## The Book of Genesis

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Ebe dook of Genesis

BALL

## THE SACRED BOOKS

of

## Ebe Ops Eegtament

A CRITICAL EDITION OF THE HEBREW TEXT

PRINTED IN COLORS, WITH NOTES

PREPARED
by eminent aisiblicaf ocholaro of Europe and Ammerica

UNDER THE EDITORIAL UIRECIION OF

## PAUL HAUPT

PROFESSOR IN THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVELRSITY, BALTIMORE

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## Ecipzig

J.C.HINRICHS'SCIE BUCIHHAN1)UNG

1896

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THE JOHNS HOPKINS PRESS

## Eondon

DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND

## THE

## CBoof of G6enesia

# CRITICAL EDITION OF THE HEBREW TEXT 

PRINTED IN COLORS

EXHIBITING THE COMPOSITE STRUCTURE OF THE BOOK

## WITH NOTES

BY
The Rev. C•J. Ball, M. A.
CHAPLAIN OF LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON,
FORMERLY CENSOR AND LECTURER IN KING'S COLLEGE, AND THEOLOGICAL EXAMINER IN THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.


## Ecipzig

J•C•IIINRICHS'SCHE I:UCHHANDLUNG
1896

## 63altimore

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Eondon

DAVID NUTT, 270-27I STRAND


 ובֹהו וחשׁך על פמי תהום ורוח אלהים ערַהפת על פגי המים: ון 4.3
 קרא לילה וֹהי ערב וידי ביה בקר יום אחד : וער


 וֹדי ערב ויהי בקר יום שני מים






 בקר יום שלישי:


 20





 23

 30 האדמה למינהו וירא אלהים כי טוב: ציאמר אלהים געשה אדש בצלמנו



 s וישמעו את קול יהוה אאהּם מתהלך בנן לרוח היום ויתחבא האדם ואשת



 מה ואת עשית ותאמר דהאשה הנחש הששׁאני ואֹבל:




 צִויתיך לאמר לא תאכל ממנו ארורה האהרמה בעבורך בעצָבון תאבלנה כל ימי
 ער עובך אל ההאדמה כי טמנָּה לקחת כי עםר אתה ואל עם תר תשוב:

 ויאמר יהוה אצלהים הן האדם היה באחד ממנו לרעת טוב ורע ועתה פן 22 20



 5 רעה צאאן וקן היה עבד אדמה:
וידי מקץ ימים ויבֵּא קין מפרי האדמה מנחה ליהוה: והבל הביא גם הא 4.3


 30 ואליך תשׁועבּחו ואתה תמשל בוּ






 :קקם וישם יהוה לקין אות לבלתי הבות אתו כל מצאהו:


40 ותלר את חנוך ויהי בנה עיר ויקרא שם העיר כשם בנו חנוך: ויהּלד לחנוך את 18 עירו ועירד ילד את מחויָאל ומחקוּאול ילד את מתושאל ומתושצהל ילד הת למך:
ויקח לו למך שתי נשים שם האתת עֶדה ושם השנית צִּלה: ותלד עֲדה את 2.19


צ ויאמר להם הלהתים פרו ורבו ומלאו את הארץץ וכבשְׁה ורדו בדנת הים ובעוּ השמים קובבהמהּ ובכל קהזחּה הרמשת על האריץ： 29

 13 ירק עשב לאבלה וידה בן：וידא אלהים את כל אצשר עשה והנה טוב מאד ויה ערב ויהּי בקר יזם השׂׂי：

 10

防

 15




 13．12 12



 טוב ורע לא תאבֵל ממנו בי ביום אבלך עמנו מוֹת תמוח：



 12 בנגדו：ויפֵּל יהוה אלההיב תרבדּמה על האדם עיישן ויקח אחת מצלעהיו ויסנר בשר 22
 24 35

 2 3
 ה הקמתון：כי ידע אלהים בי ביום אכלכם ממנו ונפקחו עיניבם וְהייחם באלדים 40


 ויחי למך אחרי הולידו את נח חמש ותשעים שנה וחמש מאֹת שנה ויגלד בנים ל 31 ובנות: ויהימי בל ימי למך שבע ושבעים שגה ושבע מהות שצגה וימת: 32 ויהי נח בן חמש עאות שנה ויאלד נח את שם את חם ואת יפת:

האלהים את בנות האדם בי טלת הנה ויקחו להם נשים מבל אמשר בתרו: עיאו
 10
הנפְלים היו בארץ בימים ההםם הצשר יבאו בני האלהים אל בנות האדם

וירא יהוה בי רבה רעת הארם בארץ וכל יַצר מחשלת לבּו רק רע כל ה ה דאום: וינחם יהוה כי עשה את האדם באריץ ויהעצב אל לתו: ויאמר יהוה



9 אלה תולדת נח 9
נה איֵש צדיק תמים הּה בדרותי את האלהים התהלך נח: ויאלד נח שלשה י 20 בנים את שם את חם ואת יפת: ותשטחת הארץ לפני האלהים ותשלא האריץ 11 ח
וירא אלהים את הארין והנה נשחתה כי השחית כל בשד את דוכו על 12 האריץ: ויאמר אלהים לנח קָּ בל בשר בא בא לפני בי מלאה האריץ חמס מפניהם 13


אוֹך התבה חמטים אמה רחבה. ושלשים אמה קומתהּ: צנהר תעשה לתבה ואל 16
 תעשדֶ:

 אתה ובניך ואצטתך ונשי בניך אתך: ומכל החיהת מבל בשר שנֵים מכל תביא 19


 35 אתו אלהים כן עשׁה:
ויאמר יהוה לנח בא אתה וכל ביתך אל התבה בי אתך ראוֹתי צוּיק לספי א, 7







5

10

הה
 אֹת שמו אנוש



עי איצ הר הרגתי לפצעי
וילד לחבּרתי：

ולמך שׂבעים ושבעה：

3
4


שתתים עשרה שנה ותשע עצמות שעדה וימת：

 שגים ותשׁע מאות שׂׂה וימת：
13．12
14 מהללאל ארבעים שנה ושמנה מאות שוּ שנה ויולד בנים ובנות：וידהו כל ימי קינן עשׁר שנים ותשׁע מאות שנה ועה וימת：




 35



 לקח התחו אלהם：

 27 עיהיו כל יםּ מתושלח ת ת ת


יצּאו מן התבה:
ויִבן נח טזבֵּח ליהוה ויקח מבל הבהמה הפהרוה ומבל העוּ הטהור ויעל =

 22 להבות את כל זי באשר עשית ומרף ויום ולילה לא ישבתו:
 0 האדמה ובכל דגי הים בידכם נחמנ: בל רמש אשוׁר הא חי לבם יהיה לאבלה 3


 7
ויאמר אלהים אל נח ואל בניי התו לאמר: ואאי הנני טקים את ברי בריתי

 ולה יבּרת כל בשר עוד מצי המבול ולא יהיה עוּד מבול לאַׁחת הארין: ויאמר
 אמתכם לדרית עולם: הת קשתי נתתי בעינְן והיחה לאות ברית ביני ובין הארין: 13
 וביניכם ובין כל נפש חיה בכל בשר ולא יהיה עוד המים למבּול לֹשֵּחת כל בשר: והיתה הקשת בענן וראותּהָ לזור ברית עולם בין אלהם ובין בל נפשׁ 25 היה בבל בשר צמשר על הארץץ: ויאמר אלהים אל נה ואת אות הברית צמשר הקְמֹת ביעי ובין בל בשר אטשר על הארץ: ויהיו בני נח היצאים ען התבה שם וחם ויפת וחם דה אבי כנען: שלשה 19.18 אלה בני נח ומאלה נפצה בל האריץ:



 עשה לו בנו הקטן: ויאמר
ארור בנען
עבד עבדים יהיה לאחוי:
ג
ויהי כנען עבד למו:

> עיוּכן באהלי שעם
> ויהי כנען עבד למו:
－נ 7 הארמה：
ה ה．


 ：กை กล （1．
 12
 14
 6 16
 ל
 19

ב 20 21 21 22 23 24
 2 הנצ 3 4
 30 רֹא゙
8．6 9
位 7
 עו
 צ 13
 43
： 14隹 לע צ צ 17





 יההה שפח כל האריץ ומשם הפינם יהוה על פני פל האריץ:

אלה תולדלח שם
 הולידו הת ארפכשׁר חמש מהות שנה ייולד בנים ובנוח: וארפבשר חי חמש ושלשים שנה ויולד אח שלח: ויחי אררפבשד אחרי הולידו 13.12 את שלח שלש שנים וארבע מאות שנה ויולד בנים ובנוח: ושלח חי שלשים שנה ויולד את עֵבר: ויחי שלח אחרי הולידי את עבד 14.שו 15 שלשי שנים וארבע מאות שנה ויולד בנים ובגות: ויחי עבר ארבע ושלשים שנה ויולד את פלג: ויחי עבר אחרי הולידו את 17.16 פלג ש־בע×ם שנה וּישלעג מאות שנה ויולד בנים ובנות: ויחי פלג שלשים שנה ויולד אח רְעו: ויחי פלג אחרי הולידו אח רעו תשע 19.18 שנים ומאתֵּם ענה ויולד בנים ובנות: 20 שרונ שבע שנים וטאתֵים שנה ויולד בנים ובנות: ויחי שחוג שלשים שינה ויולד את נחור: ויחי שרוג אחרי הולידו אתח נחור 23.22 מאתֵים שנה ויילד בנים ובנות:
 25 תרח תשע עשבֵה שנה ומאת שנה ויולד בנים ובנוח:

26 ויתי תרח שבעים שנה עואל את אברם את נחור ואת הרן:

## ๔a

27 ת 30
תרח הוליד את אברם את נחור ואת הרן והרן הוליד את לוט: וימת הרן 28
 שם אیשת אברם שרי ושם אתּשת נחור מלכה בת הרן אבי מלכה ואבי יסכה:
 35
 32

ויהיו ימי תרח חמשׁ שנים ומאתֵּם שנה וּמת תרח בחרן:



ויעעש אברם כהשר דבר אלאיו יהוה וילך אתו לוט ואברם בן חמש שנים 4

תשע מאות שנה וחמשים שנה וימת :

5
IO,א וּיוֶלרו להם בנים אחר המבול :

2

3
4

ובעי חם
6
בושׁ ומצֵרִים ופוּט וכנען:
7
15



12


טוּ 16. 18.

 לֹאכה סדמהם עד לשע:
אלה בני חם למשםחתתם ללשנתם בארצתם בגויהם:
21 22
30
עילם ואֹשׁור וארפבשד ולוּ וֹא וארֶם:
ובני ארם עוּ וחוּ וחול ונתר וֹמַש:
23
24



ואת יובב


32 אלה משטפהת בני נח לתולדתם בגויהם ומאלה נפרדו הגוים באריץ אחר המבול: 40

3





עשורה שגה מרדו:




s s








 22 הרקבש ונם את לוט אמחו ורקשו השׁיב ונם אתת הנשים ואת העם:

 I9

כהן לאל עלִיון: ויבִרכהו ויאמר

> ברוך אברם לאל עליון
> קנה שמים ואריץ:
> וברוך אל עליחן
> ,שׁמגן צריך בידך

30


 ענרםם אושבל וממרֵא הם יקחו חלקם:





השטמימה וספר הבוכבים אם תוכל לספר אתם ויאבר לו בה יהיה זרעך:




ארצה בנען:

 לֹהוה הגראה צליו:
 עם מובֵּח ליהוה ויקרא בשם יהוה:

ון

 וחיתה נפשׁי בגלگךך:
1414

 ,
 91 פרעה לאברם ויאמר מה ואת עשית לי למה לא הגדת לי כי אשתחך האה: למה 20 ב 20






 7 האריץ לשבת יחדו בי היה רכוּשם רב ולא יכלו לשבת יחדו: ויהי ריב בין רע
 אל לוט צל גא תהי מריבה ביני ובינך וביץ רעי ובין רעיך בי צנשים התים 30
 ואשממאילה:

 2ז האיש מעל אהיו: אברם ישב בארץ כנען ולוּ ישב בערי הכבּר ויאהל עד פרם: 35 313 ואנשי סדם רעים וחטצאם ליהוה מאד:

 16 40 40 40 ו בחברון ויבּן שם מזבח ליהוה:
 לאחחקת עולם והייתי להם לאלהים:
9


 יםול יליד ביתך ומקנת כספך והיהה בריתי בבשרכם לברית עולם: ועימל זכר 14
 בריתּ הַּתַּ

 ממנה יהיו:


15
בריהי אהּו לבוית עלם >להיות לו לאלהים ואלזרעו אחריו: ולישמעאל שמעת

 22

בשׁנה האתָרת: וִבַּל לדבר אהתו ויעל אלהים מעל אברהם:
20
;כר באנשי בית אברהם ויקלל אה בשר ערלתם בעצם היום הזה באשר דבר אתו


 ?
 וירא והנה שלצה אנשים נצבים עליו וירזא וירץ לקראתם מפתח האהל וישת עתחו




דברת

7 7 ,
 35 תחת הע״ץ ויאבלו:



 40 למה זה צחקקה שרהה לאמר דהאך צֵמִּם אלד ואני וקנתי: היפלא מיהוה דבר 14
 ..... 15，7
 ..... 9.8
II12
 ..... 13
אママב ..... 14
 ..... 16．16
 ..... 17
 ..... 18

15
 ..... 16，2．K

3
 ..... 4
אל הגר ותהר ותרא כי הרתה ותאקאל גברת
 ..... $\pi$
 ..... 6
S． 7

 ..... $\therefore 9$
 ..... 11
123014

1635
 ..... 17，
2במאר מאד：
 ..... $4 \cdot 3$










 -העי צוער:

 כל ישבי הערים וצמח האדמה:
26
ותבּט אהשתו מאחריו ותהדי נציב מלח:



התבּציֶן:










 גם הא ילדה בן ותקרא שמו עעמוֹ קלאמר ב : - הוnt alt 30


 35



 40
8 ויֵּשבם אבימלך בבקר ויקרא לכל עבדיו וידבר את כל הל הרברים האלה



 מי יראה ויאמר לא כי צחקת：


19

ב א א

 24．23






 ל ויאמר לא אעשׁה בעבור הארבעים：ויאמר אל נה יִהר לאדני ואדבֵּרה צולי



 ואברהם שב למקעמו：
 25 3 ולינו ורחצו רגליבם והשצמתם והלכתם לדרבכם עיאמרו לא בי ברחוב נלין：ויפצר

בם מאד ויסרו אלאיו ויבאו אל ביתו ויעש להם משתה ומצות אפה ויאבלו：
4





מהם ויפצרו באישׁק מאר וינשו לשבר הדלת：וישלחו האנשים את ידם עיביאו
 בכנוַרים מקט⿵门口 וער גדול וילאו למצו





חתניוּ


 בי חפרתי את הבאר הואת: על כן קרז למקום הההא באר שיבע כי שם נשבעו 31

 34 אל עולם: וער

2 את



 אלל נעריו שבו לכם פדה עם החמור ואני והנער נַלכה ער כה ונשתחתחה ונשובה
15 אליכם: ויקח אברהם הת עצי העלדה וישם על יצחק בנו ויקח בידו את האהש 6 ואת המאבָּלח וילבו שנניהם יתדָּו:
ויאפר יצחק אל אמרהם אביו ויאמר אבי יאומר הנני בעי ויאמר הנה האיש 7
והעצים ואיֵּה השה לעלה: ויאמר אברהם אלהים יראה לי השה לעלה בעי וילםו 8 שניהם יהדָּי:
20
את העצים ויעקד הת יצחק בנו וישם התת על דמובה ממעל לעצים: וישלח •


 52 אלהים התה ולצ חשוֹכת הת בנך הת יחירך ממני:

积


17 בי
18 תע הֹ
בקרי: וישטב הברהם אל נעריו ויקשו וילמו יחדו אל באר שבע וישב אברהם 19
:






[^0]20,11



ו4
16.10 אשטתו: ויאמר אבימלך הנה ארבי לפניך בשוב בעיניך שב: ולשרה אמר הגה
 :
17
 :

21,2.א ויהוה פקד את שרה כאשר אמר ויעש יהוה לשרה בצישר רבר: ותהר ותלד 3 3 שרה לאברהם בן לאקניו למוער צמשר דבר אתו אלהים: ויקרה אברהם את שם 4 בנו הנולד לו אושר ילזה לו שרה יצחק: וָּטגל אברהם את יצחק בנו בן שמנת 15

 דימיקה בנים שרה בי ילדתי ללום בן לזקאגיו:


 ו" עם יצחק: וּדע הדבר מאר בעיני אברהם על אוזת בנו: 1213 3 3 תהמר אליך שרה שמע בקלה בי ביצחק יקרא לך זרע: וגם את בן האמה לנוי

קגדול אששימםו כי זרעך הא:






 את עיניקָ ותרא באֵר מים קחיםם ותלך ותמלט הת החֵמה מים ותשק הת הנעד:
ב.ב


22


 26 באר הפים אטר גזלו עבדי אבימלך: ויאמר אבימלך לא ידעתי מצ עשה הת 27 הדבר המה וגם אתה לאה הגדת לי וגם אנכי לא שמעתתי בלתי היום: ויקח אברהם 28 צהאן ובקר ויחן לאבימלך ויברתו שניהם ברית: ויצב אכרהם את שבע כבשׂת
 בתולה ואיש לא עיאֹר הגטיאינ
 5． 21 והאיֵ 21 משׁת
 אל





 29 25


 לא














 35

 ויען לבן
 53.5240



ה הנבי עהבם תנו לי אמזּת קבר עמבם ואקברה מתי מלםני: ויעגו בני חת הת
6




 11


 16 שישקל כסף בינ ובינך מה הא ואת מתך קבּר: וישמע אברחם אל עברון וישקל 15
 לםחר:
17 ויק


 לאברהם לאחֻּת קבר מאת בני חת:









 הוה:





 : אדּ

25.19

ואלה תולדת יצחק בּ





שני גים בבטנֵ


ורב יעבד צעיר!
10



 ורבקה אּהבת את יעק


 20


2 את


4 1כרבת
-
 7 < 70









40





24 העבד כלי כסף וכלי והב ובגדים ויחן לרבקה ומגדנת נתן לאחיהָ ולאמחה:

 57 צלהם אל תצאחרו אתי ויהוה הצליח דרבי שלתהני ואלבה לאדני: ויאמרו נקרא
 99 ותאמר אלך: וישלֹחו את רבקה אחהתם ואת מַנִקתהּה והת עבד אברהם ואת ס אנשיו: ויכָרכו את רבקה ויאמרו לה
 ויקח העבד את רבקה וילַך: 63.62
 סה רבקה את עעיגדָה ותרא את יצחק ותפל טעעל הגמל: ותאמר אל העבד עי האיש
 67 העבד ליצחק את בל הדברים אשר עשה: ויבּאהּ יצחק האהלהם ויקח את רבקה


25,2.2



הפילגשים צּשר לאברהם נתן אברהם מתנת וישלֹחם מעל יצחק בנו בעודנו חי 25
קדרמה את אד ארץ קדם:
7 ואלה ימי שני ח״ אברהם אשר חף מאת שנה ושבעים שנה והמש שגים:



ני צישתו: ויהּ אחרי מות אברהם ויבְרך אלהים את יצחק בנו וישב יצחק עם באר
לחי ראי:
1213 ואלה האלדת ישמעאל בן אברהם אשיר ילדה הגר המצרית שמפחת שרה



בני ישממעאל ואלה שמתם בחצדיהם ובטירתם שנים עשר נשיאם לצאמּתם:

 $\rightarrow \rightarrow$ 1ยห สาข 24.67 ( $\alpha$ 25.2 (3)







אמשך אוֹריך ארור ומבּרביך ברוך:





34
 קרוא שמו יעקב ויעקבגי זה פעעבים אתה בצרתי לקח והנה עתה לקח ברכתי


 20 וישׂה עעשו קלו ויבּך:


צ:

25




30 שבנות חת כאלה מבנות האריץ למה לי חיים:




 רבקה אם יעקב ועי゙:





> נنּיו לו לאשتה:






יהוה לנו ופריצו באריץ：


 באר：



 ל ל ל 32

 34


 4 25


 7


 12 13

קח לי
35 30．14


 リンダ ל゙ ニアジ

 21






 בן ותקר"א

 ילדתי לו שלשה בנים על כן קראּהת שמו לוי: ותהר עוד ותלד בן ותאמר הפעם לה אודה את יהוה על בן קראה שמשו יהודה ות ותעמד מלדת: ותראה רחל בי לא ילדה ליעקב ותקֵנה רחל באהתחה ותאמר אל יעקב הבה א, 30

 ואבנה נם אנבי ממנה: ותחּ לו את בלהד שתחתהּ לאשה ויבא אלידֶ יעקב: 4 ותהר בלהה ותלד ליעקב בן: ותאמר רחל דגני אלדים גגם שמע בקלי ויחן לי ה. 6.

 20







 וישמב אלדים אל לאה ותהר ותלד ליעקב בן חמוישי: ותאמר לאה נתן 18.17


 שמה דינה:
ויובר אלה 23.22
 :






28,13 ארצה וראישו עגיע השמימה והנה מלאבי אלהים עלים וירדים בו: והנה יהוה

 טו וצפנה ונגבה ונברכו בך בל משׂפחת הארמהם: והנה אנבי עםך ושמרתיך בבל
 16 17 לא ירעתי: ויירא ויאמר מה נורא המקום הוה אין וה בי אם בית אלהים וחה שעׁר השמים:

19
ב
12 אנבי הולך ונתן לי לחם לאבל ובנד ללבש: ושבבתי בשלום אל בית אבי והיה


29,2.א וישוֹא עיעב רגליי צילך ארצה בגי קדם: וירא והנה באר בשדה והנה שם 15

 הצֹאן והש゙ׂבו את האבן על פי הבאר למקמה: 4.7. 6 את לבן בן נהור ויאמרו ידענו: ויאמר להם השלום לו עיאמרו שלום והנה רחל 20

 האבן מַעל פּ הבאר והשקיגו הצמאן:


 2ו וישׂא את קלו ויבך: ויגֵּד יעקב לרחל בי אחי אבידָ הה ובי בן רבקה הא ותרץ ותגד לאבידָ:
13
 ובשׁרי אתה וישב עמו דרש: יעים:



 ב עמדי: ויעבד יעקב ברחל שבע שנים ייהי בעיניו בימים אחדים באהבתו את
22.21





 5 עיעקב מטוב עד רע: ועתה הלך הלכת כי נכםף נכספתה לבית אביך קאלמה ל גנבת את אלהי:








 אחי ואחיך ויוביתו בין שגינו: וה עשרים ענה אנכי עםך רחליך ועצך לא שמצל

 20
 ופחד יצחק ההה לי כי עתה ריקם שלחתני הת עני" ואת יניע כבּ ראה אלהים ויוכח א゙מש:

 לכה נברתה ברית אגי ואתה מנעשה גל והיה לֵַּ ביני ובינך: ועקחם אבן מה







תעבר הֵַי את הגל הזה ואת המצֵבה הואת לרעה: אלהי אברהם ואלהי נחור 53

 ויביך אתהם וילך וישב לנן למקמו:

ויעקב הלך לדרבו ויפנעו בו מלאבי אלהים: ויאמר יעקב כאשר ראیם מחנה 3.2
40 אלהים וה ויקרא שלם המקום הדה מתנִּם:
 אתם לאמר בה תאמרון לאדני לעשיו כה אמר עבדך יעקב עם לבן גרתי וצֵחר

30
 32




 התת צהן לבן הנותרת:

S





 31,
2









נ


ט.14 10.
16






23.22
 הלילה ויצממר לו הֹֹטׁמר לך פן תדֵבר עם יעקב מעוב ער רע:

 11 וב ק

ויקח:
ויאשר נסעה ונלבה ואלכה לנגדך: וּאו

 ה א゙

 : กisp וּבא





 20 וֹ"ֹ





 13 人



 את בתנו והלבנו:
וייטבו דבריהם בעיני חמור ובּ בעּנ : 35







 －アソソン 7 ת וֹ 9 ודיה המחנה הدשׂאר לפליטה：

 12 13
 בלילה ההת






 21

 23 4
 27 29．28 לא אטֵּ


 33．32
 ：
ת

 4 ה ועחַקּ

 ג亠

 בניו =

36,4


עֶּנה בּ



 מצני יעקב אחרז: כי היה רכושם רב משיבת יחדֶּו ולא יכלה ארין מגוריהם 7


15



 20

10
אלה אמלוּי בני עשוֹ

 25 רעואל בן עשו אלוּף נחת אלוך זרח אלוּק שמה אלוך. מהה אלה אלומי רעואל




30









31 40 30 וימלך בארום בלעים בן בעור ושם עיחו דִנהבה: וימת בלעים וימלך החתטו 33.32




5


"リクリกボ ภs゙ クジy"




