיתוֹן** 63 times; &c., &c.; also **וּרְאִיתִי** occurs 12 times; **וַיֵּאמְרֵךְ** 91 times. Of these I

כל שם שדרש אחד או ב' או ג' מיוחדים לו אכתוב בראש שרש של השם ההוא עיין בשרש פלוני ופלוני והמשל בראש שרש דם אכתוב עיין בשרש שפך ובשרש נקה במחנה נקי, ובראש שרש קול אכתוב עיין בשרש שמע וקרא ובראש שרש כוס אכתוב עיין בשרש רכב ובראש שרש בית אכתוב עיין בשרש בנה ואין צריך לכתוב מאחד מכל אלה האכפופך, וכן בשרש שימצאו בו הרבה מיני שמות אכתוב בראש כל אחד מהם הערש אשר ימצא בו, בשר ולחם וחרב ואש בעבור שהרבה מהם נמצאו בשרש אכל אכתוב בראש כל שרש של אלו עיין בשרש אכל ואין צריך לעשות מהם האכפופך, וחבלל כי כל מה שאוכל לקצר בשמורת אקצר אבל לא אקצר בפעלים אך אכתוב כלם ולא אניה אף אחד מהם אם לא בשכח ובשגנה הויץ מפעלי העתידים הבאים עם וי' החפוף על וי'ד האיתן כגון ויאמר וידבר ויקח ויתן ויעש ויצא וילך וישב ודומיהם לא אביא מהם רק מה שנמצא בהם במסורת ורוק ותמצא. ודע כי בכל שם או פעל שנחנו בעלי המסורת סימן במכפרם אכתוב אח כלם ולא אעשה מהם אכפופך כלל והמשל ראש קניא, וראש ייא, הראש ב', לראש

have not omitted a single one. But the words of which the Massorites have not given the number, I have not had the heart to enumerate, for fear I should give the wrong number. As a rule, whatever I could put into a separate section I did put. Now I called this book the '*Book of Remembrance*,' because therein are mentioned all the subjects which are advantageous to the study of the Scriptures, and therein all the words are examined. The use of this work is tenfold.

"i. It is like a Lexicon, explaining all the words which occur in the Hebrew Scriptures, as I give under each root an explanation of all the words in succession which occur in this root. For it sometimes happens that one root has two, three, four, and as many as ten different significations. I moreover give with the explanation of every word its meaning in German, which is the language of my countrymen.

ii. It is as a Grammar, because therein is explained the grammatical structure of all the words under their respective roots, so that the things explain themselves. Thus, if one has any difficulty about the grammar of a word, he need only look at the section, and under the part of speech into which I have put it, *ע.ר. גר.* נִפְתַּחְתָּךְ you will know that its root is פתח, and you will see that I put it under the *Niphal*, future, first pers. The same is the case if it is a noun, you will recognise whether it is a noun-adjective or substantive, or to what form it belongs, from the sections into which it is placed.

iii. It is a model for the Codices of the Law, for thereby may be corrected all the Hebrew Scriptures with regard to plene and defective, Milra, Keri

כ"ד, מראש י"ד, ראשון ה' הראשון ס"ג ודומיהוון וכן וראיתי י"ב, ויאמר צ"א פתחין לא
אניה אף אחד מהם, אבל המלות שלא כתבו הם מנינם לא ימלאני לבי לכתוב ספרים מיראתי
פן שניתי בספרם, והכלל כל מה שאוכל לעשות מהם האכפסוף אעשה.

והנה קראתי עם הכפר הזה ספר הזכרונות כי זכר כל המעשים המועילים למקרא בתוכו
בא והוא דורש את עניני המלות כלם. והנה התועליות המניעות מזה הכפר הם עשרה :
התועלת הא' הוא שיהי' הכפר הזה כרמות ספר השרשים מבאר כל המלות הנמצאים בכ"ד
ספרים, ואכתוב בכל שרש ביאורי כל המלות הנמצאות בשרש ההוא וזו אחר זו כי לפעמים יהיו
בשרש אחד ב' או ג' או ד' וכו' עד " ענינים גם אכתוב אצל כל ביאור מלה ומלה פתרונה
בלשון אשכנז שהיא לשון בני עמי.

התועלת הב' שיהיה הכפר הזה כרמות ספר דקדוק, וזה כי יבוארו בו דקדוק של כל המלות
הנמצאות בשרש ההוא וזה כי יבוארו מצד עצמם כי כאשר יקשה לאדם דקדוק של מלה
אחת הלא יראה המתנה אשר שמתיה בו באיזה מין ופעולה ודבור, והמשל כי ערום אנכי
ואחבא ידעת ששרשו ה' א' ותראה כי שמתיה בבנין נפעל בעתיד במחנה המדבר בעדו וכן
אם הוא שם יכיר אם הוא תאר או שם דבר או איזה משקל הוא לפי המתנה אשר יחנה שם.
התועלת הג' הוא שיהיה הכפר הזה כרמות תקון ספר תורה כי בו יניח אדם כל כ"ד ספרים

and Kethiv, Tikkun Sopherim, the large and small letters, and as I have stated above in the Introduction. iv. It explains the great and small Massorah, and I am persuaded that whoso consults this book will understand most of the Massoretic remarks and signs which were unknown to him before. v. It serves as a concordance for those who read the Bible, the Mishna, the Talmud, the Kabbalah, Grammar, or Commentaries, and who meet in these works passages of Scripture adduced as evidence which they cannot find in the Bible. Now this book will enable them easily to find the place, and show them the book and chapter in which these passages occur, as I have mentioned in the Introduction above. vi. It will be of use to preachers who, in composing sermons, want to find passages illustrative of their text. Thus, for instance, if one has to preach about *righteousness*, he needs only look into the root צדק, section הצדקה, and he will not require to search through all the sections of this root, comprising either verbs or nouns, but simply section צדקה and section הצדקה לצדקה. So also if he has to preach about *peace* or *joy*, he only needs to look into the roots שלם and שמחה. vii. To those who wish to write Hebrew letters, adopting the style of the Bible, they will easily find the passages, as I have illustrated it, with respect to preachers. Thus, for instance, if anyone wishes to write a letter to his friend to buy or to make him some garments, he need only look into the root לבש, and if he does not find under it what he wants, he is to look into the root בנד or

במלוי וזהרון ובמלרע בקריין וכתובין כתיקין סופרים באותיות גדולות וקטנות כאשר כתבתי לעיל בהקדמה.

התועלת הד' הוא שיהי' הכפר הזה כדמות באור למסרה גדולה וקטנה, ומבטיח אני כל המעיין בכפר הזה ישיביל ויבין רוב דברי בעלי המכרת וסימניהם אשר לפנים לא ידעם.

התועלת ה' הוא שיהי' הכפר הזה כדמות מראה מקום לכל מי שיקרא באחד מהכפרים מקרא משנה נמרא קבלה ודקדוק ופירושי' וימצא שם ראיית פסוק ולא ידע מקומו איו הלא בזה הספר קל מהרה יבין דרכו וידע את מקומו וימצאהו באיזה ספר ובאיזה פרשה ר"ל קאפיסולו הוא כאשר הראיתך בהקדמה לעיל.

התועלת הו' הוא שיהי' הספר הזה מבהר וטוב לכל הבא לעשות איזה דרשה וירצה להביא ראיות מהפסוקים לדרוש ההוא, והמשל הרוצה לדרוש בעניני הצדקה הלא יעיין בשרש צדק במהנה צדקה ולא יצטרך לבקש בכל מחנות השרש לא בפעלים ולא בשמות רק במהנה צדקה ובמהנה בצדקה הצדקה לצדקה, וכן אם ידרוש בענין שלום או בענין שמחה יבקש בשרש שלם ושמחה.

התועלת הו' מי שירצה לכתוב כתבים בלשון עברי על פי פסוק הלא ימצא הפסוקים כפי הדרוש אשר יחפון. לפי המשל שנתתי למעלה בענין הדרוש, והמשל אם רוצה לכתוב כתב לתבירו מענין מלבושים שיקנה לו או יעשה לו יעיין בשרש לבש ואם לא ימצא בו מבוקשו יעיין בשרש בנד או בשרש ככה בענין כחות או בשרש חליץ בענין מחלצות.

viii. To those under מחלצות הלין under כסות, or into the root under כסה who want to write poetry, they will find under every root the words which rhyme. Thus, for instance, if one wants to write a poem, each line of which is to terminate in כְּרִים, and he requires אֲכָרִים, אֶכְרִים, חֲכָרִים, נִכְרִים, עֲכָרִים, שְׂכָרִים, he is only to look under the roots of these words, and he will find verses containing all these, and will be able to select the most appropriate ones. ix. The book will be of use to those who study the Kabbalah, for they will find in it all the sacred names. Thus, for instance, the Kabbalistic student who wants to know the virtue of the divine names representing judgment or mercy, or what other powers or attributes they have, he will find the divine names divided into classes, as the name אֲדָנִי occurs 134 times, exclusive of those passages in which it is joined to יהוה, &c., &c. x. It will be useful as a defence of our faith against those who attack our religion; and in two respects. In the first place, those who dispute with us are in the habit of adducing passages according to the signs which the Christians made in the Bible, and which they call chapters, saying, Is it not written in such and such a book, and in such and such a chapter? Now he who uses this book will also be able to do the same thing. Secondly, it is well known that most of the controversies which take place between us and them are about the Messiah — whether he has already come, or whether he is

תתועלת הח' הרוצה לעשות הרוו או שיר שקול הלא ימצא בכל שרש המלות הדומות במבטא בסוף התיבה והמשל הרוצה לעשות שיר משובח שיהי' סוף כל הרוותו ברים וצריך לעשות אברים גברים דברים חברים גברים עברים שברים הלא יעיין בשרשי המלות האלה וימצא פסוקים מכל אלה ויבחר מהם הנאותים למבוקשו, ודוק.

התועלת ה"ט' הוא שיהי' הספר הזה טוב לענין הקבלה כי ימצאו בו כל השמות הקדושים, והמשל המקובל חרוצה לרעת כח השמות של מרת הדין או של מרת הרחמים או שאר הכחות או המדות שיש להם הלא ימצא בו השמות נחלקים למיניהם כגון השם של אדנות הנכתב א"לף ד"לתנו"ן יו"ד שהוא אדני הם קל"ד וזולת אותם שהם סמוכים לשם י' ה' ו' כמו כה אמר אדני יהוה שהם רבים מאד, וכן אדני אלהים, ואלהי אדני, ואלהי שהם מלעיל ואלוה שהם הסרים ואלוהים שהוא מלא אשר לכלם מרות וכחות מיוחדות הנודעות לבעלי הקבלה הלא ימצא כלם בזה הספר איש בשרשו ובמתנהו.

התועלת העשירי הוא שיהי' הספר הזה טוב לספר נצהון ויועיל מאד להתווכח עם המתנגדים אלינו באמונתנו, וזה בשני אופנים, האחד שהם דנילים להתווכח עמנו ומביאים רא' מן הפסוקים-על פי הדימוים שעשו בכל העשרים וארבע וקראו להם בלשונם קאפיסולי ואומרים הלא כתוב בכפר פלוני בכך וכך קאפיסולי, ומי שירדיל את עצמו בכפר הזה ידע ויבין לעשות כן גם הוא, והאופן השני ידוע הוא כי רוב הוויכוח אשר ביננו ובינם הוא בענין המשח אס כבר בא או עתיד לבוא, ועל אריכות הנלות ועל הנאולה ועל הנ עון והניגום.

yet to come; about the duration of our dispersion, about our restoration, about Paradise and Hell. Now, he who wants to enquire into these matters, let him look into the roots *משח*, to anoint; *נלה*, to take captive; *נאל* to redeem, &c., and he will find all the passages treating thereon. Also, as to their opinion about the word *שאול*, explaining, 'I will go down into *Sheol* unto my son' (Gen. xxxvii. 35) to mean *hell*, if you look under the root *שאל* you will there find proof that, in most cases, it denotes *the grave*, and not *hell*. The Holy One, blessed be He, save us from its power. Blessed be His glorious name!"

It is greatly to be regretted that this stupendous work has not been published. Levita himself often refers to it as his *chef-d'œuvre*: he laboured over it more than twenty years (1514–1536). Through the intervention of his pupil, patron, and friend, De Selve, he sent the MS. to Paris, to be printed, and in 1538, when Levita wrote the third Introduction to his *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth*, he fully believed that it was actually in the press. "I hope to God, blessed be His name," says he, in this Introduction, "that it will soon see the light, having given it to be printed in the great city of Paris, in the kingdom of France;" and even three years later, he still says, in the Introduction to his Explanation of the 712 words, "*The Book of Remembrance* I am now printing." From some unknown cause, however, the work was not printed, and the MS., consisting of two immense folios, is in the Imperial Library at Paris. The copy is the identical one which Levita sent there to be printed. It has his autograph subscription, and the only defect in it is supposed to be in the absence of an Introduction, to which Levita refers. This Introduction, however, could not have been lost, since the present binding of the MS. is that in which it was put under Henry II., as has been pointed out to Frensdorff by the learned librarian, M. Breal.²⁷

Whatever might have been the cause of the non-publication of *The Massoretic Concordance*, and however great his disappointment, Levita, in other respects, had to congratulate himself on the good

ומי שבא להתווכח על זה יעיין בשדש משח ובשדש נלה ובשדש נאל וימצא כל הפסוקים שמדברים מזה, ונס מה שהם מהויקים דחם עם מלח שאול ומפרשים ארד אל בני אבל שאול הנהגם והנה המעיין בשדש *שאול* ימצא שם ראיות שרובם נאמרים על הקבר ולא על הנהגם — הק"ב יצילנו מידו, ברוך שם כבודו :

²⁷ Comp. Frankel's *Monatschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judenthums*, vol. xii., p. 101.

effect which his MS., accompanied by the warm and laudatory recommendations of his friend the Bishop of Lavoure, produced at Paris. Paris, for more than a century, had not a single Jewish inhabitant. Ever since the expulsion of the Jews from France, in 1395, in consequence of the decree passed by Charles VI., September 17, 1394; "commanding it, as an unalterable law, that, in future, no Jew is to live, or even temporarily to abide, in any part of France, whether in Languedoil or in Languedoc:" the sovereigns of that country—Charles VII., Louis XI., Charles VIII., Louis XII., and even Francis I. in the earlier part of his reign—would not tolerate any Jews in their dominions. The Kabbalistic epidemic, however, from which the Pope himself was suffering, the rage for studying Hebrew amongst the highest of the land, and the great demand for Jewish teachers, had now changed the aspect of affairs. So marvellous was the change, that Guillaume Haquinet Petit, father-confessor of Louis XII., the very man who, in 1514, effected the condemnation, by the Paris University, of Reuchlin's work, as heretical, because it defended the Jews and the Jewish writings against the infatuated assaults of Pfefferkorn, now appeared as the promoter of Hebrew literature. It was upon his advice that Francis I. invited Augustin Justiniani, bishop of Corsica, to Paris, to become professor of Hebrew in the University. Justiniani, who learned his Hebrew from the celebrated Jewish physician, Jacob Mantin, also conducted the Hebrew studies at the University of Rheims. As a text-book for teaching the Grammar, he reprinted the vitiated edition of Moses Kimchi's *Outlines of Hebrew Grammar*, with Levita's annotations (Paris, 1520).²⁸ To shew the French Christians at large the value of Hebrew literature, and to point out the great advantage to be derived from studying it, this Dominican, Justiniani, also published in the same year (1520) a Latin translation, from the Hebrew, of Maimonides' celebrated religious-philosophical work, entitled *The Guide of the Perplexed*,²⁹ the very book which, three centuries ago, the hyper-orthodox Jews, with the

²⁸ A description of this Grammar has already been given, *vide supra*, p. 13.

²⁹ Maimonides was born at Cordova, March 30, 1135, and died December 13, 1204. A biographical sketch of this most distinguished Jewish philosopher, as well as an analysis of his remarkable works, will be found in Kitto's *Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature*. We have only here to add that Justiniani, who was aided by his teacher, Jacob Mantin, in the translation of *The Guide of the Perplexed*, entirely omitted to acknowledge the important help he obtained from this Jewish physician. Comp. Wolf, *Bibliotheca Hebraea*, iii. 780, &c.

assistance of the Dominicans, publicly committed to the flames, as a most heretical and pernicious production.

Great as was the change which had now taken place in France with regard to Hebrew literature (1520), it had not as yet reached its culminating point. It was only on the arrival of Levita's MS. of *The Massoretic Concordance* at Paris, whither De Selve had sent it to be printed at his own expense, that we actually see how love for Hebrew overcame hatred of the Hebrews. Attracted by his fame, and highly recommended by his pupil, the bishop of Lavour, Levita received an invitation from Francis I. to come to France, and accept the chair of Hebrew at the University; the very country which, for a hundred and thirty years, had been shut against the Jews, and where, at the time when he received this invitation, not a single Jew was to be found! But Levita declined the honourable position. Much as he loved to be the first Hebraist in Europe, he did not like to be a unique Hebrew in France. He therefore preferred to remain at Venice, in the midst of his friends and disciples.

He also declined invitations from several cardinals, bishops, and princes, to become Hebrew professor in Christian Colleges.³⁰ Though he cheerfully gave Hebrew instruction to single Christian pupils, such as cardinal Egidio, Reuchlin, De Selve, and other eminent men, yet his motives for declining to separate himself from his Jewish disciples altogether, and to become entirely a teacher of the Gentiles, may easily be understood. Notwithstanding the express avowal of these eminent Christians, that they learned Hebrew in order to study the Kabbalah, and to convince the Jews from this esoteric doctrine of the truth of Christianity, they imbibed an interest in and love for the Jews with their attachment to the Hebrew language. Reuchlin most nobly pleaded the cause of the Israelites in Germany against the calumnies of Pfefferkorn³¹ and the Dominicans.

³⁰ Comp. כי כמה פעמים נקרא נקראתי בשמים רבים ונכבדים גם מקרובי יאלי גם מהמונים גם אין מיר פרוז אשר בצרפת בצוואת המלך ירד ולא הייתי און in the second Introduction to his explanation of the 712 words in Hebrew literature, entitled *Tishbi*.

³¹ The fanatical and misguided Joseph Pfefferkorn was born at Moravia, 1469, only twelve months after the birth of Elias Levita; he embraced Christianity, and was publicly baptised at Cologne, 1505, when thirty-six years old. His works against his former co-religionists and Reuchlin, which obtained such unenviable notoriety, and which were the means of calling forth the Reformation, are—i. *Der Judenspiegel*, Nurnberg, 1507; ii. *Die Judenbeichte*, Cologne, 1508; iii. *Das Osterbuch*, Cologne and Augsburg, 1509; iv. *Der Judenfiend*, *ibid*, 1509; v. *In Lob und Ehren dem Kaiser Maxi-*

Egidio befriended them at Rome, whilst De Selve, bishop of Lavour, effected such a change in France in favour of the Jews, that Levita, as we have seen, was invited by the king to the professorial chair at the University. Luther too, as long as Reuchlin was living, entertained the highest opinion of the Jews. In his treatise, entitled, "*That Jesus Christ is born a Jew*" (1523), which he published two years after Reuchlin's death, he still exclaimed, "Our fools, the popes, bishops, sophists, and monks, those coarse asses'-heads, have hitherto proceeded with the Jews in such a fashion, that he who was a good Christian might well have desired to become a Jew. And if I had been a Jew, and had seen the Christian faith governed and taught by such blockheads and dolts, I should sooner have become a hog than a Christian; for they have treated the Jews as though they were dogs and not men."³²

There were, however, circumstances aggravating both to the Jews and Christians. The Jews were exceedingly vexed by the avowal that the object of the Christians in studying Hebrew was to proselytise them; that many eminent Jews had been gained over to the Church; and that at this very period of Levita's life, no less a man than the pious and learned Jacob b. Chajim, to whom the world is indebted for the celebrated Rabbinic Bible, and for editing the Critical Apparatus of the Old Testament, had now also embraced Christianity (1536).³³

milian, Cologne, 1510; vi. *Ein Brief an Geistliche und Weltliche in Betreff des kaiserlichen Mandats die jüdischen Schriften zu vertilgen*, given by Graetz, note 2, p. xiii.; vii. *Der Handspiegel*, Mayence, 1511; viii. *Der Brautspiegel*, 1513; ix. *Die Sturmglöck*, Cologne, 1414; x. *Streitbüchlein wider Reuchlin und seine Jünger*, Cologne, 1516; xi. *Eine mitleidige Clag' gegen den ungläubigen Reuchlin*, 1521; comp. Graetz, *Geschichte der Juden*, vol. ix. Supplementary Notes, p. x. &c., Leipzig, 1866.

³² Hengstenberg, Commentary on Ecclesiastes, with other treatises. Clark's Translation, p. 415, Edinburgh, 1860.

³³ This celebrated Hebraist and Massorite was born about 1470, at Tunis, whence he is also sometimes called *Tunisi*. Besides editing the stupendous Rabbinic Bible (1524-5), and publishing the *editio princeps* of the *Jerusalem Talmud* (1523), Biblical literature is indebted to him for a *Dissertation on the Targum*, which is prefixed to the edition of the Pentateuch with the Targum and the Five Megilloth (Bomberg, 1527, 1543-4). His elaborate Introduction to the Rabbinic Bible has recently been re-published, with an English Translation and Notes by Ginsburg (Longmans, 1865). Furst's assertion, (*Bibli theca Judaica*, iii., 452) that this Introduction had been translated into English by Kennicott, in his work entitled *The state of the printed Hebrew text of the Old Testament*, Oxford, 1758, is incorrect. Kennicott simply published an abridged and incorrect Latin version, from a MS. which he found in the Bodleian Library. From the remark of Levita in the second Introduction to the *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth* (comp. *infra*), it would seem that Jacob b. Chajim was already dead in 1538. That he had then

Impatient Christians, again, though now ranged in battle array against each other as Catholics and Protestants, and consigning one another to eternal damnation as heretics, were extremely angry with the Jews for not at once relinquishing their religion and embracing Christianity, which was then torn in pieces and weltering in blood. So wroth were the Christians of that day with the Jews for not filling up with converts from Judaism the ranks in the Church, which the professed followers of the Prince of Peace had decimated in the religious wars, that even Luther, forgetful of his former kindly feelings, and with strange inconsistency, admonished his protestant followers to "burn their synagogues, force them to work, and treat them with all unmercifulness!"³¹ Such love and hatred alternately displayed, for the express purpose of gaining converts, had its effect upon the Jews. The orthodox portion of the Hebrew community began to realise that in teaching Christians Hebrew, and in initiating them into the mysteries of the Kabbalah, they were furnishing them with weapons against the Jews. They, therefore, became exceedingly displeased with those members of the synagogue who were engaged in tuition among Christians; and as Levita was the most distinguished teacher of the Christians, the cry of the Jews was loudest against him. His manly, straightforward, and noble defence of himself is contained in the second Introduction of his *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth*, and may be seen below, for which reason we do not reproduce it here.

been a Christian, is not only evident from Levita's vituperations in question, but also from the statement of the editor of the *Mishna*, with Maimonides' commentary, published at Venice, 1546. At the end of Tractate *Taharoth*, the editor remarks ואלה הם דברי המגיד הרמב"ם, "these are the words of the first editor, whose name was formerly among the Jews, Jacob b. Chajim, and who revised the Tractate *Taharoth*, with the commentary of R. Shimshon of blessed memory. Now since the sage said, 'Receive the truth by whomsoever it is propounded,' we deemed it proper to print his remarks here." This apology from the second editor for printing, in a work intended for the Jews, opinions propounded by one who had ceased to be a member of the community, puts the question beyond the shadow of a doubt. The learned Frensdorff was so much struck with the remark of Levita upon this subject, and was so unwilling to believe it, that he wrote to Professor Luzzatto for more information about it; and Luzzatto again, who communicates the above extract from the editor of the *Mishna*, was so afflicted by finding it to be true, that he delayed replying to Frensdorff's letter, because he was unwilling to make it known that so learned a man had embraced Christianity. *Comp. the Hebrew Essays and Reviews*, entitled *Ozar Nechmad*, vol. iii., p. 112. &c., Vienna, 1860.

³¹ Hengstenberg, Commentary on Ecclesiastes, with other treatises. Clark's Translation, p. 418, Edinburgh, 1860.

By the extraordinary amount of labour, research, and study which he bestowed, for more than twenty years, on collating and elaborating the materials for the Massoretic Concordance, Levita became one of the most accomplished scholars in this singular department of recondite Biblical learning. His pupils, to whom he had often explained the import of the enigmatical phrases and peculiar signs whereby the Massorites indicate the correct readings, orthography, and exegesis of the Hebrew text, and who were delighted to see the meaning of the Massoretic signs surrounding the margins of Hebrew bibles, at last urged him to write them a Commentary on the Massorah, which they might use as a manual. To this earnest and flattering request of his disciples he could all the more cheerfully accede, since he himself had been contemplating writing such a treatise for twenty years, and was only prevented from carrying out his design by untoward circumstances. Now that he had finished the Massoretic Concordance, and had the leisure, he at once betook himself to the work of supplying his disciples with the desired text-book, and two years after the completion of the gigantic Concordance he published at Venice (1538), by the aid of his friend Bomberg, the celebrated *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth* (מסורת המסורת).

Before entering into the history of this book and the extraordinary controversy it called forth, it will be necessary to give a succinct analysis of its contents. The *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth* consists of three parts, preceded by a Notice to the Reader, a Preface, and three Introductions. The Notice to the Reader explains the references in this book to the then newly introduced division of the Hebrew Scriptures into chapters, and the books of Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles, respectively, into two books, and shews how any original ideas propounded by the author are indicated. The Preface sets forth the plan and contents of the book. The first Introduction consists of a Song of Praise to the Creator, who guided his people in former days, and who vouchsafed wisdom to the Massorites in their work, as well as to the author, in order to explain the Massorah. The second Introduction begins with a piece of autobiography; then states how the author came to compile this book; describes his researches in the Massorah, the state of the Massoretic MSS., the importance of the Massorah, his connection with Cardinal Egidio, and his defence for teaching him Hebrew. The third Introduction explains the meaning of the word *Massorah*; discusses different opinions about

the origin of the Massorah, the vowel points, the accents, &c., &c. Then follow the three parts which, according to the Jewish custom of naming things after national events, are respectively denominated the *First Tables*, the *Second Tables*, and the *Broken Tables*, after the events recorded in Exodus xxiv. 12, xxxi. 18, xxxii. 19, xxxiv. 1-4. In harmony with its appellation, the *First Tables*, or the first part, he divided it into ten sections, denominated commandments (עשרת הדברים), answering to the Decalogue on the tables; whilst each of these sections actually begins with the very words which commence the respective commandments of the Decalogue. These ten sections are occupied with the discussion of *plene* and *defective*. The *Second Tables*, or part, also consists of ten commandments, or sections, which discuss respectively the important Massoretic points of—i. The *Keri* and *Kethiv*; ii. *Kametz* and *Pattach*; iii. *Dagesh*, *Raphe*, *Mappick*, and *Sheva*; iv. The accents on the tone-syllable, and *Psick*; v. Registers, groups, parallels, and analogous forms; vi. Peculiar conjunctions, disjunctions, and resemblances; vii. Words with prefixes, serviles, and solitary; viii. Conjectural readings, errors, and variations; ix. The terms for letters, written and oral words, small letters, accents, certainties, and transpositions; and, x. The Massoretic expressions for Scriptures, a single Book of the Scriptures, form, dividing spaces, &c. The *Broken Tables*, or the third part, discusses the abbreviations, or broken words, used by the Massorites, whence the part obtained its name. It also describes some of the principal men who have written on the Massorah, as well as some ancient Codices.

This remarkable book was first printed by his friend, M. Bomberg, at Venice, 1538, the text not being pointed. Levita appended to this edition the poem of Saadia, giving the number of times which each letter of the alphabet occurs throughout the Hebrew Scriptures, as well as an explanation of this poem. In less than twelve months it was re-published at Basle, 1539, the text pointed. In this edition Münster translated into Latin the three Introductions, the first and second being in an abridged form, and gives a brief summary of the contents of the three parts. He, however, omitted Saadia's poem, with Levita's explanations. It is very strange that Münster does not mention on the title-page that the book had already appeared at Venice, and that his edition was a reprint.

The third part, or the *Broken Tables* as it is called, was repub-

lished separately, in Rabbinical characters, at Venice (ש"כ = 326 =) 1566, some copies being dated (ש"י = 306 =) 1546, under the title, *A Commentary on the Massorah, called the Gate of the Broken Tables* (פירוט המסורת וקרא שמו שברי לוחות). This part of the book was also re-published with additions by Samuel b. Chajim, Prague, 1610. The three introductions were also translated into Latin by Jo. Lud. Mich. Nagel (Altdorf, 1758-71). The third and last edition of the entire Hebrew text was published at Sulzbach, 1771, in Rabbinical characters. This edition is exceedingly defective, whole passages being omitted, as will be seen in the notes to our edition. The editor, Kalmen Dishbek, misled by Münster's silence about the Venice edition, describes the Basle edition (1539) as the *editio princeps*, and hence, necessarily, also omitted Saadia's poem and Levita's explanation of it. Fürst, indeed (*Bibliotheca Judaica*, ii. 240), and others, say that there was also an edition of it at Sulzbach, 1769, two years before the one we have specified. But this must be a mistake, since the editor of the 1771 edition distinctly describes it as *the second*, and the Basle as *the first*.³⁵

The only translation extant of this book is the German, which was published at Halle, 1772,³⁶ and which is generally, but incorrectly, ascribed to the celebrated Joh. Salomo Semler. That Semler himself was not the translator, but that he simply superintended the translation, and made notes to it, is stated on the very title-page of the book.³⁷ The preface, however, which was written by this scholar, puts the whole question beyond the shadow of a doubt; and the erroneous opinion of bibliographers on this subject can only be accounted for on the supposition that they have either not perused the preface or

³⁵ Thus the editor distinctly says on the title-page בערך באול נדעס מקדמת דנא בער באול בשנת רצ"ז לש"ק: הדובא עתה שניה לבית הדפוס ע"י הנעלה כמדינת קלמן רישבעק

³⁶ From a passage quoted by Semler, in his Preface to Meyer's German Translation (p. 9), it indeed appears that the celebrated Reformer, Conrad Pellican (1487-1556), translated the whole book into Latin shortly after the publication of the Hebrew. The passage in question, which is quoted from *the Life of Pellican*, prefixed to the first volume of his *Commentaries*, is as follows: "Adhæc tota biblia transtulit e chaldaico in latinum . . . et utrumque Targum libri Esther, de quo sibi Judæi mire placent. Quin et Targum Hierosolymitanum in quinque libros Mosis. Præter hæc transtulit quædam Talmudica opuscula: librum Massoreth, quem Hebraicum edidit Elias grammaticus." But this Latin version has never been published.

³⁷ Uebersetzung des Buchs Massoreth Hammassoreth. Unter Aufsicht und mit Anmerkungen D. Joh. Salomo Semlers.

not seen the book. In this preface Semler gives the following history of the translation. A respectable young man, named Christian Gottlob Meyer, who had an excellent opportunity, at Berlin, to acquire, under the guidance of an expert teacher, a greater knowledge of Jewish learning than ordinary Jewish youths, became convinced of the truth of Christianity. He therefore left Judaism, and was publicly admitted into the church at Halle. Here, whilst prosecuting his study, Semler became acquainted with him. Convinced of the sincerity of the young man, and being anxious that he should not neglect his Hebrew learning, Semler asked him to translate the *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth* after his college hours, omitting, however, the poetical Introductions, which are somewhat more difficult. The translation thus made by Meyer, Semler sometimes read with the translator, and endeavoured to arrange the German in such a manner as to make it more intelligible. He also did the same with the German translation of the poetical Introductions, which was made by another Jew, named Aaronssohn, a clever *Candidatus Medicinæ* at the University. Semler, moreover, made sundry notes to this German translation.³⁸ With this plain statement of Semler before us, we

³⁸ Die Gelegenheit zu dieser deutschen Uebersetzung ist diese. Ein artiger junger Mensch, Christian Gottlob Meyer, der in Berlin ehemals die gute Gelegenheit, in jüdischer Gelehrsamkeit unter Anführung eines geschickten Lehrers weiter als andere Judenknaben zu kommen, sehr gut genutzt hatte, ist nach und nach, zumal durch den Gebrauch deutscher moralischer Schriften, in gebundener und ungebundener Rede, zu eigenem Nachdenken gekommen, und hat über den Grund und die Art seiner bisherigen jüdischen Religion so lange ernstliche Betrachtungen fortgesetzt, daß er endlich sich entschlossen, von den Grundsätzen der christlichen Religion eine nähere Erkenntnis zu suchen. Er kam endlich nach Halle, wo er unter der Anleitung des Magister und Oberdiacanus an der Ulrichskirche, Hrn. Schulze, sehr bald in der Einsicht so weit gekommen, daß er sich von selbst entschlossen, öffentlich zu der christlichen Religion überzutreten. —

Da ich nun gerne auch dazu helfen wolte, daß er seinen guten Anfang hebräischer oder rabbinischer Lectüre nicht etwa wieder vernachlässigen sollte; so habe ich ihm dieses Büchlein gegeben, nach und nach, ohne seinen Schulstudien Eintrag zu thun, eine Uebersetzung davon vorzunehmen; doch mit Auslassung der poetischen Verreden, welche etwas schwerer seint. —

Diese Uebersetzung habe ich zuweilen mit dem Uebersetzer wieder durchgegangen, und habe die deutsche Schreibart etwas verständlicher einzurichten gesucht, obgleich der Charakter eines jüdischen Aufsatzes nicht ganz zu verändern war. Sie und da bemerke ich aber doch einige Stellen, die noch deutlicher hätten ausgedrückt werden können; so auch hie und da von der Uebersetzung der poetischen Verreden gilt, welche Hr. Arensseten,

hope that the question as to the authorship of the German version will in future be regarded as settled.

As to the merit of it, considering that it was made by a young man, and the great difficulties he had to encounter, the translation must be pronounced pretty fair. For critical purposes, however, the utility of it is greatly impaired, for the following reasons. Passages are frequently altogether omitted. The elaborate and most difficult second Introduction has not been translated into German at all. And, lastly, young Meyer, remarkable as was his knowledge of Hebrew considering his age, was not familiar with the Massoretic language, which requires special study. Hence it is that many of the passages, though literally translated, are less intelligible in the German than they are in the Hebrew. Hence, too, the many serious blunders and mistranslations which are dispersed throughout the work.

The storm which the original publication of this work raised (1538) was truly marvellous, and, after raging for more than three centuries, cannot be said to have as yet fully subsided. The cause of this storm was the array of most powerful arguments which Levita made in the third introduction, to prove that the vowel-points now to be found in the Hebrew Bibles are not of the same antiquity with the text, but that they were invented and put there by the Massorites about five hundred years after Christ. The authority of the vowel-points had indeed been questioned by some Jewish authorities long before Levita's time. As early as the ninth century, Natronai ii. b. Hilai, who was Gaon or spiritual head of the College in Sora (859–869), in reply to the question whether it is lawful to put the points to the Synagogal Scrolls of the Pentateuch, distinctly declared that “since the Law, as given to Moses on Sinai, had no points, and the points are not Sinaitic [*i. e.* sacred], having been invented by the sages, and put down as signs for the reader; and moreover since it is prohibited to us to make any additions from our own cogitations, lest we transgress the command ‘Ye shall not add,’ &c. (Deut. iv. 2); hence we must not put the points to the Scrolls of the Law.”³⁹ Three

ein geschickter Candidatus Medicinæ auf hiesiger Universität, gemacht hat. Ich habe hier und da einige Anmerkungen dazu gesetzt, welche theils das Nachdenken befördern, theils auf einige andere Bücher weisen; habe aber freilich nicht viel Zeit darauf wenden können.—Seite 12–15.

³⁹ This fact, which is cited in the *Vitry Machsor*, from the Theological decisions. (השבתה המאשרת) is communicated by Luzzatto in the *Hebrew Essays and Reviews*.

centuries later, no less a scholar than the celebrated Ibn Ezra, in speaking of the two dots over the letter ש, the one on the right indicating that it is *Shin* and the one to the left shewing that it is *Sin*, remarked that "it was the custom of the sages of Tiberias to put down these points to mark the double pronounciation, and that they were the chief authorities, since from them proceeded the Massorites, from whom we obtained the whole system of punctuation."¹⁰

From Ibn Ezra this opinion was also espoused by some Christian scholars in the middle ages, who, hating the Jews, wished to base upon the late origin of the points the charge against them of having introduced innovations and corruptions into the text of the Bible. Thus, the celebrated Dominican, Raymond Martin, who studied Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic, to convert the Jews and the Mahomedans to Christianity, and who had acquired such a knowledge of Rabbinical Literature that he even excelled St. Jerome, boldly, but most incorrectly, asserted that the vowel-points in the text of the Old Testament were put there by Ben Naphtali and Ben Asher, *circa* 900-960, and that the *Emendations of the Scribes* (תקן סופרים) are simply a few of the many wilful corruptions and perversions introduced by the Jews into the sacred text, to obliterate the prophecies about

called *Keren Chemed* (vol. iii., p. 200, Prague, 1838). The *Vitry Machsor*, or Ritual of the Synagogue, of Vitry, in France, was compiled, *circa* 1100, by R. Simecha of Vitry, a disciple of Rashi, and obtained its name from the place in which the compiler lived. It not only comprises the whole *Cycle of the Daily and Festival Services*, but various legal and ritual laws from ancient documents. The passage in question is as follows in the original וישאלתם אם אסור לנקוד ספר תורה. ספר תורה שניתן למשה בסניני לא שמיצנו בו ניקוד. ולא ניתן ניקוד בסניני. כי החכמים ציינודו לסמך. ואסור לנו להוסיף מרעתנו פן נעבור בגל הוסיף. לשיכך אין נוקדין ספר תורה. It is also to be remarked that the MS. of this *Machsor*, which is one of the only two copies which have survived the ravages of time, and a description of which was published by Luzzatto in 1838, in the above-named Essays, was formerly the property of the celebrated antiquarian Guiseppe Almanzi, of Padua, and is now in the British Museum (Add. 27200-201). Dr. William Wright has given an account of it in the *Journal of Sacred Literature*, July, 1866, p. 376, &c. See also Fürst, *Geschichte des Karäerthums*, vol. i., pp. 114 and 179, Leipzig, 1862.

⁴⁰ Abraham b. Meier Ibn Ezra, was born in Toledo, 1088-9, and died 1176. He was a most distinguished mathematician, astronomer, philosopher, poet, physician, theologian, grammarian, and commentator. A sketch of his life, with a description of his works, will be found in Kitto's *Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature*, new ed. s. v. IBN EZRA. The above quotation is from his Hebrew Grammar, entitled *On the Parity of the Hebrew style* (צידור) which he wrote at Mantua in 1145. It is as follows in the original כן מנהג הכמי ובר"א והם העקר. כי מהם היו אנשי המסורת ואנחנו מהם קבלנו כל הנקוד Comp. p. 7. a. editio Lippmann. Furth. 1827.

the incarnation of the Deity.⁴¹ As Raymond Martin was the great Rabbinical oracle of the Christians in the middle ages, and moreover as his opinion was confirmed by no less an authority than the celebrated Nicolas de Lyra,⁴² it was regarded as paramount by all succeeding Catholic writers.

⁴¹ This remarkable Spanish Dominican was born about 1220, and died about 1287. He was greatly aided in his Hebrew and Chaldee studies by Pablo Christiani, a celebrated converted Jew, who was also a Dominican, and who held at Barcelona the famous discussion with the learned Nachmani'es, about the questions at issue between Judaism and Christianity (July 20, 24, 1263), an account of which is given in Kitto's *Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature*, new ed. s. v. NACHMANIDES. Raymond Martin, himself, sat with Pablo Christiani, Arnold de Singarra, and Peter de Janua, in the commission appointed by the Bull of Clement iv. (1264), to examine the charges which Pablo Christiani brought against the Talmud, that it blasphemous Christ and the Virgin Mary. The work which has immortalised Raymond Martin's name is entitled *the Dagger of Faith* (FUGIO FIDEI). He completed it in 1278. He quotes in it extracts from the Talmud, Rashi, Ibn Ezra, Maimonides, Kimchi, and the writings of other Jews, with the greatest ease; showing from them that Jesus is not only foretold in the Hebrew Scriptures as the Messiah, but also in the Rabbinical writings. From its immense erudition, this work became the grand storehouse from which Christians in the middle ages and in modern days derived their Jewish learning, and weapons against the Jews. It was first edited with very elaborate annotations by Jos. de Voisin, Paris, 1651, and then again, with an introduction and the treatise by Hermann, a converted Jew, by Joh. B. Carpzow, Leipzig, 1687. It is to the second edition that our references are made. The passage in question bearing on the vowel-points contains properly his criticism on Hos. ix. 12, and is as follows:—"Cæterum sciendum, quod nec Moyses punctavit legem, unde Judæi non habent eam cum punctis, i. e. cum vocalibus scriptam in rotulis suis; nec aliquis ex prophetis punctavit librum suum; sed duo Judæi, quorum unus dictus est *Nephtali*, alter vero *Ben Ascher*, totum vetus Testamentum punctasse leguntur; quæ quidem puncta cum quibusdam virgulis sunt loco vocalium apud eos: cumquæ venissent ad locum istum, et secundum orthographiam debuissent punctare נִסְרִי *incarnatione mea*, punctaverunt נִסְרִי *in recessu meo*, ut opus incarnationis removerent a Deo." (*Paris* iii., *Dist.* iii. cap. xxi., p. 895.)

⁴² Nicolas de Lyra was born of Jewish parents about 1270, at Lyre, a small town in the diocese of Evrecca, whence he obtained his name *Lyra*. Having embraced Christianity when young, he entered the Church in 1291, and became such an accomplished scholar and lecturer on the Bible that he was styled *the most distinguished doctor*. He died at Paris, October 23, 1340. The work which has immortalised his name is a commentary on the Bible, entitled "*Postilla perpetua in universa Biblia*," in which he advanced the most enlightened views to such an extent that he is justly regarded as the forerunner of the Reformation. The extent to which Luther is indebted to him for his sentiments may be gathered from the couplet of the Reformer's enemies.

Si Lyra non lyrasset,
Lutherus non saltasset.

*If Lyra had not harped profanation,
Luther would never have danced the Reformation.*

As to the passage bearing on the origin of the vowel-points, after quoting with approval Raymond Martin on Hos. ix. 12 (see the preceding note), he remarks, "Puncta

To invest it with an air of originality, Jacob Perez de Valencia gives the following amusing account of the origin of the vowel-points—
 “After the conversion of Constantine the Great, the Rabbins perceived that great multitudes of Gentiles embraced Christianity with the greatest devotion all over the globe; that the Church prospered very favourably; and that also of the Jews an immense number became convinced of the truth by experience and miracles, whereby their gains and revenues were lessened. Roused by this wickedness, they assembled in great multitudes at the Babylon of Egypt, which is called Cairo, where they, with as much secrecy as possible, falsified and corrupted the Scriptures, and concocted about five or seven points to serve as vowels, these points having been invented by Ravina and Ravashe, two of their doctors. The same Rabbins also concocted the Talmud.⁴³ Hence De Valencia maintains “that no faith is to be placed in the Holy Scriptures, as the Jews now interpret and punctuate them.”⁴⁴

Jewish commentators and grammarians, however, as a rule, when they had not to dispute with the Karaites for rejecting the traditions of the Fathers, maintained that the vowel-points were either given to Adam in Paradise, or communicated to Moses on Sinai, or were fixed by Ezra and the Great Synagogue. This view was deemed all the more

non sunt de substantia littere, nec a principio scripturere fuerunt, unde et rotuli qui in synagogis eorum leguntur sunt sine punctis, sed permagnam tempus postea inventa sunt hujus modi puncta ad facilius legendum.” *Comment. on Hos.* ix. 12. For a sketch of his life and writings, see Kitto, *Cyclop. of Bib. Lit.*, new ed., s. v. LYRA.

⁴³ Jacob Perez de Valencia, commonly called Bishop of Christopolitanus, was born about 1420, at Valencia, whence he derived his name. He became a hermit of the order of Augustin, and died in 1491. He was a voluminous writer, and the above extract which is from his commentary on the Psalms, is as follows in the original. “Post conversionem Constantini M. videntes Rabbinos omnes gentiles cum tanta devotione ad fidem Christi converti per totum orbem, et Ecclesiam tanto favore prosperari et etiam quod infinita multitudo Judeorum videntes manifestam veritatem per experientiam et miracula. pariter convertebantur, et sic deficiebant quaestus, et reditus, et tributa Rabbitorum, hac iniquitate commotos magna multitudine congregatos fuisse apud Babyloniam Aegypti, quae dicitur Cayre: ibique quanto magis caute potuerunt, conatos fuisse falsificare et pervertere Scripturas a vero sensu e significatione. Inde confinxisse supra 5, vel. 7, puncta loco vocalium. Quorum punctorum inventores fuisse Ravina Ravasse, duos Doctores eorum. Addit, istos Rabbinos confinxisse libros Talmud.” *Prolog. in Psalmos Tract. vi.*, Comp. Hody *De Bibliorum Textibus Originalibus*, lib. iii., p. ii., p. 442. Oxford, 1705.

⁴⁴ “Ideo nulla fides adhibenda est scripturae s.; sicut hodie habent (Judaei) sic interpretatam et punctatam.” *Ibid.* Tract. ii., fol. xxiii.

orthodox, since the famous *Sohar*,⁴⁵ the sacred code of the Kabbalists, which was believed to be a revelation from God, communicated through R. Simon b. Jochai (*circa* A.D. 70–110), declared that “the letters are the body and the vowel-points the soul, they move with the motion and stand still with the resting of the vowel-points, just as an army moves after its sovereign”⁴⁶ (*Sohar* i., 15, b.); that “the vowel-points proceeded from the same Holy Spirit which indited the sacred Scriptures, and that far be the thought to say that the scribes made the points, since even if all the prophets had been as great as Moses, who received the law direct from Sinai, they could not have had the authority to alter the smallest point in a single letter, though it be the most insignificant in the whole Bible”⁴⁷ (*Sohar on the Song of Solomon*, 57 b, ed. Amsterdam, 1701). As the Kabbalah was believed to be a genuine revelation from God, its opinion about the antiquity and divinity of the vowel-points was adopted as final. Great therefore was the consternation which the appearance of the *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth* created. For the chief teacher of the age to deny the divine origin and the antiquity of the vowel-points, and more especially to defend his heterodoxy by unassailable arguments, was a most unpardonable sin.

As Levita's arguments became known to the Christian world, through Münster's Latin translation of the Introductions, as well as through Pellican's unpublished version of the entire Book, within twelve months after the publication of the original work, divided Christendom, though differing on almost all other points, at once agreed to welcome the great grammarian's results, from diametrically opposite motives. The unwary Protestant leaders who were already prepossessed with the notion of the late origin of the vowel-points, from the assertions of Raymond Martin, Nicolas de Lyra, Jacob Perez de Valencia, John Pico della Mirandola, and Reuchlin, rejoiced that their predilections were now confirmed by arguments. Hence Luther, Calvin, Zwingle,

⁴⁵ For an analysis of the *Sohar*, see Ginsburg, *The Kabbalah*, &c., p. 78, &c. Longmans, 1865.

⁴⁶ והמשכילים יחדיו כנומא דתנוגי' כ"ג דשעמי' דמננני' ובנומא דילהון אולין אבתריהו אתון ונקודי ומתנענעין אבתריהו כחילין בהר כלמיהון. נושא אתון ורודי נקודי ללדו נבלו במבלעון בהר תנוגי' יג' ג' שעמי' וקיימי בקווייהו כד ננומא דשעמי' נסיל נבלי אתון ונקודי אבתריהו כד אידו פסיק אינון לא נבלין וקיימי בקווימיהו: וזהר חלק א' דף טו ב'.

⁴⁷ נקודין אינון נפקין מיחא דכוחא לקיימא אתון על תיקונייהו ובנקודה חרא אסתני תיבה ואעבר להיא תיבה מקיימא כנומא אחרא: ב' וצ"ל דקדושת' כד בשא יהוה אירא דכא בכוחא בבש ולא בבש ככא לנביה דהוה מיחא ואסתליק מינה ככא ולא ככא כדן יהוה בשישו נפק לנביה אתון כנו מיחא ואתון אתנקודו ואם האמר נקודי תקון סופרים הוא חס ושלום דאפילו כל נביאי דעלמא יהון כמשה דקבל אוריתא כבורא דסיני לית לן רשו להרתא אפילו חרא נקרא וצירא באת הד אפילו את וצירא דאורייתא: וזהר שיר השירים דף כ' ב'.

Mercer,⁴⁸ &c., boldly disclaimed the antiquity, divine origin, and authority of the points. Their conviction undoubtedly was, that by liberating themselves from the traditional vowel-point of the Synagogue, after having discarded the traditions of the Church of Rome, they could more easily and independently prosecute their Biblical studies without any trammels whatsoever. Besides having rejected the traditions of the Fathers, the Reformers could not, without exposing themselves to the charge of inconsistency from their antagonists, adhere to the traditions of the Rabbins.

To the Church of Rome, again, which was embittered by the cry of the newly risen protestant leaders, that the Bible, and the Bible alone, without gloss and without tradition, is the rule of faith and practice, Levita's work was like a God-send from another point of view. She eagerly laid hold of the admission made by this great teacher of the age, that the vowel-signs are an uninspired invention of the Jews, made centuries after Christ, in order to confute thereby the claims of her opponents. From the novelty of the points she deduced,

⁴⁸ Dr. Kalisch (*Hebrew Grammar*, Part ii., p. 65, note *d.* Longman, 1863,) is surely incorrect in his statement, that "the Reformers, as Luther and Calvin, were of opinion that the vowel-points were at least fixed by Ezra, or the Great Synagogue." Nothing can be more explicit than Luther's remark on Gen. xlvii. 31: "At the time of St. Jerome, the points did not as yet exist, and the whole Bible was read without them. I submit that it is the modern Hebrews who affixed them, in order to give a proper sense and meaning to the Hebrew language. However, since they are not friends but enemies of Holy Writ, I often utter words which strongly oppose these points." In his Comment. on Is. ix. 6, he says "that most dangerous people, the Jews, falsify the words of the prophets with the points and distinctions; and their points, which are nothing but a modern invention, most assuredly are not to be preferred to the simple, correct, and grammatical sense." And again, in his Treatise entitled *Schem Hamphoras* (1543), he says, mit dieser Weise könnte man der Juden Verstand in der Bibel sein schwächen, und ist das Vortheil da, daß Mose und die Propheten nicht haben mit Puncten geschrieben; welches ein neu Menschenfündlein, nach ihrer Zeit außbracht; darum nicht Noth ist dieselben so steif zu halten, als die Juden gerne wolten, sonderlich wo sie dem neuen Testament zuwider gebraucht werden. Eben so soll man auch mit der æquivocatio und distinctio thun, wo sie wider das neue Testament dienen. Die Juden haben doch Lust, alle ihr Ding zweifelhaftig und nichts gewisses zu machen.

Equally explicit is the remark of Calvin, in his commentary on Zechariah xi. 7. "Scio, quanta industria veteres scribæ puncta excogitarint, cum jam linguæ non esset tam communis et familiaris usus: qui ergo puncta negligunt, vel prorsus rejiciunt, certe earent omni judicio et ratione: sed tamen habendus est aliquis delectus. Si enim legamus hic, proditores, nullus est sensus: si legamus, funiculos, nulla littera mutatur; interea mutantur duo puncta. Cum ergo id necessario postulet res ipsa, miror cur interpretes ita serviliter passi fuerint se regi, ut non spectarent Prophetæ sensum."

i. That the Bible could only be read in ancient days by the few authorised spiritual teachers, and, ii., That the Scriptures without these points cannot possibly be understood, apart from the traditional interpretation transmitted by the Church of Rome. This opinion soon found its way into England, and when the controversy between the Roman Catholics and Protestants had fairly begun, we find Dr. Thomas Harding (1512–1572), who was Professor of Hebrew at Oxford, in the reign of Henry VIII., a staunch Protestant in the reign of Edward VI., who became a zealous papist at the accession of Queen Mary to the throne, and the celebrated antagonist of Bishop Jewel, arguing as follows: — “Among the people of Israel, the seventy elders only could read and understand the mysteries of the holy books, that we call the Bible. For, whereas the letters of the Hebrew tongue have no vocals, they only had the skill to read the Scripture by the consonants; and thereby the vulgar people were kept from reading of it, by special providence of God, as it is thought, that precious stones should not be cast before swine, that is to say, such as be not called thereto, as being, for their unreverend curiosity and impure life, unworthy.”⁴⁹

Similar was the language which the Romanists used on the Continent against the Protestants, who appealed to the Scriptures in matters affecting their faith and practice. John Morinus (1591–1659), the distinguished Orientalist, who renounced Protestantism, and entered the congregation of the Oratory in 1618, solemnly declares, in his learned “*Biblical Exercitations on the Hebrew and Greek Texts*,” that “the reason why God ordained the Scriptures to be written in this ambiguous manner (*i. e.* without points), is because it was His will that every man should be subject to the *Judgment of the Church*, and not interpret the Bible in his own way. For seeing that the reading of the Bible is so difficult, and so liable to various ambiguities, from the very nature of the thing, it is plain that it is not the will of God that every one should rashly and irreverently take upon himself to explain it; nor to suffer the common people to expound it at their pleasure; but that in those things, as in other matters respecting religion, it is His will that the people should depend upon the priests.”⁵⁰

⁴⁹ The works of John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury, vol. ii. p. 678. The Parker Society edition.

⁵⁰ Comp. Morinus, *Exercitationes Biblicæ de Hebraici Græcique textus Sinceritate*. Exercitat. iv. cap. ii. s. 8, p. 198. &c. Paris. 1633.

Alarmed at the use made by Catholic controversialists of the avowal that the points are a late human invention, and bitterly smarting under the arguments deduced therefrom, the defenders of Protestantism commenced beating a retreat. Forgetting that the very originators and leaders of the Reformation, partly from a desire to throw off every thing traditional, and partly from undisguised hatred of the Jews, had decried the vowel-points as lustily as the Catholics, Protestant champions changed their tactics, and began to declare that the points were put to the text by the Prophets themselves, and that to say otherwise is nothing more nor less than *heathenism* and popery. Thus, the charge of Gregory Martin (*circa* 1534–1582), in his work, entitled “*A Discovery of the Manifold Corruptions of the Holy Scriptures by the Heretics*” (1582), that Protestants in their versions follow the Hebrew vowels, which are not only a late invention of, but have been wilfully corrupted by, the Jews, was rebutted by the celebrated Fulke, the great champion of Protestantism, with the declaration, that, “seeing our Saviour hath promised that never a prick [= a vowel-point] of the law shall perish, we may understand the same also of the Prophets, who have not received the vowels of the later Jews; but even of the Prophets themselves, however, that heathenish opinion pleaseth you and other papists.”⁵¹ Among those who beat a retreat, are also to be found the very eccentric but very distinguished Hebraist, Hugh Broughton (1549–1626), who likewise deduced the antiquity and authority of the points from Matt. v. 18;⁵² and the celebrated John Piscator (1546–1626), who remarks, in his Commentary on the passage in question, that “it appears from this that the Holy Bible in the time of Christ had the points, and that the punctuation was approved by our Saviour.”

Both Catholics and Protestants, however, chiefly relied upon abusing each other, and upon their common hatred of the Jews, to make good their assertions. To examine Levita's arguments, to test his appeal to the Talmud and other Jewish writings of antiquity, and to corroborate or refute his statements—for this there was not

⁵¹ A defence of the sincere and true translations of the Holy Scriptures into the English tongue, against the manifold cavils, frivolous quarrels, and impudent slanders of Gregory Martin, one of the readers of Popish divinity, in the traitorous seminary of Rheims, by William Fulke, D.D. (1583). Parker Society edition, p. 578, with p. 55.

⁵² Broughton's opinion on the vowel-points is to be found in his Commentary on Daniel, chap. ix. 26. published under the title Daniel: his Chaldee visions and his Hebrew: both translated after the original and expounded, &c. London, 1597.

sufficient Talmudical learning and critical tact, either in the Church of Rome or among Protestants. Their Oriental studies were chiefly intended to fathom the mysteries of the Kabbalah and to convert the Jews. The first attempt to meet Levita's book with arguments, derived from ancient Jewish documents, as far as we know, was made by the learned Azzariah de Rossi,⁵³ in 1574-5, nearly forty years after the appearance of the *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth*. In his celebrated work entitled *The Light of the Eyes* (מאור עינים), De Rossi devotes the fifty-ninth chapter of Part iii. to an examination of the arguments advanced by Levita against the antiquity of the points, and maintains therein that—i. The existence of the vowel-points seems to be indicated in the Talmud (*Nedarim*, 97, 6; the corresponding passage in the *Jerusalem Gemara* and the *Midrash Bereshith Rabba*, cap. xxxvi.) ii. The *Bahir* and *Sohar*, which according to De Rossi were respectively compiled by R. Neehunja b. Cahana and R. Simon b. Jochai, before ever the Mishna was edited, specify the vowel-points by name, and describe them as having a divine origin. iii. The analogy of other languages, and especially the Eastern and cognate tongues, such as the Syriac, Chaldee, Arabic, and Persian, all of which have vowel-signs, shows beyond doubt that the Hebrew too had points from the remotest antiquity. iv. The nature and genius of the Hebrew language absolutely pre-supposes the permanent existence of points, since, in the case of certain expressions, it cannot be told, without these signs, whether they are nouns, verbs, or particles. Thus, for example; without points it is impossible to say what the word שלמה is; whether it is שְׁלֹמֹה Solomon, נְשֻׁלְמָה retribution, שְׁלֵמָה whole, or שְׁלָמָה wherefore. v. The command (Deut. xxvii. 8) to write *very plain and intelligibly* (באר הטיב) unquestionably premises that, under certain circumstances, though not generally, the Law was written with vowel-signs, else it would not have been "very plain and intelligible;" and, vi. He appeals to St. Jerome's

⁵³ De Rossi, also called among the Jews *Azzariah Min Ha-Adomim*, was born at Mantua in 1513, and died in 1577. He was the first and most distinguished Biblical critic among the Jews of the sixteenth century; and his celebrated work, entitled *The Light of the Eyes* (מאור עינים), which consists of three parts, may almost be designated a Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature. It was first printed at Mantua 1574-5, in square characters; a second edition of it was published at Vienna, 1829, in Rabbinical characters. The chapter treating on the vowel-points is p. 178 b—181 a. ed. Mantua. and, p. 286 b—292 a, ed. Vienna. For a sketch of De Rossi's life, and an analysis of his works, see Kitto's *Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature*, new ed., s. v. Rossi.

statement in his epistle to Evagrius, where, in speaking of Enon near Salim, he remarks "it matters not whether it be called *Salim* or *Salim*, since the Hebrews very seldom use the vowel letters in the middle: and the same words are pronounced with different sounds and accents, according to the pleasure of readers and the variety of country;"⁵⁴ whence De Rossi deduces that *perraro* implies their existence and occasional use.

As to the origin and development of the vowels, he submits that their force and virtue were invented by, or communicated to, Adam, in Paradise; transmitted to and by Moses; that they had been partially forgotten, and their pronunciation vitiated during the Babylonian captivity; that they had been restored by Ezra, but that they had been forgotten again in the wars and struggles during, and after, the destruction of the Second Temple; and that the Massorites, after the close of the Talmud, revised the system, and permanently fixed the pronunciation by the contrivance of the present signs. This accounts for the fact that the present vowel-points are not mentioned in the Talmud. The reason why Moses did not punctuate the copy of the Law, which he wrote, is that its import should not be understood without oral tradition. Besides, as the Law has seventy different meanings, the writing of it, without points, greatly aids to obtain these various interpretations; whereas the affixing of the vowel-signs would preclude all permutations and transpositions, and greatly restrict the sense, by fixing the pronunciation. This is an epitome of the arguments used by De Rossi against Levita.

Being thus supplied with weapons from the Sohar and the Talmud, the hard-pressed Protestants, who were smarting from the onslaughts of the Catholics, and had beaten a retreat, now opened a new campaign. Under the leadership of Buxtorf, the father, they began defending, with a display of Rabbinical bayonets, the antiquity and divinity of the vowel-signs which they had formerly abandoned. Undaunted by the fact that the Catholics had been the undisputed masters of the field for three centuries, and that they had been strengthened in their position by the leaders of the Reformation, yet, to oust their common enemy, the Jews, the Protestant champion,

⁵⁴ The passage in question is as follows in the original, "Nec refert, utrum *Salem* [שלם], an *Salim* [שלים] nominetur; cum vocalibus in medio litteris perraro utantur Hebraei; et pro voluntate lectorum, atque varietate regionum, eadem verba diversis sonis atque accentibus proferantur." *Ad Evagrium Epist.* cxxvi., Opp. vol. i., p. 1062. ed. Paris.

Buxtorf, made his first appearance on the field in 1620. As the Christian opponents of the vowel-points, whether Catholics or their allies the Protestants, used no arguments, but contented themselves with mere assertions, and as, moreover, Levita was the first who defended his position with appeals to ancient documents, Buxtorf's attack was entirely directed against the renowned teacher of Hebrew, who was the leader of the opinions on this point of the allied Catholic and Protestant armies.

The arguments which were to discomfit Levita, Buxtorf published in his *Commentary on the Massorah*.⁵⁵ The ninth chapter of this work, which contains the defence of the antiquity and divine authority of the points against Levita, is chiefly made up of De Rossi's arguments and quotations from Jewish writings, whilst the rest of the book, which is an explanation of the Massorah, is, to a great extent, an elaboration of Levita's *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth*, the very treatise which had caused this controversy. Feeble as the arguments are, they appeared, nevertheless, very plausible and very learned; so that those who earnestly wished the points to be of divine origin at once ranged themselves under the leadership of the justly-renowned Buxtorf.

But Buxtorf was not destined to carry every thing before him in this first battle against Levita. His alliance with the learned De Rossi only produced a counter alliance and a masterly defence, under the leadership of Lewis Cappellus, who elaborated, expanded, and supplemented Levita's arguments against the points with far greater skill than that displayed by Buxtorf in his elaboration of De Rossi's arguments for the points. The treatise thus produced Cappellus sent in MS. to be examined by his opponent Buxtorf, who returned it with the request that it might not be printed. He then sent it to Erpenius, Professor of Oriental languages at Leyden, who was so convinced by its arguments and learning that, with the sanction of the author, he printed it at Leyden, under the title, "*The Mystery of the Points Unveiled*."⁵⁶

Its immense erudition, conclusive reasoning, and overpowering arguments soon convinced the most learned Biblical scholars that

⁵⁵ *Tiberias sive Commentarius Masorethicus*. Basle, 1620.

⁵⁶ The *Arcanum punctationis revelatum* was first published anonymously at Leyden, 1624, 4to. It was afterwards republished, with the *Vindicia Arcani punctationis* and Cappellus' other works, by his son: Amsterdam, 1689, fol. It is to this edition of the collected works that our references are made.

the vowel-points were centuries later than the Christian era; and Protestants, instead of combating the Roman Catholics on this point, were now fairly divided into two hostile camps, under the respective leadership of Cappellus and Buxtorf. The followers of Buxtorf were for a considerable time doomed to almost fatal inaction. For though Cappellus' work, as we have seen, appeared in 1624, and though Buxtorf had carefully perused it in MS. before this date, yet he made no reply to it for several years, and died (Sept. 13, 1629) without answering it. It was during this time of anxious suspense that Father Morinus published his merciless attack on the vowel-points, already alluded to (*vide supra*, p. 50), in which he compared the Scriptures to a mere nose of wax, to be turned any way, to prove thereby the necessity of one infallible interpretation.

At last, however, after a silence of four and twenty years, Buxtorf, the son, who succeeded his father in the Hebrew chair at Basle, published, in 1648, a reply to Cappellus' work, entitled, "*A Treatise on the Origin, Antiquity, and Authority of the Vowel Points and Accents in the Hebrew Scriptures of the Old Testament, against Lewis Cappellus' Mystery of the Points Unveiled:*" thus assuming the leadership of the vowelists party, whom death had deprived of their great champion. But, though the work occupies upwards of 450 small quarto pages, it contains very little more than an expansion of the arguments used by Buxtorf senior, in his *Tiberius*, with an increased number of quotations from Jewish writings. It was not to be expected that Cappellus would be silenced by this reply, and he at once wrote a rejoinder to it, entitled, "*A Vindication of the Mystery of the Vowels Unveiled:*" but he died (June 18, 1658) before the publication of it, and his son, Jacques Cappellus, to whom the MS. was left, did not publish it till 1689, five and twenty years after the death of Buxtorf junior.

An important point is to be noticed in this controversy, in which Cappellus entirely deviates from the opinion of his master, Elias Levita. Levita, though maintaining the novelty of the vowel-points, firmly believed that the very same pronunciation and sounds, which are now denoted by the vowels and accents, were perfectly known and used by the Jews from the remotest antiquity, long before these arbitrary signs were invented, and that they represent the true and genuine reading as it came from the inspired writers of the respective books; and, consequently, the reading which these points

have fixed is as much of divine authority as the letters, the difference between them being, that the letters were written, whilst the points were transmitted by oral tradition. At first Cappellus seems also to have endorsed this view of Levita in a somewhat modified form. Thus he distinctly declares that, "when I say that the points were invented and added to the consonants by the Massorites of Tiberias, I do not mean, as I have stated before, that the reading of the sacred text was invented by them out of their own brain, and that they fixed, according to their own will and fancy, what these points denote and express; but what I mean is, that they express by these marks of their own invention the reading of the sacred text which obtained everywhere among the Jews, which they themselves had been taught by their masters in the scholastic institutions, which they had received by oral tradition from the Fathers, and which reading the Jews believed to be the same ancient and authentic reading of Moses and the prophets. Since, therefore, these Tiberian masters did nothing more than express, with all possible accuracy, the reading which they had been taught, which they had received from their ancestors, by tradition from the Fathers, and which all the Jews believed to be the very ancient and authentic reading of Moses and the prophets, by signs of vowels and accents of their own invention, there is no reason why this reading should not be accepted by all the Jews."⁵⁷

Later on, however, Cappellus changed his mind, or, perhaps, more boldly avowed, what he had hitherto kept back, that, with the changing of the ancient letters in which the Hebrew was originally written, and in adding the points, the *matres lectiones* were eliminated and the Hebrew text was greatly corrupted. His assault on the inte-

⁵⁷ "Cum dico a Masorethis Tiberiensibus excogitata esse puncta et consonis addita, non hoc volo, uti jam monui, ab iis excogitatam, atque de proprio cerebro pro eorum libitu et arbitrio confictam esse lectionem sacri textus, quam punctis illis signarunt, atque expresserunt; sed hoc duntaxat volo, expressam esse ab iis, notulis a se excogitatis, lectionem sacri textus, quae tum ubique inter Judæos obtinebat, quamque ipsi edocti fuerant a suis magistris scholastica institutione, atque orali, et *παροπαράδοσφι* traditione ab iis acceperant, quam lectionem credebant Judæi antiquæ Mosaicæ et Propheticae authenticæ conformem esse. Cum itaque magistri illi Tiberienses nihil aliud præstiterint, quam ut lectionem quam edocti erant, et a majoribus suis traditione *παροπαράδοσφι* acceperant, quamque omnes Judæi propterea eandem esse cum antiqua Mosaica et authentica Prophetica existimabant, vocalium et accentuum figuris a se excogitatis exprimerent quam poterant accuratissime, nihil est quod quis putet, non potuisse illam lectionem omnibus Judæis probari." *Arcanum punctationis revelatum*, lib. ii., cap. xvii. 5 & 6, Opp. p. 775, ed. Amsterdam, 1689.

grity of the Massoretic text he published at Paris, 1650, under the title of *Critica Sacra*. To this work Buxtorf junior replied within three years of its publication, in a volume containing no less than 1040 quarto pages.⁵⁸ But though both these works repeatedly touch the question about the origin of the vowel-points, and though the controversy about the integrity of the text has arisen from, and is in some measure connected with, the dispute about the points, yet the two controversies are totally distinct, and ought not to have been confounded with each other.

The "*Mystery of the Points Unveiled*" created quite as great a revolution among scholars in the seventeenth century as the *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth*, of which it was an exposition. Its author's fame as a critic soon spread over Europe, and his work, as well as the rejoinder to it by Buxtorf junior, divided Protestant Christendom everywhere into two hostile camps—vowelists and anti-vowelists. The controversy was soon transplanted into England, where Cappellus was known, having studied two years at Oxford, and where Biblical and Talmudical studies were at that time zealously prosecuted, under the guidance of Brian Walton, and Lightfoot. In the *Prolegomena* to the *London Polyglott*, Levita's original opinion is more strictly followed than that of Cappellus. It is there maintained that the vowel-points were invented by the Massorites about A.D. 500; that these points were not arbitrary inventions of the Massorites, but express the traditional and true reading of the text and the sense of the Holy Ghost; that it is not lawful for any one to reject the Massoretic reading at pleasure; that all Christians are tied to it, unless some error or better reading can be clearly proved; and that the controversy, therefore, "is only about the present points, in regard of their forms, not of their force and signification."⁵⁹

Whilst Levita and Cappellus were represented in England by Walton, De Rossi and Buxtorf had their chief representative here in Lightfoot. This learned Hebraist thought that his dicta would be quite sufficient to silence his opponents, and therefore deigned no more than to deliver himself as follows, after the masterly recapitulation of the arguments against the antiquity of the vowel-points given

⁵⁸ *Anticritica, seu vindiciæ veritatis Hebraicæ; adversus Ludovici Cappelli Criticam quam vocat sacram.* Pasle, 1653.

⁵⁹ *Comp. Prolegom. iii. sect. 38—56, with Walton's Considerator Considered, ed. Todd, p. 210, &c. London, 1821.*

in Walton's Prolegomena: "There are some who believe the Holy Bible was pointed by wise men of Tiberias. I do not wonder at the impudence of the Jews who invented the story, but I wonder at the credulity of Christians who applaud it. Recollect, I beseech you, the names of the Rabbins of Tiberias, from the first situation of the University there to the time that it expired; and what at length do you find, but a kind of men mad with Pharisaism, bewitching with traditions and bewitched, blind, guileful, doting, they must pardon me if I say, magical and monstrous! Men, how unfit, how unable, how foolish, for the undertaking so divine a work! Read over the Jerusalem Talmud, and see there how R. Judah, R. Chaninah, R. Judan, R. Hoshaia, R. Chija Rabba, R. Chija bar Ba, R. Jochanan, R. Jonathan, and the rest of the grand doctors among the Rabbins of Tiberias, behave themselves, how earnestly they do nothing, how childishly they handle serious disputes! And if you can believe the Bible was pointed in such a school, believe also all that the Talmudists wrote. The pointing of the Bible savours of the work of the Holy Spirit, not the work of lost, blinded, besotted men."⁶⁰

It was this dogmatic and abusive assertion, of one who was deemed the highest authority in matters of Hebrew learning in England, as well as the conviction that those who defend the novelty of the points "not only make doubtful the authority of the Scriptures, but wholly pluck it up by the roots," which stimulated the celebrated Dr. Owen to issue his attack on Walton's Polyglott and the anti-vowelists.⁶¹ With the exception of the endorsement and elaboration of Lightfoot's diatribe, Dr. Owen's work in defence of the vowel-points is simply made up of the De Rossi-Buxtorf arguments greatly diluted. The high esteem, however, in which Dr. Owen was held made it necessary that his book,—in which he declared that he "had rather that this work of the *Biblia Polyglotta*, and all works of the kind, were out of the world, than that this one opinion should be received with the consequences that unavoidably attend it,"—should not be left unnoticed. Within twelve months therefore of the appear-

⁶⁰ A Chorographical Century, searching out some more memorable places of the Holy Land of Israel, chiefly by the light of the Talmud. Chap. lxxxi., works, vol. ii., p. 73, &c., ed. 1684.

⁶¹ Of the Integrity and Purity of the Hebrew and Greek Text of the Scriptures; with considerations on the Prolegomena and Appendix to the late *Biblia Polyglotta*. London, 1659, vol. iv., p. 447, &c., of his collected works, London, 1823, to which the references are made.

ance of the attack, Walton published a reply, which, though greatly defaced by bitter invective and inexcusable abuse, contains additional and valuable contributions to the literature of this controversy.⁶²

Although the antiquity of the vowel-points still found advocates in Joseph Cooper,⁶³ Samuel Clark,⁶⁴ Whitfield,⁶⁵ and Dr. Gill,⁶⁶ who published learned dissertations in defence of Dr. Owen and against Bishop Walton; yet it must be admitted that the *Prolegomena* and "The Considerator Considered" decided the battle in England in favour of the anti-vowelists. Henceforth all Biblical critics, with very few exceptions, regarded the points as modern, useless, and of no authority, though Walton himself, as we have seen, maintained that they, as a rule, represented the ancient and genuine reading. The utter rejection of the points, and the espousal of Cappellus' notions propounded in his *Critica Sacra*, produced lamentable effects in England as far as the criticism of the Old Testament was concerned, from which we are only now recovering. Two different schools of interpreters were erected here upon the ruins of the antiquity of the vowel-points.

The characteristic dogmas of the first school are, that "the Masoretic punctuation is an interpretation of the text made by the Jews, probably not earlier than the eighth century, and that, accordingly, our public translations in modern tongues, for the use of the Church among Protestants, and so likewise the modern Latin translations, are, for the most part, close copies of the Hebrew pointed text, and are in reality only versions at second hand, translations of the Jews' interpretation of the Old Testament;"⁶⁷ that the Hebrew text "is

⁶² The Considerator Considered, &c. London, 1659. Todd has reprinted this rare book in the second volume of his *Memoirs of the life and writings of Bishop Walton*. London, 1821.

⁶³ His Dissertation is entitled *Domus Mosaicæ Clavis, sive Legis Septimentum; in quo punctorum Hebraicorum adstruitur antiquitas; eaque omnia, cum accentualia tum vocalia ipsis, literis fuisse comæva, argumentis, undique petitis demonstratur. Quæ vero in contrarium ab Elia Levita primipilo, Ludovico Cappello, D. Doctore Waltono, &c., adducuntur, multa cum fidelitate examini subjiciuntur et diluntur, &c.* London, 1673.

⁶⁴ An Exercitation concerning the original of the chapters and verses in the Bible; wherein the divine authority of the points in the Hebrew text is clearly proved by new and intrinsic arguments. London, 1698.

⁶⁵ A Dissertation on the Hebrew vowel-points, showing that they are an original and essential part of the Language. Liverpool, 1748.

⁶⁶ A Dissertation concerning the antiquity of the Hebrew language, letters, vowel-points, and accents. London, 1767.

⁶⁷ Preliminary Dissertation to his translation of Isaiah, new ed., p. xxxviii. London, 1836.

considerably injured, and stands in need of frequent emendation." Hence the disciples of this school resorted to amend the text by the aid of the ancient versions, and had recourse to the most unwarrantable conjectures, thus unsettling the original text and impugning its integrity. The principal disciples of this school are Archbishop Secker, Drs. Durell, Judd, Lowth, Blayney, Newcome, Wintle, Horsley, Good, Boothroyd, and others.

The second school, which is less accomplished, but more lamentable, is the one known by the name Hutchinsonian, after its founder, John Hutchinson (1674–1737). Believing that "Holy Scripture has a language of its own, which does not consist of words, but of signs or figures taken from visible things; so that the world which we now see is a sort of commentary on the mind of God, and explains the world in which we live;" this peculiar philosopher, like his Kabalistic prototypes, was obliged to discard the vowel-points, and everything else which determined the pronunciation of the words and fixed their meaning. Hutchinson endorsed and reproduced all the base calumnies brought together by Raymond Lully, Wagenseil, &c., against the Jews, whom he always styles *the apostates*, and maintains that the sacred text was designedly corrupted by these apostates through the insertion of the points and letters, which was "their last shift to change their evasions of the truth;" that thereby "they make the words different from what they were, or of another root, or of another signification, than the words would have been without pointing in that context."⁶⁸ To this wild school belonged the eminently orthodox and pious Romaine, Bishop Horne, the lexicographer Parkhurst, and others.

It was this unwarrantable liberty taken with the text, first started by Cappellus' *Critica Sacra*, and the resort to all sorts of conjectural

⁶⁸ The system and the plan of the work may be gathered from its lengthy title; "The Covenant in the Cherubim, so the Hebrew writings perfect. Alterations by Rabbies forged. Shewing the evidence for the Scriptures; that Christianity was exhibited to Adam, invisibles by visibles; past and to come by types; by Cherubim, Urim, Thumim, Sacrifice, Cloud, &c.; that the Jews and Gentiles understood them; that tradition was of the things typified. That though they understood the tradition even of the covenant before the world, they had perverted the intent of it. That the alterations and stories of the Jews, after they had lost their types and Hebrew, are not traditions, but studied evasions to expositions of inspired Christians, &c., and to support their apostacy. That the grammatical formation of the Hebrew, which is descriptive, so gives proper names, cannot admit vowel-pointing, nor Mr. Masclef's method. By J. H." Collected Works, vol. vi., p. 153. London, 1749.

emendations, in order to deduce from the Scriptures the peculiar and preconceived fancies of the different schools, which converted the controversy about the vowel-points into an article of faith in the Reformed Churches of Switzerland. In Switzerland, where the two Buxtorfs successively occupied the professorial chair of Oriental literature, and where their opinions, in matters of Hebrew and Talmudic lore, was regarded as paramount, the theologians enacted a law in 1678, that no person should be licensed to preach the gospel in their churches unless he publicly declared that he believes in the integrity of the Hebrew text and in the divinity of the vowel-points and accents.⁶⁹

After a controversy raging vehemently for more than three centuries, and notwithstanding that the antiquity of the points had been raised to the sanctity of a dogma, modern research and criticism have confirmed the arguments urged by Levita against the antiquity of the present vowel-signs. It is now established beyond the shadow of a doubt, from the discovery of ancient MSS., that there were two systems of vocalisation contrived almost simultaneously, and that the system hitherto regarded by the vowelists as of divine origin is simply one of the two. Indeed the present system, around which the whole controversy clusters, and which has been canonised, is actually the later of the two in point of age.

The earlier, or first system, was developed by Acha or Achai of Irak (Babylon), about 550, from the few simple signs which represented the traditional pronunciation of the text in the East. The peculiarity of this system consists in having signs of a different shape to represent the vowels, and that these are almost uniformly placed *above* the letters. It is therefore designated the *Superlineary system* (מנוקד למעלה). From the fact that its contriver lived in Babylon, it is also called the *Babylon*, or the *Assyrian system*, (נקוד הבבלי) and the *Eastern system*. It has been preserved in the following MSS., i. A MS. of the Pentateuch, embracing only fifteen fragments of Deuteronomy, with Targum Onkelos after each verse, the Massorah marginalis, and the Haphtaroth with the Massorah; the whole consists of seventy-seven leaves, and was most probably written in

⁶⁹ "Codicem Hebr. V. T. tum quoad consonas tum quoad vocalia sive puncta ipsa sive punctorum saltem potestatem θεοπνευστον esse." *Formula Consensus*, art. iv., comp. Keil's edition of Hävernick's *Allgemeine Einleitung in das Alte Testament*, vol. i., p. 315.

Persia. ii. An equally ancient MS. of the Haphtaroth, consisting of twelve fragments, and containing the Haphtaroth to Exod., Levit., and Numb., which are wanting in the preceding MS., as well as the Haphtaroth of New Year, the Day of Atonement, and the feasts of Tabernacles and Pentecost, the Targum, and the Massorah. iii. A MS. of the major and minor Prophets, consisting of two hundred and twenty-five parchment leaves, and written about A.D. 916.⁷⁰

The later, or second system, is the one which has been for centuries commonly adopted both by Jews and Christians in the pointed editions of the Hebrew Bibles. It was contrived by Mocha, of Tiberias, about A.D. 570, to denote the traditional pronunciation of the text in the West. Hence it is called *the Tiberian system* (נקוד טברני), and *the Palestinian* or *Western system* (נקוד ארץ ישראל). It is far more complete and extensive, and exhibits more sharply the niceties of the traditional pronunciation and intonation of the text, than the Babylonian system, with which it competed.

As the Babylonian system, with all its imperfections, was the first promulgated, and moreover as it obtained prior to the separation of the Karaites from the Rabbinic Jews, it was staunchly followed by the Jews in Babylon, and more especially by the Karaites. The Rabbinic Jews, however, soon discarded the Babylonian system, when they found that the Tiberian or present system of vocalisation was more perfect, and represented more adequately the traditional pronunciation, whilst the Karaite Jews clung to the first or Babylonian system. It was not till the year 957, when the Jews of Palestine sent Missionaries to the Crimea to reclaim the Karaites to Rabbinism, and when these Missionaries succeeded in converting many of the distinguished families, that the said Missionaries, Ephraim, Elisha, and Chanuka, punctuated the Bible MSS. according to the Tiberian or present system, and induced the Karaites to substitute it for the one

⁷⁰ For a further account of this system, and of the MSS. which exhibit it, we must refer to Pinner, *Prospectus der der Odessaer Gesellschaft für Geschichte und Alterthümer gehörenden ältesten hebräischen und rabbinischen Manuscripten*. Odessa, 1845; Luzzatto's treatise in Pollak's Dissertations, entitled, *Halichoth Kedem*, p. 23—231. Amsterdam, 1846; Ewald, *Jahrbücher der biblischen Wissenschaft*, vol. i., p. 160—172, Gottingen, 1849; Geiger, *Urschrift und Uebersetzungen der Bibel*, p. 167—170. Breslau, 1857; Fürst, *Geschichte des Karäerthums*, vol. i., pp. 19, &c., 134, &c. Leipzig, 1862; Kallisch, *Hebrew Grammar*, vol. ii., p. 63, &c. London, 1863; Pinsker, *Einleitung in das Babylonisch-Hebräische Punktationssystem*, Vienna, 1863; Fürst, in the *Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, vol. xviii., p. 314—323. Leipzig, 1864.

which was previously in vogue, and which has only survived in the most ancient MSS. This discovery of modern research, therefore, fully confirms Levita's arguments against the antiquity of the present vocalisation, and must for ever settle the long and vehement controversy.

Within twelve months of the appearance of the *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth*, which caused this protracted and vehement controversy, Levita published (1538) a treatise on the laws of the accents. The rapid succession of these two works is easily accounted for. The vowel-points and accents are most intimately connected with each other, and proceeded from the same authors. Both R. Acha, and R. Mocha, the compilers of the Babylonian and Tiberian systems of vocalisation, included the accents in their respective systems. Indeed the accents determine the sense of a passage quite as much as the vowel-points. If the points fix the pronunciation and meaning of words, the accents indicate the logical relation of each word to the whole sentence and the close of sentences. Hence those who contrived the vowel-signs, to denote the traditional pronunciation of the words, were also obliged to invent the accents, to represent the traditional construction of the sentences. This accounts for the frequent remark of the celebrated commentator Rashi, in his exposition of the Scriptures—"but for the accents on this verse, I could not have made out its meaning;" and the warning of the famous Ibn Ezra—"an interpretation which is not according to the accents is neither to be received nor listened to, for the author of the accents knew the import much better."

It is this importance of the accents which has invested them with a divine halo, and which has made the defenders of the antiquity and divinity of the vowel-points also maintain their antiquity and divinity. Consistently with his arguments against the points, Levita rejects the divine origin of the accents, maintaining that they proceed from the same Tiberian Massorites who contrived the system of vocalisation. As his arguments against the points are also directed against the accents, he refrains from repeating them, and simply refers the reader to the *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth*.

In harmony with its import, he denominated this treatise *The Book of Good Sense* (ספר טוב טעם), since the accent on each word is called in Hebrew טעם *reason, principle*, because it furnishes principles and rules to deduce the import of each verse. The whole treatise

consists of eight sections, and discusses the following points. Section i. discusses the number and names of the accents, and their proper division into three classes, viz., 14 *Kings*, so called, because, like monarchs who restrain their subjects, these accents respectively stand between sentences, keeping them within proper bounds. ii. *Servants*, so called, because they act as servants of the monarch, bringing the sentence without pause to the resting place of the kings; and 5 who are neither kings nor servants, thus making 30 in all. Section ii. explains the names of the accents, their laws, the position of the serviles, &c. Section iii. explains how it is that half the number of royal accents follow each other, and the other half does not follow; that most of the regal accents are placed above the letters, whilst most of the servile accents are placed under the letters; as well as the reason why some serviles are above the letters. Section iv. explains the distentives, shewing the smaller kings, which cause a longer pause than the greater kings; that kings have servants, and how many, and which have no servants, and which servants only serve one or two or more kings. Section v. describes the form and names of all the thirty accents. Section vi. treats on the laws of those words which have the accents on the ultima and penultima. Section vii. discusses the laws of the *Metheg* and *Gaja*; and Section viii. the *Makkeph*.

This Treatise, which is a very valuable contribution to Biblical exegesis, was first published by his friend Bomberg, Venice, 1538. Levita appended to this edition a list of printers' mistakes which have crept into the *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth*, as well as into this book. Within twelve months of its appearance, Münster re-published it, with a Latin summary of its contents (Basle, 1539). It is generally bound up with the *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth*, as these two works were re-published in the same year. Münster's edition is not as correct as the *editio princeps*. Although it is acknowledged, by grammarians and expositors of the highest authority, that the accents are not only marks to indicate the tone-syllable, but to show the logical relation of each word to the whole sentence, thus serving as signs of interpretation, yet this branch of ancient exegesis has been greatly neglected. The grammars, while devoting ample space to the discussion of the vowel-points, rarely ever give more than a paragraph or two to the explanation of the laws of the accents, which are of equal importance to the interpretation of the Old Testament. Hence it is, that, whilst Levita's works on the other

departments of Biblical literature and exegesis have been reprinted several times, and elaborated and superseded by succeeding researches, the treatise on the accents has never been published again since 1599, and the system of accentuation in the Old Testament is less understood by the generality of Hebrew students in the present day than it was in the days when Elias Levita's treatise first appeared.⁷¹

Levita's consummate mastery of Hebrew literature in all its different branches was only equalled by his indefatigable zeal and untiring labours to simplify and promote its study. Though he was now seventy years of age, his energies had not abated. No sooner had he finished the *Treatise on the Accents*, than he commenced a Lexicon, explaining those words in the Talmud, Midrashim, and other works in the Rabbinical literature, which were either entirely omitted in the standard Lexicons of R. Nathan b. Jehiel and R. David Kimchi, or had not been treated in all their sundry meanings. He was all the more induced to undertake this work by the rapid progress of his pupils in Biblical Hebrew, and through the great demand, especially on the part of Christians, for keys to the Kabbalistic and Rabbinical writings. In his entire absorption in this Lexicon, and another which we shall soon mention, he forgot the altered circumstances in which he was then placed, and it was not till he had nearly completed the work, after labouring three years over it, that he began to think of the difficulties of finding a publisher, as his friend and patron, "the great printer, D. Bomberg," he tells us, "had given up his printing-office some time since."

But at the very time when he was in this perplexity, and when

⁷¹ The above remark does not imply that no superior Treatise has appeared since the publication of Levita's *Dissertation on the Accents*. The learned Heidenheim published an Essay, entitled *The Laws of the Accents*, (ספר כששני השמיים) Rödelheim, 1808; chiefly compiled from the ancients, the Massorites, Ben-Asher, Ibn Balaam, Chajug, &c., which is of superior excellence, and in which he corrects some of Levita's mistakes. But Heidenheim's Essay is very rare; being written in Hebrew, it has therefore little advanced the general knowledge of the accents. Separate Treatises have also been published by J. D. Michaelis, *Anfangs-Gründe der Hebräischen Accentuation*, with an Introduction by C. B. Michaelis, 2nd edition, Halle, 1753; Stern, *עין הקורא, Leseauge*, illustrated with 900 examples, Frankfort on the Maine, 1840; and recently by A. B. Davidson, *Outlines of Hebrew Accentuation, Prose and Poetical*, London, 1861; in which the part treating on the prose accents is exceedingly defective, as Mr. Davidson could not avail himself of so able a guide in this department as he had in Baer's masterly Treatise on the Poetical Accents, entitled *Torath Emeth*. Mr. Davidson, moreover, whilst he mentions men who have not written separate Treatises on this subject, does not even allude to Levita's excellent *Dissertation on the Accents*.

his plan for sending the Lexicon to Bologna was defeated by the information that the Hebrew press had stopped there, Levita received a letter from Paul Fagius, inviting him to go to Germany, to undertake the supervision of the Hebrew press and the editorship of sundry Biblical works. To us, in whose country the remains of Fagius were ignominiously exhumed and burned, by the command of Mary, in 1556, and the ashes collected again, and honourably interred, by the order of Elizabeth, July 30, 1560, the connection of this learned Hebraist and eminent Reformer with Levita is of special interest. Fagius, who was born at Rheinzabern, in 1504, received his first instruction in Hebrew from Wolfgang Fabricius Capito (1478-1541), who acquired his Hebrew knowledge from two converted Jews, one unnamed, and the other named Matthew Adrian, the well-known author, or compiler, of the *Libellus Hora*, in Hebrew and Latin (1513), now one of the rarest books in existence.⁷² Though Capito himself was no profound Hebrew scholar, as may be seen from his writings,⁷³ yet he imbued Fagius with an intense love for the language.

When Fagius was appointed Protestant pastor of Isny, in Allgau, in 1537, where he had formerly been rector of the Grammar School, he more than ever devoted himself to his Hebrew studies. He was also exceedingly anxious to diffuse the knowledge of the sacred language by means of good elementary books, which were much wanted at that time. To effect this he not only compiled the required manuals himself, but, with the aid of his friend and patron, counsellor Peter Buffer, he established a Hebrew press in the town of his pastoral labours. Feeling, however, his own inefficiency to conduct the printing of books in a language which, with all his love for it, he had not as yet properly mastered, he at once invited Levita to accept the office of supervisor, and offered also to print at Isny his own books, which were then ready for the press, as well

⁷² For a description of this literary curiosity, see Steinschneider, *Bibliographisches Handbuch*, p. 2, s. v. ADRIANUS. Leipzig, 1859.

⁷³ Capito's works on Hebrew literature are, i. *Institutiuncula in Hebr. ling.* together with the Psalms in Hebrew, and an introduction by Pellican, Basel, 1516; Luther's own copy of this work, with his marginal annotations in MS., from the library of De Rossi, is to be found at Parma. This is exceedingly interesting to the student of the history of the early translations of the Bible, inasmuch as it shows the Manual which the great Reformer used to acquire his Hebrew knowledge. ii. *Institutiones Hebraicae*, libr. ii., Basel, 1518, 1525; and iii. *Enarrationes in Habacuc et Hoseam*, 1537.

as those which had already been published. Levita regarded this invitation as providential, and though he tells us he had refused before "sundry calls from princes, cardinals, and bishops, as well as from the king of France," to professorial chairs, the septuagenarian felt that it was the voice of God, and that he must not disobey it.

In the year 1540, therefore, the aged Levita left his wife, children, and numerous friends in Venice, and departed for Isny, carrying with him the MSS. of his two Lexicons, and of the second edition of the Grammar called the *Bachur*, which were then nearly finished, and which Fagius had promised to publish. When the extreme difficulty and discomfort connected with travelling three centuries ago is borne in mind, we shall be able to appreciate the unquenchable zeal of this veteran, who, at the age of seventy, when men generally cling to their homes most tenaciously, left everything near and dear to him, and willingly braved all fatigue and difficulties, to promote the knowledge of the sacred language. Indeed, in the Epilogue to the *Tishbi*, which was the first book printed by Fagius, Levita tells us that he had to finish it on the road. "When I was on my journey," he says, "travelling over a land of mountains and valleys, exposed to the rain of heaven and to the snow which covered the ground, I often stood still, thought over in my mind sundry of the articles, wrote them down upon the tablet of my heart, and when I reached the inn I opened my bag, took out the MS., and put down the things which God put into my heart."⁷⁴

Such was the journey which Levita made to come to Fagius. Let us now hear from the learned Jew what impression he received of the Christian scholar, when the two met together. "When I arrived here," says Levita, "I tasted his pitcher, and found it full of old wine. Indeed, I had not been told half of his wisdom and knowledge. Many draw from the fountain of his learning; he is a great oracle for his people, a beautiful preacher, and an excellent expositor. He is truly worthy that his people should describe him as we describe our Rabbin Moses Maimonides. For just as we say, 'From Moses the law-giver to Moses [Maimonides] none has arisen like Moses;' so they should say, 'From Paul [the Apostle] to Paul [Fagius] none

⁷⁴ כי בצאתי מביתי לא היה הספר הזה נשלם ובאמת בהיותי בדרך הולך למסעי ארץ הרים וגבעות למסר השמים ולשלג אשר היה ארץ עמדותי מרעיד עיניתי דברים בשכלי. וכתבתים על לוח לבי. ובבאי אל *Tishbi*, המלך פתחתי פי אמתחי והוצאתי פנקסי ורשמותי בו את הדברים אשר נתן אלהים בלבי.

has arisen like Paul.'⁷⁵ This cordiality Fagius fully reciprocated, as may be seen from his Latin Address to the Reader prefixed to the *Tishbi*. Entertaining the same ardent love for Hebrew, agreed upon making united efforts to diffuse the knowledge of it, and thoroughly appreciating each other's character, Levita and Fagius soon became ardent friends, and conjointly produced works which, at that time, were an honour to their authors, and formed important contributions to Biblical literature.

The first work issued from this newly established Hebrew press was Levita's Lexicon, comprising seven hundred and twelve words used in the ancient Jewish literature. He called it *Tishbi*, for three reasons: i. In allusion to the gentile name of his namesake the prophet (i. Kings xvii. 1), whose appellation Levita assumed in accordance with an ancient conceit; ii. Because the last word in this Lexicon is *Tishbi*; and iii. Because the numerical value of the word *Tishbi* (viz. י 10 + כ 2 + ש 300 + ת 400 = 712) represents the total number of sections in this Lexicon. To perfect himself in Rabbinical Hebrew, under the guidance of so excellent a master, as well as to enable Christian students at large to use it as a guide, Fagius, assisted by Levita, translated the whole *Tishbi* into Latin, with the exception of the poetical and rhythmical introductions, which were translated by James Velocian. The third Introduction, which is in prose, is not translated at all; most probably because, as it contains so flattering an account of Fagius, his sincere humility would not tolerate its being translated into a language commonly understood among Christian scholars. Thus, the Hebrew of Levita on the right page and the Latin of Fagius on the left, the Jew and the Christian published their conjoint work, under the same cover, at Isny, 1541. The *Tishbi* was reprinted with the Latin translation by Fagius at Basel, 1557, and without the Latin, *ibid.* 1601; Grodno, 1805, and Chernowitz, 1856.

In the same year in which the *Tishbi* appeared, Levita also carried through the press another Lexicon, comprising all the words which occur in the Chaldee paraphrases of the Old Testament. The diffi-

⁷⁵ Compare וּבָאֵי הֵמָּה תְּחִלָּתוֹ בְּקִנְיָתוֹ וּמִצְאָתוֹ מֵלֵא שֶׁן. וְלֹא הוֹדֵר לִי הַחֲצִי מִחֻכְמָתוֹ וְיָדִיעָתוֹ וְרַבִּים שׂוֹאֵבִים מִי תוֹרָתוֹ. הַדּוֹרֵשׁ מִזֶּבֶן לַעֲמוֹ. נֹחַ דּוֹרֵשׁ וְנֹחַ מִפְּרֵשׁ. וְבִאֲמַת רֵאִי הוּא שְׁבִי עִמּוֹ יִקְרָאוּ עָלָיו כְּמוֹ שֶׁאֵנוּ קוֹרְאִין עַל רַבֵּנוּ כִּשְׁהָ בֶן מִיִּמּוֹן מִמֶּשֶׁה עַד מִשְׁהָ לֹא קָם כְּמִשְׁהָ. כִּי אִמְרוּ עָלָיו מִפְּאֻלוֹשׁ עַד פְּאֻלוֹשׁ לֹא קָם כְּפְאֻלוֹשׁ. Introduction iii., to the *Tishbi*, or the Introduction in prose, as it is called, towards the end.

culties which he had to encounter to reduce the language of the Chaldee paraphrases to grammatical and lexical form were enormous. The only Aramaic Lexicon extant was the *Aruch*, by R. Nathan b. Jehiel (circa 1080–1106), which was completed A.D. 1101, and of which three different editions appeared before the publication of the Lexicon on the *Targumim*. One of these three editions, *i.e.* the *editio princeps*, was published before 1480; the second appeared at Pesaro, 1517; and the third was edited by Levita himself, and published by his friend Bomberg, Venice, 1581. But, marvellous as is the *Aruch*, and though it is still the only clue to the ancient Jewish writings, it is not designed for students of the Chaldee paraphrases. It does not separate the dialects of the Mishna, Gemara, Midrashim, and Targumim, but mixes them up all in one treatise. In addition to the want of forerunners in the lexicography of the Targumim, there was the great difficulty arising from the confused condition of the texts of these paraphrases. But here we cannot do better than give Levita's own words upon the subject, which are as follows :

“I have been asked whether it is possible to make a grammar on the Targum, to which I replied that, in my opinion, the possibility is very remote, owing to the great variations in the Codices with regard to the words and letters, and more especially the vowel-points, which differ exceedingly. This arises from the fact that the Targumists most unquestionably wrote their paraphrases without points, which had not then been invented, as I have previously shown in the Introduction to the *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth*. In confirmation of this, it is also to be adduced that the most ancient Codices are all without the points; for the Massorites, who pointed the Hebrew Scriptures, did not point the Chaldee paraphrases. These were pointed much later, by one or more individuals, men without a name, who exercised an arbitrary independence of each other. Hence it is that their rules are contradictory, and that no examples can be adduced from them to found thereupon a grammar. Hence, too, the fact that, since the Targum was made, there has not been a wise and intelligent man in Israel who could make a grammar to it.

“Not only, however, has no grammar been written, but no one has compiled a lexicon to explain the words, except, indeed, R. Nathan of Rome, in his *Aruch*, which he made in explanation of the Talmud, and in which he adduces some words from the Targumim. But these are chiefly Greek and Latin expressions, occurring for the most part

in the Jerusalem Targum, and even many of these he quotes without explaining them, about which I have already had occasion to complain in the *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth*. After him, however, there has been no one who had the courage to handle either the grammar or the lexicography of the Targumim. Now I have been inclined to think that the reason of it is, because that, in years bygone, *i.e.* before the invention of printing, not one copy of the Targum on the Prophets and Hagiographa was to be found in a town, or two in a province. Hence nobody could be found to study them. The Targum Onkelos, which was always to be found plentifully, because we are obliged to read every week the hebdomadal lesson from the law, twice in Hebrew and once in Chaldee, there have indeed been some who studied it; they have also written something on it, but I have not found it of much use; they have likewise made a *Massorah* to it, which, however, I have not yet succeeded in seeing. But with regard to the Targum on the Prophets and Hagiographa, they have not opened their mouth, nor uttered a syllable about it; being neither studied nor asked for, they say, Let it tarry till Elisha cometh." ⁷⁶

It was this neglect of the Chaldee paraphrases, and his determination to supply the desideratum, which induced Levita, in spite of all the difficulties to be encountered, to undertake the compilation of a Chaldee Lexicon. He called it *Methurgeman* (מתורגמן), or the *Interpreter*, "because it interprets the Hebrew in Aramaic, and the Aramaic in Hebrew." It was published by his friend, Paul Fagius, at

⁷⁶ זהנה רבים שאלוני האם אפשר לעשות דקדוק על התרגומים האלה. אמרת לי דעתי כי אפשר דקדוק הוא. והה מפני השתנות הנוסחאות במלות ובאותיות ועל כלם בנקודות הם מוחלפות מאד. והה לפי שבלי ספק המתרגמים נתבו תרגומם בלי נקוד כי לא היו נמצאות. כמו שהוכחתי הישב בהקדמת ספר מסורת המסורת. וזוהי עור כי הנוסחאות הישנות מאד כלם בלתי נקוד. כי לא נקדום בעלי המסורת. כמו שנקדו כל כ' הדספרים. אלא אחר כך זמן רב נקדו על ידי יחיד או רבים אנשים בלי שם כל אחד כרצונו על כן יצא משפסן מעוקל ואין להביא מהן ראייה לעשות עליהם דקדוק. ולולי כן התחשוב סמיוס שנעשו התרגומים לא היה איש חכם ונבון בישראל שהיה יודע לעשות עליהם דקדוק

ואומר כי לא די שלא היה איש שעשה הדקדוק כי אפילו לעשות חבור לפרש המלות לא היה איש חוץ מהרב רבי נתן איש רומי בספרו היטרוך שחברו על מלות ההלמוד ואנב גרדא הביא קצת מלות מהתרגומים ורובם מלות של יון או רומי הנמצאים לרוב בתרגום ירושלמי וכמה מהם הביא ולא באים וזאת היתה תלונתי עליו בספר מסורת המסורת ואחריו לא קם איש שהתעורר להחזיק בו לא בדקדוק ולא בביאור המלות החסבתי שהסבנה בזה לפי שבשנים שעברו רוצה לומר קודם שנמצאה מלאכת הדפוס לא היו נמצאים תרגום נביאים וכתובים כי אם אחד במדינה ושנים באיקלים לכן לא היה מי שהשגיח בהם אבל תרגום אונקלוס תמיד נמצא לרוב והה מפני שהימים אנהו לקרא בכל שבוע הפרשה שנים מקרא ואחר תרגום נמצאים קצת אנשים שהשגיחו בו וכתבו עליו דבר מה ולא מצאתי בהם תועלת רב גם נעשה עליו מסורת ולא ראיתים עד הנה אבל על נביאים וכתובים לא היה פוצה מה ומצפצף ואין דורש ואין מבקש אלא אמרו

Introduction to the *Methurgeman*. ידי מינה עד שיבא אליהו

Isny, in the month of August, 1541. At the end of the volume is Fagius's Colophon, which consists of a book with a tree on it, as Fagius properly denotes *book*; on the right of it is the letter פ, initial of Paul; on the left of it is the letter ב, the initial of *book* = Fagius; whilst underneath it is the Hebrew inscription כל אלון טוב נושא פרי טוב, *Every good tree bringeth forth good fruit.* The Colophon of the *Tishbi*, which as we have seen contains the Latin translation of Fagius, is different. Instead of the letters פ and ב there are on the right and left hand the Latin and the Hebrew of the inscription, and underneath are the Hebrew words תקותי במשיח הנשלח שהיא עתיד לרין חיים ומתים, *My hope is in the Messiah who has come, and who will judge the quick and the dead.* This difference is undoubtedly owing to the fact that Fagius, as the joint editor, claimed to have the expression of his faith on the *Tishbi*; whilst the *Methurgeman*, which is the sole work of Levita, has simply the Hebrew date, and no reference to Christ.

In the Epilogue to the *Methurgeman*, Levita tells us that he laboured over it nearly four years; which is fully confirmed by the fact that he already alludes to his being engaged on it in the third Introduction to the *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth* (1538), whilst in the third Introduction to the *Tishbi*, which was written after he had only been three years at work over it, he says, "I know that many will be astonished at the multitude of words from the Targum which I quote, saying, in different places, this expression does not occur again in the Targum, or this expression only occurs once or twice, or it is thus rendered throughout the Chaldee version, except in Job, Psalms, and Proverbs, &c., &c., and will scarcely be inclined to believe all the remarks which I made therein. But if they only knew the great labour which I spent over the *Methurgeman*, they would not be surprised at it. Forsooth, I have been three years writing it, and during this time I have read through all the Chaldee paraphrases over and over again, as the references will show to anyone who consults it. Others, again, may be astonished at my quoting Greek in many places, knowing that I was not learned in this language. But the fact is, that these people do not know that I have learned it from Cardinal Egidio, with whom I resided thirteen years, and who was exceedingly expert in Greek."⁷⁷

⁷⁷ וידעתי כי רבים תמחו על רוב מלות ההרגו' שהבאתי באמרי בהרבה מקומות' זה הלשון לא נמצא עוד בתרגום או לא נמצא רק במקום אחד או שניים או כך הוא מהורגם בכל המקרא חוץ מן איוב משלי ותהלים וכמו אלה רבים ולא יאמינו לי בכל האוהות אשר נשיתי בקרבם. אמנם אם ידעו הצורך

But though Levita spent such extraordinary labour over this Lexicon, and though the *Methurgeman* is still the only work in which the whole language of the Chaldee paraphrases is treated separately, it has never been republished. The introduction, was translated into Latin by his friend Paul Fagius, Isny, 1542. The single article comprising the root מִשָּׁח which discusses the question of the Messiah in the Chaldee paraphrases, has also been translated into Latin by Gilb. Genebrard, Paris, 1572.⁷⁸ Buxtorf has incorporated most of it in his Rabbinical and Talmudical Lexicon, which, however, is not as convenient for the use of students as Levita's work, inasmuch as it mixes up the dialects of the Talmud and Midrashim with the language of the Chaldee paraphrases. The only Lexicon which will supersede it is the one now in course of publication by Dr. Levy.

With the completion of the Chaldee Lexicon, Levita thought he had finished his active life, having now reached his seventy-fourth year. In most affecting language, therefore, he says in the Epilogue to the work in question, that the time has now arrived when he must relinquish his literary labours, since his advanced age and failing health compel him to retire from the battle field. "Seeing that age has overtaken me, that I am very old, that my eyesight grows dimmer every day, and that my strength is fast leaving me, I must retire from the ranks and serve no more. I shall now return to my country which I left, namely, Venice, and die in my town with my aged wife, and no more move my foot from her. She shall close my eyes, and death alone shall henceforth separate me from her. I shall abide there the remaining days of my life, finish the books which I have begun, and then say to the God who created me, 'Take now my life, for it is better that I should die.'"

But, notwithstanding this resolution to return to Venice, his unquenchable love for the work, coupled with the fact that he had still some treatises ready for press, and that his friend Fagius too was actually printing sundry books which required his help, induced the

הגדול ששרדתי בחבור ספר המתורגמן גם בעיניהם לא ילא כי באמת שלש שנים עמדתי בתבורו ואז עברתי על כל התרגמים כמה ובנכמה והנסיך יוכיח למי שיעיין בו גם יחמרו על לשון יון שהבאתי בהרבה מקומות בידעם שאיני מכיר הלשון ההוא אבל לא ידעו שמן הקאריינאל אשר עמדתי עמו Introduction iii. to the *Tishbi*.

⁷⁸ Dr. Kalisch (*Hebrew Grammar*, ii., p. 34, note d.) is surely mistaken in his remark that Fagius likewise translated this valuable Chaldee Dictionary in 1542. Fagius translated the Introduction only.

aged Levita to remain a little longer at Isny. With impaired eyesight and failing health, but with an enthusiasm for Biblical literature, and an industry which defied and vanquished bodily infirmities, he not only most vigorously continued his own works, but largely aided Fagius in writing and carrying through the press his productions. Some idea may be formed of the amount of mental and physical labour which Levita was still able to perform, though now seventy-four years of age, from the fact that, within twelve months of the appearance of the stupendous Lexicon on the Chaldee paraphrases, he wrote and carried through the press an *Alphabetical List of the Technical Hebrew Words or Nomenclature* (שמונת דברים), in four columns. Column i. gives these words in Judaio-German, with Hebrew characters. Column ii., in Hebrew. Column iii., in Latin, by Fagius; and column iv. gives them in German, with German characters, Isny, 1542. It was afterwards republished, with an additional column, by Drusius the son, containing the corresponding Greek words, and enriched with explanations by Drusius the father, Francker, 1652, and *ibid.*, 1581.

Besides the *Nomenclature*, Levita also carried through the press this year (1542), a new and thoroughly revised edition of his Grammar, entitled *Bachur*, which as we have seen he published twenty-four years before (1518), at the suggestion and for the use of his pupil Cardinal Egidio. Münster had already republished it, with a Latin translation (1525), seven years after the appearance of the original work, but Levita had nothing to do with it, and made no alterations in it. As it is the new preface added by Levita to this edition which gave rise to the great divergency of opinion about the date of his birth, we shall give it entire. By so doing, the origin of the errors will best be understood. But before doing this, it is necessary to remark that Levita completed the second edition in 1540, when still at Venice, and that it was one of the three MSS. which he took with him to Isny, the other two being the *Tishbi* and the *Methurgeman*. This is evident, from his remark in the Epilogue to the second edition of the *Bachur*, where he distinctly says, "Whoso wishes to know its date, let him take 22 (בידיו) from 822 (ערבנים)," ⁷⁹ thus leaving 800 = 1540, the very year in which he received the invitation

⁷⁹ הרוצה לדעת עת פרשו
הלא יקח בידיו מן ערבנים

Bachur, p. 103, 2nd edition, Isny, 1542.

from Fagius, and in which he started for Isny. It was very natural that he should print the three new works (namely, the two Lexicons and the Nomenclature) first, and then the second edition of an old work.

Now, in the Introduction to the *Bachur* in question, which he completed in 1540, but which was not printed till 1542, he gives the following piece of autobiography, which caused the errors already alluded to. "Thus sayeth Elias Levita, the German,⁸⁰ I was about forty years of age when fate sent me from Venice, and I came to Rome. Here I was requested to compile this book, and I put down its import according to my knowledge. Now the Lord has spared me thirty years longer, and I am now about seventy years old, and am as able now as I was then to engage in the discussion on matters of Grammar, the Bible, and the Massorah. Yea since then I have acquired different ideas, and formed opinions which I did not know before. Moreover, I have since found that I have omitted some things which ought to have been put down, and that I have stated things which ought not to have been written. I regret that I have done it. Still it is not to be wondered at, since we find that even our Rabbins of blessed memory said things in their youth, which they recalled in their old age. Thus we find, 'Raba changed from this;' 'R. Ashi changed from what he said in the former statement, and the law is according to his second statement,' (comp. *Baba Bathra* 157, b.) Now as were their thoughts so are mine, and I am not to be better than my fathers. For this reason I have resolved to publish a second edition of this work, with such additions and diminutions as shall make the last edition better than the first. I shall thus prevent students studying erroneous introductions, inconclusive arguments, and incorrect rules, and those

⁸⁰ אמר אליהו הלוי האשכנזי בן ארבעים שנה אנכי בשלח החסן אותי מווינציה ובאתי לרומא ושם נדרשתי לאשר שאלוני בתבור הספר הזה ואשיב בו דבר כאשר עם לבבי הנהגה החדה ל"י אותי מאז זה שלשים שנה הורי אני כבן שבעים שנה ועדני היום חזק בכחי או וכבדי עתה לצאת ולבא למלחמת הדקדוק והפסוק והמסורת כי כאז נתחדשו בי דעות אחרות וסברות חדשות אשר לפנים לא ידעתי מצורף לזה כי מאותו היום הלאה מצאתי שהנחתו קצת דברים שהיו ראויים להכתב ולא כתבתם גם כתבתי דברים הלאו ולא כתבתם נחמתי כי עשיתי ואין לתמוה על ככה כי כן נמצא לרבותינו זכונם לברכה שאמרו דבר בילדותם חזרו בו בנקותם כמו שמצינו הדר ביה רבא מההיא וכן רב אשי הדר ממה שאמרו במהדורא קמא הלכה כמהדורא בתרא כדאיתא בסוף פרק מי שמתו. הנהגה כמחשבותם מחשבותי ולא טוב אנכי מאבותי לכן הסכמתי עם לבבי להדפיס הספר הזה שנית ולהוסיף עליו ולגרוע ממנו ובה איסיב חסדי האחרון מן הראשון לבלתי לכת אחרי הבחורים ללמדם הקדמות כתבות וראיות בלתי צדקת החקים לא טובים וללמודם התלמידים הבאים אחרי ונמצא שם שמים מתחלל הם ושולום לכן בהעתקה זואת אתקן המעוות והדורים אשר המקלקל אנשר ואירם ממשול מדרד עמי ובהו יהיה אהדים עמי

that follow, learning blunders, and thereby peradventure profaning the divine name. For this reason, I correct in this edition that which is erroneous, rectify the mistakes, and remove the stumbling block from the way of my people. To this end may the Lord be with me."

It was David Gans,⁸¹ the eminent historian, who first took Levita's remark—"I was about forty years of age when fate sent me from Venice, and I came to Rome," &c.—also to refer to Levita's period of life when he published the Grammar in question. Accordingly, as the first edition of the *Bachur* was published, Rome, 1518, Gans concluded that Levita was born in 1477, and that the second edition appeared in 1547, since Levita himself states that he compiled it forty years later, when he was seventy years of age. This statement of Gans was adopted by Jechiel,⁸² in his historical work, by Semler, and others.

⁸¹ David Gans was born in 1541, at Lippstadt, in Westphalia, and died 25th August, 1613, at Prague. He was the first German Jew of his age who was distinguished as a historian, geographer, and astronomer; he was acquainted with John Müller, Kepler, and Tycho de Brahe, with whom he carried on a literary correspondence; for the latter he translated into German, extracts from a Hebrew translation of the Tables of Alphonso, composed in 1260. The works which have immortalised his name are as follows: i. A Compendium of History, from the Creation to A.D. 1592, in the form of annals, entitled *The Sprout of David* (צמח דוד), first published at Prague, 1592, then with a continuation to A.D. 1692, by Reindorf, Frankfort on the Maine and Amsterdam, 1692, Furth 1785, and part iii. improved by Mohr, Lemberg, 1847. This chronicle was translated into Latin by Vorst, Leyden, 1644, the second part being abbreviated; and into Judaio-German, by Hena, Frankfort on the Maine, 1698; and ii. An Introduction to Astronomy, the Calendar, and Mathematical Geography, entitled, *A Pleasant and Agreeable Work* (ספר נחמד ונעים), in twelve parts, subdivided into three hundred and five sections. It was finished by the author in 1613, and continued by Joel b. Jekuthiel, Jesnütz, 1743. The passage in question, which has been the source of the perpetual error respecting the date of Levita's birth, is as follows in the original: רענן: אליהו המדקדק חבר ספר הבהור: Anno 277 [= 1518]; *Elias, the German, composed the Book Bachur, at Rome, in the year 277 [= 1518], when he was forty years old; and when he published the second edition, in the year 307 [= 1547], he was seventy years of age.* Comp. part i., p. 43, b, ed. Frankfort, 1692. In Vorst's Latin translation of this work, the whole passage is thus erroneously rendered, "Elias Grammaticus composuit librum *Bachur* Romae anno 277; et ista aetate sua anno 307, erat filius 70 annorum." Comp. p. 151.

⁸² Jechiel Heilprin, the author of the chronicle of Jewish history and literati, entitled, *The Order of Generations* (סדר הדורות), was Rabbi at Minsk, where he died about 1731. His Chronicle was first published at Carlsruhe, 1769. A new and improved edition, edited by H. Sperling and B. Lorje, appeared in Lemberg, 1858. The passage relating to Levita, which the author transferred into this work from the chronicle of Gans, is erroneously copied. It is here as follows: חסר [חבר] רענן: ס' הבהור ברומי רענן: בן ע' שנה שר' He composed the *Book Bachur, at Rome, in 277 [= 1518], when forty years of age, and the Massoreth*

Levita's remark, however, that he was forty years of age, does not refer to the publication of the first edition of the *Bachur*, but to his leaving Venice and arriving at Rome in 1509, as is evident from the following facts: i. The second edition of the *Bachur* was not published in 307 [= 1547], as stated by Gans and those who follow him, but in 1542.⁸⁸ ii. This revised edition, according to his own explicit statement (*vide supra*, p. 78), he finished in 1540. iii. He tells us himself that he was not then seventy years old, but *about* seventy years of age (והרי אני כבן שבעים שנה), that is a little more than seventy, or seventy-two. iv. As this second edition was published two years after its completion, *i. e.*, in 1542, when he was seventy-four years of age, he most unquestionably was born in 1468; and v. This date of his birth is confirmed by Levita himself, for he tells us distinctly (*vide supra*, p. 3), that he was eighty years old in 1548.

In addition to his own two productions, which he published in 1542, the aged Levita carried through the press, in the same year, no fewer than four works published by his friend Fagius. They are as follows: i. The Book of Tobit, in Hebrew, with a Latin translation by Fagius on the opposite page, Isny, 1542, which has been incorporated in the London Polyglott by Walton. ii. The so-called Alphabet of Ben Sirah, in Chaldee, with a Commentary, and a Latin translation by Fagius, Isny, 1542. iii. Gen. cap. i.—iv., with a Latin translation, as well as with an explanation of every word, and a Latin translation of

Ha-Massoreth he wrote in 298 [= 1538], and at the second edition he was seventy years old, which was in 307 [= 1547]. Comp. vol. i., p. 95, a, ed. Lemberg. It will be seen that the words, "and at the second edition he was seventy years of age, which was in 307," have been incorrectly put after the *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth*.

⁸⁸ The second edition is now before us, and the complete title and date are thus given by Levita himself:

קדוק אליהו הלוי

חאשכנזי אשר שמו

ספר בחור הדור שני	טוב מהעתקה ראשונית
עושהו האריך בו דענית	ולעלויא שנת תבנית
דברים טובים הוסף בה	שם בו הגה העיונית
בראשו היתה בו קבנית	עתה כלו חזבי מנית

נדפס באונזא הבירה בשנת

מבראת עולם שי"ב לשר"ם

קטון בחדש סיו

תהלה לשם

ציוי

Onkelos' paraphrases of the same chapters, Isny, 1542; and iv. An Ethical Treatise in Judaio-German, Isny, 1542. This book, which was afterwards translated into Hebrew, and published under the title, *The Paths of the Righteous* (אורחות צדיקים), Prague, 1581, no less an authority than Jost asserts was written by Levita.⁶⁴ Steinschneider and Cassel, however, who are authorities of equal weight, will have it that Levita simply edited it.⁶⁵

Levita's departure from Isny was at last accelerated by the impending change in the position of his friend Fagius. Capito, who, as we have seen, was Fagius's first Hebrew teacher, and who occupied both the office of evangelical pastor and the professorial chair at Strasburg, died of the plague in December, 1541. The choice of a successor was soon made. The name of Fagius at once suggested itself to the managers of the Protestant interests at Strasburg, and accordingly this pious, amiable, and learned clergyman was asked to succeed Capito in the pastorate and professorship. Fagius, in accepting this invitation, stipulated that he should be allowed to go first to Constance, for two years, to organise and consolidate the Protestant interests, in the place where the celebrated council condemned Huss and Jerome of Prague. But, in going to Constance for this short period, he was determined to infuse into the minds and hearts of the Protestants there, a conviction of the importance, and a love for the study, of the Hebrew language, knowing that the most effectual way to strengthen the cause of Protestantism was to advance the cause of Biblical literature.

