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PATREON

## THE

# BOOK OF TOBIT 

## A CHALDEE TEXT

FROM

A UNIQUE MS. IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

WITH OTHEB

RABBINICAL TEXTS, ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS AND THE ITALA

EDITED BY

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## PREFACE.

Jerome, in his preface to the translation of Tobit, says that he translated it from a Chaldee text. We give his own words ${ }^{1}$ :
'Chromatio et Heliodoro Episcopis Hieronymus Presbyter in Domino salutem.
' Mirari non desino exactionis vestrae instantiam : exigitis enim, ut librum Chaldaeo sermone conscriptum ad Latinum stylum traham, librum utique Tobiae, quem Hebraei de catalogo divinarum Scripturarum secantes, his, quae Apocrypha memorant, manciparunt. Feci satis desiderio vestro, non tamen meo studio. Arguunt enim nos Hebraeorum studia, et imputant nobis contra suum canonem Latinis auribus ista transferre. Sed melius esse judicans Pharisaeorum displicere judicio, et Episcoporum jussionibus deservire, institi ut potui. Et quia vicina est Chaldaeorum lingua sermoni Hebraico, utriusque linguae peritissimum loquacem reperiens, unius diei laborem arripui : et quidquid ille mihi Hebraicis verbis expressit, hoc ego, accito notario, sermonibus Latinis exposui. Orationibus vestris mercedem hujus operis compensabo, quum gratum vobis didicero me, quod jubere estis dignati, complesse.'

Since his time nothing had been heard of a Chaldee text of Tobit; no critic, however, doubted the veracity of the

[^0]father's statement. The text which we now publish agrees in one important point with the version of the Vulgate, in representing Tobit in the first chapters in the third person, whilst in all other old versions he speaks in the first person. It is true, however, that our Chaldee text is less in accordance with the Vulgate than with the other texts, as we shall point out later on, and in many places it differs in order and words from Jerome's translation. This, however, can be accounted for. On the one hand, there are many omissions in our MS. of the Clialdee text ${ }^{1}$, and it has most likely been abridged for adaptation to the Midrash. On the other hand, Jerome, who translated his text in one day with the help of a Jewish interpreter, dictating it at the same time in Latin to his secretary, could hardly have made an accurate translation. Moreover, he made use, as is evident, of the old Latin version, called the Itala; and it cannot be doubted that he rerised his translation before giving it to the public. His method in translating Tobit, although he does not mention it, was probably the same as that which he employed in the translation of Judith from a Chaldee text. We quote a part of his preface to that book ${ }^{2}$ : 'Apud Hebraeos Liber Judith inter Apocrypha legitur: cujus auctoritas ad roboranda illa quae in contentionem veniunt, minus idonea judicatur. Chaldeo tamen sermone conscriptus, inter historias computatur. Sed quia hunc librum Synodus Nicaena in numero sanctarum Scripturarum legitur computasse,

[^1]acquievi postulationi vestrae, immo exactioni: et sepositis occupationibus, quibus vehementer arctabar, huic unam lucubratiunculam dedi, magis sensum e sensu quam ex verbo verbum transferens. Multorum codicum varietatem vitiosissimam amputavi : sola ea, quae intelligentia integra in verbis Chaldaeis invenire potui, Latinis expressi ${ }^{1}$.'

Accordingly, if we take into consideration the somewhat arbitrary proceedings of the Rabbi who adapted his text to the Midrash, and of Jerome who paid more attention to the sense than to the words, and who evidently made many additions (e. g. ii. 12-19, iii. 16-23, vi. 17 to end), we may venture to say that our Chaldee text in a more complete form was the original from which the translation of the Vulgate was made.

Before entering into details on the old versions of Tobit and their relations to the Chaldee text, we must give some account of our MS. It was bought at Constantinople by Herr Fischel Hirsch, bookseller at Halberstadt, and purchased from him for the Bodleian Library. It contains a collection of smaller and larger Midrashim ${ }^{2}$, copied in the fifteenth century in Greek-rabbinical characters. The book of Tobit is the fifth piece of this collection, and is stated to be an extract from the Midrash Rabbah de Rabbah. We know the Midrash Rabbah or Rabboth on the Pentateuch and the five Scrolls, of which that on Genesis is

[^2]attributed to R. Osh'aya ${ }^{1}$, but no mention whatever is made of a Midrash Rabbah de Rabbah, either in old or in modern works on Jewish literature. Raymund Martini, however, gives in his Pugio Fidei ${ }^{2}$ a large number of cxtracts from a Midrash B'reshith (i. e. on Genesis) major, and amongst them a part of the history of Bel and the Dragon, agreeing verbation with the text here published from our MS. ${ }^{3}$ In our MS. it is said to be extracted from the Midrash Rablah de Rabbah. It is certain therefore that the Midrash major on Genesis of Martini and our Midrash Rabbah de Rabbah are identical. Don Isaac Abarbanel ${ }^{4}$, who seems to have possessed a copy of this Midrash major, quotes it under the name of B'reshith Rabba Rabbathâ or the great B'reshith Rabbah ${ }^{5}$. According to our MS., however, we must call it the Midrash Rabbah of Rabbah, i. e. attributed to Rabbah ${ }^{6}$. Martini gives also many extracts from a B'reshith major on Genesis, attributed to R. Moses had-Darshan, which Zunz ${ }^{7}$ thinks identical with the already-mentioned B'reshith major. They are, however, in our opinion, two different books, for the following reasons: 1. We give on p. $3^{6}$ of the text an additional passage to the Midrash Thanḥumâ, which is attributed to R. Moses had-Darshan, referring to the history of Tobit, though no names are given. Now this piece has little in

[^3]common with our text of Tobit extracted from the anonymous Midrash major. 2. Don Isaac Abarbanel, as we have stated, possessed a copy of the Midrash major, but when he quotes the extracts from the B'reshith Rabbah of R. Moses had-Darshan, he adds that he cannot verify the quotation. Martini had therefore, no doubt, two Midrashim furnished him by the Jews, either in two distinct MSS. or in one, where the text was the Midrash major and the marginal notes or addition by $\mathbf{R}$. Moses had-Darshan. This last was the case with the MS. of the Midrash Rabbathi, formerly in possession of the celebrated Rapoport ${ }^{1}$, and now in the library of the Jewish congregation at Prague, and which Dr. Jellinek describes as the work of R. Moses had-Darshan ${ }^{2}$.

Our Chaldee text quoted from the Midrash Rabbah of Rabbah, which we have identified with the B'reshith Rabbah major of Martini, would, even if we were to accept Zunz's identification of it with the B'reshith Rabbah of R. Moses had-Darshan, be known at all events at the beginning of the eleventh century amongst the Jews ${ }^{3}$. It must, however, be much older (as might have been argued from our distinction between the two Midrashim, viz. the anonymous major and that of R . Moses hadDarshan), since it is anterior to the Hebrew text published by us, which is believed to be from the fifth to the seventh century ${ }^{4}$. For the Hebrew cannot be a translation from

[^4]the Itala, as has been hitherto believed ${ }^{1}$, but must be from a Chaldee text similar to ours, in which, however, Tobit speaks throughout in the first person ${ }^{2}$. We conclude, therefore, that Jerome had our present Cbaldee text in a fuller form before him when he made his trauslation of the book.

We have now to make brief mention of the various old texts of the book of Tobit and their relations to one another. We shall follow entirely Prof. Bickell's excellent article on the subject ${ }^{3}$. a. There are three Greek versions: f . The one usually found in all MSS., which we shall call A; 2. The Sinaitic text ${ }^{4}$, called B; 3. A later text, of which only large fragments exist ${ }^{5}$, which we call C. $\beta$. Of Latin translations, the earlier is the Itala, of which three ${ }^{6}$ versions exist, varying considerally one from the other: $a$. The complete text published by Pierre Sabatier ${ }^{7}$, which we reproduce in full, this book not being accessible to every biblical scholar; $b$. That edited by Giuseppe Bianchini ${ }^{8}$;

Leipz. 1853, p. 14. The Hebrew tranglation published by Fagius from the edition of Constantinople, 1519 , is certainly much more recent than the Münster text. Not only from the artificial style ought Prof. Fritsche to bave knows that, but also from passages like

${ }^{1}$ Fritache, loc. cit.
${ }^{2}$ Bickell in the Katholische Zeitschrift, ii, p. 219.
${ }^{9}$ Op. cit., pp. 217, 218.

- Published by Prof. Reusch in 1870.
${ }^{5}$ Published by Prof. Fritsche, op. cit., pp. 89-1 10 .
${ }^{6}$ The library of Munich possesses an unedited version, which Dr. Ziegler intends to publish shortly.
${ }^{7}$ Biblionum sacrurum Latinae versiones antiquae seu vetus Italica etc., Paris, 1751 , t. i, fol. 709 sqq. The figures agree with the Vulgate. We have corrected a few evident clerical mistakes, and bave made a few alterations in the punctuation.
${ }^{6}$ Vindiciae canonicarum Scripturarum Vulgatae Latinae editionibus etc., Rome, $\mathbf{1}_{74^{\circ}}$, fol. 350 eqq.
$c$. The fragments published by Cardinal Mai ${ }^{1}$. $\gamma$. The Vulgate is the later translation by Jerome, which was made from a Chaldee text, the translator making large use of the Itala ${ }^{2}$. $\delta$. Our Chaldee text, which agrees for the greater part with the Sinaitic text, and consequently with the Itala. However, the Chaldee text has sentences which are to be found sometimes in one, sometimes in another of the abovementioned texts ${ }^{3}$; others are peculiar to the Chaldee text or the Hebrew translation. This fact alone would be sufficient to shew that the Chaldee is not a translation from one of the Greek or the Latin texts ${ }^{4}$; and moreover the pure Semitic idiom of the Chaldee text does not admit for a moment the possibility of its being a translation from a non-Semitic text ${ }^{5}$. $\epsilon$. The Hebrew text which we publish is a translation from an earlier recension of our Chaldee text, which preserved the more original form, viz. Tobit speaking in the first person. In fact, many omissions

[^5]and not a fer corruptions in our Chaldee text, which is published from a single MS., can be supplied and amended from the Hebren translation, but the Hebrew translation has additions by the copyists, such as the enlargement of the prayers and Midrashic application of biblical verses. Both Chaldee and Hebrew leave out the mention of the dog; nor have they the latter part of the thirtecnth or any portion of the fourteenth chapter. The latter omissions, however, are to be also found in a Syriac text based on a Greek version, and in a MS. of the Itala ${ }^{1}$. The Hebrew text, although shorter, agrees in the last chapters partly with the Sinaitic text.

We publish the Hebrew text from the first edition printed at Constantinople in $\mathrm{I}_{5} 16$, which Sebastian Münster reproduced in 1542 , and which is hence usually but wrongly called the Münster text, as if he had been the first who published it. This text is marked in our notes with M. The same text, with Münster's Latin version, is to be found in Walton's Polyglot. Collation has been made with the following MSS.: 1. By ourselves with No. 1251 of the Hebrew MSS. in the National Library in Paris, marked in the notes with $\mathbf{P}$. This is not an accurate copy, but some of its variations will be found useful. On the margin are to be found some variations from the Münster text. The few additions in this MS. not to be found in the other copies are distinguished by [ ]. 2. With the Persian ${ }^{2}$ translation of the Hebrew, written in Hebrew characters; to be found in No. 130 of the Hebrew MSS. in the National

[^6]Library. This translation was probably made about 1400 A. D. ${ }^{1}$, and is only a literal and ignorant translation ${ }^{2}$; but it is therefore of value for the critical arrangement of the Hebrew text. Two of the variations are rather important, as they agree with the Vulgate ${ }^{3}$. We have marked this MS. in the notes with Pr. It agrees completely with the following text. 3. By our friend the learned Abbate Pierre Perreau, librarian of the Royal Library of Parma, with No. 194 of De-Rossi's Catalogue. It is marked in our notes with $\Pi .{ }^{4}$ The passages to be found in M. and $\Pi$. and not in P. are pointed out by ( ). No division into chapters or verses exists in the MSS. of the Chaldee and the Hebrew versions, but we have for convenience of the reader adopted the division into chapters according to the Itala ${ }^{5}$. There are, however, some blank spaces in the MS. which we have marked either by : or a full stop.

In order to be complete as regards the history of Tobit in the Midraslic literature, we have added in No. III. the passage contained in the addition to the Midrash Thanhumâ according to the edition of Mantua. There is, however, another reason for the addition of this text, viz. the argument it supplies for distinguishing the anonymons

[^7]B'reshith Ralbab major from that of R. Moses had-Darshan. For this reason we have also thought it necessary to add in an appendix the history of Bel and the Dragon in the Syriac version ${ }^{1}$, which is given in the MS. as extracted from the Midrash Rabbah of Rabbab, and part of which, as we have already stated, is quoted in the Pugio Fidei as taken from the Midrash major. The Syriac version of the Apocrypha, transcribed in Hebrew characters, was known amongst the Jews in Spain. Moses ben Naḥman of Gerona, usually known as Nahmanides, quotes in bis commentary on the Pentateuch passages of the Syriac version of the Wisdom of Solomon, and the M'gillath Shushan, or the book of Judith ". To this we have annexed a small passage of the B'reshith Rabbah, or the Midrash Rabbab on Genesis, which alludes to the history of Bel and the Dragon. We may mention, however, that this passage is not to be found in some MSS. of this Midrash, a statement which will be useful for the vindication of Raymund Martini against recent attacks upon him, which follows as a note to this preface.

We have now to say a word about the language in which the original book of Tobit was composed. That the author wrote in a Semitic dialect cannot be doubted; the earliest translations sufficiently prove this ${ }^{3}$. Written by a Jew, we have only to choose between the Hebrew of the later idiom and the Chaldee, from which last our text would be abridged and adapted to the Midrash. We agree here again with Dr. Bickell ${ }^{4}$, that the original composition

[^8]of the book was in Hebrew, although no such text is mentioned by Origen and his contemporaries. Indeed, proper names like Rafael, i.e. 'may God beal' (with allusion to the double healing of Tobi and Sarah), Tobi and
and that the Chaldee read for it לניפה and translated accordingly (p, in, 1. 4) (his error would be impossible in the corresponding passage on p. I2, l. 12. Tị̂ Báa入 in i. 5 of the Greek A is a corruption for Beth El (text, p. 3, l. 12). Another argument for a Hebrew original of Tobit is adduced by Prof. Graetz (Geschichte der Juden, 2nd edition, vol. iv, p. 466), and literally translated by Dr. Ginsburg (in Kitto's Cyclopedia, art. Tobit), from the pasage iv. i7, "Eк $\chi \notin о v$

 p. 24, l. 9), which, they say, could only be explained if we suppose the original had $\begin{gathered}\text { שלח לחמך בקרב הצדיקים send forth thy bread amongst }\end{gathered}$ the just;' 'the translator (Dr. Ginsburg says) by a transposition of the last two letters having read בקור instead of and שim, as is evident from the antithetical clause, "and give it not to the wicked." The two authors might have mentioned the text of Itala $b$ : ' Panem tuum et vinum distribue cum justis.' The emendation is, according to our opinion, not necessary at all. In old times it was already customary for the friends of mourners to bring them food and drink; compare 2 Sam. iii. 35 (Ewald, Die Alterthümer des Volkes Israel, 3rd ed., p. 204). Sirach (30. 18) and Josephus (B. J., II. i. I) allude to the same custom (Fritsche, op. cit., p. 46, and Perles, in Frankel's Monatsschrift, t. x, p. 394). The Thalmud also mentions similar usages (S'maḥoth, cbap. 14, and Jer. Th. B'rakhoth iii. 5). The meal of the mourners (סזודח הנראה) after the burial, which is still in use among the Jews, is no doubt a remnant of the ancient rite (private communication of Dr. Perles); for $\boldsymbol{\eta}^{\mathrm{D}} \mathrm{t}$ as well as $\dot{\epsilon} \kappa \chi \dot{\epsilon} \in \iota y$ in the sense of 'giving freely,' see Fritsche, op. cit., p. 45, and Bab. Thalm., ‘Erubin, fol. 65n. Jerome's translation, 'constitue panem' etc., would imply the reading יאש instead of of our text. The emendation of 1 , proposed by Dr. Kohut (Geiger's Jüdische Zeitschrift, 1872, p. 55) for (p. 12, 1. I3, and p. 29, 1. 16), cannot be admitted; see p. xvii. The problem could perhaps be solved if we could guess what word the original might have had for $\chi \epsilon \rho \delta \gamma^{\gamma} \rho a \phi o \nu$, chirographum (chaps. v. and ix), where the Chaldee and the Hebrew texts have 'bag.' Dr. Perles proposes either $u$, which means 'writing' (Isaiah viii. I) as well as 'bag' (2 Kings v. 23), or the Thalmudical (see Levy's Neuhebräisches und Chaldäisches Lexicon, i. 400 and ii. 169, 170 ).
${ }^{1}$ See Fagius' preface to his edition of Tobit (p. x, note I).

Tobiryah (the former only used in later Hebrew), Gabaiel, 'treasurer of God,' Reuel, and Ednal in connection with Sarah, could only be employed by a writer in Hebrew. Most of the Apocryphal books of the Old Testament, it has now been proved by critics, were composed in Hebrew ${ }^{1}$. No books are more subject to additions, alterations, and various adaptations than popular histories; the text is in the hands of a few, and the contents are related orally to the people; hence the great variety in the texts, even of the early translations.

As to the object of the beautiful story of Tobit, it is in our opinion neither an admonition to observe the payment of the tithes and to give alms, according to the view of the Midrash (which Ewald has adopted without knowing the Midrash), nor an exhortation to observe the sacrifices and other laws mentioned in Leviticus. Such admonitions would be nothing new, and there would be no occasion to compose a popular history to enforce them. We believe with Prof. Graetz and Dr. Kohut, that the frequent and strange allusion to a secret burial of dead men, the special demand of Tobi to bury him and his wife in honour, the lamentation of Sarab that she had no one to bury her parents, must refer to a time when this action was prohibited to the Jews. Of this we know two periods in Jewish history: 1. In the time of the domination of the Guebres in Persia, on which ground Dr. Kohut ${ }^{2}$ thinks that the book was composed in Persia about the time of Ardeshir I. This bypothesis has in its favour that the author places the

[^9]scene of the history in Persian towns, and that Asmodeus and the demons are of Persian origin. But inasmuch as the book of 'Tobit is mentioned by Clemens of Alexandria and by Polycarp, the time of Ardeshir (about 250 A. d.) would be too late. 2. Prof. Graetz ${ }^{1}$ puts its composition in the time of Hadrian, after the fall of the famous fortress of Bether, so valiantly defended by Bar-Kokhba. The Thal$m^{2}{ }^{2}$ mentions in fact that the benediction after meals, ' Blessed be he who is good and doeth good,' was instituted after the dead bodies round Bether were allowed to be buried ${ }^{3}$. Nineveh and Babel in the later Jewish as also the Christian literature allude always to Rome. To this opinion we adhere; at all events the book can scarcely have been composed earlier, since it was not known to Josephus.

We express our best thanks to our friend Mr. H. J. Mathews, M.A., for the revision of the proofs, and especially for the trouble he has taken to adapt our translation to the English of the authorised version ${ }^{4}$. We have also to thank M. Delisle, Member of the French Institute and Director of the National Library in Paris, for the loan of the MS. containing the Persian translation.
A. N.

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## NOTE ON

## RAYMUND MARTINI'S PUGIO FIDEI.

We have had to quote the Pugio Fidei in connection with the Midrash out of which the Chaldee text of Tobit and the Syriac text of Bel and the Dragon are taken. In relying upon Martini's authority we are bound, contrary to our will, to defend him against the attack made lately upon him in calling him a forger and an impostor ${ }^{1}$. At the time when Dr. Pusey wrote his preface to the English translation of the texts of the Fifty-third Chapter of Isaiah according to the Jewish Interpreters, in which be breaks a lance on behalf of the autbor of the Pugio Fidei, we had not examined the manuscript out of which we publish Tobit, and therefore could not provide him with the materials which we have now at our disposal. Dr. Pusey's defence of Martini is therefore based only on internal grounds. His conclusion is the following ${ }^{2}$ : 'Amid the various sources of human mistake, we are bound by the duties of our common humanity not to assume the very worst, dishonesty ; but to believe what a person says that he saw with his own eyes. Enough has been said, perhaps, where demonstration on either side is impossible, since the extracts were made nearly six centuries ago, and the MSS. which Martini had before him have long since perished.'

Dr. Zunz, whom Dr. Pusey overlooked, wrote in the same strain some forty years ago. In his unsurpassed book on the Agadah he speaks of R. Moses had-Darshan's Midrash and the Pugio Fidei in the following terms ${ }^{\text {s }}$ : ' R . Moses had-Darshan of Narbonne, the teacher of R. Nathan ${ }^{4}$, and so belonging to

[^11]the third quarter of the eleventh century, is known from quotations in the Arukh, Rashi, Thosafoth, Mord'khai, and the additions to the Thanhuma, as the author of elucidations of Thalmudic passages and different books of the Bible. His commentary on the Scriptures gives partly explanations of the language and matter, and partly older Agadahs and original expositions in the Agadic style. The investigation of the works of R . Mases is peculiarly intricate, owing to the following circumstance. The monk Raymund Martini quotes in his Pugio Fidei a considerable number of passages out of "the great B'reshith Rabbah of R. Moses had-Darshan," which for the most part, sometimes in the original and sometimes in the Latin translation, have been again copied from Martini by Porchet, Joshua of Lorca, and Peter Galatin in their works. No such work, however, is anywhere named in Jewish authors; since Abarbanel, who gives extracts from it, simply refutes the objections of Joshua of Lorca, and himself acknowledges that he did not possess the great B'reshith Rabbah ${ }^{1}$. This circumstance might make the existence of such a Midrash altogether suspicious, if there were not strong reasons in favour of it. It is by no means extraordinary that the mention of a whole work has been preserved in one single author alone; besides, the harmonious character of the fragments, and also the positive marks of their originof which neither Martini nor anybody else could have had a misgiving-speak in favour of the existence of that Midrash. Many of the extracts adduced are also to be found in Agadahs of a different kind, and thus it would have been as unnecessary as impossible to expressly forge a work of this kind. Finally, Martini was neither an apostate, like Jushua, nor a liar, like Galatin, but a deeply-learned man, who did not require to strengthen his numerous extracts from well-known Halakhic and Agadic writings with the addition of fraud. We are therefore obliged to acknowledge the genuineness of that great B'reshith Rabbah, and it only remains for criticism to decide whether R. Moses is the author, or whether any particular part has been interpolated. The whole of this investigation has takeu a completely new direction, since the actual discovery of a B'reshith Rabbuthi in the original ${ }^{2}$. From the communications made to me on this subject, it follows that much therein agrees with the fragments in Martini, other parts with the character of the

[^12]explanations preserved by Rashi; much, however, especially the passages controverted by Abarbanel, is missing. I am of opinion that the work of R. Moses was put forth after his time with additions under the name B'reshith Rabbathi, and that the same was in the hands of the interpolator of the Thanhumâ and perhaps R. Isaac Nathan ${ }^{1}$. To the author of the Yalqut it was probably only imperfectly known. In relation to this greater collection Martini calls our B'reshith Rabbah the little or short.'

The Revs. A. C. .Jennings and W. H. Lowe (for they claim a joint production ${ }^{2}$ in the appendix which is intended to 'triumph over a dead lion,' as Dr. Pusey says of Martini in a private communication) are of another opinion concerning Martini. We shall quote their own words ${ }^{3}$ : "The reader is warned against accepting as genuine the citations from Jewish works in Schoettgen's Horae Hebraicae and Raymund Martini's Pugio Fidei. Both works are utterly untrustworthy. Raymund Martini (Ordinis Praedicatorum adversus Mauros et Judaeos, fl. cir. 1250 ) is votorious for the questionable expedients which he adopted in endeavouring to refute the Jews from their own books. With that well-meaning dishonesty which too frequently marked the controversialists of his age, he alters the test of the Talmud, Midrashim, etc., to meet his occasion, and even derises whole passages where convenient. Martini was a sound Hebrew scholar, and as his forgeries are generally clever adaptations and combinations from other parts of Hebrew literature, it is only by reference to the actual texts of these Jewish works that his impostures are betrayed.' We do not think that any accusation of literary fraud could be expressed in stronger terms than those which the two commentators on the Psalms have chosen. Had they known Zunz's excellent book, they would have perhaps modified their language, and at all events not have said that Martini (we leave Schoettgen to his fate) 'is notorious for his questionable expedients.' Moreover, they would have learned from Zunz that the result of their 'joint production' is nothing new, since Don Isaac Abarbanel ${ }^{4}$, in

[^13]calling Fieronymus de Sancta Fide an impostor and forger, strikes with the anme blow Martini, for both quote the same passnges ${ }^{1}$. From Abarbanel's book also they could have quoted, without needing much research, many instances which would have supported their case better. On the other hand, they would have seen from Zunz that the B'reshith Rabbah quoted by Martini is not the printed book we have, but quite a distinct work. And so they would have had no occasion to say, 'We cannot find that the comments on vv. 3, 4, quoted in the P. F. as from the Bereshith Rabba, have any existence in that work, nor do we believe that they were in former times discoverable there.'

But let us now take up the other passages, besides those of the B'reshith Rabbah, given jointly by the two learned clergymen. 'His note,' they say, 'on the first verse of the Targum of Psalm cx is a fair sample of Martini's comments, "Targum [pro אמר ״’ למימריה [! במימריה Dixit Dominus Verbo suo. . . . Notandum valde est quod Targum dicit, Dixit Dominus Verbo suo ubi David dixit, Dixit Dominus Domino meo." [Pugio Fidei, 554. Let the student compare both Targums.]' We, confess that it is a bad case for Martini, for למימריה is without example in the Thargums, where we always find במימריה ${ }^{2}$, although it is not impossible that some ignorant copyist may have written למימריה לאדני ל to accord with the but we are sorry to say that it is an equally bad case for the two learned authors, that they should not have seen on the margin of the Pugio Fidei a note by Voisin ${ }^{3}$, that the Barcelona and Majorca MSS. of this work (those are the oldest and the best) have not the passage at all, and it is therefore a later addition. How this oversight has happened to authors who state, 'It is most unfortunate that modern commentators have so readily relied on these two authorities. In our Introduction we depend upon no passages but such as we have ourselves verified,' we are not bound to explain.

They say further on, 'We may instance also Martini's audacious alteration of the text of Siphra d'Rab, D'boore Y'hovab,

[^14]xii. 20.' We have said clsewhere ${ }^{1}$ that the Messianic words read ly Martini in the Siphrâ are not to be found either in the editions or in the Bodleian MS. But it is possible and probable that in Martini's and S. Fide's MSS. of the book there was a later uddition, a gloss, for instance, which passed into the text. We really do not see Martini's necessity for forging a Messianic passage, the substance of which he could have found elsewhere. If, however, he did quote from works which did not exist, he did it in the best of company, that of our two learned authors. They quote from a רבורא יהוה, which exists neither iu print nor in MS. Can they mean the דבורא רחובא?

