

STUDIES IN SAMARITAN SCRIBAL PRACTICES AND MANUSCRIPT HISTORY: IV. AN INDEX OF SCRIBES, WITNESSES, OWNERS AND OTHERS MENTIONED IN SAMARITAN MANUSCRIPTS, WITH A KEY TO THE PRINCIPAL FAMILIES THEREIN

By A. D. CROWN, M. A., Ph. D.

DEPARTMENT OF SEMITIC STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

Codicologists and palaeographers of Samaritan manuscripts are fortunate in that many manuscripts carry dates and present us with the name of the scribe or scribes who wrote the manuscript,¹ the name of the place where it was written, and for whom it was written. The information may be supplied in a variety of ways. The fullest data is usually presented in a *tashqil*, a colophon picked out of a text, generally in Pentateuch manuscripts, by the isolation of letters from individual words, in a vertical column.² The placing of a *tashqil* may, in itself, be a clue to the status of a scribe. In the main, *tashqils* placed in Leviticus are indications that the scribe is of priestly or Levitical stock, whereas in most other circumstances the *tashqil* is placed in Deuteronomy.³ There are instances of placement in other books and even in two books within one manuscript. There are instances where a *tashqil* is so long that it overlaps the end of one book of the Pentateuch and intrudes into another. There are also instances where the *tashqil* is in a different fist from, and is external to, the text and in such cases we may suspect an intention to deceive a buyer depending on the nature of the manuscript.⁴

¹ On the question of more than one scribe being involved in the writing of a single manuscript see my "The Rate of Writing of Samaritan Scribes", *Studies in Samaritan Scribal Practices and Manuscript History*, II (= *R.W.S.S.*) *Bulletin*, lxvi (1983-84), 97-123.

² For a full description of a *tashqil* and an example thereof see R. Gottheil, "The Dating of Their Manuscripts by the Samaritans", *J.B.L.*, xxv (1906), 29-48.

³ Cf., I. Ben Zvi, *Sepher Hashomronim* (rev. edn., Jerusalem, 1970), pp. 227-232; (= *S.H.*). [All references are to this edition]. Ben Zvi claimed that the normal placement of colophons by Levitical priests was after Lev. 16, 'ahare mot.

⁴ Examples of *tashqils* external to the text are in the small sections of Torah scroll to be found in the Bodleian and Keble College libraries, Oxford. These sections appear to be in the same fist but carry the names of different scribes. In

In addition to, or instead of, a *tashqil* a scribe may supply a colophon or colophons at the end of a book or other division in his work. This is commonly the case with liturgical and other non-Pentateuch manuscripts, but even in a Pentateuch a short colophon may be found at the end of a book or books. Final colophons in Pentateuchs tend to be more succinctly worded than full *tashqils*, and they may be tantalising in that they lack much of the information which we hold to be desirable for dating and describing the provenance of manuscripts. Thus, for example, the Torah which is identified as Nablus 9⁵ has only the scribe's name, but no date, at the end of each book. In cases where a final colophon was the only full colophon or the only colophon in a manuscript, it may well have been lost, as many manuscripts lack their first and last folios or gatherings because they were of the type in which the first and last folios served as a paste-down to the binding cover or which were never bound in the first place.⁶

In addition to the information noted, many manuscripts, in particular the older Pentateuch codices, contain *shtarim*, i.e. deeds of sale, which describe the price paid for the manuscript when it changed hands, the date of the sale, the names of the vendors and purchasers and the names of witnesses.⁷

In the not infrequent event of a manuscript being fragmentary or lacking a precise date in an otherwise adequate colophon, the

the case of Keble MS. 85 the script of the *tashqil* differs from that of the manuscript, but the letters of the *tashqil* are not picked out of the text, as one would normally find them, but are external to the text in three places, viz., in the margins between columns, at the end of a column, and on the reverse side of the sheet of text. In the case of Bodley Sam. MS. b 9 the script of the text differs from that of the *tashqil*, although the letters of the *tashqil* are intrinsic to the text. In other words, in Keble MS. 85 the *tashqil* has been supplied after the text was written and in the case of Bodley Sam. MS. b 9 the original *tashqil* has been erased and rewritten, as traces of erasure and intra-symbol ink would testify. Probably a recent Torah scroll was dismantled and the sheets sold separately to increase the profits of the scribe.

⁵ The Nablus numbers used in this study are those allocated to the films in the Institute of Hebrew Microfilms, Jerusalem.

⁶ A full study of the technique appears in the author's study of Samaritan bindings which is as yet unpublished.

⁷ For examples see A. F. Von Gall, *Der hebräische Pentateuch der Samaritaner*, Giessen 1914-1918, reprinted 1966 (= *H.P.S.*), Introduction. See also my "Manuscript Prices and Values" *Studies in Samaritan Scribal Practices and Manuscript History*, I, Bulletin; lxxv (1982-83), 72-94.

ability to provide full data about a scribe, owner or witness to a sale could be of critical value when judgements have to be made about the age of a manuscript, its authorship and the relation of one text to another. Recent editions of the Arabic⁸ and Aramaic⁹ versions of the Samaritan Pentateuch, the Chronicle of Abul Fath¹⁰ and of Samaritan halachic texts¹¹ demonstrate how valuable such data can be when other information is lacking or difficult to decipher.¹² Even when the information from colophons and deeds of sale is relatively complete, data about scribes, owners and the like, enables us to cross-check that information with results that are sometimes surprising. Not only do we find incorrect transcriptions in catalogues and lists (that much must be expected) but we also find mistakes by the Samaritan scribes in their colophons and even indications that in copying a manuscript a colophon has been transferred from one manuscript to another or that it has otherwise been tampered with. Examples are given in the notes to the entries below, but two instances may be noted here.

The first is that of the deed of sale in BL Or. 7562, at the end of the book of Numbers, f. 166^r. The deed indicates that the transaction, the purchase of the manuscript by Ṭabiah b. Ab Zehuta, took place in 1066 H = 1656 A.D. However, cross-references to Ṭabiah in other manuscripts make it clear that the deed has been misdated by its scribe by one century and that it was written in 1166 H. The second instance to be cited here is the strange deed of sale to be found in Topkapi G i 101 which is worded identically to a deed in Bodley Or. 699 (= Ben Zvi 4, but the deed is omitted by Ben Zvi), with the same unusual spelling. The entry in the Topkapi

⁸ Cf. H. Shehadeh, *The Arabic Translation of the Samaritan Pentateuch* (= A.T.S.P.) (Ph. D. thesis, Jerusalem, 1977, 3 vols.), vol. 1, chapter 6.

