JACOB BEN CHAJIM IBN ADONIJAH'S

INTRODUCTION

TO

THE RABBINIC BIBLE,

HEBREW AND ENGLISH;

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES.

BY

CHRISTIAN D. GINSBURG, LL.D.

AND

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.

PROLEGOMENON

BY

NORMAN H. SNAITH

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PROLEGOMENON

It is a happy arrangement to reissue in one volume Elijah (Elias) Levita’s Massoreth Ha-Massoreth and Jacob ben Chayyim ibn Adoniyah’s Introduction to the Rabbinc Bible of 1525, though whether Elijah Levita would have approved of such a conjunction is quite another matter. The two men were contemporaries, with Elijah Levita probably the older by two or three years. Both were devoted students of the text of the Hebrew Bible and of the Masorah. Both were driven out of house and home by persecution, both lost all that they had, and both ultimately came to Venice where in 1516 Daniel Bomberg, a wealthy and cultured Christian merchant from Antwerp, had set up his celebrated printing press. Here the resemblance ends.

Jacob ben Chayyim’s family were from Spain, and they emigrated from there in the expulsions of 1391 and 1412 or in the great expulsion of 1492. The family settled in Tunis, but were driven out from there through the military activities of Cardinal Ximenes against the Moors of North Africa. This was the Cardinal Ximenes who was responsible for the preparation and the printing of the Complutensian Polyglot Bible of 1514–17 at Alcala. From 1510 to 1517 Jacob ben Chayyim wandered in poverty from one Italian city to another until he came to Venice. There he found rest and peace and work; he hoped it was for the rest of his life.

Elijah Levita was a Jew of German descent, born in Neustadt near Nuremburg. He lived all his early years in an atmosphere of persecution and massacre, although his own family does not seem to have been involved personally. In the end, however, doubtless because of increasing difficulties, the family migrated to Italy when the boy Elijah was about fifteen

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with an apostate, and for an apostate’s work to be welcomed by a Jew, has always been quite another matter, as Ginsburg found out much nearer our own time. Cardinal Ximenes was glad of the assistance of learned Jews in the preparation and publication of the Complutensian Polyglot. These were Alfonso de Zamora of Alcala, Pablo Coronel who did most of the work, and Alfonso de Alcala. (For the method and the sources these scholars are presumed to have used, see Paul Kahle, The Cairo Genizah [2nd ed., 1959], pp. 126–9.) It is most likely that Ginsburg was unduly optimistic and charitable when he said (Introduction to his edition of Ibn Adoniyah’s Introduction, p. 9) that these two learned Hebraists, Ibn Adoniyah and Elijah Levi, “now became co-workers in the same printing office.” Virtually, the arrival of Elijah Levi the Jew at Daniel Bomberg’s printing office marks the exit of Ibn Adoniyah the apostate Jew, just as, apparently, the arrival of Ibn Adoniyah the Jew had marked the exit of Felix Pratensis the apostate Jew some ten years earlier. Ginsburg admits (ibid., p. 11) that Levi’s arrival was connected with Ibn Adoniyah’s departure.

Between the years 1543 and 1547 Daniel Bomberg published fifteen midrashim and commentaries on the Bible, including all four early midrashim: Bereshit Rabba, Mechilta, Sifra, and Sifre. Possibly Jacob ben Chayyim helped in all the preparation and proof-reading involved, but the names cited are those of Cornelius Adelkind and Elijah Levi. Perhaps Daniel Bomberg employed him, but suppressed his name because of the hostility which the mention of the name would certainly arouse. However all this may be, what is certain is that during the years 1517 to 1527 Ibn Adoniyah accomplished a truly prodigious amount of work. He edited the whole of the Babylonian Talmud in twelve folio volumes, the Jerusalem Talmud, Rabbi Nathan’s Concordance and the Mishne Torah of Maimonides. And all the time he was busy travelling, collecting and collating codices preparatory to the publishing of the great Talmud Bible which was accepted as the authoritative text (textus receptus) for four hundred years and more.

years old. By the turn of the century Elijah Levi was established in Padua as a famous scholar and lecturer, but he lost everything in the sack of Padua in 1509. He fled to Rome where he found a patron in the Augustinian Egidio de Viterbo, later Cardinal. But again he lost everything, all his property including his manuscripts, in the sack of Rome in 1527. Then it was that he came to Venice and found employment with Daniel Bomberg, where Jacob ben Chayyim was already employed.

What happened in the Bomberg printing press in 1527 or so, we do not know, but it was from about that time that the name of Jacob ben Chayyim ibn Adoniyah drops out and we hear nothing more of him. We do know that Ibn Adoniyah the Jew became Jacob ben Chayyim the Christian. Up to 1525 Levi had spoken well of Ibn Adoniyah. The epilogue which Levi wrote for the Rabbinic Bible of 1524–5, for which Ibn Adoniyah was responsible, is most laudatory, and indeed deservedly so. But from 1527 onwards the name of Ibn Adoniyah disappears from the Bomberg books, and later editions of the 1524–5 Bible omit his name. Compare the way in which W. Wickes, מֵעָמָּם כְּאִם פֶּרֶם, p. xiii, refers to the two Bomberg Rabbinic Bibles, not mentioning the names of either editor, both of whom were Jews who turned Christian.

Daniel Bomberg himself had no objection to employing a converted Jew. Felix Pratensis, who was responsible for the first Rabbinic Bible which Daniel Bomberg printed in 1516–17, was born a Jew, but turned Christian ca. 1506. When Ibn Adoniyah came to Venice in 1517 he was a Jew, and perhaps it was through his arrival and attitude that Felix Pratensis’ term of usefulness at Venice came to an end. He was a man of great distinction, of considerable ability as a scholar, and of very great personal ability in the management of affairs. Levi had worked with Christians often enough, taught Christians and owed a great deal to them, both in Padua and in Rome. All through the centuries many Jewish scholars have worked happily with Christian scholars; but for a Jew to work
not know,” he wrote, “how to distinguish between his right hand and his left,” and that “he was groping in darkness, like a blind man... they are confusion worse confounded.”

Ibn Adoniyah was naturally much dissatisfied with the way in which Felix Pratensis dealt with the Masorah, though the text is much closer than that of Ibn Adoniyah to what many of us believe to be the true Ben Asher tradition. He would have very little difficulty on the grounds of scholarship alone in persuading Daniel Bomberg that something better must be produced. He set about collecting manuscript readings and masoretic notes. Daniel Bomberg spared no expense. To what extent Elijah Levita depended on Jacob ben Chayyim’s work in the preparation of the concordance, it is not possible to say. The sort of thing which Ibn Adoniyah did is what Ginsburg did in his massive collection of The Massorah in four volumes, imperial folio (1881–1905). There are no indications where any notes came from, or the date, origin, and history of the manuscripts. Nobody in the 16th century ever thought of doing this, neither Ibn Adoniyah, nor Cardinal Ximenes and his helpers (if indeed they bothered about the Masorah at all), nor even Levita himself. There had to be a beginning some time, and this beginning was made by Jacob ben Chayyim; Ginsburg has rightly said that Jacob “rescued the Massorah from perdition.” Something of the same kind can be said of Ginsburg. The fact that both scholars have been subjected to considerable, and in some instances partly justifiable, criticism does not detract from the importance of their work. After all, it is from the mistakes of one generation that the next generation can profit, and sometimes does.

The text of the 1524–25 Rabbinic Bible, that which was edited by Ibn Adoniyah, came to be recognized as the true masoretic text. It was followed in Bibles printed in Venice during the next ninety years: e.g., the 1546–48 Bible, that of 1568, and that of 1617–19. The consonants proper had been virtually fixed since pre-talmudic times, but Ibn Adoniyah’s Bible fixed the vowel-letters, the vowel points, and the accents

The two men, Elijah Levita and Jacob ben Chayyim, were different in their approach to the study of the text of the Hebrew Bible. They represent the first stages of two major attitudes which culminated in the work of Baer on the one hand and of Ginsburg, Kahle, and Snaith on the other. This is what makes the combined publication of the work of these two sixteenth century scholars so useful at the present time. Elijah Levita was primarily a grammarian, and he believed in rules. He had written a Hebrew Grammar as early as 1518 (The Book Bachur), and in the same year he issued tables of paradigms. Two years later he issued a treatise on irregular verbs and also started on an Aramaic Grammar. At Venice in 1529 he was responsible for a new edition of David Kimchi’s Book of Roots. He completed his Concordance in 1536, which was never published; but from his description of it and of his method, he followed virtually the same plan as Solomon Mandelkern in 1895. Levita sought to explain everything that is found in the Masorah, what all the “shorthand” notes in the margin mean, and why it was so important that all words should be correctly written. It should be remembered that matters of doctrine or conduct were sometimes based on textual minutaie, e.g., on whether or not the long -O is written with or without a s.v. For general purposes, one text is as good as another, whether it be Baer, either Kittel edition, Ginsburg, Letteris, or Snaith. But when we set out to produce and print a true Hebrew text, we must be very careful to determine the right words plene and the right words defective, the correct accents, the correct vowels, and to begin the paragraphs at the proper places and in the proper way. Elijah Levita’s method of securing this type of accuracy is to be seen in his Massoreth Ha-Massoreth.

The work of Jacob ben Chayyim ibn Adoniyah was associated more directly with the manuscripts themselves. The marginal notes of the first Rabbinic Bible (Felix Pratensis) leave a very great deal to be desired. They consist of a single word in the margin (usually a Qere) and that is all. Levita was very critical of Felix Pratensis and his work. He “did
to have obtained the majority of manuscripts and citations. Of the
particular case, it must be

found and better defined, and which Chubbish calls "corrections,"
was as usual in the majority of manuscripts which Chubbish collected. This
the fact that the scholars and the editors of the Oxford University Press
have not been guided by the principles of the Chubbish method.

The text of the Chubbish method is in the tradition of the Oxford
University Press. It is based on the principle that the text of the
Chubbish method is the most important part of the work, and that
the editors must follow the text of the manuscript as closely as
possible. The Chubbish method is often called the "double
check" method, because it involves checking the text of the
manuscript against the text of the printed version of the
same work. The Chubbish method is also known as the "correction
method," because it involves making corrections to the text of
the manuscript to ensure that it is as accurate as possible.

The Chubbish method involves comparing the text of the
manuscript to the text of the printed version of the
same work. The editors must be careful to follow the text of
the manuscript as closely as possible, because any errors or
omissions in the printed version may be corrected in the
manuscript. The editors must also be careful to avoid
making any changes to the text of the manuscript that are
not supported by the evidence in the manuscript.

The Chubbish method is often used in the preparation of
manuscripts for publication and in the production of printed
versions of works. It is also used in the preparation of
manuscripts for translation and in the production of
printed versions of translations.

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manuscripts for publication and in the production of printed
versions of works. It is also used in the preparation of
manuscripts for translation and in the production of
printed versions of translations.
If, therefore, by “the Masorah” we mean the whole corpus of notes found in various manuscripts, then there is such a thing as “the Masorah”; but if we mean one authoritative, complete, unified system, then there is no such thing as “the Masorah.” Whenever, therefore, we use the term “the Masorah” we mean the whole corpus of masoretic notes found in the various manuscripts with all the contradictions and discrepancies.

These discrepancies between masoretic notes and the actual text constituted Jacob ben Chayyim’s great problem when he set out to prepare the text for his 1524–25 Rabbinic Bible. In his “Introduction” (p. 79) he says: “Whenever I took exception to a statement in a certain codex of the Massorah, because it did not harmonise with the majority of the Codices of the Massorah, whilst it agreed with a few, or whenever it contradicted itself, I made a careful search till I discovered the truth, according to my humble knowledge.” As Kahle wrote (The Cairo Geniza, p. 130), Jacob ben Chayyim “was convinced that there was only one correct Masora — the one he added to the Bible text.” Jacob ben Chayyim did his best, and since he was a pioneer in this matter, it was a very good best. But he was wrong. There is no single correct Masorah. This certainly has been apparent since the 1720 Bible edited by J. H. Michaelis. Michaelis based his text, so far as manuscripts are concerned, on five Erfurt manuscripts, of which the best is Erfurt 3. This MS contains in the margin the ancient masoretic work known as Ochlah we-Ochlah; it is now in Marburg (Berlin MS Or fol 1213), and is probably earlier than A.D. 1100. The Michaelis Bible is wholly independent of the Jacob ben Chayyim Bible and does not refer to its text; and of the nineteen printed texts to which Michaelis refers in his notes on the text, only three are earlier than 1524. These are the Bomberg quarto editions of 1518 and 1521, and the 1517 Felix Pratensis Rabbinic Bible. The evidence produced by Michaelis shows that, whilst there are minor variations in the Masorah, yet as a whole the variations are by no means ran-

been at some time in Babylonia in the hands of the later Geonim. This may indeed be so, but the manuscript has certainly been “corrected,” there or elsewhere, to the Jacob ben Chayyim text. Under whatever strange circumstances the manuscript may have been written in Soria in Spain in A.D. 1312, we have found the original text to be very good, and closely allied to the best Sephardi manuscripts. If one starts off by assuming that the Jacob ben Chayyim text is actually, or substantially, the correct masoretic text, then all these alterations are sound, and the original reading is of small account. But if one does not think that the Jacob ben Chayyim text is the truest masoretic text, then these earlier and original readings of Sephardi manuscripts are very important.

The great question is: How are we to obtain a true, accurate masoretic text? In the Prolegomenon by Professor Harry M. Orlinsky in the KTAV Publishing House reissue of Ginsburg’s Introduction to the Masoreto-Critical Edition of the Hebrew Bible (the first of this present series of republications), he says (p. XV) that “none can claim to being the masoretic text,” but that there can be “a masoretic text.” He says also (p. XXXVI) that for him the phrase “the Masorah” has no meaning. If by “the Masorah” we mean one unified set of masoretic notes, itself complete and with no contradictory statements in it, then he is right; there is no such unified, authoritative Masorah. This can be seen in Ginsburg’s massive four-volume compilation. Presumably some scribes were not content to be copyists only; they sought to get the text right, and they counted up the number of times, for instance, in which a certain form in their own codex was written plene, and so forth. And so far as their own codex was concerned, the note was correct, and presumably every note was correct and agreed with every other note. But apparently some scribes copied a text from one codex and combined with it the masoretic notes deriving from another codex, and the marginal notes do not always agree with the text. (Further, it is not always easy to decide the precise meaning of a note.)
chiefly on a Sephardi codex in three volumes, British Museum Or. 2626-27-28. It is the most beautifully illuminated Hebrew Bible MS which the British Museum possesses, and the script itself is superb. It was written in Lisbon in 1483 by “Samuel the scribe the son of R. Samuel ibn Musa who rests in Paradise.” It is no. 62 in Margoliouth’s catalogue and no. 48 in Ginsburg’s description of manuscripts in his Introduction (KTAV Publishing House, 1966), pp. 707-14. Readings from the manuscript are given in the Ginsburg Bible (Bible Society four-volume edition) under no. 52, but these readings do not take account of the alterations which have been made. This manuscript, like very many other Sephardi manuscripts, has been “corrected” to agree with the Jacob ben Chayyim tradition. It is the original text that matters, and it is this original text of Or. 2626-27-28 which follows the tradition which was also followed by Jablonski, Lonzano, and Norzi. Only rarely is there any variation from this norm.

Another codex of this type is the so-called Shem-Tob Bible which formerly was in the library of Mr. David Sassoon (see p. xvii above). This also has been “corrected” to the Jacob ben Chayyim tradition, but, in our judgment, the first hand is sound. It belongs to the same tradition as Norzi and Or. 2626-27-28. Another codex which we have found to preserve the same type of text is British Museum Or. 2375, a Yemenite MS containing the Hagiographa only, and containing in alternate verses most of R. Saadia’s Arabic Version. It is no. 147 in Margoliouth’s catalogue, and no. 47 in Ginsburg’s Bible and Introduction (pp. 704-7). The date is ca. 1460-80, which is late; but Ginsburg confirms that Yemenite MSS of late date often contain “no variations... from the earliest MSS. which have come down to us” (Introduction, p. 650— on Or. 1468; also p. 698, on Or. 2364). Perhaps it was the isolation which ensured this faithful accuracy of the scribes; in any case, “by their fruits ye shall know them.”

What, then, is to be done? Are we to follow the Jacob ben Chayyim method and depend on manuscripts rather than on dom, nor are we wholly at the mercy of the vagaries of medieval scribes. The notes in Jablonski’s 1699 collation, printed in Berlin, and those in Lonzano’s Or Torah show that there was a traditional masorah different from that which Jacob ben Chayyim found or constructed from the manuscripts which Daniel Bomberg enabled him to collect and study. Jablonski found the Masorah “very mutilated and perplexing, and in some places manifestly wrong,” and this judgment was confirmed with illustrations by Michaelis (p. 22 of his introduction). But there is nevertheless a discernible pattern, a substantially stable masorah, and it can be reconstructed, in our opinion, from Lonzano’s Or Torah, Jablonski’s collation, and also from Norzi’s מקהbusters. The manuscript on which Norzi placed most reliance is no. 782 in the de Rossi collation; it was written in Toledo in 1277. Of it de Rossi says (Variae Lectiones Veteris Testamenti [Parma 1784], vol. i, p. cxxii): “A codex most elegant, most accurate, and most carefully written according to the laws of the masorah, so that it ought to be considered the most perfect exemplar of the masoretic text.” The work of Jablonski is to be found in his critical edition of the Buxtorf text (1699 and 1712). Again and again, in his מקהュבערס, Norzi refers to Sephardi manuscripts, and we have found again and again that these readings agree with the Lonzano-Jablonski tradition, and they disagree with that set up by Jacob ben Chayyim. It is evident that this particular tradition was brought to Spain at an early period, so that when Spain became the great centre of Jewish learning, their Bible text embodied this tradition. Something of this tradition is to be found in the Complutensian Polyglot, printed at Alcala in 1514-17.

The text of this tradition is remarkably close to that of Paul Kahle in the third edition of Kittel’s Biblia Hebraica (1937). Kahle’s account of how this text came to be based on the Leningrad Codex B 19a is to be found in his The Cairo Geniza, pp. 113 ff. The 1958 Hebrew Bible, published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, which I edited, is based
Saadia’s judgment in these matters is far more reliable than that of Maimonides, but the great veneration in which “the second Moses” was held, carried the day.

Kahle very severely criticized the work of Seligmann Baer (died 1897), who as a boy knew Wolf Heidenheim (died 1832) and later followed in his footsteps. Kahle rightly says (ibid., p. 113) of Heidenheim and Baer: “they actually knew a great deal of Masora and were so devoted to its study that one can almost regard them as in a way continuing the work of the Masoretes, as the last of the Masoretes.” This is exactly true. They continued the work of the Masoretes. Baer’s text is what the ancient Masoretes would have produced if they had continued developing their ideas through the centuries. Baer had no compunction in changing what he found in manuscripts, in “correcting an error.” This is because he was always prepared to follow a statement by a grammarian or a rule of the Masoretes even though it was against the MSS, be they many or few. Further, he was quite prepared to make every similar form conform to what was stated by his authority in any one particular case. He quotes various codices in his notes to support the reading he adopts, but usually he quotes some such authority as Jekuthiel’s כְּדָסִים. This is to be found in B. M. Add. 19776 (German, dated 1396); see also B. M. Orient. 853. These two vary, and the copy which Baer used (Heidenheim’s printed edition, Rödelheim, 1818–21) varies from both. Jacob ben Chayyim certainly paid attention to what the Masorah said, but he found it so often contradictory and confusing that he had to exercise his own judgment as to what to print and what not to print. This means that in effect he went by the MSS. The same is to be said of Ginsburg; but again and again in his Introduction he makes a statement that such-and-such a reading “is not supported in the MSS.” Ginsburg also says (Introduction, pp. 484 F.) that “The Masorah in this MS. is most accurate and important. I have, therefore, made it the basis of my edition of this Corpus.” The reference is to B. M. Harley 5710–11 (ca. 1230 A. D., Italian).
Wickes (Prose Accents, p. 12) is fully in favor of repeating Pashta, as are all authorities and editors, but he is not in favor of repeating the accent in cases such as ה. Wickes, strangely for him, was too cautious here, because there is plenty of evidence in the manuscripts for repeating the Pashta in such instances, and Ginsburg, Kahle, and Snaith all repeat it. But Wickes rightly says that the rule of repetition is not regularly observed in respect of the other postpositive accents or with Great Telisha, and he cites de Rossi 413 which claims to be a copy of Codex Hillel; see also Derenbourg, Manuel du Lecteur, p. 92, which is a publication (in 1871) of תמר תומאתה, one of those grammatico-masoretic treatises which are found regularly in Yemeni codices of the Pentateuch or of the whole Bible. Wickes also says that a codex which always doubles these accents is “very rare indeed,” and he quotes MS. Paris 1. But Wickes assumes that this doubling of all these particular accents was originally a rule, and that there were “reasons which led to the omission of the second sign.” Here we think Wickes was mistaken. The repetition of the accent on the tone syllable was a later development, fully carried out at a comparatively early date in the case of Pashta (and this in codices which have the authority of Ben Asher), but not in the case of the other accents. Heideheim and Baer worked on the principle that the process must continue, and that the work of the Masoretes should be carried out to its logical conclusion.

The third principle of Heideheim and Baer concerns those cases where the Dagesh “may be suspected of having been omitted by error” (Liber Genesis, p. vii), and in these cases Baer always prints Raphe, the example is Gen. ii, 23 נָלַשׁ. This is an extension of the use of raphe, which many excellent codices have regularly in the begadkephath letters where dagesh lene is not due. The rule has been extended to cases where, as here, dagesh forte is normally found. In this particular instance Erfurt 1 (quoted by Michaelis), and 5 codd. and 6 edd. quoted by Ginsburg follow the standard rule for the form and print the dagesh.

I think “this Corpus” must mean the four-volume edition of The Massorah, because I do not think Ginsburg would ever follow any masoretic note without support from a majority (or near-majority) of actual MSS and early editions. Ginsburg was in the same difficulty as Jacob ben Chayyim had been: when the masorah varies, what is to be done? Like Jacob ben Chayyim, he tended in the end to use manuscripts backed by masorah, whereas Baer worked the other way round, and followed the development of the masorah, with the manuscripts as additional confirmatory evidence.

The principles according to which Baer worked are set out in the preface to his edition of the text of Liber Genesis, printed in 1869, in a preface by Franz Delitzsch, who described himself as edendi operis adjunctus. On p. vii of this preface, Delitzsch mentions 6 principles. The first is: make sure to distinguish between Pashta and Qadma; thus, e.g., הַלֵּךְ (Gen. i,18) is Pashta, and הַרְשַׁיָה (Gen. ii,19) is Qadma. This is a perfectly sound rule, and is followed regularly in the manuscripts. The second principle is: when the accentuated syllable is not the last syllable and Pashta is due, then the accent is doubled, e.g., הִגְּרֵּן (Gen. i,22). This again is a rule that is followed by all, and it is in the manuscripts. But Heideheim and Baer carried this principle further and applied it to all postpositive accents, that is, to Zarpa, Segholta, and Little Telisha; for example, he prints הָרְשַׁיָה (Gen. ii,23), הַרְשַׁיָה (Gen. iii,17), and הָרְשַׁיָה (Gen. iii,13). Baer also doubles the accent in such forms as הָנְאָה (Gen. viii,13) and הָנְאָה (2 Sam. iii,32), and הָנְאָה (Gen. i,7). He also repeats Great Telisha, e.g., הָנְאָה (2 Kgs. xx,12). It would appear that his printer was unable to print these particular accents right at the end of the consonant, as the manuscripts do. Except for Pashta with lamell and with וָּבֶּל on the last letter, he printed these accents over the middle of the consonant: thus ה, and not ה. In doubling these accents Baer was following Heideheim, and both were following Jekuthiel.
Ben Asher, then this was decisive and carried precedence over all. When Baer refers to "good codices" (*Liber Jesiæae*, p. 78), he means codices which follow his rules. Further, Baer believed that it was right to follow the grammarians, not only in the particular instance under discussion, but in all other similar instances. That is, he followed out the logic and development of the statement, and printed this "correct" pointing everywhere else. He held that it is wrong to freeze the Masorah at one particular stage of its development, even though that stage be the time of Ben Asher or of any particular codex whenever and wherever written.

Included under the fourth heading in Delitzsch's list (Baer, *Liber Genesis*, p. vii) is the problem of the consonant *resh*. Ginsburg (*Introduction*, p. 465) defines among these instances: when the *resh* stands between two *qametses*, or between a *qamets* and a *chereq*, or between a *qamets* and a *shereq*. But it is better to define the problem as: what happens when a *sheva* is due under *resh* after *qametses*. In a treatise found in Yemeni codices of the Pentateuch (B. M. Or. 2342, fol. 15a; Or. 2349, fol. 10b), it is said that *chateph-pathach* is to be read, and not *sheva*. The instances cited are *תְּרֵיסָם* (Gen. xiv, 21; and similar forms with or without *sere-copula*), הָרֹסָם (Exod. viii, 11), וְרֹפָם* (Deut. iii, 11; etc.), וְרֹפָם* (Exod. ix, 27; etc.) and נַרְדְּנָא הָדְּנָא* (Isa. iii, 23). It is said that "a few scribes" (דְּנָא הָדְּנָא) follow this practice. Ginsburg (*ibid.*, p. 467) agrees with this last statement, but says that it is by no means a binding rule. Baer does not follow this rule, and rightly so.