Do Messrs. Jennings and Lowe believe that the Jews who had to furnish Martini with MSS. would oot in their controversy have told him that be falsified passages, as Moses ben Nahman of Gerona intended to do with Paulus Christianus ${ }^{2}$, when be asked him to shew him the books out of which he quoted ${ }^{3}$ ? The books were handed over to him, but the quotations were right. Abarbancl ${ }^{4}$ cries out against the Rabbis contemporary with Hieronymus de Sancta Fide, asking them why they did not, instead of arguing with him, produce their books and shew hirn that he was an impostor. They did so in one instance only, and they did it not in other instances for the simple reason that Hieronymus quoted rightly. That one instance is the following passage quoted from the B'reshith Rabbah ${ }^{5}$ : ' Et Melchizedek rex Salem (Gen. xiv. 18). Iste erat Sem filius Noae. Et quid docet dicendum, produxit panem et vinum? R. Samuel bar Nahman dixit, Sentencias sacerdotii tradidit ei, et ipse erat sacrificans panem, et vinum Deo, sicut dictum est Gen xiv. 18. Et ipse erat Sacerdos Dei altissimi, etc. Rex

[^15]Stelem. Locus quandoque justificat habitatores suos. Aliter. Producit panem: hic est panis propositionis, et vinum i.e. libamina. Magistri dixerunt quod revelavit ei legem, sicut dictum est Prov. ix. 5. Venite, comedite panem meum, et bibite vinum quod miscui. Aliter. Melchizedek, hoc est ac si dixerit scriptura quod dictum est Ps. cx. 4 : Juravit Dominus, et non poenitebil eum; Sacerdos tu ad sueculum secundum ordinem Melchizedek. Et quis est iste? Iste est rex justus, et salvator Rex Messias, de quo dictum est Zach. ix. 9 : Ecce rex tuus venit tibi justus, et Salvator. Et quid docet dicendum, Protulit panem et vinum? quasi dicat, Placenta tritici in terra, Ps. Ixxii. r6. Et hoc est quod dictum Gen. xiv. 18: Et ipse erat Sacerdos altissimi.' Hieronymus has instead of ' Et ipse erat sacrificans panem et vinum Dei' (p. xrii, 1.28), the following words: 'Qui erat panem et vinum sacrificare.' The Rabbis contemporary with Hieronymus said, according to Abarbanel ${ }^{1}$, that those words are not to be found in the passage quoted from the B'reshith Rabbah, but they did not deny the existence of the passage entirely. Now the two learned clergymen say with reference to the same passage: 'That the Bereshith Rabba would unconsciously furnish arguments for the doctrines of the Immaculate Incarnation and the Eucharist is hardly probable ; that Martini would be ready to father passages on Bereshith Rabba appears likely from his procedure elsewhere.'

We have no complete copy of the B'reshith Rabbah major, but in the collection contained in our MS. (ff. $40^{\text {b }}$ and $47^{\mathrm{b}}$ ) we find verbatim the passages of the Pugio Fidei beginning ויצא יעקב (fol. 60r), with the marginal readings, and that beginning והיה (fol. 280) ${ }^{2}$. We have seen also ${ }^{9}$ that the history of Bel and the Dragon, quoted partly by Martini from the B'reshith Rabbah, is to be found verbatim in our MS. as a quotation from the Midrash Rabbah of Rabbah.

We have no means of contradicting all the charges of forgery which Abarbanel makes against Hieronymus de Sancta Fide, and implicitly against Martini. Their MSS., as we have already stated, are not at our command, and probably never will be. The destruction of Hebrew and Arabic MSS. has been made in Spain wholesale. But crimine $a b$ uno disce omnes. The words ,נאם ה' לארוני שכ לימיני, which Abarbanel says ${ }^{4}$ he did not find

[^16]in his copies, we read in the MS. Opp. 22, fol. 66, which is a collection of Midrashim on the Psalms by Makhir ben AbbaMari ${ }^{1}$, as a quotation from the Midrash Thillim, where the passage runs verbatim as quoted by Martini ${ }^{2}$. The passage quoted by S. Fide ${ }^{s}$ from the M'khilthâ, with reference to which Aburbanel ${ }^{4}$ accuses him of having mixed up two Agadic passages from two different Midrashim, is to be found verbatim in the Midrash Sh'moth Rabbah ${ }^{5}$. Martini ${ }^{6}$ quotes distinctly from the two Midrashim. The confusion between M'khilthâ and Midrash Sh'moth Rabbah can easily be accounted for, both being Agadic commentaries on Exodus. The other so-called forgeries may turn out to be genuine when some other MSS. come to light in later time, or even from some Midrashic passages scattered through various printed books, and hitherto not sufficiently noticed.

[^17]
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## I. TRANSLATION OF THE CHALDEE.

## THE HISTORY OF TOBIYYAH.

Ir is written in the Midrash Rabbah of Rabbah, in the section beginning 'And Jacob went out' (Gen. xxviii. ro), in the seventieth section, on the passage 'And of all that thou shalt give me I will surely give the tenth unto thee' (Gen. xxviii. 22). 'Thou shalt truly tithe' (Deut. xiv. 22). Moses said to them, ' Ye shall receive ten blessings if ye give the tenth.' And so Jacob said, 'And of all that thou shalt give me I will surely give the tenth unto thee.' The ten blessings which thou shalt give me according as my father hath blessed me, on what merit will it be? On the merit of 'I will surely give the tenth unto thee.'

## Chapter I.

The history is told of a pious man whose name was Tobi, the son of Tobiel, of the tribe of Naphthali, who was led captive in the days of Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, and dwelt at Thisbe, a town of Naphtbali, which is in Galilee. Now Tobi walked all his days in the right way, and he did many almsdeeds to his brethren and his nation who were with him in the captivity in Nineveh in the land of Assyria. And when he was but young in the land of Israel, all the tribe of Naphthali rebelled against the kingdom of David, and refused to go to Jerusalem. And they sacrificed to the calves which Jeroboam, king of Israel, had made at Bethel and Dan. And he alone went to Jerusalem at the times of the feasts, as it is written in the book of the law of Moses. And be brought thither the firstfruits and the heare-
offering and the tithes, and gave them to the priests and Levites, to every one as it was meet to hinn, and ate the second tithe and the poor tithe, and gave according as everything is written in the book of Moses. And this Tobi was left an orphan by his father, and Deborah his father's nother brought him up, and she led him in the true path. And when he became a man he took a wife of his own kindred, whose name was Hannal, and she bare him a son, and he called his name Tobiyyah. Now when Tobi was carried away captive he dwelt at Nineveh the great city. And all his brethren and kindred polluted themselves, and did eat the bread of the sons of the Gentiles. But he ate not, because be feared God and loved bin with all his heart. And therefore God gave him grace and favour in the eyes of Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, and he set him master over all that be had to the day of bis death. And at that time he committed to the hand of Gabael, the brother of Kabri his kinsman, at the city Rages in the land of Media, ten talents of silver. And in the days of Tobi, Sbalmaneser, king of Assyria, died, and Sennacherib his son reigned in his stead. And in those days the tribute became great, and Tobi could not go to the land of Media, for the travellers ceased by reason of the trouble, and he did not take the money from the hand of Gabael. And in the days of Sennacherib he did many almsdeeds to the poor, and he fed the bungry and the orpbans, and clothed the naked, and performed many acts of kindness. And when he saw one slain, cast out in the street of the Jews, he buried him. Now when Sennacherib returned with confusion of face from Judah, he went to Nineveh in fierce wrath against the ten tribes which were in the land of Assyria, and killed many of them, and their corpses were cast out in the street, and none buried them. When Tobi saw that, be was sore displeased therewith, and he rose in the night, and stole their corpses, and buried them. And thus he did many times. Once Sennacherib sought for the bodies of the slain, but found them not. And the men of Nineveh went and informed the king of Tobi that it was
he who had buried them. The king commanded that he should be put to denth. When Tobi heard it, he arose and fled. And then the king commanded that they should spoil his house. But he hid before him five and forty days, until that Adrammelech and Sharezer his sons killed him with the sword, and they fled into the land of Kardu, and Esarharddon his son reigned in his stead. And the king Esarhaddon appointed Akikar, the son of Hamael, his brother, over all his affairs, and he reigned over all the land of Assyria. And Akikar spake good words to the king for Tobi, and he begged of him, so that he brought him back to Ninevel, for Akikar was his friend and kinsman. And at that time they restored to him Hannah his wife and Tobiyyah his son.

## Chapter II.

Now it came to pass that, when the feast of weeks came, there was a plentiful meal prepared, and as he sat at the table he said to his son Tobiyyah, Go and bring to me of our poor brethren, of such as fear God, to eat with us, and I tarry for thee until thou comest. Then Tobiyyah went and found a man slain, cast out in the street, and he told his father of it. When Tobi heard this, he rose from the table and did not eat, but went and lifted him up from the street of the city, and brought him into a house until the going down of the sun, that he might be able to bury him. And he returned to his house, and ate his bread with lamentation and mourning. And he said, Woe that [that prophecy of Amos] is fulfilled in :1s, 'And I will turn your feasts into mourning.' And he wept very sore. And when the sun went down he went and buried him. But his kinsmen mocked him, saying, This man feareth not for his soul, and he burietl the dead! Ancl on that night he did not wash [himself clean of pollution] from the dead, and he laid upon his bed by the side of the wall, and his face was uncovered, and he knew not that there were birds standing above him on the wall, and some of their dung fell upon his eyes, and a whiteness came in his eyes. And every
morning he went to the physicians to cure his eyes, and he was not cured, but the whiteness increased in his eyes until he became blind. Aod he was blind four years. And all his brethren and kindred were grieved for him, and Akikar did oourish him. Many days his wife Hannah did work for other women. And they gave her a kid for her wages. And he heard the kid crying in the house, aud he asked her, From whence hast thou this kid $q$ it is perhaps stolen, render it to its owner, for it is not lawful for us to eat of anything that is stolen. She answered him, It is not a stolen thing, but for the wages of the work of mine haods I received it. But Tobi did not believe the matter, and quarrelled with her concerning the kid. Hannah his wife answered and said to him, Where are thy good deeds and thine alms? but thy reproach is manifest to all.

## Chapter W.

When Tobi heard this he was much grieved and did weep, and began to pray in the anguish of his soul, saying thus: Thou art righteous, O great God, and all thy works are might, and all thy ways are goodness and truth, and thou art the judge of all the earth. Punish me not according to my sins and according to the sins of my fathers, for $I$ and my fathers have sinned before thee, and we have transgressed thy commandments, and thou hast delivered us unto captivity and for a spoil and a reproach and a proverb to all the nations amongst whom thou hast exiled us. And now, $O$ God, thy mercy is manifold and thy judgment is trae, reward me not according to my sin, but deal with me according to thy great mercy, and take my soul out of mine hands, for it is better for me to die than to live in great misery and in this reproach, so shall I no more hear shame. And the same day Sarah, the daughter of Reuel, who lived at Agbatanis, a city in the land of Media, heard a great reproach, because she had been given to seven men to wife, and no man came in unto her according to the way of all the earth, for Asmodeus, king of the demons, killed them before they came in unto her according
to the way of all the earth. A maid said to her, It is thou who hast killed thine husbands, for thou hast been given to seven husbands, and not one of them came in unto thee, for thou dost beat them. And for the husbands thou hast killed mayest thou die as they bave died, and may we not see of thee either son or daughter for ever. And it came to pass, when Sarah heard these words, that she was very sorrowful and wept. And she went up to her father's upper chamber, and wished to hang herself and to bring the old age of her father with sorrow unto the grave ${ }^{1}$. [And she said, I am the only daughter of my father;] it is not good therefore for me to hang myself, but it is better for me to pray before God and I shall hear no more reproach. At that time she spread out her hands in prayer before God, and said thus: Blessed art thou, O Lord God, merciful and gracious, and blessed is thy holy name which is wonderful in all the world. Let all the works of thine hand bless thee for ever and ever. And now, $O$ Lord, I lift before thee my face, and mine eyes are fixed on thee. Bid me return to my dust, that I may hear no more my reproach. It is manifest to thee, $O$ Lord, that I am pure from all pollution with man, and that I have not polluted my name nor the name of my father in the land of my dwelling. I am the only daughter of my father, neither hath he son to inherit his property, nor hath he kinsman to whom he may leave me. And behold seven husbands are dead for my sake, and what more is my life to me? But if it please thee not to kill me, have pity on me that I hear seproach no more. On that day the prayer of them both went up before the throne of glory of the great God. And he sent the angel Raphael to heal them twain, [that is] to take away the whiteness from Tobi's eyes, and to give Sarah, the daughter of Reuel, for a wife to Tobiyyah, the son of Tobi, and to take away Asmodeus, the king of the demons, from her. And when Tobi had finished his prayer he returned to his house, and

Sarah, the daughter of Reuel, came down from her father's upper chamber when she had made an end of praying.

## Chapter IV.

At that time Tobi remembered the money which he had committed to the hands of Gabael in the city Rages in the land of Media. And he said within himself, Behold I have asked that my soul might die. I will call my son Tobiyyah, and will signify him of the matter of the money before I die. And be called his son Tobiyyah, and said to him, My son, when I am dead, bury me with honour, and honour thy mother, and forsake her not all the days of her life, and do for her all that is right in her eyes, and oppose not the word of her mouth. Remember what pain she suffered for thee, and when she is dead, bury her by me in one grave. And fear the Lord thy God all thy days, and let not thy will be set to sin, and transgress not the commandments. Do uprightly all thy days, and walk not with a violent man. For if thou deal truly it will be well with thee in all that thou possessest, and all who do uprightly happy are they. My son, give alms of thy substance, and do not hide thee from a poor man, so God will not hide his Majesty from thee. My son, as far as it is in the power of thine hand to give alms, give, even if riches are far from thee. Give alms, and thou shalt acquire a good treasure for the day of wrath, for it doth deliver from death, and suffereth not him that giveth it to descend into darkness: [almsgiving] is good, and whoso exerciseth it shall subsist by it. Is it not that our fathers were praised only for almsgiving? Of Abraham our father scripture declares, 'For I know him that he will command his children and his household after him . . . to do justice [or to give alms] and judgment' (Gen. xviii. 19); of Isaac it is written, 'Then Isaac sowed in that land' (Gen. Exvi. 12); of Jacob it is written, 'And of all that thou shalt give me I will surely give the tenth unto thee' (Gen. xxviii. 22). My son, keep thyself from all counsel of sinners and from all whoredom, and take thee a wife of thine
own kindred, and take not from the sons of the Gentiles, for we are children of the prophett, for the first prophets were Noah, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, our fathers from the beginning. Remember that all these took wives from the seed of their brethren, and were blessed in their children, and their seed inherited the land. Now therefore, my son, love thy brethren, and let not thy heart be lifted up against the sons and daughters [of thy people], for in pride is much trouble, and it removeth from God ${ }^{1}$. My son, give thy heart to all thy work, and what is hateful to thee do not thou to others. Let not the wages of bim that is hired abide with thee all night, and thy labour God will repay thee. Give of thy bread to the hungry, and of thy garments give to the naked, and let it not be hard in thine eyes. My son, spend freely ${ }^{2}$ thy hread and wine on the burial of the just, and hearken to good counsel at all times. Ask thy God, and he will direet thy paths, for there is no good counsellor to man but God, for whom he will he lifteth up, and whom he will he humbleth. My son, keep the words of my mouth and my commandments, and let them not depart from thine eyes. And now, my son, I signify to thee of the matter of my money, ten talents that I committed to the hand of Gabael at the city Rages in Media, for I know not the day of my death. Now therefore fear God, and keep thyself from all sin, and walk with him in humbleness, and he will give thee great riches.

## Chapter V.

Tobiyyah answered his father, All that thou hast commanded me I will do; but how can I receive the money from the hand of Gabael, who knoweth me not, and I know not him? And what sign shall I give him so that he may believe me, and give me the money? And I know not the way that leadeth me to Media. Tobi answered and said to Tobiyyah, My son, here is a sign for thee. His bag he gave me, and I gave him mine when I put the money in his hand to keep. And from that day

[^18]${ }^{2}$ See p. xiv, note 4.
to this it is twenty years. And now, my son, seek thee a trusty man who may go with thee, and I will give him his wages. Go, my son, while I yet live, and receive the money. So Tobiyyah went to seek a man who might go with him, and he found the angel Raphael standing by. But he knew not that he was an angel of the Lord. He asked him, From whence art thou? He answered him, From the children of Israel, one of thy brethren. Tobiyyah said to him, Knowest thou how to go to Media? The angel said to him, I know the way, and in Media I have been the guest of our brother Gabael, who dwelleth at [Rages, a town of Media, and it is a two days' journey from] ${ }^{1}$ Agbatanis to Rages, and it is built on the mountain, but Agbatanis in the plain. Tobiyyah said to him, Tarry for me a little, and I will tell my father that I desire that thou shouldest go with me, and I will give thee the wages for the journey. He said to lim, I will stay until thou comest. Tobiyjah went and told his father, I have found a man of our brethren who will go with me. Tobi said to him, Go, call him, that I may know of what tribe he is, whether he be a trusty man to go with thee. Tobiyyah went out and called him. And Raphael went to Tobi and said to him, Peace be to thee. Tobi said, Is it peace to me? why hath all this befallen me? for I see not the light of heaven, the sound of words I hear, but the man I see not, aud I lie in darkness. Raphael said, God is able to heal thine eyes, for thou art a pious man. Tobi said to him, My son Tobiyyah desireth to go to Media; canst thou go with him, and I will give thy wages? He said to him, I can; I am a messenger, and I know the ways, and the boundaries and the mountains are known to me. Tobi said, Tell me of what tribe thou art, and the name of the town where thou dwellest. Raphael said to him, If I am not right in thine eyes, go and seek another man who may go with thy son. Tobi said to him, My brother, be not provoked with me that I wish to know of a certainty thy name and of what

[^19]family thou art. He said to him, I am Azaryah, the son of Hananel, of the family of the great Salmiyyah, of thy brethren. Then Tobi said quietly and tranquilly, Come, my brother, be not angry with me because I have enquired to know thy family, for behold my brother is of a good family, and I know Hananel and Nathan, the two sons of the great Salmiyyah, as they went with me to Jerusalem when I dwelt in the land of Israel, and worshipped with me there, and these were not seduced at the time when our brethren erred. Thou art of a good family, go in peace, and I will give thee thy wages, a drachm every day, and thy food the same as for my son, and I will add to thy wages [if the Lord bring you back in peace]. Raphael answered, Fear not, for I will go with thy son, and we shall return in peace. Tobi called his son Tobiyyah, saying to him, My son, prepare thyself, and go on the journey with thy brother; may the God of heaven lead you there in peace, and send his angel with you, and prosper your journey, and bring you back in peace. Tobiyyah kissed his father and his mother, and they said to him, Go in peace. And they went out to go away. Then bis mother wept, and said to Tobi, Wherefore is it thou hast not feared to send away the young man, for he is our only son, who goeth out and cometh in before us? God hath kept us without the money. Tobi said to her, Be not afraid, he will go in peace, and he will return in peace, and the good angel will go with him, and his journey will be prosperous, and thine eyes shall see him return in peace. So make an end of weeping.

## Chapter VI.

The young man went and Raphael with him. And they came in the evening to the river Tigris, and they passed the night there. And Tobigyah ran to the river to wash his feet, and a fish came suddenly out of the river, and devoured the young man's bread, and the joung man cried out. Raphael said to him, Take the fish, and do not let it go. And he laid hold of the fish, and drew it to land. Raphael said to him,

Open the fish in the middle, and take out its heart, it is good to smoke thereof before a man in whom the spirit of a demon and an evil spirit is, and they will flee from him; also the gall, to anoint therewith the eyes in which whiteness is, and they shall be healed. So Tobiyyah did, and took out the heart and the gall, and roasted the fish, and ate, and he left the remainder on the road. And they went to Media and came to Agbatanis. Then Raphael said to Tobiyyal, My brother, thou comest to stay with Reuel, who is an old man, and hath a daughter who is excceding fair, whose name is Sarah. And I will speak to him that he may give her to thee to wife. And she is the only child of her father, and he loveth her much. And she is a grood woman and feareth heaven. And when we return from Rages we will celebrate the marriage. For I know that Reuel will not oppose thy desire, and that he will give her to thee, and we shall bring her with us to thy father. Tobiyyah said to Raphael, I have heard that she hath been given to seven men, and they died before they came in unto her ; and I have heard that Asmodeus, the king of the demons, killed them. And now I fear the demon, lest peradventure he kill me, and I shall bring the old age of my parents with sorrow to the grave, and they have no other son nor daughter to bury them when they are dead. Raphael said to him, Dost thou not remember thy father's precept which he gave thee, that thou shouldest marry a wife of the family of thy father? Now therefore hear me, and fear not the demon. I know that thou shalt take her to wife this night. And when thou shalt come into'the marriagechamber with her, take the heart of the fish, and smoke thereof under her garment. And the demon shall smell it, and he shall run away, and never come again. And when thou desirest to approach her, rise up both of you from the bed, and pray and ask for mercy from God, who hath commanded upon you his kindness, and who will give you healing. And thus thou shalt approach her, and beget from her children. Fear not, for she is appointed unto thee from the beginning, and thou shalt
deliver her from the demon. When Tobiyyah had heard these words, the love for Sarah entered his heart.

## Charter VII.

And they came to the house of Reuel at Agbatanis, and they found him by the door of his house, and they saluted him. He said to them, Go in peace into the house. And they went into the house. Reuel said to Ednah his wife, How like is this young man to Tobi my brother! Ednah asked them, From whence are ye? They answered her, From the captivity which is in Nineveh, of the tribe of Naphthali. She said to them, Do ye know Tobi our brother? They said to her, We know that he is in good health. Tobiyyah said, Tobi is my father. Reuel ran towards him, and embraced him, and kissed him, and they wept. Reuel said, Blessed be Tobi, thou art the son of a righteous and honest man. The hands of pious men are weakened when a righteous man who hath done almsdeeds and many commandments is stricken blind. And Reuel embraced Tobiyyab, his brother's son, and wept on his neck. And Ednah his wife and Sarah his daughter wept upon him. Reuel killed a ram, and they prepared for them a meal, and they ate and drank. Before they had finished eating, Tobiyyah said to Raphael, Speak with Reuel concerning his daughter Sarah, that be may give her to me to wife. Raphael communicated to Reuel the words of Tobiyyab. Reuel answered Tobiyyah, My son, I know that it is better that I should give her to thee than that I should give her to another man; nevertheless I will declare unto thee the truth. I have given her already to seven men, and they died all before they came in unto her. But now eat and drink. Tobiyyah said, I will not eat till thou hast given her to me. Reuel said, Then take her, for thou art her brother, and she is thy sister, and now she is given to thee to wife after the rule of the law of Moses. May the Lord God of heaven preserve you this night, and bestow upon you his goodness and his peace. Then Reuel led his daughter Sarah, and gave her to Tobiyyah
to wife, saying to him, Take her according to the rule of the law of Moses, and lead her away to thy father. And Reuel called Eduah his wife to bring paper to write thereou the deed of marriage to his daughter, and she did so, and they wrote the deed, and witnesses signed it. And they ate and drank. Reuel said to Ednab his wife, Prepare a bed-chamber, and bring thy daughter, and she did so. And Ednah embraced her daughter Sarah and wept, saying, My daughter, may the God of heaven shew kindness to thee this night, and watch over thee, and give thee joy for the sorrow thou hast had in time past.

## Chapter VIII.

And it came to pass, when they had finished preparing the chamber and the bed, that Tobiyyah and Sarah his wife went in thither. And Tobiyyah remembered the words of Raphael, and took the heart of the fish, and put it upon a pan, and smoked under Sarah's garment. And Asmodeus received the smell and fled into the utmost parts of the land of Egypt, and Raphael imprisoned and bound him there. And they went out of the room, and shut the door behind them. Then Tobiyyah rose from the bed and said to Sarah, My sister, arise, and let us make supplication before God, who hath commanded his mercyand goodness upon us. And Tobiyyah prayed before God, saying, Blessed art thon, O Lord God of Israel, and blessed is thy name for ever; let the heavens and all thy creatures bless thee. Thou didst create Adam, and gavest him Eve his wife for a helper, and of them are all the sons of men. And thou hast said, It is not good that man should be alone, I will make him an aid like unto himself. And now, $O$ God, thou knowest I take not this my sister for lust, but according to the rule of the law. Be merciful urito us, and give us thy goodness, that we may be united in peace, and give us good children. And Sarah answered and said, Amen. And he went in unto her that night. Now it came to pass in the middle of the night that Reuel arose, and bade his servants dig a grave in the night, saying to them, If the young man die we will bury
him in the night, so that no man know it, and there will be no repronch to us. And he called his wife Ednah, and said to her, Send one of the maids to the chamber with a light in her hand, and let her see whether he be alive; if he be not, then we will bury him, and no man shall perceive it. And Ednah sent her maid to the chamber, and she looked, and behold they were both of them asleep, and she came forth and told them, Bless ye the master of the world, for he is alive. Then Reuel said, Blessed art thou, 0 Lord God of heaven and earth, thou dost strike and dost heal, and thy blessing is holy and pure, let thy saints bless thee, and all the creatures of thine hand, and let thine angels praise thee for ever, and blessed be thy glorious name, for thou hast given us joy with thy great bounty, and not as we suspected. Blessed art thou, O God, because thou hast had pity on them both, grant them peace and mercy and joy in their lives for ever. Then his servants came, and he said to them, Cover the grave before any man perceive it. And he said to his wife, Prepare me much meat, and run to the flock, and take thence calves and sheep, and command that a good feast be made, and she did so. And he said to Tobiyyah, Thou shalt not depart from my house before fourteen days, but make joyful my forsaken daughter, and take half of my goods now, and when I and my wife are dead, thou shalt take all ; thou shalt be to me a dear son, and I will be to thee a father, and Ednah my wife a mother for ever.

## Chapter IX.

- Then Tobiyyah called Raphael, and said to him, My brother Azaryah, take with thee hence four servants and two camels, and go to Rages to Gabael, and give him his bag, and he will give thee the money, and invite him to my wedding, for I cannot go thither, since Reuel bath sworn that I shall not depart from his house before fourteen days. But my father counteth the days, and if one day exceed the time my father's soul will be grieved, and I cannot make void the oath of Reuel. Raphael went with two camels and four servants to the city Rages, and they lodged
in the house of Gabael, and [Raphael] gave him his lag, and told him that Tobiyyah, the son of Tobi, was married to Sarah, the daughter of Reuel, and that Tobiygah had invited him to come to his wedding. When Gabael heard that, he laded the camels with the money, and came to the wedding. And he found Tobiyyah sitting at the table, and he kissed him, and wept on him from exceeding joy, and blessed him, saying, The God of heaven bless a good and honest man, who giveth much alms ; and blessed be the God of my kinsmau Tobi, who hath given thee and thy father and thy mother this good wife.


## Chapter X.

Now Tobi counted every day the days of his son, how many days he needed to go to receive the money, and how many days to return. And when the days according to his reckoning were expired, and Tobiyyah his son came not back, he said to himself, They perhaps detain him there, or Gabael is dead, and they gave him not the money. And le began to be uneasy. Then his wife Hannal said to him, My son has perished, and his soul is not alive, and therefore is he behind time. And she began to mourn and weep for her son, saying, Woe is me, my son, that I sent thee to go to a distant land ; the light of mine eyes, why did I let thee go? And Tobi said to her, Be silent, be not afraid, thy son will arrive in peace. He has met only with an accident, and the man who went with him is truthful. Be not troubled, for he will arrive in peace. But Hannah said to him, Be silent, and comfort me not concerning my son. And she went out into the crossway by day and by night to the place where her son should arrive, and she ate nothing but tears in the night, and her heart had no rest. And when the fourteen wedding-days were expired, Tobiyyah said to Reuel, Let me go, for my father and mother look no more to see me, so now, I pray thee, let me go, for I can no longer stay. Reuel said to him, Tarry with me yet awhile, and I will send to declare to thy father all that thou hust done. Tobigyab answered him, Give me leave to return to
my father. Then Reuel arose and gave Sarah his daughter to Tobiyyah, and half his goods, servants, and asses, and camels, sheep, and oxen, and garments, and vessels of silver and gold, and he sent them away in tranquillity and quietness. And he blessed them, saying to them, God give you peace, and grant that I may see children of you before I die. And he embraced them, and lissed them, and said to his daughter Sarah, Take heed to honour thy father and thy mother-in-law, which are both thy parents. Go in peace, and may I hear good report of thee and great joy. And he kissed her and sent her away. And Ednah said to Tobiyyah, Thou art my son and my brother, may the God of heaven lead thee in peace, and let me see righteous children before me of Sarah my daughter. Now, behold, Sarah my daughter is in thy hand, entreat her not evil all the days of her life. Go in peace. I am thy mother, and Sarah is thy wife. May God prosper your ways all the days of your lives. And she kissed them and sent them away. And Tobiyyah went away joyful, and blessed the God of heaven and earth, who had sent his angel and prospered his journey, and blessed Reuel and Ednah his wife, saying, May God help me to honour you all the days of your lives.