⁹ Cf., Abraham Tal, *The Samaritan Targum of the Pentateuch: A Critical Edition* (= S.T.P.), 3 vols., Tel Aviv, 1980-1983. See iii, 15-51, and especially p. 23.

¹⁰ Cf. Paul Stenhouse, *The Kitāb Al-Tarīkh of Abū'l-Fath*, (Ph. D. thesis) (= K.A.F.), Sydney, 1981. See especially the discussion of manuscripts of the chronicle.

¹¹ Cf., I. R. M. Boid, *Principles of Samaritan Halachah* (Ph. D. thesis), Sydney, 1982. See the discussion of manuscripts.

¹² Cf. A. Harkavy, *Catalogue der hebräischen und samaritanischen Handschriften der kaiserlichen öffentlichen Bibliothek in St. Petersburg*, St. Petersburg, 1875, vol. 2. Almost every entry in the volume presents difficulties, many of which could have been resolved if a proper listing of scribes, owners, etc., had been available.

manuscript has been overwritten by a restoring scribe. At first it might seem that, since the same owners but different scribes are involved in the deed and sale, one of them might have dictated the wording of the deed, accounting for the identity of wording. However, such a course of events would not account for the same idiosyncratic spelling. One can only conclude that both deeds were written by the same scribes even though they now carry different names. It would seem to be highly probable that the restoring scribe, in overwriting the deed, substituted the name Aaron b. Jacob b. Abraham (no. 4 in our list) for that of Şadaqah b. Pinḥas who wrote the deed in Bodley Or. 699.

In the course of examining Samaritan manuscripts in scattered collections and of studying the entries for Samaritan manuscripts in the various catalogues which list the same,¹³ the writer listed in alphabetic order the names of scribes, owners, and witnesses to sales with whatever evidence the manuscripts presented about their persons and domiciles. To these were added the names of readers and any other biographical data—birth and death notices, for example,—which were to be culled from the manuscripts as secondary entries rather than as part of the content. This listing is presented below together with an index (based on the serial numbers of the entries) to the principal Samaritan families.

Of especial value in preparing this list were those bilingual texts in which a name was given in an alternative form. It soon became evident that many scribes had at least two names, either of which they used quite commonly in their colophons. Scribes who lived before the sixteenth century (when the use of Aramaic was virtually lost completely) sometimes had three names and used all three as the occasion suited. Thus we find Abi Berakhatah b. Ab Zehuta, Abi Berakhatah b. Ab Sasson and Abu'l Barakhat b. Abu'l Sarur all appearing as names of the same scribe in the late twelfth century when Aramaic and Arabic were both in common use by the Samaritans. Surprisingly, as late as the sixteenth century, when the Arabic vernacular had replaced Aramaic as a literary language and Arabic names were used in everyday intercourse, we still find three names in use by one scribe; for example, Ghazal, Ṭabiah and Haşşebhi. Bilingual readings were also drawn from Bodley Sam. e 16. Wherever it has been possible, alternative

¹³ Cf., the author's *A Bibliography of the Samaritans*, Scarecrow Press, New Jersey and London, 1984, entry "Catalogues", which shows 76 catalogues describing or listing Samaritan manuscripts.

names for scribes have been indicated in the listings and where an alternative name is common it is placed as a separate, but unnumbered, entry in the listings.

It should be noted that some names seem to have more than one equivalent form even in the same language. Thus, both the Hebrew forms *Matana* and *Netanel* are found as equivalents. Particularly confusing is the appearance of the very common name Abd Yahweh as Abd Allah, Abdallah, Abd Allelah or even Abd Hayehub and possibly Abd Haṭov, though there is some doubt as to whether the latter is to be taken as an equivalent (see below). One cannot base judgements on the appearance of the scribe's name, but must rely upon identity of antecedents in this case. The spelling of these names adopted here reflects the integrity of the forms in the Samaritan texts. Where a word is clearly separated with the appropriate word-dividing dot in the original, that form is preserved in the transcription.

One factor which makes for difficulty in compiling the register of personae in the manuscripts is the Samaritan practice of "papponymy", that is, the habit of naming every third generation after the ancestor, so that grandfather, grandson and great-great grandson would carry the identical name. If the practice is carried to extremes so that the intermediate generations are also named alike, the identification of individuals in a chain is fraught with problems. Even in less extreme cases the questions raised by the habit of papponymy are not resolved easily and the catalogues are testimony to the confusion which may arise from inability to separate the generations. In the current list, when it has been impossible to assign all like-names to a given generation, all the relevant data is presented under one name even though the life span is obviously inordinately long and could not represent a single individual. A case in point is the data for the several seventeenth- and eighteenth-century scribes called Murjan = Ab Sakhwah. It is to be hoped that as studies progress more information will be forthcoming and it will prove to be possible to make clear definitions between life spans and differentiations between individuals with the like name. On the other hand it should be remembered that papponymy makes it possible to offer, with some credibility, reconstructions of names. In the not-infrequent instances where a manuscript was shared between several owners, especially between twins or, by inheritance, through brothers and sisters or male and female cousins, we are

vouchsafed the names of females. Similarly, when a widow sold her late husband's property we may be fortunate enough to discover her name in a deed of sale. These female names not only find a rightful place in the register, but they also allow us to piece together data regarding family connections, so that it is sometimes possible to trace the extended family on the distaff side. Some female names are more common than others. There are two reasons for this. The data allows us to see clearly that some Samaritan families were wealthy enough to indulge themselves in building up large manuscript collections, so that when they were sold by the heirs we find the same vendors' names appearing in several deeds of sale. Sometimes, however, repetition is merely the mark of the popularity of a given name; Nemillah is one such popular name.