In going therefore to Constance in 1542, Fagius felt that he could not as yet dispense with the help of Levita. Levita was too sincerely attached to his friend, and had too great a love for Hebrew, not to comply with the appeal of Fagius in behalf of the cause of Oriental learning in his self-imposed sphere of labour; and accordingly the aged Jew accompanied the Christian pastor to Constance. As Fagius's stay here was very limited, and as Levita was very anxious to get back to his wife and children at Venice, they at once set to work. Their efforts were directed to supply students with appropriate elementary books. The first book, therefore, which Fagius published consisted of Gen. i.—iv. in Hebrew, with a German translation, and an appendix

⁶⁴ Comp. the article *Judenteutsch*, in Ersch and Gruber's *Encyklopädie*, sect. ii., vol. xxvii., p. 323, note i.

⁶⁵ Comp. Ersch and Gruber's *Encyklopädie*, article *Jüdische Typographie*, p. 33.

of such notes as should help the tyro in Hebrew to acquire the language, Constance, 1548.⁸⁶ Having supplied them with an elementary book for the study of Biblical Hebrew, Fagius was also anxious to furnish the students with a guide to Rabbinical Hebrew, and hence published within twelve months Psalms i.—x. in Hebrew, accompanied by David Kimchi's Rabbinical commentary, with a Latin translation, Constance, 1544.

Whilst Fagius thus manifested his anxiety to supply, with the aid of his Jewish friend, the Protestant Christians at Constance with manuals, Levita was equally anxious to benefit his Jewish brethren, with the help of his Christian friend. As Protestants and Romanists were now vying with each other to furnish their respective communities in Germany with translations of the Scriptures in the vernacular of the people, Levita saw the importance of supplying the German speaking Jews with a Judaio-German version of that portion of the Bible which is hebdomadally read, both publicly and privately. He accordingly translated the Pentateuch, the Five Megilloth, and the Haphtaroth, or lessons from the Prophets, into that dialect. This translation he got Fagius to publish, and it appeared at Constance, 1544.⁸⁷

It was not till the autumn of 1544, when Fagius's two years' term at Constance had expired, and he went to Strasburg to enter upon his duties there, that Levita arrived at Venice, after an absence of nearly four years. Though he was now seventy-six years of age, his intellect was still very active, and the tenderness of his heart was intense. His delight in meeting again those who were dear and near to him, and from whom a literary mission had temporarily separated him, may be surmised from the following touching prayer in poetry, which he offered up for his wife, at the conclusion of his Chaldee Lexicon: "O Lord, I beseech thee, grant to me and my wife this mercy, that she should not be a widow, and that I should not be a widower! Let

⁸⁶ Comp. Wolf, *Bibliotheca Hebraea*, ii., 396, 456; iv., 135.

⁸⁷ Some bibliographers question whether Levita is the author of this Judaio-German version. Steinschneider (*Catalogus Libr. Hebr. in Bibliotheca Bodleiana*, col. 942), puts it among the *opera supposititia*, whilst Graetz (*Geschichte der Juden*, ix., 229, Leipzig, 1866), the latest historian of the highest authority, positively states that Levita made this translation at Constance, when on his way from Isny to Venice. A specimen of this curious version, comprising the first chapter of Genesis, is given by Wolf, *Bibliotheca Hebraea*, iv., 194—198. Comp. also Buber, *Life of Elias Levita*, in Hebrew, p. 31, note 49, Leipzig, 1856.

us both die together; let me sleep in her bosom till the appointed time, when the end shall be ushered in, and we shall rise again, and together be destined for everlasting life.”⁸⁸

No sooner had he arrived at Venice, than he began publishing again. He re-commenced his literary work in his old sphere of labour, by editing a *Rhythmical Exposition of the Book of Job* (פירוש איוב), Venice, 1544. Some indeed will have it that Levita is the author of this production, and appeal to Steinschneider in corroboration of this assertion; but this learned bibliographer has shown that it was written by Sarek Barfat, who flourished in the middle of the fourteenth century.⁸⁹ When he had, however, fairly settled down, he continued the translation of the Scriptures which he began at Isny; and in 1545, he published a German version of the Book of Psalms, which, like the portion of his former selection, constitutes an essential part of the Jewish Ritual. This version was afterwards re-published at Zurich, 1558, and in other places.⁹⁰ In the same year, he also edited a new edition of the first part of Kimchi's celebrated grammar and Lexicon, entitled, *Perfection* (מכלול). This part, which contains the grammar, and ought properly to be called *the grammatical part* (חלק הדקדוק), but which usually bears the general title of the whole work, namely, *Michlol*, had indeed been published three times before, twice in Constantinople, 1532, 1534, and once with a Latin translation by Guidacerus, Paris, 1540. But as a new edition was called for, the publisher entrusted it to the aged Grammarian and Lexicographer, who enriched it with valuable annotations (ניטוקים), Venice, 1545.

How powerless age was, in either quenching his zeal or diminishing his labour, may be seen from the fact that when he was seventy-nine

והדור גם האמת מן ואני לא אהיה אלמן תוך זיקת אישן עד לזמן ולחי עד יחד נדמן.	⁸⁹ אנה אלי לי ולאשתי שדיא לא יהיה אלמנה יחד נמות ובגן עדנות יבא הקץ ואני נקיץ
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Epilogue to the *Methurgeman*.

⁸⁸ Thus Dr. Holmes, in *Kitto's Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature*, new ed., s. v. ELIAS, says, "that E. Levita was its author, and not editor only (as Wolf, *Bibl.* iii., would have it), is demonstrated by Steinschneider (*Catal.* 939, 940)." Now, on referring to Steinschneider, at the column in question, the reader will see that this bibliographer heads this section, i. e., No. 33, as follows: "פירוש איוב, *Expositio libri Job*, rhythmica [auctore Sarek Barfat], (ff. 17)." If any more evidence should be required, we refer to the same *Catalogue*, col. 2500, where Steinschneider has a separate section for Sarek, and the only published work of his there specified is "Historia Jobi Carmine; anon. ed. ab Elia Levita, q. v. op. 33-4."

⁹⁰ Comp. Steinschneider, *Catalogus Libr. Hebr. in Bibliotheca Bodleiana*, col. 188.

years old (1546), he carried through the press, with the utmost care, no less than seven different works. The first of these was the stupendous Hebrew Lexicon, by Kimchi, which is commonly called *the Book of Roots* (ספר השרשים), but the more proper name of which is *the Lexicon part* (חלק הענין), being the second part of the general work, entitled, *Michlol*. Of this famous Lexicon, seven editions had been published before this date, namely, before 1480; Naples, 1490; *ibid.* 1491; Constantinople, 1518; Venice, 1529; Soncino, 1532-3; and Venice, 1546: and Levita himself, as we have already seen (*vide supra*, p. 22), took part in the fifth edition, immediately after he was employed by his friend Bomberg as corrector of the press. To the edition, however, which now appeared, as also to that of the first part of this great work published in the preceding year, Levita added valuable annotations (נימוקים). His second and third publications, this year, were, new and thoroughly revised editions of his *Treatise on the Compounds* (ספר הרכבה), with the text pointed, and *the Poetical Dissertations* on various parts of Hebrew Grammar, entitled, *the Sections of Elijahu* (פרקי אליהו); whilst his fourth work was a greatly improved edition of his maiden production, which consists of the commentary on M. Kimchi's *Journey on the Paths of Knowledge*.

The curious history of the last mentioned production deserves to be noticed at greater length. We have already seen that Levita's first literary production was published surreptitiously (*vide supra*, p. 13). As he soon after was occupied with more important literary works, which secured for him a world-wide renown, he did not much care to claim the book, which was most negligently printed, and swarmed with blunders. But his friends, who knew that he was its author, were very anxious that he should not depart this life without claiming and correcting it. With this wish he now complied; and, as the work had so long passed in another person's name, Levita felt obliged to give the following account of it, which is written in poetry, and is appended to the edition revised by him:—

אנכי אליהו הלוי רל באלפי
 כאשר הייתי בימי חרפי:
 בק"ק פאדואה הבירה שנת סד"ר ליצירה:

When I, Elias Levita, the least in my family,
 Was, in the days of my manhood.

In the city of Padua, A.M. 264 [= A.D. 1504],

כאשר מתלמידי נתבקשתי:	זה הספר פירשתי
החל הנגף בעם:	ויהי באותו הפעם
ברחוב אשר אנכי בקרבו:	וסוגר כל בית ומבוא
ואז עבדי רמני:	ונסגרתי גם אני
והוא הרחיקהו מעל נבולי:	כי נתתי לו הספר להעתיק לי
ולהדפיסו לו ממון פזר:	והוליכו עמו לעיר פיזר
היתה בעיניו נקלה:	והנה זאת הנבלה
ושמי על הספר לא זכר:	ואת כבודי עכר
מר בנימין מעיר רומא: ⁹¹	אך שם בראשו הקדמה
שהוא הפירוש הזה חובר:	שכל הרואה אותו סובר
קצת עניינים מדעתו:	גם הוסיף בו לפי שעתו
עקודים נקודים וברודים:	גם לקט מלשון למודים ⁹²

I composed this book according to the request of my disciples.
 It came to pass, that the plague broke out among the people,
 Whereupon every entrance was blocked up in the street where I lived,
 So that I too was closed in; then my messenger deceived me.
 For I gave him the book to print it for me, and he took it away;
 He took it to Pesaro, and spent money in printing it for himself.
 This shameful deed appeared a small thing in his eyes.
 Most insultingly, he did not mention my name in the book,
 But put at the beginning of the Introduction 'R. Benjamin's of Rome,'⁹¹
 That all who use it may think he was the author of this Exposition.
 He also erroneously added some things from his own cogitations,
 And inserted from the '*Language of the Learned*,'⁹² diverse fragments,

⁹¹ It is now established almost to a certainty, that this Benjamin of Rome, the author of the propædætical treatise prefixed to Levita's commentary on the *Journey on the Paths of Knowledge*, is Benjamin b. Jehudah, called רב'א, who flourished A.D. 1330, and is the well known author of commentaries on the books of Chronicles, Proverbs, and other portions of the Old Testament; and that Levita headed his commentary in question by this treatise, because, like his own commentary, it was designed to simplify the study of Hebrew Grammar. The messenger, whose name Levita does not condescend to give in this poetical description, by putting the name 'R. Benjamin of Rome' at the head of it, and withholding Levita's name altogether, led people to believe that this Benjamin was the author of the commentary itself, as well as of the propædætics. This is the cause of Levita's complaint. Comp. Wolf, *Bibliotheca Hebraea*, iii., p. 152, No. cccxciii.; Steinschneider, *Catalogus Libr. Hebr. in Bibliotheca Bodleiana*, pp. 790, 1840, 2769; by the same author, *Jewish Literature*, pp. 146, 376, London, 1857; and *Bibliographisches Handbuch*, p. 21, No. 206. Leipzig, 1859.

⁹² "*The Language of the Learned*," (לשון לימודים) is an extensive Hebrew Grammar, to which is appended a treatise on Hebrew Poetry and Metre (שירי כמלאכה השיר), entitled, *The Holy Shekel* (שקל הקדש). The author of this Hebrew Grammar is David Ibn Jachja, of the celebrated ancient family, Jachja, who also wrote a commentary on Proverbs, entitled, *Select and Pure* (קב ונקי), which was first printed at Lisbon, 1492; and has since been incorporated in the Rabbinical Bibles published at Venice, 1516-7, and

והשאיר בו מה ששגיתי :	וכל זה עשה בלי ידעתי
כי לא היחה כחי אז ככחי עתה :	מצורף לזה למען תדע אתה
על ידי יהודים ועממים :	ועם כל זה נדפס כמה פעמים
עד שלא נשאר מהם במציאות :	ונמכרים עם כל השניאות
שהיה להם הקוצים לבער :	ובאמת על הראשונים אנכי מצטער
אך שהוסיפו טעיות עליהם :	ולא די שהניחום כמו שהם
אך כי עשיתם נחמתי :	ונם אנכי לב עליהם לא שמת
והטיבותי את אשר דברתי :	אבל ספרים אחרים חברתי
הפצירו בי אנשים לרוב :	ועתה אחרי אשר ימי פנוי לערב
אשר בדקדוק לשונינו עמלים :	מהם מולים מהם ערלים
ואמלא את חסרונו :	שאקימהו על מכונו
והאמת יעשה דרכו :	וואיר את חשכו
יש בו צרכי צבור :	אע"פ שהקטן הוא זה החבור
תהיה המלאכה בידם נכונה :	וכל העוסקים בו באמונה
ללמוד כל הדקדוק על פה :	כי הוא מסודר בסדר יפה
כי כל איש ממנו יסתפק :	ובזה אין לי ספק
ישן מפני חרש יוציא :	ואף אם הספר כבר בירו המציא

All this he did without my knowledge, and left in it my errors ;
 For you must know, that I was not so expert then as I am now.
 It was thus re-published several times, both by Jews and Christians,
 Sold with all its blunders, and nothing is left of the editions.
 I greatly regret my first blunders, which ought to have been corrected ;
 And which have not only been left, but increased by fresh blunders.
 I did not notice it, but simply regretted that I had made blunders,
 And wrote other books wherein I corrected my former mistakes.
 Now that my life is drawing near to its evening, many of my friends,
 Both Jews and Christians, who studied the grammar of our language,
 Have urged me to place it in its right position, supply its deficiencies,
 Enlighten its darkness, and make straight its path.
 For, although the book is but small, it is much wanted ;
 And those who study it properly derive advantage from it,
 Since it is so arranged that the rules may easily be learned by heart.
 I have no doubt that every student will benefit from it,
 And even if he has the former edition, he'll prefer the new to the old ;

Amsterdam, 1724-7 ; he died about A.D. 1504. The Grammar was published in Constantinople, 1506, 1519, and an improved edition, *ibid.* 1542. The treatise on Hebrew Poetry is from the pen of an anonymous writer. It consists of seventeen chapters, of which cap. i.—xiv., appended to Ibn Jachja's Grammar, treats on the grammatical points necessary for writing poetry, whilst cap. xv.—xvii., which treats on the construction and metre of the Hebrew poetry, was appended to Levita's commentary on Kimchi's *Journey on the Paths of Knowledge*, by the person who published it surreptitiously. It is to these excerpts that the words נקדים נקדים refer. Comp. Steinschneider's *Catalogus Hebr.*, p. 864, &c., and *Bibliographisches Handbuch*, p. 9, No. 78.

ואשרי האיש שלו ככה :	כי יראח בזה סימן ברכה
ואסיר כל טעות ומבוכה :	ובכן אשלם המלאכה
בשם היחיד במלוכה :	כדין וכהלהב

For he will find therein an advantage, and hail the man who follows it.
Herewith I finish the work, having corrected in it all mistakes,
As it is meet and proper, in the name of Him who alone is Sovereign.

The other three works which Levita published in 1546 are bound up with the Exposition of the *Journey of the Paths of Knowledge*, and are as follows:—i. A concise Hebrew Grammar, entitled, *The Beginning of my Words* (פתח דברי), from an anonymous pen, “written many years ago in Spain, and exceedingly adapted to learn briefly the sacred language,” first published at Naples, 1492, then at Constantinople, 1515, and now “carefully revised by Elias Levita, the Grammarian.” ii. The well-known grammar of Ibn Ezra, entitled *On the Purity of the Hebrew Style* (צחות); and, iii., another grammatical treatise by Ibn Ezra, called *The Balance of the Sacred Language* (כפר מאוני לשון הקודש). The pagination of these four treatises is continuous: the first extends over leaf 1—51, the second over 52—182, the third over 183—194, The fourth over 195—286. Levita published these treatises under the general title of *Grammars* (דקדוקים).

Extraordinary as was his prowess to battle against the infirmities of old age, and determined as he was not to relinquish his literary labours till his arms were paralysed and his eyesight completely extinguished, Levita was at last compelled, by the irresistible and overpowering effects of the seventy-nine years which had now passed since he had seen the light, to confine himself to editing valuable works written by others. We cannot ascertain the number of works which he published this year, but we have before us Ralbag's Commentary on the Pentateuch, which Levita edited in 1547. Some idea may be formed of the labour required to carry it through the press, when it is stated that it consists of four hundred and ninety-six folio pages, closely printed, in square Hebrew characters. Levita appended to it a short poem in Hebrew. Twelve months later, he edited R. Isaac Duren's work on the Ceremonial Law, published at Venice, 1548, and appended to it a poem, which we have already mentioned, stating that he was then eighty years of age (*vide supra*, p. 2). This, as far as we know, is the last effort of the great teacher of cardinals and bishops of the Romish Church, and of the originators and leaders of the reformation, and who may justly be regarded as the reviver of Hebrew learning

among Christians: at the commencement of the sixteenth century, and as one of the most distinguished promoters of Biblical literature. He died, as he prayed to die, at Venice, aged eighty-one. The following simple epitaph indicated, to those who looked at the tomb-stones of the Jewish cemetery, the grave in which were deposited the remains of Elias Levita:—

הלא אבן מקיר תועם
 ותהמה לכל עובר
 עלי זאת הקבורה
 עלי רבן אשר נלקח
 ועלה בשמים
 אל-יה' בסערה
 הלא הוא זה אשר האיר
 בדקרוק אפלתו
 ושם אותו לאורה
 שנת ש"ט שבט עלה
 בסופו ונפשו בצרור החיים צרורה .

The stone cries from the wall,
 And mourns before every passer by
 Over this grave—
 Over our Rabbi who has departed,
 And ascended into heaven.
 Elias is gone to the Lord in a whirlwind!
 He who has shed light
 On the darkness of grammar,
 And turned it into light.
 He ascended Shebat towards the end,
 In the year 309 [= 1549],
 And his soul is bound up in the bundle of life.

INFORMATION FOR THE READER. ¹אזהרה למעיין ¹

THIS is for the information of every reader of this book. The celebrated printer, M. Daniel Bomberg, a Christian,² having resolved to issue the 24 sacred books, both in large and small sizes, is now printing them with the divisions, which are called in their language chapters, according to the order of the Christian books. And as there is a great advantage in it, which I have shown long ago in the introduction to the *Book Bachur*,³ and as he who made the divisions of chapters also divided the books of Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles, respectively, into two books, I too was obliged to follow this method. You are, therefore, to observe, that wherever you will find the word Samuel with the letter *Beth* above

it,⁴ e.g. שְׁמוּאֵל^ב, it means 2 *Samuel*, which begins with, "And it came to pass after the death of Saul," &c.

The word Kings, too, with *Beth* above it,⁴ e.g. מְלָכִים^ב, means 2 *Kings*, and begins with, "Then Moab rebelled," &c.; and also the word

Chronicles, or its initials דָּוִד^ב, with *Beth* above it,⁴ e.g. דָּוִד^ב, means 2 *Chronicles*, and begins with, "And Solomon, the son of David, was strengthened," &c.

I must moreover inform you, that wherever I have propounded something new⁵ in this book, or any important rule in which I have

זאת לרעת לכל המעיין בספרי זה, כי כאשר הכנים ראש המדפיסים חשר רניאל בומבירני הנוצרי² להדפיס העשרים וארבעה בדרום גדול וקטן, הרפיעם עם הסימנים הנקראים בלשונם קאפיטוליש', על סדר ספרי הנוצריים: ובהיות שתועלת גדולה יש כבדו, כאשר כבר הארכתי בזה בחקמת ספר הבחור,³ ומניח הקפיטוליש' הנ"ל, חלק ספר שמואל ומלכים ודברי הימים כל אחד לשני חלקים, הוצרכתי ללכת בדרך זוהו גם אני לכן דע בכל מקום שחמצא כתוב בגליון במורה מסום שמואל עם אות הבית למעלה^ב כזה שמואל רוצה לומר שמואל שני. והוא מן ויהי אחרי מות שאול והאלה: וכן מלכים עם הבית למעלה: כזה מלכים ר"ל מלכים שני והוא מן ויהשע מואב והאלה: וכן דברי הימים בראשי חיבות ד"ה עם הבית למעלה^ב כזה ד"ה ר"ל ר' שני והוא מן ויהחוק שלמה והאלה:

ועוד אודיעך שבכל מקום שאחדש בספרי זה איזה דבר חדש וכלל גדול אשר לא קרמני בו אדם חמצא חבנית יד נונעת על

¹ The words אזהרה למעיין, *Information for the Reader*, are omitted in the Sulzbach edition.

² The word הנוצרי, a *Christian*, is omitted in the Sulzbach edition.

³ For a description of the *Book Bachur*, see above, page 16, &c.

⁴ The word למעלה, *above it*, is omitted in all the three instances in the Sulzbach edition.

⁵ The Sulzbach edition erroneously has the word דבר, *strong*, after אחדש, *I propound new*, as well as before אזהרה, *something*.

not been anticipated by any one, שפתו בנליון מראה באצבע לאמור כוח דאח
 you will find the form of a hand וחדש יחדש לך דבר וזה לך האות ובכך
 in the margin against the remark in ארחיל בשם ה' צבאות:
 question, pointing with its finger
 and saying, as it were, 'see, something new is here told you, and
 this is to indicate it to you!' Let me now begin the Preface, in the
 name of the Lord of Hosts.

PREFACE.

הקדמה.

THUS says Elias, son of Asher the Levite, the German, behold, אמר אליהו ב"ר אשר הלוי האשכנזי,
 before I begin to speak, and compose the Massorah, I must tell you what הנח אנכי ספר אהל לדבר, וביאור דרכי
 I am going to do in this book. I המסורה לחבר, אודיע נא אתכם את אשר אני
 shall first divide the chief contents עושה לספרי זה, ראשונה אחלק עקר הספר
 of the book into two parts, after הוה לשני חלקים כדמות שני לוחות אבנים,
 manner⁶ of the two tables of stone, וכתבתי על הלוחות הראשונים, את עשרת
 and write upon the first tables ten הדברים, ובכל דבר ודבר אתן כללים
 commandments [*i.e.* chapters.] מועילים, בעניני החסדים והמלאים: והלחות
 In each one of these commandments השניות, יהיו בעשרה מאמרים שנויות, ובהם
 I shall give useful rules respecting אבאר כל הדברים, אשר הסכימו עליהם אנשי
*defectives and plenes.*⁷ וזאת המלאכה, ר"ל בעלי המסורה לדבר בס,
 The second כגון קריין וכתבין, וכתבין ולא חשיבין,
 tables will contain ten other וקמציין ופתחין, ומקפין וקפין ותמפין
 in- ומקדמין ומאוחרין, והרומים לאלה רבים,
 junctions [*i.e.* chapters.] ואח"כ אעש ארון אחד ופתח בו שער, ואשים
 In these בו שברי לוחות, הן הם המלות אשר נהגו בהן
 I shall explain all the matters where- בעלי המסורה הקטנה כאשר יחבאר בהקדמתו,
 in all those who have laboured in ומדם הולרו נקרא שמו שער שברי לחות,
 this department are agreed; *i.e.*, והוא יחיה החלק האחרון מן הספר, וממך
 show what the Massorites say about שברי לוחות מנחום באהרון.
 the *Keri* and the *Kethiv*, the *Kethivs*, which are disregarded, the
Kametz, *Patach*, *Makeph*, *Sakeph*, *Chateph*, *Transpositions*, &c., &c.
 I shall then make an ark, open the door thereof, and put therein
 the broken tables, which are the work wherewith the authors of the
Massorah-porva have occupied themselves, as I shall explain in the
 Introduction thereunto: and before it is yet born its name shall be
 called "the gate [*i.e.* the section] of the Broken Tables." This will
 form the last part of this book, and the sign thereof is, "the broken
 tables laid down in the ark."

⁶ The Sulzbach edition erroneously has כשמות, according to the names of, instead of
 כדמות, after the manner of.

⁷ The Sulzbach edition incorrectly puts המלאים *plene*, before החסדים, defective.

But since I have seen that it is not good for this book to be alone, I shall make for it a help-mate, in the form of an Introduction, of such things which have not hitherto been propounded. Therein shall I dispel questions, explain difficulties, and remove doubts which fall under this investigation, and which are to be found in the treatises of our Rabbins of blessed memory, the men of the Great Synagogue and of the Massorah. And the eyes of those who will see shall behold that which is upright, for they perceive the truth. Moreover, things and remarks occur in this book which will be difficult of understanding to the students thereof, unless they read first the introductions which I have prefixed, and which are three in number. The first is in poetry (שיר), the second in rhyme (בחרוזה), and the third in ordinary prose.

And if I had the power to exact an oath from an Israelite, I would make every one who is about to study this book swear that he will not peruse it till he has read these introductions. However, I beseech and pray you to take my advice about it, and those who will do it will derive the benefit. Now, I am persuaded that no man⁸ will regret the time spent in perusing them, but that it will be a pleasant task to those who read them; for they will find therein things, both new and old, which they did not know and never heard before, not only connected with the Massorah, but with grammar, vowel points, &c., which are not mentioned in the works of ancient or modern writers. I will, also, relate ordinary conversations, the talk of the world, what has befallen me, and what I have seen, as well as my defence against many people who have risen against me, and abused me for teaching the law to disciples that are unworthy thereof.⁹ All these things are desirable to make us wise, and are pleasant to the imagination. For, verily, my words are not false; whoso is on the Lord's side let him come to me.

⁸ & ⁹ The word איש, *man*, as well as the passage beginning with מתנצלותי and ending with דניני, *worthy*, is wanting in the Sulzbach edition.

והנה דאח דאחי כי לא טוב היות ספר
 הזה לבדו, אעשה לו עוד כנגדו, בהקדמת
 דברים, עד הנה לא נאמרים, ובהם אישב
 שאלות, ואחרין קושיות, ואחר ספקות, אשר
 יפלו בדרוש הזה, הן בדברי רז"ל, ובדברי
 אנשי כנסת הגדולה, ובדברי בעל המכורת,
 ועיני רואים תחונה משרים, כי דברי אמת
 ניכרים, מצורף לזה יבאו דברים וענינים בכפר
 הזה, שחכבר חבנתם על האנשים המענינים
 בו, אם לא יקראו תחלה דברי ההקדמות אשר
 הקדמתי, והם שלשה, הראשונה בשיר, והשנית
 בחרוזה, והשלשה בהלצה.

ואלו הייתי כראי להשביע איש מישראל,
 הייתי משביע את כל הבא ללמוד הספר הזה,
 שלא ילמדוהו עד שיקרא ההקדמות האלה,
 אך מפיל אני תחנוני ובקשתי לפניהם על ככה,
 וחקושים כן תבא עליהם ברכת, ויובטח אני
 כי לא איש יתחרם וכן אדם ויתגהם, באבוד
 זמן בקריאה זו, אך יניע תענוג נמרץ לקוראיו,
 כאשר ימצאו גם דברים מבים וחרושים, אשר
 לפנים לא ידעום, ומאו ומקדם לא שמעום,
 ולא לבד בעניני המסרה, כי גם ברקדוק
 ובנקוד ושאר ענינים, שלא נזכרו בספרי
 הראשונים והאחרונים, ואפילו שיחת חולין
 ומילי דעלמא, ואת כל אשר קראני ואשר הויתי
 ואספרה, וגם דברי התנצלותי, נגד אנשים
 רבים קמים עלי וחרפוני, על שלמתי תורה
 להלמדים, שאינם הגונים,⁸ כל אלה דברים
 נחמדים להשכיל, ותאוה לאזנים, כי אמנם
 לא שקר מלי, מי לה' אלי.

10 שירת משובח פשוטח ומרובעת

אֶתֶן שִׁבְחָה גַם תִּפְאָרֶת. לֹאֵל תִּקַּן רוּם בְּזוּרָה ;
 לֹאֵל לְהַבִּיל בְּרֵאשִׁית תְּבַל. לְשִׁבְתָּ הִיְתָה נִנְמֶרֶת ;
 יִסְדֵּר אֶרֶץ עַל הַמַּיִם. פִּשְׁטֵת אֹתָהּ כְּאִנְרֶת ;
 הַבֵּיט וַיִּתֵּר הַנְּוִיִּם. לִקְחָה לֹו אֹמֶה נִבְחָרֶת ;
 וַיּוֹצִיאֵם מֵאֶרֶץ כּוּשׁ. מֵהוֹן וּרְכוּשׁ נוֹף נִנְעֶרֶת ;
 הַנִּיף בַּעִיִּם יָדוֹ עַל יָם. צְרִיִם צִלְלוּ כְּעוֹפֶרֶת ;
 לְמוֹ אִישׁ דָּת נָתַן מִתָּת. צוּם לְהִיּוֹתָה נִשְׁמֶרֶת ;
 וַיִּנְחִילֵם אֶרֶץ חֲמֵדָה. וּרְחַבְהָ עַד יָם כְּנֶרֶת ;
 יֶחֶד שִׁמְנוֹ וַיִּבְעֲטוּ. הִיּוּ כִפְרָה סוֹרֶרֶת ;
 אֲוֹן חֲמָדוֹ וַיִּצְמְדוּ. אֵל הַבַּעַל וְלַעֲשֵׂתֶרֶת ;
 שִׁמְעֵה הָאֵל וַיִּרְעַבְרָה. וַיִּשְׁלַח בָּם הַמַּנְעֶרֶת ;
 כֹּלֵם בְּדַבָּר וּבְחֶרֶב. גַּם בְּרַעֲבֵי שֶׁל בְּצִרָה ;
 בָּטַשׁ הָעִיר סִתְרָה הַדִּירָה. הִיְתָה הַצֶּאֱן צֶאֱן נִפְזֶרֶת ;
 זָרֵם מַעֲבֵר לְנַחֵרָה. כִּיּוֹם אֵל אֶרֶץ אַחֲרֶת ;
 יוֹרְדֵי שְׁנַעַר עַמְדוֹ מִצְעָרָה. לְמַלֵּא הָעֵת הַנִּנְזֶרֶת ;
 שִׁבְעִיִּם שָׁנָה אֲבָן שְׁמָה. הִיְתָה הַתּוֹרָה נַעֲדֶרֶת ;
 וּשְׁמֹרֶתָם שָׁנָה וְלִשְׁוֹנָם. לְבָשׁוּ כְּנִיִּים אֲדֶרֶת ;
 אֲדָם הִיָּה נוֹשֵׂא נוּיָה. אִו נִכְרִיָּה אִו מִמּוֹרֶת ;
 וּבְנִיָּהֵם לֹאֵל הַכִּירוּ רֶקֶק. לְשׁוֹן שְׁאֲמָם דּוֹבֶרֶת ;
 וּבַעֲתָה רֶקֶק רֹוֹחַ כּוֹרֶשׁ. מֶלֶךְ פֶּרֶס מִתְעוֹרֶרֶת ;
 אֲמַר לְאַסִּירִים תִּצְאוּ. וּבְנֵי הָעִיר הַמַּעוֹטֶרֶת ;
 עֲלֵה עֲזֹרָה הוּא מְלֹאכִי. דּוֹמָה אֵל מְלֹאךְ הַיִּשְׂרָה ;
 כֶּהֵן וּרְבִי וְלִסּוֹפְרִים אֲבִי. אִם לְמִקְרָא וְלִמְסוֹרֶת ;
 עֲשֵׂה אִזּוֹ בְּכֹל כְּמִצּוֹלָה. שְׁאִין בְּהַ דְּנָה נִשְׁאֶרֶת ;
 שׁוּם שֶׁכֵּל הַבֵּיִן בְּמִקְרָא. בְּכַתִּיבָהּ זֹו הַמֵּאוֹשֶׁרֶת ;
 קוֹצִיִּם כֹּלָה כִּכֵּל מְלָה. הַחֲזִיר אֵל יוֹשְׁנָה הָעַמְרֶת ;
 אַחֲרָיו לְאַלְפִּים וּרְבִבּוֹת. עֲשׂוּ מִשְׁמֶרֶת אֵל מִשְׁמֶרֶת ;
 רֹוב כֵּת אֲנִשֵׁי זֶה הַמַּעֲשֵׂה. אִזּוֹ בְּטַבְרִיאַת מִתְנַוֶּרֶת ;
 יִרְם הִירְתָה בְּרֵאשׁוֹנָה. בַּחֲכָמָה זֹו הַמִּפּוֹאֶרֶת ;
 גַּם הַמִּצִּיאוֹ דָּת הַנִּיקוֹרִי. מֵהֵם הִיא לָנוֹ נִמְסֶרֶת ;
 גַּם הַמַּעֲמִים הִיּוּ שְׁמַיִם. לְחַיּוֹת בָּם תּוֹרָה נִפְתָּרֶת ;

¹⁰ It will be seen that the commencing letters of the first fifteen lines, are the acrostic of אליהו הלוי אשכנזי *Elijah Ha-Levi, the German*. In Münster's edition (1539), this acrostic is entirely obliterated by the peculiar mode in which the editor arranged the lines.

INTRODUCTION I.

A SONG OF PRAISE, SIMPLE, AND OF FOUR FEET.

I render praise and glory¹⁰ to the Lord, who made the heaven with
His span.

Not in vain did He create the world ; for a habitation has He made it.

He founded the earth upon the waters ; He unrolled it like a scroll.

He looked and rejected the Gentiles ; He took to Himself His chosen
people.

He brought them out of Egypt, which was spoiled of its treasure
and wealth.

He stretched his mighty hand upon the sea, and the enemy sunk
down like lead.

To His people He gave the fiery law as a gift ; commanding them to
observe it.

He caused them to inherit a goodly land ; extending to the sea of
Gennesareth.

But they grew fat and kicked ; they became like a refractory heifer.

They lusted after vanity, and joined themselves to Baal and Ashtoreth.

The Lord heard it, and was angry, and sent a curse among them.

He destroyed them by pestilence, and by sword, and by famine.

He abandoned the city, destroyed the sheepfold, and scattered the sheep.

He drove them beyond the sea, as at this day ; into a foreign land.

They abode in Shinar a little while, according to the time appointed.

Seventy years the temple laid waste ; the law was forgotten.

The people changed their names and tongue ; they dressed like the
Gentiles.

The Jew married a Gentile wife, or a stranger, or a bastard ;

And the children knew nothing, except the language which their
mother spoke.

At the appointed time, the spirit of Cyrus, the king of Persia, was
stirred up.

He said to the Captains, Go forth, and build the glorious city.

Ezra then went, who is the messenger, like a ministering angel ;

The priest, the prince, and the father of scribes, the nursing mother
of the Scripture and Massorah.

By his departure, Babylon remained like a pond, wherein no fish are left.

He applied wisdom to understand the Scripture, in its present superior
characters.

He cut off thorns from every word ; he restored the crown to its
pristine splendour.

After him, thousands and myriads added fence unto fence.

Most of these indefatigable workers sojourned then in Tiberias ;

They were the first in this wonderful science ;

They invented the system of punctuation, and transmitted it to us.

They, too, added the accents, whereby the law might be explained ;

כי לולי טעמי דפסוקי, הבנתו לא נכרת :
 כי הם ידעו באור המקרא. מכל גולה חנשארת :
 לכן פירוש נגד טעמו. נחשב כסיני או כנעורת :
 הורו תיבות איך נכתבות. המלאה או המחוסרת :
 גם אם מלה טעמה מעלה. או מקצה בחוברת :
 לכללים עשו סימנים, להיות על לב למזכרת :
 אך שמו אותותם אותות, חידות עם לשון ברברת :
 הרבים לא יחכמו בה, אין מבין מה היא אומרת :
 עד כי בא יום אמרו אלי, חברת רעי המהודרת :
 נא מה לך פה אליהו. קום ועשה לך שם הפארת :
 ולמסרה תאיר אורה. ופחח נא בה המסנרת :
 ידענו בך כי זאת עמך, בהיד שכלך היא נוברת :
 אז אמרתי שמעי נפשי, למה זה את מתנכרת :
 קומי ועשי עת לי, פן תהיה תורה מופרת :
 מקום הניחו לך אבות, לחיותך בו מתנדרת :
 אז אמרה לי נפשי האת, בזה אנכי בוחרת :
 ובכן קמתי לא דוממתי, גם קדמו עיני אשמורת :
 עד אוציא לאור תעלומה, היתה עד הנה נסתרת :
 אל כל אדם אמתיק סודם, אפקח כל עין עורת :
 קצור מלים המועילים, בשני לוחות אהיה תורת :
 אתן הלוחות בפומבי, ודלא כמלתא נטמרת :
 לעד בנייר יחצבון, עם עט ברזל ובעופרת :
 הלוקח לא יחשב, נגב נמצא במחתרת :
 לכן אל כל כשופר קול, ארים על נבי רום קרת :
 הזרין יקדים למצוה, כי מצוה מצוה נורת :
 לסחורה זאת זרוז יאות, פן תהיה כלה נמכרת :
 כי טוב סחרה מכל מסחר, מה לך אל דר או סוחרת :
 הא לך אורח למסרה, כי לתורה היא עקרת :
 על כן אקרא שם הספר, זה מסורת המסורת :
 השיר נשלם אל אל עולם, אתן שבה גם תפארת :

But for the accents, the sense could not be discerned.

They knew the interpretation of the Scriptures better than all the rest of the captivity ;

Therefore, an interpretation contrary to the accents must be regarded as dross or as chaff.

They taught how the words should be written, whether plene or defective ;

Whether a word is to be connected with the preceding, or the following sentence.

They made signs, to serve as rules to aid the memory.

The signs, however, are problems ; riddles taken from foreign languages ;

Many could not understand them ; and did not know what they mean ;

Till the day when it was said to me, by my estimable friends,

“ Now, what dost thou here, Elias ? Arise, and make thyself a great name.

Throw light on the Massorah ; and open that which is locked up therein :

We know that this is within thy power ; that thou possessest the mastery over it.”

Then said I to myself, ‘ Harken, my soul ; Why art thou disquieted ?

Arise, it is time to work for the Lord, lest the law become void :

Thy fathers have left a place wherein thou mayest fortify thyself.’

My soul then responded, ‘ Ah ! This I gladly choose.’

I therefore bestirred myself, and did not rest ; yea, my eyes prevented the night watches,

Till I brought to light the hidden things, which have hitherto been concealed.

Their counsel will be sweet to every man, and the eyes of the blind will be opened.

An abridgment of useful words I will propound, on two tables ;

I will put these tables openly, and not as secret words.

For a witness, they shall be printed on paper with an iron and leaden pen.

The buyer shall not be accountable, if a thief is found breaking in.

Therefore, to all, as with a trumpet, I raise my voice upon the heights of the city.

Let the quick hasten to the good work ; for one good work leads to another.

For such merchandise, quickness is becoming, lest it be all sold ;

As its merchandise is better than all traffic. What are precious stones to thee ?

Behold here an explanation of the Massorah, which is the basis of the law.

Therefore, I call the name of this book, *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth*.

The song is finished, to the God of the universe, I give praise and glory.

INTRODUCTION II.

THE RYTHMICAL INTRODUCTION,
ACCORDING TO GERMAN RHYME.

וזאת ההקדמה החרוזית,
על דרך חרוזה אשכנזית:

Thus saith Elias Levita, who gathered together counsels afar off from innumerable works to compile Treatises on grammar in as few words as possible, and to make a path to the various voices, both small and great. These are my four small productions, all treating on the science of our language. The first volume which I composed is my explanation of the *Journey on the Path of Knowledge*; its utility is known to all. The second is the *Book Bachur*, which animadverts on Grammarians.¹¹ The third is the *Book on Compounds*, in which all irregular words are explained. The fourth is a *Poetical Section*, together with other Sections appended therunto. These four productions of mine, owing to their wisdom and knowledge, have been published several times, translated into the languages of the Christians, and are studied both by Jew and Gentile, as their fame has travelled far and their excellence is known all over the world. They send forth an odour like precious ointment, on which account I congratulate myself. Now I speak the truth when I say, that there has been no author, whose works God has permitted him in his lifetime to see so much referred to and studied, and so many times reprinted, as he has permitted me during my lifetime. My hand is still ready to give more help, and to benefit the public. My worthy disciples are around me now, as well as all my old friends; they earnestly entreat me, saying, for God's sake, and for the glory of Holy Writ, explain to us the Massorah; for we know that it is in thy power, as we have heard that thy hand is strong in all Massoretic matters, above all our contemporaries, as well as above all of whom we have heard.

נאם אליהו הלוי, המוציא והמביא, עשות מרחוק, לשום לדרקוק חוק, ודרך לחזיו קולות, קסנות עם גדולות במיעוט דברים, בחבור ספרים, פרצו עליהם פרץ, ארבעה הם קמני ארץ, כלם בחכמה הלשון, והספר הדיאטון, אשר בהם חכרתי, הוא אשר בארתי, מהלך שבילי הדרך. הנועלרו לכול מודעת, ואחריו ספר רבבחר. משיב מדקרים אחד,¹¹ ואחריו ספר ההרכבה כל מלה וזה בו נכחתי, ואחריו פרק שירה. עם שאר פרקים עד נמירה, והילדים אלה ארבעתם, להכמתם ולדעתם, כמה פעמים נחקקים, וללשון הגוים מועתקים, ובהם עמלים, מולים ועדלים, ומרחוק נשמע קולם, וכבודם מלא עולם, וכשמן הטוב נותנים ריח, ובוה את עצמי אשבת, והיושר ארבר, כי לא היה מחבר, שזכה אלהים אותו, שראה לפני מותו, ספריו נזכרים ונעשים, וכמה פעמים נדפסים, כמו שזכה אותו, בעוד בחיים היותי, ועוד ידי נמויה, להגדיל תושיה, ולזכות את הרבים, ועתה אותו מסכים, תלמידי ההגונים, וכל יודעי לפני, ומבקשים את פני, לאמר למען יי, ולכבוד קדושת התורה, תבאר לנו המסרה, כי ידענו כי זאת עמך, כי שמענו ממך, כי ירך גוברת, בכל דברי המסורת, מכל אנסי דודינו, ומאשר שמענו באונינו.

¹¹ The words *אחריו ספר הבחור משיב מדקרים אחד*, *the second is the Book Bachur*, which animadverts on Grammarians, without which Levita's statement is unintelligible, are omitted in the Sulzbach edition.

When I heard their flattering words, I inclined my ear to them and answered, I accede to your entreaty. And indeed their wish fully harmonised with my intention. Now I swear, by the Lord, that this very thing was in my mind before, when I was still in Rome, where I temporarily resided, and composed the above-named works, only that I had not sufficient time, as the evil days came and the city was captured,¹² and I, insignificant one, was compelled by fate to relinquish the contemplated Treatise. Now, after the lapse of years, God having permitted me to settle in this beautiful place, the celebrated Venice, the great city, I comply with their wish, and will perform a work in Israel that whosoever sees it may tell its wonders. I have, therefore, compiled this Treatise on all Massoretic matters, connected with both the *Massora magna* and *parva*, as it is now twenty years that I have been in the way to find out its value, to unfold its import and its laconic style, which is often as obscure as the words of a sealed book.

How I laboured therein, neither resting nor being satisfied, and searched in the correct and excellent books, giving my mind hereunto! Now I swear, by truth and justice, and may God give me riches, that more than once or twice I performed a day or two day's journey to a place, which I either knew myself or of which I had been informed, that there is to be found therein a reliable index of the Massorah. When I examined it, and found it correct, I selected from it the choice and correct articles, as roses from among thorns. Indeed, most of the correct Codices I found to be Spanish, and it is upon these that I relied, and it is their method that I followed. Still, my soul was not as yet satisfied, until I found the *Book Ochla Ve-Ochla*.¹³ I got much out of it, and adopted its rules; and, though

וכשמעתי דבריהם כי נעמו, המיתי את אונני אלימו, ואמרתיו את קולכם שמעתי, ובאמת כוונתם דעתי, והנני נשבע ב"י, כך עלתה במחשבה לפני, בעוד היותי ברומי, אשר שם היה מקומי, וחברתי שם הספרים, אשר למעלה נזכרים, ולא הפסיקה לי השעה, כי באו ימי הרעה, ונלכדה העיר,¹² ואנכי הצעיר, הייתי אנוס על פי הדבור, ולא עשיתי החבור, ועתה אחרי בלותי, שוכח אלהים אותי, ובאתי לכלל ישוב, בוח המקום החשוב, וננייני"א המהוללה, היא העיר הנדולה, הנני לבקשתכם אואל, ואעשה דבר בישראל, אשר כל רואיו, יספרו פלאיו, ואחבד זאת המחברת, בכל דברי המסורת, נדולה וקמנה, כי זה לי עשרים שנה, אנכי בדרך, למצא לה ערך, לבאר ענינה, וקצור לשונה, אשר הוא סתום, כדברי הספר החתום.

וכמה בוח מרתתי, ולא שקמתי ולא נחתתי, ועיניתי בספרים, מדויקים וישירים, ונתתי עליהם רעה, והנני נשבעתי, בחי האמת והיושר, וכה יתן לי אלהים עושר, כי לא אתה ולא שתיים, הלכתי דרך יום או יומים, למקום שירעתי, ומפי השמועה שמעתי, ששם מצויה, מסרה הראויה, לסמוך עליה, וכאשר קרבתי אליה, ולא מצאתי לה פסולים, העתקתי ממנה מלים, הטובים והנכוחים, כשושנה בין החוחים, ובאמת רוב הנוכחות, המוגהות הנמצאות, הם ספרים אחרים, מספרי הספרדים, ועליהם נסמכתי, ובנתיבותיהם דרכתי, ועם כל זאת, צמאי לרוות, נפשי לא יכלה, כי אם מספר אכלה ואכלה¹³ והרבה ממנו לקמתי,

¹² The capture and sacking of Padua took place in 1509, as described above, *vide supra*, p. 14.

¹³ This long lost and most valuable Massoretic work has now been published, with

it is a book of small dimensions, and there is nothing like it in the department of the Massorah. It treats upon important matters, and there is no other book which so thoroughly treats on the Massoretic rules, excepting the scattered glosses around the margin in the Codices, which, however, contain numberless errors. For the Scribes have perverted them, as they did not care for the Massorah, but only thought to ornament their writing, and to make even lines so as not to alter the appearance, in order that all the pages should be alike. Moreover, they ornamented them with illuminations of divers kinds of buds, flowers, &c. Hence they were obliged sometimes to narrow and sometimes to widen the margins round the illustrations with words already stated, although they were superfluous and out of place, whilst the Massoretic signs were entirely omitted in their proper place because the space did not suffice; and hence they had to break off in the middle of a sentence,¹⁴ thus leaving the whole edifice incomplete and greatly defective.¹⁵

As to the Massorah, in the twenty-four sacred books printed here, I have not seen anything like it, among all the ancient books, for arrangement and correctness, for beauty and excellence, and for good order. They were edited by one of the learned, whose name was formerly Jacob (let his soul be bound up in a bag with holes).¹⁶ But although his edition is exceedingly beautiful, he committed many

learned annotations, by Frensdorff, Hanover, 1844. The reader will find all Levita's references to the *Massorah*, contained in the *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth*, compared with the statements in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*.

¹⁴ The above description of the condition of the Massorah, and of the manner in which it has been treated by the copyists, is almost literally the same as that given by Jacob b. Chajim, the first editor of the Massorah. Comp. Jacob b. Chajim's *Introduction to the Rabbinic Bible*, p. 12 in the Hebrew, and 35 in the English translation, ed. Ginsburg, Longmans, 1865.

¹⁵ The words *וחדשי מחסרים* are omitted in the Sulzbach edition.

¹⁶ For this celebrated Massorite, and the Bible here alluded to, see above, p. 38. From Levita's vituperation, it is evident that Jacob b. Chajim was now dead, inasmuch as the phrase, "let his soul be bound up in a bag of holes," is a spiteful and unworthy perversion of the beautiful, charitable, and reverential prayer, which the Jews use when speaking of or writing about any one of their brethren who has departed this life, in allusion to 1 Sam. xxv. 29, because he had embraced Christianity.

וכלליו בידי נקמתי, והוא ספר קטן הכמות, ובמסורת אין לו הדמות, ונכבדות בו מדובר, ולא נמצא ספר מחובר, המדבר מהמסורת וכללם, רק הוא לבדו בעולם, חוץ ממה שנרשם ועד שם ועד שם, מניב הספרים בניגונות, ובחם הסרון לא יוכל להמנות, כי הסופרים חידרו, ועל המסורת לא הקפידו, רק עיקר חשיבותם, ליפות את כתיבתם, ולכוון את חסרות, שלא ישנו את הצורות, ותחינה שוות בכל הרפין, ועוד אותן מיפין, בחמונות וצירורים, בסכסוכים ובקישורים, ובציצים ובפרחים, ועל כן הם מוכרחים, לפעמים לקצר, ולפעמים לבצר, חומות הצירורים, בדברים האמורים, במקומות אחרים, והם פה יתרים, ואין כאן מקומם, ולפעמים רשומם, במקום הראוי לא נכר, ולא זכרום כלל ועקר, כי המקום לא הספיק, והוצרכו להפסיק, באמצע הענין, ולא נשלם הבנין.¹⁴ וחסוריו מחסרים.¹⁵

אכן המסורה מהארבע ועשרים, הגרפסות חנה, לא ראיתי כנהנה, בכל ספרי הקדמונים, מסודרים ומתוקנים, כיופי וכחדור, ובמובן הסדור, סדרם אחר מהנבונים, היה שמו לפנים, בישראל נקרא יעקב,¹⁶ חתי נשמחו צוררה בצדור נקוב, ואף שחבורו במאוד נאה, הרבה

mistakes, and bore false testimony in many places. This, however, is not to be wondered at, for the work was new, and every beginning is difficult. With great diligence, therefore, with little sloth, and with immense toil, I laboured to separate that which is clear from that which is obscure,—brought the Massoretic materials into order, and put a proper space between each section and every article. You may believe that I have laboured and found what none else has discovered, and discharged my duty in such things in which nobody has preceded me, knowing that the words of the Massorah are completely hidden from our contemporaries. Indeed very few understand the language thereof, which is to them as a dream without an interpretation, and from which they have no advantage; they neither know nor understand, for they dwell in darkness. Yet the Massorah is the fence of the law, and from it are deduced many essential *Halachoth*, reasons and explanations, literal and homiletical meanings, whilst from the defective and plene many laws are deduced; *ex. gr.*, from רב [Exod. xxiii. 2] which is defective;¹⁷ from the first מזוזה [Deut. vi. 9]¹⁸ which wants the second *Vav*, and many other similar instances from which laws are deduced. It is for this reason that I purpose to explain its import, laws, and rules in this little volume in brevity, and without tediousness, yet in words of great might; propound new things recently brought to light which did not exist before, and they shall be as luminaries in the firmament of the Massorah, so that the wise will understand and prepare their hearts to be wise in the Scriptures; and the name thereof shall be known in

שנה ברואה, ובמקומות אין חקר, העיד עדות שקר, ואין לחמוה על ככה, כי בואת המלאכה, היה הנגור הרשה, וכל ההחלה קשה, ואני ברוב השתדלותי, ובמעום עצלותי, ובעמל שעמלתי, בין אור לחשך הברלתי, ונחתי לביאורם כדר, וריווח שמתי בין עדר ובין עדר, ובין כל מין ומין, ינעתי ומצאתי תאמין, מה שלא מצא וולתי, וירי חובתי יצאתי, ברברים אשר לא קדם, אותי בהם אדם, בידעי כי דברי המסורות, מאנשי אלה הדרות, נכתרו ונעלמו, ולא רבים יחכמו, להבין את דבריהם, והמה בעיניהם, כחלום בלא פתרון, ואין בהם יתרון, ולא ידעו ולא יבינו, כי בחשיכה ילינו, והלא המסדה, היא מינ לחורה, וממנה נמשכות, כמה נופי הלכות, ומעמים ופירושים, ומשמים ומדרשים, ומן החסרים והמלאים, כמה דינים מוציאים, כנון ולא תענה על ריב,¹⁷ הוא חסר כתיב, וכן על מזוזה¹⁸ ביהך קדמאה דענינא, חסר וי"ו תנינא, וכן כמה מינים, שיוציאין מהם דינים, ולואת הסבה, אבאר מה מבה, ורינו ומשפטן, בוח החכוד הקסן, בקיצור ולא באריכות, ברברים רב-האיכות, הרשים מקרוב באו, ולא מאו נבראו, והיו למארות, ברקע המסורות, והמשכילים יבינו, ולבם יבינו, לחשכיל במקרא, ויחיה שמו נקרא, כפי

¹⁷ Hence it is taken for רב, chief, and it is deduced that no one is to speak against its chief, i.e., the King or High Priest, comp. *Sanhedrin* 18, b., and Rashi on Exod. xxiii. 2.

¹⁸ מזוזה, with the Jews, denotes the piece of parchment whereon are written the passages in Deut. vi. 4-9, xi. 13-21, which they regard as containing the injunction to inscribe on the door-posts the words of the Law. The slip of vellum thus written upon is enclosed in a cylindrical tube of lead, cane, or wood, and to the present day is nailed to the right door-post of every door. For a detached description of this institution, we must refer to Kitto's *Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature*, new ed., s. v., *Mezuzah*; and for the law deduced from the word מזוזה, being written definitely in Deut. vi. 9, to which Levita alludes, we must refer to Jacob b. Chajim's *Introduction to the Rabbinic Bible*, p. 9 Hebrew, and p. 21 English translation, ed. Ginsburg.

the mouth of all students, both Jews and Christians,¹⁹ who delight in our Law and profit therefrom.

Now I swear, by my Creator, that a certain Christian encouraged it, and brought me thus far. He was my pupil ten years uninterruptedly,²⁰ I resided at his house and instructed him, for which there was a great outcry against me, and it was not considered right of me. And several of the Rabbins would not countenance me, and pronounced woe to my soul because I taught the law to a Christian,²¹ owing to the interpretation assigned to the words, "And as for my judgments they [*i. e.* the Gentiles] are not to know them; praise the Lord for it." [Ps. cxlvii. 20]. Now my tardiness will not prevent me from making a defence. I shall, therefore, state all that took place. In the year 269 [= 1509], violence rose up into a rod of wickedness, and the arrow was desperate without any fault; for it came to pass, when I was in Padua, that the celebrated city was captured, and sacked, and devastated; the enemies then destroyed my dwelling, together with that of other Jews, and all that I had become a prey, and was like the leaving when the dung is cleared away. Then it fell into my lines to be a roamer at the head of the exiles. I left my place and went to Rome, where resided a very distinguished nobleman, a prince of great dignity, and wise as Solomon, and his name was Cardinal Egidio. When I heard his fame, I paid him a visit.

When he saw me, he asked me about my affairs. I said, Know, my lord, that I am the German grammarian, who possess the sundry secrets connected with the grammar and Scripture, for I have always been

כל התלמידים, נזמים כיהודים, אשר לחרותו המרו, וממני למדו.

והנני נשבע ביוצרי, כי גוי אחד נוצרי, לזה העירני, ועד הלום הביאני, אשר היה תלמידי, וכעשר שנים תמיד, בביתו עמדתי,²⁰ ועמו למדתי, ועל זה גדלה עלי הצעקה, ולא נהשב לי לצדקה, וקצת הרבנים, אינם מסבירים לי פנים, ואומרים לנפשי אוי, על שלמדתי תורה לגוי,²¹ משום הררשה הבנויה, על ומשפסום כל ידעום הללויה, והנה לא ישיאני עצלותי, לבלתי עשות התנצלותי, ואניר כל החיות, ומעשה שהיה כך היה, בשנת מאתיים ושמנים ותשע, החמם קם לממח רשע, ואנוש הצי בלי פשע, ויהי בהיותי, אני בעיר פרוואה רבתי, כאשר היא נלכדה, ונשללה ונשרדה, ואויבים את גוי השמו, ככל המון היהודים אשר תמו, והיה כל אשר לי לשלל, כאשר יבער הגלל, ואו נפלו לי חבלים, לנלות בראש גולים, ועזבתי את מקומי, ובאתי עד רומי, ושם שר גדול מאד, השמן נשא הוד, חכם כידידיה, שמו קארדינאל אינדייה, וכשמעי מהללו, קרחתיו בהיכלו.

וכאשר ראני, על אודותי שאלני, ואמרתי דע אדוני, כי אנכי הפלוני, המרקק האשכנזי, רוי לי רוי, בדקדוק ובפסוק, כי כל ימי עסוק,

¹⁹ The Sulzbach edition substitutes כנכרים, *strangers*, for גוים, *Christians*.

²⁰ The apparent contradiction between the above statements, that he lived in Egidio's house about ten years, and the remark in the Introduction to the *Tishbi*, that he had learned from Cardinal Egidio, with whom he was thirteen years (עשר עשרה שנה), is to be accounted for thus: in the *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth*, Levita gives the round number, *i. e.*, about ten (ועשר) years; Graetz (*Geschichte der Juden*, ix. 224,) explains it, that as Cardinal Egidio was about several years from Rome (comp. Reuchlin's Letters in Friedländer's *Beiträge zur Reformationsgeschichte*, pp. 89, 99), Levita was ten years in his house at Rome, and three years with him away from the Eternal city.

²¹ The words *and they say, Woe to my soul, because I taught a Christian the Law*, are omitted in the Sulzbach edition.

occupied with this work, therefore is no man to be found who is more conversant therewith than I am; as a poet said, that he was never conquered except by a man of one idea. Moreover, I have learned wisdom from my disciples, and they aided me in this knowledge; as a certain Talmudist said, I have learned much from my teachers, more from my fellow students, and most from my learned disciples.²²

When the prince heard my statement, he came to me and kissed me with the kisses of his mouth, saying, Art thou, my lord, Elias, whose fame has travelled over all countries, and whose books are to be found in every corner?²³ Blessed be the God of the Universe, who brought thee hither, and bade thee come to meet me. Now abide with me and be my teacher, and I shall be to thee as a father, and shall support thee and thy house, and give thee thy corn, thy wine, and thy olives, and fill thy purse, and bear all thy wants. Thus we took sweet counsel together, iron sharpening iron. I imparted my spirit to him, and learned from him excellent and valuable things, which are in accordance with truth. I followed the advice of the sage, who says, "Learn truth, from whomsoever it is propounded."

In conclusion, I fully acknowledge it, as one confesses before a solemn tribunal, and shall not withdraw it, that I have been a teacher to Christians;²⁴ yea, I have assuredly been; but nevertheless, know that I am a Hebrew, praise the Lord, and revere the Lord, who made heaven and earth; I have not sinned, and am innocent and guiltless. For

²² The above quoted saying is recorded in the Talmud (*Taanith 7 a*), as having been uttered by R. Chanina, and is literally as follows: הרבה למדתי מרבותי ומחברי יותר מכלן *much have I learned from my teachers, more from my associates, but most from my disciples.* Levita varied it a little to adapt it to his rhyme. In the *Midrash Jalkut* on Ecclesiastes v. 7, where the same saying is quoted, it is ascribed to R. Berachja. Comp. sect. 973, vol. ii., p. 185 a, ed. Frankfort on the Maine, 1687.

²³ This remark is certainly proleptical, since, at the time when Levita had his first interview with Cardinal Egidio, (*circa* 1510), he had not as yet published any books of his own, and even his small maiden production, which appeared in 1508, was published surreptitiously, *vide supra*, pp. 13, 80, &c.

²⁴ In the Salzbach edition, נכרים, *foreigners*, is substituted for גוים, *Christians*.

the sages only prohibit²⁵ the communication to a Gentile of the import of the Law,²⁶ but do not forbid teaching. Their interdict only refers to subjects which contain esoteric doctrines, as the Creation, the Vision of Ezekiel, and the Book *Jetzira*,²⁷ which must only be disclosed to the pious, to men of wisdom and intelligence who are of the children of Israel. Thus, also, the passage, "Like a bag of gems in a heap of stones" [Prov. xxvi. 8], which they interpret of an unworthy disciple, whom they liken to one who cast stones at the statue of Mercurius,²⁸ saying, Whoso teaches the law to an unworthy disciple shall descend

²⁵ The Sulzbach edition has substituted *במה שאמרו*, in what they say, for *רק ש*, but what, in consequence of the omission presently to be noticed.

²⁶ From *לא אמרו*, but they did not say, כל הלומר, *whoso teaches*, is omitted in the Sulzbach edition, and the editor substituted, from his own cogitations, the following: *אלא בוכנם שהגרים הדמה בגורא אינם מאכנים אבל בוכנו זה לא יעשה כזה כי אין רין גרים והגוים לא יאמינו בהוצאתם במוסרם וזה פשוט במוסרם ובגורא וזה ש—Heathen did not believe in the Creator, but in our time, this is not applicable, since they are not like the Gentiles mentioned in the Talmud, as is evident both from the later legislators, and common sense, and what—* The omission of the lengthy paragraph from the text, as well as the insertion of the concocted passage in question, which was dictated by the censorship of the press, has given rise to the alteration mentioned in the preceding note.

²⁷ *The work of the Hexahemeron* is technically called, in the Jewish literature, *מעשה בראשית*, because the first book of Moses, or more especially the history of the cosmogony, begins with the word *בראשית* (comp. *Mishna Taanith* iv. 2, *Megilla* iii. 6; *Chullin* v. 5.) *The Vision of Ezekiel*, again, is denominated the *Chariot* (מרכבה) (ברכה) or the *Work of the Chariot* (מעשה מרכבה), in conformity to the former phrase, with which it is generally associated, and comprises Ezekiel, chapters i. and x., which treat on the Divine Throne, resting on wheels, and carried by sacred animals. The Jews, from time immemorial, have attached great mysteries to these sections of the Hebrew Scriptures, which discourse on the cosmogony and theosophy of the Old Testament, and have invested them with the halo of peculiar sanctity. Special directions are given to those who study these biblical questions. Thus the *Mishna* declares that "the work of the Hexahemeron (*מעשה בראשית*) must not be expounded in the presence of two persons, and the *Chariot* (מרכבה), not even in the presence of one person, unless he is a sage, and understands it already from his own cogitations" (*Chagiga* iii. 1). It is to this enactment that *Levita* evidently refers, since he uses almost the very words of the *Mishna*.

As to the *Book Jetzira* (יצירה), or the *Book of Creation*, to which reference is made in the text, it purports to be a monologue of the patriarch Abraham, giving the contemplations which led the father of the Hebrews to abandon the worship of the stars, and to embrace the faith of the true God. Its design is to exhibit a system, whereby the universe may be viewed methodically, in connection with the truths given in the Bible, by means of the double value of the twenty-two letters of the Hebrew alphabet, as well as by the ten digits. For an analysis of this famous document, see Ginsburg, *the Kabbalah*, pp. 65-77, Longmans, 1865.

²⁸ *Levita* alludes to the ancient mode of worship offered to the heathen deity *Hermes*, which consisted in mere heaps of stone, called *Ἑρμαῖοι λόφοι*, *ἑρμαῖα* or *ἑρμακες*, being the symbol of *Phallus*, and thus giving rise to the ithyphallic arrow-form of *Hermes*. These heaps of stones were more especially collected on the road-sides, and each traveller paid his homage to the deity by throwing a stone to the heap as he passed by, or anointed the heap of stones in which a *Hermes* was frequently set up, or offered up the firstlings. Comp. Gen. xxviii. 10-22, xxxi. 45-48; *Sanhedrin* 61 a-64 a; *Midrash* on Prov. 26 a, כל מי שהחך כבוד לנכסל ביוק אבן למרקוליס, being the law referred to by *Levita*. Pauly, *Real Encyclopädie der classischen Alterthumswissenschaft*. s. v. *MERCURIUS*.

into the grave with sorrow, and his spirit and soul shall be destroyed; as it is written, "a fire not blown shall consume him" [Job xx. 26]; this only refers to an Israelite, but not to a Christian or Mahomedan.

Again,²⁹ when the Talmud says that the secrets of the law are not to be disclosed except to one who has the five qualifications, viz., advanced age, respectability, and all the rest as they are found in Isaiah,³⁰ we have sufficient argument in this, that the sages have not enacted a decree that whosoever teaches a Gentile commits a sin. For even according to their words it is permitted to teach Gentiles the Seven Noahic Commandments.³⁰ Now this argues most powerfully for me. For how can they possibly know these, and fully comprehend the import of the seven precepts, unless they first know the Hebrew language?

Moreover, I should have to hang on many lofty trees men who preceded me, whose little finger is thicker than my thighs, whose name I am not worthy to mention, and who have taught Christians more than I. Of these, some are still living, some are resting in Paradise, some are teachers and Rabbins, some are elders and men of reputation, some are sages and physicians, and some are rich and settled on their lees.³¹

Now what am I that I should be caught in the snares of my sin, poor and low, burdened with sons and daughters, and having nothing in my possession. My field has been so inundated that there is in it neither wheat nor barley, but terror and storm,³² and they have

²⁹ The whole passage from שמעון רעד מה שאמרו, *again what they say*, to אמתו, *behold am I to die*, consisting of fifty-four lines in the Hebrew, is entirely omitted in the Salzbach edition.

³⁰ According to ancient tradition (comp. *Sanhedrin*, 59 a), God enjoined the following seven commandments on Noah, which both he and all his descendants, that is all mankind, were to observe. To abstain, i. from idolatry; ii. from blasphemy; iii. from murder; iv. from incest; v. from plunder; vi. from disobedience to the powers that be; and vii. from eating flesh cut off from a living beast (אבר כח הדיד). These seven commandments were imposed upon every heathen who wished to settle down among the Jews in Palestine. The foreigners who accepted and submitted to these conditions were denominated *Proselytes of the Gate* (גרי שער). Comp. also *Sanhedrin*, 56 a; Rashi on *Aboda Sara*, 51 a; Maimonides, *Jad Ha-Chezaka*, *Hilchoth Melachim* ix. 1.

³¹ For the cause of this phalanx of Jewish teachers among Christians, as well as for the ontry of the orthodox Jews against Levita, see above. pp. 9, &c., 38, &c.

³² The words ושעורה, *wheat and barley*, and חמה וסערה, *terror and storm*, are designedly selected by Levita to form a paronomasia, and though they sound somewhat strangely in the translation, they are very beautiful in the original.

שאינו הנון, יד שואלה בינו, ורוחו ונשמתו חפה, שנאמר תאכלהו אש לא נפה, לא דברו אלא בישראלי, ולא כאדומי או ישמעאלי.

ועוד מה שאמרו בנמרה, אין מוסרין סתרי חורה, אלה מי שיש בו חמישה ענינים, זקן ונשוא פנים, וכולי כדאיתא בישעיה, ודי לי בוו ראייה, שחכמים לא נזרו גורה, שהלמוד לגוי יהיה עברה, כי אפילו לפי דבריהם, מותר ללמוד עמם, שבע מצות בני נח, וזה לי ליפוי נח, כי איך אפשר זה לחודיעם, ודין ז' מצות לחשמעם, אם לא ידעו כראשון, להבין את הלשון, וגם יש לי להתלות, בהרבה אילנות גדולות, אנשים שהיו לפני, אשר קמם עבה ממתני, ולזכור בשמם ראוי אינני, ולמרו ניום יותר ממני, מהם שהם חיים ערן, ומהם נשמתם בנ ערן, מהם לומדים ורבנים, מהם זקנים ושואי פנים, מהם חכמים ורופאים, מהם עשירים שעל שמריהם קופאים:³¹

ומה גם אני, הנלכד בחבלי עוני, איש שפל ומשופל, בבנים ובכנות משופל, ומאומה אין בירי, ונסתחפה שרי, ואין בה חמה ושעורה, רק חמה וסערה,³² נזרעו בה כלאים,

sown therein heterogeneous things. Twice has misfortune laid hold of me. In Padua it took away my money [1509], and then it set its evil eye upon my precious things, which it delivered over into the hands of the rebels. This happened in the year 287 (= 1527), when Rome was destined to destruction and desolation like a plain. Not a single farthing was then left to me; and it was a time of great distress, for there was no covering in the frost, no bread or fuel in the house, my wife was nursing her young ones and was about to be confined, while my daughters had reached puberty, and were ripe for marriage according to custom. Now what can a man do who has thus been overtaken by misfortune, and not to offend in such a burning snare? This ye ought to consider, that the law of nature teaches me that nothing is to be allowed to stand in the way of saving life.

Furthermore, I must inform you, that much good has resulted therefrom; for I solemnly declare that all the Christians whom I know, and whom I or others have instructed, are all of them good and upright men, and with all their power have acted kindly towards Israel; so that the very knowledge of our language among Christians has actually been to our advantage. Surely this speaks greatly for me, and must remove the reproach from me. Moreover, the import of my teaching, whether to Christian or Jew, is simply the grammar of the sacred language, as I only explain to them the rules thereof.⁸⁸ If, with this view, they read to me a verse in the Scriptures, why should I not explain it? What impropriety then have I committed?

Besides, if I were not to explain it, will they not learn it from my works which they possess, which everyone can understand, and in which they will find help and satisfaction? Even now I have, day

⁸⁸ That Levita did not exactly confine himself to teaching Christians Hebrew, but that he also aided them to fathom the mysteries of the Kabbalah, for which there was such a rage in Europe at that time, is evident, from the fact that he copied the *Book Jetzira*, and two other theosophic treatises, for Cardinal Egidio (*vide supra*, p. 15). These three documents, which were formerly in the possession of Almanzi, of Padua, are now in the British Museum, Add. 27,199. Comp. Dr. William Wright, in the *Journal of Sacred Literature*, July, 1866, p. 356, note.

ויעקבני חזמן פעמים, כפרואה ממוני לקח, ועתה עיניו פקח, על כל מחמדי הטובים, ונתנם ביד שובים, וזה היה בשנה פו"ד, כאשר על רומי נזר, חורבן ובליה כפשוטא, לא נשארה בידי פרוטא, והיתה עת צרה, כי אין כסות בקרה, ובבתי אין לחם ואין עצים, והאם רובצת על האפרוחים או על הבצים, והבנות עומדות על פרקן, ראויות לבעל כדרכן, והנה איש שזה עליו כלא ממא, מה יעשה ולא יהמא, במכשלה נקלה כזאת, וזה לכם האות, הדין הפשוט אותי לומר, שאין דבר בפני פקוח נפש עומד.

ועוד לכם אודיע, רב טוב אשר מזה הניע, כי הנני נשבעתי, כי כל חנוים שירעתי, אשר למדתי אני ואחרים, כלם אנשים טובים וכשרים, ובכל מה שהיה דם לאל, המיבו לישראל, הרי לשונינו שהיא לגוים ידועה, גם היא לנו לישועה, וזה פתחון פה אלי, להרחיק חלונה מעלי, ועוד כי עקר למודי, עם גוי כיהודי, אינו אלא בדקדוק לשון הקדש, וכללים אשר להם אחדים,⁸⁸ ואם בזה לפני נקרא, פסוק אחד במקרא, למה דא אבארהו, ומה עשיתי הלא דבר הוא.

ועוד אם לא אבארהו אנכי, הלא יבינהו בלאו הכי, מחבורי אשר תחת ידם, שיבינם

after day, Christians coming to me asking instruction in Hebrew, and I respond to everyone who wants me. And why should I be condemned for it, and a reproach be fastened upon me? I speak this in defence of myself. Again, if I also have received, and opened my mouth, and tasted excellent instruction and learning [from Christians],—a honeycomb, and delightful words, which distilled from their mouths drop by drop,—and have eaten the inside and thrown away the shell, but have not eaten the insipid and the white of the egg, if I have tasted a little of this honey, am I to die for it?⁸⁴

Receive, therefore, ye sages, my apology, and let your complaint cease, for your eyes behold that I have done it in the integrity of my heart, not intending to convert wrong into right. I had a clear conscience in this matter, as is known to the Merciful One who searches the heart. Behold, the matter must remain as it stands.

⁸⁴ Levita refers to the instruction in the Greek language, which he received from Cardinal Egidio (*vide supra*, p. 71, &c.), and to his knowledge of various departments of secular literature, which he acquired with the aid of his Christian pupils.

כל אדם, ובהם ימצאו מרגוע ופריים, ועדין
 מידי יום יום, אלי גויים ידרשון, וקרבת הלשון
 יבקשון, ונדרשתי לאשר שאלוני, ולמה בעבור
 זה האשימוני, ותחוקוני לנבוח, וכי בנפשי
 דברתי את הדבר הזה, וכן אם גם אני קבלתי,
 ופתחתי את פי ואכלתי, מוב דעת ומעם, צוף
 דבש אמרי נעם, אשר נמף מפיחם מפות
 מפות, ואכלתי החוך וורקתי הקליפות, ולא
 אכלתי החפל ויריד הלמות, ומעמתי מעם
 דבש הזה הגני אמות.⁸⁴

לכן קבלו נא חכמים מלי, והכל הלגוחכם
 מעלי, כי עיניכם הרואות, כי בתום לבכי
 עשיתי זאת, וחלילה לי לחתיר האסור, והרבר
 הזה ללב מסור, ורחמנא לבא בעי, והנה
 כדקאי קאי :

INTRODUCTION III.

I SHALL NOW TURN MY FACE
TO THE THIRD INTRODUCTION.

ועתה פני אשית.
אל ההקדמה השלישית:

After those truthful words, let me discourse more largely on our subject in general. But, first of all, I must explain what is meant by *מסרת*, and what is its etymology. Indeed this word does not occur more than twice in the whole Scriptures, viz., *למסר* [Numb. xxxi. 5], and *ימסרו* [*ibid.* xxxi. 6], and Kimchi explains it to mean a gift made with the whole heart, and put into the possession of another. Thus, also, the Targum renders *ויתנהו*, and he gave him up [Deut. ii. 88], by *ומסריה* (see the root *מסר*.)

It is, however, necessary to remark that the word *נתן* is never rendered by *מסר*, unless it is construed with the word *ביד*, into the hand, *ex. gr.* *ויתנהו יהוה אלהינו בידינו* or *אתן בידך* [Exod. xxiii. 31; 2 Sam. v. 19; Jerem. xx. 4, 5], &c., &c.⁸⁵

We thus obtain the rule that the word *מסר* denotes to give, or entrust, something into the hands of another person, that he might retain it in his possession according to his pleasure, as if it were his own. The same is the case with the doctrines and Hagadah; if one teaches or propounds to another any mysteries, or anything which he did not know before, it is described by the word *מסר*. Thus it is said in the Mishna, *Moses received the Law from Sinai* (ומסרה), and delivered it to Joshua, &c. [Mishna, Aboth, i. 1]; and this is the meaning of the word *מסר* in question; since it was transmitted to sages, from mouth to mouth, till

אחר הדברים והאמת האלה ארזיב הדבור כהלצה, ללמד על הכלל כלו יצא, וקודם כל אבאר מהו ענין מסורת, ומאיזה לשון הוא, ואמח כי הלשון הזה לא נמצא בכל המקרא רק בפרשת ממות שתי פעמים וְמָסְרוּ לְמִסְרֵי: ופרש בו חרד"ק שהוא ענין נתינה בכל לב והרשומה ברשות אחר וכו', עד ותרגום ויתנהו ה' אלהינו ומסריה וכו' עיין בשורש מסר:

ואומר אני כי לשון נתינה אינו מתורגם בלשון מסירה רק כשהוא סמוך אצל לשון ביד, כמו ויתנהו ה' אלהנו בידינו. אתן בידך ודומיהם⁸⁵ והכלל כ: לשון מסירה נופל על דבר שיתן או ימקיד אדם ביד אחר, שחיוקנו ברשותו, כרצונו כאלו הוא שלו: וכן בענין הלמד וההגדה שילמד אדם או יגיד לחבירו איזה סוד או ענין שקודם זה לא ידעחו, נופל בו לשון מסירה, כמו שאמרנו במשנה משה קבל תורה מסיני ומסרה ליהושע וכו'; וכן ענין המסורה הואת לפי שנמכרה

⁸⁵ That נָתַן, followed by בַּיָּד, is not always rendered in the Chaldee by מָסַר, is evident from Is. xxii. 21. Indeed Levita's whole stricture on Kimchi's explanation is incorrect, inasmuch as in the passage adduced by Kimchi, namely, Deut. ii. 33, ויתנהו is not followed by בַּיָּד, but by לַמַּנִּי, and yet the Chaldee paraphrases translate it ויתנהו—and וימסרו, and there is no other instance in the whole Hebrew Scriptures, where ויתנהו—Kal future, third person singular masculine, suffix third person singular masculine, with Vav conversive, of which the subject is יהוה אלהינו,—is followed by בַּיָּד. The only instance which approaches the one in question, is the phrase ויתנהו יהוה אלהיו ביד, 2 Chron. xxviii. 5, where indeed the Targum translates it וימסרה; but here it is אלהיו, with suffix third person singular masculine, and not אלהינו, suffix first person plural. Besides, the Chaldee paraphrase of Chronicles was not known till the middle of the seventeenth century, and was published for the first time at Angsburg, 1630-3. more than a hundred and thirty years after the death of Elias Levita.

the time of Ezra and his associates, and by them again to the sages of Tiberias, who wrote it down, and called it *Massorah*.

Now, since in this book I impart some rules to decipher the sage remarks, couched in the enigmatical expressions which occur in both the major and minor *Massorah*, therefore I deemed it proper to call this book *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth*, as this name is suitable for the book, and the book suitable for the name. I shall now proceed to explain the nature, quality, and object of the *Massorah*; who compiled it, whether one or many; who invented the vowel-points and accents, and when they were attached to the letters; and shall state the opinion of both the ancients and moderns, as well as give my own, upon this subject. I shall then point out to you, according to the good hand of the Lord upon me, the method which the *Massorites* adopted, and the work which they have done; what their chief aim was; what they wished, and what they did not wish, to say.

In the first place, let me remark, that, according to the opinion of most men, Ezra the Scribe, and his associates, who were the men of the Great Synagogue, made the *Massorah*, the vowel-points, and the accents through all the Scriptures. In support of this, they insist that the explanation (in *Nedarim* [37 b,]) which our Rabbins of blessed memory give of Nehem. viii. 8, viz., "And they read in the book, in the Law of God," means *the original text*; "explaining it," means *the Chaldee paraphrase*; "and gave the same," means *the division of the verses*; "and caused them to understand the Scripture," means *the dividing accents*; or, according to others, it signifies *the Massorah*. Thus far are their words.⁸⁰ Now, according to the natural meaning of

⁸⁰ The passage quoted by Levita is from the *Babylonian Talmud*, *Nedarim* 37 b, *Megilla* 3 a. It also occurs with the following variations in the *Jerusalem Talmud*, רבי ועזרה בשם רב הונאל ויקראו בספר תורה ה' זה המקרא מפורש זה תרגום ושום שכל אלו השעמים ויבינו במקרא זה המסורת יש אוכרים אלו והכרעים יש אוכרים אלו ראשי המסקים; שוק ר' הלכה א' R. Saurah propounded, in the name of Hananeel, "they read in the book, in the Law of God," means *the original text*; "explaining it," means *the Chaldee paraphrase*; "and gave the sense," means *the division according to the sense*; "and caused them to understand the Scripture," signifies *the Massoreth*. Some.

להכמים איש מפי איש עד עזרא וסיעתו, ומהם להכמי סבירא אשר כתבוה וקראו לה מסרה: ונח אני בזה הספר אמסור כללים להבין אמרי בינה, בדברים הסתומים במסרה גדולה וקמנה, לכן ראיתי לקרא לו ספר מסורת המסורת, ושם זה נאה לו, והוא נאה לשמו: ועתה אבאר כמותה ואיכותה ותועלתה, ומי שחבר אותה יחיד או רבים, ומי שהמציא הנקודות והמעמים, ומתי הושמו עם האותיות, ואכתוב דעת הראשונים והאחרונים, ואחזה דעי אף אני, ואחרי כן אודה אתכם כיד ה' הטובה עלי, את הדרך אשר הלכו בעלי המסורת, ואח המעשה אשר עשו, ומח היתה עקר כונתם, ועל מה דברו, ועל מה לא הפקידו לדבר:

ואתחיל ואומר, הנה דעת דוב האשים שעזרא הסופר וסיעתו, שהם אנשי כנסת הגדולה, עשו המסורת והנקוד והמעמים על כל המקרא, ומביאים ראיה שדרשו רז"ל בנדרים ויקראו בספר בתורת אלהים (נחמיה ה') זה מקרא, מפורש זה תרגום, ושום שכל אלו הפסקים, ויבינו במקרא זה פסוק מעמים, ואמרי ליה אלו מסורת עכ"ל⁸⁰ והנה לפי פשוטו של מקרא אין הפסוק

the context, this verse does not at all speak of Ezra, but refers to the statement in the preceding verse: "Also Joshua, and Boni, and Sherebiah,⁸⁷ and the Levites caused the people to understand the Law," and it is of them that he says, "And they read in the book of the Law," &c., and not of Ezra.

This Midrashic explanation, however, can be consistent with the natural meaning of the text, in the following manner: "And they read in the book, in the Law of God" means the *original text*, that is to say, these men first read the text in Hebrew; then "explained it" in the *Chaldee paraphrase*; that is to say, they translated the verse to themselves into Aramaic, because everybody understood that language; "and gave the sense" means the *verses*, that is to say, they made pauses between every verse, in accordance with the tradition which they possessed from our teacher Moses, of blessed memory, as our Rabbins of blessed memory tell us

in *Megilla* [8, a], and these are the words: "A verse which was not divided by Moses must not be divided by us." Those who refer the verse in question to Ezra, regard וְשָׂמוּ as singular, but they do not know that it is the *infinitive*, and is tantamount to וְשָׂמוּ because of the word וַיִּקְרְאוּ by which it is preceded, and the word וַיִּבְיִנוּ by which it is followed; since the *infinitive* is everywhere rendered in the singular or plural, in the second person or in the third, masculine or feminine, in agreement with the verbs with which it is connected, and which may either precede or follow it. But this is not the place to expatiate upon this subject.

Now, as to the remark, "'and caused them to understand the Scripture,' denotes the division of the accents;" this means, that when reading to the people, they [Ezra and his associates] made⁸⁸ pauses

however, say it denotes the *pauses*, and others *heads of verses* (*Jerusalem Megilla* iv. 1, 67 b, ed. Krotoschin). It is necessary to remark, that in all these passages, the expression בְּסוּדוֹת, denotes the *traditional pronunciation of the text*, and that it is not to be confounded with the technical meaning "critical apparatus," which it was made to signify in after times.

⁸⁷ The word *till*, is omitted in the Sulzbach edition.

⁸⁸ The Sulzbach edition erroneously repeats להֵם, to themselves, after עָשׂוּ, they made.

מדבר מעזרא, רק הוא שב על המקרא שלמעלה חימנו, וישוע ובני ושרביה וגו' עד 87 והלויים מבינים את העם לתורה, ועליהם הוא אומר ויקראו בספר תורה אלהים וגו' ולא על עזרא:

אך יש לישוב המדרש הזה עלדרך פשט הכתוב ככה, ויקראו בספר תורה אלהים זה מקרא, ר"ל שאלה האנשים קראו הפסוק בראשונה בלשון עברי, ואח"כ מפורש, זה הרגום, פי' שהיו מדרגמים להם הפסוק בלשון ארמי, לפי שאותו לשון היו מבינים הכל, ושום שכל אלו הפסוקים, ר"ל שהיו מפסיקים בין פסוק לפסוק, כמו שחיתה קבלה בידם ממדע"ה, כמו שאמרנו ד"ל במסכת מגלה ור"ל, כל פסוק שלא פסקה ליה משה לא פסקין ליה, והמפרשין על הפסוק על עזרא חושבים כי וְשָׂמוּ הוא לשון יחיד ולא ידעו כי הוא מקור, והרי הוא כמו וישמו בעבור מלה ויקראו שלפניו, ומלה ויבינו של אחריו, כי כן המקור מבואר בכל מקום בלשון יחיד או רבים, נוכח או נסתר, וזכר או נקבה, לפי הפעלים המכונים לפניו או לאחריו, ואין כאן מקום להאריך:

ומה שאמרנו ויבינו במקרא זה פיסוק מעמים, ר"ל כשהיו קוראין להן עשרה הפסוק

in the middle of the verse, according to the sense of the context, in the same manner as our teacher Moses, of blessed memory, read to the elders. Thus, for example, when he [Ezra] read to them "are they not on the other side Jordan, beyond?" he paused a little at the word "beyond," and then read "the way where the sun goeth down" (Deut. xi. 30), as Rashi explains it on this passage (*vide in loco*).⁸⁹ It is this which our Rabbins, of blessed memory, call *pause* or *division according to the sense*, because the pause makes the verse intelligible and perspicuous; not that they had the accents which we now possess, for they had not as yet been invented, as I shall show in the sequel. And as to the other remark, that "and they caused them to understand the Scriptures," means *the Massorah*; the explanation of this is, that they

באמצע הפסוק לפי כוונת הענין, כמו שהיה קורא מרע"ה לזקנים; והמשל כשהיה קורא להם הלא המה בעבר הירדן אהרי (דברים י"א), היה מפסיק מעט במלה אהרי, ואחרי כן קרא דרך מבא השמש כמו שפירש רש"י ע"ש:⁸⁹ ודו"ל קראו לזה פסוק מעמים, לפי שהפסק נותן טוב מעט ודעה להבנת הפסוק, לא שהיו להם המעמים אשר בדינו היום, כי עדיין לא נעשו כמו שאוביח אה"כ, ולמאן דאמר אלו המסורת, פי' שהיו קוראים להם כל המלות כמו שהיתה מסורת בדם מבר"ע, כגון קריין וכתבן, כמו שתיבאר אה"כ, ואין להבין כלל שהיו קוראים להם המסורת על פה, או שהם כתבו המסורת על החוד, כ"ש על כל⁴⁰ המקרא כמו שהיא בדינו היום, כי בלי ספק עזרא לא כתב דבר רק בתורה משה לכר, כי כתיב הוא עזרא סופר מהיר בתורת משה אשר נתן יהוה אלהי ישראל (עזרא ז') ופסוק אחד אומר עזרא הכהן הסופר דברי מצות יהוה וחקיו, וכן נקרא בלשון ארמי ספר דתא די אלה שמיא:

read every word as it was transmitted to them from our teacher Moses, of blessed memory, *ex. gr.* the *Keris*, and the *Kethivs*, as I shall explain afterwards. It must not, however, be supposed that they [Ezra and his associates] read to them [the people] the Massorah from tradition, or that they wrote the Massorah on the Pentateuch, much less on the whole⁴⁰ Bible, as we now have it; for there is no doubt that Ezra did not write anything except in the Law of Moses, as it is written, "This Ezra went up from Babylon, and he was a ready scribe in the Law of Moses, which was given by Jehovah, the God of Israel" (Ezra vii. 6), and again [*ibid.* ver. 11], "Ezra, the priest, the scribe of the words of Jehovah's commandments and of His statutes." He is also called in Aramaic, *the scribe of the Law of the Lord of heaven*.

⁸⁹ Rashi, רש"י, is the acrostic of רבי שלמה יצחקי, Rabbi Solomon Isaki or Itzhaki = R. Solomon ben Isaac, the renowned Jewish commentator, who was born A.D. 1040, at Troyes, in Champagne, and died 28th July, 1105. For a sketch of his life, see Kitto's *Cyclopædia of Bibl. Literature*, s. v. RASHI. His explanation of דרך, Deut. xi. 30, to which Levita refers, is as follows: ומעם המקרא מוכיח שהם שני דברים שנקרו בשני מעמים אהרי נקוד בשפתא ודוא דגש ואם היה אהרי דרך דבור אחד היה נקוד אהרי, *the accents plainly show that they are two separate statements, inasmuch as they are pointed with two separate accents, אהרי being pointed with the distinctive accent Pashta, and דרך, with Jethiv, and having Dagesh.* Now if they had been joined together, אהרי would have been pointed with the conjunctive accent Mercha, and דרך with Pashta, and would have been without Dagesh in the Daleth. According to this interpretation, therefore, the verse ought to be translated "these [mountains] are situate on the other side Jordan, far beyond it, towards the way where the sun goeth down."

⁴⁰ The word כל, *all*, is omitted in the Sulzbach edition.

Accordingly, I find it very difficult to make out what it was that Ezra wrote in the Law. For there are only two alternatives. Either that he possessed a scroll of the Law, and made another copy from it, without adding to it or taking from it anything, in which case he would be nothing more than any other scribe who copies one book from another; but, from this, no distinction could have accrued to him, since any one of the ordinary writers might have done the same thing, as it is difficult to believe that there were no other writers in all Israel except he. Or it may be said that the scroll of the Law which he had before him was not correctly written as regards *plenes* and *defectives*, *open* and *closed sections*, *large* and *small letters*, &c., &c.⁴¹ and he wrote them correctly. Here, again,⁴² it is difficult to believe that there was not a single correct copy of the Law to be found among all the people of Israel. Forsooth this difficulty puzzled me so much for many years, that I mentioned it to the learned, but they could not give me any explanation of it.

I have, also, felt a great difficulty about the import of the *Keri* and the *Kethiv*. Now, according to the opinions of many modern [grammarians], the *Keri* and the *Kethiv* originated in the following manner. During the first captivity, most of the canonical writings were lost, and even the few books which had been found were impaired by being thrown about; and as those who were skilled in the Scriptures were dead, Ezra and his associates restored the crown to its pristine glory; for they corrected these books, and when they found variations in the books, they decided to follow the majority [of Codd.], and wherever they could not decide properly they wrote down one reading in the text and the other in the margin, or put one down without punctuating it, &c. See *Kimchi's Introduction to Joshua*, and *Ephodi's*

⁴¹ An explanation of all the Massoretic phrases will be found further on, and as we cannot give the pages, not being as yet made up, we must refer to the Index, which will enable the reader easily to find the requisite information.

⁴² The word *na*, *this*, is omitted in the Sulzbach edition.

Treatise, cap. vii.⁴³ Abravanel, however, refutes them in his introduction to Jeremiah, and attempts in a very lengthy manner to correct their blunders; but his corrections are his blunders, for most of his arguments are untenable and shallow. I shall, therefore, not enlarge upon them.⁴⁴

Let me, therefore, simply state my own opinion upon this subject, and reply to the afore-mentioned writers. Now, I submit, if their opinions be really true,—that is to say, if the *Keri* and the *Kethiv* are owing to doubts as above mentioned, —what shall we say to the *Keri* and the *Kethiv* which are found in the books written by the captives themselves, such as Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi, Daniel, Ezra, who wrote his own book and the Chronicles; and Mordecai, who wrote the book of Esther? Were not these themselves among the Men of the Great Synagogue?⁴⁵ Take, for ex-

⁴³ The Kimchi, referred to in the text, or *Redak* (ר"ק), as the Hebrew text has it, which is the acrostic of ר"ד ר"ד ר"ד ר"ד, *R. David Kimchi*, is the younger brother of M. Kimchi, to whose grammatical treatise, entitled, *the Journey on the Paths of Knowledge*, Levita wrote the commentary already alluded to, (*vide supra*, pp. 13, &c., 80, &c.) D. Kimchi, who was born in Narbonne, 1160, and died about 1235, is the author of the celebrated grammatical and lexical work, entitled *Michlol*, which Levita edited with annotations (*vide supra*, p. 79, &c.), as well as of valuable commentaries on nearly the whole Hebrew Scriptures. Comp. Kitto, *Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature*, new ed., s. v. קימחי. The passage detailing his opinion on the origin of the *Keri* and *Kethiv*, to which Levita refers, will be found together with an English translation in Jacob b. Chajim's *Introduction to the Rabbinic Bible*, p. 5 in the Hebrew, and 7 in the English.

Ephodi (אפודי), is the appellation of R. Isaac b. Moses Ha-Levi, the celebrated grammarian and polemical writer, who flourished A.D. 1360-1412. It is a contraction of *Ephodius*, *thus sayeth*, or *I Prophiat Duran*; and though it is the name which he especially assumed after 1391, to conceal his real person from the Christians, who, at the peril of his life, compelled him to abjure Judaism and join the benighted Christians of that day, he is also known by the name *Prophiat Duran*. His excellent grammatical treatise, entitled *the Grammar of Ephod* (מקרא אפודי), to which Levita refers, has only recently been published for the first time, Vienna, 1865. The passage in question is to be found in cap. vii., p. 40, and with an English translation in Jacob b. Chajim's *Introduction to the Rabbinic Bible*, p. 4, &c., in the Hebrew, and p. 6, &c., in the English, ed. Ginsburg. For the life and writings of Ephodi, see the Introduction to his *Grammar*, entitled *Masse Ephod*, pp. 2-49, Vienna, 1865; and Kitto, *Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature*, new ed., s. v. PROPHIAT DURAN.

⁴⁴ Abravanel's view, which Levita does not even deign to state, and which he so cavalierly rejects, is given at length by Jacob b. Chajim, in his *Introduction to the Rabbinic Bible*, pp. 5, &c., in the Hebrew, and pp. 7-11 in the English. It is to be remarked, that the theory of this celebrated statesman, philosopher, theologian, and commentator, who was born in Lisbon in 1437, and died at Venice in 1508, has a greater amount of truth in it than any other hypothesis on this vexed question. Comp. Kitto's *Cyclopædia*, s. v. KERI AND KETHIV.

⁴⁵ The Great Synagogue (כנסת הגדולה), to which such frequent references are made in this work, denotes the council, or synod, first appointed by Nehemiah, after the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, to reorganise the religious life of the people. It consisted originally of one hundred and twenty members, comprising the representa-

ample, the book of Ezra (iv. 2), where the textual reading is **ולא** with *Aleph*, and they [the Men of the Great Synagogue] wrote in the margin, read **ולן** with *Vav*. Now if they did it because they were in doubt, not knowing whether to read **לא** or **לן**; we ask, was not Ezra there present with them? and did he himself not know whether he wrote **ולא** with *Aleph* or **ולן** with *Vav*? The same is the case with the other *Keris* and *Kethivs* found in their books. And it cannot be answered that it was after the death of the said authors that the remaining members of the Great Synagogue wrote the *Keri* because of doubts, since there was no dispersion, nor were the books lost in those few years, for the whole period of the Men of the Great Synagogue did not last more than about forty years, as is shown in *Seder Olam*,⁴⁶ and in Ibn Daud's *Seder Ha-Kabbalah*.⁴⁷ Besides, if

tives of the following five classes of the Jewish nation. i. *The Chiefs of the Priestly Divisions* (ראשי בית אב). ii. *The Chiefs of the Levitical Families* (ראשי הלויים). iii. *The Heads of the Israelite Families* (ראשי העם). iv. *Representatives of the Cities or the Elders* (ἀρχαῖοι ἡγεμόνες), and v. *The Doctors of the Law, or the Scribes* (γραμματεῖς). The number of one hundred and twenty members was, however, not adhered to after the death of Nehemiah, and ultimately it was reduced to seventy. The period of its duration extended from the latter days of Nehemiah to the death of Simon the Just, B. C. 410-300; thus embracing about one hundred and ten years. See Kitto's *Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature*, s. v. SYNAGOGUE, THE GREAT.

⁴⁶ The *Seder Olam* (סדר עולם), or the *Succession of the World's History*, is an ancient Jewish Chronicle, written by R. Jose b. Chalafat, of Sephoris, who flourished circa A. D. 100-150. It briefly chronicles the events of the world from Adam to the war under Bar-Kochba, the false Messiah. It is also called *Seder Olam Rabba* (סדר עולם רבא), = the *Major Chronicle of the World*, to distinguish it from a later Chronicle, entitled *Seder Olam Sutta* (סדר עולם שוטא), = the *Minor Chronicle of the World*. The best edition of it is that by Meyer, Amsterdam, 1699, which appeared together with the *Seder Olam Sutta*, a Latin translation, and very elaborate annotations. *Levita* most probably refers to chapters xxix. and xxx.

⁴⁷ The author of the *Sepher*, or *Seder Ha-Kabbalah* (ספר סדר הקבלה), = the *Succession of Tradition*, Abraham Ibn Daud or *Rabad* (ראב"ד), as he is called by *Levita*, which is the acrostic of **בן דוד אברהם**, ר. *R. Abraham b. David*,—was born circa 1110, and died as a martyr 1180. The chronicle of this distinguished moral philosopher gives, in the form of annals, the history of the world from Adam to his own time (1161), showing the uninterrupted chain of tradition to his day, against the opinion of the Karaites, who denied all tradition. As supplement to this chronicle, Ibn Daud wrote a succinct history of the Roman Empire, from its foundation by Romulus till the West Gothic King Recceard, entitled, *Memoirs of the Events of Rome* (זכרון דברי רומי), and the *History of the Jewish Kings during the second Temple* (דברי מלכי ישראל בבית שני). Ibn Daud's Histories were first published, together with the *Seder Olam*, Mantua, 1513; then in Venice, 1545, Basel, 1580; the *Sepher Ha-Kabbalah*, by itself, was published with the *Seder Olam Rabba* and *Sutta*, Cracow, 1820; and with a Latin translation by Gilbert Genebrard, Paris, 1572. *Levita's* allusion will be found 3a-5a of the last mentioned edition. It must be remarked, that neither the *Seder Olam* nor the *Sepher Ha-Kabbalah* says that the Great Synagogue only continued for forty years. Graetz

the *Keri* and the *Kethiv* originated through the above-mentioned doubtful readings, we should expect these doubtful readings to occur accidentally, according to the differences of the books, and the accidents which befel them,—to be one here and one there—here a little and there a little—but not repeatedly to occur in one and the same word. Thus, for example, נערה is written in the Pentateuch twenty-two times נער, without *He*, and read נערה with *He*⁴⁸; *tumors*, עפולים, which occurs in the text six times, and is read טחורים, *the piles*⁴⁹; עניים, *destitutes*, found five times in the text, and read עניים, *afflicted*, and twice *vice versa*⁵⁰; and there are many more the like instances. Now how could the accident always happen to the expressions נערה, עפולים, עניים and נער?

And my difficulty is increased by what is said in the above-mentioned section of the Talmud [*Nedarim* 37, b], and these are the words: “R. Isaac said, the words read from the margin but not written in the text, and the words written in the text but not read, are a Law of Moses from Sinai; the words read from the margin, but not written in the text, are פרת, *Euphrates* [2 Sam. viii. 3], and איש, *man* [*ibid.* xvi. 23]; whilst the words written in the text but not read, are נא, *now* [2 Kings v. 18], and ידרוך, *he shall tread* [Jerem. li. 3], &c.”⁵¹ Would that

has shown that its existence extended over a period of one hundred and ten years, so that Levita's argument based upon the shorter period is groundless.

⁴⁸ In the present text, we have only twenty-one instances in which the text has נער and the marginal reading נערה, viz., Gen. xxiv. 14, 16, 28, 55, 57; xxxiv. 3 (twice), 12; Deut. xxii. 15 (twice), 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26 (twice), 27, 28, 29.

⁴⁹ The six instances in which the marginal reading substitutes *tumors* for the textual עפולים are Deut. xxviii. 27; 1 Sam. v. 6, 9, 12; vi. 4, 5. Comp. *Megilla*, 25 b; *Sopherim* viii. 8; *Massorah magna* on 1 Sam. v. 6; *Massorah finalis*, s. v. מ"ש; *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section 170, pp. 38, 114; Jacob b. Chajim's *Introduction to the Rabbinic Bible*, p. 9, &c. English translation.

⁵⁰ The five passages in which the *Kethiv* is עניים and the *Keri* has עניים are as follows: Ps. ix. 13; x. 12; Prov. iii. 34; xiv. 21; xvi. 19. The instances in which the reverse is the case are Ps. ix. 19; Isa. xxxii. 7.

⁵¹ Levita's quotation of R. Isaac's statement is abridged. Jacob b. Chajim gives it entire in his *Introduction to the Rabbinic Bible*, p. 6 in the Hebrew and p. 12 in the English translation. Of words read from the margin and not written in the text, there are ten instances, viz.—

בני, <i>the sons of</i>	Judg. xx. 13.	צבאות, <i>Sabaoth</i>	Isaiah xxxvii. 32.
פרת, <i>Euphrates</i>	2 Sam. viii. 3.	באים, <i>are coming</i>	Jerem. xxxi. 38.
איש, <i>man</i>	2 Sam. xvi. 21.	לה, <i>to her</i>	Jerem. i. 29.
כן, <i>thus</i>	2 Sam. xviii. 20.	אלי, <i>to me</i>	Ruth iii. 5.
בני, <i>his sons</i>	2 Kings xix. 37.	אלי, <i>to me</i>	Ruth iii. 17.

ועוד אם היה הקרי והכתיב בעבור הספקות הנ"ל, היה ראוי שיבאו הספקות על דרך המקרה, כפי מחלוקת הספרים, והחבדל שנפל בהם אחת הנה ואחת הנה, וער שם וער שם, לא על מלה אחת הדבה פעמים, כגון כ"ב פעמים נערה בחורה כתיבין נער וקריין נערה,⁴⁸ וכן ו' כתיבין עפולים וקריין טחורים,⁴⁹ וכן ה' כתיבין עניים וקריין עניים וב' לחיפך,⁵⁰ ודומה לאלה רבים, איך נפל הספק על כל נערה ועל כל עפולים ועניים:

ויותר קשה לי מה שאמרו בפרק הנ"ל ו"ל, אמר רבי יצחק קריין ולא כתבין וכתבין ולא קריין הלכה למשה מסיני, קריין ולא כתבין פרת רבלכתו, איש, כאשר שאל וכו', כתבין ולא קריין ולא קריין נא דיסלה, אל ידרוך ידרוך הדרוך, ידרוך השני כתיב ולא קרי וכו',⁵¹ ומי יתן שומע לי ויבונני, איך יתכן

any one might listen to me, and explain to me how it can be said of them that they are a Law of Moses from Sinai, when, of all the instances here adduced, not a single one is to be found in the Pentateuch? And even of those marginal readings not written in the text, which the Massorites added (for R. Isaac only⁵² gives five, whilst the Massorites give eight), as well as of the words written in the text, but not read (for R. Isaac only⁵³ gives six, whilst the Massorites give ten),—of either the one or the other, not a single⁵⁴ one is to be found in the Pentateuch. And if it be so, how can it be said that it is a Law of Moses from Sinai, which did not, as yet, exist at all?

And as if this trouble were not enough for us, some later writers must needs add that "every *Keri* and *Kethiv*, throughout the whole Bible, is a Law of Moses." But where have they been authorised to say this, since R. Isaac has only said it of the marginal readings not written in the text, and words written in the text but not read, which are the smallest of the seven classes [of *Keris* and *Kethivs*], as I shall show in the Second Part, section one? If it really is a tradition that the former alone [*i.e.* those given in the Talmud, *Nedarim*], are a Law of Moses from Sinai, I must accept it, for our sages are true, and their words are true. But for that, I should have said that the *Keris* and *Kethivs*, which occur in the Pentateuch, are a Law of Moses from Sinai; and that the men of the Great Synagogue, *i.e.* Haggai, Zachariah, Malachi, Daniel, Mishael, Azariah, Ezra, Nehemiah, Mordecai, Zerubbabel, with whom were associated other sages from the craftsmen and artizans, to the number of a

לומר כהן חל"ם, והלא כל אותם שחביא
 אין⁵² אחד מהן בתורה, ואפילו אותם שהוסיפו
 עליהן בעלי המסורת, כי רבי יצחק לא חביא
 רק⁵³ ה', ובעלי המסורת הביאו ה', וכן דקריין
 ולא כתבן, רבי יצחק הביא ו' והם הביאו י',
 ומכל אלה ואלה אין גם אחד מהן⁵⁴ בתורה,
 וא"כ איך יאמר הש"י חל"ם מה שלא היה
 ולא נברא עדיין:

ולא די לנו לצרף ואח עך שכתבו קצת
 האחרונים כל קרי וכתיב שבכל המקרא
 חל"ם, ומחבין למרו לומר כן, והלא רבי
 יצחק לא אמר רק על קריין ולא כתבן וכתבן
 ולא קריין, שהוא המין הקטן שבכל ו' המינים,
 כמו שאבאר בלוחות שניות, במאמר א', אך
 אם קבלה היא שאלה הם לברם חל"ם
 אקבלהו כי הם אמר ודבריהם אמת, ולולי
 זה הייתי אומר שלבר הקרי והכתיב שבתורה
 הם חל"ם, ונאשי כ"ח שהם חני וכריה מלאכי
 רניאל, חנניה מישאל ועזריה, עזרא נחמיה
 סדכי ורובבל, ועוד נלוו עליהם חכמים
 מהדרש והמסנן, עד השלמת מאה ועשרים
 איש, כתבום על פי הקבלה שהיתה בידם,

Comp. *Massorah magna* on Deut. i. 1; and on Ruth iii. 17; *Sopherim* vi. 8; *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section xcvi., pp. 28, 96. Of words written in the text but not read, there are eight instances, viz. :—

אם, <i>if</i>	2 Sam. xiii. 33.	אם, <i>if</i>	Jerem. xxxix. 12.
אם, <i>if</i>	2 Sam. xv. 21.	ידך, <i>he shall tread</i>	Jerem. li. 3.
נא, <i>now</i>	2 Kings v. 18.	חמש, <i>five</i>	Ezek. xlviii. 16.
אם, <i>accusative</i>	Jerem. xxxviii. 16.	אם, <i>if</i>	Ruth iii. 12.

Comp. *Massorah magna* on Ruth iii. 12; *Sopherim* vi. 9; *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section xcvi., pp. 28, 96; *Kitto's Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature*, s. v. KERI AND KETHIV.

⁵² The word אם, *even*, is omitted in the Sulzbach edition.
⁵³ The Sulzbach edition erroneously substitutes אם כי, *but*, for רק, *only*.
⁵⁴ כיהי, *of them*, which is important to the sense, is omitted in the Sulzbach edition.

hundred and twenty persons—noted down according to a tradition which they had, informing them that our teacher Moses, peace be upon him, did not read this word as it is written in the text, because of one of the many secrets known unto them; that our teacher Moses, peace be upon him, delivered them⁶⁵ to Joshua, Joshua to the sages, the sages to the prophets, &c., &c., who put it down in the margin, as the *Keri* has it, and that Ezra was the writer thereof. This is, therefore, the very thing which he wrote in the Law of Moses.

The same thing they did with all the words in the Prophets and Hagiographa, respecting which they had a tradition from the Prophets and the sages, delivered from mouth to mouth, that they are not to be read as they are written. But as for the post-exile books, they required no tradition, for their authors

were themselves present with them. Whenever, therefore, they [the men of the Great Synagogue] found a word in them which appeared to them not in harmony with the design of the context, and the simple meaning of the passage, the author gave them the reason why he had written in so abnormal a manner; hereupon they wrote the normal expression in the margin as the *Keri*. Herewith the question is fully answered, which I asked above about ולא [Ezra iv. 2], since Ezra did assign a reason why he wrote in such a manner. In like manner, when they read in the book of Haggai (i. 8) וְכָבֵד, Haggai himself told them not to read וְאֶפְבֵּד but וְאֶפְבֵּד, as if the ה were written out at the end, and told them that it was owing to the five things which were in the first temple, but not in the second temple,⁶⁶ that he

שמשה רבינו ע"ה לא קרא המלה החייה ככתיבה לסוד אחר מן הסודות הידוע להם, שמשה רבינו ע"ה מפרש⁶⁵ ליהושע ויהושע לוקנים ווקנים לנביאים וכו' וכתבוהו בחוץ כקריאתה ועזרא היה הסופר, והווי מה שכתב הוא בתורת משה:

וכן עשו גם כן נביאים וכחובים בכל המלות שהיתה קבלה בירם מפי הנביאים וחכמי הדורות איש מפי איש שלא יהיו נקראין ככתיבתן, אבל בסמרי תנולה לא היו צריכין לקבלה, כי המהברים עצמם היו שם עמהם, וכשמצאו מלה אחת שנראה להם שהיא זרה כפי כוונת הענין ופסם הכתוב, אמר להן המחבר המעם למה כתב כן בורותה, אז כתבו המלה מחוץ בקריאתה, ובוזה יהיה מיושב מה שחקשתי לעיל על ולא אנתנו זובהים, כי הוא אמר המעם למה כתב כן, וכן כשקראו בספר הני וארצה בו ואככר (חני א'), אמר להם חני, אל תקראו ואַפְבֵּד אלא ואַפְבֵּד כאלו היחה ה"א כתובה בסוף, ואמר להן המעם מפני ה' דברים שהיו במקדש ראשון ולא במקדש שני ככתביו כן,⁶⁶ או כתבו בחוץ

⁶⁵ In the Salzbach edition, הסוד, *the secret*, is inserted after מסר, *he delivered*.

⁶⁶ According to ancient tradition, the following five things, which were in the first Temple, were wanting in the second Temple: i. The Ark, with the lid and the cherubim upon it; ii. The fire from Heaven (comp. 2 Chron. vii. 1); iii. The Shechinah; iv. The Holy Ghost; and v. The Urim and Thummim. The absence of these five, the same ancient tradition declares, was indicated by the absence of the letter ה, which numerically represents *five*, from the word in question. Hence the remark in the Talmud: אמר רב: שמואל בר איניא מא דתניב וארצה בו ואכבר וקרינן ואכבדה מאי שנא ומחוסר דה"א אלו חמשה דברים שהיו בין מקדש ראשון למקדש שני אלו הן ארון וכסופת וכרובים אש ושכינה ורוח הקודש ואורים ואכבדה ה. *R. Samuel b. Enia sayeth, Why has the Kethiv and the Keri difference?* What is meant by the absence of the ה? It is because of the five things which made the difference between the first and second Temple. They are as follows, the Ark, &c.

wrote so. Whereupon they wrote in the margin "Read ואכברה." The same thing they did with all the other post-exile books.

In short, the men of the Great Synagogue made the *Keri*, in the Pentateuch, in accordance with a tradition from our teacher Moses, peace be upon him; in the Prophets and Hagiographa, in accordance with a tradition from the Prophets and sages of succeeding generations; and in the post-exile books, in accordance with the directions of the authors themselves; but never on account of any doubtful readings, as many have supposed.

Now, when I gave my heart to inquire into, and examine with wisdom, all which has been done in the matter of the *Keri* and *Kethiv*, I discovered that the *Keri* and *Kethiv* are never found on *plene* and *defective*. That is to say, there is not a word to be found in the whole Bible which is written in the text *plene*, and the marginal reading of which is *defective* or *vice versa*; and the reason is, that the sense of the word is never affected by its being *defective* or *plene*.

I have also discovered this, which is important to remember, that the *Keri* and *Kethiv* are never to be found on the vowel-points and accents. That is to say, there is not a word to be found which is pointed in the text in one way, and the marginal reading of which is in another way. Nor do the *Keri* and *Kethiv* occur with respect to *Dagesh* and *Raphe*, nor in *Milel* and *Milra*, nor on *right* and *left* [*i. e.* the point on letter *ש*], nor on *Mapik* and *no Mapik*, nor on either of the accents *pausal* or *non-pausal*.

And the reason of it is, because there never was any difference of opinion among all Israel about the pronunciation of the words; for all alike read the Law without points, just as they had received it from Moses; and the other sacred books, as they received them from

ואכברה קרי, וכן עשו בכל האחרים
שבספרי הנולה:

והכלל כי אנשי כנסת הגדולה עשו הקרי
שבחזרה על פי הקבלה ממשה רע"ה,
ושבנביאים וכתובים על פי הקבלה מנביאים
והכתי הדרור, ושבספרי הנולה על פי
המחברים עצמם, ולא בעבור הספקות כאשר
חשבו רבים:

והנה כאשר נתתי את לבי לדרוש
ולתור בחכמה, על כל אשר נעשה בענין
קרי וכתוב, עוד זה מצאתי, שלא נמצא קרי
וכתוב על ענין הסדר ומלא לעולם, ד"ל שלא
נמצאת מלה בכל המקרא שהכתוב הוא מלא
והקרי הוא חסר, או להפך, והטעם לפי שלא
חשתה הוראת המלה בעבור חסר ומלא
לעולם:

ועוד זה מצאתי: הכר נא ודע
לך, שלא נמצא קרי וכתוב על ענין הנקודות
והמעטים לעולם, ר"ל שלא נמצאת מלה
שהכתוב נקוד באופן אחד והקרי באופן אחר,
וכן לא יבא קרי וכתוב על דגש ורפי, ולא
על מליעיל ומלרע, ולא על ימין ושמאל, ולא
על ספיק או לא ספיק, וכן לא על אחד
מרמעים המספיקים או בלתי מספיקים:

והטעם לפי שלא היתה מחלוקת בכל
ישראל בקריאת המלות, כי הכל היו קוראין
בחזרה בלי נקוד, כמו שקבלו ממשה רע"ה,

Comp. *Ioma*, 21 b. In the *Midrash Rabba*, on the Song of Songs, viii. 8, where the same thing is recorded, the *holy oil* (שמן הכשרה), is substituted for the Shechinah, as one of the five things. Comp. p. 26 a, ed. Stettin, 1869.

the Prophets.⁵⁷ And as the points which were added in after time are simply signs and marks to indicate the pronunciation, therefore, they do not come within the province of the *Keri* and *Kethiv*. The same is the case with the variations between the Easterns and Westerns, not one of which is on the vowels and accents. By the Easterns are meant the Babylonians, and by the Westerns, the Palestinian.⁵⁸ We in all these countries are descendants of the latter, and therefore follow their readings and submit to their authority. Now the variations between these two are, respecting words and letters, *Keri* and *Kethiv*, *plene* and *defective*, but not in vowels and accents. And this is a proof that these variations were written down prior to the invention of the vowels and accents. The variations, however, between Ben-Asher and Ben-Naphtali, which simply refer to the points and accents, were unquestionably written down after the invention of the points and accents; and this is easily understood.

As to these two men, they were the heads of two different Masoretic schools, and their respective names were *Jacob b. Naphtali* and *Aaron b. Asher*.⁵⁹ Maimonides, of blessed memory, writes in the *Treatise on the Love of God*, cap. viii., as follows: "The copy which

⁵⁷ The words *הנקודות שנעשו אח"כ*, הם אותות וסימנים לתבונת ולהביות ההם, על כן לא שייך בהן קרי וכתיב, וכן החילופים והפלטות שבין מדינחאי למערבאי, אין גם אחד מהן בנקודות ומעמים, ומדינחאי הם בני בבל, ומערבאי הם בני ארץ ישראל,⁵⁸ אשר מהם אנחנו בכל הארצות האלו, לפיכך אנחנו סומכין על קריאתם, והלכה כמותם, והחילופין שביניהם הם כתיבות ואותיות, ובכתיב ובקרי, ובכלא ובחסד, ולא בנקודות ומעמים: וזה ראייה כי נכתבו החילופים האלה קודם שהוסרו הנקודות והמעמים, אבל הפלטות רבין בן אשר ובן נפתלי, שאינן אלא בנקודות ומעמים, אין ספק שנכתבו אחר שהוסרו הנקודות והמעמים, וזה קל להבין:

⁵⁸ והנה שני האנשים האלה, היו שני ראשי ישיבות במסורת, שם האחד יעקב בן נפתלי, ושם השני אהרן בן אשר:⁵⁹ וכתב

⁵⁷ The words *הנבואים כמו שקבלו מהנביאים*, and in the other books as they received them from the Prophets, which are essential to the argument, are omitted in the Sulzbach edition.

⁵⁸ From the Babylonian and Jerusalem Talmuds we see that, as early as the third century of the Christian era, there existed differences between the Easterns and Westerns, which affected both the reading and the exegesis of certain words (comp. Geiger, in the Hebrew Essays and Reviews, entitled, *Kerem Chemed*, vol. ix., p. 69, Berlin, 1856); and that many of the deviating renderings of the Septuagint and of the so-called Jonathan Chaldee version of the Prophets arise from their following the more ancient Eastern readings. These two schools produced in the middle of the sixth century the two systems of vocalisation which we have already described (*vide supra* p. 61, &c.), and bequeathed to us a list of their variations (*החילופין*), which is given in the Rabbinic Bibles, but which is both exceedingly imperfect and incorrect. It is to this list that Levita refers in the text. The indefatigable Pinsker, who created a new era in the history of the Karaites, has greatly enriched and amended this list from two Codices, of A.D. 916 and 1010. Comp. *Einleitung in das Babylonisch-Hebräische Punktations-system*, pp. 121-132; Vienna, 1863.

⁵⁹ Aaron b. Moses b. Asher, or simply *Ben-Asher*, as he is generally called, flourished circa A.D. 900, at Tiberias. He was the most accomplished scholar and representative of the Tiberian system of vocalisation and accentuation, and wrote, in the interests of the Westerns, the following works: i. *A Model Codex of the Bible*, (*ספר בן אשר*), furnished with the points and accents according to the Western school, which became the standard text, and which Maimonides described in such eulogistic terms;

we have followed in these matters is the famous Codex of Egypt, which contains the twenty-four books, and which had been in Jerusalem for many years, in order that other Codices might be corrected by its text; and all followed it, because Ben-Asher had minutely revised it for many years, and corrected it many times. According to this, many copies were made; and I, too, followed it, in the books of the Law which I myself have written, in all its integrity."⁶⁰ And we also, throughout all these countries, follow its readings, whilst the Orientals adopt the text of Ben-Naphtali. The variations in the accents between them are confined to the smaller accents, such as *Metheg*,

Makiph, *Munach*, *one Pashta*, or *two Pashtas*. All this will be thoroughly explained in a separate Treatise, called *Good Sense*, which, by the help of the Lord, I intend to write.⁶¹ These variations between them, which also extend to the vowels, only refer to *Cholem*, *Kemetz-Chateph*, *Long-Kemetz*, *Pattach*, *Sheva*, *Chateph-Pattach*, as well as to *Dagesh*, *Raphe*, *Milel*, and *Milra*.

ii. *A Treatise on the Massorah*, entitled, *the Massoreth of Ben-Asher* (מסורה בן אשר), stating partly the Massoretic remarks on each word in the margin of the text itself (מסורה גליונית בספר הפנים), and partly at the end of the Codex (*Massorah finalis*). Comp. Pinsker, *Likute Kabmonijot*, text p. 130; iii. *A Treatise on the Accents* (ספר וכו' דקדוקי השעמיה) first printed in the Rabbinic Bible, Venice, 1517; and then again by Leopold Dukes, Tübingen, 1846; iv. *A Treatise on the Consonants and Vowels* (ספר דקדוקי האותיות והנקודות), of which fragments only have survived, which are inserted in his treatise on the accents, and against which the celebrated Saadia Gaon wrote a dissertation; and v. *A Treatise on Assonances* (שמורים ורזין), giving eighty Hebrew words, similar in sound, but differing in sense. Moses b. David b. Naphtali, again, or simply Ben-Asher, as he is generally called, represented the Easterns, and wrote in the interests of the Babylonian school, i. A Model Codex of the Bible, and ii. *A Treatise on the system of vocalisation and accentuation*. Comp. Fürst, *Introduction to the Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon*, p. xxi. A list of the variations between these two representatives of the Easterns and Westerns, is given at the end of the Rabbinic Bibles.