 באוניהם ויטמן אתם יעקב תחת הצלהד אמשר עם שבם：
 6


 9 ויאמר לו אלהים שמך יעקב לה יקרה שמך עור יעקב כי אם ישוא לא יהיה שמך


 14
 ביתאל：
16


 מֶֶּבת קבּרת רחל ער דוֹם：



ציהיו בני יעקב שנים עּשר：
בני לאה בכור יעקב ראובן ושמעשן ולי ויהודה וֹישגכר וּקלון：

 וישלִבו אתו הברה והבור בק אי' בו עים:




 יוסף לישמעֵאלים בעישרים כסף ויבּאוֹ את ישסף מצרימחה:
 10







ויבך אתו אביו:
36 והמדיאגים מכרו אתו אל מצרים לאוטיפר סרים פרעה שר הטבחים:


 ותלד בן ותקרא את שמו שֵׁלה והּא יבכוב





 צו








 0 40 22 22 22




36,36-36 ביב

 39.38 הנהר: וימת שהאול וימלך תחתי בעלחנן בן עבבנר: וימת בעלחנן בן עבבור


מי והב:
ואלה שמות אלוּי עשו למשׁחתחם למקמתם בשמתם


 37, 3ישב יעקב באריץ מגורי אביו באריץ כנען:

2
 3在 20

ויחלם יוסק חלום עיצר לאחיו עיוספו עוד שנהא אתו: עיאמר אליהם שמעו 6.7


 25



 13.1210 44 אח 4




 ב החלמות הלוֹה בא: ועתה לבו ונדרגַּהו ונטלִבהו באחד הלּרות ואמרנו חיה רעה


22

והאפה אשר למלך מצרים אשר אשורים בבית הסהר: ויבא אלאיהם יוסק בבקר 6




 פרעה בידי ואאקח את הענבים ואשׂׂם אתם אל כום פרעה ואחן את הכום על



 מארץ העברים וגם פה לה עשיתי םאומה בי שמו אתי בבור:



בעוד שללשת יטים ישׂא פרעה את ראשךך ס וֹתלה אותך על עין ואבל העוף את 19
בשרך טַעליך:
וייה ביום השלישי יים הִלֵּדת את פרעה ויעשׁ משתה לכל עבדיי וישׂא את = 20 על משׁקהו ויחן הכום על כף פרעה: ואת שר האפּם תלה כאשר פתר להם 22 ${ }_{23}$ יוסף: ולא וכר שר המשקים הת ייסף וישכָּחהו:






30 פרעה והנה חלום:
8




 השיב יפרעדת על כַּנּי ואחו תלה



 היאר: והנה מן היאר עלֹת שבע פרות בריאות בשר ויפֹת תלּאר ותרעינה בצֵחו: 18 והנה שבב פרות אחַרות עלות אחריהן דלוה ורעות הלּאר מאד ורקות בשר לה 19

 26 האלה: ויבּר יהודה ויאמר צדקה ממני בי על בן לא נתתּדָה לֵֵּלה בני ללאשדם ולה יסף עוד לדעתהּ:

 ל ותאמר מה פרצת עליך פרץץ ויקרא שמו ברץ: ואחר יצה אחיו אושר על ידו קדוֹּ השָׁני ויקרא שׁמו זרח:

29 ביד הישמגצאלים השר הורדָהו שמה: ויהי יהוה את יוסף וידי איש מצליה ויה
3 בבית אדניו המצרי: וירא אדניּ כי יהוה האו וכל אשׁר הא עעשה יהוה מצליח


יהוה את בית המצרי בנלֵל יוסק ויהי ברכת יהוה עעל כל השׁר ישל לו בבית 15
6 ובשרד: ויעוב בל אשר לו ביד יוסף ולא ידע אחו מאומה בי אם הלחם אשר הו הוכל
7


 הרעה הגדלה דהאת וחטאתי לאלהים: ויהי ברברהּ אל ליוסף יום יום ולא שמע




שו בקול גדול: ויהי כשטמעו בי הרימֹת קולי וצקרא ויעוב בנדו אצמלי וינס ויצה החוֹה:
 81 לאמר בא אלי העבד העברי אשר הבֵאת לגו לצֵחק בי: ויהי כהדרימ קוּלי ואקרא




 23 שם האה הצה עוֹאה: אמין שר בית הסהר ראוה את כל מאומה בידו באשר יהוה
 40,

 הטבּחים אח יוסף האתם וישְׁרת אתם ויהּי ימים יבֵּמשמר:

אל 41 אל אהת בל אמצּ

באו מצרימה לטבר אמל יצסף בי חוק הרעב בבל האריץ:





 10








 17 20


















 40

= 41 ראיתי בהנה בכל אריץ עצברים לדע: ותאמלגה הפרות הרקוּת והרעות את ישׁבע
 22 ומראיהן רע באשטר בתחלה ואיקן

 ואין מוּיד לי:

 27 הנה חלום אחד המא ושבע הפרות הרקות והרעת העלת אחריהן שבע שטים




 15

פעםּם כ׳ נכון הדבר טֵעם האלהים ומטֵהר האלהים לעשתו:
 34.33


 20
 38.37

39 בזה אישׁ אטר רוח אלהםם בו: עיאמר פרעה אל יוסף אחרי הודיע אלהים אותך

 25
度 מה פרעה ובלעדיך לא ירים איצש את ידו ואת רגלו בכל אריץ מצרים: ויקרא פרעה

 ויצא יוסף מלהני פרעה ויעבר בכל יארץ מצרים:

 94 נתן בתובהי: ויצבר יאסף בר כחול הם הרבה מאד עד כי חדל לספר בי הא" 35

> מספר:
 ,



 נה ותרעב כל אריץ מצרים ויצעק העם אל פרעה ללחם ויאמר פרעה לבל מצרים לכו



2

המה וחמֹיהםם: הם יצאו את העיר לה הרחיקו ויוסף אמר לאשר על ביתו קום 4
רלף אחרי האנשים והשוֹנתם ואמרת אלהם למה שללמתם רעה תחת טובה: הֲלוֹא ה



 ימצא אתי טַעבריך וְמת וגם אמחנו נהיה לאדי לעבדים : ויאמר גם עתה בדבריבם

 15 הגביע באמתֵּחת בנימן: ויקרעו שמלתם ויעמסדו איש על חמרו וישׁבו העירה: 13

 כמני: ויאמר יהודה מה נאמר לאדגי קאמה נדִבר ומה בצטֵדק האלהים מצה את 16 עֶון עבדיך הנגו עבדים לאדני נם אנחנו נם אשׁר נמצא הגביע בידו: ויאמר 17 20 עלו לשלום אל אביבם:
ויגש אליו יהודה ויאמר בי אדני יִבר גה עבדך דבר באוני אדני והאל יחר 18

 25 אל אדני לא יובל הנער לעב את אביו ועוב את אביו ומת: ותאמר אל על עבדיך 23

 לא נובל לרדת אם יש אחתמו הקטן אתתנו וירדנו בי לא נובל לראות פני האיש



 בי האין הנער אהתנו וממת והורידו עבדיך את שיבת עבדך אבינו בינון שאלאה: 35
כל היםםם ועתה -ישב צה עבדך תחת הנער עבד לארני והעער יעל עם 33






 אתי הנה כי למחיה שלחני הלההם לפניכם: בי וה שנתֵים הרעב בקרב הארץ 6
42.36 בספיהם המה ואביהם וייראו: ויאמר אלהם יעקב אביהם אתי שפללחם יוסף
 לאמר את שצי בני תמית אם לא אביאנו אליך תנה אתמו על ידי ואני אציבני 83 אליך: ויאמר לא ירד בני עמבם בי אמרו מת והא לבבדּו נשאר וקראהּו אםון

בדרך האשר תלכו בה והורדתם את שיבתי ביגון שאולה:

33


 ? לאציש העוד לכם אח: ויאמרו שאול עת עאל האיש לנו ולמולדתנו לאמר העוד אביכם חף דִישׁ לבם אה ונגד לו על פּ הדברים האלה דִידוּע נדע בי יאמר 8 הורידו את אהיכם: עיאמר יהודה אל ישראל אביו שלחה הנער אהת ונקימה

 בי עתה שבנו זה פעמִם :

 משנָה קחו בידבם ואת הכםף המושב בפּ אמתחתיכם תשיבו בידבם אולי



שכלתי:

 ביתו הבהּ את האנשים הביְתה וטבח טבח והבן בי אמית יאבלו האנשים בצהדהים: 25

 IS באמתחתינו בתחלה אנחנו מובאים להתגלל עלינו וצהתנפל עציצו ולקאחת אתנו
 21.2 הבית: ויאמרו בי אדגי ירד ירדנו בתחלה לשבר אבל: ויהי כי באגנ אל המלון 30
 22 בידנו: וכסף אחר הורדנו בידנו לשבר אבל לה ידעטו עי שׂם בספנו באמתחתחינו: 23 ויאמר שלום לכם אל תיראו אלהיבם ואלהי אביכם נתן לכם מטמון באמחהתיכם
 כה ויהן עים וירחצו רנליהם ויתן מספוא לחמריהם: ויכינו את המנחה ער בוא יזסך בצההָים בי שמעו כי שם יאבלו לחם: 26







 שלשים ושלש:




19
בגי רחל אשת יעקב ינסף ובניםן:
 10 ואת אפרים:


וחהּ וֹחּ 22 אלה בגי רחל אששר ילדך×ה ליעקב כל נפש ארבעה עשר :

ובני דן

27
 כל הנםש לבית יעקב הבאה מצרי!מה שבעים:



















 אל פרעה ימי שני מגורַי עללשים ומאת שנה מעם ורעים היו ימי שני חי״ ולא Gen.

 9 האלהים וישטימֵני לאב לברעה ולארון לבל ביתו ומשֵּל בכל אריץ מצרים: מַהרו
 רדה אלי אל תעמד: וישבבת באריך גּשׁׁן והיית קרוב אלי אתה ובניך ובגי בניך




 161 16 והקל נשמע בית פרעה לאמר באו אתי יאסף וייטב בעיני פרעה ובעיני
 8ו ארצה בנען: וקחו את אביכם ואת בתיבם ובאו אלי והיזנה לבם הת טוב ארץ 19




וילבו ויאמר אללהם אל תרגו בדרך:




 46,
2 3 הגני: ויאמר אגבי האל אלהי אביך אל תירו מֵרדה מצרימה בי לגוי גדוא 4


 בניי אתו בנתיו ובנות בניו ובל ורע הביא אתו מצוימה:
וֹלה שמות בני ישרוֹאל הבאים עצרימה יעקב ובניו



121213
ובני צקלון סרד וֹאלון ויחּלאל: ..... 14







 התהלבו אכתי לפניו אברדהם ויצחק האלהים הרעה אתי מעעודי עד דאום הוה:
 אברהם ויצחק וי־־באו לרב בקרב הארין:


 15 גם הא יהיה לעם וגם הא יגדל ואולם אחיו הקטֹן יגדל ממנו וזרעו יהיה מלאו
 וכממֵֵּה וישָׁם את אפּרֵים לפּני מנַשה:

 20 בחרבי ובקשתּ:
 ב באחרית הימים: הקבצו ושמעו בני יעקב ויהק"טיבא אל ישראל אביכם:

 ום פרעה:
 כל בית אביץ לחם למפ הטק:

5
1313













 יוסך אל העם הן קניתי אתבם היום ואתת ארמתבם לפרעה הֵה לכם זרע וזרעתם 24

 על אדמת מצריםם רק אדמת הכהנים לבַּיּדּ לא היתה לפרעה:





 47,

48, 4
2

 3

 6 הולדת אתריהם לך יהיי על שטם אהחהם יקראו בנחלתם: []



 5 וישב יוסק עצרימה הא ואחרי וכל העלים אחתו לקבר את אבביו התחי קברו 14 את אבּיו:





 עם רב: ועתה אל הריאו אגבי אבלבל אתכם ואת טצכם וינַחם אוֹתם ויֵָבר 21 : 15

 האל אחר אנכי מת ואלדים פקד יפקד אתכם והעלה אתבם מן הארץ הואת אל
 20 ועשׁר עגים ויחנטו אתו וּיםּםּ בארון במצרים:


בבקר יאבל ער
ולערב יחלק שלו

49,14 רבבץ בין המשפחתִם:

 ויֵט שכמו לסבּל וּהי למם עם ד

16 כאחר שבמי ישראל 17 יהי דן נחט על עלי דרך שטפּפֹן עלי טּ עוֹ הגֹטֵך עוקבּי טוס יוֵפל לכבו אחור:

$$
19 \text { גר גדוד יגודעו }
$$

והی
\% והא יחן מערַני מלך:

21


25






 50,2.א 3 4




6
7


 close of the verse, like v . 26 .

Al pur לar, without regimen. Some MSS and (6) תא, which hardly improves matters. We supply iנn, with Ewald; cf. 9,3.

2 (2) 111 ע עּ לzy is not the same as $\boldsymbol{p}$ ל v. 1. Logically, He finished His zuork on the seventh dhy cannot mean He did nothing but rest and refresh Himself (Ex. 31,17) on the scienth duy. Resides, 10 there is an intentional antithesis between ביום השביצי and בישם דשם . Else why not 1 I $n$ ת
 As Always refers to the follows, never to a preceding narrative, $R^{R}$ or some early transcriber may have substituted it here in place of P 's rim perhaps objecting to the latter on account of its recurrence at 5,1 . Sce Nestle, Marginalicn, p. 4. Whether this formula originally stood also, or only, at the head of C. I, cannot now be determined. - Al axner; perhaps originally axy.

(G) אד (Job 36,27 only) is rendered mist by AV; cf. ©0 ענג emper; and Job \%.c. © veptinn. Here © has $\pi \eta r i n$ fountain, and so $\$ 3$; A, Emißגuouos, at achling forth (of waters). We might think of the old Egyptian iad 'dew;' but there can be little doubt that the Assyrian ethî, 'flow, tide, highwater,' of the sea and rivers, and iditu, 'flooding for irrigation' are nearer the mark. [ $C f$. Delitzsch, Werterbuch, p. 125 below. - P. H.] The ultimate source of the 25 term, therefore, is the Sumerian DE, irrigation of a field; A-DEA or EDEA, id. Sec 2R 30,13 -15ab. The Arabic 3 ! ! air (Qâmûs), which is compared by Grsen.Bu11 ${ }^{\text {² }}$, has nothing to do with 7 s, for it seems to mean inuccessible hcight; and R. Levi's 'Aramaic' $\mathcal{T}$ is simply taken from this passage of Gen.
 The $\pi$ may be due to dittography of $\pi$.
(12) 111 אואות, גוא, tradicted ( 2 ) by philology, (b) by the general use of the OT. The Pentateuch itself is not quite uniform in the matter. In the older mode of writing - the so
 (Stade). Hence we have to do, not with a genuine archaism, but with the consecration of a blunder or, at best, a caprice. [Cf. Driver's note on Levit. I, 13].

 the woman, is remarkable, being used only of God elsewhere $(\psi \Psi 70,5 ; 115,9: 40$ 1) cut. $33,26 \div$ ), and that with reference to warfare. It looks as if the woman were made to be the man's help in keeping the Garden against enemics. And possibly the name Chuwewh $(3,20)$ was connected in the original form of the story with the Babylonian hrmatit or chatiat, 'help, support, aid in warfarc.' [Cf. Delitzscil, Standworterbuch, $281^{\text {a }}$ below].
(10) $\operatorname{ms}(5)+7 y$, with reference to $: .7$. an $+\pi \times$, which is implied by the following coordinate phrase.
All ה construction.

 ed expressions have the article, which would be required here also, even if the sense were für cinc" Mcnsihin, as にiUTZSCn-SOCiN render. Cf. 3,9.17.


## Eritical @loteo on Genesia smo

I (6) the transposition; cf. v. 9.11.15.24.30.
(8) (5) + after cif. viv. 3.10.12.1S.21.25. But the clause would read better at the end of v. 7. Was it omitted by some scribe, who remembered that aru was a title of God Himsclf? (cf. Dan. 4,23; Luke 15, 18; and the common Rabbinical use). The Jews of Origen's time were puzzled by the omission (see Orig. ad Afriennum 4); ef. Lagarde, Ankï̈ndigung einur neucn Ausgrabe der gricch. (ibersetzung des AT (1882).
 (dtic.!), v. Io. We retain and on the ground of Jer. 3, 17; Ex. 7, 19; l.ev. 11,36. A root pip gither together is further attested by the mistaken use of бuvárw, бuvarwrí, (6 Jer. 8, 15; 50,7; Zech. 9,12. See also on 37,35; 49, 10 .


 original; and the clause may have been omitted by some cditor who sacrificed symmetry to his dislike of monotony. The additions of $\mathfrak{G}$ are often mere harmonistic interpolations; but sometimes they indicate a different Hebrew text, and occasionally old glosses imbedded in that text.
(11) לםינהו bis; so ©; cf. v. 12; ^An.


(12) (12) is suggested by v. II, and the uniform style of the chapter. Moreover, sw Hifil is rare in the sense required (Num. 17,24; Is.61, 11; Hag. 1, 11; $\psi$ 104, I4); 25 and v. 24 is not quite parallel. .fll $\mathbb{N}$, and so the Versions ( $\mathcal{F}$ even in v. II).
(20) ויוּ , so (6, as required by analogy. An.

(26) At AT
 Dan. Io, 16. [בדעותנו may be an explanatory gloss on בצלמוֹ - P. H.]; cf. v. 27; but see also 5, 1.3.
$n^{n} \pi$, so $\$$; rightly, as the classification of the earth with animals is incongruous;
fin
(28) הובהּ, so 65; cf. v. 26; ^A.
．For cev，¢f． 2 Kings 10，24； 1 Sam．22，7．Its likeness to ן㳦 may have caused its omission．
 of sisp is not／huze purchusid or frectured，which would require of the source 17,$27 ; 23,20 ; \%$ Jos． 11,20 ；but $/$ hute forged，formed，or a＇reught （14，19；1＇r．8，22；1）eut． 32,$6 ; \psi 139,13$ ）．ne，therefore，is strictly along awith，of co－operation；or else hy help of，like the Greck oùv 0eŵ．Dui $5 x, 40,14$ ．
 tûv otedituv aùtûv．Cf．Leev： $6,5: 8,26$ ．The flur．is preferable，as the meaning 10
 8，16．25．

 sense．Cain is sullen，because his sacrifice is rejected．The Deity remomerates 15 with a reminder that a sacrifice must be regular to be aceeptable．In other words，it is suggested that there was something wrong with Cain＇s saterifice，and he had nor right to be angry at the normal consefuence．This sense，which agrees with the context and with ancient ideas far better than any which can he wrested out of the doubsful ilebrew of Il，is actually given by（f）ouk tuiv 20

 the a＇titims，Gen．15，10．
 liother＇s return（i．e．recourse，deference，and submission）arill be the the，and 25 thou with criger the nutural anthority of the chider．
（8）$M+$ ，The sequel
 －ew for by the immediate sefuel．


 Dיהש 3，14．16，17．In $4,6.15$ his（f）has Kupios o 0 ecus $=0$ a probably original …＂（so also（fll and Syr．Hex．in w． 9.13 ；but in 4，16 roû （＂eoü for ${ }^{\text {יהו．As }}$ ．As the narrative is consecutive to 4,25 ，there seems no reason for the sudden disappearance of the composite expression from the 1 Iflorew text； and（ts may therefore preserte the relatively older reading in $4,6,15 ; 5,29$ and similar instances．

[^1]

$\qquad$

                                都
    

 －
$\qquad$
相

$\qquad$

[^2]
$\qquad$ outcry is loud；for＂r bip suggests multitucle．The same applies to V .11.

 The context demands a local name；and the repeated $7 \boldsymbol{1}$（14．12．14）seems 45 intended as a play on the name of Cain＇s country：719， $\mathbb{S}: \infty$ ，originally duubt． less 73，will therefore be correct ；and Nats is simply due to reading 9 as＂（73）．
 is bad Ilebrew and bad sense．
（17）Sil eez（so only Jos，19，47；\％．Jud．18，29）．Some MSS，Děz；so ©ふ．

 the（1wo）lists of anterlilusian patriarchs were originally identical，and that the Ilcbrew natmes are cither aldaptations or tramslation uf the lialoglonian ats found


 ＂purr．

 better rhythm．

（6）AlS ל2sl；u（6）plur．But the point is that the Man also ate．The reading of so


（7）Ill צלה．Some Ireb．MSS us（6さOť \＆c．read by（Job 30，4；Neh．8，15）．But aty is usually collective（Is．1，30）．Even in 8，11 $\mu$ writes＇by ungranmatically．
 Man，zi＇here art thou：for Adem does not appear as a proper name until 4,25 ．
（16）㰪 לx；dest לאו，as in v． 17.
 as in 5,29 ．
 （Hos．9，11；Ru．4，13）is preferable．

morcover，is not used in the required sense elsewhere；while 1 洔y recurs， v．17；5，29．
dll 7 刀pring．The word is only found besides in 4，7 and Cant．7，11．The reference 25

 т рорウ் aútoû．The true reading of 2 Sam． 17,3 （as the bride；הha，returns to her hushond illustrates the meaning．The penalties of man and wife are parallel （w．16．19）：each is to reforn to the source of each，the woman to the man，the 30 man to the dust（see NeSTLE，Marginalien，p．6）．

With this the old Babylonian idcogram E－GiA bride（Assyr．kethitu），strictly the home－refurning，strangely agrees；and ZIMMERN＇s supposition that the ideogram is an artificial Scmitic coinage disappears（Busspsa／men，pp．7，n．；50）．In Chinese
 used of a woman＇s marriage，and of returning to dust（hrcei y $y^{\prime \prime} t^{c} \|$ ），$i$ ．$e$ ．dying．
 ath to the Man．
 23，10 for this use of 7エy（Nestrait）．
 back to $\because .16$ ．The man called his wife（hawatalh，because she was to become the mother of all living（chenr），according to the sentence of Julit concerning her．It does not immediately follow that verse，beeause the writer preferred to give the triple judgment of God without interruption．
 original，naturally following on the Divine sentence，and preceding the expulsion．

（24）Itl © to dacell，hardly suits in connection with the Cherubim and the Whirling Sword； 50 but we expect to be told where the Minn dwelt after his expulsion from the Garden，as in the case of Cain $(4,16)$ ．We correct after（ $\sigma$ каi катúktoєv autov

 cocpit = אה הא המות is without parallet in Genesis, and the context requires the sense he Enosh) adas the first to cull upon the Nitme of JHitr; there being no previous temporal determination to which is might refer.