## Chapter XI.

And Tobiyyah went on till he came to the city Akris, which is over against Nineveh. Raphael said to Tobiyyah, My brother, thou knowest how thou didst leave thy father. Now therefore let thy wife go behind us with our men, and I and thou will go to prepare the house. So they went both of them first. And they found his mother sitting on the crossway looking about for her son. And when she saw him, she ran to meet him. And she embraced and kissed him, saying, Blessed be God, who hath brought thee back in peace, for I counted to see thy face never more. And now, my son, why didst thou delay to come? And he told her everything. And she was exceeding glad, and said to him, Go thou to thy father, and I will stay here until thy wife cometh.

So Tobiyyah went, and Raphael with him. And when Tobi heard that his son was come, he was exceeding glad, and said to him, My son, come towards me that I may kiss thee, for I cannot go towards thee. Then Raphael said to Tobiyyal, Take the gall of the fish and put it on his eyes. And God made. his eyes whole as they were before. And Tobi rejoiced at the great goodness which God had shown him. And Tobi blessed God, saying, Blessed be God, who hath not withholden his bounty from me, and hath brought me out of darkness to light. It is thou who strikest and healest. There is none like thee, who healeth for no reward, and there is no god in heaven or on earth who doeth mighty deeds like thine. Tobiyyal then related to his father all that he had done. And they prepared the house. Then Tobi went forth with his son Tobiyyah to meet his daughter-in-law, and Raphael with them. And it came to pass, when he saw her, that he rejoiced over her, and brought her into his house, and blessed her, saying, May God give thee of this wife righteous children, and may mine eyes and the eyes of thy mother behold them.

## Ceapter XI.

Now when they went into the house, Raphael did not enter with them, but went his way. After a time Tobi said to Tobiyjah, Go out into the market-place, and call our brother Azaryah, that I may give him his wages, and we will add to them, because he is a trusty and honest man. And Tobiyyah went out into the market-place, and sought, but found not Raphael, and he enquired about him of all the people of the town, but he did not find a man who had seen him. He returned to his father, and said to him, I have found him not. Then his father knew that it was the angel Raphael, whom God had sent to deliver Sarah from the hands of the demon, and to heal his eyes. And he blessed God, saying, Blessed be God, who sent his good angel with my son, and who prospered his journey, and hath healed two poor and sick people like ourselves. And from that day forward God
prospered Tobi and Tobigyah his son, and gave him children of his wife Sarab. And Reuel and Ednah his wife died, and Tobiyyah inherited all their goods.

After days Tobi fell sick, and called his son Tobiyyah, and enjoined him the commandments of God, saying to him, My son, do goodness all thy days to the poor and the rich, and give alms all thy days, for the sake of which God will bless all the works of thine hands. The Lord blessed Abraham our father on account of the alms and tithes which he gave; and also Isaac for that he gave tithe and did almsdeeds; and so when Jacob went to the house of Laban and prayed, he vowed only to give tithe [and] alms to the poor, and therefore God made him prosperous, and gave him all that he asked, and preserved him from Laban and his brother Esau. And if thou do like as they did, he will bless thee as he blessed them. And he enjoined them other commandments, and when he had made an end of doing so, he was gathered to his people. And Tobiyyah bis son buried him with great honour. And after his death God blessed Tobiyyah, because he fulfilled the commandments of his father, and he made him exceeding prosperous, and bestowed blessing on all the works of his hands.

Behold we learn how great is the power of alms and tithes. Because Tobi gave alms and separated his tithes, as is meet, how the Holy One (blessed is he) rewarded him! And because the fathers of the world knew the power of alms, therefore they gave heed to them. Of Abrabam it is written, 'And he gave him tithes of all' (Gen. xiv. 20) ; of Isaac it is written, 'Then Isaac sowed in that land ' (Gen. xxvi. i2 ), and 'sowing' means nothing else than alms, as it is said, 'Sow to yourselves in alms' (Hos. x. I2) ; of Jacob it is written, 'And of all that thou shalt give me I will surely give the tenth unto thee' (Gen. xxviii. 22).

The End of the History of Tobiyyae.

> Pratse to God!

## II. TRANSLATION OF THE HEBREW.

BOOK OF TOBIT.

## Ceapter I.

This is the book of Tobi, the son of Tobiel, the son of Hananel, the son of Ariel, the son of Gabael, the son of Asael, the son of Nenathiel, of the tribe of Naphthali, who was led captive from Samaria with the captivity which was taken away in the days of Hoshea, the son of Elah, who was led captive in the days of Shalmaneser, king of Assyria. And be was of the inhabitants of a city of Naphthali, which is in Galilee, on the western boundary. And Tobi said, Remember me, my God, for good, forasmuch as I have walked before thee all the days of my life in an upright way, and for the many almsdeeds and great kindnesses which I have done to my brethren and my nation in the captivity at Nineveh in the land of Assyria. And it came to pass when I was but young in the land of Israel, that all the tribe of Naphthali rebelled against the house of David, and refused to go to Jerusalem, the city which the Lord chose out of all the tribes of Israel, wherein was the altar of the Lord that was sanctified for all the tribes of Israel, and the temple of the Lord was built in the midst thereof for offering up the burntofferings and the thank-offerings to the Lord three times a year. And all the brethren of the tribe of Naphthali offered sacrifices and burnt-offerings to the golden calves, which Jeroboam, the son of $\dot{\text { Nebat, king of Israel, had made in Bethel and Dan. But }}$ I went to Jerusalem at the feasts, according as it is written in
the law of the Lord for Tsrael, with the firstfruits and the tithes and the firstlings for the priests, the sons of Aaron; and corn and new wine and oil and figs and pomegranates and of every fruit of the laud for the sons of Levi that ministered before the Lord in Jerusalem; and the second tithe and the third tithe for the stranger, the orphan, and the widow; and I went every year with all these things to Jerusalem, according to the commandment of the Lord, and as Deborah, my father's mother, commanded me, for I was left an orphan by my father and my mother. And when I grew up, I took a wife of my family, whose name was Hannah, and she bare me a son, and I called his name Tobiyyah. Now when I was carried captive from the land of Naphthali, I divelt in Nineveh the great city, and all my brethren and kinsmen did eat the bread of the Gentiles, but I defiled myself not with their dainties, because I feared the Lord, and remembered the Lord with all my heart and with all my soul. So God gave me grace and favour in the eyes of Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, and he appointed me over all that he had unto the day of his death. And I committed to the hand of my brother Gabael, who was in the land of Media, at the city Rages, ten talents of silver. And it came to pass, when Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, died, that Sennacherib his son reigned in his stead, and the highways of Media were closed because of the wars which were in the land, and I could not go to the land of Media to receive my money. And after this I gave many alms to the poor of my nation, who were orphans and widows, and when I saw the slain of my nation cast forth outside the wall of Nineveh, I kept not quiet, and rested not until I had buried them. Now it came to pass, when Sennacherib, ling of Assyria, returned from Judah to Nineveh with confusion of face, because that the Lord God of Israel had smitten him in the land of Judah for the reproach wherewith he reproached and blasphemed the God of Israel, that therefore he was wroth with all the congregations of Israel throughout his lingdom, and he killed exceeding many of them. And I sought to know the truth of the matter, why this calamity
came upon the tribe of Israel, for I know of a truth that the Holy One (blessed is he) is a God of truth and without iniquity, and I found that the tribes of Israel did not lay to leart the destruction of their brethren, which Sennacherib, king of Assyria, had brought on them; their strongholds he set on fire, and their young men he slew with the sword, and their women with child he ripped up. For instead of mourning and afflicting themselves before the Lord concerning the persecution of their brethren, and because that he was wroth with them, they were eating and drinking and making merry, delighting themselves with instruments of song and harps and psalteries, and were not gricved for the destruction of Judah for our wickednesses and the wickednesses of our fathers, as it is written concerning Judah, 'That drink wine in bowls, and anoint themselves with the chief ointments; but they are not grieved for the affliction of Joseph.' Even for this was wrath from the Lord upon Judah and Jerusalem, and he brought against them the king of Babylon, until be cast them out from his presence, and he carried Judah away from his land. And when I saw the slain of Israel cast forth outside the wall, I many times stole their corpses and buried them, and I said, O Lord God of Israel, thou art righteous in all that hath come upon us, for thou hast dealt truly, and we have done wickedly. And when Sennacherib, king of Assyria, sought the slain of my nation, the corpses of the men who were killed, and found them not, then went the men of Ninereh and told the king, saying, Thy servant Tobi, whom thon hast appointed over all that thou hast, he sendeth his men over all the streets of Nineveh to seek the slain of his nation, and he burieth them privily, and feareth thee not. And it came to pass when Sennacherib heard this, that his anger was greatly kindled against me, and he commanded them to seize me, and Hannah my wife, and Tobiyyah my son, and he sought to slay me in his wrath, and when this matter was known to me I fled from his presence; and he commanded them to spoil all that I had, and I hid from his presence, until that the
widows and orphans of Israel cried out for me in the bitterness of their soul with fasting and weeping, and his judgment reached unto heaven, and was lifted up even to the skies, and the God of Israel delivered him into the hand of his two sons, and they slew him with the sword. For he asked his counsellors and his elders why the Holy One (blessed is he) had been jealous for Israel and Jerusalem, and the angel of the Lord destroyed the host of Pharaoh and all the firstborn of Egypt, and the young men by whose hand the Lord always gave them salvation. And his wise men and his counsellors said to him, Abrabam, the father of Israel, led forth his son to slay him, peradventure he might thereby obtain the favour of the Lord his God; therefore hath he been jealous for his children, and hath executed vengeance upon thy servants. Then the king said, I will slay my two sons for the Lord's sake, peradventure I may obtain by them God's favour, and he will help me. And the saying came to Adrammelech and Sharezer his sons, and they laid in wait for him, and killed him with the sword, at the hour when he went in to pray before his idol Dagon, as it is said, 'And Adrammelech and Sharezer his sons smote him with the sword, and they escaped into the land of Ararat.' And it came to pass when Sennacherib, king of Assyria, was dead, that Esarhaddon his son reigned in his stead. And Esarhaddon appointed Akikar, the son of my brother Hananel, over all that he had, and he ruled over all the land of Assyria. And Akikar spake kind words for me to the king, so that he brought me back to Nineveh, for Akikar was my friend and kinsman. And they restored me my wife Hannah and my son Tobiyyah, for the ling of Assyria had commanded them to be seized in his rage against me.

## Chapter II.

Now the same year at the feast of weeks I prepared in my house a great feast, and I sat at my table to eat. Then I said to my son Tobiyyah, Go and bring one of our poor brethren to
eat with us, and I and all who sit with me will not eat until thou comest. So my son Toliyyah went to seek of the poor, and he returned in bitterness of soul, and said to me, My father, one of our brethren hath been slain, and cast out in the street of the city. And when I heard it I was troubled and in sore distress, and I left my table, and went, and lifted him up from the street, and took him in my keeping until the going down of the sun, that I might be able to bury him. Then I returned to my house, and ate my bread with tears and lamentation, and I remembered the word which the prophet Amos uttered in Bethel, saying, 'And I will turn your feasts into mourning,' etc. And I wept very sore. And it came to pass when the sun went down, that I went and buried him that was slain. But $m y$ kinsmen and my family mocked me, saying, This man feareth not for his soul, and he burieth the slain! And on that night after I had buried him who was dead I washed, but was not able to purify myself in an unclean land, as it would have been meet in the land of Israel, according as the prophet Jeremiah said of us, 'Thou shalt not be made clean any more.' Then I went and laid down by the wall, and my face was uncovered, and I knew not that there were birds above me on the wall. And their dung fell upon mine eyes, and there came a whiteness in mine ejes. And I went in the morning to the physicians to heal me, but they could not, and I was blind four years. And all my brethren and kindred were grieved at my blindness, and Akikar my kinsman did nourish me. Now at that time my wife Hannah did work for women, and weaved curtains for others, and received her wages. And there was a day when they gave her a kid for her wages. And I heard the voice of the kid crying out. Then I said to her, Whence cometh this kid? Beware lest it be stolen. And she said to me, It is not so, but it hath been given to me for my wages. But I did not believe her, and exclaimed against her, saying, Go and restore it to its owner. And we quarrelled together concerning the matter of the kid. And Hannah answered and said to me,

Where are thy kindnesses and thine alms, which profit thee not in the day of thy trouble? but thy reproach is known to all the world.

## Chapter III.

And I was grieved, and fainted, and was sick at my affiction, and prayed before the Lord, and said, Righteous art thou, 0 Lord, and thy judgment is upright, for all thy works are might, and all thy ways are kindness and truth, and thou art the judge of the earth, and thou art righteous in all that cometh upon me, for thou hast dealt truly, and I have done wickedly. Now therefore, O Lord, father of mercy, Lord of forgiveness, remember me, I pray, and visit me after thy mercy and kindness, and reward me not according to my sin and wickedness, and according to the wickedness of my fathers, who kept not thy commandments, but cast thy law behind their back, so that thou hast given us to be a reproach, a proverb, and a by-word among all the nations, and that the nations should mock us, amongst whom thou hast cast us out, as it is this day; and except the Lord of hosts had left unto us a very small remnant, we should have been as Sodom, and we should have been like unto Gomorrab. Now therefore, O Lord, thy judgments are many and truc, reward me not after my wickedness and the wickedness of my fathers, for we have sinned before thee, and have not walked in thy ways. Now therefore deal with me according as it is good and right in thine eyes, and take my soul from me, for it is better for me to die than live, and I shall no more hear my reproach. And on that same day it happened to Sarah, the daughter of Reuel, who lived at Agbatanis, a city in the land of Media, that her father's maidservants were reproaching her and mocking her, saying to her, It is not meet to call thee Sarah, but Zarall [trouble]. For she had been given to wife to seven husbands, and not one of them had approached her, but Asmodeus, the king of the demons, had killed them before they approached her after the way of all the earth. Aud the
maid said to her, Why dost thou kill thine husbands, and beat us because of this evil matter? It would be good for thy parents that thou shouldest die for them, aud that they see not of thee either son or daughter for ever. And it came to pass when Sarah heard this reproach, that she was grieved sore. And she wept, and went up to her father's upper chamber, and cried beforc the Lord with a bitter voice, and said, O Lord God, thou hast given me to my parents, who are old and well stricken in age, and thou hast sent against my husbands that married me the king of the demons, for thou art the God of all the spirits and all the demons, and the maker of all creatures, and in thy hand are all the kinds of evil spirits which are in the world. Now therefore, O Lord, is it good in thine eyes that I should bring down the old age of my father and my mother in sorrow to the grave? for if the sentence of judgment hath gone forth from before thee against me in this matter, destroy me utterly, I pray, and let me see no longer my exceeding trouble and my great reproach. Thou knowest, O Lord, that I am pure from all pollution with man, and that I have not polluted my name nor the name of my parents in the land of my captivity. And I am the only child of my father and my mother, neither hath he son to possess his inheritance, nor hath he a kinsman who may possess me. And behold seven husbands are dead for my sake, and what profit have I in being any longer in the world? But if it be not good in thine eyes to kill me, look and answer me, and have mercy on me, that I may hear my reproach no more. At that time the prayer of them both was heard before the throne of glory, the prajer of Tobi concerning his blindness, and the prayer of Sarah concerning the humiliation of her parents. And the Lord sent the angel Raphael, the prince who is appointed over healing, to heal them twain, to heal Tobi, the father of Tobiyyah, of the disease in his eyes, and to give Sarab, the daughter of Reuel, to Tobiyyah, the son of Tobi, to wife, and to take away from her Asmodeus, the king of the demons.

## Chapter IV.

And when Tobi had finished his prayer he returned to his house. And Sarah, the danghter of Reuel, came down from her fathor's upper chamber, when she had made an end of praying to the Lord. At that time Tobi remembered the money which he had committed to the land of Gabael in the city Rages in the land of Media. And he said in his heart, Behold I ask every day to die; now therefore I will call my son Tobiyyah, and will signify him of the matter of the money before I die. So Tobi called his son, and said to him, When I am dead, bury me with honour, and honour thy mother, and forsake her not all the days of her life, and oppose not her desire. And make not her life bitter, for remember, my son, what troubles passed over her when thou wast in her womb; and when she is dead, bury her by me with honour in one grave. And remember thy Creator all thy days, and sin not before him, and transgress not his commandments. And withhold not thy hand from giving alms of all which the Lord giveth thee, and keep not company with violent men. Hide not thine eyes from the poor of Israel, so shall the Lord not hide his eyes from thee in the time of thy trouble. And if thou art not able to make riches, cease not to give alms of that which is found in thine hand, so shalt thou acquire for thyself riches and treasures of silver and gold by almsgiving, for the treasures of the wicked shall not profit, and alms doth deliver from death; and every one who occupieth himself in alms shall behold the face of God, as it is written, ' I will behold thy face by almsgiving,' and in heaven they pay special regard to him. Ancl thou, my son, withdraw thyself from all uncleanness and from all whoredom, and take thee a wife of thy family, and not of any stranger, which is not of the seed of thy fathers, for we are of the sons of the prophets. And remember, my son, Abrahan, Isaac, and Jacob, who took wives of their own family, and would not make marriages with the strangers, and they were
blessed with sons and daughters. And thou, my son, give thine heart to all thy work, and that which thou hatest to be done to thee, do not thou to others. And let not the wages of him that is hired abide with thee all night on the day when thou dost agree with him, and thy wrork God will repay thee. And withdraw thyself from drunkenness, and there shall no evil happen unto thee. And give of thy bread to the hungry, and with thy garments cover the naked, and of all which remaineth orer give alms, and let it not be hard in thine eyes. Spend freely thy bread and wine on the burial of the righteous, and hearken and attend to every one who giveth thee good counsel. And at all times ask of the Lord, and he shall direct thy paths and thy counsel, for there is no counsel in the power of man, but in the hands of the Holy One (blessed is he) alone, for he doeth whatsoever pleaseth him, one he bringeth low, and another he lifteth up. And keep my words, and all that I have commanded thee, and let them not depart from thine eyes. And be strong and of good courage, for the Lord will be with thee a help and profit, if thou seek him with all thy heart and all thy soul. And now, my son, I will signify to thee the matter of the money which I have in the hand of Gabael my brother and kinsman, ten talents of silver in the city Rages in the land of Media, for I know not the day of my death. And thou, my son, if thou fear the Lord and keep thyself from all sin, he will give thee great riches.

## Chapter V.

Then Tobiyyah answered his father and said, All that thou hast commanded me, my father, I will do. Now therefore, my father, give me counsel how I can receive the money from the hand of Gabael, for he will not know me, and I shall not know him ; and what sign shall I give him so that he may give me the money? and I know not either the ways by which they go to Media. Then Tobi answered and said to Tobiyyah, This is the sign that thou shalt give lim. He gave me his bag, and
took from my hand mine, when I put the money in his hand this day twenty years ago. Now therefore go and seek thee a man who may be trusty to go with thee, and we will give him his wages; and go, my son, while I yet live, and receive the money, and may the Lord God of Israel keep thee in all thy journey, and grant thee favour, kindness, and mercy in the man's eyes, and in the eyes of all that see thee, and may he send thee away in honour and peace, and bring thee back to us in peace before I die. So Tobiyyah went forth to seek a man to go with him to Media, and he found Raphael, an angel of the Lord, standing over against him, but Tobiyyah knew not that he was an angel of the Lord of hosts. Then the angel said to Tobiyyah, From whence art thou, young man? And Tobiyyah answered and said, I am of the children of Israel. Then Tobiyyah said, My lord, knowest thou how to go with me to Media? And the angel said, Yea, I know all the ways, and in Media I have been a guest in the house of our brother Gabael, who dwelleth at Rages, a city of Media, and it is a two days' journey from Agbatanis to Rages, and Rages is built on a mountain, but Agbatanis is built on the plain. Then Tobiyyab said to him, Stay of thy kindness a moment, and I will go and declare the matter to my father, for I desire greatly that thou shouldest go with me, and I will give thee the wages of the journey. And he said to him, Go in haste, for behold I wait until thou comest back to me, and tarry not. Then Tobiyyah came and told his father, saying, I have found a good man of our brethren to go with me. And Tobi said, Call him to me, that I may know of what place he is, and whether he be trusty to go with thee. So Tobiyyal went forth and called him. And the angel came to Tobi, and said to him, Peace be unto thee, thou man of God. But Tobi said, If it is peace to me, why then hath all this befallen me, for I see not with mine eyes, but I sit blind in darkness? Then the angel said, He who hath deprived thee of light, the same shall heal thee, for thou art a righteous man. And Tobi answered and said, Let the Lord say so. Then Tobi said to him, My brother,
my son Tobiryah seeketh to go to Media, canst thou go to Medin? canst thou go with him, and I will give thy wages? And the angel said, Yea, I can, for I know all the ways, and have traversed all the boundaries, and kuow the mountains. Then Tobi said, Of what place art thou, and of what tribe art thou, and of what city art thou? And the angel said, Dost thou still enquire, when thou bast a hired man to go with thy son according to thy wish? Then Tobi said, My brother, I wish to know thy name, and of what family thou art. And the angel said, I am Azaryah, the son of Hananel, of the family of the great Shelomith, of thy brethren. Then Tobi said, Life and peace to thee! Now therefore, my brotber, be not provoked with me for that I enquire to know the matter of the ancestors of thy family, for, behold, my brother, thou art of a good and honourable family, and also thou knowest Hananel and Nathan, the two sons of the great Shelomith, and it was they who went with me to Jerusalem, when we dwelt in the land of Israel, and worshipped with me there, and these did not stray after the strange gods of the land, like our brethren. Now therefore, my brother, go in peace with my son, and come ye back in peace with the help of God, and I will give thy wages, a drachm every day, and thy food as for my son, and, if the Holy One (blessed is he) bring you back in peace, I will yet add to thy wages. And the angel said, Fear not, for I will go with thy son, and we shall go in peace, and we shall return in peace. Then Tobi called his son, and said to him, Prepare thee what thou needest for the journey, and go with thy brother, and may God Almighty lead you in peace, and bring you back in peace, and send his angel with you, and prosper your journey. And Tobiyyah kissed his father and his mother, and they said to him, Go in peace. And they set out to go. Then his mother began to weep, and said to her husband, How didst thou not fear to send away the young man, for he is the son of our old age, who goeth out and cometh in before us? And without that money our God will keep us alive. And Tobi said to ber, Fear not, my sister, for he will go in peace and
will come back to us in peace, and thine eyes shall see him. And the Lord our God will send his angel with him, and will prosper his journey, and he will return in peace. But she wept yet more.

## Chapter VI.

So the young man went on his way, and the angel Raphael with him. And he came in the evening to the river Tigris, and they passed the night there. And Tobiyyah went down to the river to wash his feet. And a fish came suddenly out of the river, and devoured the young man's bread. And he cried out. Then the angel said to him, Lay hold of the fish, and do not let it go. So the youth laid hold of the fish. Then the angel said to the young man, Open the fish in the middle, and take the heart and the gall, and put them by thee, for they are good for healing. And the young man did so. And he cooked the fish, and ate, and the remainder he left. And they went on till they came to Media. Then Tobiyyah said to the angel, My brother Azaryah, what healing wilt thou perform with the heart and gall of the fish? And he said to him, The heart is good to smoke thereof before a man in whom is an evil spirit or the spirit of demons, and it will flee from him. And the gall is good for anointing therewith the eyes in which is whiteness, and they will be healed. And they came to Agbatanis, and the angel said to Tobiyyah, My brother, we shall pass the night in the house of Reuel, for he is an old man, and hath an only daughter, fair of form, whose name is Sarah, and I will speak to him that he may give her to thee to wife. And she is of good understanding, and her father loveth her. Now therefore hear me, and speak for her, and when we shall return from Rages, we will celebrate the marriage. For I know that the man will not oppose thy desire, and that he will not give her to a stranger, but thou shalt marry her, according to the law of Moses, and we shall lead her to thy father. Then Tobiyyah said to the angel, I have heard, my brother, that she hath already been given to
seven husbands, who died before they came in unto her, and I bave heard that Asmodeus, the king of the demons, killed them. Now therefore I am greatly afraid lest Asmodeus kill me, and I bring the old age of my parents in sorrow to the grave, for they have no other son, neither daughter, to bury them when they die. Then the angel said to him, Fear the Lord, and remember him, and remember the commandments of thy father which he commanded thee, that thou shouldest take a wife of the family of thy father. Now therefore hear me, and be not afraid of the demon. For I know that thou shalt take her this night to wife. And when thou shalt enter the chamber with her, take the heart of the fish, and smoke thereof under her garments, and the demon shall smell it, and flee, and return to her no more. And when thou shalt desire to approach her, rise ye from the bed, and pray, and supplicate the Lord that he would command his kindness and healing upon you, and heal her. And then thou shalt approach her, and shalt beget of her sons; and fear not, for for thee was she meet before the world was created, and by thine hand the Lord shall save her from the hand of the demon.

## Chapter VII. .

And it came to pass when Tobiyyah heard all these sayings, that his soul was knit to the soul of Sarah. And they came to Agbatanis to the house of Reuel, and found him by the door of his house, and they saluted him. And he saluted them again. And he said to them, Go into the house in peace. And they went into the house. Then Reuel said to Ednah his wife, How like is this youth to Tobi my brother! And Ednah asked them, My brethren, whence are ye? And they answered her, Of the captivity, which is in Nineveh, of the tribe of Naphthali. Then she said to them, Know ye our brother Tobi? And they said, We know him. Then she said to them, Is he well? And they said, He is well. Then Tobiyyah said, Your brother Tobi, of whom ye speak, is my father. And Reuel ran to meet him, and embraced him, and kissed him, and wept with him.

And Reucl said, Blessed art thou, my son, of the Lord, for thou art the son of a righteous and upright man. And Reuel and Ednul his wife and Sarah his daughter wept yet more with him. And he killed a ram, and they prepared a feast with a glad heart, and they ate and dravk. Then Tobiyyah said to the augel, Spenk with Reuel concerning the matter of Sarah his daughter, that he give her to me to wife. And it came to pass when Reuel heard this matter, he said to Tobiyyah, I know, my son, that it is better that I give her to thee than that I give her to another husband, but I will tell thee the truth. My son, know that I have already given her to seven husbands, who all died before they came in unto her. But now eat and drink, and leave the matter alone. But Tobiyyah said, I will neither eat nor drink before thou hast given her to me to wife. Then Reuel said, Take her, for she is thy sister, and thou art her brother. Behold, I give her to thee to wife, according to the law of Moses and Israel, and may the Lord God of heaven make you dwell this night in peace, and command upon you his kindness and his peace. Then Reuel took Sarah his daughter, and gave her to Tobiyyab to wife, and he blessed them, and bade Ednal his wife bring him a tablet, and he wrote thereon the deed of marriage, and he sealed it before witnesses. And they ate and drank and were merry. And Reuel said to Ednah his wife, Prepare the chamber, and put them therein. And Ednah embraced Sarah her daughter, and wept with her, and said to her, My daughter, may the Lord God of Israel shew thee kindness this night, and grant thee mercy, and have pity on thee because of the sorrow which hath passed over thee unto this day.