Most Samaritan names are expressed as *X ben X*, i.e. X son of X, or *x bat x/X barat X*, i.e. X daughter of X. The sequence may be extended to include whatever antecedents to whichever generation the writer wished to recall. In the register *barat* is always presented in full whereas *ben* is abbreviated thus, b. However simple the Samaritan name structure may appear at first sight, there are pitfalls for the unwary who would use the data. On occasion one finds a nickname rather than a proper personal name; for example, Abraham HaAyyah, Abraham the stammerer, a scribe and *payyetan* whose correct cognomen is Abraham b. Jacob. b. Murjan or Ibrahim b. Yaqub b. Ab Sakhwah.¹⁴ The same scribe is known as Ibrahim b. Yaqub Ab Sakhwah, a coalesced form achieved by the omission of *ben*. This form of coalescing is not uncommon. In the instances cited the evidence is clear enough that one coalescing represents a nickname and the other an omission. The evidence is not at all clear in the case of Abi Berakhatiyah Şadaqata b. Ab Ḥasdiyah Abraham b. Ḥadutah where we might be dealing with coalescing or the use of honorific titles (though which words are the honorifics and which are the proper names except for Abraham is not at all clear). There are other instances, such as Jacob es Shelaby or Joseph b. Joshua Marḥib, where the second name would appear to be representing a family name

¹⁴ Cf., R. T. Anderson, *Studies in Samaritan Manuscripts and Artefacts: the Chamberlain Warren Collection*, A.A.S.O.R. Monograph I, Cambridge, Mass., 1978, p. 67 (= C.W.C.). Anderson points out that Ismail b. Jacob HaDanfi is nicknamed Kabib el Danfi.

rather than a patronymic, though the names may also appear as personal names.

We must also note the practice, within the apparently simple name-representational scheme, of dropping a name without warning so that what appears to be a straightforward and complete genealogy is incomplete and misleading. The reason for this practice is not at all clear. In the case of the later Levitical priests there may have been some reluctance to include Haṣṣebhi b. Joseph in their genealogical chains, since his assumption of the priesthood may have been seen as usurpation.¹⁵ The practice may also have been a means of abbreviating lengthy genealogical statements by identifying ancestors whose illustrious lives would add lustre to the descendents. This may be the reason behind the genealogical presentation of the priest, Abisha b. Pinḥas in 1364 as Abisha b. Pinḥas b. Joseph b. Ozzi b. Pinḥas b. Eleazar b. Netanel b. Eleazar¹⁶ and in 1360, in the longer sequence, Abisha b. Pinḥas b. Joseph b. Ozzi b. Pinḥas b. Joseph b. Ozzi b. Pinḥas b. Eleazar b. Netanel b. Eleazar b. Pinḥas b. Eleazar.¹⁷ Unless some duplication has occurred in the listing for 1360 (always a possibility), Abisha shortened his genealogy in his second listing. A more puzzling example is to be noted in the case of the scribe of Hebrew University Samaritan manuscript 2° 2 who presented his name differently within the same manuscript, viz. Ozzi b. Ithamar b. Abdel b. Amram b. Ozzi b. Netanel b. Amram b. Ithamar b. Amram b. Eleazar. (The raised name represents an insertion and the lowered name a deletion in the second listing). One other solution to the problem might be that scribes found a long genealogy difficult to present in a *tashqil* format and shortened their presentation accordingly.

Another source of error in establishing the register and of potential difficulty in using it, lies in the inconsistency in the spelling of names, including quite common names, by Samaritan scribes. In its simplest form this inconsistency is manifested in the prefixing of Ab, Abi, Abu'l and Abd to names so that the same

¹⁵ On this point see my "An Unpublished Fragment of a Samaritan Torah Scroll", *Bulletin*, lxiv (1981-82), 395-396.

¹⁶ In Nablus 14 = Ben Zvi 18 (*S.H.*, p. 284). All references to manuscripts listed in *S.H.* BY Ben Zvi are given as BZ + number.

¹⁷ In BZ 17, *S.H.*, p. 283. See also the entry for Shelah b. Abraham b. Shelah b. Ab Sakhwah for 1848. The author is either making an error or foreshortening his genealogy.

person can be known by names compounded with them or without them or in names compounded with more than one form of the prefix. Thus, one may find Ab Yetrana or Yetrana, Abi Hapetah or Abu'l Fatah, Ab Ozzi or Abi Ozzi. When it is readily apparent that this has happened, a cross-reference is given and the alternative form is indicated, e.g. Ab(i), so that it can be found in the register without difficulty. More complex are the cases where a name which contains a guttural has that guttural presented in any of the guttural letters because of the Samaritan habit of reducing all the gutturals to a common form. There are other examples where unusual names are spelled in a range of ways, perhaps representing variations in pronunciation or even regional dialects between Nablus, Damascus and Egypt. It becomes difficult in such circumstances to determine the correct spelling of a given name, as, for example, in the variant spellings of the fourteenth-century Samaritan family name which is presented in the forms Haqabah, Hakifah and Haqinah.¹⁸

To try and achieve some sort of harmony and unity in the listing, a transliteration has been preferred which represent the Hebrew spelling of names rather than the Arabic; so, for example, Isaac is preferred to Ishaq though some cataloguers prefer the reverse procedure.¹⁹ However, if a scribe invariably uses the Arabic form of his name rather than the Hebrew alternative, the scribe's preference is reflected in the register, as it would be quite arbitrary to confer on a scribe a name which he never used of himself.

Each entry in the register (except for the presentation of name-equivalents) is prefixed with a serial number to allow for easy cross reference from one entry to another. The name is usually followed by the family connection, where this is certain, and then such other information as is available follows. This includes dates, place(s) of residence, role (e.g. scribe, vendor, witness to a deed of sale), and the manuscripts where the information is to be found. Variant forms of names are given with information about broth-

¹⁸ In *S.H.*, p. 279 the reading is presented as Haqinah. Ben Zvi's reading is probably in error. In B.N. Sam MS. 2 the form Haqabah is found, in Rylands Sam. MS. 2 the form Haqifah.

¹⁹ See, for example, Z. Shunnar, *Katalog samaritanischer Handschriften* (= *K.S.H.*), Berlin, 1974. Shunnar's reading and transcription may have been influenced by the fact that the majority of the manuscripts noted in his catalogue are modern.

ers, sisters or the like, where known. Where a name has been partially reconstructed or the genealogy extended through cross-referencing, parentheses [] are used to enclose the additional material. If there is any degree of uncertainty about the reconstruction or the extension, a question mark is added within the parentheses, thus [?].