5 (3) Alless nאם; (6) diakóva. For the first five and the seventh of the ten patriarchs, riz. Adam, Seth, Einus, Kenan, Mahalaleel, and Enoch, the numbers of Al and su agrec. © subtracts 100 in each ease from the years lived after the birth of 10 the successor, and adds them to the number of years lived previously; an arbitrary change made for the sake of symmetry. As to the sixth patriarch, Jared, (f) agrees with Ill, as the actual numbers in his case already harmonized with the altered numbers preceding it. se omits 100 years, no doubt accidentally: In the tenth case, that of Noah, all three witnesses are at one. In the eighth 15 case, that of Methusctah, ill and © agree, se differs; white in the ninth, that of lamech, all three disagrec. Thus in eight cases out of ten we find agreement which warrants preference of the 11 numbers; in the other two we must have recourse to textual emendation.
 cessary antecectent to which שefers here as elsewhere, has fallen out of the text before the similar letters 3 .
 кат $\dot{\alpha}$. . . кui кatá ... Cf. 1,26 , according to which we correct, although the order is here reversed.
 and editions of support the new reading; but the oldest known codex, tiz. lirit. Mus. Add. MSS 1425 , dated A. D. 464 (sec Wrighi's Cathlegruc), which has been collated for the present work, here, as in many other instances, sup. ports all. We cite this codex as sbm.
(18) $\mu$ ^ ג having passed unconsciously from the first to the second.
(22) (ك einjpéotnoe dè Evwx tụ̂ $\Theta \in \hat{̣}$ docs not indicate a various reading, but is the usual anti-anthropomorphic paraphrase of the Hebrew expression, recurring in

(23) Ill in some $115 S$ and dit rightly mer, as in vv. 5.S.11.31.
 tion of (confusion of $w$ and $w$ ), and has been accidentally nmitted for the same reason as in V.IS. This, of course, led to intentional changes of the numbers in 1x. 26.27.


miffers from imf in all thee numbers for lamech; but the 595 years after the birth of Noah ( 1.30 ) are confirmed by the round number ( 600 ) of m . Upon the whole, it is clear that the three lists were originally one, and that 11 deserves 45 the preference.

 and besides, the writer clearly meant to convey the idea of rest from twil (Ex. 23,12).
Ill

(32) Some MSS and uste on nk. Choice is hardly possible, for in 6,10 we have

 i．e．Damu，Dazuu（rather than Dumut），＇son；＇of．$\Sigma a w s=$ Samms．In spite of $(\mathbb{G}$ ， the root may be seen in 2,5 ，it came forth and grea＇up，said of plants and trees；so that $7 \boldsymbol{7} \boldsymbol{y}=$ shoot，sition，soboles，like Ass．pirhu，Ileb．נצח，
 pronouncing therefore absurdity．Sאללהa， $\mathbb{G} M a \lambda \in \lambda \in \eta \lambda, 5,12$ ，is more original than either of these forms； as is shown by Berossus＇Meridapos，a phonetic improvement of Medaidapos＝ Ami\％－Armm，＇Aruru＇s Man＇（HOMMEI．）．＇and b are sometimes confused．
ill לxuma has been modified to rhyme with לwim．（G）Ma日ouoada，as in 5,21 （＝mbena）．Nethusael，Mun of $E l$ ，is less original than Methuselah，Non of Scluh，where Sclah is，perhaps，a modification of Bab．Sarmhu，a title of Sin， the god of Ur Casdim whence Abraham migrated．Methuselah thus answers to A $\mu \dot{\mu} \mu \boldsymbol{\mu}$ vos＝Anel＇Sin，＇Sin＇s Man；＇while Lamech seems to be an easy adap－ tation of liab．Lethest，＇the Servant＇（of Merodach），another title of Sin，syno－ nymous with（＇bare，in the name C＂hara－Tufu，＇Vassal of Merodach，＇the＇Stuoftns （or rather＇$\Omega \pi \alpha \rho \tau \eta$ ）of Berossus，and father of ミioovepos，the hero of the Flood， who corresponds to the Hebrew Noah．
 （ablit）one skilled in the care of camels and sheep or goats，or perhaps rather the Phenician לa hesout；of．also ban，the shepherd Abel，4，2；whose name is evi－


甲wv（cf．46，32）．For the plur．，see ロלネณ゙ ニゼ，25，27．
 significant of the art ascribed to its bearer．This does not prove its Hebrew origin，as it may be a translation or adaptation of some foreign name．The inventor of the harp and the（Pan＇s）pipe is naturally the brother of the shepherd 30 Jabal．
（22）ill ip $\}$ ＇Babylonian＇inh （Tu）balquin，as the name of the inventor of metallurgy，may be compared with Bulgin，Bilgi，the Sumerian Fire－god，whom an old hymn celebrates as melting and refining gold，silver，bronze，and lead，but not iron which was of later use； and as the brother of the goddess Ningu－si or Ain－ke－si，in whom we may re－

 a root ay with $\gamma_{2}$ ，thus confirming our conjecture．Cf．PSBA，May＇ 94 ，where it is shown that the Chinese Fwh－hi and his sister $N \ddot{i}-k w a$（or $N \ddot{i}-\pi / a$ ）are parallel figures．It may be added that $\lambda^{\prime} \ddot{i}-k ; \neq a$ is said to have invented a kind of harp．
 view of the strict parallelism of the other descriptions，vv．20．21．wathammerer， 45

 ய゙ที， the previous participles．



（26）tll

Nimmodipes 135.31 , how ceer, cullitsi dees not mean firitide it abilh "deck (ifllu. לצ, but laumh it, literally cinuse it to be immerscot, from cillialu=- Cieez

 There is evidently something wrong; for no satisfactory sense can be wrung out of the words, and we should expeet some further direction about the sis. The
 Cbaldean account, and the cubit measures of the nom and the exp are not given;
 .ishan must naturally refers to the Read rean for and, and all hecomes 10
 shatt chesc it in pointing
 may be a corruption of $5=$ as in 30 , to and other places.



The root of hee is seen in the liabylonian mubtult lisili.1, Ipril '89, p. 197).


 מבל appears from 8,17. an(5 misunderstood the idion. The addition in (i, kei emi





 hat of en(f)it? and some lld). MSS is right, appears from the sense. ten is 30 here comtrastad with other classes of aminals, and does not include them as in 9,3 .
 ( $5,1,5$.
 distinction between !'s phrase and l's equisalent.


mens + 7nen: nill, with which sl:M atreecs.

 all: hut the onission may be due to the hommentelenton of this and the previnus clatise.
 crich, and so li, es, is an evact parallel to the very ancient Egyptian f (iemlit) to shath or rise up; liating.


 Cf. 8.14


 and $\$ \mathrm{am}$ ．

6 （3）All and in w．5．8，as also in v． 12 where（f）has Kipros $\delta$ Acós $=111$ אלה．
 7， 45,5 ；cf．（ien．23．4．A lleb．root in in such a sense is unknown；and is too remote from the duclus liflimoum，Read therefore fi＝？，after Job 15，23

 brath of life，2，7；if．6，17；7，22．This dizimue purticutu durve was not hence－ forth to be comstrmt or permanent in him．

We might also correct ab，after Jos．10，12．13，where this ront is parallel


，שill
 All the Versions omit to render $\geqq$ ？．The meaning might be supposed to be for thut he，too，like the other creatures）is flesh．liut＇ $\mathrm{e}=\boldsymbol{=}$ ．does not recur in
 over，the context shows that the writer intends to state not that man is by na－ ture mortal（ 2 ze Is．31，3），but that his life is to be cut short for his offenses．It
 suffix．The rendering theough their（mankind＇s＇erving is，however，unsatisfactory： （r）because error is too mild a term both for the offense and the punishment 25 （sec 2נe，， the plur．suffix must refer to the 2 ； 2 ；otherwise there will lee no connection of thought between vv．2．3．Read therefore ainz（Lev：26，3y－oneing to their （Fuill（ $y$ confused with $ש, 2$ with $コ$ ）．
（t） $11+1=$ י known アコy ’a of later times．

All הan；so mo in 7，14

 reluctance to reproduce the strong anthropomorphism of the Helorew ex－ pression．
 the serpuel from P （ $\mathrm{W}, 11.12 \mathrm{f}$ ）．It interrupts the connection；for the plur．


 found nowhere else with a suffix，and the writer＇s ustaal style surgests anci （ here suggests Qal in 1.11.
 and corruption of letters．
Aff ap．Lagarde：（Orientalin 2，95）surgested the repetition of the term，which is supported by Phito（lochles licitles，as Nestle reminds me．
 reason to question the word．The context requires the sense of roof or deck see jo the next clause）；and fob wher actually has this meaning in Arabic；see the description of a Chinese junk in Ibn Batuta（1’aris edition），iv，23．［Cf．Haurr in Schrader＇s Kat² p． 69 ，1．8．In the Chaldean legend of the Flood Haupt， A1



 also read הana for שung. But SDM agrees with ill.



 as the carth lasts; ; as if in answer to the question $\boldsymbol{n}$ : 7 , How long.' $C f$. also the phrase
all $\mathrm{EM} \ldots$. . ipl . . . .


Ill לas. Two ill and four an MSS as well as ミif לaz; a correction due to mistaking the idiom.

(3) A
 as: onov: in sibhese life its hood is; neither indicating a different reading.
 its use in r: 4, and may have originated in a dittography of $\pi$. It is, however, 25
 l'erlaps we may say that 7 implies that the verse is coordinate with $1: 4$, as stating is further exception ( $f f$. the use of $\quad .2$. . 2 ). The repetition of the particle is thus not really necessary to the sense.
4.

תlฮ
 than that of Ill.

For באדם (the reading of AlueS), (G) strangely has ¿̀vti toû aipatos aùtoî. If
 on wicount of his hood; of. 21,11.25. D and $n$ are often confused.
 correction.





 ff. v. 8.17. \& also +10 Noah.



 4,$20 ; 6,1 ; 10,8 ; 11,6 ; 41,54(1 ;) ; 44,12$; is against $i t$. In these six places, five of which belung to J , and establish his usage, the construction is 6 cum infin.,





(20) (6as +onerat, as in v. 19. But (fbl and Syr. Hex. ^ tí úyndi (Nestlb), as also sim.
 and so Syr. Hex.).
(23) All
 only ( ミBM). Harmonistic additions.
(3) Al (19,4; 23,9;47,2.21); eu מקצ ( 4,$3 ; 6,13 ; 16,3 ; 41,1) ;$ v. 6.
 הארץ appears to have fallen out. The omission of the motive for sending out the bird is the more remarkable here, as it is specificd afterwards in the case of the dove. © felt this, and inserted the clause from v. S. It is better to change the order of the verses, so that r .7 should follow w. 8.9. This arrangement has the additional advantage of agrecment with the Chaldean account, in which the 20 mission of the dove comes first. See Haurr, .limrodepos, p. 100, which may be transcribed and translated thus:

Sibui imer inar kusiati usesi-mnt summatu umnessivi. Ilfik summatu ithivi-mur man-

 sit me imur-mht iqjib isilhi ithrit ul issullyete"When the seventh day came, I brought out the dove, and let it go. The dove went to and fro; found no restingplace; and returned. I brought out a swallow, and let it go. The swallow went to and fro; found no resting place; and returned. I brought out a raven, and let it go. The raven went; saw the bottom of the the water ( $i f$. $)$ ) j boltom of the 30 setr); made for it; waded about, croaking, returned not."

The expression $\boldsymbol{y}$, v. 1o, implies an interval of seven days betwen the mission ví ite two birds. I therefore supply at the beginning of the verse.
 [a paronomasia] =ויצת יצוא ולאה שבת. That this is right appears not only from its 35 striking agreement with the Chaldean statement about the raven, but also from the motive it supplies for the (second) mission of the dove, $v$ : 10 .
 here instead of at $v .7$.
 after the raven. Cf. Ex. 14, 19.
 in the same formula. Cf. Jud. 3,25.
 temporal datum to refer to.


 let © has the former order both here and in v. is.
(17) 41


Al Kethîb הֶצֵ. The Qeere (cf.

1893, p. 108: of. Recneds of the Past, New. Series i, 46; [see also op. cit. pp. 75, col. ii, 1. 2: 76, col. iii, 1. 9 and Schrader's Kl; iii, 2 (1892) pp. 21.23].
Al M. © O Opex $=7$ Th, which agrees with the native Babylonian (owk, Greek 'Opxoil, now IV irktw. [Cf, however, the Assyr. Averititl, the Lady of Erechi].
(13) all
 - "by.

(14) \& explains Ennes by Cufp pudeciuns!


19) The bounds are specified in two directions, the limit in the one case being Gaza,
 interpolation. .

 (6) has evv toîc ěeveouv in all three places.
 the names of Noah's sons, riz. Shem, Ham, and Japheth. Had it been meant that Shem was the younger brother (and so the youngest of the three) the natural 20 mode of speech in a clause relating to Shem would rather have been ne ren min pepa, Jupheth's rounger bother: But, in fact, the sole reason for the reference to Shem's age in this place was to warn the reader against supposing that because he is clealt with last, lie was therefore the youngest: and to affirm the racial superiority of the liene Eber, from whom the Hebrews sprang.
 was imp cf. Jos. Ant. i, 6, \& M

 is no reason to regard the inserted name as an interpolation, white its omission 30 may be accounted for by a doubt about $\quad \mathrm{p}$ as a name belonging to the earlier list, 5,9.

 s. t. Jerall and Joktan.
(27) וll

 misread אשמ. The other differences depend on pointing.



11 (1) Atnce
 does duty for kiln-l)urnt bricks (Babytonian agruri) as well as sun-dried ones (13:l). libnati); of. Ex. $1,14$.
 äopadtos=13ab. Kiubru; see the inscriptions of Nebuchadnezzar, passim.

 here. The pointing in!:, masy mossibly indicate the dialect of the original source ?], but is quite as probably a mistake or a caprice. Cf. the perf. . Gen.
 (b) The use of the OT generally, where occurs some fifty times besides, is against it. In 33 cascs the construction is again b cum infin; in 5 ( $\tau$ iz. Deut. $2,24.25 .31$ his; Jos. 3,7 ; 1 los. 8,10 , probably), it is the bare infin.; in 3 cases the term is construed with ב (iriz. Deut. 16,9; Ez. 9,6; 2 Chr. 20,22); and in the rest it is used absolutely; $c$. $g$. Num. 17, 11.12; 2 Chr. 29,27; 1 Sam. 3,12 (cf. Gen.
 as dim omes (Gis. ${ }^{25}$ \$ 142,4 ; Driver, Sum., l. c.), and alleged as a parallet, it is
 bearing in mind the usuai construction of $4 \pi$, and the fact that is not else- 10 where used of the cyes in OT (in 1s. 33,1 שודר is infin. Poel; (f. Hos. 10,2). Moreorer, And Xouht liegan as a hushmelman would at least require ather


On the other hand, Sonemans's And Wooh, the hushemdman, begun, and plented a cimeyed is objectionable: (1) because the expression. Teoth, the hushandmun, 15 is without parallel in the whole book, and conid onts imply a distinction from some other Noah who was not such; and (i) because, of all the OT instances of 2 mi, Emr. 3, 8 is the only possible parallel for the construction begun cuml plantert.
 the want of a verb was felt in connection with 3 . It is simplest to restore nim, as in 10,8 . The sense is that Noah was the first husbandman and vineplanter, like .Shin . Vengre in China. To say that this would conflict with 4,2 is to forget that the two stories are quite independent of each other. Cf. 4,26 . -


 The $n$ - suffix still occurs sporadically in OT, $\epsilon ., 4.49$, 11 lis. Its disappearance in other cases is doubtless due to transcribers. It is regular on the Moabite Stone ( $9^{\text {th }}$ cent. B. C.).
 ding sis M ( 39, r2).
(26) Ill En all the Versions. We should expect Shem rather than Shem's god to be the object of the biessing. Ilam - as an undutifut son is cursed in the person of Canaan, his son, and Japhet is virtually blessed; the context, therefore, requires something similar in the case of Shem. Burne 35


 or MuStu, all suggesting משׁin. So Schrader, KAT² $\AA_{\ddagger}$ note, who thinks also 40 that the pointing ${ }^{\text {an }}$ is only a reminiscence of Tubutition, and that the Assyr. Tirtalu indicates

(5) As and "א "cannot include all the preceding names; and as, on the other hand, the words בגי בניהם . . . . are clearly of wider scope, and comprehend all 45 the lienc Japheth before enumerated, ILGEE was certainly right in restoring תE ' בגי to introduce 'באדצתם וגו; the whole sentence forming the usual summary after the manner of P; if. 1
(8) All הוליד (I's word).
(9) An explanation of the term גבוד (mighty onc=sozercign, dispot), which does not 50 well harmonize with $\sqrt{2}$. 10.
(10) Babylon was not a comparatively modern Somitic foundation, but an old Sumerian city; identical with Gudea's Gishgalla (PSBA, Nov. '92, p. 54; Jan.

In the cases of Nahor and Terah the divergence is greater, but maty be accounted for partly lyy corruption, partly by systematic alteration. According to $\mathbf{I l}$, Nahor was 29 at the birth of Terah. 'This harmonizes well enough with Serug's 30 , and the rest of the corresponding numbers. Niahor survived for another 119 years; or according to $(5.1129$. Which is right? The change of Alt's mizy yun to ois
 confused at the end of a word; and the fact that rengives 148 as the sum of Nahor's years confirms ml , and makes the corruption highly probable $(29+119=1+8)$.

But, further, sit and © bive 79 instead of 29 as Nahor's age at the birth of
 hut more probably it was an intentional substitution of a number more consonant "ith the corresponding ones in their lists. llaving attered 29 to 79 in the first period, es was obliged to alter 119 to $6 y$ in the second, in order to avoid prolonging Nialior's life beyond the 148 years of 9 ll .

As to Terah, 佔 agrees with tll that he was 70 at the time of Abram's birth, and that his age at death was 205 . In agrees as to the 70 , but makes his total age only 145 ; a correction or conjecture, inspired by the feeling that the son could not hive attained to a greater age than the father.

L'pon the whole, it is evident that the numbers of $1 l l$ are generally preferable, i. $i$ more original, in this list.



 : on 10,24 . (f's numbers being the same $(130,330)$ for both Cainan and Shelah, may be thought suspicious; but the fact may only indicate conjectural restoration of a partially mutilated text. ''ossibly, the name of Cainan was cast out from the llebrew list in order to give Abram the place of tenth pariarch, which in ©is text belongs to Terals.
 the total of $511(35+403=438)$.
(15) utt: ‘ת] total of $11 \mathrm{ll}(30+403=433)$.
(17) $14+:$ תй Ill's numbers as corrected above ( $34+370-404$ ).
 $111(30+20023 y)$.
 All's numbers ( $32+207=239$ ).

 $(29+119-148)$.

(2S) All モִaz
 Southern lbabylonia, the seat of the worship of the Moongrod, long since identi. 50 fied with the mounds of $E /=1 /$ /ugutipr.
(2y) Mrbe and maO may possibly be phonetic or dialectic variants of the same (eribal


II (7) For צבלה \& has às of. 10,$25 ; \psi 55,10$.


(9) 厅 тò ถัvoцa aủtoû=-iự.

For 11 הin in the second half of the verse $G$ reads Kúplos of Beós.

Ill 7 ריוח; , us throughout the chapter.

 fears; then he died. The same recension adds a similar summation in each case, down to Nahor inchusive: if. $5,5 \mathrm{ff}$. (6) is briefer with kai \& \& toavev=: nk?. stoz follow 41.

The framework of the narrative being otherwise identical with that of $c$. 5 , it is perhaps more likely that some impatient reviser omitted the summations as 15 statements of the selfevident, than that l'curtailed his customary formula, or that as interpolated the summations.

For the first name in this list of ten patriarchs from Shem to Terah or Abram the numbers of 41 mes agree. Shem lived too years before and 500 after the birth 20 of Arphaxad. In the ensuing cases we note a systematic alteration such as we have already observed in $5,3 \mathrm{ff}$. The sudden drop from Shem's 100 years to the $35,30,34,30,32,30$, years respectively for the corresponding period in the lives of the six subsequent patriarchs, secmed improbable. Consequently, wet 6 add 100 years in each case; so that, c. .r., Arphaxad lives 135 instead of 35 years 25 before the birth of his successor; and so for the rest of the six names. In the case of Arphaxad, Shelah, leleg, Reu, Serug, en subtracts the 100 years from the period following the birth of the successor, as ( 5 has done in 5,3 ff. Whus ath really corroborates $\begin{cases} \\ \text { in } \\ \text { seven cases out of cight. The exception, Eber, may }\end{cases}$ therefore be set down to textual corruption. According to $11 l_{\text {, Fiber lived for } 43030} \mathbf{3}$ years after the birth of Peleg: according to $\mu$, not 330 , as analogy would suggest, but 270. Now a glance at the corresponding numbers in 1ll, from Shem to Nahor inclusive, shows a progressive diminution in every case but this of Eber, the numbers being 500; 403; 403 ( 6 330); 430; 209; 207; 200; 119. This fact at once throws suspicion on Eber's number $\$ 30$. (5. 1 has 370 , which is confurmed by er 35 270 as the original reading of 4 tl . How then, it may be asked, did the arem的 עת the previous line ( $\bullet .16$ ), to which a transcriber's eye had wandered.

According to ( 5 A, the years of Arphaxad and Shelah's second period were $43^{\circ}$ and 330 respectively. Instead of the 30 , 4 then both give 3 , which is possibly right, 40 as 30 occurs in each case in the previous line of the Hebrew ( 12.12 .14 ), and might have been erroncously repeated in th's Heb. MS.

 just noticed, we shall see that the three lists are in relative agreement as regards the +5

| first seven names: | All |  | (6) |  | N4 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SHEM | 100 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 100 | 500 |
| Arphaxad | 35 | 403 | 135 | 403 | 135 | 303 |
| Shelah | 30 | 403 | 130 | 403* | 130 | 303 |
| Eber | 34 | $370 *$ | 134 | 370 | 134 | 270 |
| Peleg | 30 | 209 | 130 | 209 | 130 | 109 |
| Reu | 32 | 207 | 132 | 207 | 132 | 107 |
| SERUG | 30 | 200 | 930 | 200 | 130 | 100 |


 agree with Allo．
 －narrative 20，17．18．All the Versions express it，c．g．S ade wilo at（＝10k in＝תxi；an improvement）．V＇しt we might refer to 14，12 for a similar halting addition．

（19）St

10

 accounting for 13,5 ．The words recur inmediately，13，1．
 ryeeb means by stoges；lit．acoordiug to his romerals；if．Ex．17，1．

 2 Sัลา．8，8）．


（8）All

Skne and
 infin．constr．；is． 30,21 impf．


 Évavtion toū $\theta$ eoû for הint，and ris if ó סé $\theta$ eàs for הing．
The temporal determination $\bar{n}$ ay ．．．．．J⿰氵 wh wheh intervenes awkwardly between the two terms of the comparison，is probably in old gloss． also is highly suspicious，following as it does upon a reference to the lethd of
 －
 and continues kui Eoknvooev ev Eodruate，in order to harmonize the passage with 19，8 ff．where I．ot lives in a house in Sodom itself．
（14）Verses 1417 probably belong to a reviser．They interrupt the seguence of the narrative（w．13．18）；and，besides，Jbram＇s seuling at Hebron，v．18，cannot be to be regiteled ats at natural sequel to the command of $v .17$ ．Hence su corrects להציצ， $1: 18$ ，to $ך \%$ ，so as to produce an appearance of agrecment with the of $\because .17$
 reminiscence of the parallel simile 0 at 3 ， 32,$12 ; 41,42 ; 1105,1,10$ ）．
 （ V .15 ）．
 tree was pointed nut as the actual one in later times．Perhaps＇a abez was read， with the old ending of the genitive sing．$(31,39 ; 49,11)$ ，instead of＇For 50 $=$ hy，at，sec lize 10，15．
．Vfer אמר $\$$ adds＇ 14,13 ）．
of $m$ is a well-known feature of liabylonian. But that Iscah ores her existeme to an error in racting a cunciform churacter, i. e. ay is, mil, is at mere fancy: Nor is the name zithout an clymology in the Aramaic tonguc to which it belonss. Bar Ali very naturally connects it with Lam; see P.AVNE SMTHA, s. E. Lamb (Against SilsCe, Higher Criticisme and the IHonuments, p. 16o).
 gives a better rhythm. The difficulty is that one would expeet other instances of the kind; whereas 7 only occurs here and in 2 Sam. 6,23 Kecthitb, and is casily accountel for in both places by the common confusion of antl 9 . licsides, E $!$ ! in a few passages of 1 xodus, and the obscure $7!$ l'row. 21,8 , are the only 10 instances of words with initial 1 in OT llebrew, apart from thand one or two, more or less doubtful, proper names. Is it at trace of the Aramaic origin of the story (of. the Targumic 7ל), like the names Terah, Nahor, Haran, Iscah?
(31) eus strangely (sic) אברם ונחור בנו (sic) "The motive of this arbitrary and ungrammatical alteration was doubtless the previous mention of 15 Nahor's death (v. 25 mu(f).
All
 to correct ins. of. $12,4.5$.
(32) Fis first év Xappav, restricting the 205 years to Terah's residence at Haran, is 20 clearly a blunder.

(3) All rightly מברכי; but some AlSS sing., like the following Thene, which
 formula elsewhere ( 27,29 ; Num. 24,9).
After המשּ Cf. 26,4; 22,18.

 but ©f.31, 18; 42,29; 46,28.
(6) 111 .

All Meacher's (i.e. I'riest's or Secr's, Is. 30, 20) Oute or Terchinth; of. Jud. 9,37 (Dilmann).




(f) gives opūs for eight times, including 12,$6 ; 13,8 ; 14,13 ; 18,1$; for ser seven times; and for probably pointing phes, thrice (1los. 4,13 ; 1s. 44,4 ; \%ech, qo 11,2).
Ill is sometimes uncertain about jos-ibs; of. Jos. 19,33 with Jud. 4,11. In
 14,6. In $35, S$ jhre is $\beta$ Buavos.


 does not, however, imply any difference of reading.






4ll
Al הרה ；ג rightly


 P．251，n．1；sec also the note on Fzra 1，4］．
 posed to follow bib），and appear to be an interpolation．The epithet＇9，v． 3 ， seems to indicate the first mention of Abram by name；and Lot is called ins，




 fo or inspicted），is probably due to the common confusion of $7,7(\mathrm{r} .2)$ ．On the 15 other hand，the use of $\bar{p}$ ה in the sense of litling lonse or draztingr out troops is without parallel in OT．Its only other occurrences in the Hevateuch are 42，35；Ex．15，9；Lev．26，33．In the two latter passages it is used of draming
 In that case the clause מאות ．．．．י ירי might be a later addition explaining the
corrupt i＇yנ．That word，however，though a dif．$\lambda \in \Upsilon$ ．，las sufficient warrant in
 ced（strictly；to put a rofe in a horse＂s moulh；sec LaNe s．a\％）．（6 hpi日uпбev тoús
 clsewhere（ $¢$ ．15，13）．． put to be possibly right．St＇he armed（en sirded）his young men seems to depend partly on conjecture as to the meaning of pri，partly on the termaיy2n， 1.24 ．


 For pコּ⿳亠丷厂犬，see 31，23，where also，as here， $2=\pi$ ）．Othernise，
 designation，which the Targums render אנפ
（18）Verses 18．20 look like an interpolation．They interrupt the connection of $1 \mathrm{r}_{1} .17 .35$ 21 ff ．in a surprising way；a difficulty which still presses，even if we suppose，with Kubenen，that the whole chapter is of very late origin．The mention of the grods， and the zommen，ath people（v，sO）obviously prepares the way for the king of Sodom＇s reguest for the surrender of the fersens（esin；r．2t）．On the other hand，the mention of the King＇s Dele（r．17），which was near Jerusalem（ 2 Sam． 40 18，18）may have suggested the introduction of the Melchizedek episode here in the form of a prarenthesis．On the assumption，however，that the whole nar－ rative is of a piece，Abran＇s giving the of the spoils to the priest－king of Salem is not perhaps in vital contradiction to his oath（ $1: 23$ ）that he would reserve nothing for himself．It might be alleged that the king of Sodom＇s proposal 45 （v．21）was suggested by his having just been a witness to the tithing of the re－ covered goods．In any case，it is clear that the introduction of ary a pay 19 into $\because, 22$ belongs to the aththor of 19.1820.