## Chapter VIII.

And it came to pass when they had finished preparing the chamber and the bed, that Tobiyyah and Sarah arose and weut to the chamber. And Tobiyyah remembered the words of Raphael, and took the heart of the fish, and put it upou the pau,
and smoked under Sarab's garments. And Asmodeus received the smell, and went out thereat, and fled to the eud of the land of Egypt, and the angel Raphael bound him there. And he went out of the chamber and they slut the door on them twain. Then Tobiysal rose from the bed, and said to Sarab his wife, My sister, arise, and let us present our supplication before God, that he would deal with us after the abundance of his mercy and kindness. And Tobiyyah entreated the face of the Lord, and Tobiyyah said, 0 Lord God of Israel, thou art Lord alone in heaven and on earth. And thou didst create Adam, and gavest him Eve his wife for a helper like unto him. Now therefore, O Lord, it is manifest and known to thee that I take not this my sister for lust, but in uprightness of heart, according to the law of Moses and Israel. And thou, 0 Lord, have mercy upon us, and have compassion on us, and join us together in peace, and give us sons who may be a blessing, occupying themselves in thy law. And Sarah answered and said, Amen. And he went in unto her that night. Now Reuel arose in the night and bade his servants dig a grave by night, saying, If the youth is dead, we will bury him in the night, so that no man know it, and there will be no reproach to us. And Reuel called Ednah his wife, and said to her, Send one of the maids to the chamber, that she may see whether he be alive; for if not, we will bury him before the light of morning, and no man shall know it. So Ednah sent the maid to the chamber, and she looked, and behold they were both of them asleep together in peace and joy. And she came forth and told them, and said to them, He liveth. Then they blessed the Lord the great God ; and Reuel said, Blessed art thou, $O$ Lord God of our fathers, who hast shewn us this great kindness, for it is thou, O Lord, who smitest and healest, and killest and makest alive, who hast wrought this wonder with these twain, and thou livest and art established for ever and ever. Then Reuel said to his,servants, Cover the grave before the morning, so that no man know it. And he bade them prepare a great feast with joy, for God had
made them glad with the abundance of his mercy and kindness. And Reuel ran to the flocks, and brought calves and rams, and bade them prepare them. And he said to Tobiyyah, Thou shalt not depart from my house before fourteen days, but gladden my forsaken daughter. And thou shalt take half of all that I have, and shalt go to thy father with joy, and when I and my wife be dead, thou slalt take the whole.

## Chapter IX.

Then Tobiyyah called Raphael, and said to him, My brother Azaryah, take with thee hence four servants and two camels, and come, go to Rages, to Gabael my uncle, and give him his bag, and he will give thee the money; and invite him to come to my wedding, for I cannot go thither, because of the oath which Reuel hath sworn to me, that I shall not depart from his house before fourteen days. But my father and my mother count the days, and if one day exceed the time, I shall grieve my parents' soul. So Raphael arose, and took two camels and four servants, and went to Rages to the house of Gabael, and gave him his bag, and told him that Tobiyyab, the son of Tobi, was married to Sarah, the daughter of Reuel, and Raphael invited him to come to Tobiyyah's wedding. Then Gabael laded the camels with the money, and came to the wedding. And be found Tobiyyah sitting at the table, and embraced him, and kissed him, and wept with him from exceeding joy, and blessed him, saying, Blessed is the Lord God of Israel, who hath joined thee in joy to the woman, and may he in his mercy give thee sons by her, who occupy themselves in the law of the Lord.

## Chapter X.

Now Tobi and his wife were counting the days and the nights, and sorrowing that they had sent him away, and weeping and afficting themselves for him. And Tobi comforted Hannah his wife, saying, Be silent, for he will return in peace and in joy. But she refused to be comforted, and went out every day on the
roads to see whether her son would come, and she tasted nothing but tears for days and nights. And it came to pass when the fourteen days of the wedding were expired, Tobiyyah said to Reuel, Let me go, for my father and my mother are counting the days, and they look no more to see me. But Reuel suid, Tanry with me yet awhile, and I will send to declare to thy father all that thou hast done. And Tobiyyah said, Detain me not, let me go, that I may go to my father. Then Reuel gave Tobiyyah Sarah bis daughter, and half his riches, and servants, and maidservants, and sheep, and cattle, and asses, and camels, and garments of fine linen and purple, and vessels of silver and gold, and he sent them away, and blessed them, saying, May God, the Lord God of our fathers, bless you, and let me see of you sons who occupy themselves in the law of the Lord. And he kissed them, and embraced them, and said to Sarah his daughter, Hodour greatly thy father and thy mother-in-law, and go in peace, and may we hear while we live good report of thee with joy and gladness. And he kissed them, and embraced them, and let them go. And he said to Tobiyyah, My son, may the Lord God of heaven lead thee in peace, and let me see of thee and of Sarah my daughter children good in the sight of the Lord before I die. Behold now, Sarah my daughter is in thine hand, entreat her not evil all thy days; go ye in peace. So he blessed and kissed them, and"sent them away.

## Chapter XI.

And Tobiyyah went away rejoicing and glad in beart. And he blessed the Lord, who had made him glad, and who had shewn him many wonders and great kindness. Then be went on, and came to the city Akris, which is over against Nineveh. And Raphael said, My brother Tobiyyah, thou knowest how thou didst leave thy father and thy mother. Now therefore I and thou will go first, and thy wife shall go behind us with the servants and our men. So they went on both of them. And Raphael said to Tobiyyah, Take with thee of the gall of the fish. And he took
it. And behold his mother was sitting on the highway to see whether hor son would come. And she saw him afar off and knew him, and said to Tobi her husband, Behold, my son Tobiyyah cometh, and the man that went with him. Then Raphael said to Tobiyyah, I know that thy father is blind, but with this gall shall his eyes be opened, and he shall be healed. And Hannah his mother ran to meet him, and she fell upon his neck, and said, Now will I die, now that I have seen thy face. And she wept on his neck yet more. And Tobi arose, and went to meet his son, and he stumbled as he went, for he did not see. And Tobiyyah ran to his father, and put the gall on bis eyes, and his eyes were cleared, and the whiteness fell from his eyes, and he was healed. And he saw his son, and fell on his neck, and said, Blessed is the Lord God of Israel, who openeth the eyes of the blind, for he hath opened mine eyes. Blessed is he, and blessed is his name for ever and ever, who hath shewn this great kindness to me, for he switeth and healeth, and killeth and maketh alive; and blessed, yea, blessed is he who hath prospered thy journey, and who hath brought thee back to us in peace and quietness. Then Tobi went forth, and Hannah his wife, to meet Sarah, the daughter of Reuel, their daughter-inlaw. And they rejoiced with her with great joy, and it seemed an exceeding marvellous thing in the eyes of all that saw and heard that Tobi's eyes were healed. And Tobi blessed Sarah his daughter-in-law, saying, Blessed art thou, my daughter, of the Lord, and blessed is the Lord, who hath brought thee to us with joy. And they and all the Jews who were in Nineveh rejoiced with great joy at this great kindness which the Lord had shewn to Tobi and his son. And they gave Tobiyyah many precious gifts.

## Chapter XII.

Then Tobi said to Tobiyyah his son, My son, let us give the man who went with thee his wages, and we will further add thereto. And Tobiyyah said, My father, let us give him the half of the silver which I have brought thence. For he led me
in peace, and hath brought me back in peace, and hath healed my wife, and hath obtained the money from the hand of Gabael, and hath healed thine eyes. What now ought we to give him for all this? So Tobiyyal called Raphael, and said to him, My brother Azaryal, come and take thr wages, half of the money which thou hast brought thence, for it is thy wages, and go in peace. Then Raphael said to Tobi and to Toliyyah his son, Sing to the Lord a new song, and bless him, and sing praise to his name for all the goodness which be bath done unto you. And continue before him in prayer and supplication and alms all the days of your lives, for it is better in the sight of the Lord to give alms always than to heap up treasures of silver and gold. For alns doth deliver from death. And I will not hide from you any of the truth. Know that at the time when thou and Sarah thy daughter-in-law did pray and make supplication before the Holy One (blessed is he), on account of the tribulation of your soul, I offered your prayer before the throne of glory ; and at the time when thou wast burying the dead I was with thee ; and at the feast of weeks, when thou didst leave thy table, and go to bury the dead man, I was with thee. And God hath tried thee by the blindness of thine eyes, for the Lord trieth the righteous. And at the time of thy tribulation the Lord sent me to heal thee and Sarah thy danghter-in-law. Now I am the angel Raphael, one of the princes who minister before the throne of glory. And it came to pass when they heard all these sayings, they were sore afraid, and they fell on their faces. And Raphael said to them, Peace be unto you; fear not; bless the Lord for these great and wonderful things which he hath done unto you. Now as to myself, all the time I was with you ye saw me eat and drink, for so it appeared to your eyes, yet I did neither eat nor drink. Now therefore write you all these things in a book, and it shall be for a witness between you and your God all the days of your lives, and this thing shall be for a sigu and a witness amongst all generations. And bless the Lord, and praise the remembrance of his holiness. And now let
me go, and I will go to the God who sent me to you. So they acnt him away, and blessed the Lord for all this. And the angel of the Lord went up to heaven, and appeared no more to Tobi and his son Tobiyyah.

## Cinapter XIII.

At that time Tobiyyah wrote down all these things with joy. And Toli said, Blessed is the Lord the great God, who doeth marvellous things to his people and his servants. He smiteth and healeth, and killeth and maketh alive, and bringeth down to hell and lifteth up. Who hath dispersed us among the Gentiles; we are bound to publish all these marvellous works among the nations. And ye, $O$ children of Israel, be strong, and let your heart be of good courage, and let not your hands be weak, for your work shall be rewarded, and he will wait that he may be gracious unto you, and will be exalted that he may have mercy upon you. For the Lord is a God of judgment ; blessed are all they that wait for him. And ye, my children, continue in alms, prayer, and supplication before the lord of all the world, for alms and prayer drive back the decree, for it is said, 'And alms do deliver from death.' And blessed is the Lord, who hath shewn to me and my father and my forefathers, and every one who hath trusted in him, wonders, and marvels, and great and terrible things. O lord of the world, shew us in our days salvation and redemption by the coming of the Redeemer and the building of Ariel before the eyes of all Israel, as it is said, 'In his days Judah shall be saved and Israel shall dwell safely;' and it is written, 'And the ransomed of the Lord shall return;' and again, 'The Lord doth build up Jerusalem, he gathereth together the outcasts of Israel.' Blessed is the Lord for ever, Amen and Amen.

End of the Boor of Tobi, the son of Tobiel.

## III. ADDITION TO THE MIDRASH THANḤUMÂ.

Section beginning 'Give ear' (Deut. xxxii. i).
And thus it is found in the book of R. Moses had-Darshan.
'He kept him as the apple of his eye ' (Deut. xxxii. io). The Holy One (blessed is he) keeps those whom he tries like a man who keeps the apple of his eye. We have an example in the following history. There was a certain man, rich, of high station, and learned in the oral law; the same had a daughter, of exceeding beauty, and moreover pious, who bad been married three times to three men, but each time on the morning after the first night of her marriage they found her busband dead. She said, Men shall die for me no more, I will dwell in widowhood and seclusion, until God shall look on me, and take compassion. And so she remained many days. Now that rich man had in another city a very poor brother, who had ten sons; and every day he and his eldest son brought in bundles of sticks from the wood, and sold them, and by this means he and his wife and children supported themselves. Once they did not sell any, and they barl no money to buy bread, and that day they ate nothing. On the morrow it came to pass, when they went into the wood, that the father fainted away. The son's eyes ran with tears because of their poverty, and he lifted his eyes to heaven. The son considered in his heart, and, having taken leave of his father and mother, went to the city where his uncle dwelt. And when he entered his house, Lis uncle and likewise his wife and daughter were exceedingly
glad, and asked him after his father and his mother and the children. He abode with him seven days, and at the end of the seven days the young man went to his uncle, and said to him, I have one request to ask of thee, deny me not. His uncle said to him, Say, my son, what it is that thou desirest. He replied, Swear to me. And so he did. Then he said, This is the request that I ask of thee, give me thy daughter to wife. When the man heard it he wept. Nay, my son, said he, nay, for such is her way, unfortunately ${ }^{1}$. He replied, Even on these terms. He said to him, If for the sake of my riches thou art eager for her, marry her not, for I will give thee silver and gold in abundance, for thou art a handsome and wise young man, but take my advice, and endanger not thyself with her. He answered, Thou hast already sworn concerning this matter. The rich man saw how the matter stood, and consented. So he went to his daughter, and told her what had passed between them. When she heard this, she wept and cried out in the bitterness of her soul, and lifted her eyes to heaven, and said, Lord of the worlds, let thine hand be upon me, and let not all these die for my sake. What did he do? He betrothed her, and prepared a banquet, and invited the elders of the city, and made a canopy, and the bridegroom sat inside it. And a certain elder met him-it was Elijah of blessed memory-and he called him out privately, and said to him, My son, I will give thee right counsel, and depart not thou from my counsel. When thou sittest down to eat, a poor man will come in unto thee clad in black and tattered garments, barefooted, and his hair standing up like nails ${ }^{2}$, he is so poor that there is none like him in all the world. When thou seest him, thou shalt arise from thy seat, and seat him beside thee, and make him eat and drink; wait on bim with all thy ability, and pay him honour, and let not a word of all whieh I have said to thee fall to the ground, so shalt thou

[^20]be left in peace; and now I go my way. So the old man went atras, and the bridegroom went in to his place. They sat down to the banquet, and when they began to eat that poor inan came in, and when the bridegroom saw him he stood up from his place, and behared to him in every respect as the old man had told him. After the banquet that poor man called the bridegroom, who took him to a chamber. He said to him, My son, I am a messenger of God, and am come bither to take thy life. He replied, My lord, give me time, a year or half a year. He said, I will not do so. Then he said, If it be so, give me thirty days or the seren days of the banquet. He said to him, I will not give thee even a single day, for thy time is already come. He replied, I pray thee, wait for me whilst I go and take leave of my wife. In this respect, said be, I will agree to thy request; go therefore and come back quickly. He went to the chamber, where she was sitting alone and weeping and praying to her Creator, and at the door of the chamber the young man called out to her, and she came to open to him; then she brought him into the chamber beside her, and caught hold of him and kissed him. She said to him, My brother, why art thou come? He answered, To take leave of thee, for my time is come to depart after the way of all the earth, for the angel is come, and hath informed me that he is come to demand my life. She said, Thou shalt not go, but thou shalt abide here, and I will go to him and speak with him. She went, and found him, and asked him, Art thou the angel who is come to demand my husband's life? He said to her, I am. She replied, He shall not die now; it is written in the Law, ' When a man hath taken a new wife, he shall not go out to war, neither shall he be charged with any business, but he shall be free at home one year, and shall cheer up his wife which he hath taken' (Deut. xxiv. 5) ; and the Holy One (blessed is he) is truth, and his law is truth. Now if thou take his life thou wilt make the law a lie; if thou accept my words, well; but if not, thou shalt come with me to the great tribunal before the

Holy One (blessed is he). The Holy One (blessed is he) immediately rebuked the angel, and he went his way. That night the bride and bridegroom slept together ; and the bride's father and her mother were weeping in their chamber; and when midnight came, the man and woman arose to prepare a grave for their son-in-law before the break of dawn. When they arose they heard the bride and bridegroom sporting and merry together; so they went into the room to see whether it were so; they saw, and were glad, and published it to the congregation, and gave praise to God. And this is an example how the Holy One (blessed is he) kceps those who trust in him.

## IV. ITALA.

## LIBER TOBIAE.

## Caput I.

${ }^{1}$ Liber sermonum Thobi, filii Thobiel, filii Ananihel, filii Gabahel, filii Asihel, filii Gadalel, filii Arabei, ex tribu Nepthalim; ${ }^{2}$ qui captirus abductus est in diebus Salmannassar regis Assyriorum, ex Bihel civitate, quae est in dextera parte Edisse civitatis Neptbalim, in superioribus Galilaeae contra Naasson, post viam quae ducit in occidentem, ex sinistra parte Raphain. Ego Thobis in via veritatis, ambulavi et justitiae, omnibus diebus vitae meae : ${ }^{\mathbf{3}}$ et eleemosynas feci multas fratribus meis, et nationi meae, et omnibus qui fuerunt mecum in captivitate, in terra Assyriorum in Ninive. ${ }^{4}$ Et cum essem in terra mea Israel inter omnes junior, omnis tribus Nepthalim patris mei recessit de domo David, et ab Hierusalem ciritate, quae est electa ex omnibus tribubus Israel, ubi altare constitutum est omnibus tribubus Israel, quod sanctificatum est in saecula. Tunc cum templum habitationis excelsi Dei aedificatum esset in Hierusalem, ut sacrificaret in ipso omnis progenies in aeternum, ${ }^{5}$ et omnes fratres mei, omnisque domus Nepthalim patris mei, sacrificabant in Dan vitulo aureo, quem fecit Hieroboam rex Israel, et omnibus altissimis montibus Galilaeae: ${ }^{6}$ ego autem. solus ibam aliquoties in Hierusalem diebus festis, sicut scriptum est in toto Israel in praecepto sempiterno : primitias, et decimas armentorum et pecorum, et initia tonsurae pecorum meorum, haec habens mecum, dabam sacerdotibus filiis Aaron, et quod moris erat, de tritico, vino, et oleo, et ficu, malorum granatorum, et caeterorum pomorum
dividebam Levitis et servientibus Domino, qui praesto erant in Hierusalem; et secundam decimationem commutans in pecunia sex annorum, ibam, et consummabam illam in Hicrusalem, in loco sancto unoquoque anno: ${ }^{7}$ et tertii ad decimationem ferebarm proselytis, et orphanis, et viduis, faciens omnia quae praecepta sunt in Israel; et dabam illis in tertio anno: ${ }^{\text {r }}$ et manducabarm illud secundum praecepturn quod scriptum est de cis in lege Moysi, et sicut praecepit Debbora, mater patris mei 'Chobihel, matri meae et patri meo, qui orfanum me reliquit, et mortuus est. ${ }^{0}$ Et postquam juvenis factus sum, accepi uxorem nomine Annam ex natione mea, et genui ex illa filium, et vocavi nomen ejus Thobiam. ${ }^{11} \mathrm{Et}$ postquam in captivitatem deveni ad Assyrios in Niniven, ${ }^{12}$ et omnes fratres mei qui de genere meo erant, manducabant de panibus gentium ; ego autem custodivi animam meam, ut ne manducarem de escis illorum. ${ }^{13}$ Et quoniam memor eram Dei in toto corde meo, dedit mihi Dominus summus gratiam penes Salmannassar regem Assyriorum, ${ }^{14}$ et comparabam illi omnia quaecunque volebat in usu suo, ${ }^{16}$ iens in regionem Mediam usque dum moriretur. ${ }^{17} \mathrm{Et}$ commendavi Gabelo fratri meo filio Gabahel, in Rages civitate regionis Medorum, decem talenta argenti. ${ }^{18}$ Et postquam mortuus est Salmannassar rex Assyriorum, reguavit Sennacherim filius ejus pro eo; et viae terrae Medorum constantes erant, et nemo poterat illuc ire postea. ${ }^{19} \mathrm{Et}$ in diebus Salmannassar regis, multas eleemosynas feci omnibus de natione mea, ${ }^{20}$ panem meum dividens esurientibus, et nudos vestiens; et qui projecti erant post murum Ninive ex natione mea mortui, sepeliebam illus, ${ }^{21}$ quos occidisset Senuacherim rex, de Judaea fugiens propter defensionem quam fecit Dominus coeli de illo, ob blasphemias illius; multos enim filiorum Israel occidit in ira sua. Ego corpora illorum involvebam, et sepeliebam; et quaerebat illa rex, et non inveniebat. ${ }^{22}$ Et renuntiatum est illi, quoniam ego sepeliebam illos, et quaerebat me occidere. ${ }^{23}$ Ego autem fugi, et direpta est omnis substantia mea ; et nihil mili remansit plus quam uxor mea Anna, et Thobias filius
meus. ${ }^{24} \mathrm{Et}$ contigit dum laterem, post dies quadraginta quinque occiderunt regen illum duo filii sui, et fugerunt in montem Ararath. Et regnavit post eum Archedonassar filius ejus pro illo, et constituit Achicarum, filium fratris mei Annanihel, super omnem curam regni ; et ipse habebat potestatem super omnem regionem. Tunc petiit Achicarus regem pro me, erat enim consobrinus meus; ${ }^{25}$ et descendi in Ninive in domum meam, et reddita est mihi uxor mea Anna, et filius meus Thobias.

## Caput II.

${ }^{1}$ In Pentecosten die festo nostro, qui est sanctus a septem annis, et factum est mihi prandium bonum, et discubui ut pranderem ; et posita est mihi mensa, et vidi pulmentaria complura, ${ }^{2}$ et dixi Thobiae filio meo: Vade, et adduc quemcunque pauperem inveneris ex fratribus nostris, qui súnt captivi in Ninive, qui tamen habet Deum in mente in toto corde suo; hunc adduc, ut manducet pariter nobiscum prandium hoc: ecce sustineo te, fili, donec venias. ${ }^{9} \mathrm{Et}$ abiit Thohias quaerere aliquem pauperem captirum ex fratribus nostris; et reversus, dixit mihi : Pater: et ego dixi : Quid est, fili? et ait mihi : Ecce unus ex fratribus nostris occisus laqueo circumdato, projectus jacet in publico. Et exsilivi, relicto prandio meo, antequam quicquam ex illo gustarem : ${ }^{4}$ et sustuli illum de platea in domum apud me, donec sol occideret, ut illum sepelirem. ${ }^{5}$ Et reversus, lavi, et manducavi prandium meum cum luctu, ${ }^{6}$ et rememoratus sum sermonum prophetae Amos, quod locutus est in Bethleem, dicens : Convertentur omnes dies festi vestri in luctum, et omnia cantica restra in lamentationem : et lacrymatus sum. ${ }^{7}$ Et postquam sol occidit abii, et fodi, et sepelivi eum. ${ }^{8}$ Et omnes proximi mei deridebant me, dicentes: Quomodo non timet hic homo? jam enim inquisitus est hujus rei causa ut occideretur, et fugit, et perdidit substantiam suam, et iterum sepelire coepit mortuos. ${ }^{9}$ Et iterum lavi ea hora, postquam sepelivi. ${ }^{10}$ Et introivi in domum meam, et dormivi circa parietem, facie nuda propter
nestum ; ${ }^{11}$ ct ignorabam quoniam passeres in pariete super me residebant, quorum stercora oculis meis calida et induxerunt albugines. Et ibam caecus ad medicos ut curarer, et quants mihi medicamenta imponebant, tanto magis excaecabantur oculi mei maculis, donec perexcaecatus sum. Et eram inutilis oculis meis, annis quatuor. ${ }^{15}$ Et omnes fratres et amici mei clolebant pro me: Achicarus autem pascebat me annis duobus, priusquam iret in Limaidam. ${ }^{19}$ In illo tempore, Anna uxor mea deserviebat operibus mulierum, lanam faciens et telam, et ex mercedibus suis pascebat me : et mittebant, et adducebant illam ad texendun, et dabant ei mercedem suam. Septima autem die mensis Distri consummavit texturam, et reddidit dominis suis ; et dederunt illi mercedem suam totam, ${ }^{20}$ et insuper dederunt ei pro detexto, ad manducandum, hoedum de capris. ${ }^{21}$ Et cum introisset ad me hoedus, coepit clamare; et vocavi ad me uxorem, et dixi illi: Unde est hic hoedus qui balat? vide, ne forte furtirus sit, redde illum dominis suis; nobis enim non licet manducare nihil furtivum. Et respondit mihi, et dixit: Munere mihi datus est supra mercedem. Et ego non credebam, sed magis dicebam illi: Furtivus est, redde illum dominis suis: et contendebam, et erubescebam coram illa, hujus rei causa. ${ }^{22}$ Et irata est, quoniam non credebam illi; et respondens, dixit mihi : Ubi sunt justitiae tuae $\}{ }^{29}$ ecce quae pateris, omnibus nota sunt.

## Caput III.

${ }^{1}$ Et contristatus animo, ingemui lacrymans; et introivi in atrium meum, et coepi orare cum gemitu animae meae, ${ }^{2}$ et dixi: Justus es Doraine, et omnia opera tua magna sunf, et omnes viae tuae misericordiae et veritatis plenae sunt, et judicium verum judicas in saecula. ${ }^{9}$ Et nunc Domine memor esto mei, et respice in me: ne vindictam sumas de peccatis meis, et de negligentia mea, et parentum meorum qui peccaverunt ante te. ${ }^{4}$ Quoniam non obedierunt praeceptis tuis, et tradidisti nos in direptionem, et captivitatem, et mortem, in exemplum, et fabulas, et improperium omnibus nationibus, in quibus nos dispersisti.
"Et nunc, Domine, multa sunt judicia tua et vera, qune de me exigas, et de peccatis meis, et parentum meorum, quia non egimus secundum praecepta tua, non ambulavimus sinceriter coram te. ${ }^{\text {' Et nunc, Domine, secundum quod tili placet fac }}$ mecum, et praecipe recipi spiritum meum, ut jann dimittar desuper terra: quia expedit mihi mori magis quam vivere, quoniam improperia falsa audio, et in magno sum taedio. Praecipe ergo, Domine, ut dimittar ab hac necessitate, et da mihi refrigerium in locum aeternum : et noli avertere a me faciem tuam, quia expedit mihi mori magis quam vivere, et pati tantam necessitatem in rita mea, ne jam improperium audian hominum. ${ }^{7}$ Eadem die contigit ut et Sarra filia Ragulelis, quae erat Exbatanis civitate Medorum, ut et ipsa audiret improperium ab una ex ancillis patris sui, ${ }^{8}$ quoniam jam tradita erat vilis septem, et Asmodaeus daemonium nequissimum occidebat eos ea bora qua ad illam introiebant ad concumbendum, sicut est solitum mulieribus. ${ }^{9}$ Et dixit illi ancilla sua : Tu es quae suffocas viros tuos; ecce jam tradita es viris septem, et nullo eorum fruita es. Quid nos flagellas, aut causa sirorum tuorum, qui mortui sunt? vade et tu cum illis, et nunquam ex te videamus filium neque filiam in perpetuum. ${ }^{10}$ Eadem hora contristata est anima puellae; et lacrymans ascendit in locum superiorem patris sui, et voluit laqueo vitam finire: et cogitavit: Ne forte improperent patri meo, et dicant: Unicam habuisti filiam carissimam, et haec collum sibi ligarit: et incipiam deducere senectutem patris mei cum tristitia animi ad inferos; non est utile animam laqueo fugare: ${ }^{\mathrm{u}}$ at bonum est potius deprecari Dominum, ut moriar, et jam nullum improperium audiam in vita mea, neque ego, neque pater meus. ${ }^{12}$ Eodem tempore, exporrectis manibus ad fenestram, deprecata est, ${ }^{13}$ et dixit: Benedictus es Domine Deus misericordiarum, et benedictum est nomen tuum sanctum, et honorabile in omnia saecula. Benedicant tibi omnia opera tua in aeternum. ${ }^{14}$ Et nunc, Domine, ad te faciem meam levo, et oculos meos dirigo. ${ }^{15}$ Jube jam me dimitti desuper terra, ne audiam improperia hominum. ${ }^{16} \mathrm{Tu}$ scis, Domine, quia munda
sum ab omni immunditia viri, et non coinquinavi corpus meum, neque dehoncstavi nomen patris mei in terra captivitatis meae. Unicu sum patri meo, et non habet alium filium, vel filiam, rui possident haereditatem illius: nerfue frater est illi quisquam, vel proximus aut propinquus, ut custodiat me illi uxorem. Jam perierunt mihi viri septem; et quo mihi adhuc vivere? et si non tibi videtur, Domine, perdere me, aspice in me, et miserere mei, ut nullum jam improperium audiam. ${ }^{24}$ In illo tempore exauditae sunt preces amborum ab ipsa claritate summi Dei: ${ }^{25}$ et missus est Raphahel angelus sanare duos, id est, Thobin curare a maculis oculorum, et reddere ei aspectum luminis; et Sarram filiam Raguhelis dare Thobiae filio Thobis uxorem, et colligare Asmodaeum daemonium nequissimum ab illa: quoniam Thobiae destinata erat haereditas ejus, super omnes qui illam concupierant. Uno igitur tempore reversus est Thobi de atrio in domum suam, et Sarra filia Raguhelis descendit et ipsa de loco superiori.