⁶⁰ The *Treatise on the Love of God* (ספר אהבה), which Levita quotes, is simply one of the component parts of Maimonides' gigantic work on the Biblical and traditional Laws, called *Deuteronomy*; *Second Law* (משנה תורה), or *Jad Ha-Chezaka* (יד חזקה) = *the Mighty Hand*, in allusion to Deut. xxxiv. 12. The part consists of the following six *Halachoth* (הלכות), or *Tractates*: i. On the reading of Shema; ii. On Prayer and the Priestly Benediction; iii. On Phylacteries, Mezzuzah, and the Scroll of the Law; iv. On the Fringed Garment; v. On Benedictions, and vi. On Circumcision. The quotation in question is from Tractate iii., and the portion which treats on the Scroll of the Law, or *Hilchoth Sepher Thora*, viii. 4. The reference in the text is, to say the least, most indefinite.

⁶¹ The treatise on the accents, entitled, *Good Sense* (טוב טעם), to which Levita refers, appeared within twelve months of the publication of this statement. *Vide supra*, p. 63, &c.

Now it is evident, from all I have said, that the *Keri* and *Kethiv* never occur with respect to *plene* and *defective*, nor on a single one of the vowel-points and accents. Let me, therefore, warn and caution every one who reads the folio or quarto editions of the four and twenty books published here, in Venice, in the year 278 (= 1517),⁶² to pay no attention to the false remarks printed in the margin, in the form of *Keri* and *Kethiv*, *plene* and *defective*, *Milel* and *Mitra*, and *variations in the vowels and accents*, or to any of those things which ought not to have been done, as I have stated above. The author of them did not know how to distinguish between his right hand and his left. Not being a Jew, he knew nothing about the nature of the Massorah, and what he did put down simply arose from the fact, that he sometimes found variations in the copies which he had before him, and, as he did not know which reading was the correct one, he put down one in the margin and another in the text. Sometimes it so happened that he put the correct reading into the text, and the incorrect one into the margin, and sometimes the reverse is the case; thus, he was groping in darkness, like a blind man. Hence, they are not to be heeded, for they are confusion worse confounded.

Now, before quitting the subject of the *Keri* and *Kethiv*, let me remark, that, being anxious to know the number of all the *Keris* and *Kethivs* throughout the Scriptures, I counted them several times, and found them to be 848, and indicated this by the mnemonical sign, "*Karjan Ve-Kathban*."⁶³ Of these, 65 are in the Pentateuch,⁶⁴ 454 in the Prophets, and 329 in the Hagiographa.

⁶² This refers to the first edition of the great Rabbinic Bible, in folio, published by Bomberg, 1516-17, and the quarto edition, also published by Bomberg, 1517. Comp. Wolf, *Bibliotheca Hebraea* ii. 367; Masch, *Bibliotheca Sacra* i. 17; Steinschneider, *Catalogus Libr. Hebr. in Bibliotheca Bodleiana*, col. 7; Kitto, *Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature*, s. v. RABBINIC BIBLES.

⁶³ That is to say 848, which is the numerical value of קר"יין וכת"ב, viz., ק 100, + ר 200, + י 10, + יי 10, + ך 50, + ו 6, + כ 20, + ח 400, + ב 2, + ן 50 = 848.

⁶⁴ Levita is surely wrong in saying that there are only sixty-five *Keris* and *Kethivs* in the Pentateuch. In again going through the Massoretic notes in the Bible, we have found eighty-two. They are as follows:—Genesis viii. 17; x. 19; xiv. 2, 8; xxiv. 14, 16, 28,

והכלל הקולה מדברי שלא נמצא קרי וכתב על ענין חסר ומלא, ולא על אחד מהמעמם והנקודות לעולם, לכן באחי כמוכר וכמוהיר לכל הקורא בספרי העשרים וארבעה הנדולים עם הקמנים הנדפסים פה וזוני"א בשנת רע"ח,⁶³ שאל ישעה אל דברי שקר מחמלות הנדפסות בגליון ברמות קרי וכתב, חסר ומלא, מלעיל ומלרע, ובשנוי הנקודות והמעמם, או מאחה מכל אשר לא העשיתה, כאשר כתבתי לעיל, כי המניה אותם לא ידע בין ימינו לשמאל, כי לא היה יהודי ולא ידע מענין המסורת דבר, ולא עשה זה אלא מפני שמצא לפעמים חלופין בספרים שהיו לפניו, ולא ידע איזה יכשר הוזה או זה, לכן כתב אחד בחוץ ואחד בפנים, ולפעמים הניח האמת בפנים והשקר בחוץ, ולפעמים לחסך, והיה ממשש כעור באפלה, לכן אין לשום עליהם לב, כי תהו המח:

והנה מרס אכלה לרבר מענין הקרי והכתב, שמעני ועתה דע לך, כי כאשר הפצתי לדעת מנין כל הקריין וכתבן שבכל המקרא, העברתי על יד מונה, לא אתה ולא שחם, ומצאתי מנינם תת"מ, ונתתי בהן סימן קרייין וכת"ב⁶³ מן ס"ה בתורה,⁶⁴ ותנ"ד בנביאים, ושכ"ם בכתובים:

It is astonishing that in the Pentateuch there should only be 65 *Keris* and *Kethivs*, 22 of which relate to *נערה*, which is written in the text *נער*, and the marginal reading is *נערה*; whilst in the book of Joshua, which is only about a tenth the size of the Pentateuch, there occur 82,⁶⁵ and in the book of Samuel, which in quantity is about a fourth of the Pentateuch, there are found 138.⁶⁶ It is also to be noticed that, of the many Catalogues, Registers, and Alphabetical Lists of the *Keris* and *Kethivs* in the Great Massorah, not a single one is found in the Pentateuch. Thus, of the 62 words in which two letters are transposed;⁶⁷ the 12 words

93, 55, 57; xxv. 23; xxxvii. 3, 29; xxx. 11; xxxiii. 4; xxxiv. 3 (twice), 12; xxxvi. 5, 14, 15; xxxix. 20, 22; xliii. 28; xlix. 11 (twice): Exod. iv. 2; xiii. 11; xvi. 2, 7, 13; xxi. 8; xxii. 4, 26; xxvii. 11; xxviii. 28; xxxii. 17, 19; xxxv. 11; xxxvii. 8; xxxix. 4, 21, 33; Levit. ix. 22; xi. 21; xvi. 21; xxi. 5; xxiii. 13; xxv. 30; Numb. i. 16; iii. 51; x. 36; xi. 32; xii. 3; xiv. 36; xv. 11; xxi. 32; xxvi. 9; xxxii. 7; xxxiv. 4; Deuter. ii. 33; v. 10; vii. 9; viii. 2; xxi. 7; xxii. 15 (twice), 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26 (twice), 27, 28, 29; xxvii. 10; xxviii. 27, 30; xxix. 22; xxxiii. 9. The numbers, therefore, given in Kitto's *Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature*, s. v. KERI and KETHIV, must be corrected. The instances in which the *Keri* and *Kethiv* are on the word *נע*, have already been specified. *Vide supra*, p. 109, note 48.

⁶⁵ According to our collation of the text, we find *thirty-five Keri* and *Kethivs* in the Book of Joshua expressly so marked, viz., Josh. ii. 13; iii. 4, 16; iv. 18; v. 1; vi. 5, 7, 9, 13, 15; viii. 11, 12, 16; ix. 7; xi. 16; xv. 4, 47, 48, 53, 63; xvi. 3; xviii. 12, 14, 19 (twice), 24; xix. 22, 29; xx. 8; xxi. 10, 27; xxii. 7; xxiv. 3, 8, 15; and at least three, though not designated *Keri*, are nevertheless such, viz., xvi. 5; xviii. 8, 9. Comp. also *ibid.* v. 15; vii. 21; ix. 7; x. 8; xii. 20; xv. 63; xxiv. 19.

⁶⁶ Equally wrong is Levita's statement about the number of *Keris* and *Kethivs* in the books of Samuel, inasmuch as a careful perusal of the Massoretic remarks will show that there are 161, and not 133. They occur as follows:—1 Sam. ii. 3, 9, 10 (twice); iii. 2, 18; iv. 13; v. 6, 9, 12; vi. 4, 5; vii. 9; viii. 3; ix. 1, 26; x. 21; xi. 6, 9; xii. 10; xiii. 8, 19; xiv. 27, 32 (twice); xv. 16; xvii. 7, 23, 34; xviii. 1, 6, 7, 9, 14, 22; xix. 18, 19, 22, 23 (twice); xx. 1, 2 (twice), 24, 38; xxi. 12 (twice); xxii. 13, 17, 18 (twice), 22; xxiii. 5; xxiv. 9, 19; xxv. 3, 18 (twice), 34; xxvi. 5, 7 (twice), 11, 16, 22; xxvii. 4, 8; xxviii. 8; xxix. 5 (twice); xxx. 6, 24:—2 Sam. i. 8, 11; ii. 23; iii. 2, 3, 12, 15, 25; v. 2 (thrice), 8, 24; vi. 23; x. 9; xii. 9, 20, 22, 24, 31; xiii. 32, 34, 37; xiv. 7, 11, 21, 22, 30; xv. 8, 20, 23; xvi. 2, 8, 10 (twice), 12 (twice), 18; xvii. 12, 16; xviii. 3, 8, 12, 13, 17, 18; xix. 7, 19, 32, 41; xx. 5, 8, 14, 23, 25; xxi. 4, 6, 9 (twice), 12 (twice), 16, 20, 21; xxii. 8, 15, 23, 33, 34, 51; xxiii. 8 (twice), 9 (thrice), 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20 (thrice), 21, 37; xxiv. 14, 16, 18, 22. These, it must be remarked, do not include either the *Keri Ve-lo Kethiv* or the *Kethiv Ve-lo Keri*, which have already been enumerated (*vide supra*, p. 109, n. 51).

⁶⁷ The sixty-two words in which two letters following each other are transposed, are as follows:—

הולך	Josh. vi. 13	מבואר	2 Sam. iii. 25	ונורק	Jerem. ii. 25
גלון	Josh. xx. 8	הרוצחתה	2 Sam. xiv. 30	במרוצתם	Jerem. viii. 6
גלון	Josh. xxi. 27	בעברות	2 Sam. xv. 28	שוחט	Jerem. ix. 7
הדימשיני	Judg. xvi. 26	נמצות	2 Sam. xviii. 8	שומע	Jerem. xvii. 23
והטאנה	1 Sam. xiv. 27	ויקלחו	2 Sam. xx. 14	הרויט	Jerem. xxix. 23
בניית	1 Sam. xix. 18	האורנה	2 Sam. xxiv. 16	ובתרוקן	Jerem. xxxii. 23
בניית	1 Sam. xix. 22	האדל	1 Kings vii. 45	התעתים	Jerem. xli. 20
ניח	1 Sam. xix. 23	הממכותים	2 Kings xi. 2	אשיתיה	Jerem. l. 15
בניית	1 Sam. xix. 28	ימות	2 Kings xiv. 6	תכסלי	Ezek. xxxvi. 14
הדוטי	1 Sam. xxvii. 8	ואכז	Is. xxxvii. 30	היארוק	Ezek. xl. 15

which have no *Vav* conjunctive in the text, and yet are read in the margin with it, and the 11 words in which the reverse is the case;⁶⁸ the 18 words which want the suffix *Vav* in the text, and are read in the margin with it, and the 11 words in which the reverse is the case;⁶⁹ the 29 words which in the text want *He* at the end, and in the margin are read with it, and the 20 words in which the reverse is the case;⁷⁰ the alphabetical list of 75 words, every one of which is

אמות . . . Ezek. xlii. 16	הילכות . . . Prov. xxxi. 27	שמי' . . . Ezra ii. 46
ומהארמיל . . . Ezek. xliiii. 15	ובתובנתו . . . Job xxvi. 12	ומבלהים . . . Ezra iv. 4
הארמיל . . . Ezek. xliiii. 16	יבחר . . . Eccl. ix. 4	ואיצאה . . . Ezra viii. 17
נבויו . . . Ps. lxxiii. 2	ובמלואת . . . Esther i. 5	בצוחהיים . . . Nehem. iv. 7
פלאה . . . Ps. cxxxix. 6	מומכן . . . Esther i. 16	למלוכי . . . Nehem. xii. 14
ובדלוחך . . . Ps. cxlv. 6	ידרו . . . Dan. iv. 9	עוה . . . 1 Chron. i. 46
כשאה . . . Prov. i. 27	והמינכא . . . Dan. v. 7	הדריהו . . . 1 Chron. iii. 24
הלך . . . Prov. xiii. 20	תוכל . . . Dan. v. 16	ששיר . . . 1 Chron. xxvii. 29
ימות . . . Prov. xix. 16	תוכל . . . Dan. v. 16	רשמרמות . . . 2 Chron. xvii. 8
רעף . . . Prov. xxiii. 5	המינכא . . . Dan. v. 16	לנועה . . . 2 Chron. xxix. 8
תרצנה . . . Prov. xxiii. 26	המינכא . . . Dan. v. 29	

The list of these transpositions is given in the *Massorah finalis*, under letter *Vav*, and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section xci., pp. 27, 93, &c.

⁶⁸ The twelve words which are in the text without the *Vav* conjunctive, but are read with it in the margin, are as follows:—

בניכי . . . 2 Kings iv. 7	ער . . . Job ii. 7	אין . . . Lam. v. 3
תחח . . . Isa. lv. 13	ירי . . . Dan. ii. 43	וקנים . . . Lam. iv. 16
דור . . . Prov. xxvii. 24	לא . . . Lam. ii. 2	אינם . . . Lam. v. 7
יתלך . . . Prov. xxiii. 24	לא . . . Lam. v. 5	אנחנו . . . Lam. v. 7

The eleven words which, on the contrary, have *Vav* conjunctive in the text, but not in the marginal reading, are as follows:—

וכי . . . 2 Sam. xvi. 10	והקש . . . Jerem. iv. 5	והרשענו . . . Dan. ix. 5
ובסטרחה . . . 1 Kings vii. 36	וירחה . . . Jerem. v. 24	והסד . . . Nehem. ix. 17
וראהו . . . 2 Kings xi. 1	וירצאו . . . Jerem. viii. 1	ורשמח . . . Prov. xxiii. 24
ואח . . . 2 Kings xvi. 17	וכל . . . Lam. iv. 12	

These instances are enumerated in the *Massorah marginalis* on Dan. ix. 5; *Massorah finalis*, under the letter *Vav*; and *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, sections cxvii. and cxviii., pp. 32, 101.

⁶⁹ The eighteen words, which according to the *Massorah* want the suffix *Vav* in the text, are as follows:—

וישחחו . . . Gen. xxvii. 29	וישחחו . . . 1 Kings ix. 9	והללה . . . Ezek. vii. 21
וישחחו . . . Gen. xliiii. 28	ירדבר . . . 1 Kings xii. 7	שיו . . . Dan. v. 21
ויצו . . . Judg. xxi. 20	יקח . . . 2 Kings xx. 18	וישל . . . Ezra iii. 3
ויעלה . . . 1 Sam. vii. 9	ויתנה . . . 2 Kings xxii. 5	ואהרי . . . Nehem. iii. 30
ויאמר . . . 1 Sam. xii. 10	ואכול . . . Isaiah xxxvii. 30	אחרי . . . Nehem. iii. 31
ואמר . . . 1 Sam. xiii. 10	יחד . . . Jerem. xlvi. 7	ואקבל . . . Esther ix. 27

The eleven words which on the contrary terminate with *Vav* in the textual reading, but have no *Vav* in the marginal reading, are as follows:—

ויאמרו . . . Josh. vi. 7	ויבאו . . . 1 Kings xii. 3	ויצוהו . . . 2 Kings xvi. 15
ויאמרו . . . Josh. ix. 7	ויבאו . . . 1 Kings xii. 21	יצאו . . . Ezek. xlvi. 9
ויאמרו . . . 1 Sam. xv. 16	שמשרוהו . . . 2 Kings ix. 33	ויעמידו . . . Nehem. iii. 15
רגליו . . . 2 Sam. xxii. 34	ויבאו . . . 2 Kings xiv. 13	

These instances are partly enumerated in *Tract Sopherim* vii. 1; and entirely in the *Massorah marginalis* on 1 Kings i. 1, xii. 3; *Massorah finalis* under letter *Vav*; and *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, sections cxix. and cxx., pp. 32, 102.

⁷⁰ The twenty-nine words which have no *He* in the textual reading, but have it in the marginal reading, are as follows:—

in the text written with a *Jod* in the middle, and in the margin read with *Vav*, and the alphabetical list of 70 words in which the reverse is the case;⁷¹ not one of all these occurs

וארבע	Josh. xxiv. 8	והענב	Ezek. xxiii. 16	נשע	Prov. xxxi. 16
הנג	1 Sam. ix. 26	עח	Ezek. xxiii. 48	בלל	Prov. xxxi. 18
ואח	1 Sam. xxiv. 19	חמש	Ezek. xlv. 8	אח	Job i. 10
והם	2 Sam. xxi. 9	ואכבר	Hag. i. 8	וירא	Job xlii. 16
יד	1 Kings i. 87	לכן	Ruth i. 12	בלל	Lament. ii. 19
והיה	2 Kings ix. 37	ואדע	Ruth iv. 4	הביש	Lament. v. 1
ונרא	Isaiah xli. 23	ואח	Ps. vi. 4	ונשוב	Lament. v. 21
הן	Isaiah liv. 16	ועת	Ps. lxxiv. 6	אח	Ecl. vii. 22
ירא	Jerem. xvii. 8	שח	Ps. xc. 8	אח	Nehem. ix. 6
העש	Jerem. xl. 16	וארבע	Prov. xxx. 18		

The twenty words which on the contrary terminate with *He* in the textual reading, but not in the marginal reading, are—

וארצה	Josh. vii. 21	והוארה	Jerem. xxvi. 6	הרבה	Ps. li. 4
ואביה	Josh. xxiv. 8	קרה	Jerem. xxxi. 39	אחבה	Prov. viii. 17
והאיה	2 Sam. xxiii. 20	ובאה	Jerem. xliii. 11	ורעה	Prov. xxvii. 10
וקרה	1 Kings vii. 23	נמצאה	Jerem. xlviii. 27	פקדה	Dan. ix. 18
והראה	Jerem. iii. 7	רעה	Micah iii. 2	אריה	Lament. iii. 10
באה	Jerem. xv. 9	וקרה	Zech. i. 16	אלה	Ezra v. 15
הרעה	Jerem. xviii. 10	יעשה	Ruth i. 3		

These instances are given in the Tract *Sopherim* vii. 2; *Massorah marginalis* on Prov. xxxi. 16; *Lament. ii. 19, v. 1*; *Ecl. vii. 23*; *Massorah finalis* under letter *He*, and *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, sections cxi. and cxii., pp. 81, 99, &c.

⁷¹ The following are the words which in the textual reading have *Jod* in the middle of the word, and are with *Vav* in the marginal reading:—

אוכר	Ps. lxxvii. 12	ובשגב	1 Kings xvi. 84	מידע	Isaiah xii. 5
ארינה	2 Sam. xxiv. 18	ולשימו	Isaiah x. 6	מיסרות	Ezek. xli. 8
בדיניו	Isa. xxiii. 12	ורב	Job xxxiii. 19	נפסים	Ezra ii. 50
ברחיקות	1 Kings vi. 21	ונציר	Isaiah xlix. 6	שיכה	2 Sam. xiii. 32
בנים	Prov. xxiii. 31	ונהירא	Dan. ii. 22	ענתם	Hos. x. 10
בנים	Ps. lxxix. 13	וכסניה	Dan. iii. 10	עלה	1 Chron. i. 51
ביום	Gen. xxv. 23	והשח	Lament. iii. 20	פסירים	1 Chron. ix. 33
גדיותו	1 Chron. xii. 15	וזדה	2 Kings xxiii. 36	צף	1 Chron. vi. 20
החרותי	1 Chron. xii. 6	חשה	Ps. lxxi. 12	קריא	Numb. i. 16
המענים	1 Chron. iv. 41	ישב	2 Sam. xv. 8	ראיה	Isaiah xlii. 20
וישם	Gen. xxiv. 33	ינן	Ps. lxxii. 17	ראיה	Ecl. v. 10
והלנו	Exod. xvi. 2	יצפנו	Ps. lvi. 7	שיש	Isaiah xxviii. 15
וייש	Numb. xxi. 32	ימיו	Ps. cxl. 11	שיחה	Jerem. xviii. 22
וינים	Josh. xv. 53	ירמו	Ps. lxxvi. 7	שביחם	Jerem. xxix. 14
ויניסו	Judg. vii. 21	יקצירו	Job xxiv. 6	שובנים	Jerem. i. 6
ורעתי	Judg. xi. 37	כמיש	Jerem. xlvi. 7	שבתך	Lament. ii. 14
ויחל	1 Sam. xiii. 8	לעדא	Nehem. xii. 16	שילל	Micah i. 8
ויחר	2 Sam. xx. 5	לעזר	2 Sam. xviii. 3	שטרחה	Hos. vi. 10
ושא	2 Sam. xv. 25	מרון	2 Sam. xxi. 20	שדן	Job xix. 29
ושנאל	1 Chron. viii. 25	מגול	2 Sam. xxii. 51	תחלל	Ezek. xxx. 16
ואפסך	Ps. xvii. 14	מיסך	2 Kings xvi. 18	חמיש	Prov. xvii. 18
וצידם	Ps. xlix. 15	מיצקת	2 Kings iv. 5	חמרק	Prov. xx. 80
ונש	Job vii. 5	מידע	Ruth ii. 1	תרים	Ps. lxxxix. 18
והחתי	Job vi. 2				

The following is the Alphabetical list of words, which, on the contrary have *Vav* in the middle of the word in the textual reading, and have *Jod* in the marginal reading—

אכור	Gen. xxxix. 20	ארוצם	Jerem. l. 44	נל	Prov. xxxiii. 24
אנוגיל	1 Sam. xxv. 18	בעוני	2 Sam. xvi. 12	דהוא	Ezra iv. 9
אנוקד	2 Sam. xv. 20	בור	Jerem. vi. 7	הוצא	Gen. vii. 17
אורש	Isaiah xlv. 2	בולחיתם	Nahum ii. 6	החרסות	Jerem. xix. 2
ארי	2 Kings xxiv. 15	ברוח	1 Chron. vii. 31	הלחות	Jerem. xlviii. 5

in the Pentateuch.⁷² There is undoubtedly a reason for all this, but I do not know it. I have now satisfied my desire in explaining that which I deemed necessary about the nature of the *Keri* and the *Kethiv*.

☞ I shall now say something about the nature of *plene* and *defective*. First of all, I say, it appears that, to the words which were found written *plene* or *defective*, nothing new whatsoever was added by the men of the Great Synagogue out of their own understanding; but that Ezra transcribed them, into his copy of the Law, just as he found them in the Codex of the Law which was made from the scroll of the Law of Moses received from Sinai, and which the prophet Jeremiah concealed,⁷³ according to the opinion of some, without adding anything to it or taking anything from it. The same is the case with the *defective* and *plene* of the Prophets

בחורה;⁷² ועל כל פנים מעם יש ברבר, ואנכי לא ידעתי, וכאן נשלם חפצי מה שראיתי לבאר בענין קריין וכתבין :

ועתה ארבר מעם מענין המלאים והחסרים, ואתחיל ואומר, כי המלות שנכתבו חסרים או מלאים נראה כי לא חרשו אנשי כנפת הגדולה כהן דבר מרעותה, רק עזרא כתבם בחורה, כאשר מצאם במופם מ"ה אשר הועקק מספר חורה משה אשר קבל מסיני שגנו ירמיה הנביא לפי דעת האומרים ככה,⁷³ ולא הוסיף ולא נרע, וכן החסרים והמלאים שבנביאים ובכתובים, אם נמצאו בידם נופי

הבזור Zech. xi. 2	יעבור Ezek. xlvi. 14	עשוות 1 Sam. xv. 18
המביא Ezek. xlii. 9	יעור 1 Chron. xx. 5	עסי Jerem. xli. 8
המבוינים 2 Chron. xxxv. 3	יעורא 2 Chron. xxix. 14	עני Amos vii. 4
הושר Ps. v. 9	יעושן Ps. lix. 16	עשרון 2 Chron. xliii. 19
התעף Prov. xxiii. 5	יעסכו Ps. cxl. 10	עטרדים Esther viii. 13
התנונים Ezra viii. 17	יעשלו Prov. iv. 16	עצוריהם Jerem. xiv. 3
הכעסני Jerem. xxv. 7	לש 2 Sam. iii. 15	עצוריה Jerem. xlvi. 4
הדפסות 2 Chron. xxvi. 21	לדונים Jerem. xvi. 16	עצויע Ezek. iv. 15
וילוני Numb. xiv. 36	לרוב Judg. xxi. 22	קרואי Numb. xxvi. 9
ושדחצומה Joshua xix. 22	לשור 1 Sam. xviii. 6	שושק 1 Kings xiv. 25
וצנחן Isaiah lxii. 3	לסוג Ezek. xxii. 18	שרוקת Jerem. xviii. 16
ואלול Jerem. xiv. 14	למשוחה Isaiah xlii. 24	שרותך Jerem. xvi. 11
ותרומות Jerem. xiv. 14	למענרתם Ps. cxxx. 3	שרור Jerem. xliii. 10
וכס Jerem. viii. 7	מנייה 1 Sam. xx. 1	שמור 1 Chron. xxiv. 24
ואתוקדיה Ezek. xli. 15	מוסעתה Jerem. xlvi. 21	שבות Zeph. ii. 7
והתולן 1 Chron. iv. 20	נוב Isaiah lvii. 19	שבות Ps. lxxxv. 2
ויואל 1 Chron. xii. 3	נובי Nehem. x. 20	שלטום Prov. xxii. 20
והכוני 2 Chron. xxxv. 4	נמרות Isaiah iii. 16	הנואון Numb. xxxii. 7
חוקך Ps. lxxiv. 11	נפושכים Nehem. vii. 52	הרוב Prov. iii. 30
יציע 1 Kings vi. 5	שום 2 Sam. xiv. 7	השהה Job xxx. 22

It will be seen that the Massorah finalis, under letter *Jod*, where these alphabetical lists are found, only gives seventy-two of the former, whereas of the latter it gives seventy-five. Comp. also *Sopherim* vii. 4; *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, sections lxxx. and lxxxi., pp. 24, 85, &c.

⁷² Levita is surely incorrect in his statement that not one of the variations specified in these lists occurs in the Pentateuch. In perusing them it will be seen, that in the list of eighteen words (No. 69), we have Gen. xxvii. 20; xliii. 28; in the list of seventy words (No. 71), we have Gen. xxiv. 33; xxv. 23; Exod. xvi. 2; Numb. i. 16; xxi. 32; and in the next list (also No. 71), Gen. viii. 17; xxxix. 20; Numb. xiv. 36; xxvi. 9; xxxii. 7.

⁷³ According to the traditional explanation of Deut. xxxi. 26, a copy of the entire Pentateuch was deposited by Moses in the Ark of the Covenant (Comp. *Gittin* 60 a; *Baba Bathra* 14-15; *Menachoth* 30 a; *Jerusalem Targum* on Deut. xxxi. 26). This Codex Jeremiah concealed when he concealed the Ark, together with the Tabernacle and the Altar of Incense. 2 Maccab. ii. 5.

and Hagiographa. Thus, when they [Ezra and his associates] found the very autographs of the authors themselves, as was the case with the book of Isaiah, which Isaiah himself wrote, the Psalms which David wrote, the Proverbs which Solomon wrote, and with all or part of the books which they possessed, they required no tradition to guide them, but copied exactly as they found it: *plene* wherever there was *plene*, and *defective* wherever there was *defective*. But when they did not find the autograph itself, which seems most likely to have happened, they undoubtedly followed the majority of Codices, which they had collected from different places, one here and one there, as the twenty-four books were then not joined together into one volume. Now they [Ezra and his associates] have joined them together, and divided them into three parts: the Law, the Prophets, and the Hagiographa, and arranged the Prophets and Hagiographa not in the order in which they have been put by our Rabbins of blessed memory, in *Baba Bathra* [14 a].

The following is the order of our Rabbins, of blessed memory:—The position of the Prophets is—Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, Jeremiah, Isaiah, Ezekiel, and the twelve minor Prophets. The order of the Hagiographa is—Ruth, Psalms, Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Songs, Lamentations, Esther, and Chronicles, and they [the Rabbins] gave appropriate reasons for this classification, which would be out of place here.

The Massorites too have adopted this order in the Prophets, only that they have put Isaiah before Jeremiah and Ezekiel, because he lived before them. The same order is also found in all the correct Spanish Codices; whilst the German and French Codices adopt the order of the Rabbins, of blessed memory. But in the Hagiographa, the Massorites have altered the order of the Rabbins of blessed memory as follows: Chronicles, Psalms, Job, Proverbs, Ruth, Song of Songs, Ecclesiastes, Lamentations, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, which is followed in the Spanish Codices; whereas the German Codices have the following order:—Psalms, Pro-

הספרים אשר כתבו המחברים עצמם, כגון ישעיהו שכתב הוא בעצמו, וכן תהלים שכתב דוד, ומשלי שכתב שלמה, וכן כלן או מקצתן אשר נמצאו בידם, לא היו צריכים לקבלה אלא הניחום כמו שמצאום, במקום מלא מלא, ובמקום חסר חסר, אבל אם לא נמצאו כמו שהוא קרוב לודאי, הלכו אחר רוב ההעתיקות הנמצאות, אחת הנה ואחת הנה, כי לא היו הב"ד ספרים מחוברים יחד, והם חדרום ועשו מהם ג' חלקים, חורה נביאים וכתובים, וחדרם נביאים וכתובים זה אחר זה שלא כסדר שמדרום דו"ל בכבא בתרא:

וזהו סדרן של ר"ל סדרן של נביאים, יהושע שופטים שמואל מלכים, ירמיה ישעיה יהושפא, תרי עשר: וכדרן של כתובין רוח תהלים איוב משלי קהלת שיר השירים קינות אהר ד"ה, ונותנים סעמים וסברות נכונות על סדרן זה, ואין כאן מקומן:

ובעלי המסורה סדרו נבאים בסדר הזה, רק שהקרימו ישעיה לפני ירמיה ויהושפא, לפי שזמנו היה קודם ומנס, וכן נמצא סדרן בכל ספרי ספרדים המובהקים, אבל בספרי האשכנזים והצרפתים הם סדורים בסדר של דו"ל, אכן בכתובים בעלי המסרה סדרן של דו"ל, וזהו, ד"ה תהלים איוב משלי, רוח שיר השירים קהלת קינות אהר, דניאל עזרא, וכן בספרי הכפרדים, אבל בספרי האשכנזים סדרן

verbs, Job, the Five Megilloth, Daniel, Ezra, and Chronicles. It is the custom to put the Five Megilloth in the order in which they are read in the Synagogue, according to their respective seasons, that is, Song of Songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, and Esther.⁷⁴

Having now reached the place in which I, at the beginning of this Introduction, promised to state my own opinion about the points and accents, I shall first do battle against those who say that they were given on Sinai, and then state who invented them, and when they were originated and affixed to the letters. But if anyone should prove to me, by clear evidence, that my opinion is opposed to that of our Rabbins of blessed memory, or is contrary to the genuine Kabbalah of the *Sohar*,⁷⁵

I will readily give in to him, and declare my opinion as void. Up to this time, however, I have neither found, nor seen, nor heard, any evidence, nor anything approaching to it, that is worthy to be relied upon, that the points and accents were given upon Sinai.

I shall here state what I have found written on this subject in some treatises of later writers, but not in the works⁷⁶ of the Rabbins of blessed memory. Kimchi, in his *Michlol*, after citing the statement of the Talmud that it is necessary to make a pause between the conjunctions, remarks thus: “—**קָמֶטֶץ** (Deut. xi. 18) is pointed with *Kametz*, because of the *Makeph*, and if it were read without the *Makeph*, it would be pointed **כֹּהֶל** with *Cholem*, and this, certainly, the Rabbins of blessed

ככה, תהלים משלי איוב, המש מנלות, דניאל עזרא ד"ח, וה' המגילות נוהגים לכתוב סדרן לפי הסדר שקוראים אותן בבית הכנסת בזמנם, דהיינו שיר רוח קינות קהלת אסתר: ⁷⁴

ועתה הנעתי עד המקום אשר אמרתי בתחלה ההקדמה הזאת להוות דעי אף אני בענין הנקודות והמעמים, ואערוך מלחמה נגד האומרים שנתנו מסיני, ואודיע מי יסדם, ומתי חוסרו והושמו עמם האיותיות, ומי שיוכיני בהוכחה ברודה שדעתי זאת נגד דעת רז"ל, ונגד הקבלה האמתית שבספר הזהיר⁷⁵ יבוסל דעתי מפני דעתו, אבל עד הנה לא מצאתי ולא ראיתי ולא שמעתי דבר ראיא, או סמך שראוי לסמך עליו, שהנקודות והמעמים נתנו מסיני:

והנני אכתוב כל מה שמצאתי כחוב על ככה בקצת דברי האחרונים אך לא ברברי⁷⁶ רז"ל, כתב הרד"ק במכלול כאשר מביא מאמר רז"ל שצריך ליתן רוח בין הדבקים, ח"ל, הגה בכלל לבבכם, נקוד בקמץ מפני המקף, ואם יקרא אותו בלא מקף יהיה נקוד

⁷⁴ The Five Megilloth are respectively read every year, on five annual festivals, as follows:—i. The Song of Songs on Passover; ii. Ruth on Pentecost; iii. Lamentations on the Ninth of Ab; iv. Ecclesiastes on Tabernacles; and v. Esther on Purim. These festivals occur in the succession in which they are enumerated. Hence the present order of the Five Megilloth.

⁷⁵ The important passage הוודר שבספר הוודר or against the genuine Kabbalah of the *Sohar*, which was first animadverted upon by Azzariah de Rossi (*Meor Enajim* 287, &c., ed. Vienna, vide supra, p. 52), and of which the Buxtorfs made such terrible use against Levita (*Commentarius Masoreticus*, cap. ix., p. 74, ed. Basel 1620), is entirely omitted in the Sulzbach edition. That the *Sohar* does mention the vowel-points has already been shown (vide supra, p. 48), and Levita's assertion to the contrary is to be accounted for on the supposition advanced by De Rossi, that it arose from his not having read the *Sohar*, which had not then been printed.

⁷⁶ The Sulzbach edition erroneously has יאך בלא דברי, instead of דברי יאך.

memory did not say, in order that the vowel-points should in any way be changed from what they were as given to Moses on Sinai.⁷⁷ Thus far his remark. But one must hesitate to accept this statement, inasmuch as it contradicts what he has said before on the *Niphal* conjugation of the regular verb, which is as follows:⁷⁸ "The inventors of the points made a distinction between the singular third person präterite and the participle, as they are pronounced alike, and pointed the past tense with *Pattach*, under the second radical [נִפְתַּח], and the participle with *Kametz* [נִפְתָּח]." Thus far the substance of his remark. We therefore see, from his own words, that even he believed that there were men who invented the points, namely, פָּ - פִּי - פִּי - פִּי &c. Hence it is evident that when he remarks, "as they were given to Moses on Sinai," he does not mean to say the form of the points, but the five major and the five minor sounds; and this is the reason why he uses the words "to change the vowels," and does not say the points. Thus, also, when⁷⁹ he said, "as they were given," and not "which were given," his words are to be understood in the same way, and I have no need to dwell on this point any longer.

R. Levi b. Joseph, author of the book *Semadar*, says, at the beginning of his work, as follows:⁸⁰ "If any one should ask, Whence do we know that the points and accents were dictated by the mouth of the Omnipotent? the reply is, It is to be found in the Scriptures, for it is written, 'And thou shalt write upon the stones all the words of this law very plainly' (Deut. xxvii. 8). Now, if the points and accents, which

כחולם [בָּלַל], וזו לא אמרו ה"ל לחלליף את התנועה כאשר נתנו למשה בסיני עב"ל, והנה יש למנום ברבר הזה, כאשר דבריו אלה מותרים מה שאמר כבר בבנין נפעל מהשלמים, ה"ל, ומתקני הנקוד שמו הפרש בין העבר והבינוני היחיד, כי קריאתם אחת, ונקרו ע"ן הפעל בעבר בפתח נִפְתַּח, והבינוני בקמץ נִפְתָּח עב"ל בקצור, הרי משמע מדבריו אלה, כי גם הוא סובר שהיו אנשים אשר חקנו הנקוד ר"ל פִּי - פִּי - פִּי - פִּי וכו' א"כ מה שאמר כאן כאשר נתנו למשה בסיני אין רצונו לומר צורה הניקוד רק המש הקלות הנדרשות וחמש הקמנות, לכן אומר להחליף התנועות ואינו אומר הנקודות, גם מה⁷⁹ שאומר כאשר נתנו וכו' ואינו אומר אשר נתנו יש להבין דבריו כאשר כחבתי, ולא אוכל להאריך:

וכתב בעל ספר הסמדר ושמו לוי בר' יוסף בתחלת ספרו ה"ל, ואם יאמר האומר מאין נדע כי מפי הנבונה נאמר הנקוד והמעטים, ישיב המשיב מקרא מלא הוא, דכתיב וכתבת על האבנים את כל דברי התורה הזאת באר הימב (דברים כ"ז),

⁷⁷ Kimchi's remark, to which allusion is made in the text, is to be found on p. 25 b of Levita's own edition of the *Michlol*, Venice, 1545, and on p. 81 a, ed. Hechim Fürth, 1793.

⁷⁸ This quotation is to be found on p. 18 b, &c., ed. Venice, 1545, and on p. 61 a, ed. Fürth, 1793.

⁷⁹ The Sulzbach edition has omitted the word *מה*, what.

⁸⁰ Nothing is known of this Grammatical Treatise, entitled *Sepher Ha-Semadar* (ספר הסמדר) = the *Book of the Vine-blossom*, or of its author, beyond the fact that it is also quoted by Azzariah de Rossi (*Meor Enajim*, cap. lix.), who endorses the above-named arguments for the antiquity of the vowel-points, and by Samuel Archevolti, in his Grammatical Treatise, entitled *Arugath Ha-Bosem* (שינת הדבוס) = *A Trellis for Aromatic Plants*, published at Venice, 1602, and Amsterdam, 1730, who also espouses its sentiments. Comp. Buxtorf, *De Punctatorum Antiquitate*, p. 42, &c., Basel, 1648.

make the words plain did not exist, how could one possibly understand plainly whether שלמה means *wherefore*, *retribution*, *Solomon*, *garment*, or *perfect*?" Thus far his remark. I leave it to the reader to judge whether this is reliable proof.

Again, I found another book, which seems to me to be the work called *Instruction for the Reader*, and the author of which I do not know, say as follows: ⁸¹ "There are some of the punctuators who, not knowing thoroughly the true nature of the points, ask why we do not find two *Sarkoth* on one word, seeing that there are two *Pashtin*? But had they known that there never existed more than one *Sarka*, and that no more than one *Sarka*, followed by a *Segol*, was revealed to our teacher Moses of blessed memory, they would not have asked such a question." Thus far its remark. Now all this is vain and wrong, since two *Sarkos* are frequently found, as I shall show in my book, entitled *Good Sense*, under the form *Sarka*.

Again, I found in the treatise published here, around the *Massorah finalis*, which some say is *The Book Shimshoni*, but which I say is R. Moses the Punctuator's, as I shall show in part iii., called the *Broken Tables*, as follows: ⁸² "It is true that the points were given on Sinai,

⁸¹ The *Horajoth Ha-Kore* (הוריות הקורא) = *Instruction for the Reader*, by Ibn Balaam, (flourished, A.D. 1050-1090), discusses, in twenty-four chapters, the accents and vowel-points of the Hebrew language. From Dukes' publication of the Introduction and Table of Contents, it is evident that cap. i.—xvii. of this Treatise are devoted to the doctrine of the prose accents of the twenty-one sacred books; whilst cap. xviii.—xxiv. are taken up with the metrical accents of the three remaining books, viz., the Psalms, Proverbs, and Job. The seventeen chapters which discuss the prose accents were re-cast by the author himself, and designated ספר המקרא *A Treatise on the Accents of the Scriptures*. It was first published by the learned John Mercier, Paris, 1865, and Heidenheim inserted twelve chapters of it in his work ספר משפטי המשפטים *On the Laws of the Accents*, Rödelheim, 1808. The second part, which assumed the name of ספר מעמי אמ"ה *A Treatise on the Accents of Job, Proverbs, and the Psalms*, was also published first by John Mercier, Paris, 1556, and recently by G. J. Polak, Amsterdam, 1858. Comp. Fürst, *Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, vol. xx., p. 201. Leipzig, 1866; Steinschneider, *Catalogus Libr. Hebr. in Bibliotheca Bodleiana*, col. 1294, &c.

⁸² The *Treatise on the Vowel-points and Accents*, by R. Moses the Punctuator, who lived in London circa A.D. 1230, is alternately designated כללי הנקוד *the Laws of the Points* (vide *infra*, Part iii., sub רמ"ה; Wolf, *Bibliotheca Hebraea* i. 822); סערי הנקוד *the Gates to the Accents* (comp. *Massorah marginalis* on Amos iv. 1; Ps. cxxxvi. 3); ררכי הנצוד *the Method of the Vowel-points and the Accents* (Wolf, *Bibliotheca Hebraea* i. 592); and הוריות הקורא *Instruction to the Reader*

ואילולי הנקוד והמעמים שמבארין התיבורת אין אדם יכול להבין ביאורם, כנון שלמה שלמה, שלמה, שלמה, שלמה, עב"ל, ראו נא אם ואת ראה טובה לסמוך עליה:

ועוד מצאתי בספר אחר נראה לי שהוא הספר הנקרא הוריות הקורא, ולא ידעתי מי הוא המחבר ו"ל, ⁸¹ יש מן הנקדנים אשר לא עלה בידם אמתת הנקוד מקשים ואומרים למה לא נעשה ב' זרקות במלה אחת כמו שנעשה ב' פשטין, ואלו ידעו שאין כעולם אלא זרקא אחת ולא הראו לו למשה רע"ה אלא זרקא אחת ואחדיו מכול, לא הקשו על זה עב"ל, והנהג כל זה הכל ושקר כי נמצאו ב' זרקאות לרוב, כמו שאבאר בספר טוב מעם בתמונת הורקא:

ועוד מצאתי כמה שנדפס פה מביב הסמטה הנדולה, ואומרים שהוא ספר השמשוני, ואני אומר שהוא של רבי משה הנקדן כמו שיחבאר בשער שברי לוחות, וזה לשונו, ⁸² אמת הוא שהנקוד נתן מסיני אלא

but they were forgotten again, till Ezra came and revealed them." Thus far its remark. Now the truth is that I do not understand this truth. But it is undoubtedly true that the law which Moses put before the Children of Israel was a plain Codex, without points and without accents, and even without the division of verses, as we see it to the present day.⁸³ According to the opinion of the Kabbalists, the whole Law is like one verse, and indeed, some of them say, like one word, from which they combine sundry Divine Names. Thus says Nachmanides of blessed memory, in the Introduction to his Commentary on the Pentateuch, which you may consult.⁸⁴

Now, I submit, if it be true that the points were given on Sinai, we cannot escape one of these two alternatives. We must either say that God revealed to Moses, our teacher of blessed memory, the forms of the points and accents in fire, saying, this ֿ is the shape of *Kametz*, this ֿ the shape of *Pattach*, this ֿ is the form of *Tzere*, this ֿ is the form of *Segol*, this ֿ the shape of *Zarka*, this ֿ the shape of *Pazer*, and so on; and that Moses, our teacher of blessed memory, showed these forms to Israel, and did not affix them

ששכחו עד שבא עזרא ונלחו ער כאן לשׁ, ובאסת איני מבין זה האמת, אך אמר הוא שאין בו ספק שזאת התורה אשר שם משה לפני בני ישראל, היה ספר פשוט בלי נקוד וכלי מעמים, וכלי סמני סופי פסוקים, כאשר אנהנו רואים חיים, ולפי דעת בעלי הקבלה כל התורה היא כפסוק אחד, וי"א חיבה אחת, ויוצאין מהן שמות של הק"ב, כמו שכתב הרמ"ב ז"ל בפתיחתו לפירוש התורה ע"ש:⁸⁴

ואני אומר אם אמר הוא שהנקוד נתן ממני לא ימנע מהחלוקת, אם נאמר שהק"ב הריאה למשה רבנו ע"ה צורת הנקודות והמעמים של אש, לאמר כזה דמה הוא קמץ, וכזה הוא פתח, וכזה הוא צירי, וכזה הוא סגול, וכזה הוא ורקא, וכזה הוא פזר, וכן כלם, ומדעך הריאה המונחם לישראל ולא שם אותם עם התיבות א"כ מה תועלת היתה

of the Scriptures (comp. Steinschneider, *Bibliograph. Handbuch*, p. 95, Leipzig, 1865). It was first published by Jacob b. Chajim in the margin of the Massorah finalis, Venice, 1525, to which edition Levita refers. It has since been reprinted in all the editions of the Rabbinic Bibles, and has been republished separately with a short commentary by Zebi b. Menachem, Wilna, 1822, and with corrections and German notes by the learned Frensdorff, Hanover, 1847. Levita's quotation will be found on p. 1 Hebrew text, and animadverted upon p. 1 in the German notes, of the last mentioned edition.

⁸³ The Synagogal Scrolls of the Law, out of which the hebdomadal lessons are read among the Rabbinic Jews, have to the present day neither the vowel-points nor the accents, nor any of the Massoretic glosses whatsoever, (*vide supra*, p. 44, &c.) It is to this fact that Levita refers.

⁸⁴ Ramban בן רמ"ן is the acrostic of נחמן בן נחמן *R. Moses b. Nachman* = Nachmanides, the distinguished Talmudist, Commentator, Moral Philosopher, Kabbalist, and Physician, who was born at Gerona, in Catalonia, circa A.D. 1195, and died at Acco circa 1270. The passage to which Levita refers, is as follows:—*We possess a faithful tradition that the whole Pentateuch consists of names of the Holy One, blessed be he; for the words may be re-divided into sacred names of a different import, so that it is to be taken as an allegory. Accordingly, the words בראשית ברא אלהים (Gen. i. 1), for instance, may be re-divided into the words permutations and numerals of divine names. For a sketch of the life of Nachmanides, see Kitto's Cyclopaedia, s. v.; and for his relation to the Kabbalah, see Ginsburg, the Kabbalah, p. 108. &c., Longmans, 1865.*

have also found the following words, in a book called *The Purity of the Language*:⁸⁶ "We must know that the points were given on Sinai; not that they were put on the Tables of Stone; but when the Lord spake in the holy tongue, those who heard him could distinguish between the vowel-points and syllables,⁸⁷ both short and long. Just as the vigour of the human voice utters higher or lower notes according to requirement, so ought we to distinguish with the mouth of readers between \aleph with a *Kametz* and \aleph with *Pattach*, between \aleph with *Tzere* and \aleph with *Segol*, between \aleph with *Cholem* and \aleph *Chateph-Kametz*, between \aleph with *Vav* and \aleph without the *Vav*, between \aleph with *Jod* and \aleph without *Jod*."⁸⁸ Thus far his remark.

The learned author of *The Khosari* also remarks, in section iii. [81,] as follows: ⁸⁹ "The master replied, Doubtless the *Pattach*, *Kametz*, *Sheber*, *Sheva*, and the accents were committed to memory * * and they put the principal vowels and the accents as marks, to indicate what was received from Moses by tradition. What thinkest thou about it? that they have received the Bible first

ו"ל, יש לנו לדעת כי הנקוד נתן בסני ולא שנקדו הלחוח, אך כאשר דבר הק"ב לטון הקדש חביו השומעים כל התנועות והקולות⁸⁷ הקטנות והגדולות כאשר נכון הדבר במוצא מה החוק הוא דרפת, כך יש לחביר מפי הקוראים בין אֵה קמץ לאֵה פתח, ובין אֵי צרי לאֵי סגול, ובין אֵי חולם לאֵי חמוף קמץ, ובין אֵי בויז לאֵי בלי ויז, ובין אֵי ביוד לאֵי בלי יוד⁸⁸ עכ"ל:

ונם כתב החכם בעל ספר הכוזר כמאמר נ' מספרו וו"ל⁸⁹ אמר החבר בלי ספק שהיה שמור בלבבות בפתח והקמץ והשבר והשבא והפעמים וכו', עד ושמו שבע המלכים והמעשים אותות להבנות ההם אשר העתיקום בקבלה ממד"ע, ומה תחשוב על אשר חקנו המקרא בפסוקים תהלה, ואחר כן בנקוד,

⁸⁶ Wolf (*Bibliotheca Hebraea* i. 80, 160) conjectures that the *Purity of the Language* (צוה ששמים), may simply be another name for the well known work of Ibn Ezra, entitled *Purity* (צוהוה), quoted in the preceding note. After carefully perusing, however, Ibn Ezra's work in question, and not being able to find in it Levita's quotation, we endeavoured to obtain some information on this subject. And accordingly, in addition to the information in a private communication from Dr. Steinschneider, that the *Zachoth Sephasajim* is "still extant in a MS. of De Rossi (Cod. 764)," at Parma; we have received from the learned librarian, the Abate Pietro Perreau, a description of the codex in question, of which the following is the substance. The MS. is a folio on parchment, written in Rabbinical characters, and contains four works: i. The Hebrew Lexicon of Solomon Parchon [an account of which will be found in Kitto's *Cyclopaedia*, s. v. PARCHON]; ii. Several Sections (שטרים), also by Parchon, being a supplement to the Lexicon; iii. The *Zach Sephasajim*, which only extends over four folios of the MS., and is complete, as is evident from the conclusion *הנהיג צוה ששמים, here endeth the Purity of the Languages*; and iv. The *Instruction to the Reader of the Scriptures* (סדר הורייז דקורא) [a description of which has already been given. *Vide supra*, p. 123, note 81].

⁸⁷ The word *הקולות*, and the *syllables*, is omitted in the Sulzbach edition, whilst *הגדולות*, the *long*, is wrongly put before *הקטנות*, the *short*.

⁸⁸ This sentence is erroneously transposed in the Sulzbach edition.

⁸⁹ The author of *the Khosari* is R. Jehudah Ha-Levi, a very distinguished Hebraist, Poet, and Moral Philosopher, who was born in Castile circa 1086. For the life of this literator, as well as for an analysis of his celebrated work, entitled *Khosari*, to which Levita refers, see Kitto's *Cyclopaedia*, s. v. JEHUDAH HA-LEVI. It is to be remarked that Levita's quotation is not literal. Thus the word *ההשכיה*, and *pronunciation*, after *השבר*, and *Sheber*, is omitted, &c. &c.

with divisions into verses, then with vowels, then with accents, then with definitions respecting the preservation of *plene* and *defective*, and even the exact number of letters? Thus far his remark. From this we see that he was not of opinion that Moses wrote them, but that it was only preserved in memory what Moses' pronunciation was, viz., what distinction he made between the pronunciation of *Kametz* and *Pattach*, between *Tzere* and *Segol*, &c. Would that this sage author had explained to us whom he meant by "they put" — whether the men of the Great Synagogue or the Massorites. I think that it refers to the Massorites.⁹⁰

Now this is my opinion upon the subject. The vowel-points and the accents did not exist either before Ezra or in the time of Ezra, or after Ezra till the close of the Talmud. And I shall prove this with clear and conclusive evidence.

First,—in all the writings of our Rabbins of blessed memory, whether the Talmud, or the Hagadah, or the Midrash, there is not to be found any mention whatever of, or any allusion to, the vowel-points or accents. Is it possible that, if they had the vowel-points and accents, they would not even once have mentioned the name *Kametz*, *Pattach*, *Segol*, or *Tzere*? or the *Pashita*, *Darga*, *Tebir*, &c.? Do not reply, that their existence is implied in their remarks respecting certain words: "Do not read so, but so;" *ex. gr.*, Do not read בְּנִיךָ, but בְּנִיךָ (Is. liv. 18); Do not read וְשָׁם, but וְשָׁם (Ps. l. 23); as well as in their declaration, "There is a solid root for the reading of the text, and there is a solid root for the traditional pronunciation:" since, according to my opinion, all this favours my conviction, that they had not the vowel-points, but that they were in the habit of reading without points, and therefore they said, "Do not read so, but so."

ואחד כן במעמים, ואחד כן במסורת, על שמירת המלא וההסר, עד אשר מנו אותיותיה עכ"ל, הרי שאין דעתו שמשה כתבם רק שהיה שמור בלבבות איך קרא משה ר"ל, איך שקרא הפרש בין קמץ לפתח, ובין צירי לסגול ורומיהו, ומי יחן שפירש לנו החכם על מי שב הכנוי של וְשָׁמוּ אם על אנשי כנסת הגדולה, או על בעלי המסורת, ועל דעתי שהוא שב על בעלי המסורת: ⁹⁰

והוא לך דעתי בענין הזה, אהשוב שהנקודות והמעמים לא היו קודם עזרא, ולא בומן עזרא, ולא אחר עזרא עד החיבור התלמוד, ויש לי להוכיח זה בראיות ברורות ונכוחות:

הראיה הראשונה כי לא נמצא בכל דברי רז"ל בתלמוד ובגדרות ומדרשות לא זכר ולא רמו משום נקודה או מעם לעולם, כי איך אפשר אם היו להם הנקודות והמעמים שלא היו זוכרים פעם אהת קמץ או פתח או סגול או צירי, וכן פשטא, דרנא, חביר ורומיהו, ואל תשיבני ממה שאמרו על קצת המלות אל תקרי כך אלא כך, כמו וכל בניך למודי יהוה (ישעיה נ"ד) אל תקרי בְּנִיךָ אלא בְּנִיךָ, אל תקרי וְשָׁם דרך (תלים נ) אלא וְשָׁם דרך, וכן מה שאמרו יש אם למקרא ויש אם למסורת, כי לפי דעתי כל אלה לי לישועה שלא היו להם הנקודות, אלא היו דנילין לקרא כך בלי נקודת, לפיכך אמרו אל תקרי כך אלא

⁹⁰ Even those scholars, who like Levita regard the vowel-points as a post-Talmudic invention, most unhesitatingly affirm, that וְשָׁמוּ, and they put, is the predicate of אנשי כנסת הגדולה, the men of the Great Synagogue; comp. *Khosari* p. 249, note 3., ed. Cassel, Leipzig, 1853.

Sutra remarks, this discussion is necessary, in order to know where to place the dividing accent (*Chagiga 6 b*). From this, too, it is evident that they had no accents (see Rashi *in loco*).

Fourthly,—Almost all the names of both the vowel-points and the accents are not Hebrew, but Aramean and Babylonian; as, for instance, *Tzere, Segol, Cholem, Melaphum*; so also *Mapik, Dagesh, Darga, Tebir*, &c. Now, if it were true that they were given on Sinai, what is the meaning of Aramean names at Mount Sinai? Were not all the commandments given on Sinai in Hebrew?

I therefore submit that it is perfectly evident to me that the vowel-points neither existed nor obtained in the days of the Talmudic sages, and much less in the time of the men of the Great Synagogue. These men did not require them, for they could read without vowel-points and accents, making a pause where the sense required it, and reading on when the sense did not require a pause, just as they had heard and received it from the Prophets; as our Rabbins of blessed memory say,

“And the Prophets transmitted it to the men of the Great Synagogue” [*Aboth i.*]; and the sages who were in their days, viz., the great and small Sanhedrim, as well as the priests who served God at the altar, received it from them, generation after generation, till by habit they knew how to read without vowel-points and accents.

Now there are some who might ask, How was it possible, before the invention of the vowel-points, to teach a child the correct reading from a book which was not pointed? But this is no question. For the sacred tongue was the language which all spoke, both young and old, children and women, since they had no other language till they were led captive from their land. When, therefore, a child was being taught to know the letters, his teacher read with him from a book each verse two or three times, till he was familiar with it, and as the child was

מעמים וכו', גם משם ראהו שלא היו להם מעמים, עיין מה שפירש רש"י שם:

ועוד אהדת כי השמות מן הנקודות והמעמים רובן אינן לשון עברי רק לשון ארמי ובבלי, כגון צרי, וסגול, חולם מלא פום, וכן מפיך, דגש, דרגא, תביר, ודומיהן, ואם אמת הוא שנתנו מסיני מה ענין לשון ארמי אצל הר סיני, והלא כל המצוות נאמרו בסיני בלשון עברי:

לכן אומר אני כי ברור לי שהנקוד לא היה ולא נברא בימי חכמי התלמוד, וכ"ש בימי אנשי כנסת הגדולה, כי לא היו צריכין להם, כי היו בקיאים לקרא בלי נקוד ומעמים, וקראו במקום העמדת העינין בהפסקה, ובמקום סמיכת העינין בהחמרת הרב, כאשר שמעו וקבלו מפי הנביאים, כמו שאמרו רז"ל, ונביאים מסרוהו לאנשי כנסת הגדולה וחכמים שהיו בימיהם, כגון מנהדרי גדולה וקמנת, וגם הכהנים הנגשים אל יי' קבלו מהם דוד אחר דוד, עד שמכה ההדגל ידעו לקרא בלי נקוד ומעמים:

ורבים ישאלו איך היה אפשר קודם שנמצאו הנקודות ללמד לנער הקריאה הנכונה מתוך ספר שאינו נקוד, וזו אינה שאלה, כי לשון הקדש היה הלשון שדברו בו כלם, נער וזקן מן ונשים, כי לא היה להם לשון אהדת, עד שנלו מעל אדמחם, וכאשר נער אחד למד עד שהכיר האותיות, היה רבו קורא עמו מתוך הספר פסוק אחד ב' או ג'

⁹⁸ The Salzbach edition erroneously has השמות מן השמות עם הנקודות

conversant with the language, he could easily remember the words which he read, and whenever he met them again he read them without difficulty. To make this more plain to you, listen to what I have seen, and I will relate it.

☞ Now when I was in Rome, I saw three Chaldeans, who arrived from the country of Prester John,⁹⁴ having been sent for by Pope Leo X. They were masters of the Syriac language and literature, though their vernacular language was Arabic.⁹⁵ The special language, however, wherein the books were written, as well as that of the gospels of the Christians which they brought with them, was Syriac, which is also called Aramean, Babylonian, Assyrian, Chaldee, Tursaea or Targum, being denominated by these

☞ seven names. Pope Leo X. had sent for them, in order to correct by their Codices his exemplar of his New Testament, which was

written in Latin. I then saw in their hands the Book of Psalms, written in Syriac characters, as well as translated into Syriac; that is to say, the text was written with Syriac characters, the origin, pronunciation, and form of which greatly resemble the Hebrew. Now I saw them reading this Psalter without points, and asked them, Have you points, or any signs to indicate the vowels? and

מעמים עד שחיה שגור כפיו, ולפי שהעקד היה כפי בלשון שהוא היה נקל לו לזכור המלות שקרא, ובכל מקום שמצאם קראם בלי משנה, וכדי להבינך זה יותר אחיך שמע לי וזה הויתוי ואמפרה:

☞ בהיותי ברומי ראיתי והנה שלשה אנשים כלדאים באו ממדינת פרימי יואן⁹⁴ אשר אפיפיור ליאון העשירי שלח אחריהם, והם היו יודעי ספר ולשון כשדים לשונם החמוני הוא לשון ערבי⁹⁵ אבל הלשון המיוחד להם שבו נכתבו ספריהם וכל האוונגיליון הנוצריה הוא להם בלשון חוה, והוא לשון כשדים. ☞ הנקרא גם כן ארמי, או כבלי, או אשורי, או כלדאי, או מודסאי, או תרנום, הרי שבע שמות נקראו לו, ולכך שלח האפיפיור אחריהם, להניח מספריהם, ספרי אוונגיליון שלו הכתוב לשון למין, ואו ראיתי בידם ספר התלים כתוב ארמית ומתורגם ארמית, ר"ל שחיה כתוב באותיות ארמיות שמוצאם ומבטאם וצורתם קרובים מאוד ללשון העברי: וראיתי שקראו באורו תהלים בלרני נקוד, ושאלרתי לאמור היש לכם נקודות או אורחות וסימנים

⁹⁴ Prester [= Priest] John, is celebrated, both among Latin and Oriental writers, as a Christian sovereign and priest in the far east of Asia. It is said that the information about him was first brought to Pope Eugenius III. in 1145, by two Armenian delegates who visited Rome. And a letter of Pope Alexander III., dated 1177, is still extant, which this Pontiff addressed to the said *Johannes, Rex Indorum*, and in which he is described as a Christian king of Asia, desiring union with the Catholic Church. The story about this romantic monarch was so eagerly seized by the faithful of the middle ages, because his supposed existence counteracted the unfavourable impression which the conquests of the Mohammedans and Heathens achieved in Christian countries. In the fifteenth century, he again appears in the annals of history, as *Presbyter Johannes Rex*, in Africa, and more especially in *Æthiopia*. Levita's reference is most probably to Nestorians or Maronites, since he describes Syriac as their ecclesiastical language. For the story about Prester John, see Ersch and Gruber's *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, section ii., vol. xxii., pp. 219-21; Herzog, *Real-Encyclopädie für Protestantische Theologie und Kirche*, vol. v., 313; vol. vi., 765, &c.

⁹⁵ The Sulzbach edition erroneously substitutes עברי *Hebrew*, for ערבי *Arabic*. The extract of the above passage in *Kitto's Cyclopaedia*, s. v. XIMENES, having been made from the Sulzbach edition, contains the same blunder, and must therefore be corrected.

they answered me, "No! but we have been conversant with that language from our youth till now, and, therefore, know how to read without points." Thus far their remark.⁹⁶

You, therefore, see that it is possible for a man to learn by habit to read without points. The same was the case among us, prior to the invention of the points, and it continued till the time after the close of the Talmud, which took place in 8989 of the creation = 436 after the destruction of the second Temple. Since then, the sacred tongue began gradually to disappear, till the time of the Massorites, who are the men of Tiberias, which is Mouzia. They were great sages, and thoroughly conversant with the Scriptures and the structure of the language, more so than all the other Jews who lived in that generation, and none like them have existed since. This is attested by R. Jona [Ibn Ganach], the Grammarian, in his treatise on the *Quiescent Letters*, which is as follows: "The distinction between the $\dot{\text{ר}}$ with and without the *Dagesh* was well understood by the men of Tiberias, but not by us, for they knew better the purity of the language than all other Jews." Thus, also, says Abraham Ibn Ezra, who writes in the book *Purity* as follows;⁹⁷ "This is the manner of the sages of Tiberias, and they are the foundation, for from them were the Massorites, and from them we have received all our vowel-points."

This, however, I observed, that the Massorites did not give names to the points, except to the *Kametz* and the *Pattach*, in which are included the *Tzere* and the *Segol*; that is, they called the *Tzere Kametz* and the *Segol Pattach*. It was not till the rise of the first grammarians that some distinction was made between these names, and that they were thus designated. Thus, for instance, they called this point $\dot{\text{ר}}$ the long *Kametz*, this ר short *Kametz*, this ר long *Pattach*, and

⁹⁶ The expression עכ"ל, thus far their remark, is omitted in the Sulzbach edition.

⁹⁷ Levita's quotation is to be found on p. 7 a of the *Zachoth* (צדוּת) = *Purity*, ed. Lippmann. Fürth, 1127.

המורים על התנועות, ויאמרו לי לא, אלא שאנחנו בקיאים בזה הלשון מנעורינו ועד פה, לכן יודעים אנחנו לקרותו בלי נקוד עכ"ל:⁹⁶

הרי שאפשר שמכח ההרגל ילמוד האדם לקרא בלי נקוד, וכן היה גם לנו קודם שנוטרו הנקודות, ונמשך זה עד זמן התימור ההלמוד, שהוא שנת ג' אלפי תתק"פ ליצירתה, שהיא שנת תל"ו אחר חרבן בית שני, ומאו והלאה היה לשון הקדש הלוך וחסור עד זמן בעלי המסורת, והם אנשי סברייא היא מעוייא, והיו חכמים גדולים ובקיאים במקרא וצחי לשון מכל שאר היהודים אשר היו ברורות ההם, ואחריהם לא כמו כמותם, כאשר העיד עליהם ר' יונה המדקדק בדברו באותיות בנר"כ כפ"ח ו"ל, הריש הדנושה והדפיה בקיאים בה אנשי סברייא ולא אנתנו, כי הם צחי הלשון מכל היהודים, וכן ר' אברהם א"ע כתב בספר צחוח וזה לשונו⁹⁷ כן מנהג חכמי סברייא והם העקר כי מהם היו אנשי המסורת, ומהם קבלנו כל הנקוד:

אך זה לבד מצאתי, כי בעלי המסורת לא קראו שמות לנקודות, רק לקמץ ולפתח, ובכללם חצוי והסגול, דהיינו שקראו לצוי ג"כ קמץ, ולסגול ג"כ פתח, וכשבאו המדקדקים הראשונים הברילו מעם ביניהם בקריאת השמות, דהיינו שקראו לנקודה חוארת $\dot{\text{ר}}$ קמץ גדול, ולוארת ר קמץ קטן, ולוארת ר פתח גדול, ולוארת ר פתח קטן, אבל

this — the short *Pattach*. But no mention whatever is made of the rest of the vowels throughout the whole of the Massorah, both *magna* and *parva*, wherein *Chirek* is called *אָ*, *Cholem* *אָ*, *Shurek* *אָ*, *Kibutz* *אָ*, and the *Sheva* and the three *Chataphs* are called by quite different names, as I shall explain in Part ii., section 8. For instance, the Massorites remark, “There are twenty-one words which occur twice, once with *אָ*, and once with *אָ*, as *הָאָמֵר* [Ezek. xviii. 9], and *הָאָמֵר* [Micah i. 7]; and they have no parallel;”⁹⁸ but they do not say one with *Cholem* and one with *Shurek*. They also note, “Twenty-seven words are written with *אָ*, every one of which has no parallel, as *לָלֵךְ* [Gen. xxiv. 28], *יָבִיל* [Exod. xxi. 27];”⁹⁹ but they do not say that they are written with *Chirek*. Those Codices of the Massorah, in which the name *Cholem*, *Chirek*, or *Shurek* occurs, do not state the language of the Massorites, but display the wisdom of the transcribers, who wrote so in order to show that they understood the Massorah.

I shall now¹⁰⁰ state to you the reason why they did not give names to the other vowels, just as they named the *Kametz* and the *Pattach*. It is this. The forms of all other vowels have signal letters appended to them. Thus, for instance, since the *Vav* and the *Jod* are the *matres lectiones* of the vowels *אָ*, *אָ*, *אָ*; hence, the Massorites were satisfied with these designations, and did not give them any other names.¹⁰¹ But the *Kametz* and the *Pattach*, which have no such

שאר הנקודות לא נזכרו בשםם ככל המסורה גדולה וקטנה, רק קראו לחידק *אָ*, ולחולם *אָ*, ולשורק *אָ*, ולקבוץ *אָ*, ולשוא ולג' חמטין קראו שמות אחרות, כאשר יתבאר בלוחות שניות במאמר נ': והמשל באמרם במסורה כ"א מלין חד או וחד או כמו האמור תאמר אלהים אני (יחוקאל כ"ח) לית, וחד האמור (מיכה ב'),⁹⁸ ולא אמרו חד חולם וחד שורק, וכן כ"ו מלין דכתיבין *אָ* וכל חד לית דכוחיה, כגון לָלֵךְ לית, יָבִיל לית,⁹⁹ ולא אמרו דכתיבין חידק, והנוסחאות שנומצא בהן הולם, או חידק, או שורק, אינו מלשון בעלי המסורת, רק ההחכמות המופר שכתב כן כדי להראות שזוהי הבין המסורת:

ועתה¹⁰⁰ אודיעך המעם למא לא קראו להן שמות כמו שקראו לקמץ ולפתח, חה לפי צורת הנקודות האחרות יש להן סימן אחיות המסך ר"ל היוו והיוד או או או *אָ*, והמסיקו בשמות האלו ולא קראו להן שמות אחרים,¹⁰¹ אבל הקמץ והפתח שאין להן אורה

⁹⁸ Both in the Massorah finalis, under letter *Vav*, and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section lv., where the list in question is given, it is designated כ"א וזנין *twenty-one pairs*. The expression מלין *words*, in the text of Levita, must therefore be a slip of the pen. It is also to be remarked, that in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla* the names of the vowels are given (חד כלא פסם וחד קמץ פסם), which, according to Levita, shows that it is a later addition, and that the title of this rubric in the Massorah finalis is the genuine old designation.

⁹⁹ The list of these twenty-seven instances is given in the Massorah finalis, under the letter *Jod*, and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cexiv., pp. 45, 127, &c. Neither the Massorah finalis, however, nor the *Ochla Ve-Ochla* designates the list in question, כ"ו מלין דכתיבין *אָ*, *twenty-one words which are written with אָ*. In the former it is expressly entitled דכתיבין *אָ* *Chirek*, thus giving the very name of the vowel-sign which Levita disputes; whilst in the latter the rubric in question is entitled כ"ו מלין דכל חד לי כתיב *אָ* במצע דזיבור וכל דכתיב *אָ* כתיב *אָ*, *twenty-seven words, which only occur once with Jod in the middle of the word, and which in all other passages are written with Vav*.

¹⁰⁰ The Sulzbach edition erroneously insert דהנה, and now, before עתה, *now*.

¹⁰¹ The whole sentence והמסיקו בשמות האלו ולא קראו להן שמות אחרים, and they were satisfied with these designations, and did not give them other names, is omitted in the Sulzbach edition.

matres lectiones, had to be distinctly named. Thus, also, the short *Kametz* and the short *Pattach*, which have mostly no *matres lectiones*, as I have explained it in the "*Poetical Section*," had likewise to be specified by names, that is short *Kametz* and short *Pattach*. Afterwards came some grammarians who changed these names: they called the short *Kametz Tzere* and the short *Pattach Segol*, wherewith all others agree; but they do not agree in the names of the other vowels.

Hence there are some who call the vowel \aleph *Cholem* and others who call it *Melaphum*; thus R. Solomon b. Isaac [Rashi] calls it, in his Commentary on Exod. xv. 5 and Isa. i. 81, which you may consult. We Germans call the vowel \aleph *Melaphum*; but I do not know whence we obtained it, for in none of the works by the grammarians and the punctuators do we find it called so; they designate it *Shurek*. Again, we call the vowel \aleph *Shurek*, whilst the grammarians call it three-points, or *Kibutz*; generally, however, it is called *Kibutz of the Lips*, and some call it *Kibutz of the Mouth*. The vowel \aleph is called *Chirek*: there are some who call it *Sheber*; it is so called by Ibn Ezra, in many places, and he states that this is its name in Arabic; whilst the sage author of the *Khosari* calls *Chirek* the long *Sheber* and *Tzere* short *Sheber*; but I am certain that the short *Chirek*, that is, without the *Jod*, was called *Sheber*, and the long one, with the *Jod*, was simply called *Chirek*.

Thus have I expatiated at large upon this subject, till I have made it evident that the vowel-points and the accents were neither given on Sinai, nor were they invented by the men of the Great Synagogue, but that they are the work of the Massorites, who flourished at a later period, as I have stated. In short, they are the self-same who have

המשך הוצרכו לקרא לחן שמות מיוחדין, וכן הקמץ קמן ופתח קמן, שאין לחן איתו המשך על הרוב כמו שבארתי בפרק שירה, לפיכך קראו לחן שמות מיוחדין שהן קמץ קמן ופתח קמן, ואח"כ קמו מדרקנים אחרים ושנו את שמותן וקראו לקמץ קמן צרי ולפתח קמן מנול, ולדעת אלה הסכים דעות כלן בשוה, אבל שמות של שאר הנקודות לא הסכים עליהן דעות כלן בשוה:

יש שקורא לנקודות או חולם, ויש שקורא לו מלא פום, וכן קרא לו רבינו שלמה יצחק כמו במלת יכסימו ופעלו לניצוץ ע"ש: ואנחנו האשכנזים קוראין לנקודה אי מלא פום, ולא ידעתי מאין הוציאנוהו, כי אין בכל ספרי המדרקנים והנקרנים שקראו לו כן, אך קראו לו שורק, ואנחנו קוראין שורק לנקודה \aleph , והמדרקנים קוראין לו שלשה נקודות או קבוץ, והעקד שקראו לו קבוץ שפתים, ויש קוראין לו קבוץ פום, ונקרתי אי קראו לו חירק, ויש שקוראין לו שבר, וכן קרא לו רא"ע בהרבה מקומות, וכתב שהוא נקרא כן בלשון ערבי, והחכם הכוזרי קרא לחירק שבר גדול, ולצדי שבר קמן¹⁰² וברור לי, כי החירק של תנועה קטנה, ר"ל שהיא בלי יוד הוא שקראו לו שבר, ואותו שהוא עם היוד קראו חירק סתם:

והנה הארכרתי עד הנה ביורה, עד שבארתי ובררתי שהנקודות והמעטים לא נתנו מסיני, ונס אנשי כנסת הגדולה לא המציאום כלל, ואינם אלא מעשי ידי בעלי המסורת שקמו אחר כך כמו שבארתי, והכלל כי הם

¹⁰² Levita's allusion is to be found in the *Khosari* ii. 8, p. 191, ed. Cassel.

preserved the Law and the Prophets in their proper state; and there can be no doubt that, if they had not existed, the cake would have been entirely consumed, and the law would have become, as it were, two laws, and there would not have been found two Codices among all the copies of the Scriptures agreeing together, as is the case with the books of other authors.

Look at the many changes and variations which are to be found in the Targum of Onkelos, though a Massorah was made thereon, called ¹⁰⁸ *The Massorah on the Targum of the Pentateuch*, because it does not follow the plan of the Massorah on the Bible in numbering the words, letters, &c., but simply enumerates some particular words, the Targum rendering of which differs from what it usually is in all other places. Thus, for instance, יְדַעְתִּי is rendered in eleven passages by יְדַעְתָּ, ¹⁰⁴ and in all the rest by יְדַעְתָּ; יְדַעְתָּ is rendered three times by אֲדַעְתָּ; יְדַעְתָּ is rendered twice by אֲדַעְתָּ, &c., &c. See the Introduction to my Lexicon, which I wrote on all the Targums; viz.,

Onkelos on the Pentateuch, Jonathan on the Prophets, and Aquilas on the Hagiographa (some say that the latter is by R. Joseph), ¹⁰⁵ and which I have named *Methurgeman*, before it has appeared. I hope to God to publish it soon, and to be permitted to see it before I die. ¹⁰⁶

In their works, however, the Massorites have toiled most diligently, and counted all the verses, words, and letters of every book, for which they are called Numberers = *Sopherim*. Hence, by their diligence, they have so far learned to know that the *Vav* in נחון

העמידו התורה והמקרא על עמדם, ובלי ספק לולי באו כבר כלתה החרדה, ונעשית התורה כשתי תורות, ולא היו שני ספרים בכל ספרי המקרא שהיו מסכימים יחד, כאשר קרה לשאר ספרי המכתבים:

הלא תראה כמ השנויים וחילופים נמצאו בתרגום אנקלוס, ואע"פ שנעשה עליו ספר הנקרא ¹⁰⁸ מסורה התרגום על התורה, אבל אינו חולך בדרך המסורה של המקרא במספר התיבות והאותיות ורומיתן, רק הוא מונה קצה מלוח מיוחדת שהתרגום שנה לשונה כמ שלא כמנהג בשאר חבריהם, כגון ידעתי י"א ¹⁰⁴ דמתורגמין ידענא וכל שאר ידעית, וכן שבנו ג' דמתורגמין אוריכו, ועץ ב' דמתורגמין אלן, וכן הרבה כאלה, והמצאם בהקדמתי מספר השרשים אשר חברתי על כל התרגום, דהיינו אונקלוס על התורה, ויונתן על נביאים, ועקילוס על כתובים, ויש אומרים שהוא תרגומו של רב יוסף, ¹⁰⁵ וסרם חלדו קראתי שם המספר ההוא מתורגמן, אקוה לאל מהרה אוציא החבור ההוא לאורה בדפוס ואראנו כדפוס אמות: ¹⁰⁶ אך המעשה אשר עשו בעלי המסורה הוא שחשתדלו בכל מאמצי כחם, ולא נחו ולא שקמו עד שמנו כל המסוקים והתיבות והאותיות מכל ספר וספר, לפיכך קראו להם סופרים, הלא תראה שהגיע מחשתדלותם עד שידעו כיו"ו דנחון (ויקרא י"א) חצי התורה

¹⁰³ The word הנקרא, which is called, is omitted in the Sulzbach edition.

¹⁰⁴ In the Sulzbach edition, the abbreviation נ"י, eleven, has erroneously been resolved into ש אומרים, some say, which has no sense; and דמתורגמין is substituted for דמתורגמין.

¹⁰⁵ As the discussion of the authorship of the Chaldee paraphrases is too lengthy to be entered upon here, we must refer to Kitto's *Cyclopaedia*, s. v. JONATHAN B. UZZIEL, JOSEPH B. CHLUA, ONKELOS, and TARGUM, where the necessary information is given at length.

¹⁰⁶ Levita did live to see his Chaldee Lexicon published. For a description of it, see above, p. 69, &c.

[Levit. xi. 42] is the middle of all the letters in the Pentateuch; that "Moses diligently sought" [Levit. x. 16] are the middle of all the words, וְיִשָּׁשׁ terminating the first half, and וְיִשָּׁשׁ beginning the second; and that "the breast-plate" [Levit. viii. 8] is the middle of all the verses. This they have done in all the 24 sacred books.¹⁰⁷ Moreover, they have counted the verses, words, and letters of each Pericope in the Pentateuch, and made marks accordingly. Thus, the Pericope *Bereshith* has 146 verses, the mnemonical sign being the name Amaziah; *Noah* has 153 verses, the mnemonical sign of which is Beza-leel;¹⁰⁸ thus giving a proper name as a mnemonical sign for each hebdomadal section, to indicate the number of its verses. Again, *Bereshith* has 1915 letters, and the sign is א"ץ טי"ו . But I must also explain to you how it is that \aleph signifies 1000, and final η 900.

You must observe that the Kabbalists and Massorites have taken the five final letters into the number of the alphabet, and thus made the entire letters to be 27 in number. They are divisible into

¹⁰⁷ Levita evidently refers here to the fact recorded in the Talmud (*Kiddushin* 30 a), which is as follows:—*לפיכך נקראו הראשונים סופרים שהיו סופרים כל האותיות שבתורה שהיו פסוקים ואומרים וא"ו דגהון חציון של אותיות של ספר תורה דרש דרש חציון של חציון התגלה של פסוקים ואומרים והיו נקראו סופרים, כיסמנה הויר מייע עי"ן דרש חציון של חציון דרש דרש חציון דסוקים, therefore were the ancients called SOPHERIM, because they numbered the letters of the Scriptures. Thus they say that the VAV in וְיִשָּׁשׁ [Levit. xi. 42], is the middle of all the letters of the Pentateuch; that וְיִשָּׁשׁ [Levit. x. 16], are the middle of all the words; that וְיִשָּׁשׁ [Levit. viii. 8], is the middle of the verses; that the AIN in א"ץ טי"ו [Ps. lxxx. 14], is the middle letter of the Psalms, and that "but he, being full of compassion, forgave their iniquity" [Levit. lxxviii. 38], is the middle of the verses. On the same page in the Talmud, we are further told as follows:—*ת"ר חמשה אלפים שמונה מאות ושמונים ושמונה*—the Sages submit that the number of verses of the Pentateuch is 5888, that of the Psalms 8 less, and that of *Chronicles* 8 more.*

¹⁰⁸ From time immemorial, the Pentateuch has been divided into fifty-four sections, for the purpose of hebdomadal lessons, since some years, according to the Jewish chronology, have fifty-four Sabbaths. Each of these Pericopes, called *Parsha* (פרשה), or *Sidra* (סדרה), has a special name, which it derives from the first or second word wherewith it commences; and Jewish writers, when quoting a passage from the Pentateuch, cite the respective names of the Pericope instead of giving the chapter and verse. *Bereshith*, which Levita quotes, is the name of the first Pericope, embracing Gen. i. 1-vi. 8, and is the first hebdomadal lesson in the first Sabbath of the Jewish year. The name *Amaziah*, which is the mnemonical sign of the number of verses, indicates it by its numerical value, viz., $5 + 10 + 30 + 40 + 1 = 146$. The hebdomadal lesson. *Noah*, comprises Gen. vi. 9-xi. 32, and the 153 verses of which it consists are indicated by the mnemonical sign *Beza-leel*, which is of this numerical value, viz., $30 + 1 + 30 + 30 + 2 = 153$. A full description of the Sabbatical lessons, as well as of the manners and customs connected therewith, is given in *Kitto's Cyclopaedia*, s. r. HAPITARA.

באותיות, דרש דרש משה (ויקרא ה') חציון התורה בתיבות, דרש מכתב ודרש מכתב, וישם עליו את החשבון חצי התורה בפסוקים, וכן כל ספר וספר מן כ"ד ספרים, וכן מני מספר הפסוקים לתיבות ולאיות שבכל פרשה שבתורה¹⁰⁷ ונתנו בהן פסוקים, כגון בראשית פסוקי קמ"ו סימן אמציה, נח פסוקי קנ"ג סימן בעלאל¹⁰⁸ וכן בכל פרשה נתנו שם אדם לסימן, והאותיות בפרשת בראשית אלף וחמש מאות וחמשה עשר סימן א"ץ טו: והיה אף זה צריך להודיעך איך א' מורה על אלף, וצדי הפשוט מורה על חמ"ק: דע כי בעלי הקבלה ובעלי המסורה הכניסו ה' אותיות הכפולות במנין האותיות, והיו האותיות כלן כ"ו במספר, ונחלקים לנ' חלקים, דהיינו פ' אותיות לכל חלק, החלק

three parts, each part consisting of 9 letters. The first part extends from א to ט, and forms the units; the second part extends from י to צ, and constitutes tens; whilst the third part constitutes the hundreds, and consists of ק ר ש ת ך ם ן ף ץ. In this manner the value of the letters rises to thousands, ת being 400, final ך 500, final ם 600, final ן 700, final ף 800, and final ץ 900. For the number 1000 we have to return to the beginning of the alphabet, and when written out fully אָלֶפֶת it is 1000. Some say that it is on this account called *Aleph*. When another number is added to it, it is only written א. This explains what I have said above, that אָלֶפֶת signifies 1900. They have also given 1584 as the number of verses in Genesis, the sign of which is ד"א; 5842 as the number of verses in the whole Pentateuch; and 600,045 as the number of letters in the whole Pentateuch.

Moreover, we find that the Massorites have also counted each separate letter of the alphabet in the whole twenty-four sacred Scriptures, and have ascertained that the letter א occurs 42,977 times, the letter ב 35,218 times, the letter ג 29,837 times, &c. Indeed a beautiful poem was written long ago on this subject, beginning "The Tent, the place of my buildings," and I have heard that Saadia Gaon is the author of it. This statement is confirmed by the fact that there are in it foreign and obscure words, which are not Biblical, such as are to be found in the work, entitled *Faith [and Philosophy]*,¹⁰⁹ which he wrote. I may, perhaps, append it to this treatise,

¹⁰⁹ Saadia's philosophical treatise, to which Levita refers, was originally written in Arabic, circa A.D. 933-937, entitled *כְּתָב אֵלֶּפֶת מִצְוֹת וְהַלְכוֹת*. It consists of ten sections, and discusses the following subjects:—Section i. The creation of the world and all things therein. ii. The Unity of the Creator. iii. Law and Revelation. iv. Obedience and Rebellion, Divine Justice and Freedom. v. Merit and Demerit. vi. The Soul and Immortality. vii. The Resurrection. viii. Redemption. ix. Reward and Punishment. And x. The Moral Law. The original Arabic, with the exception of a specimen of the Introduction, has not as yet been published. It is in Ibn Tibbon's Hebrew translation of it, made in 1186, and published in Constantinople 1582, Amsterdam 1648, Berlin 1789; and in Fürst's German translation, published at Leipzig, 1845. that this treatise is accessible to scholars.

הראשון מן האלף עד המ' הוא וחלק האחרים, השני מן היוד עד חצדי חלק עשיריות, וחלק השלישי חלק המאות וחוא ק ר ש ת ך ם ן ף ץ, ובאופן זה יעלה מספר האותיות לחשבון האלף, כי החיו היא ד' מאות, וכף פשוטה ח"ק, ומ"ם כתומה ח"ד ונ"ון פשוטה ח"ש, ופ"ה פשוטה ח"ת, וצדי פשוטה ח"ק, ולמנין אלף הודר הדין לראש האלפא ביתא, וכותבין אלף במלואה, ויש מי שאמר לכך נקראת אלף, וכאשר יצטרף עמה מנין אחד כותבין רק א' לכד, וזהו מה שכתבתי למעלה א"ץ, שהוא אלף וחשע מאות, וכן פסוקים של ספר בראשית אלף וחמש מאות ושלושים וארבעה סימן א"ך ל"ד, וכן מספר הפסוקים של כל התורה כלו חמשה אלפים ושמונה מאות ומ"ב, ומספר אותיות של כל התורה ששים רבוא וארבעים וחמשה:

ועוד מצאנו שמונ' מספר כל אות ואות של כל העשרים וארבעה, ומצאו מספר האלפין מ"ב אלפין שע"ו, ומספר הבית ל"ח אלפין ו"ח, ומספר הגימל כ"ם אלפין תקל"ו, וכן כל אות ואות, וכבר נעשה על זה דרוש יפה מתחיל אהל מכון בניני וכו', וקבלתי כי ד' מעדיה נאון הבראות, ונראין הרברים, כי נמצאים בו מלות זרות וחמדות, אשר לא מלשון מקרא המה, וכמוהם נמצאים בספר אמונות¹⁰⁹ שחבר, ואולי ארפיסהו

with a short explanation, for it is difficult to understand it without a commentary.

Now I return to the former subject, and submit that, after all the work which the Massorites have done, it is impossible for any mistake or alteration whatever to happen to any of the books of the Scriptures. It is, therefore, not in vain that our Rabbins of blessed memory have said, "The Massorah is a fence to the Scriptures," and that they have also explained the words, "Every man's sword was on his thigh, because of the terrors by night" [Song of Songs iii. 8], to refer to "the Massorah, and to the signs designed to preserve the law from being forgotten in the captivity."¹¹⁰ Indeed, there were hundreds and thousands of Massorites, and they continued generation after generation for many years. No one knows the time when they commenced, nor when they will end in future. For even at the present day, if any one wishes to engage in the work, and make signs and rules whereby to find out the number of words, or other Massoretic subjects, he is quite at liberty to do so; but only under this condition, that he must not add to nor diminish from anything which the men of the Great Synagogue have determined as regards *plene* and *defective*, *Keri* and *Kethiv*, the major and minor letters, the open and closed sections of the Pentateuch, &c., &c. Neither must he gainsay the statements of the Massorites respecting the vowel-points and the accents, the number of words which they have counted, and marked with mnemonical signs.

☞ Indeed I, the author of this book, have myself invented various Massoretic signs and rules, which are not to be found in the treatises of the ancients, and have embodied them in my great work, on which I have laboured more than twenty years, and which I have called *The Book of Remembrance*. I hope to God, blessed be

בסוף ההכור הזה עם קצת פירושו, כי קשה
הבנתו בלי פירוש:

והנני חוזר על הראשונות, ואומר כי אחד
המקשה אשר עשו בעלי המסורה אי אפשר
שנפל או שיפול חילוף או שינוי בשום צד
בכל ספרי המקרא, ולא להגם אמרו דו"ל
מסורה סיג לחורה, וכן דרשו על פסוק איש
חרבו על ידכו מפתח בלילות (שיר ג'), אלו
המסורה והמננים שלא תשכח תורה בנלות,¹¹⁰ אלו
והאמת כי בעלי המסורה היו למאות ולא לפים
דור אחד דור כמה שנים, ולא נודע לנו
זמן התחלתם, גם זמן התימחם, אך עוד היום
מי שיחפוץ לקרב אל המלאכה ולקשות
סמנים וכללים למצוא חשבון ממלות או
ענינים ממסורה הרשות בידו, אך בתנאי שלא
יזכף ולא יגדע על מה שהכנימו עליהם
אנשי כנסת הגדולה במלאים וחסדים,
ובקרי בכתוב, ובאותיות גדולות וקטנות,
פתוחות וסגורות בתורה וכדומה לאלה: גם
לא יכחיש דברי בעלי המסורה בענין הנקודות
והמעטים, וסכומי המלות שמנו הם ונתנו בהן
סימנים:

☞ והלא אנכי המחבר הרשתי כמה
ענינים וכללים מעניני המסורה, אשר לא
נמצאו בדברי הקדמונים, וכתבתים בספרי
הגדול אשר עמלתי בו עשרים שנה ומעלה,
וקראתי שמו ספר הזכרונות אקוה לא לי'.

¹¹⁰ The saying that the Massorah, or the traditional pronunciation of the text, is a fence to the Scriptures, was propounded by the celebrated R. Akiba, who flourished circa A.D. 80-120; comp. *Aboth* iii. 13. The explanation of Song of Songs iii. 8, as referring to the Massorah, to which Levita alludes, is to be found in Rashi's Commentary *in loco*.

he, that it will soon make its appearance, as I have given it to be printed in the great city of Paris, in the kingdom of France.¹¹¹

Remark now, that the Great Massorah, which is extant, is almost endless. Indeed I believe¹¹² that if all the words of the Great Massorah which I have seen in the days of my life were written down and bound up in a book, it would exceed in bulk all the twenty-four books of the Bible. I have already stated in the poetical Introduction that it is not to be found collected in any book, except in the treatise *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, which is so called from its beginning words. Even the greatest part of the Massorah which has been printed here in Venice in the Great Bible is taken from this work.¹¹³ Kimchi quotes it under the root קרב (*vide in loco*).

Now that which constitutes the Massorah marginalis is simply an abridgement of the Massorah magna; for, certainly, the Massorites would not write their remarks around the margins, since they were too small, and the space was too narrow, to contain their words. They wrote

their remarks in separate treatises, and taught them publicly; hence the works were largely circulated, and the Scribes, who copied the Bible, selected from them what they pleased, each one according to his fancy, and wrote it in the margin, both above and below. Some copied large pieces, and others smaller portions, according to the size of the book into which they were writing it, as I have stated in the poetical Preface (*vide supra*, p. 94).

On the sides of the margins, however, and between the columns of the pages, the Massorites wrote down the suggestions, the mne-

¹¹¹ For the nature and history of this work, see above, p. 28, &c.

¹¹² The Sulzbach edition erroneously substitutes שמעתי, which I have heard, for ששמעתי:

¹¹³ This statement of Levita is contradicted by no less an authority in Massoretic lore than the learned Frensdorff. Frensdorff shows that Jacob b. Chajim, the first editor of the Massorah, which is now printed in the several Rabbinic Bibles, did not derive the greater part of his materials from the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*. Comp. Introduction to the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, p. 10.

במחרה יצא משפמו לאורה, כאשר נחתי
הדרפסו בעיר הגדולה פאריו אשר במלכות
צרפת: 111

והנה דע לך כי המסרה הגדולה
הנמצאה כמעט אין לה קץ, והאמת ששמעתי¹¹²
אני שאם חיו כל רבני המסרת הגדולה אשר
ראיתי אני בימי כלם כתובים וקשורים יחד
על ספר, ירבה כמותו בכמות כל העשרים
וארבע, וכבר כתבתי בהקדמה החרוית כי
לא נמצא ספר מהובר ממנו רק ספר אכלה
ואכלה הנקרא כן בעבוד ההתלחו, גם כל
המסרה הגדפסת פה ווינ' סייח בעשרים
וארבע הגדול, רובו אינו אלא מספר הווא,¹¹³
והר' דק ז"ל הזכירו בשרש קרב ע"ש:

וגם מה שנמצא כתוב בגליונות הספרים
אינו אלא קצור מהמסרה הגדולה, כי
וראי בעלי המסרת לא כתבו דבריהם סביב
הגליונות, כי קצר המצע מחשתרע, והיריעה
קטנה מהכיל את כל דבריהם, אך כתבו
דבריהם קונטרס קונטרס, ולמדם רבים,
ונתפשחו החתקקות ההם חנה וזנה, והסופרים
כותבי ספרי המקרא, לקטו מהם איש כל
חישר בעיניו, וכתבו סביב הגליונות למעלה
ולמטה, יש האריך ויש קצר, לפי גדול כרך
הספר וקטנותו, כמו שכתבתי בהקדמה
החרוית ע"ש:

אכן בגליונות שבצדדי הספרים ובין
העמודים, כתבו הרמזים והסימנים וסכום

monical signs, the numbers of the words, and the subjects, with great brevity, indicating them by initial letters and *Notaricons*; and this is called the *Massorah parva*, as I shall explain in Part iii., called *The Broken Tables*. Moreover, on the centre of each word whereon they made any Massoretic gloss, they put a circle, referring to what the *Massorah* says respecting it.

Thus, for instance, on וַיִּבְדֵּל, and *he divided*, which occurs three times in the Bible,¹¹⁴ the circle on the top thereof refers to the 'נ' in the margin, or *the three times*. The same is also the case when a word only occurs once; they put a circle on it, referring to the marginal remark, לית or ל = *no other*, as I shall explain in the above-named Part. When the circle is placed between two words, the marginal remark refers to both

words thus joined together. Thus, for instance, the circle between ברא אלהים, *God created*, refers to the note in the margin, that "*these words occur joined together*;"¹¹⁵ the circle between פני תהום, *the face of the abyss*, refers to "*it occurs twice conjointly*;"¹¹⁶ and between רוח אלהים, *the Spirit of God*, to "*it occurs eight times conjointly*."¹¹⁷ In the better Codices, the word *conjointly* is omitted, since the verse is understood without it, as I shall explain in the *Second Part*, section vi. When three, four, or five words are joined together for some Massoretic remark, the circle is placed between every two words. Thus, the circles between ואת השמים ואת הארץ, *the heavens and the earth*, refer to the marginal remark ו, "*it occurs thirteen times*;"¹¹⁸ and between וידבר יהוה אל משה ואל אהרן, and *Jehovah spake to Moses*

¹¹⁴ The three instances in which ויבדל occurs, are Gen. i. 4, 7; 1 Chron. xxv. 1.

¹¹⁵ The three passages in which ברא אלהים occur conjointly, are Gen. i. 1, ii. 3; Deut. iv. 32.

¹¹⁶ The two instances in which פני תהום occur, are Gen. i. 2; Job xxxviii. 30.

¹¹⁷ The eight passages in which רוח אלהים occur, are as follows:—Gen. i. 2, xli. 38; Exod. xxxi. 3, xxxv. 31; Numb. xxiv. 2; Ezek. xi. 24; 2 Chron. xv. 1, xxiv. 20. They are enumerated in the *Massorah magna* on Exod. xxxv. 31, with the remark וכל שמואל דמי, and every passage in *Samuel* is like them, viz., 1 Sam. x. 1', xi. 6, xvi. 15, 16, 23; xviii. 10, xix. 23.

¹¹⁸ The instances in which ואת השמים ואת הארץ occur, are Gen. i. 1; Exod. xx. 11; xxxi. 17; Deut. iv. 26; xxx. 19; xxxi. 28; 2 Kings xix. 15; Isa. xxxvii. 16; Jerem. x. iii. 24; xxxii. 17; Hag. ii. 6, 21; 2 Chron. ii. 11.

המלות והענינים בקצור מופלג, בראשי תבות ובנומריקון, והוא הנקרא מסרה קמנה, כאשר יתבאר בשער שבדי לוחות, ועל כל מלה אשר נמסר עליה איזה דבר, עשו ענול אחד למעלה באמצע המלה שבפנים, להורות על מה שנמסר עליה בחוץ, כגון ויבדל (בראשית א') הנמצא נ' פעמים במקרא,¹¹⁴ הענול מורה על נ' הנרשם בחוץ, וכן מלה הנמצאה רק פעם אחת, עשו עליה ענול להודות על מה שנרשם עליה בניליון לית או ל', כמו שיתבאר בשער הנ"ל, וכשענול אחד עומד בין שרני מלות, מה שנמסר בחוץ עומד על ב' המלות הסמוכות, כגון ברא אלהים נ' דסמיכי,¹¹⁵ פני תהום ב' דסמיכי,¹¹⁶ רוח אלהים ה' דסמיכי,¹¹⁷ ובנוסחאות המדויקות לא כתיב דסמיכי, כי יספיק וולחו, כאשר יתבאר בלוחות שניות במאמר ו', וכשיסמכו נ' או ד' או ה' מלות יה, ונמסר עליהן איזה דבר, עשו ענול בין כל ב' מלות וב' מלות, כגון את השמים ואת הארץ י"ג (בראשית א'),¹¹⁸ וכן

and Aaron, refer to the marginal remark י"ב , "it occurs twelve times."¹¹⁹ Sometimes two circles are placed on one word, referring to two separate Massoretic remarks in the margin. Thus, מִחַטּוֹ , from sinning, one circle refers to ג' , "it occurs three times," and the other to "it is one of the five words in the Pentateuch wherein \aleph is deficient."¹²⁰

Notice, also, that when the total number of times that a certain word occurs in the Bible is stated, the words themselves are never quoted, but the beginning of the respective verses in which these words occur are given. Thus, on לאור [Gen. 15], the marginal remark is, "It occurs seven times, and the sign thereof is 'God called' [Gen. i. 5]; 'and I will bring the blind' [Is. xlii. 16]; 'the just Lord' [Zeph. iii. 5]; 'therefore it is for' [Is. lix. 9]; 'the indignation of the Lord' [Micah. vii. 9]; 'with the light He shall rise' [Job xxiv. 14]; 'He discovereth deep things' [Job xii. 22]. All these are the beginnings of the verses in which the expression לאור occurs. Sometimes the Massoretic sign on the text is in Aramaic. Thus, on לאור in question, the sign is in Aramaic, "the blind man cried, intending to go out by night, and he rose in the morning." On comparison, it will be found that this sign refers to each of the seven verses quoted above. When, however, the commencing words of a verse are of frequent occurrence, such as ויהי , and it came to pass, והיה , and it was, וידבר , and he spake, ויאמר , and he said, &c., two or three of the principal words in the verse are selected for the sign, and not the very word which commences the verse. But this is easily understood. Sometimes the order of the verses in the Bible is inverted, to construe an attractive mnemonical sign, by combining the

¹¹⁹ The Massorah marginalis on Numb. xix. 1, which also mentions twelve passages wherein לאור occurs, only quotes eleven, viz., Exod. vi. 13; Levit. xi. 1, xiii. 1, xiv. 33, xv. 1; Numb. ii. 1, iv. 1, 17, xiv. 26, xvi. 20, xix. 1.

¹²⁰ The three instances in which מחטא occurs, are Gen. xx. 6; 1 Sam. xii. 23; Ps. xxxix. 2. They are stated in the Massorah marginalis on Exod. ix. 6. The five instances in which Aleph is wanted, are Gen. xx. 6; Numb. xi. 11, xv. 24; Deut. xi. 12, xxviii. 57.

וידבר יהוה אל משה ואל אהרן י"ב (שמות ו')¹¹⁹ ולפעמים עשו על מלה אחת ב' עגולים, להורות על ב' ענינים הנרשמים בחוק, כגון מחטאו לי (בראשית כ') ג', והוא חד מן ה' מלין דחמרי אלף בחורה, העגול האחד מורה על הני', והשני מורה על ה' מלין החמרים א'¹²⁰

ודע כאשר הביאו סך מנין של מלה אחת, להודיע כמה פעמים נמצאת במקרא, לא כתבו חברי המלה ההיא ממש, אלא כתבו ראשי הפסוקים אשר נמצאת בהם המלה ההיא, והמשל לאור ז', וסמנהון ויקרא אלהים (בראשית א'), והלכתי עורים (ישעיה מ"ב), יהוה צדיק, על בן רחק, ועף יהוה, לאור יקום, מנחה עמוקות, כל אלה הם ראשי הפסוקים שנמצא בהם לאור, ולפעמים עשו עליהן סימן בלשון ארמי, כגון על לאור ז', וסימנהון בלשון ארמי צוח סומיא וסבר למיפך בליאל וקם בצפרא, דוק והמצא הסימן הזה מכון עם ז' הפסוקים הנ"ל, אבל כשיש ר"פ מן מלות מורגלות, כגון ויאמר, וידבר, והיה, ויהי ודומיהן, לקחו ב' או ג' מלות שהן עקרי הפסוק ההוא לסימן, ולא לקחו מלה ראש הפסוק ממש, והו קל להבין, ועוד שנו לפעמים סדר הספרים של המקרא, כדי לעשות סימן יפה בקשור דברים, דבר

words in their proper sequence. Thus, on **נָטוּב** [Gen. xviii. 7], the marginal remark is, *it occurs five times with Kametz, and the sign thereof is, in Aramaic, "an excellent youth ran and found wisdom,"* which is not according to the regular order: since *youth* is taken from "*the youth Samuel*" [1 Sam. ii. 26]; *excellent*, from "*Saul the chosen*" [1 Sam. ix. 2]; *run*, from "*unto the herd he ran*" [Gen. xviii. 7]; and *he found*, from "*and they found pasture*" [1 Chr. iv. 40]; and *wisdom*, from "*they increased wisdom*" [1 Kings x. 7].

As a rule, most of the remarks of the Massorites relate to the words and things which are liable to be mistaken. Thus, on **רוּחַ אֱלֹהִים**, and *the Spirit of God*, the remark is **ח**, *it occurs eight times*,¹²¹ for in all other passages it is *רוּחַ יְהוָה*, *the Spirit of Jehovah*. The same is the case with the remark on **וַיְהִי**, *and it shall be*, "*it occurs thirty-two times*,"¹²² as in all other places it is **וַיְהִי**, *and it came to pass*; and so in numerous other instances. Thus, also, they did not put down the word **לִית**, *not extant*, except in the case of those words which might be mistaken, as on **וַתִּרְאֶה**, *and it shall be seen*, it is remarked **ל**, *no parallel*; on **וַיֵּאָכֵל**, *it shall be eaten*, it is remarked, *it occurs twenty-three times*;¹²³ on **וַיָּבֹאוּ**, *and they shall come*, it is noted, *it occurs seven times*.¹²⁴ But in cases of words which are not liable to be mistaken, such as **מֵרַחֶפֶת**, *hovering*, or **יִקְוּ**, *let them be gathered*, or **וּלְמִשּׁוֹל**, *and to rule*, or **הַרְקִיעַ**, *the firmament*, &c., &c., these they have not marked with **לִית**. Mostly, however, they noticed the words which in some places have the *Vav* prefix, and in others have

¹²¹ For these eight instances, see p. 139, note 117.

¹²² The thirty-two instances in which **וַיְהִי** occurs with *Vav* conjunctive, in all other instances being with *Vav* conversive, are as follows:—Gen. i. 6; ix. 26, 27; Exod. ix. 22; x. 21; xvii. 19; Deut. xxxiii. 6; 1 Sam. x. 5; xx. 13; xxviii. 22; 2 Sam. v. 24; xviii. 22, 23; 1 Kings xiii. 33; xiv. 5; xxi. 2; 2 Kings ii. 9; Jerem. xiii. 10; Hos. xiv. 7; Amos v. 14; Micah i. 2; Malachi iii. 10; Ps. ix. 10; lxxxi. 16; xc. 17; civ. 20; Ruth iii. 4; iv. 12; 1 Chron. xiv. 15; xxii. 16; 2 Chron. xviii. 12; xix. 11. They are enumerated in the Massorah finalis, under the letter *He*, 23 a, col. 2.

¹²³ The remark in the Basel and Sulzbach editions, that **יֵאָכֵל**, Niphal future, 3rd person singular, "*occurs seventeen times (ר')*," is surely a mistake, since the word in question occurs twenty-three times, as follows:—Gen. vi. 21; Exod. xii. 16, 46; xiii. 3, 7; xxi. 28; xxix. 34; Levit. vii. 6, 15, 16 (twice), 18, 19, xi. 34, 41; xvii. 13; xix. 6, 7, 23; xxii. 30; Numb. xxviii. 17; Deut. xii. 22; Ezek. xiv. 21. They are thus given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Aleph*, p. 6 b, col. 2.

¹²⁴ The seven instances in which **וַיָּבֹאוּ** occurs with *Sheva* under the *Vav*, called *Raphe* in the Massorah, are as follows:—Exod. xiv. 16, 17; Deut. x. 11; Josh. xiii. 4; Is. xiii. 2; Jerem. iii. 18; Ezek. xxxiii. 31. In all other passages the *Vav* has *Patach*, which in the language of the Massorah is called *Dagesh*.

דבור על אופניו, וחמשל וטוב ה' ומסנהון ואל הבקר רץ, והנעד שמואל, ושמו שאול בחור, הוכפת חכמה, וימצאו מרעה, וסימנהון כלשון ארמי, מליא בחורה רהם ויאשכח הכמתא, ולפי הסדר הזה כך הוא, שמואל, שמואל וירא ד"ח מלכים :

והכלל כי רוב דבריהם אינם אלא במלות ועינים דאיכא למיחש דלמא אחי למסעי, כגון ורוח אלהים (בראשית א') ה' 121 כי כל שאר רוח יהוה, וכן ויהי ל"ב כי כל שאר ויהי, 122 וכאלה רבות מאד, וכן לא כתבו לית אלא על מלות דאיכא למיחש, כגון ונתראה ל', יאכל כ"ג, ויבאו ו', 124 אבל במלות שאין לחוש למעות בהן, כגון על מרחפת לא כתבו לית, וכן על יקוו, ולמשול הרקיע (בראשית א') ודומיהן שאין למעות בהן לא כתבו לית, ועל הרוב חשו על מלות שיש בהן ו"ו שמושיה בראש

it not. Upon all this I have treated in my great work, entitled *The Book of Remembrance*, where you can see it.

Some, however, maintain that the Massorah does not notice words which are liable to be mistaken, but that it cites and counts them in order to deduce therefrom some homiletical, exegetical, or legal point. Thus, for instance, when the Massorites remark on *בראשית*, in the beginning, *נ' ר"פ*, "it occurs three times at the beginning of the verse,"¹²⁵ it is because there is a Midrash; so they also remark on *ויברל*, and he divided, *נ'*, "it occurs three times,"¹²⁶ in harmony with the three separations which are recited at the termination of the Sabbath, viz., between light and darkness, &c.; on *יעופף*, shall fly, *ב'*, "it occurs twice";¹²⁷ and in a host of other passages. From all these words some Midrash is to be deduced, and it is for this reason that the Massorites have noted down their number. To this effect a book has been written, which is ascribed to R. Jacob Baal Ha-Turim, of blessed memory.¹²⁸

וחכריהו אינם כן, וכל אלה הביאותים בכפר הזכרונות הגדול ומשמם הראם :
ויש אומרים שהביאו קצת מלות שלא יש בהן חששה, רק הביאום ומנו אותם כדי ללמוד מהן מדרשים ופשמים, ודינים ומשפמים, כגון *בראשית* נ' ר"פ¹²⁵ יש כזה מדרש, וכן *ויברל* נ' כגון נ' הברלור שאומרים בליל מוצאי שבת בין אור לחושך וכולי,¹²⁶ וכן *יעופף* ב',¹²⁷ וכן הרבה והרבה מאד, ועל כלן יש לדרוש איזה דבר, לפיכך כתבו בעלי המסורת פנים, וכן חובר על זה ספר, ויחמו אותו לד' יעקוב בעל המורים ז"ל :¹²⁸

¹²⁵ The three instances in which *בראשית* begins a verse are, Gen. i. 1; Jerem. xxvii. 1; xxviii. 1. Now the Talmud relates the following story:—בקש הקב"ה להחזיר את העולם לתהו ולהוה ובהו בשביל יהויקים כיון שנסתכל ברוחו נחשבה דעתו בקש הקב"ה להחזיר את העולם לתהו ולהוה ובהו דורו של זדקיהו כיון שנסתכל בצדקתו נחשבה דעתו *God wanted to reduce the world again to void and emptiness, because of the wicked Jehojakim; but when He looked at the people of His time, His mind was appeased; God again wanted to reduce the world to void and emptiness, because of the people of Zedekiah's time, but when He looked upon Zedekiah, His mind was appeased* [Erachin, 17 a]. From this it will be seen, that the enumeration by the Massorah of these three passages in question is intimately connected with the story in the Talmud, where Jerem. xxvii. 1 and xxviii. 1 are brought together with Gen. i. 1, shewing that God wished, in those two cases where *בראשית* occurs, to destroy the work of the first *בראשית*. Comp. also *Sanhedrin*, 108 a.

¹²⁶ The three instances in which *ויברל* occurs, are as follows:—Gen. i. 4; 7; 1 Chron. xxv. 7. From this the ecclesiastical legislators deduced, that "Whoso recites the separations which God effected must not mention less than three . . . because *ויברל* occurs three times" כל המצות לא ישחור משלושה הברלות) (*Peasachim*, 103 b—104 a). The reference here is to the prayer which the Jews to this day offer on the Sabbath evening, at the going out of the sacred day and the coming in of the week day, and which is denominated *Havadalah* (הברלה). In this prayer, which is as follows, are contained the three separations in question:—ברוך אתה יי' אלהינו מלך העולם הכוביל בין קדש לחוה בין אור לחושך בין ישראל לעמים בין יום השביעי לששה ימי המעשה, *Our God, King of the world, who hast made a separation between the holy and the common, a separation between light and darkness, and a separation between Israel and the other nations.* Comp. also Jacob b. Chajim's *Introduction to the Rabbinic Bible*, p. 12 Hebrew and p. 32 English, ed. Ginsburg.

¹²⁷ The two instances in which *יעופף* occurs are, Gen. i. 20; Isa. vi. 2. From the combination of these two passages, in which alone the expression occurs, it is deduced that the angels are included in the winged creatures, created on the fifth day of the hexahemeron. Comp. *Midrasch Rabba* on Genesis, p. 3 a, ed. Stettin, 1863.

¹²⁸ Jacob b. Asheri, also called *Baal Ha-Turim*, after his celebrated Ritual Work,

However, I have noticed that he only explains the words which occur two, three, four, or five times, but not more. Now what is to be done with those which occur from ten, twenty, to a hundred times, &c. ? As for instance, **בְּעֵינַי**, *in the eyes of*, which occurs 139 times ; **רִאשׁ**, *head*, which occurs 151 times. How is it possible to assign a reason for all these ? But the words of the Law are like a hammer, which breaks the rock and divides it into many pieces, since the Law may be interpreted in seventy different ways. Herewith the Introductions are completed, by the help of Him who creates souls, and in whose name I shall commence the Treatise itself, and explain each one of the ten sections on *plene* and *defective*, their laws and regulations ; and the contents thereof are as follows :—

והנה ראיתי שאינו מפרש רק המלות הנמצאות ב' או ג' או ד' או ה' פעמים, ולא יותר, ומה נעשה באותן הנמצאות י' או כ' ער מאה פעמים ויותר, כגון בעיני קל"ט, ראש קנ"א, איך אפשר לחת טעם על כלן, אך דברי חז"ל כפשיטת יפוצץ סלע מתחלק לכמה נצוצות, ובשבעים פנים התורה נדרשת, ובכן נשלמו החקרמור, בעזרת יוצר נשמות, ובשמו אחיהל החבור, ואבאר כל דבור ודבור, מן דברות העשר, של כל מלא וחסר, ודינן ומשפטן, וזהו פרמן :

was born in Germany, circa A.D. 1280, and died A.D. 1340. The Commentary to which Levita refers is an exposition of the Pentateuch, and interprets the sacred text according to the hermeneutical rules called גימטריא, reducing every letter of a word to its numerical value, and explaining it by another word of the same quantity. The great value of this Commentary consists in its explanations of the Massoretic notes. The portion which treats on the Massorah has been detached from the general Commentary, and published separately in most of the Rabbinic Bibles. Comp. Kitto's *Cyclopaedia*, s. v. JACOB B. ASHERI.

FIRST PART.

לוחות ראשונות:

SECTION I. treats on *defective* and *plene* in so far as they relate to the *matres lectiones Vav* after *Cholem* and *Shureck*, and *Jod* after *Chirek* and *Tzere*.

SECTION II. treats on the passages wherein the *Vav* is absent after the *Cholem* in verbs and nouns, and the difference between them.

SECTION III. treats on nouns which are *Mitra* and have a *Vav plene* after the *Cholem* on the top, and those which are *Mitra* and have not the *Vav*; as well as of all the *Cholems* of the participle *Kal*, which are generally defective, and most of the plurals feminine which have a *Vav* at the end.

SECTION IV. treats on the absent *Vav* of the *Shurek*, and on the *Kibutz* being substituted in its place.

SECTION V. treats on all the words which have a long *Chirek*, *i. e.*, *Chiruk* with a *Jod*, having mostly *Jod*; and on those words which have *Cholem*, being mostly defective of *Vav*.

SECTION VI. treats on the quiescent *Jod* after the *Tzere* and *Segol*, as well as on the quiescent *Jod* after the *Kametz* of the third person.

SECTION VII. treats on the *plene* and *defective* of monosyllabic words, being small words.

SECTION VIII. treats on the Massoretic marks, or words, which have two or three quiescents, some being *plene* and some *defective*,¹ or all being *plene* or all *defective*.

הדבור הראשון בביאור שעיקר חסר ומלא לא נאמר רק על וי"ו הנחה אחר החולם והשורק, והי"ו הנחה אחר התיק והצירי:

הדבור השני בביאור המקומות שחבר בהן חו"ו אחר ההולם בפעלים ושמות והפרש שביניהן:

הדבור השלישי בביאור שהשמות שהם מלרע הם מלאים וי"ו אחר החולם שבראשם, ואותם שהם מלעיל הם חסרים וי"ו, וכל החולמים שבכינוני מבנין הקל הם על הרוב חסרים ורוב לשון רבות מלאים וי"ו בסוף:

הדבור הרביעי בביאור הו"ו השרוקה, מתי היא חסרה ובא תתייחס קבוץ שפחים: הדבור החמישי בביאור כל חיבה ששייך בה חירק גדול, ר"ל חירק עם יו"ד היא על הרוב מלאה יו"ד, והחיבה ששייך בה חולם היא על הרוב חסרה וי"ו:

הדבור השישי בביאור הו"ד הנחה הבאה אחר חצירי והסגול, וכן יו"ד נחה הבאה אחר קמץ לכינוי הנכחד:

הדבור השביעי בביאור המלות המלאים והחסרים שהם של תנועה אחת, דהיינו מלות זעירות:

הדבור השמיני בביאור איך נמסר על מלה שיש בה ב' או ג' נחים קצתן מלאים וקצתן חסרים, או כולן מלאים או כלן חסרים:

¹ The Sulzbach edition rightly inserts חסרים, and some being defective, which has dropped out from the ed. Basel, 1539.

SECTION IX. treats on words which have a quiescent *Aleph*, either expressed or not, and which are called 'with audible *Alephs*,' or 'without audible *Alephs*.'

SECTION X. treats on words, the final *He* of which is either *plene* or *defective*, and are called *Maphkin He*, consisting of four kinds.

END OF THE CONTENTS OF THE
FIRST PART.

SECTION I.—I, Elias Levita, the author, have already explained, in my *Poetical Dissertation*,² the law of the letters יהו"א, which prolong the syllables, and are quiescent; for their nature is to be quiescent in the middle and end of the word, as well as to indicate the five long vowels, respecting which I have given the mnemonical sign, "Good Elijahu."³ Now, there ought properly to be one of the letters אה"י after every long vowel. Thus, after *Kametz* in the middle of the word there ought to be a quiescent *Aleph*, and at the end of the word *Aleph* or *He* quiescent; after *Chirek* and *Tzere* there ought to be a quiescent *Jod*; and after *Cholem* and *Shurek* a quiescent *Vav*. But they do not generally occur so in the Scripture, and it is these which the Massorites call *defective*, and whenever they do occur they are denominated *plene*.

☞ Know that the import of most of the *defectives* and *plenes*, which the Massorites have marked as such, is about the quiescent *Vav* and *Jod* in the middle of the word, *Vav* after *Cholem* and *Shurek*, and the *Jod* after *Chirek* and *Tzere*; and that in only few cases did they remark *plene* and *defective* upon *Aleph* and *He*, as I shall explain hereafter. I shall begin with the absence of the *Vav* at the *Cholem*, for this occurs most frequently, and say—

² For a description of this grammatical work, see above, p. 13, &c.

³ It will be seen that in this mnemonical sign, אֵלִיָּהוּ הַטוֹב, *good Elijahu*, are contained all the five vowels, (viz., a, e, i, o, u,) both in the original Hebrew and in its English equivalent. The discussion of this subject, to which Levita refers, is to be found on p. 36 of the *Poetical Dissertation*, ed. Prague, 1793.

הדבור התשיעי בביאור המלות שיש בהן אלף נחה כתובה או כשאינה כתובה, וקראו להן מפקין אלף או לא מפקין אלף: הדבור העשירי בביאור המלות שחבוא בהן הה"א בסוף חסר או מלא, וקראו להן מפקין ה"א, והן של ד' מינין:

סליקו הסימנים, מהלוחות
הראשונים:

הדבור הראשון: אנכי אליהו הלוי המהבר כבר בארתי בפרק שירה² דין אותיות יהו"א, שהם אותיות המשך והנחה, כי כן דרכם לנוח באמצע המלה ובסופה, והן מורות על המש התנועות הגדולות, אשר נתתי סמנם אליהו טוב,³ והנה היה טן הראוי להיות אחר כל תנועה גדולה אחת מאותיות אה"י, דהיינו אחר הקמץ שבאמצע המלה היה ראוי אל"ף נחה, ושכסוף המלה אל"ף או ה"א נחה, ואחר החירק והצרי י"ד נחה, ואחר החולם והשורק ו"ו נחה, והנה על הרוב לא יבאו במכתב, והם שקראו בעלי המסרת חסרים, וכאשר יבאו במכתב קראו להם מלאים:

☞ ודע כי העקר רוב החסרים והמלאים שקליהם כתבו בעלי המסרת הם הו"ו והי"ד הנחים באמצע התיבה, הו"ו אחר החולם והשורק, והי"ד אחר החירק והצרי, ועל המעם כתבו מלא או חסר על הא"ף והה"א, כאשר אבאר אח"כ, ואתחיל בחסרי הו"ו עם החולם כי הם הרבים ואומר:

☞ Know that most of the words with *Cholem* in the Scriptures want the *mater lectionis Vav*. Still, the Massorites have not marked as *defective* every word with *Cholem* which has not the *Vav*; nor have they marked as *plene* every word with *Cholem* which has the *mater lectionis Vav*; but they have only noted those words as *defective* which generally have *Cholem* with the *Vav*, but which, in a few instances, occur without *Vav*; as I shall explain hereafter. The same is the case with the words which generally have *Cholem* without *Vav*; when these occur with *Vav* the Massorites have marked them *plene*.⁴

☞ The general rule is, that in the case of all the words which occur more as *plene* than *defective*, the Massorites enumerated the *defective*; and whenever the *defectives* are more frequent than the *plenes*, they enumerated the *plenes*, as I shall explain in the following Section. Know, moreover, that the vowel-point is never altered because of its being *defective* or *plene*, except in the case of the *Shurek* with *Vav*, which is changed into *Kibutz of the lips*, as I shall explain in Section iv.

