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978-0-521-81612-0 - Hebrew Bible Manuscripts in the Cambridge Genizah Collections, Volume 3: Taylor-Schechter Additional Series 1-31

M. C. Davis and Ben Outhwaite

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GENIZAH SERIES 2

**Hebrew Bible Manuscripts in the  
Cambridge Genizah Collections**

**Volume 3: Taylor-Schechter Additional Series 1-31**

**Cambridge University Library  
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*To my dear wife Ruth, whom I married on the 6th October 1979,  
and who exemplifies the words of Proverbs 31:10 and 30:*

אשת חיל מי ימצא ורחק מפנינים מכרה  
שקר החן והבל היפי אשה יראת יהוה היא תתהלל

**HEBREW BIBLE MANUSCRIPTS  
IN THE  
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COLLECTIONS**

**Volume 3**

**Taylor-Schechter Additional Series 1-31**

**M. C. DAVIS *and* BEN OUTHWAITE**



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## INTRODUCTION BY M. C. DAVIS

This third volume of the catalogue of Hebrew Bible Manuscripts in the Cambridge Genizah Collections contains 7,337 separate entries covering the Taylor-Schechter Additional Series binders at Cambridge University Library. It has been compiled according to the same principles as are described in detail in my introduction to the first volume (Cambridge, 1978).

The section 'T-S Additional Series binders 1–61' is in effect a closed catalogue of the Bible section. This means that an entry has been made for every item, whether it is Bible, unidentified or non-biblical. T-S Additional Series binders 1–31 contain vellum fragments, although a few paper and leather fragments have remained there, not having been noticed at the sorting stage. The majority of the fragments are in a poor physical state, which accounts for the number of unidentified items listed amongst them. It has also not been possible to say anything of great significance about many fragments in addition to those actually listed as unidentified. The Subject Index should be consulted to find the more important fragments conserved in this section. It should be noted that the vast majority of the Bible fragments on which non-standard Tiberian, Babylonian and Palestinian vocalization was found were separated for the library from this section by Professor Israel Yeivin and classified in a separate section of binders after T-S Additional Series 61, as follows: T-S AS 62, Babylonian; T-S AS 63, Palestinian; T-S AS 64, so-called 'Ben Naftali'; T-S AS 65–68, Non-standard. These fragments will therefore be described in the fourth volume of this catalogue.

I completed my period of work in the Taylor-Schechter Genizah Research Unit in 1979 and have been working since then in the Brotherton Library, University of Leeds. I wish to record my special gratitude to the University of Leeds and to the Brotherton Library for granting me study leave in Cambridge for the purpose of completing my contribution to this catalogue and to Cambridge University Library for providing facilities to complete the work. I also wish to thank Professor Stefan Reif, Director of the Taylor-Schechter Genizah Research Unit, for his help with liturgical and other manuscripts and for his editorial work; Professor Paul Fenton, for completing the notes on the Arabic and Judaeo-Arabic material contained in the manuscripts; the late Dr. E. J. Wiesenberg, for help with rabbinical manuscripts; and Professor E. Fleischer of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, for identifying some of the poetical fragments. I am grateful to Dr Ben Outhwaite for preparing the volume for publication and hope that the fourth volume of the catalogue will not be long delayed. Dr Outhwaite's post has been kindly funded by a grant from the Friedberg Genizah Project in New York, which is gratefully acknowledged.

The total number of separately-classified items included in the four volumes of the catalogue has proved to be about 24,700. The appendix to the fourth volume will include Addenda to the first two volumes and Corrigenda, compiled partly on the basis of some helpful corrections made in reviews of the first volume.

Malcolm C. Davis, Leeds, 2002

## ADDITIONAL INTRODUCTION BY BEN OUTHWAITE

In preparing for publication the two remaining volumes of M.C. Davis, *Hebrew Bible Manuscripts in the Cambridge Genizah Collections*, I have made a number of changes to the original text. The majority of these have resulted from the need to bring the format and language into line with other, more recent, volumes in the 'Genizah Series'. This has involved modernizing certain spellings, substituting some technical terms and altering the arrangement of the entries. Most notably, all entries now have an entry number as well as a classmark, allowing descriptions to be found more rapidly through the indexes.