It is interesting to note the frequency with which some names are to be found and the rarity of others. It is possible to isolate some names by date and place (though that is not done here) to show the current fashion in first names, as, for example, Ab Zehutah in the fifteenth century in some parts of the Samaritan Diaspora. This exercise alone is not without its values as a rough guide to the date of a manuscript when no other data but a name is available. It should be noted that some names are avoided. No names are used which reflect the Judean royal family; David, a popular Jewish name, is not used by the Samaritans. Moses, too, is avoided, though for the reason that there will be none like the prophet Moses until the coming of the Samaritan Messiah, the Taheb. One non-Samaritan name appears on the list, namely Jean de Damas ibn Qaṭah, since this scribe copied copied manuscripts in Paris for some of the French savants.²⁰

It should be understood that the listing presented here is by no means complete. Some eight hundred manuscripts are included in the indices from which these names are culled but there are many more manuscripts which are not yet indexed because neither time nor circumstances permitted. The ninety-seven manuscripts of the collection in the Ben Zvi Institute, Jerusalem, are not yet indexed, nor are the great collections in Leningrad. There are isolated copies scattered in numerous libraries and in private hands which have yet to be seen and assessed²¹ and some which have been inspected in private collections may not be mentioned for their owners prefer not to be identified. These additional manuscripts, no doubt, will add valuable data which will make it possible to resolve some of the problems which could not be solved with the

²⁰ On Jean de Damascus cf. J. P. Rothschild, "Manuscrits Samaritaines", *Revue d'histoire des textes*, x (1981), 419-429.

²¹ The Leningrad collection tends to be inaccessible to western scholars for anything other than tourist visits. The author expresses his gratitude to private individuals such as M. Klagsbald and Mr. and Mrs. H. Spiro, who allowed detailed examination of their manuscripts.

data currently available. In particular it should be observed that since the writer has not inspected all the manuscripts which are discussed, there are problems of reliability when there is a clear dependence upon others. Wherever possible a note has been appended to readings which must be regarded with caution. Even where the writer has inspected a manuscript there must be some reservations when the scholia discussed are so obscure as to make reconstructions hypothetical. A very clear case appears in respect of entry 521, where two other scholars differ from each other as well as from the writer in indicating what they saw in the text.

The Samaritan chronicles and stone inscriptions hold a good deal of genealogical information which, for the most part, has been ignored here since the purpose was to provide a key to the manuscript entries. However, on occasion it was felt that it was important to draw on some of this data to amplify other information. In this case the entries concerned are marked with an obelos, thus ¶.

Despite the incomplete nature of the list, it should still prove to be a valuable tool for scholars editing and studying Samaritan texts.²² In regard to this last point one particular value stands out. One finds with some frequency that the data drawn from the scholia has no harmony with that presented in the *Tolidah*. Part of the reason for that is that many of those who describe themselves in the scholia as "priests" are not from the priestly family at all but from the Levitical families of the Diaspora. However, this does not account for *all* the discrepancies and there is a clear need for a new edition of the *Tolidah* which would take account of data such as ours.

I. REGISTER OF NAMES

1. AARON b. ISAAC b. Seth Aaron; Levitical priest, Damascus, 1471. Witness, sale of BZ 11.²³ Probably a synonym for Seth Aaron. The scribe may have used the abbreviated form of his name to avoid confusion with his famous grandfather (560). See also Abraham b. Aaron, a son.

²² A simple demonstration of the utility of the register is the dating of Sassoon MS. 36 (Abū'L Fath) to the early part of the 16th century by cross-reference to B.L. Add. MS. 19956. See no. 75 below.

²³ The following are some of the current locations of the Ben Zvi manuscripts which are not self-evident from the data presented in *S.H.*: BZ 1 = Nablus MS. 21, BZ 5 = Nablus MS. 10, BZ 8 = Sassoon MS. 402, BZ 9 = Chester Beatty (CB) MS. 751, BZ 10 = Bible et Terre Sainte, Paris, BZ 12 = Nablus MS. 5, BZ 14 = CB MS. 752, BZ 16 = Nablus MS. 12.

2. AARON b. LEVI b. Isaac; [Levitical] priest, Awerta, 1215. Commissioned, Nablus 18.
3. AARON b. SALAMAH; Levitical priest, Nablus, 1838. Witness to Ketubah, Smithsonian Institute, Washington.
4. AARON b. JACOB b. Abraham; priest [Levitical?]. Scribe and witness to deed of sale, A.D. 1226, Gerar/Ascalon. Also known as Haroun. Topkapi G i 101. (See the introduction for a discussion).
5. AARON b. YIZGI; priest, Gerar/Ascalon, A.D. 1201. Father of Seth, vendor of Topkapi G i 101.
6. **1** AARON b. MANIR: poet and philosopher, 13th century, Damascus. Probably converted to Islam.²⁴
7. AB ELYON, vendor, Barberini Or. 1, 1454. Family name unknown. See Abraham b. Ab Elyon, grandson. The appellation Bnai Haṣṣuri is likely to be a reference to the city of his birth since a family name, Haṣṣuri, is not otherwise attested.²⁵
8. AB ELYON b. AB SAKHWAH b. Abi Hapetaḥ; Meṭer family, 1505-1525. A scribe in Bodley Or. 139, 1525; vendor, CW 2473,²⁶ 1505. His son's name is given as Ab Sakhwah and daughter-in-law, Nemillah. See no. 9 for grandson. 'Ab Elyon claims that he was 80 years old in 1525.
9. AB ELYON b. AB SAKHWAH b. Ab Elyon b. Ab Sakhwah b. Abi Hapetaḥ; Meṭer family, A.D. 1532. Part owner, Bodley Or. 139. Brothers, Joseph, Isaac, Ṣadaqah, Ab Ḥasda and sister, Rabatun. [Damascus?].²⁷
10. AB ELYON b ABRAHAM b. Ab Elyon; Meṭer family. Purchaser, Cott. Claud. B viii, (British Library), A.D. 1546.
11. AB GELUGAH b. ISHMAEL b. Ab Gelugah; Segiana family, Egypt. Purchaser, Cambridge Add. 714, A.D. 1336.