But this is not the whole story concerning *resh* with *sheva* or with *chateph-pathach*. What happens in forms of the root הָרֹסָם where *resh* is preceded by *qamets* or *tserè* and normally a *sheva* is due under the *resh?* Ginsburg does not mention this root in his criticisms of Baer, but it is in Delitzsch's list (*Liber Genesis*, p. vii). There are 88 such cases; see the lists in Mandelkern's Concordance. In six of these Baer prints a *sheva*. They are... (Ps. lxii, 17), יִרְכָּךְ (1 Chr. xxix, 20), נָמָא (Jer. iv, 2), יִרְכָּךְ (1 Chr. xxvi, 5), וְרֹפָם (Josh. xvii, 14), and...
2 Chr. xx,26, but prints a sheva in the text. What Baer actually intended in 2 Chr. xx,26 is impossible to decide. Ginsburg prints sheva everywhere except in Isa. xix,25, where he prints chateph-pathach with the support of 17 codd. and 7 edd., as against 15 codd. and 3 edd., including Jacob ben Chayyim: a clear case of Ginsburg's tendency to be guided by the majority of codd. and edd. in preference to anything else.

Ought there ever to be a chateph-pathach under resh where normally a sheva is due? The answer is: perhaps, sometimes. All gutturals occasionally have a sheva: הַרְךָ (Gen. xxx,22), הַרְכָּה (Gen. x,7); more rarely הַרְכַּלְכָּה (2 Kgs. xvii,15) and הַרְכַּלְלָה (Jer. ii,5), and zephe (Gen. xlvi,29). The number is limited for all five “gutturals,” both the three true gutturals (he, cheth and ayin) and the two semi-gutturals (aleph and resh); compare, e.g., the various rules for pointing the definite article when followed by these five gutturals (Gesenius-Kautzsch-Cowley, § 35). But in codices and in editions the greatest number of readings which vary between sheva and chateph-pathach occur with resh. There would seem to have been two different pronunciations of the consonant resh: one, a full guttural (like the French r), the other, a true consonant (like the Scottish r). The more that resh is pronounced as a guttural, the more the chateph-pathach is justified. Further, resh is more likely to be a full guttural after qamets than after tsere. Baer always has chateph-pathach after qamets, except in the three cases mentioned in דְּרוֹמֵי הַשָּׁמֶשׁ, and he is uncertain after tsere; the incidence of a near-guttural resh after qamets can easily be tested by the reader. There is a record of a double pronunciation of resh in Palestine; see Denbourg, Manuel du Lector, p. 68.

This treatment of resh as a guttural would account for such forms in Baer's editions as בְּרֶכֶן (2 Sam. xv,5), אֱלָקָה (Ps. xviii,7), and הָרְכָּה (Ps. xii,7); as also such forms as אֶלֶקָה (Ps. xlix,15), הָרְכַּלְלָה (Ps. lxv,5), נָרְכַּנָּה (Ps. lxviii,24), נָרְכַּנָּה (Prov. xxx,17), and אֶלֶקָה (Job xxix,25), all cases where a guttural follows what normally would be a sheva, and all such cases where a guttural follows what normally would be a resh.
The Michaelis 1720 Bible, the first critical text, has sheva in the six cases where Baer has sheva, except Josh. xvi,14; i.e., he reads sheva in 1 Chr. xxvi,5; Ps. lxxii,17; 1 Chr. xxix,20; 2 Chr. xx,26; and Jer. iv,2. In the other cases, those where the resh is preceded by tser, Michaelis has sheva in Job i,5 and xxxi,20, but chateph-pathach in the other cases. He has printed chateph-pathach almost always in the Pentateuch (the exceptions are Gen. xii,3 primus; Num. xxiv,9; and Gen. xiv,19), and occasionally in Joshua and Judges, but rarely elsewhere. He has been following Lonzano’s Or Torah, which demands chateph-pathach at Gen. xxviii,6; Num. vi,23; Gen. xxvi,4; Num. vi,27; Gen. xlvi,9; and Gen. xxx,27. Jablonski (Berlin 1699), too, demanded chateph-pathach in Num. vi,23; Gen. xxvi,4; Num. vi,27 and Josh. xxxi,7. The five Erfurt manuscripts which Michaelis normally quotes favor sheva everywhere, except that they all have chateph-pathach at Josh. xxxi,7 and 1 Kgs. viii,66, and Erfurt 2 has chateph-pathach in Gen. xxvi,4; Num. vi,27, and 1 Sam. xiii,10. Michaelis evidently follows his manuscripts except when he is specifically guided otherwise by Lonzano and Jablonski.

The fifth principle which Delitzsch cites is the use of dagesh forte following a guttural with silent sheva, e.g., רָכָס (Gen. x,7) and בְּלֹקַע (Gen. xxxvi,5). He says that this is copying the best codices, and that the dagesh is due in lamedh and mem. (Actually—in common with editors generally—by “best codices” Baer means codices which follow such rules as he accepts.)

Under this heading Delitzsch includes such forms as לַאֲלְלָלָה (Gen. xxxi,54). Ginsburg takes אַמְמוֹת (Gen. xiv,23) as his example of this type. It is the first example which Baer gives (p. xv) in his monograph De primarum vocabulorum literarum dagessatione, which is to be found in the preface (pp. vii–xv) of his Liber Proverbiorum (1880). He treats this particular use of dagesh as an alternative to the use of pasek in such cases as מֵתָר בֵּית (Deut. vii,1) and | מִצְמֵיעִי | תִּלְלָה | מַלֶּל הָנִים | מַמְתוּה (Isa. lxi,20). Again and again Ginsburg printed by Baer because he believed that had the authority of Ben Asher; see also Liber Iobi, p. 50 (at xxix,25) and the reference there to Torath Emeth, p. 27. Baer says in his note on בָּרוּא יִתְנֹאמ (Ps. xxi,7; p. 87 of Liber Psalmorum) that the chateph-pathach is found “in codd. and in all old editions.” It is found in eight editions earlier than Jacob ben Chayyim, but Jacob ben Chayyim has the sheva and so also the Salonica 1515 edition. The chateph-pathach is indeed the better reading (Kahle, Snaith). In 2 Sam. xv,5 both Kahle and Snaith prefer sheva; in the other cases, however, it is best to print sheva, but with preceding metheg to indicate an open and not a closed syllable before the guttural.

If Baer is to be criticized because he regularly prints chateph-pathach (81 times out of 87), then Ginsburg is to be criticized equally in that he prints chateph-pathach once only (Isa. xix,25). Otherwise he always prints sheva. But Baer is not alone in preferring chateph-pathach. The same principle is followed in various B. M. codices: Arundel Or. 16 (Prophets and Hagiographa; German, ca. 1120 A.D.), Add. 15451 (complete Bible, Franco-German, ca. 1200 A.D.), Add. 15251 (complete Bible, Sephardi, ca. 1448)—although this last codex does not exhibit the same principles as Baer to the extent to which Ar. Or. 16 and Add. 15251 do. The principle chateph-pathach—under-resh is followed also by the Naples 1491–93 Bible and by the Brescia 1494 Bible—though in both cases, except occasionally, we find sheva in the Pentateuch. It is also followed mostly, though not entirely, by the Venice printed texts prior to the Jacob ben Chayyim 1524–25 Bible, namely, the 1516 Venice Pentateuch and Haftaroth, the Felix Pratensis 1517 Bible, and the 1520 Bible. On the other hand, there are no codd. or edd. in Ginsburg’s lists which are as thorough as he is in preferring sheva, though there are three codices which have marked tendencies that way: Ar. Or. 2, Harley 5710–1, and Harley 5586; and also the two Soncino editions, the Bologna-Soncino-Naples Bible of 1482–87 and the Soncino Bible of 1488.
states that the codices are against these “conceits” and “fads” as he calls them. These are hard words to use, and only partially justifiable. Baer has followed his rules here as part of his general attitude of developing the work of the masoretic to its logical conclusion, doing everything to ensure absolute precision and accuracy in the preservation of the proper pronunciation of the sacred text. Ginsburg is largely in the right here, because there are many codd. which are against this use of dagesh, even German codd. which normally favor these masoretic “developments.” The following British Museum manuscripts do not favor this usage: Harley 5720 (Sephardi, ca. 1100–20); Ar. Or. 16 (German, ca. 1120 A.D.); Add. 21161 (Franco-German, ca. 1150 A.D., in spite of many experiments in vocalization); Add. 9403 (German, ca. 1160–1200 A.D., but vowels and accents are very faint indeed in this codex, and often cannot be deciphered at all); Add. 15451 (Franco-German, ca. 1200 A.D.; in spite of its being in this “development” tradition); Add. 2201 (Sephardi, dated 1246 A.D.); Add. 9399 (German, ca. 1250 A.D.). Add. 9400 (German, ca. 1250); and Add. 15250 (Sephardi, 13th century).

In the discussions concerning this particular use of dagesh the phrase נושא is specially mentioned. This is because some codices are against Baer’s “innovations” (developments of the masorah), but nevertheless have the dagesh in the nun in this particular case. Baer (Liber Josuæ et Judicium, p. 107) says that the dagesh is required by Ben Asher, according to דיקוק, a doubtful ascription (see p.XXIV above). British Museum codices which generally are against Baer’s theories but have this dagesh, are Add. 10455 (German, dated 1311 A.D.), Or. 2696 (German, ca. 1300–50 A.D.); also G(inzburg) 1 (Franco-Italian, dated 1419 A.D.) and G 5 (Franco-Italian, ca. 1450 A.D.). B.M. Add. 15251 (Sephardi, dated 1448 A.D.) is one of the few Sephardi codices which sometimes has chateph-pathach instead of sheva in such cases as הָיוֹן, and it has the dagesh in הָיוֹן. The dagesh in בִּרְנָן is doubtless due
the concern is with sibilants, as Baer has clearly and rightly
told. But not all sibilants following shureq have chateph-pathach;
for example אִיר (Ps. xxxv,3) where even Baer has sheva,
and also Isa. xxvi,20 where Baer has chateph-pathach. This latter
instance is the one mentioned by Norzi, and it must be
regarded as doubtful; the evidence also of the B.M. codices
is indecisive. The chateph-pathach is found not only, as
one would expect, in Add. 15451 and Add. 15251, but also in
Harley 5710–11 (Italian, ca. A.D. 1230) and Or. 2201 (Se-
phardi, dated A.D. 1246), both of which usually favor sheva.
Throughout all these details it can be seen that we have two
principles at work: either follow what are believed to be the
best manuscripts with support from the masorah (which we
take to be in the tradition of Jacob ben Chayyim), or follow
the masorah and the rules of the grammarians with occasional
support from the manuscripts (which we take to be a develop-
ment in the tradition of Elijah Levita).

Baer does not follow the rules of R. Phinehas for the
chateph-pathach in every respect. For instance, Ginsburg says
(Introduction, pp. 465 f.) that one of these rules concerns
nouns from שׁל stems of the form יָד. He says that R. Phine-
hasa advocates chateph-pathach in all such cases, and gives
the example יָד, quoted in one recension of R. Phinehas’ list.
Baer must have known of this particular recension because it
is in Baer and Strack’s edition of דברי הימים (Leipzig,
1879), par. 14, p. 15. But nowhere have I found an instance
of Baer printing a chateph-pathach in such forms, neither in his
Liber Genesis (1869) nor in the texts printed in Leipzig in the
years 1880–91; nor in the 1929 Rödelheim edition of the
Pentateuch and Haftaroth.

The sixth and last principle mentioned by Delitzsch (Liber
Genesis, p. viii) is Baer’s insertions of metheq (gaya). This is
perhaps the most important characteristic of the Baer texts,
since his rules concerning the use of metheq (gaya) have found
their way into the Hebrew Grammars. Even the account of
metheq in Gesenius-Kautzsch-Cowley (§16e-i) is based, as a
xxv,34), תָּהָר (Gen. xxvii,26), and מָעָר (Num. xiii,18 and
Isa. xxvii,17). He says that the reason for the chateph-pathach
is to ensure the better pronunciation of the sibilant. To these
he adds מָעָר Isa. xlv,14, but he also extends the rule to all
cases. Specifically, he adds two more, מֶלֶךְ (2 Kgs. ix,17)
and מֶלֶךְ (Judg. v,12), Liber Regum p. 112, and also מֶלֶךְ
(2 Chr. xii,13). Of all these, there are four that are certainly
right, and all main authorities are agreed. These four are
מָעָר, מֶלֶךְ, מָעָר, and מֶלֶךְ (Num. xxiii,18); so Norzi, Gins-
burg, Michaelis, Kahle, Snaith. According to Norzi the fifth
is מֶלֶךְ (2 Chr. xii,13); but according to Ginsburg and
Michaelis it is מֶלֶךְ (Judg. v,12). Norzi (note on Gen. xxvii,26)
makes up the six with a reference to מָעָר (see Isa. xxvi,20;
Ps. xxxv,3). Ginsburg makes up the six with a reference to
מֶלֶךְ (Ps. lv,22) (see Introduction, p. 465, note), probably
being influenced here by the mention of this form in the state-
ment attributed to R. Phinehas. Baer has chateph-pathach
in this instance, and he extends the rule to cover מֶלֶךְ
(2 Sam. xv,5). But Ginsburg nevertheless prints a sheva in Ps. lv,22
and also in 2 Sam. xv,5, though both times with metheq (gaya).
The codices which favor chateph-pathach in Ps. lv,22 belong
strongly to the “R. Phinehas tradition” and substitute chateph-
pathach for sheva at every opportunity. They are B.M. codices:
Add. 15252, Add. 15251, Or. 2451 and (almost always) Or.
2201 and Or. 2451. In this particular case Or. 2375, usually
very trustworthy, has chateph-pathach. So also the Naples
Bible 1491–93 and the Pesaro Bible 1514–17. Kahle has seven
instances in all of chateph-pathach preceded by metheq (gaya),
the extra three being Judg. v,12, 2 Kgs. ix,17 and 2 Chr.
12,13. Snaith has six in all, the extra two being Judg. v,12 and 2 Chr.
12,13. The evidence for 2 Kgs. ix,17 is definitely weak, and
Ginsburg quotes only two codices, B.M. Ar. Or. 16 (German,
c. 1120 A.D.) and Add. 15251 (Sephardi, dated A.D. 1448),
both of which are entirely faithful to the rules of R. Phinehas.
It seems to be plain that מֶלֶךְ (Ps. lv,22) and still more
מֶלֶךְ (2 Sam. xv,5) have nothing to do with this group, since
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sheva, and it has such forms as שֶׁבֶת (Gen. xli,5), where the vav has meheg but not the yodh, and the accent is the disjunctive ttone, and as שֶׁבֶת (Exod. iii,10), where the aleph has meheg but not the lamedh, and the accent once more is the disjunctive ttone. In these manuscripts, the meheg is found in such cases almost, and very nearly, always when the accent is disjunctive, and occasionally, and indeed rarely, when the accent is conjunctive. This codex Or. 4445 preserves the best tradition, with no meheg even in שֶׁבֶת (Lev. xi,13). It is followed in codices which have the authority of Ben Asher, and in those favored by Norzi, Lonzano, and Jablonski. This tradition is found in Kahle's Leningrad B 19a, and in B.M. Or. 2626–27–28. It is followed in the Aleppo Codex, and this can be seen in the facsimile which Wickes produced as the frontispiece of his work on the prose accents, מֵעַיִן אֲנָפָרִים (Oxford, 1887). This reproduction is of Gen. xxvi,34–xxvii,30. Note also (xxvii,8), and יַעַבְרֵךְ (xxvii,7), but also יַעַבְרֵךְ (xxvii,29) with the conjunctive mehuppakh. This tradition concerning the limited use of meheg is maintained all down the years.

In this respect an important piece of evidence is to be found in the John Rylands Library, Manchester, Hebrew MS. no. 38. This is a fragment of Psalms, much damaged, 5–11/16 inches by 6–3/16 inches, consisting of 24 pages, on paper, and probably 14th/15th century, Spanish. It contains Ps. xlv,16–lxxviii,35. Some pages are so badly damaged that it is barely possible to read the consonants, and even where the consonants are clear, the vowels and accents are sometimes so faded as to be illegible. Often words are written plene when they ought to be written defective, and occasionally defective when they ought to be plene. Occasionally a word is omitted, and once a whole verse has been omitted, but written in the margin by another scribe. Much of the manuscript is carelessly written and words are often squeezed in at the end of the line. But the accents, including meheg, scarcely ever vary from what is found in the best Spanish codices, and do not

note on p. 64 says, on “the exhaustive treatment by S. Baer, ‘Metheg-Setzung nach ihren überlieferten Gesetzen,’ in A. Merx’s Archiv für die wissenschaftl. Erforschung des A. Test., Heft i, Halle, 1867, pp. 56 ff., and Heft ii, 1868, pp. 194 ff.; Baer and Strack, Dikduke ha-t’amim, pp. 30 ff.” Baer was following the work of Heidenheim, who published certain rules for the use of meheg in his מֵעַיִן אֲנָפָרִים (Rödelheim, 1808). Kahle rightly criticized these rules (The Cairo Geniza, 2, pp. 113 ff.). Not only were these rules based on late manuscripts, but they were still further worked out and developed by Heidenheim and Baer. Franz Delitzsch wrote an introductory notice to this work of Baer’s, and it is his authority and prestige which brought these rules into our grammars. Delitzsch’s prestige in those days was very great indeed. The rules are typical of Baer’s principles and work. As we have said, he believed that the work of the masoretes should be carried on and developed until every slightest detail was included. But there are very many ancient codices in which the Baer’s elaborate and complicated rules are not observed, and nowhere is this more evident than in these meheg-gaya rules. We can find an approximation to his rules only in some late German manuscripts to which Baer had access. (It is quite plain that modern grammarians have accepted Baer’s work as authoritative, either not studying the manuscripts or uncritically accepting the principle that the Masorah was not complete until the times of Heidenheim and Baer.) The best example of the actual use of meheg-gaya in ancient manuscripts is to be seen in B.M. Or. 4445 (probably ca. A.D. 820–830; but 55 of the 186 folios have been added in A.D. 1540; Pentateuch only). As Ginsburg wrote (Introduction, p. 474), “this is a most accurately written MS. and it is evident that it belongs to a period when the superfine speculations about the Meheg and the Gaya had not as yet asserted themselves.” He noted that “the Meheg or Gaya is very rarely used and very irregularly.” This “irregularly” means “irregularly according to Baer’s rules.” This manuscript has no meheg before a composite
the other on the 3 verse books, must be examined against this background. It is the same old problem. If the tendencies of the Masoretes are to be followed out to their logical conclusion, then Baer's text is beyond any question of doubt the best masoretic text, and what Baer says about dagesh and metheg and chateph-pathach and the rest is sound and is to be accepted as contributing to a true masoretic text. This would apply even to such a matter as printing chateph-gamesh-chateph to indicate the short-a instead of printing gamesh chateph; e.g., יָבֵשׁ instead of יָבֶשׁ (Josh. xxii,28; 1 Chr. vi,57), יָבִא instead of יָבָא (Josh. xx,4), יֶבָה instead of יַבָה (Jer. vi,24), and יָבָד instead of יָבַד (Judg. vi,24). On the other hand, יָבָר (Judg. viii,7) is right, having the authority of Norzi and all our "best" manuscripts. All these are attempts to make sure that the vowel is understood to be a short-a and not a long -a; and there are instances, notably יָבֵשׁ (Josh. xxii,28) where the manuscripts are confused, and where indeed the true vowel is the long -a. Nevertheless, if we accept Baer's premises and principles, even such things as these belong to a true masoretic text. But if on the other hand we follow the Ben Asher text, and if we accept the opinion of Ginsburg that the treatise דכורי המעייס is not true to Ben Asher's opinions, then the best text is in the Leningrad B 19a, Norzi, Lonzano, Or. 2626-27-28, Aleppo Codex tradition; and the facts which lead Wickes so cavalierly to reject the Aleppo Codex and these other authorities are the very reasons for accepting them. Kahle rightly recognized a true ben Asher text in the Leningrad B 19a codex; Snaith rightly recognized it in the work of Norzi and in B.M. Or. 2626-27-28; and the forthcoming Bible of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem rightly recognizes it in the Aleppo Codex.

Yet again, if we accept the opinion of R. Saadia Gaon, then the true text is the Ben Naftali text. But here we are in a difficulty because of the uncertainty as to what precisely is Ben Asher and what precisely is Ben Naftali, it being by no means certain that the treatise דכורי המעייס is to be trusted.

vary more than once or twice from what has been printed in the British and Foreign Bible Society edition which I edited. This extraordinary accuracy and faithfulness is all the more remarkable in view of the lack of care which otherwise is shown in the manuscript. It is very strong evidence of the soundness and the perpetuation of the tradition which is seen in Or. 4445 and in the Ben Asher codices. A perusal of the descriptions of manuscripts in Ginsburg's Introduction, pp. 469-776, will show how very often this tradition of a sparing use of metheg is found in manuscripts, and how comparatively rarely it is that any manuscripts follow the rules laid down so categorically by Baer and in the grammars, and how ridiculous it is to speak of an "indispensable metheg" when the majority of manuscripts do not have it at all precisely where it is said to be "indispensable." Ginsburg gives a facsimile of a page of Or. 4445 (Lev. xi,41-21) facing p. 469 of his Introduction. Here the reader can see for himself what is the true use of metheg. But the worst example of what can happen is in such forms as שׁנַא with metheg under both the yodh and the initial זאכ and a disjunctive accent. Nothing like this would be tolerated in any codex except in one of the type of B.M. Add. 15451, which is a law to itself (and to Heidenheim and Baer!). Wickes (Prose Accents, pp. vii-xiv) condemns the Aleppo Codex because these Heidenheim-Baer rules are not followed, and he joins them in maintaining that no codex can possibly have the authority of Ben Asher unless it conforms to such rules as are given in דכורי המעייס, this treatise whose claim to the authority of Ben Asher is definitely doubtful. For similar reasons he says that Norzi's_enum אתל רכש do not need particular notice" (ibid., p. xiv). He says that nothing is to be learned from any writers on the accents (or that he received little or no help from them) apart from Moses the Punctuator, Jekuthiel, Baer and Strack, and Heidenheim. This means that Wickes belonged firmly to the Baer tradition, and everything he says in his two books, the one on the 21 prose books and
PREFACE.

Since the publication of the first edition of Jacob b. Chajim Ibn Adonijah’s Introduction to the Rabbinic Bible, with an English Translation, I have spent two years of almost uninterrupted study in Masoretic lore. When, therefore, called upon to issue a second edition, I determined to embody in it as much of the results of my researches as was required to elucidate the text and the translation.

The principal alterations in this edition are as follows:

i. The present text is a reprint of the editio princeps (Venice, 1525), which I did not possess at first—carefully collated with the editions of 1546–48, 1568, 1617–19, 1619, and 1724–27. ii. The text has been carefully punctuated throughout. iii. The translation has been thoroughly revised and improved. iv. The Hebrew and the English are printed in parallel columns, so that the book may now be used as a help by those who are desirous to study Rabbinic Hebrew. v. The Annotations have been augmented from forty-two to upwards of a hundred. And vi. A life of Jacob b. Chajim has been added, with

For further discussion see Orlinsky (Prolegomenon, pp. XXIX ff., XXXII ff.). The fact remains that whatever be said about the relative merits of Ben Asher and Ben Naftali, the text which has been traditionally accepted is that which is believed to be invested with the authority of Ben Asher.

The road along which Elijah Levita made the first steps ended in Heidenheim and Baer and Wickes. This way assumes that what the grammarians say matters most of all, and that rules must be developed logically and followed everywhere. The road along which Jacob ben Chayyim made the first steps ends in Kahle-Snaith-Hebrew University. Find codices which have the authority of Ben Asher. If it is possible to find more than one of these, all the better, because any small vagaries due to the carelessness or ignorance of a scribe can thereby be corrected. It so happens that all these codices which are said to have the authority of Ben Asher show a remarkable unanimity, and such small variations as there are can be eliminated in this way. These three editions, Kahle, Snaith, Hebrew University, have all been prepared from different codices, and they substantially agree. They constitute the basis for the reconstruction of the true text of Ben Asher. (See further, Textus, II, pp. 8–13, “The Ben Asher Text.”)

Norman H. Snaith
Very little is known of the life of Jacob ben Chajim ibn Adonijah, who rescued the Massorah from perdition, and for the first time collated, compiled, and gave to the world in a printed form the grand critico-exegetical apparatus, bequeathed to us by the Jews of olden times. Even the date and the place of his birth are matters of conjecture, and can only be approximately guessed from the autobiographical fragments scattered through his writings.

In his celebrated Introduction to the Rabbinic Bible, which we publish with an English translation, he tells us that he was a resident of Tunis; and it is concluded, from this remark, that this ancient city was his native place. Hence he is also called Tunis. Indeed Fürst, who, in his work on Hebrew Bibliography, treats on our author under the name Jacob b. Chajim, has also a second notice of him under Tunis. It is, however, to be remarked, that Jacob b. Chajim does not call Tunis his native place, but simply says that he resided in it and prosecuted his studies therein. Nor must we omit to state that he calls himself Jacob ibn Adonijah, and that this, or simply Ibn Adonijah, is the surname by which he is quoted in the writings of his learned contemporaries. But though Ibn Adonijah is the more correct appellation, we shall not entirely discard the name Jacob b. Chajim, because he is better known by it in modern days.