To avoid unnecessary duplication, I have removed some entries which have already been described in Michael L. Klein, *Targumic Manuscripts in the Cambridge Genizah Collections* (Cambridge, 1992), and added a cross-reference to the entry number.

In general, I have made few changes to the content of the descriptions. For some previously unidentified fragments it has been possible to make a tentative identification and some non-biblical fragments have now been given a more detailed description. One area, however, where I have made considerable additions to the catalogue is vocalization. I have endeavoured to include more comprehensive details of non-standard vocalization where they occur. To this end, the complementary descriptions of all fragments containing variations from standard Tiberian vocalization now include every unambiguous example of non-standard vocalization found in the fragment. A small number of errors have also been identified and corrected. Additionally, the presence and type of cantillation in texts containing Babylonian and Palestinian vowel signs have now been consistently noted (where they could be ascertained).

Other changes include the altering of the layout of the volume to make its overall size more manageable and the electronic setting of all non-Roman text (Hebrew, vowel signs, abbreviations for the tetragrammaton and line-filler symbols).

Since it is now over twenty years since the first volume of this catalogue appeared, and because a number of changes have been made to the format, I include here a short description of the method used for compiling this catalogue. Fuller details may be found in the first volume.

### Method of describing the fragments

The entries follow this order:

1. Classmark
2. Content
3.
  - a. Language, vocalization and cantillation
  - b. Material
  - c. Measurements
  - d. Number of leaves
  - e. Number of columns and of lines
  - f. Physical state of fragment
4. Complementary description
5. Entry number

Where the entire content of a fragment is non-biblical, only an abbreviated description is made for the sake of completeness of the closed catalogue.



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**Content**

A description of the text preserved in the fragment, in the order in which it is written. Further notes on the content, including a description of any secondary content (e.g., marginalia), may be found in the complementary description.

A number of fragments containing targum have already been described in Michael L. Klein, *Targumic Manuscripts in the Cambridge Genizah Collections* (Cambridge, 1992). In these cases, the content consists only of a reference to Klein and the entry number of the description in that volume.

**Language, vocalization and cantillation**

The main linguistic description refers only to the language/s of the main text. Marginal jottings in other languages are noted in the complementary description.

The presence of vocalization is noted and, where present, described according to the three main systems: Tiberian, Babylonian or Palestinian. No detailed analysis of the Babylonian or Palestinian systems has been made (for more detailed classification, readers should refer to the works by Yeivin and Revell mentioned in the bibliographical notes below). Tiberian vocalization is further described according to the extent that it conforms to the standard Ben Asher type, as exemplified in the vocalization of Codex Leningrad B19a, the textual basis of *Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia* (see the bibliographical notes below). Where there are fewer than two deviations from this standard, the vocalization is described as 'standard Tiberian'; three or more, and it is described as 'predominantly standard Tiberian'. Where insufficient legible examples are preserved in the text, making a more detailed classification difficult, the vocalization is described simply as 'Tiberian'. Tiberian vocalization which appears to be of a different type to that of Ben Asher, such as that known as 'Extended Tiberian' or 'Palestino-Tiberian', is referred to as 'non-standard Tiberian'. It is characterized principally by a much wider use of the *dagesh* sign than is found in standard Tiberian manuscripts. Where practical, all unambiguous variations from standard Tiberian vocalization have been noted in the complementary description.

The occurrence of cantillation is noted where the condition of the text allows it to be ascertained with certainty.

**Material**

The third and fourth volumes contain fragments of paper, vellum and leather. The latter is distinct from vellum in being thick and dark brown, and was used for Torah scrolls.

**Measurements**

Measurements refer to the whole piece of material (for the whole bifolium in the case of two conjoined leaves) and are given in centimetres (to the nearest millimetre) in the form 'vertical × horizontal' (measurements made at the longest and widest points of the fragment respectively).