（22）＇The equation of הוה with why looks like the work of a kedactor；of the הוה 50 －
（24）Al＇ 9 ？ ＂•yלa fracler．

14 (1) The Hebrew construction looks, at first sight, like an anacoluthon. ussor present no variant; and (f) simply violates the sense with éreveto dé evv Tñ Baot-
 would require a construction like 2 K, 15,29. A possible correction would be [ (ILE ClEERC), supposing it to have falten out owing to its likeness to hatax ; if. 26,15.18. We might get the same sense by the smatler change of
 5,10 . But, after all, All may be right; of. 1s. 7, 1 .

 cuneiform Tu ut-rutu= = ת , found by Pinches on a Babylonian tablet, seems to me very doubtful. See, however, Scurader, LHer cilnen alloriontalischen Horschermmen in Sitzungsbricher of the Berlin Academy, Oct. 2t '95. Cf. Pincins, Transactions of the Tïloria Socicty, 1896. - 1'. 11.].
 fusion of Assyr. Larsam' with dl survi=city of the king, by way of explaining the
 $=$ Heb. w, not a . [C\%. Johns Ihopkins L'miàrsily Civenters, August 1887, p. 11 8].
 as the context implies a national name. \& see Panne Smith, Thes. Syr: s. $\tau^{\prime}$.
(2) E• puns very curiously on the personal names, iv.1.2; $c .5$. was crafly as a


 (\%f. 10, 19 בלשע should perhaps be. Friedrich Delitzsci has equat-

 su was suggests a doubt whether this name may not have originated in a mar- 30 ginal gloss שם name lost! The confusion of 7 , 7 , is, however, very common between ill and c...

 course, indicate a lactont in the source.




 is probably corrupt. Seven MSS of ar read an (if. 1 Chr. 4.40). That Zusim= Zimsummin has long been inferred from Deut. 2, zo (if. 1 añ Bab. Disul); and an or (e) may possibly be a disguise of nat Rabbath. But Sarce's notion that ar points to a direct transcription of this chapter from a cunciforme dockment (liggher Criticism, p. 160 f.) is utterly improbable. There is no evidence 45 that Ammon was ever called $A m$ or Ammi, or anything else but $A m m$, عقّان, (see Schraner, $\mathrm{K}^{2} \lambda \mathrm{~T}^{2}$ 141). And in OT the nation is always


(8) and ; sbo, an interesting variant.
 as a gloss, and read וימשו סדם ועםדה (v, II); the city names standing for their peoples,

Al＇ appositional plrase may，however，be taken from a parallel narrative．Cf．Job 4，13．14．ミgets rid of the doubt with تamm and a grout darkness．（5）póßos бкотivòs $\mu$ E＇ras，taking nas an aljective；lut of 1s．8，22； 4 18，12．
 have fallen out by homeoteleuton；but may also have originated in an alter－ native rendering of E א



Al ワニקn；（r tpareis；a copyist＇s blunder for taptis．
 favors 111 ．
（17）（1izek．12，6．7．12 only）hed sit inf or it hed
 （ 3,$24 ; \Psi 104,4$ тupàs phéra［sii］）．

\％x sense is：（a smokimg butivigejur）with（ $=1$ ）flushes of fore issuing from it；of．Ex． 20，18 arame the fushe＇s of lightning．

 הニフ－Aram．sコט（\＆c．）．［？］．
（18）© Exei＝cu：a corruption of Er ，duc to partial efficement or fading of letters．



Ill idiom to build ontsstf up or be buith up，in the sense of getting omeself af fomily 30 or huaring al housi（i．e．a family）math for one（30，3；cf．lex．1，21；Deut．25，9； Ruth 4,$11 ; 1$ Sam． 2,35 ）may be compared with the use of the same root in

 Johns Ilophins［＇miàersilg Circhlars，vol．siii，p．114］．



 me something］．

 anomaly as a doubtul reading：of 18,$9 ; 19,23: 33,4 ; 37,12$ for similar in stances．

（7）（7）．
The second clatuse of the verse looks like a denthit from the parallel source．
 （ $;$ for ））：s sic contig）
（8）Allacto ＋לה only：

（11）The anomalous punctuation sifu！recurs Jud．13，5．7 only；where，as here，mit？ Gen．
 So \&; but of. $\psi \psi 3,3 ; 18,3 ; 84$, 11 \&.c. (ff. also 1: 14,20 ; Prow: 4, 9).
All with Al. - wimplies offspring; 30,18 note; $\psi 127,3$.

 not see that the rendering. And the son (!) of the possession of my house is F:licer's Damascus (Ewali)), or is Damaseas (namely) Elizzer (Delitzscii), is absolutely incongruous with the style of JE, besides being yuestionable Hebrew?
 at $L_{i-1}$ oa and Elizer; the Dumasione, it son of my house, i. e. a homeborn slave (E.cel. $\mathbf{2 , 7} ; \mathfrak{V}$ 3) or one of my dependents, is to inherit me i. e. my wealth. (5 o

 and the inserted word being a mere conjecture. Hitzig proposed to omit pena 15 as a gloss on pex, and kiutzscir and Socin follow him with the rendering and the heir of my zetallh zivill be Elizer. This, no doubt, gives the general sense (cf. $\$$ ); but it is difficult to believe that the characteristic play on the
 11,9; and see Dr. 3. M. Casarowicz's thesis on Paronomastu in the OT, Boston, 20



 tempt to give the sense, and eliminate obscurity). Pointing thus, and transposing 25 [, we get משו Damaseche - Elieser. A root מעמ is sufficiently attested by ממשק (Zeph. 2,9; cf. Is. 14,23); and Eliezer's mother might have been a slave obtained from







(G) ויאו; instead of the ungrammatical of Alner. One an MS makes this cor-
 §3. In such cases, we see an ancient confusion of with $\boldsymbol{\pi}(\mathcal{Z}$, \#). Kloster-




(7) All הiה’; (G o $\theta$ もós; so again, v. is.

(10) Ill : it is so in $\psi 8,8$, where all birds are meant, or as $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ \text { is collective in } r .11 \text {, where }\end{array}$ the number is quite indefinite. Was 'ash written in Als MS?
 perhaps a conflute reading (הבחרים, variant of (הנרים?).
 rightly antisurel
(12) (באה). Render therefore: and it hatpened (uthen) the sun fivas about to set or miar settins.
 ハlでざき，




 14.30.
 as 511 ．

Il whe ．．．ins．Sin mi but some words must hatve fallen out；otherwise we should have wat ．．．ins，with hime ．．ethe aith his sict．The defect may
 with
Ggives zavn for a shertefs），which being perhaps half efficed，was read 0．5．

 ロッジ

 （if．v．23；21，ti Jos． $5,4,7$ ；A ased its．
 diate sequel，which was，no doubt，the reason for the substitution．A goes further， with ant anticl of ciot＇；if．む＇the ghory of＂．

It might be supposed that ec． 18 ． 19 emboty extracts from two originally inde－ pendent stories；the first relating a visit of Jiwit，who announces to Abraham the birth of Isatar and the doom of Sodom for which Abralam makes interces－ $\sin (18,1.9$［thd IIe satid，（6］－15－17．18．20．21．23 33）；after which，Jumil rescues I．ot，who pleads successfully for the exemption of Zoar from the gencral over－ throw 19，is recaling Him for a reviscr＇s theme ． 10 25．27．2S）；－the seiond re－
 after locing hospitably entertained lỵ Ibraham（18，1 Alud I：lohime upperted； $=S^{\prime}$ ，proceed to Sodom where they are similarly entertained by L．ot；but，being shamelessly molested by the men of the place，they resolve to swepp it off the carth，sparing only their grood host and his family（18，16；19，1［reading Aht the men cullici］is 17 ［they setid，$[5] ;=6$ ．Allowing for one or two insertions and alterations ly a reviser $18,19.22 ; 19,1$ the tato thgrels； 13 tectuse the iov \＆ c ．），to and for gaps caused by intentional mimissions（．Warah＇s catkes not served，18，6．8； 19，17－19，26，this gives two fairly connected narratives．The objection is that
 in the language of the sections，thus temarcated，to prevent us from assigning the whole to J．
 đкクマin？Cf． 9,$21 ; 18,9 ; 24,67$.
 necessituted the further change from plur．to sing．in the suftixes and verbs of
 agreement with the sequel，w．．．．5，and with the general meaning of the context． It is obvious that．Drabam does not at once recognize that his visitors are di－ vinc；he merely treats them with friendly hospitality．The expression thrie men，

16 should be restored; of. Jud. 13,3. For the part. (used of the third pers. . sece 17,19; Is. 7, 千. Cf. NESTLE, Jargimalien p. 15 the points suggest alternatives).

 instead of $x$ ม.
(13) Il sipal: $6+$ Arap. (5 otherwise agrees with $4 l l$ in the first hatf of the verse,
 be the original text; for how could "א לא mes be a personal name? llainly, the pronoun is superfluous, and worse; but pointing $-\vec{p}$, we sec that it is a variant
 as fl ) is formally a good name, whatever its original significance. The sacred writer suggests God of lision $=$ God that may be seen, sifl, without dying. The

 mios Evumiu); cf. V. It. Jut Evümov may be corrupted from Evútviov $=$ abm; 15 so S. The name of the well, wem whe and the whole context, show that Whelahausen was right in restoring arbs in place of this unsatisfactory worl.
 and Ex. 33,23), "לִ was then added to complete the sense, such as it was, ged
 as rothing else could.

tll the point of the whole, which is that llagar saw God, not rice rever. Wie must point $\times$ " the well-known formula 7 wes $\because 1,1$ Sam. 1,26 ). The $b$ is in any case so peculiar, that Michaelis was probably right in supposing that nop juitbone, $i$. $c$. a rock so shaped (Jud. 15,19) was the original name. "אר then will have been some animal, $i . g .$, as WELLHALSEN suggests, a species of deer; of. d.gy) wriple, pl. sgl arad mountain goat. The name on which $J$ thus plays will really have 30 been IV:ll of the Roc's Jowbone, and lil hoi will have been an animal deity.

 Parid). (6 Bapas.





40






 the gloss |  |
| :---: |




 glancing at $\because 13 ;$ of. Ae' (four houses).
(13) Ill Tילי, us 'orb, as v. 23.
 evidently falien out．
（16）Ill $=70$ ， 6 ＋kal 「ouópas，ㄱ．20；19，28．Nraham，hunever，intercedes for Sodom only（w．24．26），the place where Lot was living；and Gomorralh is not named again until 19，24．


（18）Al


 All
（20）Al FFir，but an 「Fss as $1.21 ; 19,13 ; 27$ ，34．Olsulutssen supplies nyeu befure this word．in or asi would be enough；but nothing is necessary： $7 \%$ cutioy
 clauses as a particle introducing direct speech（－ür））Instead of n ？ is loud， s has $\mathbb{U N}_{\sim}=-\mathrm{K}=$ hits comb，from the next line（a proof of translation from the



 is correct．（\％）12，7；46，27．

 right，we must needs understand they harice owreught ruin，according to the use 25

 their sthetcic herdy，all of thith．
 well known correction sugsestal the the fors the only arso ifo in lieneris 30 －transposing the two proper mames．This agrees better with the context and with 19，1；where，howerer，＇em may be a ghoss sugsested by this passuge and 19，8 fien dumbliers）．

 （1）Mer（197．

29）Wher the lirst－ave $\quad \cdots+1$ es（perhap＇s from dittosraphy of bis）．
 firciam，v．зo．

 also w．5．S．10．12．16．A reviser substituted $\begin{gathered}\text { asken here and in } 1.15 \text { ；get be }\end{gathered}$ left arexi in 1w．10．12，in spite of the intervening designation of the sodonite ts mols by the same word， 1.11 ．Ah，however，has 0 assean in $1: 12$ alse；and（I）
 not recur in（1T in the sense of atseds（ff．32，7 for its ordinary meaning）；we
〒 iz．Job 4,$18 ;$ Y！ 41,$11 ; 103,20 ; 104,4 ; 148,2$ all much later than J．（On the 50

 16， 13 Jimy＇s Ingel is identificel with Jivit Himself（cf．Ex．23，20．21 $I$ send an
v． 2, indicates that there was nothing extraordinary in their appearance＇if．Jucl． 13，6）；they looked like travelers（v．v．3．5）．The first hint of their quality is given， 1 ．10；and Sarah＇s fear，v．15，suggests a dawning perception of the fact．We， therefore，point＇תוּ，as in 19,2 ，where the term is noted as as．
אנר recurs in w．27．30．31．32；19，18；20，．1；not elsewhere in Genesis．Cf．Am． 5 5，16：7，7．8 \＆c．
（4）凸ヘレンロ．

ivan not collective；of．（f）únò tó dévopov，and see on 13，18．
 sll את about forty times．

 as עבould hardly be used in different senses in two consecutive lines；and the 15 strangers had＇turned off＇the road to visit Abraham，for when he first noticed them，they were נצבים עליא（v．2）．
 v． $9^{\text {a }}$（cf．$\because: 10$ ．
（6）Il
 （D）．

 and the setting on is usually followed at once by the eating（cf． 25,$34 ; 2$ Sam， 25 12,20 ）．
（9）The dotted $\mathfrak{i b}$－noted as $1 \times$－indicates a doutt about the readinof；
 determined．Cf．on 16，5．


 ‥14，and 2 K．4，16，the only place where the phrase recurs．Is eis üpas means new your（Ilut．livicles 13），it is evident that © regarded the expression in the
 must be an old word for Spring，the season of new or reviving life in the animal and vegetable world（ff．Jucretius，De Rer．．ist．i，1－21）．The pointing ny＇＝





 hea the this time，she being（still）alive．
All
Ill





（13）：Il


I9 (1S) Al with note wita © Kúpte. But how can this be right, after ank to them? (ef. also r. 2). Only on the understanding that Juwh who sent them (v. 13) was somehow present with (or $i n$ ) them. Hence the sing. in w: 19.21 f . Sce note on $r$. 1. Otherwise, we must suppose that the compiler has joined portions of difierent accounts so carclessly as to tiolate sense. ( $\$-\cdots$ my lords, as in v. 2).
 and meaning of Qal are different; see 2,24; 34,3: Deut. 28, (10.
 glosses.
(21) © દəaúpaб $=$ = (cf. Is. 17, 12).


 lbersicht $5+\mathrm{f}$.

15


 fructrant implying the same idea.
20 (a conflufi reading,





(30) $\mathbb{G}+\mu \in \tau^{\prime}$ Qưtoû=Iロy at end. So m3?.

(32) It $n=\frac{1}{2}$, a scribal error for 2 , which es has, but which does not recur in Gen. Cf. 1 K. 1,12.
(33) Ill בלילה recurs 30,$16 ; 32,23 ; 1$ Sam. 19, 10; but it is very doubtful Ilebrew; and is naturally noted to account for the omission of one of thom. Otherwise, the apparent anomaly might be due to abridged writing wink or or even to the use of the now rare ליל (1s. 16,3). Read wint with m; of. v. 35 .
(34) All $=\mathrm{Ex}$. Read in with (o).
(35) An :


(37) St (so in 1.38 also).
 fallen out before the following sio (cf. 20,5 for repeated with).
Anene Nan ( 26,$33 ; 32,33 ; 47,26 ; 48,15)$. So é).
 This portion of the Ileb. text appears to have suffered considerally. We restore אוה אּ
 (f. (5); which cannot therefore have been omitted in the original text, especially as it is parallel to $ו$ b, v. 37.

20 (2) This verse has an air of abridgment. We feel that some such link of connection is wanting between $2^{a}$ and $2^{b}$ as is supplicd by (from $26,7^{b}$ ): Eqoprion ráp

Alngel before the ... my . Meme is in him; Ex. 33, It 1/y Firie shatl go swith thec; 1s. 63,9 the Angel of His fircio). This explains why ent is never found. It also helps us to understand the point of view of lien. 18.19. We may render משל by Ahse/; but in the older scriptures we have to think, not so much of spiritual beings existing independently of the particular occasion, as of special

 cf. Jud. 13,6;2 Sinn. 14, 17.20 ) is similarly used to imply the particular mode of Disine selfmanifestation. Accordingly, in $48,15.16$ we find | and |
| :---: | as convertible terms (if. Hos. 12,4.5 with $32,25 \cdot 31$ ). [Cf. Cherne's and Socin's notes on the English translation of $1 \mathrm{~s} .63,9$ and Ilos. 12,5].

(3) Allu, הפא, so $A 3$; but $\mathfrak{G}+$ antois $=0 \pi$, so $\$ \mathbb{S} 0$.

 All
 archaism is merely an unusual instance of scriftio deffetion; we therefore point然量. l'crhaps Itl's archetype had 'הא.
 betanse then=indsmuch as, considering that, since. This passage well illustrates the idiom. It would have been fatuous to urge that the men had entered his 20 house to escape molestation, which is the meaning of $A V$. But it was a very strong argument to say: Let them alone incesmuch as they are sucsts; in other words: Do not violate the sacred laws of hospitality.
 as 111 .
 екєî.

Ill
 or $\pi$ foioupov, and wanted to break down the (r.9).
(12) The reading of 511 is attested by ©
 in a marginal gloss by some one who recollected that no sons of Lot had been mentioned hitherto, and wished to correct $\mathrm{T}^{2}$ in accordance with the sequel 35 (rv. 14-10); if. an and some Ilels. MSS more clearly indicates the intrusive character of $\boldsymbol{j}$. The question itself implies that the Men did not know the particulars about Lot's family. Athough, there-
 AII (v. 13 ).
(13) All המקוֹה
 so ut perdemus illos.
(14) ( filius ijus. (6) wrongly tous eỉnpotas; it is against the spirit of the story to sup- 45 pose that any persons of Lot's own blood were left to perish in Sodom, as his married daughters were on this interpretation.


 ת אליחם


 DSS have fixsy，and $\$$ has and＝Ins．



 omission obscures the play on the name，which is obviously implied by the use of the term
（10） 11 世ัง，$m+\pi \times$ ，as symmetry requires．
（II）All idב，（ 5 ＋lomand（a gloss）．


 ＝w，we get a natural antithesis as in 15，10：Abraluen hating foken bread and a skin of retater，hathted them to Hesper；but the chitd he put on hor hack，and so 15 dismissed her．As according to I＇Ishmach was over fourteen at this time（ 17,25 ）， a reviser modified the text here；but wv． 15.18 show that Hagar carried her son．

 rierhty；of． $1: 17$ ．Altered in $11 l$ for the same reason as 4.14 ；or perhaps rather because the suffix in $ה$ 施 was misunderstood．


 fersc．
sll č゙ we suppose an allusion in the unabridged story to the origin of the well liecersibeba． The meaning would then have been that just where lshmacl lay，the spring burst forth（ $¢ f$ ．．v．14．19）；though this miraculous feature has disappeared from the 3 existing narrative．Otherwise，we might point otwositus（cf．Num，24，21； 2 Sinm． 13．32），or read ánin positus est，which would agree with the idea of the child＇s tender agre and feeblencss．On the other hand， 0 שix render in the fluce whore $H e$（i．$i$ ．God）is．Cf．$\psi$ 18，6．
（19） $\mathbf{a} ゅ, \mathfrak{G}+\check{L}$
（20）All ת zillote cin Seluiitz，cin Bogenschuitz；suggesting that rewp archer is an old gloss
 Am，2，15；1 Chr．10，3； 2 Chr．14，8；17，17）；and as $\begin{aligned} \text { an } \\ \text { is really } \\ \text { unsupported in }\end{aligned}$ the sense of shonting，and is casily confused with הตา，we restore ine pron（cf．qo Jer．4，29； 478,9 ）．（U has smẹp＇？．Cf．\＄and he tuts learning the bois＇．
（22）Ill 7 אי，corrupted from Kבソ，which is necessary to the sense．
 v． 32 ．
 name of the place Beersheba．So probably in $\sqrt[3]{ } .30$ ．（ 5 in both places，but seal support ill．
 Sll 7 ニ，（ 5 plu\％：becausc of 26,18 ．
（28）＇The unheratded expression the seren erte lambs of the floch，which is hardly in 50 Wellisible in the present context（hence as so so（5），and the allusion to the mame IBerersheba in the number seen（if．v．23），inclicate another source．The former is perhaps she stronger evidence；there seems no reason why the same writer

 rupt introduction suggests that the story is already so well known to the reader that details，otherwise necessary，may be omitted．In the parallel account just quoted，we read：The men of the place asticed about his wife，and he suit：She is my＇sistis；a much more natural mode of introducing the incident for the first time． $12,11 \mathrm{ff}$ ．has an even fuller explanatory preface．The present narrative can hardly be independent of those．It has，at least，been revised in view of them．
（3） 111 ל $4,24+574(21,11.25)$ ．

 and A substituting muth for Hation．The peculiar＇ 1 ，however，perliaps originated in dittograplyy of E ．Abimelech himself is threatencd，not his pcople；and ade
 been general，we should have expected（ $\psi 14,5$ ）．
（5）Ill win axin and she－she，too，＝and she herolf，too．The sיn is interesting as showing that the scribes were not quite certain about the supposed archaism Nルニボィ，about which Comparative l’hilology makes us altogether skeptical．Cf． 38，25．だ omitting אึ．Possibly

 S y Livi Lavo aiknt hare I doni to thee？which agrees better with the sequel．

 Cf．the use of（DILLM．）．But（Tx is certainly not usual in this sense，and

（11） 111 9



（14）ill $\mathfrak{i s s}$ ，小
 There thes hust at blind（lit．an elecoaser）for all aromet thea！Her credit with 35 her household，which had been injured by her forcible abduction，would be re－ stored，and the malicious taunts（ $c f .16,4$ ）or gossip of men and maids would be checked，when thes saw how dearly the unintentional insult had been atoned for


11］：пña being taken as synonymous with pis in the special sense of speaking the truth （Job 33，12；Is． 41,26 ），which is ingenious lut hardly right，the idea of rebuke to Sarah under cover of an apology being against the context．We correct sis
 wrongs；be satisfied with this reparation！

All the Versions treat anaj as 2 fem．sing．；but another possible correction would be ：תחココ הלפ，of．Num．17，25．
 V．IS is an obvious gloss，which does not well agree with the implications of the previous narrative（ $c, g . v .7$ ）．

least be complete in sense, as Ewatel perceived when he supplied lit us praise him! thourh indeed there is nothing proverbial about such a saying as that. In the mountain .j. c. when perplexity is at its height: of. Zecls. 4,7; Matth. 21, 21) JIn'll will ihoose (or frocerde', would at least meet this requirement: df. © Ev tệ öpeı Kúplos üpen, \$ lius Līo ba liofa In this mountuin the Lord will sce, 3 In
 ever, of the not infrequent confusion of 2 and $b(10,20 ; 23,10.18)$ we cmend and render: As the mountuin where JItrot "ppotars is cullet at the present dhe: a statement of $\mathbb{K}$ explaining the obscure (as


Otherwise, the expression (Ex. 25,40 ) might account for the origin of a proverls In the mountuin Jin'In shous (llis awill, or the like; pointing new?).
(16, all The $\because\left(\wedge{ }^{\prime}\right.$ ) of $v .17^{\mathrm{a}}$ is perhaps a relic of it $(=\mathrm{y})$ ).

 where also $\$$ has countrics.


(23) Al

 haps we should correct $\boldsymbol{\pi}$, w, the , being dittography of the preceding 1: And his subrivifi - her name wits Reammbla - she bare ©ic.
 $\mathbb{G}$ omits the redundant we we the end of the verse. We regard this as a marrinal correction of



 All. See 2,4. ©SA have the root
(3) :ll 1 ,
 the Arabic قتّبـل.
 always without any such superiluons addition (if. wr.3.S. 10.13; as appears to lee true of the (IT generally, excep Lev: if, i.
The it (as st, (5) $\mu$; if. $\psi 100,3$ ) is part of the reply. The guestion whether do we shoukd read and point as (.hey! = Sot so! politely deprecating his self depreciation); or ל ל $(=x$, swh, woultt that . . .) is more difficult to decide. U'pon the
 not understand the peculiar and apparently unique construction of ib c. impterat.
 dicintes; Audi nes, Domint! correctly.