From the fact that Jacob b. Chajim carried through the press of the celebrated Daniel Bomberg, at Venice, the complete editions of the Babylonian and Jerusalem Talmuds, in 1520-1523, it may reasonably

an account of the Massorah, and a description of a newly discovered, and very important, MS. of this ancient critico-

exegetical apparatus.

If the Christian literary and scientific public should be inclined to manifest that interest in the criticism of the sacred text of the Old Testament which scholars have always evinced in securing correct texts of profane classics, I shall deem it a privilege to devote some years of my life to the publication and annotation of this newly discovered MS.

For the elaborate Indices, I am to a great extent indebted to a friend, whose name I am not at liberty to mention.

Brooklea, Aigburth Road,
Liverpool, October, 1867.
that province,—who at an advanced age studied Arabic, and caused a vocabulary, grammar, and catechism to be compiled, and a version of the liturgy to be made in the same tongue,—had produced few proselytes. He first employed arguments and presents; if these failed to convince the Mussulman of the error of his ways, imprisonment, with fetters, and a few days' fasting, soon humbled the unbeliever; so much so, that the devout Ferreras was constrained to exclaim, "Thus did Providence avail itself of the darkness of the dungeon to pour on the benighted minds of the infidel the light of the true faith." 14

Effectually to extirpate heresy, and to preclude the possibility of the converts returning to their former errors, Cardinal Ximenes caused all procurable Arabic manuscripts to be piled together and burned, in one of the great squares of the city, so as to exterminate the very characters in which the teachings of the infidels were recorded. This outrageous burning of most valuable MSS., relating to all branches of science and literature, was effected by the learned Prelate at the very time that he was spending a princely fortune in the publication of the stupendous Complutensian Polyglott, and in the erection and endowment of the university of Alcalá, which was the most learned in Spain. From the thousands of MSS. destined for the conflagration, Ximenes indeed reserved three hundred, relating to medical science, for his university.

As to the Jews, their doom was sealed. In ordinary warfare it mattered very little to them whether the Christians vanquished the infidels, or the infidels the Christians, since the tribute levied by the conqueror upon the conquered was obtained by stripping the Israelites. In the present instance, however, they saw that those who won the day, and forced their religion by means of the sword upon the vanquished, were the very people from whom they themselves had suffered in an unparalleled degree; and that the victors were simply re-enacting the same deeds abroad which they perpetrated at home, upon those who were out of the pale of the Church. They expected again to be dragged from their peaceful homes in the name of Christ, as soon as the Spaniards had a respite from the Mussulman infidels. Hence when they heard that Ximenes, flushed with success at Granada, had instigated Ferdinand, immediately after the death of Isabella, to organise an expedition against the neighbouring Moslems of Africa, and that Mozarquivir, an important port on the Barbary

1 Prescott, History of the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, part ii., cap. 6.

be concluded that he was then at least fifty years of age, and that he was born about 1470. Whether his ancestors were among the first and second masses of emigrants from Spain, who successively fled from that accursed country, to escape the fiery persecution consequent upon the successive inflammatory preachings of the fanatical priests, Fernando Martinez (March 15—August 1391), and Vincente Ferrer (1412—1414), and settled down in the North of Africa by thousands; or whether they were among the three hundred thousand who were expelled from Spain in 1492, is difficult to decide. According to the former view, Ibn Adonijah, though of Spanish descent, was born at Tunis, whilst according to the latter, he emigrated with his parents into this city when about twenty-two years of age.

Among those whom the cruel edict of Ferdinand and Isabella drove from their peaceful homes, and who sought an asylum at Tunis, were Abraham Saeccuto, the celebrated astronomer and historian, and Moses b. Isaac Alashkar, the famous Kabbalist and philosopher. These, together with other distinguished literati, established schools at Tunis, and taught hundreds of students the different branches of Biblical and Talmudic literature. It was among these eminent men, and in their schools, that Jacob b. Chajim prosecuted his Hebrew studies, and acquired his extraordinary knowledge of the Massorah, thus preparing himself for the great work which Providence had in store for him elsewhere.

He was, however, not permitted to continue the enjoyment of his quiet home and peaceful studies under the hospitable protection of the Crescent. The bloody persecutors under the Cross, not satisfied with having deprived the whole Jewish population of Spain of all that is precious to men on earth, carried fire and sword, in the name of Christ, among the Jews who had obtained an asylum in Mohamedan countries, and who were diligently employed in the revival of Biblical literature. This time, however, the crusade was not originally organised against the Jews, but against the Moors, since it was believed to be base ingratitude to the goodness of Providence, which had delivered these infidels into the hands of the Church, to allow them any longer to usurp the fair inheritance of the Christians.

Hence no less a person than Cardinal Ximenes, the distinguished Archbishop of Toledo, resorted to Granada, in 1449, to convert the stiff-necked race of Mohamed; seeing that the rational and benevolent measures adopted by Fray Fernando de Talavera, the Archbishop of
appealed to for the rule of faith and practice, Jacob Ibn Adonijah was
studiously engaged in the collation of Biblical MSS., in compiling the
grand critico-exegetical apparatus of the Old Testament, bequeathed to
us by the Jews of olden times, and in editing it, together with the
Hebrew Scriptures, the ancient Chaldee paraphrases, and valuable
Hebrew commentaries, which has contributed more to the advancement
of Biblical knowledge than all the bitter controversies of Catholics
and Protestants.

Before, however, we describe this gigantic Rabbinic Bible which
has immortalised his name, we have to mention other important works
edited by him. It has already been remarked, that Ibn Adonijah
must have taken up his abode at Venice soon after Bomberg estabi-
lished in it his celebrated printing office (1516). For we find that the
\textit{editio princeps} of the entire Babylonian Talmud, published by Bomberg
in 1520–1523, was partly edited by Jacob b. Chajim; and as the
Talmud consists of twelve volumes folio, the preparations for its
printing, and the printing itself, must have commenced a considerable
time before 1520, when a portion of it was published. Hence his
work and connection with Bomberg must have begun about 1517 or
1518. This conclusion is confirmed by the fact that, simultaneously
with the appearance of the Babylonian Talmud, Ibn Adonijah also
worked at the \textit{editio princeps} of the Jerusalem Talmud, which he
carried through the press in 1522–23, as well as at the \textit{editio princeps}
of R. Nathan’s Hebrew Concordance, which appeared in 1528, and
over which he must have spent a considerable time.

His assiduity was truly marvellous. He not only carried through
the press in three years the first editions of these gigantic works,
consisting of fourteen volumes folio, closely printed, both in square
Hebrew characters and Rabbinic Hebrew, and replete with references,
the very sight of which would astound any one who is not acquainted
with them; but, within twelve months after the appearance of the
Concordance, he edited, conjointly with David de Pizzighitone, the
stupendous legal and ritual code of Maimonides, entitled, \textit{Mishne
Thora} (משנה תורה) = \textit{Deuteronomy, Second Law}, or \textit{Jad Ha-Chezaka},
(היד החזקה) = \textit{The Mighty Hand}, in allusion to Deut. xxxiv. 12; and
because the work consists of fourteen books (י = 14). To this code,
which appeared in 1524, in two volumes folio, Ibn Adonijah wrote
an Introduction.

It is perfectly amazing, to find that the editing of these works,
coast, nearly opposite Carthage, had actually been captured (Sep.
13, 1505), consternation spread among the numerous Jewish com-
munities in the cities of North Africa.

The consternation became still greater when they heard that
Ximenes, mounted upon a mule, had triumphantly entered Oran (May
17, 1509), preceded by a Franciscan friar, and followed by a cavalcade
of brethren of the same monastic order, bearing aloft the massive
silver cross, the archiepiscopal standard of Toledo, and banners embla-
zoned with the Primate’s arms on one side, and the Cross on the other.
All their fears were more than realised when, after the return of
Ximenes to Spain, Pedro Navarro, the general of the army, had
vanquished Bugia (Jan. 31, 1510), when Tunis had to capitulate, and
when they saw the banner of the Cross floating triumphant from the
walls of almost every Moslem city on the Mediterranean. It was then
that Jacob b. Chajim, Saccutto, and a host of other eminent Jewish
scholars were despoiled of their possessions, banished from their
homes and families, interrupted in their most important works in the
cause of Biblical literature, and driven to wander in exile.

For more than seven years (1510–1517) Ibn Adonijah roamed
about homeless in the different towns of Italy, where at that time
Hebrew literature was greatly cultivated and patronised by the
highest of the land; and where popes and cardinals, princes and
statesmen, warriors and recluse of all kinds were in search of Jewish
teachers, in order to be instructed in the mysteries of the Kabbalah.
Whether it was owing to his conscientious scruples, which would not
allow him to initiate Gentiles into this esoteric doctrine, or to his not
having been so fortunate in tuition as his contemporary, Elias Levi,
he had at first to endure great privations during his sojourn in Rome
and Florence. He at last went to Venice, where the celebrated
Daniel Bomberg, of Antwerp, had at that very time established his
famous Hebrew press (1516), and through the exertions of R. Chajim
Alton, whom he honourably mentions in the Introduction, he at once
became connected with the printing office.

The connection of so profound and assiduous a scholar with
so cultivated and spirited a publisher proved one of the greatest
benefits to Biblical literature, at the time of the Church’s greatest
need. For whilst the followers of the Prince of Peace were arrayed
against each other in deadly conflict, to decide by the sword whether
the Bible alone, or the infallible vicar of Christ on earth, is to be
and the Minor Prophets, the Massorah parva, and the Massorah marginalis.

IV. The fourth volume, comprising the Hagiographa (הגהותך), i.e., the Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Chronicles, has the Hebrew text; the so-called Chaldee paraphrases of Joseph the Blind; the Commentaries of Rashi, which only embrace the Psalms, the Five Megilloth (i.e., Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, and Esther), Ezra, Nehemiah, and Chronicles; the Commentaries of Ibn Ezra, which only embrace the Psalms, Job, the Five Megilloth, and Daniel; the Commentaries of David Kimchi on the Psalms and Chronicles; the Commentaries of Moses Kimchi on Proverbs, Ezra, and Nehemiah; the Commentaries of Levi ben Gershon on Proverbs and Job; the so-called Commentary of Saadia on Daniel; the Massorah parva, the Massorah marginalis, and the (הגהותך) Second Targum on Esther. Appended to this volume are—i. The Massorah, for which space could not be found in the margin of the text in alphabetical order, and which is therefore called the Massorah finalis, with Jacob ben Chajim’s directions. ii. A Treatise on the Points and Accents of the Hebrew Scriptures, embodying the work (הגהותך) of Moses the Punctuator or (לכלי נמות) or (לכלי נמות). iii. The variations between the Western and Eastern Codices, or between the Jerusalem and Babylonian MSS., called הלועה יב נמירה ידועה הלא. And iv. The variations between Ben Asher and Ben Naphtali, called הלועה יב נמירה ידועה הלא.

It is perfectly impossible for any one, but those students who have seen the MSS. of the Hebrew Bible, with the Massorah round the margin, in a most fantastic manner, who have encountered the difficulties in deciphering the hieroglyphic signs, the concealed abbreviations, the strange forms and ornaments into which the writing of the Massorah is twisted, the confusion of the Massoretic notes, &c.; and who have grappled with the blunders which are to be found in almost every

which would of itself more than occupy the whole time of ordinary mortals in the present day, was simply the recreation of Jacob b. Chajim; and that the real strength of his intellect, and the vast stores of his learning, were employed at that very time in collecting and collating MSS. of the Massorah, and in preparing for the press the Rabbiin Bible, which is still a precious monument to his vast erudition and almost unparalleled industry, and which was the most powerful auxiliary to the then commencing Reformation. This Rabbiin Bible, which was published in 1524–25, consists of four volumes, folio, as follows:

I. The first volume, embracing the Pentateuch (הגדה), begins—i. With the elaborate Introduction of Jacob b. Chajim, which we now give for the first time with an English translation; ii. An Index to the sections of the entire Old Testament according to the Massorah; and iii. Ibn Ezra’s Preface to the Pentateuch. Then follow the five Books of Moses in Hebrew, with the so-called Chaldee Paraphrases of Onkelos and Jonathan ben Uzziel, and the Commentaries of Rashi and Ibn Ezra, which are given all round the margin; The Massorah parva, which is in the centre between the Hebrew text and the Chaldee paraphrase; and such a portion of the Massorah magna as the space between the end of the text and the beginning of the commentaries on each page would admit; for which reason this portion obtained the name of Massorah marginalis.

II. The second volume, comprising the Earlier Prophets (הנבאים), i.e., Joshua, Judges, 1 and 2 Samuel, and 1 and 2 Kings, has the Hebrew text, the Chaldee paraphrases of Jonathan b. Uzziel, the Commentaries of Rashi, David Kimchi, and Levi ben Gershon, the Massorah parva, and that portion of the Massorah magna which constitutes the Massorah marginalis.

III. The third volume, comprising the Later Prophets (הנביאים), i.e., Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the Twelve Minor Prophets, has the Hebrew text, the so-called Chaldee paraphrase of Jonathan ben Uzziel, the Commentaries of Rashi, which extend over all the books in the volume of Ibn Ezra on Isaiah.

6 Pistor’s assertion (Bibliotheca Judaica, iii. 454), that this introduction had been translated into English, and published 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.
Roman Catholic country, when Luther began to make his voice heard in defence of the word of God. Thus it is, that we in the present day are still left to the labours of Jacob b. Chajim, though the results of modern researches, and the discovery of valuable MSS., would enable us to issue a new edition of the critical apparatus of the Old Testament, with important corrections and additions, and in a form more easily accessible to Biblical students.

Bomberg, who took the liveliest interest and the greatest pride in this magnificent edition of the Bible, got Elias Levi, whose fame as a Hebraist was at that time spread not only all over Italy where he resided, but over Germany, both among the most distinguished dignitaries in the Catholic Church and the great leaders of the Reformation, to write an epilogue to the work of his ambition. In this poem, Levi celebrates the praises of the munificent publisher, "who though uncircumcised in the flesh [i.e., a gentile], is circumcised in heart," of "the learned Jacob Ibn Adonijah," who carried it through the press, and of the unparalleled work itself. Levi was then residing at Rome, in the house of his friend and patron, Cardinal Egidio de Viterbo, where he was diligently engaged in printing his works on the grammar and structure of the Hebrew language, teaching the Roman Catholic and Protestant combatants the original of the Old Testament, and enjoying the literary society of popes, cardinals, princes, ambassadors, and warriors, who were bewitched by the mysteries of the Kabbalah, and little thinking of the misfortunes which were soon to befall him.

Within two years of his writing the epilogue to Jacob Ibn Adonijah's Rabbinic Bible, and whilst engaged on an Aramaic grammar, the Imperialists under Charles V. sacked Rome (May 6, 1527), and in the general work of spoliation and destruction, Levi lost all his property and the greater part of his MSS. In a most destitute and deplorable condition, he left the Eternal city, and betook himself to Venice in the same year (1527); and Bomberg, at whose request he had written the epilogue, at once engaged him as joint corrector of the press and as editor. Thus the two learned Hebraists, Jacob b. Chajim and Elias Levi, who were the great teachers of Hebrew to the greatest men of Europe, at the commencement and during the development of the Reformation, now became co-workers in the same printing office.

7 For the different editions of the Bible, and for the alterations which were afterwards made in it, see Kitto's Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature, &c. Rabbinic Bibles.

sentence, to form an adequate conception of the extraordinary labour and learning which Jacob Ibn Adonijah must have bestowed, in bringing such beautiful order out of such a chaos. His modesty and humility, in speaking of the toil, are becoming his vast erudition.

"Behold," he says, "I have exerted all my might and strength to collate and arrange the Massorah, with all the possible improvements, in order that it may remain pure and bright, and show its splendour to the nations and princes; for, indeed, it is beautiful to look at. This was a labour of love, for the benefit of our brethren, the children of Israel, and for the glory of our holy and perfect law; as well as to fulfil, as far as possible, the desire of Don Daniel Bomberg, whose expenses in this matter far exceeded my labours. And as regards the Commentaries, I have exerted my powers to the utmost degree to correct in them all the mistakes as far as possible; and whatsoever my humble endeavours could accomplish was done for the glory of the Lord, and for the benefit of our people. I would not be deterred by the enormous labour, for which cause I did not suffer my eyelids to be closed long, either in the winter or summer, and did not mind rising in the cold of the night, as my aim and desire were to see this holy work finished. Now praised be the Creator, who granted me the privilege to begin and to finish this work." 8 Such is the touching account which Jacob b. Chajim gives us of his labour of love.

Not less striking is the gratitude which he expresses to Bomberg, for having so cheerfully and liberally embarked upon so expensive a work. "When I explained to Bomberg," he tells us, "the advantage of the Massorah, he did all in his power to send into all the countries in order to search out what may be found of the Massorah; and, praised be the Lord, we obtained as many of the Massoretic books as could possibly be got. He was not backward, and his hand was not closed, nor did he draw back his right hand from producing gold out of his purse, to defray the expenses of the books, and of the messengers who were engaged to make search for them in the most remote corners, and in every place where they might possibly be found." 9

With all our abuse of the Roman Catholics for withholding the Bible from the people, and with all our boasted love for the Scriptures, neither will the Bible Society with its annual income of £80,000, nor will any publisher in this Protestant country of ours, undertake a revised edition of that stupendous work which was published in a

8 Vide infra, p. 83, &c.
9 Vide infra, p. 77, &c.
been connected with them, Jacob’s name is not even mentioned. This, however, may be owing to the change in Ibn Adonijah’s religious sentiments, which, as we shall presently see, is more than probable.

The disappearance of Jacob Ibn Adonijah from the field of active labour in connection with Bomberg, which happened almost simultaneously with the arrival of Levi in Venice, and his appointment as corrector and annotator of the Hebrew works, is most significant, and we believe that it was caused by Ibn Adonijah’s relinquishing Judaism.

It is now established beyond the shadow of a doubt, that this eminent Hebraist embraced Christianity about this time. Levi, who had occasion to refer to Adonijah, when writing his exposition of the Massorah (circa 1537–38), not only speaks of him as dead, but intimates that he had avowed the Christian faith some considerable time before he departed this life, and hence descends to unworthy vituperations against him. Referring to the Massorah, edited by Ibn Adonijah, in the celebrated Rabbinic Bible, Levi says, “I have not seen anything like it among all the ancient books, for arrangement and correctness, for beauty and excellence, and for good order. The compiler thereof was one of the learned, whose name was formerly, among the Jews, Jacob. Let his soul be bound up in a bag with holes!”

This spiteful perversion of a 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, justifies us in assuming that Jacob Ibn Adonijah embraced Christianity several years before 1537.

As the statement in question, in Levi’s work, was till lately the only reference to Ibn Adonijah’s having embraced Christianity towards the end of his life, the fact was generally unknown, and many of the learned Jews doubted whether the passage in Levi really meant to convey the idea. Amongst those who doubted it, was the erudite Frensdorff. He therefore wrote to the late Professor Luzzatto, asking him the meaning of the passage in question, to which he replied as follows: “As to the meaning of Levi’s words, which he wrote in

It is more than probable that Levi told Jacob Ibn Adonijah of the Aramaic work on which he was engaged, the MS. of which he lost in the sacking of Rome, and that this exercised some influence on the latter in the choice of his next literary undertaking. For we find Jacob Ibn Adonijah, immediately after Levi’s arrival, writing “A Treatise on the Targum” (משאר ערך ותגום). It is a matter of dispute whether this treatise first appeared in Bomberg’s edition of the Pentateuch and the Five Megillot, published in 1527, or in that published in 1543–44, after Jacob Ibn Adonijah’s death.8 Not possessing the editions in question, I cannot state which opinion is the correct one.

Although no one who is at all acquainted with his dispositions, and who knows what an uncontrollable and inextinguishable passion to continue therein is kindled in the hearts of those who have embarked upon authorship and found their works acceptable, will for a moment doubt that Jacob Ibn Adonijah ever would relinquish his literary pursuits, as long as he possessed his faculties and the use of his limbs; yet, with the exception of one solitary and incidental reference to his work, presently to be mentioned, we henceforth hear nothing more about his productions. Fürst indeed enumerates no less than fifteen important Midrashim and Commentaries on the Bible, which Bomberg published in 1543–47, and which he says may have been prepared for the press by our author.9 But this is mere conjecture. I myself possess the very editions of some of the works in question, and though Cornelius Adelkind and Elias Levi are distinctly stated as having

8 Comp. the article Judachc Typographie, by Steinschneider and David Cassel, in Ersch and Gruber’s Allgemeine Encyclopädie, section ii., vol. xvii., p. 44, note 32, and Professor Luzzatto’s Letter (reprinted below, p. 11), and with Fürst, Bibliotheca Judaeorum, vol. iii., p. 451.

9 The works referred to are as follows:—Midrash Rabbah (תנ”ך ותג), Venice, 1545, fol.; Mechilta (משלח), ibid., 1545, fol.; Siphre (סיפר), ibid., 1545, fol.; Siphre (סיפר), ibid., 1545, fol.; Midrash Tanhumah (תנומת), ibid., 1545, fol.; Holcan Tittin (תיטן ותג), ibid., 1546, fol.; Psikha Satrata (ספרパソコン קושי ותג), ibid., 1546, fol.; Elina Mishnei’s Sapra Commentary on Vashbi’s Commentary on the Pentateuch, called Sephor Hia-Miscarche (מקרא ותג), ibid., 1546, fol.; Arama’s Commentary on the Pentateuch, called Akedath, (עכד), ibid., 1547, fol.; Rableg’s Commentary on the Pentateuch (תנ”ך ותג), ibid., 1547, fol.; Abraham Shabbas’s Rabbelistic Commentary on the Pentateuch, entitled Tavor Hia-Mi-er (מקרא ותג), ibid., 1546, fol.; Nachmanides’ Commentary on the Pentateuch (תנ”ך ותג), ibid., 1548, fol.; Ibn Shemot’s Homiletical Commentary on the Pentateuch (תנ”ך ותג), ibid., 1547, fol.; Jacob Ibn Chlibi’s Collection of Hagadot, called En Jacob (Enumerable), ibid., 1546, fol.; R. Solomon, b. Abraham b. Adereth’s Theological Answers to Queries (_ask KK y דכ ר), ibid., 1545–46, fol.; R. Moses de Corec’s Homiletical work, entitled, The Mahor Book on the Commandments (תנ”ך ותג), ibid., 1545, fol. (Comp. Bibliotheca Judaeorum, vol. iii. p. 452.)
could his soul long ago be bound up (i. e. have departed) in the year 1538, when the Massoreth Ha-Massoreth was printed? But when I saw the edition of the Mishna in question, I thought, what am I now to say? and how am I to reconcile it? Surely upon the testimony of two witnesses the man must be executed. Whereupon I concluded that Ibn Adonijah wrote his Treatise on the Targum when still a Jew, and that it had either been already printed when he was alive, in an edition of the Pentateuch which I have not yet seen, or it was not printed in his lifetime, but remained for some years in the possession of Daniel Bomberg, till he printed an edition of the Pentateuch, with the Targum, when he also printed at the end the Treatise in question.

This fact may perhaps give us the clue to Jacob Ibn Adonijah’s sudden disappearance from the field of labour in connection with Bomberg’s printing office. The apology of the second editor of the edition of the Mishna in question, for printing, in a work intended for the Jews, opinions propounded by one who had ceased to be a member of the community, seems to imply several things which have hitherto been unknown in connection with the life of Ibn Adonijah. We see from it—i. That he still continued to work for Bomberg after he embraced Christianity. For had Ibn Adonijah revised the Tractate of Mishna in question when he was still a Jew, the future editor would not have found it necessary to apologise for reprinting Ibn Adonijah’s opinions; just as the future editors of the Rabbinic Bible did not require to explain why they reprinted his compilation of the Massorah, and the Introduction to the Rabbinic Bible, which he wrote when still a Jew. ii. The fact that Bomberg’s works were for the Jews, and that an apology was needed to be made to them for printing the corrections and annotations made by a converted Jew, would of itself show the inexpediency of retaining a Jewish Christian on such works. To conciliate, therefore, the prejudice of his Jewish customers, Bomberg was undoubtedly obliged to part with his old friend Jacob Ibn Adonijah. How bitter this prejudice was against those who embraced Christianity, may be seen from the vituperations uttered against Ibn Adonijah, even so enlightened a man as Elias Levi. If our conclusions are correct, they will also supply us with the clue to the sudden and mysterious disappearance of Ibn Adonijah’s name from nearly all the books printed by Bomberg since the year 1527. However much Ibn Adonijah may have done to them by way of

the poetical Introduction to the Massoreth Ha-Massoreth, ‘one of the learned, whose name was formerly, among the Jews, Jacob. Let his soul be bound up in a bag with holes;’ and your asking me whether I believe it to imply that R. Jacob b. Chajim Ibn Adonijah changed his religion; it is assuredly so. This was the reason why I delayed replying to your letter, for I was greatly perplexed about this subject; since for a truth, from the import of R. Elias Levi’s words in question, it is beyond doubt that R. Jacob changed his religion, and I was unwilling to publish this strange report about such a learned man till I found another witness. Now last year, one of my friends, the erudite R. Moses Soave, of Venice, found an edition of the Mishna, with the Commentaries of Maimonides and Shimon b. Abraham, printed at Venice (Ginestiniani), 1546; at the end of Tractate Takharon was written as follows, which I also saw myself with my own eyes: ‘These are the words of the first editor, whose name was formerly, among the Jews, Jacob b. Chajim, and who revised the Tractate Takharon, with the Commentary of R. Shimon, of blessed memory. Since, however, the sage said, ‘Receive the truth by whomever it is propounded,’ we deemed it proper to print his remarks here.’ Now is peradventure the lie to be given also to this testimony, or is the fact to be established from this witness?