## Caput IV.

${ }^{1}$ Eadem die rememoratus est Thobis commendasse se pecuniam Gabelo, in Rages civitate Medorum : et dixit in corde suo cogitans: Eece ego postulavi mortem; cur non voco Thobian filium meum, et indicabo illi de hac pecunia quam commendavi, antequam moriar 1 Et vocavit filium suum, ${ }^{2}$ et dixit illi : Fili : et ille respondit: Quid est, pater 1 Et Thobis dixit: ${ }^{3}$ Fili, cum mortuus fuero, sepeli me diligenter: et honorem habe matri tuae, et noli derelinquere illam omnibus diebus vitae suae; et quod illi placel, hoc fac in conspectu ejus, et noli contristari spiritum ejus in ulla re. ${ }^{4}$ Memor esto, fili, quanta pericula passa sit pro te in utero suo : ${ }^{5}$ et cum mortua fuerit, sepeli illam circa me in uno sepulcro. ${ }^{6}$ Et omnibus diebus vitae tuae, fili, Deum in mente habe: et noli velle peccare, vel praeterire praecepta illius. Justitiam fac omnibus diebus vitae tuae, et noli ire in viam iniquitatis: quoniam, agente te ex veritate, erit respectus in operibus tuis, et omnibus qui faciunt justitiam. ${ }^{7}$ Ex sub-
stantia taa, fili, fac eleemosynam, et noli avertere faciem tuam ab ullo paupere: et ita fiet ut nec avertatur a te facies Dei. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Quomodo habueris, fili, sic fac eleemosynam. ${ }^{1}$ Si tibi largior fuerit substantia, plus ex illa fac eleemosynam : si exiguum habueris, ex hoc ipso exiguo communica ; et ne timueris, fili, cum facies eieemosynam. ${ }^{10}$ Praemium bonum repones tibi in die necessitatis: ${ }^{11}$ quoniam eleemosyna a morte liberat, et non patitur ire in tenebras. ${ }^{12}$ Munus bonum est eleemosyna omnibus qui faciunt illam, coram summo Deo. ${ }^{13}$ Adtende tibi, fili, ab omni fornicatione : uxorem proximam accipe ex semine parentum tuorum, et noli sumere uxorem alienam, quae non est ex tribu parentum tuorum : quoniam filii prophetarum sumus, qui in veritate prophetaverunt priores. Noe prophetavit prior, et Abraham, et Isaac, et Jacob, parentes nostri a principio saeculi. Rememorare, fili, quoniam hi omnes acceperunt uxores ex genere patrum suorum, et benedicti sunt in filiis suis, et semen filiorum possidebit baereditatem terrae. ${ }^{14} \mathrm{Et} \mathrm{tu}$, fili, dilige fratres tuos; et noli superbo corde agere cum filiabus filiorum populi tui, ut non accipias unam ex illis: quoniam superbia, perditio et inconstantia magna est ; et luxuria, dimi= nutio et impietas magna est. ${ }^{15}$ Mercedem omni homini, quicunque penes te operatus fuerit, redde eadem die, et non maneat penes te merces hominis: et non minorabitur merces tua, si servieris Deo in veritate. ${ }^{16}$ Adtende tibi, fili, in omnibus operibus tuis, et esto sapiens in omnibus sermonibus tuis: et quod oderis, alio ne feceris. Noli bibere vinum in ebrietate, et non comitetur tecum ulla nequitia in omni vita tua. ${ }^{17} \mathrm{De}$ pane tuo communica esurientibus, et vestimentis tuis nudos tege. Ex omnibus quaecunque tibi abondaverint, fili, fac eleemosynam; et non videat oculus tuus, cum facis eleemosynam. ${ }^{19}$ Funde rinum tuum et panem tuum super sepulcra justorum, et noli illud dare peccatoribus. ${ }^{19}$ Consilium ab homine sapiente inquire, et noli contemnere; quoniam omne consilium utile est. ${ }^{20}$ Omni tempore benedic Deo ; et postula ab illo, ut dirigantur viae tuae, et omnes semitae tuae et cogitationes bene dispo-
nantur: quoniam caeterae nationes non habent bonam cogitationem. Quem ergo voluerit, ipse allevat; et quem voluerit, ipse demergit usque ad inferos deorsum: et nunc, fili mi, memor esto praeceptorum meorum, et non deleantur de corde tuo. ${ }^{21}$ Nunc igitur, fili, indico tibi commendasse me decem talenta argenti Gabelo filio Gabahel, in Rages civitate Medorum. ${ }^{29}$ Noli ergo vereri, fili, quia pauperem vitam gessimus: habebis multa bona, si timueris Deum, et recesseris ab omni peccato, et bene egeris.

## Caput $\nabla$.

${ }^{1}$ Tunc Thobias respondit Thobi patri suo, dicens: Omnia quaecunque praecepisti mihi, pater, sic faciam. ${ }^{2}$ Quomodo autem potero hanc pecuniam recipere ab illo? neque enim me ille novit, neque ego illum : vel quod signum dabo illi, ut me cognoscat, et credat, et det mihi hanc pecuniam? Sed neque vias regionis illius novi. ${ }^{3}$ Et respondit Thobi filio suo, dicens : Chirographum suum dedit mihi, et meum similiter accepit, et divisit in duas partes : unum accepi ego, et alium posui cum ipsa pecunia; et jam anni sunt viginti, ex quo penes illum deposui hanc pecuniam. ${ }^{4}$ Nunc itaque, fili, inquire aliquem hominem fidelem, qui eat tecum accepta mercede: et dum adhuc vivo, recipe pecuniam ab illo. ${ }^{5}$ Et exiit Thobias quaerere hominem, qui eum duceret in regionem Mediam, et qui maxime haberet notitiam viae regionis illius: et invenit Raphahel angelum stantem. ${ }^{6}$ Et ignorans illum angelum Dei esse, dixit illi: Unde es, juvenis? ${ }^{7}$ Et ille respondit, dicens: Ex filiis Israel fratrum tuorum veni huc, ut operer. Et dixit illi Thobias: Nosti viam quae ducit in regionem Mediam? ${ }^{8}$ Et ille dixit: Multa ego novi : et teneo vias omnes, et aliquoties ivi in illam regionem ; et mansi apud Gabelum fratrem nostrum, qui commoratur in Rages civitate Medorum : et est iter bidui ex Bathanis, usque Rages civitatem Phagar, quae posita est in monte ; et est Bathanu in medio campo. ${ }^{9}$ Et dixit illi Thobias: Sustine, juvenis, donec intrem, et hoc ipsum patri meo nunciem:
necessarium est enim ut eas mecum, et dalo tibi mercedem tuam. Et respondens Raphahel angelus, dixit: Ecce sustinco te, noli tardare. ${ }^{10} \mathrm{Et}$ introivit Thobias, et reuuutiavit Tobi patri suo, dicens : Ecce inveni hominem ex fratribus nostris, qui eat mecum. Et ille dixit: Roga mili hominem, fili, ut sciam ex qua tribu sit; et an fidelis sit, cuì tu committaris. Et exiit Thobiss, et vocsrit illum, dicens: Juvenis intra, pater meus to rogat. ${ }^{11}$ Et cum intrasset, prior Thobis salutavit eum. Et ille disit : Gaudium tibi semper sit, frater. ${ }^{12} \mathrm{Et}$ respondit Thobis, et dixit: Ut quid mihi gaudium ? homo sum invalidus oculis, et non rideo lumen coelorum, sed in tenebris positus sum, sicut mortuus inter vivos : vocem hominum audio, et ipsos non video. ${ }^{19}$ Et dixit illi Raphahel angelus : Forti animo esto, in proximo est ut a Deo cureris. ${ }^{14} \mathrm{Et}$ respondit illi Thobis: Thobias filius meus vult ire in regionem Mediam ; si poteris ire cum illo, et deducere illum, dabo tibi mercedem tuam, frater. ${ }^{15}$ Et dixit Raphahel angelus : Potero ire cum illo : quoniam novi omnes vias, et aliquoties ivi in regionem Mediam; et perambulari omnes campos ejus, et montes, et omnes comme: atus ejus bene teneo. ${ }^{16}$ Et dixit Thobis: Frater, ex quo genere es, et ex qua tribu? narra mihi ${ }^{17} \mathrm{Et}$ ille dixit: Quid necesse est te scire genus meam, vel tribum meam? mercenarium desideras; genus et tribum meam cur quaeris? ${ }^{18} \mathrm{Sed}$ si valde exigis, ego sum Azarias Annaniae magni filius, ex fratribus tuis. ${ }^{19}$ Et dixit illi Thobis: Salvus et sanus venias, frater. Sed peto ne irascaris quod voluerim vere scire de genere tuo. Tu ergo ex fratribus meis es, de genere bono et optimo : Nosti Annaniam et Nathan, duos filios Semeiae magni viri, qui et ipsi mecum ibant in Hierusalem, et adorabant ibi mecum, et non exerraverunt? Hi omnes fratres nostri, optimi sunt. Ex bona radice es, frater, salrus eas, et salrus venias. Et adjecit, dicens: Ego tibi dabo, mercedis nomine, didragmam diurnam, et quaecunque necessaria sunt tibi, et filio meo similiter: et vade cum illo, et adjiciam tibi ad mercedem tuam. ${ }^{2 n}$ Et dixit illi Raphahel angelus: Ibo cum illo, ne timueris:
sulvi ibimus, et salvi revertemur ad te cum pace, quoniam via tuta est. ${ }^{21}$ Et Thobis dixit: Bene iter age, frater et contingat tibi. Et vocavit Thobiam filium suum, et dixit illi: Praepara te, et exi cum fratre tuo: Deus autem qui in coelo est perducat vos ibi cum pace, et reducat salvos, et angelus illius comitetur vobiscun cum sanitate. ${ }^{22}$ Et praeparavit se ad viam Thobias, et exiit ut iret: et osculatus est patrem suum et matrem ; et dixit illi Thobis pater suus: Vade, fili, salvus et sanus venias. ${ }^{29}$ Et lacrymata est mater illius, et dixit patri ejus: Quo misisti filium nostrum? Nonne ipsa est virga manus nostrae, et ipse intrat et exit coram nobis ? ${ }^{24}$ Nunquam esset pecunia illa, sed purgamento sit. ${ }^{25}$ Quo modo datum est a Domino vivere, hoc sufficiebat nobis. ${ }^{26} \mathrm{Et}$ dixit illi Thobis: Noli vereri, salrus ibit filius noster, et salrus revertetur ad nos, et oculi tui videbunt illum illa die qua venerit. ${ }^{27}$ Nihil timueris de illoy soror; angelus bonus comitetur cum illo, et bene disponet viam illius, et revertetur sanus. ${ }^{28} \mathrm{Et}$ cessavit plorare.

## Caput VI.

${ }^{1}$ Et profectus est filius illorum, et angelus cum illo, et canis secutus est eos : et ibant pariter, et comprehendit illos proxima nox, et manserunt super flumen Tigrim. ${ }^{2}$ Et descendit Thobias lavare pedes suos in flumine, et exsilivit piscis de aqua magnus, et circumplexus est pedes ejus : pene puerum devoraverat. ${ }^{9} \mathrm{Et}$ exclamavit puer. ${ }^{1}$ Et dixit illi angelus: Comprehende et tene illum. Et comprehendit puer piscem, et eduxit illum in terram. ${ }^{5}$ Et dixit augelus puero : Exintera hunc piscem, et tolle fel, et cor, et jecor illius, et repone et habe tecum : sunt enim necessaria haec ad medicamenta utilia: et caetera interanea projice. ${ }^{6}$ Et exinteravit puer piscem illum, et tulit fel, et cor, et jecor : et partem piscis assaverunt, et tulerunt in via; caetera autem salierunt : et coeperunt iter agere, donec pervenirent in regionem Medorum. ${ }^{7}$ Et interrogavit puer angelum, dicens: Azarias frater, quod remedium est hoc fel, cor, et jecor piscis? ${ }^{8} \mathrm{Et}$ angelus dixit: Cor et jecor fumigatur coram viro, et muliere,
qui incursum daemonis aut spiritum immundum babet; et fugiet ab illo omnis incursus, et non apparebit in aeternum. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ Et fel facit ad unguendos oculos homini, cui fuerint albugines, vel ad flandum in ipsis oculorum maculis, ut ad sanitatem perveniant. ${ }^{30} \mathrm{Et}$ postquam intraverunt in regionem Mediam, adpropinquaverunt civitati Bathanis. "Et dixit Raphahel angelus: Raguhel, penes quem bac nocte marere nos oportet, homo est propinquus tuus, et babet filiam speciosam nomine Sarram, sed neque masculum ullum, neque feminam aliam praeter illam habet. ${ }^{12}$ Et tu proximus es illius super omnes homines, ot possideas eam, et haereditatem illius, et omnem substantiam patris ejus: accipe illam uxorem. Etenim puella haec sapiens, fortis et bona valde, et constabilita ; et pater ipsius diligit illam, et quaecunque possedit illi tradet. Tibi ergo destinata est heereditas patris ejus, et te oportet accipere illam. ${ }^{18}$ Et nunc audi me, frater, et loquere de illa hac nocte, et accipiemus tibi illam uxorem: et cum regressi fuerimus ex Rages, faciemus nuptias ejus. Scio autem quia Raguhel non negabit illam tibi : novit enim quia si dederit illam viro alio, morte. periet securdam judicium libri Moysi : et quia scit tibi maxime aptam esse haereditatem illius, magis quam alicui homini. Nunc ergo, frater, audi me, et loquamur de hac puella, et desponsemus illam tibi : et reversi ex Rages, ducemus eam nobiscum in domum tuam ${ }^{14}$ Thunc respondit Thobias Raphahel angelo, et dixit: Azarias frater, audivi quoniam jam tradita est viris septem, et mortui sunt in cubiculo nocte, ea hora qua cum illa fuerunt: audivi etiam qnosdam dicentes, quoniam daemonium est quod illos occidit. ${ }^{15}$ Et nunc timeo hoc daemonium, quoniam diligit illam : et ipsam quidem non vexat, sed eum qui illi adplicitus fuerit, jpsum occidit. Unicus sum patri meo; ne forte moriar, et deducam patris mei vitam, et matris meas cum dolore ad inferos: sed neque habent alium filium, qui sepeliat illos, et possideat haereditatem illorum. ${ }^{16}$ Et dixit Raphahel angelus: Memor esto mandatorum patris tui, quoniam praecepit tibi accipere te debere uxorem de domo patris tui.

Et nuno audi me, frater, noli computare daemonium illud : sed postula illam, et scio quoniam dabitur tibi hac nocte uxor. ${ }^{18}\left[{ }^{19}\right]$ Et cum intraveris in cubiculum, tolle jecor et cor piscis illius, et pone super carbones ; et odor manabit, et odorabitur illud daemonium, et fugiet, et non apparebit circa illam omnino in perpetuum. ${ }^{10}$ [ $\left.{ }^{18}\right]$ Et cum coeperis velle esse cum illa, surgite primo ambo, et deprecamini Dominum coeli, ut detur vobis misericordia et sauitas. ${ }^{20}$ Noli timere, tibi enim destinata est ante saecula: et tu illam sanabis, et ibit tecum; ${ }^{21}$ et credo quoniam babebis ex illa filios, et erunt tibi sicut fratres. ${ }^{22} \mathrm{Et}$ cum audisset Thobias sermones Raphahel angeli, quoniam soror est-illius, et de domo seminis patris illius, haesit cordi ejus.

## Caput VII.

${ }^{1}$ Et cum venissent in civitatem Ecbatanan, dicit Thobias angelo: Azarias frater, duc me viam rectam ad Raguhelem. Et venerunt, et invenerunt illum sedentem in atrio, circa ostium domus suae, et salutaverunt illum priores. Et dixit Raguhel : Bene valeatis, fratres, intrate salvi et sani : et induxit illos in domum suam. ${ }^{2}$ Et dixit Annae uxori suae: Quam similis est hic juvenis Thobis consobrini mei! ${ }^{9}$ Et interrogavit illos Anna, dicens: Unde estis, fratres? Et illi dixerunt: Ex filiis Nepthalim nos sumus, ex captivis Ninive. ${ }^{4}$ Tunc illa dixit : Nostis Thobin fratrem nostrum $\}$ Et dixerunt: Novimus. Et illa dixit : Fortis est? Et illi dixerunt: Fortis est et vivat. ${ }^{5}$ Tunc Thobias dixit : Pater meus est, de quo quaeris. ${ }^{6} \mathrm{Et}$ exsiliit Raguhel, et osculatus est illum lacrymans, ${ }^{7}$ et dixit: Benedictio tibi sit, fili, quoniam boni et optimi viri flius es tu. O infelicitas malorum, quia excaecatus est vir justus et faciens eleemosynas! Et incubuit lacrymans super collum Thobiae filii fratris sui. ${ }^{8}$ Et Anna uxor ejus et Sarra filia eorum lacrymatae sunt. ${ }^{9}$ Et occiderunt arietem, et susceperunt illos libenter: et postquam laverunt, discubuerunt ad coenandum. ${ }^{10}$ Et dixit Thobias ad Raphahel angelum: Azarias frater, dic Raguheli ut det mihi Sarram sororem meam. Et audivit Raguhel hunc sermonem,
et dixit illi: Manduca et bibe, et suaviter tibi sit hac nocte : non est enim alius cui oporteat accipere Sarram filiam meam quam tu ; similiter et mihi non licet illam dare alio viro quam tibi : tu prosimus mihi es, et tibi Sarra. ${ }^{11}$ Verum autem tibi dicam, fili : tradidi illam jam viris septem, fratribus nostris; et omnes mortui sunt dum cum illa secedunt. Nunc ergo, fili, manduca et bibe. Et dixit Thobias : Hic ego non edam quicquam neque bibam donec mecum rem confirmes. ${ }^{19}$ Et Raguhel dixit: Ne dubites, fili, facio quod vis. Et his dictis adjecit, dicens: ${ }^{14}$ Tibi Sarra destinata est secundum judicium libri Moysi, et de coelo judicatum est tibi illam dari. Accipe sororem tuam, amodo tu illius frater es, et haec tua soror est: datur tibi ex hodierno et in aeternum. Et Dominus coeli bene disponat vobis banc noctem, et faciat vobis misericordiam et pacem. ${ }^{15}$ Et accersivit Raguhel Sarram filiam suam, et accessit ad illum : et, adprehensa manu virginis, tradidit eam illi, et dixit: Ecce, accipe secundum legem et judicium quod scriptum est in lege Moysi, dare tibi hanc uxorem. Habe itaque, et duc illam ad patrem tuum, fili, salvus et sanus: et Deus de coelo det vobis bonum iter, et pacem. ${ }^{16} \mathrm{Et}$ vocavit matrem et puellam, et praecepit afferri chartam, ut faceret conscriptionem conjugii, quemadmodum tradidit illam uxorem secundum judicium libri Moysi. Et attulit mater illius chartam, et ille scripsit, et signavit. ${ }^{17}$ Et ex illa hora coeperunt manducare et bibere. ${ }^{18} \mathrm{Et}$ vocavit Raguhel Annam uxorem suam, et dixit illi: Praepara cubiculum aliud, et introduc illuc puellam. Et abiit in cubiculum, et stravit, sicut illi dictum est. ${ }^{19}$ Et introduxit filiam suam, et lacrymata est causa illius: et extersit lacrymas, ${ }^{20}$ et dixit illi : Forti animo esto, filia: Dominus coeli det tibi gaudium pro taedio tuo. Et exiit inde.

## Caput VIII.

${ }^{1}$ Et postquam consummaverunt coenam, voluerunt dormire ; et deduxerunt juvenem, et induxerunt illum in cubiculum. ${ }^{2}$ Et rememoratus est Thobias sermonum Raphabel angeli : et
sustulit de sacculo quem habebat cor et jecor piscis, et imposuit super carbones vivos. ${ }^{3}$ Et odor piscis prohibuit daemonium, et refugit in superiores partes Aegypti. Et abiit Raphahel angelus, et conligavit eum ibi, et reversus est continuo. ${ }^{4}$ Et exierunt, et clauserunt ostium cubiculi. Et surrexit Thobias de lecto, et dixit Sarrae : Surge, soror, oremus et deprecemur Deum, ut faciat misericordiam nobiscum. ${ }^{6}$ Et surrexerunt, et coeperunt orare et deprecari Dominum, ut daretur illis sanitas. ${ }^{7}$ Et dixerunt: Benedictus es, Domine Deus patrum nostrorum, et benedictum nomen tuum in omnia saecula saeculorum : et benedicant tibi coeli, et omnis creatura tua. ${ }^{8} \mathrm{Tu}$ fecisti Adam, et dedisti illi adjutorium Evam, et ex his multiplicasti semen bominum. ${ }^{9}$ Et nunc, Domine, tu scis, quoniam non luxuriae causa accipio uxorem sororem meam, sed ipsa veritate, ${ }^{10}$ ut miserearis nostri, Domine, et consenescamus pariter sani cum pace; et da nobis filios in benedictione. Et dixerunt, Amen: et receperunt se. ${ }^{11} \mathrm{Et}$ surrexit Raguhel, et accersivit servos suos, et abierunt cum illo, et foderunt foveam per noctem. ${ }^{22}$ Dicebat enim : Ne forte moriatur Thobias, et omnibus fiam derisio et opprobrium. ${ }^{13} \mathrm{Et}$ consummaverunt fossuram. Reversus est Raguhel domum, et vocatit uxorem suam, et dixit: ${ }^{14}$ Mitte unam ex ancillis ad cubiculum, et videat si vivit, an mortuus est, ut sepeliamus illum nemine sciente. ${ }^{16} \mathrm{Et}$ misit unam ex ancillis. Et accensa lucerna, aperuit ostium, et intravit, et invenit illos pariter dormientes. ${ }^{16} \mathrm{Et}$ reversa, nunciavit illum vivere, et nihil mali passum: et benedixit Raguhel Deum coeli, ${ }^{17}$ dicens: Benedictus es, Domine, omni benedictione sancta et munda: et beuedicant tibi omnes electi tui, et omnis creatura tua benedicat tibi, in omnia saecula saeculorum. Benedictus es, quoniam laetificasti me, et non contigit mihi sicut putabam; ${ }^{18}$ sed secundum magnam misericordiam tuam egisti nobiscum. ${ }^{19}$ Benedictus es, quia misertus es duorum unicorum. Fac cum illis, Domine, misericordiam, et da sanitatem : ct consumma vitam eorum cum misericordia et laetitia. ${ }^{20}$ Et praecepit servis suis, ut replerent fossam quam
fecerant, priusquam lucesceret. ${ }^{21}$ Et praecepit uxori suae ut faceret panes multos. ${ }^{22}$ Et abiit ipse ad gregem, et adduxit vaccas duas et quatuor arietes, et jussit praeparari. ${ }^{23}$ Et vocarit Thobiam, et juravit illi, dicens : His diebus quatuordecim hinc non recedes ; sed hic eris manducans et bibens mecum, et laetificabis animam filiae meae, multis adflictam doloribus. ${ }^{24} \mathrm{Et}$ ex eo quod possideo accipe partem dimidiam, et vade salvus et sanus cum pace ad patren tuum; et alia dimidia pars, cum mortui fuerimus ego et uxor mea, vestra erit. Forti animo esto, fili, ego pater tuus sum, et Anna mater tua; tui sumus nos, et sororis tuae, amodo et in perpetuo.

## Caput IX.

${ }^{1}$ Tunc accersivit Thobias Raphahel angelum, et dixit illi: ${ }^{3}$ Azarias frater, adsume tecum hinc servos quatuor, et camelos duos, et perveni in civitatem Rages ad Gabelum : et da illi chirographum suum, et recipe pecuniam, et accersi ilitum ad nuptias. 'Scis enim quoniam numerat dies pater meus: et si tardavero una plus die, contristabo animam ejus. ${ }^{5}$ Sed vides quomodo Raguhel juraverit, cujus jusjurandum spernere non possumus. ${ }^{6}$ Et abiit Raphahel angelus, cum quatuor servis et duobus camelis, in civitatem Rages: et manserunt penes Gabelum, et dedit illi Raphahel chirographum suum. ${ }^{7}$ Et indicavit illi de Thobia filio Thobi, quoniam accepit uxorem filiam Raguhel, et rogat illum ad nuptias. Et continuo surrexit, et adsignavit illi saccos cum suis sigillis, et composuerunt illos supra camelon ; et vigilaverunt simul, et venerunt ad nuptias. ${ }^{\text {E }}$ Et invenit Gabelus Thobiam discumbentem ; et exsilivit, et salutavit, et osculatus est eum : et lacrymatus est Gabelus, et benedisit Deum, ${ }^{9}$ dicens: Benedictus Dominus qui dedit tibi pacem, bone et optime vir, quoniam boni et optimi et justi viri, eleemosynas facientis, filius es : et benedictus tu, fili. ${ }^{10}$ Det tibi benedictionem Dominus coeli, et uxori tuae, et patri et matri uxoris tuae: et benedictus Deus, quoniam video Thobi consubrini mei similem.
${ }^{1}$ Et quotidie computabat Thobis dies, quibus iret et reverteretur filius ejus. Et postquam consummati sunt dies, et filius ejus non veniebat, dixit: Nunquid detentus est Thobias? ${ }^{2}$ Aut forte Gabelus mortuus est, et nemo illi reddidit pecuniam. ${ }^{3} \mathrm{Et}$ contristari coepit; et Anna uxor illius dicebat: Periit filius meus, et jam non est inter vivos: quare tardat? ${ }^{4}$ Et coepit plorare, et lugere filium suum, dicens: Vae mihi, fili, quae te dimisi ire, lumen oculorum meorum! ${ }^{6} \mathrm{Cui}$ Thobis dicebat: Tace, noli contristari, soror, salros est filius noster ; sed aliqua forsitan mora detinet illos: homo enim qui cum illo ivit fidelis est, et ex fratribus nostris. Noli taediari pro illo, soror; jam venit. ${ }^{7}$ Et illa dicebat: Tace, molestus es mihi: noli me seducere, periit filius meus. Et exsiliens circumspiciebat viam qua filius ejus profectus erat, et nihil gustabat: et cum occidisset sol, introibat, et lugebat lacrymans tota nocte, et non dormiebat. ${ }^{8}\left[{ }^{e}\right]$ Et ut consummati sunt quatuordecim dies nuptiarum de quibus juraverat Raguhel, exiit ad illum Thobias, et dixit illi: Dimitte me; scio enim quia pater meus et mater mea non credunt se visuros me. Nunc itaque peto, pater, et dimittas me, ut eam ad patrem meum: jam tibi indicavi quomodo illum reliquerim..$^{9}\left[{ }^{8}\right]$ Et dixit Raguhel Thobiae: Remane hic penes me, et ego nuncios mittam patri tuo, et indicabunt illi de te. Et ille dixit: In totum, pater, peto, ut dimittas me hinc ad patrem meum. ${ }^{10} \mathrm{Et}$ continuo surgens Raguhel tradidit Thobiae Sarram filiam suam, et dimidiam partem substantiae suae, pueros et puellas, oves et boves, asinos et camelos, vestes, vasa, et pecuniam : et dimisit illum salvun sanum, et vale illi fecit, ${ }^{11}$ et dixit: Vade, fili, salvus sanus, Dominus coeli bene disponat iter tuum, et Sarrae uxori tuae, et videam ex vobis filios antequam moriar. ${ }^{12}$ Et adprehendit illam, et salutans osculatus est Sarram filiam suam, ${ }^{19}$ et disit illi : Filia, honorem habe socero tuo et socrui tuae: ipsi amodo sunt parentes tui, tanquam pater tuus et mater tua, qui te
genuerunt. Yade salra, filia, audiam de te auditionem bonam in vita mea et gaudium : et osculatus est eam, et dimisit illam. Et Anna dixit Thobiae: Fili et frater dilecte, salvum te perducat Dominus coeli, et det mili ut videam filios de Sarra filia mea antequam moriar, ut delecter coram Domino coeli. Ego trado tibi Sarram filiam meam, tanquam honum depositum; et non vexes eam omnibus diebus vitae tuae. Vade, fili, salrus et sanus: ego mater tua amodo, et Sarra uxor tua. Diligat te Dominus et illam, ut sitis in loco sanctitatis omnibus diebus vitae restrae. Et osculata est utrosque, et dimisit illos sanos. Et discessit Thobias a Raguhele, gaudens et benedicens Deum coeli et terrae, regem omnium, quia direxit viam ejus: et benedixit Raguheli et Annae uxori illius, et dixit: Injunctum est mihi a Domino honorari vos omnibus diebus vitae vestrae.