(S) $\mathbf{2 1}$ слк, (5) + A阝paqu.

 the idiom.
 offers ficid and calve as a present - the nsual ()riental firgot de furter in doing
might not have suggested more than one possible connection for a name like Ibeerslicba（cf．ve．6．9，where E has apparently done so in the case of $/$ sume ${ }^{-}$．
（29）Itl הathe again calls attention to the fact that the name of licersheba is to be accounted for（ $1: 23$ ）．The Versions take it as a demonstrative pronoun．
 dictation，the second guttural being indistinctly lieard after the first．



1ll $\begin{gathered}\text { biy，an abina needlessly in a proper name．Fil Olam must have been the god } 10\end{gathered}$ of the old sanctuary of liecrsheba．if．the Old Bil of the Babylonians，and the Greek Kpóvos．

22 （1）All anาes．Two MSS，（5．3 repeat，as in v．11．Cf． $46,2$.
 Jud．11，34；Jer．6，26；$\psi 60,7$ ．






 Lievol：Laild into the lumd of the Amorites，as if reading＇ane（if．21，34）．In any case，$\pi-$ cannot be the Divine name $\pi$ ，which is never found in local names； 25

 tionally altered in order to dissociate the story from the Samaritan Temple．But， upon the whole，we prefer the reading，or conjecture，of $\$$ ，in spite of the obvious allusive references to the etymology of $\begin{aligned} \text { in } \\ \text { vv．S．14．}\end{aligned}$
 $(5$ makes the ass fem．（so atso in $\mathrm{v}, 5$ ）；ff． $1 \mathrm{~K} .13,13$.
（7）fll

（8） 11 הแ゙ゥ，щ（6 пи．
（10）III חpי，© （1aßeiv＝np’ wrongly．
（11）All

 one looks ut，one does not see what is behind but what is hefore one．Many to

 versit）．
stl ink perf．；（5sion imply inc part．，which is preferable after הan．
1ll（2 K．3，27）．
111 גב，（ 5 prefixes קהצ゙．
（14）The designation הی゙ הiה JII\％chooses（it），lit．looks（it）out（if．I Sam．16，I． 17）is to be understood in the light of Deut．12，13．14，where הxy and 7ne are both used with reference to the site of the Temple．Cf．also $1: 8$ ，and 41,33 ． The phase certainly appears to be intended as a resolution of تッツa（v．2）． 50
 an susinh folegh：auf dent herge，wo father ersihcint．But how could On the mombtain where forl／apforars be a popular saying？A popular saying must at
 Sll






 sitíki, 10 gaze at, ひтeviZerv, Sc.
4ll

Verses $22-25$ appear thus in Stl:
 15 : bekah the valuable presents before he had inguired her parentage; and the reverse is expressly stated, v. 47.

 here and in wi, 30.47 take ols as car-ming $(35,4$. : but the addition $n$ ns $3 \%, 1,47$, shows that it here means nosering.
 monistic with v. 47.
sll ןלל; but jbל, v. 25, and always cloewhere (Jud. 19, 10.15; 20, ti Jer. 14, S). 25 an


 (5 $\$ 3$ have plur.
(29) Verses 29.30 are in disurder. We adopt IICRN's re-arrangement, With Kautzacil-



(31) 111 าอxソ, $633+1$.
 prefer. liut the change of subject is common, and wron ns woukl have been more natural after the causative stem.
 out it Qerí, where also as eev. We think the "was repeated by mistake, as in 40

For the second $70 x י 1$ of 41 , $(5)$ read the plural.
 if. 26,$13 ; 27,33$.
 verse error, 22,13.

 dittograpliy of the following לк. W'e restore ax "

50
 of aủtós (=xir), which was necessary in $\therefore .7$, hut not here, though s has it too.

business. So mess, and A who paraphrases honit mention frice, my lord' The order of words is not decisive for $x$ rather than $x$ ? (=ib), for it is the same here as in $v .14 .15$, where we must restore 're w
 the reading it ( (6 having misread it ?; of. s. 13). We therefore point we (cf. 5 2 Sam. 18, 12) with Hitzig, and render: W'ould my lord listen to me!
(13) All
 If only thou - prey listen to me! This, however, is without parallel in the book.
 on my sidi, listen to me! a consecutive but improbable sense; of. 区0 שרם אם אח

 s whase Ao! Loj I If thou be willins, heet me! ; or, as Abraham askel that Ephron would give the field (v. 9), and Ephron had thrice said that he would 15 srive it (v. It), we may suppose that Abraham repeats Ephron's emphatic ex.

l'ossibly also i . . . E (Esth. 7, 4; Eccl. 6,6): If thoor (emphatic) wouldst but hiar me! We prefer the second emendation,
dl
Il Il
(14) All:
(15) (II ( ginal gloss, as everywhere else in the chapter the term used is $\operatorname{in}$. It is the price, not the land, that Ephron affects to make nothing of. (Did the name תיר 25
ארבו suggest the number $=318$ suggested the number of Alrann's young men in 14, 14 ?).

 double care; an instance of servile consistency at the cost of sense.

24 (3) 4ll (v. 4). So again, v. 7.

Ill rendering of ואל מולתו, or else a gloss upon it.

 a gloss in both places. Cf. Ezr. 5,11.12; Neh. 1,4.
Ill 11 ד
4ll
13,15. Other Versions as Ill ; cf. 12,7.
(S) :lll

All

 reading לום. We think was purposely altered; but of. 14,11.12 for a similar repetition. \$3 .


(14) Ill stance of defective zuriting, analogous to jikp, and not an archaism.

 of．18，6．Wic think its $-19 \%$ is a marginal correction of itw at the end of the verse（cf．on 23，1）．（6）©
Sll ink י word nis has fillen out（ 25,11 ）；for we cannot say codas comforted after his mother，in Hebrew any more than in English．Further，according to the data of 17,$17 ; 23,1 ; 25,20$ ；Isaac＇s mourning for his mother must have lasted，if ins be correct，threc or four years，whereas 30 and 70 days were considered long （50，3；Deut． 34,8 ）．The original text of J may have been ras nib＂afair his father＇s death（See Wellhausen，Composition，ad loc．）．

25 （2）All ואומ



There are thus five Sons of Keturah，as also of Dedan according to（ 6 （ 1.3 ）， 15 and of Midian（v．4）．
 also $(36,11.15)$ ．Sheba and Dedan are named together，10，7；Fzck．38，13； Dedan and Tema，Jer．25，23．
 $\sec 36,4.10$ ；for Adbcël，v． 13.
（5）2ll pasb，un（5\＄＋122（v，6）．－As 24， 36 obviously refers to this verse，and as Abralam＇s death was originally recorded in that section of J ＇s narrative，the first six verses of our chapter，as well as $11^{b}$ ，owe their present position to $k$ ．
（6）Ill oxmben，\＆adooi，sing．，meaning Kcturah．wise，as a Semitic（Scmitized） 25


 a fimale slaze（Assyr．ariatu），was pronounced in this sense fi－legs－si［？］．

 49，33）．So mecosil，but wrongly：
（9）Ill זコב，（6 of סúo vloi aủ

Ill תn，S＋フニア תink（ 23,20 ）．

 and A support ill．Some ． 1 SSS and s
sll הap；so 1 Chr．1，31；but 1 Chr．5，19 27 rightly．Kicdmah，ciastaidral，is a singular name，and is might be misread $\bar{p}$ ，while $\sum, 9$ ，are often confused．
IS Itl ：2zuv，©？sing，which is shown to be right by the second member of the versc．

 of $7 \boldsymbol{7} 7 \%$ The formula is already complete with the word Easp，as the two 45 passares of Samucl show（cf．also 2 Sams．5，25；Cen，10，19．30）．Firom Jharihth to．Shur which his before Figyth concluded the original verse；but $R$ has added



 cf．Num， 18,20 ）is nearer to hos．

 may have caused the omission of the clatuse; or a reviser may have judged it sujecriluous.



 two readings an by (v.18) and
(47) îl 5 к, $6+$ ùvárreidóv pol (v. 23).
(48) Neh. 9,12 is the only othuer instance of the perf. llifil of ana. Cf. v. 27.

10
(49) 411 לy . ... לy, scribal error for h. ... לs; cf. E.... 16, 10 .


The mention of IBethuel in this verse is clearly not original. The expression mother's house, v. 2S, and the principal part jlayed by Laban throughout, is vr. 29 ff. 55 , while liethuel is not consulted at all (ff. v. 59 their sister, not their deusthter), as well as the omission of bethuel in v. 53, make it probable that Reluckah's father was supposed to be dead in the original form of the story. Josephus makes Kebekah tell the servant so ( $A n t .1,16,2$ ); which at least proves that he felt the difficulty.

 Hat'SiN.

(60) ill прבา, (6^s + Enกล์; v. 5).



(1) KiUUTZSCH and SOcIN obscrve: $V .6 I^{a}$ duldit $61^{b}$ micht noben sich. liut . . . חp Firl merely states the fulfilment of the bidding $7, \ldots \pi p, v .51$; and 45,24 is a 30 similar instance of inversion of the order of events. We agree, however, that the death of Abraham was probably mentioned at this point in the original text of J, but omitted by $k$, who wished to introduce P's relation of the same event afterwards ( 25,7 hi.).
 which gives the sense: Now Istuc hud come into the wibderness of liocr Lathai lioi $(16,14)$. But the abiderness of licer Lahai Roi is not mentioned elsewhere;

 the death of Abraham who resided there, 22, 19 - to Beer Lethit hoi, where we to find him settled afterwards, 25,11 . As Kivitsch-bocid remark, there is nowhere any trace of his having separated from his father during the lifetime of the latter. (A transcriber inadvertently passed from the first to the second באו
(63) Ill nieb, $\mathfrak{G}$ ủone to go out into the field in order to chat, and 1.65 proves that isaac was alone.
 to zuth in the fielt. In spite of the $\mathfrak{b}$, therefore, we identify this word with Ar. Elum. . may even point mub or $n=6$, on the supposition that the $\ddot{\pi} \pi$. $\lambda \in$ roul. was con-

Ill
(65) Ill (37, 19); u ibn, owing to the following ה ה ה
(67) fill wan in mot Hebrew. Into the lent of Sarale might be expressed by
 of Abraham，his fulber．
After the sccond anตen， $6+$ リンx．
After the second jif，（ $\boldsymbol{\sigma}+$ añax．
（19）411 לกコン，$(6+71$ ．






 25,18 ．
Al הn；－


 name of the well was $亡 コ ゙$ ，and no trace of $\mathfrak{゙ エ}$ is found elsewhere，we restore


20
 cf．Juclith 8，1 •าต．


（2）Kh，（ $\$ 3 . \mathrm{x}$ אל，The 1 was perlapes omitted after preceding ：
 thy suobd by seo and Rashi．Sword and bow are mentioned together，48，22； 30 cf．our term homger．A hunting－knife may be meant．








 Nor can it be fairly objected that this addition would spoil the rhythm；for this and the next verse are elevated（prophetical）prose，not poctry．
 to the Semitic root ジา，but is really derived from the Sumerian SIRAS，SIRIS［？］， whence the Assyr．sirasti，siofisi＇palm（？）wine，＇or the like．［Cf．DeinirsCu，fy
 represents the aflix $;$ of．Hithricio $\mathrm{i}, 179, \mathrm{n} .4$ the name of the drink is serisis， or with allol，serisu，with final $\%$ ．The e in serisisu－sirisu is due to the in－ fluence of the $\because$ ；if．Intal wscit，Assur．Grammer．§ 36 ．For the dhel，see
 seens to be sivisu；siprisu and simiš＂are due to dissimilation；if．satuisu to be
 7．amaliRN，liussfiselmi＇h，69，53］．

 27,46 ，and for the construction $\mathfrak{Z s} \mathfrak{7} \because \because, v .30$ ；in accordance with which we supply 눙․


 a vulgar pronunciation or an Aramaisn，but is more likely a scribal error．Cf． Assyr．đủime．
（25）Al＊ $\operatorname{six}$ ，I Sam． 16,$12 ; 17,42$ ，of David $\%$ ．Ilere the context requires the mean－ 10 ing red－haired rather than ruddy．＂The hatry srument need not be of goat＇s hair， which in Syria is usually black．It might $c$ ．s．be of camel＇s hair（cf．Matth．3．t with 7ech．13，4）．Ihat see liunde，U．geschichti，217，Anm．2．The original term


 long luir；＇乌wa，therefore，hardly agrees with the context．
tll אาp｀，（5s sing．as usual；cf．vv．26．30．But as plur．in 8.26 also．
 which is difficult，for it can hardly mean much scimon Geschmack（Kivurzsch）． 20 Some such expression as（Job 20，12）may have fallen out；his a＇enison zeds szecet in his mouth．Cf．also Ezek．3．3．But it is simpler to read rib to his fasti．
 $\because$ ．29．There is no special reason for repeating the epithet；while，on the other hand，a substantive is necessary to sense，and even to grammar．

（33） 111 าコロฯィ（6）＋モ゙タ．
26 （1）ลสาะx ．．．．．T2be is an obvious interpolation；and v． $2^{b}$ Abide in the hand that I will till thee of！（if． $\mathbf{2 2}, 2^{b}$ ）stands in strange juxtaposition with $8 \cdot 3^{3}$ ：Sojoum in 30 this lum！！－tiz．where thou now art．lint further，if w． $3^{\mathrm{b}} .5$ be assigned to $R$ ， it is difficult to avoid the reference of the whole passage（ $\because 2.25$ ）to the same hand；for the command Sojomm in this land！is hardly enough by itself to justify the Theoplany，as it is evident from r．I that it was already Istac＇s inten－ tion to sojourn there．V． $2^{\text {b }}$ may belong to a parallel story in $E$ ；and v．$j^{\text {b }}$ has 35 patent traces of 1 ．
 and in $r . f$－$\mu$ ，$-\boldsymbol{\pi}$ in both places－see note on $19,8$.

 aủtoû are casicr but less idiomatic．







（ 15 ）$V .16$ states the direct consecpuence of $\because 14^{\mathrm{b}}$ ．This verse，which interrupts the connection，was inserted by $R$ ．The like applies to $v$. i $S$ ．
Ill bians and $v .18$ Emaner may be due to the natural assimilation of $n$ before the labial $f$ ，rather than to negleet of gender，which is observect twice in $v$. is pab， and also in 1v．21．22．33．The $m$ is，therefore，evidence of dictation．




（2）миきА ence，リ：3：$\%$ ．1，3．t．
3）上ed a the shepherds，the natural subject of bhat and the following verbs，is preferable to tllacian the flecks；if．i．\＆，where und righty read a for

（9）
 is quite as likely that $\operatorname{ll}$ represents a revision in which such apparent redundan－ cies of expression have，to some extent，been pruned away．

（13）yam，（6）č゙；so again，Num，14，15； 1 Kings 10，1．
 า may have fallen out after the similar becomes intelligible as a reference to the previously stated fact．Jacolb had al－ ready given practical proof of what he could do， $1: 10$ ．Bint the supposition is 20 hardly necessary；cf．w．19．20．
（16）Wellinauste is probably right in connecting הsh with יh．Here we are told
 that one sister was ugly，the other beautiful．Now ask agrees sery well with the root haps be found in＂ל of．the curse on Levi，Gen． 49
 היא，ment

הnseb，so sesU； 11 A ．Cf．v．29；to which $\mathfrak{G} \$$ assimilate the order of words 30 here．
（27）הנתה，Nif al perf．（38，4）with Strong Waw，and accusative following．sus stitute frs，understanding the verb as I pers．plur．impf．Qal cohort．with Weak Waw．
（28）$\equiv$ E ，so（6．All b，noting that a few copies omit the second b．



The olscure name jex sounds like the Egyptian Ruwbrn，and so may possibly pre－ serse a trace of Israel＇s sojourn in lexypt．liut it is more likely cognate with to with，a chicf who mends matters；a big，portly chief．The root it it mend， and reconcile，or repair a breach between people；a meaning which would suit the estranged relations between Jacob and his hated wife，and her hope about her son．See also note on 30,15 ．The name has a double assonance；first with

（33 The name pew is perhaps an animal designation；of．eom simi，said to be a hybrid between the hyena and wolf．Then we might point aris（1s．13，21）in 49，5．．


 man：and the incident， 35,22 （also perhaps 37,2 ）．

27 (29) יצשתחה, so also 43,28 . . 2 ,
 remembered that Jacob had but one brother; but parallelism requires the plur. Cf. $\psi 50,20$.




 indicate $7 \times ; \sec 29,14.15$ in that Version.


 rightly
 for the repetition of עש what follows.
 from ${ }^{\text {fro }}$ (24, 18.46).

Ill and the Book of Jubilees man /hou wave'st sroat (Nifal, Ex. 15,6.11; or perhaps Hif'il used intransitively); a figure like that of Is. 10,27 the yoke shatl burst 20
 Hos. 12,$1 ; \psi 55,3$. Dilem. when thou striatest or cartest thyself; but how, except by striving, could Edom break his brother's yoke? (G13 whth thou wishest
 be free would always be present with the subjugated race. \$ oohl do and if 25


Esau's Blessing is certainly not metrical, but prophetic prose (if. a prose construction). It should not, therefore, be divided into lines, as Kaurzsch Socis give it.

(4) (4) (v. 13 ).

Al אחק


(9) (6) (
(io) $n$ corrects the summarizing $\boldsymbol{j}_{j}$ to $\pi$ nלb (cf. St).

(13) (1) בי'kes standing beside him (A bifore him); like the Three Men, 18,2. I'as stomding upon it ( $6 \mathbf{5}$ ? ) does not agree with the context, which states that angels to of God were (all the while) asconding and discending the ladder. Else we might compare Am. 7,7; 9, i.

 bably a gloss, harmonizing the passage with 22,$18 ; 26,4$; as well as with 1.13 . 45



Ill לראישנה; see 13,4. The occasional confusion of 2 and 3 may account for the variation.
 $\psi 45,7]$.

decellings, to which there is an evident allusion: Al lust mel hushand weill davell


21) Dinuh is not explained; perhaps because the meaning - judrment, silldication - was considered self evident (if. c. 34). liut the same might be said of /ton, which is explained. This looks as if the extract were not complete. $(6+$ kai čotn toû tiktelv, i. $\therefore$. ת ת (29,35).
(23) Juseph is here connected with ףox resuph, to take away; but in $v .2+$ with prasiph, to add ( 35,18 ). The different l) ivine names point to E and J respectively. Joseph is hardly an adaphation of the Assyrian disifu, diviner (SASCE); the sibilants do so not correspond. The Ephraimite $0=\boldsymbol{e}$ (Jud. 12,6) does not get rid of the fact
 well to add, however, that the first stemeonsonant of gex to chichent is not s , but a: if. 11statzscit, Bhadabirterbuch, 247. As to the sibilants, sce Johns Hopkins ('nercersity' Circulurs, August ' 87 , p. 118; cf. ZA ii, 278, n. 1]. If the name 15 were of Egyptian orisin, and related to ()sur-sifh, we might, perhaps, compare " 会 sef, babe; of. Kames. Hut the old Canaanite town Isepel (Karnak lists of Tutmes IIT.) may be לא-gor; which would prove that the name was indigenous to l'alestine. (Cf. היטים, Jusiphiah; i. c. Josepl-Jah); and Mr. J'wemes has lately found the personal names litsupili and lituthili i, i. Josephel and zo Jacob-el) in 13abylonian contracts of the period of Hammurabi, about 2500 BB . C.
(21) אהאלה, (6), both here and in $1: 27$; deliberate alterations (in the latter case, to agree better with 31, 19.30).


(27) 411 ( 4 ; but it would be hard 10 parallel the supposed





 at thy cnlering.

(29). עבות, so s; all. Cf. ソ. 26.
(30) The meaning of 4 bat is determined by that of its antithesis ימת. As the latter= befor my comingr, it must mean after mey comingr, in my atctie. Sec 1s. 41,2,


 לפני.
(31) המרעה צאנך אשמור : The second verb, which is superthous after the first, which involves it, must be a gloss; perhaps on 7בא ( 1.32 ), for which it might be an ignorantly suggesterl substitute, and which it resembles closely enough for confusion. If it be kept, the accentuation must be altered, so as to get the sense: 45


(32) Jacob does not propose that he slall be paid at once and beforehand for his new term of service. He has to earn his hire before it is paid, just as in the former term of seven years' service for liachel. Every year there will be, of go course, the natural increase of the flocks under his charge; which, thanks to his skill and the blessing of Jnvit, as he is careful to remind Laban, has hitherto

30 (S) Rachel scems to say: A Goul's boul have I wrestled with my sister, $i, c$, I have had an arduous, a superhuman struggle with her; I was overmatchect, but have won at last. Or the meaning may be: Whestlings with (iod here I rivestliet i.e. I have earnestly striven with Him in praycr; if. v. $6 ; 32,24 \mathrm{ff}$; $11 \mathrm{los}, 12,4 \mathrm{f}$. - liki my sister (cf. ©OA). Similarly sbit -Al dual olo I begged of the Lowd, athed intrated with mey sister, and moreoner $I$ prearilct. (Did these Versions connect the name .Viphlati with the root of ?הת ? ?
 sistir, and / oteriame! takes an in the sense of wivestings uppointed to toy ciot.

(10) The form of this verse in 6 is ותבא אליה יעקב ותהר זלפה, שפחת לאה ותלר ליעקב בן; of. rr.t.j. It is difficult to believe that 1 ll is not an abridgment of this, See also v. 12.
(II) (e. artio as in Is. 65, 11), means 11 äth (inters help! (iad being a gool of luck. For the construction, if. $\boldsymbol{\psi}$ 18,30 בך ב בא and so © ©
 and the Canatante equivalent of the Babylonian /stur $1 / 1 /$ vlillu, in connection 20
 is not found elsewhere; (b) the expression of the text, whaterer its precise form, must be parallel to בג Z in sense; (c) , and $\pi$ imight easily be confused in the old writing ( $\mathcal{Z}, \exists$ ) if the change was not rather made intentionally, upon theological grounds.

 13,9.10; Is. 7, 13; Fzek. 34, 18.

That it is Reuben who finds the love apples, agrees with his sensual character $35,22 ; 49,4)$; and as they were believed to be potent as phitters, there may 30 even be a reference in the original story to the meaming of his name (Niconciler; 29,32).
(16) המלילה +

ההוא, so ur; Ill sin; see on 19,33.
(18) It is evident from the words and that the writer resolves into 35

 Cf. 1 T, 1 Chr. 26,4 ; and Jer. 31,$16 ; 14127,3$; also the note on 15,1 .