‘Before this, however, happened, I rejoiced as one that findeth great spoil, for I bought a copy of the Pentateuch, with the Targum, printed by Bomberg in 1543-44, at the end of which are seven pages on the Targum, beginning—‘Thus saith Jacob b. Chajim b. Isaac Ibn Adonijah,’ &c.; as I thought from this it is evident that in the years 1543-44 he was alive, and was still a Jew; and how then
repetition of a phrase, or the peculiarity of a construction, the greatest care has been taken, since the beginning of the Christian era, to mark every peculiarity and phenomenon in the spelling and construction of the words in the Scriptures, so that "one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law."

The duty of noting these peculiarities devolved more especially upon the Scribes, or copyists, who multiplied the Codices of the Bible. As the collation of MSS. for the purpose of producing correct copies was deemed unsafe, inasmuch as the multiplication always gives rise to a multitude of errors; and as, moreover, the process of collation is not only tedious, but demands a number of MSS. belonging to different families, and various ages, the Scribes found it more practicable to count the number of times a word was spelled in an exceptional way, or a peculiar phrase was used, or any anomaly occurred throughout the Bible. The different peculiarities, thus numbered, were rubricated, and formed into separate registers and lists. These were at first committed to memory by the professional Scribes and doctors of the law, and transmitted orally in the schools; but afterwards, like all other traditions, were written down, and now constitute the Massorah (クリーム), = tradition.

Like the science of grammar and lexicography, the Massoretic researches were at first limited. They were confined to the rubrication of words and phrases to which some legal enactment was attached, or which had some palaeographical and orthographical peculiarity. But as the Massoretic schools extended over a millennium, and as the

12 Hence the remark, "therefore are the ancients called Sopherim, because they counted all the letters in Holy Writ. Thus they said that the Var. in [Levit. xi. 42.], is the half of all the letters in the Pentateuch: [Ibid. x. 10] is the middle word; [Ibid. xiii. 38] the middle verse; that [Aza. in Ps Ixxx. 14.] is the middle word in the Psalms; and Ps. lxxvii. 38 the middle verse." Kisch. 914.

13 The expression הָיִם, which now denotes all the labours of the Massorites effected during a millennium, is the post-Talmudic form. In the Talmud it is הָיִם and originally denoted the traditional pronunciation of the unpointed text. Thus it was transmitted authoritatively that "טְנָשִׁיָּים (Levit. xii. 5) is to be read שְׁנִיָּים, two weeks, and not שְׁנִיֵּים, seventy days; and that [Exod. xxiii. 19] is to be pronounced שְׁבֵּית גּוֹיִם, in the milk, and not שְׁבֵית גזים, in the fat." Comp. Geiger, Jüdische Zeitschrift, vol. i. p. 90. &c.; vol. iii. p. 79.

14 This has already been pointed out by Levita; comp. Massoreth Ha-Massoreth, P-157, ed. Ginsburg.

correction and annotation, it was the best trade policy to suppress the name of the converted Jew. Hence Fürst may be perfectly correct in his supposition that Jacob b. Chajim had a share in preparing for the press the fifteen important works already alluded to, though the learned bibliographer neither accounts for, nor mentions, the fact that Ibn Adonijah's name is suppressed.

The precise year in which Ibn Adonijah died has not as yet been ascertained, though it is perfectly certain, from the remarks of Levi already alluded to, that he departed this life before 1588. That the Jews did not record anything connected with his life and death is no matter of surprise, when we remember that he had left their community, and that, in their unparalleled sufferings, the converted Israelites of those days, in their blind zeal, were considerable abettors. But that the Christian writers of those days, both Catholics and Protestants, who thought it worth their while to chronicle and perpetuate events which we cannot read now without blushing, should have passed over in total silence the death of one who had done so much for Biblical literature, and suffered the loss of all things to join the ranks of the followers of Christ, will remain an indelible blot on the gratitude of Christian historians. As far as Ibn Adonijah himself is concerned, he has left a monument behind him in his contributions to Biblical literature, which will last as long as the Bible is studied in the original; and the critical student of the Scriptures can never examine the Massorah, nor look at the gigantic Rabbinic Bible, without feelings of reverence for, and gratitude to, Jacob b. Chajim Ibn Adonijah, who, being dead, yet speaketh.

It now remains that we should advert to the materials from which Ibn Adonijah compiled the Massorah, and to the merits of his compilation. Before, however, this is done, it is necessary to give the reader some idea of the origin, development, import, and transmission of the Massorah. The account must necessarily be very succinct.

Owing to the extreme sacredness with which the letter of the text was regarded, and believing that the multifarious legal enactments which were called forth by the ever-shifting circumstances of the commonwealth, the sacred legends which developed themselves in the course of time, and all the ecclesiastical and civil regulations, to which an emergency may at any time give rise, are indicated in the Bible by a superfluous letter, or redundant word, or the
and once with Var, with which the Massorah begins.\(^{15}\) It must be remarked, however, that in copying the Oehla Ve-Oehla, or the Massorah, the scribes or students did not always transcribe the whole of it. Some portions were omitted as being unimportant, or not being wanted by the transcriber; some were transposed by the students to facilitate reference; whilst other portions were added by those who devoted themselves to this kind of study. Hence obtained different redactions, some called by the general name Massoretic Treatises, and others by the more specific appellation Oehla Ve-Oehla; hence the difficulty of ascertaining the particular redaction meant by the different commentators, lexicographers, and grammarians, who quote the Oehla Ve-Oehla; and hence too the impossibility of specifying particularly the various nameless fragments and forms of the Massorah, used for collateral in the compilation of this critico-exegetical apparatus, as edited by Ibn Adoniiah.

This impossibility of specifying the nameless fragments, which Jacob Ibn Adoniiah realised in the compilation of the Massorah, has recently been construed into a deliberate suppression of the materials which he used, and the sources whence he drew his information. Thus Geiger, in showing the importance of the Massorah to Biblical criticism, and deploring its neglect by commentators and lexicographers, remarks,\(^{16}\) "Acquaintance with the Massorah, and with the numerous MSS. which contain it in its various forms, has for centuries become so rare, that people did not at all know any more whether the Massorah actually existed in former times, in the form of a comprehensive view, or whether it has been made into such a form for the first time by Jacob b. Chajim, at the end of his edition of the Bible; and whether this whole compilation which he made from the isolated Massorahs, both parva and magna, to be found connected immediately with the absence of concordances precluded the possibility of discovering at once all the instances in which certain anomalies were to be found, the continued exertions of the Massorites resulted, not only in supplementing and completing the already existing rubrics, but in adding new registers and lists of words, forms, phrases, and combinations, which exhibited the slightest deviation from the ordinary usage. Hence the Massorah, in its present development, embraces almost everything connected with the external appearance of the text. It gives the number of times each letter of the alphabet occurs throughout the Bible. It states how many verses there are in each separate book. It shows which is the middle letter, which the middle word, and which is the middle verse in every book. It registers the majuscular, the minuscular, the inverted, the suspended, and the peculiarly pointed letters, the anomalous forms and phrases, defective and plane, textual and marginal readings, conjectural readings, lexical features, \&c.

When the Massorah began to be written down, it assumed a double form. The first form of it is more like an index, simply stating along-side the margin, against the word which exhibits a certain peculiarity, that the word in question is one of such and such a number, possessing the same peculiarity, without giving the other words of the same rubric. This form assumed the name of Massorah parva (massorat ha-musa). The second is the more extensive form. It not only gives all the words which possess the same peculiarity in full, but adds a few words, by which each expression is preceded, or followed, so as to enable the student to recognise, from the connection, in what book the anomaly occurs. This form of it obtained the name of Massorah magna, and is written above and below the text.

As, however, the Massorah constantly increased in bulk in the course of time, extending to every phenomenon of the text, and as the large dimensions it assumed precluded the possibility of its being written entirely above and below the margin of the page to which it referred, the different lists, both alphabetical and otherwise, had to be arranged according to alphabetical or other order, and chronicled in separate works. These books are either called by the general name Massoretic Treatises (massorat ha-musa), or Oehla Ve-Oehla (massorat ha-Oehla). The latter appellation the Massoretic Treatises obtained from the first two examples, רומ יא (1 Sam. i. 9), רומ יב (Gen. xxvii. 19), in the alphabetical list of words occurring twice in the Bible, once without
the Bible, thus constituting what is called the Massorah parva and the Massorah marginalis; and second, separate Massoretic Treatises, or the different redactions of what is called the Oeblæ Ve-oheblæ.

Equally explicit and straightforward are his remarks about the nature of these materials, and the manner in which he elaborated them. We cannot do better than give his own description of the condition of the Massorahs, written in the margins of the Bibles. "After mastering their contents," he says, "I found them in the utmost disorder and confusion, so much so, that there is not a sentence to be found without a blunder: that is to say, the quotations from the Massorites are both incorrect and misplaced; since in those codices in which the Massorah is written in the margin, it is not arranged according to the order of the verses contained in the page. Thus, for instance, if a page has five or six verses, the first of which begins with כעא, and he said; the second with כעא, and it was told; the third with שעא, and it is; the fourth with שעא, and he said; the fifth with שעא, and she said: the Massorah commences with the fourth verse, "the word כעא, occurs twenty-two times;" then follows verse two, "the word שעא, occurs twenty-four times;" and then the fifth verse, "the word שעא, occurs fifteen times," without any order or plan. Moreover, most of these [Massoretic remarks] are written in a contracted form, and with ornaments; so much so, that they cannot at all be deciphered, as the desire of the writer was only to embellish his writing, and not to examine or to understand the sense. Thus, for instance, in most of the copies, there are four lines [of the Massorah] on top of the page, and five at the bottom, as the writer would under no circumstances diminish or increase the number. Hence, whenever there happened to be any of the alphabetical lists, or if the Massoretic remarks were lengthy, he split up the remarks in the middle or at the beginning, and largely introduced abbreviations, so as to obtain even lines." 18

That this is by no means an exaggerated description of the state in which the Massorah, written in the margins of the Bible, was in the days of Ibn Adonijah, may be seen from the account given by Levi, his contemporary and co-labourer in the same department. Levi, who fourteen years later (1538) had to collate it for his Introduction to the Massorah, says, "as for the Massorah, written round the margin in the Codices, it contains numberless errors. The copyists have perverted it, as they did not care for the Massorah, but

text, is exclusively his work. From his words, with which he introduces this work, it does not appear whether he had before him one or more such compilations, nay, on the contrary, it seems as if he claimed for himself this compilation. We can scarcely avoid the suspicion, that the man, whose merit is at all events to be acknowledged as permanent, designedly intended to envelope it in darkness, with the artificial words in which he introduces this work, as well as the grammatical Treatise of Moses Ha-Nakden, in order that it might scarcely be guessed what he had originally before him, and that it should be supposed that he had done far more at it than is actually the case; on the contrary, he would surely have increased his merit if he had told very plainly what sources he used, in what form they were, and how he had worked them up. Nevertheless he omitted to give this information, and the most distinguished literati and collators of MSS. could give no information whether there existed any MS. compilation of the Massorah."

That this accusation is unmerited, may be seen both from Jacob Ibn Adonijah's Introduction, and from the various notes which he made in different parts of the Massorah finalis. Thus in the passage already quoted, 17 he not only tells us that Bomberg despatched messengers to different countries to search for copies of the Massorah, but distinctly declares that they succeeded in obtaining as many codices as could possibly be secured. These Massorahs, he moreover says, embraced both kinds: First, the Massorahs written in the margin of

18 Vide infra, p. 78, &c.

17 Vide supra, p. 8, &c.

Büßer's vergonnenem, ansichtlich sein Werk sei. Aus seinen Werken, mit denen er diese Arbeit einleitet, geht nicht hervor, ob er eine oder gar mehrere solcher Verzeichnisse verlegt habe, ja es scheint im Gegenenteil, als wolle er diese Zusammenstellung für sich allein in Auftrag haben, denn wenn uns von dem Verlagsvertrag, daß der Mann, dessen Verbiestens jeneladen ein bauern unzertounenstes ist, durch die künstlichen Worte, mit denen er dieses Werk, wie das grammatische des Werdes ha-Nakden, einleitet, absichtlich ein gewisses Helfsmittel darüber verbreiten wollte, so daß man, was ihm ursprünglich verliehen, dann alten können und man auf die Veranlassung kommen solle, er habe wohl mehr darüber gethan, als wirklich der Fall ist. Sicher hätte er sein Verbiest in Gegenenteil erhofft, wenn er recht genannt gefaßt hätte, welche Quellen er benötigt, welche Gesetze dieselben gebrauch und wie er sie verarbeitet. Jedoch er unterliegt diese Mithilfe, und die bedeutenden Kenner und Handschriftenkünstler wurden von der maßgeblichen Überarbeit, ob sie handschriftlich verbanden sei, keine Nachricht zu geben. Jütische Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Leben, vol. iii., p. 112, &c. Brusel, 1865.
whether he had before him one or more such compilations, nay, on the contrary, it seems as if he claimed for himself this compilation,” and then charge Ibn Adonijah with designedly concealing his original sources, is to us a matter of the utmost astonishment. Can it be that Geiger has not read through Ibn Adonijah’s Introduction to the Rabbinic Bible, in which he gives this detailed description of his labours?

The imputation appears still more unaccountable when it is compared with the correct account which a few pages before Geiger gives of Ibn Adonijah’s most assiduous and conscientious work. “Jacob b. Chajim,” he says, “has the great merit of having transmitted to us the Massorah, in the second Bomberg Bible, edited by him (1525), after comparing it most carefully with different MSS. He has furnished us with a work of the utmost discernment and indescribable industry. He has used several MSS. for the Massorah parva and magna, endeavoured to reconcile and solve contradictions and difficulties; and has conscientiously given an account of this, as well as of his scruples. He must certainly have had before him a Massoretic survey, but this he has entirely recast in its arrangement. By his not only referring frequently in the large marginal Massorah to articles in the survey, but, vice versa, being sometimes satisfied with a reference in the latter to the former, he actually also endeavoured to make it a complete survey, inasmuch as he has tried to work up the whole Massoretic material, in so far as it did not relate to entirely isolated details; and moreover, by arranging it alphabetically, he has

19 Jacoh b. Chajim hat das große Verdienst, dass er in der von ihm beförderten Ausgabe der zweiten rabbinischen Bombergeren Bibel (1525), mit freundschaftlicher Verleihung verschiedener Handschriften, vertieft zu haben. Er hat uns ein Werk der abschweifenden Kenntniss und unfähigen Reistes geliefert; er hat die steine und die großen Massorah mehrere Handschriften kennen, Differenzen und Schwierigkeiten ausgelassen und zu lesen gesucht, und gewissenhaft gibt er darüber wie über seine Strumpf Berichte. Auch die massoretische Notiz lag ihm sicherlich vor; dieses aber arbeitete er in Betreff der Anordnung vollständig um. Nicht dass er in der großen Massorah hauptsächlich auf Artikel der Notschrift verweist, umgekehrt zuweilen in dieser sich mit einer Verweihung auf die große Massorah begegnet, hat er sie auch wirklich in einer vollständigen Notschrift zu gestalten versucht, indem er den ganzen massoretischen Stoff, soweit er nicht ganz vereinzelt Details betraf, darin zu verarbeiten suchte und dass er nicht allgemein erwartete, sie also zu einen massoretischen Berichten umgestaltet, dass die Auffassung der massoretischen Bestimmungen sehr erleichterte. Dass ihm Handschriften zu dieser Arbeit verlagen, 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 illuminations with words already stated, although they were superfluous, and out of place; whilst the Massoretic registers were entirely omitted from their proper place, because the space did not suffice; and hence they had to break off in the middle of a sentence, thus leaving the whole edifice incomplete, and greatly defective.18

Thus much for the Massorah, which accompanied the Codices of the Bible, prior to, and after, the time of Ibn Adonijah’s compilation. As to the means for collating, correcting, and compiling it, and the extent of his labours, he distinctly tells us that he used different separate redactions of the Massorah, which Bomberg procured, and which he himself possessed. Here, again, we must let Ibn Adonijah speak for himself. “Now,” says he, “when I observed all this confusion, I beseech myself in the first place to arrange all the Massoretic notes, according to the verses to which they belonged; and then to investigate the Massoretic treatises in my possession, apart from what was written in the margins of the Bibles. Wherever an omission or contraction occurred, in order to obtain even lines, or four lines at the top and five lines at the bottom, I at once consulted the Massoretic treatises, and corrected it according to order. And whenever I found that the Massoretic treatises differed from each other, I put down the opinions of both sides, as will be found in the margin of our edition of the Bible with the Massorah, the word in dispute being marked to indicate that it is not the language of the Massorah; and whenever I took exception to the statement in a certain Codex of the Massorah, because it did not harmonize with the majority of the Codices of the Massorah, whilst it agreed with a few, or wherever it contradicted myself, I made careful search till I discovered the truth, according to my humble knowledge.” 19

How, in the face of such a plain declaration, that he had used sundry Codices of the Massorah, apart from the Massorah which accompanied the copies of the Bible, an accurate and profound scholar like Geiger could say — “from his words it does not appear

19 Vide infra, p. 79, &c.
Testaments; and Biblical critics have to the present day not succeeded in finding out these materials. Yet who ever thinks of charging the Cardinal, and the editors of the Complutensian Polyglott, with designedly concealing the original sources of their work, in order that it might appear greater than it actually was?

Levita, who, in referring to the extraordinary dimensions of the Massorah magna, tells us that “if all the words of it which he had seen in his life were to be written down, and bound up in a book, it would exceed in bulk the Bible itself,” declares that the greater part of Ibn Adonijah’s compilation is from the Ochla Ve-Ochla. Now Ibn Adonijah does not even mention the name of this Massoretic Compendium; and it would at first sight seem as if we had here one of the original sources, which he had designedly concealed. But the fact that Levita found a copy of this treatise, after great exertions, though he lived in the very place where Ibn Adonijah sojourned, and was engaged by the very printer who employed Ibn Adonijah, and who collected and possessed all the Codices of the Massorah used in the edition of the Rabbinic Bible, would of itself show that Ibn Adonijah could not have had before him this particular reduction when he compiled the Massorah. Levita’s remark, therefore, simply proves that the different redactions of the separate Massorah, or the Ochla Ve-Ochla, which Ibn Adonijah worked up in his great compilation, also embodied the greater portion contained in the particular reduction in question.

Had the Ochla Ve-Ochla referred to by Levita come to light, we should have been able, by comparing it with the present Massorah, to see how much of it Ibn Adonijah incorporated in his compilation, and in what manner he worked up the materials. But, unfortunately, this Codex, like all other Massoretic compilations, has disappeared. There can, however, be no doubt that Levita’s statement is exaggerated, and that, from his known enmity to Ibn Adonijah for having embraced Christianity, he would only too readily seize any plausible opportunity of depreciating his fellow-labourer’s work. Yet even he was constrained to bestow the greatest praise upon Ibn Adonijah’s compilation, and to account for its deficiencies by adducing the ancient proverb that “every beginning is difficult.”

The few independent surveys of the Massorah, which have of late transformed it into a Massoretic lexicon, so that the finding of the Massoretic definitions is greatly facilitated. That he had MSS. before him for this work is evident from the whole plan, and especially from his frank confession, in separate articles, that the statements are sometimes contrary in themselves, and sometimes contradict other statements, and that he leaves the solution. However, the bringing together of the separate and scattered stones into a well compacted edifice is his work. The arrangement was uncommonly difficult; he had often to hesitate, in the course of his work, in which to put single articles; and this indeed constituted simply a single and subordinate part in the great work of a complete edition of the Bible, with Targum and a number of Commentaries.”

From this description, which is irreconcilable with the other, wherein Ibn Adonijah is charged with designed concealment of the original sources, it is almost certain that Geiger could not have read through Jacob b. Chajim’s Introduction to the Bible. For here, where Geiger is really anxious to do him justice, and where he alludes to Ibn Adonijah’s materials, he simply refers to his remarks in the Massorah finalis, drawing from them his conclusion, and does not at all refer to Ibn Adonijah’s Introduction, where he most explicitly states that he had before him separate Codices of the Massorah. That he does not specify these Codices, is owing to the fact that the several redactions of the survey of the Massorah, and the fragmentary nature of many of the Codices, precluded such a bibliographical description. Besides, paleographical and bibliographical descriptions of MSS., used in editing a work, belong to modern days. The editors of the greatest works, after the invention of printing, and in the days of Ibn Adonijah, never thought of giving an account of the materials they used up. Cardinal Ximenes, and his co-workers at the magnificent edition of the Complutensian Polyglott, gave no account whatsoever of the materials and MSS. they used for the texts of the Old and New Testament. However, their Anlage erfüllte, besonders daraus, daß er umgernannten zu einzelnen Artikel verfertigte, daß die Angaben bald in dieser, bald in anderem der Überschriften sind, und er die Erinnerung an Glauben an die Zusammenführung der einzelnen getrennten Manche zu einem wohlabgefärbten Band ist sein Werth. Die Anordnung war unmöglich schwierig, er mußte oft schwanken, an welcher Stelle er den einzelnen Artikel unterbringen solle, im Leib der Arbeit sich — und dieselbe forderte sich ja denn als ein solcher untergeordnete Teil an, daß große Werke einer vollständigen Bibelausgabe mit Targum und einer jüdischen Commentar zu — änderte er zuweilen seinen Plan. Züricher Zeitschrift, vol. iii., p. 105.
Commentary on the Hebrew Bible, about half a century later could no longer find it;⁹⁰ and such distinguished scholars as Lebrecht and Fürst have pronounced it as lost.⁹¹ Dr. Drenenburg, however, whilst preparing the catalogue of Hebrew MSS. in the Imperial Library, at Paris, had the good fortune to discover an independent “Great Massora,” commencing with the words Ochla Ve-Ochla. ¹¹ Shortly after, Dr. Freindorff, who has for years been engaged in Masoretic studies, heard of the discovery (January, 1859), and, with the zeal and disinterested love with which this author prosecutes his Masoretic researches, he went to Paris in 1862, copied the MS., and published it, with learned annotations, in 1864. ²⁸

The questions which we now propose to examine are --- i. What relationship does this Masoretic work sustain to the Massora, published by Ibn Adonijah? And, ii. Is this Ochla Ve-Ochla the identical work which is quoted by Kimchi, Ibn Akin, Isaac b. Jehudah, and Elias Levita, or is it simply one of the redactions of the ancient Great Massora, which, like the several other redactions, obtained the appellation Ochla Ve-Ochla?

i. The first great difference between the Ibn Adonijah compilation and the Ochla Ve-Ochla is that the former contains upwards of six thousand one hundred rubrics, whilst the latter only contains about four hundred. ii. Though Ibn Adonijah’s compilation comprises more than fifteen times the number of rubrics that the Ochla Ve-Ochla contains, yet the latter has no less than fifty-three entire rubrics which are not at all to be found in the former. They are as follows, according to the numbers of the Ochla Ve-Ochla: — Nos. li., lx., lxiiii., lxxiii., lxxiv., lxxxvii., clxxvi., clxxx., clxxxi., cclxx., cclxxxi., cclxxx., ceclii., cecliii., ceclxiv., ceclxxvii., ceclxxix., ceclxxx., ceclxxxi., ceclxxii., ceclxxiii., etc.

²⁸ See the edition of the Hebrew Scriptures, with his Commentary, entitled, A Gift Offering, or Oration of Solomon ben Jehudah (‘א בポイント), 1 Sam. i. 9, vol. ii. p. 27 6.

Mantua, 1742 – 44.


¹² Bibliothèque Imperiale, Ancien Fonds Hebrew, No. 56.

²³ The complete title of the book is Das Buch Ochla W’Ochla (Massora) Herausgegeben übersetzt und mit erläuternden Anmerkungen versehen nach einer, soweit bekannt, einzigen, in der Kaiserlichen Bibliothek zu Paris befindlichen Handschrift.— Von Dr. S. Freindorff, Hanover, 1864.

 Aerospace, under the heading of “Great Massora,” only show how vast Ibn Adonijah’s labours must have been in producing his compilation. For, not only do these MSS. exhibit the greatest diversity in details, but not a single one of them can be compared, in number of rubrics or in point of arrangement, with the present Massora finales. About the relationship of the Great Massora, which the celebrated R. Gershon b. Jehodah (circa 960–1028), “the luminary of the dispersed,” already copied with his own hands, ²³ and which is frequently quoted by Rashi, and by the transcribers of the Leipzig Codex (No. 1), with Ibn Adonijah’s compilation, we can say nothing, since no Codex of this particular redaction of the Great Massora has as yet been found. We can, however, speak positively about the recently discovered and published Ochla Ve-Ochla.