## Caput XI.

${ }^{1}$ Et profecti sunt, et ibant donec venirent Charam, quae civitas est contra Niniven. ${ }^{2}$ Tunc dixit Raphahel: Thobias frater, nescis quomodo reliqueris patrem tuum? ${ }^{9}$ Praecedamus uxorem tuam, et eamus, et praeparemus domum, dum prosequitur nos puella. ${ }^{4}$ Et praecesserunt pariter, et dixit illi angelus: Tolle tecum de felle illo, et habe. Et abiit cum illis et canis. ${ }^{5}$ Et Anna sedebat in via, circumspiciens adventum filii sui. ${ }^{6}$ Et cognovit illum venientem, et dixit patri ejus: Ecce filius tuus venit, et homo qui cum illo erat. ${ }^{7} \mathrm{Et}$ Raphahel dixit Thobiae: Antequam adpropinquemus patri tuo, scio enim quia oculi ejus aperientur; ${ }^{9}$ adsperge ergo oculis ejus fel piscis, et insidet medicamentum; et decoriabis albugines ab oculis ejus, et respiciet pater tuus, et videbit lumen. ${ }^{9} \mathrm{Et}$ adcurrit ei mater sua, et irruit collo filii sui, et disit illi: Fili, video te, amodo libenter moriar; et lacrymata est: Thobias etiam lacrymatus est. ${ }^{10} \mathrm{Et}$ surrexit Thobis, et offendebat pedibus: et egressus est atrium, et occurrit illi Thobias, ferens fel piscis in manibus suis. ${ }^{13}$ Et insufflavit in oculis Thobis patris sui, et adprehendit eum, et dixit illi: Forti animo esto,
pater : et injecit medicamentum in oculis ejus, et morsum illi praebebat. ${ }^{14}$ Et decoriavit duabus manibus albugines oculorum illius, ${ }^{15}$ et vidit filium suum, et irruit collo ejus, et lacrymatus est. ${ }^{16} \mathrm{Et}$ benedixit Deum, ${ }^{17}$ et dixit: Video te, fili : Benedictus Deus, et benedictum nomen illius magnum, et benedicti omnes sancti angeli ejus. Sit nomen illius sanctum in omnia saecula saeculorum, quoniam ipse flagellavit me, et ipse misertus est mei: ecce ego video Thobiam filium meum. ${ }^{18}$ Et introivit Thobias et Anna uxor ejus in domum, gaudentes, et benedicentes Deum toto ore suo, pro omnibus quae sibi evenerant. ${ }^{19}$ Et indicavit patri suo Thobias, quoniam perfecta est via illius bene a Domino Deo, et quia adtulit pecuniam; et quemadmodum accepit Sarram filiam Raguhelis uxorem, et quia venit et ipsa, et jam proximo est portae Ninive. Et gavisi sunt Thobis et Anna, et exierunt in obviam nurui suae: et videbant Thobin, qui erant in porta Ninive, venientem, et ambulantem cum omni virtute sua, nemine dante ei manum; et mirabantur. Et confitebatur Thobis, et benedicebat magna voce Deum, et ambulabat cum gaudio coram omnibus, quoniam misertus est illius Deus, et aperuit oculos ejus. Et ut adpropinquavit Thobias, adducens Sarram uxorem suam, benedixit illi Thobis, dicens: Intra sana, Sarra filia. Benedictus Deus, qui adduxit te ad nos, et benedictus pater tuus, et mater tua: et benedictus Thobias filius meus, et benedicta tu filia; intra in domum tuam sana, in benedictione et gaudio. In illa die erat gaudium magnum omnibus Judaeis qui erant in Ninive. ${ }^{20} \mathrm{Et}$ venit Achicarus, et Nabal avunculus illius, gaudentes ad Thobin. ${ }^{21}$ Et consummatae sunt nuptiae cum gaudio septem diebus, et data sunt illi munera multa.

## Caput XII.

${ }^{1}$ Et postquam consummatae sunt nuptiae, vocavit Thobis Thobiam filium suum, et dixit illi: Homini illi qui tecum fuit, reddamus honorem suum, et adjiciamus illi ad mercedem. ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Et}$ ille dixit: Pater, quantum illi dabo? non enim satis est si
dedero illi ex his quae mecum adtuli dimidiam partem. ${ }^{3}$ Duxit enim me sanum et reduxit, et uxorem meam curavit, et pecuniam mecum adtulit, et te curavit. Quantum illi dabo mercedem 1 Et dixit Thobis: Justum est illum, fili, dimidium horum quae tecum attulit accipere. ${ }^{\text {B }} \mathrm{Et}$ vocavit illum Thobias, et dixit ei: Accipe dimidium horum quae tecum adtulisti: haec erit merces tua, et vade sanus. ${ }^{6}$ Tunc Raphahel vocavit anıbos abscondite, et dixit illis: Deum benedicite, et illi confitemini, et ipsius majestati date honorem : et confitemini illi coram omnibus riventibus, quia fecit vobiscum bona, ut benedicatis Deo, et decantetis nomini ejus; et sermones de operibus ejus bonorifice ostendite, et confitemini illi. ${ }^{7}$ Quoniam sacramentum regis bonum est abscondere: opera autem Dei revelare et confiteri honorificum est. ${ }^{8}$ Bona est oratio cum jejonio, et eleemosyna cum justitia: super utrumque autem melius est modicum cum justitia quam plurimum cum iniquitate. Bonum est facere eleemosynam magis quam thesauros auri condere : ${ }^{9}$ quia eleemosyna a morte liberat, et ipsa purgat peccata. Qui faciunt eleemosynam et miserationem et justitiam, saturabuntur vita aeterna. ${ }^{10}$ Qui faciunt peccatum et iniquitatem, hostes sunt animae suae. ${ }^{11}$ Omnem veritatem vobis manifestabo, et non abscondam a vobis ullum sermonem. Et jam vobis demonstravi et dixi, quia sacramentum regis bonum abscondere, opera autem Dei revelare et confiteri honorificum est. ${ }^{12}$ Et tunc quando orabas tu, et Sarra, ego obtuli memoriam orationis vestrae in conspectu claritatis Dei, et legi : et cum sepelires mortuos, similiter; et quia non es cunctatus exsurgere, et relinquere prandium tuum, et abiisti, et sepelisti mortuum. ${ }^{14}$ Et missus sum tentare te, et Sarram nurum tuam. ${ }^{15}$ Ego enim sum Raphahel, unus de septem angelis sanctis, qui adsistimus et conversamur ante claritatem Dei. ${ }^{16}$ Et conturbati sunt utrique, et ceciderunt in faciem, et timuerunt. ${ }^{17} \mathrm{Et}$ dixit illis Raphahel : Nolite timere, pax vobiscum, Deum benedicite in omni aevo. ${ }^{18}$ Etenim cum essem vobiscum, non mea gratia eram sed voluntate Dei : ipsi ergo benedicite, et omnibus
diebus decantate ei. ${ }^{19}$ Et videbatis me quia manducalsam; sed visu vestro videbatis. ${ }^{20}$ Et nunc surgite a terra, et confitemini Deo. Ecce ego ascendo ad eum, qui me misit: scribite ergo omnia quae contigerunt vobis. ${ }^{21}$ Et ascendit: et surrexerunt, et non potuerunt illum videre. ${ }^{22}$ Et benedicebant et decantabant Deo, et confitebantur illi in omnibus operibus magnis illius, quia apparuit illis angelus Dei.

## Caput XD.

${ }^{1}$ Tunc locutus est Thobis, et scripsit orationem in laetitia, et dixit: Benedictus es, Deus, quia magnus es, et vivis in aeternum. Quoniam in omnia saecula regnum est illius: ${ }^{2}$ quia ipse flagellat et miseretur: deducet usque ad inferos deorsum, et reducet a perditione, majestate sua: et non est qui effugiat manum ejus. ${ }^{s}$ Confitemini illi, filii Israel, coram nationibus, ${ }^{4}$ quia ipse dispersit vos in illis; et ibi adnuntiate misericordiam ejus, et exaltate illum coram omni vivente : quoniam ipse est Dominus Deus noster, et ipse pater noster, et Deus in omnia saecula saeculorum. ${ }^{5}$ Flagellavit vos ob iniquitates vestras : et omnium miserebitur vestrum, et colliget vos ab omnibus nationibus ubicunque dispersi fueritis. Cum conversi fueritis ad illum ex toto corde vestro, ut faciatis coram illo veritatem; tunc revertetur ad vos, et non avertet faciem suam a vobis amplius. ${ }^{\theta}$ Et nunc aspicite quae fecit Dominus vobis, et confitemini illi ex toto corde vestro, ut faciatis coram illo veritatem: et benedicite Domino in justitia, et exaltate regem saeculorum. ${ }^{7}$ Ego in terra captivitatis meae confiteor illi, et ostendo virtutem ipsius, et majestatem ejus coram natione peccatrice. ${ }^{8}$ Convertimini, peccatores, et facite justitiam coram illo: qui scit si velit ut faciat vobiscum misericordiam? ${ }^{9}$ Ego et anima mea regi coeli laetationem dicimus, et anima mea laetabitur omnibus diebus vitae meae. ${ }^{10}$ Benedicite Domino omnes electi, et omnes laudate majestatem ejus: agite dies laetitiae, et confitemini illi. ${ }^{11}$ Hierusalem, civitas sancta, flagellavit te in operibus manuum tuarum. ${ }^{12}$ Confitere Domino in bono, et
benedic Domino saeculorum, ut iterum tabernaculum tuum aedificetur in te cum gaudio, et lyetos faciat in te omues captivos, et diligat onnes miseros in ommia saecula saeculorum. ${ }^{19}$ Luce splendida fulgebunt, in omuibus finibus terrae. ${ }^{14}$ Nationes multae venient tibi ex longinquo, habitare a novissimis partibus terrae ad nomen Dei mei; et munera sua in manibus habentes, regi coeli et terrae in laetitia offerentes. ${ }^{16} \mathrm{Et}$ nomen magnum erit in saecula saeculorum. ${ }^{16}$ Maledicti omnes qui spernunt te, et omnes qui blasphemant te: maledicti erunt omnes qui odiunt te, et omnes qui dixerint verbum durum, et omnes qui deponunt te et destruunt muros tuos, et omnes qui subvertunt turres tuas, et omnes qui incendunt habitationes tuas: et benedicti erunt omnes qui aedificant te, in aevum. ${ }^{17}$ Tunc gaude et laetare in filiis justorum, quoniam omnes colligentur, et benedicent Domino aeterno. ${ }^{18}$ Felices qui diligunt te, et qui gaudent in pace tua. Beati omnes homines qui contristabuntur in omnibus flagellis twis, quoniam in te gaudebunt, et videbunt omne gaudium tuum in aeternum. ${ }^{19}$ Anima mea, benedic Domino regi magno, quia liberavit Hierusalem, et aedificabit iterum domus illius in omnia saecula saeculorum. ${ }^{20}$ Felix ero si fuerint reliquiae de semine meo ad videndam claritatem tuam, et confitendum nomini regis coeli. ${ }^{21}$ Ostia Hierusalem sapphiro et zmaragdo aedificabuntur: ex lapide pretioso omnes muri tui, et turres Hierusalem auro aedificabuntur, et propugnacula ejus auro mundo. ${ }^{22}$ Et plateae Hierusalem carbunculo lapide sternentur: et ostia illius canticum laetitiae dicent, et omnes vici ejus loquentur. ${ }^{23}$ Benedictus Dominus, qui exaltat te, et benedictus in omnia saecula saeculorum: quoniam in te benedicet nomen sanctum suum in aeternum.

## Caput IV.

${ }^{1}$ Et ut consummati sunt sermones confessionis Thobi, ${ }^{2}$ mortuus est in pace, annorum centum duodecim, et sepultus est praeclare in Nisive. ${ }^{9}$ Quinquaginta autem et octo annorum erat, cum oculis captus est; et quinquaginta quatuor annis,
postquam lucem recepit, vixit, in omnibus faciens eleemosynas. ${ }^{4}$ Et proposuit magis Deum colere, et confiteri magnitudinem ejus. ${ }^{5}$ Et cum moriretur Thobis, accersiit Thobiam filium suum, et septem filios ejus, et praecepit illis, dicens: ${ }^{6}$ Fili, dilige filios tuos, et recurre in regionem Medorum: quoniam credo ego verbo Dei, quod locutus est in Niniven; quia omnia erunt, et veniet adhuc super Assur et Niniven, quae locuti sunt prophetae Israel, quos misit Dominus. Omnia evenient, nihilque minuetur ex omnibus verbis: sed omnia contingent temporibus suis, et in Media erit salus, magis quam in Assyriis, et quam in Babylone: quia scio ego et credo quoniam omnia quae dixit Dominus, erunt, et perficientur; et non excedet verbum de sermonibus Dei. Et fratres nostri, qui habitant in terra Israel, omnes dispergentur, et ex illis captivi ducentur ad terram optimam. ${ }^{7}$ Et erit omnis terra Israel deserta, et domus Dei, quae in illa est, incendetur ; et erit deserta usque in tempus. Et iterum miserebitur illorum Deus in terra Israel, et iterum aedificabunt domum, sed non ut prius; quoadusque repleatur tempus maledictionum. Et postea revertentur a captivitate sua, et omnes aedificabunt Hierusalem honorifice, et domus Dei aedificabitur in ea, et in omnia saecula saeculorum aedificabitur, sicut locuti sunt de illa omnes prophetae Israel. Et tunc omnes nationes terrae convertentur ad timendum Deum vere, ${ }^{8}$ et relinquent omnia idola sua, quae seducunt illos falso errore: et omnes benedicent Dominum in aeternum, et in justitia. Et omnes filii Israel, qui liberabuntur in diebus illis, memores erunt Dei in veritate : et colligentur, et venient in Hierusalem, et habitabunt in aeternum. In die illa, cum diligentia et omnis justitia in illis erit, ${ }^{9}$ et gaudebunt qui diligunt Deum verum: qui autem faciunt iniquitatem et peccatum, deficient de terris omnibus. ${ }^{10}$ Et nunc, filii, vobis mando: Servite Domino in veritate, et facite coram illo quod ipsi placet: ${ }^{11}$ et fliis vestris mandate, ut faciant justitias et eleemosynas, et sint memores, et benedicant nomini ipsius in omni tempore, in veritate, in toto corde suo, et in tota virtute sua. ${ }^{13}$ Nunc vero, fili, exi a Ninive,
et noli manere hic: sed quacunque die sepelieris matrem tuam circa me, eoden die noli manere in finibus ejus : ${ }^{13}$ video enim quia multa iniquitas est in illa, et fictio multa perficitar, et non confunduntur. Ecce filius Nabad, quid fecit Achicaro qui eum nutrivit, quem vivum deduxit in terram deorsum $? \mathrm{sed}$ reddidit Deus malitiam illius ante faciem ipsius: et Achicar exiit ad lucem, Nabad autem intravit in tenebras aeternas, quia quaesivit Nabad Achicarum occidere. ${ }^{14}$ Et abiit Thobias, postquam sepelivit parentes suos, et uxor ejus et filii in regionem Medorum, et habitavit in civitate Ecbathana, cum Raguhele socero suo: ${ }^{16}$ et curam habebat senectutis eorum honorifice: et sepelivit illos Ecbathanis in regione Media: et haereditatem percepit domus Raguhel et Thobis patris sui. ${ }^{10}$ Et mortuus est annorum centum decem et soptem cum claritate. ${ }^{17}$ Et antequam moriretur audivit perditionem Ninives; et vidit captivitatem illius adductam in civitatem Medorum, quam adduxit Achicar rex Medorum: et benedixit Dominum in omnibus quae fecit in filiis Ninive et Assur, et gavisus est antequam moriretur in terra Ninive.

## APPENDIX.

## A. BEL AND THE DRAGON.

The Midrash Rabbah de Rabbah on the verse 'And they cast him into the pit' (Gen. xxxvii. 24), in the section beginning 'And Jacob dwelt' (Gen. xxxvii. r), says: 'I called upon thy name, O Lord, out of the low dungeon' (Lam. iii. 55). This is Daniel who prayed before the Holy One (blessed is he) out of the pit, and the Holy One (blessed is he) heard the voice of his prayer, and delivered him from the lions. This is what is written, 'Thou hast heard my voice,' etc., 'thou drewest near in the day that I called upon thee,' etc. (Lam. iii. 56,57 ). And so he says, ' My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lions' mouths, that they have not hurt me, forasmuch as before him innocency was found in me' (Dan. vi. 23). And it was not sufficient that he delivered him, but he avenged him on his enemies. This is what is written, ' $O$ Lord, thou hast pleaded the causes of my soul, thou hast redeemed my life' (Lam. iii. 58). And so he says, 'And the king commanded, and they brought those men which had accused Daniel, and they cast them into the den of lions, them, their children, and their wives; and the lions had the mastery of them, and brake all their bones in pieces or ever they came at the bottom of the den' (Dan. vi. 25). Behold, we find from Scripture that Daniel was delivered from the pit, and our Rabbis say that we have a tradition that Daniel was defivered a second time from the lions' pit in the days of Cyrus the Persian, because he would not believe in idol-worship. They say ${ }^{1}$. Therefore ${ }^{2}$ it is said, 'They have cut off my life in the pit, and

[^21]cast a stone upon me. Waters flowed over mine head; then I said, I am cut off. I called upon thy name, O Lord, out of the low pit' (Lam. iii. 53-55). We find that Daniel was twice cast into the pit, once in the days of Darius the Mede, and another time in the days of Cytus the Persian, his father-in-law. Now on the first occasion he remained only one night in the pit, and was delivered; but on the second he remained in it seven days, and was delivered. This second history is not written in the sacred books. It would seem that, inasmuch as the righteous man is used to this miracle, it is sufficient to mention it once.

These ${ }^{1}$ two histories, that is, the history of Bel, the image of the Chaldeans, and the story of the Dragon, are included by the Christians in the twenty-four books of the Prophets, together with three other books. The translator says that he has not found them in the sacred tongue.
B. EXTRACT FROM THE B'RESHITH RABBAH, $\$ 68$.

Arother explanation. 'And behold the angels of God.' This is Daniel. 'Ascending and descending on it.' For he went up and brought forth from inside its mouth what it had swallowed. This is what the Scripture says: 'And I will punish Bel in Babylon, and I will bring forth out of his mouth that which he hath swallowed up' (Jer. li. 44). For Nebuchadnezzar had a dragon, which used to swallow up everything which they cast before it. Nebuchadnezzar said to Daniel, How great is its power, for it swallows up everything which they cast before it. Daniel said to him, Give me permission and I will weaken it. So he gave bim permission. What did he do? He took straw, and hid nails in the midst thereof; then he cast it before it, and the nails pierced its intestines. This is what the Scripture says: 'And I will bring forth out of his mouth that which he hath swallowed up.'

[^22]לכך נאמר צמחו בבור ח״ וירו אבן בי צפו מים על ראישּ

 כורש הפרסי חחנו ובראשונה לא עמד בו אלא לא לילה אהת וניצל
 בספרי הקדש נראה כי לםי שהיה הצדיק מלוטר בנם וה דיו לחזבר פעם אחת:

שני המעשים האלו ר״ל מעשה ביל צלם הכשדים וטשים התניץ כללום הנצרים בכלל עשרים וארבעה טפרי הנביאים עם שלשה ספרים אחרים ואמר הטעתיק שלהם כי לא מצאם בלשון הקדש:
B. EXTRACT FROM THE B’RESHITH RABBAH; § 68.

דבר אתר והנה ה' נצב עליו. והנה מלאכי אלחים זה דניאל עולים ויורדים בו שעלה והוצא את בלעו מחוך פיו הה"ד ופקרתי על בל
 בולע כל מה שהיו משליכין לפניו אמר ליה נבוכדנצר לדניאל כמה 15 כוחו גדול שבולע כל מה שמשליכין למניו אמר לו דניאל תן תן לי רשוח
 השליך לפניו ונקבו מסטרים את בני מעיו הדא הוא רכחיב הוצאתי את בילעו מפיי :

ואתכנשון על מלכא ואתהפיבו עלוי ואמרין חד לחר יהודאה הוה ליה למלבא לביל חבר ולתנינא קטל ולבומרי קטלינון ואיחון גב מלבא אמרין ליה או אשלם לן לדניאל ואי לא לא קטלינן לך וליביחך לואי חוא לוא מלכא רקמו עלוי כלהח אכחרא ואתאגלץ ליה ואלצאית אשלמיה לויה להון
 תמן אשתא יומין וחפוני באבנא וחתמונוי בעזקחא דמלבא ובנושוּ ושפנקהון ודוה תמן אישתא יומין אך דניכפינון אריוואתא וניכלוני ואי ואיתוא ביה ביה בגובא היו אריוואתא שבעה ויהבין ווא לחון תרין פגרין ביומא ותרין (רוכרין) רכרין ובהנין יומאתג לא יהבו להון מידם דניכלון אך
 ופח פתי בערבא וארמי ביה ואזל דנוביל לחקלא לחצריה לורי ואמר ליה מלאכיה ריי' ״ל אוביל מיוכלתא הדא די עלך לדי לדניאל דרמי בגוב אריואתא בבבל, אמר חבקוק מר לא חזיא לי לי בבל ולגובא לא יר ירענא





 ב2 ליומא דשבעה למיבכי על דניאל מטול דכריאות ליה עלוי ואחא לות רות

 הינין דאכלו קורצוי ובעון למיקטליה אשרי איצינון בגובא ובה בשׁעחת אכלו אינון אריוואתא קדמוי דמלכא וקדם דגיאל:
 ${ }_{2}^{2}$ Pugio Fidei ולבעלי דנביו.


 על חרעא מן לבר ואמר את ביל וליח לוחתך מיכלא אוּ לא לא קליל

 איתינן ואמר מלכא חזינא עיקבאחא בארעא לומא דנברי ודנישי ורטלי". הידין איתחמיח מלכא ולכך² אינון לכומרי ולנשיהון ולבניהון וחוינוּ

 לכולהון ולביל יהביה מיהבחא לדניאל וחבריה דניאל וסחק היכליה:

- נשלם מעשה ביל צלם הבשדים -
: ענין מיטול תנינא הוא הנקרא משא התניץ
איתווא תוף חמן חנינא רבא דסנרין ליה פבלאי. ואפר טלכא לדניאל הנונא ${ }^{5}$ על הנא לא משכחת רחיפר עלוי דליו אלהא ווא סניד ליה מטול דאלהא ווא חי״א. אמר דניאל למל למלנא אנא ליי׳ אלהי סגידנא מטול דהנו אלהא חי״א ואת מלכא הב לי על עלוי שולטנא ואנא 15
 לך, ונסב דניאל זיפתא וסערא ותרבא ובשלינון וא אך חרא ועא ועבר מנהח
 חזו דחלתבון בבלאי. והוה דכר שמעו בבלאי אחבאש לחק סני

[^23] ${ }^{5}$ Plg. . השא. ${ }^{6}$ See Pugio Fidei, p. 742.
 מטול מאן לא סגרת לבל אלהי. אמר ליה רניאל לא סנירנא לצלמא לוא לוא

 5 בשר ליה סנירנא. ואמר מלכא לרניאל לא מיתחזי לך רביל רא חי הו הוא
 לא תיטעי מלכא * דחכא מן לניו דטינא יר י וּ ומן לבר דנחשא ומא ומידם


 רניאל ניהוי אך מילתך מלבא והויין ווא כומרוי דביל שבעין סטר מל מן
 למלבא הא חנן נפקינן לן לבר והח² מלבא שים מכולחא לביל ומזונ
 r5 תשכח אינון לכולהון מיכלאתא דאכל אינון ביל נימוֹ

 ונקפּין ואבלין כל מירם דמתםימווא ליה לביל ושקלין מידם דייחר.
 20 וסם קרם ביל ומלא חמרא מאניה אך עיאיאדחון ונפק ואמר דניאל ליאל לטלי ווא אייתון לי קיטמא וערב ליה בערבילא קדמוי דמלבא בכוליה וליה

 ובניהון ואכלו כל מידם דמתסמווא לביל ואשתיו חמרא. וקדים מלכא

[^24]
## APPENDIX.

## A. BEL AND THE DRAGON.

מדרש רבה דרבה פרשח וישב יעקב בפּטוק וישליבי אותו הבורה: קראתי בשמך ״״ מבור תחתיות זה דניאל שנת ישפלל לםני הקב̇ה מן הבור ושמע הקבה קול תפלחי והצילו טן האריות הההד קולי
 פום אריוותא ולא חבלוני בל קבל די קדטוהי זכו השחבחת לי. ולא


 די שליטו בהון אריוותא וכל גרמיהון הדיקו. הרי טציעו שניצל דני דיאל מן הבור מן המקרא ורבותינו אמרו מסורת היא בירינו שפעם אחרח 10 ניצל דניאל מבור אריות ביםי ברש הפרםי על שכפר בעוֹ וביערה אמרו:
מלכא אסטינום² אתאסף על אבהתיה וקביל כורש פרסאה טלכותיה ודניאל איתוואא איקרייה עם דמלכא ועמד ווא עם עם מלכא וטשבוח ווא מן פולהון וחמיו דמלבא ואיחווא פחכרא חד לבבליי דשמיה בל
 ארבעין וחמרא שיח מתרין וחוה מלכא רחיל ווא ליה ואוזל ווא ליה

[^25]ולא יעבור עליו לכל דבר נקי יהיה לביתי שנה אחת ושמח את אשתחו אשר
 פלםחר אם חקבל רברי מוטב ואם לאו תבו תבא עמי לבי'ּדין הנדול לפני הק״בה מיד נער הב״"ה במלאך והלך לו, בלילה שכבו יחר החתן והכלה. 5 ואבי הכלה ואמה בוכים בחררם וכששהגיע לחצי הלילה קמו האי האיש
 החתן והכלה משחקין ושמחים יחִר נכנסו לחדר לראות הרום הרבר ראו ושמחו והוריש הרבר לקהל והורו לשם. וחהו שהק״בה נוצר הבוטחים בו:



























## III. ADTJI'TION 'J'O 'TJEE MIJRASH

## THANHOMA, §הגדונו.

״ וכך נמזצ בספר חרב ר' משח הדרשן "


















" אשׁר עשה עמי ועם אבי ועם אבוחי ועם כל אשׁר בטח בו נטים


 ישראל יכנם י. ברוך " לעולם אטן ואטן:

* תם ונשלם ספר טובי בן טוביאל *חהלה לאל²
${ }^{1}$ Not in M. and Pr.
${ }^{2}$ Only in II.