It is conceivable that we have here a vestige of Egypt, שבר representing the name Solar or Seker, an Egyptian god; so that lssachar=. Sokirt's Mirn. But to perhaps it is an old appellatise of the ass as the tribal totem (49,14), meaning The lich, like ${ }^{2}$ the common name of that animal; the root being which we see in (ashquer), sured or redilish brown, of horses; of. such names as 7 וni, a reddish kind of antelope. In this catse, the unvocalized second $\boldsymbol{*}$ may be due to Polkselymolegri. Nrstid, however, regards it as a muter lectionis, to
 Congress Oriont.2,62. In that case, Amos 5, if asoum is similar. Cf. also the l'ahmyrene השלוּ and the Sabean
(zo) The name of Zibulun ( $f$. Jeshurun) suggests to the writer the wo different roots zuhud, he gave, and zabal (cf. Zebul, Jud. 9,28). As to the former, of. Jozabad, so Zebadiah, and other names. The latter is not to be explained here by reference, with Friedr. Delitzsch, to the . Issyrian zadailu, which means to curry, bring (=Sumerian Sagila, carry on the head); but according to the Heb. use of
 x゙＝x iohen I ioms whout my hire hefore ther＂；while 3 quastite pluciti tempus ad－ ：cncrif coram to corrects $\because=$ for $\%$ ．
 diatcly．So also ミi if．v．3こ．

36 ：：＂ニ betacen himsilf，i，九．his own encampment，which would include his sons ふ． 35 －ม． $6.1=こ ゙=$ ，referring to the latter．
м


 with 31， 13 ：sec especially 11.1113 of that chapter．






 likely to be a mere textual corruption；especially as $\mathfrak{i r = -}$ and $j^{-6-1}$ precede and follow．＂and $\sigma$ are sometimes interchanged，$c$ ．s． $38,=9$ ．
 marginal substitute for the strange $-:=\pi=9$ of $\mathfrak{r}, 3 S$ ，inserted in the wrong place：
 and the flenct ioniciect－ithers shey itme to dring－at the rods 24,11 ；but $\mathrm{c}^{n}$
 iאs．in the same narrative．ージット，ミ．
 cludes the kids）；puting the unusually colored ones，which by the agreement 30 were his own perquisite，in droves by themselves，as soon as they were old enough

 with $=5:=\%$ ：the former expression，of course，meaning the abnornally colored kids，the latter the lambs，©ivartiov＝＂：$\%$ ；instead of＂：：so also 5 ．Al could
 Jut even if 6 might stand for $=\cdots\left(\%, 35\right.$ or $7 \% 31,10^{\circ}$ ，we should have to read b＇x again for $i=$ in the next clause．Instead of $i=$ ；ess，due perhaps to the


The meaning of the text as restored is：futtins hefore the anain fint criov stris．ao
 in front was doubless to give them the first feed of the pastures．The next clause adds by way of further explanation：he sit them in diroies by themsctors

 himself Sc．Cf．al－o 43，32．
lerses $\$ 1.4=$ do not describe a second trick；they simply add a qualification of the one already described：－ind whoneter the starity cuttie were in hest，Juich





been wonderfully great (IW. 29.30). In future he would like to have a share in this increase, so largely due to his own good shepherding; but what share? Only the abnormally colored births. All lambs wholly white, all kids uniformly dark-brown or black - the normal colors - are to belong to Laban; only black lambs and particolored kids are to be Jacol,'s perquisite iv. 32.33\%. Abnormal coloring would, of course, be the exception; but crafty Jacob is careful to seem to reduce his own chances still further by the proposal that Laban shall at once remove all the almormally colored aninals that happen to be in the flocks already, so as to prevent their breeding with the others (v. 32. . Covetous Laban eagerly closes with a plan so ollviously disadvantageous to Jacob; and forthwith takes the preliminary step of removing these animals, which he puts under the charge of his own sons, who were not likely to be favorable to Jacob (ff. 31, 1), and then moves his camp to a considerable distance from Jacols and the flocks Icft in his eare; so that Jacob is quite precluded from the ordinary means of increasing the number of unusually colored animals ( $\mathrm{W} .3 \nmid 36$ ). The purport of 15 the whole story is to show how Jacob's superior cunning and resourcefulness made the best of a hard bargain; and the remaining verses ( $37+2$ ) relate the extraordinary means by which he contrived to make his employer's uniformly colored llocks produce an unusual proportion of black lambs and particolored kids. It is perlaps significant for the origin of this popular tale that the white sheep - şinn lutun - belong to Labuen (The White); while fucob (as if, The Streaked) is to have the striped and spotted cattle; of the Arabic uses of the

 foolfrints, trates.
 הیבא, which may be due to the preceding verbs Laban would hardly trust Jacols to remove the amimals; of. . . $35-5$ and he (Laban) remoted; and v. 31 הen if thou (Laban) wilt do \&c.
rent, so (5 kai slaxupioov. All ven, which might be infin, abs. Lut the impera- 30 tive is more natural (so et sepheri), as follows, V .35 .


 colored goats, and cannot be made to include the sheep, which are described 3 by the term an ( $\mathrm{r} .33 \cdot 35$ ). It docs not therefore help us much to remove Athnach to the first sibut, as Dif,Lat, proposes. There is no reason for repeating the characteristic of the goats; and $\mathbf{N y}$ is the regular order of the terms (x. 33.35.39).
יוֹריה , strictly understood, would refer to the animals which Jacols proposes to that Laban should separate from the rest of the flock; but the whole context must determine the meaning, which is: and such shall in future be my hire. Conversation is not always rigidly logical and precisely grammatical; nor is the verbal accuracy of a modern historian to be expected of the old Hebrew popular racontiter.
(33) 'צדקת either my sinse of right, my conscionce; or objectively, my right. what is due to me on the basis of our agreement; if. 1s. 54, 17.
In thl לפנט, follows awkwardly enough for the obvious sense of the verse. We transpose it to follow rapes, and restore 6 for $6 \boldsymbol{y}$, thus getting the statement: Anel my (stipulatel) right shall ansuer (witness) usatnst me before thee lef. 1 Sam. 50
 inspect it, and see that I have not defrauded thee. The second member of the verse proves that there is a reference here to such a visit on the part of Laban.

 The repctition $=コ$ ל harping on his griewance．


（30）－wh，（J．a rightly．Al $\wedge$ i，destroying the connection：Howner，thou hust achually departed，bectuse thon wert homesick；but zehp S．c．？



ffl places תank ת הs． Jle therefore enters Jacob＇s tent first，then that of the two subwives，and lastly those of his diughters．
 occurs．
（36）－ni，some $11 S S$ ，m（G§．But All $\wedge$ ，（owing to preceding $)$ ．
 lungs to the last verse．
（ 10 ，$n$ Ely haps not indefensible here；of．v． 43 ．
（41）The repetition with which this verse opens if． 1.38 ）suggests another source．

 not carping criticism to point out that this hardly agrees with the previous natra－ tive $(30,31 \pi$ ．）．（ 5 felt the difficulty；for after rendering the latter phrase $\dot{u} v t i$
 Sce also on 1.7 ．
（42）©S3A ךnכיu；but of． 1 Chr．12，1\％．
 be the sign and memorial of the compact．Noreover，the accounting for the name of the borderland of 7 yid being a principal motive of $19.4+52$ ，and 5 appearing as the complement of $7 \%$ in 15.47 .48 .52 ，it is natural to suppose，with
 Otherwise，we might suppose the missing words to be naia iazit if．Is．19， 19. 20；1．54．

In ls．I．C．a $\pi$ mis is associated with a $\operatorname{ays}$ ，and the two together are to serve as a sign and a witness（ 7 abint nini）．

 as a riviness sic．（ $f f .33,20$ ）．Thereupon，the speaker suits the action to the word， and erects a mufceluzh．Later theological prejudice would account for the omis－ sion supposed．＇The everthant must have been mude＇with setrific（ $\%$ ．v．54）；and the eating mentioned $1 . f 6$ will also have been a sacrificial meal．
 （if．v．50）．This might have been omitted owing to homooteleuton；and it agrees with $1: 45$ ，where Jacob sets up a mafsihah，as at l3ethel， 28,18 ．But コアジ，1： 45 ． appears to be an incorrect gloss；sce vi． 49.51 ，the latter of which is $f^{3}$ in（ 5 ．
 （ r .20 ；cf．v． 51.

Laban＇s breflein are specially mentioned， 1.23 ；and his boast of superior strength， Gen．

30 (42) The sense of (1,am. 2, 19) and העמשפים must evidently depend on that of
 in disagreement with its version of the latter terms, and probably a mere guess.

 stand the distinction to be that of spring and autumn lambs and kids; the former being the more robust (iit. well-knit), and therefore preferred by Jacob for breed-


31 (2) Alt idsw, by a construction katù oúveav, but mese, which may be right, as a 10 might be confused with 1 s. So again in v. 5 .
 so $\mathbb{Q}^{\circ}$.
 where in the Pentateuch; of. also 12, 1 .

 of , with $n$ in the old writing ( $\mathcal{Z}, \exists$ ); of on 15,6 .

(9) אאביכם, a mere slip of the pen. Similarly and has 20
 and many similar instances. The confusion was perhaps due to indistinct pronunciation.
(12) [Both Siegfried-Stade, p. $55^{2 \pi}$ below, and Gesenius- Buhli², p. $607^{3}$, point

(13) Il As not Hebrew for the god of Bethel $(35,7)$. The natural supposition that something has fallen out is confirmed by © ${ }^{0}$, which usually agrees so closely

 with במקום (ff. $28,11.17 \mathrm{ff}$.), may represent an ofler state of 30 the Heb, text.




(16) 9 confirms the negative answer implied by the question of v. 14. Cf. vi. 26.31.
 to J .
 (so 『O); ff. 34,23; 40 36,6.
 (ע) on Laban. Perhaps the former motice of Laban's pursuit of Jacob belongs to E, and the latter to J (f. r. 27). - With Latum hadrammî, of. the classical Lcucosyri, or White Syrians (Nestuf). .


(25) Ant but a defining proper name has evidently fallen out after this word; $c$. the following contrasted בהר הנלעו. We therefore supply הasm, which is other- 50 wise strangely isolated in v. 49. Isracl and the Ammonites occupy the same relative positions, Jud. 10,17. Cf. also cipated this conjecture, as also אהמהו (Agathungelus, 157).

32 （25）icy attention．






［רא，（f． $13,+; 38,28$ ；note on $32,22$.
10
 if．luke 15，20．The superlinear dots seem to indicate a doubt，becanse the word interrupts the usual sequence fell on his meck，and coipl（ 45,$4 ; 46,29$ ）．
 The 1 is perhaps due to that of אew；or it may be a corruption of $\pi$ ．Clearly 15 $1: 4.5$ are concerned only with the unexpected behatior of Esau．



（13）All יyy y griphy； 48,7 is not really parallel．
 －iper，so（ 6 Ta ktijvl，which includes the large as well as the small cattle．All jאxi－，indicating the latter only．

17． C じ，so（5； 17 ．
 the city＂which Jacob hatd arrived at（if．also c．34）；hence do dete sufc，sound （so $\lambda$ ，Rashi，and most moderns）．The construction $\begin{gathered}\text { E } \\ \text { ニアジ } \\ \text { Kシソ，howerer，}\end{gathered}$ unusual and suspicious；and it is easy to suppose that $=$ has fallen out after the 3 ＝of zpy ．This gives us chew，the phrase of 28,$21 ; \mathrm{cf}$ ．an abe Even this is not


 name＇．Sorenter，we should rather expect abez in connection with Jacob＇s arri－ sal at liethel again than here（if．28，21 with 35,6 ）；and yet more in conncetion with his return to lstac， 35,27 ．（ilegrek regarded $\boldsymbol{7}$ y abe as an interpolation due to Jewish jealousy of the Samaritans（l＇rechrift，p．75）．He also questioned ＂32，1． 19.
 name of the kingdom of Samaria；and Jehu ctorl flumeri may conccivably mean Jehn the／humorite［？］，rather than ．Son of Omeri，as is usuaily assumed． The cuality of the $n$ is not decisive algainst this suggestion in the case of a
 Ildmatti as well as $A$ malli）．




All which is probably right in every case；the alternative construction being $\begin{gathered}\text { y } \\ \text { コミ，}\end{gathered}$ c． 3 ．39，7．［Cf．Bumbe on 2 Sam．13，14］．
v. 29, implies that he is accompanied by numerous clansmen. No accom-
 Laban's companions with whom Jacob might claim kindred. Cf, however, 35,2.6.



(47) This verse does not well agree with $48^{\text {b }}$. See also 1.49 .
 ת. Sce N: $51.52^{2}$.
(19) And the musçeluch athich he hed mensed he culled har Mizpuch; for he sudt\&c. All the mutceluhth to be mentioned after the cairn, and its name to be specified and justified in like manner. Ewalib restored masman insmi but it seems probable that more words have fallen out between the two similar ones.


(53) Al waw, but eutrsia sing.; assuming that Nahor's god was the same as Abraham's.
All whe some soms and (6. It is a transparent gloss, suggesting 20 perhaps that the god of Abraham and of Nahor was the god of the two parties, Jacob and Laban; or else of Terah, their common ancestor. Cf. Josh. 24,2. Had Laban spoken the words, it would not have been after the closing term (v. 37: Ex. 18, 16: Is. 5, 3). \$ corrects אבתיגו.
(54) Jacob's invited bethen are Laban and his company.

ת text, if not rather a wanton alteration.


(6) (8), so some MSS and qu(bsid rightly. All 1 .
 31,17.


(14) (14. Not the same as (cf. 35,4); but that which hat iome with him,
 had brought sivith him, as if pointing sac.
(16) All arap a scribal error, as in $31,9$.
 which © read thus:


 Nin. Jacob is still at Mahanaim (oy). The entire narrative, $14.2-22$, centres +5 upon that ancient sanctuary, the name of which - Taio Comps - is alluded to again and again. Thus we have God's Canh $r: 3$, and Esau's too men imply another camp or host. Then, $1: 8$, Jacob divides his own following into tion camps, which he mentions as cvidence of his prosperity in his prayer, $1: 11$; and lastly, we have here במחa, or rather perhaps (Final a and are some to times confused).



35 (28) © (2) from (5. Ant. Sce $25,7$.
(29) ミ alone has the addition, which, however, looks original, and seems almost ne-


 2 Chr. 11 , is for an instance of the opposite error. Ill יהחת, scribal crror for (r. 20.
 1' has already named Mahalath bathelshmael, the sister of Nebajoth, as Esam's 10 thircl wife. If, therefore, Hasemath be the original reading here, we can only attribute it either to a lepsus memeriac on the part of $I$, or to another hand,

 god; W1. R. Switu, Re\%. Sem. pp. 37.43).
6) Ill
 naturally substituted for
10)

こo
(11) Al Ans. The preceding names are without the conjunction, which in this case may be due to repetition of the 1 of 18 s. $A$ ( 6 . liut msit read ) with every name after the first.
 follows iss, and mp does not appear at all among the Bene-Eliphaz. חרק in fact, belongs to $\sqrt[3]{ } .18$, and is rightly omitted here by en. The transposition of



 bably corrupt, but must remain indeterminate.


 Gen. 14.5; so $\mathbb{e}^{01}$ ?, which is, on the face of it, unlikely; nor does a the mutes seem at ail more probable. I'ossibly an is only an accielental repectition of en: Hemam, which occurs just before ( v . 22): in which case it neem, hopeless to speculate what it was that Anah formd in the arihtioness. S, however, read or corrected ana the ocutir; a platsible emendation, for water is just what a herdsman would desire to find in a witderness. Moreover, ajy may be related to gis, to





 Linfortunately the lunie term compared is unknown. Syro-licxapl. thas tip

(25) בני ענה דעי Mossibly some names have fallen out. Vet the writer may have "ritten 'mechanically, having writen it so many times already; or he may 50 have intended to include Oholibamah (sn \$N), whom he afterwards specifies as a daugher; or he may even have remembered that bishon was really a tribal

 and then a careless copyist had inserted m．But perhaps this is only another in－ stance of locing misread $\exists$ in the ancient text．
（9） 411 Iתֶk．The alternative construction with $=$（1）eut． 7,3 ）indicates ロコל，（5 םコココל（a reminiscence of Deut．7，3）；but of．v． 16.
（13）St Ma
 may be corrupted－possibly from aṛy and dicited them（29，25）．liut Ex．
 fll swu．dul0．s plur．，as in vi． 27.

 difierent．lerhaps we should point ax（ 455,21 ）．


 having wandered to the preceding line（cf．17，23．24；and v．1f）．
（27）Verses 2729 are not consecutive to $1: 26$ ，but a parallel account．It is question－
 ソ．25；Jud．18，27）the dead．Jossibly it was intended as an equivalent to $\mathbf{E}$－
 rucrunt sufire occisos citcleri filii froob \＆ic．，and we may read יבs with us． 5 s．l， I having fallen out in tl after the preceding 1.
 the end，and（6）has both）．



（3）邱さ ルゼン

（5）ニアジ，（6）Iopaŋ入．
（7）Atl לxny seems required after ciph．Hesides，lod of bilhel is an extraordinary name for a placie．－ $6 S+i v y$ at the end．

（12）（1）so s．Al
 evident that the second member of the verse is an addition．
（13）：的（

（18）（10）

（20）It An，which，however， 0 s preserve．Sec on $19,37$.
 sion［？－if．GLEIGER，LJsihrift，p．373］．There may have been some reference in the source to the cursing of Reuben（if．49，3）．（ $5+$ кai movmoòv＇tpavn Evervtiov

（24）＇2בו，un（6S．t；cf．vv．25．26．Al $\wedge$ ？
（26）Ill 7 יל；some MSS and ue plur．，as in the same formula， 36,5 ．
 of nine，the name is inarthrous．Sec Neh．II， 25 ．
（2）הלא：，so（5ミ3A．，Al after i）．

Al ：－y．1 Sam．2，19 does not make it probable that this is frequentative．su \％י．：Perhaps ive i $K, 16,25$ was the original form；and as this was unusual， the＂was omitted by some ignorant copyist．

 expressed by $=$ bee atime them all，which indeed is what \＄3A actually have．
 by（6．Sec ！）llem．
（8＂：3 1avy．The mention of his dreans－whereas we have read of but one dream as ject，and another immediately follows（i．9）－suggests that this clause is a misplaced interpolation．． 4 indeed reads＂nha；but this is only an Aramaism （if．©OZ）
 i．c．lis parents，were not concerned in the former dream．
（so．All as superfluous after the statement of 8,9 ．Ah has the usual $b$ instead of $6 \times$ ef． $24,66 ; 40,9)$ ．（5．The narrative might，no doubt，be made more coherent，ac－ cording to our ideas，be transferring $\sqrt{ } .5^{\text {b }}$ to the place of $8^{b}$ ，and the latter to 20 the end of 1.9 ．Wie might then read $י=x$ h ing gloss．


21 Al たisา．W＇e adopt Wratilitesen＇s conjecture．

 accordingly turned this indefinite subject into a definite one；thus identifying the Midianites withs the already mentioned Ishmaelites（Oi üvepuror ol Madm－
 crificism would seem to be neither newfangled nor fanciful，is is so often and so foolishly asserted．
（33）Kn，so u（fsid ，Ill．The Oriental Versions at least indicate the natural con－ struction，even if they only supplied the missing pronoun．
 old writing；or due to indistinct dictation，$m$ and $\pi$ being related sounds．
hal，（ ${ }^{(5 ;}$ ；perhaps fecling the difficule in the mention of all Jacol）＇s daushters， when only one Dinahj is otherwise known．
 after ：apy if．31，17），and favors that reading．


＂
 fe Ra，the gift of Ka，a name like Mattaniah，Dorotheos，\＆c．［Cf．Lacarme， 45 （ienesis Gimete，1）．20；Stennortr，heilr．zur Asyry． $\mathbf{i}, 336$ ］．
 often，and then further to 7\％．The same may be said of I Sam．9，9，which， moreover，is not quite parallel．
（2）Ill ine must be right．But ©if orvoua（so is interesting，because it shows that
 Rコ1． 12 ．


 with the context．


 tion．We should expect $=$ ；and we have already met with several instances of $=$
 Compl．and three MSS intz；of．Lag．（ie\％．（iratio，pp．5－i）Eiv lopall，which to is doubtless risht．
32 ： 2 should perhaps be Eyba，as，like the famnus prophet of Vram Num．23，7． he is surnamed $7 \times \mathfrak{Z} \mathrm{Z}$ ，and E may have fallen out before the similar letter $=$ ． The name may be compared with ${ }_{2}$＇turls or hilg）and elelenfuctl；which agrees with the reputation of the Edomites for wisdom and culture Jer．49，7；15 Ubad．S；Liar 3，22），as well as with what is recorded of the prophet lsalaam ben－Beor（Nums． 2224 ）．
 mouse（1．38）．
 if． Davaßd＝xג2n：Dertheind in l＇almyrene．This confirms the suggestion that this first king was of Aramean origin．Cf． $1: 37$.
 לッ：。
35．）
 it；cf． $17 \pi$ and Assyr．Dididu．
（36）Withı orn mistigath，a sunny place．The forms correspond exactly．
${ }^{3} 8$ It is a curious coincidence that Saul is succeeded by Baalhanan in Edom，as in isracl Saul was succeeded by El－hanan David’．
 and（ 6 ，which fluctuates between Apa日，Apab，Adad．The name Hadad was dy－ nastic in Edom；cf．v．35；1K．11，14fi．
Al ive，（6）Dorwp＝7：

fo）ミ 玉n－inht，instead of $!11$ 玉napab，suggests the use of another text．


（43）Eיע：so IChr．I， 54 ．It seems identical with Arammur，the name of a king of Edonm mentioned by Sennacherib（Taylor CYlinder ii，5t＇．（f Zapuetv，Zapuiv，to
 the attractive total of twelve tribes，instead of eleven，for Edom as for his brother lsracl：assuming，of course，that the real equivalent of $ニ \because \%$ had fallen out of（ 6 ．
 twei name of the Ged of Israt in the liahyl athe（1riont．Reiond，Feb．＇Sy，vol．is
 ก．9．Most Assyriologists read the name Ifrlit－ritmmu．The reading of both $A$ and Milik is uncertain．－I＇．H．？


all however，can hardly be original；of．IV．S．9．19．
the child limself for defeating her prophecy；the passive，therefore，is in－ appropriate．Nor can the sense be Hhy hust thou made a rent for thy＇sclf？ as though Try were the same as 7 ．us uby；apparently in the sense upon us （＝1まき，Ex．19，22； 2 Sam．6，8）： 11 ＂hy hast thou broken out＂font zus．3 and so A： Howe coccllent thinc incrase in my days！taking 19 as in 28,14 ．It suits the context best to understand the words of 1 ll as two exclamations： $11 \%$ ath aut． break hust thou mute＂＇Outhriuk upon thee！＇lhe imprecation，natural under the circumstances，is like $-\boldsymbol{T}$ y


 perhaps be pointed as Niffal， 35,10 ．The mother might name the children，but hardly the midwife．

39 （1）（6）according to Syr．llexapl．f úmo tûv Madıavitwv；and $\$$ also mentions the 15 ．lidianites．


（5 Al inve．There is no reason for this variation in the construction（ $c / .1 .4$ ）；and （5）has ETi（＝$=\boldsymbol{y}$ ）again；so also s．l．
fll לこコ，（JA ETi．Cf．lint notc．
（8）Ill in，w（f）


（14）Ill הグュ；but $\ell f$ ．（6）and v．11；38，21．

 quod towehme．But perhaps they thought of a struggle．






 （6）misconstrued both．

 nizing with 1.2 ；and so $\$$ ．Cf．however， $1 \pi=\pi=$ the lligh Priest．
 10 $\operatorname{vi} 7$. －－




 but if all be sound，we must rather render：and it a＇ds as if bulding（lit．like a butding ome＇）．＝reminds the reader that all was but seeming；that what is being told is a dream，not reality：
 blossoms，Is． 18,5 icf．Jul 15,33 ．We therefore omit Mappic．The phrase means： it cecht uf（in the shespe of）bionn，i．c．sprang into flower（if．Is．18，5．6）；or Gen．
(3) th siv, euex

 in (fs may have loeen the same originally as in ou, 7 and $\exists$ having been confused; sce on 30,13. According to 1 Chr. 4,22, אבm ( $=$ ( $=$ ) was a town of the Benc-Shelah. It was doubtless identical with the בres of Mic. 1, 14; Josh. 15, f.
 serit; and similarly \&. The bringing of such a name into connection with Tamar, who is in turn deceived and deceiter, is significant for the origin of the legend. Moreover, as Tamar acts the harlot, we may perhaps compare the name 'as, 10 Num. 15,25; [cf. Assyr. kuzbu 'luxuriancy, lasciviousness'].
(9) : seems to preserve the original meaning of the root תnש, viz. to full=Assyr. salutu. s. sinn, to cormpt, destroy, are therefore strictly synonyms of bossibly, however, the word is here used in its ordinary metaphorical sense of corrupt behavior, and has been substituted for some more direct expression which 15 was offensive to the Masorites. Sto render it so.
 1. 12.

 dittography (two MSS of an hase "לbs); and may be a relic of תs. We read Ita in V. 13 also for the aitaE $\lambda \in \mathrm{F}$. id.
(14) :lll
 24,65 . n fell out after $\boldsymbol{r}$.


(16) Il Sk , scribal error for $3 \boldsymbol{y}$; of. $1: 21$.
(18) All This see 5.25 . 68803 sing. in both places.
 30,25).

 letter $\pi$.
 (lyut see 1,18 ).
 it is corrupt, and we should read (or התחמשat). A transcriber maly have
 дібкас.
(26) All (1. We (1).
(28) Ein, so shm both here and in $5.30 ; \%$ Jos. 2,$18 ;$, Il $\mathbb{N}$.

(29) thl


 scriptio difiction ב'mina, not being understood, led to false correction by ounssion of the $\therefore$. (Gf we de embovijrarev.


 ה!̣?
 attached to next verse: of. ? Riursus sopore dipressus; and §, which begins v. 22: Alnd drain I sumi.
(23. תiays. (6sy omit this . Tramaizing üraE der., which possibly originated in the following nmes. IE, no doubt, is fond of occasional Iramaisms; but if this were the original and principal epithet here, why do we find ripan, and not rather nimssa, in the reference, v. 24? Morcover, Ukigin's IIexapla has no temark on the word (NisThe).
Ne:

26. All nine, werfrighty $\sin$ an; as the following clause, and $1: 27$, indicate.
(27) A1 תin
 see the sume phrase, 1.23 .
 read wou for Ill $1 \pi$, which does not agree with its fem. sulject, besides being two albrupt.



 on the very rate suffix. This seems better than $n$ nim.
 plur. is better, its describing the function of the owerseers. So sell.
 (tIIII).
 :

 but constrution, context, and the Ancient l'ersions are against that meaning





 is possibly right ; and perhaps 7 Te should be read instead of 7 (if. $4,9,20$ ). The sense would then be: lifore thice all my frepple shath tee joudiced.
(d2) All

 ations of the l'haraoh. l'robably, therefore, ensf are right in reading sapr (Eisth, 6,11. Hut the sentence is otherwise corrupt; for if Tas were an imperat tive, addreneed to the people, it would be plure, not sing. Atorenter, ins is an 15 unusual construction, of whith no certain example can be cited from Genesis; and en reads ing. 'The term Thes, whith as . Wfel infin, ofls. would be very strange (see Ilif'il, 24,11 ausativen, has dways been supposed to be Exyphian; but none of the attempted identifications is satisfactory (See Le: lace Rowotr, I'Sli:l
 as alone possible'. After ארק pritithe phrase 'g ext, introduting the terms of the


40 burst into bloom all nete. The asyndeta mark the quick succession of the phenomena: And it whas budding - it sprang info blossom - its clusters bore ripe grapes.

 humor of the ambiguous phrase exv sud (พ. 13.19). In 2 K. 25,27 the addition of מב: leaves no room for misunderstanding. We may render: fluetuoht will cleatete thee; $i . c$ in this case metaphorically, to office; in the other ( r .19 ) literally, to the gibbet.

 i. 23) had fallen out before these words; as if the sense had been: And note forget me not; but if thou hute remembered me, when it is well with thec, probl do the "hinduess \&c. Cf. Lam. 3.31.32. It is, however, simpler to restore TH for ${ }^{2}$ with Wheme, and Drw. Tinses, Add, 5198 , Cf. 3 Tintum memento mei, 15 cumb beme libi fucrit, of fuctus mocum misericordiam; which at least suits the
 ( 24,27 ). - אשת ( 39,20 ) .


 ported by the alliterative character of the phrase - wioth murch areraquoth Busur, with $r$ in every word. So again, v. 4. liut in v. 6 , where $\mathfrak{G}$ has $\lambda \in \pi$ toi, as
 with $d$ in each word.
 the plur. of is always תimben (v. 12; 37,8.19.20); and the interpretation, 1.25 , expressly says the drectm is ond. Cf. also 1.15. Else we might read rabn, with Kautzach-Socin.