☞ Know, also, that the meaning of the word is never changed because of *defective* and *plene*. Hence it is that there is never *Keri* and *Kethiv* with respect to *defective* and *plene*, as I have already stated in the Introduction. Know, likewise, that there is a difference between the simple word *defective*, marked on a certain word, and the Massorites saying, *and defective*, with the *Var* conjunctive, as well as between the simple *plene* and *and plene*. This I shall explain in Part ii., Sect. viii. I shall there also explain the import of the phrases, '*entirely plene*,' '*entirely defective*,' as well as the meaning of '*partly plene and partly defective*,' and '*partly defective and partly plene*.'

SECTION II.—There is no noun to be found in the whole Bible, with *Cholem* as the last vowel, which is not written *plene*, with the *mater lectionis Vav*, except in a few instances which deviate from this rule,

דע כי רוב החולמים שבמקרא חסרי וי"ו המשך, אך לא על כל חולם שהוא בלי וי"ו כתבו חסר, גם לא על כל חולם שהוא עם הוי"ו כתבו מלא, רק המלות שדרכן לבא בהן החולם עם הוי"ו על הרוב, כאשר אבאר אח"כ, כשיבואו בלי וי"ו או נמסר עליהן חסר, וכן המלות שדרכן לבא בהן החולם על הרוב בלי וי"ו, כשיבאו עם הוי"ו, נמסר עליהן מלא:⁴

והכלל כל מלין שחמלאים מרובין על החסרים, הם מונין את החסרין, וכשהחסרין מרובין על המלאים, הם מונין את המלאים, כאשר אבאר בדיבור שאחר זה, ויש לך לדעת שלא השתנה נקודה מהנקודות בעבור חסר או מלא לעולם, רק השורק עם הוי"ו ישתנה לקבוץ שפחים, כאשר אבאר בדבור הרביעי: ודע גם כן שלא השתנה הוראת המלה בעבור חסר ומלא לעולם, לכן לא יבא קרי וכתוב מענין חסר ומלא לעולם, כמו שכתברתי בהקדמה, ויש לך לדעת שיש הפרש בין אמרם על מלה אחת חסר, ובין אמרם וחסר עם וי"ו השימוש, ובין בין מלא ומלא, וזה יתבאר לך בלוהות שניות במאמר ח', וגם יתבאר בו ענין מלא דמלא, או חסר דחסר, ובין ענין מלא חסר, או חסר מלא:

הדבור השני: לא יהיה לך שם בכל המקרא שיהיה תנועתו האחרונה חולם שאינו כתוב מלא עם הוי"ו, חוץ ממקמים יוצאים

⁴ The whole of this sentence is transposed in the Sulzbach edition.

as I shall explain in the following section. Upon these *plenes* there was no necessity to remark that they are *plene* because they are the most frequent, as I have stated in the preceding Section.

☞ Know that just as nouns are generally *plene*, so verbs are generally *defective*. Thus, for example, the word פִּקֹד, *number*, whereon the Massorites remark "it occurs four times—twice *plene* and twice *defective*," viz.: "Number all the first-born" [Numb. iii. 40], and "Number the children of Levi" [*ibid.* iii. 15], both of which are *defective*, because they are verbs; whilst "Against the inhabitants of Pekod" [Jer. l. 21], and "Pekod and Shoa" [Ezek. xxiii. 23], are *plene*, because they are proper names. Thus, also, the future tense, as אֶפְקֹד, *I shall number*, and יִפְקֹד, *he shall number*, &c., which is generally *defective*, the Massorites have not noted as *defective*, because it is mostly so. And even verbs in

which the second letter is quiescent, because the middle-stem letter is *Vav*, as, for instance, תָּשָׁב, *he shall return*, תִּשָּׁב, *thou shalt return*, אָבָא, *I shall come*, יָבֵא, *he shall come*, תָּבֵא, *thou shalt come*, נָבֵא, *we shall come*, since these are generally *defective*, the Massorites counted the *plenes*.

Take, for example, nouns, the last vowel of which is *Cholem*, as גָּדוֹל *great*, כְּבוֹד *honour*, קָדוֹשׁ *holy*, שְׁלוֹם *peace*, רָחוֹק *far*, קָרוֹב *nigh*, צָפוֹן *north*, דְּרוֹם *south*, גְּבוּר *strong*, שְׁאוֹל *hades*, חֲמֹר *an ass*, תְּהוֹם *deep*, as well as nouns which have an additional syllable, either at the beginning or end, as מִזְמוֹר *a song*, אֲשָׁכּוֹל *cluster*, זְכוֹר *remembrance*, שִׁעָזוֹן *madness*, עִוְרוֹן *blindness*, תְּפֹהוֹן *terror*, &c., and those in which the *Vav* is the radical, as מְכוֹן *a place*, מְעוֹן *a dwelling*, מְלוֹן *an inn*; on all the above, and the like, the Massorites did not remark *plene*, because they are generally so written, but they counted the *defectives*, as קָדוֹשׁ, *holy*, occurs thirteen times *defective*;⁵ also when it is in the construct, as קָדוֹשׁ occurs three times *defective*.⁶ גְּבוּר *strong of*, three times

מן הכלל, כאשר אבאר בדבור שאחר זה, ועל אלו המלאים אין צורך למסור מלא, כי הם המרובין, כאשר בארתי לעיל :

ודע כי כמו שהשמות רובן מלאים, כן הפעלים רובן חסרים, והא לך סימן במלת פקוד שנמסר עליו ד' ב' מלאים, וב' חסרים, פקד . כל זכר, פקד . כל בכור שניהם חסרים, לפי שהם פעלים, אבל פקוד ושוע, יושבי פקוד (ירמיה ו'), שניהם מלאים, לפי שהם שמות, וכן העתידים אפקד, יפקד וכו', על הרוב חסרים, ולא נמסר עליהן חסר לפי שהן המרובין, ואפילו בפעלים נחי הע"ן שחוי"ו שרשית, כמו ישב, חשב, אבא, יבא, תבא, נבא, על הרוב חסרים, והמלאים נמנים ע"פ המסורת :

והמשל בשמות שהתנועה האחרונה חולה, כמו גדול, גבור, קדוש, שלום, לרחוק לקרוב, לצפון לקדום, גבור, שאול, חמור, תהום; וכן השמות שיש להן תוכפות אות בראש או בסוף, כמו חמור, אשכול, זכור, שיעון, ומהפך לבב; וכן בשחוי"ו שרשית כמו מכון, מעון, מלון, כל אלה ודומיהן לא נמסר עליהן מלא, כי הם המרובים, אבל נמנו החסרים, כמו קדש"ו חסרים,⁵ וכן במסיכת קדש ג' חסרים,⁶

⁵ The thirteen instances in which קדוש, *holy*, occurs as *defective* are as follows:—Exod. xxix. 31; Levit. vi. 9, 19, 20; xxi. 7, 8; xxiv. 9; Numb. vi. 5, 8; Dent. xxvi. 19; Ezek. xlii. 13; Nehem. viii. 9, 11. They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Exod. xxix. 31.

⁶ The three instances in which the construct קדש is without *Vav* are, Ps. xlvi. 5; lxx. 5; Isa. xlix. 7. They are mentioned in the Massorah marginalis on Ps. lxx. 5.

defective; ⁷ *שָׁלֵם* *peace of*, eight times *defective*; ⁸ *זָכְרָן* *remembrance of*, three times *defective*.⁹ There are, again, a few words which are always *defective*, for which reason the Massorites did not consider it necessary to mark them as *defective*, as *קָטַן* *small*, *מְאֹד* *very*, *כֹּחַ* *power*. About *לֹא* *not*, and *כָּל* *all*, I shall speak¹⁰ in Section viii., if God permit.

As to the *plenes*, about which I treated above, and their like, when they occur with the feminine, they too generally continue *plene*, as *גְּדוּלָה* *great*, *קְרוֹבָה* *near*, *רְחוֹקָה* *far*, &c.; but the reverse is the case with plurals, both masculine and feminine, because they are generally *defective*, as *גְּדוּלִים* *the great*, *מַס.*, *קְדוּשִׁים* *the holy*, *מַס.*, *גְּבֻרִים* *the strong*, *מַס.*, *רְחוֹקִים* *the near*, *מַס.*, *קְרֹבִים* *the far*, *מַס.*, *גְּדוּלוֹת* *the great*, *פִּמ.*, *קְרִיבוֹת* *the near*, *פִּמ.*, *רְחוֹקוֹת* *the far*, *פִּמ.* This is because there are two quiescents following each other in these words, as I shall explain

in its proper place, in Section viii. Thus, also, every *Cholem* which stands before *ת* in the feminine plural is according to rule *plene*, because it ends the word; as *הַפְּרוֹת הַרְקוֹת וְהַרְעוֹת*, *the lean and ill favoured kine* [Gen. xli., 20]; *לְרֹקְחוֹת וְלַמְבַּחֹת וְלַאֲפוֹת*, *to perfumers, butchers, and to bakers* [1 Sam. viii. 13]. The same rule obtains in all the plurals and participles, both active and passive; as *פּוֹקְרוֹת*, and *פּוֹקְרוֹת*, as well as in the participles of all the conjugations, examples of which need not be adduced. All feminine plurals, however, which have no *Vav*, the Massorites marked as *defective*. Thus, for instance, *בְּתוּלוֹת* *virgins*, [Esther ii. 2]; and the participles *הוֹלֵכֹת*, *they are coming down* [Exod. ii. 5]; and *יוֹשְׁבֹת*, *they are sitting* [1 Kings iii. 17]. About the participles passive, I shall speak in its proper place, in Section vii., and I shall also discuss all this in the Section on the two quiescents, which is Section viii.

⁷ The three instances in which *גָּבַר* is *defective* are, Gen. x. 8, 9; Deut. x. 17. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Gen. x. 8.

⁸ The Basel edition states that there are three instances in which *שָׁלוֹם* is *defective*; but this is evidently a mistake, for there are eight, as follows:—Gen. xxxvii. 4; 1 Sam. xvi. 4; 1 Kings ii. 5, 6; v. 26; Jerem. xv. 5; Ezek. xiii. 16 (twice). They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Gen. xxxvii. 4. The Sulzbach edition omits *שָׁלוֹם* altogether, and substitutes for it *אֵין*.

⁹ The three passages in which *זָכְרָן* is *defective* are, Exod. xxviii. 12 (twice), 29.

¹⁰ The Sulzbach edition erroneously inserts *מֵהֶם* *about them*, after *אֲדַבֵּר* *I shall speak*.

גָּבַר נ' חסרים, וְשָׁלוֹם ח' חסרים, וְזָכְרָן נ' חסרים; ויש מעטים הבאים לעולם חסרים, לכן אין צריך למסוד עליהן חסר, כמו קָטַן, מְאֹד, כֹּחַ, ועל מלה לא וְכָל אֲדַבֵּר¹⁰ בדבור ה' א"י:

והמלאים שכרתברי לעיל ודומיהם, כשבאים עם ה'א הנקבה נ"כ רובן מלאים, כמו גְּדוּלָה, קְרוֹבָה, רְחוֹקָה ודומיהן, והרבים והדבורת הם להפך, כי רובן חסרים, כמו גְּדוּלִים, קְדוּשִׁים, גְּבֻרִים, קְרֹבִים, רְחוֹקִים, גְּדוּלוֹת, קְרִיבוֹת, רְחוֹקוֹת, וזה בעבור שיש בהן ב' נחין רצופין, כאשר אבאר במקומו, בדבור ח'; וכן כל חולם חבא לפני ת"ו לשון רבות דינו להיות מלא, בעבור שהיא בסוף המלה, כמו הַפְּרוֹת הַרְקוֹת וְהַרְעוֹת, לְרֹקְחוֹת וְלַמְבַּחֹת וְלַאֲפוֹת, וכן דין כל לשון רבות בבניונים, ובפעולים, כמו פּוֹקְרוֹת, פּוֹקְרוֹת, וכן בכל הבניונים מכל הנורות, ואין צריך להביא עליהן ראיות, וכל לשון רבות שהיא בלי וי"ו נמסר עליו חסר, כמו נעוֹת בְּתוּלוֹת מוֹנֵה מְרֵאָה (אמרת ב'), ובבניוני ונעוֹתיה הוֹלֵכֹת, יוֹשְׁבֹת בבית אחד, ובפעולים אֲדַבֵּר במקומו בדבור ז', ועוד אֲדַבֵּר בכל אלה בדבור של ב' נחים שהוא הדבור השמיני:

SECTION III.—There is no trilateral noun to be found, the first syllable of which has *Cholem* with the *mater lectionis Vav*, except when the accent is on the ultima, since, in those which have the tone on the penultima, the *Cholem* in the first syllable is generally without the *mater lectionis Vav*. *Plenes*, for example, are **עוֹלָם** *eternity*, **כּוֹכַב** *star*, **אוֹפֵן** *a wheel*, **אוֹצֵר** *a store*, **תּוֹלַע** *a worm*, **שׁוֹשַׁן** *a lily*. Also, those with *Tzere*; *e.g.* **יּוֹבֵל** *jubilee*, **אוֹיֵב** *an enemy*, **עוֹרֵב** *a raven*, **שׁוֹרֵק** *a vine*. These are generally *plene*; the *defectives* are but few, as **לְעֹלָם** *for ever*, which occurs 18 times *defective*; **לוֹט** *lot*, 4 times *defective* in this form; **חֹתֶם** *seal*, 7 times *defective* in this form; **אֵיב** *enemy*, three times *defective* in this form.¹¹ I shall acquaint thee with the meaning of **בְּלִישְׁנָא**, in this form, in Part ii., Section ix.

Moreover, nouns derived from irregular verbs, the first radical of which is *Jod*, and which have an additional *Mem* or *Tav*, are generally *plene*; as **תּוֹרָה** *law*, **תּוֹשֵׁב** *an inhabitant*, **מוֹצֵא** *a going out*, **מוֹרָא** *fear*, **מוֹעֵד** *appointment*, **מוֹפֵת** *a miracle*, &c., &c. The *defectives* are exceedingly few. But the pronouns **אוֹתוֹ** *him*, **אוֹתְךָ** *thee*, **אוֹתִי** *me*, **אוֹתָם** *them*, **אוֹתָהּ** *her*, though they have the tone on the ultima, are generally *defective*. Hence, because these are the majority, therefore the *plenes* are enumerated, and not the *defectives*. Thus, on **אוֹתוֹ** *him*, it is remarked, “it occurs twenty-four times *plene*;”¹² on **אוֹתְךָ** *thee*, “it

הַדְּבָר הַשְּׂרִיטִי: לֹא חָשָׂא אַת שָׁם שֶׁל שְׁלֹשׁ אוֹתוֹתָיו נִעוּת עַל שִׁפְחִיךְ, כְּשֶׁהִתְנַעֵוָה הָרֵאשׁוֹנָה חוֹלֵם עִם וִי״ו, רַק בְּמַעַם מִלְרַע, כִּי אוֹתָם שָׁחַם בְּמַעַם מַלְעִיל, הַחֹלֵם שְׂבָרָשָׁם חֶסֶר וִי״ו עַל הָרֹב, וְהַמְלֵאִים כְּמוֹ עֹלָם, כּוֹכֵב, נֹזֵל, אוֹפֵן, אוֹצֵר, תּוֹלַע, שׁוֹשַׁן; וְכֵן בְּצִרֵי יוֹבֵל, אוֹיֵב, עוֹרֵב, שׁוֹרֵק, רֹבֵן מְלֵאִים, וְהַחֲסֵרִים הֵם מַעֲמִים כְּמוֹ לְעֹלָם וִי״ח חֲסֵרִים,¹¹ נֹזֵל ד' חֲסֵרִים בְּלִישְׁנָא,¹² חֹתֶם ז' חֲסֵרִים בְּלִישְׁנָא,¹³ אֵיב ג' חֲסֵרִים בְּלִישְׁנָא,¹⁴ וְעוֹד אוֹדִיעֶךָ מִחוּ עֵינַי בְּלִישְׁנָא בְּלוֹחוֹת שְׁנִיּוֹת, כְּמֵאמֶר מ':

וְכֵן בְּשִׁמּוֹת נְחִי פ״י יו״ד הַבָּאִים כְּתוּפַת מ״ם אוֹ ת״ו, רֹבֵן מְלֵאִים, כְּמוֹ תּוֹרָה, תּוֹשֵׁב, מוֹצֵא, מוֹרָא, מוֹעֵד, מוֹפֵת, וְרוּמִיָּה, וְהַחֲסֵרִים הֵם מַעֲמִים מֵאֵד, אֲבֵל אוֹתוֹ, אוֹתְךָ, אוֹתִי, אוֹתָם, אוֹתָהּ, אֵע״פִי שָׁחַם בְּמַעַם מִלְרַע רֹבֵן חֲסֵרִים, מִפְּנֵי רְבוּיָם, לְפִיכֵךְ נִמְנָן הַמְּלֵאִים וְלֹא הַחֲסֵרִים, כְּמוֹ אוֹתוֹ כ״ד מְלֵאִים,¹⁵ אוֹתְךָ וִי״ו

¹¹ The eighteen instances in which **לְעֹלָם** occurs *defective* are as follows:—Gen. iii. 22; vi. 3; Exod. iii. 15; xv. 18; xxi. 6; xxxi. 17; xxxii. 13; Levit. xxv. 46; Deut. v. 26; xxxii. 40; 1 Kings i. 31; ii. 33; ix. 5; x. 9; Ps. xlv. 18; lxxv. 10; xcii. 9. Though the word in question is marked in each of these passages as *defective*, we could not find the entire list anywhere enumerated in the Massorah. On Exod. iii. 15, and Ps. xlv. 18, the Massorah marginalis remarks that a list of the eighteen instances is given in the Massorah on Ps. lxxv. (לְעֹלָם י״ח נִמְסַר בְּהַלֵּים סִמְיָן ע״ה). On Ps. lxxv., again the Massorah marginalis remarks that the eighteen instances are enumerated in the Massorah finalis, under the letter *Ajin Vav* (ו״ו רִבְחָא בְּעַד ע״ו); and on examining the Massorah finalis, to which we are referred again, we find that it simply states *י״ח לְעֹלָם י״ח נִמְסַר בְּהַלֵּים סִמְיָן ע״ה*. “The word **לְעֹלָם** occurs eighteen times *defective*, and the passages are given in the Massorah marginalis on Ps. lxxv.” Comp. p. 49, col. 2.

¹² The Massorah marginalis on Levit. xvi. 8 gives the four instances in which **נֹזֵל** is *defective*, as follows:—Levit. xvi. 8; Numb. xxxvi. 3; Judg. i. 3; Dan. xii. 13; including, as it will be seen, the plural *נֹזְלִים*.

¹³ The seven instances in which **חֹתֶם** is *defective* are as follows:—Gen. xxxviii. 18, 25; Exod. xxviii. 11, 36; xxxix. 14; 1 Kings xxi. 8 (twice). They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Exod. xxviii. 11.

¹⁴ The three passages in which **אֵיב** occurs *defective* are, 1 Sam. xviii. 29; Jerem. vi. 25; xv. 11. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on 1 Sam. xviii. 29.

¹⁵ The twenty-four instances in which **אוֹתוֹ** occurs *plene* are as follows:—Josh. xxiv. 1. 11, 22; 1 Sam. xii. 24; 2 Kings i. 15 (twice); iii. 11, 12, 26; viii. 8; ix. 27; x. 16;

occurs seventeen times *plene*;"¹⁶ *אוֹתָךְ* *thee*, fem., "sixteen times *plene*;"¹⁷ on *אוֹתִי* *me*, "twenty-seven times *plene*;"¹⁸ on *אוֹתָם* *them*, "thirty-nine times *plene*" in the Pentateuch, and the sign of it is "for it is full [= *plene*] of dew [טל = 39]." The Massorites have also counted the *plene* of the word *אוֹתָם* *them*, in each book of the Bible, except Jeremiah and Ezekiel, where they have counted the *defectives*, because they are the fewer; and they likewise tell us that *אוֹתָהּ* *her*, occurs twelve times.²⁰ But the nouns, with the tone on the penultima, are mostly *defective*; as *חֲדָשׁ* *the new moon*, *קֹדֶשׁ* *holiness*, *אֹהֶל* *tabernacle*, *גֵּרֶן* *area*, &c., &c. On *קֹדֶשׁ* *holiness* [Dan. xi. 31], the Massorites remark, "there is no parallel case of *plene*." The meaning of the expression *לִית*, I shall explain in the Third Part, denominated *The Broken Tables*. The word *שׁוֹבֵךְ* *thicket* [2 Sam. xviii. 9] is also *plene*; and besides these, there are almost no *plenes* in this form of the noun:

מלאים,¹⁶ אוֹתָךְ י"ו מלאים בלשון נקבה,¹⁷ אוֹתִי כ"ז מלאים, אוֹתָם ל"ט מלאים באודיותא, וסימן נמלא טל,¹⁸ וכן בכל ספר ומספר נמנה לפי מלת אוֹתָם המלאים, חוץ בדימיה וביחזקאל נמנין החסרים, לפי שהם המעט אוֹתָהּ כ"י מלאים,²⁰ אבל חסמות שהם במעט מלעיל רובן דרובן חסרים, כמו חֲדָשׁ, קֹדֶשׁ, אֹהֶל, גֵּרֶן ודומיהן, ונמצא עוזבי ברית קֹדֶשׁ ונמסר עליו לית מלא, ומלת לית התבאר בשער סברי לחות, וכן תחת שׁוֹבֵךְ האלה מלא, וכמעט אין עוד מלאים במשקל זה:

Jerem. xviii. 10; xxxvii. 15; Ezek. xvii. 17; xliii. 20; Hos. x. 6; Mal. i. 12, 13; iii. 22; Ps. xviii. 1; lvi. 1; lxvii. 8; ci. 5. They are confusedly enumerated in the Massorah finalis, p. 13 b, col. 2, with the remark, that throughout the books of Joshua and Judges it is likewise *plene*, with the exception of two passages.

¹⁶ The seventeen instances in which *אוֹתָךְ* masculine, occurs *plene* are, Gen. xvii. 2; xx. 6; xl. 19; xli. 39; Exod. ix. 15; xxv. 9, 22; xxxii. 10; Deut. ix. 14; 2 Sam. xxiv. 24; Ezek. ii. 3, 4; iii. 27; xxix. 5; xxxviii. 4, 17; Ps. xxv. 5. They are enumerated in the Massorah finalis, p. 13 b, col. 3.

¹⁷ The seventeen instances in which *אוֹתָךְ* feminine occurs *plene*, are Gen. xxxix. 9; Numb. v. 21; Judg. xiv. 15; Jerem. ii. 35; xi. 17; xxx. 14; Ezek. xvi. 4, 39, 40, 57, 59, 60; xxii. 14, 15; xxiii. 25, 29. They are enumerated in the Massorah finalis, p. 13 b, cols. 3 and 4.

¹⁸ The twenty-seven passages in which *אוֹתִי* is *plene*, are Deut. xxxii. 51; Judg. x. 13; Isa. xxxvii. 6; liv. 15; lvii. 11 (twice); lviii. 2; Jerem. iv. 22; v. 22; ix. 5, 23; xiii. 5, 25; xvi. 11; xx. 11; xxv. 6; xxxi. 34; xxxvii. 18; Ezek. vi. 9; xxiii. 35 (twice); xl. 3; Ps. xxxi. 6; Esth. v. 12; Lament. iii. 2; Nehem. vi. 14. They are given in the Massorah finalis, p. 13 b, col. 3, with the remark that *אוֹתִי* is also *plene* throughout the books of Joshua and Judges, except in two instances.

¹⁹ The thirty-nine passages in which *אוֹתָם* is *plene* in the Pentateuch are as follows: Gen. xli. 8; xlix. 28, 29; l. 21; Exod. xiv. 9; xxix. 8; Levit. x. 2; xiv. 51; xv. 10, 29; xvii. 5; xxii. 16; xxiii. 43; xxiv. 6; xxv. 55; Numb. iv. 12, 19, 23, 49; v. 4; vi. 20; vii. 3, 5, 6; xxv. 4, 17; Deut. iii. 6, 28; ix. 23; x. 15; xii. 29; xviii. 12, 13; xxvi. 16; xxvii. 26; xxxi. 7, 10. They are most confusedly enumerated in the Massorah finalis, p. 13 b, col. 4, to page 14 a, col. 1. The mnemonic sign *מלא מל* *for my head is filled with dew*, from *Song of Songs* v. 2, is exceedingly ingenious and beautiful. The force of it will be understood, when it is remembered that the word *ראש* *head*, is figuratively used for the *Law*, or the *Pentateuch*, and is so rendered by the Chaldee Paraphrasts on *Song of Songs* v. 11; that the word *מלא*, *full*, is exactly the expression for *plene*; and that the numerical value of the word *מל*, *dew*, is 39.

²⁰ The twelve passages in which *אוֹתָהּ* occurs *plene* are, Numb. xxii. 33; xxx. 9; 1 Sam. xiv. 27; 2 Sam. xii. 18; Isa. xxvii. 11; xxviii. 4; xxxvii. 26; Jerem. xxxii. 31; xxxiii. 2; Hosea iv. 19; Malachi. i. 13; Ps. xxvii. 4. They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Numb. xxii. 33, with the remark that *אוֹתָהּ* occurs *plene* throughout the books of Joshua, Judges, and Ezekiel, with the exception of three passages.

Moreover, all those which have *Pattach* before the guttural in this form are generally *defective*, as *אורח* way, *תאר* form, *ננה* brightness, *נכה* before, *נעם* sweetness, *נער* boyhood, *נהר* brightness, *פעל* work; and only a few of these are *plene*, as *צוּר* *Zoar*, which occurs three times *plene*,²¹ *כובע* and *קובע* helmet, are sometimes *Milel*, and sometimes *Milra*; and there is a division of opinion about them. Likewise *פּרַכַּת* copper, *כַּפְרֶת* a cover, *פְּרֻכֶּת* curtain, *קְטֹרֶת* incense, *שְׁבֻלַת* an ear, *בְּתֻנַת* a tunic, are *defective*, because they are *Milel*; *תולעת* a worm, is an exception, for it is always written fully, except in two instances, in which it occurs *defective*.²² The *Cholems*, too, of the participle *Kal*, are generally without *Var*, whether in the singular masculine, as *פָּקֵד* remembering, *נֹצֵר* keeping, *נִשָּׂא* forgiving [Exod. xxxiv. 7]; or plural masculine, as *אֹכְלִים וְשׂוֹתִים וְחֹנְנִים*, they are eating, and drinking, and dancing [1 Sam. xxx. 16]; or plural feminine, as *עֹשֵׂקוֹת* oppressors, *רֹצְצוֹת* crushers, *אֲמָרוֹת* declarers [Amos iv. 1].²³ It is the *plenes* of all these which are enumerated in the *Massorah*, as *אֹכֵל* occurs four times *plene*,²⁴ *יֹדֵעַ* ten times *plene*,²⁵ *קוֹרָא* ten times *plene*.²⁶ The same is the case with the twenty-four instances of *plene* in the singular, which have no parallel in the whole Bible; as *פּוֹתֵר* [Gen. xli. 8], *חוֹלֵם* [Deut. xiii. 3], *טוֹחֵן* [Judges xvi. 21], &c., upon each one of which there is a *Massoretic* remark.²⁷ The word *יוֹשֵׁב* is

²¹ The three instances in which *צוּר* is *plene* are, Gen. xix. 22, 30 (twice).

²² The two exceptions in which *תולעת* is *defective* are, Exod. xxvi. 1; Deut. xxviii. 39.

²³ The whole of this passage is vitiated in the ed. Basel, 1539.

²⁴ The four passages in which *אֹכֵל* occurs *plene* are, Gen. xxxix. 6; Isa. xxix. 8; Nahum iii. 12; Ps. xli. 10. They are enumerated in the *Massorah marginalis* on Gen. xxxix. 6.

²⁵ This is one of the passages which shows how difficult it is to understand the *Massoretic* language, and how easily one may mistake the meaning of *Levita*. In reading the above remark, one might be led to suppose that there are only ten instances in the Bible in which *יודע* is *plene*, whereas there are no less than twenty-three. *Levita's* remark, however, is explained by the *Massoretic* annotation on 1 Sam. xxvi. 12, where it is stated that *יודע* is *plene* in ten places, viz., 1 Sam. xxvi. 12; Isa. xxix. 11; Jerem. xix. 23; Ps. i. 6; xxxvii. 18; lxxiv. 9; xc. 11; Ruth iii. 11; Esther iv. 14; Nehem. x. 29; adding *יודע* *קדלה ומשלי דבר* "throughout the twelve minor Prophets, *Chronicles*, *Ecclesiastes*, and *Proverbs*, it is likewise *PLENE*;" which is omitted by *Levita*.

²⁶ The ten instances in which *קוֹרָא* is *plene* are, Judges xv. 19; Isa. vi. 4; xl. 3; xlv. 3; lxiv. 6; Amos v. 8; Habak. ii. 2; Ps. xlii. 8; 1 Chron. ix. 19; 2 Chron. xxxi. 14. They are given in the *Massorah finalis* under the letter *Kaph*, p. 56 a, cols. 3 and 4.

²⁷ The twenty-four, or rather twenty-five, words written *plene*, which have no parallel, are as follows:—

an exception to this rule, for in some portions of the Bible the instances in which it is written fully are enumerated, whilst in others the *defectives* are counted. Thus, in the Pentateuch and in the earlier prophets the *plenes* are counted, whilst in the later prophets the *defectives* are enumerated. The same is the case in every book of the Hagiographa; some count the *plenes* and some the *defectives*.

The plural, both masculine and feminine, of the participle, is generally written without *Vav*, and only in few instances is it written fully, as *יוצאים*, which occurs three times *plene*; *יושבים*, three times *plene*.²⁸ In every such instance the Massorites remark *plene*. Thus, on the word *יורדה* [Lam. i. 16], the Massoretic remark is “*it has no parallel, and it is plene;*” on *ההולכת* [Nehem. xii. 38], the Massorites remark “*no parallel, and plene;*” on *הולכות* [Nehem. vi. 17], “*no parallel, and plene;*” on *היורדות* [Neh. iii. 15], “*no parallel, and plene.*” I shall treat again on this subject in Section viii. But the verbs which have *Cholem* on the first syllable, and whose *Vav* belongs to the root, are generally written fully, as *בוזג* [2 Kings xvi. 7], *יקום* and *ישובב* [Ps. ix. 8], *פוננה* and *פוננה* [Ps. xl. 17]. Comp. also *יורדע* and *יורדע* [Ps. xl. 17]. The same is the case with those verbs in which *Vav* stands instead of the first radical letter *Jod*, as in the *Niphal* and *Hiphil*, viz., *נורע*, *נורע*, *נורע*, *נורע*, these are generally written fully.

יִשָּׁב יוצאת מן הכלל שביש מקומה נמנין המלאים, וביש מקומה נמנין החסרים, כגון בתורה ונביאים ראשונים נמנין המלאים, ונביאים אחרונים נמנין החסרים, וכן בכל ספר וספר מכתובים בקצתן נמנין המלאים, ובקצתן נמנין החסרים:

ורוב לשון רבים ודבות בבינוני חסרים וי"ו, ומעטים הם המלאים, כמו יִשָּׁבִים נ' מלאים,²⁸ יִשָּׁבִים נ' מלאים,²⁹ ובכל מקום נמסר עליהן מלאים, וכן יִרְדָּה מים, נמסר עליו לית ומלא, וכן ההולכת למואל (נחמיה י"ב) לית ומלא, אנרותיהם הולכות לית ומלא, היורדות מעיר דויד לית ומלא, ועוד ארבר מהם בדבור ה': אבל כפעלים שהחולם בתנועה ראשונה והו"ו בהן שרשיה, הם על הרוב מלאים, כמו הקומים עליך, פִּגְנֵן למשפם כסאו, (תלים ס') פִּגְנָה עלינו ומעשה ידינו פִּגְנָה, וכן ישֻׁבֵּב, יִקוּם, וכן כשהו"ד במקום יו"ד פ"א הפעל, כגון בנפעל הופעיל נִדְעַע, נִדְרָעָה, הודיע, הודיע, מודיע, מושֵׁב, על הרוב מלאים:

סוּרַר . . . Gen. xli. 8	שׁוֹכֵב . . . Ezek. iv. 9	בִּרְקַר . . . Amos vii. 14
חָלַס . . . Deut. xliii. 4	אֹנֵךְ . . . Jerem. iv. 14	חֹרֵשׁ . . . Amos ix. 13
כִּיחָן . . . Judg. xvi. 21	הִוְרַג . . . Ezek. xxi. 16	וְנוֹסַר . . . Nahum i. 2
בּוֹצֵץ . . . 1 Sam. xiv. 4	חָלַשׁ . . . Isa. xiv. 12	נִדְרָע . . . Nahum i. 4
שׁוֹרַק . . . Jerem. ii. 21	כְּסוּדָה . . . Isa. xxiv. 2	הִדְוַלַּג . . . Zeph. i. 9
בְּנִבְצַר . . . Jerem. vi. 9	הִוְלַם . . . Isa. xli. 7	נוֹכַל . . . Malachi i. 14
קָרַע . . . Jerem. x. 18	דּוֹרֵיב . . . Isa. xxx. 18	הִוְנַג . . . Ps. xliii. 5
פָּדַד . . . Jerem. xlvi. 25	שׁוֹדַשׁ . . . Isa. lxi. 3	חֹוֹרַר . . . Ps. lviii. 6
	אִוְסַף . . . Hos. ix. 15	

They are given both in the Massorah marginalis on Genesis xli. 8, and in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Vav*, p. 27 b, cols. 3 and 4.

²⁸ This must be a slip of the pen, since there are four instances in which *יוצאים* is *plene*, viz., Ezekiel xiv. 22; xlvii. 8, 12; Zechariah 6, 8. They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Ezekiel xiv. 22.

²⁹ This surely must likewise be a mistake, since *ישבים* occurs ten times *plene*, viz., Judg. vi. 10; Isa. x. 13; Jerem. xxxvi. 12; xlv. 13; Ezek. iii. 15; viii. 1: 2 Chron. xviii. 9 (twice); xxx. 25; xxxi. 6. The Massorah finalis enumerates them under the letter *Jod*, p. 37 a, col. 3.

SECTION IV.—Notice that those words which have always *Vav* with *Shurek* are never noted by the Massorites as *plene*,³⁰ since it is understood that *Shurek* cannot be without *Vav*, and it is well known that *Dagesh* cannot follow it. Hence those words wherein *Dagesh* does follow the *Vav*, as *הַיָּלֵד* *smüten* [Ps. cii. 5], *הַיָּלֵד* *who is born* [Judg. xiii. 8], &c., which the grammarians call "*quiescent with Dagesh*," the Massorites marked *plene*; whilst those wherein *Vav* is wanted, according to the Massorah, *Kibbutz* takes its place, and they are marked in the Massorah as *defective*.

☞ It is, however, to be remarked that this *Kibbutz* is not called a short vowel, since a long vowel is never changed into a short vowel because of the absence of the *mater lectionis*, but that there are two kinds of *Kibbutzs*. The one, as I have already said, which takes the place of *Vav* with *Shurek*, which is wanted, and the second is really the short vowel, and is never marked by the Massorites as *defective*. If thou shouldst ask, How is it to be known whether it is the *Kibbutz* of the long vowel that takes the place of *Vav* with *Shurek*, or whether it is the short vowel, and does not stand for *Vav* with *Shurek*? the reply is, It is known from grammar that there is a *Dagesh* or *quiescent Sheva* after every short vowel, as I have explained it in the *Poetical Section*.

☞ Hence, if a *Kibbutz* occurs, followed by *Dagesh*, or a *quiescent Sheva*, it is a really short vowel, and the Massorites do not note it as *defective*; as, for instance, the Pual *פָּקַדְתָּ* *he was numbered*, *פָּקַדְתָּ* *thou wast numbered*, *אֶפְקֹד* *I shall be numbered*, *יִפְקֹד* *he shall be numbered*, &c.; and as the participial *Hophal* *מְפַקְדִים* *the appointed*, *מְפַקְדִים* *over-seers* [2 Chron. xxxiv. 12]. But when it is not followed either by *Dagesh* or *quiescent Sheva*, then it stands for *Vav*, with *Shurek*, and the Massorites mark it as *defective*. Thus, for instance, in *מְשַׁלְּכִים* *cast out* [Jerem. xiv. 16.], the *Kibbutz* is not marked as *defective*, for it is a short vowel, because there is a *quiescent Sheva* after it, whereas *בְּהַצִּיחַ*

הַדְּבָר הַרְבִּיעִי: זָכַר חֹזֵר כִּי הַחִיבוּת שֶׁדָּרְכָן חֲמִיד לְחַיּוּת בּוֹי"ו שְׂרוּקָה, לֹא נִמְסַר לְעוֹלָם מֵלֹא, כִּי יָדוּעַ שֶׁאֵי אִפְשָׁר לְשׂוּרֵק בְּלִי וִי"ו, וְיָדוּעַ שֶׁלֹּא יִבָּא אַחֲרָיו דָּגֶשׁ, לִכְן בְּמִלּוֹת שִׁבָּא אַחֲרֵיהֶן דָּגֶשׁ, כְּמוֹ, הִיָּפָה כְּעֶשֶׂב (חֲלִים ב'), לִנְעַר הַיָּגִד וְדוּמִיחַן, שֶׁחֲמִרְקִים קִרְאוּ לָהֶן נַח עִם הַדָּגֶשׁ, נִמְסַר עֲלֵיהֶם מֵלֹא, אֲבָל בְּמִלּוֹת שֶׁחֲחִסֵּר בָּהֶן וִי"ו עַל פִּי הַמַּסּוֹרָה יִבָּא בְּמִקּוּמָהּ קְבוּץ, וְנִמְסַר עֲלָיו חֲסֵר:

אֲךְ יֵשׁ לָךְ לְדַעַת, כִּי זֶה הַקְּבוּץ לֹא נִקְרָא תְּנוּעָה קְסָמָה, כִּי לֹא חָשׁוּב תְּנוּעָה גְּדוּלָה לְתְּנוּעָה קְסָמָה כְּעֵבֹד חֲסֵרֵן אֹתוֹ הַמִּשְׁךְ לְעוֹלָם, אֲךְ יֵשׁ שְׁנֵי מִיני קְבוּץ, הָאֶחָד הוּא זֶה שֶׁאֲמַרְתִּי שֶׁבֶּא בְּמִקּוּם וִי"ו שְׂרוּקָה הַחֲסֵרָה, וְהַשֵּׁנִי הוּא תְּנוּעָה קְסָמָה מִמֶּשׁ, וְלֹא נִמְסַר עֲלָיו חֲסֵר לְעוֹלָם; וְאִם חֲאֲמַר וְכִמָּה יָדוּעַ אֵיפֹה אֵיזֶה הוּא הַקְּבוּץ שֶׁל תְּנוּעָה גְּדוּלָה שֶׁבֶּא בְּמִקּוּם וִי"ו הַשְּׂרוּקָה, אִם אֵיזֶה הוּא שֶׁל רְנוּעָה קְסָמָה וְאֵינָה בְּמִקּוּם וִי"ו שְׂרוּקָה, הַחֲשׁוּבָה הֵנָּה יָדוּעַ מִרְדֵּךְ הַרְקוּק, שֶׁאֶחָד כֹּל תְּנוּעָה קְסָמָה דָּגֶשׁ אִם שׂוּא נַח, כֹּאשֶׁר בִּאֲרַחֵי בְּפֶרֶק שִׁירָה:

וְלִכְן כְּשֶׁנִּמְצָא קְבוּץ וְאַחֲרָיו דָּגֶשׁ אִם שׂוּא נַח, הֵרִי הוּא ת"ק מִמֶּשׁ, וְלֹא נִמְסַר עֲלָיו חֲסֵר, כְּמוֹ בְּבִינָן פִּעַל יָשַׁר, יָשַׁרְתָּ, יָשַׁרְתָּ, יָשַׁרְתָּ, וְכוּ'; וּבְפִעוּל מְבִינָן הַפִּעַל יָשַׁרְתָּ, יָשַׁרְתָּ, אֲבָל כְּשֶׁאֵין אַחֲרָיו דָּגֶשׁ אִם שׂוּא נַח, הֵרִי הוּא בְּמִקּוּם וִי"ו שְׂרוּקָה, וְנִמְסַר עֲלָיו חֲסֵר; וְהַמֶּשֶׁל יֵחִי קְסָלְכִים בְּהַצִּיחַ יְרוּשָׁלַיִם

³⁰ The Sulzbach edition substitutes עליי, on it, for לעולם, ever.

into the streets [Ibid.], is marked as *defective*, because it is neither followed by *Dagesh* nor by a quiescent *Sheva*. Thus, also, עֲקָדִים יְקָדִים, ringstraked, speckled, and dotted [Gen. xxxi. 10], are not marked as *defective*, because they have *Dagesh*, whilst עֲטָפִים the feeble, and קָשִׁים the strong [Gen. xxx. 42], are marked as *defective*, because they have no *Dagesh*. For the same reason שְׁלַחַן table, טְמֵאָה uncleanness, חֹפֶה covering, סִבָּה tabernacle, חֻקָּה law, &c., are not marked as *defective*, because they have a quiescent *Sheva* or *Dagesh*.

Hence every *Kibbutz* at the end of a word is marked by the Massorites as *defective*, because neither *Dagesh* nor a quiescent *Sheva* can be at the end of a word. Thus, the nouns גְּבֹל border [2 Sam. xxi. 5], זְבִיל habitation [1 Kings viii. 18], גְּזֵלָת division [Exod. viii. 19], גְּזֵלָת captivity [Obad. i. 20], &c., as well as the verbs, viz. — יִאָּרֶיבֶן *ye shall prolong* [Deut. v. 16, vi. 2], תִּשְׁלִיבֶן *ye shall cast* [Exod. xxii. 30], יִקָּם *let him arise* [Gen. xxvii. 31], קָם *arise* [Joshua vii. 10], שָׁב *return* [Exod. iv. 19], &c.; all these, and the like, are marked as *defective*.

The word נְאֻם oracle, however, is an exception, and the Massorites do not mark it as *defective*, because it never occurs *plene*; there is no parallel in the whole Bible of a word occurring so often, and always with *Var defective*.

Notice, also, that most of the *Kal* participles passive singular, both masculine and feminine, are written fully. In the masculine, as כְּתוּב *it is written*, חֲתוּם sealed, בְּרוּךְ blessed, עֲצוּם strong, the *defectives* being few, as כִּמְסָה laid up [Deut. xxxii. 34], לְבִשָׁה dressed [Prov. xxxi. 21], זְעֵם despised [Prov. xxii. 14], &c.; and feminine, as אֲרוּרָה cursed [Gen. iii. 17], עֲרִיבָה kept [2 Sam. xxiii. 5], &c. The *defectives* in this case too being very few, as שְׁלֻחָה sent [Gen. xlix. 21], הֶעֱשִׂיהָ ordained [Numb. xxviii. 6]. But in the construct state they are mostly *defective*, as אֶשְׁכַּחְתִּי wedded [Gen. xx. iii.], שִׁכְרָתָה drunk [Is. li. 21], אֶהֱבֵת beloved [Hos. iii. 1], &c., there being only a few which are written fully, as עֲצִיבָתָה paired [Is. liv. 6].

(ירמיה י"ד), הנה על קבוץ של משלמים לא נמסר חסר, כי הוא ח'ק, שהרי אחיו שוא נח, ועל קבוץ של בחצורת נמסר חסר, כי אין אחיו דגש או שוא נח; וכן עֲקָדִים יְקָדִים (בראשית ל') לא נמסר עליהן חסר, כי הם דנושים, ועל הַעֲקָשִׁים ללבן הַקָּשִׁים ליעקב נמסר חסר, לפי שאינם דנושים; וכן שְׁלַחַן, טְמֵאָה, חֹפֶה, חֻקָּה, לא נמסר עליהן חסר, כי הם בשוא נח או בדגש:

ולכן על כל קבוץ שהוא בסוף התיבה נמסר חסר, כי לא שייך דגש או שוא נח בסוף התיבה, כמו גְּבֹל ישראל, ביה זָבֵל לך, ושמתי פָּתָה, וְגֵלָה החל הזה וכו'; וכן בפעלים, למען יִאָּרֶיבֶן ימך, לכלב תִּשְׁלִיבֶן, יָקָם נא אבי, קָם לך, שָׁב לך מצרים, וישיםם בעפר לְדָשׁ, על כל אלה ודומיהם נמסר חסר, ומלת נְאֻם יוצאה מן הכלל, שלא נמסר עליה חסר, לפי שלא באה לעולם מלא, ואין לה דומה בכל המקרא מלה שהיא נמצאת כל כך הרבה, וכלם חסרים וי"ו:

ודע כי רוב לשון יחיד בפעול חקל הוא מלא, כמו פְּחִיב, חֲתוּם, בְּרוּךְ, עֲצוּם, וחסרים הם מעטים, כמו כִּמְסָה עמדי, דברים ל"ב, לְבִשָׁה שנים (משלי ל"א), וְזָעַם ה', וכן לשון נקבה על הרוב מלא, כמו אֲרוּרָה הארמה, שְׂרִיבָה בכל יִשְׁמְרָה, וחסרים הם מעטים, כמו אֵילָה שְׁלֻחָה, הֶעֱשִׂיהָ בהר סיני, אבל בכסוכות רובן חסרים, כמו גְּזֵלָת בעל, הַשְׁכַּרְתָּה ולא מִיִּן, אֶהֱבֵת ריע, ומעטים המלאים, כמו עֲצִיבָתָה רוח:

Thus, also, the nouns of this form are generally *plene* in the absolute state, as *גְּבוּרָה* *strength*, *קְבֻרָה* *sepulchre*, *מְלוּכָה* *kingdom*, &c., and *defective* in the construct, as *קְבַרְת* *sepulchre of* [Gen. xxxv. 20], *קְבֻצָּת* *heap of* [Ezek. xxii. 20], &c.; but *plene* are *גְּמוּלָת* *desert* [Isa. lix. 18], &c. The plurals are very seldom *plene*, as *בְּרוּכִים* *the blessed* [Ps. cxv. 15], *אֲרוּרִים* *the cursed* [1 Sam. xxvi. 19], *אֲסוּרִים* *the chained* [Gen. xl. 5], &c., whilst the *defectives* are by far the most, as *שְׂקָפִים* *beams*, *אֲטָמִים* *closed* [1 Kings vi. 4], *שְׂרָפִים* *burnt* [Numb. xvii. 4], &c. Also, *כְּתוּבִים* *written*, is always *defective* in the Pentateuch, though it is *plene* in the Prophets and Hagiographa; as well as the plurals feminine, which are almost all *defective*, as *נְתֻנֹת* *given* [Deut. xxviii. 31], *צְרוּרֹת* *bound up* [Exod. xii. 34], *שְׂרָפוֹת* *burned* [Isa. i. 7], &c., the *plenes* being but few, as *חֲלוּנוֹת* *the written*, *הַפְתָּנוֹת* *the windows*, *אֲטוּמוֹת* *closed*, *עֲשׂוּיוֹת* *the made*, *רְאוּיוֹת* *the seen*. The nouns, too, which are according to this form, are mostly *defective* in the masculine, as *כְּרֻבִים* *Cherubim*, which occurs thirteen times *defective*; ⁸¹ *עַמֻּדִים* *pillars*, eleven times *defective*; ⁸² *לַיְלֵי נֶשְׂמִירִים* *night of celebration* [Exod. xii. 42], and *יוֹם כִּפְּרִים* *day of atonement* [Levit. xxiii. 28], are both *defective* in this form. The same is the case with the feminine plurals, as *גְּבוּלוֹת* *borders* [Job xxiv. 2], *מְלְכוּלוֹת* *kingdoms* [Dan. viii. 22], *הַנְּיּוֹת* *vaults* [Jerem. xxxvii. 16], &c. I shall again discuss this subject in Section x. which you will see.

SECTION V.—Both the prophets and other writers have paid much more attention to the quiescent *Jod* with *Chirek*, than to the quiescent

⁸¹ This is another instance which shows how difficult it is to understand Levita's language without consulting the Massorah. From his remark the reader would naturally conclude that *כְּרֻבִים* only occurs thirteen times *defective* in the whole Bible, whereas it is found so nearly thirty times. On referring, however, to the Massorah marginalis on Exod. xxv. 18, we find it remarked *הַכְּרֻבִים כֹּל אֹרֵיתָ חֶסֶר וּנְבִיא וְכָתוּב מְלֵאִים נְמִירָה חֶסֶר* *the word כְּרֻבִים is defective throughout the Pentateuch, whereas it is plene throughout the Prophets and Hagiographa, with the exception of thirteen passages;* which are as follows:—1 Sam. iv. 4; 2 Sam. vi. 2; 1 Kings vi. 25, 27; viii. 7; 2 Kings xix. 15; Ezek. x. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8; Ps. lxxx. 2. There can therefore be no doubt that Levita means these thirteen instances of *defective*.

⁸² The eleven instances in which *עַמֻּדִים* is *defective* are as follows:—Exod. xxvii. 10, 11; xxxviii. 12, 17; Judges xvi. 26; 1 Kings vii. 6, 21; Jerem. xxvii. 19; Ezek. xl. 49; 2 Chron. iii. 16; iv. 12. They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Exod. xxxviii. 12.

Vav with *Cholem*; and this is because they have both removed and omitted the *Vav*, as I have already stated; whereas they have both left and put down the quiescent *Jod* in many places. Hence, the punctuators called the *Chirek*, followed by *Jod*, a long *Chirek*, that is, a long syllable; and *Chirek*, not followed by *Jod*, they denominated short *Chirek*, or short syllable. There are therefore two kinds of *Chireks*, one short and the other long; the short one, according to rule, is without *Jod*, and is called a short syllable; whilst the long one, according to rule, has a *Jod*, and is called a long syllable.

It is for this reason that the *Chirek* of the short syllable is never marked by the Massorites as *defective*, and the *Chirek* of the long syllable is never marked as *plene*. Sometimes, however, the long syllable occurs without *Jod*, then the Massorites mark it as *defective*; as *בָּנִיתִי*, *I have built* [1 Kings viii. 13], *רָאִיתָהּ*, *thou hast seen* [Ps. x. 14], &c.

The sign whereby the *Chirek* of the short syllable may be distinguished from the *Chirek* of the long syllable, is by the absence of *Jod*.

It is the same as the one I stated in the case of the *Kibbutz*. That is, whenever *Chirek* is followed by *Dagesh* or quiescent *Sheva*, it is a short syllable, and when these do not follow it, and yet *Jod* is absent, then it is a long syllable, and is *defective*, according to the Massorah. For instance, on *וְהִקְמַתִּי*, and *I shall perform* [Gen. xxvi. 3], the Massorites remark, "*Jod is wanted*," because there is no *Dagesh* after the *Chirek*,⁸³ and, according to rule, ought therefore to be *plene*; whereas on *וְהִשְׁכַּתִּי*, and *I shall cause to cease* [Numb. xvii. 20], they do not remark that the *Jod* is wanting, because it is a short syllable, for there is *Dagesh* after it.

According to rule, every *Chirek* which is not followed by *Dagesh*, or quiescent *Sheva*, ought to be *plene*, and is generally *plene*. That is, when it is followed by an audible letter at the end of the word, as *קָצִיר*

החירק יותר מחו"ו הנחה עם החולם, וזה שעל הרוב חסדו והחסדו הו"ו, כמו שכתבתי, אבל הו"ו הנחה השאירה וקימה ברוב המקומות, ובעבורה קראו מניחי הנקוד לחירק שאחריו יו"ד חירק גדול, דהיינו תנועה גדולה, והחירק שאין אחריו יו"ד קראו חירק קטן, דהיינו תנועה קטנה; והכלל כי ב' מיני חירק הם, קטן וגדול שם הוא, הקטן דינו בלי יו"ד, והוא תנועה קטנה, והגדול דינו ביו"ד, והוא תנועה גדולה:

לכן כל חירק של תנועה קטנה, לא נמסר עליו חסר לעולם, ועל חירק של תנועה גדולה, לא נמסר מלא לעולם, אך לפעמים תבוא תנועה גדולה בלי יו"ד, ואז נמסר עליו חסר, כמו בנה גְּנִיתִי (מלכים ח'), רָאִיתָהּ כי אתה (תהילים ט'), ורומיהן:

והסימן להבדיל החירק של תנועה קטנה מחירק של תנועה גדולה, כשהוא חסר יו"ד, הוא הסימן שנתתי בקבוצ, דהיינו החירק שאחריו דגש או שוא נת, הוא תנועה קטנה, וכשאינם אחריו, וחסר יו"ד, הוא תנועה גדולה, וחסר עלפי המסורה; והמשל הנח על וְהִקְמַתִּי את השבועה (בראשית כ"ו) נמסר חסר יו"ד, לפי שאין אחר החירק דגש, והיה דינו לחיות מלא, ועל וְהִשְׁכַּתִּי מעלי, לא נמסר חסר יו"ד, לפי שהוא תנועה קטנה שהרי אחריו דגש:

והכלל כל חירק שאין אחריו דגש או שוא נת, דינו לחיות מלא, וכן הוא מלא על הרוב, כגון כשיבא אחריו נח נראח בסוף

⁸³ Instead of *חירק חסר* דהיינו *חירק*, for there is not after *Chirek*, the Salzbach edition has *חירק חסר*, for there is not after it.

harvest, *חָסִיד* *pious*, *אֹפִיר* *Ophir*, *בְּבִיר* *great*, *אֲוִיל* *a fool*, *בְּסִיל* *a fool*, &c. A few of the proper names are to be found *defective*, as *אֹפִיר* *Ophir* [Gen. x. 29], *דְּבִיר* *Debir* [Josh. xiii. 26]; also, the name *דָּוִד* *David* is always *defective*, except in five instances in which it is *plene*.⁸⁴ The *Chirek* is never followed by a quiescent letter at the end of the word, except *Aleph*, as *נְבִיא* *prophet*, *נְשִׂיא* *chief*, *הָבִיא* *he brought*, *מְבִיא* *bringing*, *אֲבִיא* *I shall bring*, *יְבִיא* *he shall bring*, *תִּקְיָא* *she shall spue out* [Levit. xviii. 28]; but *וְתִקְאָא* *and she vomiteth* [Levit. xviii. 25], which wants *Jod*, has very few parallels. But *Chirek*, before the plural termination ים, is most generally written fully, as *אֲנָשִׁים חֲכָמִים* *men, wise, and known* [Deut. i. 13], &c. This, however, is the case where no other *Chirek* of a long syllable precedes it, as in those instances which I have already stated, and the like cases.

But when two *Chireks* do follow each other, as in *בְּבִירִים* *the mighty*, *אֲדִירִים* *the strong*, *רְבִיבִים* *showers*, *אֲנָפִירִים* *the potent*, &c., the *Jod* of the plural is frequently omitted. Thus, *הַתְּיָנִים*, *the sea monsters*, is three times *defective* in this form.⁸⁵ The same is the case with *צְדִיקִים*, *the righteous*, which is always *defective* in the Pentateuch, except in one place;⁸⁶ the same with *נְשָׂאִים* *princes*, which is so written four times in the Pentateuch; and likewise in the Prophets and Hagiographa, except in four instances where it is *נְשָׂאִים*.⁸⁷ The same is the case with *תְּמִימִים* *without blemish*; when it refers to animals it is *defective*; that is, whenever it is the predicate to sheep, rams, goats, &c. The word *נְבִיאִים* *prophets*, is always *defective* in the books of Samuel

⁸⁴ That the proper name "David is always *defective*, except in five instances, in which it is *plene*" is surely a mistake. The Massorah marginalis, both on 1 Kings xi. 4 and Ezekiel xxxiv. 23, does indeed remark that "David occurs five times *plene* (מלאים), and enumerates 1 Kings iii. 14; xi. 4, 36; Ezekiel xxxiv. 23; Song of Songs iv. 4; as the five instances; but it adds מלאים רבה רבו מלאים רבה רבו, that David is also *plene* throughout the twelve minor Prophets, Ezra, and Chronicles, which is not to be gathered from Levita's statement.

⁸⁵ The three instances in which חנינים wants the *Vav* plural are, Gen. i. 21; Exod. vii. 12; Dent. xxxii. 33.

⁸⁶ The single instance in which צדיקים is *plene* in the Pentateuch is in Exod. xxiii. 8, on which the Massorah parva remarks ל כל דכל, no parallel, it is entirely *plene*.

⁸⁷ The four instances in which נשאים occurs are, Gen. xvii. 20; xxv. 16; Numb. vii. 10; xxvii. 2. They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Gen. xvii. 20.

התיבה, כמו קציר, חסיד, אפיר, פביר אויל, קסל ודומיהם, ונמצאות מעטים חסדים בשם העצם, כגון ואת אפיר ואת חוילה, ומחשבון עד לקבר, וכן כל דבר חסד חוץ מן ה' מלאים,⁸⁴ ולא יבא אחריו נח נסתר בכוף התיבה לעולם רק האל"ף, כמו נביא, נשיא, הניא, מביא, אביא, יביא וכו', ולא תקיא הארץ, אבל ותקא הארץ ארכם, חסד יו"ד ודומיהן מעטים; אבל החירק שלפני יו"ד ומ"ם הרבים רובו דרובו מלא, כמו הנשים הנקמים וירעים (דברים א') ודומיהן, וזה דווקא כשאין לפניו חירק אחד של תנועה גדולה כמו אלה שכתבתי ודומיהן: אבל כשהיו שם ב' חריקים דצופים, כמו אדירים, פבירים, אפירים, רבנים וכל הדומים לאלה, החסד יו"ד הרבים על הרוב, כמו את התנינים נ' חסד בלישנא,⁸⁵ וכן כל צדיקים דבאורייתא חסד, חוץ מן אחד,⁸⁶ וכן נשאים ד' כתיבים בן באורייתא וכל נביאים וכתובים דכותיה חוץ מן ד' נשאים,⁸⁷ וכן כל תמימים דבעירא חסד פ"י הכמוכים לבהמה, כגון כבשים, אילים, קידים ודומיהן, וכל לשון נביאים דשמואל וידמיה חסדים חוץ מן נ'

and Jeremiah, except in three instances in Samuel and in eight instances in Jeremiah; ³⁸ **גְּבִיעִים** *goblets*, too, is always *defective*; **שְׁעִירִים** *goats*, is always *defective*, except in two instances; ³⁹ **צְמִידִם** *bracelets* [Gen. xxiv. 30], and many others, are likewise *defective*. A few plurals, which are preceded by *Tzere* and *Chirek*, are also *defective*. Thus, **אֵילִם**, *rams*, has never the *Jod* plural in the Pentateuch, except in four instances; ⁴⁰ the same is the case with **הַיְיָמִם**, *the hot springs* [Gen. xxxvi. 24]. Besides the *Tzere*, we find **הַיְיָמִם** *the days* [Numb. vi. 5], *defective*, which has no parallel in the Scripture.

Moreover, the participles *Hiphil*, because they have two *Chireks* following each other, are also wanting in most cases the *Jod* of the plural. Three instances of it are to be found in the Pentateuch, viz., **מַעֲבִידִם** *making labour* [Exod. vi. 5], **מַקְדִּישִׁם** *making holy* [Levit. xxii. 2], and **מַקְצִיפִם** *making angry* [Deut. ix. 22]; and some in the Prophets, as **מְשַׁחֲתִים** *destroying* [2 Sam. xx. 15], &c. The same occurs with *Chirek* before the termination **ת**, which is always *plene*, as **רֵאשִׁית** *beginning*, **שְׂאֵרִית** *residue*, **אַחֲרִית** *end*, **תְּכֵלֶת** *end*, &c., except in those cases where there are two *Chireks* together, as **שְׁלִישִׁת** *third*, **רְבִיעֶת** *fourth*, **חֲמִישִׁת** *fifth*, &c., which are generally *defective*.

The rule is that all the plurals of both participles and nouns, which have not two *Chireks* following each other, are written fully, except in a few instances, as **מְבָרָחִים** *banished* [Lam. ii. 14], &c. Rashi's remarks on **פְּלִגְנִישִׁים** *concubines* [Gen. xxv. 6], that it is *defective*, which is taken from *Bereshith Rabba*, is contrary to the Massorah, for the Massorites mark it "twice *plene*."⁴¹

³⁸ Though the Massorah parva on 1 Sam. xix. 20, also remarks that **נְבִיאִים** occurs three times *plene* (כִּי כֹל בְּלִישׁ), yet there seem to be four instances; viz., 1 Sam. x. 11, 12; xix. 20; xxviii. 6. The eight instances of *plene* in Jeremiah to which Levita refers are, Jerem. v. 13; vii. 25; viii. 1; xxvi. 8, 11; xxviii. 8; xxix. 1; xxxv. 15. They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Jerem. xvi. 2.

³⁹ The two passages in which **שְׁעִירִים** is *plene* are, Isa. xiii. 21; 2 Chron. xi. 15.

⁴⁰ The four instances in which **אֵילִים** is entirely *plene* are, Gen. xxxii. 15; Levit. viii. 2; Numb. xxiii. 1; Deut. xxxii. 14.

⁴¹ The Massorah marginalis on Gen. xxv. 6 distinctly remarks that the word **פְּלִגְנִישִׁים** occurs twice entirely *plene*, that is, with the two *Jods* after the two *Chireks*. The one

בשמואל וד' בירמיה, וכל גְּבִיעִים חסר, וכן כל לשון שְׁעִירִים חסר חוץ מן ב', וכן הַצְּמִידִם על ידיה (בראשית כ'ד) ודומיהן רבים; ונמצאים מעטים בצדי ובחיריק, כמו כל אֵילִם דאורייתא חסר יו"ד הרבים חוץ מן ד', וכן אשר מצא אח"ה הַיְיָמִם, ובוולת צדי נמצא הַיְיָמִם אשר יויד חסר, ואין לו דומה במקרא:

וכן הבנינים מבנין העל לפי שיש בהם ב' חיריקים רצופים על הרוב חסרים יו"ד הרבים, נ' מנהון באורייתא כְּבִיעִים אותם (שמות ו'), מְקַדִּישִׁם ל', מְקַצִּיפִם הייתם, וכן בניכאים, כמו מְשַׁחֲתִים להפיל החומה דומיהן, וכן החיריק שלפני ח"ו הנוספת בסוף החיבה לעולם מלא, כמו רֵאשִׁית, שְׂאֵרִית, אַחֲרִית, תְּכֵלֶת ודומיהן, חוץ מאותן שיש בהן ב' חיריקים רצופים, כמו שְׁלִישִׁת, רְבִיעֶת, חֲמִישִׁת וכן רובן חסרים:

והכלל כל לשון רבים בבנינים ובשמות שאין בו ב' חיריקים רצופים הם מלאים, וולת מעטים, כמו משאת שוא ימרחם, ומה שפירש רס"י על ולבני הַסְּלִישִׁים חסר כתיב שהוא מלשון בראשית רבא הוא כנצר המסורת, כי נמסר עליו ב' מלאים: ⁴¹

We also find the Talmud at variance with the Massorah; it takes פְּלוֹת finished [Numb. vii. 1], as defective, and remarks on it that it is not plene; so also מְזוּזוֹת door-posts [Deut. xi. 20], according to the Talmud is defective, whereas according to the Massorah it is plene; and מַעֲבִירִים [1 Sam. ii. 24], too, is according to the Talmud defective, and according to the Massorah plene.⁴²

Notice, also, that in some of the words which have two *Chireks*, the first *Jod* is defective. Thus, שְׁרֵינִים branches [Genesis xl. 10], wants the second *Jod*, whilst שְׁרָיִים branches [Gen. xl. 12], wants the first *Jod*; צְדִיקִים the righteous [Hos. xiv. 10], wants the first *Jod*, whilst צְדִיקִים the righteous [Ezek. xxiii. 45], wants the second *Jod*. The same is the case with אֱוִלִים fools, which wants the first *Jod* five times; and there are some words wanting both *Jods*, as שְׂלֵשִׁים captains [Exod. xiv. 7], אֲדָרִים mighty [Ezek. xxxii. 18].

The participles *Hiphil*, too, are found wanting the first *Jod*; as מִשְׁמָעִים, making a noise [1 Chron. xv. 28], מִמְּתִים killing [Jerem. xxvi. 15], and מִחֲלֵמִים dreaming [Jerem. xxix. 8], &c. All the other tenses of *Hiphil*, however, are generally plene, and there are but few found defective; as הִקְרַב he offered [Numb. vii. 19], וַיִּמְצְאוּ and they presented [Levit. ix. 12, 18], וַיִּבְדְּלֵנִי, and I have separated [Levit. xx. 26], &c.

The plurals of the passive participles *Kal*, however, sometimes occur without *Jod*, but this only takes place when the *Vav* is written fully, and it is to prevent two quiescents following each other, as I have already explained in Section ii. For example, the words נְתוּנִים they are given, they are given [Numb. iii. 9], are both with-

instance in Gen. xxv. 6, and the other in Esther ii. 14. Now Rashi, who, in his commentary on Gen. xxv. 6, follows the traditional exposition of the Midrash, remarks, "The textual reading is פְּלוֹת defective [that is without the plural *Jod*], because Abraham had only one concubine, namely, Hagar, who was identical with Keturah." But this reading, which is contrary to the Massoretic text, has evidently arisen from a pious desire to lessen the number of concubines of the father of the Hebrew nation. The *Bereshith Rabba*, from which Rashi's remark is derived, is the part of the *Midrash Rabba*, or exposition of the Pentateuch, which treats on *Bereshith* = Genesis. For an account of the *Midrash*, see *Kitto's Cyclopaedia*, s. v.

⁴² For an explanation of *Mezuzah* see above, p. 95, note 18. The variations between the Talmud and the Massorah, adduced by Levita, are taken from Jacob b. Chajim's *Introduction to the Rabbinic Bible*: comp. p. 19, &c., where they are fully discussed.

וכן מצינו שהגמרה שלנו, חולקה על המסורת, כגון כי ביום פְּלוֹת משה (במדר'ו) חסר, וגמסר עליו לית מלא, וכן על מזוזות ביתך (דברים ו'), מזוזות כתיב, ולפי המסורה הוא מלא, וכן מַעֲבִירִים עם ה' לפי הגמרה חסר, ובמסורה הוא מלא: ⁴²

ודע כי יש מאלו של ב' חריקים שתחסר יו"ד קרמאה, כמו ובגפן שלש שְׁרֵינִים חסר יו"ד תנינא, שלש שְׁרָיִים חסר יו"ד קרמאה, וצְדִיקִים ילכו בן, חסר יו"ד קרמאה, ואנשים צְדִיקִים המת, חסר יו"ד תנינא, וכן אֱוִלִים ה' חסר יו"ד קרמאה, ⁴² ונמצאים חסרי ב' חיו"דין וְשֵׁשֶׁם על כולו, ובנות נשים אָדָרִים: וכן בבינוני הפעיל נמצאים חסרי יו"ד קרמאה, כמו מִשְׁמָעִים בנבליב, אם מְתִים חסר אותי, אשר אתם מְתִים רומיחן, אבל כל שאר פעולות ההפעיל הם מלאים על הרוב, ונמצאים מעמים חסרים, כמו הִקְרַב את קרבנו, וַיִּמְצְאוּ אליו, וַיִּבְדְּלֵנִי אתכם ורומיחן: אַבְל אַבְל בפעול בנין הקל, באים לפעמים חסרי יו"ד הרבים, אבל אין זה רק כשהן מלאים וי", וזה כדו שלא יהיו שם ב' נחים רצופין, כאשר בארתי בדבור ב'; והמשל נתיבם נתונים המת ל', שניהם חסרי יו"ד, לפי

out *Jod*, because they have *Var* fully written, whilst נתנים נתנים they are given, they are given [Numb. viii. 16], are defective of *Var*, because they have *Jod plene*; as you will see on examination.

The general rule is that the *Chirek* of the long syllable has mostly the *Jod* written fully, whilst *Cholem* generally is without *Var*. There is no necessity for me to explain to you that *Cholem* and *Chirek*, with quiescent *Var* and *Jod* at the end of a word, are always *plene*: as רגלו *his hand*, רגלו *his foot*, ידו *my hand*, רגלו *my foot*, &c., since it is evident that *Var* and *Jod* can never be omitted in such cases, because a vowel-point can never be under the final letter of a word, except under *Kaph*, *Tav*, and final *Nun*. These have sometimes *Kametz* at the end of a word, as I shall explain in Section x.

SECTION VI.—A quiescent *Jod* does not follow *Tzere*, except when it belongs to the root, or when it indicates the plural. It belongs to the root, as *עושה* *doing good*, *אעשה* *I shall do good* [Gen. xxxii. 18], *תניק* *she shall nurse* [Exod. ii. 7], *אילכה* *I shall go* [Micah i. 1]; and it stands for the radical *He*, as *צויתי* *I commanded* [Deut. iii. 21], *קנייתי* *I wait* [Isa. v. 4], and in a few more such instances. The same is the case in those nouns in which *Jod* is radical, as *עין* *eye*, *בית* *house*, *זונה* *old age*, the roots of which are *צוד*, *בוש*. I shall recur to this subject in the next Section.

The *Jod* after *Tzere*, to indicate the plural, is the same *Jod* as is used with the suffix in plural nouns of the third and second persons, both masculine and feminine, as *בניהם* *their sons*, *בנותיהם* *their daughters* (feminine), *בניהן* *your sons* (feminine), *בנותיהן* *your daughters*, &c., and these are never marked in the Massorah as *plene*; and a few of these are found defective, as *נשיאיהם* *their princes* [Numb. xvii. 17], *אבותיהם* *your fathers* [Deut. i. 11]. The expressions *אלהם* *to them*, and *אלכם* *to you*, are also found defective

שהם מלאים וי", נתנים נתנים המה לי שניה חסרים וי" לפי שהן מלאים וי" ודוק: והכלל כי חירק של תנועה גדולה על הרוב הוא מלא יו"ד, והחולם על הרוב הוא חסר וי", והנה אין צריך להודיעך ולומר כי החולם והחירק שבסוף התיבה עם הו"ו הנחה או היו"ד הנחה, הם תמיד מלאים, דהיינו שחמיר הו"ו כתובה עם החולם, והיו"ד כתובה עם החירק, כמו דן, רגלו, דן, רגלו ודומיהן, כי פשיטא שלא יחסרו הו"ו והיו"ד באלה לעולם, כי לא תבא נקדה באות שבסוף המלה לעולם, וזלתי החיו והכף והגון שהם קמוצים לפעמים בסוף התיבה, כמו שאודיעך ברבור העשירי:

הרבור הששי: לא תבא יו"ד נחה אחר הצדי רק כשהיא שרשית, או שתורה על לשון רבים, השרשית כמו הטיב הטיב עמך (בראשית ל"ב), ותניק לך, אילכה שולל, וכשהיא במקום ה"א שרשית, כמו יהושע צדיה, מדוע קצתי ודומיהן מעטין, וכן בשמות שהיו"ד שרשית, כמו בית ה' עין אדם, וכן כשהיו"ד במקום וי"ו שרשית כמו צדקה, שיצה, שרשם צוד, טוב, ועוד אדרב מכל אלה ברבור שאחר זה:

והיו"ד הנחה אחר הצדי להורות על לשון רבים, היא היו"ד הנבאה בכנוי הנכחדים והנכחדות, והנמצאים והנמצאות, בשמות של לשון רבים ורבות, כמו בנותיהם, בנותיהן, ובנותיהם, ובנותיהן, ולא נמסר עליהן מלא לעולם, ונמצאים מעטים חסרים, כמו מאת כל נשיאתם, יוסף י"י אלהי אבותיהם, וכן אלהם, אלקם, נמצאים חסרים, בכל ספר

in every book of the Scriptures, and they are counted according to the Massorah. Thus, also, the suffix first persons in nouns, as *בְּנֵעָרֵינוּ* *with our sons* (Exod. x. 9), are not marked by the Massorites as *plene*. But the nouns which have the pronoun, first person, pointed alike, both in the singular and plural, and in which there is no difference in the points, except that the plural has *Jod*, these are marked by the Massorites as *plene*.

Thus, for instance, *יָדֵינוּ* *our hands* [Deut. xxi. 7], has the Massoretic mark *plene*, whilst *יָדֵינוּ* *and our hand* (Gen. xxxvii. 27), is marked *defective*, because it is the singular, as is evident from the word *תְּהִי* *let it be*; so also *רַגְלֵינוּ* *our feet* (Ps. cxxii. 2), is marked *plene*, whilst *רַגְלֵנוּ* *our foot* [Ps. lxi. 9], is marked *defective*, because it is the singular. Whereas *דְּבַרְנוּ* *our word* (Josh. ii. 14), which is the singular, as is evident from the word *זֶה* *this*; and the expressions *לִבְּנוּ* and *לִבְּנוּ* *our heart*, in which *Jod* is wanting, are never

marked as *defective*, because they do not occur in the plural. But the words wherein a quiescent *Jod* is expressed after *Tzere*, which *Jod* neither belongs to the root nor indicates the plural, are always marked as *plene*; as *פָּלִיטָה* *escape* [Jerem. 1. 29], *הַשְּׂבִים* *early* [Prov. xxvii. 14], *וְתִנִּיר* *thou shalt say* [Exod. xix. 3], and a few more like these.

Moreover, the quiescent *Jod* is also to be found after *Segol*, but this only occurs in the pronouns, second person masculine and third person feminine of plural nouns, both masculine and feminine; as *בְּנֵיךָ* *thy sons*, *בְּנוֹתֶיךָ* *thy daughters*, *בְּנֵיהָ* *her sons*, *בְּנוֹתֶיהָ* *her daughters*, and they are never marked *plene*. Many of them are found without *Jod*, especially in the case of the suffix second person masculine; as *דְּבַרְךָ* *thy words* [Gen. xlvii. 30], of which there are thirteen *defectives*;⁴³

⁴³ The thirteen instances in which the plural *דְּבַרְךָ* occurs *defective* are, Gen. xxx. 34; xlvii. 30; Numb. xiv. 20; Ps. cxix. 9, 16, 25, 28, 42, 65, 105, 107, 169. The Massorah marginalis, both on Gen. xxx. 34, and on xlvii. 30, mentions the three instances which occur in the Pentateuch as belonging to the thirteen *defectives*, and refers to the Massorah finalis for the whole list. But we could find no such list in the Massorah.

וספר, ונמנין על פי המסורה; וכן בכנוי המדרים בעדם, כמו *בְּנֵעָרֵינוּ* ו*בְּנֵעָרֵינוּ* ו*בְּנֵעָרֵינוּ* (שמות י'), לא נמסר עליהם מלא, אבל השמות שהם בכנוי המדרים בעדם, שהם שוים בנקודתם ליחיד ולרבים ואין הפרש ביניהם בנקודתם רק שלשון רבים הוא ביו"ד, או נמסר עליו מלא:

והמשל דְּבַרְנוּ לא ספכו נמסר עליו מלא, וְדַבְּרָנוּ אל תהי בו (כראשית ל"ו) חסר, שהוא לשון יחיד בראית מלה תהי, וכן עומדות היו רַגְלֵנוּ (תהילים קכ"ב) נמסר עליו מלא, למום רַגְלֵנוּ חסר, שהוא לשון יחיד, וכן אם לא תנידי את דְּבַרְנוּ זה, לשון יחיד בראית מלה זה, וכן כל לְבַבְנוּ וְלִבְנוּ חסרים יו"ד, ולא נמסר עליהן חסר, כי לא נמצאו בלשון רבים; אבל המלות שיש בהן יו"ד נחה כתובה אחד הצרי ואינה ערשית, וגם לא תורה על לשון רבים, חסר נמסר עליהם מלא, כמו אל יהי לה פְּלִיטָה, הַשְּׂבִים ושלות, וְתִנִּיר לבני ישראל, ודומיהן מעמים:

והנה נמצא גם כן יו"ד נחה אחד חסכול, וזה דווקא בכנוי הנוכח לזכר והנכתרת לנקבה בשמות שהן לשון רבים ורבות, כמו בְּנֵיךָ וּבְנוֹתֶיךָ, בְּנֵיהָ וּבְנוֹתֶיהָ, ולא נמסר עליהם מלא לעולם, ונמצאים הרבה מהן חסרי יו"ד, ובפרט בכנוי הנוכח לזכר, כמו אנכי אעשה בְּדַבְּרֶךָ, והם י"ג חסרים,⁴³ וכן הודיעני נא את

דָּרְכָךְ *thy ways* [Exod. xxxiii. 18], of which there are three defective instances; "הַסְּדֵרֶךָ *thy mercies* [Ps. cxix. 41], which is always defective in the plural, and the *Segol* indicates the absence of *Jod*. And although the singular has also *Segol* when it is in pause, as רַגְלֶךָ *thy hand*, רַגְלֶךָ *thy foot*, אָזְנֶךָ *thy ear*, &c., the singular may be distinguished from the plural by the words with which it is connected; as יָדְךָ *thy hand* [Ps. xxxii. 4], רַגְלֶךָ *thy foot* [Ps. xci. 12], אָזְנֶךָ *thy ear* [Isa. xlvi. 8], שֹׁמְרֶךָ *thy keeper* [Ps. cxxi. 8], אֹיְבֶךָ *thy enemy* [Deut. xxviii. 58]; all of which are singular, and it cannot be said that they are the plural with *Jod* omitted, because the verbs תִּגְדֹּשׁ *it is heavy*, תִּפְתָּח *it shall dash*, יִנָּם *it is opened*, יִנָּם *he shall sleep*, and יִצִּיק *he shall oppress*, with which they are respectively connected, are singular.

Thus, also, in Jerem. xxxviii. 22, רַגְלֶיךָ *thy feet*, is plural, and *Jod* is omitted, as is evident from the verb הִטְבְּעוּ *they are sunk*, the plural *Jod* is also omitted in פְּעֻלֶךָ *thy work* [Ps. lxxvii. 18], as is evident from

בְּכֹל *in every one*. All the feminine plurals, with the suffix second person masculine, are likewise without the *Jod* of the plural; as מְנַחֲתֶיךָ *thy gifts* [Ps. xx. 4], מְצֻוֹתֶיךָ *thy commands* [Ps. cxix. 98], כְּבוֹדֶיךָ *thyne honourable* [Ps. xlv. 10], which have always the *Cholem* before the *Segol*, as I have already explained it in the *Bachur*; and they are distinguished from nouns feminine singular in pause, with pronoun, second person, which have also ת with *Segol*, as בְּרִכְתֶּיךָ *thy blessing* [Gen. xxvii. 95], צְדִיקְתֶּיךָ *thy righteousness* [Ps. lxxi. 15], by the latter having always *Kametz* before the *Segol*.

The *Jod* of the plural is likewise omitted in the suffix third person feminine, as קְבֵרֹתֶיהָ *her graves* [Ezek. xxxii. 25], &c. The quiescent *Jod*, indicating the plural, occurs after *Kametz*, but this only happens when it is followed by the pronominal *Vav* of third person masculine; as יָדָיו *his hands*, רַגְלָיו *his feet*, &c.; when it is never omitted, except in the

דָּרְכָךְ והם ' חסרים, "וכן ויבאוני וְהָקֵדְךָ חסר כלם לשון רבים, והסגול מורה על חיו"ד החסרה, ואע"פ שלשון יחיד בא נ"כ בסגול כשהוא בהפסק, כמו יָדְךָ, רַגְלֶךָ, אָזְנֶךָ ודומיהן, הוכל להכיר היחידים מן הרבים במלות הסמוכות להם, כמו תִּכְבֹּד עלי ידך, פן תגוף באבן ורגלך, לא פתחה אונק, אל יגים שומרך, יצק לך אויבך כלם לשון יחיד, ולא נוכל לומר שהם לשון רבים וחסרים יו"ד בעבוד תִּכְבֹּד, תגוף, פתחה, יגים, יצק דסמוכים להם שהם לשון יחיד:

וכן הסבכו בבנין תגוף הוא לשון רבים וחסר יו"ד הרבים כראיית הקצש, וכן ותחיה בכל פגלך הוא חסר יו"ד הרבים, כראיית בגל, וכן לשון רבות ככנוי הנוכח לזכר נמצאים חסרי יו"ד הרבים, כמו יזכור כל מקוהו, תחכמי ספרו, בנות מלכים בקוהו, חסר חולם לפני הסגול, כמו שבארתי בספר הבחור: ובוה הם נבדלים מהשמות של לשון יחידה, כשיבאו בהפסק עם כנוי הנוכח שאף הם כתי"ו בסגול, כמו ויקח את זרקה, פי יספר זרקה, חסר קמץ לפני הסגול:

וכן בכנוי הנסדרה נמצאים חסרי יו"ד הרבים, כמו סביבתי בקוהו, ודומה, ונמצא יו"ד נחה המורה על לשון רבים אחר קמץ, ואין זה אלא כשיבא אחריו ו"ו כנוי הנסדר, כמו י"ו, רגלי ודומיהן, ולא תחמד לעולם רק

⁴⁴ The three passages in which דרכך is defective are, Exod. xxxiii. 18; Josh. i. 8; Ps. cxix. 37. They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Exod. xxxiii. 18.

word יָחַדְו *together*, which is always *defective*, except in Jeremiah, where it is found *plene* three times.⁴⁵ To the same category belong the expressions שָׁלוּ *quails* [Ps. cv. 40], סָתוּ *winter* [Song of Songs ii. 11], עָנָו *humble* [Numb. xii. 8], &c. We also find that the textual reading is *defective*, whilst the marginal reading is *plene*; as יָדוּ *his hands*, in the *Kethiv*, and יָדָיו in the *Keri*, [Levit. ix. 22], צְוֹאֲרוֹ *his neck*, in the *Kethiv*, and צְוֹאֲרָיו in the *Keri* [Gen. xxxiii. 4]. But I shall discuss this subject in the Second Part, Section i.

Section VII.—Hitherto, I have treated on biliteral and trilateral words, in which all the letters are audible. I shall now discuss monosyllabic words, called little words. It is well known that the *plene* and *defective* monosyllabic words are those which have in the middle of the word either *Vav* quiescent, with *Cholem* and *Shurek*, or *Jod* quiescent, with *Chirek* and *Tzere*, and that in regard to words with other vowel-points there cannot be *plene* and *defective*, because no quiescent *Vav* or *Jod* can follow these points. On this subject I shall treat again in Section ix.

Now those pointed with *Cholem* are of two kinds. The first class consists of words, the middle letter of which is a quiescent *Vav*, as אֵר *light*, יוֹם *day*, טוֹב *good*, מוֹר *myrrh*, קוֹל *a voice*, כּוֹס *a cup*, עוֹר *skin*, עוֹר *an ox*, בּוֹר *a pit*, עוֹר *again*, אוֹת *a sign*, &c. These are always *plene*; the expression לֹא *not*, is an exception, being always *defective*, except in thirty-five instances;⁴⁶ and the expression עוֹר *again*, is *defective* in fourteen instances;⁴⁷ so also דוֹר *generation*, is *defective* when

⁴⁵ Both the Basel and the Sulzbach editions have הַסְרִים ג', "the word יָחַדְו is always *defective*, except in Jeremiah, where it is found three times *defective*." But this is evidently a mistake for מְלֵאִים *plene*, since the word in question actually occurs three times in Jeremiah, viz., xlvi. 12, 21; xlix. 3.

⁴⁶ The thirty-five instances in which לֹא is *plene* are, Gen. xxxi. 35; Levit. v. 1: 1 Sam. ii. 24; xix. 4: 1 Kings xviii. 5; xx. 8; xxii. 18: 2 Kings v. 17; vi. 12: Isa. xvi. 14; xxviii. 15; Jerem. ii. 25, 31; iii. 8, 12; iv. 11; v. 9, 10, 12 (thrice), 24; vi. 9; vii. 28; viii. 6, 2^o; x. 4; xv. 7, 11; xxix. 23; xlvi. 27; xlix. 20: Ezek. xvi. 56; xxiv. 16: Lament. i. 12. They are enumerated, in a most confused manner, in the Massorah marginalis on Levit. v. 1.

⁴⁷ The fourteen instances in which עוֹר is *defective* are, Gen. viii. 22; xix. 12; xl. 13: 2 Sam. xiv. 32: 1 Kings xii. 5; Jerem. ii. 9; xiii. 27; xv. 9; xxxiii. 13: Hos. xii. 1, 10: Micah i. 15: Zech. viii. 20: Ps. xxxix. 2; xxxix. 2. Comp. Massorah marginalis on Gen. viii. 22, with Jerem. xv. 9.

בְּמִלַּת יָחַדְו שְׂחִיא הַסְרָה לְעוֹלָם, הוּץ בַּסְפֵּר יִרְמִיָּה נִמְצְאִים ג' מְלֵאִים,⁴⁵ וּבְכֻלָּם שְׁלֹו, קָתָו, וּנְמַצְאִים דְּכִתְבִּיבִים חֲסֵרִים וּקְרִיִן מְלֵא, כְּמוֹ וְיִשָּׂא יָדוֹ (וְיִקְרָא מ') יָדָיו קְרִי, עַל צוֹאֲרוֹ צוֹאֲרָיו קְרִי, וְעוֹר אֲדַרְבֵּן בָּם בְּלוּחוֹת שְׁנִיּוֹת בְּמֵאֲמֵר א' :

הַדְּבֹר הַשְּׁבִיעִי : לֹא דְּכִרְתִּי עַד הֵנָּה רַק בְּמִלּוֹת שֵׁשׁ בָּחֵן ב' אִו ג' אוֹתִיּוֹת נְעוּת, וְעַתָּה אֲדַבֵּר בְּכֻלָּל עַל מְלוּרָו שֶׁל תְּנוּעָה יֵאָחַז הַנְּקִרְאוּת מִלּוֹת וְעֵדוּת; וְיִדוּעַ כִּי הַמִּלּוֹת הַזֵּוֹת שֵׁשִׁיךְ בָּחֵן מְלֵא אִו חֲסֵר, הֵן אוֹתָן שֵׁשׁ בָּחֵן בְּאֲמַצַּע הַמִּלָּה וְיִ"ו נְחָה עִם חוֹלָם אִו שוֹרֵק, אִו יִ"ד נְחָה עִם חֲרֵק אִו צִדִּי; אֲבָל אַחַר שֶׁאֵר הַנְּקִרְוֹת לֹא שֵׁיךְ מְלֵא וְחֲסֵר, כִּי לֹא שֵׁיךְ אַחֲרֵיהֶן וְיִ"ו אִו יִ"ד נְחָה, וְעוֹר אֲדַרְבֵּן בָּם בְּדִבְרוֹ מ' :

וְהֵנָּה הַנְּקִרְוֹת בְּחוֹלָם הֵם שֶׁל ב' מִינִין, הַמִּין הָאֶחָד הֵם שֶׁל נְחִי ע"ן וְיִ"ו, כְּמוֹ אוֹר, יוֹם, טוֹב, מוֹר, קוֹל, כּוֹס, עוֹר, שוֹר, בּוֹר, עוֹר, אוֹת וְדוּמִיָּה, הֵם חֲמֵד מְלֵאִים, וּמְלֵא לֹא יוֹצֵא מִן הַכֻּלָּל שֶׁהִיא חֲמֵד חֲסֵרָה, הוּץ בְּלִ"ה מְקוּמוֹת,⁴⁶ וּמְלֵרַת עוֹר רִבְנָה חֲסֵרָה בִּ"ד מְקוּמוֹת,⁴⁷ וְכֵן דוֹר נִמְצָא חֲסֵר כְּשִׁיחֵו שְׁנִיּוֹם

it is twice repeated, as לָדָר דָּר *from generation to generation* [Exod. iii. 15], לָדָר וְדָר *from generation unto generation* [Ps. x. 6], &c., as it is explained in the great Massorah.

The second class consists of those words, the second and third radicals of which are the same letters; as קָרַד *cold*, חָם *heat*, רָקַב *but*, עָלָה *upon*. All these are defective,⁴⁸ and this because of the *Dagesh* which they take when formative additions are made at the end, as חָקַק *law*, with suffix is חָקַקְתָּ *his law*; רָקַק *spittle*, with suffix is רָקַקְתָּ *his spittle*; עָלָה *yoke*, with suffix is עָלָה *his yoke*. Thus, also, the word כָּלָל *all*, from כָּלַל, has *Cholem*, with *Vav* omitted when it has the accent, except לְכַלֵּל [Jerem. xxxiii. 8]. The Massorah remarks on it, "The *Vav* is not to be read, but read with *Kametz-Chatuph*, as is the rule with כָּלָל wherever it has *Makkeph*," as I have explained in the *Poetical Dissertation*.

The infinitive and imperative of verbs עָיָע too, have always *Cholem* and are defective; as for instance כָּבַר *return* [Song of Songs ii. 17], כָּבַרְתָּ *return* [Ruth ii. 16], כָּבַרְתָּ *finished* [Deut. ii. 14]. Those which have *Shurek* are all from roots the second radical of which is quiescent, as סוּפָה *a reed* שוּפָה *a street*, טוּר *a wall*, &c., and are always *plene*, because they never have *Kibbutz*, except the imperative of עָיָע, as קָם *arise* [Josh. vii. 10], רָץ *run* [1 Sam. xx. 36], שָׁב *return* [Exod. iv. 19], &c. Those which have *Chirek* are from roots in which *Jod* is radical, as נֵיָד *a nerve*, סִיר *a pot*, סִיר *a thorn*, עִיר *a city*, שִׁיר *a song*, אִישׁ *a man*, צִיָּן *a flower*, &c., they are generally *plene*; and defectives are but few, as רָב *a cause* [Exod. xxiii. 2], לָר *a light* [Prov. xxi. 4]. In the Massorah אִישׁ *a man*, is noted as being three times defective, but there are differences of opinion about it among the Massorites. Thus, also, according to the Massorah, סִין *Sin*, is always *plene*, whilst צִין *Zin*, is always defective. There are three words which always occur defective, viz., מִן *from*, עִם *with*, and אִם *if*, but בֵּן before *Nun* is simply from בָּן of the root בָּנָה.

סמוכים, כמו זכרי לָדָר דָּר (שמות ג'), וכן לָדָר וְדָר ודומיהן, כמבואר במסרה גדולה:

והמין הב' הם מן הכפולים, כמו קָר, חָם, חָק, רָק, עָל, כלהון חכרים,⁴⁸ וזה בעבור הדגש הבא בהן כאשר יתרבו באות שלשית, כמו מן חָק חָקְתָּ, ומן רָק רָקְתָּ, ומן עָל עָלְתָּ, וכן מלח מל נגורה מן כלל, כשהיא במעם היא בחולם וחכרי וי"ו לעולם, חוץ מן וסלחתי לכול עונותיכם (ירמיה ל"ג), המסרה עליו לא קרי וי"ו, ונקרא בקמץ חסוף כדין כל בל המוקף, כאשר בארתי בפרק שירה:

וכן חסוף והצוין מן הכפולים חסוף בחולם וחכרי, כמו סב דמח לך, שֶׁל תִּשְׁלַח לָהּ (רות ב'), עד הם כל הדוד (דברים ב'): והשדוקים כלם מנחי העי"ן, כמו סוף, סוף, שֶׁק ודומיהן, והם חסוף מלאים, דהיינו שלא יבאו לעולם בקבוץ, רק בצווי מנחי העי"ן, כמו קָם לך, רָץ נא, שֶׁב לך מצרים ודומיהן; והחירוקים הם שהי"וד בהם שרשית, כמו גִּיד, סִיר, סִיר, צִיר, צִיר, שִׁיר, אִישׁ, צִיץ ודומיהם, על הדוב מלאים, ונמצאים מעטים חכרים, כמו לא חתנה על רב, גִּר רשעים, ובמסרה אִישׁ ג' חכרים, ויש בהן פלוגחה, וכן במסרה כל סין מלא וכל צין חכר; ונמצאים ג' מלות שהם חכרים לעולם, והם אִם, עִם, מִן, אבל יהושע בן נון הוא מן בן שרשו בנה:

⁴⁸ The words חִסְרִים *all these are defective*, without which the passage has no sense, are omitted in the Sulzbach edition.

Those which have *Tzere* consist of four classes. The first class embraces nouns in which the second radical *Jod* is audible, as בַּיִת *house*, כַּיִל *a well*, יַיִן *wine*, אֵין *nothing*, חֵיל *strength*, אֵיל *a ram*, זַיִת *an olive*, צַיִד *hunting*, &c. When these are in the construct state, the *Jod* is quiescent with the *Tzere*, as בַּיִת *the house of*, כַּיִל *the well of*, אֵין *the ram of*, חֵיל *the hunting of*, אֵין *nothingness of*, חֵיל *the strength of*, &c. These are generally *plene*, and the *defectives* are very few, as חֵיל *army* [Obad. 20], on which the Massorites remark it occurs five times *defective*;⁴⁹ אֵיל *porch* [Ezek. xl. 48], on which the Massorites remark, "This *defective* has no parallel."⁵⁰ To this class belong those words in which the *Jod* is not audible; as אֵיךְ *how*, בֵּין *between*; some of these are *defective*, as אַר *a mist* [Gen. ii. 6], בֹּסוֹם *bosom* [Prov. v. 20], &c.; but there are very few such instances.

The second class embraces words of עַי, as זָר *stranger*, יָד *proud*, עֵר *witness*, עֵר *Er*, זֵר *Zer*, מֵת *dead*, בֵּן *thus*, &c.; all these are invariably *defective*. The third class consists of words derived from roots ל"ה, as בֵּן *son*, יָב *the back*, יָר *a crown*, עֵץ *wood*, all these are invariably *defective*. The fourth class consists of those derived from ע"ע, as חֵן *grace*, שֵׁן *a tooth*, חֵץ *an arrow*, לֵב *heart*, &c.; all these are invariably *defective*.

The general rule is, that all those derived from ע"ע, whether having *Cholem* or *Tzere*, are always *defective*; whilst those with *Chirek* and *Cholem*, of ע"י, are generally *plene*, the *defectives* being very few, as I have stated above; but when they take formative additions at the end, they are mostly *defective*. Thus, we have from טוֹב *good*, the forms טוֹבִים *the good* (mas.), טוֹבָה *good* (fem.), טוֹבָה *the good* (fem.), many of which are *defective*. The same is the case with קוֹל *voice*,

והצרויים הם של ר' מינין האחד הנגזרים מהשמות שיו"ד ע"ן הפעל בהם נעה, כמו בַּיִת, צַד, יָן, אֵין, חֵיל, אֵיל, זַיִת, צַד, כְּשִׁיבָאוּ בַּמְסִיבֹתָ רִגְנוֹחַ חֵי"ד בְּצִד, כְּמוֹ בַּיִת "עַן יַעֲקֹב, יָן נְסִיכָם, חֵיל פִּרְעָה, אֵין לָנוּ, צַד חַיִּת, אֵיל הַמְלָאִים דְּרֹמִיחָן, דִּינָם לְהוּיֹחַ מְלָאִים, וּנְמַצְאִים מַעֲמִים חֲסָרִים, כְּמוֹ וּנְלוֹחַ הַחֵל נִמְסַר עֲלֵינוּ ה' חֲסָרִים בְּלִשׁוֹן חֵיל,⁴⁹ וַיִּמְד אֵל הַפֶּתַח (יְחֻקָּאֵל מ'), נִמְסַר עֲלֵינוּ לִית חֲסַר בְּאֵילִים,⁵⁰ וּבְכֹלֵל אֱלֹהִים אֹתָם שְׂאִין חֵי"ד נְעָה בְהָן, כְּמוֹ אֵךְ, בֵּן, וַיֵּשׁ מִהֶן חֲסָרִים כְּמוֹ יָדָר יַעֲלָה, יָק נְכָרִיה וְדֹמִיחָן מַעֲמִים מֹעֵד: הַמִּין חֵב' הֵם מְנַחֵי עֵי"ן וַי"ו, כְּמוֹ זֵר, יָר, עֵר, שֵׁר, צֵר, מֵת, בֵּן וְדֹמִיחָן כְּלֵהוֹן חֲסָרִים; הַמִּין הֵנָּה הֵם מְנַחֵי לְמ"ד ה"א, כְּמוֹ בֵן, זֵר, יָר, עַץ כְּלֵהוֹן חֲסָרִים לְעוֹלָם; הַמִּין הֵר' הֵם מִן הַכְּפוּלִים, כְּמוֹ חֵן, שֵׁן, חֵץ, לֵב וְדֹמִיחָן כְּלֵהוֹן חֲסָרִים לְעוֹלָם:

והכלל כל שהם מן הכפולים, בין שהם חלופים או צרויים, הם חסרים לעולם, אבל החידוקים והחולפים מנחי הע"ן דינם להיות חסיר מלאים, והחסרים הם מעמים, כמו שכתבתי לעל; אבל כשתתרבה בהן חנועה בפקו, באו לרוב חסרים, כמו מן טוֹב נמצא טוֹבִים, וְטוֹבָה וְטוֹבָה, הדבה מהן חסרים, וכן מן קוֹל נמצא קוֹל, וְקוֹל, וְקוֹל, רובן חסרים,

⁴⁹ The five passages in which חֵיל is *defective* are, 2 Sam. xx. 15; 1 Kings xxi. 23; Isa. xxvi. 1; Obad. 20; Lament. ii. 8. They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on 2 Sam. xx. 15.

⁵⁰ The reference, both in the Basel and Sulzbach editions, to יַמְד אֵל הַפֶּתַח, is a mistake for יַמְד אֵל אֵלֶם. The note in the Massorah parva on the word in question is simply יַד יַד חֵי"ד, no parallel with *Jod* *defective*; so that Levita's remark that it is לִית חֲסַר בְּאֵילִים, no parallel of *defective*, among the words אֵילִים, must be derived from another recension of the Massorah.

which with suffix is *קלו* *his voice*, *קלי* *my voice*, *קלת* *the voices*, most of them being *defective*, and which, even without any suffixal addition, occurs in this form seven times *defective*; as *קל* *voice*, *קלל* *the voice* [Gen. xxvii. 22]; *ל קלל* *to the voice* [Exod. iv. 8 (twice)], &c.⁵¹ Thus, also, from *רונב* *contention*, we have *הרב* [Job. xi. 2; xl. 2]. Moreover the plurals and suffixes with *Tzeres* are sometimes also *defective*; as from *איל* *a ram*, we have *אילים* *rams*; and a few more such instances.

SECTION VIII.—Nothing more is left for me to explain with regard to *defective* and *plene Var* and *Jod*, except to state how the Massorites noted those words which have two or three quiescents, some of which are *plene* and some *defective*, or all of which are either *plene* or *defective*.

Let me illustrate it by the example of the word *הקימותי* *I have established*, which occurs in the four following ways:—i. *הקימותי* [Ezek. xvi. 60], which is entirely *plene*. On this the Massorites remark, “this is one of the three instances entirely *plene*.”⁵² ii. On *הקמתי* [Gen. xxvi. 8], which is entirely *defective*, they wrote “one of the eleven instances entirely *defective*.”⁵³ iii. On *הקימותי* [Levit. xxvi. 9], they remark, “one of six instances in which it is both *plene* and *defective*.”⁵⁴ And iv. On *הקמותי* [1 Sam. xv. 13], they remark, “it has no parallel, being *defective* and *plene*.” In some recensions it is marked, “it is one of the six with the accent on the

ובלי רבוי אות נמצאים ו' חסדים בלישנא, וסימנם הקל קול יעקב, לקול האות הראשון, לקול האות האחרון; ו' וכן מן רוב הדיב דברים, (איוב ו"א) הרב עם שדי, וכן ברבוי ובכנוי יבאו לפעמים הצרויים חסדים, כמו מן איל נמצא אלים ורומחו מעפים :

הדבור השמיני : לא נשאר לי לבאר מענין חסדים ומלאים ו"ו וי"ד רק להודיעך אך נהגו בעלי המסורה למסור על מלה שיש בה כ' או נ' נחום, קצתם מלאים וקצתם חסדים, או כלן מלאים או כלם חסדים :

והנה אחן לך משל במלה הקימותי הנמצאת במקרא בד' האופנים האלה, על הקימותי לך ברית עולם שהוא כלו מלא נמסר חד מן נ' מלא דמלא,⁵² ועל הקימותי את השבועה (בראשית כ"ו), שהיא כלו הכר נמסר עליו חד מן ו"א חכר דחכר,⁵³ ועל הקימותי את בריתי אתכם נמסר חד מן ו' דמלא וחכר,⁵⁴ ועל הקימותי את דברי ו"י נמסר לית חכר מלא, וביש נוסחאות נמסר על זה

⁵¹ The other three passages in which *קל* is *defective* are, Gen. xlv. 16; Exod. xix. 16; Jerem. iii. 9. They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Gen. xxvii. 22.

⁵² The other two instances in which *הקימותי* is entirely *plene* are, 2 Sam. vii. 12; 2 Chron. vii. 18. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Ezek. xvi. 60, where, however, there is a mistake, inasmuch as it substitutes 1 Chron. xvii. 2 for 2 Chron. vii. 18. In the Massorah parva, on the last mentioned passage, the remark *entirely plene*, will be found, to which Levita refers.

⁵³ The eleven passages in which *הקימותי* is entirely *defective*, that is, has neither *Jod* after the *Chirek* nor *Vav* after the *Cholem*, are, Gen. vi. 18; ix. 11, 17; xvii. 7, 19; xxvi. 3; Exod. vi. 4; 1 Kings ix. 5; Jerem. xxiii. 4, 5; xxix. 10; Ezek. xxxiv. 20. We could not find the entire list either in the Massorah marginalis on the respective passages, or in the Massorah finalis.

⁵⁴ The other five passages in which *הקימותי* has *Jod plene* after the *Chirek* and *Vav defective* after the *Cholem*, are, 1 Sam. xv. 13; 2 Sam. ii. 35; vii. 12; Isa. xix. 3; Ezek. xvi. 62. In the Massorah marginalis on Levit. xxvi. 9, where the passages are given, 2 Sam. ii. 35 is erroneously omitted, and 2 Chron. vii. 18, which is entirely *plene*, is substituted for it.

penultima," whilst in others it is marked as one of the four instances.⁵⁵ The Codices vary, as I shall explain in Section ix.

It is also to be noticed, that when a word has two quiescents, both of which are *plene*, and one of them belongs to that class of quiescents which is always *plene*, as I have shown in Section ii., the Massorites did not mark it *entirely plene*, but simply *plene*. And if both quiescents belong to those which are always *plene*, the Massorites did not remark upon it at all.

Thus, for example, הוֹלְכִים *they are coming* [Gen. xxxvii. 25], though *entirely plene*, the Massorites simply marked "*plene*;" that is, *Vav* is written fully, but the *Jod* they did not require to mark as being written fully, for it is there in accordance with the law about the *Jod* of the plural,⁵⁶ as I have explained in Section v. On הוֹרִיד *to go down* [*ibid.*], again, though *entirely plene*, the Massorites made no remark whatever, because the two quiescents therein are *plene* according to rule, as I have explained in Section iii., since *Vav*, which stands for *Jod* of the first radical, is *plene* according to law.

The same is the case with *Chirek*. When it is followed by an audible letter at the end of a word, it is generally *plene*, according to law, especially in the *Hiphil*, as I have explained in Section v. (*vide supra*, p. 156, &c.) But when both are defective, though one of them belongs to those which are generally defective, as I have explained in Section iii., the Massorites have always marked it *entirely defective*; as הֹלֶכֶת *they are coming* [Exod. ii. 5], יֹשֶׁבֶת *they are sitting* [1 Kings iii. 17], &c. *Vide supra*, p. 148, &c.

As to the words in which the first quiescent is *plene* and the second is *defective*, or *vice versa*, as גְּדֹלוֹת וְנִזְרָאֵת *great and wonderful*

⁵⁵ In the recensions of the Massorah, printed in the Basel and Amsterdam editions of the Rabbinic Bibles, the remark is that דְּקוֹמוֹרֵי 1 Sam. xv. 13, is one of the three instances in which it has the tone of the penultima (מַלְעָה), and the Massorah marginalis on Gen. ix. 17, gives the three instances as follows:—Gen. ix. 17; Exod. vi. 4; 1 Sam. xv. 13.

⁵⁶ The words מֵלֵא *to be plene*, are erroneously omitted in the Salzbach edition.

חַד מִן ו' דְּלַעֲלִי, וּלְפַעְמַיִם נִמְסַר עֲלֵיהֶן ד', וּמְשׁוּנִין וְאִבְרָאִם בְּמֵאֵר מ':⁵⁶ אַךְ צִרְיָךְ שְׁהֲרַע, כְּשִׁהְיִו בְּמִלְחָה ב' נַחֲיִן וְשִׁנְיָן מְלֵאִים, וְאֶחָד מֵהֶן הוּא מֵאוֹתָן הַנְּחִים שֶׁרָכַם לְהִיּוֹת חֲמִיד מְלֵאִים, כְּמוֹ שֶׁבִּאֲרַחֵי בְּדַבְּרוֹ ב', לֹא נִמְסַר עֲלֵיהֶן מֵלֵא דְּמֵלֵא רַק מֵלֵא לְבַד, וְאִם שִׁנְיָן מֵאוֹתָן שֶׁרָכַן לְהִיּוֹת חֲמִיד מְלֵאִים, לֹא נִמְסַר עֲלֵיהֶן מֵאוֹמָה: וְהַמְשַׁל הַלְּוִיִּם לְהוֹרִיד מְצִימָה, הַלְּוִיִּם אֶעֱפִי שְׁחוּא מֵלֵא דְּמֵלֵא, לֹא נִמְסַר עֲלָיו רַק מֵלֵא לְבַד, ד' מֵלֵא ו' ו', וְעַל הַיּוֹד אֵין צִרְיָךְ לְמִסּוֹר מֵלֵא, כִּי כֵן דִּין יוֹד הַרְבִּים לְהִיּוֹת מֵלֵא⁵⁶ כְּמוֹ שֶׁכְּתַבְתִּי בְּדַבְּרוֹ ה', וְעַל הַיּוֹדִיד אֶעֱפִי שֶׁהוּא מֵלֵא דְּמֵלֵא, לֹא נִמְסַר מֵאוֹמָה, כִּי כֵן דִּין ב' הַנְּחִים הָאֵלֶּה לְהִיּוֹת מֵלֵא, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכְּתַבְתִּי בְּדַבְּרוֹ ג' שְׁחוּ"ו הַבֵּא בְּמִקּוֹם יוֹד פ"ה הַפֶּעַל דִּינָה לְהִיּוֹת מֵלֵא: וְכֵן הַחִירֶק שֶׁאֲחִידֵיו נֹחַ נִרְאָה בְּסוֹף הַמִּלְּהָ דִּינָה עַל הַרּוּב מֵלֵא, וּבְפֶרֶס בְּבִנְיָן הַפֶּעַל, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכְּתַבְתִּי בְּדַבְּרוֹ ה' ע"ש; אֲבָל אִם שִׁנְיָם חֲסִדִּים, אֶעֱפִי שֶׁהֲאֲחִיד מֵהֶן מֵאוֹתָן שֶׁרָכַן לְהִיּוֹת חֲסִד, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכְּתַבְתִּי בְּדַבְּרוֹ ג', מְכַל מִקּוֹם נִמְסַר עֲלָיו חֲסִד דְּחֲסִד, כְּמוֹ וְנִעְרוּחֵיהֶן הִלָּת (שְׁמוֹת ב') יִשְׁבֶּת בְּבֵית אֲחֵר, וְדוּמִיָּהֶן ע"ש:

וּבְמִלְּהָ שֶׁהֲרֵאֲשׁוֹן מֵלֵא וְהַשְּׁנֵי חֲסִד אוֹ לְהֶךָ, כְּמוֹ גְּדֹלוֹת וְנִזְרָאֵת, הֵנָּה עַל גְּדִלוֹת נִמְסַר

[1 Chron. xvii. 21], they only remarked on *גִּלְלָת* defective, but not defective and plene, because it is the law for *Cholem* of the plural to be written fully; whilst on *נִוְרָאֵת* wonderful, they simply remarked defective, but not plene and defective, because the *Vav*, which is written fully, stands for the radical *Jod*, which, according to rule, is plene, as I have explained all in Section iii. *Vide supra*, p. 148, &c.

There are some words with one or two quiescents, which are either defective or plene, and do not belong to those which are usually plene or defective; and yet the Massorites made no remark on them whatever. This arises from the fact that the rule has already been stated on the words in question in another place. Thus, for instance, the Massorites give the general rule, saying, that "*תּוֹלְדֹת* generations, always wants the second *Var*, except in two instances, where it is written entirely plene; in one instance, where it is entirely defective; and in three instances, where it is defective and plene."⁵⁷ Hence there was no necessity for them to mark *תּוֹלְדֹת* plene defective in every passage where it occurs, since the first general rule is sufficient.

The same is the case with the word *אֲבֹתֵיכֶם* your fathers, on which they remark, "throughout the Pentateuch it is defective of *Var*, and has *Jod* written fully, except in one instance where it is written entirely fully, and in another instance where it is *אֲבֹתֵיכֶם*, with *Var*

רק חסר, ולא חסר מלא, כי כן רין חולם של לשון רבוה להיות מלא, ועל ונוֹרָאֵת נמסר חסר לבר, ולא מלא חסר, לפי שהיו הכתובה היא במקום יו"ד השרש, ודינה להיות מלא, כמו שבארתי כל זה בדבור נ' ע"ש:

ויש מלות שיש בהן נח אחד או שנים וכן חסדים או מלאים, ואינן מאותן שדרכן להיות מלאים או חסדים, ואף על פי כן לא נמסר עליהם מאומה, וזה בעבור כלל אחד שנתן במלה ההיא במקום אחר; והמשל נתנו כלל אחד ואמרו כל תּוֹלְדֹת חסר ויו"ד בתורה, חוץ מן ב' כתיבים תּוֹלְדֹת מלא דמלא, וא' תּוֹלְדֹת חסר דחסר, ונ' תּוֹלְדֹת חסר מלא,⁵⁷ ולכן כל הכתיבין תּוֹלְדֹת אין צריך למסור עליהן מלא חסר, כי הכלל הראשון מספיק:

וכן כל אֲבֹתֵיכֶם שבתורה חסר ויו"ד ומלא יו"ד, חוץ מאחד כתיב אֲבֹתֵיכֶם מלא דמלא,

⁵⁷ There is a great difference of opinion among the Massorites as to the reading of the word in question, in the different passages of the Scriptures. The Massorah marginalis on Gen. ii. 4, remarks as follows:—חילוח ב' מלאים דמלאי וס' אלה תולדות השמים הראשון—אלה תולדות פרץ. דוד חסר דחס' אלה תולדות ישמעאל ונ' כח' החרות עשו אבי אדיר ושל אחריו אלה תולדות יעקב ושא' אוריתא תולדות כתיב. תולדות יעקב כתיב במ"ב תולדות יצחק. *The word תולדות is twice entirely plene, viz., Gen. ii. 4, Ruth. iv. 8; once entirely defective, viz., Gen. xxv. 12; and thrice it wants the first Vav, viz., Gen. xxxvi. 1, 9; xxxvii. 2; whilst in all other passages throughout the Pentateuch it is written with the first Vav, and without the second.* Another recension of the Massorah, given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Jod*, p. 35 b, col. 2, is as follows:—כין זה ספר תולדות אדם עד תולדות יצחק תולדות כתיב במ"ב תולדות יעקב תולדות חסר דחסר תולדות עשו תולדות ישמעאל ונ' כתיב תולדות מל דמל' אלה תולדות השמים ואלה תולדות פרץ. ונ' כתיב תולדות תולדות עשו הוא אדם כין זה ספר תולדות אדם עד תולדות יצחק תולדות כתיב במ"ב תולדות אדם וכן תולדות יצחק—*עד סופא דספרא תולדות כתיב במ"ב תולדות חסר דחסר תולדות עשו תולדות ישמעאל ונ' כתיב תולדות מל דמל' אלה תולדות השמים ואלה תולדות פרץ. ונ' כתיב תולדות תולדות עשו הוא אדם כין זה ספר תולדות אדם עד תולדות יצחק תולדות כתיב במ"ב תולדות אדם וכן תולדות יצחק—*from Gen. v. 1 to xxv. 19, it is written without the second VAV, except in one place, viz., v. 1, where it has the second VAV and not the first; from Gen. xxv. 19, to the end of the book, it is written with the second VAV and without the first, except in two instances, viz., Gen. xxxvi. 1, xxv. 12, where it is entirely defective; in two passages, viz., Gen. ii. 4, Ruth. iv. 18, where it is entirely plene, and three passages, viz. Gen. xxxvi. 1, 9, xxvi. 19. It will be seen that Gen. xxv. 19 is counted twice.

plene and *Jod defective*;"⁶⁸ hence there was no more any necessity to mark אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם *defective and plene* in every single passage where it occurs in the Pentateuch. Thus, also, they counted the expression אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם *your fathers*, both in *plene* and *defective*, in all the other books of the Scriptures; and on those which do not come within this rubric they made no remark whatever. Moreover, there are some words which are classified in their *defectives* and *plenes* according to each book of the Scriptures; and some are classified according to the Law, the Prophets, and the Hagiographa.

☞ The general rule is, that, when a word occurs with two quiescents, and one of them, or both, are either *defective* or *plene*, and if there is no Massoretic remark whatever thereon, you may then take it for granted that that is because the law connected therewith had already been stated, and you will find it if you seek for it. I shall, however, recur again to this subject in the Second Part, Section ix.

On a word which has three quiescents, some of which are *plene* and some *defective*—as וְהִיטְבוֹתִי *and I shall do good* [Ezek xxxvi. 11], which wants *Jod* after *Teth*, indicating the *Hiphil*, for it ought to be הִיטְבוֹתִי—the proper Massoretic remark should have been “the first *Jod* is *plene*, the second *Jod* is *defective*, and the *Vav* is *plene*.” But for the sake of brevity the Massorites simply remark, “it has no parallel,” “it is thus written,” or “it is written thus.”

The same is the case with the word כִּשְׁבֹבְתֵיכֶם *your backslidings*, [Jerem. iii. 22], on which the Massorites neither mentioned *plene* nor *defective*, but say this is the textual reading; and with וַיֵּשְׁבוּם *and He made them dwell* [1 Sam. xii. 8], on which they simply remark, “it is written so.”

Notice, that when a word has three quiescents, and all three are *plene*, the Massorites do not remark on it *entirely plene*, but “*all plene*;” as on וְהִשְׁבוֹתִיךָ *and I will turn thee back* [2 Kings xix. 28],

וא' כתיב אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם מלא וי"ו וחסר יו"ד,⁶⁸ ולכן כל הכתובים בחזרה אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם, אין צריך למסור עליהם חסר מלא; וכן בכל ספר וספר נמנין אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם המלאים והחסרים, ועל שאר שאינו בכלל ההוא לא נמסר מאומה; וכן יש מלות אחרות שנחלקו בחסרונם ובמלאם לפי ספרי המקרא, ויש נחלקים לחזרה ולנביאים ולכתובים:

☞ והכלל כשחמצא מלה שיש בה ב' נחין, ואחר מהן או שניהם חסרים או מלאים, ולא נמסר עליהן מאומה, תרע שהוא בעבור איזה כלל שנתן בהם כבר, ורוק וחמצא, ועוד ארבר מאלה בלוחות שניות במאמר מ': וכאשר יהיו במלה ג' נחים באמצע המלה, קצתן מלאים וקצתן חסרים, כמו וְהִשְׁבוֹתִי מראשונתכם (יחזקאל ל"ו) חסר יו"ד סימן ההפעיל אחר המי"ת, והראוי וְהִשְׁבוֹתִי, והנה היה ראוי להיות נמסר עליו מלא יו"ד קרמאה וחסר יו"ד תנינא ומלא וי"ו, ולקצר הלשון לא נמסר עליו רק לית, וכן כתיב, או וכתיב כן: וכן על ארפא וְהִשְׁבוֹתֵיכֶם (ירמיה ג') לא זכרו לא חסר ולא מלא אלא כן כתיב, וכן וַיֵּשְׁבוּם במקום הזה, נמסר עליו כן כתיב:

ודע כשהיו כתיבה ג' נחים ושלשתן מלאים, לא נמסר עליה מלא דמלא, אלא כלו מלא, כמו וְהִשְׁבוֹתִיךָ בדרך אשר באה,

⁶⁸ In Exod. iii. 13, אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם is entirely *plene*, and in Deut. i. 11 it has *Vav* but wants *Jod*. Comp. Massorah marginalis on Exod iii. 13.

and your dispersion [Jerem. xxv. 84], וְהִבִּיאֹתִים and I will bring them [Isa. lvi. 7], &c.; also when all these three are defective, as וַיִּרְדְּהוּ and they brought him down [1 Kings i. 58], הִבֵּאתָם we have brought them [Numb. xxxii. 17], &c.; the Massorites did not remark on them entirely defective, but "all defective." In some Codices they are marked, "this is the textual reading," but the former is more generally used.