AB ḤASDA: see also Abu'l Hassan (equivalents)

12. AB HASDA b. AB NEFUSHA b. Ab Neṣanah b. Ab(i) Rashid, A.D. 1189. Scribe, Bodley Or. 699 (= BZ 4).
13. AB ḤASDA b AB SAKHWAH b. Ab Elyon b. Ab Sakhwah; Meṭer family, Damascus, A.D. 1532. Part owner Bodley Or. 139. (See no. 9).

²⁴ Cf., M. Haran, "The Liturgical Commandments of Aaron b. Manir, a Samaritan Piyyut for Yom Kippur on the 613 Principles of Maimonides" (in Hebrew), *Annual of the Israel Academy of the Sciences and Humanities*, iv, no. 15 (1971), pp. 229-280.

²⁵ But see *H.P.S.* M (Roman) where the name is applied to a family. The family, Haṣburai, is also attested in MS. Cott. Claud. B viii. However, the names Ab Elyon and Abraham would rather bespeak the Meṭer family. See nos. 8-10.

²⁶ CW = Chamberlain Warren manuscript. See *C.W.C.*

²⁷ The conclusion follows from the fact that the witnesses are Damascus-based priests.

14. AB ḤASDA b. AB ZEHUTA b. Ab Ḥasda; [Danfi family? See no 54]. Gerar/Ascalon, A.D. 1215. Commissioned, Sassoon 402.
15. AB ḤASDA b. JACOB b. Aaron b. Ṭabiah b. Isaac b. Abraham b. Isaac b. Ṣadaqah b. Ṭabiah b. Abraham b. Joseph b. Ṭabiah b. Joseph b. Abraham b. Abdallah b. Salamah b. Baba b. Isaac b. Baba b. Isaac; High priest, (Levitical line) Nablus. Scribe of JTS (= Jewish Theological Seminary) 1, 1904; JTS 4, 1903; JTS 5, 1907; National Library of Scotland, Genesis, 1872; Parts of Rylands 56, 1902; Rylands 60, 1902; Rylands 61, 1902; Scribe of Rylands 91, 1902; Mary Frere 2, 1903; Barton 3, 1902; the restoration of Nablus 12, 1911; CW 2482, 1912; HU 8¹, 1927.
16. AB ḤASDA b. NEFUSHA b. Isaac; family unknown. Commissioned CB 751 in A.D. 1225.
17. AB ḤASDA b. ṢADAQAH; Danfi family, Damascus. Deceased by 1497. Deed of sale, Leipzig 1120 = Von Gall A (*H.P.S.*). Brother, Ṭabiah b. Ṣadaqah, son Jacob. Had an unnamed sister.
18. AB IKKARA b. YETRANA; Manasseh clan. Commissioned Nablus 10, A.D. 1197. [Coastal Diaspora?]²⁸
19. AB IKKAR b. MATANAH [b. Ab Ikkar?]; Boṣṭinah family.²⁹ Purchaser, BL Add. 21581, 1446 [Damascus?].³⁰
20. AB IKKAR b. YETRANA [b. Ab Ikkar?]; Bostinah family.³¹ Vendor, BL Or. 6461, 1461, Damascus. (See no. 19).³²

²⁸ The view that the commissioner of the manuscript lived in the coastal Diaspora depends upon the observation that the scribe was Abi Berakhatah who wrote there.

²⁹ This family is attested several times in different ways. In the manuscript cited we note the form B'oṣṭinah; in BL Or. MS. 6461 we note Beḥaṣṭinah (Damascus, 1469). In Petermann MS. 1 (Egypt, 1517) we note 'aṣṭinah. In each case cited the scribe was obviously uncertain about how the family should be identified, for he took the unusual step of adding "the family which is called ...". In Topkapi MS. G i 101 a variant of this is "By the name of the Baṭniyah". (The same reading is found in Bodley Or. MS. 699, but there are reasons for believing that the whole deed was copied as noted in the introduction). The mixture of gutturals and the loss of *bet* in the third example would incline us to believe that the family name should have been written without its *bet* prefix and that it began with a guttural. It may have been an Arabic name. Perhaps the name related to the root *ḥṣh*, which has an association with being foreign, in the Samaritan, perhaps meaning a family which had converted to Samaritanism or had returned from a distant part of the diaspora.

³⁰ The witnesses were priests in Damascus.

³¹ See note 29.

³² Since there is no evidence that Matanah and Yetrana are equivalents (Ab Yetrana appears as an equivalent of Abū el Faṣal in DMG 130) one must assume that the papponymy principle is at work and that both Ab Ikkar b. Matanah and Ab Ikkar b. Yetrana had a common grandfather, Ab Ikkar. Note that Matanah is equivalent to Ḥabat and also to Netanel.

21. AB KIVITI b. ABI HAPETAH; Meter family, Damascus, 1470. Commissioned CW 2473.
22. AB K[IVITI b.] ABRAHAM b. Abd Yahweh b. Šadaqah b. Metuḥiah; [Egypt] 1564. Purchaser of Leningrad 49 Φ II 10, 11, 15, 24.
23. AB KIVITI b. ISAAC b. Bazaz(?);³³ Munis family, 1525, Egypt. Purchased CW 2478a.
24. AB KIVITI b. JOSEPH b. Ab Zahuta; Yakira [Ikkara] family,³⁴ Gerar/Ascalon, 1350 AD. The completing scribe, Leiden Or. 6.
25. AB MISTAḤIA b. AB YETRANA b. Zehuta; A.D. 1182. Commissioned BN Sam. 3.