Al
 fallen out.

 We might also point as Nif all, a form not found elsewhere. (5) corrects ind
 will also be right in 2 Sam. 12,20. P'iel is not found elsewhere.
(16) the the preceding word 7 ast, we might render: IIThout me, God iould gite un



 God as the true interpreter. Cf. \&: Thinkest thout thut arithout God one will



(17) $\mathfrak{6}+7$, לא,


（10）Ill ケソニント，russ，i（cluplication of $\because$ ．$\because$ rather than $:$ would hawe been used（if． ㄴ．12）；but neither is wanted．
（11）All ind es，which，moreover，immediately follons．




 for אin instead of איה．

 Thin is by way of a reply to joseph＇s proposal；which，lowcrer，was an announce－ ment of his intention，from which there was no ：ppeal for the brothers．＂heir immediate imprisunment，$\sqrt{2} .17$ ，fincly suggests his despotic power．
（17）Foxy，an unusual term（ $1 \mathrm{~s} .24,22$ ）perhaps with an allusion to the name gor． Whemise，we might correct nexy（c．moxi，w．10）．
19）2ne 7 The，as in 1.33 （sec on 43,14 ；but it has not yet bect specified which brother is meant．
 cond of 1.16 ．l＇ossilly this pluatse belongs to the end of $\because .25$ ，and $p$ an en en belongs here：athd thuss did he tront themt；$i . c$ ．in this strange wiy．Or the sen－ tence is proleptic．
 21，16；44，34．

 tives that precede and follow．Sin（5 Eumdiodal．O）read תx whbt \｛ic．

 44，2．See on 1.20 ．
（27）（6）

 parallel．







 and similar instances．




（12）Ill בש゙ッล．We puint as usual．

 $\therefore$－，both in ierls and noun．

41 It was necessary to inform the people that Joseph lad been set over them by the Hharaoh himself（ $f$ ． $1: 41$ ）．The supposed Egyptian salutation thas dis－ appears．

 Tブ（1）an．3，ti 5，29）；it term which，being of Greck origin，（：in hardly be： right here．
 （sut＇a on por aln $)=$ The I＇rotector of Life．Whatever the Eigyptian title intended， it is evident that the first element in it has been assimilated to the Semitic root 10
 braicic ho noment abiondituram refpertorem sonet．He adds：interpreda－
 nearer the mark）．［Cf．I．AGisRDE，J／ittheil，iii，226．282，also CORNHL，lizml． 51 ］．位 15
 gov in the second member of the verse．©O inserts wher after（42，6）；and So $\lambda$（II aly user all the land of Eigypt）．
（48）ill the article（sec 1.47 ）．But this change alone makes a poor sense．We，therefore， 20

（50）ill 7 b，m（6）plur．
 is more likely a mere error for 9 ？$\ddagger$ ；if． 30,20 ，and similar instances，which prove that the recognition of likeness between sounds did not depend much on vocali－ 25 zation．


（54））（a misunderstanding）．

（56）ill
Ifl

 writing，in which $\psi(s)$ resembles $w(w)$ ．


 the sense of that which is crushed in the mill．It is perhaps from neo－Sumerian to sirble $=$ nirht，midubu（ ZK ii，421）the corn－god，Egyptian mpri．［．Tirbl，however， is an error for Nisethe if．DeLitzSch，HWVI，p． 471 ；AIV，1．30G．－1．11．］．The cuneiform characters for SA and IR are very much alike．
（z）าセボリ．$\wedge^{(6)}$（doubtless feeling its redundancy）．

 fillen out．
（6）All＇s． by reading win the second instance；but it is evident that the statement wion

 perhaps Grecized as $\sum d \lambda a \tau t \varsigma$ ，given as the name of the first Hyksos king by Joscphus（Ap， 1,14 ），but not yet found in the Egyptian Monuments．

(31) mersid + (3ighty: All thought of 42,36 . Cf. wi. 30.34 .


45 (5) ill | 3 |
| ---: | :--- |


 elsewhere (for Cen., sce 6,19.20; 19, 19; 47,25;50,20). Otherwise, we might render: and to prescrect (if; i. c.

 Assutir:



 tolerable than $1 \times(42,19)$. liut the term was probably copicel in from the next line.
(19) All has no syntactical connection with what follows, and is
 a mere sepetition from \%. 17). We adopt this, correcting enis for ins ( $f$. Ex.

23 All
(5)? in, as though nex referred to the presents for the brothers, instead of to what follows.
anh, s in ainc. (f. 27,28.37; 1)cul. 32,14.

 (5A) + ビ ; An. Cf. 1 Sam. 11, 15.
 rliest).




(16) Ill $\mathfrak{j}$ :

(17) Il 16 י"M, The similarity of the two names renders them suspicious. Num.



 . Sce Num. 26,35.36.


8,4.5. The corrtption wat perhapls prion to the adoption of the sequare character: B and er in the old srript locing similar ( 4 , w and liable to confusion. It may, however, be due to mere tamsposition of the two letters.

 in 1.27.

（IS）All $\pi \times$ ，er as in 10.16 .17.
zen，achich returnol，as though of itself；indicating the mystery of the exent．

 seems to have read banner，and understond this in the sense of hert（ 2 Sam．19，2S）；



解
 Sum．32，19）．
（26）After ib－unnev，（6）+ a＇s rightly；of．42，6．
（27）המשלום is not an adjective here，any more than in I Sam． 16,$4 ; 25$ ，6（see DrN゙）；if．the use of אמת，Deut．22，20；2 Sam，7，2S．The idiom 15 perhaps expresses：Is your fullucr all avell（or quite wall）：Is thy atsit whelly fricudly：Lit．Is your futhor health（itsolf）：and so on．
 hibited by the brothers（ the mention of the 1）ity：On the other hand，it is perhaps more natural to read 20 ，יויעת，referring the act of reverence to Joseph，who bows his head in thank－ fulness for the good news about his father；of 24,26 ．The addition will then belong to the original tevt．So Nisitie．



44 （1） 11 It

 rublich mpl lordide． 3 siephus quem furnti estis \＆ic．But th sems more natural， with its assumption that the culprits are wall aware of what is meant by the charge．its＝the thing you wot of．Is it het the a＇ey one mey lowed drinks out of， and which he himself intict diatines swith：



（13） $18: y$ ，the ustal construction（if． 1.11 ）；so eutb．Ill sing．
（16）（13．Whation omits the proper name，and corrects mex，on the ground that Judiah does not come forward till 8.18 ．But if it is not to be supposed fo that all the brothers spoke at once，they must have had some one spokesman， and why not Judah（especially in the narrative of J）？When his pleading in this character fails，Judaly draws nearer，and makes special intercession．
祘
 （ 35,16 tif）；© 24,67 （ $\because$ confused with מ）．
（24）（3）so merhaps fell out here before 211）．There scems no rea－ son why the speaker should not say יאב，，according to context．Here the latter is clearly right，being preceded and followed by 1 plur．Cf．w．25．31． But in 1.32 לאביגו would spoil the sense．Variations of this kind may，of course， 50 be partly due to attempts at uniformity．In v． 30 All $\mathfrak{x}$ is perhaps preferable to
 with אלינו may have caused the omission of $13-$ ．
text of $(5$, which is selfevidently jreferable. According to Syr. Hexapl., however, fr omitted $5^{b} \cdot 6^{\text {a }}$.
 times wrongly has or fur A1 : (e. ... 19,2; 30,32); and reversely ; for $-(22,9.24)$; but heres is preferable: if thon kinowest ruthether there are \&c. We, however, 5 divide: \# (plona scriptio): and if thou knowest there are \&.c. For the construction, of. 12,13; 21,7.

 ото́да.










 cuttle are my lord's).
 mootelcuton. Cf. v. 23 ad fin.
 We follow $\boldsymbol{\text { wh }}$ : 6 : in fact, what they hatd themselves suggested, v. 19; cf. $\mathfrak{v} 23$.


 in the wieht=a fifth of the yield.


 in your houses =your dependents, clansmen, slaves, \&e. ( $=\mathbb{C} 0$ O



 (or tithe) to ... (28,22); although in 41,3t wnan c. acce. pers. is to exact af fift from
 quite possibly the true reading; but the superfluous character of the statement
 of a margimal gloss.


(29) After this verse we venture to insert 48,7 , which is quite out of place where it stands in Ill, but perfectly appropriate here (see lirustox, ZAT' 'S7, p. 206fi.); replacing all wat (ant


 indicates :a conjecture for for


 necessary to suppose the omission of any other name or names．（See also on $36,25)$ ．Num，26，42，however，reads oṇic and（G）offers yet another inversion
 It marks the opinion of those who inserted it that these names are plur．$-C f$ ． 1．Chr．7， 12.

（26）Al הבאה ליעקב עצרימה．We transpose the first two terms，as the sense requires， 10 and $: .27$ suggests．（6S？wifle（uETü，w，cum）Juob；which shows that the difficulty was perceived．

 of 70．（Curiously，there are 75 lines in the Blessing of the Tribes，49，3－27）． 15
（28）（2 Sam．18，9； Deut．22，0）．Jacob sent Judah on before himself，to bict Joseph come to meet him in Goshen．Joseph obeys，i． 29.
In this sense，איא（Num．23，16）．We there－ fore further emend All naturally on יעיעל לקראו．

הゴ．（厅 ка日＇＇Hpwwv mólıv；and so again，v．29．May not this reference to Heroöpolis，the Egyptian Eere or Eru，have originated in a misunderstanding of


 peated 1 以济 $\%$ ．The term 7 is strange，in spite of the parallel adduced from Ruth I，It（（ 6 ékגquoav étl，as usual！．It may be a marginal gloss，noting the repetition of צעוצ ；or referring to the former occasion of Joseph＇s weeping， 30 45，14．At any rate，（ 5 scems to have read
 of letters．－פניך，§ +5 ，which may have fallen out owing to likeness to the previous word．

A1 㴊 may have fallen out of sll．But one would rather have expected ${ }^{\prime}=\mathfrak{y}$ Thio are of（＝belong to）Canant；if．Juel．13，2；or else，䏚 7世゙：cf．47，1．
 rightly read the plur．for 1 Il

47 （1）4！（so min

（3）All wr，perhaps a misreading of＂ as required by context．

 fore these words．Otherwise they seem redundant．
לגור באריץ באגו．As according to 45,17 f．（E），the Pharaoh had expressly sent 50 for them，this statement clearly belongs to a parallel narrative or different source （ $\boldsymbol{\tau} i z . \mathrm{J}$ ）．
（5）The original order is disturbed，and the text abridged in all $5^{\text {b }}$ ．6．We follow the

 though the word, which is poctical, occurs four times besides, $i$, g. Y 132,3;
 Ahy my cotich the climbat! - whichs, as a sort of solto aroce addressed to the audience, is almose comic, besides being abrupt and unmetrical - the parallelism


 - יצוyy (so also sto, which is at least nearer the mark than th. Hetter still, 10 3 ct maculasti stoutum cjus. $\$ 7 \mathbb{N}$ for iא, perhaps rightly; 29,14;44,28. As $\because$ and 7 are sometimes confused, we might even restore $\because$.
 lence are their suords (or degrgers), is that all swords and diggers are instruments of violence. Court swords were hardly in fishion in those days. Nor does it
 as Simeon and Levi are expressly said to have been armed with swords (בnn) at the massacre of Shechem, 34,25 f. Cf. also 48,22; which proves that other weapons besides shepherds' crooks were familiar to the pastoral nomads of Canaan.

Again, cven if טמבות could mean compacts or contracts of murviuge, with reference to 34,13 ff., it is questionable if a nuptial agreement could be called a $\quad$ י 2 ; a tern which, occurring some 320 times besides, is always used of material ob-



 looks as if © read en instead of onem, and interpreted: Ihcy wecomplishicd ariclence in consequmbe of thoir choici ( $=$ at their pleasures). A noun EEaipeors does not, 1 believe, recur in $\operatorname{Go}$ or NT; but בת is rendered EEapeioour, Job $36,21,30$
 Nistle sugkests. However all this may be, the rhythm of the parallel stichus favors ginstead of anmana as does also the fact that © renders in the sing.
 phorical sense; co. サ7,16; Prov. 16, 27: The tuicked man digs (contrives) mischivef. 35 So ten, osn, to dis, surth, and then divise, $\psi 64,6(7)$. Or we may accept
 Eth. ©hle: The itlea of plots and stratagens, with reference to the crafly ruse by which the two brothers fatally deceived the Canaanite chiefs, is almost demanded by the context. Simeon and levi are very brothers (in guile); their schemes are lawless and cruel; the patriarch washes his hands of their nefarious conspiracies this is what the first four lines scem to declare. (As arrex is not quite satisfactory, and as five of the other tribes are figured as animals, we


(6) Aitnn; Is. 14, 20 only. ©os seem to have read either on or nnm descentut!
 All. As 72 is masce in Lam. 2, U, we have read in, but the term may be fem. here, as in Aral., Syr., Eth., and Talmudic use.
 kuthitlu, liver, as a synonym of mimd, heurl, disposition. See also $\psi 4$ 16,9:57,9, Sic. where the same pointing is probably right, as Herzig noted.


47 (30) בקברתה: the original reference being to Rachel's grave (see last note). Al . בקברתם.
 shows. Moreover, the bed - הממה - is mentioned again almost immediately,
 and Heb. 11,21.

48 (1) (1) (as in the same phrase, 22,1 ).
 12,5), and by the

(8) Th, щ6; All.
(II) As the ritre seems doubtful in the sense of to suppose, belieze, we might conjecture (Job 35,14 ); cf. © © nלמלn ( 21,7 ) also seems possible.
 reading

(14) $\bar{r}$, su(b) cf. v. 17. All.倠 he crossed or luid crossavise, ün. Cf. . to shackli (horse or camel); to pluit (two locks of hair) on the right and left of the forehead (LaNe).
 in All; cf. $?_{\text {flitis Joseph. }}$

(16) האלה, המלך, the King; an interesting variant; but of. Hos, 12,3.4.

 9,9). So apparently $£(c f, 1,28)$.


 18,$18 ; 28,1+\mathbb{\& c}$.) and so 83 A .
 7ns; the term being understood as an Aramaism (nאmein). Nore probably, (אn) was taken to mean zenicus, sole of its himd, unmutched, unequated: of. Ezek. 7,5 ; Judg. 16,28 ??). This was natural enough, as the one shoulder of 35 the 1 leb . (shechitm) really denotes the site of Shechem, which lay on the shoulder. or slope of Mt. Gerizim, in a situation of peerless beauty. See the Dict. Bibl. George Eliot speaks of the shonldi's of the Binton Hills (Adam Bede, c. liii).



 תing, moreover, suits the octosyllabic rhythm of the triplet. But as neither mo nor any form of ing occurs elsewhere, except the part. (Jud. 9, t; Zeph. 3,4), we 45 prefer 'מַ bere; which suits the rhythm quite as well, if we point at ane end of the stichus.
Al רת sense of letting remain oier and abore, c. g. leaving food after a meal, or letting men survive (in two places, Deut. 28,11; 30,9, of causing people to abound in 50
 reading אל (see (6) at Ex. 16, 20). \& لע thou shalt not remain! 3 non crescus! $=$ =
(10) as the kings and gods of Assyria and 13abylonia bore for state, that is intended; but a long staff reaching to the ground; of. 角 (URA) great math, chicf, kings, a common Fgyptian hicroglyph. The lBedouin sheiks and headmen of villages still carry such insignia of authority. The idea of a sitting figure, with the staff 5 held between the feet, as seen in some ancient sculptures, does not harmonize with the context, which suggests movement.
 which is unsatisfactory; if only on the ground that Shiloh was an Ephraimite not a Judean sanctuary: Nor, considering the actual history of the place, is Tuctis As hatg as metr come to Shithth (to sorership), at all more probable; especially in the mouth of a Judean poet. If we must have a local name, it would be better to emend abe, to Sittem, i. c. Jcrusalem ( 14,$8 ; 476,2$ ). In Jer. 41,5 ( $=(548,5$ )
 Jerusalcm, 2 Sam. $5,5 \mathrm{ff}$., of. also 2 Sam. 7 , of Thus the sense of the quatrain 15 would bc:

> The rod of rule shall not depart from Jowht, Tior the stuff of satay fromb before him,
that is, he shatl retain the position of leading tribe, the hegemony in place and war

> Intil he come to sielem (in triumph),
> Hherving the submission of peoples.

Or chem might be regarded as a sccondary predicate: L'ntit he come heme seatheless; Judah being personified, like lienjamin in Jud. 5,14, as a warrior who has gone forth to battle in the common cause (Jud. 1, 1.2); (f. Ahab's words ' 25


Another not essentially dissimilar view is suggested by a comparison of Deut.

 accidental; especially as Deut. 33 imitates Cen. 49 in many other respects. And 30 the likeness becomes more striking if, with all the old l'ersions, except © and

 view of the passage. The Song of 1)eborah, which in other respects has served the author for a model, sufficiently authenticates the ancient poetical use of the relative $=$ (Jucl. 5,7).

 or $\operatorname{\text {on}}$ ל

 -h, this might be regarded as a transposition of abe, i. c. cither atere his rulce,
 w), the omission of one of them on that ground in some MSS would account


 with Zech. 9, וט, which is followed by a definition of the extent of the king's deminion (thepe). Cf. also Jer. 30,21 ; Mic. 4,$5 ; 5,1$; and the petition The Ringtom com' let all this is very precarious; and AE, $\Psi$ äókeItal, with go Which the Oriental l'ersions agree, seems to prove that ithet was the only known ancient reading and punctuation, though this rendering insplics when, athose it


 if that term were original here. The term is collective, as in 32,6 .
 just as עב שברתם is due to the common Samaritan confusion or inter. change of the gutturals.
 ביעקב ( P - P ), should be noticed.
 triplet scems to require a term like תn, which we supply as predicate to 7 ? 25,26 ; Job 16, 12.
 atrig; Ezek. 17,9 'פּev), my son, thou growest up! (41,5; cf. Hifil, Ezek, 19, 3). lut this does not suit the context, Judala being compared to a lion, not a plant, in the preceding and following lines. As $7 \boldsymbol{1}$ is strictly a cub, wohds, we might perhaps render all: Through froy, my son, thow grewest up! = On prey thou wast reared; (cf. v. 12; Jol) 14,9 for pp). Tut the use of the term suggests other possibilities. It is the term used, Jud. $1,1 \mathrm{ff}$. of Judah's groints up to the conquest of the hill-country which was to become his permanent home. And there may be an intentional contrast between the sensual behavior of Reuben (עלית טשבבי אביץ, v. f) and the martial vigor of Judah (greinst the prey, my son, thou zechtist up! Or, On the frey.... thou sprongest; of. 31, 10). This would still be the case, if we read 94 bet of. 3 ad pracdam, fili mi, ascindishi! But the nearest verbal parallel, Jer. 4,7, ,עלה אדיה טמבש, suggests that Пרe may conceal a local determinative; and this idea derives some confirmation from the echo of the present passage in Dcut. 33,22: דן נור אריה || ינק מן הבשׁ; Dutn is alion's welkitp \| Thut leapeth forth from Bashan! Possibly therefore we should restore $=$ ziv, from the descrt (Zeph. 3,3); from which Judah went up to the conquest of his mountain home. After all, however, inasmuch as the succeeding couplet He crombed, he couthed, like a lion \| Or alioness abtho durst 30 rouse him. represents him as bing down to doze, as these animals do, when sated with food (cf. Num. 23, 2f; 24,8.9); the common reading and interpretation may be right: Alton's zidelf, rites Jutult; |l From the fry, mpy son, thou wentest up! (scil. to thy mountain lair; Cant.4, 8). Cf. 17,22 ועל ונו.
 shows how the passage was understood in later times. Cf. also the Chronicler's


 probably, like Sumerian mulmul, a lamé; or else a club, mace, or maul, with a to
 423 , +.
 (ef. © © (1), sec (6) at 46,26; 1)ent. 28,57. The Chronicler understood the words in the same way, I Chr. 5,2. 1lis is as clearly a paraplurase of this line, as the preceding ישתחוי לך בני אביך is of i, ס. But cridently מבץ רנליו, which is parallel to in the former stichus, depends on
 the parallelism requires (Num. 21, 18; $\psi \psi 23,4 ; 60,9$ ). And as, Jucl. 5, 27, בין רגלי means before her, at her fict, משבין here may denote from bifore him; referring 50 to the actual position of the long staff, grasped in the right hand, as the chicf walks or stands still.

מבין ידיי שather than because it is not a short ornamental sceptre, such
nal annotator, writing after the fall of the Northern Kingdom, and sighing for the fulfiment of this prophecy, which makes of Dan a true bulwark of Israel.
 right. In Al the B has unhappily been connected with in the next distich; to the detriment of both sense and form:

> Gad - raiders raill raid upon him;
> But he will raid upon thit rear!
(20) Al 7 רw, against the analogy of all the other cases, which have no prefix to the proper name; sec last note. S3A D .
All שame. As the subst. is elsewhere masc. (an שמשה לחש here), and as the line is 10 metrically short, its fellow being octosyllabic, the $\pi(\exists)$ may represent an old
 §) suggests נח in place of or or לתלתו.
 mention of the king certainly bears on the question of date.

 OISIAUSEN and most moderns point ner, terebinth, and wand branches (?). But
 fop, crest, of a tree or a mountain (1s.17,6.9 only), is not found in the plur., 20 which, moreover, is plainly inappropriate in the case of a single tree cthough this difficulty might be evaded by suggesting אמֵּ, as a poetic survival like ' v. 11); (c) ןת (e) is not used of putting forth branches ( $=$ even if mean branches, but of yielding fruit ( $\psi \mathbf{1}, 3$ ) ; and ( $d$ ) the symmetry of the couplet almost demands הנה:ת or in place of (if. v. 17).

Recurring now to ( 5 , we note that in some ten places revnua $=\mathbf{1 1}$ ' m fimit, e.g.
 original ( ? ; © ; f. Deut. 33,13 ff.) (into either הנתנה פרי would
 to fruit-bearing, it is evident that $\sigma$ tekexoç in the first must denote some other tree than the terebinth. But whatever the tree referred to, it must be one to which the epithet is appropriate. Now is specially used of the vine
 is twice rendered ote $\lambda \in X \circ S($ Fzeck. $31,12.13$ ). We conclude, therefore, that m , a fruiting aine, which now appears in $1: 22$, originally stood here, while ah: hurt 35 really belongs to Joseph's blessing. (6) perhaps confused nit with ans: of the proper name פארח, Jod. J, 10). We thus recover the excellent sense:

> Ciaphlati is a biranching zine, That yicldith iomely fruit.

The name of Naphtali - from לng, to tauist and taine - may have suggested 40
 sole allusion, as in the case of Asher, is to the fertility of Naphtali's land; which agrees with Deut. 33,23. Naphtali is mentioned by name among the tribes that supplied Solomon's table; and its importance in the matter is perhaps seflected in the fact that the deputy who ruled there for this purpose 45 was the king's son-in-law.
(22) Ill gov n? for aűzaveooal is the usual equivalent of an to bie fruitful ( 1,$22 ;$ \&f. 47,27). If
 of the previous distich, and some one afterwards wrote as a correction in 50 the margin, the latter term might easily have been inserted by mistake in the first line of Naphtali's couplet, in place of m , by some subsequent corrector or copyist. Howerer it happened, it seems clear that the transposition was effected.
 $\pi \rho о \sigma \delta$ кia, L.am. 2,16 ). A verb would be natural in place of nap', which is only vouched for by J'rov: 30,17 ax nip', obedicnce to a mother: Accordingly, eo

 a trace of the same reading; see note on $\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{D}$. If the quatrain really expresses the prophetic hope of Judah's universal sway, this correction would suit very well:

> Sictpe shall not "epart from Jutath
> Nor stutf of rule from before him,
> Cntil hiss fiuler come,
> And to Jiom the fioples fleck!
(11) \#ll

 Delt'zsch, Assyr. W'arterh., p. 385, No. 185; Handzörterbuh, p. 55.
 after the previous line; and further objectionable because 1 in, which recurs five times, is always joined cither with an (prose; c. g. Deut. 1,7) or with and (poctry:
 27-29. But the parallel passage, Jud. 5,17, suggests $\boldsymbol{n}$ אנר v. 20.