SECTION IX.—Hitherto I have explained the law of the defectives and pienes with regard to the letters *Vav* and *Jod*; I shall now explain the rule of the letters *Aleph* and *He*. Know, then, that *Aleph* is frequently either quiescent or wanting in the middle or at the end of some words in certain places, and that there is no parallel for these in other places. Thus, for example, שָׁלַחְךָ thy petition [1 Sam. i. 17], מָלְאָם they filled [Ezek. xxviii. 16], וַתִּזְרְנֵנִי and thou hast girded me [2 Sam. xxii. 40], &c.; there are seventeen such instances, and they only occur in the Prophets and Hagiographa.⁵⁹ There are also five instances to be found in the Pentateuch, viz., מִחַטָּו from sinning [Gen. xx. 6], וְנִטְמַתָּם and ye shall be defiled [Levit. xi. 48], וְקָרְהוּ and it shall befall him, in Pericope *Va-jigash* [Gen. xlv. 29]; מֵצֵאתִי I have found, in Pericope *Behaaloscha* [Numb. xi. 11]; לְחַטָּאת for a sin offering, in Pericope *Shelach* [Numb. xv. 24]; מֵרֵשִׁית from the beginning, in Pericope *Ekeb* [Deut. xi. 12].⁶⁰ Now I wonder why they did not count these with the other

וּתְמוֹצוֹתֵיכֶם, וּנְפֹלָתָם וְהִבִּיאֹתִים אֶל הַדָּר קִדְשִׁי, וּכְנִי שִׁהְיֶה שֵׁלֶשׁ חֲסָרִים, כְּמוֹ וַיִּרְדְּהוּ מֵעַל חֲמוֹבָה, עַד אֲשֶׁר הִבֵּאתָם וְרוּמִיָּה, לֹא נִמְסַר עֲלֵיהֶן חֲסַד דְּחֲסַד, אֵלֹא כְּלוֹ חֲסַד; וְיֵשׁ נֹחַת־מֹאוֹת דְּכָתִיב עֲלֵיהֶן כֵּן כְּתִיב, וְהִרְאִישׁוֹן יוֹתֵר נֶחֱוֹ:

הַדְּבָר הַתְּשִׁיעִי: לֹא בִאֲדָתִי עַד הֵנָּה רַק דִּין הַחֲסָרִים וְהַמְּלֵאִים שֶׁל וי"ו או וי"ד, וּמִעֲתָה אֲבֵאֵר דִּין הָאֵלֶּף וְהָהָא; וְדַע כִּי הָאֵלֶּף תְּנוּחַ או תְּחַסַּר לְפַעְמִים בְּאִמְצַע הַמִּלָּה או בְּסוֹפָה, בְּקִצְצָה הַמְּלִוֹת שֶׁאֵין כֵּן בְּשֵׂאֵר חֲבֵרוֹתֶיהָ, כִּגְוֹן אֵת שֶׁלְּחָךְ, קָלוֹ חוֹכֵךְ חֲמַס, וְתִזְרְנֵנִי חֵיל וְחַס וי"ז בְּמִסְפַּר וְאֵינִם רַק בְּנִבְיָאִים וְכְתוּבִים;⁶⁰ וְעוֹד נִמְצְאוּ ה' בְּתוֹרָה וְאֵלוֹ הֵן מִחַטָּו לִי, וְנִטְמַתָּם בָּם, וְקָרְהוּ אִמּוֹן דְּוִישׁ, וְאֵם קִצְצֵי הֵן בְּחֻבְעֵלְתְּךָ לְחַטָּאת רִשְׁלָה, מֵרֵשִׁית הַשָּׁנָה דְּעֵקֵב;⁶⁰ וְחֻמְתִּי לְמַה לֹּא כְּלָלוּם עִם

⁵⁹ The Massorah only gives sixteen words, which respectively occur in one place with silent *Aleph* or altogether without *Aleph*, and have no parallel in other places. They are as follows:—

שְׁלַחְךָ 1 Sam. i. 17	פִּלְסָר 2 Kings xvi. 17	הַחֲסָרִים Eccl. iv. 14
חֲבֵאִים 1 Sam. xiv. 33	פִּלְסָר 1 Chron. v. 26	הַשְּׁמֹחַ Nehem. iii. 13
וְתוֹרֵנִי 2 Sam. xxii. 40	כְּלוֹ Ezek. xxviii. 16	קִרְאָה Esther v. 12
לְדַשְׁוֹת 2 Kings xix. 25	כְּשׁוֹ Pa. cxxxix. 20	שְׂרִית 1 Chron. xii. 38
וִרְשׁוֹ 2 Kings ii. 22	וְנִשְׁוֹ Ezek. xxxix. 26	קִרְאִים Ps. xcix. 6
	מִשְׁחָו Job xli. 7	

They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on 2 Kings xvi. 7. In the Massorah finalis, where under the letter *Aleph*, p. 1, col. 2, they are also mentioned, it is erroneously stated that there are seventeen instances, which has undoubtedly occasioned the error in our text. These instances are also given in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cxcix. pp. 43, 123, where one passage, viz. 1 Chron. v. 26, is wanting.

⁶⁰ For the division of the Pentateuch into fifty-four Pericopes, for hebdomadal lessons, see above, p. 135, note 138. *Vajigash* (ויגש) is the eleventh section, and comprises Gen. xlv. 18—xlvii. 27; *Behaaloscha* (בהעלותך) is the thirty-sixth section, and comprises Numb. viii. 1—xii. 16; *Shelach* (שלח), more fully *Shelach Lecha* (שלח לך), is the thirty-seventh section, and comprises Numb. xiii. 1—xv. 41; whilst *Ekeb* (עקב) is the forty-sixth section, and comprises Deut. vii. 12—xi. 25.

seventeen; thus registering them all in one list of twenty-two words with *Aleph defective* in the Bible.

Again, there are seventeen words in which the reverse is the case, wherein the *Aleph* is audible, contrary to their normal form in other passages, which the Massorites call *Maphkin Aleph*; as לְצִנְאֲכֶם for your sheep [Numb. xxxii. 24], נָאֹה, comely [Ps. xciii. 5], פְּמוֹצֵאֵת as one finding [Song of Songs viii. 10],

&c.⁶¹ There are also forty-eight words with a silent *Aleph* in the middle of the word; as הָאֶסְפָּסָף the mixed multitude [Numb. xi. 4], וַיִּצְלַל and he separated [Numb. xi. 25], &c.⁶² Now on all these *Alephs* the Massorites never remark, *Aleph omitted*, or *Aleph written fully*, or *the Aleph is audible*, or *the Aleph is silent*, but simply state "*Maphkin Aleph*," or "*Non-Maphkin Aleph*."

ה"ו ויהיו כ"ב דחסי אל"ף בקריא :
 וכן י"ז מלין להפך שתנוע בהן האלף
 שלא כדון חברותיהן, וקורין להן מפקין אל"ף,
 כגון וגדרורו לְצִנְאֲכֶם, נָאֹה קדש, פְּמוֹצֵאֵת
 שלום; ⁶¹ וכן מ"ח מלין דכריביין אל"ף
 באמצע התיבה ולא קריין, כמו הָאֶסְפָּסָף,
 וַיִּצְלַל מן הרוח (במדבר י"א) וכו', ⁶² והנה על
 כל אלה האלפין לא נמסר חסר אל"ף, או
 מלא אל"ף, או קרי אלף, או לא קרי אל"ף,
 רק מפקין אל"ף, או לא מפקין אל"ף :

⁶¹ The seventeen words which respectively occur only once with audible *Aleph*, and have no parallel in the other places, are as follows:—

וּבְיַמֶּיךָ . . . Exod. vi. 24	בְּלוֹאֵי . . . Jerem. xxxviii. 12	נָאֹה . . . Ps. xciii. 5
חֲבִיאוֹ . . . Levit. xxiii. 17	בְּאוֹשׁ . . . Amos iv. 10	וְאוֹרוֹעֵי . . . Job xxxi. 22
לְצִנְאֲכֶם . . . Numb. xxxii. 24	בְּמִלְאֲכוֹת . . . Hag. i. 13	רְבִיאוֹת . . . Dan. xi. 12
אֹהַר . . . 1 Kings xi. 17	וְאוֹשֵׁי . . . 1 Chron. ii. 13	מִנְאוֹת . . . Nehem. xii. 44
אֲשֵׁכִים . . . Jerem. xxv. 3	מִלְאֲכוֹת . . . 1 Chron. xxviii. 19	שִׁיר שִׁירֵי כְמוֹצֵאֵת . . . Song of Songs viii. 10
וּבְאוֹרוֹעֵי . . . Jerem. xxxii. 21	דְּהִרְבִּיאוֹם . . . 2 Chron. xvii. 11	

They are enumerated in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Aleph*, p. 1, col. 2, and are mentioned in the Massorah marginalis on Exodus xviii. 13, where a reference is given to the Massorah on Ps. xxx., in which place, however, nothing is to be found. They are also given in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cxviii. pp. 43, 123.

⁶² The words which respectively occur in one place with a silent *Aleph* in the middle of the word, and which have no parallel, are as follows:—

תְּאֵסְפוּ . . . Exod. v. 7	רְפִאוֹתֵי . . . 2 Kings ii. 21	וְרִצְאוֹתֵי . . . Ezek. xliii. 27
הָאֶסְפָּסָף . . . Numb. xi. 4	רְשָׁאוֹ . . . Jerem. li. 9	וְרַעֲנָה . . . 1 Kings xi. 39
רִימְצֵל . . . Numb. xi. 25	וְרַעֲשָׁו . . . Ezek. xlvi. 8	וְרַעֲשָׂו . . . Zech. xi. 5
מִשְׁאוֹת . . . Deut. xxiv. 10	בְּרִאוֹךְ . . . 2 Kings xx. 12	וְרִקָּא . . . Hos. x. 14
מִרְאוֹן . . . Josh. xii. 20	פְּאוֹרָה . . . Isa. x. 33	אֲרִבְלָל . . . Hos. x. 14
בְּאוֹרְמָה . . . Judg. ix. 41	כְּאוֹבֵי . . . Isa. x. 13	וְאוֹמְאֲסָךְ . . . Hos. iv. 6
בְּלוֹאֵשׁ . . . Judg. iv. 21	הַבְּאוֹשׁ . . . Isa. xxx. 5	פְּאוֹרֹר . . . Joel ii. 6
פְּלִאוֹ . . . Judg. xiii. 18	וְיִאוֹת . . . Isa. xli. 25	פְּאוֹרֵר . . . Nahum ii. 11
חֲשָׂאוֹם . . . 1 Sam. xiv. 33	רִאוֹת . . . Jerem. ii. 13	דְּכִאוֹת . . . Ps. lxxxix. 11
וְיִאֲסָף . . . 1 Sam. xviii. 20	בְּאוֹרוֹת . . . Jerem. ii. 13	וְתוֹרְכֵאוֹנֵי . . . Job ix. 2
הַלְאִמְכָּה . . . 2 Sam. x. 17	שְׁאוֹסֵךְ . . . Jerem. xxx. 16	מְאוֹם . . . Job xxxi. 7
הַמְלִאֲמִים . . . 2 Sam. xi. 1	דְּשְׁאוֹמוֹת . . . Ezek. xvi. 57	מְאוֹם . . . Dan. i. 4
וְיִאוֹ . . . 2 Sam. xi. 24	שְׁאוֹסֵךְ . . . Ezek. xxv. 6	מְאוֹם . . . Nehem. vi. 8
הַמְרִאוֹם . . . 2 Sam. xi. 24	הַשְּׁאוֹמִים . . . Ezek. xxviii. 24	נְאוֹשִׁים . . . Nehem. v. 11
מְבֹאֵר . . . 2 Sam. xxiii. 15	הַשְּׁאוֹמִים . . . Ezek. xxviii. 26	לְמוֹאֵל . . . Nehem. xii. 38
מְבֹאֵר . . . 2 Sam. xxiii. 16	וְנִאוֹשָׁר . . . Ezek. ix. 8	דְּאוֹ . . . Nehem. xiii. 16
הַבְּאוֹר . . . 2 Sam. xxiii. 20	וְשְׁאוֹמְחֵךְ . . . Ezek. xxxix. 2	

They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Ezekiel i. 1; Job i. 1; and in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Aleph*, p. 1 a, cols. 2 and 3. It will be seen that, instead of there being forty-eight, as mentioned in the heading of the Rubric, and by Levita, there are fifty. They are also given with some slight variation in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section ciii. pp. 29, 97, &c.

The meaning of *מפקין* is *brought out, uttered, pronounced, audible*. So the Chaldee renders *מוציא* *uttering, pronouncing* [Prov. x. 18], by *מפיץ*. I have already explained in the *Poetical Dissertations*, Sect iv., that *מפיץ* is only applied to the letters *Vav, Jod, and He* when pronounced by the mouth at the end of a word, since the *Aleph* is never pronounced at the end of a word. Hence, when the Massorah uses *Maphkin Aleph*, it denotes that it has the vowel-point, as in the above-named instances. In the *Massorah Parva*, however, they are marked *defective* or *plene*, yet not marked *defective* or *plene* absolutely; but it is distinctly stated, *Aleph defective*, or *Aleph plene*. The same law obtains with regard to *He*, as I shall explain in the following Section.

There are some words in which *Aleph* is quiescent at the end of the word, as in the Register of twelve words, viz., *אָבִיָּהּ* they willed [Isa. xxviii. 12], *הֶהְלֵכָה* who went [Josh. x. 24], *נְקִיָּה* innocent [Jonah i. 14], &c;⁶³ on these the Massoretic mark is either, *Aleph redundant*, or *Aleph not to be read*. There is also another Register of seventeen words, with quiescent *Aleph* at the end of the word standing for *He*; as *אֲרָא* loathsome (Numb. xi. 20), *נִבְרָה* it was erected [Ezek. xxxi. 5], *שָׁנָא* sleep [Ps. cxxvii. 2],⁶⁴ on every one of which the Massorites remark, "no parallel with *Aleph*."

⁶³ The twelve words which have quiescent *Aleph* at the end are as follows:—

רְטֹא Numb. xiii. 9	רְצֹא Ezek. i. 14	נְנוֹא Dan. iii. 20
הֶהְלֵכָה Josh. x. 24	וְאֲרָא Ezek. xli. 15	וְשִׁינָא Ezra vi. 15
הַקְלִיָּה 1 Sam. xvii. 17	נְקִיָּה Jonah i. 14	סִיָּה Ezra iii. 7
אָבִיָּהּ Isa. xxviii. 12	נְקִיָּה Joel iv. 19	אֲרִיָּה Dan. ii. 39

They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Numb. xiii. 9; Ezekiel i. 1; Proverbs i. 1; Ezra i. 1; and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section civ., pp. 30, 98.

⁶⁴ The seventeen words which respectively have in one place a quiescent *Aleph* at the end of the word, and which have no parallel in any other place, are as follows:—

לֹרְא Numb. xi. 20	שִׁנָּה Ps. cxxvii. 2	כִּלָּה Ezek. xxxvi. 5
אֲלֵעִלָּה Numb. xxxii. 37	לִמְאָה Ezra iv. 22	וִירָה Prov. xi. 25
אֲרִיָּה 1 Kings xvi. 9	בְּחִיבָה Dan. xi. 44	הִבָּה Prov. i. 10
אֵלָה 1 Kings iv. 18	נִמְכִּירָה Lament. iii. 12	דִּירָה 1 Chron. v. 26
נְבִרָה Ezek. xxxi. 5	נְבִישָׁה 1 Chron. ii. 49	כִּלָּה Prov. xvi. 30
וְסֵא Job xxxviii. 11	רִטָּה Ruth i. 20	

They are enumerated in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Aleph*, p. 1 a, cols. 3 and 4. The heading, however, of the Rubric does not give the number, nor does the Massorah marginalis, on Ezekiel xxxi. 5; xxxvi. 5; and Ruth i. 20, where reference is made to them; nor say how many there are belonging to this class.

וּפִירוּשׁ מִפְקִין מוֹצִיאִין. תְּרוּםָה שֶׁל מוֹצִיא
 רַבָּה דְּמִפְקִי סִיבָא, וְכַד בְּאַרְתִּי בְּפִרְקִי שִׁירָה
 בְּשֵׁר ד' סִמְפִּין לֹא נִאֲמַר כִּי אִם עַל אוֹתוֹת
 וַיִּיָּה בְּשִׁמּוֹצִיאִים אוֹתָם מִן הַפֶּה בְּסוֹף הַתִּיבָה,
 אַבְל הַאֲלֵפִי אִין מוֹצִיאִין אוֹחַה מִן הַפֶּה בְּסוֹף
 הַתִּיבָה לְעוֹלָם; אַבְל כְּשִׁנְסַצָּה בְּמַסֹּרֶה מִפְקִין
 אֲלֵפִי ה' לִי שְׁהִיָּה בְּנִקּוּדָה כְּדִלְעִיל, אַבְל
 בְּמַסֹּרֶה קִטְנָה נִמְכַּר עַלִּיהֶן הִסֵּר אוּ מֵלָא, אַבְל
 לֹא הִסֵּר, אוּ לֹא מֵלָא כִּתְם, רַק בְּפִירוּשׁ הִסֵּר
 אֲלֵפִי אוּ מֵלָא אֲלֵפִי; וְכֵן רִין הִיָּה
 כֹּאשֶׁר אַבְרָה בְּרַבּוּר שֶׁאֵדֵר הֵ:

וַיֵּשׁ מְלוֹת שְׁתַּנּוּחַ בְּהֵן הַאֲלֵפִי בְּסוֹף
 הַרְתִּיבָה, כְּנֻן סִימָה אַחֲרֵי מִן י"ב מְלִין
 רַבְתִּיבִין אֲלֵפִי וְלֹא קִרִי, כְּמוֹ וְלֹא אָבִיָּה שְׁמוֹעַ,
 הֶהְלֵכָה אֲתוֹ,⁶³ שׁוּר וְקִרָא, דֵּם נְקִיָּה וְכוּלֵי,
 וְנִמְכַר עַלִּיהֶם יְחִיד אֲלֵפִי, אוּ לֹא קִרִי אֲלֵפִי;
 וְעוֹד שִׁימָה אַחַת מִן י"ז מְלִין שִׁשׁ בְּהֵן אֲלֵפִי
 נַחַח בְּסוֹף הַתִּיבָה וְהִיא בְּמַקְוֶה ה"א, וְהִיא
 לְכַסּ לְקָא (בְּמַדְבַּר י"א), נְקִיָּה קוֹמְתוֹ, לִידִירוֹ
 שָׁנָא וְכוּ,⁶⁴ וְנִמְסַן עַל כָּל אַחַת לִיה כְּתִיב
 אֲלֵפִי:

Now I have to ask two questions about this remark. The first is about their saying תיבה, which embraces nouns, particles, and verbs, whereas the *He* which stands for the *Lamed* at the beginning only occurs in nouns. The second question is about the word "every," the use of which is not justifiable in this place, since all nouns cannot take this *He*, except those which we find in the Bible, and these are not one in a thousand; and since they are chiefly found in names of places, and have been counted by the Massorites, as מְצֻרִימָה to

Egypt, which occurs twenty-eight times;⁶⁶ בְּבִלְהָ to *Babylon*, twenty-nine times;⁶⁷ יְרוּשָׁלַיִם to *Jerusalem*, five times;⁶⁸ חֶבְרוֹנָה to *Hebron*, nine times.⁶⁹ There are also to be found a few others; as הַאֹהֶלְקָה to the tent, eight times;⁷⁰ הַבַּיִתָּה to the house, eighteen times;⁷¹ הַמִּזְבֵּחַ to the altar, five times;⁷² אֶרֶץ to the land, in connection with פְּנֵעֵן *Canaan*, eight times *plene*.⁷³ The Massorites did not count the other

והנה יש לי לחקש על זה המאמר ב' קישורו, האחר באמרו כל תיבה, ומלר תיבה כוללת סם, ומל, ופעל; והנה הה"א שהיא במקום למ"ד בתחלתה, לא תבא רק על השמות; והקושיא הב' באמרו כל תיבה, ומל כל לא תצדק במקום הוח כי לא נוכל להמיל זאת הה"א בכל השמות, כי אם מה שמצאנו מהן בפסוק, ואינן באחד מיני אל"ף, ובפרם בשמות מקומות נמצאה לרוב, ובעלי המסורה מנאום, כמו מצרימה כ"ה,⁶⁶ בבילה כ"ס,⁶⁷ ירושלימה ח"ה,⁶⁸ חברונה ס"ו,⁶⁹ ומעמים נמצאים משאר שמות, כמו האהלה ח"ה,⁷⁰ הביתה ח"ה,⁷¹ המזבחה ח"ה,⁷² ארצה ח"ה,⁷³ ולא מנו שאר ארצה

⁶⁶ The twenty-eight instances in which מצרימה occurs with *He* at the end are, Gen. xii. 10, 11, 14; xxvi. 2; xxxvii. 25, 28; xxxix. 1; xli. 57; xlv. 4; xvi. 8, 4, 7, 8, 9, 26, 27; xlviii. 5; l. 14; Exod. i. 1; iv. 21; xiii. 17; Numb. xiv. 3, 4; xx. 15; Deut. x. 22; xvii. 16; xxv. 8; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 4. They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on 2 Chron. xxxvi. 4.

⁶⁷ The twenty-nine instances in which בבלה occurs are, Isa. xxxix. 6; 2 Kings xxiv. 15 (twice), 16; xxv. 13; Isa. xliii. 14; Jerem. xx. 4, 5; xxvii. 16, 18, 20, 22; xxviii. 4; xxix. 1, 3, 4, 15, 20; xxxix. 7; xl. 1, 7; lii. 11, 17; Ezek. xii. 13; xvii. 12, 20; 2 Chron. xxxiii. 11; xxvi. 6, 10. They are enumerated in the Massorah finalis, p. 16 a, cols 3, 4.

⁶⁸ The five passages in which ירושלימה occurs are, 1 Kings x. 2; 2 Kings ix. 28; Isa. xxxvi. 2; 2 Chron. xxxii. 9. They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Isa. xxxvi. 2, with the remark that in four of the passages it is defective.

⁶⁹ The five passages in which חברונה occurs are, Joshua x. 39; 2 Sam. ii. 1; v. 1, 3; xv. 9; 1 Chron. xi. 1, 3; xii. 23, 38. They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Joshua x. 39.

⁷⁰ The eight passages in which האהלה occurs are, Gen. xviii. 6; xxiv. 67; Exod. xviii. 7; xxxiii. 8, 9; Numb. xi. 26; Josh. vii. 22; Judges iv. 18. They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Judges iv. 18.

⁷¹ The eighteen instances in which הביתה occurs are, Gen. xix. 10; xxiv. 32; xxxix. 11; xliii. 16, 26 (twice); Exod. ix. 19; Josh. ii. 18; Judg. xix. 15, 18; 1 Sam. vi. 7; 2 Sam. xiii. 7; xiv. 31; xvii. 20; 1 Kings xiii. 7, 15; xvii. 23; 2 Kings iv. 32; ix. 6. They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on 1 Kings xiii. 15.

⁷² This must surely be a mistake, since there are upwards of thirty instances in which המזבחה occurs, viz.—Exod. xxix. 13, 18, 25; Levit. i. 9, 13, 15, 17; ii. 2, 9; iii. 5, 11, 16; iv. 19, 26, 31, 35; v. 12; vii. 5, 31; viii. 16, 21, 28; ix. 10, 14, 20; xiv. 20; xvi. 25; Numb. v. 26; 2 Chron. xxix. 22 (thrice), 24. The Massorah finalis enumerates them under the letter *Zajin*, p. 30 a, col. 1.

⁷³ The eight passages in which ארצה occur conjointly are, Gen. xi. 31; xii. 5 (twice); xxi. 18; xlii. 29; xlv. 17; l. 13; Numb. xxxv. 10. The entire list is nowhere given, though the Massorah marginalis on Numbers xxxv. 10, and finalis, p. 11 a, col. 4, refer to each other for it.

instances in which אֲרִצָה occurs, because this form is the most frequent. Accordingly, the Rab- bins ought simply to have said, "there are some nouns which ought to begin with *Lamed*, but take *He* at the end instead." It may, per- haps, be replied, that the word כל signifies *rule*, since they use it so in another place; "one cannot infer from rules." The additional *He* is also to be found after *Kametz*, un- der *Tav*, *Kaph*, and *Nun*, at the end of a word, as I shall explain hereafter. I have already shown, in Section v., that a vowel-point does not occur at the end of a word, except under *Tav*, *Kaph*, and *Nun*, which have sometimes *Kametz*, and are not followed by *He*.

Tav is the *Tav* with *Kametz* in- dicating the singular, which is to be found at the end of the preterite; as דְּרִשְׁתָּהּ וְשָׁאַלְתָּ, *thou hast en- quired, thou hast searched, thou hast asked* [Deut. xiii. 15], &c.; by far the greater majority of them are without *He*, and those which have it are but few, as גִּירְתָּהּ *thou hast sojourned* [Gen. xxi. 28], חָפַצְתָּהּ *thou hast made void* [Ps. lxxxix. 40], הִסְפַּנְתָּהּ *thou art acquainted* [Ps. xxxix. 8], &c. On these the Massorites always remark, *He plene*, but on those which have no *He* they never remark, *He defective*, except on the word נָתַתָּ *thou hast given*, on which the Massorites note "it occurs twenty-nine with *He defective*."⁷⁴

It might be asked, why they give the number of the *defectives* of this word, and not that of other words which have *He defective*, and which are very many. And since the *defectives* are the greater num- ber, ought they not rather to have counted all the instances in which נָתַתָּ *thou hast given*, וְנָתַתָּ and *thou hast given*, occur as *plene*, which are the fewer in number? The reply is, that they have done it, because the *Tav* has *Dagesh forte*, for it is after a short vowel; and it is not normal for *Dagesh forte* to be at the end of a word, without being

מפני רבויים: והכלל שחיה להם לומר, ויש שם הצריך למ"ד בתחילתו וחטיל לו ח"א בסופו, ואולי יש לישוב מלה כל כמו שאמרו במקום אחר אין למדין מן הכללות; והנה יש הה"ן הנוספרת אחר הקמץ שתחת החי"ו והכ"ף והנו"ן בסוף התיבה כאשר אבאר; כבר כתבתי בדבור ה', כי לא תבא נקודה תחת אות בסוף התיבה, רק תחת התי"ו והכ"ף והנו"ן, הבאים לפעמים קמוצים ואין אחריהן ח"א:

התי"ו היא הרתי"ו הקמוצה המורה על ידיו, נמצא בסוף העוברים, כמו וְרָשַׁתָּ וְתִמְרָתָּ וְשָׁאַלְתָּ ודומיהן רובם בחסרון הה"א מפני רבויים, ויש מעטים נכתבים עם הה"א, כמו נָתַתָּהּ, נִצְרְתָּהּ, נִצְרְתָּהּ בריית עברך, דרכי הַפְּנִינָה ודומיהן, וחמיר נמסר עליהן מלא ח"א, אבל על חסרי הה"א לא נמסר עליהן חסרי ח"א לעולם, חוץ על מלת נָתַתָּ נמסר כ"ם חסרים ה"א:⁷⁴

וְיֵשׁ לְשֹׂאֵל מֵה רֵאוּ עַל כַּבֵּה לַמְנוּחַ הַחֲסִירִים מֵזֹאת חֲמַלָה מִכֵּל שֶׁאֵד חֲסִירֵי ה"א אֲשֶׁר רָבו כְּמוֹ רֵבוֹ, וְהֵלֵא הֵן הַמְרֻבִּינִי, וְהִיא לָהֶם לַמְנוּחַ כֹּל נִתְּתָה וְנִתְּתָה הַמְלֵאִים שֶׁהֵן הַמְעוּסִינִי: וְיֵשׁ לֹמַר לִפִּי שֶׁהֲיֵי"ו נִדְּנֶשֶׁת בְּדִגְשׁ חֻק, שֶׁהִיא הִיא אַחַר הַנוּעָה קִמְנָה, וְאֵין דִּין הַדְּגֶשׁ הַחֻק לְהִיּוֹת בְּסוּף הַתִּיבָה בְּלִי אוֹת

⁷⁴ The twenty-nine instances in which נָתַתָּ occurs without *He*, are as follows:— Gen. xl. 13; Exod. xxv. 16, 21, 26, 30; xxvi. 34; xxviii. 23, 30; xxix. 3, 6, 17; xxx. 16, 18 (twice); xl. 7 (twice), 8; Levit. ii. 15; xxiv. 7; 1 Kings viii. 34, 39; Judg. xv. 18; Ps. lxi. 6; Dan. x. 12; Nehem. ix. 15, 20, 35 (twice). They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Exodus xxv. 21.

followed by either a silent or vocal letter. Hence the *He* after every *Tav* which has *Dagesh forte* at the end of a word, as you see is the case in the other instances, besides the twenty-nine in question. Thus you will also see it in *וְהִקְטַתָּהּ* and *if thou shalt kill* [Numb. xiv. 15], *וּמָתָהּ* and *thou shalt die* [Ezek. xxviii. 8], *שָׂתָהּ* *thou hast put* [Ps. xc. 8], &c. This, however, is only the case with irregular verbs, as those mentioned above. Thus, also, in the word *אַתָּה* *thou*, the *He* is added because of the *Dagesh forte*, for which reason the Massorites did not require ever to make it as having *He plene*. But the regular verbs in which the *Tav* is radical, *כָּרַח* *to cut off*, *שָׁבַח* *to rest*, *שָׁחַח* *to destroy*, &c., these have never *He* after *Tav*, though it has *Dagesh forte*, as *וְכָרַחְתָּ* and *thou shalt cut down* [Deut. xx. 20], *וְנִכְרַחְתָּ* and *thou shalt be cut off* [Obad. 10], *הַשְׁבַּחְתָּ* *thou makest to cease* [Ps. cxix. 119], *שָׁחַחְתָּ* *thou hast destroyed* [Is. xiv. 20], and are not marked *defective*; the expression *הִצְמַחְתָּ* *thou hast destroyed* [Ps. lxxiii. 27], being an exception to this rule, is marked by the Massorites "*He* written fully."

The final *Kaph*, which has a vowel-point at the end of a word, is the *Kaph* with *Kametz*, indicating the suffix of the second person singular, found in verbs and nouns; in verbs, as *מַפְרֵדָה וְהַרְבִּיתִיךָ וְנַתַּתִּיךָ* *I will make thee fruitful, and multiply thee, and make thee* [Gen. xlvi. 4]; and in nouns, as *שׁוֹרְךָ וְחִמְרִיךָ וְעַבְדְּךָ וְאִמְתְּךָ* *thine ox and thine ass, thy man servant, thy woman servant* [Deut. v. 14]. There are some, however, with the additional *He*, which the Massorites always mark "*He plene*." Thus, there are in the Massorah twenty-one unique words, *i. e.*, they have no parallel with a quiescent *He* at the end of the word, after *כ* of the second person singular masculine, as *אֲבָרְכֶכָה* *I shall bless thee* (Gen. xxvii. 7), *יְדִכָּה* *thy hand* [Exod. xiii. 16], *בְּכָה* *in thee* [Exod. vii. 29], *עִמְכָה* *with thee* [1 Sam. i. 26], &c.; these are called 21 *Vadain* or *Vadja* (see Section ix., Part 2), and you will find that they have pairs or

נח או נע אחריו, ולפיכך באה ה"א אחר כל תי"ו הרנושה ברנש חוק בסוף התיבה, כמו כל שאר נְתָהּ וְנָתָהּ חוץ מן כ"ם: וכן וְהִסְתָּה אַח הַעַם, לשהת יודוך וְכִתָּהּ, וְהָתָה עֲוֹנוֹתֵינוּ לַנֶּגֶד וְדוּמִיָּה, וְהָ דוּוּקָה בַּפְעִלִים שְׁאִינָן שְׁלֵמִים, כְּמוֹ בְּאַלְהָ שׁוֹכְרֵהָ, וְכֵן מִלָּה אֲתָהּ הֵיאָה נּוֹסֶפֶת בְּעַבּוֹד הַדָּנֵשׁ הַחֹק, וְאִין צָרִיךְ לְמַסְכּוֹד עַל שׁוּם אַחַד מֵאַלְהָ מֵלֵא הֵיאָה, אַבְל בַּפְעִילִים הַשְׁלֵמִים שְׁהֵיוּ שְׂרִישִׁתָּה, כְּמוֹ בְּרַח, שְׁבַח, שָׁחַח, הֵם חֲמִיד כְּלִי הֵיאָה אַחְדִּיהָ, אַעֲפִי שְׁחַדֵּשׁ חוֹק, כְּמוֹ עַל הָעִיר וְכָרַח, וְנָתָהּ לְעוֹלָם, סְבִיב וְהִשְׁבַּח, אִירָצֵךְ שְׁחַח וְדוּמִיָּה, וְלֹא נִמְסַד עֲלֵיהֶן חֶסֶד, וְמִלָּה הִצְמַחְתָּ כֵּל וּנְחָה מִסָּךְ יוֹצֵאת מִן הַכֹּלֵל, לְכֵן נִמְסַד עֲלֵיהָ מֵלֵא הֵיאָה:

וְהֵכֵף הַבֵּיא בְּסוֹף הַתִּיבָה בְּנִקְחָה הֵיאָה חֵכָה הַקְּמוּצָה לְכַנּוּי הַחִיד הַנִּמְצָא בַּפְעִילִים וּבְשִׁמּוֹת וּבְמִלּוֹת, כְּמוֹ הִנְנִי בְּשָׂרְךָ וְהִרְבִּיתִיךָ וְהִסְתָּה, וּבְשִׁמּוֹת שׁוֹרְךָ וְחִמְרִיךָ וְעַבְדְּךָ וְאִמְתְּךָ בְּמִלָּה, וְיֵשׁ שְׁנֵי מִלָּה בְּחֵיאָה נּוֹסֶפֶת וְחֲמִיד נִמְסַד עֲלֵיהֶן מֵלֵא הֵיאָה, וְכֵן בְּמַסּוֹרֵת כ"א מִלִּין יִיחִידִין. ר"ל שְׁאִין לְהֵן דּוּמָה דְּכַתִּיבִין בְּחֵיאָה בְּסוֹף הַתִּיבָה כְּמוֹ וְאִנְרָקָה לִפְנֵי י"י (בְּרֵאשִׁית כ"ו), לֹאֹה עַל יְדָכָה, וְעַמְךָ, הַנִּצְבֵּת עִמְכָה וְכוּ, וְקֵרָא לְהֵן כְּהָ כ"א וְדֵאִין אֹו וְדֵאִין עֵינִן בְּמַמְרֵס מ' וְנִמְצָאִים שִׁישׁ לְהֵן וּגְ

⁷⁵ The whole sentence followed either by a silent or vocal letter, and hence the *He* after every *Tav* which has *Dagesh forte*, is entirely omitted in the Sulzbach edition.

groups, as בואכה *as thou comest*, six times; יפכה *he shall smite thee*, three times.⁷⁶

The final *Nun*, with *Kametz* at the end of a word, is the *Nun* of the plural feminine, which normally is followed by *He*, as הַנְּרָנָה *gird ye*, קַפְרָנָה *lament ye* [Jerem. xlix. 8], וַתֵּצֵאתָ *go ye out*, וַרְאֵנָה *and see ye* [Song of Songs, iii. 11], וַתֵּבֹאנָה *and they came*, וַתִּדְרְלְנָה *and they drew* [Exod. ii. 16], &c. There are some words which have *He* omitted; that is, they have final *Nun* with *Kametz*, as לֵבְנָה *go ye* [Ruth i. 12], וַיִּמְצְאוּ *and you may find* [Ruth i. 9]; and in the future tense, as תִּהְיוּ *they shall be* [Deut. xxi. 15], תִּחְיֶינָה *ye shall let live* [Exod. i. 19], תִּהְרִינָה *they shall become pregnant* [Gen. xix. 36], תִּגְשָׁנָה *they shall approach* [Gen. xxxiii. 6], &c.

This only occurs in irregular verbs, and there is but one instance of it to be found in the regular verb, viz.—תִּלְבְּשׁוּן *they shall clothe* [2 Sam. xiii. 18], and the Massorites have marked them all “*He omitted.*” The general rule is, that *Tav* and *Kaph*, with *Kametz* at the end of a word, generally want *He*. Hence the Massorites counted the instances in which *He* is *plene*, they being the fewest; whilst in the case of *Nun* with *Kametz* at the end of a word, the *He* being mostly *plene*, they counted the *defectives*.

The *He* suffix is of two kinds. The one is suffix third person feminine, and occurs in three different ways; (a), when it is quiescent after *Nun*, with *Kametz* and *Dagesh*, as תַּחֲתָנָה *in her place* [Gen. ii. 21]; (b), when it has *Kametz*, and is preceded by *Segol*, as וַיִּמְצְאוּ *and he*

⁷⁶ The twenty-one words, which have *He* at the end after *Kaph*, of the second person singular masculine, are as follows:—

ויברכה . . . Gen. xxvii. 7	בכה . . . 2 Sam. xxii. 30	לחלה . . . Ps. x. 8
ובכה . . . Exod. vii. 29	ימצאה 1 Kings xviii. 12	חלכה . . . Ps. x. 14
ידכה . . . Exod. xiii. 16	יעצרה 1 Kings xviii. 44	כמה . . . Ps. cxxxix. 5
כמה . . . Exod. xv. 11	הנכה . . . 2 Kings vii. 2	בכה . . . Ps. cxli. 8
כמה . . . Exod. xv. 11	יעצבה . . . Jerem. vii. 27	יברוכה . . . Ps. cxlv. 10
אתכה . . . Numb. xxii. 33	בשמיכה Jerem. xxix. 25	תנצרה . . . Prov. ii. 11
עמכה . . . 1 Sam. i. 26	הראותכה . . . Ezek. xl. 4	כחכה . . . Prov. xxiv. 10

They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Exod. vii. 29; in the Massorah finalis under the letter *He*, p. 22a, col. 2; and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section xcii., pp. 27, 94. The six instances in which בואכה occurs are, Gen. x. 19 (twice), 30; xiii. 10; xxv. 18; 1 Kings xviii. 46. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Gen. x. 19. The three passages in which יככה occurs are, Isa. x. 24; Jerem. xl. 15; Ps. cxxi. 6.

כמו בואכה ו', יככה נ':⁷⁶
 והנה הנ"ן הקמוצה בסוף החיבה היא נו"ן הרבות שדינה להיות אחריה ח"א, כמו ספֹדְנָה, הַנְּרָנָה, וַיִּמְצְאוּ וַתֵּבֹאנָה וַתִּדְרְלְנָה וַתִּמְצְאוּ וַיִּשְׁבְּאוּ בַחֲסֵרוֹן הַח"א, ר"ל בְּנו"ן פְּשוּטָה קְמוּצָה, כְּמוּ בְנוּחֵי לֵקֶן, (רוח א') וַיִּצְאוּ, מְנוּחָה; וּבְעֵתִידִים כְּמוּ כִי הִתְנַחֵם, לְאִישׁ שְׂחֵי נָשִׁים; וַתִּחְיֶינָה, אֵת הַיְלָדִים, וַתִּדְרְגָה, שְׂחֵי בְנוֹת לֹמֵם, וַתִּשְׁקֹן, הַשְּׂפֹחוֹת וְדוּמִיָּהן;
 ולא נמצא רק אחד בשלמים, והוא כי כן תִּלְבְּשׁוּן, בְּנוֹת הַמֶּלֶךְ, וְעַל כֵּלָן נִמְסַר חֶסֶד ה"א: וְהַכֵּל הַחַי"ו וְהַכ"ף קְמוּצָה בְּסוֹף הַחִיבָה עַל הַרֹב הַסְרִים ח"א לְכַךְ נִמְנֵן הַמֵּלֶאֶם ה"א, וְהַנְּנו"ן קְמוּצָה בְּסוֹף הַחִיבָה, הַח"א עַל הַרֹב כְּתוּבָה לְכַךְ נִמְנֵן הַחֲסִירִים:

וה"א הנני היא ב' מיני, האחת היא כנוי הנקבה הפעולה הנמטרת, ובאה בנ' אופנים; האחד כשהיא נחה אחר נו"ן קמוצה ורגושה, כמו ויסגור בשך תִּחְתָּנָה (בראשית ב'); והב' כשהיא נקודה במקץ וסגול לפניה, כמו וַיִּמְצְאוּ מֵלֶאךָ י"; והג' כשהיא במפיק אחר

found her [Gen. xvi. 7]; and (c), when it has *Mappik*, and is preceded by *Kametz*, as וַיִּסְפְּרָהּ and he declared it, הִכְיִנָּה he searched it, הִכְרָה he prepared it [Job xxviii. 27]; עֲנִתָהּ her conjugal right, בְּסוּתָהּ her raiment, שְׂאֲרָה her food [Exod. xxi. 10]; and רִגְלָהּ her head, יָדָהּ her hand, רִגְלָהּ her foot; on all these, and the like, the Massorites do not make any remark. But on those words which have *Mappik* in one place, and are without *Mappik* in another place, they remark, "no *Mappik*," as צִידָה booty [Ezek. xxix. 19], צִידָה provision [Ps. cxxxii. 15], &c. So there are also eleven pairs terminating with *He*, which is once *Mappik* or audible, and once *not-Mappik* or quiescent; as מִכְרָה sell me [Gen. xxv. 21], "no parallel, being *Raphe*," whilst the other, מִכְרָה sell me [Prov. xxxi. 10], has *Mappik*.⁷⁷ There are also eleven words which end with a quiescent *He*, and ought to have an audible *He*; as וַתְּחַמְרָה and they daubed it, [Exod. ii. 3], הַיְסוּדָה the foundation thereof [Exod. ix. 18]; עֲוֹנָהּ her sin [Numb. xv. 81], &c., on each one of these the Massorites remark, "the *He* is not audible," or, "the *He* is feeble."⁷⁸

אוח קמוצה, כמו או נצח ויספרה, הכינה וכן וישמח שאנה בסיחה וענקה, וכן ראשה, דה, רגלה, על כל אלה ודומיהן לא נמסר מאומה; אבל על מלה שחיה במפיק וחברותיה בלי מפיק נמסר עליה לית מפיק, כגון ובוה גנה, צידה ברך אברך ודומיהן; וכן י"א זנין חד מפיק וחד לא מפיק, כגון מכרה כיום ליה רפה, ואחד במפיק מפנינים מכרה וכו', וי"א מלין דלא מפיקין ה"א וראויין במפיק כמו ותחמרה בחמר, מיום הוסדה, עונה כה וכו', נמסר על כל אחת לא מפיק ה"א, או רפי ה"א:⁷⁸

The second class embraces the *He* which stands for *Vav* masculine, third person, and is preceded by *Cholem*; as בָּרָעָה in its shouting [Exod. xxxii. 17], שְׂפָה its hedge [Lament. ii. 6,] &c. On these the

והמין השני הוא הח"א הבאה במקום וי"ו כגון חזקר הנסתר, ומח שלפניה בחולם, כגון קול העם ברעה, כי פתחה אהרן, כגון שפחה

⁷⁷ The eleven pairs, each one of which pair alternately occurs with an audible *He* [= *Mappik*], and with a quiescent *He* [= *Raphe*], are as follows:—

מכרה . . . Prov. xxxi. 10	מטונה . . . Deut. xxxiii. 27	לחילה . . . Ps. xlvi. 14
מכרה . . . Gen. xxv. 31	נצה . . . Gen. xl. 14	כבכורה . . . Isa. xxviii. 4
וששה . . . Levit. xiii. 20	נצה . . . Isa. xviii. 5	כבכורה . . . Hos. ix. 10
וששה . . . Levit. xiii. 4	ואתונה . . . Isa. xxiii. 18	הכה . . . Prov. v. 3
לרבעה . . . Levit. xviii. 23	לאתונה . . . Isa. xxiii. 17	הכה . . . Job xxxii. 4
לרבעה . . . Levit. xx. 16	רכבה . . . Nahum ii. 14	שרכה . . . Job xxviii. 13
מטונה . . . Zeph. iii. 7	לרכבה . . . Ezek. xxvii. 20	שרכה . . . Job xxxiii. 5
	חילה . . . Zech. ix. 4	

They are given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *He*, p. 21 b, col. 1, and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section xlv., pp. 14, 52.

⁷⁸ This must be a mistake, since the Massorah gives eighteen words which abnormally have at the end a quiescent *He*. They are as follows:—

ותחמרה . . . Exod. ii. 3	בבאה . . . 1 Kings xiv. 12	המונה . . . Ezek. xxxix. 16
היוסדה . . . Exod. ix. 18	ורחמה . . . Jerem. xx. 17	למינה . . . Ezek. xlvi. 10
עונה . . . Numb. xv. 31	בה . . . Ezek. xiv. 4	אנחחה . . . Isa. xxi. 2
ענה . . . Josh. xix. 13	כאכה . . . Ezek. xvi. 44	מוסדה . . . Isa. xxx. 32
חלבה . . . Judg. i. 31	הלאירה . . . Ezek. xxiv. 6	זעה . . . Zech. iv. 7
צדה . . . 1 Sam. xx. 20	כלא . . . Ezek. xxxvi. 5	משכמה . . . Job xxxi. 22

Indeed Levita seems also to have mistaken the number of words contained in this rubric, in his annotations on Kimchi's *Michlol* (32 b, ed. Venice), where he says that there are fifteen such words. The list is given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *He*, p. 21 b, cols. 1 and 2, and *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section xliii., pp. 14, 51.

Massorites simply remark, "this is the textual reading," or, "the textual reading is so;" *ex. gr.*, on אֹהֶלָה *his tent* [Gen. ix. 21], they remark, "four times so written;"⁷⁹ אֹהֶלָה *his multitude*, "four times so written."⁸⁰ In some Codices, however, we find it remarked on אֹהֶלָה, "Read אֹהֶלוֹ;" so also on בְּרַעוּ, it is remarked "Read בְּרַעוּ;" and in a few more. But this is a clerical blunder, for we never find that a word which has in the text *He*, with *Cholem*, has in the marginal reading *Vav*. As to the list of fourteen words which have *He*

ודומיהן, לא נמסר עליהן רק כן כתיב, או כתיב כן, כמו אֹהֶלָה ד' כתיבין כן,⁷⁹ הַמִּוֶּזֶה ד' כתיבין כן;⁸⁰ וביש נוכחות מצאתי שנמסר על וים אֹהֶלָה אֹהֶלוֹ קרי, וכן קול העם בְּרַעוּ ברעו קרי וכן בקצת האחרים, וכולם מעתיב סופרים, כי לא נמצא לעולם מלה דכתיב בכופה ח"א בחולם וקרי בוי"ו, ומה שנמצא במסורת י"ד מלין דכתיבין ה"א וקריין וי"ו היינו דווקא וי"ו בשורק, כמו לא יִקְרָה קרחה הו קרי, ירינו לא שִׁפְכוּ כו קרי ודומיהן;⁸¹ ועוד אדבר בהם בלוחות שניות במאמר ראשון, בעזרת אל אחרון וראשון, ובכן נשלם החלק הראשון, ואתחיל החלק השני, בעזרת אחר ואין שני :

in textual reading, and *Vav* in the marginal reading, to be found in the Massorah, this refers exclusively to *Vav* with *Shurek*; as יִקְרָה *they shall make bold* [Levit. xxi. 5], where the *Keri* is יִקְרָה; likewise שִׁפְכוּ *they have shed* [Deut. xxi. 7], where the *Keri* is שִׁפְכוּ, &c.⁸¹ I shall again refer to these in the Second Part, Section i. By the help of Him, who is the last and the first, I have thus finished Part the First; and shall commence Part the Second, by the aid of that One who has no second.

⁷⁹ The four instances in which אֹהֶלָה occurs are, Gen. ix. 21; xii. 8; xiii. 3; xxxv. 21. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Gen. ix. 21. The Sulzbach edition has erroneously *seven*.

⁸⁰ The four passages in which אֹהֶלָה occurs are, Ezek. xxxi. 18; xxxii. 31, 32; xxxix. 11. The Massorah finalis, under the letter *He*, p. 24 b, col. 2, refers to Ezek. xxxix. for the enumeration of the passages, but they are not to be found in the Massorah marginalis on the chapter in question.

⁸¹ The fourteen words with *He* at the end, which is read and considered as *Vav*, are as follows:—

קְרָח	. . . . .	Levit. xxi. 5	נִשְׁבַּח	. . . . .	Jerem. xxii. 6	שִׁבְחָה	. . . . .	Ps. lxxiii. 2
שִׁבְחָה	. . . . .	Deut. xxi. 7	הִידָה	. . . . .	Jerem. l. 6	חִמְרִיבָה	. . . . .	Job xvi. 16
נִשְׁבַּח	. . . . .	1 Kings xxii. 49	יִזְנָה	. . . . .	Ezek. xxxiii. 43	עֲדִינָה	. . . . .	Lament. iv. 17
עֵלָה	. . . . .	2 Kings xxiv. 10	שִׁמְכָה	. . . . .	Ezek. xxxv. 12	שֵׁלָה	. . . . .	Dan. iii. 29
נִצְחָה	. . . . .	Jerem. ii. 15	הִידָה	. . . . .	Ezek. xxxvii. 22			

They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on 2 Kings xxiv. 10, and on Lament. iv. 17; and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cxliii. pp. 31, 100.

SECOND PART.

Also containing Ten Sections.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS OF EACH SECTION
IS TO BE FOUND AT THE END OF THE BOOK.

SECTION I., concerning the *Keri* and *Kethiv*.—Having stated, at the beginning of Introduction iii., the differences of opinion which obtained among modern writers about the *Keri* and the *Kethiv*, and having given at the end thereof my own opinion respecting it (*vide supra* 106, &c.), I shall now disclose to you the method which the men of the Great Synagogue have therein pursued. First of all, however, you must know that what is written in the margin is the *Keri*, that is, it is thus to be read; and what is in the text, that is, the *Kethiv*, is not to be read at all. Thus, for example, the word הוֹצֵא *bring forth* [Gen. viii. 17], as it is in the *Kethiv*, with *Vav*, and for which *Keri* is הוֹצֵא, with *Jod*. Now, the Massorites put the vowel-points of הוֹצֵא under הוֹצֵא, and it is read הוֹצֵא, being the imperative *Hiphil* of the regular verb, according to the analogy of הִפְקֵד *appoint* [Numb. i. 50]; whilst the textual הוֹצֵא, without the vowels, is the imperative of פִּי, as הוֹצֵא [Levit. xxiv. 18]. The same is the case with הוֹשֵׁר [Ps. v. 9], where the *Keri* is הוֹשֵׁר *make straight*. Hence, the punctuators pointed the textual reading with the points of the word in margin, that is, the points of the text always belong to the *Keri* in the margin; whilst the *Kethiv* is without vowel-points. The same is the case with the accents, which they have always put under the words in the text, according to what it is in the marginal reading. Thus, in 1 Chron. xxii. 7, where the textual reading is בְּנִי *his son*, and the marginal reading בְּנִי *my son*, the *Athnach* according to the *Kethiv* ought to be under בְּנִי, but because the *Keri* is בְּנִי, the *Athnach* is put under לְשִׁלְמֹה *to Solomon*. And this is easily understood.

הא לך לוחות שניות.
בעשרה מאמרים שנויות:לוח הסמנים של כל מאמר ומאמר.
המצא כאשר הספר נגמד:

המאמר הראשון בקריין וכתבן: הנה כתבתי בראש ההקדמה השלישית המחלוקת שבין האחרונים בעניני קריין וכתבן, ובאחרונה עניתי חלקי אף אני ע"ש; ועתה באהתי להשכיך בינה בדרך אשר הלכו בה אנשי כנסת הגדלה; וקודם כל דבר צריך שחרע שכל מה שנכתב בגליון הוא הקרי, ר"ל כן קודין המלה ההיא, ומח שנכתב מבפנים לא נקרא כלל; והמשל הוֹצֵא אתך (בראשית ח'), כך כתיב בוי"ו, והקרי הוא הוֹצֵא בוי"ו, הנה שמו נקודות של הוֹצֵא תחת הוֹצֵא, אבל אין קודין אותו רק הוֹצֵא, שהוא צווי מבנין הפעיל על דרך השלמים על משקל הִפְקֵד את הלויים, ונשאר בפנים הוֹצֵא בלי נקודות כרין הצווי מנחי פ"א יו"ד, כמו הוֹצֵא את המקלל; ובוה הדרך הוֹשֵׁר לפני דרכיך, הוֹשֵׁר קרי, לכן מחקי תקוד לא נקרו מלת הכתיב רק עם נקודת מלת הקרי, דהיינו הנקודות שבפנים שייכין חמיד תחת הקרי שבגליון, ונשארה מלת הכתיב בלי נקודות; וכן שמו חמיד מעם המלה תחת הכתיב לפי משמעות הקרי; והמשל ויאמר רוד לשלמו בנו אני היה עם לבבי ונו', כתיב גְּנֹ וקרי גְּנִי, הנה לפי הכתיב היה ראוי להיות האתחא תחת בנו, ולפי שהקרי הוא בני שמו האתחא תחת לשלמה, וזה קל לחבין:

It is to be noticed, that wherever the points are more than the letters, [the punctuators] had to put two sorts of points under one letter of the *Kethiv*. Thus, in Jerem. xlii. 6, where the *Kethiv* is **אנו** *we*, and the *Keri* **אנחנו**, they had to put two points, namely, *Sheva* and *Shurek* under the *Vav* in **אנו**, to correspond to the points of **אנחנו**, whilst the word **אנו** in the text is left without points, and is read **אנו**, which has no parallel in the Scriptures, except in the Prayer Book, where we find **מה אנו** *what are we*.¹ When, however, the word in the text has more letters than are required for the points [of the marginal reading], one letter of the *Kethiv* is left without any vowel-point, as in 2 Kings xix. 28, where, the text has **בַּרְכָּב** *with the chariot*, and the marginal reading is **בָּרַב** *with the multitude*, the *Kaph* is left without any vowel-point; also in 2 Sam. xxiii. 21, where the *Kethiv* is **אשר** *which*, and the *Keri* **איש** *man*, the *Shin* is without a vowel-point; and in Ezra v. 15, where the *Kethiv* is **אלה** *these*, and the *Keri* **אל**, the *Lamed* is left without a vowel-point.

When the textual reading has one word, and the marginal reading has two words, they put under the one word of the *Kethiv* all the points of the words in the *Keri*. Thus, in 2 Kings xviii. 27, where the *Kethiv* is **שִׁינֵיהֶם** *their urine*, and the *Keri* **מֵימֵי רַגְלֵיהֶם** *the water of their feet*, the six points of the two words **מֵימֵי רַגְלֵיהֶם** are put under the one word **שִׁינֵיהֶם**. But if, on the contrary, the textual reading has two words, and the marginal reading one word, the last unpointed letter of the first word in the *Kethiv* is omitted altogether in the *Keri*. Thus, in 1 Sam. xxiv. 9, where the textual reading is **מִן הַמְּעָרָה** *from the cavern*, and the marginal reading **מִהַמְּעָרָה**; and Lament. i. 6, where the textual reading is **מִן בֵּית** *from the daughter*, and the marginal reading **מִבֵּית** the *Nun* is altogether omitted in both cases. The same is the case with the eight words, which are respectively divided into two words in the textual reading, and which are undivided in the marginal read-

ודע כי בכל מקום שהנקודה רבה על הכתב הוצרכו לשום במלה הכתיב ב' מיני נקודות תחת אות אחת, והמשל אשר אנו שולחים אחרך (ידמיה מ"ב) אנחנו קרי הוצרכו לנקוד וי"ו של אָנָּן בשוא ובשורק כנקודות מלה אָנָּנִי ונשארה מלת אנו שבפנים בלי נקודות ונקראת אנו, ואין לו דומה במקרא אך בסדורי התפלות מה אנו, מה היינו;¹ וכשהכתיב מרובה על הנקודה השאירו בכתיב אות אחת בלי נקודה, כגון בְּיַדְכֶם עֲלֵינוּ, ברב קרי נשארה הכ"ף בלי נקודה, וכן הכה את המצרי אשר מראת, איש קרי הרי הש"ן בלי נקודה, וכן אלה מאניא, אל קרי הלמד בלי נקודה:

וכשהכתיב מלה אחת והקרי ב' מלות שמו תחת מלה הכתיב כל הנקודות של ב' המלות שבקרי, כגון ולשחות את שְׂנֵיָדָם (מלכים ב' יח) מימי רגליהם קרי, הדין הנקודות של מימי רגליהם רחצו שְׂנֵיָדָם; וכשהכתיב ב' מלות והקרי מלה אחת, שהיא במוף התיבה הראשונה שבכתיב בלי נקודה תחבר בקרי מכל וכל; והמשל יוצא מן המְעָרָה מהמערה קרי, וכן מן בֵּית צִיּוֹן מבת קרי, הרי הגו'ן בשניהם תחסר מכל וכל; וכן ח' מלות דכתיבין תרי מלן וקריין חד

אל *these*, and the *Keri* **אל**,

¹ The *Prayer Books* (סדורי התפלות), to which Levita refers, are the authorised Liturgies which the Jews use to the present day.

ing. These I have given in the sixth class, for I have thus divided all the *Keris* and the *Kethivs* of the Scriptures into classes, and distributed them under seven classes, corresponding to the seven kinds of fruit for which the land of Israel was famed.²

I.—The first class consists of words which are read from the margin, but not written in the text, and, *vice versa*, which are written in the text but not read. This principally affects the letters *Jod*, *He*, *Vav*, *Aleph*, which thus occur in the beginning, end, or middle of a word. It must, however, be remarked that *Vav* and *Jod* do not occur in this manner when they are quiescent in the middle of a word;

that is to say, *Vav* after the vowel-points *Cholem* and *Shurek*, and *Jod* after *Chirek* and *Tzere*, since such belong to the category of *defective* and *plene*, as I have explained in Part i., Section 1. But the *Vav*, which occurs in the *Kethiv* and not in *Keri*, is only after the vowel-points *Kametz* or *Chateph-Kametz*, as *אֶכְרֹתָ* *I shall covenant*, (Josh. ix. 7), *אִשְׁקוּתָהּ* *I shall be at rest* (Isa. xviii. 4), &c. There are in all thirty-one such instances.³ *Vav* never occurs as *Keri* in the middle of a word, not being in the textual reading; but *Jod* is found in the *Keri*, and not in the *Kethiv*, after *Kametz*. Thus, for instance, Gen. xxxiii. 4, the *Kethiv* is *צְוֹארוֹ* *his neck*, and the *Keri* *צְוֹאָרָיו*; and in Ps. xxiv. 6, the *Kethiv* is *דֹּרְשׁוֹ* *his seeker*, and the *Keri* *דֹּרְשָׁיו*. There

הנם לפנך במין השישי, כי כן חלקתי על קריין וכתבן שבמקרא למינים, והעמדתים על שבקה מינים, וזכר להן שבקה המינים שנשתבחה בהן ארץ ישראל:²

המין האחד באותיות דקריין ולא כתבן וכתבן ולא קריין, והעקר באותיות יה"א הנמצאים כן בראש ובסוף ובאמצע התיבה; אבל יש לך לרעה כי הוי"ו והוי"ד לא נמצאו כן כשהן נחות באמצע המלה, ה"ל הוי"ו אחד החולם והשורק, והוי"ד אחד החירק והצרי, כי אלה הם בגדר החכרים והמלאים כאשר בארתי בדבור הראשון; אבל הוי"ו הנמצאת כתיב ולא קרי, היא דוקא אחד קמץ או חפץ קמץ, כמו אֶכְרֹתָ לכם ברית, אִשְׁקוּשָׁה ואביסה ודומיהן, והן ל"א במספר; וְהוּא נמצאה ווי"ו קרי ולא כתיב באמצע המלה לעולם, אבל הוי"ד נמצאה קרי ולא כתיב אחד קמץ, כגון צְוֹאָרָיו דעשו, צְוֹאָרָיו קרי, וכן זה דור דוֹרְשׁוֹ שְׁרִי

² The seven chief productions of Palestine, mentioned in Deut. viii. 8, in praise of the land, are wheat, barley, grapes, figs, pomegranates, olives, and honey. From the fact that these seven kinds are specified in the Pentateuch, Jewish legislation, long before the time of Christ, restricted the offering of the first-fruits to these alone. Comp. *Mishna Bikurim*, i. 3; *Babylon Talmud Berachoth*, 35a; Maimonides, *Jad Ha-Chezaka Hilchoth Bikurim*, ii; Kitto's *Cyclopadia of Biblical Literature*, s. r. **FIRST-FRUITS.**

³ The words in which *Vav* occurs after *Kametz* and *Chateph Kametz*, in the textual reading, and from which *Vav* is omitted in the marginal reading, are as follows:—

אֶכְרֹתָ . . . Joshua ix. 7	קָמִץ . . . Ezek. xxi. 28	אֶשְׁמֹר . . . Ps. lxxxix. 29
לְשֹׂאֵל . . . 1 Sam. xxii. 15	בְּמִתִּי . . . Deut. xxxii. 13	מְלוֹשְׁנִי . . . Ps. ci. 5
לְשֹׁפֵךְ . . . 1 Sam. xxv. 31	בְּמִתִּי . . . Ps. cxlviii. 4	לְנֹאֵל . . . Ruth iv. 6
קְסוּמִי . . . 1 Sam. xxviii. 8	בְּמִתִּי . . . Micah i. 3	וּמִשְׁקֵלֶהָ . . . Ezra viii. 25
אֶשְׁקוּשָׁה . . . Isa. xviii. 4	אֶכְרֹב . . . Hos. viii. 12	אֶשְׁדַּרְוִית . . . Nehem. xiii. 23
עֵבֹר . . . Isa. xxvi. 20	עֵבֹר . . . Amos vii. 8	עֲמֻנֹתַי . . . Nehem. xiii. 23
אֶצִּירָךְ . . . Jerem. i. 5	עֵבֹר . . . Amos viii. 3	וּרְחֻמֶהָ . . . 1 Chron. vii. 34
לְנֹאֵל . . . Ezek. xlv. 3	וְגֹדֵל . . . Ps. cxlv. 8	תְּרַקֶּתָּ . . . 2 Chron. xxxiv. 22
הַדּוֹבְנִים . . . Ezek. xxvii. 15	וְגֹדֵל . . . Nahum i. 3	לְמִשְׁלַל . . . 2 Chron. xxxvi. 14
לְכֹל . . . Jerem. xxxiii. 8	לְשֹׂאֵל . . . 1 Chron. xviii. 10	קִצְרָה . . . Prov. xxii. 8
בַּגֵּד . . . Isa. xlv. 17	תִּרְדָּשׁ . . . Ps. x. 15	יֵשׁ . . . Prov. xxii. 14

They are enumerated in the *Massorah finalis*, under the letter *Vav*, p. 28a, col. 2.

are fifty-six such instances.⁴ There are also two instances where *Jod* is after *Cholem* in the textual reading, but not in the marginal reading, as *עֵינָיו* *his feet* [Ps. cviii. 18], and *עֵינָיו* *his eyes* [Eccl. iv. 8]; but these belong to the list of six words which have *Jod* in the *Kethiv*, and not in the *Keri*.⁵ Moreover, *Jod* is also found after *Sheva*, as in *תְּבַרְיָה* *thy words*, which occurs eight times with a redundant *Jod*,⁶ and frequently occur in the beginning and end of words in the marginal reading, and are not in the textual reading, and *vice versa*; and this is also frequently the case with *He*, which I abstain from illustrating by examples, for the sake of brevity.

קרי, והם נ"ו במספר; ⁴ וב' יודין דכתיבין ולא קריין אחר הולם, ענו בכבל וְגַלְיָו, גם עֵינָיו לא חשבע, והן בכלל ו' דכתיבין י"ד ולא קרי; ⁵ ומצאים יודין אחר שוא, כגון ה' דכתיבין דְבָרָךְ יתיר י"ד, ⁶ וכן מְעַלְלִיכֶם הרעים ודומיהן; גם נמצאים וו"ן יודי"ן לרוב כראש התיבה ובסוף התיבה דקריין ולא כתבן א"ו להפך; וכן הו"ן לרוב, ולבחרי הקיצור לא אביא עליהן דאיות:

⁴ The fifty-six words which are in the textual reading without *Jod* (mostly indicating the plural) in the middle, but have *Jod* in the marginal reading, are as follows:—

צוארו . . . Gen. xxxiii. 4	אלמנור . . . Jerem. xv. 8	גבורו . . . Job xxvi. 14
ועמודו . . . Exod. xxvii. 11	ימו . . . Jerem. xvii. 11	בחהולתו . . . Job xxxvii. 12
ענו . . . Numb. xii. 3	מבררו . . . Ezek. xvii. 21	ואשררו . . . Job xxxix. 30
בניו . . . Joshua viii. 11	סארתו . . . Ezek. xxxi. 5	סרו . . . Job xl. 17
חוצאותו . . . Joshua xvi. 3	עולתו . . . Ezek. xl. 26	כנפו . . . Job xxxix. 26
מריבו . . . 1 Sam. ii. 9	והולתו . . . Ezek. xl. 22	הלצו . . . Job xxxi. 21
עלו . . . 1 Sam. ii. 9	וחמורו . . . Ezek. xl. 22	ילדו . . . Job xxxviii. 41
לכשפתחו . . . 1 Sam. x. 21	בצאתו . . . Ezek. xlvii. 11	ברגלו . . . Prov. vi. 13
ואנשו . . . 1 Sam. xxiii. 5	סרו . . . Habak. iii. 14	בשטשו . . . Prov. xxvi. 24
בבגדו . . . 2 Sam. i. 11	שטרו . . . Obad. 11	אודתו . . . Prov. xxii. 25
שמלתו . . . 2 Sam. xii. 20	דרשו . . . Ps. xxiv. 6	אדנו . . . Prov. xxx. 10
רחמו . . . 2 Sam. xxiv. 14	הצו . . . Ps. lviii. 8	כרגלותו . . . Ruth iii. 14
משרתו . . . 1 Kings x. 5	חסרו . . . Ps. cvi. 45	כנתו . . . Ezra iv. 7
ברכו . . . 1 Kings xviii. 42	דברו . . . Ps. cxlvii. 19	חמאו . . . Lament. iii. 39
בסוסו . . . 2 Kings v. 9	צבאו . . . Ps. cxlviii. 2	יהו . . . 1 Sam. xxi. 14
כפו . . . 2 Kings iv. 34	הקו . . . Job xiv. 5	יהסו . . . Song of Songs ii. 11
מיובתו . . . 2 Kings xi. 18	בקדשו . . . Job xv. 15	שלו . . . Ps. cv. 40
צפו . . . Isa. lvi. 10	עלומי . . . Job xx. 11	השלו . . . Numb. xi. 32
משלו . . . Isa. liii. 5	וידשו . . . Job xxiv. 1	

They are enumerated in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Jod*, p. 34 a, cols. 2 and 3; and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cxviii., pp. 33 and 104. It must be remarked, that this list only registers such words as occur *once* as *defective*, and therefore excludes many other words which likewise want the *Jod* plural, but which occur more than once.

⁵ The other four which in the textual reading are without the *Jod* plural, but have it in the marginal reading, and which, with the two adduced by *Levita*, constitute the list of six words, are, *וּבְרִישָׁתוֹ*, 1 Kings xvi. 26; *דְּרָרִי*, Ps. cv. 28, Dan. ix. 12; and *שִׁשְׁתָּי*, Prov. xvi. 27. They are given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Jod*, p. 34 a, col. 3; and *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cxix., pp. 34 and 105.

⁶ The eight passages in which the textual reading is *דְּבַרְךָ* with the plural *Jod*, and the marginal reading is without it, are, Judges xiii. 17; 1 Kings viii. 26; xvii. 36; xxii. 13; Jerem. xv. 16; Ps. cxix. 47, 161; Ezra x. 12. They are enumerated in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Daleth*, p. 19 b, col. 2; and *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cxviii., pp. 34 and 105. To supplement our remark on the thirteen instances in which the reverse is the case with the word in question, that is, where the textual reading is *דְּבַרְךָ* without the plural *Jod*, and the marginal reading is *דְּבַרְךָ* with the plural *Jod* (*vide supra*, p. 161, note 48), we must add that the list is given in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cxix., pp. 34, 105, and that Ps. cxix. 17 has inadvertently been omitted.

I have, however, found this, that in all the words which have a letter in the *Keri* and not in the *Kethiv*, the points of the letter in question are put into the text without this letter, whilst the marginal reading has the letter without the point, as is usually the case. Thus, for instance, in Lam. v. 7, the text has אֵינֶם are not, אֵנָּחֵנוּ we, and the Massoretic remark in the margin is, "Read אֵינֶם and are not," "Read אֵנָּחֵנוּ and we." See also the similar instances, of which there are twelve in number.⁷ The same method is pursued in the case of *He*. Thus, in 1 Sam. xiv. 32, the text has שָׁקֶל booty, and the margin has, "Read הַשָּׁקֶל the booty." See also the similar instances, of which there are thirteen in number.⁸

When, on the contrary, the textual reading has a word with a letter which the marginal reading has not, the word is written in the text with the letter in question unpointed; as יֵצְאוּ they shall go out [Jerem. i. 8], which has *Jod* in the *Kethiv*, but not in the *Keri*. In such a case, however, the Massorites do not write in the margin, "Read יֵצְאוּ ," but simply remark, "*Jod* is not read." The same is the case with *the wings* [Eccl. x. 23], where the marginal remark is, "*He* is not read;"⁹ and when the *He* is in the middle of the

⁷ The twelve words which have no *Fav* conjunctive in the textual reading, and have it in the marginal reading, are as follows:—

בְּנֵי 2 Kings iv. 7	דָּוִד Prov. xvii. 24	אֵין Lament. v. 3
הַחַד Isa. lv. 13	דָּן Dan. ii. 43	וְקִיָּים Lament. iv. 6
עַד Job ii. 7	לֹא Lament. ii. 2	אֵינֶם Lament. v. 7
יֵלֵד Prov. xxiii. 24	לֹא Lament. v. 5	אֵנָּחֵנוּ Lament. v. 7

They are enumerated in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Fav*, p. 27 a, col. 4; and *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cxvii., pp. 32 and 101.

⁸ The thirteen words which do not begin with *He* in the textual reading, but have *He* at the commencement in the marginal reading, are as follows:—

שָׁלַל 1 Sam. xiv. 32	כֶּלֶךְ 1 Kings xv. 18	דָּבָר Jerem. xl. 3
גִּבְרִים 2 Sam. xxiii. 9	מֶלֶךְ 2 Kings xi. 20	מַלְכִים Jerem. lii. 32
אִדָּו 1 Kings iv. 8	מֶלֶךְ 2 Kings xv. 25	רֹשַׁע Ezek. xviii. 20
שִׁבְחָה 1 Kings vii. 20	עַם Jerem. xvii. 19	עַמִּים Lament. i. 18
	אֵרֶץ Jerem. x. 13	

They are given in the Massorah marginalis on 2 Sam. xxiii. 9; and *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section clxv., pp. 37 and 112.

⁹ There are seven such words, which, on the contrary, have in the *Kethiv* *He* at the beginning, but not in the *Keri*. Besides the one quoted in the text, the other six are as follows:—

הַחַיִּית 1 Sam. xxvi. 22	הַמֶּלֶךְ 2 Kings xiv. 7	הַסַּפְרִים 1 Kings xxi. 8
הַחַיִּית 2 Kings vii. 13	הַסֵּפֶר Isa. xxix. 11	הַסַּחֲבֹתָ Jerem. xxxviii. 11

They are enumerated in the Massorah finalis under the letter *He*, p. 22 a, col. 2; and *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section clxvi. pp. 37, 113.

word, as *שֶׁהַתְּקִיף* *who is stronger* [Ecc. vi. 10], where the marginal remark is, "He is not read."¹⁰ The same, too, is the case in the forty-eight words which have *Aleph* in the middle of the word in the text, and not in the margin; on all of which it is remarked in the margin, "*Aleph* is not read;" as *הָאֲסִפְסוּף* *the multitude* [Numb. xi. 4], &c.¹¹

Now the rule is, that whenever the letters *Jod*, *He*, *Vav*, and *Aleph* are in the marginal reading, and not written in the text, the Massorites write down the entire word of the *Keri* in the margin; but, on the contrary, when these letters are written in the textual reading, and are not to be read, they simply remark in the margin, "Read not the *Aleph*, *He*, *Jod*, or *Vav*." In one passage, however, both the remarks occur. Thus, Prov. xxiii. 23, where the textual reading is *הֵלֵךְ* *he that begetteth*, without *Vav*, and the

marginal reading *וַיֵּלֶךְ* *and he that begetteth*, with *Vav*, the Massorites give the whole word, remarking, "Read *וַיֵּלֶךְ*;" whilst on *וַיִּשְׂמַח* *and he shall rejoice*, which has *Vav* in the textual reading, but not in the marginal reading, they simply remark, "Read not the *Vav*." Notice, however, that in correct Massorahs, whenever *Vav* and *Jod* occur in the middle of a word in the textual reading, and are not read, the margin has always the remark, "The *Vav* is superfluous," or, "The *Jod* is superfluous;" and this is the proper remark.

As to the other letters, besides *Jod*, *He*, *Vav*, and *Aleph*, there are only a few which are found written in the textual reading, and are not to be read; or *vice versa*. Thus, for instance: i. *Lamed* occurs four times in the middle of words in the text, and is not read; as in *וְהֵלֵךְ* *and to the bread* [2 Sam. xvi. 2], *עֵלְלִין*, *עֵלְלִין*, and *עֵלְלַת* *they were, she was, entering* [Dan. iv. 4; v. 8, 10]. In the last three instances the second *Lamed* is not read.¹² ii. *Tzaddi*, as in *מְחַצְצֵרִים* *they were*

¹⁰ This is but one of five instances in which the textual reading has *He* in the middle of the word, and the marginal reading has not. The other four words are *בְּהַשְׂרָה* 2 Kings vii. 12; *בְּרִחוּשֵׁם* 2 Kings vii. 15; *בְּשִׁהֲכֵל*, Eccl. x. 3; *שְׁהֲשִׁבִים*, Lament. v. 18. They are enumerated in the Massorah finalis under the letter *He*, p. 22 a, col. 3.

¹¹ For the forty-eight instances, see above, p. 171, note 62.

¹² The marginal reading is *וְהֵלֵךְ* *וְהֵלֵךְ* (twice), and *עֵלְלַת*. They are also given in the Massorah marginalis on Dan. iv. 4; v. 8; and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section clii. pp. 36, 110.

blowing [2 Chron. xiii. 14, xxix. 28], where the second *Tzaddi* has no vowel-point, and is not read. iii. *Shin*, as *יששכר* *Issachar*, where the second *Shin* is not read according to Ben Asher's recension, whilst according to Ben Naphtali's it is pointed with *Sheva* as usual. iv. *Kaph*, which is found in the textual reading of *פָּרָכָב* with the chariot [2 Kings xxx. 28], whereas the *Keri* is *פָּרָב* with the multitude, and, vice versa, is absent in *מַעְרוֹת* from the caverns [1 Sam. xvii. 28], in the textual reading, whilst the *Keri* is *מַעְרָכוֹת* from the armies. v. *Ajin* occurs once in the textual reading, and not in the marginal, viz., Amos viii. 8, where the *Kethiv* is *נִשְׁקָה* *she shall drink*, and the *Keri* *נִשְׁקָעָה* *it shall rise up*. vi. *Dalet* is twice not in the textual reading, viz. 1 Kings ix. 18, where the *Kethiv* is *תָּמֹר* *Tamor*, and the *Keri* *תַּדְמוֹר* *Tadmor*; and Dan. ii. 9, where the *Kethiv* is the *Aphel* *הִזְמַנְתִּין* *ye have agreed together*, and the *Keri* is the *Ithpael* *הִזְמַנְתֶּנּוּ*.¹³ And vii. *Cheth* is four times not in the textual reading, viz. Jerem. ii. 16, where the *Kethiv* is *תַּחְפְּנֶהֱס* *Tahpeneh*, and the *Keri* is *תַּחְפְּנֶהֱסִים* *Tehaphnehes*, and *אָנֹכִי* *we*, which occurs three times in the *Kethiv*, whilst the *Keri* has *אָנֹכִי*, as stated above.

2.—The second class consists of letters which are interchanged in the *Keri* and the *Kethiv*. In this case, too, it principally takes place with the letters *Jod*, *He*, *Vav*, *Aleph*, as is seen: i. In the twenty-two words which are written in the text with *Jod* in the beginning of the word, and are read in the margin with *Vav*; as *יַחַדְל* *let him cease*, in the textual reading, and in the margin *וַחַדְל* *and cease thou* [Job x. 20]; *יֵשֶׁת* *let him depart*, of the *Kethiv*, and *וַיֵּשֶׁת* *and depart thou*, in the *Keri* [*ibid.*], &c.¹⁴ ii. The ten instances in which the reverse is

¹³ Comp. *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section clxxxi., pp. 40, 117.

¹⁴ The twenty-two words which begin with *Jod* in the text, and are read with *Vav* in the margin, are as follows:—

יבאו	Judg. vi. 5	ידידי	Jerem. xxxviii. 2	יחדל	Job. x. 20
יהבני	2 Sam. xii. 22	ישבי	Jerem. xlvi. 18	ישח	Job. x. 20
ישצרו	Isa. xlix. 13	ליבשו	Ezek. xlii. 14	יבא	Prov. xviii. 17
יאבדו	Jerem. vi. 21	יהיה	Ezek. xlv. 5	ישאל	Prov. xx. 4
ישית	Jerem. xiii. 16	יכסלו	Nahum iii. 3	ירום	Dan. xi. 12
יסורי	Jerem. xvii. 13	יצרו	1 Chron. iv. 7	ירמות	Ezra x. 29
יחיה	Jerem. xxi. 9	יחבה	1 Chron. vii. 34	יקפאון	Zech. xiv. 6
		יאשר	Ps. xli. 8		

They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Hosea i. 1; 1 Chron. i. 1: in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Jod*, p. 84a, col. 3: and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section clxxiv., pp. 34, 106. All the editions of the *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth*, viz., Venice, 1538, Basel, 1539, and Sulzbach, 1771, erroneously state that there are fifty-two (כ"ב) such instances.

the case, as in the textual reading **וַיִּשָׁח וַיִּדְכָה** and *he is crushed*, for which the *Keri* has **וַיִּדְכָה** *he shall be crushed* [Ps. x. 10], &c.¹⁵ iii. The alphabetical list of words which have *Jod* in the middle of the word in the *Kethiv*, and *Vav* in the *Keri*. These are seventy in number, the *Jod* in all these instances being pointed with *Cholem* or *Shurek*; the *Cholem* is placed upon the letter preceding the *Jod*, as the *Kethiv* **אֶזְכֹּר** *I shall cause to remember*, and the *Keri* **אֶזְכָּר** *I shall remember* [Ps. lxxvii. 12]; **נְיִימִים** *princes*, the *Kethiv*, and **נְיָיִם** *nations*, the *Keri* [Gen. xxv. 28], &c.; whilst the *Shurek* is put into the *Jod*, as in the *Kethiv* **וַיִּשָּׂם** and *he placed*, in the *Keri* **וַיִּשָּׂם** and *there was placed*, in the *Keri* [Gen. xxiv. 38]. The pointing in some Codices of the first *Jod* in **וַיִּשָּׂם** with *Kibbutz* is an egregious mistake, for there is no letter to be found with the point *Kibbutz* before quiescent *Jod*; the *Kethiv* is **קָרָא** *the called*, where the *Jod* has *Shurek*, and the *Keri* is **קָרְאִי** [Numb. i. 16], &c.¹⁶ The same is the case where the *Jod* is at the end of the word, as in the *Kethiv* **תֵּצֵא** *thou shalt go out*, which is in the *Keri* **תֵּצְאִי** *ye shall go out*; the *Kethiv* **תֵּלְכִי** *thou shalt go*, which is in the *Keri* **תֵּלְכִי** *ye shall go* [Jerem. vi. 25]. In all these instances the *Shurek* is in the *Jod*, but no *Kibbutz* before it; and there is no *Kibbutz* before the *Jod*, viz., **תֵּצְאִי תֵלְכִי**.¹⁷ In the words, however, which have *He* at

¹⁵ The ten instances in which the reverse is the case, that is which begin with *Vav* in the textual reading, and have *Jod* in the marginal reading, are as follows:—

ושפסחו	Ezek. xlv. 24	דכּה	Ps. x. 10	וקר	Prov. xvii. 27
ועשו	Ezek. xlv. 15	ועשן	Prov. ii. 7	וערף	Prov. xxiii. 5
ושאו	Isa. v. 29	ורחם	Prov. xiii. 20	ורב	2 Chron. xxiv. 27
		ורשם	Prov. xi. 3		

They are enumerated in the *Massorah marginalis* on Hosea i. 1; 1 Chron. i. 1; Prov. xi. 3; and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cxxxv. pp. 84. 106. Here again all the three editions of the *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth* erroneously state that there are *fifty-six* (כ"ו) such instances. It will be seen that *ישוח*, given by *Levita*, is not among the number.

¹⁶ The alphabetical list of the words which have *Jod* in the middle in the textual reading, and *Vav* in the marginal reading, has already been given, *vide supra*, p. 118, note 71.

¹⁷ The two expressions *תלכי* and *תצאי*, belong to the following list of twenty-four words with *Jod* at the end in the textual reading, and *Vav* in the marginal reading.

דרי	2 Sam. xxiii. 9	ועק	Jerem. xlvi. 20	ושפי	Job xxxiii. 21
לרתני	Jerem. ii. 27	ותשמתי	Jerem. l. 11	ונשפי	Job xxxiii. 28
תצאי	Jerem. vi. 25	תעלוי	Jerem. i. 11	וידחתי	Job xxxiii. 28
תלכי	Jerem. vi. 25	תושפי	Jerem. i. 11	כלחדי	Ezra x. 35
שאי	Jerem. xiii. 20	ותצהלי	Jerem. i. 11	נשאי	Ezra x. 44
ורחי	Jerem. xiii. 20	במי	Isa. xxv. 10	למלוכי	Nehem. xii. 14
דברי	Jerem. xxiii. 18	סבבתי	Ps. xvii. 11	יעדי	2 Chron. ix. 29
דלילי	Jerem. xlvi. 20	ושבי	Job. vi. 29	וישבי	2 Chron. xxxiv. 9

They are enumerated in the *Massorah marginalis* on Jerem. i. 1.; *Massorah finalis*

the end in the *Kethiv*, and in the *Keri Vav* with *Shurek*, the letter which precedes the *He* is always pointed with *Kibbutz*, as יִקְרָהּ *he shall make bald* [Levit. xxi. 5], שִׁפְכָה *she has shed* [Deut. xxi. 6], &c., of which there are fourteen in number.¹⁸ There are also many other words in which the letters *Jod*, *He*, *Vav*, and *Aleph* are interchanged, but I prefer brevity.

There are also other letters which have interchanged; but this interchange only takes place in the case of those letters which resemble each other in writing, as *Beth* with *Kaph*, *Daleth* with *Resh*, *He* with *Cheth*, *Cheth* with *Tav*, *Daleth* with final *Kaph*, and *Shin* with *Teth*; or of those letters which belong to some organ of speech, as *Beth* with *Mem*, *Mem* with *Pe*, *Aleph* with *Ajin*, *Ajin* with *Cheth*, *Daleth* with *Tav*.

As illustrative of all these, are to be adduced: i. The eleven words which are in the *Kethiv* with *Beth*, and in the *Keri* with *Kaph*, as the *Keri* בְּאָמְרָם *is their saying*, and the *Kethiv* בְּאָמְרָם *as their saying* [Esth. iii. 4], &c.; and the three instances in which the reverse is the case, *ex. gr.* the textual reading יִבִּין *he shall prepare*, and the marginal reading יְבִין *he shall understand* [Prov. xx. 24], the *Kethiv* וְזַבְּדִי and *Zabbud*, and the *Keri* וְזַכּוּר and *Zaccur* [Ezra viii. 14], &c.¹⁹ ii. The textual reading being *Beth* and *Daleth*, whilst the marginal is *Beth* and *Resh*, constitutes וְזַבְּדִי one of the two instances which are written with *Daleth* and read *Resh*, the other instances being אֶעְבֹּד *I shall serve*, in the *Kethiv*, and אֶעְבֹּר *I shall pass over*, in the *Keri* [Jerem.

under the letter *Jod*, p. 34 a, cols. 3 and 4; and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cxxxvii., pp. 35, 107. It is to be added, that the words פִּזְזָא and פִּלְזָא, after לפניכם, are omitted in the Salzbach edition.

¹⁸ For the fourteen instances alluded to in the text, see p. 179, note 81.

¹⁹ The eleven words which have *Beth* in the textual reading, and *Kaph* in the marginal reading, are as follows:—

בְּשִׂמְכֶם	Josh. vi. 5	בְּשִׂמְעִי	1 Sam. xi. 6	בְּאִמְרָם	Esther iii. 4
בְּעִלּוֹת	Josh. iv. 18	בְּשִׂמְעִי	2 Sam. v. 23	בְּחֹדֶר	Ezra viii. 14
בְּעִלּוֹת	Judg. xix. 25	וְיָבוֹ	2 Kings iii. 24	וְזָבִי	Nehem. iii. 20
בְּרַחֵם	1 Sam. xi. 9	יְבִילֵי	Job xxi. 13		

The third of the three instances in which the reverse is the case, that is, the textual words being with *Kaph*, and the marginal reading with *Beth*, is בְּבִלְכִי, 2 Sam. xii. 31. The first list is given in the Massorah marginalis on Hosea i. 1; and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cxlix., p. 36, 109. The second list is given in the Massorah marginalis on 2 Sam. xii. 31; Hosea i. 1; 1 Chron. i. 1; in the Massorah finalis, under the letter *Beth*, p. 15 a, col. 2: and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cl., pp. 36, 110.

וְיִי שְׂדוּקָה, חֲמִיד נִקּוּד בְּקִבוּץ בְּאוֹת שְׁלֹפְנֵי הַה"א, כְּמוֹ לֹא יִקְרָהּ, יְדִינוֹ לֹא שִׁטְחָה וְדוּמִיָּה, וְהָן יִד בְּמִסְפָּר; ¹⁸ וְעוֹד יֵשׁ הִרְבָּה אוֹתוֹת יְהו"א הַמִּתְהַלְפִּים וְזוֹ בְּזוֹ וּבַחֲרָתִי בְּקִצּוֹר:
 וְיֵשׁ שָׂאֵר אוֹתוֹת הַמִּתְהַלְפוֹת וְזוֹ בְּזוֹ, אֲבָל אֵין זֶה רַק בְּאוֹתוֹת הַדּוּמָה בְּמִכְתָּב, כְּנוֹן בִּיה"ח כְּב"ף, דְּלִי"ח בְּרִי"ש, ה"א בְּחִי"ח חִי"ח בְּחִי"ו, וְדְלִי"ח בְּכ"ף פְּשוּטָה, וְשִׁי"ן בְּסִי"ת; אוֹ שֶׁהֵם מִצּוּא אֶחָד, כְּנוֹן בִּיה"ח כְּמ"ם, מ"ם בְּפ"א, אֶלְפ"ף בְּעִי"ן, עִי"י בְּהִי"ת, דְּלִי"ח בְּחִי"ו:

וְהַמְשַׁל עַל כָּל אֵלּוּ כְּנוֹן י"א מְלִין דְּכַרְוִיבִין בִּיה"ת וְקִרְיִין כ"ף, כְּנוֹן וְיְחִי בְּאָמְרָם אֵלּוּ (אִמְתֵּר נ') כְּאִמְרָם קְרִי וְכוּ', וְנ' לְחַפֵּר כְּנוֹן מַח יְבִין דְּרַכִּי יְבִין קְרִי, וּמִכְנֵי כְּנוֹי עוֹתָה וְתַבֵּר, וְזַכּוּר קְרִי; ¹⁹ כְּתִיב בְּפִנִּים בְּבִי"ח וְדְלִי"ח וְקְרִי וְזַכּוּר בְּכ"ף וְרִי"ש, וְזוֹה הִיא אַחַת מִב' מְלִין דְּכַתְּיבִין דְּלִי"ח וְקִרְיִין

ii. 20]; and the four instances in which the reverse is the case, as the *Kethiv* הַשְׂרָמוֹת *the burned cities*, and the *Keri* הַשְׂרָמוֹת *the fields* [Jerem. xxxi. 40], &c.²⁰ iii. The one instance in which the textual reading is final *Kaph* and the marginal *Daleth*, viz., the *Kethiv* יָד and the *Keri* יָד *side* [1 Sam. iv. 13]. iv. The four cases in which the textual reading has *Cheth* and the marginal *He*, as the *Kethiv* רְחִיטְנֵנוּ *our bower*, and the *Keri* רְחִיטְנֵנוּ [Song of Songs i. 17], &c.²¹ v. The instance in which the *Kethiv* has *Shin* and the *Keri* has *Teth*, viz., *וַיַּעַשׂ* and *he made*, which is read *וַיַּעַט* and *he flew* [1 Sam. xiv. 32]. vi. The one case in which the textual reading has *Cheth* and the marginal *Tav*, viz., the *Kethiv* יִרְחַק *it shall snap*, and the *Keri* יִרְחַק *it shall be bound* [Ecc. xii. 6]. vii. The six words having *Beth* in the textual reading and *Mem* in the marginal, as the *Kethiv* בְּאָדָם *is man*, and the *Keri* מֵאָדָם *from man* [Josh. iii. 16], &c.²² viii. The one case where the text has *Pe* and the margin *Mem*, viz., the *Kethiv* בְּרוֹךְ *broth*, and the *Keri* מְרוֹךְ *broth* [Is. lxxv. 4]. ix. Where the text has *Cheth* and the margin *Ajin*, viz., the *Kethiv* חֵץ *an arrow*, and the *Keri* עֵץ *wood* [1 Sam. xvii. 7]. x. Where the text has *Ajin* and the margin *Aleph*, viz., the two instances in which the *Kethiv* has twice עַל *upon*, and the *Keri* אֶל *to*, and the *Kethiv* once עַל, whilst the *Keri* is עַל [1 Sam. xx. 24; Is. lxxv. 7 Ezek. ix. 5].²³ xi. Where the text has *He* and the margin *Ajin*, viz.,

²⁰ The two instances of words with *Daleth* at the end in the *Kethiv*, and with *Resh* in the *Keri*, are also given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Daleth*, p. 10 b, col. 1; and *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cxxiii., pp. 33, 103. The other three words which are written in the text with *Resh*, and are read in the margin with *Daleth*, are עַמְיֹדָי, 2 Sam. xiii. 37; וַיִּרְכָּב, 2 Kings xvi. 6; and נָטַל, Prov. xix. 19. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Jerem. xxxi. 40; and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cxxii., pp. 33, 102.

²¹ The other three words which have *Cheth* in the textual reading, and *He* in the marginal reading, are, עַמְיֹדָי, 2 Sam. xiii. 37; מְבֹחֵלָה, Prov. xx. 21; and וְלֹחֶתֶם, Dan. ix. 24. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Prov. xx. 21; Song of Songs i. 16; and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cxxi. pp. 33, 102.

²² The other five words which have *Beth* in the textual reading, and *Mem* in the marginal reading, are, וּבְעֵינַי, Josh. xxv. 15; מְבֹחֵלָה, 2 Kings v. 12; בִּימֵיךָ, 2 Kings xii. 10; בְּמִלְכֶךָ, 2 Kings xxiii. 33; וַיִּשָּׁב, Dan. xi. 18. They are given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Beth*, p. 15 a, col. 2; and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cliv. pp. 36, 110.

²³ The two instances in which the textual reading is עַל, and the marginal reading אֶל, are, 1 Sam. xx. 24; Isa. lxxv. 7; and the one instance in which the textual reading is עַל with *Pattach*, and the marginal reading אֶל, is in Ezek. ix. 5. The *editio princeps* of the Massorah *Ha-Massoreth*, and the Basel and Sulzbach reprints read אֶל כְּרִיב עַל וְקִרְיָן אֶל, which is manifestly a blunder. We have therefore corrected the text. The instances in question are enumerated in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Aleph*, p. 6 b, col. 3; and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section clxvii., pp. 37, 113.

מצאתי כן בכל הנוסחאות המדויקות: ²⁴ ודל"ח בת"י, כנון אחר אחד בתוך אחת קרי, והם ג' במספר, ²⁵ וב' להפך כתיב אחת וקרי אחד, באחת המקומות וישעיה סו', באחד קרי, תחת רוחם אחת אחר קרי; וב' מלין כתיבין ה"א וקריין כ"ף, כנון מפני רוע מעליהם כם קרי, וחשב עליהם מחשבה כם קרי; ²⁶ ומלא אחת כתיב ר"ש וקרי בי'ת, והוא וְאֶשֶׁר שם משמים ואֵשֶׁב קרי, ועוד אוכרנו במין ו': ונמצאה מלה אחת כתיב נימ"ל וקרי זי"ן, לְבַנְיָמִן לַגּוֹיִם (יחזק' מ"ו) לְבַו קרי, וזה לפי שתתחלף הגמ"ל והוי"ו בא"ב דאט"בא; ²⁷ וכן יָה נבול כמו זֶה נבול: *Haupha* [2 Sam. xxi. 16, 18], upon which our Rabbins of blessed memory remark, the *Kethiv* is הַרְפָּה, and the *Keri* עֲרַפָּה *Orpha*; but I could not find it so in all the best Codices.²⁴ xii. The three instances where the text has *Daleth* and the margin *Tav*, viz., the *Kethiv* אָחַד *one* (masculine), and the *Keri* אַחַת *one* (feminine) [Is. lxvi. 17], &c.;²⁵ and the two in which the reverse is the case, viz., the *Kethiv* אַחַת (feminine), and the *Keri* אָחַד (masculine) [2 Sam. xviii. 12; 1 Kings xix. 4]. xiii. The two instances in which the text has *He* and the marginal reading *Kaph*, viz., the *Kethiv* מַעֲלֵיהֶם *their works*, and the *Keri* מַעֲלֵיכֶם *your works* [Jerem. xxi. 13], and the *Kethiv* עֲלֵיהֶם *upon them*, whilst the *Keri* is עֲלֵיכֶם *upon you* [Jerem. xlix. 30].²⁶ xiv. The one instance where the text has *Resh* and the marginal reading *Beth*, viz., the *Kethiv* וְאֵשֶׁב *and where*, and the *Keri* וְאֵשֶׁב *and I sat* [Ezek. iii. 15], of which I shall speak again below, under the sixth class. And xv. The one instance in which the text has *Gimmel* and the marginal reading *Zajin*, viz., the *Kethiv* לֶבַי *for food*, and the *Keri* לְבוֹ *for a spoil* [Ezek. xxv. 7], which is owing to the interchange of *Gimmel* and *Zajin* in the alphabet denominated *Atbach*.²⁷ This also accounts for the textual reading יָה *valley*, and the marginal reading יִזֶּה *this* [Ezek. xlvi. 13].

²⁴ Levita must surely be mistaken, since the Rabbins do not say that the *Kethiv* is וַרְפָּה and the *Keri* עֲרַפָּה, but simply try to identify the two words by way of *Midrash*, which is frequently the case. Comp. *Sota*, 42 b, and Rashi on 2 Sam. xxi. 18.

²⁵ The other two instances in which the textual reading has *Daleth*, and the marginal reading *Tav*, are 2 Sam. xxiii. 3, and Song of Songs iv. 2.

²⁶ The two instances in which the textual reading has ק"ם, suffix third person plural masculine, and the marginal reading ק"ם, suffix second person plural masculine, are also given in the *Massorah finalis* under the letter *He*, p. 22 a, col. 4, and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cli., pp. 36, 110.

²⁷ In the alphabet denominated *Atbach* (אטבאח), the commutation of the letters takes place according to the numerical value as represented by the respective pairs, which is effected in the following manner. The Hebrew alphabet is divided into three classes, consisting respectively of four pairs, or eight letters, and representing *ten*, *a hundred*, and *a thousand*. The first class, therefore, comprises the letters *Aleph*, *Beth*, *Gimmel*, *Daleth*, *Vav*, *Zajin*, *Cheth*, and *Teth*; the second class comprises *Jod*, *Kaph*, *Lamed*, *Mem*, *Samech*, *Ajin*, *Pe* and *Tzaddi*; whilst the third class contains *Final Mem*, *Final Nun*, *Final Pe*, *Final Tzaddi*, *Koph*, *Resh*, *Shin*, and *Tav*. When thus divided and paired, according to their numerical value, we obtain the following Table:—

1. —	יאם	בזח	ינו	דו	every pair making 10.
2. —	יז	כס	לע	מס	100.
3. —	קץ	ירח	ישן	תם	1000.

As the letters *He*, *Nun*, and *Final Kaph* are, from their unpairable numerical value, necessarily excluded from being coupled with any other member of the alphabet, they

8.—The third class consists of **המין השלישי במקדמין ומאחרין, פי' יש מלות שכחוב בהן אות אחת מאוחר שלא כדיון, ובקרי האות החוא מוקדם כדיון, וכן ס"ב במספר, ואין גם אחד מהן בתורה, ונחתי בהן סימן אין מוקדם ומאוחר בתורה הסד אחד;** ²⁸ **נ"א מהן מאוחרות יהו"א, כנון הולך ותקוע (יהושע ו') הלוך קרי, והישיני את העמודים והישיני קרי, כל הכלים האלה האלה קרי; וי"א מהן משאר אורחיות והראנה והארנה קרי, דרכי תרצנה תצנה קרי, אשר יבחר אל החיים יצבר קרי;** ²⁹ **וכן שמות בני אדם, כמו בני שקלי שקלמי קרי, שקרי השרוני שקסי קרי, והמעם לפי שהיה לכל אחד שני שמות:**

והישיני [Josh. vi. 18]; **והישיני** [Judg. xvi. 26]; and the *Keri* **והישיני** [from **ימש**]; the *Kethiv* **האהל** the tent [1 Kings vii. 45], and the *Keri* **האלה** these, &c.; whilst eleven affect the other letters, as the *Kethiv* **והראנה** [from **ראה**] and they saw, and the *Keri* **והארנה** [from **אור**] and they became bright, [1 Sam. xiv. 27]; the *Kethiv* **תרצנה** [from **רצה**] they shall delight, and the *Keri* **תצנה** [from **נצר**] they shall observe [Prov. xxiii. 26]; the *Kethiv* **יבחר** he shall be exempt, and the *Keri* **יחבר** he shall be joined [Eccl. ix. 4], &c.²⁸ The same is the case with proper names, as the *Kethiv* **שמלי** *Shamlai*, and the *Keri* **שלמי** *Shalmal* [Ezra ii. 46]; the *Kethiv* **שטרי** *Shitrai*, and the *Keri* **שירטי** *Shirtai* [1 Chron. xxvii. 29], &c.; which obtained in consequence of each of these persons having two names.

are doubled when required, or they are coupled together among themselves, whereby they also yield 10, 100, and 1000, as follows: **דה = 10, ננ = 100, ךך = 1000.** Accordingly the commutation takes place between every pair, and the name *Albach* (אש"בח), by which this anagramic alphabet is designated, is obtained from the first two specimen pairs of the letters which indicate the interchange. Through the application of this alphabet, Prov. xxix. 21 is rendered—"He who satisfies his desire in this world, against him it will testify at the end;" **עבר** being taken to denote *this world*, **אחרית** his servant, his desire, **אחרית** the end, the last day; whilst **כמון**, according to the alphabet in question, makes **כדודה** witness, the **מ** being exchanged with the **כ**, the **נ** with the **ד**, the **ו** with the **ד**, and **נ** again with the **ד**. Hence, also, we obtain **לבו** from **לבו**, the **ל** and **ו** being interchanged; and hence, too, **גד** from **גד**, to which Levita refers in the text. It must be remarked, that interpretation by the aid of this alphabet was resorted to from time immemorial, and that the exposition of Prov. xxix. 21 by its aid is already given in the Talmud. Comp. *Sueca*, 52 b. For other anagramic alphabets, see Ginsburg, *the Kabbalah*, p. 54, &c., Longmans, 1865.

²⁸ To understand Levita's mnemonic sign, it is to be borne in mind that the numerical value of the word **אין** is sixty-one, viz., $\aleph + 50 + \iota + 10 + \aleph + 1 = 61$; that the expression *minus one* (**חסר אחד**), which is erroneously omitted in the Sulzbach edition, indicates that one is to be added, thus making the required number 62; and that there is also a play upon the words in the whole phrase, since it alludes to a well known hermeneutical rule denominated **מוקדם ומאוחר**, according to which whole sentences are transposed. Comp. Kitto's *Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature*, s. v. **MDRASH**, Rules xxxi. a d xxxii.

²⁹ The list in question has already been given, *vide supra*, p. 116, note 67.

4.—The fourth class consists of words, the first of which took from the second, that is, of two words placed together, the first word of which took a letter from the second. This, however, only happens with the formative *He*, at the end of the first word, which belongs to the beginning of the next word. For this reason the punctuators pointed it in the textual reading with *Pattach*, whilst in the marginal reading it is made the article of the next word. There are three such instances in the textual reading, viz.,

the *Kethiv* הֵייתָה מוֹצִיָא *thou art leading out*, and the *Keri* הֵייתָה מוֹצִיָא [2 Sam. v. 2]; the *Kethiv* יִדְעָתָה שְׁחָר *thou showest down*, and the *Keri* יִדְעָתָה שְׁחָר [Job, xxxviii. 12]; and the *Kethiv* מִתְחַתָּה לְשִׁכּוֹת *from the chambers*, and the *Keri* מִתְחַתָּה לְשִׁכּוֹת [Ezek. xlii. 9].⁸⁰ There are two instances in which the reverse is the case, viz., שָׁם הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים *there the Philistines*, and the *Keri* שָׁמָּה

שָׁמָּה *they have finished the walls*, and the *Kethiv* שָׁמָּה שְׁבָלִילוֹ [Ezra iv. 12].⁸¹

5.—The fifth class embraces entire words written in the text but not read, of which there are eight instances; as יִרְדָּךְ *he shall tread* [Jerem. li. 8], which is not read; נָּ *now* [2 Kings v. 18], which is in the *Kethiv* but not in the *Keri*, &c.;⁸² as well as words read from the margin which are not in the text. Of these there are ten in number, viz., אֵלַי *to me*, which is in the margin but not in the text [Ruth iii. 17]; פְּרַת *Euphrates*, found in the margin but not in the text [2 Sam. viii. 3], &c.⁸³ I have, however, already discussed this subject, in the third Introduction [*vide supra*, p. 109, note 51].

6.—The sixth class embraces expressions which are written in the text as one word, and read in the margin as two words. Of these

הַמִּין הַרְבִּיעִי בְּמִלִּין שְׂקֻמָּה נָּסִיב מַתְּנִינָא, פִּי יֵשׁ ב' מִלּוֹת כְּמוֹת שֶׁהָרֵאוּנוּ לִוְקָחָה אוֹת מֵהַשְּׁנִי, וְזֶה לֹא נִמְצָא רַק עַל מִלָּה שְׂבֻמָּה ח"א נִוּסַפְתָּ, וְהִיא שִׁיכַת בְּרֵאשׁ חֲמֵלָה הַשְּׁנִיָּה, לְפִיכֵךְ נִקְרוּ אוֹתָהּ בְּפָנִים בַּפֶּתַח, וּבְקִרְיָ נִשְׁרִית ח"א הִרְיָעָה בְּרֵאשׁ חֲמֵלָה, וְהָן ג' בְּמִסְפַּר דְּכַרְוִיבִין כֵּן, הֵייתָה מוֹצִיָא וְהַמְבִיָא הַמוֹצִיָא קִרְיָ, יִדְעָתָה שְׁחָר מִקּוֹמוֹ הַשְּׁחָר קִרְיָ, וּמִתְחַתָּה לְשִׁכּוֹת הַשְּׁכּוֹת קִרְיָ; ⁸⁰ וּבִב' מִקּוֹמוֹרָה נִמְצָא בַּהֶפֶךְ, שָׁם הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים שָׁמָּה פְּלִשְׁתִּים קִרְיָ, וְשָׁמָּה אֲשַׁבְּלִילוֹ וְשָׁמָּה שְׁבָלִילוֹ קִרְיָ: ⁸¹

הַמִּין הַחֲמִישִׁי בְּמִלּוֹת שְׁלֵמוֹת דְּכַתִּיבִין וְלֹא קִרְיָו, וְהָן ח' בְּמִסְפַּר, לְכֵן הֵם בְּגֵזִים בְּלִי נִקְדוּת, כְּנוֹן אֵל יִדְרוֹךְ יִדְרוֹךְ הַדְּרוֹךְ יִדְרוֹךְ תְּנִינָא לֹא קִרְיָ, וְכֵן לְדַבְרֵי הוּא יִסְלַח יֵי נָא כְּתִיב וְלֹא קִרְיָ; ⁸² וְיוֹ"ד קִרְיָו וְלֹא חֲבָן לְכֵן הִנְחִינוּ מִקּוֹם חֶלֶק בְּפָנִים, וְשָׂמוּ שֵׁם הַנְּקוּדוֹת, כְּמוֹ כִי אָמַר . . . אֵל חֲבָי רָקַם, אֵל קִרְיָ וְלֹא כְּתִיב, לְהַשִּׁיב יָדוֹ בְּנֵהר . . . קִרְיָ וְלֹא כְּתִיב; ⁸³ וְכַבֵּר דְּבַרְתִּי בְּכֹל אֱלֹהִים בְּחֻקְדָּמָה הַשְּׁלִישִׁית:

הַמִּין הַשְּׁשִׁי בְּמִלּוֹת דְּכַתִּיבִין חֵד וּקִרְיָו חֵד, וְהָן ס"ו בְּמִסְפַּר, כְּנוֹן גִּזְרֵי גִזְרֵי קִרְיָ,

⁸⁰ The words *לשכות הלשכות קר*, and *ומחתה לשכות*, are omitted in the Sulzbach edition.

⁸¹ These instances are also enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on 2 Sam. v. 2; Ezra iv. 12; and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, sections ci. and cii, pp. 20, 97.

⁸² The Sulzbach edition wrongly substitutes *לֹא קִרְיָ* for *נָּ* in the margin.

⁸³ Both lists will be found on p. 109, &c., note 51. All the three editions of the *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth* erroneously state that there are *ten* (7) words in the textual reading, which are *ten* (10) in the marginal reading, and *eight* (8) *vice versa*. We have corrected the text, since it is well known that the reverse is the case.

there are fifteen in number, as, the *Kethiv* בְּנֵי in happiness, and the *Keri* בְּנֵי אֵשׁ happiness is come [Gen. xxx. 11]; the *Kethiv* מָה what is it, and the *Keri* מָה זֶה [Exod. iv. 2], &c. Also eight words in which the reverse is the case, being in the text two words, and in the margin one; as מִבְּנֵי יְמִין, for which the margin has מִבְּנֵי יְמִין from Benjamin [1 Sam. ix. 1], the textual reading לָם to them shall be great, and the marginal reading לְמַרְבֵּה for the increase [Isa. ix. 6], &c.⁸⁴

Now I am greatly astonished at the traditional explanation of this word, saying that there is a final *Mem* in the middle of the word; since, according to the *Kethiv*, it is not in the middle of the word, as the *Kethiv* has two words לָם רְבָה; and since לָם may be taken for לָהֶם to them, just as אֲרָאֵלֶם [Is. xxxiii. 7] stands for אֲרָאָה לָהֶם I shall appear to them, and בְּשֵׁלֶם [1 Kings xxi. 21] stands for בְּשֵׁל לָהֶם he boiled for them; so also רְבָה לָם, as the *Kethiv* has it, is to be explained by לָהֶם רְבָה to them is great.⁸⁵

To this class, also, belong—i. Those words which are written in the text in one way, and for which the marginal reading has quite a different expression, as the *Kethiv* הָעִיר the city, for which the *Keri* is הַצֵּר the court [2 Kings xx. 4], the *Kethiv* וְאֵשֶׁר and where, and the *Keri* וְאֵשֶׁב and I dwelled [Ezek. iii. 15], &c., which have already been mentioned under the second class, on the interchange of letters. ii. The *Kethiv* אִשֶׁר who, for which the *Keri* is אִישׁ man [2 Sam. xxiii.

⁸⁴ The fifteen instances in which the textual reading has one word, and the marginal reading two, are as follows:—

בְּנֵי Gen. xxx. 11	מִדָּה Ezek. viii. 6	מְהַסְסֵהָ Job xxxviii. 1
מָה Exod. iv. 2	מַלְכֶם Isa. iii. 15	מְנַסְסֵהָ Job xl. 16
אִשֶׁר Deut. xxxiii. 2	חֲלֹנָיִם Ps. x. 10	הַמְשׁוּרָצִים Nehem. ii. 13
מֵאֲשֵׁרִים Jerem. vi. 29	יְשִׁימוֹת Ps. lv. 16	בְּנִימָן 1 Chron. ix. 4
וְהִנְהוּר Jerem. xviii. 3	לְגֵאוּיִים Ps. cxxiii. 4	לְבִנְיָמִי 1 Chron. xxvii. 12

The eight instances in which the reverse is the case, that is, the text having two words, and the margin one word, are as follows:—

כִּי טוֹב Judg. xvi. 25	לָם רְבָה Isa. ix. 6	כִּי עָנִים Lament. iv. 3
מִבְּנֵי יְמִין 1 Sam. ix. 1	כִּי אֲתִי Isa. xlv. 24	בְּחַר בְּחִידִים 2 Chr. xxxiv. 6
מִן הַיַּמִּינָה 1 Sam. xxiv. 9	מִן בַּה Lament. i. 6	

The first list is given in the Massorah marginalis on 1 Chron. xxvii. 12; *Tractate Sopherim* vii. 3; and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section xcix., pp. 29, 96, &c. The second list is given in the Massorah marginalis on 2 Chron. xxxiv. 6; *Tractate Sopherim* vii. 3; and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section c. pp. 29, 97.

⁸⁵ For the fanciful interpretations and mysterious meanings ascribed to this word, in consequence of its having a final *Mem* in the middle, see Kitto's *Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature*, s. v. KERI AND KETHIV.

21, with 1 Chron. xi. 28]. iii. The five groups of three words, each one of which is written in the text in one way, and is entirely different in the marginal reading. These I have already discussed, under the class of words the letters of which are more than the vowel-points. And iv. Those expressions which are written in the text as one word, and for which the marginal reading has two words entirely different to the textual reading, as the *Kethiv* כְּאֶשֶׁר according to all that [Ezek. ix. 11], the *Kethiv* שִׁינֵיהֶם their urine, and the *Keri* מֵימֵי רַגְלֵיהֶם the water of their feet [2 Kings xviii. 27], &c. See above, at the beginning of this Section.

7.—The seventh class embraces cacophonous and euphemic expressions. Our Rabbins of blessed memory say, that all the words which are written in the Scriptures cacophonically must be read euphemically, as—i. The *Kethiv* יִשְׁנַלְנָה *he shall ravish her*, and the *Keri* יִשְׁכַּבְנָה *he shall lie with her* [Deut. xxviii. 30]. For this cacophonous term מִשְׁגֵּל, which occurs four times in the textual reading, the *Keri* has always the euphemic word מִשְׁכַּב.⁸⁶ ii. הֲרָאִיהֶם *their dung*, and שִׁינֵיהֶם *their urine*, for which, on account of their both being cacophonous terms, the *Keri* has the euphemic words צִאָתָם *their excrement*, and מֵימֵי רַגְלֵיהֶם *the water of their feet*. And iii. עֲפָלִים, which is a tumour near the pudenda, denoting in German Feigblattern, and, being a cacophonous expression, is in the *Keri* מְחוֹרִים *the piles* [Deut. xxviii. 27];⁸⁷ vide ARUCH, s. v. טַחַר.

The rule which obtained is, that every cacophonous expression was changed for a euphemism, so that man might not utter anything indecent. And indeed there are some who maintain that Hel.rew is for this reason called the holy language,⁸⁸ because it is all holy, and there is

⁸⁶ The four instances in which the *Keri* substitutes the words in question are. Deut. xxviii. 30; Jerem. iii. 2; Isa. xiii. 16; Zech. xiv. 2. Comp. Massorah marginalis on Is. xiii. 16, and *Ochla Ye-Ochla*, section clxix., pp. 38, 114.

⁸⁷ There are six instances in which the alteration in question is made in the margin, vide *supra*, p. 109, note 49. The rule of the sages, to which Levita refers, and according to which the alterations in question have been made, is given in the Talmud, *Megilla*, 25 b. Comp. also Jacob b. Chajim's *Introduction to the Rabbinic Bible*, pp. 13, 25, ed. Ginsburg.

⁸⁸ The words העברית לשון, *the Hebrew language*, are omitted in the Sulzbach edition.

וכן ה' וזוגין מן נ' מלים רכל חד כתיב מלה חד וקרי מלה אחרת, וכבר כתבתי מהן לעיל בכלל המלות שהכתב מרובח על הנקודה; וכן דכתיבין מלה חד וקרי ב' מלורז אחרות שאינן דומורז למלה הכתובה בפנים, כמו לאמור עשיתי בְּאֶשֶׁר צויתני, קָל אֶשֶׁר קרי, וכן שִׁינֵיהֶם מֵימֵי רַגְלֵיהֶם קרי, עיין לעיל בהתחלת המאמר:

המין השביעי במנונה ונאות, אמרו רו"ל כל הרברים הכתובים במקרא לננאי קורין אותן לשבת, כמו ואיש אחר יִשְׁנַלְנָה יִשְׁכַּבְנָה קרי, וכן בד' מקומות כתיב לשון משגל שהוא לשון מנונה וקרי לשון משכב שהוא לשון נאות,⁸⁶ וכן לאכול את הָרְאִיָהם ולשתות את שִׁינֵיהֶם לפי ששניהן דברים מגונים קריין צוֹאָתָם ומֵימֵי רַגְלֵיהֶם לשבת, וכן וְעֲפָלִים שהם התחונות בלשון אשכנז פיינבלאטרין שהוא לשון מנונה קרי סְחוֹרִים,⁸⁷ עיין בערוך בשרש טַחַר:

והכלל העולה כל מה שהוא בלשון ננאי סנו אותו לשבת כדי שלא יוציא האדם דבר מנונה מפיו; ויש מי שאומר שבשביל כך נקרא לשון העברית⁸⁸ לשון הקדש לפי שכלה יִשְׁנַלְנָה ויִשְׁכַּבְנָה

not any indecency in it, since it has neither names for the male and female generative organs, nor words for the discharge of the duties of nature, all these things being expressed by some euphemism, as I have already stated. Still, if this were the reason, it would be more appropriate to call it *the pure*, or *the decent language*, but not the holy language. R. Abraham de Balmes again remarks in his Grammar, entitled *The Possession of Abraham*, as follows: "It is called the holy language, because it was given by the Creator, blessed be his name, who is the Holiest of all holy." Thus far his remark.³⁹

However, I have already animadverted upon this question, among many other strictures which I made on his book, submitting that, according to his opinion, it ought more properly to be called *the language of the Holy One*, and not *the holy language*.⁴⁰ It seems, however, more appropriate to say that it is designated "the holy language," because the words of the Law, the Prophets, and all the holy statements were uttered therein, and because the Creator is therein called by His holy names, as *the Mighty One*, *the Almighty of Sabaoth*, &c., as well as His angels, *ex. gr. Michael, Gabriel*, &c., and the holy ones upon the earth, as *Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Solomon*, &c., &c. On this account it is meet and proper to call it the holy language. Herewith the seven classes are ended, and the First Section is finished.

SECTION II., concerning *Kametz* and *Pattach*.—I have already stated, in Introduction III., that the Massorites only mention the vowel-points *Kametz* and *Pattach*, and that they include in them the minor *Kametz* and the minor *Pattach*, which are *Tzere* and *Segol*.

You must, however, observe, that they have never ranged the major *Kametz* with the minor under the one number, or under the same

קדשו אין כח דבר מנונה שהרי לא הונח בה שם מיוחד לעדות האיש או האשה, גם לא לשון ולצואה, אלא הכל בכנוי כמו שכת' ; אכן היה ראוי לפי זה להקרא לשון נקיה או לשון מהרה, ולא שייך בה לשון קדושה; וכתב ר' אברהם הבלמטי בספר דקדוקו מקנה אברהם ו"ו, נקרא לשון הקדש בעבוד היותו מניחו הבורא ית' שהוא המקודש על הקדושים עכ"ל :³⁹ ואני השנתי על זה בכלל שאר ההשגרות שהשגנתי על ספרו, ואמרתי לפי דבריו היה ראוי להקרא לשון יקדוש ולא לשון יקדש ;⁴⁰ אך נראה יותר נכון לומר שנקרא לשון הקדוש מפני שדברי חזרה ונבואה וכל דברי קדושה נאמרו בה; וכן נקרא הבורא בה בשמותיו הקדושים, אל אלהי צבאות וכולי, וכן מלאכיו מיכאל, גבריאל, וכן הקדושים אשר בארץ המה אברהם, יצחק ויעקב, שלמה ודומיהם, לכן דבר ראוי ונכון הוא להקרא לשון הקדש; ובוה נשלמו ו' המינים, ונשלם המאמר הראשון :

המאמר השני בקמצין ופתחין : כבר כתבתי בהקדמה השלישית כי בעלי המסורה לא זכרו מהנקודות רק הקמץ והפתח, וכללו עמם הקמץ קמן והפתח קמן, שהם צרי וסגול :

ועתה דע כי לא ערכו הקמץ נדול עם הקמן במספר אחד, או בכלל אחד לעולם;

³⁹ For De Balmes, see above, pp. 10, 17, 21. The quotation is from section i., p. 3 a, of the Grammar.

⁴⁰ From Levita's remark, it would appear that he wrote animadversions on De Balmes' Grammar. We have, however, not been able to find any trace of this publication.

rubric. Thus, when they say that such and such a number have *Kametz*, you must know that these words are either all pointed with *Kametz* only, or with *Tzere* only; as, for instance, the alphabetical list of words, which they describe as having *Kametz* with the accent

Sakeph; as, אָדַע I shall know [1 Kings xviii. 12], בָּאָרְזִי with cedar [Jerem. xxii. 14].⁴¹ All the words thus alphabetically enumerated are pointed with *Kametz*, and not one of them has *Tzere*. The same designation they give to the list of words which are pointed with *Tzere*; namely, the fifteen words with *Kametz*: as תַּעֲנֶה thou shalt afflict [Exod. xxii. 22], הִזְיֶה sprinkle [Numb. viii. 7], &c., all of which are pointed with *Tzere*, and not one of them with *Kametz*. The same rule obtains with *Pattach*. All the words thus described have *Pattach* only; as the six words with *Pattach*, viz., בְּפִתּוּחַ in the vision [Gen. xv. 1], קִרְחָה baldness [Isa. iii. 24], &c.⁴² Hence you see that they made no distinction between *major* and *minor* in the naming of the vowels. Indeed, in the Massorah parva, they have not even called them by the names *Kametz* and *Pattach*, but the vowel-points are put under the letter which designates the number of instances wherein the word in question thus occurs; *ex. gr.*, the word בְּהֵן in them, "occurs fifteen times [ט"ו] with *Tzere* under *He*."⁴³ The same is the case with *Pattach*; as the word מֵאֲכָל eating, "occurs

המסל כאשר אמרו כך וכך מלין קמטין, חרע שאותן המלות כלן נקודות בקמץ לבר, או בצירי לבר, כנון האלפא ביתא מן מלות קמטין בוקף וסמנם אשר לא אָדַע, ופסון בָּאָרְזִי (ירמיה כ"ב);⁴¹ וכן כל האלפא ביתא כלן נקודות בקמץ ואין אחד מהם בצירי, וכן אמרו על כלור הנקודות בצירי כנון ט"ו מלין קמטין, וסימנם אם ענה חֲצֵה אותן, יִהְיֶה עליהם מי המאז וכי,⁴² כלן נקודות בצירי ואין אחד מהן בקמץ; והוא הדין בפתחין אותן המלות כלן בפתח לבר, כנון ו' מלין פתחין וסימנם בַּפִּתּוּחַ לאמור, מַקְשָׁה קִרְחָה וכי, הרי שבין גדול וקטן לא הבדילו בקריאת שמותן; ובמסכת קמנה אפילו בשם קמטין ופתחין לא קראו לחן, רק משימין הנקודה תחת אות הסימן המורה על מספר המלה ההיא, כמו בהן ט"ו,⁴³ וכן בפתח

⁴¹ The complete alphabetical list is given in the Massorah marginalis, on Levit. i. 1. We deviate from our general practice, and do not give this alphabetical list, both because it is extremely long, and because it does not contain any material changes in the text.