כםא הכבור ובעת אשר היית קובר את המתים אני הייתי עמך [ובחג שבועוח שעזבח את שלחנך והלכח לקבור את המח אני היתי עמך]

 5 השרים המשרחים לפני כסא הכבור. ויהי כשמעם את כל כל הרברים האלה ויראו מאר ויפלו על פניהם ויאמר [להםם רפאל שלום שלום לכם




 שלחוני ואלך אל האלהים אשר שלחני אליכם וישלחוהו ויברבו את ״ על כל זאת ועל מלאך ״ השמימה ולא יסף להראה אל טובי ואל

טוביה בנו:

## יג

בעת ההיא כתב טוביה את כל הרברים האלה בשמחה ויאמר טובי
I 5 ברוך ״ האלהים הגרול המפליא לעשות ${ }^{5}$ פלאיוי לעמו ועבדיו והוא מוחץ
 חייבין אנו להודיע את כל הנפלאות האלה ביץ העמים ואחם ביצ בני


 בי צרקה ותפלה רוחין את הגורה שנאמר וצרקה תציל ממות. [י]ברוך

[^26]ברוך הוא וברוך שמו לעדי ער ולנצח נצחים אשר עיצה עמי החפר


 גרולה ויפלא מאר בעיני כל הרואים והשומעים כי פרפהאו *ציני טובי² 5 ויברך טובי אח שרה כלתו ויאמר ברוכה את לי״ בתי וברוך ״ אהיבר הביאך אלינו בשמחה וישטמחו שמחה נרולה הם וכל (ה)יהודים אשר "הר בנינוה על החפר הגדול חזה אשר עשיהה ״ עם טובי ועם בנו בו ויתם

לשוביה מתנוח רבוח ויקרות:

## יב

ויאמר טובי אל טוביה בנו בני האיש אשר הלך עםך נחן לו שפרו 10 ועוד נוםיף עליו ויאמר טוביה אבי נחן לו [אתח] חצי הכטקּ אצישר
 והוציא אח הכסף מיר גביאל ורפא את עיניך ומה רצוּ ראי לתה לו על
 שכרך חצי הפסף שהבאת[י] משם [כי הוא שכרך] ולך לשלום 5. 15
 וממרו שמו על כל הטובה אשר עשה עמכם והרבו לפניו תפלה ותחנה
 אוצרות כסף וחהב כי צרקה תציל ממוח ואני לא או אכחר מכם כל האמח דעו צי בעח8 אשר התפללתח[ם] והתחננח[ם] לפני (הקרחש ברוך 20 הוא) אחה ושרה כלתך על צרח נפשכם אני העליתי תפלתכם לפני

[^27](אלהים) ״ אלהי אבותינו יברך אתכם ויראני מכם בנים זכרים (1)עוכקים בתורח ״ וינשק להם ויחבק להם ויאמר אל שרה בתו בתו כבדי
 בחיינו בששון ובשמחה (יישק להם ויחבקם) וישלחם ויאמר אל טוביה 5 בני² (י) אלהי השמים יוליכך בשלום ויראני ממך ומשרה בת בתי בתי בנים טובים לפני ״ בטרם אמות והנה שרה בתי בירך אל אל תענה אותה³ כל ימיך ולכו לשלום ויברכם4 וישק להם וישלחם:

## יא

וילך טוביה שמח וטוב לב ויברך. את ״ אשר שמחההו ואשר עשה עמו נפלאות רבות וחסדים טובים וילך ויבא (אל) אקרים א העיר א אשר ס1 נכח נינוה ויאמר רפאל [טוביה] אחי אתה ידעח איך עצבת את אביך

 עמך (מ)מרירת הרג [ייקחה]. והנה אמו יושבח על הדרך לראות אם יבא בנה ותרא[ה] אותו מרחוק וחכירחו ותאמר אל טובי מובי אישה הנה 15 בני טוביה בא ו(ה)איש אשר הלך עמו ויאמר רפאל אל טוביה ירעת
 לקראתו ותפל על צואריו ותאמר אמותה הפעם אחרי ראותי את פת פניך ותבך על צואריו עור. (ויקם טובי וילך לקראה בנו ויכ ויכשל בלבתו בי פי
 20 עיגיו ויפול הלובן טעיניו ונתרפה וירא אתח בנו ויפל על צוא צואריו ויא ויאמר ברוך ״ אלהי ישראל אשרד ${ }^{10}$ הוא פוקח עורים בי [האא] פקח אח עיגי

[^28]לא אוכל ללכת שם מסני השבועה שנשבע רעואל עלי ישלא אצאי


 וינד לו פי טוביה בן טובי לקח את שרה בת רעואל ויקראהו [רפאלא] 5 לבא *לחםת טוביה׳ ויעמם גבאל את את הכסף על הנמלים ויכא לחפתו"
 השמחה ויברכהו ויאמר ברך " אלהי ישראל אשר החבירך בישטיהה צם צם *האשה והוא ברחמיו יחן לך ממנה בנים זכרים ועוםקים בתורת ״":

וטובי ואשתו מחשבים אח הימים ואת הלילות וכואבים על אשיׁר 10 שלחוהו ובובים ומחענים עליו וטובי מנחם את חנה אשתחו לאטר החרישי כי בשלום יבא ובשמחה ותמאן להתנחם ותצאם אל אל הדרכים בכל יום לראוח אם יבא בנה ולא טעמה מאומה בי אם רמעות ימים וליל ולילות * ויהי כאשר 9 תמו ארבעה עשר ימי החפה ויאמר ${ }^{10}$ טוביה אל רעואל שלחתני כי אבי ואמי מחשבים ${ }^{12}$ את הימים ואינם חושבים [לראותי] ויאמר 15 וצי רעואל שבה עור עמדי ואשלח

 ונמלים ובנדי בץן וארגמן וכלי *כסף וחהב 15 וישלחם ויברכם ויאמר

[^29]זנוח כי אם ביושר לבב כדח משה וישראל ואתה ״ חננו ורחם עלינו

 עבדיו לחפר קבר לילה ויאמר אם מח חבחור נקברנו בלילה ואיש אל אל
 שלחי אחת מן השפחות אל החרר ותראה אם הוא חי ואם לא לא נקברהו

 להם) חי הוא ויברכו את " האלהים חגדול ויאמר רעואל ברוך אתה " םו אלהי אבותינו אשר עשית עמנו החסר הגדול הזה בי אתה הוא ״

 עבריו *כסו את הקבר בטרם הבקר שלא ירע אדם ויצו להכין ${ }^{7}$ סעורה
 51 רעואל ויבא עגלים ואילים ויצו לעשוח אותם ועי ואמר אל טובדה לא תצא
 *מכל אשר ל, 18 ותלך אל אביך בשמחה וכשאמוח את הכל:

## $\bullet$

או קרא טוביה אל רפאל 14 ויאמר לו עוריה אחי קח עמך מזה 20 ארבעה עברים ושני גמלים ולך בא אל רנאיש רא אל גל גביאל דודי ותן לו את אמתחתו ויחן לך את הכסף וקרא אותו שיבוא


לך מתתי אוחה לאיש אחר אבל אומר לך האמח [בני] רע כי כבר נתחי אוחה לשבעה אנשים וכלם מחו טרם שיבאו אליה ועתה אכול לול


 הלילה הזה בשלום ויצוה עליכם חסדו [ישלומו]. ויקח רעואל אח שרוה
 אליו נלין אחר ויכתב עליו אח הכהובה ויחתם אותה בעדים ויא ויאבלו

 ״ אלהי ישראל יעשה עמך חסרו בלילה הזה ויחן לכם רחמים וירחם אתך בשביל הינון שעבר עליך ער היום הזה:

## $\pi$

ויהי כאשר כלו לתקן את החרד ואת הפטה ועיקומו וילבו לחרר טוביה ושרה ויזכר טוביה את רברי רפאל ויקח את את לב הרג וּ וישם על
 (ער קצה ארץ טצרים ורפאל המלאך אסרהו שם * וּיצא מן החרר) ויסנרי


 בשמים ובארץ ואתה בראת את ארם ונתח לו את חחה אשו כננדו ועתה ״ נלי וירוע לפניך שלא לקחתי את האשה הזאת בשביל

[^30]הורג אותם ועחה ירא אני מאד פן יהרגני אשמדי והורדחי אח שיבת אבוחי ביגון שאולה בי אין להם בן אחר ולא כת לת לקברם במותם. ויאמר אליו המלאך ירא את ״ וחכר אוחו ווכור מצות אביך אשר צוּ לוך שתקח אשה ממשפחת אביך ועתה שמעני ואל תירא מן השד כי יודע 5 אני שתקח אותה הלילה הזה לאשה וכאשר חבא בחדר עמה קח את לב הרנ והקטר מטנו *תחת בנדיה¹ ויריח השד ויברח ולא ״שוב אליה לעולם וכשתרצה² לבא אליה ² קומו מן המטה והתפללו והתחגנו אל " שיצוה לכם חסרו ורפואתו וירפאה ואז תבא אליה ותוליד מטנה בנים זכרים ואל חירא כי לך היא ראויה קודם שגברא העולם ועל ידך ום יושיענה ״י מיר השר :

## i

ויהי כשמוע טוביה כל הרברים האלה וִפששו נקשרה בנפש שרה

 הביתה] ויאמר רעואל אל עדנה אששתו במה רומה זה הבחור לרמות
 אשר בנינוה ממטה נפתלי ותאמר להם הירעתם את טובי אחינו ויאמרו ידענו ותאמר להם השלום לו ויאמרו שלום ויאמר טוביה טובי אחיכם אשׁר אמרתם אבי הוא. וירץ רעואל לקראתו ויחבק לו וינשק לו ויכך

 אחר ויבינו טעורה [בלב שמח] ויאכלו וישחו. ויאמר טוביה אל המלאך דבר עם רעואל על רבר שרה בתו ויתננה לי לאשה ויהי כאשר שמע רעואל הדבר הזה ויאמר אל טוביה ידעתי [בני] כי טוב תתי אותה

[^31]אחותי כי בשלום ילך ובשלום 1 יבא אלינו ועניך תראינה אוהו ו־ אלהינו ישלח טלאבו עמו ויצליח ררכו וישוב בשלאום וחודף *לבבות

## 1


וילינו שם וירר טוביה אל הנחל לרחוץ רגליו. ויצא פתאום די את
 הרג ואל תניחהו ויתםש הנער אתת הדג ויאמר המלאך אל הנב הנער קרע
 טובים חם לרפואות ועעש בן הנער ואת הדג בשל ואכל מס וּ והנותר הנדח.
 מלב הדג והמרה ${ }^{11}$ ויאמר אליו הלב יועיל להקטיר טמנו לפני ארם שוּש בו רוח רעה או רוח שדים וינוםו מטנו והמרה י1 תועיל למשוח


 טובת שכל ואביה אהבה ועתה שמעני ורבר בעבורה וכאשר נשוב
 ולא יתן אותה לאיש זר ותשאנה 16 כתורח טשה ונוליך אות אביך. ויאטר טוביה אל המלאך שמעתי אחי שכבר נחנה אנשים ומתו טרם שיבאו ${ }^{18}$ אליה ושמעתי שאשמרי מלך השדים הוא 20

[^32]אותך' ממאיר עיניך הוא ירפאך ב׳ צדיק אתה ועון טובי ו״אמר בן (יאמר ״) ויאמר לו טובי אחי טוביה בגי מבקש ללכת אל מרי [התוכל ללבת אל מדי] התובל ללבת עמו ואני אחן את שכריך וּ ויאמר המלאך בן אוכל ואני ירע (את) הרדכים כלם וכל הנבולים הלים הלכתי וההרים

 ויאשר טובי אחי מבקש אני לידע את שמך ומאי ״ו משו משפחה אתה
 ויאמר טובי לתחים ולשלום ועחה ${ }^{4}$ אחי אל תבעום עלי על שאני מבקש or לרעת רבר אבוח5 ממשפחתך
 ההולכים צ עם לירושלם בשבתנו בארץ ישראל ומשתחוּים עמי שם ולא
 עם בני ובשלום תבואו בערת האל ואני אתן את שכרך זוּ בכל יום



 וישלח מלאבו עמכם ויצליח דרכיכם. וישק טוביה לאבי לאביו ולאמו ויאמרו 20 לא יראת לשלוח את הנער כי בן וקונים הוא (לנו) והוא יוצא ובא לוא לפינו ובלא אותו כסף יחיינו אלהינו ויאמר אליה טובי אל תראי

[^33]



 ולרחמים בעיני האיש ובעיצי כל רואיך וישלחח אותך בכבור ובישלום וישיבך אלינו בשלום (בטרם אמות). ויצא טוביה לבקיש אוּ ארם ללכת

 ויען טוביה ויאמר [מבני ישראל אנבי ויאמר טוביה] א אדני התדע ללכת עמי למרי ויאמר המלאך [בן] ירעתי את הדרכים כלם ובמדי הייתי

 [בניה]9 בשרה ויאמר לו טוביה הרף מעם בחסדך ואלך ואנגיד לאבי
 לו לד מהר כי הנני עומד ער שתשוב אלי ואל חאחרר. ויבא טוביה וינר לאביו לאמר מצאתי איש טוב מאחינו שילך עוּ ועי ויאמר טובי

 האלהים ויאמר טובי אם יש *עלי שלום 10 ולמה מצאחני כל ואת 20 שאיני רואה בעיני1 ואנכי יושב עור במחשכים ויאמר המלאך מי *שעור

[^34]השמים י. ואתה בני מנע את עצמך מכל טמאה ומכל זנוח וקח לך אששה ממשפחתך ולא מבל בן נכר אשר לא מזרע אבוחיך הוא בו בי מבני הנביאים אנחנו וובר בני את אברהם את יצחק ואת ואת יעקב אשר לקחו נשים ממשפחתם ולא אבו להתחתן בבני נכר ונתברכו בבנים לוּ 5 ובנות. ואחה בני שים לבך לכל ${ }^{2}$ מעשיך ואשר חשנא לנפשך לא אח חעשה
 ופעילחך ישלם לך האלהים ומנע אח עצמך משברון ולא יאנה לך לך כל און ומלחמך חן לרעבים
 ס1 ושמע וקבל לכל מי שיחן לך עצה טובה ובכל עת שאל מאת ״ והוא
 (לבר) כי כל אשר יחפוץ יעשה וזה ישפיל וחה ירים ושמור אור אמרי וכל אשר צויתי עליך ואל ילוזו מעיניך וחזק ואמץ כי ״ י יהיה עמך לעזר
 55 רבר הכסף אשר היה לי ביר גביאל אחי קרובי עשר כמרי כסף במרינת
 את ״ *ותשטור עצמך מכל חטא הוא׳9 יחן לך עושר גרול:

## ה

ויעز טוביה את אביו ויאמר כל אששר צויתני אבי בן אעשׁה. ועתה אבי חן לי עצה איך אוכל לקחת אח הכסף מיר גביאל בי הוא לא 20 יבירני ואנכי לא אכירהו10 ומה סיםן אומר אליו לתח לי אח הכסף

[^35]לא טוב בעיניך להםיחני הביטה וענני וחנני ולא אשטמע חרפחי עור.



 טובי לאשה ולהסיר ממנה אח אשמדי מלך השרים:

## 7

וכבלות טובי את תפלחו וישב אל ביתו רשרה בח רעואל ירדה
 אששר הפקיר ביד גביאל במרינת רגאש בארץ מדי ויא לאמר בלבו הנה אנבי שואל בכל יום *את נפשי³ למוחז ${ }^{4}$ ועתה אקרא את את טוביה בני
 אליו כאשר אמות קבור אותי בכבוד וכבר את אפך ואל ואל תעובנה כל כל
 צרות עברו עליה בהיותך בבטנה7 ובמותה קבור אותה עםי בכבור בקבר אחר וכל ימיך זכור את בוראך ולא תחטא לפניו ולא תעבור וֹא על מצוותיו ומכל אשר יתן לך ״י אל תטנע * ידך טעשות ${ }^{\text { צדקה ואל }}$



 בצדקה יחזה פני אלהים ככחוב אני בצדק אחזה פניך ועוסקים עמו מן

[^36]אשר הרחתנו שם) כיום הזה ולולי ״ צבאות שהוחיר לנו שריד כמעט
 חנמלני בעונותי וכעונות אבותי כי חטאנו לפני רציך ולא הלבני בוּ בדרכיך ועתה כטוב וכישר בעיניך עשה נא עמי ו)קח נאי אח את נפשי ממני בי 5 טוב מותי מחי ולא אשטע חרפתי עוה. וביום ההוא נקרה² לשרה
 אביה מחרפים אותה (ומלעיגים בה ואומרים לה לא לא יש ראוי לקרא לך לך שרה אלא צרה) על דבר *שנחת אחר מהם כי אם אשמדרי מלך מלך השדים היה הורג אותם קורם שקרבוּ םו אליה כדרך כל הארץ וחאמר אליה השפחה למה את הת הורגת צּ את אנשיך וחלקי אותנו על הדבר הרע הזה וטו וטוב יהיה לאבותיך שתמותי


 51 ואתה השלחת על אנשי' הלוקחים אותי את מלך (כל) הרוחות וכל השרים ויוצר כל הבריות ובידך כל מיני מזיקי פלין שבעולם ועתה ״ הטוב בעיניך שאוריד אח שיבח אבי ואמי ביגון
 עור ברעתי המרובה וחרפתי הגרולה ירעת ״ כי טל טהורה אני מכל

 והנה מתו בעבורי שבעה אנשים ומה יחרון לי להיחח עור בעולם ואם

[^37]והוא ${ }^{1}$ קובר את החללים. ובלילה ההוא אחרי קברי ${ }^{2}$ את המת עעית
 וכאשר דבר עלינו ירמיה הנביא לאמר לא תוּ תטהרי אחרי טתי פתי עו
 בקיר³ ונפלה צואתם על עיני ועעשית ‘ תבלול בעיני והלכחי בבקר אל 5
 וקרובי עצנים על.עורות עיני ואקיקר קרובי רועה אותי לותי ובעת ההיא

 ואומר לה מאין בא הגרי הזה השמרי בנםשך שלא יה יהיה נגוב. ותאמר אלי לא בן הרבר כי נחון אלי על שכרי ולא האמנחי לה וצעקחי עליה
 ותען חנה ותאמר אלי איה חסריך רצרקוחיך שלא יועילו לך בעת צרחך וחרפחך מורעת לבריות:

ואגי נחעצבתי ונהייתי ונחלתי על שברי והתפללתי לפני ״ ואמרהי 15

 ואני הרשעתי ועתה [י״] אב הרחמים ארון הסליחוח זכרגי ${ }^{\circ}$ נא [ופקרגי

 ותחן אותנו לחרפה ולמשל ולשנינה (בכל העמים ולמשול בנו גוים

[^38]${ }^{2}$ M. קברחי ; I. for the two words קבר.



את בנו אולי יתרצה בו לפני ״ אלהיי על בך קנא על בניו ויע וע
 אתרצה בם להם" ויעורני וינע הרבר לאררמלך ושראצר בניו ויארבו לו ויהרנוהו (בחרב בשעה שנינם לוּ להתפלל לפני רגון טעותו) שנאמר ורו

 אקיקר בן חננאל אחי על כל אשר לו לו ומושל בכל ארץ אשו אשור וידבר אקיקר עלי אל המלך רברים טובים ער אשר השיבני לניצוּ כי כי כי היה אקיקר אהובי וקרובי וישיבו לי אח חנה אשחי ואח טובי טוביה בני בי צוה םז המלך אשור לתפשם בועפו אשר זעף עלי55

## $\beth$

ובשנה ההיא בחג השבועוח הכינותי [בביתי] סעורה גרולה וישבתי על שלחני 6 לאבול ואמרחי לטוביה בני לך והבא למוּ ${ }^{7}$ מאחינו העניים לאבול עמנו ${ }^{8}$ ואני וכל היושבים עמי לא נא נאכל ער בואך. וילך טוביה בני לבקש מהענים וישב פר נפש ויאמר אלי אבי אחי מחר מאחיעו נהרג
 שלחני והלכחי והריטוחיו מן הרחוב ושמחי ברשוּ לותי ער בא השמש שׁאוכל לקברו ושבחי לביתי ואכלתי לחמי בדמעה ובקינה וזכִרחי את הדבר אשר רבר עמוס [הנביא] *בבית אלפ לאמר והפכחי חגיכם לאבל ונו' ואבבה הרבה מאר. ויהי כבוא השמש הלכחת וקי וקברתי אחת 00 החלל וקרובי ומשפחתי מלעיגים עלי לאמר אין זה ירא על נפשו


ואשר קנףף 1 עליהם היו אוכלים וישותים רשמחים *מחענגים בכלי שיר2 ובבנורות ובנבלים ולא נחלו על שבר יהורה בעונותינו ובעונות









 כאשר שמע סנחריב את הרבר הזה ויחר אפו †עלי מאר וציצו לתפוש
 ל! הדבר הזה ברחתי מפניו ויצו לשלול את״ כל אל אשר לי ונםתרח
 ובבני וננע אל השמים משפטו ונשא ער שחקים וימברדו אל ישראל
 הק'ב'ה על ישראל ועל ירושלם והשמיד מלאך ״ את את חיל פרצה" ואת
 ויאמרו לו חכטיו ויועציו כי אברהם אביהם של ישראל הוליץ לסשחום
 פרור. $\quad{ }^{9}$ M. and ㅍ. ${ }^{4}$. Not in II., but in Pr.

 אבֹר אישאן (עליהם?)

בכל שנה ושנה עם כל אלה לירושלם) כמצות ״ וכאשר צוחה עלי


 5 וקרובי אוכלים לחם הגוים ואנכי לא ננאלחי בפחבגם מפני יראת ״


 ככרי ® כםף. וחהי כאשר מת שלמנאסר מלך אששר וֹר וימלך סנחריב בנו
 ללבת אל ארץ מרי לקחת9 את כספי (ואתרי כן) עשיחי צדקות רכות של צלעני

 מלך אשור מיהודה אל נינוה בבשת פנים על אשר גנפו ״ אלהי ישראל
 על כל קהלות ישראל אשר בכל מלכותי] ויהרג מהם הרבה מאר ואני

 שבטי ישראל על לבם השמרת אחיהם אששר השמיר פנחריב מלך 20 א'שור מבצריהם שלח באש ובחוריהם בחרב הרג ועוללליהם דטש והרותיהם בקע. ובמקום שיתאבלו ושיחעני לפםי ״״ על גזירת אחיהם

[^39]
## II. HEBREW TRANSLATION.

$$
\text { [ } \because \text { ספר טובי } \because]
$$

## $N$

זה ספר טוצי בן טוביאל בן חנצאל (בן אריאל) בן *נביאל בץ עשאאל בן פנחיאל² ממטה נפחלי (אשר הגלה משומרון עם הגולה אשר בוֹ


 וצדקות רבוח וחסדים טובים שעשיתי לאחי ולעםי בנולה בנינוה באריץ אשור, ויהי בהיותי נער בארץ ישראל כל טטה נפה נפחלי פשטעו בצית דוד



 בביח אל וברן ואגי הלכתי אל ירושלים במוערים ככתוב בתורת ״י על

 ״" בירושלים ומעשר שני ומעשר שלישׁי לגר ליתום ולאלמנה (והלכתי צז

[^40]ולא אשכח לרפאל ושאל עלוי לכל אינשי קרתא ולא אשכח בוּ בר נש רי חוּיה: תב לאבוי ואמר ליה לא אשכחתתיה וידע אבוי ארום מלאכא
 ובריך אלהא ואמר בריך אלהא דשלח מלאביה טב עם ברי ואי ואצלח
 אלהא לטובי ולטוביה בריה ויהב ליה בנין מן שרה אנו פנתחיה ומיה ומית רעואל יעדנה אנתחיה וירח טוביה כל נכטיהון

בתר יומין אתמרע טובי וקרא לטיביה בריה ופקדיה על מצוותא
 oו ועביד צדקתא כל יומך דבגין כן יברך אלהא כל עובדי ידך אברהם

 נדר אלא למיהב מעשרא [י]צדקתא לחסיכי ובכן אצלחיה אלהא ויהב ליה כל מה דשאיל ונטריה מלבן ומעשו אחוהי ואח אוּ אם חעביד 15 בעובדיהון יברכך כמה דבריך יחהון : ופקיד יתהון על שאר מצווחא ושלים לפבדא יתיה ואתכנש לעמיה וקבריה טוביה בוּ בריה בריה ביקר רב ובתר מוחיה בריך אלהא לטוביה על דקיים מצווחא דאבוי ואצלחיה סגי ויהב ברכחא בכל עובדי ידוי :
 0 ב צדקות והפריש מעשרותיו פראוי מה שלם לל הקבהּ, ולפי שהיו יידעין אבות העולם כח הצדקה והמעשרות לבך היו זהירין בהם. באברהם
 זריעה אלא צדקה כמה דאתחאמר זרעו לבם לצדקה. בעעקב כחב וכל אשר חתן לי עשר אעשרנו לך:

* תם מעשה טוביה ח״ל •

[^41]אורחיה ובריך רעואל ועדנה אנתחיה ואמר אלהא יסעריני ליקרא יחכון כל יומי חייכון:

## N

ואאל טוביה ער אקריס קרתא די קבל נינוה אמר רםאל לטוביה




 למיתי וחוי ליה כל עובדיא וחדיאח פגיא ואמרה לה ${ }^{2}$ ויל את לאו לאבוך
 שמע טובי ארום אתא בריה חדי סגי ואמר ליה ברי חב לותי ואנשק





 טובי עם טוביה בריה לקדמות בלתיה ורפאל עמהון והי כוּ פד חואה חרי עלה ואעלה לביחיה ובריך ואמר ית; אלהא לך טן אן אנתחא הדא

בנין קשיטין ועיני ועיני אמך חמן:

## יב

וכד עלו לביתא לא על עמהון רפאל ואוֹל ליה: בתר שעתתא אמר
 נוסיף עליה ארום גבר מהימן וקשים הוא: ונפק טוביה לשוקא ובלש

[^42]ובכל יומא ויומא טובי חשיב יטמי בריח כמה יומן יניל למיל

 יהבו ליה בספא ושרי לאתענאה וחנה אתחיה אמה אמרח ליה אבר ברי


 בשלם ברם מורע הוה ליה ונברא ראול עמיה מהימן הוא לא לא תנסיםי
 oו והות נפקת לפרשת אורחיא ביממא ובליליא אתר דברה יעת בית ביה ולא ולא