AB NEFUSHA: see also Nefusha and Abul'l Faraj (equivalents)

26. AB NEFUSHA; priestly family, Egypt, 1472 AD. Witness to the sale of Nablus 10.
27. AB NEFUSHA b. ABI MAMROMAMTA b. Ab Nefusha; priestly family, Egypt. He also describes himself as one of the Haqabah family. Witness to the sale of BN Sam. 2, 1380; BL Or. 22369, 1364; Rylands Sam. 2, 1365; owner of BZ 15, 1396. Known also as Nefusha b. Abi Hameromam (infra). Children, Abi Hapetaḥ and Abi Meromamta.
28. AB NEFUSHA b. AB TAHMADAH b. Ab Nefusha b. Adan(?). Also known as Abu'l Faraj b. Abi al Mami b. Abu'l Faraj; 14th century. Witness to sale of Garret 5 (Princeton). Is he a cousin of no. 27 (papyponymy)?
29. AB NEFUSHAH b. ABRAHAM; priestly family, Nablus. s.d. but c. 1350 A.D. Commissioned Nablus 15. (See Abraham b. Ab Nefusha b. Ishmael).
30. AB NEFUSHAH b. ISHMAEL; s.d. [but 14th century?] Deed of sale, Leningrad 11 Φ 1:2.
31. AB NEFUSHA b. PINḤAS b. Jacob b. Abi Ozzi; priestly family, Nablus. s.d., but Garret 5 probably written for him.
32. AB NEFUSHA b. TABIAH; priest, 1348. Vendor, Nablus 8.
33. AB NEŠANAH b. ABIPETAḤ b. Ab Nesanah; [Munis family?] 1226 A.D. Damascus. Scribe, part of Barberini Or. 1.³⁵
34. AB NEŠANAH b. ŠADAQAH b. Jacob b. Šadaqah b. Ab Hasda b. Abd Yahweh; Munis family, Egypt, 1468-1485. Vendor, BN Arabe 6; scribe, Sassoon 403; Sassoon 404, 1468; Cambridge Trinity College R. 15 55, 1469; CW 2484, 1474; Leningrad 37 Φ II 23,67 4°, 1474; 15 T 2 = VG I,

³³ I have not been able to verify this reading in *C.W.C.* The name is not otherwise attested.

³⁴ The Yakira family is not otherwise attested. Presumably it should be read as the Ikkara family.

³⁵ The names are found in association with the Munis family, hence the suggested identification.

1476; BZ 21, 1481; Trinity College R. 15 54 = VG R, 1482; CW 2478 a, 1484; Berlin Or. 4^o 534, 1485 = VG P. Deceased by 1502. Son, Abraham.³⁶ Also known as Afif b. Şadaqah (*infra*).

AB OZZI: see also Abi Ozzi

35. AB OZZI; priestly family, Egypt, 1336 A.D. Witness, deed of sale, Cambridge Add. 714. Son-in-Law, Israel.
36. AB(I) OZZI b. HARABBAN JOSEPH b. Ab Ozzi; priestly family, Damascus, 1509-86. Witness to the sales of Nablus 20, 1580; BZ 11, 1509; BL Or. 1443, 1586;³⁷ BN Sam. 4, 1578; BL Or. 6461, 1578. Sponsor, new Torah case for the Damascus synagogue, 1565³⁸ and a cover for the same in 1567. (See no. 38).
37. AB OZZI b. AB KIVITI b. Ṭabiah b. Romaḥ; Romaḥ family, 1321. Scribe of Pococke 3 (Bodley), his 3rd Torah.
38. AB OZZI b. ABD YAHWEH b. Ab Romema b. (Shem?) 1321. Commissioned, Pococke 5.
39. AB OZZI b. HİDO b. Joseph; Gerah family, Gaza, 1364. Vendor, share in Nablus 14, to brother Jacob. Owner Cott. Claud B viii, 1389.³⁹
40. AB OZZI b. JOSEPH b. Harabban Ithamar; priestly family, 1525. Witness to sale of CW 2478a. (Is this a shortened form of no. 36?).
41. AB(I) OZZI b. JOSEPH; Yetrana family, 1485. Vendor, Nablus 4. Son, Şadaqah, grandsons, Isaac and Ṭabiah.
42. AB(I) ROMAMETA b. ABRAHAM b. Abi Romameta; Ikkara family, Egypt, 1450-1474. Owner, Rylands Sam. 4, and CW 2484.
43. AB SAKHNUNAH HAŞŞEBHI b. BAT HAMEDA b. Abi Ḥasidah; Danfi family, 1330 [Nablus?]. Commissioned BZ 11.

AB SAKHWAH: see also Murjan (equivalents).

44. AB SAKHWAH b. ABRAHAM; Danfi family, 1893, Owner, JNUL 2^o 2.
45. AB SAKHWAH b. ABRAHAM b. Ishmael b. Joseph b. Abraham; Danfi family, Nablus, 1669-1770. (Unless the scribe lived for an abnormal life-span

³⁶ For details of this scribe see no. 2 in this series, "The Rate of Writing of Samaritan Scribes" (note 1 above).

³⁷ This deed is not noted by Von Gall, *H.P.S.*, but is to be found in the manuscript, (f. 63'.

³⁸ Cf., Anon., "A Samaritan Torah Case" (Item 21), *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, xxxiv (1908), 708-744.

³⁹ Kahle's reading of the difficult deed of sale in Cott. MS. Claud. B viii would appear to be *sameah*. My reading adds *aḥiv telimah*, his twin brother, to the deed of sale. *Sameah* appears to be equivalent to *Hido*. My reading would appear to have support from Nablus MS. 14 ... Ab Ozzi and his twin, Jacob ... sons of Joseph of the Gerah family.

there are two scribes of the same name who are impossible to separate. See the Introduction). Also known as Murjan b. Ibrahim.⁴⁰ The scribe of BL. Or. 2689, 1737; BL Add. 19791, 1739-41; BL Or. 10544, = Gaster 1189, 1736; BN Sam. 21, 1672; BN Arabe 4521, 1741;⁴¹ BL Add. 19012, 1770; Berlin Or. 4° 1086 I, 1742; Berlin Or 4° 1086 II, 1742; Mignana Sam. 2 (Selly Oak Colleges), 1708; Rylands Sam. 93, 1676; Rylands Sam. 118, 1739; CW 26343, 1724; Gotha 58 (= Arabe 963), 1703;⁴² Cambridge Or. 1799, 1735.⁴³ Witness to the sale of BL Or. 12375 b, 1667; mentioned in Rylands Sam. 277, 1669.