⁴² The Massorah gives twenty-five such instances; they are as follows:—

הענה	Exod. xxii. 22	וּחִקָּא	Jerem. xxxii. 28	העלה	Habak. i. 15
מִרְבֵּה	Levit. xi. 42	תֹּאמֶה	Prov. i. 10	העברת	Josh. vii. 7
לִסְבִּיחַ	Isa. ix. 6	מְלוּחַ	Prov. xix. 17	יִשָּׁר	Prov. iii. 6
מִקְדָּה	Deut. xxiii. 11	מִחֲחֶה	Isa. xxviii. 17	יֵלֵךְ	Prov. xxvii. 1
וּנְעֻשָׁה	Josh. ix. 24	מִרְעָה	Isa. xxxii. 14	כִּהְיֶה	Ezek. xviii. 14
הַרְעָה	1 Kings xviii. 1	וּמְצוּדָה	Isa. lv. 4	רֵד	Jerem. xxix. 23
תִּהְיֶה	Jerem. xvii. 17	תִּרְעָה	Dan. i. 13	חָבַל	Isa. lxi. 7
מִזְרָה	Jerem. xxxi. 10	הֵדָה	Numb. viii. 7	סָרַח	Ps. cxix. 130
		מִשָּׂה	Deut. xv. 2		

They are enumerated in the Massorah finalis, under the *Koph*, p. 56 a, col. 1.

⁴³ The fifteen instances in which בְּהֵן occurs with *Tzere* are as follows:—Gen. ix. 29; xxx. 26, 37; Exod. xxv. 20; xxxvii. 16; Levit. x. 1; Numb. x. 3; Deut. xxviii. 52; Jerem. iv. 29; li. 43 (twice); xviii. 9; Isa. xxxviii. 16; Ezek. xliii. 14; 1 Sam. xxxi. 7. They are enumerated in the Massorah finalis, under the letter *He*, p. 24 b, col. 2. It is in the Massorah parva that the vowel-signs to which Levita refers are given.

four times with *Pattach* [ך] under the *Kaph*,⁴⁴ and with *Segol*, as [ך] behold “occurs five times [ך] with *Segol* under *He*.”⁴⁵ Accordingly, by the vowel-point of the signal letter is to be known what the Massorah treats of; and this is easily understood.

It is, however, to be remarked, that in the words with *Pattach of each Book* the Massorites have put together the *Segols* with the *Pattachs*. Let me now explain what is *Pattach of the Book*. It is known, from the laws of the vowel-points, that when *Athnach* and *Soph-pasuk* come under *Pattach* and *Segol*, they convert the latter into a long *Kametz*. Some instances, however, are left in each book of the Bible, which have not been thus converted, and these are denominated *Pattach of the Book* = *Pattach de Siphra*. They have been counted by the Massorah, and amount to nineteen in Genesis; as, וַיֹּאכַל and he did eat [Gen. iii. 6], וַיִּמַּשׁ and Mash [ibid. x. 23], וַיְבַרְכֵם and *Calneh* [ibid. x. 10], וַיְבַרְכֵם I shall bless them [Gen. xlviii. 9]. Twelve of these have *Pattach* with *Athnach*, and seven with *Soph-pasuk*.⁴⁶ In all the other sacred books, too, they have counted those with *Athnach* separately, and those with *Soph-pasuk* separately, whilst the *Pattachs* and *Segols* they have mixed up together.

SECTION III., concerning *Dagesh*, *Raphe*, *Mappik*, and some of the laws of the *Shera*.—It is well known that *Dagesh* is a point put in the

מֵאֵל ל' ; “ וכן בסגול הן ה' ”⁴⁴ הרי בנקוד אות הסימן נכר במה המסורה מדברת, וזה קל להבין:

אכן דע כי במלות שהם כפתח דספרא ערבו הסגולים בתוך הפתוחים; ועתה אבאר מה פתח דספרא: הנה ידוע מדרך הנקוד כי לא יבא אתנה וסוף פסוק תחת פתח גדול או קסן רק יתחפכו לקסן גדול; אבל נשאר מהן בכל ספר וספר שלא יתחפכו, והן נקראים פרוח דספרא, ונמנין על פי המסורה, והם י"ט בספר בראשית, כגון לאשה עמה ויאכל, נתר וַיִּמַּשׁ, ויאבר וַיְבַרְכֵם, אלי וַיְבַרְכֵם, ב מנהון פתחין באתנה, ו' מנהון כתרף פסוק;⁴⁶ וכן בכל ספר וכפר נמנים אותן שבאתנה לבר, ואותם שבס"פ לבר, והחערבו הפתחין והסגולין יחד:

המאמר השלישי בדגשין ורפין ומפקין וקצת דיני השוא: בידוע שהדגש היא

⁴⁴ The four passages in which מֵאֵל occurs, with *Pattach* under the *Kaph*, are, Gen. xl. 17; 1 Kings x. 5; Job xxxiii. 20; 2 Chron. ix. 4. They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Gen. xl. 17.

⁴⁵ The five passages in which הן occurs, with *Segol* under the *He*, are, Numb. xxiii. 9, 24; Job viii. 19; xxxiii. 12; xxxi. 35. They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Numb. xxiii. 9.

⁴⁶ The list of the words which have *Pattach*, with *Athnach* and *Soph-pasuk*, is nowhere given in the Massorah. From the detached remarks in the Massorah parva, however, we gather the following twelve words, which have *Pattach* with *Athnach*:—

וַיֹּאכַל . . . Gen. iii. 6	וַיִּבְרַח . . . Gen. xxi. 8	נָדָר . . . Gen. xxxi. 13
וַיְבַרְכֵם . . . Gen. x. 10	וַיִּקְרָא . . . Gen. xxvii. 2	פְּנִישֵׁי . . . Gen. xxxiii. 8
וַיְהַרְרָא . . . Gen. xvi. 4	שִׁבְעַת . . . Gen. xxviii. 10	בַּשָּׂחָ . . . Gen. xxxiv. 25
וַיִּצְדָּק . . . Gen. xvii. 17	בָּח . . . Gen. xxx. 21	עֵד . . . Gen. xlix. 27

To these may be added וַיְהַרְרָא (Gen. xxi. 15) and כְּשִׁמְרָא (ibid. xlii. 19). As to the seven instances in which the words have *Pattach* with *Soph-pasuk*, we could not find any more than those adduced in the text. It must, however, be remarked, that there is a great difference of opinion upon several of the passages given in the list. Comp. the *Mebin Chidoth*, on Gen. xvii. 17, p. 10b.

bosom of a letter, whilst *Raphe* is a straight line like a *Pattach* [—] put over the letter, especially over the aspirates *Beth*, *Gimmel*, *Daleth*, *Kaph*, *Pe*, and *Tav*, as I have explained in the *Poetical Dissertation*. The Massorites speak but very little about these, and, since they have already been explained, I need not speak any more about them. You are, however, to observe, that the Massorites also call the letters *Teth*, *Samech*, *Shin*, *Koph*, *Tzaddi*, *Nun*, *Vav*, *Zajin*, *Lamed*, *Jod*, and *Mem* feeble letters, because they ought to have *Dagesh*, but the *Dagesh* has been dropped for the sake of ease. Most of these occur in the *Piel*, where the characteristic *Dagesh* in the middle stem letter is omitted, as in the *Nun* in וִיקְנִאוּ and they envied [Gen. xxxvii. 11], the *Koph* in וַיִּבְקְשׁוּ and they sought [Josh. ii. 22], the *Lamed* in שְׁלְחוּ they sent [Ps. lxxiv. 7], &c.

But in the letters *Beth*, *Gimmel*, *Daleth*, *Kaph*, *Pe*, *Tav*, the *Dagesh* is only very rarely omitted, as in מִבְּצִיר than the vintage [Judg. viii. 2], מִגְּבִירָתָם from their strength [Ezek. xxxii. 30], and a few more; and even in the letters *Teth*, *Samech*, *Shin*, *Koph*, *Tzaddi*, *Nun*, *Vav*, *Zajin*, *Lamed*, *Jod*, *Mem*, the *Dagesh*, as I have already said, is only dropped when one of them is pointed with *Sheva*, and especially in *Mem* with *Sheva* following the article, as הַמְדַבֵּר who speaks [Gen. xlv. 12], הַמְלַמֵּד who teaches [Ps. cxliv. 1], הַמְסִפֵּן who is impoverished [Is. xl. 20], &c.; all these they call feeble letters, though they have not the straight line of *Raphe* over them. Now I submit that they ought to have the *Raphe* line placed over them, to show that the *Dagesh* is dropped, *ex. gr.* וִיקְנִאוּ, וַיִּבְקְשׁוּ, שְׁלְחוּ, הַמְדַבֵּר, הַמְלַמֵּד, lest the reader should think that the Scribe has inadvertently omitted the *Dagesh* and read it with *Dagesh*. I therefore expostulated with the printers of this district for not even putting *Raphe* on the aspirates, *Beth*, *Gimmel*, *Daleth*, *Kaph*, *Pe*, and *Tav*, because they said that they did not require it, since when they had no *Dagesh* it was known that they were feeble. But this is a mistake. In

הנקודה הנתונה בנוף האות, והרפי הוא כן ישר כמו פתח נחון על ראש האות, ובפרס באותיות בנ"ד כפ"ת, כאשר בארתי בפרק שירה; והנה בעלי המסורת לא דברו מאלה כי אם מעם וכולן מבוארים, ואין צורך לדבר כס; אך צריך שחדע כי קראו גם כן האותיות רפויות ט"ם שק"ץ נוד"לים, וזה כאשר ראויים להדגש, ונפל מהם הדגש להקל, ורובם מבנין פעל הדגוש, כגון נו"ן של וְקָנְאוּ בו אהיו, וקו"ף של וַיִּבְקְשׁוּ הרודפים, ולמ"ד של שְׁלְחוּ באש מקדשך וכו' :

אכן באותיות בנ"ד כפ"ת לא יפול הדגש מהם כי אם מעם מועד, כמו מְבַצֵּר אביעזר, מְגַבְרָתָם כושם, ודומיהם מעטים; ואפילו מאותיות ט"ם שק"ץ נוד"לים לא נופל הדגש לעולם רק מן חיבה הנקורה בשוא, כמו אלה שכתבתי, ועל הרוב מ"ם שואית הבאה אחר ה"א הידיעה, כמו הַמְדַבֵּר אליכם, הַמְלַמֵּד ידי, הַמְסִפֵּן הרומה ודומיהן, לכלן קראו אותיות רפויות, אע"פ שאין עליהם קו הרפי; ואומר אני שראוי לשום עליהם קו הרפי, לחודיע שחצר הדגש, כמו וַיִּקְנִאוּ, וַיִּבְקְשׁוּ, שְׁלְחוּ, הַמְדַבֵּר, הַמְלַמֵּד ודומיהן, מן יחשוב הקורא שהסופר השמים הדגש ויקראם כדגש; לכן קורא אני תגר על בעלי הדפוס אשר בזה הנליל שאינן משימים רפי אפילו על בנ"ד כפ"ת, באמדם שאינם צריכים להם, מאחר שאין בהם דגש בידוע שיש בהם רפי, ומעות הוא בידם; ומ"ם במילות מרנלות

the case of well known words, as **וַיִּשְׂאוּ** and they lifted up, **וַיִּסְעוּ** and they journeyed, **וַיִּקְחוּ** and they took, **וַיְהַלְלוּ** and they praised, **וַיְהַלְלוּ** *praise ye the Lord, &c., &c.*, from all of which *Dagesh* has been dropped, there is no necessity for placing the *Raphe* line over them, because they are the majority. The Massorites, also, call every *He* feeble which ought to have *Mappik* but has it not, as **טְהַרְרָה** *her purity* [Levit. xii. 5], **כְּאִמָּהּ** *like her mother* [Ezek. xvi. 44], &c. But I have already discussed this point in Part i., Sections ix. and x., on *Mappik Aleph* and *Mappik Jod*, where I have explained which is *Mappik Aleph* and which is not.

As to *Mappik He*, it is a point in the bosom of the *He*, like *Dagesh* at the end of a word. The Germans used this point, as **רַגְלָהּ** *her foot*, **יָדָהּ** *her hand*, &c.; they would not put the point under the *He*, because they thought that it might mislead, lest the reader should read it *Chirek*. This, however, is not to be regarded, since there does not occur a point in the last letter of the word, as I have explained in Part i., Section v.

It is moreover known, from the laws of grammar, that the prepositional letters, *Kaph*, *Lamed*, and *Beth*, are pointed according to rule with *Sheva*, except when it cannot be, as I have explained in the *Section on the Serviles*.⁴⁷ Now the Massorites call this *Sheva*, *Raphe*, because it can never be followed by *Dagesh*. Thus, they remark **בְּבֵית** *in the house*, “occurs six times *Raphe*,”⁴⁸ **בְּכֶסֶף** *for money*, “occurs fifteen times *Raphe*,”⁴⁹ **לְכִסֵּא** *to a throne*, “occurs six times *Raphe*.”⁵⁰ They are also called *Raphe* when they are not followed by the aspirates

⁴⁷ The section is the last of the four dissertations composing the *Poetical Dissertation*, and the rule here referred to is on p. 63, ed. Prague, 1793.

⁴⁸ The six instances in which **בֵּית** occurs *Raphe* are, Exod. xii. 40: 1 Kings iii. 17: 2 Sam. vii. 6: 1 Chron. xvii. 5: Isa. v. 8: Amos vi. 9. They are enumerated in the *Massorah marginalis* on 1 Kings iii. 17.

⁴⁹ The fifteen passages in which **כֶּסֶף** is *Raphe* are, Gen. xxiii. 9: Josh. xxii. 8: 2 Sam. xxiv. 24, with 1 Chron. xxi. 22, 24: 1 Kings xxi. 6, 15: Isa. xlvi. 10; lii. 3: Jerem. x. 4: Ezek. xxvii. 12: Micah iii. 11: Ps. cv. 37: Lament. v. 4: Ezra i. 4: Dan. xi. 38. They are given in the *Massorah marginalis* on Josh. xxii. 8.

⁵⁰ The six instances in which **כִּסֵּא** is *Raphe* are, Isa. xxii. 23: Jerem. lii. 32: Ps. ix. 5; cxxxii. 11, 12: Nehem. iii. 7. They are given in the *Massorah marginalis* on Isa. xxii. 23: Nehem. iii. 7.

כמו וַיִּסְעוּ, וַיִּקְחוּ, וַיְהַלְלוּ, וַיְהַלְלוּ, בכלן חסר הדגש, ואין צורך לשים עליהם הרפי מפני רבויים; וגם קראו ח"א רפויה כל ח"א שדינה במפיק ואינו, כמו ימי פְּהַיָּה (ויקרא י"ב), פְּאִקָּה בַּתָּה וְדוּמְיָהּ; וכבר דברתי במ בלוחות הראשונים בדבור מ' וי', בכלל מפיק אל"ף ומפיק יו"ד, ובאדתי שם איזה הוא מפיק אל"ף או לאו:

והנה המפיק ח"א היא נקודה בנוף הח"א, כמו דגש בסוף המלה, כן ניהנין מנקדים אשכנזים, כמו יָדָהּ וְגַלְתָּה וְדוּמְיָהּ, וְאִינָם משימים הנקודה תחת הח"א באמרם ראיכא למיחש, שמה יקרא הקורא חירק, אבל אין לחוש על זה כי לא נמצא נקודה באורה האחרון של התיבה, כמו שבאדתי בלוחות הראשונים בדבור ה':

והנה ידוע מדרך הדקדוק כי אותיות כל"ב המשמשים בראש התיבה, דינם להנקד בשוא לולי המבטלים, כאשר באדתי בפרק השמושים;⁴⁷ ובעלי המסורת קראו לשוא כזה רפי, וזה לפי שלא יתכן אחריו דגש לעולם, כמו גְּבֵיתָ וְ רִפְיָן,⁴⁸ בְּכֶסֶף מ"ו רִפְיָן,⁴⁹ לְכִסֵּא ו' רִפְיָן;⁵⁰ וכן שלא על בְּנֵי"ד כפ"ת כמו בְּיָדָהּ נ'

Beth, Gimmel, Daleth, Kaph, Pe, and Tav; as *בַּלַּיְלָה*, in the night, occurs three times *Raphe*;⁵¹ and *בְּחַרְבֵּךְ* with the sword, occurs eight times *Raphe*;⁵² or when they are pointed with *Chirek*, on account of the *Sheva* by which they are followed; as *בְּבַהֲמָה* in cattle, which is four times *Raphe*;⁵³ and *בְּשָׂדֵי* in the field, five times *Raphe*,⁵⁴ &c. It is further known that the prepositional letters *Kaph, Lamed, Beth*, which are pointed with *Pattach*, indicating the contracted article *He*, are always followed by *Dagesh*. The Massorites, therefore, call those letters *Dageshed*, which have such a *Pattach*; hence they remark on *בְּכָל* in all, "seven times *Dageshed*,"⁵⁵ and *לְטוֹב* to good, "twice *Dageshed*."⁵⁶ They also counted them when they are pointed with *Kametz*, because of being followed by the gutturals *Aleph, Cheth, Ajin, and He*, as "לְאִישׁ to the man, eleven times with *Kametz*;"⁵⁷ "לְאִישׁ to the man, thirty-two times with *Kametz*."⁵⁸

Now the rule is, that they always counted those which are fewer in number, whether with *Dagesh* or *Raphe*, and when both happened to be few, they counted both; as *בְּטוֹב* in good; on which they remark,

⁵¹ The three passages in which *בלילה* occurs *Raphe* are, Gen. xl. 5; xli. 11; Nehem. ix. 19. They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Gen. xl. 5.

⁵² The eight passages in which *בחרב* is *Raphe* are, 1 Sam. xvii. 45, 47; 2 Sam. xii. 9; Isa. xxxi. 8; Jerem. xx. 4; Ezek. xviii. 23; Hag. ii. 22; Dan. xi. 33. They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on 1 Sam. xxii. 45.

⁵³ As *בבהמה* only occurs four times *Raphe*, viz., Levit. vii. 21; xx. 15; xxvii. 10, 26—we have corrected the text, which in the three editions states that the word in question is six (7) times *Raphe*. Comp. Massorah marginalis on Levit. vii. 21.

⁵⁴ The five passages in which *בשדה* is *Raphe* are, Numb. xx. 17; xxi. 22; Isa. v. 8; Ruth ii. 8, 22. Comp. the Massorah marginalis on Numb. xx. 17.

⁵⁵ The seven passages in which *בכל* occurs with *Dagesh* in the *Kaph* are, Gen. xvi. 12; xxiv. 1; 2 Sam. xxiii. 5; Ps. ciii. 19; Eccles. v. 8; Ezra x. 17; 1 Chron. xxix. 12. They are given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Kaph*, p. 30, col. 4.

⁵⁶ The two instances in which *לשון* is *Raphe*, i. e. *Pattach* under the *Lamed*, are, Numb. xxxvi. 6, and Eccles. ix. 2. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Numb. xxxvi. 6.

⁵⁷ The eleven places in which *לאיש* has *Kametz* under the *Lamed* are, Exod. iv. 11; Jerem. x. 23; Zeph. i. 17; Prov. xxvii. 19; Job xxviii. 28; Eccles. i. 2; ii. 18, 22; vi. 12 (twice); viii. 15. Both the Massorah marginalis on Jerem. x. 23, and the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section xv., pp. 62, 175, describe this rubric as follows:—"לאיש occurs five times with *Kametz* under the *Lamed*; it is likewise so throughout Ecclesiastes, except in one place where the *Lamed* has *Sheva*, viz., ii. 26."

⁵⁸ The thirty-two passages in which *לאיש* occurs with *Kametz* under the *Lamed* are, Gen. xliii. 6, 11; xlv. 22; Levit. xvii. 4; xxv. 27; Numb. v. 8; Deut. xxii. 16; xxv. 9; Judg. xvi. 19; 1 Sam. ii. 15; ix. 7; xvii. 26, 27; xxvi. 23; 2 Sam. xii. 4; xviii. 11; 1 Kings viii. 39, with 2 Chron. vi. 30; Jerem. xxvi. 11, 16; 2 Kings xxii. 15, with 2 Chron. xxxiv. 23; Malachi ii. 12; Prov. xv. 23; xx. 3, 17; xxiv. 29; Job ii. 4; Ruth iii. 3; Esther vi. 9, 11. They are enumerated in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Aleph*, p. 6 a, cols. 2 and 3.

“four times *Raphe*,”⁶⁰ בְּמוֹב “nine times *Dageshed*,” פְּנִיָּשׁר like an eagle, “four times *Raphe*,” פְּנִיָּשׁר “seven times *Dageshed*.”⁶⁰ When they happen to be pairs, that is, two with *Raphe* and two with *Dagesh*, they call them *Milel* and *Milra*, as I shall explain in the following Section; and when both are equally numerous, as בְּרֶרֶךְ בְּרֶרֶךְ in the way, בְּמִדְבָּר בְּמִדְבָּר in the desert, בְּעִיר בְּעִיר in the city, they neither counted the *Raphes* nor the *Dageshes*, because they are very numerous.

The exclamatory, or interrogative *He*, too, which is pointed with *Chateph-pattach*, is called *Raphe*; as הַשְׂמֵר the keeper? [Gen. iv. 9], is marked “not extant, *Raphe*”; הַשֹּׁפֵט the judge? [Gen. xviii. 25], is “not extant, *Raphe*”; but when

it has *Pattach*, on account of being followed by the gutturals *Aleph*, *Cheth*, *He*, and *Ajin*, they do not call it *Raphe*, but *Pattached*; as הָאִישׁ a man? [Neh. vi. 11], is “not extant with *Pattach*”; הָעֶבֶד a servant? [Jerem. ii. 14], is “not extant with *Pattach*,” &c.

It is also to be remarked that the Massorites likewise call *Raphe* the *Vav* conjunctive which precedes the letters *Aleph*, *Jod*, *Tav*, and *Nun*; as וְאִשָּׁא and I shall bear, is marked “twice *Raphe*”;⁶¹ וְהִשְׁמַע and he shall say, “six times *Raphe*,”⁶² וְהִשְׁמַע and hear thou, “five times *Raphe*.”⁶³ The same is the case when it is pointed with *Chirek*, because of the *Jod*, belonging to the preformatives *Aleph*, *Jod*, *Tav*, and *Nun* of the future, whereby it is followed, as I have explained in

מ' דנושים⁶⁰ קְנֶשֶׁר ד' רפין, קְנֶשֶׁר ז' דנושים; וכושהו וזונה שנים שנים, דהיינו כ' רפיון וב' דנושין, קראו לחם מלעיל ומלרע, כ' אשר אבאר במאמר שאחר זה; וכששניהם מרובין, כמו בְּרֶרֶךְ בְּרֶרֶךְ, בְּמִדְבָּר בְּמִדְבָּר, בְּעִיר בְּעִיר, לא מנו לא הרפיון ולא הרנושין מפני רבויים; ונגם ה"א החימה או השאלה הנקודה בחספ פתח קראו רפויה, כמו הַשְׂמֵר אחי אנכי (בראשית ד'), לית רפא, הַשֹּׁפֵט כל הארץ לית רפא; ואכן כשהיא פתוחה מפני אחר'ע' לא קראו לה רפי רק פתוחה, כמו הַאֵשׁ כמוני לירת בפתח, הַעֶבֶד ישראל לירת בפתח:

ודע כי גם לוי'ו השמוש אשר בראש אותיות א"תן קראו רפי, כמו וְאִשָּׁא ב' רפויון,⁶¹ וְהִשְׁמַע ו' רפויון,⁶² וְהִשְׁמַע ה' רפויון;⁶³ וכן כשהיא נקודה בחירק בעבור יו"ד הא"תן שאחריה, כמבואר בפרק

⁶⁰ The four instances in which בְּמוֹב is *Raphe* are, Levit. xxvii. 10: Ps. xxv. 18: Eccl. ii. 1; vii. 14: and the nine passages in which it is בְּמוֹב with *Dagesh* in the *Teth* are, Gen. xx. 15: Deut. xxiii. 17: Isa. vii. 15, 16: Jerem. xxix. 32: Ps. ciii. 5: Job xxi. 13: xxxvi. 11: 2 Chron. vi. 41. The former are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Levit. xxvii. 10; and the latter, in the Massorah marginalis on Isa. vii. 15, and Job xxi. 13.

⁶¹ The four passages in which כְּנֶשֶׁר is *Raphe*, that is has *Sheva* under the *Kaph*, are, Deut. xxxii. 11; Habak. i. 8; Prov. xxiii. 5; Job. ix. 26; and the seven passages in which the *Kaph* has *Pattach* are, Jerem. xlvi. 40; xlix. 16, 22: Hos. viii. 1; Obad. 4; Micah i. 16; Ps. ciii. 5. For the former, see the Massorah marginalis on Deut. xxxii. 11. The list of the latter we could not find any where in the Massorah.

⁶² The two instances in which the *Vav* וְאִשָּׁא Kal future, first person singular masculine of *שָׁא*, has *Sheva* are, Ps. lv. 13; cxix. 48.

⁶³ The six instances in which the *Vav* conjunctive is וְהִשְׁמַע Kal future, third person singular masculine, has *Sheva* are, 2 Kings ix. 17: Isa. xlv. 16, 17; lviii. 9: Habak. ii. 6: Ps. lviii. 12.

⁶⁴ This must surely be a mistake, since וְהִשְׁמַע o ly occurs twice with *Sheva* under the *Vav* conjunctive, viz., Deut. xxxii. 1: 2 Chron. xx. 9.

the Section on the Servile Letters, *ex. gr.* וַיִּשְׁלַח and he will send, on which they remarked, "fifteen times *Raphe*;"⁶⁴ וַיְהִי and it shall be, "thirty-two times *Raphe*."⁶⁵ Or when the said *Vav* is pointed with *Shurek*, on account of *Tav* and *Nun* with *Sheva*, belonging to the preformative letters *Aleph*, *Jod*, *Tav*, and *Nun*, whereby it is followed, as וַתְּדַבֵּר and thou shalt speak, which is marked "twice *Raphe*" [Is. xl. 27];⁶⁶ וְנִסְפְּרָה and we shall declare [Jerem. li. 10], "not extant, *Raphe*," &c.⁶⁷

The rule is, that whenever *Vav* preceding the future is pointed with *Sheva*, *Chirek*, or *Shurek*, they call it *Raphe*, except when it occurs in pairs, one of which has *Sheva* and the other *Pattach*. In such a case they call it *Milel* and *Milra*, as I have stated above.

Mark that they always counted the instances in which it is *Raphe*, because they are the fewer, since in most cases in which *Vav* precedes the letters *Aleph*, *Jod*, *Tav*, and *Nun* it is conversive, and has *Pattach*, followed by *Dagesh*. This *Vav* conversive they did not count, because it is the most frequent; but when it has *Kametz*, because of the guttural *Aleph* belonging to the preformatives, *Aleph*, *Jod*, *Tav*, and *Nun*, they generally counted it, as וְאָשִׁים and I shall put, on which they remark "nine times;"⁶⁸ וְאָדַע and I shall know, "three times."⁶⁹ Notice, also, that there is a kind of *Sheva*, which they call *Dagesh*, namely, *Sheva* quiescent under the gutturals *Aleph*, *Cheth*, *He*, and *Ajin*, as in יִחַפֵּן he shall covet, יִחַמְד he shall desire, &c., whilst they call *Raphe*, the *Chateph-pattach* and *Chateph-segol*, because *Dagesh* never follows them. I have already stated in "the Poetical Dissertation," poem viii., that in five instances the *Sheva* is called mobile, and not quiescent.

השמושים, כמו וַיִּשְׁלַח מ'ו רפין, וְיָדִי ל"ב רפין; וכן כשהיא נקודה בשורק בעבור ה"ו ונו"ן של א"יתן הנקודות בשוא, כמו וַתְּדַבֵּר ישראל ב' רפויים, וְנִסְפְּרָה בציון לית רפי: ⁶⁷

והכלל כל וו"ן בראשי העתידין הנקודות בשוא, או בחידק, או בשורק, קראו להן רפין, חוץ כשהן שנים שנים, האחת בשוא, וחברתה בפתח, או קראו להן מלעיל ומלרע, כמו שכתבתי לעיל; ורע כי תמיד מנו הרפוין כי הם המועטים, כי רוב הווי"ן שבראש הא"יתן הם וו"ן ההפוך, והן פתוחים ודגש אהריהן, ולא מנו אותן מפני רבויים, אבל כשהן קמוצים מפני אל"ף הא"יתן, על הדגש מנו אותם, כמו וְאָשִׁים מ', וְאָדַע נ'; ורע כי יש מין שוא שקראו לו דגש, והוא השוא הנח שתחת א"ע"ה, כמו יִחַפֵּן, יִחַמְד ודומיהן, והחסף פתח או החסף סגול קראו להן רפי לפי שלא בא לעולם דגש אחריהן; וכבר הודעתך בפרק שירה בשיד ה' כי בחמשה דברים נקרא השוא נע ולא נח:

⁶⁴ Neither can we understand this remark, since וַיִּשְׁלַח only occurs once, viz., Exod. vi. 11.

⁶⁵ The thirty-two instances in which וַיְדִי occurs with *Chirek* under *Vav* conjunctive have already been given. *Vide supra*, p. 141, note 122.

⁶⁶ The two passages in which וַתְּדַבֵּר occurs with *Shurek* are, Isa. xl. 27: Ezek. xxiv. 27.

⁶⁷ The single instance in which וְנִסְפְּרָה occurs, is Jerem. li. 10.

⁶⁸ The nine instances in which וְאָשִׁים occurs with *Kametz* under the *Vav* are, Gen. xxiv. 47: Deut. x. 5: 1 Sam. xxviii. 21: 1 Kings viii. 21: Isa. li. 16: Jerem. xiii. 2: Malachi i. 3: Job xxxviii. 10: 2 Chron. vi. 11.

⁶⁹ The three passages in which וְאָדַע occurs are, Isa. l. 7: Jerem. xxxii. 8: Ezek. x. 10.

☞ Let me now give you the letters *Aleph, Beth, Gimmel, Daleth*, and *He* as a new and appropriate mnemonical sign for it. *Aleph* [= first] means that whenever *Sheva* is under the first letter of a word, it is vocal, as *שָׁמַע בְּנִי* *hear my son* [Prov. i. 8]; *Beth* [= two] means that when two *Shevas* occur in the middle of a word, the first is silent and the second is vocal, as *יִשְׁמְעוּ* *they shall hear*, *יִלְמְדוּ* *they shall learn*, &c.; *Gimmel*, which is the initial of *נְדוּלָה* *long*, means that whenever *Sheva* follows a long syllable it is vocal, as *וַיִּשְׁבְּוּ* *they kept*, *וַיִּשְׁבְּוּ* *and they dwelled*, *הוֹלִלְכִים* *the coming*, &c.; *Daleth*, which is the initial of *דַּגֶּשׁ*, means that whenever *Sheva* is under a letter with *Dagesh* it is vocal, as *דִּבְּרָה* *they spoke*, *דִּבְּרָה* *a word*, &c.; whilst the letter *He*, which is the initial of *הֶרְמוֹת* *alike* signifies that when two letters which are alike come together, and the first has *Sheva*, it is vocal, as in *הַלְלִיָּהּ* *Hallelujah*, where, though the first *Lamed* has no *Dagesh*, yet it is called vocal *Sheva* because of the two *Lameds*, and *הִנְנִי* *behold I*, in which *Sheva* is vocal because of the two *Nuns*. Remember this mnemonical sign, and treasure it up, for it is useful.

I shall return now to my first subject, and give you an example of a *Sheva*, which the Massorites call *Dagesh*. They make the following remark in the Massorah: "the expression *עלמה* *to conceal*, has always *Dagesh*;" that is, it is always with simple *Sheva*, as *הִעֲלִימוּ* *hiding they shall hide* [Levit. xx. 4], &c. They also say the word *חסיה* *to trust*, has always *Dagesh*, as *אֶחָסָה* *I shall trust* [Ps. lvii. 2], *מְחֹסִי* *my shelter* [Ps. xci. 2], &c., except in six instances, in which it is *Raphe*, that is, with *Chateph-pattach* or *Chateph-segol*, as *מְחָסָה* *refuge* [Joel iv. 16], *אֶחָסָה* *I shall trust* [Ps. xviii. 8], &c.⁷⁰ They also remark, *מעשר* *tithe*, occurs three times with

ועתה אחרש לך סימן יפה א, ב, ג, ד ה: ואי ר"ל כל שוא שבראש החיבה הוא שוא נא, כמו שָׁמַע בְּנִי: ב' ר"ל כשהן ב' שואין באמצע החיבה, הראשון נח והשני נע, כמו יִשְׁמְעוּ, יִלְמְדוּ; ג' ר"ל גדולה, פירוש כל שוא שאחר תנועה גדולה הוא נע, כמו שָׁמְרוּ, וַיִּשְׁבְּוּ, הוֹלְכִים וְדוּמִיָּה; ד' ר"ל דגש, כל שוא שתחת אות דגושה, כמו דִּבְּרָה, דִּבְּרָה וְדוּמִיָּה; ה' ר"ל הרמות, פירוש כשהיו ב' אותיות דומות, והראשונה בשוא הוא נע, כמו הַלְלִיָּהּ, שחל"מ הראשונה אינה דגושה, ומ"מ נקרא השוא נע בעבור שני הלמ"דין, וכן הִנְנִי השוא נע בעבור שני הנ"גין; וזכור זה הסימן, ותצפנהו כי טוב הוא:

והנה חוזר על הראשונות, ואחן לך משל על חשוא שקראו דגש; אמרו במסורה כל לשון העלמה בדגש, ר"ל בשוא פשוט, כמו ואם הִעֲלִימוּ יִעֲלִימוּ וְדוּמִיָּה; וכן כל לשון חסיה דגש, כמו בצל כנפך אֶחָסָה, ואמר ל"י מְחָסִי וְדוּמִיָּה, חוץ מן ה' רפויין ר"ל בחמף פתח או בחמף סגול, כמו ו"י מְחָסָה לַעֲמוֹ, צוּרֵי אֶחָסָה בו; ⁷⁰ וכן אמרו מעשר ג' דגושים,

⁷⁰ This is surely a mistake, since the Massorah marginalis on Ps. lxii. 9, enumerates nine instances in which *חסיה* is *Raphe*, or has *Chateph-pattach*. They are as follows:—

מְחָסָה Ps. lxii. 9	מְחָסִי Ps. lxxi. 7	לַחֲסוֹת Ps. cxviii. 9
מְחָסָה Ps. xlvii. 2	מְחָסִי Jerem. xvii. 17	לַחֲסוֹת Ruth ii. 12
מְחָסָה Joel iv. 16	לַחֲסוֹת Ps. cxviii. 8	חֲסִיָּה Ps. lvii. 2

 The Massorah, moreover, adds that *חסיה* *אחסה* *in one instance*, viz., Ps. lvii. 2. In the Massorah finalis, under the letter *Cheth* 82 a, col. 2, where reference is made to the word in question, it is also distinctly stated that it is nine times *Raphe*.

Dagesh, as *מְעַשֵׂר* the title of [Levit. xxvii. 30], &c.,⁷¹ and in all other instances it is *Raphe*, that is, with *Chateph-pattach*, as *מְעַשֵׂר* the title of [Deut. xiv. 28], &c. Examine, and you will find it so.

SECTION IV., concerning *Milel*, *Milra*, and *Psik*.—Mark that there is not a single word in the whole Scripture without an accent either at the beginning, middle, or end. Now, the Massorites call the place on which the accent rests by two Aramaic names. The one is *מלעיל* *Milel*, which is the translation of the Hebrew *מלמעלה* from above; and the other is *מלרע* *Milra*, and is the translation of the Hebrew *ממטה* or *מתחת* from below. By this is not meant that the accent is either above or below the centre of the letter, but when the accent is either on the first letter of the word, or on the middle, they call it *Milel*, and when it is on the end of the word they denominate it *Milra*. Now there are some words which, according to rule, are always *Milel*; and there are others, again, which, according to rule, are always *Milra*; whilst some, again, are at times *Milel*, and at other times *Milra*. Still there are exceptions to all these. In the book entitled *Good Sense*, which I have determined to compose, all these rules will be explained, together with all the other laws of the accents, if God permit.⁷² It must be added, that the Massorites make but very few desultory remarks on this subject.

As a rule, they do not note every single word, whether it has the accent on the penultima or on the ultima, but only very occasionally mark some words which are anomalous, either in their accents or points. Thus, for instance, they give a register of thirty-eight words, which in one case only have the accent on the penultima, whilst in all other passages they have the accent on the ultima, as *וְהִשְׁקִיתָ* and *thou*

כמו מְעַשֵׂר הארץ וכולי,⁷¹ וכל שאר רפויים, ר"ל בחמף פתח כמו מְעַשֵׂר דגנך, ודוק ותמצא עוד :

המאמר הרביעי במלעיל ובמלרע
 ופסקים: דע כי אין לך תיבה בכל המקרא שאין לה מעם, או בראש, או באמצע, או בסוף, וקראו בעלי המסורה למקום הנחרר המעמים ב' שמות בלשון ארמי; הא' מלעיל, והוא תרגומו של מלמעלה, והב' מלרע והוא תרגומו של מטה או מתחת; ואין הכוונה בהם שהמעם מלמעלה או מלמטה בנוף האות, אלא כשהמעם באות הראשונה של התיבה או באמצע, קראו לו מלעיל, וכאשר הוא בסוף התיבה קראו לו מלרע; והנה יש מלות שדינים להיות חמיד במעם מלעיל, ויש שדינים חמיד מלרע, ויש שדינים לפעמים מלעיל ולפעמים מלרע, ויש לכל אלו מבטלים; ובספר טוב טעם אשר יעדתי תבורו, יבוארו כל הדינים הללו, עם כל שאר דיני המעמים א"ה;⁷² מצורף לזה כי בעלי המסורה לא דברו מזה רק מעם ועד שם ועם שם:

והכלל כי לא כתבו על מלה יחידה אם מעמה מלעיל או מלרע, רק לפעמים מעמים בקצת המלות שיש בהן אזה וזוה במעמן או בנקודתן; כגון שמה אחת מן ל"ח מלין מלעיל וכל הברויה מלרע, כגון וְהִשְׁקִיתָ

⁷¹ The three instances in which *מְעַשֵׂר* occurs with *Dagesh* = with *Sheva* under the *Ajin* are, Levit. xxvii. 32: Numb. xviii. 24: Levit. xxvii. 30. They are given in the *Massorah finalis* under the letter *Ajin*, p. 51 b, col. 2.

⁷² The *Dissertation on the Accents*, to which *Levita* refers, appeared in 1539, within twelve months of the publication of the treatise on the *Massorah* (*vide supra*, p. 63, &c.) The discussion on the tone accents, or *Milel* and *Milra*, is contained in the sixth chapter of the dissertation in question.

shalt water it [Deut. xi. 10], on which the Massoretic remark is, “not extant, *Milēl*,”⁷³ and also another register—in which the reverse is the case—of words, which in one instance only are *Milra*, whilst in all other passages they are *Milēl*, as *הָבָה* *come now* [Gen. xxix. 21], noted “not extant as *Milra*.”⁷⁴ They also remark on *וַיִּסַּף* and he added, “three times, twice *Milēl* and once *Milra*,”⁷⁵ as well as on *תִּסַּף* she shall add, “five times, thrice *Milra* and twice *Milēl*.”⁷⁶ Those which are *Milēl* have *Segol*, whilst those which are *Milra* have, according to grammar, *Tzere*; and, in consequence of this change, the Massorites counted them, and have given the marks of the passages; whilst, with regard to those in which the said change does not take place, as *יִקְרָא* it shall be called, which

⁷³ The thirty-eight words which respectively have in one instance only the accent on the penultima are as follows:—

והשקיה	Deut. xi. 10	קינה	Ezek. xix. 14	למה	Job vii. 20
לשרה	Deut. xviii. 12	ושבה	Isa. vi. 13	כמע	Prov. xi. 26
רבה	Gen. xviii. 20	שבר	2 Kings vii. 6	יקרה	Prov. iii. 15
יצחק	Gen. xxi. 13	מרה	1 Sam. xxx. 6	החלה	Prov. xvii. 10
ושבר	Levit. xv. 18	החזונונה	Ezek. xl. 19	והאמר	Prov. vii. 13
קצה	Numb. xxi. 5	החייצונה	2 Kings xvi. 18	איבנה	Prov. xxx. 24
רחוקה	Judg. xviii. 28	רעה	Isa. xxiv. 19	חומה	Ezek. xlii. 20
טובה	Ruth iv. 15	והגדה	Isa. xxxii. 11	בצע	Prov. i. 19
הקם	2 Sam. xxiii. 1	וירדה	Ezek. xxiv. 11	הבו	Job. vi. 22
יסף	Judg. xiii. 21	בוקע	Isa. lxiii. 12	אחו	Job xxiii. 9
ושברתי	Ezek. xiv. 12	יצא	2 Kings iii. 11	שמע	Ps. cl. 5
הרם	2 Kings vi. 7	ויה	Job xix. 17	הרשע	Ecl. iii. 16
צרה	Isa. xxviii. 20	צירי	Job xxvi. 8		

They are given in the Massorah finalis, under the “variations between the Easterns and Westerns,” p. 62 a, cols. 3 and 4. The *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cclxxii., pp. 61, 171, gives seventeen additional instances, whilst it omits some which are contained in our list.

⁷⁴ The list of words which on the contrary occur only once with the accent on the ultima is as follows:—

הבה	Gen. xxix. 21	ואספת	Levit. xxiv. 5	מרחם	Isa. xlix. 15
מתה	Gen. xxx. 1	וראיתה	Numb. xxvii. 13	בוקר	Amos vii. 14
ירא	Gen. xlii. 33	לחם	Judg. v. 8	והדומק	Ps. lxxi. 4
ירושב	Gen. xvii. 11	ורע	Judg. vi. 3	שטי	Prov. xxiii. 7
שתי	Exod. x. 1	ארצא	1 Kings xvi. 9	נוכח	Job xxiii. 7
הדעלית	Exod. xl. 4	השמר	Isa. vii. 4	שדור	Job xxx. 30
הדביאה	Levit. xv. 29	שרש	Isa. xl. 24		

There are also two others, about which there is a difference of opinion, viz., *חצצית* Numb. xxxi. 27, and *ועשית* Zech. vi. 11. They are enumerated in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cclxxiii., pp. 61, 172.

⁷⁵ The two instances in which *יִסַּף* is *Milēl* are, Prov. i. 5; ix. 2.; and the one instance of *Milra* is in 2 Sam. xxiv. 3. See the Massorah marginalis on 2 Sam. xxiv. 3.

⁷⁶ The three passages in which *תִּסַּף* occurs *Milra* are, Gen. iv. 2; Deut. xiii. 1: Ps. civ. 29. It will be seen that in the first two instances it is the Hiphil future of *סָפַף* to add; whilst in the third passage it is Kal future, second person singular masculine for *תִּסַּף* from *תִּסַּף* to gather. They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Exod. iv. 12, and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, Section iv. of the additions, pp. 62, 173. The two passages in which it is *Milēl* are, Exod. x. 23; Deut. iii. 26. Comp. Massorah marginalis on Exod. x. 28.

occurs twenty-one times,⁷⁷ and ידע *he shall know*, nineteen times,⁷⁸ which according to rule ought all to be *Milra*; and though some of them are *Milel*, because of the proximity of the accents, as יִדְעָה *it shall be called* [Isa. xxxv. 8], יִדְעָה *he shall know* [1 Sam. xx. 8], they do not say a single word inasmuch as no change of vowel has taken place in them.

Mark, moreover, that a kind of *Milel* and *Milra* occurs in the Massorah magna, which does not refer to the position of the accents, but to the change of the vowels. This is the case with words which occur twice, and which the Massorites denominate pairs. They are of two kinds.

The first class consists of two words beginning with the serviles *Kaph*, *Lamed*, and *Beth*, before the preformative *Aleph*, *Jod*, *Tav*, and *Nun* of the future, one word of which is pointed with *Sheva*, and

the other with *Pattach*, followed by *Dagesh*; as is the case with those words called *Dagesh* and *Raphe*, as I have explained in the preceding section. Normally there is no difference between those called *Dagesh* and *Raphe* and those which they call pairs, except that the latter only are arranged in pairs. Thus, for instance, the eleven pairs, one which is *Milel*, and one *Milra*, beginning with *Beth*; as בְּדִמְעוֹת *in tears*, *Milel* [Lament. ii. 11], and בְּדִמְעוֹת *Milra* [Ps. lxxx. 6], &c.;⁷⁹ the alphabetical list of double pairs of words beginning with *Kaph*,

⁷⁷ The twenty-one instances in which יִדְעָה occurs, are as follows: Gen. ii. 23; xvii. 5; xxxv. 10; xxi. 12; Numb. xxiii. 3; Deut. xii. 13; xxii. 6; 1 Sam. ix. 9; Isa. iv. 1; xiv. 20; xxxi. 4; xxxiii. 5; lvi. 7; xxxv. 8; liv. 5; i. 26; lxii. 12; Jerem. xix. 6; Isa. lxiii. 4; Prov. xvi. 21; Esther iv. 11. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Jerem. xix. 6. It will be seen that two of the instances, viz., Numb. xxiii. 3; Deut. xxii. 6, are not from יִדְעָה, to call.

⁷⁸ The nineteen passages in which יָדַע occurs are, Josh. xxii. 22; 1 Sam. xx. 8; xxi. 3; Isa. vii. 16; viii. 4; lii. 6; Jerem. xxxvi. 19; xl. 15; xxxviii. 24; Job xiv. 21; Ps. xxxv. 8; xxxix. 7; xcii. 7; Prov. xxiv. 12; xxviii. 22; Eccl. viii. 5 (twice); ix. 12; x. 14. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Ps. xcii. 7.

⁷⁹ The eleven pairs of words beginning with *Beth*, which respectively occur once *Milra* (i. e., with *Sheva*, or its substitutive feeble vowel) and once *Milel* (i. e., with the real vowel), are as follows:—

בְּדִמְעוֹת . . . Ps. lxxx. 6	בְּנִצּוֹלָה . . . Ps. cvii. 24	בְּנִנְע . . . Deut. xxiv. 8
בְּרַמְסֵת . . . Lament. ii. 11	בְּנִצּוֹלָה . . . Zech. i. 8	בְּנִנְע . . . Levit. xiii. 3
בְּחִיץ . . . Dan. vii. 12	בְּמַמְלָכָה . . . Isa. xix. 2	בְּשִׂיחָה . . . Exod. xxvii. 7
בְּחִיץ . . . Job xxiv. 22	בְּמַמְלָכָה . . . Amos ix. 8	בְּשִׂיחָה . . . Levit. xiii. 10
בְּחִרְשׁ . . . Isa. viii. 1	בְּסִכָּךְ . . . Ps. lxxiv. 5	בְּתוּר . . . Levit. xxvii. 2
בְּחִרְשׁ . . . Exod. xxxii. 4	בְּסִכָּךְ . . . Gen. xxii. 13	בְּתוּר . . . Levit. vii. 9
בְּמִדְיָנָה . . . Esther ix. 16	בְּסִירוֹת . . . Amos iv. 2	
בְּמִדְיָנָה . . . Lament. i. 1	בְּסִירוֹת . . . 2 Chron. xxxv. 13	

יִדְעָה בְּיָמָיו יִדְעָה יָמָם⁷⁸ כלם רינים לדע, אַנְעָמִי שִׁישׁ מַחֵם מַלְעִיל מַפְנִי קְרוּב הַמַּעֲמִים, כְּמוֹ וּדְרָךְ הַקֶּרֶשׁ יִקְרָא לָהּ, אֵל יִדְעַ זֶמֶת יְהוֹנָתָן, לֹא דָבְרוּ מִזֶּה דָבָר, לְפִי שֶׁאֵין בְּהֵן הַשְׁתַּנּוּת הַנְּקוּדָה:

ידע כי נמצא במסרה גדולה ענין מלעיל ומלרע שאינו על הנחה המעמים, רק על השתנוה הנקודות, וזה במלות שנמצאו שנים שנים שקראו להן זוגות, והם של ב' מינין:

המיין האחד הוא מן ב' מלין שראשון אוחיות כל"ב, או הוי"ו שבראש האיות, ובמלה אהת הן נקודות כסווא ובהברתה בפתח ודגש אחרית, כגון אוחין שקראו להן דשין ורפין, כאשר כחבתי במאמר הקודם; והכלל אין הפרש בין חדשין והרפין, ובין אלו שקראו להן זוגות, רק שאל הן זוגות לבד; והמשל כגון י"א וזנין חד מלעיל וחד מלרע ובי"ד כרישחון, כלו גְּדָמְעוֹת עֵינִי מלעיל, גְּדָמְעוֹת שְׁלִישׁ מלרע; וכן א"ב

one of which is *Milēl*, and the other *Milra*, as *פֶּאֶהֶל* as the tent [Isa. xl. 22], *Milēl*, and *פֶּאֶהֶל* [Isa. xxxvii. 12], *Milra*; ⁸⁰ the twenty-two pairs of two words, each beginning with *Vav*, one of which is *Milēl*, and the other *Milra*, as *וַיִּתְאוּ* and *he desired* [1 Chron. xi. 17], *Milēl*, and *וַיִּתְאוּ* and *he shall desire* [Ps. xlv. 12], *Milra*, &c.⁸¹

The second kind comprises the other vowel-points. Of these, there is an alphabetical list in the Massorah magna giving words,

They are given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Beth*, p. 14a, cols. 3 and 4; Massorah marginalis on Isa. viii. 1; and *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section xlix., pp. 15, 55.

⁸⁰ The alphabetical list of words beginning with *Kaph*, which only occur twice, once *Milra*, or with *Sheva* as its substitutive feeble vowel, and once *Milēl*, or with the real vowel, is as follows:

כֹּחֵל	Isa. xxxviii. 12	כֹּחֵם	Song of Songs iv. 8	כִּסְרוּחַ	Ps. lxxx. 17
כֹּחֵל	Isa. xl. 22	כֹּחֵם	Judg. xvi. 12	כִּסְרוּחַ	Isa. v. 25
כֹּחֵים	Numb. xxiv. 6	כֹּחֵן	Ps. xix. 6	כִּסְרוּחַ	Prov. i. 27
כֹּחֵים	Song of Songs v. 15	כֹּחֵן	Isa. lxi. 10	כִּסְרוּחַ	Isa. v. 28
כֹּחֵק	Isa. xxxix. 2	כֹּחֵב	Levit. iv. 26	כִּסְרוּחַ	Ps. lxxxiii. 12
כֹּחֵק	Isa. v. 24	כֹּחֵב	Ps. cxix. 70	כִּסְרוּחַ	Song of Songs v. 11
כֹּחֵר	2 Chron. xxiv. 32	כֹּחֵב	Isa. xvii. 13	כִּסְרוּחַ	Lament. ii. 4
כֹּחֵר	Jerem. xxxi. 32	כֹּחֵב	Ezek. iii. 23	כִּסְרוּחַ	Isa. v. 28
כֹּחֵל	Ps. cxxxii. 2	כֹּחֵת	Ps. xxxi. 13	כִּסְרוּחַ	Job xxvii. 7
כֹּחֵל	Ps. cxxxi. 2	כֹּחֵת	Numb. xii. 12	כִּסְרוּחַ	Gen. xviii. 25
כֹּחֵק	Prov. xii. 4	כֹּמוּסַח	Ps. lxxi. 7	כִּסְרוּחַ	Prov. i. 27
כֹּחֵק	Hos. v. 12	כֹּמוּסַח	1 Kings xiii. 5	כִּסְרוּחַ	Ezek. xxxviii. 9
כֹּכְסֵיר	Ps. xvii. 12	כִּמְלוּנָה	Isa. i. 8	כִּסְרוּחַ	Song of Songs ii. 2
כֹּכְסֵיר	Hos. v. 14	כִּמְלוּנָה	Isa. xxiv. 20	כִּסְרוּחַ	Hos. xiv. 6

This catalogue is given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Kaph*, p. 38a, col. 1; and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section xi. pp. 7, 19, &c. The alphabetical order will be seen after the letter *Kaph*.

⁸¹ The twenty-two words beginning and ending with *Vav*, each one of which occurs twice, once *Milra*, or with *Vav* conjunctive, and once *Milēl*, or with *Vav* c nversive, are as follows:—

וַיִּתְאוּ	Ps. xlv. 12	וַיִּשְׁרוּ	Isa. xlv. 8	וַיִּשְׁכְּנוּ	Ps. xxxvii. 29
וַיִּתְאוּ	1 Chron. xi. 17	וַיִּשְׁרוּ	Gen. xlvii. 27	וַיִּשְׁכְּנוּ	Gen. xxv. 18
וַיִּתְמְדוּ	Job xxvi. 11	וַיַּעֲדוּ	1 Kings xxi. 10	וַיִּבְשׁוּ	Job xii. 15
וַיִּתְמְדוּ	Gen. xliiii. 33	וַיַּעֲדוּ	1 Kings xxi. 13	וַיִּבְשׁוּ	Isa. xl. 24
וַיִּרְדּוּ	Numb. xliii. 2	וַיִּשְׁבְּעוּ	Ps. xxii. 27	וַיִּצְקוּ	1 Kings xviii. 34
וַיִּרְדּוּ	Numb. xliii. 21	וַיִּשְׁבְּעוּ	Hos. xiii. 6	וַיִּצְקוּ	2 Kings iv. 40
וַיִּהְיוּ	Job xii. 15	וַיִּהְיוּ	1 Sam. xxx. 22	וַיִּצְבְּרוּ	Ps. lxxiii. 16
וַיִּהְיוּ	1 Sam. xxv. 12	וַיִּהְיוּ	1 Sam. xxx. 2	וַיִּצְבְּרוּ	Ps. xcii. 8
וַיִּהְיוּ	Ezek. xxxvii. 9	וַיִּרְדּוּ	Levit. xxii. 2	וַיִּצְאוּ	Jerem. xv. 1
וַיִּהְיוּ	Ezek. xxxvii. 10	וַיִּרְדּוּ	Hos. ix. 10	וַיִּצְאוּ	Gen. xxxiv. 26
וַיִּסְנוּ	Ps. cxxix. 5	וַיִּרְעִשׂוּ	Amos ix. 1	וַיִּצְבְּרוּ	Gen. xli. 35
וַיִּסְנוּ	Ps. lxxviii. 57	וַיִּרְעִשׂוּ	Isa. xxiv. 18	וַיִּצְבְּרוּ	Exod. viii. 10
וַיִּיאֲסַפְרוּ	Habak. i. 15	וַיִּרְכְּסוּ	Exod. xxviii. 28	וַיִּצְבְּרוּ	Jerem. v. 28
וַיִּיאֲסַפְרוּ	1 Sam. xiv. 52	וַיִּרְכְּסוּ	Exod. xxxix. 21	וַיִּצְבְּרוּ	2 Chron. xvii. 6
וַיִּתְנוּ	2 Chron. xviii. 14	וַיִּשְׁמִיעוּ	Jerem. xxxiii. 22		
וַיִּתְנוּ	1 Chron. v. 20	וַיִּשְׁמִיעוּ	Nehem. xii. 42		

They are given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Vav*, p. 29b, co's. 1 and 2; and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section xlv., pp. 14, 52, &c. It will be seen that though the Massorah states in the heading of this rubric that there are *twenty-two* such instances, it gives *twenty-three*. This arises from the fact that the word *וַיִּשְׁבְּעוּ* (Ps. xxii. 27; Hos. xiii. 6), which is an addition to this rubric, has inadvertently been mixed up with it. In the *Ochla Ve-Ochla* it is rightly separated.

wherein those which have *Cholem*, *Shurek*, or *Kibbutz*, are called *Milel*; whilst those which have *Kametz*, *Kametz-chateph*, *Pattach*, *Tzere*, or *Chirek*, are called *Milra*. This, however, is only the case with groups of pairs. As, for instance, when a word occurs twice, once with *Cholem* and another time with *Kametz*, *Kametz-chateph*, or *Tzere*; the Massorites call the one with *Cholem*, *Milel*, and the rest *Milra*. Thus, אָכַל [Gen. iii. 11] is *Milel*, אָכַל eating of [Deut. xii. 23], is *Milra*; יָדְלָף it shall drop [Eccl. x. 18], is *Milel*, יָדְלָף *Jidlah* [Gen. xxii. 22], is *Milra*; יָדְעוּ they are quenched [Ps. cxviii. 12], is *Milel*, יָדְעוּ [Isa. xliii. 17], is *Milra*; אֲרָחוֹת, the travellers [Isa. xxi. 13], is *Milel*, אֲרָחַת a company of [Gen. xxxvii. 25], is *Milra*; הִמְשִׁיל to rule [Judg. ix. 2], is *Milel*, הִמְשִׁיל to rule [Job xxv. 2], is *Milra*.⁶²

המלוח שבחן הולם, או שורק, או קבוץ מלעיל, ואשר בחן קמץ, או סמץ חמף, או פתח, או צרי, או חירק מלרע; וזה לא נאמר רק על זוגות של שנים שנים מלין; והמשל כשיחיו ב' מלות האחת בחולם וזוהרה בקמץ, או בחמף קמץ, או בצרי, קראו אותה שבחולם מלעיל והשאר מלרע; כגון לבלתי אָכַל ממנו מלעיל, לבלתי אָכַל הרים מלרע, יָדְלָף הבית מלעיל, ואת פלדש ואת יָדְלָף מלרע, וְדָעוּ כאש קוצים מלעיל, דְּעָנוּ כפסחה מלרע, אֲרָחוֹת רוּגִים מלעיל, אֲרָחַת ישמעאלים מלרע, הִמְשִׁיל בכח מלעיל, הִמְשִׁיל ופחד מלרע.⁶²

⁶² The alphabetical list to which Levita refers, and which illustrates all his remarks on the second kind, is as follows:—

אכל	Deut. xii. 23	הדריענו	1 Sam. vi. 2	מִשְׁקֵלָה	2 Kings xxi. 13
אכל	Gen. iii. 11	הדריענו	Job xxxvii. 19	לִמְשַׁקֵּלָה	Isa. xxviii. 17
אמר	Ezek. xxv. 8	ונשער	1 Chron. v. 20	מְדַלְלֵךְ	Deut. xxxiii. 18
אמר	Prov. xxv. 7	ונשער	Isa. xix. 22	מְדַלְלֵךְ	Ezek. xxviii. 9
ארחות	Isa. xxi. 13	ונחחום	Esther viii. 8	מְאִירֹת	Isa. xxvii. 11
ארתת	Gen. xxxvii. 25	ונחחום	Esther viii. 12	מְאִירֹת	Ps. xix. 9
ארץ	Nehem. vii. 61	ויקום	Eccl. xii. 4	נָהַן	2 Kings xxxiii. 11
ארץ	Ezra ii. 59	ורקם	Job xxii. 28	נָהַן	Gen. xxxviii. 9
אנס	Esther i. 8	ומשלו	Jerem. xxx. 21	נָחַץ	Judg. vi. 28
אנס	Dan. iv. 6	ומשלו	Zech. ix. 10	נָחַץ	2 Chron. xxxiii. 3
בקרב	Ps. xxxvii. 2	ורע	Ps. xcvi. 11	נָחַם	Hos. xiii. 14
בקרב	2 Sam. xv. 5	ורוע	Levit. xi. 37	נָחַם	1 Chron. iv. 19
במעל	Nehem. viii. 6	חנן	Gen. xxxiii. 5	נָפְלוּ	1 Sam. xix. 3
במעל	Josh. xxii. 22	הנחן	Isa. xxx. 19	נָפְלוּ	2 Sam. i. 10
בנש	Job xxxvi. 14	כדור	Habak. i. 13	עֲנִינִי	Ps. cxix. 71
בנש	2 Sam. xviii. 12	כדור	Prov. xxii. 11	עֲנִינִי	Ps. xxxv. 13
גויתנו	Nehem. ix. 37	ידינו	2 Kings vii. 4	צִאת	Isa. iv. 4
גויתנו	Gen. xvii. 18	ידינו	Hos. vi. 2	צִאת	Ezek. iv. 12
דעבו	Ps. cxviii. 12	ידלף	Eccl. x. 18	קִרְאֵנִי	Isa. xlii. 1
דעבו	Isa. xliiii. 17	ידלף	Gen. xxii. 22	קִרְאֵנִי	Job iv. 14
האכר	Ezek. xxviii. 9	נחם	Ps. lxxviii. 72	רִמְוֵי	Lament i. 19
האכר	Job xxxiv. 31	נחם	Isa. xviii. 5	רִמְוֵי	2 Sam. xix. 27
הקצור	Isa. lv. 2	לאכהם	Gen. xxv. 16	שְׁכַלְתִּי	Gen. xliii. 14
הקצור	Micah ii. 7	לאמהם	Lament ii. 12	שְׁכַלְתִּי	Gen. xliii. 14
המשל	Judg. ix. 2	לשברים	Isa. lxi. 1	שִׁשְׁבוֹנוֹ	Dan. ix. 12
המשל	Job xv. 2	לשבאים	Joel iv. 8	וּשְׁשִׁבוֹנוֹ	1 Sam. viii. 20
הנזות	Dan. v. 20	מכצור	1 Sam. xiv. 6	וּשְׁשִׁבוֹנוֹ	Song of Songs iv. 5
הנזות	Joel iv. 11	כמצור	Prov. xxv. 28	וּשְׁשִׁבוֹנוֹ	Song of Songs vii. 4

The list is given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Aleph*, p. 2 a, col. 4-2 b, col. 2; and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section v., pp. 5, 13, &c. The latter adds כצרוך (לבר מִכְסִּירָתָא), as not being included in the Massoretic list (נתן), whilst it deviat-s in its description of הַדָּחַר and תָּן.

They call *Shurek, Milra*, in opposition to *Kametz, Pattach*, and *Tzere*; as *שִׁפְטוּנוּ* they judged us [Dan. ix. 12], is *Milel*, *שִׁפְטוּנִי* he judged us [1 Sam. viii. 20], is *Milel*; *רָפוּנִי* they deceived me [Lam. i. 19], is *Milra*, *רָפוּנִי* he deceived me [2 Sam. xix. 27], is *Milra*; *יַחֲיוּנֵנוּ* they shall let us live [2 Kings vii. 4], is *Milel*, *יַחֲיוּנֵנוּ* he will make us live [Hos. vi. 2], is *Milra*. The *Kibbutz* again is *Milel*, in opposition to *Tzere* and *Chirek*; as *הוֹדִיעֵנוּ* inform us [1 Sam. vi. 2], is *Milel*, *הוֹדִיעֵנוּ* teach us [Job xxxvii. 19], is *Milra*; *לְאִמֹתָם* according to their nations [Gen. xxv. 16], is *Milel*, *לְאִמֹתָם* to their mothers [Lament. ii. 12], is *Milra*. Now, though *Kametz-Chatuph* in opposition to *Cholem* is *Milra*, as I have already shown, yet in opposition to *Pattach* it is *Milel*; as *הִנְחֵת* he was thrust down [Dan. v. 20], is *Milel*, *הִנְחֵת* make to come down [Joel iv. 11], is *Milra*; *נָפְלוּ* his falling [1 Sam. xxix. 3], is *Milel*, *נָפְלוּ* his falling [2 Sam. i. 10], is *Milra*. Thus, also, *Kametz*, though *Milra* in opposition to *Shurek*, as I have

stated, is *Milel* in opposition to *Tzere*; as *יִרְעַע* it is sown [Ps. xcvi. 11], is *Milel*, *יִרְעַע* sown [Levit. xi. 37], is *Milra*. It is to be borne in mind that all which I have stated about these two kinds is only to be found in the *Massorah magna*; in the *Massorah parva* the *Massorites* have not remarked upon a single one of these instances, either *Milel* or *Milra*, but they simply say, "not extant."

Let me now explain the meaning of *Piskin*. There is one accent called *Psak* or *Psik*, which is a straight line (|) between two words. It consists of two kinds, the one is a *Psik* not followed by the accent *Rebia*, as in *לְאוֹר יוֹם | וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים |* and *God called the light day* [Gen. i. 4], *בְּלֵילָה | עָשׂוּ |* they have done it, they have accomplished [Gen. xviii. 21]. This is called by the *Massorites Psik of the Book*, because it occurs in every book of the Scriptures, and is enumerated in the *Massorah* as, in *Genesis* there are twenty-nine *Piskas*, in *Exodus* nineteen,

⁸³ The instances which illustrate all the remarks of *Levita*, made in this paragraph, are contained in the alphabetical list of *Milels* and *Milras* given in note 82 of the preceding page.

and so forth in all the books of the Bible.⁸⁴ The second is the accent called *Le-garmiah*, which is in form like the real *Psik*, but it is always followed by the accent *Rebia*. You will find it in the treatise *Good Sense*, as well as in the Third Part called the Broken Tables, where I shall speak about it.

SECTION V., concerning Registers, Groups, Parallels, and Analogous Forms.—Our Rabbins of blessed memory frequently use the word *Shita*, saying, “a *Shita* of such and such an one,” “another *Shita*,” &c. To the same effect is the use of *Shita* in the Talmud, and I do not know from what language it is derived, neither does the author of *Aruch*⁸⁵ give it. I, however, find that the Chaldee of the Song of Songs paraphrases “his cheeks are like beds of balsam” [v. 13], by

“the two tables of stone which He gave to his people were written in ten rows [*Shittin*], resembling the rows or beds [*Shittin*] in the garden of balsam.” Thus, also, the Targum of Joseph translates, “noted it in a book” [Isa. xxx. 8], by “register it on the lines [*Shittin*] of the book.” Thus, too, our Rabbins of blessed memory called the lines of a book *Shita*, when they say, “it is necessary to leave four empty lines [= *Shittin*] between each book,” “the beginning of a line [= *Shita*],” “the end of a line [= *Shita*],” &c. They also remark on פְּרָדִי לְעֵמֶר *Chedorlaomer* [Gen. xiv. 9], that it is to be separated into two words in one line, but it must not be separated into two lines.⁸⁶ The Massorites likewise call that *Shita* which our Rabbins of blessed memory called *Shita*, that is, a register of things

בכל הספרים;⁸⁴ חמין חשני הוא המעט הנקרא לגרמיה, והוא כדמות פסיק ממש, אבל חמיר אחריו רביעי; ובספר טוב טעם חמצאנו, גם בשער שבדי לוחות אדבר בו:

המאמר החמישי בשיטין וזונין ודמיין ודכוותהון: הרבה שמשו רז"ל בלשון שימה באמרו שימה של פלוני, שימה אחרונה; וכן שימה החלמוד, ולא ידעתי מאיזה לשון הוא, גם בעל הערוך לא הביאו;⁸⁵ אך חמצאנו בתרגום שיר השירים בפסוק לחיינו כערוגת הבושם, תרין לוחי אבנין דיהב לעמיה כתיבן בעשר שיטין, דמין לשימי ננת בוסמא, וכן ועל ספר חקת, ח"י ועל שיטין דספר רשם; וכן קראו רבותינו וזכרונם לברכה לשורות הספר שימה, כמו שאמרו צריך להניח ד' שיטין בין כל ספר וספר, וכן בראש שימה, בסוף שימה; וכן כתבו על כדר לעומר פסקין ליה בתרי חיבות בשימה הראה, ולא פסקין ליה בתרי שיטין;⁸⁶ וכן קראו בעלי המסורה שימה למה שקראו רז"ל שימה,

⁸⁴ The number of *Piskin* in each book of the Bible is as follows:—

Genesis	29	Isaiah	30	Song of Songs	10
Exodus	14	Jeremiah	31	Ecclesiastes	3
Leviticus	8	Ezekiel	28	Lamentations	8
Numbers	22	Minor Prophets	10	Esther	5
Deuteronomy	22	1 and 2 Chronicles	63	Daniel	8
Joshua	17	Psalms	40	Ezra-Nehemiah	13
Judges	7	Job	6		
1 and 2 Samuel	48	Proverbs	8		
1 and 2 Kings	45	Ruth	4		

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They are enumerated in the Massorah finalis, p. 53, &c.

⁸⁵ For the author of the *Aruch*, i. e., R. Nathan b. Jehiel, see above, p. 2.

⁸⁶ The Talmudic discussion on the orthography of the proper name *Chedorlaomer*, to which Levita refers, is to be found in *Chulin*, 65 a.

רועה לומר הצעה דברים מענין אחד, כגון ככום פסוקים, או זוגין, או מלות, שיש בהן דרמות מה בנקודתן, או באותיותיהן, וקראו להן שיטה: והכלל כל קבוץ של פסוקים, או מלות הרבה יחד, שאינן על סדר האלפא ביתא, קראו להן שיטין; ומקובלני שאין שיטה פחותה מעשרה שורות; ונמצאים שיטין של ענינים רבים, כגון שיטה מן כך וכך זוגין, או כך וכך פסוקים, או מלות, או אותיות, ואין צורך להביאם:

The rule is, that every collection of verses or of words brought together, which is not alphabetically arranged, they called *Shita* [*i. e.*, catalogue or register]; and I have received it that such a *Shita* has not less than ten lines. These registers are of diverse import. There is a register of so many pairs of words, or of so many verses, or of so many words, or of so many letters, which it is not necessary to illustrate by examples.

Let me now explain the meaning of *Sug* and *Sugin*. Mark, that the proper meaning of זוג is a pair, two. Thus, the Chaldee paraphrase renders a pair by זוג [2 Kings v. 17], with *Cholem*, but זוג with *Shurek* means a bell, and, in the language of our Rabbins of blessed memory, a pair of phylacteries; thus, also, the phrase "to every one thou givest a pair [זוג], but me thou didst not give a pair." They call the plural, although masculine, זוגות; as, the phrase שקבל מן הזוגות, which means received from two Sages. It is well known that the numbers are divided into two parts, namely, even and odd; the uneven are, 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9, whilst the even are, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10. Now, the Rabbins of blessed memory call every number which is not uneven זוגות, = pairs, *ex. gr.*, "one should not eat even [זוגות], nor drink even [זוגות]," always in the plural feminine; whereas the Massorites always use the plural in the masculine gender, and not only call each pair by the name *Sug*, but even things consisting of twice three, twice four, or twice five, up to ten, they denominate *Sugoth*. There are numerous instances of it to be found in the *Massorah magna*. There are also registers and alphabetical lists of words which have no pairs, that is, which have no parallels.

In some Codices the expression דמין = *parallel*, is added to זוגין

ועתה אבאר מה ענין זוג וזוגין; דע כי סתם זוג הוא שנים, וכן תרנום של צקד פרדים זוג כודנין, והוא נקוד בהולם, אבל זוג הנקוד בשורק הוא הפעמון, ובדברי רז"ל זוג תפלין, וכן לכל נחת זוג ולי לא נחת זוג; ואמדו על הירבוי אפילו על זכרים וזנות, כמו שאמדו שקבל מן הזוגות, פירוש מן שני תלמידי חכמים; וידוע כי המספר נחלק לב' חלקים זוג ונפרד; הנפרד יא, ג, ה, ז, ט; והזוג ב, ד, ו, ח, י, וכולי; ודבותינו ז"ל קראו לכל מספר שאינו נפרד זוגות, כאמרם לא יאכל זוגות ולא ישחה זוגות, כלן בלשון רבוה; אבל בעלי המסרת זכרו תמיד הרבוי בלשון זכרים, ולא לבד דברים של שנים שנים קראו זוג, כי אפילו דברים של ג', או ד', או ה' וכולי ער עשרה, קראו זוגין, וכאלה רבות במסרה גדולה; וכן נמצאין שיטין, ואלפא ביתין מן מלין דליה לחון זוג, רועה לומר שאין להם דומה: וביש נוכחות מוסיפין עם זוגין דמין,

pairs. Thus, for instance, they remark "there are five parallel pairs of words, which respectively occur twice, once the two words have the *Vav* conjunctive, and once not," as the first, **וְיִשְׁשָׁבֶר זְבֻלֹן** and *Issachar and Zebulun*, [Gen. xxxv. 28]; and the second, **וְיִשְׁשָׁבֶר זְבֻלֹן**, *Issachar, Zebu'un*, [Exod. i. 8], &c.⁸⁷ Thus, also, they say that such and such verses are parallel [דמיין], as "the two parallel verses [דמיין] in which all the words terminate with the letter *Mem*," viz., Gen. xxxii. 15, and Numb. xix. 38. The expression דמיין, however, is only used expegetically, since it would be sufficient without it. As a rule, the Massorites never employ דמיין, except with respect to groups and verses.

I shall now explain the meaning of דכוותיה. The Chaldee paraphrase renders כְּמֹהוּ like it [Joel ii. 2] by דכוותיה; so also כְּמֹהֶם like unto them [Ps. cxxxv. 18] by דכוותהוּ. It, too, is simply used as an additional explanation in most places; in a few instances, however, it is really wanted, as will be seen in the Tenth Section of this Part, God helping.

SECTION VI., concerning Junctions, Severances, and Consecutives.—Mark that the expression סמיכה, which the Massorites use, denotes *approaching, belonging together, connected, &c.*, as is the meaning of פָּסָק in Ezek. xxiv. 2, which has no parallel in the Scriptures. It is, however, frequently used by our Rabbins of blessed memory, as in the phrases, *it is close (סמוך) upon dark, it will soon be dark; this section (נסמכה) is contiguous, &c.* Now, when two or more words are associated together through the addition or diminution of a letter or word, or by the interchange of words which are not in the habit of

כנון ה' וזנין דמיין, ב' סמחון נסיבין וי"ו, כנון קדמאה ויששכר זבולן; (בראשית ל"ה), ותנינא יששכר זבולן; ⁸⁷ וכן כך וכך פסוקים דמיין, כנון ב' פסוקים דמיין שכל סופי חיבתהון ממיין עדים קאתים ותלשים עשרים ונומר, ומתקתם ונספקם וגו' ריום ו'; ואין דמיין אלא לתוכפת ביאור כי יספיק זולתו; והכלל כי לא כתבו דמיין רק על זונין ועל פסוקים:

ועתה אבאר עניין דכוותיה: הרגום של כְּמֹהוּ לא נתיחה דכוותיה לא הוה, וכן כְּמֹהֶם יהיו עושיהם דכוותהוּ יהו עובריהו; ונס הם אינן אלא לתוספת ביאור ברוב המקומות, אך בקצת מקומות הוצרכו לו, כאשר תראה במאמר "בע"ה:

המאמר הששי בסמיכין. ויחידין וטורדפין: רק כי לשון סמיכה שמשו בו בעלי המורה הוא מלשון קרוב ורביקה, כמו סָכַךְ מלך בבל, ואין לו עוד דומה במקרא; אבל ר"ל שמשו בו הרבה, באמרם סמוך לחשיכה, ונסמכה פרשה זו, ודומיהן רבים; והנה כשיסמכו ב' מלות או יותר כתוספת או בהכרון אות, או מלה, או בחילוף מלה, שאין

⁸⁷ The five pairs of words which respectively occur once with the *Vav* conjunctive, and once without it, are,—

החסידה האנפה	Levit. xi. 19	עשר נכסים	2 Chron. i. 11
החסידה האנפה	Deut. xiv. 18	ועשר ונכסים	2 Chron. i. 12
עין רמון	Josh. xix. 7	יששכר זבולן	Exod. i. 3
ועין רמון	Josh. xv. 32	ויששכר זבולן	Gen. xxxv. 23
דמיין אמרין	Ezra vii. 17		
דמיין ואמרין	Ezra vi. 9		

They are given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Vav*, p. 28b, col. 1; and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section ccli., p. 138.

being joined in this manner, and if it only occurs so in one place, the Massorites remark thereon, "not extant so joined." Thus, on וְרִגְןִי and corn, and wine [Gen. xxvii. 87], they remark, "not extant so joined," since, in all other places where these two words occur, the word רִגְןִי corn has not the *Vav* conjunctive;⁸⁸ and שְׁמִירֵי נֵשִׁית briers, thorns [Is. xxvii. 4], is marked "not extant so joined," since in all other places it is with *Vav* conjunctive.⁸⁹ The same is the case with words which are trans-

⁸⁸ The Massorah gives a list of sixty-two pairs, both words of which have *Vav* conjunctive, and are without parallel; viz.:-

ורגן והירוש	Gen. xxvii. 37	ובחב ומנחה	Jerem. xvii. 26
הצאן והבקר	Gen. xxxiii. 13	ובאף ובחמה	Jerem. xxi. 5
ושמעון ולוי	Gen. xxxv. 23	השכם ושלה	Jerem. xxvi. 5
ויששכר וזבולן	Gen. xxxv. 23	ועברך ועמך	Jerem. xxii. 2
הצרון ורמי	Gen. xlvi. 9	ונבלה וסרפה	Ezek. iv. 14
ואני ועמי	Exod. ix. 27	רמף ונשים	Ezek. ix. 6
ואהרן חזר	Exod. xvii. 12	וברכב ובפרשים	Ezek. xxvi. 7
ושהם וישפה	Exod. xxviii. 20	ואלמנה וגרושה	Ezek. xli. 23
ועלה וכנחה	Exod. xxx. 9	ומשפט וצדקה	Ezek. xlv. 9
ההעלה והשלמים	Levit. ix. 22	ואלמנה וחרום	Zech. vii. 10
ואלף ושבע	Exod. xxxviii. 25	והם ובניהם	1 Chron. ix. 23
ושור ושה	Levit. xxii. 23	וששים ושש	2 Chron. ix. 13
ועברך ואמתך	Levit. xxv. 44	ועשר ונכסים	2 Chron. i. 12
ההעמלק והכנעני	Numb. xiv. 25	ובנינו ובנותינו	2 Chron. xxix. 9
ואהרן	Numb. xvi. 17	וארבעים ושלושה	Ezra ii. 25
והשבוך והעלצה	Numb. xxxii. 8	ושבעים ושנים	Nehem. vii. 8
והירדן ונבל	Deut. iii. 17	ושלשים וארבעה	1 Chron. vii. 7
ההאתם והמפתים	Deut. vii. 19	וארבעים ושנים	Nehem. vii. 62
ובאתות ובמפתים	Deut. xxvi. 8	ועשרים ושנים	Nehem. vii. 31
ויסוף ובנימין	Deut. xxvii. 12	ועשרים ואחד	Nehem. vii. 37
ובנתיהם והצריה	Josh. xv. 45	ובניו ואחיו	Ezra vii. 18
ומדין ועמלק	Judg. vii. 12	ומנעליו וברדיו	Nehem. iii. 6
וחבה וצלמנה	Judg. viii. 10	ושדתינו ורכימינו	Nehem. v. 5
ויסל ומצבה	Levit. xxvi. 1	ולשמר ולעשות	Nehem. x. 30
ואיש ואשה	1 Sam. xxvii. 11	ובניו ובנותיו	Job i. 13
וישראל ויהודה	2 Sam. xi. 11	ואשאלך והדתיעני	Job xxxviii. 3
וארבעים ואחת	1 Kings xv. 10	ואברהם ושרה	Gen. xviii. 11
ושלשים ואחת	2 Kings xxii. 1	והוד והדר	Job xl. 10
ודע וראה	1 Kings xx. 22	וחסד ואמת	Prov. xiv. 22
והגלעד ונבל	Josh. xiii. 11	והמלך והמזן	Esther iii. 15
והכהנים והנביאים	2 Kings xxxiii. 2	ולהרג ולאבד	Esther vii. 11
והרב ועבד	Jerem. v. 12	ועיר ועיר	Esther ix. 23
ובקר ובצאן	1 Chron. xii. 40		

The list is given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Vav*, p. 28 a, cols. 2 and 3; and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section ccliii., pp. 50, 139, &c. The latter omits six which the Massorah enumerates, and has fifteen instances which are not given in the Massorah.

⁸⁹ This is but one out of sixteen pairs, without the *Vav* conjunctive, which have no parallel. They are as follows:-

בשף ובבמה	Gen. ix. 10	מלך שרים	Hos. viii. 10
יששכר וזבולן	Exod. i. 3	שכש ירח	Habak. iii. 10
עין רמון	Josh. xix. 7	משה אהרן	Micah vi. 4
עיר עיר	Josh. xxi. 40	עשר נכסים	2 Chron. i. 11
שמיר שיח	Isa. xxvii. 4	רגן תרש	2 Chron. xxxi. 5
אכל שתה	Isa. xxi. 5	נשיהם בניהם	Nehem. x. 29
לכהנים ללויים	Isa. lvi. 21	השמים שמי	Nehem. ix. 6
יען ביצן	Ezek. xxxvi. 3		

It will be seen that, though the Massorah states in the heading of this rubric that there

posed in a verse, as שבתון שבת כמו שבתון המוקדמים והמאוחרים בפסוק, כי כל שאר שבת שבת שבתון, וכן ידבר משה אל יהוה ליה שבת שבתון, [Exod. xvi. 23], on which they remark, "not ex- tant so joined;" since in all other passages in which these two words are joined, they are inverted.⁹⁰

are sixteen such instances, it only gives fifteen, whilst one of the passages adduced is wrong, viz., וכן הירוש. 2 Chron. xxxi. 5, inasmuch as it occurs twice in Chron. and Dent. xxviii. 51. The *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cclii., pp. 50, 138, &c., which also gives this list, rightly supplies the two deficiencies, viz., וכן שם חס Josh. xiv. 12. Properly speaking החסידו האנסה Levit. xi. 19; and רכרן אמרון Ezra vii. 17, belong to this rubric, and it is difficult to divine why the Massorah does not include them in it, respecting that it includes the other instances from the rubric given on p. 212, note 87.

⁹⁰ This is but one of thirty-nine instances enumerated in the Massorah, which occur in this construction, since in all other passages they are inverted. They are as follows:—

שבתון שבת	Exod. xvi. 23	everywhere else	שבת שבתון
אשה יהוה יהוה	Exod. xxix. 18	" " " " " " " "	אשה הוה יהוה
ללאת חמשים	Exod. xxxvi. 17	" " " " " " " "	חמשים ללאת
אחד לעלה ואחד לחמאת	Levit. xiii. 8	" " " " " " " "	אחד לחמאת ואחד לעלה
בבהמה ובבשר	Levit. xx. 25	" " " " " " " "	בשר ובבהמה
לאביו ולאביו	Levit. xxi. 2	" " " " " " " "	לאביו לאביו
אביו ואביו	Levit. xix. 3	" " " " " " " "	אביו ואביו
הישר והישר	Deut. vi. 18	" " " " " " " "	הישר והישר
משפט זדק	Deut. xvi. 18	" " " " " " " "	זדק ומשפט
בתמים ובאמת	Josh. xxiv. 14	" " " " " " " "	באמת ובתמים
המלך אדני	2 Sam. xiv. 15	" " " " " " " "	אדני המלך
הקם ליהוה מונח	2 Sam. xxiv. 18	" " " " " " " "	הקם מונח ליהוה
שקלים חמשים	2 Sam. xxiv. 24	" " " " " " " "	חמשים שקלים
לחרבה לשממה	Jerem. xlii. 6	" " " " " " " "	לשממה ולחרבה
קדים רוח	Hos. xiii. 15	" " " " " " " "	רוח קדים
כירחי קדם	Job xxix. 2	" " " " " " " "	כחי קדם
אנן ועץ	1 Chron. xxii. 15	" " " " " " " "	עץ ואנן
להלות ולהלות	1 Chron. xxiii. 30	" " " " " " " "	להלות ולהלות
ראה עתה	1 Chron. xxviii. 10	" " " " " " " "	עתה ראה
אל אל	Job xvi. 11	" " " " " " " "	אל אל
דבש וחמאה	Job xx. 17	" " " " " " " "	חמאה ודבש
בנהב ובבסף	Dan. xi. 38	" " " " " " " "	בבסף ובנהב
לכליו ולמהלוק	Ruth iv. 9	" " " " " " " "	למהלוק ולכליו
רבים עמים	Ps. lxxxix. 51	" " " " " " " "	עמים רבים
שנים שלוש	Dan. i. 5	" " " " " " " "	שלוש שנים
הארץ נכבשה	Josh. xviii. 1	" " " " " " " "	ונכבשה הארץ
ושה ושה	Judg. vi. 4	" " " " " " " "	ושה ושה
וראו רש	1 Sam. xxiii. 23	" " " " " " " "	רשו וראו
ובני שלמה	1 Kings i. 21	" " " " " " " "	שלמה בני
ורבו ורבו	Ezek. xxxvi. 11	" " " " " " " "	רבו ורבו
אמות שלוש	2 Chron. vi. 13	" " " " " " " "	שלש אמות
אחד לחמאת ואחד לעלה	Levit. xiii. 8	" " " " " " " "	אחד לחמאת ואחד לעלה
ויהיך במים את בשרו	Levit. xvi. 6	" " " " " " " "	ויהיך בשרו במים
אך את הזהב ואת הכסף	Numb. xxxi. 22	" " " " " " " "	את הכסף ואת הזהב
בין השמים ובין הארץ	2 Sam. xviii. 9	" " " " " " " "	בין הארץ ובין השמים
אל ישעיהו הנביא בן אמון	2 Kings xix. 2	" " " " " " " "	אל ישעיהו בן אמון הנביא
ביד חזקה ובורע נפודה	Jerem. xxi. 3	" " " " " " " "	ביד חזקה ובורע נפודה
בני יהודה ובני ישראל	Hos. ii. 2	" " " " " " " "	בני ישראל ובני יהודה
כמה ארכה וכמה רחבה	Zech. ii. 6	" " " " " " " "	כמה ארכה וכמה רחבה
חזק עליה בכל מושבותיהם	Levit. xxiii. 21	" " " " " " " "	לחזקיהם בכל מושבותיהם

They are enumerated in that part of the Massorah finalis which is entitled *Various Readings* (ריאה) p. 62*b*, rubric 3. In the heading of this rubric, as well as in the Massorah marginalis on Job xxix. 2, where reference is made to this list, it is erroneously stated that it contains thirty (30) instances, which has evidently arisen from the dropping of the letter ס [= 9]. The *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cclxxiii., pp. 53, 147, &c., gives

Also *spake to Jehovah* [Numb. xxvii. 15], is marked "not extant so joined," for in all other passages it is *and Jehovah spake to Moses*. דַּסְמִיךְ, כִּי כָל שֶׁאֵר וַיְדַבֵּר יְהוָה אֶל מֹשֶׁה; וְאֵם נִמְצְאוּ כְּאֵלֶּה וַיְדַבֵּר מִכְּמִקּוֹם אַחֵר, כְּתוּב עֲלֵיהֶם כִּי וַיְדַבֵּר דַּסְמִיכִין, כְּגוֹן וַיְדַבֵּר אֱלֹהִים נ' דַּסְמִיכִין,⁹¹ וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים כ"ה דַּסְמִיכִין,⁹² כִּי כָל שֶׁאֵר וַיְדַבֵּר יְהוָה, וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה; וְהֵאמְרָת כִּי בְנוֹסחֵאֲוֹר חֲמַדְוִיקוֹר: כְּשֶׁם ב' מְלוֹת לְבַד, לֹא כְתוּב דַּסְמִיכִין, כִּי דִי לֹחֵם כְּעֵגוֹל שֶׁבִין ב' הַמְלוֹת, כְּגוֹן בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים נ',⁹³ וְאֵין צָרִיךְ לוֹמַר נ' דַּסְמִיכִין, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכְּתוּבִי בְּהַקְדָּמָה:

When these constructions occur more than once, the Massorites distinctly mention the number of instances, as on *and the Almighty spake*, they say "three times together;"⁹¹ *and the Almighty said*, "twenty-five times thus joined together,"⁹² since in all other places it is *and Jehovah spake*, *and Jehovah said*. Indeed, when there are only two words, the correct Codices have not written down the word דַּסְמִיכִי, since the circle between these two words is sufficient, as *the Almighty created*, "occurs three times" [Gen. i. 1],⁹³ and there is no necessity for saying "three times thus joined together," as I have stated in the Introduction.

Let me now explain the meaning of *Jechidain*, *Jechidin*, or *Mejuchadin*, for they are all the same. Mark, that wherever words occur joined together, and if a word, or two words, or more, with which they are thus mostly joined, are wanting either before them, or after them, or in the middle, the Massorites remark on them יְחִידִין = severed. For example, i. A word wanted at the beginning viz., *the Almighty of Israel*, which "occurs twenty-four times alone,"⁹⁴

הַשְּׂמִים בְּבִקְרֵי אֱלֹהִים [Prov. xxvii. 14] which otherwise is properly *דִּי אֵל* [Job xxvii. 2], as Dr. Frensdorff, the learned editor of the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, rightly remarks, whereon the Massorah parva states "not extant" (לֹא), belongs to this rubric, since in all other passages it is *אֵל*.

⁹¹ The three passages in which אֱלֹהִים וַיְדַבֵּר occur conjointly are, Gen. viii. 15: Exod. vi. 2; xx. 1. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Gen. viii. 15.

⁹² The twenty-five passages in which וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים occurs, are Gen. i. 3, 6, 9, 11, 14, 20, 24, 26, 29; vi. 13; ix. 8, 12, 17; xxi. 12; xvii. 15, 19, 9; xlv. 2; xxxv. 1: Exod. iii. 14: Numb. xxii. 12: 1 Kings iii. 5, 11: Jonah iv. 9: 2 Chron. i. 11. They are given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Alph*, p. 8 b, cols. 2 and 3. All the three editions of the *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth* have *twenty-four* (כ"ד), which we have corrected, as it is a manifest blunder.

⁹³ For the three passages in which בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים occurs, see above, p. 139, note 115.

⁹⁴ The twenty-four (כ"ד) must be a mistake for *twenty-eight* (כ"ח), since the Massorah marginalis on Exod. xxiv. 10 distinctly enumerates twenty-eight instances in which אֱלֹהִים יִשְׂרָאֵל occurs without יְהוָה. They are as follows: Gen. xxxiii. 20: Exod. xxiv. 10: Numb. xvi. 9: 1 Sam. v. 7, 8 (thrice), 11; vi. 5; i. 17; v. 10; vi. 3: 2 Sam. xxiii. 3: 1 Kings viii. 20: Isa. xxix. 23; xli. 17; xlv. 3, 15; xlviii. 2; lii. 12: Ezek. viii. 4; ix. 3; x. 19, 20; xi. 22; xliii. 2: 1 Chron. v. 26: Ps. lxi. 7: Ezra iii. 2; ix. 4.

for in all other instances it is preceded by יהוה *Jehovah*. ii. A word wanted in the middle, viz., לַה אָמַר thus saith *Jehovah the Almighty of Israel*, which "occurs twenty-five times alone,"⁹⁵ as in all other instances it is לַה אָמַר יְהוָה צְבָאוֹת אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל thus saith *Jehovah Sabaoth, the Almighty of Israel*. And iii. Without a word at the end, viz., יְבָרְכֶךָ *Jehovah bless thee*, marked "four times alone,"⁹⁶ as in all other instances it is יְבָרְכֶךָ יְהוָה *Jehovah the Almighty bless thee*, except in the Psalms, where it is likewise so. The same is the case with יַעַר הַיּוֹם till the day, which is marked "nine times alone,"⁹⁷ since in all other instances it is יַעַר הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה till this day.

Such severances are also to be found in the case of one word, as לָאֹהֶל to the tent, which is marked "five times alone;"⁹⁸ and עֲדוֹת law, and לָאֹהֶל הָעֵדוּת the tabernacle of our testimony, and לָאֹהֶל הַבְּנוֹעַד to the tabernacle of the congregation, which are the most in number; thus, also, יַחִיהֶּ he shall live, "occurs eighteen times alone,"⁹⁹ and חַיֵּי יַחִיהֶּ living, he shall live, is like it;" also, יַחִי let him live, is twice alone,¹⁰⁰ and יַחִי הַפְּלֵךְ let the

⁹⁵ The twenty-five times in which אָמַר יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל occurs without צְבָאוֹת are, Exod. v. 1; xxxii. 27; Josh. xxiv. 2; Judg. vi. 8; 1 Sam. x. 18; 2 Sam. xii. 7; 1 Kings xi. 31; 2 Kings xix. 20; Isa. xxxvii. 21; 1 Kings xvii. 14; 2 Kings ix. 6; Jerem. xxi. 4; xxxvii. 7; 2 Kings xxiii. 15; 2 Chron. xxxiv. 23; Jerem. xxxiv. 2, 13; xlii. 9; xlv. 2. They are given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Aleph*, p. 4b, cols. 3 and 4.

⁹⁶ The four passages in which יְבָרְכֶךָ יְהוָה occurs without אֱלֹהֵי are, Numb. vi. 24; Deut. xv. 4; Jerem. xxxi. 23; Ruth ii. 4. They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Numb. vi. 24.

⁹⁷ The nine passages in which יַעַר הַיּוֹם occurs alone, without הַזֶּה, are, Gen. xix. 37, 38; xxxv. 20; 2 Sam. xix. 25; 2 Kings x. 27; 2 Chron. viii. 16; Ezek. xx. 31; 2 Chron. xx. 26; xxxv. 25. They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on 2 Chron. xx. 26.

⁹⁸ The five passages in which לָאֹהֶל occurs by itself are, Exod. xxvi. 7, 14; xxxvi. 14, 19; 1 Chron. ix. 19. The Massorah marginalis on Exod. xxvi. 7, which treats on this rubric, is hopelessly erroneous. The only correct signal words, whereby it indicates the passages, are the first and second, viz., יַעַשׂ יַעֲשֶׂה עִימִי [Exod. xxvi. 7], יַעֲשֶׂה יַעֲשֶׂה עִימִי [Exod. xxxvi. 14]. As to the other three, they are as follows: i. וְיָבִיט הָקִים אֶת הַמִּשְׁכָּן, that is Numb. ix. 15, where it is לָאֹהֶל הָעֵדוּת, which is not to the point. ii. יַעֲשֶׂה שְׂלֵמָה, which is equally wrong, inasmuch as of the five verses which commence with these words, viz., 1 Kings vii. 48; viii. 65; xi. 6; 2 Chron. iv. 18, 19, not one has the word לָאֹהֶל. And iii. וַיִּקְרָא הַמֶּלֶךְ לַיהוֹדָע, i. e. 2 Chron. xxiv. 6, where it is לָאֹהֶל הָעֵדוּת, and is likewise not to the point.

⁹⁹ The eighteen passages in which יַחִיהֶּ, the future, occurs by itself, that is, without being preceded by יַחִיהֶּ, the infinitive absolute, are, Gen. xvii. 18; xxxi. 32; Exod. xix. 13; Numb. xxiv. 23; Deut. viii. 3 (twice); 2 Sam. i. 10; 2 Kings x. 19; Ezek. xviii. 13, 22, 27; xlvii. 9; Ps. lxxxix. 49; Prov. xv. 27; Nehem. ii. 3; Habak. ii. 4; Eccles. vi. 3; xi. 8. They are enumerated in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Cheth*, p. 31 a, col. 4.

¹⁰⁰ The two instances in which יַחִי occurs by itself are, Deut. xxxiii. 6; Ps. xxii. 27. They are given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Cheth*, p. 31 b, col. 1.

הָאֱלֹהִים יִשְׂרָאֵל כ"ה יחידאין⁹⁵ כי כל שאר הוה צבאות אלהי ישראל; והחסמים לאחרים כמו וַיְבָרֶךְ יְהוָה ד' יחידים⁹⁶ כי כל שאר יברכך יהוה אלהיך, וכל החלות דכוחיה; וכן עד היום מ' יחידין, כי כל שאר עד היום הזה:⁹⁷

ויש יחידין של מלה אחת, כגון לאהל ה' יחידין⁹⁸ וכל עדות ומועד דכוחיה, פירוש זולת לאהל העדות, לאהל מועד שהם רבים; וכן יחיה י"ח יחידאין⁹⁹ וכל חיי יחיה דכוחיה; וכן יחי ב' יחידאין¹⁰⁰ וכל יחי הפלך

king live, is always like it. Moreover, when two words habitually occur in the same verse, the first without *Vav* conjunctive and the second with *Vav* conjunctive, then wherever the one with the *Vav* occurs, and its companion without the *Vav* does not precede it, the Massorites note on the word in question the number of instances in which it is to be found alone. Thus, for instance, on *וְלִמְעַן* and *in order that*, the Massorites remark, "it occurs nine times alone, as Exod. ix. 16, &c.;¹⁰¹ and when *לִמְעַן* is followed by *וְלִמְעַן* it is the same," that is, in every verse where *לִמְעַן* occurs, and is followed by *וְלִמְעַן*, it is like it, as *וְלִמְעַן תִּירָא אֶת יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ*

וְלִמְעַן תִּירָא אֶת יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ that thou mayest fear Jehovah, thy God,—so that thy days may be prolonged [Deut. vi. 2], &c. Thus, also, *וְלִפְנֵי* and *before the face of*, "is sixteen times alone," as Numb. xxvii. 21; and wherever *לִפְנֵי* before, is followed by *וְלִפְנֵי* and *before*, it is like it, as *וְלִפְנֵי מֹשֶׁה וְלִפְנֵי אֶלְעָזָר* before Moses and Eliezer [Numb. xxvii. 2].¹⁰²

There are, moreover, some words which are called *unique*, because of the word with which they are construed, and which construction has no parallel. Thus, *אַתָּה* thou occurs eighteen times alone, as *אַתָּה הוּא* thou this, "without parallel;" *אַתָּה תִּהְיֶה* thou shalt be, "has no parallel," &c.¹⁰³ Also *וְאַתָּה* and thou, "is eight times alone;" as

¹⁰¹ The nine passages in which *וְלִמְעַן* occurs are, Exod. x. 2; ix. 16: Deut. ix. 5; iv. 40; xi. 9; vi. 2: Ps. xxxi. 4: 2 Kings xix. 34: Isa. xxxvii. 35. As these nine instances are distinctly given in the Massorah marginalis on Isa. xxxvii. 35, and as both the Massorah marginalis on the different passages in question, and the Massorah finalis under the *Lamed*, p. 43 b, col. 1, emphatically state that there are nine instances, we have corrected the text which had six (ו), and which has evidently arisen from a misprint.

¹⁰² The sixteen passages in which *וְלִפְנֵי* occurs with *Vav* conjunctive, without being preceded by *לִפְנֵי*, are, Levit. xvi. 14, 15; xix. 14: Numb. xxvii. 21: 1 Kings vi. 20: Isa. xlvi. 7: Ps. lxxii. 5: Prov. xv. 33: Ps. cii. 1: Prov. xvii. 14; xviii. 16: Job viii. 12: Ezek. xlii. 4: Job xv. 7: Jerem. xlv. 10: Nehem. xiii. 4. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Numb. xxvii. 21.

¹⁰³ The eleven words which are preceded by *וְאַתָּה*, and which in this construction occur only once, are as follows:—

<i>וְאַתָּה תִּהְיֶה</i> . . . Gen. xli. 40	<i>וְאַתָּה תִּהְיֶה</i> . . . 2 Sam. xii. 7	<i>וְאַתָּה אַל</i> . . . Jerem. xli. 28
<i>וְאַתָּה הוּא</i> . . . Gen. xxvii. 24	<i>וְאַתָּה קִדְ</i> . . . 2 Sam. xi. 6	<i>וְאַתָּה בֵּן</i> . . . Ezek. xl. 35
<i>וְאַתָּה תִּרְבֵּב</i> . . . Exod. vii. 2	<i>וְאַתָּה אֲמַרְתָּ</i> . . . 1 Kings i. 24	<i>וְאַתָּה מִשְׁלֵל</i> . . . Ps. lxxxix. 10
<i>וְאַתָּה דַּבֵּר</i> . . . 2 Sam. xvii. 6	<i>וְאַתָּה תִּשְׁכַּח</i> . . . 1 Kings viii. 43	

They are enumerated in the Massorah finalis, under the letter *Aleph*, p. 9 b, cols. 1 and 2, and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cclxi., p. 142, &c. As both the Massorah and the *Ochla Ve-Ochla* leave it beyond the shadow of a doubt that there are eleven such instances, we have corrected the text, which in all the three editions has (ו) *eighteen*.

דכותיה; וכן כשיש ב' מלות שדרגן לבא בפסוק אחד, הראשונה בלא ו' החבור והשניה עם הויו", בכל מקום שנמצא אותה שעם הויו", ואין לפניה חברתה בלי ויו", כתבו על המלה ההיא כך וכך יחידאין; והמשל כמו הִלְמַעַן מ' יחידאין, כמו הִלְמַעַן חספר באוני בנך,¹⁰¹ וכל לִמְעַן הִלְמַעַן דכותיה, פירוש כל פסוק שנמצא בו למען ואח"כ ולמען דכותיה, כמו לִמְעַן חִירָא אַח יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ, הִלְמַעַן יֵאָרִיכוֹן יַמֶּיךָ דְדוּמִיָּה; וכן וְלִפְנֵי י"ו יחידאין, כמו וְלִפְנֵי אֶלְעָזָר הַכֹּהֵן יַעֲמִיד,¹⁰² וכל לִפְנֵי וְלִפְנֵי דכותיה, כמו וְעַמְרֹנָה לִפְנֵי מֹשֶׁה וְלִפְנֵי אֶלְעָזָר:

ויש מלם הנקראים מיוחדים מצד המלה הנסמכה אליה, ואין לה דומה, כגון אַתָּה י"א יחידין, כמו אַתָּה זֶה לִית דכותיה, אַתָּה תִּהְיֶה לִית דכותיה וכו';¹⁰³ וכן וְאַתָּה ח' יחידין,

and thou shalt be, "without parallel," and thou shalt see, "is without parallel," &c.¹⁰⁴ The same is the case with many of the particles, as **אֵל** *to*, occurs thirty times alone; ¹⁰⁵ **וְאֵל** *and to*, forty-six times alone; ¹⁰⁶ **אֵל וְאֵל**, *not and not*, **אִם וְאִם** *with and with*, **מִן וְמִן** *from and from*, &c., &c.

כמו וְאֵמָּה תהיה לית דכתיב, וְאֵמָּה תחזה לית דכורתיא וכולי; ¹⁰⁴ וכן הרבה ממלות הדבק, כמו **אֵל** לַמִּיַּד יחידין; ¹⁰⁵ וְאֵל מִי יחידין; ¹⁰⁶ וכן מִן וְמִן, אִם וְאִם, אֵל וְאֵל ורומיקן רבים מאד :
וְעַתָּה אבאר מלה מורדפים, והיא מלה הניגונית, ופירושה רצופים, כמו שקראו שמות נרדפין כל חסמות שהם שוים בפתרון ושונים במכסא כמו שֶׁשֶׁשׁ, הָמָּה, הָרָם כמו

Let me now explain the word

מורדפים, which is a logical term, denoting *connected, resembling, identical*, just as those words are called synonyms which are identical in sense and different in sound; *ex. gr.*, שֶׁשֶׁשׁ *sun*, הָמָּה *sun*, הָרָם *sun*, as I have explained in the Section on the Different Parts of Speech,

¹⁰⁴ The eight words which occur only once preceded by **וְאֵמָּה**, are as follows:—

וְאֵמָּה וְאֵמָּה	Numb. xvi. 17	וְאֵמָּה עֵשָׂה	Judg. xi. 27	וְאֵמָּה נוֹרָן	Ps. cxlv. 15
וְאֵמָּה שְׂמֵעָה	Deut. ix. 2	וְאֵמָּה חֶזְעָה	1 Kings v. 23	וְאֵמָּה לָךְ	Dan. xii. 13
וְאֵמָּה עֲשִׂיהָ	1 Sam. xv. 6	וְאֵמָּה אֲדֹנָי	1 Kings i. 20		

They are given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Aleph*, p. 13 b, col. 2. The *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cclxii., pp. 51, 142, gives three additional instances, viz., **וְאֵמָּה** *וְאֵמָּה* 1 Sam. xxv. 6; **וְאֵמָּה** *וְאֵמָּה* 1 Kings v. 23; and **וְאֵמָּה** *וְאֵמָּה* Ezek. xxxiii. 9. It will be seen that the two instances given by Levita in the text are not included in the Massoretic list. Indeed, though **וְאֵמָּה** *וְאֵמָּה* occurs only once, **וְאֵמָּה** *וְאֵמָּה* is of frequent occurrence (comp. Exod. iv. 16; Deut. xxxiii. 44; 2 Sam. v. 2; 1 Chron. xi. 2). There must therefore be a mistake in the text. The Sulzbach edition omits **וְאֵמָּה** *וְאֵמָּה* which renders the text of that edition perfectly unintelligible.

¹⁰⁵ The list of the thirty instances in which **אֵל** precedes words in an unparalleled manner is so hopelessly confused, that it would require more space to correct it than the limits of a note permit. We must, therefore, refer to it as it stands in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Aleph*, p. 6 b, cols. 3 and 4.

¹⁰⁶ The forty-five words which occur only once preceded by **וְאֵל**, are as follows:—

וְאֵל קָן	Gen. iv. 5	וְאֵל אֲבִישִׁי	1 Sam. xxvi. 6	וְאֵל שְׂכִידוֹ	Jerem. xxix. 24
וְאֵל אֲמִי	Gen. vi. 16	וְאֵל נָבִי	1 Sam. xxvii. 10	וְאֵל יְהוּדָה	Jerem. xxx. 4
וְאֵל הַבְּקַר	Gen. xviii. 7	וְאֵל פִּתְרוֹנוֹ	Ezek. xxxi. 13	וְאֵל רִיכְיוֹ	Jerem. xxxix. 15
וְאֵל אֲדָמוֹ	Gen. xxxvii. 10	וְאֵל נִשְׂרוֹ	1 Sam. x. 14	וְאֵל הַגְּבִיל	Ezek. xliiii. 20
וְאֵל יַעֲקֹב	Exod. vi. 3	וְאֵל צִקְלָן	1 Sam. xxx. 1	וְאֵל הַשְּׁלֵחוֹתָי	Ezek. xl. 43
וְאֵל מִשְׁחָה	Exod. xxiv. 1	וְאֵל נְבִיאֵי	2 Kings iii. 13	וְאֵל עֲמִי	Joel iv. 3
וְאֵל הָאָרֶץ	Exod. xxv. 21	וְאֵל אֱלֹהֵינוּ	Isa. lv. 7	וְאֵל אֱלֹהִים	Job v. 8
וְאֵל שָׁמַיִם	Exod. xii. 22	וְאֵל הָאֲשֵׁמִים	Isa. xix. 3	וְאֵל יְהוָה	Ps. xxx. 9
וְאֵל הַדְּקִינִים	Exod. xxiv. 14	וְאֵל הָאֲבוֹת	Isa. xix. 3	וְאֵל הָאָרֶץ	Ps. l. 4
וְאֵל הַדְּוִים	Numb. xviii. 26	וְאֵל שָׂרָה	Isa. li. 2	וְאֵל אֲנָשִׁים	Ezek. xxiii. 42
וְאֵל שֶׁשֶׁשׁ	Deut. ix. 27	וְאֵל הַשְּׂמִימִים	Jerem. iv. 23	וְאֵל עֲוֹנִים	Hos. iv. 8
וְאֵל הַשְּׂמִימִים	Deut. ix. 27	וְאֵל הַדְּרָב	Jerem. xxxiii. 4	וְאֵל הַחַיָּה	Jerem. xlvii. 7
וְאֵל פִּעֵצָה	Exod. vi. 13	וְאֵל נְבוֹכַדְרֶצַּר	Jer. xxv. 9	וְאֵל לֵב	Ezek. xi. 21
וְאֵל אֲשֶׁת	Levit. xviii. 20	וְאֵל אֲרָצוֹ	Jerem. i. 18	וְאֵל בִּרְכָה	Nehem. ii. 14
וְאֵל אֲבִנֵי	1 Sam. xxvi. 14	וְאֵל צִדְקָדוֹ	Jerem. xxix. 21	וְאֵל מִקְמוֹ	Ecl. i. 6

It will be seen that the Massorah marginalis, p. 6 b, col. 4, gives only forty-five such instances. There must therefore be a mistake in the Massorah marginalis on Exod. xxiv. 14, where, in referring to this rubric, it is stated that there are *forty-four* (כ"ד). In the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section lxxv., pp. 26, 89, &c., where this rubric is given, the heading describes it as containing *forty-five* (כ"ה), and the rubric only gives this number; yet it mentions two instances not contained in the Massorah finalis, viz., **וְאֵל עֲוֹנִים** (Numb. xxxi. 12) and **וְאֵל צִדְקָדוֹ** (Jerem. xxix. 21), whilst it omits two instances, viz., **וְאֵל פִּתְרוֹנוֹ** (Ezek. xxxi. 13) and **וְאֵל חַיָּה** (Jerem. xlvii. 7), which are given in the Massorah finalis. There can, therefore, be but little doubt that the כ"ד = *forty-four* in the Massorah marginalis on Exod. xxiv. 14, the כ"ה = *forty-five* in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, and the כ"ו = *forty-six* in the text of Levita, are corruptions of the original **כ"ז** = *forty-seven*.

which see.¹⁰⁷ The Massorites, too, employ this expression. Thus, three verses are alike (מורדפים), each one having seventy-two letters; viz., Exod. xiv. 19–21,¹⁰⁸ so also the six verses which are alike, each having five biliteral words, as **כִּי נָם** [Gen. xxxv. 17], **זֶה לָךְ בֵּן** [1 Kings iii. 26], &c.;¹⁰⁹ and the six words which are alike, each having a letter repeated thrice, as **בְּבָבָת** in the apple [Zech. ii. 12], **פִּיטִי** *pity me* [Ps. ix. 14], &c.¹¹⁰

SECTION VII., concerning the *Presence and Absence of Serviles*. — Mark that **נָסִיב** denotes *taking*.

Thus, in the Targum, **לָקַח** *he took* [Gen. ii. 22] is rendered by **נָסִיב**; likewise **לִקְחֵי** *the takers of* [Gen. xix. 14], is translated in the Targum **נָסִיב**. This is also the case with the word **לִקְחִיהָ**, whenever it occurs

in the preterite and participle, it is always rendered in the Targum by **נָסִיבָה** *to take*; whilst the infinitive, imperative, and the future are always rendered by **סִיב**, with the radical *Nun* omitted.

Now the Massorites were in the habit of marking the prefixes with the expression *Nesiba*, and more especially the letters *Beth, Vav, Kaph, Lamed, and Mem*. Thus, for instance, they give a list of twenty-nine words which have the prefix *Beth*, and which in all

שארתי בפרק חמינים ע"ש;¹⁰⁷ ובעלי המסורה שמשו נ"כ בוארז המלה, כנון נ' פסוקים מורדפים רבכל הד וחד ע"כ אותיות, ויסע, ויבא, ויט;¹⁰⁸ וכן ה' פסוקים בכל הד ה' מלין מורדפין מן ב' אותיות, כמו כִּי נָם זֶה לָךְ בֵּן, נָם לִי נָם, נָם לִי נָם לָךְ לא יהיה וכו';¹⁰⁹ וכן ה' מלות מן נ' אותיות מורדפין, קָבַח עֵינֵי, קָבַח יְהוָה וכו';¹¹⁰

המאמר השיביעי בנסיבין או משמשין וקרחין: ודע כי נסיב הוא לשון לקיחה, בחרגום של אשר לקח מן הארם רי נסיב מאדם; וכן לקחי בנחתי חרגום נסבי בנחיה; וכן כל לשון לקיחה בעוברים ובכינונים מתורגמן בלשון נסיבה; אבל המקור והציווי והעותר, מתורגם בלשון סיב בחירון נון השורש:

והנה נהגו בעלי המסורה לכתוב לשון נסיבה על אותיות השימוש שבראשי התיבות, ופרסם על אותיות בוכ"לם, כנון כ"ם מלין נסבי ב"ת בריש היתבואה וכל

¹⁰⁷ The "Section on the Different Kinds of Words" constitutes the second of the four sections, composing the work entitled "The Sections of Elias" (comp. p. 54, &c., ed. Prague, 1793), a description of which has already been given, *vide supra*, p. 18, &c.

¹⁰⁸ From the fact that these three verses have respectively seventy-two letters, great mysteries have been assigned to them from time immemorial. They have been identified with the Divine name, which consists of seventy-two words, or, according to Ibn Ezra, of the number seventy-two, viz., י 10 + די 15 + ירו 21 + דרה 26 = 72; or the tetragrammaton, with each letter written out fully, viz., ו 15 + ר 22 + די 15 + די 20 = 72. (Comp. Rashi on *Succot*, 45 a; Nachmanides, *Introduction to his Commentary on the Pentateuch*; Ibn Ezra, *Commentary on Exodus* xiv. 19–21; xxxiii. 21; Ginsburg, *the Kabbalah*, p. 50, &c.)

¹⁰⁹ The other three verses which respectively have five biliterals following each other are, Gen. vi. 10; 1 Sam. xx. 29; Nehem. ii. 2. They are noted in the Massorah parva on each verse, and the whole list is given in the Massorah marginalis on 1 Kings iii. 20, and Nehem. ii. 2. The text of three editions of the *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth* states that there are six (6) such verses, but as this is contradicted by the explicit declarations of the Massorah, we have no doubt that it is a misprint, and have therefore corrected the text.

¹¹⁰ The other four words in which the same letters follow three times are, ממכלכה (Ps. cv. 13); וממכלכה (1 Chron. xvi. 20); נככבי (Nehem. ix. 23); המסם (2 Chron. xv. 6). Comp. *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cclxvii. pp. 52, 143.

other instances have *Kaph*, as *בְּמִנְחָה* in the offering [Gen. xxxii. 21], *בְּחֹל* in the sand [Exod. ii. 12], &c., for in all other instances it is *בְּמִנְחָה* as an offering, and *בְּחֹל* as sand.¹¹¹ On the contrary, again, there is an alphabetical list of words which begin with *Kaph*, and which have no parallel in any other passage, as *בְּבֹקֶר* as in the morning [Job xi. 17], and *בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל* as in Israel [2 Sam. vii. 28], being in all other instances *בְּבֹקֶר* in the morning, and *בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל* in Israel.¹¹² As to the letter *י* there are many alphabetical lists, rows, and registers of pairs, of words which have this prefix and which have it not. All of these are enumerated in the beginning of the work entitled *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, which I mentioned in the Poetical Introduction, which see [*supra*, p. 93]; some of them I also cited in the preceding Sections.

שאר בכ"ף, כגון בְּמִנְחָה ההולכת, ויסמניהו בְּחֹל, כי כל שאר במנחה, כחול; ¹¹¹ וכן להפך א"ב מן מלים דנסבין כ"ף וכל חד לית דכותיה, כמו תעופה בְּבֹקֶר, ומי כעמך בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל, כי כל שאר בבקר, בישראל; ¹¹² ועל הוי"ו נמצאים כמה אלפא ביתין, וכמה שיטין, וכמה ווינין מן מלין דנסבין וי"ו בדישיהון, ודלא נסבין וי"ו, וכלן כתיבין בראש ספר אכלת ואכלת, אשר וזכרתי בהקדמה החדוית ע"ש; גם וזכרתי קצתן במאמרים הקודמין: ועתה אבאר מלה משמטין, וזה כאשר היו מלין אשר בראשם ב' אחיות מן בוכ"לם לא כתבו עליהם נסבין רק משמטין, כגון י"ם מלין משמטין לל בדישיהון וכל הד לית דכותיה, כגון וגם ללוז, כאשר עשה ללגיה ודומיהן; ¹¹³ וכן קי"ח מלין משמטין

Let me now explain the use of the word *משמטין*, which is as follows:—When words begin with two of the servile letters, *Beth*, *Vav*, *Kaph*, *Lamed*, and *Mem*, the Massorites do not mark them *נסיבין* they have taken, but *משמטין* they employ. Thus, for instance: i. The nineteen words which employ two *Lameds* at the beginning, and which have no parallel, as *לְלוֹט* to Lot [Gen. xiii. 5], *לְלִבְנָה* to Libnah [Josh. x. 32], &c.¹¹³ ii. The hundred and eighteen words which

¹¹¹ The twenty-nine words which occur only once with the prefix *Beth*, and which in all other passages have *Kaph*, are as follows:—

במנחה . . . Gen. xxxii. 21	בראשית . . . 2 Sam. xxi. 9	בזעלם . . . Job xxiv. 5
בחול . . . Exod. ii. 12	בשים . . . Zech. x. 5	בשבתו . . . Prov. xxxi. 23
בשבע . . . Exod. xvi. 8	ובדנדך . . . 1 Kings xviii. 36	בחם . . . Isa. xviii. 4
בשמע . . . 2 Chron. xx. 29	ברצונו . . . Ps. xxx. 6	ובמנחה . . . Ezra ix. 5
בטרבה . . . Exod. x. 12	ברביבים . . . Ps. lxxv. 11	ובמשפך . . . Nehem. ix. 29
בעבר . . . Exod. xxxiii. 2	בעלי . . . Ps. lxxviii. 31	בבלחך . . . Ezek. xliiii. 23
במסכה . . . 1 Sam. vi. 12	במחלקותיהם . . . 2 Chr. xxxi. 17	בברכת . . . Prov. xi. 11
בשלש . . . Isa. xvi. 14	במחלקת . . . 2 Chron. xxxi. 15	בלה . . . Lament. iii. 4
בקרא . . . Jerem. xxxv. 13	במחלקותם . . . 2 Chron. viii. 14	בדללים . . . 1 Kings i. 40
בענקים . . . Josh. xiv. 15	ובדורציאם . . . 2 Chron. xxxiv. 14	

They are given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Beth*, p. 14 a, col. 3. The *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section ccxv., pp. 45, 128, which also gives this list, omits *שמע* (2 Chron. xx. 29), and *במחלקותיהם* (2 Chron. xxi. 17), whilst it adds *ברמח* (Gen. v. 1), and *במשמרותיהם* (2 Chron. xxxi. 17).

¹¹² As the list, of which the above are examples, contains upwards of one hundred and forty words, making it too long to be given here entire, we must refer the reader for it to the Massorah finalis under the letter *Kaph*, p. 38 a, cols. 1 and 2, and the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section xix., pp. 9, &c., 34, &c.