Al Aירכתו על צירן, A marginal gloss, specifying Zebulun's point of contact with the sea-board, about which some difficulty was felt. As a local determination, it is without parallel in the entire poem, and is, besides, thoroughly prosaic. (For ל, un(6s3 $\boldsymbol{y}$ is preferable). In Dent. 33,18.19 Zebulun and Issachar are coupled together (cf. י. 14), and it is stid of them that They shall suck the ofbundathe of sers 11 And troasuris hid in the stmd. It is a curious indirect confirmattion of this, in the case of Issachar, that yin purple fish, was the name of his chief clan, 46,13;if. Jud. 10, 1.


家, lurge-bodicid; a term applicel to camels, e. S. ? to find no support in the native lexical works (A. G. Elelis). 3 asinus fortis, correctly; A, ŏvas ó õtión $\ddagger$ s.
© docs not imply

 $=$ מגחו, his resting phace, from (n, $(8,9)$;
 ם 2 is not used elsewhere as here (yet of. times confused. Rich pasture would be more attractive to the eye of an ass than a lovely landscape.

 $\psi 114,3.5$; and for the sense, Jer. 8,16. As the bitten horse throu's his rider, $\mathbf{s}$

 Dan, as if stood in the text. This shows that the exclamation was feit as an interruption. It is out of rhythm and asymmetrical, the lines about Dan forming a hexasyllabic hexastich. It is probably the aspiration of some margi-

1Ein (1 K. 10, 18) : :
 4,1), a common phrase; but the subject is always co not aym (Zeph. 3,16;
 might; and the restored line is octosyllabic like the preceding one. Otherwise,
 misread invi.




 ever it be translated, and is certainly corrupt. The line ought to correspond to



 ginal 'אוא may equally well be a distortion of on the other hand, יעורך in the next line may be a natural repetition of in this; and haps originally written in the margin by some one who remembered (1 Sam. 4,$1 ; 5,1 ; 7,12$ ).
©O seems to take



 Éuós implics this reading; of. 17, 1; 28,3; 35, 11; 43,14; 48,3; Ex. 6,3).

The present passage suggests that 1 ' 2 was the god of fertility, both of the soil and of men and animals; the chief blessing in the eyes of pastoral and
 35,11, אני אל שעי פרד ורב ; Hos. 9, 14.16. The Ephesian Artenis with her many breasts (שדים) illustrates the same idea.
תחת תח ת the hill-country of Ephraim - abounded. Cf. Deut. 33,13. © kai єù̉oriav rîs
 ( $=r \hat{\eta}$, Ex. 23,20 ) is sometimes fem., e. g. 18,24. Wh perhaps read the closing n of

 as mere dittography of the каi $\mu$ itpas of the previous line. It would thus be an interpolation in $\mu$. ©
The second $\pi=7$ cannot be right. תixn apices, cacumina, in the parallel stichus, requires a corresponding term, and Deut. 33,15 has *జی. Cf. Is. 37,24 שרום הרים.


 Cf.
 of. 2 Sam. 5,2 ); but Al is preferable Joseph might perhaps be called the Nazarite of his brothers, as being the comeliest in person if. Lam. 4, 7), and from his youth the chosen of Heaven. Cf. also Am. 2,11; Jud. 13,5;16,17. S Mto 50 irown, pointing $\underset{\sim 1}{2}$. But it is strange to meet even a metaphorical allusion to the institution of Nazaritism in such a context; and it is not Joseph but Judah who is promised the sovereignty. We therefore suggest that $: \times \pi \times 1=$ the hated Gen.

People do not shoot (v. 23) at vincs; at harts they do. The expression a reṣembles absi ia, $\Psi$ 29,6; and it is perhaps worth noting that a town we. longed to the Housi of Josifh, Jud. 1, 35 .
 of the envy of Josepli's brothers suggested this strange connection of iy with the denominative 隌, I Sam. 18,9.
 rection ('7, Fzek. 16,7). \& renders the couplet: A son of increase (1Ansil= aüEnols, E.ph. 4, 16) is Joseph, A son of increase! Go up, O fountain! differing from (5 only in pointing עֲ, (ע) owing to the recollection of Num, 21, 17 , 10 The hart at a spring (if. $\psi 42, \mathrm{I}$ ) is an admirable symbol for Joseph, whose hill country (Ephrain) was full of streams and springs.
4 4in רu w which obviously fails to harmonize with the context. (5) vío $\mu$ 位 véutatos, $\pi$ gós
 an error for $\mathcal{Z}$, the Samaritan 2 , 7 (9 9) being very similar. The line thus becomes an ill-placed reference to Jacob's yearning after his lost favorite. (This is but onc of many indications of $\mathfrak{f}$ 's influence on the editors of she). \& : wher phich hardly improves matters. What we want is something to connect the hart standing by the spring with lus ene zo mics, the archers ( 5.23 ). Now may mean insidiumi (Jer. 5, 26; 1105. 13, 7), and יy is an easy corruption of asconderunt. They arent up to lie in wecit at least supplics the link of connection we desiderate. The two preceding terms (בנוn צערה (11) must in some way qualify this statement; and as may be
 found), in his tracks or spoor (cf. Dan. If ,43; 4 37, 23; Prov. 20, 24).
(23) Al 1 in is elearly ungrammatical, occurring as it does between two imperfects with 1 constoutize. Syntax and symmetry would require haw. But in place of
 3 jurgati sunt; which is quite as congruent with awn as the preceding 30 (Ex. 1, 14) and following verb ( 27,$41 ; 50,15$ ). Otherwise we might suggest inpa ? (Jer. 4, 29; ©f. $\Psi \psi ~ 11,2 ; 64,5$ ).
 is strange enough, apart from the strangeness of a bow and hands being assigned to a hart, as though some centaur-like figure were intended. © kai ouvetpipn
 with common sense, and with the usus loquendi elsewhere ( $\psi \psi 46,9 ; 76,3$; Hos.
 tion of bentistring ( $\Psi 21,12$ plur:); cf. $\psi 11,2$ in $=\sum A$ veupd. This at all events would account for the enigmatical $\tau \dot{\alpha} v \in u \hat{p} \alpha$ of the next line in $\mathbb{G}$, which 40 might thus be due to incorporation of NEYPA (i. i. veupí), written as a marginal correction of $\mu \in \tau \dot{\alpha}$ крátous. © (Walton o).
All
 appropriate; we want a parallel to 1 . Now Jhtir is often said to treak the arm of his foes ( $\Psi \psi 10,15 ; 37,17$; Ezck. $30,22.24$ ); and 7 to to scatter; originally meant to split, shatter, like the Arabic, فز, if. the imprecation Allah break their backis! This sense of 7n, moreover, is suitable in $\psi 89,10$. 11: Thou brukest Raflath in picees (nxun; cf. Job 22,9); I'ith Thine arm of might Thon 50
 ת ע ( $\psi$ ( 34,20 ; Is. 38,13 ), and with ( $\psi$ 51,9); $\psi$ 141,7.

So:

The Lion, asain, is one of the most prominent constellations of the Zodiac, and the great tribe of Judah is here called a lion, or rather a lion's whelp. Moreover, the principal star in the Lion is Regulus, the "Royal Star" of the Baby. lonians and of the Arabian astronomers, whose position is on the breast of the Lion between his forcfect the Arabs say; "in the Lion's heart". Guxikle, quot-

 or whemeans behind hime (Ex. 11, S; Hab. 3,5). And it is surely strange that the ancient poet of Deut. 33 should have so far missed the meaning of his model, and the supposed connection of ideas between the lion and sovercignte; as to 10 transfer the image from Judah, not to Joseph, but to the small though martial tribe of Dan. It woukd seem that he understood the lion's whelp, not as a symbot of royal sway, but of warlike fierceness and vigor. Hence also he compares Gadt to a lioness.

Zmmera think that his hypothesis throws light on the enigmatical $x=9 \because シ 15$ ה!é where we might read abew, if we agreed with Welliansen and Cornill that r : of is a later insertion). He renders the verse: Nicht aird, his er cinscht
 stab z'on zaischen seinen Fussin, awthrend or den Giborsame zon lobkern hat, suggesting that or or or men and that might even be a byame for 20 the underworld, in the special sense of the region where the stars arc, after their setting in the west, and therefore equivalent to the Issyrian silhin, with which Jenses has compared bise. He adds that the Chaldeans comnected the stars below the horizon with the realm of the dead, according to Diod. Sic. ii, 3 t.

True as all this may be of the stars (of. the Egyptian ideas about imenti), it 2
 ence to Sheol would surely be strange in such a context, even if it would not have been aroided as ill-omened. - (b) The tribes, rather than their individual eponyms, are really the subjects of the poet's utterances; and he would hardly think of a tribe as chtering Sheol, like an individual man. Nor would a Judean 30 author be likely to contemplate the entire extinction of his own tribe, which was the principal theme of his panegyric. - (c) The phrase $\boldsymbol{\pi}$.

 judge by the curinus inversion of the members of the verse in his translation, 3 which makes the line As long as (.) he hotds the obedicme of peoples paraltel to ('util he enter Slucol (i. e. during his life-fime'); a construction of the Hebrew text whels is quite impossible.

On the Iblessing of Joseph, ZIMMERN remarks that the sense frut-fric for res is assumed on the ground of this passage only: Hhas, however, the pirtual 40 support of all the Versions from (5) downwards, inasmuch as their renderings
 cannot be regrarded as an inexplicable anomaly" (see the Grammars). Next, on the ground of Deut. 33, 17, Zmaners thinks that Joseph must have been compared with an ox here ako. He supports his case, further, by a reference to 45 Num. 23 f., "where Isract repeatedly appears under the image of the tion and the wite ox," and Isrued denoles Juhth and Epheraim. But in Nium. 23.24 there is no inctication whatever of such at division of peoples and symbols. (on the contrary, in Num. 23,23.24 Isracl, as a whole, is olviously intended; and the s:me must be said of Num. 24,8.9. And as to Deut. 33, 17, that passage does not say $5^{0}$ Jnseph is a young bull or a young wild ox, but - as I read the text -

He is stately as the firstling of an or:
And the horns of the siblt on are his;
 ziru，izir，to hate，shows that the verb was med．：：Otherwise，we might read



A1 ภニッニン


（32）Ill ndp，（6）$\in v \times \pi j \sigma \in 1$ ．The verse is too far off to be regarded as an apposition to $v .29$ ，or as a parenthesis referring to $\because .30$ ．We therefore correct ndps；cf． 10


At the last moment my attention has been called to an article by l＇rofessor Zmanern，entitled Der Jucobssigin und der Tierkreis，Z．1 rii，2，p．161．One＇s judgment is so apt to be overborne by almost everything that one reads in 15 German，that I cannot but feel glad that I did not sec this paper until my own independent study of the text was completed，and my notes，such as they are， finally revised for press．Znminerv lays stress on the four names Simeon and Levi，Judah，Joseph．Following a suggestion of Nork，he supposes a relation between the＂brethren＂Simeon and Levi，who alone are coupled together in this peculiar manner，and the Gemini or Twin Drethren of the Zodiac．Thus，
 which，he says，strikingly recalls the fact that the celestial Bull（like T＇egrasus）is mutilated，inuitouos，i．e．only the forehalf of the animal is represented in the hewens；an appearance which must go back to Babylnnian times，as it is alluct－ ed to in the Epic of Gilgameš［Nimrocl］and elsewhere．Fourther，in this Epic it is Gilgameš and Eabani that answer to the Twins who mutiate（ererstiönme＇h） the celestial Bull．The killing of the Man by Simeon and Levi corresponds to the killing of the tyrant Humbaba by Gilgames and Eabani；and the curse on Simeon and Levi may be compared with Istar＇s curse on Gilgameš and Eabani for having mutilated the celestial liull．

There is no i priori ground for rejecting combinations of this kind．We have already seen some traces of mythological influence in Genesis；and others re－ main to be noticed in connection with our English translation of the book．But here the differences seem to be greater and more important than the resem－ blances．Simeon and Levi do not cut the ox in twain；they merely hough or hamstring it（nyy）；a common proceeding in warfare，as regards the horses of the vanquished（Josh．11，6．9； 2 Sam．8，4）．It was perhaps considered speci－ ally heinous that they treated 0.20 m so．At all events，innuitouos is not the same as veveuporotipuévos．Zmanerv＇s objection to regarding ש゙以 and $\boldsymbol{\sim}$ as collectives may be met by reference to 32,6 ，where $7 \boldsymbol{n}=7 \boldsymbol{p}$ ；while such expressions as לxרu the mon of Isiocl are common．The two tribes seem to be taken to－ gether（ $r$ ）because of their common action which is the subject of the curse（if． $34,25.30$ ）；and（b）because Simeon，who is not mentioned at all in the so－called Blessing of Moses，Deut．33，was not important enough for separate mention at 45 the time when the poem was written．But if we point cris，and understand howling creatures，i．e．lyyenas or jackals or something similar，the basis of the comparison with the heavenly Twins disappears．And some kind of savage ani－ mal seems almost required by the context（see note on $r .5$ ）．Lastly，we observe that，whether the narrative of 34 be based on the Curse here pronounced on Simeon and Levi，or ziec atersa，the general analogy of the poem undoubtedly favors the supposition of an historical rather than a mothological reference＇see my paper on the Testament of Jo：ob，PSBA，May 1895）．
 iथs．Jer． 51,33 （fem．），Hos． 9,2 （masc．）seem to be the only passages indicating the gender．
区ים was doubtless a real local name，meaning Meadow of Egypt，like $\mathfrak{C}$ oumb，Meadow of the Acacias，and similar known designations．The writer naturally suggests a connection with 10 mourn；as though the name meant
 Garde，Übersicht 44.


（13）For the transposition，see 23，17．19；49，30．Cf．also 25，9．
（14）（14）אחרי（owing to homooteleuton）．


 message，it would still be unsuitable，as the context implies an interview between the brothers and Joseph）．
（18）Al in could only mean they suent away，not，as renders，ateneruntque ad eum．We restore iיב，after VATKe．


（23）ロッש゙ 20，5；34，7．All＇בצי carrics the descent a step further．
 Enees＝were laid at birth upon his knees；like a Roman father，he received and 25 formally owned them as his legitimate descendants．Cf．note on 30,3 ．©O
 aplu rešth tarbit birkita（the firstborn son，the nursling of my knees）is similar （Sennacherib 3，64）．Cf．also the Egyptian sat Ra hert mentuf，the daughter of Ra ，who is on his knees（lyramid of Pepi 11．）；see PSBA，Nov．1895，p． 256.30


（25）－

 $\mathfrak{C O}$ and $\mathfrak{\Omega}$ ．We adopt this，as the Hif＇il and Hof＇al forms of $\mathrm{a}^{\prime} \because$ appear to be very cloubtful．

an obrious metaphor, like that of I Kings 22,11 (see my paper on Deut. 33 in PSBA, April 1895). The imitation of our passage by the later poet is confined to vv. 25.26; and neither this verse, nor the line in mas any parallel in the older poem.

Zmmern's not too poctical cmendation of v 22 is
 (Wildstierjunges); my late-born son is an or-calf. Against this we observe: (a) that there is no proof that $n$ (n) (b) that $\begin{aligned} & \text { denotes the domestic animal, and exy the wild, and the poet would }\end{aligned}$ hardly mix them in this incongruous fashion. Deut. 33,17 is certainly not a parallel in this respect; (c) בני would naturally mean my youngest son, that is, Benjamin, not Josepls; (d) the transition to the following verses, though easier than in the case of the Masoretic text, is still not without difficulty, inasmuch as a young bullock or ox would not be a likely object for the archers to aim at, though a young wild-ox might be; (c) the term (should it not be pointed 'py?? of. Prov. 27,22) young one, from to grow up, is extremely doubtful, in spite of the Assyrian ald, the designation of the celestial Bull in the Epic of Gilgameš. Indeed, to those who have not adopted Halévy's paradoxical views about the Sumerian language, it may seem that alut is only an Assyrianized form of the Sumerian Ala (= GALA) dimon.
lassing over other debatable points, I obscrve, lastly, that if the reading of $\mathbb{f}$ in $v .24^{\mathrm{ab}}$, which at least has the merit of yielding a natural sense, coherent with $v .23$, be correct as we have seen reason to believe, Joseph is not represent- 2 ed as defending himself, bow in hand, against the archers autho assail him; and if my transposition of the terms and in w. 21.22 be accepted, the fact that the Zodiacal Archer - the shooting Scorpion-Man of the Babylonians - stands exactly opposite the Bull in the starry heavens, is quite irrelerant to the Hebrew poct's picture of the hart beside the spring, who is the mark for 30 the shafts of the ambushed hunters.

In conclusion we may ask how it is, if there is any real relation between the Zodiacal symbols and those of this poem, that four of the five animals mentioned, viz. the ass, the hart, the wolf, the serpent, are not found among the twelve signs of the Zodiac? The second animal of the Chinese (Tatar) Duodenary Cycle is 35 the Ox, and the sixth and seventh are the Scrpent and the Horsc (cf. Dan's Blessing), while the eighth is the Goat; but would Professor Zimmern admit any relation between this scheme and the imagery of the 13lessing of Jacob? The metaphorical characterization of the Tribes was the poct's aim; and the lion, the wolf, \&c. assign well-known traits to particular Tribes. Being merely 40 metaphors drawn from animals existing in the country, they could be differently applicd by the later poct, Deut. 33, so far as he chose to use them at all. [April G, 1896].
 by Aramaism.



м $\mu$ + (cf. v. 6).




ロum seems to be a gloss on n-ay, which afterwards crept
 Tes (cf. $\because, 13$ ). For the ellipsis, see Bäthgen ad $\psi 2,6$. The alteration of the

19 (16) [NtstLE, ZAT ' 66,321 proposes to read :-T: 2 ]; but this would require isin in-
 al=o Nestle's remarks on 19,36, l. c., p. 322. - 1'. H.?.

 may be a dialectic by-form of | 0 |
| :---: | , just as we have pout (if. the name of Job's

 cmmu 'hot,' ummu 'heat' (Delitzscis, Assyr. Grammı, § 34 , Y; Handwortirbuch, p. $85^{\mathrm{b}}$ below; Zimmern, Babyl. Redig., p. 46). The reading of $\mu \mathrm{E}=\mathbf{=} \times \mathrm{x}$, supported by the interpretation of $\mathbb{0}$, sי?: would seem to suggest a pronunciation cm (mi,im. Assyr. cmmu 'hot' = hummu, just as cmst 'father-in-law;' = humu; cylu 'field'=huqhu; cbru 'companion' = huturu; cs'siu 'new'=hudšu, ḥudušu (see Hac'pr, is



 main 'the Bath' (cf. Buill, Edomitcr, p. 41). If ow: $=0 . y n$, it is not impossible 20 that the name ${ }^{\text {and }}$ is to be explained in the same way. with prefixed $\pi$ and aftixed ; from nam, like targumainu 'interpreter' (D):ITZ.CH, AG, $\int \sigma_{5}, \mathcal{N o} .35$ ). It is by no means certain that the name of the Edomite
 BLHL, \%. $c, 41$ ). This combination seems to me improbable, but I believe that 25
 1. II.].

 kins ('nizersity Circulars, No. 114, July, 1894, p. $11^{\text {a }}$ ) ; cf. © in Biblical Aramaic 30 $=\overline{\text { in }}$ in Syriac. - P. H.].
( $6^{6}$ ) Perhaps



## 运



Page 1 , line S: After $[$ insert :.
lage 2, line 22: For הוא read המו.
Page 7, line 23: For לambun read bacheran; of. 1. 19.

Page 10, 11. 9-20: should be oucritined ( $\mathrm{J}^{3}$ ).
Page 11, line 2: For $\pi$-iny read - -riv, without Dagesh.
Page 12, 11.25.26: should be owerlined (RJE).
Page 12, line 31: For whe read
Page 1t, linc 1: For rep read revo

l'age 23, line 22: For לy read לyun: of. p. 4. 1, 12.

## －10．At


（6）［For the Procecdings of the Amerian Oricntal Socicty，April 1896．We must read：

 Emendationcs I have just scen（July 26,1896 ），through the kindness of the Gene－ ral Editor．

In a good number of instances I am so happy as to find myself in independent

 now very much incline to adopt in 9,26 ש ש Schumann；；for $\operatorname{nom}$ in 22,10 ；and

 after man 29，14，and after ins in in in 32，6．

On the other hand，Grïtz＇s use of the Versions，especially（ 5 ，leaves some－ thing to be desired；c．g．in 6，5 his note runs：＂pladg．Sp．l＂＂（i．c．dittography，

 instead of $7 \pi$ in 48,22 ．As to $\mathbb{G}$ ，sce my note．S has ！w，and the term 14 ． is simply exegetical of $3 \%$ ．In 49，14 7 nor for 7 seems peculiarly unhappy；and


 $=$ fiet messenger；because deer are swift runners）．Otherwise，we might think

4 （1）［הルーッs seems to mean here just as wecll as JHIH（cf． ay in Eccl．2，16；7，11）
 self of having produced a new human being in spite of JHVH，i．c．，although 30 JHif had commanded them not to eat from the forbidden fruit，eriz．sexual intercourse．The question is discussed in a special paper which will be publish－ cd in the Joumal of the American Orimatal Socioty．－P．II．］．

（2I）Al＇s הapm agrees better with the parallel expressions of the next two verses． 35
6 （3）I now think that 4 LI ロエ゙ב originated in dittograply of the following $\boldsymbol{7}$ ב．The sense is complete，and seems to me more solemn and emphatic without it．
 This gives cractly a lunar year for the duration of the Flood，instead of a year and eleven days，for which there seems no reason．Such crrors in numerals 40 are common enough．
14 （2ff．）II can hardly believe that the＂glosses＂ 7 ＂ editor of c．14；it seems to me more natural to suppose that the author of the chapter made those explanatory additions himself to heighten the artificial an－ tique flavor of the narrative．They should，therefore，have been printed in orange 45 without overlining．－P．II．］．
（5）For All
18 （12）［1t is not impossible that the original reading of the passage was （cf．\f in the preceding verse．It is true that is unparalleled，but we have 70


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Page 31，line 3ł：For áen read c．ent sce notes on p．93，l．39；p．119，11．Sff．
Page 33，line 5：For יṣ י read

Page 35，line 38：Omit $\begin{aligned} \text { njus．}\end{aligned}$
Page fo，line 26：For $=\mathbf{2 r}$ read ．
Page 41，Il． 3 S．39：For
Page f2，line 32：Operline ant ת בn：in；［See，however，ad 14，2 on p．118．］．
Page 43，line 16：For ニコיソ read ニングッ＂。
Page 43 ，line 19：For
Page th，linc $12^{\text {b }}$ ：For לye read לyen；of．p．23，1． 22.

Page fi，line fo：For only read semerally．
Page 47，line 41 ：Deut． $33,26 \div$ ，dele $\div$ ．
Page 49，line 22：For 23 ，read -2.2 ．
Page 51，line 51：For tüv read tûv．
Pase 52，line 19：For üna三 read üma三．
Page 54，line 23：For uš＂si－muz read usisit－mus．
Page 5t，line 30：For the the read the．

Page 60，line 29：For the the read the．
Pase 6t，line 15：For $6 \theta \in v$ read $j \theta \in v$ ．
Page 6S，line 14：For mpós read $\pi \rho o ́ s$.
Page 68，line 45：For 2 ：read $1: 8$.

Pase 75，line 9：For obscure read corrupt．
Page 76，11．18．19：Omit the words＂Possibly also ．．．．．．．hear me：＂．
Payc 76，line j0：For mapà read $\pi \alpha \rho \alpha$ ．
Page 77，line 9：For ？（4，4．5），read J $4,4.5$ ），wih full stop instead of comma．
Page S2，line 19：For all read m．
Pase 55，line 19：After Palestinc．dele stop．
Page 8S，line 12：For aủtòv read aútóv．
Page 9r，line 31：For ahe ？read ニbe゙ァ．
l＇age 97，line 17：For＇コンコン read＂コン．
Page 98 ，line 24：For $\lambda \in \pi$ roi read $\lambda \in \pi$ roi．
Page 10 ${ }_{4}$ ，line 11：For $\mu \in \tau \dot{\alpha}$ read $\mu \in \tau \dot{\alpha}$ ．
Page 104，line 23：For＇Hpwewv read＇Hpúwv．
Page 105，line 18：For uij read uly．
Page 106，line 21：For aùtoùs read aùtoús．
Fage 106，line 32：For इiкщи read इıкца．
Page 109，line 19：For pluce read piacio．


## Date Due


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[^0]:    ויהיצ לשני חיי שרה מאה שנה ועשרים שמה ועבע שניםם: וחמח, 23,2

[^1]:    

[^2]:    25
    