 ברתיה למוביה ופלגות נכסיה עברין וחמרין וגמלין עאן ותורין ולבוין ולושין
 אלהא ישוי עליבון שלמא ויחו לי לי מנכון בנין עד לא אימ ואימות וגפיף


 ידברינך בשלם ויחינני בנין קשיטין קדמוי מן שרהה ברתי והא שרה

 25 ואזל טוביה חרי ובריך אלחא רשמיא וארעא רשלח מלאביה ואצלחלח

הוא ק״ים ואם לא וגקברינהה ואינש לא ירגיש: וישלחת ערנה אמותה

 את טחי ומםי וברכתך קרישא ודכיא יברפונך חטירך ובל ציציר ידן ומלאכך יודונך לשולם ובריך שום יקרך ארום יהבת לנא חא חרות בסגיאות טיבותך ולא כמה דאנן חשביץ בריך את אלהא אדום הכהא לת על תרויהון הב להון שלמא וחסרא וחרוה כוה בחיה כיהוּ לעלם: ואחת עבדוהי

 למעבר אריסטוון טב ועבדת קן: ואמר לטוביה לא תפוק מן ביהי צר 10
 אנא ואנחתי תיםב כולא אחת תהא לי לבר יקיר ואנא אהא לך לאבא לאבא ועדנה אנתתי לאیמא ער עלם:

## $\bullet$

בבן קרא טוביה לרפאל ואמר ליה עזריה אתי רבר עמך טבא

 בדיל דקיים רעואל דלא אפוק מן ביתיה ער ארבסר יוטין ואבא מני
 לבטלא קיים רעואל: אול רפאל עם חרין גמלין וארבעה עבדין לקורי ראגיש ובתו בביתא רגבאל ויהב ליה מרצופיה וחה ליה ליה דשוביה 20 בר טובי גםב שרה בת רעואל וטוביה הוה זפין ליה רחיל לחל לחופתחד כד שמע גבאל כן טען כספא על גמליא ואתא לבילתא ואשבתח עוביה
 ואמר אלהא רשמיא יברך גבר טב וקשים עביך צדקתא סגיא ולא ובריך

רמשה ״״ אלהא רשמיא יפרוקינבון בליליא רין ויפקיד עליכון טיבוחיה
 ליה טיב יתה בהלכת אוריתא דמשה ודבר יתה לאבוך: וקרא רעואל
 5 בן וכחבו בתובתא וחתמו יחה סהדין ואכלו ושחו: אמר רעואל לעו לעדנה

 בלילאא הדין חיסדא וישגח עליכי ויתן לך חדווא על דוונא דהוו לך

בעירנין רעברו:

## $\pi$

 אנחתיה ודבר טוביה מלוי רפאל ונסיב ליבא דנונא ושוי על מחת לתח
 רמצרים ורפאל קטריה ואסריה לתמן: ונפקו מן אידרונא ואחדו רשא בדיל תרויהון וקם טוביה מן ערסא ואמר לשרה אחתי קוּ קומיו וניר קוירמי 5 5 תחנונא קדם אלהא דיפקיד עלנא חיסדיה וטיבותיה וצלי טוביה קדם אלהא ואמר בריך את ״׳ אלהיה דישרא ואל ובריך שמך לעולם יברכונך שמיא ובל ברייתך את בריתא אדם ויהבת ליה סמ[ר] יח יח חוה לוה אחתיה ומינהון כל בני אינשה ואמרח לא תקין למין למיחוי אדם בלחודוהי
 20 נכבית אחתי דא אלהין כהלכח אוריחא חום עלנא והב לנא לוא חסדן לאתחברא אך הדא בשלם והב לנא בנין טבין ואתיבת שרה ואו ואמרח אמן: ועל לוותה בליליא הוא והות בפילאות לות ליאות ליליא קם רעואל ואמר לעברוהי לחפרא קברא בליליא ואמר להון אם מית טליא נקבריניה בליליא ואינש לא ירע ולא יהא לנא חים לודא ואו וקרא לעדנה אנתחיה 5= ואבר לה שדרי חרא מן אמתין לאידרונא דבוצינא בידה ותחו אם

אמר ליה רפאל ליח את דביר תפקדתא דאבוך דפקרך דתספ אחתא מורעיתא ראבוך ובען קביל מני ולא חרחל מן שידא ידא ידענא דתסבינה



 לא תרחל ארום לך הוח מחזיא מיומא דעלמא ואת הפרקינה מן שידא: פר שמע טוביה מיליא האיליץ עלת רחימתא דשרה בלביה:

## 广





 רהם רעואל לקרטוחיה ונפיף ליה ונשיק ליה ובכו: אפוּ אמר רעואל בריך

 ובבא על צואריה ועדנה אנחתיה ושרה ברחיה בוּ בכו עלוהי: נכס רעואל
 לרפאל מליל עם רעואל על שרה ברחיה ויתנינה לי לאינחו: מליל רפאל עם רעואל פתנםי טוביה אחיב רעואל לטוביה ברי ירענא פב 20


 ארום את אחוהא והיא אחתך ובען יהיבח לך לאנחו כהלכת אוריתא

בשלם: קרא טובי לטוביה בריה גם ליה ברי אחקין נרמך ופוק לאורחא

 זיל לשלם ונפקו למהך ובנח אמיה ואמרח לטובי מטול מנא לא לא 5 דחילחא למשלח טליא ארום בר יחידאי הוא לנא והוא יפוּ יפוק וייעול קרמנא בלא כםפא פרנסנא אלהא אמר לה טובי לא חרחלין בשלם
 יתיה דיחוב בשלם ומנעי מלמבבי:

1
אזל טליא ורפאל עמיה ואחו עד נחל תיגרין ברמשא ובתו וּ תוּ תמן

 ותפשׁ יח נונא ואפקיה ליבשחא אמר ליה ליה רפאל בזי נוּ נונא במציע וסב





 לה טובא והיא איתחא טבתא ודחלת שמיא וכד לור נחוב מן ראגיש
 ונובלינה עמנא לאבוך: אמר טוביה לרפאל שמעיח רהיא אתיהיבת

 [יאמی] בדוונא לשאול ולית להחן בר חורן ולא ברחא למקבריגון במותהון :
 מאחך אמר ליה טוביה חכים את למיזל למדי אט ליה מלא יאפא ידענה





 רפאל למובי ואמר ליה שלם עלך אמר טובי ואית שלם עלי לאה אירע

 ארום נבר חסידא את: אמר ליה טובי טוביה ברי צבי למחך למדי אחת יכיל למחך עמיה וניתן אנרך אמר ליה ליה יכילנא נברא שלי שליחא אנה וחכימנא שכיליא וחחומיא וטוריא ידענא: אמר טובי חוי לי מאידין


 ליה אנא עזריה בר חננאל מביתא רשלמיה ריה רבה מאחך ואמר טוב



 את עול בשלם ואחן לך אנרך טרפעיקא כל יומא ומיכלך שוה לברי וחתוף אטפי על אגרך: ענא רפאל לא חרחל דאנא אהך עם ברך וניחוב









## L

Wh GL KULL LE:
















אישמע חיסודא תוף: ביומא ההוא עלח צלותא דתרויהון קרם פורםי
 לאעראה חיורא מעינוי ויח שרה בת רעואל למיחן לטוביה בר טובי
 צלוחיה תב לביחהה ושרה בת רעואל נחתח מעיליחה ראבוהא כר 5 שיציאח לצלאה :

## 7

בה בשעחא רנר טובי ית כספא ראפקיר בירא דנבאל בקורי ריניש
 טוביה ואודע ליה עסקא דכספא ער לא צא אימות: וּ וקרא טוביה בריה
 כל יומי חייהא ועביד לה כל כלת כתקץ בעינהא ולא תסרב על מימר


 טב לך בכל דלך וכל עבדי צרקתא טוביהון: ברי מנכסך עביד צדיקתא 15 ולא תחכםי מן נבר חסיך ואלהא לא יא יכסה שכיגת לוריה מינך. ברי עד

 ריתחא ארום היא משיזבא מן מותא ולא תשבוק למרה למיחת חשוּ לוכא"
 אילהין בצרקתא באברהם אבונא בתבא מפרש בי ידעחיו למען אשר כות צווה את בניו ואת ביתו אחריו ונוֹ לעשוח צדקה ומשפם בצחתק כת

[^43]: For

ואת דין כל ארעא לא תנקום מינאי כחיבאי וכחובי אבהחאי ואנא ואבהתאי חבנא קרמך ואערינא מפקורך ויהבתה יתנא לשוּ לשביא ולבזה

 5 עמי וקביל נפשי מן ידאי ארום טב לי מותי מחי במסכנות רבתא פו ובחיסודא אלין ולא אשמע קלנא עור : וביומא החוא שרה בת רעואל
 דאתיהיבת לשבעה נוברין לאינתו ולא על עלה אינש כאורח כל כל אר פרעא ארום אשמראי מלכא רשידי קטיל יתהון ער לא יעלו עלה כאורח כוח כל כל
 דאתיהיבת לשבעה גוברין וחד מנהון לא עאל עלך דאו דאנת מלקה יתחהן
 מנך לא ברא ולא ברתא לעלם: והוה כד שמעת שרה מיליא אילין

 נרמי ברם טב לי לצלאה קרם אלהא ולא אשמע חיסורא תוף : בעידנא

 ידך לעלם ולעלמי עלמין וכען י׳ קדמך ארימיח אפאי ועינאי לוחתך 0 דרכיא אנא מכל םואבת גבר ולא סאיבית ית שמאי² וית שמא ראבא בארע תוחבותי. יחידה אנא לאבא ולי לית ליה ליה בר למירת אחסנחיה ולא
 אית לי תוף חי ואם ליח טב קדמך למיקטל יחי חום עלאי ולא

[^44]
## ユ

והוה כר מטא חגא רשבועיא אתקין אריםטוון רב ובר יהיב על פחורא אט לטוביה בריה קול ואייתי לי מאחנא טסבניא מן דחליא ראלהא למיכל עמנא ואנא אמתיץ לך ער מיתך פרי ואזל טוּ טוביה

 דקרתא ואעליה בחר ביתא ער מיעל שמשא דוּ דיביל למקבריה ותב



 ערםיה סטר כותלא ואפוהי גליין ולא ידע רצפרין קיימין עלוּיה פלוּי בכותלא

 והוה סמיא ארבע שנין וכל אחוהי וקריבוהי הוי עציבין עליה ואקיקר

 בביתא ושאל יתה מנן ליך גדיא הדין דילמא גניב הוא לוא אהדר יתיה למריה דלא כשר לנא למיבל מן גניבתא ענת יתיה ליתוי מן גיב עיבת ברם באנר עובר ידאי קבילתיה ולא האמין טובי למילתא ונצא עמיה על גריא. עגח חנה אנתחיה ואמרת ליה אן טובך חכוותך וקלגך 20 אתגלי לבולא:

## 2

כד שמע טובי אתאלץ סגי ובבא ושרא לצלאה בעקת נפשיה וכדיץ² ${ }^{2}$ ובי אמר זכאי את אלהא רבא וכל עוכדך גבורתא וכל אורחתך טיבו וקשוט

[^45]אשוחבי טובי יחב בנינוה קרחא רבתא וכל אחוהי וקריבוהי הוו מסאבין נפשיהון ואכלין לחמא מן בני עממיא והוא לא אל אכל דהוה רחיל מן
 בעיני שלמנאצר מלכא ראתור ומני יתיה רבא על כל מה רהוה ליה רה 5 ער יום מוחיה: ובההיא ״ימנא אפקיר בירא רגבאל אחוהי רקברי קריביה בארעא רמרי בקורי רגש עשר ככרין רכסף: וביומי טובי מית
 טגיאו אננריחתא ולא יכיל טובי למיזל לארעא דמרי דפסקו עברי אורחא מטול ביהלתא ולא נסב כספיה מֹרא לג רגבאל: וביומי סנחריב עבד
 והוה גמיל חסדא סגי וכר הוה חזי קטילא רמי באורחא ריהוראי הוה לוה קביר ליה: וכר תב סנחריב בביהוח אפיץ מיהורה אזל לנינוה בתוּ רחקוף רגו על עשר שיבטיא רבארעא ראתור וקטל פנהון סני וה והות נבילתהוּ רמיין באורחא ולית קביר כר חמא טובי כרין סגי באיש עליה וקי וקם


 טובי קם וערק ופקיר מלכא למישלל ית ית ביתיה ואיטמר מקמיה חמשה
 20 אישחזבו לארע קרדו ומלך אסרחרון בריה חחוחיה ומגי מלבּא אסרחרון
 ומליל אקיקר מלין טבין על טובי למלכא ובעא מינה ואה ואתביגיה ליני רינוה מטול דהנה אקיקר רחימיה וקריביה ובאנונה¹ ההיא אהררו ליה חנה איתחיה וטוביה בריה:

[^46]
## I. CHALDEE TEXT.

٪ מעשה טוביה $\because$
והוא כתוב במררש רבה דרבה פרשת ויצא יעקב פרשתא ע ע נבי
 ברכות תטלו אם חעשרו וכן יעקב אט וכל אשר תחת לי לי עשר אעישרנו לך עשר ברכוח שתחן לי כמו שברנני אבי בזכוח מה ביכות

## $N$

עוברא הוה בחר חסירא ושטיה טובי בר טוביאל טשבםא רנפתלי
 דנפחלי דבגלילא וכל יומי הליך טובי באורחא חקנא חכווֹ פניאן עבד

 נרמיחון למיםק לירושלם והוו דבחין לענליא דעבר ירבעם מלכא רישראל כלאל
 דבתוב בספר אוריתא דטשה והחו מוביל לתמן בכוריא ואפ ואפרשותא

 בספרא דמשה והרין טובי אשתאר יתטא מאבוהי ורבח יתיה דבורה אמיה דאבוהי והיא אדרכתיה באורחא קשיטא וכר הוה וער וער נפב אחתא מזרעיתה ועמה חנה וילידת ליה בר וקרא שמיה טוביה: כר

מעשׂר טוביר in

ספר טוב׳:


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Opera, ed. Vallarsi, Verona, 1740 , t. x.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ See pp. 6, 7, B, 9, and 15 . On p. 8, lines 3-5, the text is even out of order.
    ${ }^{2}$ Opera, t. x. Vallarsi already says, 'Eo fortasse, quo Tobiae versionem modo edornaverat, ut quae Chaldaice seripta erant, alio in Hebraicum reddente, ipse in Latinum refunderet, historiae magis veritatem quam sententiarum et verborum seriem sedulo persequutus.' See also Bickell in the Zeitschrift für Katholische Tbeologie, 1878, ii, p. 221.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ We take the opportunity of correcting Dr. Jellinek's statement (Beth ham-Midrash, i, p. xxiii), that the first Hebrew translation of the bouk of Judith was made by R. 'Aqiba Levi in $\mathbf{1 6 7 9}$. There are two eurlier translations of this book: I. A literal one of the text of the Vulgate, made before 1547 A. D., to be found in the MS. Opp. 712 in the Bodleian Library (see our Catalogue, No. 2240). 2. A less literal one, printed at Venice, about 1650 (see Steinschneider's Catal. Bodl., No. 1340, and [Zedner's] Catalogue of the British Museum, p. I49).
    ${ }^{2}$ See our Catalogue of the Bodleian Hebrew MSS., No. 2339.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ See Zonz, Die Gottesdienstlichen Vorträge der Juden, p. 174.
    ${ }^{2}$ Edition of Voisin, P. 742 . . ${ }^{9}$ See the text, P. 4I.
    4 Y'shu'oth M'shiho, ed of Carlaruhe, p. 28a and elsewhere.
    ${ }^{5}$ Our printed Midrash is called by Martini minor and by Abarbanel $\mathrm{Nry} \mathrm{\%}$. Alfonso de Zamora quotes the two under the name of B'reshith Rabbah u-K'tanah (see Archives des Missions Scientifiques, 2nd series, t.v (Paris, $185^{8}$ ), p. $4^{28}$ ).
    ${ }^{6}$ We do not think $\begin{gathered}\text { ר } \\ \text { can } \\ \text { can } \\ \text { ר }\end{gathered}$
    
    
    ${ }^{7}$ See below, p. zix.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ See below, p. xix.
    ${ }^{2}$ Betb ham-Midrasb, vi, p. xiv sqq., and קונטרם תרי p. 47. We may add that the Agadic $\$ \S$ on Pp. 15 to 18 and on p. xvi of Beth ham-Midrash are also to be found in our MS. ff. 44 and $49^{\mathrm{b}}$ with better readings (e.g. on p. 18, וחוֹ שבט מנשה שם נגב). The Agadic § in Hebrew of i, p. 84 of the same work, is to be found in our MS. in Chaldee on p. 4I.
    ${ }^{3}$ See the extract from Zunz below, p. xix.

    * See Fritache's Exegetisches Handbuch zu den Apocryphen, 2nd fasc.,

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Ex antiqua versione seu Italica vetera divinorum Librorum fragmenta (t. ix of Spicilegium Romanum), p. 21 sqq.
    ${ }^{2}$ Fr. H. Reusch, Das Buch Tobias, Freiburg, 1857, p. xxxiv.
    ${ }^{3}$ We cannot undertake to point out minutely all the differences of the various Greek and Latin texts from the Chaldee and Hebrew texts, our edition being intended to give the newly-discovered text with a faithful translation, and not an exegetical commentary on Tobit. We shall therefore quote only a few of those differences. Chap, I. אהוהי דקברי קריביה (text, p. 4, l.5), 'the brother of Kabri hiskinsman'(transl. p. xxviii), is neither in the Hebrew nor in the Vulgate. In the Itala (i. I6), 'fratri meo filio
    
     in the Chaldee. P. 5, 1. I2, וצר with Itala b. cotidie. See also Dr. Bickell's above-mentioned article, p. 218.
    ${ }^{4}$ The forms of Ragais or Ragas, Egbatanes or Egbatanas, and Tigrin would searcely occur in the text if translated from the Greek or the Latin. The same may be said of the form and Achicarus.
    ${ }^{3}$ The biblical verses agree mostly with the translation of Oncielos.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ See Bickell, op. cit., p. 216.
    ${ }^{2}$ According to Prof. De Lagarde (Göttinger Gelehrten Anzeige, 1877, i, p. $74^{2}$ sqq.) this translation is made in the Pehlewi idiom, which the Jews in Persia spoke, just as now in Turkey Jews still speak Spanish after having been exiled from Spain nearly four centuries.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ See Munk's introduction to Isaiah in Caben's Bible, Paris, 1838, p. 134 sqq.
    ${ }^{2}$ See p. 19, note 8; p. 25, note 9. משכרון (text, p. 24, l. 7) 'from drunkenness' (Itala iv. 16) is translated by ازهزدورى 'from a hired labourer.' נביח אל, p. 20, 1.18, He translates the following
     אשור. with מויצל.
    ${ }^{3}$ P. 20, note 6; Vulg. ii. 3, de accubitu suo. P. 21, note 3 ; Vulg. ii. 11, ex nido.
    ${ }^{1}$ Huet (Demonstratio Evangelica, Prop. IV, de libro Tobine) knew either the MS. P. or ח. See also Bochart's Hierozoicon, II. v. It, de pisce Tobiae.
    ${ }^{5}$ The division in the Hebrew text is left according to Munster.

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ We have thought it superfluous to give a translation of it, since a Latin translation of it is given in the Polyglot.
    ${ }^{2}$ See Zunz, op. cit., p. 123.
    ${ }^{s}$ See Eeusch, Das Buch Tobias, p. xvi sqq.
    ${ }^{4}$ Op. cit., p. 219 . We cannot, however, admit his conjecture (ibid. p. 220), that the original text in vi. 16 (Vulgate I9) Lad $ח$,

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ See for Judith, F. C. Movers in the Zeitschrift für Philosophie und Katholische Theologie, Köln, 1835 , p. 8 sqq.; for Susanna, N. Brüll, Jahrbücher für Jüdische Geschichte, vol. iii, p. 68; for Baruch and minor treatiseg, Plessner, Die Apokryphischen Bücher ins Hebräische übersetzt, Berlin, 1833 .
    ${ }^{2}$ Geiger's Jüdische Zeitschrift, 1872, p. 70 sqq.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ Geschichte der Juden (2nd edition), vol. iv, p. 466.
    ${ }^{2}$ Babyl. Th., Tha'anith, fol. $31^{a}$ and elsewhere, mentioned in the name of a late authority (Graetz, l. c.)
    
    
    ${ }^{4}$ The emendation on p. 15, note 3, is due to Dr. W. Wright of Cambridge, and that on P. 16, note 1, to Dr. Perles of Munich.

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ See below, p. xx.
    ${ }^{2}$ The Fifty-third Chapter of Isaiah according to the Jewish Interpreters, Oxford, 1877, vol ii, p. xxxp.
    ${ }^{9}$ Die Gottesdienstichen Vorträge der Juden, Berlin, 1832, p. 287 sqq.

    - Of Rome, the celebrated author of the Thalmudical Dictionary, called 'Arukh.

[^12]:    ${ }^{1}$ See, however, above, p. viii.
    ${ }^{2}$ Ste above, p. ix.

[^13]:    ${ }^{1}$ He seems to have written about 1450 an apologetical work against Yoshu'a of Lorca or Hieronymus de Sancta Fide.
    ${ }_{2}$ The Psalms with Introduction and Critical Notes, London, 1877, at the beginaing.
    ${ }^{3}$ Appendix to Psalm CX.
    ${ }^{1}$ Y'shuoth M'shiho, ed. Carlaruhe.

[^14]:    ${ }^{1}$ To judge from the Latin text of S. Fide's Hebraeomastix there are some variations between the two texts. The quotations in Abarbanel, however, agree with those of Martini.
    ${ }^{2}$ See Maybaum, Die Anthropomorphismen und Anthropopathien bei Onkelos, etc., Breslau, 1870, p. 47.
    ${ }^{3}$ Pugio Fidei, p. 554.

[^15]:    ${ }^{1}$ The Fifty-third Chapter of Isaiab, etc., vol. ii, p. 5. S. Fide (i. II) quotes rightly the Siphrâ (Zifrat), apparently from another MS. Dr. Wünsche in his book, Die Leiden des Messian, Leipzig, 1870, p. 65, gives a reference to the Siphré, p. 12I. Which edition? It is astoninhing that Abarbanel did not cry out against this passage; he surely possessed the Sijhrâ.
    ${ }^{2}$ See Histoire Littéraire de la France, t. xuvii, p. 563 sqq.
    ${ }^{1}$ Vikkuab (Disputatio), ed. Steinschneider, Berlin, 1860, p. ig.
    ${ }^{1}$ Op. cit., p. $3^{6 a}$.
    ${ }^{5}$ We quote according to Martini, Pugio Fidei, p. 634 (chap. de Sacramento Eucharistiae). In Hieronymus (Hebraeomastix. i. 9) the passage is not complete. Abarbanel's quotation (fol. 47) agrees with Martini. Dr. Perowne's quotations agree neither with Martini nor with Hieronymus. What is his authority?

[^16]:    ${ }^{1}$ Op. cit., p. $47^{\circ}$.
    ${ }^{9}$ See above, p. viii.
    ${ }^{2}$ See Abarbanel, op. cit., p. $28^{3}$.
    ${ }^{4}$ Op. cit., P. $40^{\mathrm{a}}$.

[^17]:    ${ }^{1}$ Our Catalogue of the Hebrew MSS. in the Bodleian Library, No. 167 .
    ${ }^{2}$ Pugio Fidei, ff. 38 I and 43 I.
    ${ }^{3}$ Op. cit., i. ${ }^{10}$ Op. cit., p. $47^{\mathrm{d}}$.
    ${ }^{5}$ Exodus xii. 43.
    ${ }^{6}$ Op. cit., pp. 366, 367 .

[^18]:    ${ }^{1}$ Transposed in the text.

[^19]:    ${ }^{1}$ Lacuna in the text. The translation is according to the Hebrew of M.

[^20]:    ${ }^{1}$ Alluding to the death of her three husbands.
    ${ }^{2}$ Job iv. 15 .

[^21]:    ${ }^{1}$ For the translation of the Syriac text, see the Preface, p. xiv, note I.
    ${ }^{2}$ Page 43 of the text.

[^22]:    ${ }^{1} \mathrm{An}$ addition by the copyist of the MS.

[^23]:    ${ }^{1}$ Plg. ואחרה. ${ }^{2}$ Plg. ${ }^{2}$.ואחר. ${ }^{3}$ Plg. 1 Plg.

[^24]:    ${ }^{1}$ Plg. הנא גר מן לגו דטינא הו. ${ }^{2}$ ² So. Plg. ${ }^{2}$. ${ }^{3}$ Plg. הו.

[^25]:    ${ }^{1}$ Marg. הוא דריתש המדי.

[^26]:    
    4 P. לער ולאות. ${ }^{4}$ Only in П. ${ }^{6}$ M. and P. חוטים; П. בו.

[^27]:    ${ }^{1}$ P. והשיב בשלום ובשמחה אלינו. $\quad 2$ P.
    
    

[^28]:    ${ }^{1}$ P. אתמח.
    

[^29]:    ${ }^{1}$ M. אבא. אל בית
     ${ }^{8}$ P.
     .לאבי ולאמי וישטע רעואל בקול טוביה ויחן לו את שחד בתו וחצי עשׁרו 15 P. דהב.

[^30]:    
    

[^31]:    ${ }^{1}$ Pr. זיר גָ.

[^32]:    
    ${ }^{5}$ M. לאפול.
    ${ }^{6}$ II. omits.
    ${ }^{7}$ M. omits.
    ${ }^{8}$ P. קח את.
    
    
    

[^33]:    ¹ P. שעורך. $\quad{ }^{1}$ P. על השכיר (ח.
    
     ${ }^{10}$ Only in ח. ${ }^{11}$ I.. לבא.

[^34]:    
    
    
     בור ${ }^{10}$ P. transposes. ${ }^{11}$ P. aud 11 . מעיני

[^35]:    
    4 Pr. משמור .אבּר קברהא צריקאן.
    

[^36]:    ¹ M. and I. "השכינה ולפני כסא כבור.
    ${ }^{2}$ P. and II. בן.
    
    

[^37]:    ${ }^{1}$ Only in II. $\quad{ }^{2}$ M. נקרא; Pr. $\quad{ }^{3}$ P. and Pr. בנבתד. * M. משפחת ; Pr. קבילת. ${ }^{5}$ חן
    
    

[^38]:    ${ }^{1}$ P. שהוא.

[^39]:    
    ${ }^{5}$ P. ויפקור. $\quad{ }^{6}$ P. ${ }^{1}$ P. ${ }^{7}$ P. and Pr. everywhere ${ }^{8}$ P. ככר. ${ }^{9}$ In. from ${ }^{*}$, l. 7 , ולקחת. ${ }^{10}$ P. ${ }^{11}$ Pr.
     בהם. ${ }^{19}$ P. יירעתי.

[^40]:    ${ }^{1}$ P. גבריאל בר; all MSS. have נביאל almost everywhere.
     = Pr. adds פארשאה ישראל. ${ }^{8}$ P. ולהעלות. ${ }^{7}$ M. אישֶ.

[^41]:    ${ }^{1}$ MS..

[^42]:    ${ }^{1}$ Omission?
    2 MS. ליה.
    ${ }^{9}$ HS. דידמן.

[^43]:    ${ }^{1}$ Chapter iv in the Hebrew translation.
    ${ }^{2}$ Omission.

[^44]:    ${ }^{1}$ Omission.
    ${ }^{2}$ MS. שמיז.

[^45]:    ${ }^{1}$ MS. לאסויא.
    2 MS. וכרון.

[^46]:    ${ }^{1}$ So MS., and also on p. 9, l. 22.