¹¹³ The Massorah finalis, under the letter *Lamed*, p. 40 b, col. 3, gives the following list of words which have two *Lameds* at the beginning, viz.:—

begin with *Vav* and *Lamed*, as *וְלִכְמוֹ הַיָּמִים וְשָׁנִים, וְהַמָּשָׁל בָּיוֹם*; ¹¹⁴ וְכֵן וְלִכְמוֹ מִשְׁמֵשׁוֹן וְכֵן, כְּמוֹ יִמָּצֵא בְּאֵתִי; ¹¹⁵ וְכֵן וְלִכְמוֹ מִשְׁמֵשׁוֹן וְכֵן, וְכֵן מִשְׁמֵשׁוֹן, וְכֵן מִשְׁמֵשׁוֹן, וְכֵן מִשְׁמֵשׁוֹן; ¹¹⁶ וְכֵן מִשְׁמֵשׁוֹן, וְכֵן מִשְׁמֵשׁוֹן; ¹¹⁷ וְכֵן ב' מִלִּים &c.¹¹⁴ iii. The register of words which begin with *Vav*, *Mem*, and *Aleph*, as *וְכֵן וְכֵן וְכֵן* [Exod. v. 23], &c.¹¹⁵ iv. Those which begin with *Vav*, *Mem*, and *Beth*, as *וְכֵן וְכֵן וְכֵן* [Gen. xxvii. 29], &c.¹¹⁶ v. Those which have *Vav*, *Mem*, *Gimmel*, as *וְכֵן וְכֵן וְכֵן* [Numb. xxiii. 9], &c.¹¹⁷ vi. The two words which have *Lamed*

לָלוֹשׁ Gen. xiii. 5	לָלֵלָה Ps. xix. 3	לָלוֹבֶשֶׁת Isa. lxiii. 2
לָלוֹבְנָה Judg. xxi. 19	לָלֵבִיא Job xxxviii. 39	לָלוֹבֶשֶׁת Prov. xxvii. 26
לָלֵהָבָה Isa. x. 17	לָלוֹחֵם Prov. xxvii. 27	לָלֵעֲנָה Amos v. 7
לָלֵשְׁכַח Jerem. xxxv. 4	לָלֵשָׁם Josh. xix. 47	לָלֵעֲנָה Amos vi. 12
לָלֵבָב Hos. vii. 2	לָלֵכֶשׂ Josh. x. 35	לָלֵשָׁנוּ Gen. x. 5

It will be seen that this list contains fifteen words, though the heading of it in the Massorah states that there are *eleven* (א') such instances. Why Buxtorf omits *לָלֵעֲנָה* Amos v. 7, and how he came to make it fourteen (ט') is difficult to divine. The statement in the text of the *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth*, that there are *nineteen* (ט"ט) such words, must be a misprint.

¹¹⁴ For the list of the one hundred and eighteen instances in question, we must refer to the Massorah finalis under the letter *Lamed*, p. 40*b*, col. 3; p. 41*a*, col. 1, as it is by far too long to be inserted here.

¹¹⁵ The list (שטה) of words beginning in one instance only with *Vav* and *Mem*, is as follows:—

וּמְאוֹ Exod. v. 23	וּמְאֵל Ezra iii. 7	וּמְאִישָׁה Ruth i. 5
וּמְאִיבֵי 2 Sam. xxiii. 4	וּמְאֵלִים 2 Chron. xxii. 7	וּמְאִישָׁה Esther ix. 22
וּמְאִדָּרִי Jerem. iii. 19	וּמְאֵלִיחַ Isa. xli. 9	וּמְאֵלֶךְ Ezek. iv. 10
וּמְאֵסֵל Isa. xxix. 18	וּמְאֵרֵךְ 1 Chron. xii. 36	וּמְאֵרֵךְ Eccles. viii. 12
וּמְאִרְמָה Job v. 6	וּמְאִי Isa. xi. 11	וּמְאֵרֵךְ Jerem. xxii. 22
וּמְאִרְצוֹת Ps. cvii. 3	וּמְאִנְשֵׁי Ps. lix. 3	וּמְאִרְצֵי Esther ix. 3-2
וּמְאִלְהֵי Isa. xl. 27	וּמְאֵלֶךְ Habak. i. 16	וּמְאֵרֵחַת Jerem. x. 2
וּמְאֵלָה Ps. lix. 13	וּמְאֵלְלוֹת Prov. xxx. 14	וּמְאֵשֶׁרֶת Zech. x. 10
וּמְאֵסֵפֶסֶס Isa. lii. 12	וּמְאֵשֶׁרֶי Isa. ix. 15	וּמְאֵרְצֵי Ezek. xxxvi. 20

The list is given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Mem*, p. 44*a*, col. 2. Of these twenty-seven, the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section xviii., pp. 8 and 31, &c., where this list forms the first part of a lengthy alphabetical register of words beginning with the letters *Vav* and *Mem*, only gives sixteen, and omits Nos. 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, and 26, whilst it adds *וּמְאֵרֵחַת* [Dan. iv. 14].

¹¹⁶ The list (שטה) of words beginning in one instance only with *Vav*, *Mem*, and *Beth*, is as follows:—

וּמְבִרְכֵךְ Gen. xxvii. 29	וּמְבִינֵי Dan. viii. 23	וּמְבִמּוֹת Numb. xxi. 20
וּמְבִרְכֵךְ 1 Chron. xvii. 27	וּמְבִרְכֵךְ 2 Sam. vii. 29	וּמְבִקְרוֹ 2 Sam. xii. 4
וּמְבִלֵי Job xxiv. 8	וּמְבִנֵי Jerem. xvii. 26	וּמְבִלְעֵי Isa. xli. 6
וּמְבִשָּׁן Hos. ix. 11	וּמְבִיחָה Dan. xi. 6	וּמְבִשָּׁךְ Isa. lviii. 7
	וּמְבִשָּׁן 2 Sam. viii. 8	

These instances are given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Mem*, p. 44*a*, col. 2. Of these thirteen words, the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section xviii., only gives five, omitting Nos. 5, 8, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, whilst it adds *וּמְבִינֵי* 2 Chron. xix. 7. It must be added that *וּמְבִשָּׁן* is not unique, inasmuch as, besides Hos. ix. 11, quoted in the Massorah finalis, it occurs in Job xxxi. 8.

¹¹⁷ The list (שטה) of words beginning in one instance only with *Vav*, *Mem*, and *Gimmel*, is as follows:—

וּמְבִשָּׁה Exod. xxviii. 40	וּמְנִשָּׁה Numb. xxxv. 2	וּמְנִשָּׁתָם Isa. li. 7
וּמְבִנְעוֹת Numb. xxiii. 9	וּמְנִשֵּׁי Numb. xxxv. 4	וּמְנִרְחָה Ps. xlv. 17
וּמְנִרְחָה Exod. iii. 22	וּמְנִרְשֵׁה Josh. xxi. 42	וּמְנִשָּׁה Malachi ii. 12
וּמְנִרְלָה Numb. xxxvi. 3	וּמְנִוֵּה Job xxxi. 20	וּמְנִשֵּׁי Isa. liv. 9

Of these twelve words, which are given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Mem*,

and *He* at the end, viz., וַיִּשְׁפֹּלָהּ, *and in the valley* [Is. xxxii. 19] &c. vii. Those which employ *He* and *Vav* at the end of the word, as וְאֶנְוָהּ, *and I shall exalt him* [Exod. xv. 2], and וְאֶרְמְמֶנְהוּ, *and I shall extol him* [*ibid.*] &c.¹¹⁸ And viii. The expressions which terminate with *Kaph Mem*, or *He Men*, or *Lamed Mem*,—on all these the Massorites remark, וְאֵינָם מְשַׁמְשִׁין, *they employ, and not נְסִיבִין they take.*

It is moreover to be noticed, that the Massorites not only mark the servile letters, as *Meshamshin*, but also the radical letters. Thus, for instance, the alphabetical list of words which employ *Aleph Tav*, *Beth Shin*, *Gimmel Resh*, &c., as אֶרְחָת, *company of* [Gen. xxxvii. 25] is marked “not extant” where we have *Aleph* and *Tav* at the two ends; וַיִּבְשַׁשׁ, *in the withering* [Isa. xxvii. 11] is marked “not extant” where we have *Beth* and *Shin* at the two ends; וַיִּשְׁבַּח, *rebuke* [Ps. lxxviii. 31], is marked “not extant” where we have *Gimmel* and *Resh* at the two ends.¹¹⁹ Or the alphabetical

p. 44 a, col. 3, the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section xviii., only gives two, viz., the fourth and eighth.

¹¹⁸ The words which occur only once with *He* and *Vav* at the end are as follows:—

וְאֶנְוָהּ . . . Exod. xv. 2	וְעַלְיָהּ . . . 2 Chron. xxii. 10	וְהִבְיֵאוּהֶיהָ . . . Ezek. xvii. 20
וְאֶרְמְמֶנְהוּ . . . Exod. xv. 2	הַשְּׂבִירָהּ . . . Jerem. xlvi. 26	נִרְשָׁתֶיהָ . . . Ezek. xxxi. 11
יְבוֹנְנֶהּ . . . Deut. xxxii. 10	הַהֲצֵנֶהּ . . . Job xviii. 11	הַעִירָתֶהּ . . . Isa. xlv. 13
יִצְרֶנָּהּ . . . Deut. xxxii. 10	אֲשַׁבְּעֶנָּהּ . . . Ps. xci. 16	בְּקִשְׁתֶּיהָ . . . Song of Songs v. 6
מִשְׁחִיחֶהּ . . . Exod. ii. 10	וְאֶרְאֶהּ . . . Ps. xci. 16	וּכְבָּעֶתְהָ . . . 1 Chron. xvii. 9
וְעִשְׂתִּיחֶיהָ . . . 1 Kings xvii. 12	יִלְחֶדֶהּ . . . Numb. xi. 12	וְהִשְׁפִּילָהּ . . . Job xl. 11
יִעֲבִירָהּ . . . Jerem. v. 22	וְכִמְלֶתֶהּ . . . Ezek. xliii. 17	שִׁנְאוֹתֶיהָ . . . 2 Chron. xviii. 7
אֶחְקָדֶהּ . . . Job xxix. 16	מֵאֲחֶתֶיהָ . . . 1 Sam. xvi. 7	וְאֶכְמְנֶהּ . . . Jerem. xiii. 5
רִמְמֶתֶהּ . . . Ezek. xxxi. 4	שְׁקִינֶהּ . . . Lam. ii. 16	אֶכְלֶתֶהּ . . . Ezek. xlv. 5
מִסְדֹּה . . . Nahum i. 13	וְהִנְעִיחֶהּ . . . Ezek. xiii. 14	וְהוֹצִיחֶהּ . . . 1 Sam. xxviii. 24
וּשְׁפִיחֶהּ . . . Ezek. xlv. 24	וְהִשְׁמִיחֶהּ . . . Ezek. xiv. 8	

They are given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *He*, p. 22 b, col. 3.

¹¹⁹ It has already been remarked (*vide supra*, p. 190, &c.), that by bending the Hebrew alphabet exactly in the middle, and putting the one half over the other, a variety of anagrammatic alphabets are obtained, which derive their respective names from the first two specimen pairs of letters indicating the interchange. Here we have an alphabetical list of words which occur only once, arranged according to this anagrammatic alphabet, denominated *Athbash* (אֶתְבָּשׂ), that is, the first and last letter of each word in question yields this alphabet. They are as follows:—

אֶרְחָת . . . Gen. xxxvii. 25	דּוֹקֵן . . . Song of Songs v. 2	וּדַע . . . Ps. xcvii. 11
אֶחְבִּירָהּ . . . Dan. vii. 15	דֹּלֵק . . . Dan. vii. 9	וְחֹנֵם . . . Isa. xxx. 4
בִּיבֵשׁ . . . Isa. xxvii. 11	דּוֹמֶשֶׁק . . . 2 Kings xvi. 10	וְחֶרֶם . . . 2 Kings xxii. 14
בִּשְׁלֵל . . . Isa. xl. 12	הַפֵּץ . . . Job xl. 11	מִדְּחַן . . . Judg. xvi. 21
גּוֹר . . . Isa. liv. 15	הַמֵּץ . . . Isa. xvi. 4	יִרְחֹם . . . Hos. xiv. 4
גַּר . . . Isa. xxvii. 9	וַיִּחַף . . . Ezek. xxxi. 7	כָּכַל . . . Job xxiv. 24
גִּשְׁרָה . . . Ps. lxxviii. 31	וַיִּרְחַף . . . Exod. iv. 26	כָּלִיל . . . Isa. xxx. 29
	וַעַז . . . Esther v. 9	

This list is given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Aleph*, p. 1 b, cols. 2 and 3; and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section xxxviii., pp. 13, 49. The latter adds the word מִדְּחַן, Deut. ix. 21, whilst the learned Heidenheim remarks that יִרְחֹם, Prov. xxviii. 13, and כָּלִיל, Isa. xvi. 3, ought properly to be included in this list.

list of words which employ *Aleph* and *Beth*, *Beth* and *Gimmel*, *Gimmel* and *Daleth*, *Daleth* and *He*, &c., as אַבִּינֵר *Abiner* [1 Sam. xiv. 50], marked "not extant" where we have *Aleph* and *Beth* commencing the word; בְּנוֹיָהּ in the *carcase of* [Judg. xiv. 8], marked "not extant;" גְּדֹלַת *great* [Numb. vi. 5, Prov. xix. 19], marked "not extant;" רַחֲוֹת *rapid courses* [Judg. v. 22], marked "not extant," &c.¹²⁰ It is therefore evident that in most of these instances the letters are not servile, and that the Massorites mean that they are employed in the pronunciation of the particular word. Moreover, the redundancy and the absence of the conjunctive particle they likewise mark as *Meshamshin*. Thus, for instance, the six words which respectively occur twice in the same section, the first time with the particle אַתְּ, and the second without it. The first of such a pair is אַתְּ אֲשֶׁר *that which*, [Gen. xli. 25], and the second אֲשֶׁר *which*, without the particle אַתְּ [Gen. xli. 28].¹²¹ The four words which respectively occur twice in the same section, and which have in the first passage the negative particle לֹא, and in the second passage are without it; as the first לֹא אֲדֹנָי שְׁמֹעֵנִי *not my lord, hear me* [Gen. xxiii. 11], and the second אֲדֹנָי שְׁמֹעֵנִי *my lord, hear me* [Gen. xxiii. 15], &c.¹²²

דַּמְשָׁשִׁין אִבְּ בִּגְדֵי דָהּ, כְּמוֹ אֲבִינֵר לֵית, בְּנוֹיָהּ לֵית, גְּדֹלַת לֵית, דְּרוֹת לֵית וְכוּ'; וְכוּ' 120
הַלֵּא דְרַמָּה כִּי עַל הַרְבֵּב אֵין בְּחַן אוֹת הַשִּׁמּוֹשׁ אֵלֵא ר"ל דַּמְשָׁשִׁין בְּמַכְמָא מְלֵה הַחַיָּא; וְגַם עַל יִתְרוֹן וְחִכְרוֹן מְלוֹת הַדְּבָק נִהְנוּ לְכַתּוּב מַשְׁמָשִׁין. כְּנוֹן ו' וְזִינִן כֹּן ב' ב' בְּעֵינַיָא, קְרַמָּה שְׂמַשׁ אַתְּ, וְחֵינַיָא לֹא מַשְׂמַשׁ אַתְּ, כְּנוֹן קְרַמָּה אַתְּ אֲשֶׁר הָאֱלֹהִים עוֹשֶׂה, תְּחִינַיָא אֲשֶׁר הָאֱלֹהִים עוֹשֶׂה; וְכוּ' וְזִינִן מֵן ב' ב' בְּעֵינַיָא, קְרַמָּה מַשְׂמַשׁ לֹא, וְחֵינַיָא לֹא מַשְׂמַשׁ לֹא, כְּנוֹן קְרַמָּה לֹא אֲדֹנָי שְׁמֹעֵנִי, וְחֵינַיָא אֲדֹנָי שְׁמֹעֵנִי: 122

וְהַכֵּלל כִּי הַחֲפֵשֶׁת שְׁבִין נְסִיבִין וּמַשְׁמָשִׁין הוּא שְׂמַלְתָּ נְסִיבִין לֹא בִּאֵה רַק עַל אוֹת אַחַח מְאוּחִיחַה הַשִּׁמּוֹשׁ שְׂכַרָּשׁ הַחֵיבָה,

As a rule, the difference between *Nesibin* and *Meshamshin* is, that the term *Nesibin* is only applied to a single letter of the

¹²⁰ This list of words, occurring only once, represents another of the anagrammatic alphabets obtained by a similar process to the foregoing, and is denominated *Abbag* (אבבג). The words ranged under the alphabet to which Levita refers are as follows:—

אבִּינֵר 1 Sam. xiv. 50	חֲשֹׁבוֹת Prov. vii. 16	עֶשְׂרֵה Prov. viii. 26
בְּנוֹת Jerem. xli. 17	שִׁירָה Song of Songs viii. 9	פְּלִילֹת Gen. xxx. 37
גְּדֹל Numb. vi. 5	יִכָּר Job xl. 30	צִקָּן Isa. xxvi. 16
דְּרוֹת Judg. v. 22	כְּלוֹא Obad. 16	קְרָאן Exod. ii. 20
הַיְמָה 1 Kings i. 41	לִמֶס Job vi. 40	רֶשֶׁם Dan. vi. 10
וְחֵמְרוֹ Job xxxiii. 20	סִנֵּעַ Prov. i. 15	שְׁחִי Ps. lxxiii. 28
וְחֵלְרֵי Job xxxiii. 6	נִסְתָּר Gen. xxxi. 49	חֲתוּי Exod. xxii. 29
	סִנְעִים Ps. cxix. 113	

They are given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Aleph*, p. 1 b, col. 1; and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section xxxvii. pp. 13, 48, &c.

¹²¹ The six pairs to which Levita refers we could not find either in the Massorah or in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*.

¹²² The four words which occur twice in the same sentence, once with the negative particle לֹא, and once without it, are as follows:—

לֹא אֲדֹנָי Gen. xxiii. 11	לֹא עֲשִׂיחִם Ezek. v. 7
אֲדֹנָי Gen. xxiii. 15	עֲשִׂיחִם Ezek. xi. 12
לֹא הַטָּן Levit. xiii. 4	לֹא נַחֲשָׁב 1 Kings x. 21
הַטָּן לְבָן Levit. xiii. 20	נַחֲשָׁב 2 Chron. ix. 20

They are given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Lamed*, p. 41 b, col. 4, and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section ccl., p. 138.

servile at the beginning of a word, and especially to the *Vav* conjunctive, whilst the expression *Me-shamshin* is employed to describe two letters at the beginning or end of a word, whether they are servile or radical, as well as to denote the absence of one of the conjunctive particles, as I have explained it. In some Codices, indeed, this order is reversed, but they are not correct.

I shall now explain the expression *Karchin* = *bare*. It is the opposite to the word *Nesibin*, and is only used with regard to the letter *Vav* at the beginning of a word, and then only when there occur in one verse, or in the same section, three or four words or more, some of which have *Vav* at the beginning and some not. In such a case the Massorites mark those words which have *Vav* with *Nesibin* = *with*, whilst those which have not *Vav* are marked with *Karchin* = *bare, without*. Thus, for instance: — i. The six verses repeating respectively a word four times, the first two of which are *Karchin* = without *Vav*, and the second two are *Nesibin* = with *Vav*, viz., *בֵּין בֵּין וּבֵין וּבֵין* [Deut. i. 16], &c.¹²³ ii. The four verses repeating respectively a word four times, the first three of which are *Karchin* = without *Vav*, and the fourth is *Nesib* = with *Vav*, viz., *שָׂרֵי שָׂרֵי וְשָׂרֵי וְשָׂרֵי* rulers of, rulers of, rulers of, and rulers of [Deut. i. 15], &c.¹²⁴ iii. The two versés containing respectively four words, the first of which is *Karchi* = without *Vav*, and the other three are *Nesibin* = with *Vav*, viz., *בְּתוֹךְ וּבְתוֹךְ וּבְתוֹךְ וּבְתוֹךְ* in, and in, and in, and in [Exod. xxxix. 8], &c.¹²⁵ iv. The six words in one verse, the first, second, and

ובפרם על הוי"ו, ומלת משמשין באה על ב' אותיות שבראש התיבה, או בסוף התיבה בין שהן משמשיות או שרשיות, או על חסרון אחת ממלת הדבק, כמו שבארתי; וביש נוסחאות נשתנה בהן זה הסדר, ואינן מובהקין:

ועתה אבאר מלת קרחי, והיא להפך ממלת נסיבין, ולא באה רק על הוי"ו שבראש התיבה, וזה כשיהיו בפסוק אחד, או בענין אחד, נ' או ד' מלות, או יותר, קצתן עם וי"ו בראש, וקצתן בלי וי"ו, כתבו על אותן ששם הוי"ו נסיבין, ועל אותן שבלי וי"ו קרחין; כנון ו' פסוקים מן ד' מלין, ב' קרמאין קרחין, וב' בתראין נסיבין וי"ו, כמו ואצוה את שופטיכם ונומר, בן בן, ויבין וירמיהו; ¹²³ וכן ד' פסוקים דאית בהון ד' מלין דמיין, נ' קרמאין קרחין, ורביעה נסיב וי"ו, ואקח את ראשי שופטיכם, שָׂרֵי, שָׂרֵי, שָׂרֵי, וְשָׂרֵי; ¹²⁴ וכן ב' פסוקים דכל חד ד' מלין קרמאין קרחין, ונ' בתראין נסיבין וי"ו, כמו וקצץ פחילים ונומר, בְּתוֹךְ, בְּתוֹךְ, בְּתוֹךְ, וּבְתוֹךְ; ¹²⁵ וכן ו'

¹²³ The six verses which respectively have the same words four times, twice with *Vav* conjunctive, and twice without it, are,—

Deut. i. 16	בֵּין בֵּין וּבֵין וּבֵין	Isa. xxi. 15	כַּסְפִּי מַסְפִּי וּכְסַפִּי וּכְסַפִּי
Deut. xx. 8	אֵל אֵל וְאֵל וְאֵל	Jerem. xxxiii. 13	בְּשֵׁר בְּשֵׁר וּבְשֵׁר וּבְשֵׁר
1 Kings xviii. 27	כִּי כִי וְכִי וְכִי	Hos. xi. 9	לֹא לֹא וְלֹא וְלֹא

They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Hosea xi. 9.

¹²⁴ The four verses which respectively have the same word four times, in the first instance with the *Vav* conjunctive, and in the other three without it, are,—

Exod. xviii. 21	שָׂרֵי שָׂרֵי וְשָׂרֵי וְשָׂרֵי	Ps. xxvii. 9	אֵל אֵל וְאֵל וְאֵל
Exod. xviii. 25	שָׂרֵי שָׂרֵי וְשָׂרֵי וְשָׂרֵי	Prov. xxx. 19	דָּךְ דָּךְ וְדָךְ וְדָךְ

They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Exod. xviii. 21.

¹²⁵ The other passage in which the same word occurs four times, the first three times with *Vav* conjunctive, and the fourth without it, is *שְׂנֵי וְשְׂנֵי וְשְׂנֵי וְשְׂנֵי*, Ezek. i. 10.

fifth of which are without the *Var*, whilst the third, fourth, and sixth have *Var*, viz., רֵאֵבֶן נָדָר וְאֲשֶׁר יוֹזְבֵבִין, *Reuben, Gad, and Asher*, and זְבֻלֻן דָּן וְנַפְתָּלִי [Deut. xxvii. 18]. And, v. The verse שְׂדֵהוּ וְעַבְדּוֹ וְאֲמָתוֹ שֹׂרוֹ וְחֲמֹרוֹ, *his field, and his man servant, and his maid servant, his ox, and his ass*, in Deut. v. 18, the mnemonic sign of which is שִׁשׁ קְרָחִי, indicating that the words beginning with the two *Shins*, viz., שְׂדֵהוּ *his field*, and שֹׂרוֹ *his ox*, are without *Var*, whilst the others have it.

SECTION VIII., concerning *Imaginary Readings, Misleadings, and Variations*.—Know that the expression סְבִירִין denotes *incorrect opinion, imagination, fancy, supposition*; that is, when a man thinks or imagines in his heart that it is so and so, but it is not. In German it is *Er meint* or *wähnet*. It has the same meaning in the language of the Mishna, as סָבוֹר הֵייתִי *I believed*, and הֵייתִי סְבוֹרִים *they thought*; in the book of Daniel, as וַיִּסְפָּר *and he thought* [vii. 25]; and in the Chaldee paraphrase, which renders the phrase, “there is a way which is right in the view of man” [Prov. ix. 12], by “there is a way which man [דְּסִבִּירִין] *imagine, &c.*”

Thus there are also many words in the Bible which men imagine ought to be so and so, but they are not. As, i. The word מִמֶּנּוּ *from it* [Levit. xxvii. 9], on which the Massorites remark, “one of the six instances supposed to be מִמֶּנָּה *from her*,” since the noun בְּהֵמָה *a beast*, is feminine. To the same effect are the other instances.¹²⁶ ii. The word וַיָּבֵא *and he came*, on which they remark, “one of the eight instances supposed to be וַיָּבֵאוּ *and they came*.”¹²⁷ iii. The expression וַיְבָנִי *and the sons of* [Gen. xlv. 12], “one of the three instances supposed to be בְּןִי *son of*,” and *vice versa*, the five instances in which the textual reading has בְּןִי *son of*, and the conjectural reading is בְּנֵי

¹²⁶ The six passages in which the conjectural reading in the Massorah proposes כִּמְנָה, third person singular feminine, instead of the textual reading כִּמְנִי, third person singular masculine, because of the antecedent to which it refers, and which is feminine, are, Levit. vi. 8; xxvii. 9; Josh. i. 7; Judg. xi. 34; 2 Kings iv. 39; 1 Kings xxii. 43. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Levit. vi. 8; in the Massorah marginalis on Judg. xi. 34, where five instances only are given, there must therefore be a mistake.

¹²⁷ The eight places in which the conjectural reading is plural, instead of singular, are, Numb. xiii. 22; Ezek. xiv. 1; xxxiii. 44; xxxvi. 20; 2 Sam. iii. 22; Ezek. xx. 38; Isa. xlv. 24; Jerem. li. 48. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Numb. xiii. 22. It must be noticed that they are not all the future with *Var* conversive.

מִלֶּחֶ דְּמִיִּין בַּפֶּסֶק חֲדָא אֲבִי קְרָחִי נְדָרִי וְיִי, וְסִמֵּן וְאֵלֶּה יַעֲמֵדוּ לְכַדְךָ וְנוֹמֵר, וְרֵאֵבֶן נָדָר וְאֲשֶׁר יוֹזְבֵבִין דָּן וְנַפְתָּלִי, וּבַפֶּסֶק לֹא תִתְּאוּהוּ בֵּיתָא רַעֲךָ שְׂדֵהוּ וְעַבְדּוֹ וְאֲמָתוֹ שֹׂרוֹ וְחֲמֹרוֹ, וְסִמֵּן שִׁשׁ קְרָחִי, פִּירוּשׁ שְׂדֵהוּ שֹׂרוֹ הֵם כְּלֵי וְיִי, וְשֹׂאֵר עִם הוּיִי :

הַמְּאֵמֶר הַשְּׂמִינִי בְּסִבִּירִין וּמִטְעִין וְחִילּוּפִין: דַּע כִּי סְבִירִין הוּא עֵינִין מַחֲשַׁבָּה כּוּבָת, ר"ל שֶׁאֵרֶם חוֹשֵׁב וּמְדַמָּה בְּלִבּוֹ שְׂהוּא כֵּן וְאֵינוֹ כֵּן, וּבִלְשׁוֹן אֲשַׁכְּנוּ עַר מִיִּינָטָא אוֹ וְעֵינָטָא: וְכֵן בִּלְשׁוֹן מִשְׁנָה סְבוֹר חֵייתִי, סְבוֹרִים חֵי; וְכֵן בְּדִנְיָאֵל וְקִפְרָא לְהַשְׁנִיא וּמִנִּין, וְכֵן יֵשׁ דְּרַךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל לְפָנֵי אִישׁ, תְּרַגּוּם אִיתְּ אֹרְחָא לְסְבִירִין בְּנֵי נִשָּׂא וְנוֹמֵר:

כֵּן יֵשׁ מֵלִים הֲרַבְּחָ בַּמְּקָרָא שְׂבִירִין בְּנֵי אֲרַם שְׂהֵם כֵּן וְאֵינִים כֵּן, כְּמוֹ בְּחַמְטָא אֲשֶׁר יִקְרִיב מִפְּנֵי, נִמְסַר עַל מַמְנָן חֲדָא מִן ח' דְּסִבִּירִין מִפְּנֵיהּ, כִּי בְּחַמְטָא לְשׁוֹן נִקְבָּה, וְכֵן הַשָּׂא; ¹²⁶ וְכֵן וְיַעֲלוּ בְּנִיבָא עַד חֲבֵרוֹן, נִמְסַר עַל וְיָבֵא חֲדָא מִן ח' דְּסִבִּירִין וְיָבֵא; ¹²⁷ וְכֵן יִבְנֵי דָן חֲשִׁים ג' דְּסִבִּירִין בְּנֵי; וְלַחֲפָךְ ה' דְּכַתִּיבִים בְּנֵי וּסְבִירִין בְּנֵי, כְּמוֹ יִבְּן וְיִרְבֹּבֵל מִשְׁלָם

sons of, as in 1 Chron. iii. 19, &c.¹²⁸ iv. The word אֲשֶׁר which, is in four instances supposed to be אֲשֶׁר as which, and the ten instances in which the reverse is the case, the textual reading having אֲשֶׁר and the marginal conjecture being אֲשֶׁר.¹²⁹ v. The words in which the Vav conjunctive is wanting, as לֹא not [Exod. xxiii. 18], on which it is remarked, "one of those supposed to be לֹא and not." vi. The entire absence of a word from a sentence, as the five passages which are supposed to want אִם if, and wherein the scribes mislead, *ex. gr.*, Gen. xxiv. 4; 2 Sam. xix. 8, &c.¹³⁰ vii. In the interchange of words, as the three passages in which the text has כִּפְּנֵי from the face of, and it is supposed to be מִפִּי from the mouth, *ex. gr.*, Numb. xxxiii. 8, &c.¹³¹ viii. The nine passages in which the textual reading עַל upon, supposed to be עַד until, *ex. gr.*, Gen. xlix. 13, &c.¹³² and ix. The two passages in which the textual reading is עַל upon, and the conjunctural reading is עִם with, *viz.*, Gen. xxx. 40; 1 Sam. xx. 8.

Some, however, explain the word סְבִירִין to think it proper, and submit that it means, "correctly the reading ought to be so and so." This interpretation is strengthened by the fact that the expression occurs in the singular. Thus, in the Massorah on Gen. 1. 13, it is remarked לִית

¹²⁸ The instances in which the conjunctural reading substitutes וְבִן for the marginal reading וּבְנֵי, are not three, as stated in the text of Levita, but four, *viz.*, Gen. xlvi. 22: Numb. xxvi. 8; 1 Chron. ii. 8; vii. 17. Neither is the statement that there are five instances in which the reverse is the case correct, since there are six such conjunctural readings, *viz.*, 1 Chron. iii. 19, 21, 23; iv. 17; vii. 35; viii. 34. They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Gen. xlvi. 22.

¹²⁹ The four passages in which the conjunctural reading substitutes כֹּאשֶׁר for the textual reading אֲשֶׁר, are, Exod. xiv. 13: Levit. vii. 36, 38: Numb. iv. 49. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Levit. vii. 36. The ten instances in which the reverse is the case are, Dent. xvi. 10; xxiv. 8; Josh. ii. 7; xiii. 8; xv. 2. Jerem. xxiii. 27: Isa. li. 13: Hos. vii. 12: Jonah i. 14: Hag. i. 12. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Jonah i. 14.

¹³⁰ The passages in which the conjunctural reading supplies the particle אִם, are, Gen. xxiv. 4: 1 Sam. xviii. 25: 2 Sam. xix. 8: Jerem. xxii. 12: 2 Chron. vi. 9. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Gen. xxiv. 4.

¹³¹ The other two passages in which the conjunctural reading has כְּסִי for the textual reading כִּסְּי, are, 2 Sam. xvi. 19: Amos v. 19. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Numb. xxxiii. 8.

¹³² The nine passages in which the conjunctural reading has עַד for the textual reading עַל, are, Gen. xlix. 13: Josh. ii. 7; xiii. 16: Judg. vii. 22: Jerem. xxxi. 39: Dan. ix. 27: Nehem. xii. 22, 39 (twice). They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Gen. xlix. 13, where, however, the heading, as well as the reference to this rubric made in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Ajin*, p. 49 b, col. 3, states that there are eleven such instances, though it enumerates only nine, which agrees with the text of Levita.

פני ; דסביר אשר על פני does not exist in the Bible the phrase *upon the face of*, for which the conjectural reading substitutes *אשר על פני* which upon the face of. Hence they explain all the expressions סבירין in the Massorah as *correct opinion*, but it does not appear correct to me, since according to this interpretation it ought more correctly to have been written מסתברין מס.

There are Codices in which the Massoretic remark on some words is, "imaginary readings and misleadings," or, "misleadings and imaginary readings;" but this is nothing more than an additional explanation. The word *misleadings*, however, occurs sometimes without the expression *imaginary reading*, and this is mostly the case when it refers to verses; as, for instance, "the three verses in which the scribes mislead with regard to the end of the verse, one is 'and to thy seed for ever' [Gen. xiii. 15], the second 'and in thy seed for ever' [Deut. xxviii. 46], and the third 'and in thy seed for ever' [2 Kings v. 27]." ¹⁸³ To the same effect, also, are the four verses which mislead in connection with the priesthood, ¹⁸⁴ and the two ends of verses which are misleading with regard to *Dagesh* and *Raphe*, viz., לקללך to curse thee [Deut. xxiii. 5], which has *Dagesh*, and מקללתך cursing thee [Eccles. vii. 21], which is *Raphe*, and the mnemonical sign of which is פקדה; that is, the first *Kaph* has *Dagesh*, and the second *Kaph* is *Raphe*. As to the verses which mislead with regard to the accents, they are exceedingly numerous, but this is not the place to expatiate upon them.

You must moreover notice, that the word *מטועין* cannot mean that men err in these words by reading them so and so, for it is the *Hiphil* which is causative. It denotes that the scribes mislead the reader. Hence, I have found it remarked in accurate Codices on עינןם *their iniquity* [Numb. xviii. 23], "the scribes mislead thereby in writing אַתּ

במקרא על פני שהסברה נותנת להיות אֶשֶׁר על פני; וכן מפרשים כל סבירין שבמסורה אלא סברא, אבל לא סבירא לי, כי לפי זה היה להם לכתוב מסתברין ודוק:

ויש נוכחאות שנמסר על קצה המלוח סבירין ומטעין, או מטעין וסבירין, ואינו אלא תוספת ביאור; אבל נמצא מטעין בלי סבירין, וזה על הרוב בפסוקים, כגון נ' פסוקים רמטעים בהן בסוף פסוק, חד הַלְוִיָּהוּ עַד שֶׁלֶם, וחד יְגַוְּרֶקֶד עַד שֶׁלֶם, וחד יְגַוְּרֶקֶד לְעֹלָם; ¹⁸³ וכן במתגורת כחונת ד' פסוקים דמטעין בהון; ¹⁸⁴ וכן ב' סופי פסוקים דמטעין בהון בדנש ודפי, ארס נהדים לְקַלְלֶךָ בדנש, עבדך קְלַלְךָ ברפי וסימן פְּקֵה יעשה, רוצה לומר, כ"ף הראשונה דנושא, והשנייה רפוי; ופסוקים רמטעים בהון בעממא הן הרבה מאוד, ואין כאן מקומם:

ויש לך לרעה כי מטעין אינו רוצה לומר שמוטעין בהן בני ארס לקרוחן כך, כי מטעין היא מבני הפעל שהוא יוצא לשני, ופירושו הסופרים מטעין את הקראים; וכן מצאתי בנופחאור מדיוקורת על והם ישאו עינים, מטעין ביה ספרי למכתב אַתּ עינים; וכן ישחו

¹⁸³ These three instances are given in the Massorah marginalis on Deut. xxviii. 46, and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cclxviii., pp. 52, 148.

¹⁸⁴ The four verses in which the expression *Levites* (הלויים) precedes *Priests* (כהנים) are, Jerem. xxxiii. 21; 2 Chron. xix. 8; xxix. 26; xxx. 21. They are given in the Massorah finalis on Jerem. xxxiii. 21; 2 Chron. xxx. 21; and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cclxxx., p. 151.

עֲוֹנָם with the sign of the accusative before it." So also on קָטִיר *continually* [Obad. 16], the Massorites remark, "the scribes mislead by it in writing סָבִיב *round about*;" and also on עַל יְרוּשָׁלַם *over Jerusalem* [Ecl. i. 16], "they mislead here by writing פִּירֵי יְרוּשָׁלַם *in Jerusalem*." Now I have seen the remarks of those Codices, which very correctly do not write רְטוּעִין *which err*.

SECTION IX., concerning the terms *Letters, Words, Expressions, Short Letters, Accents, Certainties, and Transpositions*.—It is well known that each one of the twenty-two letters of the alphabet is called אות *sign*, because it is a sign and mark for the utterance of the voice, and in the plural ought properly to be אותות. But to distinguish it from אותות *wonders, miracles*, it is אותיות. The Massorites, however, call it אֲתִינִי, which is the Chaldee rendering of אותות *signs* [Gen. i. 14]. Thus, as

in the case of the names where they remark, "there are five verses in which the same names occur, differing only (באתיהון) in their letters," viz., in the Pentateuch, and *Izhar, Hebron, and Uzziel* [Exod. vi. 18]; in 1 Chron. *I-har, Hebron, and Uzziel* [xxiii. 12], &c;¹⁸⁵ but when it is in the singular, the Massorites call it אות, just as in the Hebrew. Thus they say, "there are four groups of words, each of which occurs twice in the same book, once with a word less and a letter more, and once with a word more and a letter less." The first of such a pair is, "Jehovah, thy God, thou shalt fear, and Him thou shalt serve, and by His name thou shalt swear" [Deut. vi. 18]; the second, "Jehovah, thy God, thou shalt fear, Him thou shalt

ולעו כל חנוים תמיד, נסמר עליו סמעין ביה ספרי למכתב כל הנוים סביב; וכן לפני על ירושלים סמעין ביה ספרי למכתב גירושלים; ורואה אני דברי הנוסחאות האלה מדלא כתיב רטועין ודוק:

המאמר התשיעי באתין ורתיבין ומלין וקטיעין. ופשטין. וודאין. ומוקדמין ומאוחרים: ידוע כי כ"ב המונות של האלפא ביתא כל אחת נקראת אות, לפי שהיא אות וסימן על קול סוצאה ומבטאה, ובלשון רבות היו ראיות להקרא אותות; אך להבדיל בינם ובין אותות ומופתים קראו להן אותיות; ובספרה קראו להן אתין כתרומו והיו לאותות לאתין; וכן עם הכנוי, כגון ה' פסוקים דמיין בשמחהון ומחללים באתיהון, כגון דאורייתא ויצהר והברון וצויאל ובררי הימים ויצהר הברון וצויאל; אבל כלשון יחיד קראו אות כלשון עברי, כמו ד' וזנין סן ב' בספרא, קדמאה סדר מלה ויחיד אות, ותנין יחיד מלה וחדס אות קדמאה תרמא ואתי תעבר וישממו השבע (דברים ו'). ותנינא אתי תעבר ובו תרמק

¹⁸⁵ The meaning of the Massoretic remark which Levita quotes is, that though the four names אֲמִרָם, *Izhar, Hebron, and Uzziel*, are exactly the same in all the five passages in which they occur, as far as the words themselves are concerned, yet the letter *I* or the conjunctive is placed differently in each passage, as will be seen from the following enumeration of them:—

ובני קהת עמרם ויצהר והברון וצויאל	Exod. vi. 18.
ובני קהת עמרם ויצהר והברון וצויאל	1 Chron. vi. 3.
ובני קהת למשפחתם עמרם ויצהר והברון וצויאל	Numb. iii. 19.
ובני קהת עמרם ויצהר והברון וצויאל	1 Chron. v. 28.
בני קהת עמרם ויצהר והברון וצויאל	1 Chron. xxiii. 12.

They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Exod. xvi. 18, where, however, the instance in Numb. iii. 19 is omitted, though the rubric states that there are five such passages. The *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cclxxxviii., pp. 54, 152, &c., rightly supplies this omission.

serve, and to Him thou shalt cleave, and by His name thou shalt swear" [*ibid.* x. 20].¹⁸⁰ This they do not call אֱת, which is the Chaldee translation of אֱוֹת, in order that it might not be confounded with the expression אֱת.

Let me now explain the term *words*. Now it is well known that the ancients called every word תיבה, and I have instituted great search to find out the reason for it, but could not discover the meaning of it, seeing that this expression only occurs to denote the ark of Noah [Gen. vi. 14-16], and the ark in which Moses was exposed [Exod. ii. 8, 5], translated by the Chaldee תיבותא. The Massorites make the plural of תיבה to be תיבין, according to the analogy of the Hebrew מלים or מלין *words*, from מלה *word*, which is only found in Job. Many, indeed, are of opinion that there is no difference between the expressions תיבה and מלה.

Now I submit that there is a difference between them, since the expression מלה denotes a word uttered by the mouth when speaking, as it is used in the writings by our Rabbins of blessed memory; *ex. gr.*, "and they repeated after him [מלה] word [במלה] for word,"

¹⁸⁰ The Massorah differs as to the number of these instances. Thus, on Isa. i. 1, the Massorah marginalis (as Levita in the text before us) remarks that there are *four* such pairs, and enumerates them as follows:—

אֵת דָּוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ תִּירָא וְאֵתוּ וְשָׂמוּ חֲשָׁבֶעַ	Deut. vi. 13.
אֵת דָּוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ תִּירָא אֵתוּ וְשָׂמוּ חֲשָׁבֶעַ	Deut. x. 20.
עַל שֵׁשׁ עֵדִים אֵו שְׁלֹשָׁה	Deut. xvii. 6.
עַל שֵׁשׁ עֵדִים אֵו עַל שֵׁשׁ עֵדִים	Deut. xix. 15.
לֹא אֲבוּ שְׂמוֹעַ	Isa. xxviii. 12.
לֹא אֲבוּ שְׂמוֹעַ תִּירָא דָּוָה	Isa. xxx. 9.
וְאִשָּׁה עַל פְּנֵי וְאוֹזֵק וְאֲמַר	Ezek. ix. 8.
וְאִשָּׁה עַל פְּנֵי וְאוֹזֵק קֹל גְּדֹל וְאֲמַר	Ezek. xi. 13.

In the Massorah marginalis on Ezek. xi. 13, however, it is stated that there are *seven* such instances, and the following two pairs are added:—

וְיִרְשָׁו אֵת שֹׁבֵר עֲמִי	Jerem. vi. 14	הִנְשֹׂא יָדַי מִי הַיָּם הַגָּדוֹל	Ps. xxiv. 7, 8
וְיִרְשָׁו אֵת שֹׁבֵר בֵּית עֲמִי	Jerem. viii. 11	וְיִרְשָׁו יָדַי מִן הַיָּם הַגָּדוֹל	Ps. xxiv. 9

There can therefore be but little doubt that the remark in the Massorah finalis, under the letter *Var*, p. 286, col. 4, that there are *ten* (י) such instances, has arisen from a corruption of the letter *Var* (ו), than which nothing is more easy and common. In the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cccxxiv., p. 133, the following two pairs are added, as being found (לבד מן המסורה) apart from those stated in the Massorah:—

רַק הָיִם לֹא תִּאֲכָלוּ	Deut. xii. 16	הִדְעִים מִהָאָרֶץ	1 Sam. xxviii. 3
רַק אֵת דְּמוֹ לֹא תִּאֲכָלוּ	Deut. xv. 23	הִדְעִי מִן הָאָרֶץ	1 Sam. xxviii. 9

It is also to be added that the pair which forms the fifth in the rubric given in the Massorah marginalis on Ezek. xi. 13, is, in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, included in those instances to be found "apart from the Massorah."

whereas תיבה, they employ to designate what is written down in a book, as, for instance, when they say, "every word which requires Lamed at the beginning, takes He at the end,"¹⁸⁷ "the initials of words," "the end of words," &c.; but not מכות. Yet I have found that some grammarians make no distinction between the two expressions, and call them both מלה, but I have not found it so in the writings of the ancients.

תיבה לא אמרו רק על מלה הכתובה בתוך הכפר, כמו שאמרו כל תיבה הצריכה ל' מ' ד בחלתה המל לה ה"א בכופה;¹⁸⁷ וכן ראשי תיבות, סופי תיבות, ולא נאמר ראשי מלות, סופי מלות; אך מצאנו קצת המרדקים לא הברילו ביניהם וקראו לשניהם מלה, ולא נמצא כן בדברי הקדמונים: ופירושו קטעין מלשון קציצה וכריתה, כמו קצץ פתילים תרנום ירושלמי וקטע יתהון, וכן פלח כלייתי יקטע כלייתי; והנה ידוע כי נמצא א"ב מן אותיות גדולות,¹⁸⁸

The meaning of קטעין is *breaking off, cutting off*; so the Jerusalem Targum renders וקטע [Exod. xxxix. 8] by יפלח and he cut [Job xvi. 18] by יקטע. Now it is well known that there is an alphabetical list of words with large letters,¹⁸¹ and that there is another

¹⁸⁷ The axiom of the Rabbins, to which Levita refers, has already been discussed. *vide supra*, p. 178.

¹⁸⁸ The alphabetical list of words in the Hebrew Scriptures, written with majuscular letters, is as follows:—

אדם . . . 1 Chron. i. 1	שבלו . . . Job ix. 34	שמע . . . Deut. vi. 4
בראשית . . . Gen. i. 1	יגל . . . Numb. xiv. 17	בשפרא . . . Dan. vi. 20
דהחללה . . . Levit. xiii. 33	ובנה . . . Ps. lxxx. 16	ובדעשיף . . . Gen. xxx. 42
אחד . . . Deut. vi. 4	ורשלכם . . . Deut. xxix. 27	צמו . . . Isa. lvi. 10
הליהוד . . . Deut. xxxii. 6	משלי . . . Prov. i. 1	קן . . . Ps. lxxxiv. 4
יחזא . . . Esther ix. 9	נצו . . . Exod. xxxiv. 7	אחר . . . Exod. xxxiv. 14
זכור . . . Mal. iii. 22	ליני . . . Ruth iii. 13	שיר . . . Song of Songs i. 1
חור . . . Esther i. 6	משפטן . . . Numb. xxvii. 5	ותתרגב . . . Esther ix. 29
	סוף . . . Eccles. xii. 13	

This list is given in the Massorah marginalis on Gen. i. 1; in the Massorah marginalis on 1 Chron. i. 1, however, where the list is repeated, the following alterations are made, שבלו (Levit. xi. 42), is substituted for יחזא (Esther ix. 9); כורב (Eccles. vii. 1) for יחזא (Job ix. 34); both משפטן (Numb. xxvii. 5), and ובדעשיף (Gen. xxx. 42), are omitted; and תמים (Deut. xviii. 13) is substituted for ותתרגב (Esther ix. 29). In the *Ochla Ve-Ochla* again, where the list is also given, section lxxiii., p. 88, שבלו (Levit. xi. 42) is substituted for יחזא (Esther ix. 9). אלשים (Dan. vii. 10), representing final Mem, is added; וכלה (Ps. lxxx. 16) is given instead of נצו (Exod. xxxiv. 7); and ובדעשיף (Gen. xxx. 42) is omitted. The *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, moreover, (section lxxiii., p. 82), gives another alphabetical list of majuscular letters contained in the Pentateuch alone, which is as follows:—

אשרך . . . Deut. xxxiii. 29	יגל . . . Numb. xiv. 17	שמע . . . Deut. vi. 4
בראשית . . . Gen. i. 1	דהחמרתם . . . Deut. xxviii. 68	ופתלהל . . . Deut. xxxii. 5
דהחללה . . . Levit. xiii. 33	ובן or ויך . . . Deut. ii. 33	ובדעשיף . . . Gen. xxx. 42
אחד . . . Deut. vi. 4	ורשלכם . . . Deut. xxix. 27	צא . . . Exod. xi. 8
הליהוד . . . Deut. xxxii. 6	מה . . . Numb. xxiv. 5	ציץ . . . Exod. xxviii. 36
נחון . . . Levit. xi. 42	שלישם . . . Gen. i. 23	קן . . . Deut. xxii. 6
הכזונה . . . Gen. xxxiv. 31	נצו . . . Exod. xxxiv. 7	אחר . . . Exod. xxxiv. 14
הכליל . . . Gen. xlix. 82	משפטן . . . Numb. xxvii. 5	שש . . . Deut. iii. 11
כורב . . . Exod. ii. 2	ידם . . . Numb. xiii. 30	תמים . . . Deut. xviii. 13

This extended list—and be it remembered that even this list does not give all the

alphabetical list of words with small letters.¹⁸⁰ In the Massorah, every one of the large letters is called *majuscular*, and of the small letters *minuscular*, as בְּרֵאשִׁית in the beginning [Gen. i. 1] is marked *Beth majuscular*, and וַיִּקְרָא and he called [Levit. i. 1] is marked *Aleph minuscular*.¹⁸⁸ In the correct Codices the small *Vav* is not called זְעִירָא = *minuscular*, but קטעניא, that is, cut off from below. Thus, שְׁלוֹמִים peace [Numb. xxv. 12] is marked "Vav cut off;" נַפְשׁוֹ his soul [Ps. xxiv. 4] is marked "Vav cut off," &c.

Now I am astonished that all the commentators whom I have consulted should take this word נַפְשׁוֹ his soul, as *Kethiv*, and remark that the *Keri* is נַפְשִׁי my soul. Indeed I have also seen some Codices of the Massorah which have the same. But there is no doubt that is a blunder committed by transcribers, who confounded the word נַפְשׁוֹ in question with נַפְשִׁי, in Job xxxiii. 28, which is נַפְשִׁי in the *Keri*, and which is included in the list of forty-one words, written in the text with *Vav* and read in the margin

majuscular letters.—would of itself be fatal to the ingenious theory propounded by Mr. W. H. Black, F.S.A., in a paper read before the Chronological Institute of London, (October 4, 1864), that the sum total of the *majuscular* letters is designed to give the date of the composition of the Pentateuch. We shall, however, show, in our forthcoming "Manual to the Massorah," other reasons why the *majuscular* letters could never have been intended as Chronograms.

¹⁸⁰ The alphabetical list of the *minuscular* letters, is as follows:—

ויקרא	Levit. i. 1	וזהרתם	Numb. xxxi. 24	באופה	Nahum i. 3
הב	Prov. xxx. 15	תשי	Deut. xxxii. 18	בסכה	Ps. xxvii. 5
ונוש	Job vii. 5	ולבכתה	Gen. xxxiii. 2	ללות	Lament. iii. 36
אדם	Prov. xxviii. 17	לוא	Lament. i. 12	בשפרפרא	Dan. vi. 20
בהבראם	Gen. ii. 4	סמרים	Deut. ix. 24	וצוחת	Jere. xiv. 2
ונפשו	Ps. xxii. 30	מוקדה	Levit. vi. 2	פרץ	Job xvi. 14
שלים	Numb. xxv. 12	ומהרתים	Nehem. xiii. 30	בקמיהם	Exod. xxxii. 25
לשוא	Ps. xxiv. 4	נעו	Nahum i. 3	קצתי	Gen. xxvii. 46
ויוחא	Esth. ix. 9	ונרנן	Prov. xvi. 28	ראשית	Exod. xxxiv. 20
הף	Job xxxiii. 9	ונבושובן	Jerem. xxxix. 13	פרשנדרתא	Esth. ix. 7
סבעז	Lament. ii. 9	אר	Isa. xlv. 14	פרמשהא	Esth. ix. 9

The list is given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Aleph*, p. 1 a, col. 1, and in the Massorah marginalis on Levit. i. 1. In the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section lxxxiv., pp. 25 and 89, which also gives this list, the following variations occur: יצפנני (Ps. xxvii. 5) is put under the *Nun*, as having the second *Nun* smaller, whilst נעו (Nahum i. 3) is omitted. The three instances which represent the final *Nun* are also omitted; but they are, however, given under a separate rubric (comp. section clxxviii., with the Massorah marginalis on Isa. xlv. 14: Prov. xvi. 28: Jerem. xxxix. 14). Neither does the *Ochla Ve-Ochla* give מקמיהם (Exod. xxxii. 25) under *Koph*, and ראשית (Exod. xxxiv. 26) under *Resh*, which are also omitted from the list given in the Massorah marginalis on Levit. i. 1. Like the Massorah marginalis on Levit. i. 1, the *Ochla Ve-Ochla* rightly marks שמשהא (Esther ix. 9) as having both a smaller *Resh* and *Tav*.

וא"ב מן אותיות קמנות,¹⁸⁰ ובמסורה קראו לכל אחת מהגדולות דכתא, והקמנות זעירא, כמו בְּרֵאשִׁית בֵּית רבתא, וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהֵי זְעִירָא; והנה במסורות המדויקות לא קראו חו"ו הקמנה ו"ו זעירא, אך ו"ו קטעניא, פירוש קצוצה מעם מלמטה, כמו אח כריחי שלום וי"ו קטעניא; וכן לא נשא לשוא נקשו וי"ו קטעניא:

ותמהתי אני על כל המפרשים אשר ראיתי שלפי פי' כלם הוא כתיב נקשו וקרי נקשו, וכן ראיתי ברוב נוכחות המסורה; ואין ספק כי הוא מעות כופרים, ומעו בין זה ובין פדה נקשו מעבר בשחה, שהוא קרי נקשו; וכן הוא נמנה עם מ"א מלן דכתיבין

with *Jod*; ¹⁴⁰ whereas נָקְשָׁה, in Ps. xxiv. 4, is not given in the list, because it has simply "a cut-short *Vav*." As a rule, the Massorites do not apply the term *cut-short* to any letter but *Vav*, and hence, also, they call it in one place *long*. Thus, the *Vav* in וַיִּזְחַת *Vajezatha* [Esther ix. 9], is called "elongated," and not *majuscular*; since *Vav majuscular* is the one in וַחֲוִי *belly* [Levit. xi. 42], as you may see in the alphabetical list of the large letters, and the list of the twenty-two verses which have neither a short nor a long letter, that is, neither *Vav* nor *Jod*, as Ps. cv. 11, &c.¹⁴¹

The Massorites also employ the expression קְטִיעָה = *cut short*, with regard to a word which has three quiescents, and is spelled differently in three different places, wanting the first quiescent in the first passage, the second in the second passage, and the two quiescents in

¹⁴⁰ The words written with *Vav*, prenominal suffix, third person masculine, and read with *Jod*, mostly suffix, first person, are as follows:—

מְצִוְתוֹ	Dent. v. 10	הִדְמַחְחוּ	Isa. liii. 2	וּמִצִּיאֹו	2 Chron. xxxii. 21
תִּקְטְוּ	Josh. vi. 9	עֲצַחוּ	Isa. xlvii. 11	נָדוּ	Ps. xi. 1
אֲזוּנוּ	1 Sam. xxiii. 17	מִשְׁעוּ	Isa. lx. 21	חֲסְדוֹ	Ps. lix. 11
כְּלָבוֹ	1 Sam. xxi. 3	חֲקָרָאוּ	Jerem. iii. 10	וַעֲנֵנוּ	Ps. cviii. 7
שִׁנְאוֹ	2 Sam. v. 8	תִּשְׁבֹּנוּ	Jerem. iii. 19	כִּחוֹ	Ps. cii. 24
בְּנַפְשׁוֹ	2 Sam. xviii. 13	אֲכַלְנוּ	Jerem. li. 34	וַרְעוּ	Ps. cxix. 79
בְּעֵינָיו	2 Sam. xii. 9	הִכְמַנְנוּ	Jerem. li. 34	הִרְאִיתֵנוּ	Ps. lxxi. 20
וַיִּשְׁבוּ	2 Sam. xxi. 16	הִצִּינְנוּ	Jerem. li. 34	תִּחְדָּנוּ	Ps. lxxi. 20
וַדְרֵנוּ	2 Sam. xxiii. 33	בִּלְעֵנוּ	Jerem. li. 34	יִהְיֶה	Job xxx. 11
הַעֲצַנּוּ	2 Sam. xxiii. 8	הִדְרִינּוּ	Jerem. li. 34	בְּמוֹ	Job ix. 30
חֲצִרּוֹ	2 Sam. xxiii. 35	רִדּוֹ	Ezek. i. 8	אֵר	Prov. xxxi. 2
רַגְלוֹ	1 Kings v. 17	חֲחִיתּוֹ	Ezek. xxxii. 32	אֲשַׁתֵּנוּ	Dan. iii. 19
וַקְדִּישׁוּ	1 Kings xv. 15	רִבּוֹ	Hos. viii. 12	לְשִׁרְשׁוֹ	Ezra vii. 26
נִבְיָאוֹ	2 Kings xvii. 13	יִשְׁבּוּ	1 Chron. ii. 55	וַיַּעֲשׂוּ	Ezra x. 37
הַבִּיאוּ	Isa. xvi. 3	בָּנוּ	1 Chron. vi. 11	יָדוּ	Ezra x. 43
הִבְרִי	Isa. xlvi. 13	בָּנוּ	1 Chron. xxii. 7	וַעֲנֵנוּ	Nehem. xiii. 9

From this list, which is given in the Massorah marginalis on 1 Sam. i. 1, it will be seen that there are forty-eight such instances, and not forty-one, as is stated by Levita. It is however to be remarked, that in both the Massorah marginalis on 1 Sam. i. 1, and the Massorah finalis under the letter *Vav*, p. 27 b, col. 1, where reference is made to this rubric, it is also stated that there are only forty-one such instances; whilst in the Massorah marginalis on Jerem. i. 1, where the list is repeated, it is simply headed by "these are the words" (אֵלֶּיךָ כְּלֵיךְ), &c., without specifying the number. The *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cxxxvi., pp. 31, 106, &c., where the list is also given, states that there are forty-seven instances, and the whole number is duly given.

¹⁴¹ The twenty-three verses which have neither *Vav* nor *Jod* are as follows:—Exod. xx. 13, 15: Ps. cv. 11: 1 Chron. xvi. 18: Numb. vii. 14, 20, 26, 32, 38, 44, 50, 56, 62, 68, 74, 80: Lament. iii. 65: Josh. xii. 13, 14, 15: 1 Chron. i. 24: Ps. xix. 12: 1 Chron. xxiv. 14. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Numb. vii. 14, where, however, the heading of the rubric, as well as the Massorah parva, states that there are only (כ"ג) twenty-two such verses; whilst the Massorah marginalis on Psalm cv. 11, which simply gives the heading, like Levita, most distinctly remarks that there are twenty-three (כ"ג) such verses. The apparent discrepancy is to be accounted for by the fact, that the four commandments, which form in our Bibles four distinct verses (viz., Exod. xx. 13-16), are alternately counted in the Massorah as one verse, and as two verses, according to the two different systems of accentuation.

the third passage. Thus on the words יִאָרְכּוּ they shall prolong, which is once written יִאָרְכּוּ [Exod. xx. 11], once יִאָרְכּוּ [Deut. v. 16], and once יִאָרְכּוּ [Deut. vi. 2]; the Massorites remark, "it has once its hand [= *Jod*] cut off, once its foot [= *Vav*] cut off, and once it has both its hand and foot cut off." I have already mentioned, in the First Part, Section viii., other phrases whereby the Massorites are in the habit of describing such anomalous words, *vide supra*, p. 166.

As to the meaning of פַּשְׁטִין , it is well known that *Pashta* is the name of one of the accents. Now two such *Pashtas* are sometimes placed on one word, it is then called "two *Pashtin*," as I shall explain in the Treatise, entitled, "Good Sense," with the help of the Lord. Now the Massorites call *Pashtin* some words which in a few places are pointed with *Pattach*, whilst in all other instances they have *Segol*. Thus אָעֲלֶה I shall bring up, is marked "eight times *Pashtin*" [*i. e. Hiphil*],¹⁴² since in all other passages it is אָעֲלֶה with *Segol* [*i. e. Kal*]; also וַיֵּאָסְפוּ and they gathered, is marked "ten times *Pashtin*" [*i. e. Kal*], for in all other instances it is וַיֵּאָסְפוּ [*i. e. Niphil*].¹⁴³

As to the meaning of וְדַאִין , it is well known that it is the opposite to *doubtful*, and that the German for it is *gewiß*. The Massorites only use it in three places; one with respect to the sacred name of the Lord, which is written אֲדֹנָי , and on which they remark "one hundred and thirty-four times וְדַאִין or וְדַאִין ." The reason of this is, that the name יהוה, being the tetragrammaton, must not be read as it is written, for it must not be pronounced with the lips, but is to be read under the appellation אֲדֹנָי . This reading we have traditionally received from Moses our teacher, peace be upon him. Hence it has the vowel-points of אֲדֹנָי , as follows יהוה. The reading of it

¹⁴² The eight passages in which אָעֲלֶה is *Hiphil* future are, Exod. iii. 17; Judg. ii. 1; 1 Sam. xxviii. 11; 2 Sam. xxiv. 24; Jerem. xxx. 17; xli. 8; Ps. lxxvi. 15; cxxxvii. 6. They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis on Exod. iii. 17.

¹⁴³ The ten passages in which וַיֵּאָסְפוּ is *Kal* are, Exod. iv. 29; Numb. xi. 32; 1 Sam. v. 8. 11; xvii. 1; 2 Sam. xxi. 13; 2 Kings xxiii. 1; 2 Chron. xxix. 15; xxiv. 11; Jerem. xl. 12. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Exod. iii. 29, where, however, they are not designated *Pashtin*, as is stated by Levita, but by *Psachin*.

is not certain, whilst *Adonai* is read as it is written, and its vowel-points are certain, whence it is called the *certain name* (plural ודאין); and of which there are one hundred and thirty-four instances. The Massorites say that every יהוה אדני *the Lord Jehovah*, is likewise so, that is, except those to which is joined the tetragrammaton, pointed with the vowel signs of אֱלֹהִים; as אֲדֹנָי יְהוִה [Gen. xv. 2; Isa. xlix. 22]. I have found two hundred and twenty-two such instances, the mnemonical sign thereof being "the chariot of [רכב = 222] the Lord, &c., [Ps. lxxviii. 18].¹⁴⁴

The second place in which the Massorites employ the expression ודאין, is with respect to words ending with *He*, after *Kaph*, the suffix second person singular masculine, of which there are twenty-one in number; as ואברככה *and I shall bless thee* [Gen. xxvii. 7], ידכה *thy hand* [Exod. xiii. 16], &c.,¹⁴⁵ since in all other instances the suffix second person is final *Kaph*

with *Kametz*, as יְדָה, רִגְלָה. They dropped the *He* because of their large number, for which reason they are not certain, since they may have *Sheva*, as I have explained under the suffixes of the verbs and nouns; whilst those *Kaphs* which are followed by *He* are certain, and there can be no mistake about them. The meaning of "transpositions" I have explained in Section i., class 3, of Part ii., *vide supra*, p. 191.

SECTION X., concerning *Scripture, Book, Form, Connection, and Verse*.—The Massorites call all the twenty-four sacred books קְרִיאָה, just as they are called by the Talmudists מקרא. Thus, for instance, they say, "we have run through the whole [מקרא] scripture," "a man should always divide his time into three, devoting one third to [מקרא] the Scriptures," &c.¹⁴⁶ They also call each separate verse *Mikra*, =

אינה קריאתה הוודאית, אבל אדני נקרא כתיבתו ונקודתו הוודאית, לפיכך קראו לו שם ודיא, ובלשון רבים ודאין, והם קל"ד, ואמרו כל אדני יהוה דכותהו, פירוש וזלה אותם שסמוך אליהן שם של ד' אותיות הנקוד בנקודת אלהים, כגון אֲדֹנָי יְהוִה מה תתן לי, כה אמר אֲדֹנָי יְהוִה, ומצאחים מאחים ועשרים ושנים, סמן להם רכב אלהים רבותים: ¹⁴⁴

והמקום השני אשר שמשו במלת ודאין הוא על מלות הנכתבות בה' בסוף התיבה לכנוי נוכח הזכר, והן כ"א במספר, כמו וְאֲבָרְכְּכָה, לאות על ידְכָה וכולי. ¹⁴⁵ כי כל שאר כנוי הנוכח כתיבין בכ"ף פשוטה קמוצה, כמו יָדָה, רִגְלָה חפילו הו"א מפני רבויין, לפיכך אינן ודאין כי תוכל להיות לקראת בשו"א כמבואר בכנויי הפעלים והשמות, אבל אלו הו"א הם בה' ודאין, ואין למעות בהן; ופירוש מוקדמין ומאחרין פרשתי במאמר ראשון במין נ' ע"ש:

המאמר העשירי בקריא. בספרא. בלישנא. בענינא בפסוק: הנה קראו בעלי המסורה לכל עשרים וארבע ספרים קריא, כמו שקראו להן בעלי החלמוד מקרא, באמרום חזרנו על כל המקרא, לעולם ישלש אדם שנותיו שליש במקרא, וכמוהם רבים; ¹⁴⁶ וגם

¹⁴⁴ Though the Massorah finalis, under the letter *Aleph*, p. 3 a, &c., only gives one hundred and thirty-four, yet there can be no doubt that there are many more than those enumerated under this rubric.

¹⁴⁵ The twenty-one words which have *He* at the end, after *Kaph*, of the second person singular masculine, have already been given (*vide supra*, p. 177).

¹⁴⁶ The maxim to which Levita refers was propounded by R. Tamhum b. Hanilai, and is to be found in *Aboda Sara*, 10 b. In its entirety it is as follows:—אר תחזור בר—

scripture, saying, "no scripture oversteps its simple meaning,"¹⁴⁷ "this scripture is anteposed," &c. הוא, וזולתם רבים:

אד חמתי מה שהמון קראים שם זה לספרי הנביאים ביהוד, ולא מצאתי מעם כתוב על זה בכל הספרים שראיתי, אך לבי אומר לי לפי שרוב מה שאמרו הנביאים אמרו בקריאה, כמו הלוך וקראת, וקרא אליה את הקריאה, וקראת שם ודומיהם, על כן נקראו ספריהם מקרא:

ודע כי לא על כל ענין ועל כל מנין כתבו קריא או בקריא; והמשל על מלה הנמצאה רק פעם אחת כתבו עליה לית, ולא לית בקריא; וכן כשנמצאה ב' או ג' פעמים וכו', לא כתבו ב' בקריא, או ג' בקריא וכו'; ובספרים שנמצא כתוב כן, אינו אלא להוספת ביאור, או ליפות כתיבתן כדי למלא השורה, כמו שכתבתי בהקדמה החרויית ע"ש; ¹⁴⁸ ובמסרה קמנה לא נמצא לעולם, אכן בקצת מקומות הוצרכו לו במסרה נדולה, כגון כשיש מלה אחת בספר אחד הרבה פעמים ובשאר הספרים לא נמצא רק פעם אחת, כתבו עליה לית בקריא וכל ספר פלוני דכוהיה, כגון שמה אחת מן י"ו מלין, ונקע כף ירך (בראשית ל"ב), לית בקריא וכל יחוקאל

It is, however, to be noticed that the Massorites do not always write the word *Scripture*, or *in Scripture*, whenever they give the import and number. Thus, for instance, on a word which occurs only once, they simply remark, "not extant," and not "not extant in the Scripture." The same is the case when it occurs twice, thrice, or more times; they do not remark on it, "twice in the Scripture," or "thrice in the Scripture," &c. In those Codices where you do find it written so, it has either been done to make it more explicit, or to ornament the writing by filling out the line, as I have already stated in the Poetical Introduction, which see.¹⁴⁸ In the Massorah parva it is never found, whilst the Massorah magna only uses it in a few places. Thus, when a certain word occurs many times in one book, and is only found once in the other books, they remark upon it, "not extant in the other Scriptures, but throughout such and such a book there are instances like it," as in the register of sixteen words, viz., ותקע and he smote [Gen. xxxii. 26], on which the Massorites remark, "it does not occur in the Scripture, but throughout Ezekiel, there are

R. Tamhum b. Hanilai לעולם ישלש אדם שנותיו שליש במקרא שליש במשנה שליש בהלמוד. Hanilai propounded that man should always divide his time into three parts: one-third he should devote to the study of the Scripture, one-third to the study of the Mishna, and one-third to the study of the Talmud.

¹⁴⁷ The exegetical rule, that "no Scripture oversteps its simple meaning," to which Levita refers, is to be found in *Sabbath 63 a*, and in many other parts of the Talmud.

¹⁴⁸ For the description of the manner in which the Massoretic notes were treated, to which Levita refers, see above, p. 94.

instances like it;" **בְּנָשִׁים** *in the female gender* [Numb. xxxi. 18], "not in the Scriptures, but throughout the Song of Songs, there are instances like it," &c., &c.¹⁴⁹

The same is the case with the register of twenty-one words which respectively occur only once in one book, whilst in all the other Scriptures they are always so, except in one instance. Thus throughout the whole Book of Genesis the word **וַיֵּלְדוּ** *and they beget*, is used, and it is only in one instance that **וַיֵּלְדוּ** *and there were born* [Gen. x. 1] is found; whilst in all the Scriptures it is **וַיֵּלְדוּ**, and it is only in one place that **וַיֵּלְדוּ** is used [Deut. xxi. 15].¹⁵⁰

דכותיה; וכל המפ **בְּנָשִׁים** לית בקריא וכל שיר השרים דכותיה;¹⁴⁹ וכן שפח אחת מן כ"א רכל חד וחד לית בספרא דכותיה, וכל קריא דכותיה בר מן חד, כנון כל ספר כר-אשית וַיֵּלְדוּ בר מן חד וַיֵּלְדוּ לו בנימ אחר המכול, וכל קריא וַיֵּלְדוּ בר מן חד וילדו לו בנימ וכולי;¹⁵⁰ וכן כל

¹⁴⁹ The sixteen words which have no parallel in the whole Scriptures, except in one book only, where they have respectively a parallel, are as follows:—

למלאכה	Levit. xiii. 51	רְדֵפָה	Ezek. xxxvii. 24	כוֹחוֹת	1 Sam. i. 9
בנשים	Numb. xxxi. 18	יֵרַעַם	Ps. xlix. 15	לצני	Isa. iv. 2
ואת עשרת	1 Sam. xvii. 18	וַיֵּאסְרוּ	2 Chron. xxxiii. 11	וַתַּרְחִי	Deut. vi. 17
החמקרו	1 Kings xx. 27	לא ימות	Prov. xxiii. 13	לפני אלהים	1 Chron. xiii. 10
וצבא	Job x. 17	וַחֲזַק	Gen. xxxii. 26	השיבנו	Lament. v. 21
		חזלה	Pa. cxlv. 21		

The list is given in the Massorah marginalis on Levit. xiii. 51, where, however, nine instances only are enumerated, as well as at the end of the Massorah finalis, in that portion which is denominated *Various Readings* [הולוסי קריאה], p. 62 a, col. 4; and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cclxx., p. 144, where all the instances are duly specified.

¹⁵⁰ The twenty-one words which respectively occur only once in a particular book, whilst in all other books of the Scriptures they occur always so, except in one instance only, are as follows:—

וַיֵּלְדוּ only once	in Gen. x. 1,	always so in all other	וַיֵּלְדוּ	Deut. xxi. 15
וָרַם	"	Scriptures except	וָרַם	Isa. ii. 12
בְּסֹטֵר	"	"	בְּסֹטֵר	2 Sam. xii. 12
וּמְנַשֵּׁהִים	"	"	מְנַשֵּׁהִים	Numb. xxxv. 7
אֲחִיָּהּ	"	"	אֲחִיָּהּ	Gen. xx. 16
מִשִּׁיחַ	"	"	מִשִּׁיחַ	Lament. iv. 20
מִקְנֵה	"	"	מִקְנֵה	Gen. xxiii. 18
וּמִים	"	"	וּמִים	Ezek. iv. 17
חֲפָשִׁי	"	"	חֲפָשִׁי	Isa. lviii. 6
עַל הַרְעָה	"	"	עַל הַרְעָה	2 Sam. xxiv. 16
מִקְבוֹתֵיהֶם	"	"	מִקְבוֹתֵיהֶם	Jerem. xvii. 1
הַקְרָא	"	"	הַקְרָא	Jerem. iii. 19
וַיֵּצֵו	"	"	וַיֵּצֵו	2 Kings xvi. 15
וְזָרָה	"	"	וְזָרָה	Job xviii. 17
וַיִּשְׁמְרוּ	"	"	וַיִּשְׁמְרוּ	Job xxi. 12
תַּעֲרֹב	"	"	תַּעֲרֹב	Joel i. 20
וַיִּרְוֶן	"	"	וַיִּרְוֶן	Levit. xxiii. 24
בַּחֲכִמָּה	"	"	בַּחֲכִמָּה	1 Chron. xxviii. 21
וַחֲוָסָא	"	"	וַחֲוָסָא	Isa. lxx. 20
שִׁמְרָה	"	"	שִׁמְרָה	1 Chron. xxix. 18
יֵשִׁי	"	"	יֵשִׁי	Isa. xviii. 7

The list is given in that part of the Massorah denominated *Various Readings* (הולוסי קריאה), p. 62 b, section i., and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section

We also find that certain words כפרא חר מלה וכל קריא חלוף לה, כנון כל בראשיה הנהא וכל קריא הנהא; ¹⁶¹ וכן כל one form, whilst in all the other books they occur in a different form; as, for instance, הנהא who appeared [Gen. xii. 7], whilst in all the other Scripture it is הנהא.¹⁶¹

cclxxi., pp. 52, 145, &c. The text of the *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth* describes this rubric as follows: שכה אחז מן כ"א וכל ספרא דנוחה בר מן חד וכל קריא ליה חנוחה בר מן חד throughout the book, with the exception of one instance; whilst they have no parallel throughout the Bible, with the exception of one instance. The Sulzbach edition omits the second בר מן חד. But that the whole passage is corrupted is evident, from the reference to this rubric in the *Massorah parva* on Gen. x. 1, from its heading both in the *Massorah finalis* and in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, as well as from the whole context. We have therefore corrected the text.

¹⁶¹ The words which always occur in a certain form in one book, but which in all other books of the Scriptures occur in a different form, are as follows:—

הנהא	Gen. xii. 7	in all the other books	הנהא
חירא	Gen. xxxviii. 1	"	חירם
ואשלחה	Exod. viii. 5	"	ואשלחה
פרשם כנפים	Exod. xxv. 20	"	פרשם כנפים
ואמה וחצי האמה	Exod. xxvi. 16	"	אמה וחצי האמה
מראה	Levit. xiii. 20	"	מראה
אהבם	Numb. xv. 14	"	אהבו
בטינן	Numb. xxxiii. 42	"	בטינו
ויסון ויסע	Deut. ii. 1	"	ויסון ויסע
ומקרבין ומעמדן	Deut. iv. 11	"	ומקרביו ומעמדו
אלה העדות	Deut. iv. 45	"	אלה העדות
כי המערה	Josh. x. 23	"	מהמערה
יחל	Judg. xiii. 5	"	יחל
כבשה	2 Sam. xii. 3	"	כשבה
נבה	1 Sam. xxi. 2	"	נבה
בית שן	2 Sam. xxi. 12	"	בית שאן
וישיבים	1 Sam. xii. 8	"	וישיבים
אתי	2 Sam. xv. 19	"	אתי
מבחר	2 Kings iii. 19	"	מבחר
נבנה	1 Kings iii. 2	"	נבנה
פליתי	Isa. xlix. 4	"	פליתי
וקרתי	Isa. viii. 17	"	קרתי
אוריה	Jerem. xxvi. 23	"	אוריה
האח	Jerem. xxxvi. 22	"	האח
על לבי	Jerem. vii. 31	"	אל לבי
הסריונות	Jerem. xlvi. 4	"	הסריונות
לנשיא	Ezekiel	"	לנשיא
לחל	Ezek. xlv. 23	"	לחל
קדר כדר	Ezek. i. 1	"	קדר פדר
חוקיה	Minor Prophets	"	חוקיהו
רחמה	Hos. i. 6	"	רחמה
חירם	2 Chron.	"	חירם
אמור	Psalms	"	אמור
בית אהרן	Ps. cxv. 10	"	בני אהרן

Or they occur in a certain order in the whole Scripture, except in one book, as, for instance, in all the Scripture we have the construction *Sabbath, of Sabbatism*, except in one instance, where it is inverted *Sabbatism, Sabbath* [Exod. xvi. 28]; so, also, it is in all the Scripture, we have *his father and his mother*, except in one instance, where it is *his mother and his father* [Levit. xix. 8], and there are many instances like it.¹⁵²

Herewith is also explained the expression *ספרא*, which accordingly means the particular book wherein the word in question is to be found. It must, however, be borne in mind, that when the Massorites make the remark on a word in the twelve minor Prophets, which are Hosea, Joel, Amos, &c., "it is not in the book," or "throughout the book it is to be found like it," they mean the book containing all the twelve Prophets. Thus, when it is remarked, on *ואם* and *if*, in Zech. xiv. 18, "it occurs three times at the beginning of a verse in the book," it does not

אָמֵן וְאָמֵן	Ps. lxxii. 19	in all the other books	אָמֵן וְאָמֵן
רָאם	Job xxxix. 10	"	רָאם
לֹא נָדַע	Job xv. 9	"	לֹא נָדַע
כִּשְׁלֵי שְׁלֵמָה	Prov. i. 1	"	דְּבָרֵי שְׁלֵמָה
לְצַדִּיק	Prov. ix. 9	"	לְצַדִּיק
יְקָרָה	Eccles. ix. 11	"	יְקָרָה
חֻלְלָה	Eccles. v. 12	"	חֻלְלָה
עָדַת	Dan. iii. 27	"	עָדַת
קָל	Dan. iii. 5	"	קָל
קָבַר	Dan. vii. 13	"	קָבַר
בְּאַרְצוֹת	Dan. xi. 42	"	בְּאַרְצוֹת
יְהִי־עַם יְהִירֵב יִידַע יִצְדַק יִשׁוּעַ	Ezra	יְהִי־עַם יְהִירֵב יִידַע יִצְדַק יִשׁוּעַ	יְהִי־עַם יְהִירֵב יִידַע יִצְדַק יִשׁוּעַ
הַדְּבָרִים	Ruth	"	הַדְּבָרִים
הָרֵאשִׁית הַשְּׂמֵעִי	Song of Songs	"	הָרֵאשִׁית הַשְּׂמֵעִי
רָבָה בְּגוֹרָם	Lament. i. 1	"	רָבָה
וְעִשְׂרִים וּמֵאָה	Esther	"	מֵאָה וְעִשְׂרִים
לְהַדָּשׁ	Esther	"	לְהַדָּשׁ

The list is given in that part of the Massorah finalis called *Various Readings* (תּוֹרוֹת קְרִיאָה), p. 62 *b*, col. 1, sec. ii., and in *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, sec. cclxxii., pp. 52, 140, &c. The latter adds יִיבִיז (Ezek. i. 2), which in all other books of the Scripture is יִיבִיז, and לֵה (Dan. vii. 7), which is elsewhere לֵה, whilst it omits הִיָּם (2 Chron.). It moreover rightly has לְהִיָּם (Prov. ix. 9) instead of לְצַדִּיק, in the same verse, since it is the former which is everywhere else לְהִיָּם, with *Segol* under the *Lamed*, whilst לְצַדִּיק also occurs in Proverbs.

¹⁵² The list which embraces thirty-nine such instances has already been given, *vide supra*, p. 214.

mean that it refers to Zechariah alone, but to all the minor Prophets;¹⁵³ or, when it is remarked, on *חַטָּאת* *sin offering*, in Micah i. 18, "it is not in the book," it means the twelve Prophets. The same is the case with the book of Ezra, which also includes the book of Nehemiah. Thus, for instance, when it is remarked, "וַיֵּאָרָא" *and even*, occurs nine times at the beginning of a verse, and throughout Ezra it is likewise so,¹⁵⁴ it also includes Nehemiah. As to the "*Pattach of the book*," I have already explained its nature in Section ii., see p. 197. The "*Piska of the book*," too, has already been explained in Section iv., see p. 209.

Let me now explain the word *לְשׂוֹנָא*. Notice that the Massorites use it in two ways: the one when they say *בְּלְשׂוֹנָא*, and the other when they remark *לְשׂוֹנָא*. If words are alike in form, having either some of the same vowel-points, or the same addition or omission of a letter, or if they belong to the same conjugation, they (the Massorites) ranged these words together under one rubric, though they differ with regard to the other letters and vowel-signs.

Thus, for instance, on *וַיִּנְחֵהוּ* [Gen. ii. 15], the Massorites remark, "not extant, and defective, seven times defective in this form," that is, the *future Hiphil*. One of these instances is, *וַיִּנְחֵהוּ* and *he put him* [Gen. ii. 15], *וַיִּנְחֵהוּם* and *he put them* [Josh. iv. 8], *תִּנְחֵנִי* *thou shalt leave us* [Jerem. xiv. 9], &c.¹⁵⁵ Now, because the *Jod* in all these, which

¹⁵³ The other two instances in which *וַיֵּאָרָא* occurs at the beginning of a verse in the minor Prophets are, Amos ix. 3, 4. We could not find them specified any where in the Massorah.

¹⁵⁴ The nine instances in which *וַיֵּאָרָא* begins the verse are, Levit. xxvi. 44: Ezek. xxiii. 40: Habak. ii. 5: Ps. lxxviii. 31: Job xix. 4; xxxvi. 16: Ezra v. 10, 14; vi. 5. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Job xix. 4; xxxvi. 16: Ezra v. 10. In the Massorah parva, on Ezek. xxiii. 40, and Ps. lxxviii. 31, where reference is made to this fact. it is erroneously stated that there are six [6] such instances, whilst on Job xix. 4; xxxvi. 16, the Massorah parva remarks that there are ten [10], which passages: and there can be but little doubt that though this, too, is an error, the former is a corruption of the latter, since we have already seen that nothing is more easy than the corruption of *Var* into *Jod*, and *vice versa*. The remark *וַיֵּאָרָא דְכֹרֵהוּ* is, only to be found in the Massorah parva on Ezek. xxiii. 40. It has to be added that the Sulzbach edition omits *וַיֵּאָרָא דְכֹרֵהוּ* רַל נִם סָר נִחְסֵיהּ רַל נִם סָר נִחְסֵיהּ רַל נִם סָר נִחְסֵיהּ, *i. e.*, *וַיֵּאָרָא, AND EVEN, occurs nine times at the beginning of a verse, and throughout Ezra it is likewise so, including therein the book of Nehemiah; whilst the other two editions omit [9] nine, which we have supplied.*

¹⁵⁵ The other instances in which the *Hiphil* is defective of the *Jod* are, Gen. xix. 16: Levit. xxiv. 12: 2 Sam. xvi. 11: 1 Kings viii. 9; xiii. 20. They are given in the

ד"ם בספרא, אינו ר"ל בוכריה לבר, רק בכל ח"ע;¹⁵³ וכן במיכה ראשיה חַטָּאת ליה בספרא ר"ל בכל ח"ע; וכן בספר עזרא נכלל נ"כ ספר נחמיה, כמו וַיֵּאָרָא נִם זֹאת מ' ר"ם וכל עזרא דכותיה ר"ל נִם ספר נחמיה; ופחה דכפרא בארתי דינו במאמר ב' ע' ש; ופסקא דספרא בארתי דינו במאמר ד' ע"ש:

ועתה אבאר מלה לשנא; דע כי שמשו בו בב' אופנים, הא' באמרם בלשנא, והב' באמרם כל לשנא; וזה מלה אחת שיש לה דמות באותו לשון בנקוד, או ביהרון, או בחכרון אות, או בנין אחד, צרפו את כל המלות ההן יחד, אף אל פי שהן נבדלות בשאר האותיות והנקודות:

והמשל וַיִּנְחֵהוּ בנין ערן נסמר עליו ליה וחקר ו' חסרים בלשנא, ר"ל בעתיד הפעיל, אחד מן וַיִּנְחֵהוּ, ואחד וַיִּנְחֵהוּם, וא' פְּנֵהוּ וכו', לפי שבכלן חכר יו"ד החפעיל

is the distinguishing mark of the *Hiphil*, is absent, the Massorites put them together under one rubric. When two words are written and pronounced alike, but differ in sense, they remark on them, "two of two significations." In the Third Part, entitled *The Broken Tables*, I shall again discuss this subject under the initials ת"ל with the help of God.

Moreover, the expression בלישנא is also used for a root, with all the forms which belong to the same. Thus, it is remarked, with regard to the root רהב, "twelve instances of this root."¹⁵⁶ The term בלישנא is also used for a rubric containing those words only of a root which have the same signification. For example, in the root ערר, they remark on ערר *thine enemy* [1 Sam. xxviii. 16], "seven times in the signification of *enemy*;" for all the other expressions of this root have another signification (*vide Lex.*, s. v.).¹⁵⁷ Thus, also, in the root שער, they remarked on שער *measures* [Gen. xxvi. 12], "not extant in this signification;" for all the other expressions derived from שער have another meaning. The expression כל לישנא, however, the Massorites only use when a word is construed with

כללו אותם בלישנא אחד; וכשיהיו ב' מלות שוות במכתב ובמבטא ושונים בפתרון, נמסר עליהן ב' מב' לישנא, ובשער שב' לוחות אדבר בם במלה ת"ל בע"ה: גם יש בלישנא שכולל כל מלות השרש החווא, כגון בשרש רהב י"ב בלישנא; ויש בלישנא שכולל בשרש אחד רק ענין אחד שבאותו השרש, כמו בשרש עור כתבו על ויהי עקד ז' בלישנא דבבו, כי כל שאר לישניות שבשרש זה יש להן הוראות אחרות ע"ן בשרשו; וכן בשרש שער נמסר על מאה שפטים ליה בלישנא, כי כל שאר לשון שער יש לו הוראה אחרת; אמנם כל לישנא לא כתבו

Massorah marginalis on Levit. xxiv. 12, and 1 Kings xiii. 29. In both these passages the Massorah gives ירידו [Levit. xxiv. 12], which is *plene* in the best Codices, as one of the seven *defectives*; whilst it omits ירדום [Josh. iv. 8], which is really *defective*, and is quoted as such by Levita. There can therefore be but little doubt that the former has been substituted for the latter, through a clerical blunder.

¹⁵⁶ The twelve words which belong to the same root with *He*, since in all other instances this form occurs with *Cheth*, are as follows:—

רהב	Ps. lxxxix. 11	ורדבם	Ps. xc. 10	דרדבני	Song of Songs vi. 5
רהב	Ps. lxxxvii. 4	ורדב	Prov. vi. 3	ירדבו	Isa. iii. 5
תרדבני	Ps. cxxxviii. 3	רהב	Job. xxvi. 12	רהב	Isa. xxx. 7
רדבים	Ps. xl. 5	רדב	Job ix. 13	רהב	Isa. li. 9

They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Isa. xxx. 7; Ps. lxxxix. 11; Job ix. 13. On Isa. xxx. 7, and Ps. lxxxix. 11, Jacob b. Chajim, the editor of the Massorah, adds רהב וירדב וירדבו, "and it appears to me that *ירדב* [Isa. lx. 5], is one of these." But though this reading is to be found in Jehudah Chajim's *Treatise on the Vowel-points and Accents* [ספר הנקד, p. 183, ed. Dukes], yet all the best Codices, as well as most of the ancient grammarians and commentators, read the word in question with *Cheth*. Besides, the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cv. pp. 44, 124, &c., which also gives this rubric, does not include it in the list. Comp. also the remarks of Dr. Frensdorff, the learned editor of the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, p. 44.

¹⁵⁷ The Massorah marginalis on Micah v. 13, gives *eight* such passages, viz., 1 Sam. xxviii. 16: Micah v. 13, 10: Isa. xiv. 21: Ps. ix. 7; cxxxix. 20: Dan. iv. 16: Jerem. v. 8. The Massorah marginalis on 1 Sam. xxviii. 16, though omitting Dan iv. 16, and Jerem. xv. 8; and the Massorah parva on Micah v. 13, and Ps. cxxxix. 20, also state most explicitly that there are [ד' בליש' רדבו] *eight* passages in which ער denotes enemy. It is only the Massorah parva on Isa. xiv. 21, which, like Levita, says that there are [ז'] *seven* such instances. The full enumeration of them, however, by the Massorah marginalis, shows that the *seven* must be a clerical error.

another, contrary to its uniform position. Thus, for instance, they remark, "all the expressions of the root שָׁמַע to hear, are construed with שָׁמַע, except twelve in this form, which take עָל;"¹⁵⁸ or, "all the expressions of שְׁחִיטָה to slaughter, are construed with אָתָּה, except four, which are without אָתָּה;"¹⁵⁹ or, "in all phrases אָב father precedes אִמָּה mother, except in four instances;"¹⁶⁰ or, "all phrases have חֻקִּים statutes, before חֻקֵּי הַלְוִיִּם laws, except in eight passages;"¹⁶¹ and many more like them.

☞ I shall now explain the word עֵינַי. Notice that the expression עֵינַי is only to be found in the book of Ecclesiastes, where it occurs eight times, and always in the singular. But our Rabbins of blessed memory used it very frequently, and even in the plural. It denotes *business, transaction*, in German *Geschäft*. Now in the Massorah it is used in the Chaldee sense of transaction, whereas in the Chaldee on Ecclesiastes it is simply rendered by צֶוּן *colour, form*. Hence when you find in the Massorah בְּעֵינַי, it denotes in this narrative of the transaction, section, chapter; as בְּנִפּוֹ alone [Exod. xxi. 3], on which the Massorites remark, "three times, and in the section;" so, also the remarks, "not defective in the connection," "not plene in the connection."

¹⁵⁸ The twelve passages in which the verb שָׁמַע is construed with the preposition עָל are, Gen. xli. 15 : Isa. xxxvii. 9 : 2 Kings xx. 13 : Jerem. iv. 16 ; vi. 7 ; xxxiii. 16 ; xxvi. 5 ; xxxv. 18 ; li. 27 : Ezek. xxvii. 30 : Amos iii. 9 : Nehem. ix. 9. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on 2 Kings xx. 13, and Ezekiel xxvii. 30. In both instances the Massorah gives a reference, רָשַׁע כִּעַל כֶּסֶף יִהְיֶה (i.e. to Isa. xxxiv. 16), which does not contain any such construction, and which must therefore have been inserted by mistake. Indeed Buxtorf, in his edition of the Rabbinic Bible, who only gives the Massoretic rubric once, viz., on Ezek. xxvii. 30, has omitted this reference.

¹⁵⁹ The four instances in which the verb שָׁחַט has not אָתָּה, the sign of the accusative, are, Levit. vi. 18 (twice) : Isa. lxvi. 3 : 2 Chron. xxix. 22. They are given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Shin*, p. 58 b, col. 4.

¹⁶⁰ This must be a mistake, since both the Massorah parva and the Massorah marginalis, on Gen. xli. 20 and Levit. xix. 3, distinctly state that there are only three instances in which אָב precedes אִמָּה, viz., Gen. xli. 20 : Levit. xix. 3 ; xxi. 2. The last two instances are included in the Massoretic list of thirty passages, in which normal constructions are abnormally inverted, and which we have already given (*vide supra*, p. 214). Why Gen. xli. 20 is excluded from that list we cannot divine.

¹⁶¹ The eight passages in which חֻקֵּי כִשְׁמֵי precedes חֻקֵּי, contrary to its usual construction, are, Levit. xviii. 4 ; xxvi. 43 : Ezek. v. 6 (twice) ; xviii. 17 ; xx. 16, 24 ; xxxvii. 24. The Massorah also gives Ezek. xli. 24 as a ninth instance. But since חֻקֵּי intervenes in this passage between the two words in question, there can be little doubt that it is an addition by a later hand, and is therefore rightly excluded from this list in the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section cclxxviii., pp. 54, 151.

אלא על מלה שמצטרפה עליה מלה אחת שלא כדרכה, כגון כל לשון שמיעה משמש אל בר מן י"ב בלישנא משמש על;¹⁵⁸ וכן כל לישנא שחיטה משמש את בר מן ר' חסדים אח;¹⁵⁹ וכן כל לשנא קדים אב לאם בר מן ד';¹⁶⁰ וכן כל לישנא קדים חקים לְמִשְׁפָּחִים בר מן ה',¹⁶¹ וכאלה רבות :

☞ ועתה אפרש מלה בענינא; רע כילא נמצא לשון עיני רק בקהלה נמצא ח' פעמים, וכלן בלשון יחיד; והו"ל שמשו בו הרבה, ואפילו בלשון רבים, וכאורו כמו עסק ומעשה, בלשון אשכנז גי'שע"פ"ט; ובמסורה דברו בו בלשון רחוקים ענינא מחורטמן בקהלה רק בלשון נגון שהוא לשון צבק ודוק; וכשנמצא במסורה בענינא ד"ל באורו ספור מעשה, כגון גַּנְפוּ נ' ובעיני, וכן לית חסר בענינא, לית מלה בענינא :

Let me now explain the word פסק. Mark that the expression פסק is not Hebrew, but Aramaic, and many words are rendered by it, that is, by the expression פסקה, which is in German aufhören. Thus, חָדַל it ceased [Gen. xviii. 11] is rendered in the Chaldee by פָּסַק; וַיִּשְׁפֹּת and it discontinued [Josh. v. 12], by וַיִּפְסַק; וַיִּפְּלֵא and he left off [Exod. xxxvi. 6], by וַיִּפְסַק; וְלֹא יִסַּף and he did not add [Deut. v. 19], by וַיִּפְסַק; וַיִּבְרַת it shall be consumed by פָּסַק [Numb. xi. 33]. Hence, a verse is called פסק. Hence, also, the dividing space between the sections פִּסְקָא, as in the remark, "there are two sections in the Pentateuch which have no Piska at the beginning, i. e., the Pericopes

וְעַתָּה אֶפְרַשׁ מִלֵּךְ פִּסְקוֹ; דַּע כִּי לִשׁוֹן פִּסְקוֹ אֵינוֹ לִשׁוֹן עִבְרִי אֲךָ לִשׁוֹן אַרְמִי. וְהִרְבֵּה לִשְׁנוֹת מְתוּרָמִין כֵּן, ר' ל בלשון הפסקה, בלשון אשכנז אויף-הורן, כמו חדל להיות לשרה תרנומו פסק, וכן וישבחה המן ופסק, ויפלא העם ופסק, ולא יסח ולא פסק, מרם יצרה עד לא פסק; על כן נקרא הפסוק פסק, ומזה קראו נ"כ למקום חלוק שבין פרשה לפרשה פִּסְקָא, כמו שאמרו ב' פרשיות בתורה דלית בהון פסקא ברישא, והם ויצא, ויחי,¹⁶³ וב' פרשיות בתורה דלית בהון פסקא באמצע הפרשה, והם ויצא ומקץ;¹⁶⁴ וכן יש פסקא באמצע הפסוק, ד' מנחן בתורה, כגון ויאמר קין אל חבל אחיו ויהי בהיותם בשדה ודוק;¹⁶⁴ ויש קורין פִּסְקָא זו פרינמא, ועוד אזורנה בשער שבדי לחות; והמעם הנקרא פסק או פסיק כבר זכרחיו במאמר ד' ע"ש; סליק:

Va-Jetze and *Va-Jechi*,¹⁶³ and other two sections in the Pentateuch which have no Piska in the middle of the section, i. e., *Va-Jetze* and *Miketz*.¹⁶³ There is also a Piska in the middle of the verse; four instances of it are to be found in the Pentateuch, as Gen. iv. 8.¹⁶⁴ Some call this Piska by the name of פִּרְיָנְמָא [= πράγμα], but I shall again speak about it in the Third Part, entitled "*The Broken Tables*." About the accents called *Psak*, or *Psik*, I have already spoken in Section iv. [*vide supra* p. 209]. End.

¹⁶³ For the division of the Pentateuch into hebdomadal lessons, see above, p. 135. *Va-Jetze* (ויצא) is the seventh of the fifty-four divisions, and embraces Gen. xxviii. 10-xxxii. 3; and *Va-Jechi* (ויחי) is the twelfth Pericope, extending over Gen. xlvii. 28-1. 26.

¹⁶³ The Pericope *Miketz* (מקץ) is the tenth of the fifty-four sections or weekly lessons, and embraces Gen. xli. 1-xliv. 17.

¹⁶⁴ The other three instances in which there is a Piska or pause in the middle of a verse in the Pentateuch are, Gen. xxxv. 22: Numb. xxv. 19: Deut. ii. 8.

HERE IS THE TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE TEN SECTIONS IN PART II. ¹⁶⁵ הא לך השמנים מהמלות המצויות. בעשרה מאמרים מלוחות השניות: ¹⁶⁵

SECTION I.—Concerning <i>Keri</i> and <i>Kethiv</i> , divided into seven classes.	המאמר הראשון בקריין וכתבן ונחלקין לשבעה מינים :
SECTION II.—Concerning <i>Kametz</i> and <i>Pattach</i> .	המאמר השני בקמצין ופתחין :
SECTION III.—Concerning <i>Dagesh</i> , <i>Raphe</i> , <i>Mapik</i> , and <i>Sheva</i> .	המאמר השלישי בדגשין ורפין ומקפין ובקצת דיני השוא :
SECTION IV.—Concerning <i>Mitel</i> , <i>Milra</i> , and <i>Pesakim</i> .	המאמר הרביעי במלעיל ומלרע ובפסקים :
SECTION V.—Concerning <i>Registers</i> , <i>Groups</i> , <i>Resemblances</i> , and <i>Parallels</i> .	המאמר החמישי בשימין וזוגין ודמיון ודכוותהוין :
SECTION VI.—Concerning <i>Junctions</i> , <i>Severances</i> , and <i>Identical</i> .	המאמר הששי בכפיכים ויחידין ומורפים :
SECTION VII.—Concerning the <i>Presence</i> or <i>Absence of Prefixes</i> or <i>Serviles</i> .	המאמר השביעי בנכיבין או משמשין וקרחין :
SECTION VIII.—Concerning <i>Conjectural Readings</i> , <i>Misleadings</i> , and <i>Exchanges</i> .	המאמר השמיני בסבירין ומפעין וחילופין :
SECTION IX.—Concerning <i>Letters</i> , <i>Words</i> , <i>Expressions</i> , <i>Short Letters</i> , <i>Accents</i> , <i>Certainties</i> , and <i>Transpositions</i> .	המאמר התשיעי באתין ותיבין ומלין וקפיעין ופשמין ודאין ומוקרמין ומאחרין :
SECTION X.—Concerning <i>Scripture</i> , <i>Book</i> , <i>Form</i> , <i>Connection</i> , and <i>Verse</i> .	המאמר העשירי בקריא בספדא בלישנא בעינא בפסוק :

The Second Tables are now ended,
In the name of the Creator of heaven and earth ;
Anl in the name of the Lord, the God of Spirits,
I begin the Section of the Broken Tables.

סליקו הלוחות האחרונים,
בשם בורא עליונים ותחתונים,
ובשם אל אלהי הרוחות,
אפתח שקר שבתי לזהות :

¹⁶⁵ These two lines are entirely omitted in the Sulzbach edition.

THIRD PART;

OR, THE BROKEN TABLES.

שער שברי לוחות:

Thus, says the author already mentioned, the man known by his writings, who works for honour and not for shame, I now render praise to the Lord, who has preserved me, and sustained me, and helped me hitherto, so that I have written the First Tables, and then the Second Tables, each consisting of ten sections. In the one Section which I now add, I shall be able to explain whatever occurs both in the First and Second Parts of this book to the end thereof.

And now my soul rejoices in the thought, and in the name of Him who ordaineth true wisdom, I call its name *The Section of the Broken Tables*, because I shall therein explain the import of the broken and abbreviated words, and of those expressions which are written in *notaricon*, and in initials, in signs, in enigmas, and in diverse phrases, both in the Massorah magna and parva. Now since there are not many who are learned in these matters, and who take it to heart to understand their utility, as I have already mentioned in the Poetical Introduction, which you may there see, I shall explain these things; and, in order to save the public trouble, I shall not lengthen my Treatise, thus acting in accordance with the following saying of our Rabbins of blessed memory in the Talmud: "one should always teach his disciples by a short method." Hence I now commence with cheerfulness to point out the reason for each thing, by the help of heaven. May the Great Name be praised, world without end.

First of all, I must give you a rule whereby to distinguish a word which is described by initials from a word which is simply abbreviated. It is as follows:—When you find two, three, or four letters together, and each one has a mark on the top, they are invariably to be taken as

אמר המחבר הנזכר, האיש אשר ככתבו נכר, ודורש לשבח ולא לננאי, הפעם אודה את יי, שהחיני וקיימני, ועד הנה עזרני, וכחבתי על הלוחות הראשינים, אח עשרת הדברים המטוכנים, ואחריהן הלוחות האחרונות באו, ובעשרה מאמרות נבראו, וחלא במאמר אחד אשר אוסיף עתה, יוכל לחבראות כל מה שלמעלה ולמטה, בכל דברי הפפר הזה עד תומם:

ועתה יעש לבי כאשר זמם, וכשם אשר שח חכמה במחנות, ואקרא את שמו שער שברי לוחות, יען כי אבאר בו הרברים הקצרים והנשברים, והמלרות הנכתבות, בנוסריקון ובראשי תבות, ובדרך רמיה וקריצה, במין חיבה פרוצה, וכל לשון שנשתנה, במסרה גדולה וקמנה, ובם לא רבים יחכמו, ועל לבם לא שמו, להבין מה סבה, וכבר כחבתי הסבה, בהקדמה החרוית, כאשר שם חוית, ואעשה בהם חבור, ומפני מורה הציבור, לא אאריך הדבור, ואקיים מה שאמרו רז"ל בנמיה, לעולם ישנה אדם לחלמיריו בדרך קצרה, ובכן אחיל בשובה ונחת, למצוא חשבון אחת לאחת, בכיעתא רשמיה, יהא שמה רבא סברך לעלם ולעלמי עלמיה:

וקודם כל קודם אחן לך כלל וסימן להכיר חמלה שהיא נדרשת בראשי תבות מן חמלה שהיא בלתי שלמה חסר החלק האחרון ממנה; וזה כאשר חמצא ב' או ג' או ד' אותיות יחד, ועל אחת נקורה למעלה וראי

initials of words; but when they have not all marks, and it is only the last letter which has one mark, it is invariably an abbreviation, and the word in question wants one or two letters at the end; as you will find explained in this Section.

Now I shall begin by explaining the word לית *not extant*, since the Massorites use it more than any other expression. It is the Aramaic compound of לא *not*, and אית *is*, denoting that the word or sentence on which it is remarked has no parallel. This is also its meaning in the Targum, which renders לא יש *there is not* [Job ix. 83], by לא אית, and which frequently translates the Hebrew word לא *not, not extant*, by לית (comp. Numb. xxi. 5), and only rarely translates it לא (comp. Exod. xii. 80). In the Massorah parva, instead of לית, the Massorites write a single Lamed with a mark over it, as follows: ל̄. And there is no other single letter in the Massorah parva but what indicates some number, except this one. Hence, when a word occurs thirty times, the Massorites do not remark on it ל̄, lest there should be a confusion between it and לית *not*, but they note it by writing out fully the word Lamed. Thus, for instance, “the word ויִסַּף occurs [למִד] thirty times;”¹ “the particle אֵל occurs [למִד] thirty times alone.” In some Codices I have seen כִּי [= 20 and 10] instead of ל̄ [= 30], but the first is more general and more correct.

היא נדרשת לראשי תבות, וכשאין עליהן נקודה, רק על אות האחרון נקודה אחת, וראי היא מלה בלתי שלמה וחסר אות אחת, או יותר בסוף התיבה ודוק ותמצא במלורח שאכתוב לך בשער זה:

והנה אתחיל לבאר מלה לית, כי שמשו בה בעלי המסרת יותר מכל שאר המלות, והיא מלה ארמית, מורכבת מן לא ומן אית פירוש לא יש, רוצה לומר אותה מלה או אותו ענין, שנמסר עליה לית, לא יש אחרת כמוהו; וכן תרגום של לא יש בינינו מוכיח (איוב ס'). לא אית בינא מכתין; וכן רוב אין מתורגמן לית, כמו אין לחם ואין מים לית לחמא ולית מיא; ומעטים מתורגמים לא, כמו אין בית אשר אין שם מת, לית ביתא דילא הוח חמן מיתא; ובמסרה קמנה כתבו במקום לית למִד אחת בנקודה למעלה כזה ל, ולא נמצא אות במסרה קמנה העומד יחיד שאינו מורה על מספר מה רק זאה לבדה, לפיכך מלה הנמצאה שלשים פעמים אין כותבין עליה ל, שלא למעות בינה ובין לית, אלא כותבין למִד במלואה, כמו ויִסַּף למִד, אֵל למִד יחידאין; וביש נוסחאות מצאתי כִּי במקום ל, אבל הראשון עקר, וכן עמא דבר:

¹ Of the thirty instances in which ויִסַּף occurs, seven are *plene* (i. e. ויִסַּף), and twenty-three *defective* (i. e. ויִסַּף). The *plenes* are, Numb. xxii. 26; Judg. xi. 14; 1 Sam. xx. 17; xxiii. 4; Isa. vii. 10; 2 Chron. xxviii. 22; 1 Sam. xviii. 29. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Numb. xxii. 2, and 1 Kings xvi. 33. The twenty-three instances in which it is *defective* are, Gen. viii. 10; xviii. 29; xxv. 1; Exod. ix. 34; Numb. xxii. 15, 25; Judg. ix. 37; 1 Sam. iii. 6, 8, 21; ix. 8; xix. 21; 2 Sam. ii. 22; vi. 1; xviii. 22; xxiv. 1; Isa. viii. 5; Job xxvii. 1; xxix. 1; xxxvi. 1; xlii. 10; Dan. x. 18. The list of these is no where given in the Massorah. As an illustration of the various ways in which the Massorah annotates the words belonging to the same rubric, we shall specify the thirty instances before us. The Massorah parva annotates twelve passages out of the thirty. In the first instance alone, viz., Gen. xviii. 29, occurs the לִמִּד = 30, to which Levita refers; on Gen. xxv. 1, it remarks לִמִּד בְּמִדָּה “always *defective*, except seven times;” on Numb. xxii. 15, it states “it occurs twenty-nine (כִּי) times;” on Numb. xxii. 25, 1 Kings xvi. 33, Isa. vii. 10, 2 Chron. xxviii. 22, “it occurs (יב) seven times *plene* :” whilst on 2 Sam. vi. 1, it remarks, “it occurs (יב) twelve times in this book.” The Massorah marginalis, does not notice this rubric more than twice, and then only the seven instances of *plene*, which it gives on Numb. xxii. 2, 1 Kings xvi. 33, simply adding, that in all other instances it is *defective*.

אנך are the initials of אורייתא, אורייתא, אורייתא, נביאים, נביאים, נביאים, כתובים, כתובים, כתובים, the Law, the Prophets, and the Hagiographa; and they are noted on every word which occurs three times, once in the Law, once in the Prophets, and once in the Hagiographa; as פָּחַרוּ they chose, occurs three times, the sign being א"ב א"ב א"ב.² In some Codices these instances are marked א"ב א"ב א"ב which are the initials of אחד אחד אחד בתורה אחד נביאים אחד נביאים אחד נביאים אחד נביאים אחד נביאים once in the Law, once in the Prophets, and once in the Hagiographa.

When a word only occurs in the Prophets and Hagiographa, it is marked נ"ב = נביאים כתובים the Prophets, and the Hagiographa; as הָאָרוֹן the ark, which is defective in the Pentateuch, whilst in נ"ב = the Prophets and Hagiographa, it is plene. Thus, also, לְעוֹלָם for ever, is marked "eight times defective בנ"ב = in the Prophets and Hagiographa."³

אפי"ם are the initials of פסוק סימן אחד one verse is the sign, that is, when there are two or three parallel things in one section, or in the same narrative, or in the same book, or even in two sections, or two books, and they only differ in one word, the Massorites note the difference between them, and give them a verse as a mnemonical sign, as in the Section on *Eliezer, the servant of Abraham*. Here the first statement is בְּקֶרְבוֹ in the midst thereof [Gen. xxiv. 8], and the second is בְּאַרְצוֹ in the land thereof [ibid. xxiv. 37], whilst the mnemonical sign is "I, Jehovah, in the midst of the land" [Exod. viii. 18].⁴ Thus, also, Ps. lvi., where in verse 5 it is בְּשָׂרִי לִי flesh, to me, whilst in verse 12 it is אָדָם לִי man, to me, and the mnemonical verse [א"פס] is "upon

אנך ראשי חיבות אורייתא, נביאים, כתובים, כתובים, כן כתבו על כל מלה או לשון הנמצא נ' פעמים, א' בתורה, א' בנביאים, א' בכתובים, כגון פָּחַרוּ נ' סימן אנך; ויש נוסחאות נמסר עליהן א.ב. א.ב. א.ב. פירוש אחד בתורה, אחד בנביאים אחד בכתובים; ועל מלה שלא נמצאה וק בנביאים וכתובים נמסר נ"ב פירוש נביאים כתובים, כגון הָאָרוֹן כל אוריתא חסר וכל נ"ב מלא; וכן לעולם ה' חסרים בנ"ב, ר"ל בנביאים וכתובים:²

אפי"ם ראשי חיבור אחד פסוק סימן, פירוש כאשר יהיו ב' או ג' דברים דומים בפרשה אחת, או בענין אחד, או בספר אחד, או בב' פרשות, או בב' ספרים, ויש ביניהם שניו במלה אחת כתבו ההפרש שביניהן, ונתנו אליהן פסוק לסימן, כגון בפרשה אליעזר עבד אברהם, הראשון אמני ושב בקרבו, והשני בארצו, וא"פס אני יהוה בקרב הארץ; וכן קדמא מה עשה בשר לי, תנינא אדם לי.

² The three passages in which נבחרו has *Kametz* under the *Cheth*, being in pause, are, Gen. vi. 2: Isa. lxvi. 4: Prov. i. 29. In all other passages it has *Chateph-patach* under the *Cheth*. The words א' בתורה, א' בנביאים, are omitted in the Sulzbach edition.

³ The instances in which לעולם is defective have already been given, vide supra, p. 149. The Massoretic remark to which Levita refers is not to be found in the printed editions of the Massorah in the Rabbinic Bibles.

⁴ The meaning of the passage and the mnemonical sign is as follows:—In the first passage (Gen. xxiv. 8), giving Abraham's own words, the expression בְּקֶרְבוֹ in the midst thereof is used; whilst in the second passage (ibid. xxiv. 37), which gives Eliezer's repetitions of what his master had said, the word in question is dropped, and בארצו in the land thereof is substituted. To indicate this change in the words, the Massorites selected the passage in Exod. viii. 18 as a mnemonical sign, showing that just as in this sign בקרב occurs first and הארץ second, so in the two passages for which it is the mnemonical sign, and where the two words are interchanged, בקרבו occurs first and בארצו second.

the flesh of man it shall not be poured" [Exod. xxx. 32].⁵ Likewise in 1 Chron. xvi. 16, where it is *ישבועתו ליצחק* and his oath to Isaac, whilst in Psalm cv. 9 it is *ישבועתו ליצחק* written with a *Sin*, and the mnemonical sign is "and Sarah laughed" [Gen. xviii. 12]; that is, the *Tzaddi* is before the *Sin*, since Chronicles is before Psalms, as I have explained in the Third Introduction.

When the difference between two words consists in the points, they give for a sign a word which contains the two letters with the two in question. Thus, we have first *ללן* to stay over night [Gen. xxiv. 23], and then *ללן* [ibid. ver. 25], and the mnemonical word for this difference is *הלילג* howl [Isa. xxiii. 1].⁶ Compare also the first *לצמחת* until extinction [Levit. xxv. 28], and the second *לצמחת* [ibid. ver. 30], where the mnemonical word is *הלילה* far be it; and although the second *Lamed* in *הלילה* has *Kametz* and not *Pattach*, they made no distinction between *Kametz* and *Pattach*; also, the first *החי* the living [Levit. xvi. 20], and the second *החי* [ibid. ver. 21], and the signal word *הקשב* [Gen. xxiv. 5].⁷ Thus, also, in verses in which three or four words are alike, but in which only one word has a different servile letter, the Massorites indicate it by a mnemonical verse containing the two words in question; *ex. gr.*, in Deut. xi. 24 it is *המקום* the place, with the article, whilst in Josh. i. 3 it is *מקום* place, without the *He*, and the signal verse is *והנה המקום מקום מקנה* and behold, the place is a place of cattle [Numb. xxxii. 1]. So, also, the first passage *כי* when [Levit. xxv. 25], the second *וכי* and when [ibid. ver. 35], and the third *וכי* and when [ibid. v. 39], are indicated by the signal verse; "and she said unto the men, I know THAT [כי], AND THAT [וכי] . . . AND THAT [וכי] Josh. ii. 9.

⁵ Here again the mnemonical sign *על בשר אדם*, which contains both words, *flesh* and *man*, shows by the position of the two words that *בשר* is used in the first passage and *אדם* in the second.

⁶ That is, since in the word *הלילג*, we have first *ל* and then *ל*; hence the first syllable indicates *ל* with *Chirek*, which occurs first, whilst the second syllable represents *ל* with *Shurek*, which occurs second in the Section.

⁷ The change of the vowel-points in the word *דוד*, having in the first place *Segol* under the *He*, and in the second place *Pattach*, is shown by the mnemonical expression *דודש*, which has twice *He*,—the first with *Segol*, corresponding to the *Segol* under the *He* in *דוד*, in the first passage, and the second with *Pattach*, corresponding to the *Pattach* under the *He* in *דוד*, in the second passage.

וא"פס על בשר אדם לא ייסך; וכן בד"ה ושבועתו ליצחק, ורחלים ליצחק, וא"פס ותצחק שרה, פירוש הצ"די קודם השי"ן, ר"ה קודם תל"ם, כאשר בארתי בהקדמה השלישית:

וכאשר יש הפרש בין שתי מלות בענין הנקודות, נתנו לסימן מלה אחת שיש בה ב' האותיות חמם עם ב' הנקודות ההם, והמשל קדמאה ללן, תנינא ללן וכי"ן הלילג; וכן קדמאה לצמחת, תנינא לצמחת הלילה כי"ן, ואע"פ שהלמד השני של הלילה בקמץ ולא בפתח, אינן מפרישין בקריאתה הקמץ והפתח; וכן קדמאה השעיר התי תנינא השעיר התי וסימן הקשב אשיב; וכן פסוקין דרמיון בנ', או בד' מלות רק שיש במלה אחת מהן הפרש באותיות השימוש נתנו סימן בפסוק אחד שיש בו ב' המלות ההם, כגון במשנה רגורה כל הפקום אשר חדרוך, וביהושע כל מקום בלי ה"א, וא"פס והנה הפקום מקום מקנה; וכן קדמאה כי ימוך אחיך, תנינאה ותליחאה וכי ימוך, וא"פס ותאמר האשה ידעתי כי נתן וכי וכי:

אֶתְנַחֵם consists of the initials of *Ethnach*, and *Soph Passuk*. It is only put down on a word which has *Kametz*, on account of *Zakeph*, *Rebii*, or any other pause accent, and which has no parallel, except in the said *Ethnach* and *Soph Passuk*. Thus, the *הַפָּסֵחַ* the *passover* [Numb. ix. 2], is marked, "not extant with *Kametz*, and every instance with *Ethnach* or *Soph Passuk* [אֶתְנַחֵם] is like it." The same is the case when the word occurs more than once, as אָבָד *he perished* [Isa. lvii. 1; Micah iv. 9], which is marked, "it occurs twice, and every instance with *Ethnach* or *Soph Passuk* [אֶתְנַחֵם] is like it." In some Codices, instead of אֶתְנַחֵם, they have written the form of *Ethnach* and *Soph Passuk*, as follows: י, and they say, "every י is like it." Many have been misled thereby, thinking that it stood for *Cheth* and *Nun*, and read it הן *peace, rest*; whereas they are nothing but the forms of *Ethnach* and *Soph Passuk*.

אֵיבֹב מְשָׁלִי is the acrostic of *איוב משלי תלים Job, Proverbs, and Psalms*.

The Massorites assign this sign to these books, though they do not occur in this order, as I have stated in the Third Introduction, for their proper order is as follows: *Psalms, Job, and Proverbs*; and in accordance therewith I have also found in some Codices the sign תא"ם. But they usually write אֵיבֹב מְשָׁלִי, because this mnemonical sign is more beautiful, since our Rabbins of blessed memory said, "always use an elevating phrase" [*Pessachim*, 3 a]. Now on the word עֲשֵׂה with *Tzere*, the Massorites remark, "it occurs eight times with *Kametz*, and throughout דת"קע is like it." In this case אֵיבֹב מְשָׁלִי does not stand for *Job, Proverbs, and Psalms*, but the whole of it consists of the acrostic of *Deuteronomy* [אלה הדברים], *Proverbs* [משלי], the twelve minor Prophets [תרי עשר], *Chronicles* [דית], *Psalms* [תהלים], *Proverbs* [קהלת], and *Ezra* [עזרא].

נ is the acrostic of שׁוֹם בֶּן נִשׁ *name of the son of man, or proper name*. Thus on אַחֲזַת *Ahuzath* [Gen. xxvi. 26], "not extant, and every proper names [שׁוֹם בֶּן נִשׁ] are like it." It is a phrase used in the

אֶתְנַחֵם ראשי תיבות אתנה וסוף פסוק ולא כתבו זה רק על מלה שהיא קמוצה בעבור זקף, או רביע, או מעם אחר מפסיק, ואין דומה לה רק באתנה וסוף פסוק, כגון ויעשו בני ישראל את הקסח וכל אֶתְנַחֵם דכותיה; וכן כשיש לה דמיון, כמו אָבָד ב' וכל אֶתְנַחֵם דכותיה, וכמו אלה רבים; וכיש נוסחאות עשו במקום אֶתְנַחֵם חמנת האתנה וס' כזה ו, ו, ואמרו וכל ו, דכוריה; ורבים מועים בהם וחושבין שהם הי"ח ונו"ן וקורין חן לשון חנינה ומנוחה, ואינן אלא צורה האתנה וס' פ':

אֵיבֹב מְשָׁלִי ראשי תיבות איוב משלי תלים, נתנו בהן זה הסימן אע"פ שאין כדורן כן, כמו שכתבתי בהקדמה השלישית, כי כדורן הלים איוב משלי; וכן מצאתי בקצה נוסחאות סימנים תא"ם, אלא נוהגין לכתוב אֵיבֹב מְשָׁלִי שחוא סימן יפה כמאמר רז"ל לשון מקלייתא נקם: והנה נמסר על מלה עֲשֵׂה בצירי ח' קמצין וכל אֵיבֹב מְשָׁלִי דת"קע דכותיה, ואיננו איוב משלי תהלים, אלא אלה הדברים, משלי תרי עשר, ד"ה, תהלים, קהלת, עזרא: שׁוֹם בֶּן נִשׁ ראשי תיבות שׁוֹם בֶּן נִשׁ, פירוש

שם בן אדם, כמו שנמסר על וַאֲחִיזַת מרעהו ליה וכל שב"ג דכותיה, פירוש שׁוֹם בן אדם לשון חרנום ידושלמי אָנוּשׁ המה כלה חרנום

⁸ In the printed editions of the Massorah parva, on Gen. xxvi. 26, the remark is not extant, and every proper name is like it, as is stated by Levita,

Jerusalem Targum, which renders בֶּרֶשׁ אָדָם *man* [Ps. ix. 21], by בֶּרֶשׁ אָדָם *son of man*, [Job. xxxv. 8]; whilst בֶּן אָדָם , which so frequently occurs in Ezekiel, the Chaldee translates בֶּרֶשׁ אָדָם . On $\text{לְאַחֵז$ to seize, too, the Massorites remark, "it occurs three times with *Kametz*, and all שְׁבִיבִי proper names are like it."⁹ Also the four pairs, one of each pair being a proper name [שְׁבִיבִי], and the other being different, as קוֹץ a thorn [Gen. iii. 18], and קוֹץ *Koz* [1 Chron. iv. 8], proper name; שֵׁהֵם a species of gem [Ezek. xxviii. 13], and שֵׁהֵם proper name of a Levite [1 Chron. xxiv. 27], &c. On a feminine proper name, however, the Massorites remark שׁוֹמֵת אֵיתָחָא name of a woman, as $\text{שְׂרָיָה$ the princess of [Judges v. 15], "not extant, and whenever it occurs as the name of a woman it is like it."