The Ochla Ve-Ochla, as has already been remarked, is the name which in the course of time was given by some to one or more redactions of the independent survey of the Massora, to distinguish it from the other Great Massora, ²⁴ which was written above and below the text of the Bible. By this appellation, this particular redaction of the Great Massora was first quoted, towards the end of the twelfth century, by David Kimchi, ²⁵ and Ibn Akin. ²⁶ It is then quoted again by Isaac b. Jehudah, in the middle of the thirteenth century; ²⁷ and then again by Levita in 1538, who describes it as the only separate Massora. ²⁸ Henceforth it entirely disappeared. Even R. Solomon Norzi, the great Biblical critic, and Masoretic authority (circa 1560–1630), who wrote his celebrated critical and Masoretic

²⁸ Comp. Delitzsch, Catal. Cod. Lips., p. 273; and also Zanz, Adelmitana, to Delitzsch’s Catalogue, p. 315, where the passages are given in which Rashi quotes the “Great Massora.”


³⁰ Kimchi quotes the Ochla Ve-Ochla in his grammar, entitled Michlul, 3. b, col. 2; 51a, col. 2; ed. Levita, Bomberg, 1545, fol.; or 112 b, 103 a, ed. Hechlin. Fürth, 1736; and in his Lexicon, s. v., 현.

³¹ For Ibn Akin’s quotations, which are to be found in his ethical work entitled אמנא לא רמיא, and in his Methodology, see Steinschneider, in Geiger’s Jüdische Zeitschrift, vol. i., p. 316, note 31, Breslau, 1862.


³³ Comp. Massoreth Ha-Massoreth, pp. 93, 94, 138.
from it. Now the most cursory comparison of the two works will show, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that Ibn Adoni was not the one which Levita made the principal basis of his Massoretic studies, and which is quoted by Kimchi, Ibn Aknim, &c., or that Levita's statement is not true.

Indeed, Dr. Frensdorff himself admits that the Ochla Ve-Ochla, which has recently been found in the Imperial Library at Paris, and which he has published, could not possibly have been used by Jacob Ibn Adoni. We cannot do better than give Dr. Frensdorff's own proofs for this statement: i. The Ochla Ve-Ochla has fifty-six articles which are wanting in Ibn Adoni's compilation, and which he surely would not have omitted if he had had this redaction before him; and ii. Some of the articles, which are to be found in the two Massorahs alike, are very defective in the printed Massorah finalis, thus showing that Ibn Adoni did not copy the articles into his compilation from this redaction of the Ochla Ve-Ochla, or the articles in the copy would have been as complete as those in the original.

Thus under the alphabetical list of words which begin with Vav and Mem, and occur only once, Ibn Adoni remarks, "the above registers, which begin with מ ו in alphabetical order, from ככ to ככ, have all been collected from several Massoretic treatises, piece by piece. There is, however, a large alphabetical list of them complete, from וכ to וכ; but he has not been able to procure it complete, except from וכ to וכ. The rest he has had to search out register by register, and he does not know whether it is complete or defective." If Ibn Adoni had before him the Ochla Ve-Ochla, published by Dr. Frensdorff, he would have found this complete list in No. xvi. Moreover, from this list, which occurs in the list in the Ochla Ve-Ochla, he would have been able to fill up many a gap which occurs in the list of the Massorah finalis, from וכ to וכ.

Constrained to admit that Ibn Adoni could not have had this redaction of the Ochla Ve-Ochla before him when compiling the

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32 Frensdorff also marks Nos. cxxix, and cclx., as wanting in Ibn Adoni's compilation. But this is a mistake, as Geiger has already pointed out, since rubric cxxix, which gives three groups of words, respectively occurring three times in the same section, the first time with Vav conjunctive, and the second and third times without it, also to be found in the Massorah finalis. p. 29, cols. 1 and 2, ed. Buxtorf or Franckart. Only that the Codex from which this rubric of the printed Massorah was taken, had erroneously four such groups, and that this error has been transferred into the Massorah finalis. For יד קסא מנה which is quoted as occurring twice, once beginning with יד קסא מנה (read יד קסא מנה), and once beginning with יד קסא מנה, occurs only once, and the two references are to one and the same verse, Isaiah xxxviii. 8. The other rubric, No. cclx., which gives nine instances of two combined words, the first of which occurs once only with the prefix Mem, is to be found complete in the Massorah finalis, under the letter Mem, p. 43, col. 4, ed. Buxtorf or Franckart, where, however, קסא מנה יד, the reference to Jeremiah xxxix. 14, is erroneously put for יד קסא מנה, as the Paris redaction rightly has it. It is to be added, that in enumerating the rubrics in the Paris redaction, which are wanted in the printed Massorah, Geiger has omitted Nos. li., lx., cxxx., cclxx., and cclx., marked by Frensdorff in his notes on the respective articles.
second group consists of eighty lists (71–150), giving the various readings, and thus being to a certain extent of a critical nature. Of these, the first two lists only are still alphabetical, the others are incomplete alphabets. The third group consists of twenty lists (151–170), of a similar import to those in the first group. Besides the rubries, there are a great number of marginal additions throughout this part. They are written both in small square and in Rabbinic characters. Some of these simply continue the statements in the text, or supplement the examples adduced; but most of them contain new lists, so that the total number of lists in the first part amounts to upwards of 260.

The Second Part extends over fol. 73–128, as well as over an unnumbered folio, thus making together fifty-seven leaves, or one hundred and fourteen pages, and contains three hundred and forty-three rubries, which are again divisible into groups. The first group consists of eighty-eight lists (1–88), of forms of peculiar verbs and nouns, just as a concordance. The second group consists of twenty-one registers (89–109), of textual phenomena, similar to those enumerated in the first part. The third group consists of forty-five rubries (110–155), of words, which are unique in one book only, which are peculiar in their orthography, vowel points, or terminations. The fourth group consists of a hundred and eighty-eight registers (156–344), giving forms and textual peculiarities of all sorts. Besides these numbered ones, there are two lists, one between Nos. 115 and 114, and the other at the end, which are not numbered, so that the total sum of rubries in this part is three hundred and forty-five. To this must be added a large unnumbered piece, extending over six pages, designated ממסרה הקבורה, and giving one hundred and thirty short rubries, between Nos. 279 and 280. There are, moreover, in this part, a much larger number of marginal additions than in the first part. They are to be found on almost every page, and the additional rubries amount to upwards of a hundred and eighty; so that the total number of rubries in the second part amounts to upwards of five hundred and twenty.

Immediately after the second part, p. 129, are registers of the numbers of verses in the Old Testament, the chronology of Biblical events, and the respective authors of the sacred books. Whereupon follow, pp. 129 b–132 b, sundry Massoretic remarks, which, though under the inscription ממסרה הקבורה, this is from the Massorah parva, consist mostly of lists of peculiar forms, orthography, and phrases strictly connected with the Massorah magna. These lists, some of Massorah, and yet anxious to maintain that it is the identical Ochla Ve-Ochla which is quoted by Kimchi, Ibn Akinin, and others, which Leviota made the basis of his Massoretic labours, and which he positively declares yielded to Jacob b. Cha'ja the greatest part of his compilation, Dr. Frensdorff simply disputes Leviota's statement. But so plain a declaration by a contemporary scholar, and the first Massoretic authority of his time, is not to be set aside. Indeed, Dr. Frensdorff would never have resorted to so desperate and hazardous a measure, had he not started from the false hypothesis, that there was only one redaction of the Ochla Ve-Ochla, and that this was the unique copy which has survived the ravages of time. The incorrectness of this assumption, however, is now proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, by the discovery of another and much larger redaction of the Ochla Ve-Ochla than that published by Dr. Frensdorff. The MS. is in the Library of the University of Halle (Y. b 10), and a description of it, by the late Professor Hupfeld, has just appeared in the Journal of the German Oriental Society. 36 This description we recast and condense, so as to adapt it for our purpose, in order to show its relationship both to Ibn Adonijah's compilation, or the Massorah finalis, and to the Ochla Ve-Ochla, edited by Dr. Frensdorff.

The Halle MS., which is a small quarto on parchment, beautifully written in square Hebrew characters of the middle ages, consists of 198 numbered leaves, or 276 pages, and contains upwards of 1,000 Massoretic rubrics, in two parts, as follows:—

The First Part wants six leaves of apparently a grammatical import. On p. 7 a stands, after the superscription ימינו מלול ויריד, a table of the accents, with their respective figures and names; and on p. 7 b–11, an Index (7 b–11), of the Rubries contained in both parts. The Massorah proper of the first part, which contains one hundred and seventy rubries, begins on p. 12 and extends to p. 72, thus embracing sixty-one leaves, or one hundred and twenty-two pages. The rubrics of this part, which contain almost exclusively the essence and older portion of the Massorah, viz., lists of words, forms, and constructions of a unique nature or rare occurrence, are divisible into three groups. The first group consists of seventy, nearly all alphabetical lists (1–70) of words, forms of words, and combinations, which occur once only, or a few times, partly alone, and partly with certain prefixes, with this or that vowel or accent. The

with the same examples, only without the inscription of the last rubric; whilst the Paris reduction, edited by Dr. Frensdorff (rubric 274) mixes up both the order of the Canaanitish names and the absence of the Vav in one rubric, with the inscription, "twenty verses in which the sequence of the words is irregular; fourteen of them have each a peculiar order, and also those which have Vav, and those which have not Vav."  

iii. In many instances where Ibn Adonijah's compilation is defective and incorrect, and the Paris reduction is correct, the Halle reduction has the same blunders as the printed Massorah. Thus in the alphabetical list of words which occur once only with the preposition ל, and once with the preposition ב, the Massorah finalis gives three incorrect instances, viz., אֲרוּם בּוּהַ, אֲדוּן בּוּהַ, and אֲדוּן בּוּהַ, which do not occur, and which are rightly wanting in the Paris reduction, while the Halle reduction has the same errors. In the alphabetical list of words occurring twice, once with the article ב, and once without it, the Massorah finalis erroneously gives נַחַל בּוּהַ, as it not only occurs in the passage adduced (Exod. xxix. 29), but also in Levit. xiv. 12. This error, which does not occur in the Paris reduction, is also to be found in the Halle MS. The printed Massorah, in the incomplete alphabetical list of words which respectively occur, once with דֹּלֶת, and once with רֶשֶׁת, erroneously places נַחַל בּוּהַ under the letter פ, instead of לַוָר, which is also the case in the Halle reduction; whilst in the Paris reduction it is in its right place. The alphabetical list of words beginning with ב, and occurring only once, to which reference has already been made, is exactly as imperfect in the Halle reduction as it is in the Massorah finalis. The other instances, adduced by Hupfeld, which exhibit the agreement in the imperfections between the printed Massorah and the Halle MS., we must omit for want of space.

As to the relation of the Halle MS. to the Paris reduction, the which already occur in the marginal notes, make together about two hundred and fourteen. Then follow, on two unnumbered half leaves, thirty-four rubrics, written in Rabbinic characters, of forms and phrases with peculiar points and orthography, and of verses containing certain words. And, finally, there are other pages (pp. 135 a–136 a) of lists, written in Rabbinic characters, giving the passages throughout the entire Old Testament where Pattach (Sêgol) is to be found with Athnach and Soph Pauk. The Appendix, therefore, contains (214 + 34 =) 248 additional rubrics, thus making the sum total upwards of a thousand rubrics. It now remains that we should point out the relationship of this reduction of the Ochla Ve-Ochla, or the great Massorah, both to Ibn Adonijah's compilation, and to the reduction published by Dr. Frensdorff.

i. The Halle MS., though rich in its Masoretic lore, has incomparably fewer rubrics than Ibn Adonijah's compilation.

ii. In several instances where the arrangement and superscription of the rubrics in Ibn Adonijah's compilation differs to advantage from the Paris reduction, edited by Dr. Frensdorff, the Halle MS. agrees with the printed Massorah. Thus the Massorah marginalis, on Levit. i. 1, in giving the alphabetical lists of words which occur once only with Kamez, instead of Pattach, adds the important designation, בּוּהַ מַנְכָּפֶה, to Zakep. The Halle reduction, where this rubric is No. 22, has the same addition, whereas in the Paris reduction, where it is No. 21, this definition is omitted. Again, the rubric of the verses giving the names of the Canaanitish nations, has the inscription in the Massorah finalis, "two groups of three verses each in which the six names, viz., the Canaanites, the Hittites, the Amorites, the Perizzites, the Jebites, and the Shechites, follow in the same order; in fourteen verses they have a unique order, making together twenty verses," distinguishing two features, first the order of the Canaanitish nations, and second the absence of the Vav. In accordance with this the two groups are first enumerated, whereupon follow the instances, in each one of which the order is peculiar, mostly in pairs. After this follow two other rubrics, with separate inscriptions, giving the variations of Vav, &c. The Halle reduction has the same arrangement.
about thirteen rubrics (161, 167–170, 176–181, 214, 216–218),
which are wanted in the former. Rubric 180, however, of the Paris
redaction, is to be found in the marginal additions of the Halle
redaction, and rubric 214 stands as rubric 163, second part of the Halle
MS. Greater differences between the two redactions occur in the third
group of the Halle MS. (151–170), though the bulk of this group is
also to be found in the Paris redaction. Thus Nos. 155–161 are
in the latter 76–78, 85–89, 348, 350–353. The corresponding
portion in the Paris Massorah, however, is much richer, having lists of
logical deductions (182–184); textual phenomena (192–194, 268,
273–295); registers of expressions repeated in the same verses
(296–365); and of unique forms and combinations (254–267, 366–
373), which are not found in the Halle MS. The latter again has
two lists of anomalies in the Divine names and their various combina-
tions (152–154); five catalogues of כ and כ (162–167), and
other things which do not exist in the former.

The real difference, however, is to be seen in the second part.
Here the Halle MS. is much richer than the Paris redaction. Thus,
for instance, the latter wants the whole of the second group (Nos.
89–108), and has only three rubrics of the one hundred and eighty-
eight which constitute the fourth group (156–344) in the Halle
MS., viz., those which are in the Halle MS. Nos. 163, 277, 327.
These are in the Paris redaction Nos. 214, 369, 191. Moreover
the one hundred and thirty short rules which stand after No. 279 in
the Halle MS., are also wanting in the Paris redaction. Of all the
rules which are to be found in the marginal glosses and in the
Appendices, with the exception of the marginal notes on the first
group of the second part (Nos. 1–88), only about fifteen occur
in the Paris redaction. Altogether the Paris redaction has about
fifty rubrics which are not to be found in the Halle MS., as well as
about fifty lists of words which occur in the same verse. Moreover,
of the twenty-four rubrics in the Appendix to the Paris Massorah, the
Halle MS. has only two rubrics, viz., 23 and 24. The Halle MS.,
on the other hand, has at least five hundred rubrics which are not to
be found in the Paris redaction.

As to the age of the Paris redaction, this cannot be ascertained
even approximately. All that is known for certain is that several hands
which properly begins the third group, giving a list of 154 instances wherein כ occurs
in contrast to כ, and which, too, is wanted in the Paris redaction.

following striking points must be adduced. Apart from the fact that
the Halle redaction has nearly treble the number of rubrics, the one
having upwards of a thousand, the other scarcely four hundred,
a comparison of the materials which these two Massorahs contain in
common will show that they both proceeded from the same ancient
source, and have been so elaborated, curtailed, expanded, and adapted,
as to meet the special requirements of the respective redactors. Before
however, we proceed to point out this connection, it is necessary to
remark that the essential portion of the Massorah, which treats on
the forms of the words, and gives the number of times these forms
occur, is divisible into two parts. The one specifies only the exception-
al or rare forms, which occur once, twice, thrice, or at most four
times, grouping these together according to analogies, or parallels, or
alphabetical lists, or in certain numbers. The other part gives the
number of times certain words occur, and assumes the form of a
concordance. The Paris redaction is devoted more especially to the
first part, whilst the Halle redaction embraces both parts. It is by
comparing that part of the Halle redaction which rubricates the
anomalies catalogued in the Paris redaction, that we can see the
affinity of the two.

Now on comparing the first part of the Halle MS. with the Paris
Massorah, it will at once be evident that both the redactors had the
same materials before them. The first list in both begins with the
significant words Ochla Ve-Ochla. The first great group of alphabetical
lists and pairs of forms which occur once or twice only, contained in
the first part of the Halle redaction (Nos. 1–70), is to be found in the
Paris Massorah entirely, and in the same order, with the exception
that No. 13 of the former stands as No. 70 in the latter. The same
is the case with the second group of the Halle MS. (Nos. 71–150).
These are almost entirely to be found in the Paris redaction, only that
rubrics 71 and 72 in the Halle, are rubries 80 and 81 in the Paris
Massorah; and that the latter contains alphabetical, and a few other
lists from 82 to 90, so that the parallel sequence is resumed with
rubric 91; rubries 73–150 of the Halle MS. having their correspon-
dence in rubries 91–166 of the Paris redaction. In this group,
however, the Halle MS. has ten rubries in the orthography of certain
words,44 which are wanting in the Paris Massorah, whilst the latter has

44 These rubries are on the orthography of כ and כ, as
well as on כ and כ. To this may also be added the contrast (וכ), to rule 151.
quantity of Massoretic materials than is to be found in the independent Massorahs now discovered, but he was the first who distributed the Massoretic remarks under the proper places to which they belonged, and who arranged the whole mass of the multifarious rubries constituting this critico-exegetical apparatus into an alphabetical and lexical order, so that any anomaly or Massoretic remark may now easily be found by the student of the Hebrew text.

That Ibn Adonijah’s compilation, which involved so much research and labour, and which after all constitutes one portion only of his gigantic Rabbinic Bible, should contain many imperfections, is no matter of surprise to any one who understands the nature of the work. Indeed it could not be otherwise, when the state of the materials which he had to work up is considered. But though Elias Levita, his contemporary and co-worker in the same department, had already alluded to these imperfections, and rightly accounted for them by quoting the old adage that “every beginning is difficult,” yet he, as well as Morinus,60 Michaelis,61 and others who repeated his strictures, found it a far more easy task categorically to refer to errors and omissions than to collect and correct them. Buxtorf, who alone had the courage to embark upon correcting Jacob b. Chajim Ibn Adonijah, has more generally mistaken the meaning of the Massorah than rectified the errors. Now that the Paris redaction has been published, and that another and more important independent MS. has been discovered, which yield ample materials for amending and completing this ancient critical apparatus, it will be a burning shame if those who love the Bible, and are anxious for a correct text of the Old Testament verity, do not come forward to aid in the publication of the newly discovered MS., and help us in procuring an edition of the Massorah in as complete and accessible a form as the present rich materials enable us to obtain.

60 Vide supra, p. 23.
61 Exercitatio Biblicarum, pp. 384, &c., 556, &c.

worked at it, and that it could not have been compiled earlier than the twelfth century. This has been shown by Geiger, who refers to No. 216. Here three words are rubricated, which in an exceptional manner have Chirec followed by Jod before Dagsh, viz., הֵיתָנ פָּרָשַׁה (Isa. xlii. 24), מְכַלֶּה הַיְלָה (Psalm xlv. 10), and מְכַלֶּה (Prov. xxx. 17). Now Geiger shows that these readings were not fixed till the tenth century, and that R. Sandia Gaon (892–942), was the first who rubricated them, since Rashi (1040–1105), in his commentary on Psalm xlv. 10, mentions to have seen them in R. Saadia’s Nikkar (מְכַלֶּה הַיְלָה). From this, it is evident that this rubric was not in the Massorah in the twelfth century, and that it was inserted afterwards, since this celebrated expositor, who so frequently quotes the Massorah in his explanations of anomalous readings, would surely in this instance not have referred to R. Sandia’s Nikkar, had the rubric in question then formed part of the Massorah. As the compilers of the Paris redaction made their compilation from Massorahs which already contained this rubric, it must at least have been effected circa 1200.

The age of the Halle MS. is not fixed by Hupfeld, and not having as yet had an opportunity of inspecting it, I cannot ascertain it. The fact, however, that both it and the Massorah finalis contain many incomplete lists, and that the order in which the anomalies are enumerated is not according to the sequence of the books, shows that the materials from which they were elaborated were not only the same as but much older than the Paris redaction, and that the latter was made at the time when these Massoretic materials had already been shaped into proper order and form. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the Halle MS. should be published, for it is only by a careful comparison of the three Massorahs, viz., the Paris redaction, the Halle MS., and the Massorah finalis, that the readings of the Hebrew verity can properly be fixed.

Now that two independent Massorahs have been discovered, we are in a better position to judge of the labour which Ibn Adonijah bestowed upon his compilation. Not only have the Paris and Halle redactions incomparably less rubries than the printed Massorah, but they have neither any fixed plan nor definite order in the disposition and arrangement of the various rubries. With the exception of sometimes placing together a few lists of similar subjects, they have an arbitrary sequence of the different articles. Jacob b. Chajim Ibn Adonijah, therefore, has not only the merit of having amassed a larger
INTRODUCTION.

Thus saith the humble Jacob ben Chajim ben Isaac Ibn Adoniyah:

"He entereth in peace, where the righteous rest upon their couches, who walked in uprightness." 1

Praised be the Creator, who exists and yet none can see him, who is hidden and yet found by every one that seeks him, who graciously bestowed language on mankind in order that they might communicate precious things joined together by wisdom, so as to become one, to gather his rain and flame, and learn his words and ways. He endowed his people, his first-born son, with the holy tongue, which is the language of the Law and the Prophets, and is very wonderfully adapted to open the eyes of the blind, and impart light unto them, so that all the nations of the world may know that there is nothing like this holy language in purity of style and charm of diction; it is like a tree of life to those who possess it, and its wisdom imparts life to the owner.

1 This introductory formula is only to be found in the editio princeps of the Rabbinic Bible, edited by Ibn Adoniyah himself (1524-25). All the subsequent editions, which were published long after his embracing Christianity and his death, have omitted it, and substituted for it the words "vss. with the author, thus removing from the very beginning the Introduction to the Bible the name of the author, who had left the Jewish community. This fully confirms our opinion that his name was also removed from other works which he prepared for the press and annotated, and that his sudden disappearance from the field of literary labour is to be ascribed to the fact of his having renounced Judaism (vide supra, p. 13). As to the abbreviation "vss.", it is the acroste of the second verse in Isaiah lvii., which the Jews use as a euphemistic expression when speaking of the dead, in consequence of the traditional explanation given to this passage. Thus the Talmud not only explains it as referring to a beatitude future life, but says that, when a pious man dies, an angel announces his arrival in heaven. Whereupon the Lord says that the righteous are to go meet and welcome him with the salutation, "He cometh in peace, to where they rest upon their couches, who walked in uprightness." (Isa. lvii. 2.) Indeed we are told that this verse is used by three companies of angels, who go to meet the saint. The first angelic group salutes him with the words, "He cometh in peace!" the second with "Who walked in uprightness!" and the third with "May he rest upon his couch!" (Compare Ketuboth, 104a.)"
did not know as much, nor nearly as much as he supposed; in accordance with that finding at the end of chap. ii. of Jerusalem Middoth: "A man who knows only one book, when he is in a place where he is respected for knowing two books, is in duty bound to say I only know one book." And as I have no great intellect, how could I, being so low and insignificant, undertake such great things, from which, peradventure, mischief might ensue, seeing that R. Ishmael had already exorted a Scribe in his days (Sota, 20a, and in other places)." My son, take great care how thou dost thy work, for thy work is the work of heaven, lest thou drop or add a letter, and thereby wilt be a destroyer of the whole world," which is still more applicable to the present time, when the distinction between the oral and written law has ceased, as both are now written down, and a mistake may describe the right wrong, and the wrong right. Therefore, I felt that I must not rely upon my own judgment, but examine two or three codices, and follow them wherever they agree; and if they do not agree, must choose from among the readings those which appear to me unobjectionable, and sift them till I am convinced that they are correct and clear, especially as Ramban and Rashbam have already counselled, in their Theological Decisions, not to make emendations upon mere conjectures.

4 The quotation from the Talmud is not literal. It is as follows: "א Worlds be, und you know," and is reprinted in the Talmud: "א Worlds be, und you know," which I have added to the text. It must be added, that the editio princeps rightly reads א Worlds be, at the end of the quotation, and that the future editions have wrongly substituted א Worlds be.

5 Neither is this quotation literal. It is as follows in the Talmud: "א Worlds be, und you know," which I have added to the text. It must be added, that the editio princeps rightly reads א Worlds be, at the end of the quotation, and that the future editions have wrongly substituted א Worlds be.

6 Ramban, (ר"ב), is a contraction of the initials of R. Moses b. Nachman. This distinguished Commentator, Talmudist, and Kabbalist was born at Gerona, in Catalonia, about 1195, whence he is also called by Christian writers Moses Gerondensis. He died at Ano (Polemains), about 1270. For his life and writings, see Kito's Cyclopedia, s. v. Nachmanides.

7 Rashbam, (ר"ג), is a contraction of the initials of Rabbi Samuel their rear-guard, and run in their path day and night, and toil, but can never come up to them.

Thus says the writer: "I was dwelling quietly in my house, and flourishing in my abode, prosecuting diligently my studies, at Tunis, which is on the borders of ancient Carthage, when fate removed me to the West, but did not withdraw its hand from afflicting me, and afterwards brought me to the famous city of Venice. And even here I had nothing to do, for the hand of fate was still lifted up, and exalted over me; and its troubles and cares found me in the city, smote me, wounded me, and crushed me. And after about three months of sufferings, I left for a little while the furnace of my afflictions, for I was in a thirsty land. I said in the thoughts of my heart, I will arise now, and walk about the streets of the city. As I was walking in the streets, wandering quietly, behold God sent a highly distinguished and pious Christian, of the name of Daniel Bomberg, to meet me. May his Rock and Redeemer protect him! This was effected through the exertions of an Israelite, who bestowed great kindness upon me, and whose name is R. Chajim Alton, son of the distinguished Moses Alton. May his Rock and Redeemer protect him! He brought me to his printing-office, and showed me through his establishment, saying to me, Turn in, abide with me; for here thou shalt find rest for thy soul, and balm for thy wound, as I want thee to revise the books which I print, correct the mistakes, purify the style, and examine the works, till they are as refined silver and as purified gold.