**Number of leaves, columns and lines**

Scroll fragments are numbered as one leaf and described as 'fragment of a scroll'. The *verso* of scrolls is blank unless otherwise stated. *Recto* and *verso* are abbreviated to *r* and *v* when combined with numbers. Occasionally it is not possible to determine which side of a fragment is *recto* and which *verso*: in these cases an arbitrary decision has been made for the sake of the record.

The addition of 'complete' or 'incomplete' to the note of the number of columns or lines

## INTRODUCTION

on a leaf signifies the following: ‘complete’, that one or more of the folios has lost some original columns or lines as a result of mutilation and that the given number refers to the original manuscript in its complete form; ‘incomplete’, that as a result of mutilation no folio has its original number of columns or lines and that the number given is the maximum appearing on the extant fragment.

**Complementary description**

The complementary description contains significant additional details about the content, language, appearance, arrangement, decoration or possible purpose of the fragment. This includes the noting of *parashah* and other headings, the abbreviations used for the tetragrammaton, the type of line-filler symbols used, the presence of catchwords (which occur at the bottom of the leaf unless otherwise stated), details of marginalia, colophons, scribal notes and liturgical rubrics. Variations from standard Tiberian vocalization are described here. Occasional variations from the consonantal text have also been noted, but this is not intended to be consistent and has been done only in particularly interesting or significant cases. Bibliographical information has not routinely been included in the entries. For such information, readers are referred to S. C. Reif (ed.), *Published Material from the Cambridge Genizah Collections: A Bibliography 1896–1980* (Cambridge, 1988).

**Entry number**

Each separate description has been given an entry number. The subject and canonical indexes refer to this number rather than to the classmark.

**Bibliographical notes to the catalogue**

The standard of reference for the biblical text is:

K. Elliger and W. Rudolph (eds), *Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia*, Stuttgart, 1977 (4th edition) (=BHS).

References to biblical reading cycles:

The Babylonian annual cycle:

N. H. Snaith (ed.), ספר תורה נביאים וכתובים, London, 1958 (=Snaith’s edition).

N. Fried, רשימת ההפטרות, in M. Berlin (Bar-Ilan) and S. Y. Zevin (eds), *Talmudic Encyclopedia* (vol. 10, cols 701–724), Jerusalem, 1948 (=Talmudic Encyclopedia, vol. 10).

The Palestinian triennial cycle:

J. Mann, *The Bible as Read and Preached in the Old Synagogue* (vol. 1), Cincinnati, 1940 (=Mann, vol. 1).

J. Mann and I. Sonne, *The Bible as Read and Preached in the Old Synagogue* (vol. 2), Cincinnati, 1966 (=Sonne).

The following books proved helpful in the description of manuscripts containing Palestinian and Babylonian vocalization and cantillation:

E. J. Revell, *Biblical texts with Palestinian Pointing and their Accents*, Missoula, Montana, 1977.

I. Yeivin, *The Hebrew Language Tradition as Reflected in the Babylonian Vocalization* (2 vols), Jerusalem, 1985.

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For some targumic manuscripts, references are made to:

Michael L. Klein, *Targumic Manuscripts in the Cambridge Genizah Collections*, Cambridge, 1992 (=Klein).

**Acknowledgements**

First and foremost, I would like to thank Malcolm Davis for producing such a thorough, accurate and extensive catalogue: preparing it for publication has been a consistent pleasure. Thanks are also due to Professor Stefan Reif, general editor of the 'Genizah Series', for overseeing the project and providing guidance at every stage. Shulie Reif proofread both volumes exhaustively and helped to design the final layout of the text. Ellis Weinberger coordinated the technical side of the operation. Matt Daws, working on the foundations put in place by Jeremy Henty, laboured long and hard converting the raw files into beautifully formatted text. Dr Friedrich Niessen and Dr Avihai Shvitiel, both of the Genizah Research Unit, gave valuable assistance with the Judaeo-Arabic and Arabic content of the volumes. The late Professor Michael Klein kindly answered my queries regarding targumic content. I would also like to thank the Friedberg Genizah Project for providing the funding to complete and prepare for publication these two important volumes of Genizah scholarship.

Ben Outhwaite, Cambridge, 2002