46. AB SAKHWAH b. ABD er RAḤMAN; Danfi family, Nablus, 1813. Witness to Ketubah on marriage of his daughter, BL Or. 12375 i.
47. AB SAKHWAH b. AB ELYON b. Ab Sakhwah [b. Abi Hapetah]; [Meter family]. (Son, entry, no. 9). Born 1444, had at least one child after his 80th birthday.⁴⁴ Damascus; a collector of manuscripts. Owner Adler 1808, 1535 AD; Bodley Or. 139, 1532 AD; Cambridge Add. 713, 1532 A.D.; JNUL 2° 1, 1532 AD; Leningrad 181 Φ II 18. (See no. 455 for wife, children's names.)
48. AB SAKHWAH b. ABD ḤANUNAH; Danfi family, 1781. Witness, sale of Rylands Sam. 2. (See no. 440)
49. AB SAKHWAH b ABRAHAM; Danfi family, Nablus, 1893. Vendor, JNUL 2° 2.
50. AB SAKHWAH b. ASAD (Sa'adah); Danfi family, Nablus 1854-1901. Witness to Ketubah, Library of Congress Doc. 8; Scribe, Bodley Sam. c. 7; witness, sale JNUL 2° 2, 1893.
51. AB SAKHWA b. SALIḤ [b. Sahin b. Abraham b. Isaac b. Abraham b. Safi?]; Danfi family, 1753-1809. Married to Zahra bat Ishmael b. Joseph, Marḥibi, 1809. Smithsonian Museum Ketubah. Scribe, Bodley Or. 663, 1753.
52. [AB TAḤMADETAH] b. Abu Neṣer b. Abu'l Paḥar b. Siaḥ; Boṣṭinah family.⁴⁵ Owner, Topkapi G i 101, 1226. Alternative name for Ab

⁴⁰ John MacDonald, *Memar Marqah* (= *M.M.*), Berlin, 1963, vol. 1 p. xxx, argues that in Berlin Or. MS. 4° 1086 parts I and II there are two scribes at work, Murjan and Ab Sakhwah, whom he describes as brothers. They are the same person.

⁴¹ The catalogue (M. G. de Slane, *Catalogue des manuscrits Arabes*, Paris, 1883-1895) gives this date as 1103 H, i.e. 1692 A.D. I read this as 1153 H, i.e. 1741 A.D. Murjan/Ab Sakhwah characteristically has little differentiation between his 5 and 0 and this may be one of the sources of the dating problem for this scribe.

⁴² Cf., W. Pertsch, *Die orientalischen Handschriften der herzoglichen Bibliothek zu Gotha*, Gotha, 1893.

⁴³ The date appears to be 1148, not 1048 H.

⁴⁴ For details see the deed of sale in Bodley Or. MS. 139.

⁴⁵ The script is obscured by staining. Perhaps the genealogy should read *ben*

Tahmadetah is Abu'l Mana. The deed of sale has been overwritten and is unreliable.

AB YETRANA: see also Abu Katar, (equivalents).

53. AB YETRANA b. ŠADAQAH b. Ab Ḥasda; [Yetrana family?],⁴⁶ Damascus, 1405. Purchaser of BL Or. 6461.

AB ZEHUTA: see also Abu'l Sarur (equivalents).

54. AB ZEHUTA b. JOSEPH b. Ab Zehuta b. Abi Said; Ascalon, 1347. Arabic equivalent is Abu'l Sarur b. Joseph b. Abu'l Sarur b. Abi Said. Scribe of the source from which JTS 15 (Sulzberger) was copied in 1904.
55. AB ZEHUTA b. JOSEPH; [Meṭer family?], Nablus, 1747-1758. Owner, Adler MS. 1359 and BL Add. 19014.
56. AB ZEHUTA b. JOSEPH b. Jacob b. Zahara; Romaḥ family, Gaza 1582-1590. Purchased Nablus Pentateuch,⁴⁷ and the signatory of the letter to Scaliger, BN Sam 11. See f. 256 for the alternative name.
57. AB ZEHUTA b. NEGAMA b. Ab Zehuta; Danfi family, Nablus, 1493.⁴⁸ Witness to sale of Sassoon 402.
58. AB ZEHUTA b. ŠADAQAH b. ABRAHAM; Qabaṣah family [Damascus], 1494-98. Owner, BN Sam 4. Mentioned, Strugnell's "Inscription No. 6".
59. AB ZEHUTA b. ŠADAQAH of the Manasseh clan; Nablus, 1463. Purchaser of CB 752⁴⁹ from his son-in-law, Šadaqah of the Shemtaimah family.⁵⁰

šim Boṭaniyah, i.e. "by the name of Botaniyah", a reading which would accord better with other citations of this family name. See no. 18 and note 31.

⁴⁶ Von Gall (*H.P.S.*, p. v) quotes the family name as Sahaba. He has apparently misunderstood the word which means "old", "elderly", "long-established", from the *šhb* to be elderly; cf., Z. Ben Hayyim, *The Literary and Oral Tradition of Hebrew and Aramaic among the Samaritans*, vol. II, Jerusalem, 1957, = *Melitz* p. 456b. The family name would appear to be stated as Ab Yetrana of the established family (i.e. of the same name). Note that Ab Yetrana is often described as Ab Yetrana the elder.

⁴⁷ The equivalent of Film no. 41372 in the JNUL Institute of Hebrew Microfilms.

⁴⁸ In view of the fact that Ab Ḥasda b. Ab Zehuta owned the manuscript some two centuries earlier (see no. 14) and in view of the fact that manuscripts tended to pass down in families, it is possible that this person was a descendent of Ab Ḥasda.

⁴⁹ For the Chester Beatty manuscripts cf., R. Pummer, "The Samaritan Manuscripts of the Chester Beatty Library", *Studies*, lxviii (1978), 66-75. Reprinted in *Aleph Bet Samaritan News*, 262-263, 1980.

⁵⁰ Also known as the Shamtiyah family.