אֲסוּרֵי means *the Massorah magna*. Thus on אֲסוּרֵי the chained [Gen. xxxix. 20], it is remarked, "read אֲסוּרֵי , and it is one of the words in the alphabetical list in the Great Massorah [בְּמִסְתָּה] written in the text with *Var*, and read in the margin with *Jod*."¹⁰ There are some, however, who call the Great Massorah מִסְתָּה , and the Small Massorah מִסְתָּה . Thus I have seen in the book called "*The Eye of the Reader*," as follows: "These are the books which the Lord has given me, the Small Massorah [מִסְתָּה], the Great Massorah [מִסְתָּה], and other Massorahs from some good Codices." Thus far his words.¹¹ I have found that in some Codices the Great Massorah is called *Mesag* [מִסְגִּי], and the Small Massorah, *Sesak* [מִסְקִי], just as the "*Great Book of the Commandments*" is called *Semag* [מִסְמָגִי = סֵפֶר מִצְוֹת נְדוּלָה], and the "*Smaller Book of the Commandments*" is called *Sesak* [מִסְמָקִי = סֵפֶר מִצְוֹת קָטָן].¹²

but simply שְׁבִיבִי *not extant, proper names*. The Salzbach edition omits the word לְבַרְכֵי , which renders the sentence unintelligible.

⁹ The three instances in which אָחָז occurs with *Kametz* and *Patach* under the first and second radicals are, Exod. xv. 14: 1 Kings i. 51: Job xxiii. 9. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on 1 Kings i. 51 and Job xxiii. 9, and in both these passages the Massoretic remark is $\text{וְכֵן נִבְרַח קָמֶץ וְכֵן מִלְרֵעַ}$, but wherever it is a proper name it has *Kametz* [under the second radical], and is *Milra*, and not as Levita states in the text.

¹⁰ The alphabetical list referred to by Levita has already been given, *vide supra*, p. 118, &c.

¹¹ For the work entitled *The Eye of the Reader* (עַי הַקּוֹרֵא), as well as for its author, see below, p. 257, under the initials $\text{יהוֹדָה בֶּן יְהוּדָה}$ = *Jekuthiel b. Jehudah Cohen*.

¹² The author of *The Major Book of the Commandments*, called $\text{סֵפֶר מִצְוֹת נְדוּלָה}$, called *Semag* from its initials) is R. Moses, the celebrated Jewish preacher of the middle ages;

בְּרֵשׁ הַיְנוּן לְעָלָם, וְכֵן יִלְוֶן אָדָם צְדָקָתוֹ
וְכֵן נִשְׁכָּח אֵת אֲבֵלָתוֹ; אֲבֵלָתוֹ בְּרֵשׁ הַיְנוּן לְעָלָם
מְחֻרְגָּמִין בְּרֵשׁ אָדָם, וְכֵן אָחָז נִשְׁכָּח וְכֵן
שְׁבִיבִי רְכוּחָה;⁹ וְכֵן ד' וְזוּנִין חֹד שֶׁב־נ וְחֹד
לְשׁוֹן אַחַד, כְּמוֹ קָמֶץ וְרֹדֶד, קָמֶץ הוֹלִיד;
וְכֵן וְשֵׁהֵם וְיִשְׁפָּה, וְשֵׁהֵם וְכֹדֵר וְכוּ'; אֲבֵלָתוֹ
עַל שֵׁם נִקְבָּה כְּתִבּוֹ שׁוֹם אֵיתָחָא, כְּמוֹ וְשֵׁרֵי
בִישְׁכָּר לִית, וְכֵן שׁוֹם אֵיתָחָא רְכוּחָה:

מִסְתָּה רְעוּזָה לִפְנֵי מִסְתָּה הַגְּדוּלָה, כְּמוֹ
שְׁנִמְכָר עַל אֲסוּרֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ אֲסוּרֵי קֵרִי, וְהוּא
אֲבֵלָתוֹ בְּמִסְתָּה רְכוּחָה בִּינֵי יו"ו וְקֵרִי יו"ד;¹⁰
וְיֵשׁ שְׁקוּרִין לְמִסְתָּה גְדוּלָה מִסְתָּה וְלִמְכָרָה
קָמֶץ מִסְתָּה, וְכֵן דֵּאֵיתָ בְּסִפְרֵי עֵינֵי הַקּוֹרֵא
וְכוּ', וְאֵלֶּה הַמִּסְתָּה אֲשֶׁר נָתַן לִי אֱלֹהִים בְּיָדִי,
מִסְתָּה וְמִסְתָּה וְיִשְׁפָּה מִסְתָּה מִקְצֵת כְּפָרִים
מוֹבִיבִים עִבְרָה;¹¹ וְכֵן נִבְרַח מִצְוֹת מִצְוֹת
שְׁקָרָא לְמִכְרָה גְדוּלָה מִסְתָּה וְלִמְכָרָה קָמֶץ
מִסְתָּה, כְּמוֹ שְׁוִיחֵינִי לְיָרָא כְּפָר מִצְוֹת נְדוּלָה
כְּמוֹ וְהִקְמֵן מִסְתָּה;¹²

י"מ are the initials of **יוצא מן הכלל** *departing from the rule*. These initials are generally used in Treatises on the Laws of the Accents. When one of the rules of the accents is described, and there are some exceptions to it, they remark on them, "such and such are **י"מ**," = exceptions to the rule. Thus, for instance, before *Sarka* there ought properly to be *Munach*, but "there are thirteen [**י"מ**] exceptions to this rule, having *Mercha* before it;" as, with the help of the Lord, I shall explain in my book, entitled, *Good Sense*.

א"ח are the initials of **אחד חסר** *once defective, once plene*. I have already stated in Part i., Section i., that *plene* and *defective* only obtain with quiescent *Var* and *Jod* in the middle of a word [*vide supra*, p. 145, &c.]. Moreover, on words which occur *plene* or *defective* in two, three, or four places, the Massorites remark **ב"מ** = "twice plene, twice defective," or **ג"מ** = "thrice plene, thrice defective," &c., up to ten instances. But from ten and upwards they write the word *plene* or *defective* separately, and the letters denoting the number separately, as on **וַיֹּצֵא** and *he brought out*, "it occurs twenty-four times, twelve times *plene* [**י"ב במלאים**] and twelve times *defective* [**י"ב חסרים**],"¹³ but they never write **י"ב** or **י"ב** on one word.

he was born at Coucy, not far from Soissons, circa A.D. 1200, and died 1260. The work on the Commandments and Prohibitions consists of sermons which R. Moses de Coucy delivered on his journeys through the South of France and Spain (1235-1245), in the different Synagogues the design of which was to confirm his brethren in the ancient faith, since the orthodox religion of the Jews was at that time being undermined by the philosophy of Maimonides. The work which propounds the six hundred and thirteen precepts was first printed before 1480; then in Soncino, 1488; and in Venice, 1522, 1547, &c. Comp. Furst, *Bibliotheca Judaica*, i. 189, &c.; Steinschneider, *Catalogus Libr. Hebr. in Bibliotheca Bodleiana*, col. 1795-1798; Graetz, *Geschichte der Juden*, vol. vii., pp. 61, 70, 72, 115, 130. Leipzig, 1863. *The Minor Book of the Commandments* (ספר מצות קטן), called *סמ"ק* *Semag*, from the initials of its title) is simply an abridgment of the greater work, made by Isaac de Corbeil, A.D. 1277, and is divided into seven parts, for the seven days of the week. It was first published at Constantinople, 1510; then at Cremona, 1556, with glosses, &c.; and at Cracow, 1596, &c. See Furst, *Bibliotheca Judaica*, i. 186; Steinschneider, *Catalogus Libr. Hebr. in Bibliotheca Bodleiana*, col. 1103.

¹³ The twelve passages in which **וַיֹּצֵא** is *plene* are, Gen. xv. 5; xxiv. 53; xliii. 23; xlvi. 12; Exod. xix. 17; Judg. vi. 19; 2 Kings xxiv. 13; 2 Chron. xxiii. 14; Ps. cxxxvi. 11; Jerem. x. 13; 1. 25; li. 16; and the thirteen instances in which it is *defective* are, Numb. xvii. 23, 24; Judg. xix. 25; 2 Sam. x. 16; xiii. 18; xxii. 20; 2 Kings xv. 20; xxiii. 6; x. 22; Jerem. xx. 3; lii. 31; 2 Chron. xvi. 2; Job xii. 22. The former are given in the Massorah marginalis on Judg. vi. 19, and the latter in the Massorah

י"מ ראשי תיבות **יוצא מן הכלל**, נוהגים לכתוב זה כריני הסעמים, פי' לפעמים כשנותנים כלל אחד בסעמים, ויש היוצאים מן הכלל, כורתבין עליהן כך וכך י"מ, כגון לפני הורקא ראוי להיות מונה, רק י"ג י"מ שלפניהן מרכא, כמו שיחבאר בספר טוב טעם בע"ה:

א"ח ראשי תיבות אחד כלא אחד חסר, וכבר הודעתוך ברבור ראשון מלוחות הראשונות, כי מלא וחסר סחם לא נאמר רק על וי"ו וי"ד הנחים באמצע המלה ע"ש; וכן על מלות הנמצאות מלאות או חסרות בב' או בנ', או בד' מקימות וכו', נוהגין לכתוב כן ב"מ ב"ח, או ג"מ ג"ה וכולי ערך חיו"ד; אבל מן חיו"ד ואילך כתבו מלא או חסר לבד, ותיבת המנין לבד, והמשל ויוצא כ"ד, י"ב מלאים וי"ב חסרים, ולא כתבו יב"מ ויב"ח:¹³

It is, moreover, to be remarked, that they do not write this except on words which are sometimes *plene* and sometimes *defective*, as *ותורד* and *she let down*, “occurs three times, once *plene* and twice *defective*”; *פקוד* “occurs four times, twice *plene* and twice *defective*,” &c., &c.¹⁴ But in those words of which either the *plenes* alone or the *defectives* alone are counted, the Massorites also only put down either the *plenes* or the *defectives*, and the respective number, as *אבותיה* *thy forefathers*, “occurs three times *plene*,” and do not give the initials *ג״מ*; so also *גדלה* *great*, “occurs five times *defective*,” and they do not write the initials *ה״ח*. It is also to be noticed, that when the letters *Beth* and *Mem* occur together with two marks above, and one of the letters from *Aleph* to *Jod* is joined to them, as *במ״ב*, or *במ״ב*, or *במ״ב*, &c., they are the initials of *בר מן אחד* *except one*, *בר מן ב* *except two*, *בר מן שלשה* *except three*, &c. The meaning of *בר* is *except*; so the Chaldee renders *חונן מַמְנִי* [Eccl. ii. 25], by *בַר מְנִי* *except I*. Thus the Massorites remark on *בָּעֶפָּה* *in the fowls*, “it is so in all the Scriptures except once [*במ״א*], where it is *בָּעֶפָּה* AND *in the fowls*;¹⁶” also *אבותיכם* *your fathers* [Gen. xlviii. 21], on which the Massorites remark, “it is *defective* throughout the Pentateuch, except once where it is *plene*” [viz., Exod. iii. 18], and so on up to ten instances. But, from ten upwards, the Massorites make this remark in two words, as *אבותיכם* is “*plene* throughout the Hagiographa, except in sixteen instances;”¹⁷ so also *ב״מ י״א* = *except eleven*, *ב״מ י״ב* = *except twelve*, *ב״מ י״ג* = *except thirteen*,

marginalis on Numb. xvii. 23. It will be seen that the Massorah gives thirteen instances of *defective*, including Judg. xix. 25, whilst Levita only mentions twelve. If the text does not contain a clerical error, Levita most probably excludes Judg. xix. 25, because the *Tzaddi* has *Chirek*, and not *Tzere*, as is the case in all the other instances.

¹⁴ The three instances in which *רורד* occurs are, Gen. xxiv. 18: 1 Sam. xix. 12 (both *defective*): Gen. xxiv. 46 (*plene*). The Massoretic remark to which Levita refers is to be found both in the Massorah parva and the Massorah marginalis on Gen. xxiv. 18. For the instances in which *פקוד* occurs, see above, p. 147.

¹⁵ The three passages in which *אבותיך* is *plene*, that is, has *ʿav* quiescent with the *Cholem*, are, Gen. xxxi. 3: Jerem. xxiv. 5: Prov. xxii. 28. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Gen. xxxi. 3.

¹⁶ The instances in the Bible where *בָּעֶפָּה* occurs are only three, viz., Gen. vii. 21; viii. 17; ix. 10; and the one passage in which it is *בָּעֶפָּה* with *ʿav* conjunctive is in Levit. ix. 25. On none of these passages, however, could we find in the printed Massorahs the remark to which Levita refers.

¹⁷ For the orthography of *אבותיכם*, see above, p. 168, &c.

&c., all of which are the initials of בר מן = except, as you will find upon examination.

לא קרי are the initials of לא קרי read not; they are only found in connection with one of the letters *Aleph*, *He*, *Var*, and *Jod*, as לק"א = *Aleph*, is not read, לק"ה = *He*, is not read, לק"ו = *Var*, is not read, לק"י = *Jod*, is not read. Comp. what I have said on this subject in Part ii., Section i., class 1 [vide supra, p. 182, &c.], and see also Part i., Section ix., [vide supra, p. 170, &c.]

כ"ב are the initials of כתיב כן thus written, or כתיב כן כתיב thus written, they are marked on those words which have two or three quiescents, some of which are plene and some defective, as I have explained in Part i., Section viii. [vide supra, p. 169, &c.] I have also discussed it in Part ii., Section ix. It is to be noticed that on the vowel signs and the accents the Massorites never remark כ"ב, but they write it כ"ה, which are the initials of כן הוא it is so, as ותכחש"ש and she denied [Gen. xviii. 15] "it is so [כ"ה] with *Kamet*;"¹⁸ and תרשא"ש let her sprout [Gen. i. 11], "it is so [כ"ה] with *Marich*" [= a long line under *Tav*], &c. Moreover כ"ה stands also for the number twenty-five. Thus the Massorites remark on ויגשב"ש and he restored, "it occurs [כ"ה] twenty-five times;"¹⁹ on אחד"ש one of, "it occurs [כ"ה] twenty-five times,"²⁰ and it is always known from the context.

כל with a mark over the *Lamed* stands for כלהון all, as כ"ב כל, that is כלהון כתיבין כן all are written so, and כל חסרים all are defective, or כל מל all are plene. But when they have two marks above, they are the initials of כל לשנא כל, all the forms, and I have already explained the

¹⁸ That is with *Tzere* under the *Cheth*, since the *Tzere*, as has already been explained, is also called *Kamet*.

¹⁹ The twenty-five instances in which ויגשב"ש occurs are, Gen. xiv. 16; xx. 14; xl. 21; Exod. iv. 7; xv. 19; xix. 8; Judg. ix. 56; xvii. 3, 4; 1 Sam. xiv. 27; xxv. 21; 2 Sam. xv. 29; xxii. 25; 1 Kings ii. 30; 2 Kings xiii. 25; xvii. 3; xx. 11; xxii. 9; 1 Chron. xxi. 27; 2 Chron. xxxiv. 16; Job xxxiii. 20; Ps. xviii. 25; xciv. 23; Prov. xx. 26; Ezek. xlv. 1. They are given in the *Massorah finalis* under the letter *Jod*, p. 37a, col. 1.

²⁰ The twenty-five instances in which אחד"ש occurs are, Gen. xxi. 15; xxii. 2; xxvi. 10; xxxii. 23; xlvi. 22; Levit. xiii. 2; Numb. xvi. 15; Deut. i. 2; xxv. 5; Judg. xvii. 5; 1 Sam. ix. 3; xxvi. 15; 2 Sam. vi. 20; vii. 7; xvii. 22; 1 Kings ix. 2; xiii. 13; 2 Kings vi. 12; xviii. 24; 1 Chron. xvii. 6; Isa. xxxvi. 9; lxi. 17; Ezek. xxxiii. 30; xlv. 7; Dan. x. 13. They are given in the *Massorah marginalis* on 2 Kings vi. 12.

וכולי, כלם ראשי חיבות בר מן, ודוק והמצא :
ל"ק ראשי חיבות לא קרי, אבל לא
נמצא זה רק עם אחת מאותיות אה"י עמו,
כגון לק"א, לק"ה, לק"ו, לק"י, עיין במה
שכתבתי על אלה במאמר א' בסימן א', ועיין
גם כן בלוחות ראשונות בדבור ס' :

כ"ב ראשי חיבות כתיב כן, או כן כתיב,
ונהנו לכתוב כן על מלה שיש בה ב' או ג'
נחים, קצתן מלאים קצתן חסרים, כאשר
בארתי בלוחות ראשונות בדבור ח'; גם
רברתי גם בלוחות שניות במאמר ס'; ודע
כי על הנקודות והמעמם לא כתבו לעולם
כ"ב, כי אם כ"ה ראשי חיבות כן הוא,
כגון ותקחש"ש כ"ה בקמץ,¹⁶ וכן תרשא"ש
דשא כ"ה במארך, וזולת זה רבים; ויש כ"ה
שמורה על מספר עשרים וחמס, כגון ויגשב
כ"ה, אחד"ש,¹⁹ ותכירם לפי מקומן :

כל בנקודה על הלמ"ד רוצה לומר
כלהון, כגון כל כ"ב רוצה לומר כלהון
כתיבין כן, וכן כל חסרים, או כל מל; אבל
כשיש עליהן ב' נקודות, הם ראשי חיבות כל
לישנא, וכבר בארתי ענין לישנא במאמר י' ;

meaning of לשנא in Section x. [*vide supra*, p. 240, &c.] In some Codices, instead of כ"ל they write ת"ל, which are the initials of תרי לשנא, two forms, as the alphabetical list of words which occur twice in the same form, but in a different sense; *ex. gr.*, אורה *I will teach* [Job xxvii. 11], and אורה *I will shoot* [1 Sam. xx. 20], &c.; they are in alphabetical order, and number about a hundred pairs, all of them with two meanings.²¹ But, forsooth, among many of them there seems to be no difference whatever, and I shall only mention the most difficult of all, פֶּאֶרִי [Isa. xxxviii. 18], and פֶּאֶרִי [Ps. xxii. 17]. Would that I knew the difference between them!

כ"ק are the initials of כל קריא *all the Scripture*. I have already explained, in Section x., that קריא is the designation of the twenty-four sacred books, and given the reason why they are so called. I have also explained there that the Massorites always write it out fully, that is, they write it down קריאה כל קריאה and not the initials כ"ק [*vide supra*, p. 234, &c.] But when they range many of them together, and make

of them one Register, they write on each one of the words thus rubricated כ"ק, as you will see on examination.

פ"ד are the initials of פסח דספרא *Pattach of the Book*. I have already explained its import in Section ii. [*vide supra*, 197, &c.]. In correct Codices it is noted in the margin against every *Pattach of the Book* פ"ד, to indicate that it is one of the number rubricated in the Massorah magna. Moreover, פ"ד are also the initials of פסקא דספרא *Piska of the Book*, the import of which I have explained in Section iv. [*vide supra*, p. 209]. This is also the case with the accent called *Legarme*, which I have likewise discussed in Section iv. [*vide supra*, p. 210];²² and which I shall explain still further in my book called

ויש נוסחאות נמסר במקום כ"ל ת"ל ראשי תיבות תרי לישנא; וכן במסרה גדולה אלפא ביתא מן תרין תרין מלין ותריוהון בתרי לישנא, כמו אורה אתכם ביד אל (איוב כ"ז), החצים צדה אורה, וכן כלם על סדר הא"ב, והם כנגד מאה וזנות, כלם בתרי לישנא; וְהַאֲמַת יש בהן הרבה נראה שאין הפרש ביניהן, והנה אוכיר החמור שבכלן, והוא פֶּאֶרִי כן ישבר, פֶּאֶרִי ירי ודגלי, ומי יתן ואבין ההפרש שביניהן:

כ"ק ראשי תיבות כל קריא, וכבר כתבתי במאמר י', כי קריא ר"ל כל העשרים וארבע, וכתבתי המעם למח נקרא כן; גם בארתי שם כי לא שמשו בו במכרת דק במלואן, דהיינו שכתבו כל קריאה, ולא בראשי תבות כ"ק; אכן כשצדפו הרבה מהן יחד, ועשו מהן ספר, כתבו אצל כל אחת ואחת מחמלות ההן כ"ק, דוק והמצא:

פ"ד ראשי תיבות פתח דספרא, וכבר בארתי דינו במאמר ב'; ובמפרים מריוקים נכתב בחוץ בגליון נגד כל פתח דספרא פ"ד, להורות שהוא אחר מן המנויין במסרה גדולה; ונמצא גם כן פ"ד רוצה לוטר פסקא דספרא, אשר בארתי דינו במאמר ד'; וכן על המעם הנקרא לגרמה, אשר בארתי במאמר ד';²² ועוד יתבאר בספר טוב

²¹ As this alphabetical list is by far too long to be given here, we must refer for it to the Massorah finalis under the letter *Aleph*, p. 1 b, col. 4—p. 2 a, col. 3; and the *Ochla Ve-Ochla*, section lix., p. 62, &c. Dr. Freusdorff has made some very important remarks on this rubric, p. 17, &c.

²² The Sulzbach edition erroneously omits ר אשר בארתי במאמר ד', which I have explained in Section iv.

Good Sense. Wherever *Legarme* occurs in a verse, the Massorites write against it in the margin לִגְ, with one mark over the *Gimmel*, which signifies *Legarme*. Some have mistaken it, and thought that the word in question, on which the Massorites remarked לִגְ, occurs thirty-three times in the Bible. But, according to the rule which I have stated at the beginning of this Part, there can be no mistake about it; for, if it had referred to the number, it would have two marks, one on the *Lamed* and one on the *Gimmel*. Now, as the *Gimmel* alone has a mark, it is evident that the word is not written out fully, and that it is the abbreviation of *Legarme*.²³ I shall, however, discuss it again, in its proper place, in my book entitled *Good Sense*.

לִית דְּכוּתִיהּ are the initials of לִית דְּכוּתִיהּ, which I have already explained in Section v. Indeed I have not found in the Massorah לִית דְּכוּתִיהּ instead of לִית דְּכוּתִיהּ, but in some grammatical works which treat on the Massorah; *ex. gr.*, the *Book Semadar*, the Treatise called *The Stylus of the Scribe*,²⁴ and a few others.

רִפְ are the initials of ראש פסוק the beginning of the verse. This abbreviation, too, has been mistaken, for some have read it רפִי *Raphe*, or רפִין *Raphin*. But the difference between these two is, that when it has two marks over it it is the acrostic of ראש פסוק the beginning of the verse, as I have already stated, and when it has one point over the *Pe* it denotes רפִין *Raphes*. Thus, it is remarked, the word וַיֹּאמְרוּ and they shall say, "occurs nine times (רפִי) *Raphe*;"²⁵ וַיָּבֹאוּ and they shall come, "occurs (רפִי) seven times *Raphe*."²⁶ I have already explained, in Section iii. [*vide supra*, p. 198], the reason why it is called *Raphe*.

²³ Here the Sulzbach edition inserts the words אשר נאמרו במאמר ד', which were omitted from the former part of the paragraph.

²⁴ The *Sepher He-Semadar* is as yet unknown (*vide supra*, p. 122); the *Stylus of the Scribe* will be noticed hereafter under *Kimchi*.

²⁵ The nine passages in which וַיֹּאמְרוּ is *Raphe*, that is, has *Shera* under the *Var* conjunctive, are, Deut. xxxii. 7: Jerem. xvi. 19: Joel ii. 17: Isa. xiv. 10: xliii. 9: Ps. lxx. 5; xxxv. 27: 1 Chron. xiv. 31: Job xxxviii. 35. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Isa. xvi. 10.

²⁶ The seven passages in which וַיָּבֹאוּ is *Raphe*, that is, has *Shera* under the *Var*

טעם; בכל מקום שנמצא בפסוק לנרמיה כחבו בנליון נגדו לִגְ בנקודה יאהה על הני"מל רוצה לומר לנרמיה; ויש שמועין בזה, וחושבין כי המלה היא אשר נמכר עליה לִגְ היא נמצאת לִגְ פעמים במקרא, אבל לפי הכלל שנחתי בפתיחת השער הזה אין למעות בה, כי אם היה מורה על המכפר היה עליה ב' נקודות, אחד על הלמ"ד, ואחד על הני"מ, עכשיו שהני"מ ל' לבדה היא נקודה הוא ראייה שהמלה אינה נשלמת, ורוצה לומר לנרמיה;²³ ועוד אזכרנו במקומו בספר טוב טעם:

לִיד ראשי חיבור לית דכותיה, וכבר בארתי במאמר ה', והאמת כי במכרה לִיא מצאתי לִיד במקום לית דכותיה, רק בכפדי קצת המדקדקים בדרום בעניני מכורת, כגון ספר סרמור וספר עט סופר,²⁴ ובוולתם טעמים:

רִפֿ ראשי חיבות ראש פסוק, וגם בזה יש מקום למעות, כי יש שקוראין אותו רפי או רפִין, והחפרש שביניהן הוא כאשר עליו ב' נקודות הוא ראשי חיבות ראש פסוק, כמו שכתבתי, וכשחוא בנקודה אחת על הפֿ רוצה לומר רפִין, כגון וַיֹּאמְרוּ מ' רפֿ,²⁵ וכן וַיָּבֹאוּ ז' רפֿ,²⁶ וכבר בארתי במאמר ז' למה נקראין רפִין:

ס"פ are the initials both of סוף פסוק או סופי פסוקים, כנון אֲנִי הָיָה כ' ס"פ בספרא, ויש נוסחאות נמסר על כל אחד כס"פ ראשי תיבות כ סופי פסוקים, וכן אֲנִי הָיָה אֱלֹהִים כ"ב ס"פ נמסר עליהן כס"ף דוק:²⁷ מ"פ ראשי תיבות מצע פסוק רוצח לומר באמצע הפסוק; ומצע הוא לשון תיגום ירושלמי של תוך ושל קרב, כמו תוך הכו במצע מוריגיה, קָרַב אלהים במצע דינא; אבל תוך של תורה ונביאים מתורגמן מציעות או מציעותא, או מציעא; ולפי שדברי בעלי המסורה רובם הם תיגום ירושלמי, לפיכך נהנו לומר מצע פסוק, כנון וְקָל יִשְׁמַע לֵה מצע פסוק וכל ר"פ דכותיה,²⁸ וכן וְנִשְׁמַע נ' חר ר"פ וחר ס"פ וחר מ"פ;²⁹ מ"פ are the initials of פסוק מ"פ, that is, "the middle of the verse."

מצע is a word by which the Jerusalem Targum renders the Hebrew תוֹךְ and קָרַב. Thus, בְּתוֹךְ in the midst of [Job xx. 13] is translated במצע; so also בְּקָרַב in the midst of [Ps. lxxxii. 1] is rendered by במצע. The word חוּץ except, in the Pentateuch and the Prophets, however, is translated מצועות or מציעותא, and because the language of the Massorites is mostly that of the Jerusalem Targum, they write מצע פסיק, as וְכָל יִשְׂרָאֵל and all Israel, "occurs thirty-five times in the middle of the verse [ל"ה מ"פ], and whenever it occurs in the beginning of a verse it is like it;"²⁸ so, also, וְנִשְׁמַע and it was heard "occurs three times, once at the beginning of a verse [ר"פ], once at the end of a verse [ס"פ], and once in the middle of a verse [מ"פ]."²⁹ In some Massorahs I have found, instead of

conjunctive, are, Exod. xiv. 16, 17; Dent. x. 11; Josh. xviii. 4; Isa. xiii. 2; Jerem. iii. 18; Ezek. xxxiii. 31. They are given in the Massorah marginalis on Isa. xiii. 2.

²⁷ The twenty passages in which אֲנִי יְהוָה occurs at the end of a verse are, Levit. xviii. 5, 6, 21; xix. 12, 14, 15, 18, 28, 30, 32, 37; xxi. 12; xxii. 2, 3, 8, 30, 31, 33; xxvi. 2, 45; and the twenty-one instances in which אֲנִי יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים terminates the verse are, Exod. xvi. 12; Levit. xviii. 2, 4, 30; xix. 2, 3, 4, 10, 25, 31, 34; xx. 7; xxiii. 22, 43; xxiv. 22; xxv. 17, 55; xxvi. 1; Numb. x. 10; xv. 41; Deut. xxix. 5; Ezek. xx. 20. The former are given in the Massorah marginalis on Levit. xviii. 1, and the latter are enumerated in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Aleph*, p. 4a, col 4; where those which are אֲנִי יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים, כִּי אֲנִי יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים, are given in one rubric, and those which are אֲנִי יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים, without כִּי, are given in another rubric. Under the first rubric, which professes to give ten (י) instances, are mentioned Levit. xi. 44, and Joel iv. 17, neither of which is the beginning of a verse, in the present editions of the Bible. Equally erroneous is the heading of the second rubric, which professes to give seventeen (יז) instances, in which אֲנִי יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים occur at the end of the verse, and only mentions fourteen.

²⁸ The thirty-five instances in which וְכָל יִשְׂרָאֵל occurs in the middle of the verse are, Deut. xxi. 21; Josh. iii. 17; vii. 24; viii. 21, 15; x. 29, 31, 34, 36, 38, 43; 1 Sam. xvii. 11; 2 Sam. iv. 1; xviii. 17; 1 Kings viii. 62, 65; 1 Chron. xiii. 8; 1 Kings xi. 10; xv. 27; xvi. 17; 2 Kings ix. 14; 1 Chron. xiii. 6; 2 Chron. vii. 8; xii. 1; x. 3; xiii. 4, 15; Ezra ii. 70; Nehem. vii. 73; Ezra x. 5; 2 Chron. vii. 6; 1 Chron. xi. 4; Ezra viii. 25. They are given in the Massorah finalis under the letter *Jod*, p. 37b, cols. 1 and 2.

²⁹ The three passages in which וְנִשְׁמַע occurs with *Pattach* under the *Var*, and *Dagesh* in the *Nun* conjunctive, are, Josh. ii. 11; Jerem. xxxv. 8, 10. They are given in the

וביש מסורה מצאתי במקום מצע מיסון, ולא מצאתי לו חבר ורוע: ואל

נ"א ראשי תיבות נוסחא אהרינא, לשון זה נמצא הרבה בדברי חז"ל, כגון נוסח הנם, נוסח הברכה ודומיהן; ונ"ל שהוא ענין העתקה וחזרה לשון יסחי ממנו שהוא כמו יוסרו ויועתקו, כן הדברים הנעתקים ונמחים מן ספר אחד נקראים נוסחאות, וכן בעורא יתקסח עא מן ביחיה, פירוש יעתק ויוסר; לכן אני אומר שנוסחא והעתקה כמעט אחד הוא:

כאן אכתוב שמות קצת נקדנים וקוראים או חונים, הנמצאים רשומים בקצת גליונות של החומשים המדויקים, ודובם הם אשכנים, ולא מצאתי מהם בחומשי הספרדים כי אם מעמים, נם קצת שמות הספרים אשר חובר על ככה אביא כאן:

רמ"ח נאמר לי שהוא ראשי תיבות ר' משה חזן, היה אחד מן הקוראים המובהקים, ואנכי לא ידעתי, ויוכל להיות שהוא משה האיש אשר חבר כללי הנקוד, הגרפסים בעשרים וארבע הגדול סביב המסרה הגדולה, שהתחילו אמר המהבר אמת הדבר כי הנקוד נתן ממני וכו'; וכבר זכרתי בכפר מסורה המסורת בהקדמה, ורבים חושבים שהוא ספר השמשוני, ומעיקים כי נמצא בו החום שמו משה בהרבה מקומות, כגון בתחלת דבריו בנקודות הצירי והסגול דמתחיל למכון לשברו השניח צור ישראל ונמר (תלים ל"ג); ובמקום אחד למשפם שמוש

רמ"ה, I have been told, is the acrostic of ר' משה חזן

Rabbi Moses Chasan, who was one of the most correct prælectors, but I do not know who he is. It may be that this is the Moses who wrote the Treatise on the Laws of the Vowel-points, which is printed in the Great Bible round the margin of the Massorah, and begins with, "Thus saith the author, for a truth the vowel-points were given on Sinai," &c. I have already mentioned it in the Introduction to this Massoreth Ha-Massoreth [vide supra, p. 123]. Many think that it is the *Book of Shimshon*, but they are mistaken, for we find therein the name Moses signed in many places, as in the beginning of the Treatise, when speaking concerning the vowel-points *Tzere* and *Segol*, which commences *מִכַּשְׁבִּי שְׁמוֹשׁ יְהוָה מִכַּשְׁבִּי שְׁבוּ הַיְסוּדָה מִכַּשְׁבִּי שְׁבוּ הַיְסוּדָה* [Ps. xxxiii. 14]; and in another place, again, *מִכַּשְׁבִּי שְׁמוֹשׁ יְהוָה מִכַּשְׁבִּי שְׁבוּ הַיְסוּדָה*, Massorah finalis under the letter *Shin*, p. 60 a, col. 1. The Massoretic remark to which Levita refers is not to be found in the printed editions of the Massorah.

the Laws respecting the use of the *Cholem*, &c. Whereas the book *Shimshoni* is nothing but the book called *Chibur Ha-Konim*, beginning with "Know that the fundamental things discussed by the Hebrews are ten," &c.³⁰

מ"ש, In the above-named Codex I found a proof cited from a correct Pentateuch, saying, I found it so in the Pentateuch of R. Meier Spira, which is מ"מ = מאיר שפירע.³¹

יהב"י are the initials of יקותיאל *Jekuthiel Ha-Cohen b. Jehudah*, the author of the book entitled *The Eye of the Reader*, whose surname in German is *Salmen Ha-Nakdan*. He thus signs

his name in the second poem of the book here alluded to. I have heard that he was from the city of Prague, in the country of Bohemia; and I said, in a play upon the words, that from the walls [= lines] of the house [= in the stanzas] of his poems, he is recognised to be a Bohemian.³² He composed a very excellent treatise, discussing the vowel-points, and the words, the accents of which are *Milel* or *Milra*,

³⁰ R. Shimshon, the grammarian (ר' שמשון הנקין), flourished about 1240. The treatise which discusses the vowel-points and accents, and to which Levita refers, has not as yet appeared. Excerpts of it, however, have been published in Abicht's *Accentus Hebr. ex antiquissimo usu lectorio vel musico explicati*, &c.; *Acced. Porta accentuum Lat. conversa et notis illustr.*, Leipz. 1713; Delitzsch, in *Jesurun*, pp. 16, 86, 92, 192, 249, 252. Comp. Wolf, *Bibliotheca Hebraea*, vol. i. 1152, iii. 1160, iv. 1003; Geiger, *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift für Jüdische Theologie*, vol. v., p. 423, &c., Leipzig, 1844; Fürst, *Bibliotheca Judaica*, iii. 16.

³¹ All our endeavours to obtain some information about this Meier Spira have proved abortive. Wolf (*Bibliotheca Hebraea*, i. 756) simply says that Levita quotes him, whilst Fürst, the latest Hebrew bibliographer, remarks (*Bibliotheca Judaica*, iii. 372) that Spira wrote these works: i. A Treatise on Arithmetic; ii. A Commentary on Immanuel b. Jacob's Astronomical Work; and iii. A Pentateuch with the Massorah. Fürst, however, omits his usual references to some works for particulars about the author.

³² To understand this pun, which cannot be reproduced in a translation, it is to be remarked, that Levita refers to an incident in R. Gamaliel's life, recorded in the Talmud, which is as follows:—R. Gamaliel, whilst in the house of study, was asked by Jehudah, a proselyte of Ammonitish descent, whether he might come into the house of study. Gamaliel answered him in the negative, submitting that the Law [Deut. xxiii. 4] prohibited it. R. Jehoshuah was of the contrary opinion, and adduced in support of his view the declaration made in Isa. x. 13, that God had abolished the boundaries of all nations, and thus obliterated the territory of Ammon. He carried his point against Gamaliel, and the latter went to the house of his antagonist to be reconciled with him, since the altercation had assumed an angry tone. "On entering his house, R. Gamaliel perceived that the beams were black, and said to R. Jehoshuah. כְּחַרְלֵי בֵּיתְךָ אֵרֹחַ נִיר. R. Gamaliel perceived that the beams were black, and said to R. Jehoshuah. כְּחַרְלֵי בֵּיתְךָ אֵרֹחַ נִיר. from the walls of thy house thou art recognised to be a blacksmith." for which incautions remark he had again to apologise (*Berachoth*, 28 b). It will be seen that Levita refers to this remark of Gamaliel, and that the pun consists not only in the fact that *mea's* both house and stanza, but that *blacksmith*, with the slight alteration of the פתח ה, denotes Bohemian.

החולם, והדומים לזה; וספר השמשוני הוא הספר הנקרא חבור חקונים מתחיל, רע כו עקרי הדברים אשר ידברו בהם העברים הם עשרה וכולי:³⁰ מ"ש, מצאתי בספר הנ"ל שהוא מביא ראייה מחויבט אחד מונה, ואומר כן מצאתי בחומש של מאיר שפירע, והו"ו מ"ש:³¹

יהב"י ראשי היתוב יקותיאל הכהן בר יהודה, והוא בעל ספר עין הקורא, וכנ"ו בלשון אשכנז ולפני הנקדן, וכן חתם שמו בסדר השני של ספרו ע"ש; וקבלתי שהוא היה בק"ק פראג שבמדינת פי"ה, ואני אמרתי על דרך הליצה השיר שבכחתי בתי שיריו נבר כי פהמי הוא;³² ועשה חבור נאה מאוד בענין הנקודות והמלות שמעמן מליל או מלרע, ובענין המספן ובלתי מספין,

as well as those which have *Mappik*, and which are without *Mappik*; and he called this book *the Eye of the Reader*. Hence you find, in the margins of some Codices of the Pentateuch, ע"ה, that is עין הקורא; and sometimes it is remarked יהב"י, which is the name of the author, as I have stated.⁸³

ע"ע are the initials of עט סופר *Stylus of the Scribe*, which is the name of a book written by Redak,⁸³ and which is a compendium of the contents of the Massorah and the accents. I have found it quoted in the margins of the Spanish Codices of the Pentateuch, but not in the German Pentateuchs.⁸⁴

ר"י are the initials of ר' יעקב נקדן *R. Jacob, the Punctuator*. He is often quoted by the above-mentioned R. Shimshon, in his work, but I do not know who he is.⁸⁵

מ"פ is the name of a book called *The Key*, as *הַצְּמִידִים* and *the bracelets* [Gen. xxiv. 47], it is remarked "in *The Key* [במ"פ] is without the second *Jod*;" so also בְּעֵבֶר *on the side* [Judges xi. 18], "in *The Key* is *beyond*." Also on *defective and plene*, we find it quoted in many places, and I do not know its author. I have, however, seen that Ibn Ezra makes the following remark, in his Introduction to the book called *The Balances*:—"R. Levi, the Spaniard,

וקרא שם הספר עין הקורא, וכן נמצא בקצת החומשים בנליונות ע"ה, רוצה לומר עין הקורא, ולפעמים נרשם יהב"י שהוא שם המחבר כאשר כתבתי;⁸³ ע"ס ראשי תיבות עט סופר, והוא שם ספר חברו הר"ק, והוא קצור מעיני המסורה והמעשים, ומצאתיו רשום בנליונות של חומשי הספרדים, ולא בחומשי האשכנזים;⁸⁴

ר"י ראשי תיבות ר' יעקב נקדן, הביאו הרבה פעמים ר' שמשון הנ"ל בספרו, ולא ידעתי מי הוא;⁸⁵

מ"פ שם ספר נקרא מפתח, כגון הַצְּמִידִים במ"פ חסד יו"ד תנינא, וכן ויהנו בְּעֵבֶר הארמון במ"פ מֵעֵבֶר: וכן בענין הכר ומלא נמצא בכמה מקומות, ולא ידעתי מי ילדו, אך מצאתי שרא"ע כתב בהקדמתו לספר מאזנים וו"ל, ור' לוי הספרדי סעיר

⁸³ Jekuthiel b. Jehudah Cohen flourished circa A.D. 1250-1300, at Prague. The work entitled *The Eye of the Reader*, to which Levita refers, consists of Massoretic criticisms on the Pentateuch and the Book of Esther, and has been published by the learned Heidenheim, Rödelheim, 1818-1825. Jekuthiel has also written a grammatical treatise called *The Laws of the Vowel-points* (מללי הנקוד, דברי הנקוד), the Introduction and practical part of which were also published by Heidenheim, Rödelheim, 1818-1821. Comp. Kitto's *Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature*, s. v. JERUTHIEL.

⁸⁴ ר"י are the initials of ר' דוד קימחי *R. David Kimchi*, the distinguished grammarian, lexicographer, and expositor, who has already been noticed (*vide supra*, p. 107). His celebrated grammatical and lexical work, entitled *Perfection* (מכליל), which was edited by Levita, has been described on p. 79, &c. To the article KIMCHI, in Kitto's *Cyclop.*, it is to be added, that Kimchi's Massoretic Treatise, entitled *The Stylus of the Scribe* (עט סופר), to which Levita refers, has recently been published for the first time, Lyck, 1864.

⁸⁵ There can be but little doubt that this R. Jacob is the celebrated Hebrew grammarian and poet called Jacob b. Eleazar, who flourished circa A.D. 1130, at Toledo. He was a distinguished writer on the vowel-points (whence he obtained the name of *Ha-Nakdan*) and on the etymology of proper names. He moreover formed a correct Recension of the text of the Hebrew Scriptures, after the model of the Codex Hilali, and it is owing to these contributions to Biblical literature that he is so often quoted by Shimshon, Kimchi, and other lexicographers and critics. Comp. Kitto's *Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature*, s. v. JACOB B. ELEAZAR.

from the city of Saragossa, is the author of the book called *The Key*.⁸⁶ Thus far his language;⁸⁶ but I have not as yet been able to see it.⁸⁷

Machsortha is the name of a work, the author of which I do not know. It is quoted in the margin of the Pentateuch, as "לְסֵבֶב" to compass [Numb. xxi. 4] has *Beth* with *Dagesh*, but in the *Machsortha* it is *Raphe*.⁸⁸

Sinai, is the name of a correct Pentateuch which treats on the variations of the accents; as וַיִּשְׁמָע and he heard [Exod. xviii. 1], has the accent *Gershaim*, but in *Sinai* it has *Rebia*; again, הַמִּדְבָּר the desert [Exod. xviii. 5], has *Sakeph*, whilst in *Sinai* it has *Sakeph-gadol*. But I do not know who the author of it is.⁸⁹

the Pentateuch of Jericho, is doubtless a correct Codex

מקומה חכר ספר המפתח עכ"ל.⁸⁶ ואנכי לא ראחיו עוד הנה:⁸⁷

מחזורתא שם ספר ולא ידעתי מי אדרו, ונמצא בגליונות החומשים, כגון לְסֵבֶב את ארץ ארם הבי"ת דגושה, ובמחזורתא לְסֵבֶב בְּרַפִּי:⁸⁸

סיני שם חומש מרזיק מדבר ממחלוקת המעמים, כגון וַיִּשְׁמָע יחרו בגרשים, ובסיני הוא ברביעי; ועוד שם אל משה אל המדְבָר בוקף, ובסיני בוקף גדול, ולא ידעתי מי הוא המחבר:⁸⁹

חומש יריחו מכתמה הוא חומש אחד

⁸⁶ Levita's quotation is not literal. Even in his own edition of *Ibn Ezra's Balances*, the passage is as follows:—המפתח חק ספר המפתח ורבי לוי הנקרא בן אל תבאן סטרי במדינת טרקסמה חק ספר המפתח and *R. Levi, who is called Ibn Al-Tabben, &c., ride p. 197 b, ed. Levita; Venice, 1546.*

⁸⁷ This *R. Levi*, the Spaniard, or Abulfilim *Levi b. Joseph Ibn Al-Tabben*, as is his full name, flourished A. D. 1120. He was a friend of *R. Jehudah Ha-Levi*, the celebrated poet and philosopher. Besides composing poetry himself, he wrote the Hebrew Grammar called *The Key* (מפתח), to which *Levi* refers, but which has not as yet been published. *Comp. Graetz, Geschichte der Juden*, vol. vi., p. 131; Leipzig, 1861.

⁸⁸ *Machsortha* (מחזורתא) is the common name of the Jewish Ritual, comprising the whole annual cycle of the Daily and Festival Services. The cycle, as is the literal meaning of *Machsortha* (from דור to go round), was generally written by the most distinguished scholars of the respective communities in the various parts of the world, embodying the local usages, and hence obtained the name of the special place where it was written, and the practice of which it depicted. The cycle, according to the practice of the Synagogue of Vitry, has already been mentioned (*vide supra*, p. 45), and we have to add here that these Rituals not only contained Prayers and Hymns, but gave the text of the whole Bible, so that they became models, after which copies were made. It is owing to this fact that the Bible Codex itself was called *Machsor* (מחזור), as is the case with the Codex made after *Ben-Asher*.

⁸⁹ Levita's quotations are not from the Massorah marginalis on these passages, but from the outer margin. The Massoretic glosses in question are not reproduced literally by Levita, as will be seen from the following statements:—On Exod. xviii. 1, the gloss is וַיִּשְׁמָע בְּרֵעֵי גֶרְשָׁיִם, *the word וַיִּשְׁמָע occurs twice with the accent Gershaim at the beginning of a verse in the Pentateuch, Sinai has Rebia; and on Exod. xviii. 5, the gloss is וַיִּשְׁמָע בְּרֵעֵי גֶרְשָׁיִם with Sakeph-gadol.* Now according to Levita's reading וַיִּשְׁמָע בְּרֵעֵי גֶרְשָׁיִם in *Sinai*, we are obliged to assume with him that it is the name of a Codex; but, according to the proper reading, we may adopt the opinion of *Joseph Eshve*, the expositor of the Massorah, which is enunciated on Exod. xviii. 1—וכה שאמר סיני רביעי דע כי בגלי מרזיקי הנקוד והעצמים רבים היו מראשי הכמרי סגריא ואחר כהם היה שמו סיני והוא פליג על המסורת ואמר שני מלות וַיִּשְׁמָע הוּא הכהה בשבט טשיים ואמר הוא as to the remark, *Sinai has Rebia, know that the inventors of the vowel-points and accents were mostly from the spiritual heads and the sages of Tiberias.* Now the name of one of these was *Sinai*, and he differed from the Massorah, which remarks, that וַיִּשְׁמָע in the two passages in question has *Gershaim*, and said that it has the accent *Rebia*. From this it will be seen, that this great Massoretic authority does not take סיני as *Codex Sinaiticus*, but regards it as a proper name of one of the inventors of the vowel-points and accents.

of the Pentateuch, derived from Jericho. It discusses the *plenes* and *defectives*, as התועבות *the abominations* [Levit. xviii. 27], is in this Pentateuch of Jericho, without the second *Jod*. So also ילדי *the children of*, which occurs twice in the same chapter [Numb. xiii. 22, 28], the first is *plene* in the Pentateuch of Jericho, and the second is *defective*.

Codex Hilali, is quoted by Kimchi in his grammar called *Perfection*, and in his Lexicon, in the following language:—"In the *Codex Hilali*, which is at Toledo, ye shall vow [Dent. xii. 11], is found with *Daleth Raphe*." Thus far his remark. I at first thought that the Codex is so called after its author, whose name was Hillel; but I soon found that in some recensions it is spelt הללאי, with *Aleph* between two *Lameds* (comp. the root שום in Kimchi's Lexicon). Moreover, I found that in the Constantinople edition of the *Michlol* it is pointed הללי, with *Tzere* under *He*, so that I do not know what it is.⁴⁰

Jeru-alem Codex, is the book on which R. Jona, the Grammarian, relied, as is attested by Kimchi. It is perhaps the Codex which Ben-Asher corrected,⁴¹ and which remained at Jerusalem for a long time, as I stated in the third Introduction, in the name of Maimonides of blessed memory.

Spanish Codex, is the general name for the Spanish Codices, for they are more correct than all other exemplars, as I have already stated in the Poetical Introduction. As to *אספמיה*, it denotes Spain, for thus the Targum renders ספרד Obad. 20, by ספמיה, and it is also called Hispania in Italian, and Spanien in German.

Naphtali: I have already mentioned in the third Introduction the variations between Ben-Asher and Ben-Naphtali, and that we

מונה, בא מיריחו, מדבר מענין חסר ומלא, כגון כי כל התועבות האל בחומש יריחו חסר וי"ו השניה, וכן ילדי הענק ב' בענין, ובחומש יריחו הראשון מלא והשני חסר:

ספר הללי מביאו הרד"ק במכלול ובשרשים וז"ל, בכפר הללי אשר במוליסולא נמצא אשר תדרו ליהוה הרל"ת רפויה עכ"ל: ואני חשבתי כי הספר נקרא כן על שם מחברו הנקרא הלל, אך מצאתי בקצת נוכחות כתיב הלאי באל"ף בין ב' הלמדי"ן ע"ן בשרש שום; גם ראיתי במכלול הנדפס בקונסטנטינופול הללי בעידי הה"א, ולא ידעתי מה הוא:⁴⁰

ירושלמי הוא הספר אשר כסך עליו רבי יונה המדקדק, כמו שהעיר עליו הרד"ק, ואולי הוא הספר שהניה בן אשר שהיה בירושלים ימים רבים,⁴¹ כמו שכתבתי בהקדמה השלישית בשם הדמ"ם ז"ל:

ספר אספמיה הוא שם כלל לספרי ספרד, כי הם מוהגים מכל שאר הספרים, כאשר כתבתי בהקדמה הדרוית; ואספמיה רוצה לומר ספרד, כי כן תרגום של גלוח ירושלים אשר נקשר דבספמיה, וכן נקרא בלעז אספמיה, ובלשון אשכנז שפנייה:

נפתלי, כבר כתבתי בהקדמה השלישית המחלוקת שבין בן אשר ובן בן נפתלי, ואיך

⁴⁰ It is now generally acknowledged among scholars that the *Codex Hilali* derives its name from the fact, that it was written at Hilla, a town built near the ruins of ancient Babel. This Codex, which was completed circa A. D. 600, had not only the then newly invented vowel-points and accents, but was furnished with Massoretic glosses. It was brought to Toledo about A. D. 1100, where the grammarian Jacob b. Eleazar used it for his works, and a portion of it was purchased by the Jewish community in Africa, about A. D. 1500. Comp. Kitto's *Cyclopaedia*, s. r. HILALI CODEX.

⁴¹ For Ben-Asher, and his celebrated Codex, vide *supra*, p. 113, &c.

follow the readings of Ben-Asher.⁴² Hence we find in some Codices the opinion of Ben-Naphtali noted in the margin; as וְהִצִּיתָ and thou shalt divide [Numb. xxxi. 27], which, according to the reading of Ben-Asher, is so written with two *Pashtas*, whilst, according to the reading of Ben-Naphtali, it is וְהִצִּיתָ, with one *Pashta*. Hence the remark in the margin is נַפְ, that is, *Naphtali*, and in some Codices בִּן נַפְתָּלִי, that is, *Ben-Naphtali*. Those Codices in which the reading of Ben-Naphtali is in the text, and the reading of Ben-Asher in the margin, are incorrect, since it is a principle with us to follow Ben-Asher. Hence it is the principle which should be expressed in the text, and not in the margin.

מדינה, that is, *Eastern*. I have already stated, in the above-named Introduction, the variations between the East and the West, and that we follow the Western readings [*vide supra*, p. 113]. Hence it is only necessary to note in the margin the Eastern reading, as on על *upon* [Judg. ix. 3],

“the Eastern [*מדינה*] reading is אל *to*.” Those Codices which have in the margin the Western reading על are incorrect. Moreover, I have also stated already, in the above-named Introduction, that the variations between the Eastern and Western Codices only extend to the Prophets and Hagiographa, and that there is not a single one in the Pentateuch [*vide supra*, p. 114].

אשלמתא completion, perfection. The Massorites call the earlier Prophets *אשלמתא קרמיתא*, and the later Prophets *אשלמתא תנינא*. Thus “throughout the Pentateuch and the earlier Prophets [*אשלמתא קרמיתא*] it is *שלחתי* I have sent, and *ושלחתי*, with *Kametz* under the *Shin*, except in one instance, where it is *ושלחתי* [Levit. xxvi. 25], with *Chirek* under the *Shin*; and throughout, all the later Prophets [*אשלמתא תנינא*] it is the same, *שלחתי* and *ושלחתי* with *Chirek* under the *Shin*, except in two instances, where it is *שלחתי* [Jerem. xxiii. 21; xxix. 19].” See the *Massorah magna*. But I do not know why they are called *אשלמתא*.

אנחנו סומכים על קריאת בן אשר, לפיכך נמצא בקצת הספרים גרסם בחוץ דעה בן נפתלי, כגון וְהִצִּיתָ את המלכות לפי קריאת בן אשר בן הוא בב' פשטין, ולקריאת בן נפתלי הוא וְהִצִּיתָ בפשט אחד; וכן גרסם בגיליון נפ' רוצה לומר נפתלי, ובג"ב פירושו בן נפתלי; ובנוכחאות שנכתב דעה בן נפתלי בפנים, ודעה בן אשר בחוץ הוא מעות, כי העקר אצלנו דעה בן אשר, לפיכך ראוי לכתוב העקר בפנים ולא בגליון:

מדינ' רוצה לומר מדינתא, כבר כתבתי בהקדמה הג' החלופין שבין מדינתא ומערבא, ואיך אנהנו סומכין על קריאת מערבא, לפיכך אין צריך לרשום בחוץ רק דעה מדינתא, כמו ופשמ' על העיד מדינתא אל העיד, ובספרים שגרסם בחוץ למערבא על הוא המעה; וכבר הודעתך גם כן בהקדמה הג' שאין חלוף בין מדינתא למערבא רק בבניאים וכחובים, ואין גם אחד בהודא:

אשלמתא, בן קראו בעלי המסורת נביאים ראשונים *אשלמתא קרמיתא*, ונביאים אחרונים *אשלמתא תנינא*, כגון כל אוריתא ו*אשלמתא קרמיתא* *שלחתי* *ושלחתי* בר מן אחר *ושלחתי* דבר בהוככם, וכל *אשלמתא תנינא* דכותיה *שלחתי* *ושלחתי* במ"ב *ושלחתי*, עין במכרה גדולה; ואנכי לא ידעתי למה נקראו *אשלמתא*:

⁴² For Ben-Asher and Ben-Naphtali. *vide supra*, p. 113, &c.

פרינמא is the name given by the Massorites to a pause, or *hiatus*, in the middle of the verse. Thus, on "And Cain said to his brother Abel . . . and it came to pass they were in the fields" [Gen. iv. 8], the Massorites remark, "one of the twenty-five *hiati* [פרינמות] in the middle of the verse:" four of these are in the Pentateuch.⁴³ I do not know from what language it is derived, and even the author of the *Aruch* does not quote it. The Italians, however, call all the *hiati* between the section, whether open or closed, פרינמא, with *Tzere* under *Pe*; and I have enquired of their sages about it, but they could not tell.⁴⁴

Now the import of open or closed sections is explained by the *Poskim*, who, however, entertain a great difference of opinion about it. Generally the open section consists of two kinds,—one is in the middle of the line, where a vacant space of about nine letters is left, and the second has a whole line left vacant, and the writing commences on the third line. In the case of a closed section, a vacant space of about three letters is left in the middle of the line, and after it the line is finished; and if the closed section terminates at the end of a line, the second line is begun in the middle. The rule is, that the open section is always at the beginning of the line, whilst the closed section is always in the middle of the line.

מיסון [= *μσον*] is the *middle*. I have already discussed it under the word מיפ [vide supra, p. 256].

נוסחא is *Codex, recension*. I have already described it under the word נ"א [vide supra, p. 256].

I shall now explain some of the mnemonical signs of the Massorah

פרינמא, כן קראו ההפסקה שבאמצע הפסוק, כנון ויאמר קין אל הבל אחיו. והיה בהיותם בשדה, נמסר עליו כ"ה פרינמות במצע פסוק ד' מנהון בתורה,⁴³ ואינו יודע שאיזה לשון הוא, גם בעל הערוך לא הביאו, אך הלועזים קוראים כל הפסקות בין פרשה פתוחה או כחומה פרינמא בצירי חרי"ש ושאלתי את פי חכמיהם ואין מניד לי:⁴⁴ וענין פרשה פתוחה וסתומה מבוואר בפוסקים, ויש בהן פליגות, והכלל שפרשה פתוחה יש לה ב' צורות, האחד בחצי השימה ומניח חלק כשיעור מ' אותיות, והצורה השנית מניח שימה שלמה ומתחיל בשימה השלישית: ופרשה סתומה מניח חלק באמצע השימה כשיעור נ' אותיות, ואח"כ סכיים השימה, ואם נמר בכוף השימה מתחיל באמצע השימה השנית; והכלל הפתוחה חמיד בראש השימה, והסתומה חמיד באמצע השימה:

מיסון כמו אמצע, וכבר זכרתי במלה ב"פ:
נוסחא פידוש העתקה, וכבר זכרתי במלה נ"א:
ועתה אבאר קצת סימני מסורה שכתורה

⁴³ For the four *Piskas* in the Pentateuch, see above, p. 242. The other twenty-one are: Josh. iv. 1; viii. 24; Judg. ii. 1; 1 Sam. x. 22; xiv. 13, 19, 36; xvi. 2, 12; xix. 21; xxiii. 2, 11; 2 Sam. v. 2, 19; vii. 4; xxiv. 11; 1 Kings xiii. 20; 2 Kings i. 17; Isa. viii. 3; Ezek. iii. 16; xlv. 15. Fürst (*Hebrew Concordance*, p. 1369, cols. 1 and 2) enumerates no less than thirty-one such *Piskas*. Besides those we have given, he has 1 Sam. xvii. 37; 2 Sam. vi. 20; xii. 13; xvi. 23; xvii. 14; xv. ii. 2; xxi. 1, 6; xxiv. 10, 23; Jerem. xxxviii. 28; whilst he omits Gen. iv. 8; 1 Sam. xiv. 13; xix. 21; 2 Kings i. 17; Ezek. xlv. 15. Indeed there is a great difference of opinion among critics as to the number and places of these *Piskas*.

⁴⁴ There can be but little doubt that פרינמא is the Greek *πρῆγμα, πράγμα*.

on the Pentateuch and Prophets, since several of them are difficult to understand.

The mnemonical sign in Pericope Noah.—In Gen. x. 3, it is רִפְתָּה Riphath, with Resh, and in 1 Chron. i. 6 it is דִּיפְתָה Diphath, with Daleth; and the sign thereof is “*The initials of the names of their respective books,*” that is, in Genesis, which is called ראשית with Resh, it is written Riphath with Resh; whilst in Chronicles it is written Diphath with Daleth, according to the name of the book which is called דברי with Daleth.

The mnemonical sign in Pericope Va-Jerah.—In the description of Abraham, it is written “and his two young men [אֹתוֹ] with him” [Gen. xxii. 8], whilst in connection with Balaam it is “and his two young men [עִמּוֹ] with him” [Numb. xxii. 22], and the sign is, “each man according to his language;” that is, by Abraham, who was a Hebrew, it is written אֹתוֹ, which is Hebrew; whilst in the narrative of Balaam, who was an Aramean, as it is said, “from Aram has Balak brought me” [Numb. xxiii. 7], it is written עִמּוֹ, which is Aramean, as the Chaldee renders אֹתוֹ by עִמְיָה. Another sign for this passage is, “as is his name, so he is;” that is, Abraham, which is with Aleph, has אֹתוֹ with Aleph, and Balaam, which is with Ajin, has it written עִמּוֹ with Ajin. A third sign is “*Aleph Aleph, Ajin Ajin,*” i. e., Abraham with Aleph has Aleph, and Balaam with Ajin has Ajin. Another sign for it, again, is “*their letters are the signs,*” that is, the different letters in their names are the signs of the respective expressions in question.

The sign in Pericope Va-Ishlach.—The sign on דִּישָׁן Dishan with Kametz, and דִּישֹׁן Dishon with Cholem [Gen. xxxvi. 80], is, “every day wherein the Scroll of the Law is used it is דִּישָׁן Dishan, with Kametz under the Shin, and it begins with the first day of the week,” and the order is as follows, Dishon, Dishan, Dishon, Dishon, Dishan, Dishon, Dishan. This is the explanation of the Spaniards. The French differ on this subject, saying that the order is Dishon, Dishan, Dishon, Dishan, Dishon, Dishan, Dishan, the sign with them being “every day on which the Scroll is read, it is דִּישֹׁן Dishon,

ובנביאים שיש קצה קושי בהבנתם: סימן בפרשת נח רִפְתָּה ורַגְמָה ברי"ש, ובד"ה רִפְתָּה ברל"ח, וסימן ראשי שמות ספריהון, פירוש בספר בראשית הנקרא ראשית ברי"ש נכתב רִפְתָּה ברי"ש, ובד"ה נכתב דִּפְתָּה ברל"ח כשם הספר שנקרא דברי ברל"ח:

סימן בפרשת וירא, נבא אברהם כתיב ושני נעריו אֵתוּ, ובפרשת בלק נבי בלעם כתיב ושני נעריו עִמּוֹ, וסימן אִישׁ אִישׁ כַּלְשֹׁנוֹן, פירוש נבי אברהם שהיה עברי כתיב אֵתוּ, שהוא לשון עברי, ונבי בלעם שהיה ארמי שנאמר מן ארם יתני בלק, כתיב עִמּוֹ, שהוא לשון ארמי, תרגום של אֵתוּ עִמְיָה; וסימן אחר כשמו כן חוּא, פירוש אברהם שהוא באל"ף כתיב אֵתוּ באל"ף, בלעם שהוא בעי"ן כתיב עִמּוֹ שהוא בעי"ן; וסימן אחר אִישׁ אִישׁ עִמּוֹ, פירוש אברהם אֵתוּ, בלעם עִמּוֹ, וגם הסימן על זה שמו אֹתוֹתָם אֹתוֹתָם, פירוש האותיות הם אותות וסימנים על זה:

סימן בפרשת וישלח, על דִּישָׁן ודִּישֹׁן, כל יומי דספרא דִּישָׁן בקמץ, וכתחיל יום ראשון של שבוע, וכן הסדר דִּישָׁן דִּישֹׁן דִּישָׁן דִּישֹׁן דִּישָׁן דִּישֹׁן דִּישָׁן; כך מפרשים הספרדים, אך הצרפתים חלוקים עליהם, ואומרים דִּישֹׁן דִּישָׁן דִּישָׁן דִּישֹׁן דִּישָׁן דִּישֹׁן דִּישָׁן דִּישֹׁן, וסימן שלהם

and beginning with Sabbath." The latter is the correct one, and the proof of it is, that what is holy is placed first, and not last.⁴⁵ Another sign is, "the rich are with *Kametz*;" that is, when it is rich in letters, it has *Kametz* and is *plene*, that is it is written *דישן Dishan*, with *Jod*: whilst *דישן Dishon*, with *Cholem*, is not rich, for it is *defective*.

The mnemonical sign in Pericope Shemoth.—On *וַחַיָּה וְהָיָה* and she shall live, with *Kametz* under the *Vav* [Exod. i. 16], the Massorites remark, "not extant, once it is *וַחַיָּה* [Esth. iv. 11], with *Shera* under the *Vav*, and the sign thereof is *מַלְכָּר שְׁבָא*, that is, by queen Esther, it is with *Shera*."

The mnemonical sign in Pericope

Boh.—On "And he went out from Pharaoh" [Exod. x. 18], in connection with the plague of the locusts, the sign is, "*the king is not by the locusts*," that is, by most of the other plagues it is said, "and Moses went out from Pharaoh," whilst at the place of locusts the name of Moses is not mentioned, because he is king, as it is written, "and he was king in Jeshurun" [Deut. xxxiii. 5]. Hence the sign.

The mnemonical sign in Pericope Thazriah.—In the first *טְהִרָה* purity, construed with *פְּדִימֵי* in the blood of [Levit. xii. 4], the *He* is *Raphe*, or quiescent; whilst the *He* of the second *טְהִרָה*, connected with *יָמִי* in the same verse, is with *Mappik*, and the sign thereof is *יְהוּדָה* *Jehudah*; that is, just as the first *He* after the *Jod* is *יְהוּדָה* vocal, and the

כל יומי ספר דישן ומתחיל ביום השבת, והוא העקר, וסימן מעלין בקודש ולא מורידין: ⁴⁵ וסימן אחד עשירים מקמצין, פירוש כל שהוא עשיר באותיות הוא בקמץ מל', רוצה לומר שנכתב ביו"ד הוא דישן, וכל דישן בחולם אינו עשיר כי הוא חסר:

סימן בפרשת שמות, ואם נה הוא וַחַיָּה ל', וא' שרבים הוהב וַחַיָּה, וסימן מַלְכָּר שְׁבָא, פירוש נבי אמתר נקוד וַחַיָּה בשבא: סימן פרשת בא, ויצא מעם פרעה כמכת הארבה, סימן מַלְכָּר אֵין לֵאֲרָבָה וַיֵּצֵא, פירוש ברוב שאר חמכות כתיב ויצא משה מעם פרעה, אבל בארבה לא נזכר משה שהוא מלך, שנאמר ויהי ביטרון מלך, והוא סימן מלך אין לארבה:

סימן בפרשת תזריע, דמי כְּהִרָה ה"א נחה, ימי כְּהִרָה ה"א במפיק, וסימן יהודה, פירוש ה"א שאחר יו"ד של יהודה היא נעה,

⁴⁵ As the above explanation of the mnemonical sign is not very clear, and as it pre-supposes a knowledge of Jewish manners and customs, it requires some further elucidation. It will be seen that the word *דישן* occurs seven times in the same paragraph (Gen. xxxvi. 20-30),—three times with *Cholem* on the *Shin* (i. e. *דישן* Gen. xxxvi. 21, 25, 30), and four times with *Kametz* under the *Shin* (i. e. *דישן* verses 26, 28, 30). Now, as the week has seven days, corresponding to these seven instances, and, moreover, as on three of these days an appointed lesson from the Law is read (i. e. Saturday, Monday, and Thursday), and the other four days (i. e. Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday) are without such lessons, thus corresponding again to the three instances of the *Shin* with *Cholem* and the four without it, the seven days are made the symbol of the seven times *דישן*; whilst the order of the three days with and the four days without the lesson from the Law is made to symbolise the order in which *דישן* is read, three times with *Cholem* and four times without (i. e. with *Kametz*), beginning with the Sabbath. Accordingly, the first *דישן* with *Cholem* answers to Sabbath, the first day, with a lesson; the second *דישן* without *Cholem* answers to Sunday, which is without a lesson; the third *דישן* with *Cholem* answers to Monday, with a lesson; the fourth *דישן* without *Cholem* answers to Tuesday, without a lesson; the fifth *דישן* without a *Cholem* answers to Wednesday, without a lesson; the sixth *דישן* with a *Cholem* answers to Thursday, with a lesson; whilst the seventh *דישן* without a *Cholem* answers to Friday, without a lesson.

second *He* after the *Daleth* is quiescent, so the *He* in טְהַרְהָה connected with יָמִי is vocal [*i. e.*, beginning with *Jod*], and the one connected with דְּמִי [beginning with *Daleth*] is quiescent. Another sign is, "her days are revealed, her blood is concealed;" and another, "and we conceal her blood." But these are easily understood.⁴⁶

The mnemonical sign in Pericope Phineas.—The sign here is בּוֹזֵז, that is, in the whole of this section it is written וְנִסְכָּהּ and his drink offering, and כְּמִשְׁפָּטָה after the manner, except in the order for the second day, where it is written וְנִסְכָּיהֶם and their drink offerings [Numb. xxix. 19]; for the sixth day, where it is וְנִסְכָּיהָ and her drink offerings [ver. 31]; and for the seventh day, where it is כְּמִשְׁפָּטָה after their manner [ver. 33]. Hence the letters indicating the days in which these variations occur, viz., ב' = second day, ו' = sixth day, and ז' = seventh day; together with the letters constituting the variations, viz., מ in וְנִסְכָּיהֶם [ver. 19], י in וְנִסְכָּיהָ [ver. 31], and מ in כְּמִשְׁפָּטָה [ver. 33], yield the sign מִיִּם בּוֹזֵז pouring out water; thus pointing out that the ceremony of pouring out the water is contained in the Law, as is propounded in the Talmud tractate *Taanith*.⁴⁷

The sign on 2 Sam. xxi. 15–20. In this section the phrase and there was still [מִלְחָמָה] war, without the article, occurs twice [verses 15, 20]; "and there was still [הַמִּלְחָמָה] THE war," with the article, occurs twice [verses 18, 19], and the sign is "in the centre it is the המלחמה," with the article, that is, the first and fourth, which are the outsides, are מִלְחָמָה, without the article, and the two central ones are הַמִּלְחָמָה, with the article.

The sign in 2 Kings, xx. 3.—In 2 Kings xx. 3 we find "in truth and with a perfect [וְנִבְלָבָב] heart," whilst in Isa. xxxviii. 3 it is "in

⁴⁶ The first and third mnemonical signs are not given in the printed editions of the Massorah.

⁴⁷ The Talmudic explanation of these variations in the words, and the law deduced therefrom, are to be found in *Taanith*, 2 b–3 a, as well as in *Sabbath*, 103 b. To understand the reference to the traditional enactment, it is necessary to remark, that these words also occur in connection with the other days of the Feast, but without the letters in question. As, according to the Talmudic laws of exegesis, no superfluous letter is ever used in the Bible without its having some recondite meaning (comp. Ginsburg's *Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 30, &c.; Longmans, 1861), the three redundant letters have been combined into מִיִּם water. This exegetical rule is called *letters taken from one word and joined to another, or formed into new words*. Comp. Kitto's *Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature*, s. r. MIDRASH, p. 172, rule iii. See also Jacob b. Chajim's *Introduction to the Rabbinic Bible*, p. 22, &c., ed. Ginsburg.

truth and with a perfect [יְבִלְבֵב] heart," and the sign thereof is "the beginning of their respective books," that is, the book of Kings, beginning with וְהַמֶּלֶךְ and the King, which has five letters, it is written יְבִלְבֵב, which also contains five letters; whilst in the book of Isaiah, which begins with חִזִּיוֹן, a vision, consisting of four letters, it is יְבִלְבֵב, also of four letters.

The sign in 2 Kings xxv. 11.—In 2 Kings xxv. 11 we have "the remnant of הַמְּנוּיִן the multitude," and in Jerem. lii. 15, "the rest of [הַמְּנוּיִן] the multitude," and the sign thereof is "here [הֵן] is seed for you," the meaning of which is well known. Moreover, in 2 Kings xxv. 12 we have וּמִדְּלוֹת and of the poor one, whilst in Jeremiah [lii. 15] it is וּמִדְּלוֹת of the poor ones, and the sign thereof is, "poverty follows upon poverty;" that is, Jeremiah, who speaks of the sundry desolations of the Temple, has מִדְּלוֹת in the plural, whilst the Kings, who are rich, have מִדְּלוֹת in the singular.

The sign in Isa. xxxv. 10.—In Isa. xxxv. 10 we have יִשְׂנִינוּ וְנָסוּ they shall obtain and rejoice, whilst in Isa. li. 11 it is יִשְׂנִינוּ נָסוּ they shall obtain, they shall rejoice, and the sign thereof is "Two Vars, two Nuns," that is, in the first instance there are two Vars together [i. e., the last letter is יִשְׂנִינוּ, and the first וְנָסוּ], and in the second instance two Nuns meet together [i. e., the last letter of יִשְׂנִינוּ, which is Nun, and the first of נָסוּ which is also Nun].

The sign in Ezek. xviii. 6.—In the whole of this section אָכַל he ate, is entirely with Kametz [viz., Ezek. xviii. 6, 15], except in verse 11, where it is אָכַל, half with Kametz and half with Pattach, and the sign thereof is, "he who does not eat [דָּלָא אָכַל קָמֶץ], shuts his mouth;" that is, whenever אָכַל is connected with לֹא, it is with Kametz.⁴⁹ In the twenty-four sacred books which have here been printed, this Massoretic remark is put into the book of Genesis on the words "in the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat," [iii. 19], but this is an egregious blunder, and the editor did not understand it.

⁴⁹ It is to be remarked, that this mnemonical sign is based upon the double meaning of קָמֶץ, which denotes both the vowel-sign Kametz and to shut, as well as upon the fact, that when לֹא to eat is connected with לֹא not it has Kametz. Hence the play upon the words דָּלָא אָכַל קָמֶץ שִׁמְיָהּ, when אָכַל and לֹא are together it is Kametz, or, whoso does not eat, shuts his mouth.

שָׁלֵם, וְסִמֵּן רֵאשִׁי סְפָרֵיהֶוּן, פִּירוּשׁ מַלְכִים הַמַּתְחִיל וְהַמֵּלֶךְ שֵׁשׁ לוֹ ה' אֹחוּיָהּ כְּתִיב יְבִלְבֵב, שְׁהוּא שֶׁל ה' אֹחוּיָהּ, יִשְׁעִיהָ הַמַּתְחִיל חֲזוֹן שֵׁשׁ לוֹ ד' אֹחוּיָהּ כֵּן יְבִלְבֵב שֶׁל ד' אֹחוּיָהּ:

סִמֵּן בַּמַּלְכִים ב' סִמֵּן כ"ח, אֵת יֵתֵר הַחֲמוּן, וּבִירְמִיָה נ"ב יֵתֵר הָאֲמוּן, וְסִמֵּן ה"א לָכֵם זֶרַע, וְהַפִּירוּשׁ יְדוּעַ: וְעוֹד שֶׁם בַּמַּלְכִים יִמְדֵּלָהּ וּבִירְמִיָה יִמְדֵּלָהּ, וְסִמֵּן עֲנִיּוֹתָא בְּתֵר עֲנִיּוֹתָא אֲוֵלָא, פִּירוּשׁ יְרִמְיָה שֶׁמְדַבֵּר מִעֲנִיּוֹת הַחֲחוּרְבָן נִכְתָּב מִדְּלוֹת לְשׁוֹן רִבִּים, וּמַלְכִים שֶׁהֵם עֲשִׂירִים נִכְתָּב מִדְּלוֹת לְשׁוֹן יְחִיד וְרוּק: סִמֵּן בִּישְׁעִיָהּ סִמֵּן ל"ה, יִשְׂנִינוּ וְנָסוּ יָנוּן וְאֵנְחָה, תְּנִינָא בְּסִמֵּן נ"א יִשְׂנִינוּ נָסוּ, סִמֵּן ו'וֹ נִוֵּן, פִּירוּשׁ הָרֵאשׁוֹן בְּב' ו'וֵוֵן יִשְׂנִינוּ וְנָסוּ, וְהַשְׁנִי בְּב' נוּנֵוֵן יִשְׂנִינוּ נָסוּ:

סִמֵּן בִּיחֻקָּאֵל סִמֵּן י"ח, כֹּל עֲנִינָא אֵל הַהָרִים לֹא אָכַל כֹּל קָמֶץ, אֲבָל אֵל הַהָרִים אָכַל חֲצִיו קָמֶץ וְחֲצִיו פַּתַּח, וְסִמֵּן דָּלָא אָכַל קָמֶץ פּוּמְיָהּ,⁴⁹ פִּירוּשׁ כֹּל אֲכַל הַסְּמוּךְ לִלְאֵה הוּא קָמוּץ; וּבְכ"ד הַגְּדַפְסִים פַּח נִמְסַר זֶה בְּבִרְאשִׁית עַל כּוֹעֵת אַפִּיק הָאֲכַל, וְהוּא מַעוֹת נְמוּר, וְהַמְנִיָה לֹא חֲבִין:

אלה הם הסימנים שראיתי לכתבם פה, ובלי ספק המחפש ימצא יודר מאלה, ואני גלאחי לבקש עוד; ובוזה נשלם הספר מכל וכל, ישחבה אשר כל יכול:

These are the signs which I deemed desirable to explain here, and the enquirer will doubtless discover many more; but I am tired of looking any more for them, and herewith concludes this book. Praised be He, above all, who is able to do all things!

שירה דודשה אחבר:

הנה מרם אכלה לדבר.

אתן לאלי יה הלל והודיה. ⁴⁹	יען אשר היה אתי בעזרת;
הואל והורני דעה הביני.	עד כי למסרת באור הכינות;
מה הוא בחנם לי גם כן אני חנם.	אורה לכל אדם מיעוט ידיעתי;
תרתי בכל לבי למצא דבר הפץ.	תאמין אמת כי יגעתי ומצאתי;
מפי ספרים קבלתי ולא מפי.	סופרים ולא חבר היה בחברתי;
חשכת אפלתה לאור הפכתיה.	נוע כבכברה אותה הניעותי;
דברי חכמיה סודם וחירותם.	מי ימצאם אם לא יחרוש בעגלתי;

NOW BEFORE I FINISH TO SPEAK, I SHALL COMPOSE A NEW SONG.

I give to my God praise and thanks,⁴⁹ because he was with me as my help.

He deigned to teach me knowledge; so much so, that I composed an explanation of the Massorah.

As He gave it to me freely; I also freely teach every man my scanty knowledge.

I have searched with all my heart to discover the right thing. Thou mayest believe that having laboured I found the truth.

I have received assistance from books, but not orally; nor had I any fellow labourer in my work.

I converted the obscurity [of the Massorah] into light; I have shaken it as in a sieve.

The words of the wise [in the Massorah], their secrets, and enigmas; who can find them unless he ploughs with my heifer?

⁴⁹ It will be seen, that the initials of the first line in the Hebrew are the acrostic of *Elias*, the author's name.

אמנם השניתי כי אין אנוש שלא. יחטא הלא אתי תלין משונתי ;
 אחלי שניאות מי יבין וידעם. יתקון לפי שכלו עוות שניאותי ;
 האל אלהים הוא ידע וישראל. ידע אשר לא עשיתי בנאותי ;
 אף לא להראות את יקר נדולתי. כי אם לבקשת אנשי סנולתי ;
 גם בעונותי בני יצאוני. אין מי שמי יזכור עוד אחרי מותי ;
 די לי אשר ספרי יהיה ולא ימות. ידביב שפתי עת אישן בקברתי ;
 לכן לכה ספרי ופשוט בתוך תבל. הראה לכל משכיל מעשה נבורתי ;
 ולשוואלים אותך יד מי הכינחך. תאמר ידי אליה כוננו אותי ;
 בן איש אשר אשר לוי שמו נקרא. הוא אשכנזי איש חיל ואפרתי ;
 ננמר שנת יפ"ח תוך פרשת קרח. פה עיר וויניסיה רבתי ושרתי ;

וכל הספר עד גמירא :

נשלמה השירה

Forsooth I have committed errors, for there is no man who does not err, so that my error cleaves to me.

I pray, therefore, that whoever understands and knows them, may correct my errors according to his wisdom.

The Lord God knows, and also Israel may know, that I have not done this proudly ;

Nor to show thereby my greatness, but simply yielded to the request of my special friends.

Moreover, on account of my sin, I lost my sons: there is none left to perpetuate my house after my death.

It is enough for me that my book will live and not die ; it will speak when I sleep in the grave.

Therefore go forth, my book, circulate thyself through the world ; show to every wise man the work of my strength.

To those who ask who made thee, say, The hand of Elias made me.

The son of a man who is called Asher Levi, a German, a man of valour and distinction.

It was finished in the year 298 [= 1588], in the week of the Pericope Korah, here in this city, the great and celebrated Venice.

THUS THE SONG IS BROUGHT TO AN END, AND THE BOOK TO ITS COMPLETION.

THAT YOU MAY KNOW HOW MANY TIMES
EACH LETTER OCCURS IN THE BIBLE.
READ ALL THE WORDS IN THIS POEM.

לדעת מנין כל אות ואות.
אשר בכל המקרא נמצאות.
תקרא את כל דברי השירה הזאת:

I have now come to fulfil my promise which I made in the Third Introduction, towards the end of it [*vide supra*, p. 136]. I there stated that, at the end of this book, I would give and explain the Poem which was written, to show the number of all the letters, as well as the number of each individual letter; that is, how many *Alephs*, how many *Beths*, how many *Gimmels*, &c., are to be found throughout the Bible. It is said that R. Saadia Gaon is the author of it; and this statement seems to be correct, since we find therein very difficult and foreign words, which are not of Hebrew origin, and the like of which are also to be found in the Treatise, entitled, *Faith and Philosophy*, which he of blessed memory wrote.¹

Now the number of the stanzas in this Poem corresponds to the number of the letters in the alphabet. Thus, each stanza propounds the number of one letter, and is made in the form of a complete poem, each stanza being divided into four lines, but it is not written in even metres. Let me now explain it.

¹ Saadia's philosophical work, to which Levita refers, has already been described (*vide supra*, p. 136). That Levita most emphatically believed Saadia to have been the author of this poem, is not only evident from the above remark, but is placed beyond the shadow of a doubt, by his epilogue to it (*vide infra*, p. 278). We are, therefore, surprised at the remark of the learned Dukes, that "Elias Levita does not say expressly that R. Saadia was the author of it, but merely quotes it as a common opinion, with which he agrees" (*Berträge zur Geschichte der ältesten Auslegung und Spracherklärung des Alten Testaments*, vol. ii., p. 101, &c.; Stuttgart, 1844). It is now, however, almost certain that Saadia b. Joseph Bechor Shor, who flourished in France towards the end of the twelfth century, was the author of this poem, which was first published by Levita in the *editio princeps* of the *Massoreth Ha-Massoreth*, Venice, 1538. It is omitted both in the Basel (1539) and the Sulzbach (1771) editions. It was reprinted in the *Theological Decisions of the Gaonim* (שאלות ותשובות הגאונים), Prague, circa 1590; by our countryman Hugh Broughton, in his work, entitled, *Daniel, his Chaldee Vision, and his Hebrew*, &c., at the end of chap. ix., London, 1597; by Buxtorf, in his *Tiberias*, cap. xviii., p. 183, &c., Basel, 1620; in the Compilation, entitled, *Taalmoth Chochma* (תעלמות חכמה), Basel, 1629-1631; by Anshel Worms, in his *Sejag La-Thora* (סיג לטורה), Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 1766; in *Likute Ha-Shas* (לקיטי הש"ס), Koretz, 1784; by Jehudah b. Jacob, Dyherenforth, 1821; and by Fürst, in his *Hebrew Concordance*, p. 1370, Leipzig, 1840.

עתה בבתי לקיים את דברי אשר דברתי
בהקדמה שלישיה קרוב לסופה, ושם הכמחתי
לכתוב ולבאר בסוף הספר הזה החרוה
הנעשה לדעת מספר כל האותיות פרם כל אות
ואות, רוצה לומר כמה אלפי"ן, וכמה בתי"ן,
וכמה גימלי"ן וכולי, נמצאים בכל המקרא;
ואומרים כי ר' סעדיה הגאון חברו, ונראין
הדברים אמת, כי כן נמצאים בו מלות
חמורות וזרות מאוד, אשר לא מבני ישראל
המה, וכדמותן נמצאים נ"כ בספר אמונות
שחבר ז"ל:¹

והנה מספר חבתיים שבחרוה הזה, כמספר
אותיות הא"ב, דהיינו שבכל בית ובית הוא
מבאר מנין אות אחת, ונעשה כדמות שיר
מחולק, דהיינו שכל בית נחלק לארבע הרוות,
אבל אינו נעשה כמסקל שיר שקול; ועתה
אבאר:

Mark that the number of each letter is indicated by the initials of the first two lines. Those in the first line signify thousands, and those in the second line denote the remaining numerals—that is, hundreds, tens, and units; and in the third line he quotes one word, which indicates the verse he places under this line; and so, also, in the fourth line he quotes one word from another verse, which he places again under this line, in such a manner, that he brings two verses under each stanza. Now in adding up the number of the two verses, you will thus obtain the number of the letter in question with which the stanza commences. You must not, however, include in this sum the numerical value of the first letter, for this simply indicates the letter under consideration, whether it be *Aleph*, *Beth*, or *Gimmel*, &c.

Thus, for example, in the first stanza commencing *אהל מכון בניני* *the Tabernacle, my established edifice*, the *Aleph* in *אהל* indicates the letter *Aleph*, whilst the initials of *מכון בניני* yield $\text{מ} \cdot \text{ב} = 42$, which denote 42,000. In the second line, again, beginning *ששם עליו זקני* *whither my elders resort*, the initials are $\text{ז} \cdot \text{ש} = 377$, and thus we obtain the number of the *Alephs* as 42,377. The same is the case with all the letters. As to the third line, beginning with *הקהל* *the congregation*, the fourth line, beginning with *ולזבח* *and for a sacrifice*, &c., they indicate the thirty-two verses, which are respectively placed under each stanza in smaller characters and without points, and in which the number in question occurs. Thus, the first, “all the congregation together was forty thousand,” &c. [Ezra ii. 6]; and the second, “and for a sacrifice of peace-offering, two oxen,” &c. [Numb. vii. 17]; when the number of these two verses is added up, we obtain the sum total of 42,377. The same is the case with each letter.

Moreover, it is necessary to notice, that whenever you find in a stanza two words ranged together, the initials of which denote tens, and the first of the letters is *Mem*, *Nun*, *Tzaddi*, *Pe*, or *Kaph*, it is used in

דע כי מספר כל אות ואות נרשם כראשי חיבות של ב' חלקים הראשונים, מה שבחלק הראשון נכללו האלפים, ובחלק השני נכלל שאר המספר, רוצה לומר המאות והעשירות והאחרים, ובחלק השלישי מביא מלה אחת המורה על הפסוק אשר הוא מביא תחת החלק ההוא, וכן בחלק הרביעי הוא מביא מלה אחת מהפסוק אשר הוא מביא תחת החלק ההוא באופן שחתה כל בית בית יביא ב' פסוקים, ובהתחבר מספר ב' הפסוקים ככה מספר האות שבתחילת הבית; אך לא ירשם במספר ההוא מספר אות חיבה הראשונה, כי היא מורה על האות הסבוק, אם א', או ב', או ג', וכן כל:

והמשל הבית הראשון מתחיל "אהל מכון בניני, האל פ' של אהל תורה על אות האלף, וראשי חיבות של מכון בניני עולים מ"ב, הרי מ"ב אלפים; והחלק השני מתחיל "ששם עליו זקני, ראשי חיבות שע"ז; וככה מספר האלף מ"ב אלפים שע"ז, וכן כל אות ואות: והחלק השלישי המתחיל הקהל, והחלק הרביעי מתחיל ולזבח, הם סימנים ל"ב הפסוקים הנכתבים תחת כל בית ובית בכתיבה דקה בלי נקוד אשר נמצא בהם המספר הנ"ל; האחד כל הקהל כאחד ארבע רבוא וכו', והב' ולזבח השלמים בקרשנים ונומר, הנח כשיתחברו מספר שני הפסוקים יחד עולה מספרם מ"ב אלפים שע"ז, וכן נעשה כל אות ואות:

וצריך שדע כי כאשר תמצא באיזה בית שתי חיבות מצורפות, וראשיהם עשירות, והראשונה מאותיות מנצ"פ, או היא חשמש

the manner in which the final *Mem*, *Nun*, *Tzaddi*, *Pe*, and *Kaph* are employed, and the value of which I have already explained in the above-named Introduction [*vide supra*, 186]; that is, final *Kaph* denotes 500, final *Mem* 600, final *Nun* 700, final *Pe* 800, final *Tzaddi* 900. Thus, for instance, in the fourth stanza, commencing דהר *powerful*, &c., where you find כַּתְּשׁוּעַתֶּם *like the salvation at Elam*, you must observe that the *Kaph* in כַּתְּשׁוּעַתֶּם is employed, according to the value of final *Mem*, *Nun*, *Tzaddi*, *Pe*, and *Kaph*, and denotes 500; whilst the *Lamed* in לַעֲיִלָּם signified 80, as usual. The same is the case with the fifth stanza, beginning הלום *hither*, &c., where there are two *Nuns* following each other, viz., נִקְבוּ נִמְעֵי, the first denotes 700, and the second signifies 50, as usual. This method obtains throughout. Hence, wherever one of these letters is used in this signification, you find in the middle margin one of the final letters *Mem*, *Nun*, *Tzaddi*, *Pe*, and *Kaph* with a circle over it, as follows:—ךְ ם ן הָ ךְּ

על דרך שיטת סגנון, כמו שבארתי מספרם בהקדמה הג'ל, דהיינוך מסמט ת"ק, ס ר"ר ן ת"ש, ה ת"ה, ז ת"ז; והמשל בחרו הר' המרחיל דהר וכולי, תמצא "כתשועתם" לעילם חידעכי"ף כתשועתם חשמש על דרך סגנון, והיא ת"ק, ולמ"ד לעילם חשמש שלשים כמשפחה; וכן בחרו הה' המתחיל הלום וכולי, יש בו ב' נוני"ן רצופין, והן "נקצבו" נגמעי, הראשונה חשמש ח"ס, והשניה חמשים כמשפחה, וכן כלם בוח הדרך; לכן בכל מקום שאחז מהן חשמש השמוש הזה, תמצא באמצע בגליון אחז מאותיות סגנון הפסוקים עם עיגול אחד עליה כוח ךְּ ם ן הָ ךְּ, דוק ותמצא:

ובכן אתחיל החרוזה.

בענינים אלה רמזוה:

beginning הלום *hither*, &c., where there are two *Nuns* following each other, viz., נִקְבוּ נִמְעֵי, the first denotes 700, and the second signifies 50, as usual. This method obtains throughout. Hence, wherever one of these letters is used in this signification, you find in the middle margin one of the final letters *Mem*, *Nun*, *Tzaddi*, *Pe*, and *Kaph* with a circle over it, as follows:—ךְ ם ן הָ ךְּ. Examine, and you will find it so.

And now I shall begin the Poem ²

Which propounds these things.

שְׁשָׁם עָלוּ זִקְנֵי
וּלְזִבַח הַתּוֹרָה בָּאוּ בָנֵי

ולזבח השלמים בקר שנים אילם חמשה
עתורים חמשה כבשים בני שנה חמשה
(במדבר ז' י"ז)

אֵהָל מִכּוֹן בְּנֵינֵי
הַקְּהָל עָשׂוּ קָרְבָּנֵי

כל הקהל כאחד ארבע רבוא אלפים שלש
מאות וששים (נחמ"ז ז' ס"ו)

² We at first intended to give, with the Hebrew original, an English version of this poem; but, after translating half of it, we found that the peculiar construction of it, the way in which the Biblical words are therein used, and, in fact, the whole plan adopted by the writer to make it at all intelligible to the reader, would require a commentary at least three times the size of the poem itself. We have, therefore, abandoned our original intention, and simply subjoin an explanation of each stanza.

³ *Aleph*, occurs 42,377 times in the Hebrew Scriptures. The *Aleph* in אֵהָל, the first word of this stanza, gives the letter the number of which is here discussed, and the letters כבשע = 42,377, being the initials of the remaining words in the first and second lines, give the number of times the letter in question occurs in the Bible. The same fact is also indicated by the passages adduced from Nehem. vii. 66, and Numb. vii. 17: as in the former the number 42,360 occurs, and in the latter 17; thus yielding together 42,377.

רְנַמְתֶּם וְאַסְפוּ חֲבֵרִים
פַּחַת הַשְּׁנֵי נְבָרִים

בני פחת מואב לבני ישוע יואב אלפים
ושמנה מאות ושמונה עשר (נחמי' ז' י"א)

יְ כֵן לָהֶם זֹהָר
מְלַבֵּד הֶרְאִישׁוֹן דְּהָר

מלבד עבדיהם ואמהתיים אלה שבעת
אלפים שלש מאות שלשים ושבע מסודרים
ומסודרות מאתים (עזרא ב' ס"ח)

יְ כִּתְּשׁוּעַתֶּם לְעִילּוֹם
סְנֵאָה יֵשׁוּב עִמּוֹ הַלּוֹם

בני כנאה שלשת אלפים חשע מאות
ושלשים (נחמי' ז' ל"ח)

יְ נִקְבְּצוּ נְמָעֵי דְלִיּוֹת
עֵינִים וְאַשְׁרֵי וּמְלִכֵיּוֹת

בני עילם אלף ומאתים חמשים וארבעה
(נחמי' ז' ל"ד)

יְ צִרְנוֹ נְפֻעֻתוֹ כְּחַת
עֲזָנְדָּ שְׁנֵי וּבֶן זֹחַת

בני עזנר אלפים ושלוש מאות עשרים
ושנים (נחמי' ז' י"ז)

דְּבִנֵי לֹא חֲבֵרִים
בְּנֵימִין וּמְנַיִם דּוּבְרִים

פקודיהם למסח בנימין חמשה ושלשים
אלף וארבע מאות (במדבר א' ל"ו)

דְּנְבָרִים פְּעֻצִים טָחָר
כָּל־פְּקוּדֵי הַיְצִיָּהָר

כל פקודי הלויים אשר פקד משה ואהרן על
פי יהוח למטהחם כל זכר מבן חדש ומעלה
שנים ועשרים אלף (במדבר ג' ל"ם)

דְּהָר לְבֹא בְשָׁלוֹם
וּמִן הַדְּנֵי בְּבִשׁוֹן וְהַלּוֹם

ומן הדני עורכי מלחמה עשרים ושמונה
אלף ושש מאות (ר"ה א' י"ב, לה)

דְּהַלּוֹם מְבַלְּוִיּוֹת
רְאוּבֵן וּמִרְפָּה אֲרִיּוֹת

פקודיהם למטה ראובן ששה וארבעים
אלף ושש מאות (במדבר א' כ"א)

דְּוּמְלִכֵיּוֹת עֲצָר וְפַחַת
יְהוּדָה נָא אֶל תִּשְׁחַת

פקודיהם למטה יהודה ארבעה ושבעים
אלף ושש מאות (במדבר א' כ"ז)

⁴ *Beth*, occurs 38218 times. The *Beth* in בני, the first word in the stanza, indicates the letter under discussion, and the remaining initials of the first and second lines *לח רח* = 38,218, give the number of times the letter occurs in the Bible, which is also given in the two passages quoted under this stanza, viz., Numb. i. 37, and Nehem. vii. 11; since in the former the number 35,400 occurs, and in the latter 2,818 = 38,218.

⁵ *Gimmel*, occurs 29,537 times. The *Gimmel* in נברים gives the letter in question, and the remaining initials of the first two lines, viz., ככך לו = 29,537, indicate the sum total, which is stated still more explicitly in the numbers to be found in the two passages adduced, viz., Numb. iii. 39, and Ezra ii. 65, in which occur the numbers 22,000 and 7,337 = 29,537. It will be seen that the *Kaph* at the beginning of the second line is used in its final value, as explained above, *vide* p. 136, 270, &c.

⁶ *Daleth*, occurs 32,530 times. The *Daleth* in דדר, the first word in this stanza, shows the letter under discussion, and the initials of the remaining words of the two lines, viz., לבך ל = 32,530, give the sum total, which is also given in the numbers found in the two passages adduced, viz., 1 Chron. xii. 35, and Nehem. vii. 38, wherein are the numbers 28,000 and 3,930 = 32,530.

⁷ *He*, occurs 47,754 times. The *He* under discussion is indicated in הלים, the first word in this stanza, and the number is given in the initials of the remaining words of the first two lines viz., מןרנר = 47,754, which is also given in the numbers found in the two passages quoted, viz., Numb. i. 21, and Nehem. vii. 37, wherein are the numbers 46,500 and 1,254 = 47,754.

⁸ *Yar*, occurs 76922 times. The *Yar* itself is indicated in וכליית, the first word

פָּרִי תְּרִיבֵי זָקוּק
בְּנֵי הַיְשָׁנִי חָקוּק

בני פְּרִי תְּרִיבֵי זָקוּק וּשְׁבַע (נחמי)
(ו' י"ט)

זָקוּק וְזָקוּק פְּנֵי זָקוּק
וְזָקוּק בְּנֵי אֶפְרַיִם בְּחֶבְרוֹן

ומן בני אפרים עשרים אלף ושמונה מאות
גבורי חיל (ר"ח א' י"ב, ל')

תְּבוּבַת מְלִטֵי זָרֵשׁ
פְּשָׁחוֹר לְעֶבֶד טָרֵשׁ

בני פְּשָׁחוֹר אֶלֶף וּמֵאֵתִים אַרְבַּעַת וְשֶׁבַע
(עזרא ב' ל"ח)

חָקוּק בְּתִבְנֹאת נָרֵשׁ
נְשָׁמוֹת שְׁנֵי יְהוָה שׁוֹרֵשׁ

אלה משפחות השמעוני שנים ועשרים
אלף ומאתים (במדבר כו', י"ד)

נְטִישׁוֹתֵינוּ בְּתַחֲמוֹנוּ
אֵימֶר לְהַרְבוֹת יָמֵינוּ

בני אֵמֶר אֶלֶף חֲמִשִּׁים וְשָׁנִים (נחמי)
(ו' מ')

מָרֵשׁ מְלֵאֵי אֶמְסִי
חַיִּים לְמִסְדֵּף נְעִימִי

ועשרת אלפים חיים שבו בני יהודה (דברי)
הימים כ' כ"ה, י"ב)

תּוֹלְדֵיהֶם בְּמִשְׁוֹן
חֶרֶם הָרֵאשׁוֹן בְּמִסּוֹן

בני חֶרֶם שֶׁלֶשׁ מֵאוֹת וְעֶשְׂרִים (נחמי)
(ו' ל"ה)

יְמֵינוּ שְׁמֵחָה וְשִׁשׁוֹן
בְּבָחֶם הָאֵלֹן חָסוֹן

והב דרכמונים שש ככראות ואלף וקף
מנים חמשת אלפים וכתנות כהנים מאה
(עזרא ב' ס"מ)

of this stanza, and the number of times it occurs is given in the initials of the remaining words in the first two lines, viz., ערץ'ב = 76,922, which is also contained in the two passages from Numb. i. 27, and Nehem. vii. 17, viz., 47,600 and 2,322 = 76,922.

⁹ † *Zain*, occurs 22867 times. The *Zain* itself is indicated in זרחת, the first word of this stanza, and the sum total is contained in the initials of the remaining letters of the first two lines, viz., כבס'ס = 22,867, as well as in the two passages from 1 Chron. xii. 30, and Nehem. vii. 19, viz., 20,803 and 2,067 = 22,867.

¹⁰ † *Cheth*, occurs 23,447 times. The letter itself is indicated in חקוק, the first word of this stanza, whilst the number of times it occurs in the Bible is shown by the initials of the remaining letters of the first two lines, viz., כנח'כו = 23,447. This is also stated in the two passages of Scripture adduced, viz., Numb. xxvi. 14, and Ezra ii. 38; in the first of which the number 22,200 occurs, and in the second 1247, = 23447.

¹¹ † *Teth*, occurs 11,052 times. The letter itself is indicated in תרש, the first word in this stanza which begins with *Teth*, and the initials of the remaining letters in the first two lines, viz., תמ'ב = 11,052, give the number of times the letter in question occurs in the Bible. The number is also given in the passages of Scripture, 2 Chron. xxv. 12, and Nehem. vii. 40, adduced under this stanza, in the first of which we have 10,000, and in the second 1,052, = 11,052.

¹² † *Jod*, occurs 66,420 times. The *Jod* is indicated by the first letter of ימי, the first word in this stanza, and the number of times is given in the initials of the remaining words in the first two lines, viz., שרר'כ = 66,420. This is also given in the two passages quoted under this stanza, viz., Ezra ii. 69, which contains the number 61,000 + 5,000 + 10' = 66,100, and Nehem. vii. 35, which contains the number 320, making in all 66,420.

רָבְצוּ עֲדָרִים בְּתוֹכָהּ
בְּרָמִי נִם לֵאלֹאֵי אִין בְּמוֹכָהּ :

כרמי שלי לפני האלהך לך שלמה ומאתים
לנמרים את פרוי (שיר השירים ח' י"ב)

יָ צִנְרַת פֶּסֶל אֲנִמְלָלָן
סוּסִיָּהֶם נָמָה לָלָן :

סוסייהם שבע מאות ושלישים וששה פרדיהם
מאתים ארבעים וחמשה (עזרא ב' ס"ו)

ךְ בְּבִקְרֵי אֲיִיר זֶרַח
חָרָם שְׁנֵי לוֹ לְהָסִיר מִטּוֹרַח :

בני חרם אלה שבעה עשר (נחמ"ו' מ"ב)

ף פִּירוֹתֶם הִתְמַהֲמַהוֹתֶם
נְמַלְיָהֶם לְבוֹא מִשְׁבְּנוֹתֶם :

נמליהם ארבע מאות ושלישים וחמשה
חמורים ששת אלפים שבע מאות ועשרים
(עזרא ב' ס"ו)

כְּמִסּוֹן לֹא יְעוּבָהּ
וְהַבְּקָר לְעוֹלָה לְסִמְיָהּ :

והבקר ששה ושלישים אלה ומכסם ליהוה
שנים ושבעים (במדבר ל"א, ל"ח)

לִמּוֹד יִחְדָּלָן
חַיִּים בְּמַתִּים יִדְלָן :

ועשרת אלפים חיים שבו בני יהודה (ר"ה
ב' כ"ה, י"ב)

לָלָן מְלוֹן אֲזֶרַח
אֲפָרִים דּוֹר אֲרַח :

פקודיהם למטה אפרים ארבעים אלה
חמס מאות (במדבר א' ל"ג)

מִמּוֹרַח נְשָׂאוֹ בְּיָתֶם
נָד נֶצְבִּים לְנַחֲוֹתֶם :

פקודיהם למטה נד חמשה וארבעים אלה
מאות וחמשים (במדבר א' כ"ה)

¹² *Kaph*, occurs 37,272 times. The *Kaph* in כמכך, the first word of this stanza, gives the letter in question, and the remaining initials of the first two lines, viz., ידשא = 37,272, give the number of times the letter occurs in the Bible, which is also stated in the two passages of Scripture adduced under this stanza, viz., Numb. xxxi. 38, containing the number 36,000 + 72 = 36,072, and Song of Songs viii. 12, containing the number 1,200, = 37,272.

¹⁴ *Final Kaph*, occurs 10,981 times. This is not only indicated by the first, but more especially the last letter in כמכך, the first word in this stanza, whilst the initials of the remaining words in the first two lines, viz., ידשא = 10,981, give the number of times the letter in question occurs in the Bible. This is also shown by the numbers occurring in the two passages quoted under this stanza, viz., 2 Chron. xxv. 12, where 10,000 occur, and Ezra ii. 66, where we have 736 + 245 = 981, yielding the sum total of 10,981.

¹⁵ *Lamed*, occurs 41,517 times. The *Lamed* is indicated by the first letter of ללן, the first word in this stanza, whilst the number is given in the initials of the remaining words in the first two lines, viz., סאך"ו = 41,517. This is also shown in the numbers of the two passages quoted under this stanza, viz., Numb. i. 33, where the number 40,500 occurs, and Nehem. vii. 42, where we have 1,017 = 41,517.

¹⁶ *Mem*, occurs 52,805 times. The *Mem* is indicated by the first letter of מסורח, the first word of this stanza, and the number of times it occurs in the Bible is shown by the initials of the remaining words of the first two lines, viz., נבקה = 52,805. This is also indicated by the numbers occurring in two passages of Scripture adduced under this stanza, viz., Numb. i. 25, and Ezra ii. 67, wherein occur the numbers 45,650 and 435 + 6,721 = 52,805.

ן צוֹפִיָּהֶם עוֹר זָאָו
לְבֵית יִשׁוּעַ בִּי נָפְאוּ:

הכתנים בני ירעיה לביית ישוע חשע מאוח
שבעים ושלשה (עזרא ב' ל"ו)

ן צָמְחִיהָ עָלַי זָרְכוֹן
לְמֶדְד בְּנַחוּמָיו נָבֹן:

ויהי כל ימי למך שבע ושבעים שנה
ושבע מאות שנה (בראשית ה' ל"א)

ן נָטוּ יוֹשֵׁר מִיֶּרֶחַתּוֹ
הַיְשָׁעִים חָנוּ סְבִיבֹתָיו:

בני השערים בני שלום בני אמר בני
מלמון בני עקוב בני המימא בני שבי הכל
מאה שלשים ותשעה (עזרא ב' מ"ב)

ךָ כְּמַרְכָּבוֹת פָּרוּדִים
וּמִקְצַת לְפָנָיו עוֹמְדִים:

ומקצת ראשי האבות נתנו למלאכה ונו'
חב דרכמנים אלף מורקוח חמשים כתנות
כתנים שלשים וחמש מאות (נחמ' ז', ע')

י¹⁷ מִשְׁכְּנֹתֶם זָמּוּ רָשָׁאוּ
הַמֹּתִים לְפִינְחָם נִבְרָאוּ

ויהיו המחים במנפה ארבעה ועשרים אלף
(במדבר כ"ה, ט')

י¹⁸ נִבְרָאוּ לְבִרְכוֹת פְּחֻשָׁבוֹן
מִנְשָׂה יִשָּׂה עֲצָבוֹן

פקודיהם לממח מנשה שנים ושלשים אלף
ומאתים (במדבר א' ל"ח)

י¹⁹ נָבֹן הִקְמֹתָיו
וַיְהִי עַל־פִּי דְבָרוֹתָיו

ויהיו פקדיהם שמת אלפים וחמש מאות
ושמנים (במדבר ד' מ"ח)

י²⁰ כְּסִיבֹתָיו זָבָאוּ נְרוּדִים
בְּהַצֹּתוֹ אֶת הַבּוֹנֵדִים

כחצותו את ארם נהרים ואת ארם צובה
וישב יואב ויך את ארם בניא מלח שנים
עשר אלף (חללים ס' ב')

¹⁷ **Final Mem**, occurs 24,973 times. The *Final Mem* is not only indicated by the first, but more especially by the last letter in כשכנותר, the first word in this stanza which terminates in *Final Mem*. The initials of the remaining words in the first two lines, viz., כרשע = 24,973, state the number of times the latter occurs in the Bible, which is indicated still more explicitly in the numbers occurring in the two passages of Scripture adduced under this stanza, viz., Numb. xxv. 9, where we have the number 24,000, and Ezra ii. 36, where the number is 973 = 24,973.

¹⁸ **Nun**, occurs 32,977 times. The letter itself is indicated by נבאו, the first word in this stanza which begins with *Nun*, and the number of times it occurs in the Bible is shown by the initials of the remaining words of the first two lines, viz., לבשע = 32,977. This is also shown by the numbers in the two passages quoted under this stanza, viz., Numb. i. 35, where we have 32,200, and Gen. v. 31, where we have 777 = 32,977.

¹⁹ **Final Nun** occurs 8,719 times. The letter in question is not only indicated by the first letter in נבון, the first word in this stanza, but more especially by the last letter of the word, which is *Final Nun*. The initials of the remaining words in the first two lines, viz., חנש = 8,719, as usual indicate the number of times the letter in question occurs in the Bible, which is also shown by the numbers to be found in the two passages of Scripture adduced under this stanza, viz., Numb. iv. 48, where the number 8,580 occurs, and Ezra ii. 42, where we have 139 = 8,719.

²⁰ **Samech**, occurs 13,580 times. As usual, the letter in question is indicated by the first letter in סביבותיו, the first word in this stanza, whilst the initials of the remaining words in the first two lines, viz., יכש = 13,580, show the number of times it occurs in the Bible, which is indicated still more plainly by the numbers in the two passages of Scripture cited under this stanza, viz., Ps. lx. 2, where we have 12,000, and Nehem. vii. 70, where we have 1,000 + 50 + 530 = 1580, making in all 13,580.

קְצִינֵי עֵרְהָ הֵם
אֲבָרְהֵם לְזָכְרוֹן בְּפִיהֶם:

ואלה ימי שני חיי אברהם אשר חי
ושבעים שנה וחמש שנים מאת שנה
(בראשית כ"ח, ז)

וְ נִיבּוֹ לְצָרְף
תַּחַת יְרִיעֶתָיו בְּצָרְף:

ויחיו פקודיהם למשפחתם אלפים שבע
מאות חמשים (במרכב ד', ל"ו)

וְ צָדֵק עֲנָה הִנְיָנָנוּ
לְעֵתִים יִדְרְכוּ צִיָּנָנוּ:

ומבני יששכר יודעי בינה לעתים לרעת
מה יעשה ישראל ראשיהם מאחים וכל
אזיהם על פיהם (ד"ח א' יב, ל"ב)

וְ צוֹרְרָנוּ נִרְצִין
נַח סוֹפּוֹ וְנִצֵּץ צִיָּין:

ויחיו כל ימי נח תשע מאות שנה וחמשים
שנה וימת (בראשית מ' כ"ט)

עוֹמְדִים בְּמַחְלְקוֹתֵיהֶם
בְּאֶרֶץ וְרַחֲבֵהֶם

והנותר בארך לעמת תרומת הקדש עשרת
אלפים קדימה ועשרת אלפים ימה (יחזקאל
מ"ח, י"ח)

פִּיהֶם בְּעֶרְף
סָבִיב נִפְשָׁטָה וְנִטְרָף

סביב שמנה עשר אלף (יחזקאל מ"ח ל"ה)

בְּצָרְף אֲרִיָּנָנוּ
הָאֶלֶף וְצָלַע נִיהוּנָנוּ

ואח האלף ושבע המאות וחמשה ושבעים
עשה וויס לעמורים ושמות ל"ח, כ"ח)

צִיָּנָנוּ יִצְנָה וְיִצִּין
וּנְפֵשׁ עוֹד לֹא יִקְצִין

ונפש אדם ששה עשר אלף (במרכב
ל"א, מ')

²¹ *y Ajin*, occurs 20,175 times. The letter itself is indicated by the *Ajin* in עוֹמְדִים, the first word of this stanza, whilst the initials of the remaining words in the first two lines, viz., כְּקֶדֶד = 20,175, show the number of times the letter in question occurs in the Bible. This is moreover shown by the numbers to be found in the two passages of Scripture adduced under this stanza, viz., Ezek. xlviii. 18, where we have 10,000 and 10,000, and Gen. xxv. 7, where the number is 175 = 20,175.

²² *Pe*, occurs 20,750 times. As usual, the letter in question is indicated by the *Pe*, the first letter in צָרְף, the word with which the stanza begins, whilst the number of times the letter in question occurs is shown by the initials of the remaining words in the first two lines, viz., כְּנֵן = 20,750. This number is also contained in the two passages of Scripture adduced under this stanza, viz., Ezek. xlvi. 35 and Numb. iv. 36, in the former of which the number is 18,000, and in the latter 2,750 = 20,750.

²³ *Final Pe*, occurs 1,975 times. The letter itself is not only indicated by the first letter in צִיָּין, the word with which the stanza begins, but more especially by the last letter of this word, which is *Final Pe*. The initials of the remaining words in the first two lines, viz., אֶץ עֵד = 1,975, give the number of times the letter in question occurs in the Bible, whilst the numbers in the two passages of Scripture, adduced under this stanza, show this still more explicitly, viz., Exod. xxxviii. 28, where the number 1,775 occurs, and 2 Chron. xii. 32, where the number is 200 = 1,975.

²⁴ *Tzaddi*, occurs 16,950 times. The letter itself is indicated by the *Tzaddi* in צִיָּין, the word with which the stanza begins; the initials of the remaining words in the first two lines, viz., יִצְנָה = 16,950, show the number of times the word in question occurs in the Bible; and the two passages of Scripture adduced under this stanza, viz., Numb. xxxi. 40 and Gen. ix. 29, are made to state the same fact, inasmuch as the number 16,000 occurs in the first passage, and 950 occurs in the second, yielding together 16,950.

פּוּ עֵבֶר בְּרִחְוִקוּ
שׁוֹפְטֵיהָ נָטָה קוּ :

בני שפמיה שלש מאות שבעים ושנים
(עזרא ב', ד')

יָ צָבִי עָרְיוּ בְּנֵדָה
פָּרַעֲשׁ בְּנֵי רוֹדֵה :

בני פרעש אלפים מאה שבעים ושנים
(עזרא ב' ג')

קֹל מְשֻׁמֵּעַ זְמֵרָה
יַעֲקֹב בֶּן יִמְיָב שִׁירָה :

ויחי יעקב בארץ מצרים שבע עשרה שנה
ויחי ימי יעקב שני חייו שבע שנים וארבעים
ומאת שנה (בראשית מ"ו, כ"ח)

קְנִיָּה מִשִּׁיעָה הֹלֹלוֹת
הַמְשׁוֹרְרִים עֹזוּ תְהַלֹּלוֹת :

תמשוררים בני אסף מאה ארבעים ושמונה
(נחמ' ז' מ"ד)

צִיִּין יְיָ פָּרְקִי
תוֹצְאוֹת חֲקִי

ואלה תוצאות העיר מפאת צפון חמש מאות
וארבעת אלפים מדה (יהוואל מ"ח, ל)

קָו בִּינֵי בְּעֵדָה
וּמֵן בְּנֵי אֶפְרַיִם צַר רוֹדֵה :

ומן בני אפרים עשרים אלף ושמונה מאות
(דברי הימים א', י"ב, ל)

רִוְדֵה קְרוֹתָ בְּנִבְוָה
שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר הַגְּלֹגֶל קָרָא

רכב אלהים רכותים אלפי טנאן ארני במ
סיני בקרש (תהלים ס"ח, י"ח)

שִׁירָה לְנֶצַח בְּמַחֲוֹלוֹת
מֵן הַנְּשִׁים נִתְעַלּוֹת

מן הנשים אשר לא ידעו מסבב וצר כל
נפש שנים ושלשים אלף במדבר ל"א, ל"ה)

²⁵ י *Final Tzaddi*, occurs 4,872 times. The letter is indicated both by the first, an l especially by the last, letter in ציץ, with which this stanza begins. The initials of the remaining words of the first two lines, viz., דקף'עב = 4,872, indicate the number of the times this letter occurs in the Bible; which is also shown by the numbers occurring in the two passages of Scripture adduced under this stanza, viz., Ezek. xlvi. 30 and Ezra ii. 4, in the former of which we have 4,500, and in the latter 372 = 4,872.

²⁶ ק *Koph*, occurs 22,972 times. The mnemonical sign for the letter in question is the *Koph* in the word קי, with which this stanza begins, and the signs for the number of times it occurs in the Bible are both the initials of the remaining words in the first two lines, viz., כבץ'עב = 22,972, and the sum total of the numbers contained in the two passages of Scripture adduced under this stanza, viz., 1 Chron. xii. 30, where we have 20,800, and Ezra ii. 3, where we have 2,172 = 22,972.

²⁷ ר *Resh*, occurs 22,147 times. The letter itself is indicated by the *Resh* in רודף, with which the stanza begins, and the number of times it occurs is shown both by the initials of the remaining words of the first two lines, viz., נבץ'עב = 22,147, and by the numbers in the two passages of Scripture adduced under this stanza, viz., Ps. lxxviii. 18, in which the number is 2,000, and Gen. xlvii. 28, where we find 147 = 22,147.

²⁸ ש *Shin*, occurs 32,148 times. The *Shin* itself is indicated by the first letter of שירה, which begins this stanza, and the number of times it occurs in the Bible is shown by the initials of the remaining words in the first two lines, viz., לב'קסח = 32,148, as well as by the numbers in the two passages of Scripture adduced under this stanza, viz., Numb. xxxi. 35, where we find 32,000, and Nehem. vii. 44, where it is 148 = 32,148.

קָמָה מְשׁוֹרְרֶת
איוב תַּמְתּוֹ תוֹתַרְתּ:

ויחי איוב אחרי זאת מאה וארבעים שנה
וידא את בניו ואת בני בניו ארבעה דורות
(איוב מ"ב, מ"ו)

הַתְּהִלָּה לְשִׁמּוֹ וְתַפְאֶרֶת²⁹
וּבִקְרָתָּ כְּלִיל מְקַפְרֶת

ובקר ששת ושלשים אלף (במדבר ל"א,
מ"ד),

רַעֲנַנְיָהּ נְרִשָּׁה
אָדָם הָאָבֹן הָרֵאשָׁה:

ויחיו כל ימי אדם אשר חי השע מאות
שנה ושלשים שנה וימת (בראשית ח' ה')

הַתּוֹתַרְתָּ כְּבָדָה נְשָׁה³⁰
זְכַר הַמְלִיטָה בִּי חֲשָׁה

ויחי כל בכור ובר במספר שמות מן
הרש ומעלה לפקריהם שנים ועשרים אלף
שלשה ושבעים ומאתים (במדבר נ' מ"ג)

סליק וסימנך כי זה כל האדם:

סליק

הנאון מהר"ר סעדיה:	השיר ננמר אותו חבר.
האישי הלוי אליה:	אך הנהו גם ביארהו.
קָמֹן הַלְוִי אֵלִיָּה:	בה בשנה סימן לפרט.

בנילך

²⁹ *Tav*, occurs 36,140 times. The *Tav* itself is indicated by the first letter of *התהלה*, with which the stanza begins, and the number of times it occurs is shown by the initials of the remaining words in the first two lines, viz., לר"קס = 36,140, as well as by the numbers occurring in the two passages of Scripture quoted under this stanza, viz., Numb. xxxi. 44, where we have 36,000, and Job xlii. 16, where it is 140 = 36,140.

³⁰ *Tav* without *Dagesh*, occurs 23,203 times. The letter in question is not only indicated by the first letter of *התורת*, with which this stanza begins, but more especially by the last letter which is without *Dagesh*. The number of times it occurs in the Bible is shown by the initials of the remaining words in the first two lines, viz., ככ"ד = 23,203, as well as by the numbers contained in the two passages of Scripture adduced under this stanza, viz., Numb. iii. 43, where we have 22,277, and Gen. v. 5, where we have 930 = 23,203.

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