Although I saw that his desire was greater than my ability, yet I thought that we must not refuse a superior. Still I told him that I
And it came to pass, after I had remained there for some time, doing my work, the work of heaven, the Lord, blessed be his name, stirred up the spirit of the noble master for whom I worked, and encouraged his heart to publish the twenty-four sacred books. Whereupon he said to me, Gird up thy loins now like a man, for I want to publish the twenty-four sacred books, provided they contain the commentaries, the Targums, Massorah magna and the Massorah parva, the Keri and Kethiv, and the Kethiv ve Keri, plane and defective, and all the glosses of the Sibries, with appendices containing the Massorah magna, according to the alphabetical order of the Aruch, so that the reader may

ben Meier, grandson of Rashâ, and a very excellent commentator of the Bible. He was born about A.D. 1055, and died about 1155. Comp. Kittô’s Cyclopaedia, s. v. Rashâbim.  

Both the Massorah magna ( MASSORAH MAGNA) and the Massorah parva ( MASSORAH PARVA) contain the traditional and authoritative glosses on the external form of the Hebrew text. The former, which is generally given in the margin above and below the text, as well as at the end of the Rabbinic Bibles, is more extensive, and quotes in full the passages which come under the same rubric; whilst the latter, which is written in the margin at the side of the text, or in the margin between the columns containing the Hebrew text and the Chaldee paraphrase, simply indicates the number of the passages which come under the same rubric, or hints at other glosses in an abbreviated form, without giving the reference. It was for want of space in the margin of the Hebrew text that the Massorah magna had to be divided into two parts. The divisions thus obtained are respectively denominated—i. MASSORAH MAGNAE, because this portion of it is given above and below the text; and ii. MASSORAH FINALE, because this portion is given at the end of the Rabbinic Bibles.

9 The various readings exhibited in the Keri ( i.e., as read in the margin), and the Kethiv ( i.e., as written in the text), are divisible into three general classes—i. The class denominated Keri and Kethiv and Keri and Kethiv ( Keri ve Kethiv), which comprises words differently read to what they are written, arising from the omission, insertion, exchange, or transposition of a single letter. This class, by far the greater portion of the marginal readings, may properly be called variations. ii. The class called Keri velo Kethiv ( Keri ve Kethiv) ommissions in entire words not to be found written in the text, of which the Massorah gives ten instances, viz., Judges x. 13; Ruth iii. 17; 2 Sam. viii. 3, xvi. 23, xvii. 20; 2 Kings xix. 31, 37; Jer. xxxii. 19, 29; and, iii. The class called Kethiv velo Keri ( Kethiv ve Keri) omissions in the margin of entire words written in the text, of which the Massorah gives eight instances, viz., Ruth iii. 12; 2 Sam. xii. 33, xv. 31; 2 Kings v. 18; Jer. xxviii. 16, xxxix. 12, ii. 3; Ezek. xlvii. 16. For a more extensive discussion on this subject, see the article Keri and Kethiv, in Kittô’s Cyclopaedia.

10 As the glosses which constitute the Massorah magna are too extensive to be given entire in the margin of the text, by far the greater portion of them have been removed.
the priest, who was the most accomplished and the chief of the Scribes, bestowed himself, and exerted all his powers to rectify what was wrong; and in like manner acted all the Scribes who followed him. They corrected all the sacred books as much as possible, in consequence of which they have been preserved to us perfect in the numbers of chapters, the verses, the words, letters, plane, defective, the abnormal and normal phrases and the like, and for this reason are denominated Scribes. To this effect they have also composed treatises, which are the books of the Massorah, and made the Keri and Kethiv in every passage in which they met with some obliterations and confusion, not being sure what the precise reading was. Thus far are his words.

But what surprises me still more is, that so holy a man as Kimchi should also utter similar things in his introduction to the earlier Prophets. The following is his language: "It appears that those marginal and textual readings originated because the sacred books were lost and scattered about during the Babylonian captivity, and the sages who were skilled in the Scriptures were dead. Whereupon the men of the Great Synagogue, who restored the law to its former state, found different readings in the books, and adopted those which the majority of copies had, because they, according to their opinion, exhibited the true readings. In some places they wrote down one word in the text but did not punctuate it, or noted it in the margin but omitted it from

which he especially assumed after 1891, to conceal his real person from the Christians, who at this period of his life compelled him to abjure Judaism, he is also known by the name Prophiot Duran. His grammar, entitled the Grammar of Ephod, in which Jacob Ibn Adonjah refers, has only recently been published for the first time (Vienna, 1865), and the passage in question is to be found in p. 40. 14 The Kimchi here referred to is David Kimchi, also called Redak, born 1160, died about 1235, who wrote commentaries on nearly the whole of the Old Testament, and who is the author of the famous Hebrew Grammar called סננה, and the Lexicon entitled פרוטא ורב. He may be regarded as the teacher of Hebrew of both Jews and Christians throughout Europe. Comp. Kitto's Cyclopaedia, s. v. Kimchi, where an account is given of his contributions to Hebrew lexicography and Biblical exegesis.

later great sages of blessed memory, who were nearer our time, and who maintained that the Keri and the Kethiv originated as follows: During the Babylonian captivity, when the sacred books were lost and scattered about, and those wise men who were skilled in the Scriptures were dead, the men of the Great Synagogue found different readings in the sacred books; and in every place where they met with a doubtful or perplexing case they wrote down a word in the text, but did not put the vowels to it, or wrote it in the margin and left it out in the text, not being sure as to what they found. Thus far their words. But I am far from adopting their opinion, as I shall shew in the sequel, and refute them from the Talmud.

I shall, secondly, notice the differences which in many places exist between our Talmud and the Massorah, and everywhere side with the latter, and state what we have learned from them. I shall, thirdly, refute the heretics who dared to accuse us of wilfully altering and changing passages in our holy law, as in the case of the eighteen passages called the corrections of the Scribes, the removal of the Tav by the Scribes, the Keri and the Kethiv, and the order of the construction. I shall, fourthly, explain the plan which I have adopted, both in the Massorah parva and the Massorah magna, to facilitate the reader. Let me then, firstly, do battle with the sages of blessed memory, who lived nearer our time, for they spoke unseemly against our holy law, saying that the Keri and the Kethiv exhibit the doubts which the men of the Great Synagogue entertained. And these are their names, and these their words.

Ephodi, in chap. vii. of his grammar, writes as follows: "Ezra

14 An explanation of the phrases, 'amendations of the Scribes,' and 'the removal of Tav by the Scribes,' will be found below, p. 48, &c.

15 Ephodi (מְפָדִית) is the appellation of R. Isaac b. Moses Ha-Levi, the celebrated grammarian and polemical writer, who flourished a.d. 1380-1412. It is a contraction of מְפָדִית, thus says, or I, Prophiot Duran; and though it is the same
Keri and the Kethic", it ought to occur accidentally in the passage which happened to be obliterated, or in which a doubtful reading was found. Whereas thou wilt find in the law of God in the section L'Chai [Gen. xiv. 2], that Kethic is בְּקֵיתִי, and the Keri is בְּקֵיתִיו; and the same thing occurs a second time [ibid. verse 8]. Now, could this accidental obliteration always occur in this word בְּקֵיתִי? The same is the case with all, e.g. בְּקֵיתִי, which is written twenty-two times, according to Dr. Schmiedel of Breslau, and occurs only once as pleon, in Deut. xxii. 19; so also בְּקֵיתִים, which is always the Keri, and the Kethic is בְּקֵיתֵיהָ, whilst the Kethic is always הַשְּׁכֵינָה. It is evident, therefore, that the thing is not as these sages thought, and may the Lord forgive them!"

Abravanel, therefore, submits that the true account of the matter is as follows:-- Ezra the Scribe and his associates found the books of the law entire and perfect, but before taking themselves to make the vowel points, the accents and the division of verses, they examined the text, when they found words which, according to the genius of the language and the design of the narrative, appeared to them irregular.

17 This is the name of one of the Sabbatic lessons, comprising Gen. xii. 1; xvi. 27. According to an ancient custom, the Jews to the present day divide the Pentateuch into fifty-four sections, to provide a lesson for each Sabbath of those years, according to the Jewish challeges, have fifty-four Sabbaths, and thus read through the whole Book of the Law [Jer. vi. Gen. xxxiv. 14, 16, 28, 55, 57; xxxiv. 3 (twice), 12; Dent. xxi. 15 (twice), 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26 (twice), 27, 28, 29.

18 The marginal reading הַשְּׁכֵינָה for the textual הַשְּׁכֵינָה occurs six times (Deut. xxvii. 27; 1 Sam. v. 9, 12; vi. 4, 5), and for יָשָׁר יָשָׁר four times (Deut. xxviii. 30; Isa. xiii. 16; Jer. iii. 2; Zech. xiv. 2). The former instances are given in the Masorah marginally on 1 Sam. v. 6, and Ochla Ve-Ochla, section 170; and the latter in the Masorah marginally on Isaiah xiii. 16, and the Ochla Ve-Ochla, section 169. Comp. also Megilla 28 b; Sopherim viii. 8; and infin. p. 50, a-

the text, whilst in other places they inserted one reading in the margin and another in the text." Thus far is his language.

Don Isaac Abravanel, the memory of the righteous be blessed, refutes them in his introduction to Jeremiah in this manner, and these are his words:-- "The opinion wherein all these wise men agree, and their conclusions, are far from being mine. For how can I believe with my heart, and speak with my lips, that Ezra the scribe found the book of the law of God, and the books of his holy Prophets, in an unsettled state, through obliterations and confusions? Is not the scroll of the law in which one letter is omitted illegal? How much more must it be so through the Keri and the Kethic, which are found in the law, since, according to the Keri, many letters are wanting in the law," etc.? Again he says, and these are his words, "Behold, I ask these men if, according to their prevailing opinion, the Keri and the Kethic originated because they [Ezra and his associates] found various readings, and Ezra, not being sure which was the right one, put down both readings, one in the margin and the other in the text; if it be so, why should we, in explaining the Scriptures, always follow the Keri, and not the Kethic? And why should Ezra, who was himself doubtful, always have put the points in accordance with the Keri, and not with the Kethic? And if he meant [to give preference to the Keri] he ought to have inserted the Keri in the text, as it is the true one and agrees with the points, and the Kethic in the margin because he did not approve of it.

"Moreover, if the obliterations and confusion to which the books were subject in consequence of the captivity gave rise to it [i.e., the

18 The quotation from Kimchi is from the Introduction to his Commentary on Joshua.
19 Abravanel, or Abarbanel, the famous statesman, philosopher, theologian, and commentator of Spain, was born in Lisbon in 1437, and died at Venice in 1508. For a list of his works on Biblical literature, see Kitto's Cyclopædia, s. r. Abravanel.
Hence he concludes that this must have originated from one of two causes: (1) Either the writer, according to the degree of inspiration vouchsafed unto him, conveys by these anomalous expressions some of the mysteries of the law, and therefore he [Ezra] did not venture to expunge anything from the sacred books. Having thus perceived that it was written by the highest wisdom, and that there is one reason or another why the words are sometimes defective or plane, and why the phrases are anomalous, he left them in the text as they were written, and put the Keri in the margin, which simply explains the said anomaly in accordance with the idiom of the language and the design of the narrative; and of this nature are all the Keri and Kethiv in the Pentateuch. In like manner, when Ezra found the word emor in Genesis, when Kenses heights, and which conveys no meaning to us, he put in the margin the word emorods; and this is also the case with the word משיח ha-Meshiah, the root of which is (משיח) ha-Meshiah; he therefore put in the margin דוד יאני. (2) Or Ezra may have been of opinion that these anomalous letters and words are owing to the carelessness of the sacred speaker or writer; and this carelessness on the part of the prophet was like an error which proceeded from a prince. Ezra had therefore to explain such words in harmony with their connection, and this is the origin of the Keri which is found in the margin, as this holy Scribe feared to touch the words which were spoken or written by the Holy Ghost. These remarks he made on his own account, in order that he might explain such letters and words, and on that account he put them in the margin, to indicate that this gloss was his own. And there can be no doubt that they [i.e., Ezra and his associates] received the text in such a state from the prophets and the sages who had preceded them. Hence, if you examine the numerous Keri and Kethiv which occur in Jeremiah, and look into their connection, you will find that all of them are of this nature, viz., that Jeremiah wrote them through mistakes and carelessness, etc. Abravanel has a great deal more upon this subject in his introduction to Jeremiah: “Hitherto he says further on, we have shown that the Keri and the Kether, and the Keri velo Kether, are simply explanations. This is also the nature of the Keri velo Keri. When Ezra saw that words were put down in the text which had no meaning according to the simple sense of the words, he did not punctuate them, and therefore they are not to be read. From this you learn that the books, in which there are many such instances, show that the speaker or writer was deficient in the syntax, or in his knowledge of orthography. Hence you find in Jeremiah alone eighty-one Keri and Kethiv, and in the books of Samuel, which Jeremiah wrote, the number of Keri and Kethiv rises to one hundred and thirty-three; whilst in the Pentateuch, which proceeded from the mouth of the Lord, though it is four times as large as the book of Jeremiah, there are comparatively few, only sixty-five Keri and Kethiv.”

50 There is a great difference of opinion about the number of these various readings, and the passages in which they occur. As it is impossible to discuss this question in a note of this nature, we subjoin the following table, which is the result of a careful perusal and collation of the Masorah, as printed in the Rabbinic Bible of Jacob b. Chajim, and which exhibits the numbers of the Keri and Kethiv in each book, according to the order of the Hebrew Bible:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genesis</th>
<th>Ezekiel</th>
<th>Proverbs</th>
<th>Job</th>
<th>Hosea</th>
<th>Joel</th>
<th>Song of Songs</th>
<th>Ruth</th>
<th>Lamentations</th>
<th>Micah</th>
<th>Nahum</th>
<th>Esther</th>
<th>Daniel</th>
<th>Ezra</th>
<th>Nehemiah</th>
<th>Chronicles</th>
<th>Malachi</th>
<th>Psalms</th>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1359</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Keri and Kethiv.
relo Kethir, and the Kethir velo Keri, are laws of Moses from Mount Sinai. The pronunciation of the Sopherim shows how to read "איתר" [Ps. lixiv. 26], and once by "קדריך,"[Ps. xxxvii.] 23: the Kethir velo Keri is seen in Euphrates [2 Sam. viii. 3]; ישת לא, they are coming [Jer. xxxi. 28]; ה, accusative [Ruth ii. 11]; ישת, unto me [Ibid. iii. 5, 17]; these words are read in the Talmud. The expression כותב, the commandment, some say occurs in Deut. v. 31, but it is not true, since it is not found in our copies; nor is it mentioned in the works of the Massorah. The Massorah, indeed, does enumerate all the above-mentioned examples [as given in the Talmud], and even many others, but does not give כותב connected with ה, the commandment; it only gives כותב as connected with ה, the soul, which is found in

He, in like manner, counts how many Keres and Kethires occur in every book of the Bible, in order to shew which of the prophets was more conversant with the grammar. But all his views on this subject are far from my notions, as I shall presently shew, in refuting him. The strictures, however, which he made upon Kimchi and Ephodi are good and appropriate; and, in refuting his arguments, those of his opponents will be criticised at the same time, since both his decisions and the opinions of Kimchi and Ephodi are mere conjectures, whereas we rely solely upon the Talmud, which we acknowledge; for the heart of its sagas was as large as the door of the temple; they are truth, and their words are truth.

Now I submit that Don Abravanel, of blessed memory, is perfectly right in saying that Ezra the Scribe and his associates found the books of the law entire and perfect, just as they were originally written.

But what he says in his first hypothesis, beginning with the words, "Either the writer, according to the degree of inspiration vouchsafed unto him, conveyed by these anomalous expressions some of the mysteries of the law," etc., till "he put the Keri in the margin, which simply explains the said anomaly in accordance with the idiom of the language;" all this is not correct, for in the Talmud we learn most distinctly, "R. Ika b. Abaja said in the name of R. Hananel, who repeated it in the name of Rab. What is meant by "and they read in the book, in the law of God, distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading." [Neh. viii. 8]" [Reply: The words "they read in the book, in the Law of God," mean the Hebrew text; the expression distinctly" denotes the Targum, "and gave the sense" means the division of the verses, whilst "caused them to understand the reading" signifies, according to some the dividing accents, and according to others the Massorah. R. Isaac said the pronunciation of certain words according to the Sopherim, the removal of Var by the Sopherim, the Keri.
This statement is not correct, since we are distinctly told in the Talmud: "Our sages submit. All the verses wherein are written indecent expressions, decent expressions are read in their stead, e.g., יֶבֶן instead of יֶבֶן" [Deuteronomy xxviii. 30; Isa. xiii. 16; Jer. iii. 2; Zech. xiv. 2]; יֵבֶן instead of יֵבֶן [Deut. xxviii. 27; 1 Sam. v. 6, 9, 12; vi. 4, 5]; יֵבֶן instead of יֵבֶן [2 Kings vi. 25]; יֵבֶן instead of יֵבֶן [2 Kings xviii. 27; Isa. xxxvi. 12]; יֵבֶן instead of יֵבֶן [2 Kings xix. 27; Isa. xxxvi. 12]; יֵבֶן instead of יֵבֶן [2 Kings xii. 25]; יֵבֶן instead of יֵבֶן [2 Kings xii. 25]. And Rashi, of blessed memory, submits that the expression יֵבֶן is used for illegitimate cohabitation like that of dogs, as it is written in Nehemiah (ii. 6), where יֵבֶן is used in this sense. The Aruch, too, explains it in like manner under the words יֵבֶן יֵבֶן, whereas יֵבֶן is used for the cohabitation of people who are legally married. Hence we see that it is not as Abravanel maintains; that יֵבֶן is not used in connection with a queen. Compare Rosh Ha-Shana, 4 a.

I am not going to reply to the words of Abravanel in his second hypothesis, viz., "that the anomalous expressions are owing to the deficiency of the writer in his knowledge of Hebrew or orthography," for I am amazed that such a thing should have proceeded from a man like him, of blessed memory. How can any one entertain such an idea in his mind, that the prophets were deficient in such matters? If it really were so, then Abravanel, of blessed memory, had a greater knowledge of Hebrew than they; and for the life of me I cannot believe this. And if they really did inadvertently commit an error, as he, of blessed memory, insinuates, how is it that the prophet or the inspired speaker did not correct it himself? Is it possible that

Jeremiah in connection with the history of Zedekiah [xxxviii. 16]. And Rashi, of blessed memory, also says that יֵבֶן יֵבֶן יֵבֶן occurs in Jeremiah. As for the removal of יֵבֶן by the Scribes, see below, in my reply to the heretics.

From this, then, it is evident that the whole of it is a law of Moses from Mount Sinai, and that Ezra the Scribe did not put the קֵרֵי in the margin to explain ungrammatical phrases; nothing appeared anomalous to Ezra, nor did he meet with any uncertainties and confusions, for the whole of it is the law of Moses from Mount Sinai, as stated above.

Moreover, I object to Abravanel's assertion, that Ezra, finding the word יֵבֶן, which denotes heights, and which conveys no meaning to us, he had to put in the margin the word יֵבֶן, יֵבֶן, יֵבֶן; and that this is also the case with the word יֵבֶן, the root of which יֵבֶן is used with regard to a queen, he therefore put in the margin יֵבֶן יֵבֶן יֵבֶן.²⁴

²³ We have already remarked that the Massorah gives ten instances of קֵרֵי v elo/Kethib, or marginal insertions of entire words not to be found in the text; and eight instances of Kethib v elo/Kethib, or omissions in the margin of entire words written in the text (vide supra, p. 40). The list of the marginal insertions is as follows:—

This list is to be found in the Massorah marginalis on Deut. i. 1; and on Ruth iii. 17; Sopherim vi. 8; Ochla Veh-Ochla, section xviii. The list of the marginal omissions is as follows:—

²⁴ Rashi is that celebrated commentator of the Old Testament and the Talmud, who is commonly but erroneously called Joseph. The name Rashi יֵבֶן is a contraction of רַבִּי יִשְׂרָאֵל, Rabbi Solomon Isaki or Itzaki — R. Solomon ben Isaac. He was born at Troyes, in Champagne, in 1040, where he also died, July 26th, 1105.

²⁵ Vide supra, p. 40.
eighty-one errors should occur in the Book of Jeremiah, and one hundred and thirty-three in the Book of Samuel, which he, of blessed memory, himself has counted, and has shewn was written by Jeremiah? Can we entertain the idea that a prophet, of whom it is said, "Before I formed thee in the belly I knew thee, and I ordained thee a prophet unto the nations" [Jer. i. 5], should have fallen into such errors? In conclusion, it appears that the Don, of blessed memory, had not seen the Talmud on this subject; for, according to the Talmud, there is neither light nor any glimpse of light in what he submits. It may, however, be that the Don, of blessed memory, entertained this strange opinion, not because he was unacquainted with the Talmud, but because he followed in this respect the steps of the great Rabbi, Maimonides, of blessed memory, in the More Nebuchim, wishing to shew his ability to account for it without the Talmud.

If an objector should urge, "Behold we do not find in the Talmud any more Keris and Ketibis, Ketibis reto Keris, removal of Var by the Scribes, etc., besides those enumerated above, whereas the Massorah gives those and a great many others, I am therefore compelled to tell thee, that in the last-mentioned cases I am obliged to account for them in the manner of Abravanel, of blessed memory; since I believe that those only which are mentioned in the Talmud are the law of Moses from Mount Sinai, but not the others."

Now though it is true that the Massorah does indeed count all those which are mentioned in the Tzet Sopherim, and a great many more, yet this presents no insurmountable difficulty. For we learn, in the Mishna Sopherim, vi. 4, "R. Simon b. Lakish says three
be any foundation in what Don Abravanel said, that the reason why Ezra did not venture to omit anything from the books of God is, that he considered them to be written by Divine wisdom, this cannot escape one of two alternatives: either Ezra knew that they were all the law of Moses from Mount Sinai, or that they were doubtful readings, as Kimchi, of blessed memory, and Ephodi maintained. And if you say that he did not know whether they were the law of Moses from Mount Sinai, why did he not expunge the reading of the one copy, and adopt that of the majority of codices, seeing that, in the case of the three codices found in the court of the temple, they followed the majority of copies? But you will perhaps argue that the MSS. were equally divided, and that he could therefore omit nothing, but was obliged to put the Keri in the margin. Then let such an one show how it is possible to read the Pentateuch, when according to the Talmud, we must not read a single letter which is not written in the text. How then can it enter into one’s mind that we should read the Keri, which, according to the opinion of Abravanel, of blessed memory, Ezra the Scribe put down to explain the anomalous text, and leave out

codes, again, there were only nine passages which had סֵתֵר written with a לֹא [as it is generally written סֵתֵר with a ו], whereas the other two had eleven passages; the readings of the two were declared valid, and those of the one invalid. These eleven instances, which are given in Abbot de Kehl Nathan (cap. xxxiv.) and in the Massorah ma na on Gen. xxxviii. 23, are as follows: Gen. xiv. 5, xxv. 25; Lev. ii. 15, xi. 30, xii. 10, 21, xvi. 31, xvi. 9; Numb. v. 13, 14. It must be borne in mind that in all other instances סֵתֵר with ו retains its archaic and epicene character throughout the Pentateuch, and is used for both the masculine and the feminine. When the text of the Halakah Scripture was afterwards subjected to a critical revision, according to grammatical rules laid down by the Scribes, סֵתֵר was changed into סֵתֵר through the Prophets and the Hagiographa, wherever it referred to the feminine gender; and the few cases in which סֵתֵר is still left, or in which the newly introduced סֵתֵר refers to the masculine gender, are noted by the Massorah as Keri and Kethir. Thus the Massorah on Ps. lxiii. 16, gives יְסִכ instances in which the textual reading is יְסִכ with ו, when referring to the masculine gender; whilst the emended marginal reading is יְסִכ (viz., 1 Kings xvii. 15; Ps. lxiii. 16; Job xxxi. 11; Eccles. v. 9; 1 Chron. xxix. 16); and, rise verse, three instances in which the textual reading has סֵתֵר, when referring to the feminine gender (viz., 1 Kings xvii. 15; Isa. xx. 38; Job xxxi. 11), whilst the marginal emendation has סֵתֵר. These are also marked in the margin of the ordinary editions of the Hebrew Bible, as Keri and Kethir, and Kethir and Keri.
lous expressions in his soul [Jerem. ii. 24], the Keri in the margin being "her soul," fem., as is evident from the usage of the language. Whereas in fact this is one of the mysteries of the law connected with the Levirate law, and the initiated knew it.

Thus we learn from these similar arguments that the Keri velo Kethiv, the Kethiv velo Keri, and all the Masoretic statements, are a law of Moses from Sinai, and not as the aforementioned sages pronounced, which is evident from the Talmud [Nedarim 37 b] quoted above.

We do indeed find that the Talmud differs in many places from the Masorah, as we see in the Tract Nidda [38 a], "and he that beareth [Levit. xv., 10] is written without Vae.

Tosafoth thereupon remarks, "It is strange that the reading of the Massorah is plene," and concludes that the Talmud in fact does sometimes differ from the Masorah, as we find in Sabbath [55 b] on the sons of Eli, where [1 Sam. ii. 24] is quoted. And this is the remark of the Talmud: [query] "Is not the reading in Talmud? Whereupon R. Hammah b. R. Joshua said the reading is plene.

Now Rashii of blessed memory remarks on this passage, "I cannot

Thers is then no more difficulty in the Don's, of blessed memory, remark, which is as follows: "there is no doubt that they [i.e., Ezra and his associates] have received [i.e., the Keri] from the prophets and sages of by-gone days."

Thus far his language. To this I reply: Choose one of two positions. If you say that they received it from the prophets and sages of by-gone days, then this cannot escape one of the two alternatives. Either it [the Keri] was a law of Moses from Sinai, and they [the prophets and sages] told him [Ezra] that it [the Keri] ought to be so, or they did not tell him that such and such readings were a law of Moses from Sinai. If they have not told him that such and such a reading is a law of Moses from Sinai, then he clearly knew already that it [the marginal reading] ought to be so (is the correct one), since it was received so from the prophets. And if it be so, then does Abravanel mean by saying that the sacred Scribe was afraid to touch any of the words which were spoken by the Holy Ghost? Moreover, there is another objection [to be urged]. If it be that they have received it from the prophets and sages of by-gone days, why have not the prophets and sages themselves corrected it? We are therefore bound to conclude that the Keri and the Kethiv are both a law of Moses from Sinai, as we have proved above from the Talmud [Nedarim 37 b].

As to what Abravanel said in his first hypothesis, "that the writer, according to the degree of inspiration vouchsafed unto him, conveyed by these anomalous expressions some of the mysteries of the law, and therefore Ezra did not venture to expunge them from the sacred books," this is certainly true; as the great Ramban[33] of blessed memory, the chief of the later Kabbalists, has propounded it, in the Introduction to his Commentary on the Pentateuch ("Ritba in loco"). And for this very reason I am all the more astonished at Don Abravanel, of blessed memory, for having left the subject undecided, ascribing in his second hypothesis carelessness to Jeremiah, because of the anom-

[33] For Ramban, or Nachmanides, see above, p. 33.
relic conclusions, as we have seen in the above quotation from the Tract Sabbath [55 b] on the sons of Eli, where he argues from the Massorah against R. Huna b. Joshua, and concludes that the said passage in the Talmud is spurious,—that he should in various other places entertain opinions contrary to those of the Massorah. Thus, for instance, he writes in his Commentary on Gen. xxv. 6, "The reading is פלוני without the ה, to show that it was only one concurrence i.e., Hagar, who was identical with Ketura, according to the opinion of Bereshith Rabba." He also remarks on Numbers vii. 1, that the reading is פלוני and not פלוני; whereas the Massorah most distinctly remarks פלוני is "twice entirely pleune," viz., in Gen. xxv. 6, and in Esther ii. 8. Thus also the Massorah parva remarks on פלוני, Numb. vii. 1, "Not extant, pleune."

And again Rashi remarks, in his Commentary on the Pentateuch, the reading is פלוני [Deut. vii. 9] in order to show that even if a door has only one post, it requires a Mezuzah. 36 Now I wonder at this, for we find in the Massorah that it is written with ג between the ה and the ה. Rashi, of blessed memory, however, adopts the opinion of Rabbi Meier in Menachoth, 34 a, where we learn, "R. Papa, happening to call at the house of Mar Samuel, saw there a door which had only one post on the left side, and yet had a Mezuzah, and asked, According to whom is this? According to Rabbi Meier [was the

35 Bereshith Rabba is that part of the Midrash Rabba which treats on Bereshith, or on the Book of Genesis. For an account of this Midrash, we must refer to Kitto's Cyclopaedia, s. v. Midrash.

36 Mezuzah is a sign with the Jews denotes the piece of parchment on which is written Deut. vi. 4–9; xi. 13–21, which they regard as the injuncting as to inscribe on the doorpost the words of the law. This slip of vellum thus written upon is then 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. A detailed description of this institution is given by Mainonides, Yad Ha-Chazakah, Hilchoth Mezuzah, vol. i., p. 93, etc., ed. Immanuel Atlhas, Amsterdam, 1702; Joseph Deah, §§ 285–292; and in Kitto's Cyclopaedia, s. v. Mezuzah.

understand how this sage is here cited, for I am of opinion that the whole passage is spurious, and that he never said it, since the reading of the most trustworthy Codices is פלוני, and since it is not mentioned in the great Massorah, where all the words in which the Иуд is in the Kethib but not in the Keri are numbered and rubricated. Besides, the whole question is irrelevant, as the meaning of מִיסָרֵיהּ is not to transgress, but to circulate a report; and this is what Eli said, 'No, my son, it is not a good report which I hear the people of God circulate about you' [1 Sam. ii. 21]. יָהָשָׁב is the plural, and refers to הָעָה, the people of Jehovah, and not to the sons of Eli, who were the transgressors themselves, and did make others to transgress.' Thus far his language.

Tossoath again comments thus upon the passage; and this is its language: "Our Talmud differs from our copies of the Bible, which read יָאָבֵי, and find a similar difference in the Jerusalem Talmud on Samson, where it has, 'And he judged Israel forty years; and submits it is evident that the Philistines feared him [i.e., Samson] twenty years after his death, as well as twenty years during his life-time,' whereas our copies of the Bible read twenty years [Judges xvi. 31]. Thus far its language.

To me it appears, however, that there is no difficulty in it; for what the Talmud speaks about Samson refers to the Midrashic interpretation, viz., 'Why is the verse, that he judged Israel twenty years, repeated twice? R. Acha answered, From this we see that the Philistines feared him [i.e., Samson] twenty years after his death, just as they did twenty years before it, and this makes forty years.' Hence the Talmud does not say, Why is it written in the text, 'he judged Israel forty years?' but simply, 'he judged forty years,' that is, according to the Midrash. And now everything comes out right when thou lookest into it. Thus far.

Now I wonder at Rashi,—who was versed in the Massorah and Masso-
reply.] Whereupon it was asked, Where is this remark of Rabbi Meir? [Reply.] We find that a house which has a door with only one post, Rabbi Meir says it ought to have a Mezuzah, but the sages say it ought not. [Query.] What is the reason of the sages? [Reply.] Because the text has מְלִיתָא in the plural [thus shewing that two posts were required]. [Query.] And what is the reason of Rabbi Meir? [Reply.] For we learn that it is מְלִיתָא plural, whence I see that it cannot be less than two; and when מְלִיתָא is again mentioned in another verse, where it is superfluous, it is to teach us that it comes within the exegetical rule, inclusion after inclusion; and every inclusion after inclusion is meant for diminution; hence we must have a Mezuzah when there is only one post to the door.

Thus says Rabbi Ishmael, &c. [upon which Tossafoth remarks] ; and also, as the text would appear, the reading is מְלִיתָא plene with two Vars, and not defective with one Vars; and this is the remark of Rabbi Ishmael, who says that the text is of paramount importance, i. e., that we must explain it according to the written text or the Kethib, just as we find in Sanhedrin, 4 b, in the case of יֵכָּה בְּעֵשֶׁב. But the fact is that we cannot infer anything from this; since we find Rabbi Akiva, who maintains that the marginal reading is of primary consideration, i. e., that we must be guided by the Keri as in the case of מְלִיתָא, yet he himself admits that text is of paramount importance.

Again, in Sabbath, 103 b, Tossafoth is at variance with Rashi, of blessed memory, where we find that Rabbi Jehudah b. Bethira says:—The Scriptures use מְלִיתָא [Numb. xxix. 19] with regard to the second day of the feast of Tabernacles, מְלִיתָא [ibid., verse 31] with regard to the sixth day, and מְלִיתָא [ibid., verse 33] with regard to the seventh day.

To understand the discussion given in the text, it is necessary to remark that, according to the exegetical rules of the ancient Rabbinis, the Bible never repeats a word twice without designing to convey thereby a special meaning. Accordingly, if a thing is repeated twice, and the repetition appears superfluous, it is explained as implying more than one statement would convey. But if the repetition cannot be explained as implying inclusion, it is taken to denote exclusion. This rule is called רַבִּי רַבִּי, inclusion after inclusion, effecting exclusion. Comp. Kitto's Cyclopedia, s. v. Midrash, p. 170, rule iv.
is taken from הָלָךְ וְיָשָׁמָה, and shall add, converted into the allied letter יָשָׁמָה, and put between the י and י of יָשָׁמָה, thus reading יָשָׁמָה. But Tossafoth objects to this explanation, on the ground that the Talmud asks further on: "If this can be done, let us apply it also to the things devoted to the sanctuary, where it is likewise written יָשָׁמָה [Lev. xxvii. 15]" And the answer is, "Even if you take away the י from יָשָׁמָה, and put it to the end of יָשָׁמָה, it would only be יָשָׁמָה [making no plural]."

But now [if Rabbi Tam’s principle of applying this exegetical rule be right], we might put the י in the middle of the word, so as to obtain יָשָּׁמָה. It is therefore evident that we never put the letters except at the end of the word, as is the case with all the instances which I have adduced." Thus far the words of Tossafoth. Rashi, of blessed memory, too, quotes the same principle [in his Commentary, on Baba Meziah, 54b], that we only add to the beginning and end of words, but that in the middle the letters must remain as they are [vide in loco]. And we cannot urge in such a case that we cut up the Scriptures with too sharp a knife, as it is urged in all other places, because it cannot be called cutting except when the words are displaced, as it is remarked there [i.e., in Baba Bathra, 111] in connection with the verse "and ye shall give the inheritance of his wife to him, i.e., the husband [Numb. xxvii. 11]. Against Rabbi Abba, who wanted to do it; and Rashi said to him, "Thou cuttest the Scriptures with a sharp knife." Thus far his reply.

It appears difficult to me, that when we are distinctly told in the Talmud [Megilla, 24b], "The sages say that all passages which are written in the law in indelicate expressions are rendered decent by the Keri, as, for instance, יָשָׁמָה, instead of יָשָׁמָה," [Dent. xxxviii. 30; Isa. xiii. 16; Jer. iii. 2; 1 Sam. v. 6, 9, 12; vi. 4, 5, 17; יָשָׁמָה instead of יָשָׁמָה, and the Massorah should only give six instances where the Kethic is יָשָׁמָה, and the Keri יָשָּׁמָה [Dent. xxviii. 27; 1 Sam. v. 6, 9, 12; vi. 5, 6], and omit the one which occurs in 1 Sam. vi. 12; in Dent. vi. 8; xi. 18] and יָשָׁמָה [Exod. xiii. 16], but there is not between the י and י of יָשָׁמָה, and I myself have seen that in the ancient Book of the Crowns, even in Dent. xi. 18, is written with a י after the first י. Still we may rely upon the authors of the Tossafoth, since they saw the Book of Crowns, and know more thoroughly than plene and defective than we know. Tossafoth on Menachoth [34b] observes as follows: "In Dent. vi. 8 and xi. 18, the reading is יָשָּׁמָה, and in Exod. xiii. 16, יָשָׁמָה, according to the correct Collices, but there is no י between the י and י, and it asks, "How can a dual be made out of it?" if we could apply to it the exegetical rule, letters taken from one word and joined to another, or formed into new words, it would be all right, but we find it only applied to letters at the end and beginning of words, not in the middle. Thus, for instance, in Zebachin, 24 b, the first י is taken over from יָשָׁמָה, from the blood, to יָשָׁמָה, the blood of the bullock, making it יָשָּׁמָה, the blood of the bullock [Exod. xxxix. 12]. Thus also in Baba Bathra, 111, the י is taken from the י of יָשָׁמָה, his inheritance, and the י from the beginning of יָשָׁמָה, to his kinsmen, and made into a separate word יָשָׁמָה, יָשָׁמָה, יָשָׁמָה, and ye shall give the inheritance of his wife to him, i.e., the husband [Numb. xxvii. 11]. To this, Rabbi Tam replied, that the first י of יָשָׁמָה [i.e., the copulative] is taken from the beginning of the word and put between the י and י, thus reading יָשָּׁמָה, as we find it done in Baba Meziah [54b], on Lev. xxvii. 27, where the י found on p. 9. It must, however, be remarked that in the present recension it is spelled יָשָׁמָה, both in Exod. xiii. 16 and Dent. vi. 8. Comp. also the Sepher Targ. pp. 18, 19.

As Jacob ben Chajjim has somewhat abbreviated this quotation from Tossafoth, and thereby made it difficult to translate, I have translated the whole of it as found in the Talmud.

Jacob Tam was born at Remers about 1100, and died about 1171. He was the grandson of the immortal Rashi, and was a very distinguished Talmudist. Tossaphist (vide supra, p. 57, note 34), Grammairian, and Commentator. The appellation Tam (טָמָא, the saint), he obtained in after life because of his great piety, and in allusion to Gen. xxv. 27, where his namesake, the patriarch Jacob, is denominated תּוֹרָה.
in any of the Massoretic work. Thus, for instance, Rashi, of blessed memory, in his commentary on Psalm cvi. 2, remarks that in his copy the *Keri* was *תהליך*, under him, and the *ketiva* was *תהליך*, under me, and I carefully looked for it, but could not find it in the Massorah magna numbered among the eighteen words in which the י is omitted at the end of the word. 46 And this, again, is the language of Rabbi Saadia Gaon on Daniel xi. 15, "The *Keri* is יִרָדֵי, of his choice, and the *Ketiva* יִרָדֵו, of his fortress." 47

Now, I carefully examined the Massorah books in all the places where the letters are changed, but could not find it; and my difficulty is [to understand] how these Gaonim could overlook the Massorah, for, according to the Massorah which we have, their statements are incorrect. However, they [Saadia and Rashi] are much wiser then we, who are as it were blind men in a window compared with them.

For some time I was in great perplexity, seeing that the Talmud generally ignores the Massorah, as we have shown above in the instance

Egypt, A. D. 892, and died in 942. It is somewhat strange that Jacob ben Chajim should name him after Rashi, who lived so much later. The title Gaon, which denotes excellency, was given to those who were the spiritual heads of the Jewish community.

46 The eighteen words, which according to the Massorah want the suffix *Vai* in the text, are as follows:

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These instances are enumerated in the Massorah margins, on 1 Kings i. 1; in the Massorah finales under letter *Vai*, p. 27 a, col. 4 – 27 b, col. 1; in *Oholah Ve-Oholah*, section cxxix., and *Tractate Sopherim* vii. 1. It is, however, to be remarked, that *Sopherim* only gives thirteen instances (Gen. xxiii. 29; Ex. xxi. Judges xx. 20; and Num. (Nehem. iii. 30), being omitted. Comp. also Fussman’s note on section cxxix., *Oholah Ve-Oholah*, p. 32, and Levita’s *Massorath Ha-Massoreth*, p. 117, note 59, ed. Ginzburg.

47 It is now established beyond doubt, that the commentary on Daniel which Jacob b. Chajim Ibn Adoniah published in the Rabbinic Bible, under the name of Saadia, and which here quoted is spurious. Comp. the article SAADIA, in Kitt’s *Encyclopedia of Biblical Literature*.
of plene and defective. According to whom [I asked myself] are we then to write the scrolls of the law, since what is lawful according to the one is unlawful according to the other? At first thought it would seem that we ought to write our scrolls according to the Talmud in the case of plene and defective, since we have taken it upon ourselves to follow its authority, and since they [i.e., the authors of the Talmud] were better versed in the Massorah, as well as in plene and defective, than we are. Nevertheless, we find that Rashi, of blessed memory, draws objections from the Massorah against the Talmud, as in the case of the sons of Eli [1 Sam. ii. 24], and even declares that the statement in the Talmud that the Kethib is plene is a mistake, as we have shown above.¹⁸ The authors of the Tassafoth, too, raise objections from the Massorah against the Talmud, and make the Massorah their basis, as will be seen in the sequel from a quotation in tract Jechonoth [106 b]. Now if the Massorah were not their basis, they would not have argued from it against the Talmud. But since we see that though they were later than the Talmudists, and yet made the Massorah their basis to argue from it against the Talmud, it is evident that we too must act according to the Massorah. And, indeed, this is the reason why the Codices and the corrections of the scrolls are all according to the Massorah; and of a truth the men of the Great Synagogue [i.e., the authors of the Massorah] are of great authority, and fully worthy that we should rely upon them. And though Rashi, of blessed memory, as we have seen, sides with Rabbi Meir in the Talmud, in the case of ḥaphiq, against the Massorah, taking the Kethib to be ḥaphiq, as we have stated above,¹⁹ and in many other cases, yet we also see that in other places he argues from the Massorah against the Talmud, as I have shown in this section.

As to the heretics, there is no foundation in the charge which they prefer against us, that we have wilfully altered and changed the text of the Scriptures, which they derive from the removal of Vae by

¹⁸ Vide supra, p. 57, &c.
¹⁹ Vide supra, p. 59, &c.
...they would surely not have proclaimed what they have changed, and said, "Eighteen words are Tikun Sopherim, as given in the Mechiltha" [on Exod. xv. 7].

Moreover, the Sopherim made no changes nor corrections, they only submitted that the text ought originally to have been so and so, but is veiled in other expressions, out of respect to the Shekhina, i.e., you will find out by examining the subject. The same is the case with the Keri and the Kethib; they [i.e., the Sopherim] point out what they have altered, if peradventure you choose to characterise as alterations; we of the class of believers, however, believe that they all are a law of Moses from Sinai [i.e., the original readings], including the emendations of the Sopherim. But even if you still insist that the Sopherim did make alterations, the alterations in question neither raise nor lower the points upon which the heretics rest. Consult, also, the work done for Tolemony the king, and you will see that in the thirteen instances where they made changes, they state the reason why they have made these alterations, and what these alterations are in what they did for him. In conclusion, the heretics can have nothing to say in this matter.

bannes (יקנ) to then" is altered into "so that I am a burthen (ש) to myself," to remove its offensiveness. xvii. Job xxxii. 3, where the original, "they condemned (יָבֵד, or הָקַל הָא) God of the Divine justice," is altered into "they condemned (יָבֵד) Jom," for the same reason as the foregoing. And xvii. Lam. iii. 19, where the inspired writer calls on God to remember his sufferings, and then expresses his conviction, "you will remember, and the soul will mourn over me (לְעָל אָנַי)," this is altered into "and my soul is humbled within me (לְעָל אָנַי)," because of the remark that God will mourn. These eighteen Decrees of the Sopherim are enumerated in the Massorah magna on Numb. i. 1, and on Ps. civ. 20, and in the Massoretic work Or ha-Osibh, p. 110. The whole question of the Tikun 8 peshim is most elaborately discussed by Finzler, in the Hebrew Annual called Kerem Chemosh, vol. ii., pp. 52, etc., Berlin, 1886, and Geiger Uebersicht und Uebersetzungen der Bibel, p. 368, etc., Berlin, 1887.

The Mechiltha מְדִיבֵר is a Midrashic exposition of Exodus xii.--xxxv. 3, attributed to R. Ishmael ben Eliahu, who flourished in the first century of the Christian era. For a description of the Mechiltha, as well as for R. Ishmael b. Eliahu's rules of interpretation and influence on Biblical exegesis, see Alexander's edition of Kitto's Cyclopedia, s. c. Ishmael ben Eliahu, and Midrash. The passage referred to, is to be found in Exod. xv. 7, section vi., p. 47, etc., ed. Weiss, Vienna, 1863.

The work for king Tolemony, referred to in the text, is the Septuagint, in which the translators, according to ancient tradition, designedly made thirteen alterations, in order

Additionally in the Prophets? Yet we find the Massorah declares "In five passages the 'I' has been removed by the Sopherim," &c. Again "eighteen words are emendations of the Sopherim," &c. Now if they had intended to make wilful changes,

The eighteen Tikun Sopherim (ספְּרוֹת שָׁפֵר) -- Emendations of the Sopherim, refer to eighteen alterations which the Sopherim deemed should be introduced into the text, in order to remove anthropomorphisms and other inductive expressions. These eighteen emendations (םְפּר שָׁפֵר) are as follows according to the order of the Hebrew Bible: Gen. xviii. 22, where, for the original reading אֶרֶן וְכָל הָאָדָם כָּל הָאָדָם, and Jehovah still stood before Abraham, is now substituted by the decree of the Sopherim — Tikun Sopherim, and Abraham still stood before Jehovah, because it appeared offensive to say that the Deity stood before Abraham. ii. Numb. xii. 16, where Moses addresses God, "Killed me, I pray thee, that I may not see Thy evil," i.e., the punishment wherewith thou visitest Israel, is altered into "that I may not see (רִאשׁ יָמֵי) my evil," because it might seem as if evil were ascribed to the Deity. iii. and iv. Numb. xiii. 12, where the original reading, "let her not be as one dead, who proceeded from the womb of (םַנְּאָא) our mother, and half of our flesh be consumed," is altered into "let her not be as one dead born, which when it proceeds from the womb of (םַנְּאָא) its mother has half of its flesh consumed;" here are two Sopheric emendations. v. 1 Sam. iii. 13, where the original "for his sons cursed (יָכַר) God" (as the Sept. still has it אָבָרוּ), is altered into "for his sons cursed (יָכַר) themselves," because it was too offensive to say that the sons of Eli cursed God, and that Eli knew it and did not reprimand them for it. vi. 2 Sam. xvi. 12, where "will God see (רַע יָמֵי) with his eye," is altered into "will God look (רַע יָמֵי) at my affliction," because it was too anthropomorphic. vii. 1 Kings xii. 16, where "To his God (יִתְנְא) O Israel . . . and Israel went (יִתְנְא) to their God," is altered into "To your tents (תֵּאָמְרנִים) O Israel . . . and Israel departed (תֵּאָמְרנִים) to their tents," because the separation of Israel from the house of David was regarded as a necessary transition to idolatry; it was looked upon as leaving God and the sanctuary for the worship of idolatry in tents. viii. 2 Chron. x. 16, where the parallel passage is similarly altered, for the same reason. ix. Jer. ii. 11, where "my people have changed (יִתְנְא) my glory for an idol," is altered into "have changed (יִתְנְא) their glory into an idol," because it was too offensive to say such a thing. x. Ezek. xi. 17, where "they have put the rod to (קְרַד) my nose," is altered into "they have put the rod to (קְרַד) their nose," because of its offensiveness, and to avoid too gross an anthropomorphism. xi. Hos. iv. 7, where "they have changed (יִתְנְא) my glory into shame," is altered into "I will change their glory into shame" (יִתְנְא), for the same reason which dictated the ninth alteration. xii. Hab. i. 12, where the address of the prophet to God, "thou diest not" (יִתְנְא), is altered into "we shall not die" (יִתְנְא), because it was deemed improper. xiii. Zeck. ii. 12, where "the apple of (קְרַד) my eye," is altered into "the apple of (קְרַד) his eye," for the reason which called forth the tenth emendation. xiv. Mal. i. 13, where "ye make (יָכַר) me expiring," is altered into "ye weary (יָכַר) me," because of its being too gross an anthropomorphism. xv. Ps. civ. 20, where "they have changed (יִתְנְא) my glory into the similitude of an ox," is altered into "they have changed (יִתְנְא) their glory into the similitude of an ox," as in Jer. ii. 11 and Hos. iv. 7. xvi. Job. vii. 20, where Job's address to God, "am I a
But for the men of the Great Synagogue who restored the crown to its ancient state, as it is written, “They read in the law of God,” &c. [Nehem. viii. 8], see Nedarim to remove certain offensive expressions, and to prevent misunderstanding the text. They are as follows according to the order of Jerusalem Talmud, to which Jacob Ibn Adonijah evidently refers.—i. Gen. i. 1–3, according to the structure of the language, and the most ancient traditions still preserved by Rashi and Ibn Ezra, is to be rendered “In the beginning when God created heaven and earth [i. e., the universe, comp. ii. 1, 4], and the earth was still desolate and void, and darkness was upon the face of the earth, and the spirit of God hovered upon the face of the earth, then God said let there be light,” &c. But as this presupposes the existence of primordial waters, and of a chaotic mass, which by the drainage of the waters on the second day became the formed earth, it was thought necessary in translating the Bible into Greek, and in opposition to the Greek cosmogony and polytheism, to lay great stress on the absolute unity of God, and on the absolute creation from nothing. Hence the word παρατεθηκή had to be made independent of the following verses, and to be rendered in the beginning ἐγένετο οὐρανός καὶ ἔδρας, instead of in the beginning when. This change the Talmud indicates by the pregnant constructionlix עָרָבֵא אֲדֹנָי יִשְׂרָאֵל, thus placing παρατεθηκή last, and precluding every other translation than ἐγένετο created in the beginning. (Geiger, Umschriften, p. 38, &c., 2, Gen. i. 29, where “let us make man in our image, after our likeness,” has been altered into “I will make man in the image, and in the likeness,” to remove the appearance of polytheism. iii. Gen. ii. 2, where “and he ended on the seventh (סבעה) day,” has been changed into (סבון) the sixth day, to avoid the apparent contradiction, since God did not work on the seventh day. iv. Gen. v. 2 (i. 27), where “male and female created he them” (אֱלֹהֵים הָאֵשׁ אֲדֹנָי אֱלֹהִים), has been altered into created he ἐπὶ τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ, to remove the apparent contradiction in the passage where the man and woman are spoken of as having been created together, or simultaneously, and xi. 21–23, where the woman is described as having been made out of the man; as well as to introduce into the version the notion which obtained among the Jews, that man was created an eunuch, thus showing the Greeks, that the Hebrew, like their philosopher, believed man to have been originally androgynous (comp. Midrash Rabbo, on Gen. i. 26, section v., p. 10 a, ed. Steinschneider, with Platt, Synopsis, p. 35, &c., ed. Engelmann). v. Gen. xi. 7, “and they went down, and let us confound them” (והיו יִשְׁרִיכוּנָם), has been changed into “I will go down, and I will confound” (ἀποστείλω τοὺς ἀνθρώπους) to remove the apparent polytheism. vi. Gen. xviii. 12, “after my decay, I had again pleasure,” has been altered into ἐπὶ τὸ ἀναστάσις τοῦ ἐμοῦ πλοῦτος, σοφία μὲν καὶ γενεὰν ἔν τιν ὑμῖν, after it had been thus with me hitherto, to avoid the offensive application to the distinguished mother of Israel of the expression שְׂרוּן, which is used for rotten old garments (comp. Geiger, Umschriften, p. 415, &c., vii. Gen. xlix. 6, “in their anger they slew a man, and in their self-will they hamstrung an ox,” has been altered into “in their anger they slew them an ox (βράκχος) and in their self-will they hamstrung a fatted bull (βέβρυκλος), τῷ ἄδικῳ λαῶι, their slaughter of men. viii. Exod. iv. 20, ἄστρον, ἂστρον, is altered into ἱματιόσαρα, θέστα τοῦ βασιλέως, because of the reluctance the translator had to mention the name of this beast. ix. In Exod. xii. 40, and all other lands, i. e., “the land of Canaan” has been added, in order to remove the apparent contradiction, since the Israelites did not sojourne four hundred and thirty years in Egypt. x. In Levit. i. 6, and: “and a hare, a hare, has been altered into ἀγέλετος, διάκονος, to avoid giving offence to the Polybey family, whose name was Λαγός. xi. In Numb. xvi. 15, ἅπασαι, has been altered into ἀγέλετος.
the passage, "and it came to pass, when all the kings heard..." [where-
with the verse in Joshua ix. 1 begins]. From this you can see the beau-
tiful and laconic style of the Massorites, for thereby they make
known to us how the passage is to be read and written. If it had not
been for the Massorites, how could we tell, when we find it written, the
Hittites, and the Amorites, and the Canaanites, and the Perizzites,
whether the order is right or wrong?66 The same is the case with
double and defective, since with us the Keri
and Kathie are of paramount importance, although there is a dispute
as to which of them should be made the basis [in expounding the text];
e.g., in Pessachim, 16 b, where the question is about the word
איבך.

To understand the remark in the text, it is necessary to add that we have
already said upon this subject (vide supra, p. 30, &c.), that Ith Adonijah alludes
to those six verses out of the twenty, containing the names of the Canaanish
cnations, which are divisible into two groups, of three verses each (2 of
4), and which with the other fourteen form one rubric. They are as follows:

Exod. iii. 8  גַּם הָאֵל יָרֵאָה אֲדֹנָי הָאֱלֹהִים יָרֵאָה הָיָה
Exod. iii. 17  הִנְה הָאֲדֹנָי יָרֵאָה אֲדֹנָי הָאֱלֹהִים יָרֵאָה הָיָה
Judges iii. 5  מַגְּלָה הָאָדָם אֲדֹנָי הָאֱלֹהִים יָרֵאָה הָיָה
Deut. xx. 17  הָאֵל יָרֵאָה הָאֵל יָרֵאָה הָיָה
Joshua ix. 1  הָאָדָם נֶאֶס הָאֱלֹהִים יָרֵאָה הָיָה
Joshua xii. 8  הָאָדָם נֶאֶס הָאֱלֹהִים יָרֵאָה הָיָה

These are the only six instances out of the twenty passages which follow in definite
order; of the other fourteen, there are not only some which do not give all the names,
but each has an arbitrary sequence in the enumeration. They are as follows:

Exod. xxii. 5  כְּבָר הָיָה הָאֲדֹנָי הָאֱלֹהִים יָרֵאָה הָיָה
Exod. xxii. 23  כְּבָר הָיָה הָאֲדֹנָי הָאֱלֹהִים יָרֵאָה הָיָה
Exod. xxii. 28  כְּבָר הָיָה הָאֲדֹנָי הָאֱלֹהִים יָרֵאָה הָיָה
Exod. xxxvi. 2  כְּבָר הָיָה הָאֲדֹנָי הָאֱלֹהִים יָרֵאָה הָיָה
Exod. xxiv. 11  כְּבָר הָיָה הָאֲדֹנָי הָאֱלֹהִים יָרֵאָה הָיָה
Numb. xii. 29  כְּבָר הָיָה הָאֲדֹנָי הָאֱלֹהִים יָרֵאָה הָיָה
Dent. vii. 1  כְּבָר הָיָה הָאֲדֹנָי הָאֱלֹהִים יָרֵאָה הָיָה
Josh. iii. 10  כְּבָר הָיָה הָאֲדֹנָי הָאֱלֹהִים יָרֵאָה הָיָה
Josh. xi. 8  כְּבָר הָיָה הָאֲדֹנָי הָאֱלֹהִים יָרֵאָה הָיָה
Josh. xii. 11  כְּבָר הָיָה הָאֲדֹנָי הָאֱלֹהִים יָרֵאָה הָיָה
1 Kings ix. 20  כְּבָר הָיָה הָאֲדֹנָי הָאֱלֹהִים יָרֵאָה הָיָה
Ezra ix. 1  כְּבָר הָיָה הָאֲדֹנָי הָאֱלֹהִים יָרֵאָה הָיָה
Nehem. ix. 8  כְּבָר הָיָה הָאֲדֹנָי הָאֱלֹהִים יָרֵאָה הָיָה
2 Chron. viii. 7  כְּבָר הָיָה הָאֲדֹנָי הָאֱלֹהִים יָרֵאָה הָיָה

It will be seen that even in those instances where the order is the same, the use of
the Vae conjunctive is so arbitrary, that were it not for the Massorah, which most
minutely marks both its presence and absence; it would be very difficult to ascertai
the correct orthography.

66 The allusion to Rabe arises from the circumstance that he laid no weight on a
pause. Compare Jehoshabath, 166 b.
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]. Again we read in the Massorah, "תָּנָךְ, and he separated, occurs three times, viz., Gen. i. 4, 7; 1 Chron. xxv. 1." Now it is said in the Talmud, Whoso [in the Hovdahah] mentions the separations of God must not mention less than three, more or less than seven. [Query:] To say not more than seven is right, because seven separations are instanced, and there are no more; but why should there be not less than three? [Reply.] Because בֶּן בָּשָּׂר occurs three times; and as the first separation was between the Sabbath and the week days, therefore must the three separations be mentioned at the close of the Sabbath, viz., "between holy and profane," "between light and darkness," and "between Israel and the Gentiles," the fourth separation which is mentioned on this occasion, viz., "between the seventh day and [Exod. xii. 46]; and the similar case in connection with the feast of tabernacles, where we have habe דֵּֽעְלָה, in the Tosefta [Succa, 6 b]; and many other examples might be adduced on this subject (vide Tossafoth on Succa). This also obtains by the marginal readings which are not in the text, the Kamma and Pattach, and other things of a similar kind, which alter the sense, and of which there are numerous examples. Again, also, in the point of the numbers of passages which the Massorah gives, saying, "There are three or four more," i.e., from all this we learn many different laws and explanations. Thus, for instance, when it is said in the Massorah on the word הָֽשָּׁמַר, in the beginning, that it begins the verse three times, viz., Gen. i. 1; Jerem. xxvi. 1, xxvii. 1; it throws light upon what is said in the Talmud, where it is declared "God wanted to reduce the world again to void and emptiness, because of the wicked Jehojakin, but when He looked upon the people of his

65 As the Kethive is passive, and the Keri is active, two inferences are deduced therefrom in the Talmud. R. Johanan maintains that the man who partakes of the passover, he must eat it (פָּרֵחַ) in one place (פָּרֵחַ), but that the passover itself may be divided, and a part of it may be eaten by another company in another place; basing his argument upon the Keri he must eat it at one place. Whereas R. Simoney maintains that the passover itself must be eaten (פָּרֵחַ) in one place (פָּרֵחַ), and cannot be divided between two different companies in different places, though the man himself, after having eaten his passover at home, may go to another place and partake of another company's passover; basing his argument upon the Kethive he must be eaten in one place.

66 The word הָֽשָּׁמַר occurs three times in the Pentateuch (twice in Lev. xxviii. 42, and once in ver. 43); in two cases (Lev. xxviii. 42) it is defective, i.e., without the ו, and in the third instance it is plain, i.e., with the ו. Now, upon the saying of the Rabbinis that a tabernacle must have two whole walls, and the third may be a partial one, to be a legal tabernacle, R. Simeon remarks that it must have three entire walls, and that the fourth may be a partial one, to constitute it a tabernacle according to the law. This difference of opinion the Talmud explains by saying that the sages follow the spelling הָֽשָּׁמַר הָֽשָּׁמַר, which makes four (since two are in the singular and one in the plural); one of these four represents the commandment itself, showing that we must have a קֶסֶם, and the remaining three indicate the three walls, one of which is allowed by the Halacha to be partial. Whereas R. Simeon follows the pronunciation, which is alike plural in all the three instances, and hence obtains six. He then takes one of these three (i.e., of the plurals) to indicate the commandment respecting the feast itself, and the remaining two plural, being four in number, he refers to the four walls of the קֶסֶם, one of which may, according to the Halacha, be partial.
Theological Decisions of Maharam, where the latter defines what is meant by the word והלך, he smote me, which the Massorah says occurs twice, viz., Song of Songs v. 7, Proverbs xxiii. 55 (by a comparison of these two passages), ride in loco. In fact, there can be no doubt that whenever the Massorites state an expression occurs 7 or 4 or 10 or 3 times, they are designed for some great purpose, and are not useless. All this shews the great sanctity of our holy law, and that the parallels are marked with a design. Moreover, when the Massorah makes the remark in Chaldee, there is a reason for it, which will be found upon examination. For this reason I have collected all that I could find of their remarks in the Massoretic books which I possess, collated it, and put it in these twenty-four sacred books, arranging everything in its proper place, and I have repeated it again in the Massorah finals, so that it can easily be found. Were I inclined to write more largely upon this subject, and to show the use of all the Massorah, and support it by proofs, it would occupy too much space, and the perusal of it would be a weariness to the flesh.

When I saw the great benefit which is to be derived from the Massorah magna, the Massorah parva, and the Massorah finals, I apprised Seignior Daniel Bomberg of it, may his Rock and Redeemer protect him! and showed him the advantage of the Massorah. Where Mordecai has been printed with the Sepher Ha-Halakhoth, Constantinople, 1509; Venice, 1521–23; Sablonetta, 1524, &c. It has also appeared separately, Venice, 1568; Cracow, 1598, &c. Compare Fürst, Bibliotheca Judaica, ii. 324, &c.; Steinmeijer, Catalogus Libr. Hebri. in Bibliothece Bodleiana, 1609, &c. The work derives its appellation from the author, whose name was Mordecai b. Hillel, and who was martyred at Nürnberg, 1310.

Mordecai, the acrostic of מיורדה, ויהי אב使之, our teacher the Rabbi Meier. This R. Meier b. Baruch, who was born 1290, and died 1393, was one of the most distinguished Jewish literati during the middle ages, and the first official chief Rabbi in the German empire, to which dignity he was nominated by the Emperor Rudolph I., of Hapsburg. He had his seat and college at Rottenburg-an-del-Tanber, whence he is also called Meier of Rottenburg, or Meier Rottenburg. His Theological Decisions, or Questions and Answers (Actualizar), have been published at Cremona, 1557; Prague, 1605. He also wrote Commentaries on the Massorah (עיסר), which are still in MS. in the public libraries. Compare Fürst, Bibliotheca Judaeica, iii. 176, &c.; Graetz, Geschichte der Juden, vol. vii., p. 188, &c. Leipzig, 1863.

the six days of creation,” is included in “between holy and profane,” and is simply repeated in order to make it agree in sense with the concluding benediction [P'essachim, 108 b., 104 a]. Again we read in the Massorah, “opened, occurs four times, and the passages are Numb. xix. 15, Job xxix. 19, Psalm v. 10, and Jerem. v. 16;” and these four correspond to the four laws which obtain with regard to an earth vessel, viz., when it has a hole through which the water runs into it, the law is that it must not be used for consecrating therein the water of sin-offering, thus answering to “and every open vessel” [Numb. xix. 15]; yet it is still a vessel with respect to the growing of plants. But if the hole is so large that a small root can be put through it, then it is clean for growing therein plants, for when a plant grows in a vessel which has a hole, it is no longer subject to defilement, thus answering to “my root is opened” [Job xxix. 19]; yet it is still a vessel with respect to olives. If the hole, however, is so large that an olive can pass through it, then it is clean [or not subject to defilement], thus answering to “an open sepulchre is their throat” [Ps. v. 10], for what amounts to eating is the size of an olive; yet it is still a vessel with respect to pomegranates. But if the hole is so large that a pomegranate can pass through it, then it is no longer subject to any defilement, and thus answers to “his heap is as an open sepulchre” [Jerem. v. 16]; that is to say, when the vessel has a hole through which a pomegranate can pass, it is like a heap of rubbish, for it is no longer regarded as a vessel. Many of the Massoritic signs are used for such explanations in innumerable cases; some of them are dispersed through the book Mordecai; and in the
then the fifth verse, "the word יִשְׂרָאֵל occurs fifteen times," without any order or plan. Moreover, most of these [Massorete remarks] are written in a contrated form and with ornaments, so much so that they cannot at all be deciphered, as the desire of the writer was only to embellish his writing, and not to examine or to understand the sense. Thus, for instance, in most of the copies there are four lines [of the Massorah] on the top of the page, and five at the bottom, as the writer would under no circumstances diminish or increase the number. Hence, whenever there happened to be any of the alphabetical lists, or if the Massorete remarks were lengthy, he split them up in the middle, or at the beginning, and largely introduced abbreviations, so as to obtain even lines. Now, when I observed all this confusion, I bestirred myself in the first place to arrange all the Massorete notes according to the verses to which they belonged, and then to investigate the Massorete treatises in my possession, apart from what is written in the margin of the Bibles. Whenever an omission or contraction occurred [in those copies of the Bible which had the Massorah] in order to obtain even lines, or four lines [of Massorah] at the top [of a page in the Bible] and five at the bottom, I at once consulted the Massorete treatises, and corrected it according to order. And whenever I found that the Massorete treatises differed from each other, I put down the opinions of both sides, as will be found in the margin of our edition of the Bible published by us, with the Massorah, the word in dispute being marked to indicate that it is not the lan-

69 The instances in which יִשְׂרָאֵל occurs, are as follows: Gen. xxi. 16 (twice); xxxi. 34; xxxviii. 11, 14; xlix. 24; Josh. vi. 25; 1 Sam. i. 28; 2 Sam. xii. 9; Ruth ii. 23, 14. They are enumerated in the Massorah marginalis, on Gen. xxxviii. 11, and on 2 Sam. xii. 20, where it is distinctly stated that there are only twelve instances; and indeed there are no more to be found in the Hebrew Scriptures. The statement, therefore, in the text, that there are fifteen such instances, which is to be found in all the editions of Jacob b. Chajjm's Introduction, must be a slip of the pen.

70 By Alphabetic Massorah is meant, a certain number of exceptions, or peculiar forms of words, which come under the same rubric, and are arranged and enumerated in alphabetical order.

71 Hence the Massorah thus put in the margin obtained the name Massorah marginalis.

upon he did all in his power to send into all the countries in order to search what may be found of the Massorah; and, praised be the Lord, we obtained as many of the Massorete books as could possibly be got. The said gentleman was not backward, and his hand was not closed, nor did he draw back his right hand from producing gold out of his purse to defray the expenses of the books, and of the messengers who were engaged to make search for them in the most remote corners, and in every place where they might possibly be found.

And when I examined these Massorete books, and mastered their contents, I found them in the utmost disorder and confusion, so much so that there was not a sentence to be found without a blunder, that is to say, the quotations from the Massoretes are both incorrect and misplaced; since in those copies of the Bible in which the Massorah is written in the margin, it is not arranged according to the order of the verses contained in the page. Thus, for instance, if a page has five or six verses, the first of which begins with יִשְׂרָאֵל, and he said, the second with יִשְׂרָאֵל, and it was told, the third with יִשְׂרָאֵל, and this, the fourth with יִשְׂרָאֵל, and he sought, the fifth with יִשְׂרָאֵל, and she sat, the Massorah begins with יִשְׂרָאֵל, the fourth verse, "the word יִשְׂרָאֵל occurs twenty-two times;" then follows verse two, "the word יִשְׂרָאֵל occurs twenty-four times;" and

67 The instances in which יִשְׂרָאֵל is the Piel, future, with Vav consecutive, are the following: Gen. vii. 8, 12; xix. 29; xlv. 24; Exod. xxvii. 27: Num. xxvii. 40: Josh. xxiv. 28: Judges ii. 6; iii. 18: xv. 5: 1 Sam. xv. 25: xi. 7: xxx. 26: 2 Sam. iii. 21: xviii. 3: 2 Kings v. 24: xvii. 25, 26: xlv. 2: Psalms cxv. 15. In the Massorah marginalis on Gen. vii. 7, where the instances are enumerated, twenty-one only are given, and there are no more to be found in the Bible, though the Massorah, like Iba Adonjah, states that there are twenty-two, unless we include in this rubric יִשְׂרָאֵל (Exod. vii. 11), with Vav conjunctive. It is moreover to be added, that there is evidently a misprint in the Massorah, where we have יִשְׂרָאֵל instead of יִשְׂרָאֵל יִשְׂרָאֵל (Gen. vii. 12).

68 The twenty-four instances in which יִשְׂרָאֵל, Hiphil, future, with Vav consecutive, are as follows: Gen. xxi. 20; xxvii. 42; xxxi. 23; xxxviii. 13, 24; Exod. xiv. 5: Josh. x. 17: Judges ix. 25, 47: 1 Sam. xv. 12; xix. 19; xxiii. 7; xxvii. 4: 2 Sam. vi. 12; x. 17: 1 Chron. xix. 17: 2 Sam. xix. 2: xxi. 11: 1 Kings i. 51: ii. 29, 41: 2 Kings vi. 13; viii. 7: Isaias vii. 3. They are enumerated in the Massorah finalis, under the letter He, p. 22 b, col. 4.
verse, whether verb or noun, you will easily find the required passage under the root of the verb or noun. The advantage to be derived from this book is indescribable; without it there is no way of examining the references of the Massorah, since one who studies the Massorah must look into the verse which the Massorah quotes, and which without a concordance would take a very long time to find, as you might not know in which prophet the passage referred to occurs, and if you knew the prophet, you might still not know the chapter and verse. Besides, all the world is not so learned in the Scriptures. Whosoever has this concordance does not require any more the lexicon of Kimchi, for it contains all the roots, whereunto is added an index of all the verses in the Bible: none of them is wanted. In conclusion, without it I could not have done the work which I have done.

Seeing that the Massorah was too large to be printed entirely in the margin, I have not repeated the Massoretic remark after it has been given once. Thus, for instance, והשנה and he sent, occurs twenty-two times: I enumerated the passages in the remark on the words והשנה [Gen. viii. 8]; and when I afterwards came again to the word והשנה, in another place, I did not repeat all these references, having given them once before, but simply said the Massoretic remark will be found in section Noah. As the prophetic books are large, every prophet having on an average twenty-five chapters, my labour would have been in vain if I had simply said the word is found in such and such a prophet, since the reference could not be found without great exertion, and the student would soon have grown weary and left it off altogether. I have therefore adopted the division of the chapters which R. Isaac Nathan made, and said it occurs in such and such a prophet.

guage of the Massorah; and whenever I took exception to the statement of a certain Codex of the Massorah, because its remark did not harmonise with the majority of the copies of the Massorah, whilst the same difficulty was not found in the others, or whenever it contradicted itself, or where there was a mistake, I made a careful search till I discovered the truth, according to my humble knowledge; but sometimes I had to leave it in uncertainty, and for this reason there will be found many such in the margin of the Bible which we printed. The Lord alone knows how much labour I bestowed thereon, as those will testify who saw me working at it. As to the revision of the verses, it would have been impossible for me to do it correctly without knowing the whole Scriptures by heart, and this is far from me. But for a certain book called Concordance, the author of which is the learned R. Isaac Nathan, who lived some forty years ago, published in our printing-office at Venice, I could not have corrected the verses. This is a precious work; it embraces all the points of the Holy Bible, and explains all the sacred Scriptures, by stating all nouns and verbs with their analogous forms, and giving at the heading of every noun and verb an explanation, saying the meaning of the word is so and so, and branches out in such and such a manner, and comments upon each one separately. It also marks the division of each chapter, and the number of chapters in every prophetic book, and tells in which chapter and verse every word occurs, i.e., verse 4, 20, or 30, thereby any word wanted may easily be found. And if a verse has four or five verbs or nouns, e.g., יכדר, יכדר יכדר יכדר, in the shadow of mine hand [Isa. li, 16], you will find it quoted under יכדר, shadow; under יכדר, hand; and under יכדר, to cover; so that if you only remember one word in the

72 מ is the title of one of the Sabbatic lessons, comprising Gen. vi. 9—xi. 33; wide sup. p. 8, § xiv., note 12.
73 For R. Isaac Nathan, see Kitto's Cyclopaedia, s. v.
part it is printed in such and such a prophet, and with what sign. I have also been obliged to repeat and state in the Massorah finalis many of the Massorah remarks which the former editors have omitted in sundry places, because the page happened to be just as large as was required for printing the other matter. You therefore find it many a time stated in the margin of the Bible [i.e., Massorah marginalis], the Massorah on this passage is in the Massorah finalis. Whenever, also, the Massorah remarks belonging to a certain page were so numerous as to render it impossible to give them in their proper place, which was too narrow, or wherever there were the alphabetical remarks of the Massorah magna which belonged to the same page, I always noted in the margin, “This is one of such and such an alphabet, and is noted in the Massorah finalis under such and such a letter,” so that the student may easily find it in the Massorah such language as, “It is noted in second or first Samuel, or second Kings, or second Chronicles,” or to see Ezra and Nehemiah separated; for the author of the Concordance, who divided the law, prophets, and hagiographa into chapters, also divided Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles respectively into two books, and denominated Ezra the first ten chapters of the book, and the rest of the book he called Nehemiah; and as I have adopted the division of the Concordance, I thought it advisable to append to the end of this introduction a list of all the chapters, with the words with which they begin, and of their number in each book; so that if there crept in any mistakes in printing, they may easily be rectified by this list, printed at the end of the Introduction. We have printed in this Bible the number of every chapter, in order that the student may easily find the passage when the Massorah says, “It is noted in such a chapter.” Behold, I have exerted all my might and strength to collate and

and in such and such a verse. Had I at that time the Massoretic division of the chapters on the whole Bible I would have preferred it, but I did not get it till I had almost finished the work. I have, nevertheless, published it separately, so that it may not be lost to Israel.

To make the Massorah perfect, I was obliged to rearrange the Massorah magna, for it was impossible to print it in the margin of the Bible, for it is too large; I have therein adopted the alphabetical order of the Aruch, to facilitate the reader. Moreover, all that we have printed of the Massorah magna in the margin of the Bible, I have also repeated a second time in the Massorah finalis, which I arranged alphabetically according to the example of the Aruch, but did not give it again entire; I have only repeated the beginning of the remarks. Thus, for instance, I said “the word בַּעַשָּׁה occurs fifteen times, as you will find in such and such a prophet and passage;” the same is the case with other observations which I have omitted, and this I have done designedly. Let an illustration suffice. If the student will examine a page of a prophetic or any other book of the Bible, he will find that it has generally ten or eleven verses; that there is not a verse which is without a Massoretic remark on a word or more, and that the Massorah parva notes every word upon which there is any Massorah, and says it occurs four, thirteen, or fifteen times; and that it was impossible to print the whole Massorah which belongs to that page; hence, when there are ten words on it which belongs to the Massorah, I only give four or five at most [in the Massorah marginalis], as the space of the page does not admit of more. Now the student, not knowing whether it is given in another place, or where to look for it, might think that this Bible has not all the Massorah which belongs to it. I have therefore been obliged to indicate in the root of the word in the Massorah magna, in what
INDEX I.

PASSAGES OF SCRIPTURE REFERRED TO.

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arrange the Massarah with all the possible improvements, in order that it may remain pure and bright, and show its splendour to the nations and princes; for, indeed, it is beautiful to look at. This was a labour of love for the benefit of our brethren, the children of Israel, and for the glory of our holy and perfect law, as well as to fulfil as far as possible the desire of Don Daniel Bomberg (may his book protect him!), whose expenses in this matter far exceed my labours. And as regards the Commentaries, I have exerted my powers to the utmost degree to correct in them all the mistakes as far as possible; and whatsoever my humble endeavours could accomplish was done for the glory of the Lord, and for the benefit of our people; and I would not be deterred by the enormous labour, for which cause I did not suffer my eyelids to be closed long, either in the winter or summer, and did not mind rising in the cold of the night, as my aim and desire were to see this holy work finished. Now praised be the Creator, who granted me the privilege to begin and to finish this work. Remember me, O my God, for good! Amen.
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