60. ABDAH b. SA'ADAH; Gerah family, 15th century. Vendor, BL Or. 7562, s.d. but c. 1410 A.D.⁵¹ Probably a cousin of the purchaser, Abraham b. Jacob.⁵²

*ABD ALLAH: see also Abd Yahweh (equivalents).*⁵³

61. ABD ALLAH b. ABU'L FATAḤ b. Sa'ad Allah; Damascus, 1533. Mentioned in Harley 5514.
62. ABDALLAH b. AB SAKHWAH b. Abraham; Danfi family, Nablus, 1704-1723. Scribe of poem in Sassoon 728; part scribe Rylands 14 and Rylands 9. (See no 45).
63. ABDALLAH b. ABU EL SARUR; Nablus, 1436. Also known as Abdallah b. Ab Zehuta. Father of bride, Sassoon 729.
64. ABD ALLAH b. BABA; priestly family [Levitical? Awerta?],⁵⁴ 1441. Vendor, Nablus 2.
65. ABD ALLAH b. ISAAC [b. Ab Tahmadatah]; Ikkara family, Egypt, 1512-1515.⁵⁵ Owner, Sassoon 403 and Leningrad T 2 Nr. 15.

⁵¹ Three deeds of sale occur on the same folio of BL Or. MS. 7562. The first belongs to 1401-1403, the third to 1415, therefore the intermediate entry must represent a date between these two.

⁵² The vendors were the brother of the purchaser, Sakhwah and the daughter of his cousin (*avivo*). Since the vendors inherited the manuscript there was clearly some relationship between them.

⁵³ Cf. Sassoon MS. 404, where Abd Yahweh and Abd Allah are clear alternatives in the bilingual texts. Von Gall tends to treat all forms of Abd Allah as one, spelling them in transcription Abdallah, and claims that this is also equivalent to Abd Hatob, but this is not verified from the evidence.

⁵⁴ See the abbreviation 'av: in the deed of sale.

⁵⁵ Von Gall, *H.P.S.*, I, appears to have misread the deed of sale in Leningrad MS. T2 Nr. 15. In the first place he indicates that Abd Allah is a member of the unattested Amkara family, stated correctly in a parallel note in Sassoon MS. 403 as the Ikkara family. Secondly, the date 1589 is too high. The three young children of Sassoon MS. 404 (MSS. 403, 404 are by the same scribe and pass through similar hands) are young in 1515, but appear to be still young in 1589, on Von Gall's reading. From the photograph of the deed printed in *H.P.S.* it is evident that Von Gall mistook the letters *yad* (followed by an abbreviation mark) and *sade*, an error that is easily made in a legal majuscule; the date 997 H, 1589, should be read as 917 H, 1511. That Von Gall's reading created difficulties is evident from his attempt to correct Harkavy's reading of the deed of sale at the end of Leviticus in MS. T2 Nr. 15. It is immaterial whether the form *tav quf* or *ʔet quf* is found for 900. The meaning is clear enough. It is the middle number which causes difficulty. The situation would seem to be as follows. In the second deed in the manuscript (end of Genesis), Abd Ha'ashir buys the manuscript; in the third deed (end of Leviticus) he sells it to Abd Allah b. Isaac who (in the fourth deed) has heirs who sell it after his death. The sale in 1550 A.D. by the heirs of Abd Allah b. Isaac presuppose that the other sales took place before this date, during

66. ABD ALLAH b. JACOB b. Şadaqah; Danfi family. An undated entry in Sassoon 729, Calendar. See Jacob b. Şadaqah, (341).
67. ABDALLAH b. JOSEPH b. Abd Ḥanunah/Abd el Latif; [Danfi family?], Nablus, 1729. Groom, married to Sara bat Ishmael b. Abraham Danfi: Sassoon 413, Ketubah.
68. ABD ALLAH b. JOSEPH b. Abi Haṭob; Aştina family [Boştina], Egypt, 1517. Owner, Petermann 1. (See nos. 19,52).
69. ABD ALLAH b. MURJAN b. Abraham b. Ishmael. See Abd Allah b. Ab Sakhwah.
70. ABD ALLAH b. MUSLIM b. Murjan; [Danfi family], Nablus, 1779. Witness to a Ketubah, Sassoon 413.
71. ABD ALLAH b. SA'ADA; Gaza, 1407. Vendor, Rylands 1.
72. ABD ALLAH b. ŞADAQAH; [Romaḥ family], Egypt, 1456-1489. Vendor, BZ 23, Sassoon 404; purchaser, Nablus 10; commissioned Leningrad T 2 Nr. 15.
73. ABD ALLAH b. SALAMAH b Baba; Priest, 1322. Scribe, Nablus 122 S.⁵⁶

ABD el GANI: see also Abd Ha'ashir (equivalents).

74. ABD el GANI b. AHMAD b. Abd el Gani b. Joseph b. Abd as-Samiri al Ascalani; Abdah family, Ascalon, 1513. Scribe, Leiden Or. 249 Pt. II. (See no. 78; cousins?).

ABD EL LATIF: see Abd Ḥanunah (equivalents).

75. ABD el LATIF b. JACOB b. Şadaqah b. al Ḥakim Şafi as-Samiri; Romaḥ family, 1502. Scribe, BL. Add. 19956 and Sassoon 36 (S.D., but of similar

his lifetime. The problem of all the readings of the date in the third deed is that they would either have sold it before the manuscript was bought the first time or after it was sold the second time. Clearly, these solutions are impossible. Harkavy's proposal would seem to be the best, but for the fact that the dates of the sales also specify the months, so that the date of the second sale would still be two months before the first. Since the Leningrad manuscript is not available for study at close quarters (the author has been consistently refused access by the Soviet authorities), I can only guess at a solution to the puzzle based on the fact that some letters can be misread in fading Samaritan inscriptions and that the same persons are mentioned in other manuscripts. Since the numbers must fall within a restricted range and the letter being misread must represent a number less than fifty and more than ten, the number can only be twenty, thirty or forty. Assuming that Harkavy has read the *vav* correctly, the most likely second numeral would be *mem*. The date would then be 947 H. The first sale, then was in 917 H, the second in 947 H, and the third in 957 H; that is 1511, 1541 and 1550 A.D., respectively.

⁵⁶ Nablus numbers followed by S. are based on the numbering in *K.S.H.*

date). Also known as Abdael b. Salamah, Hatakvi, Aziel branch of the priesthood.

76. ABD el RAḤMAN; born, 1666. Entry, Sassoon 729.
77. ABD ASHIR b. SHELAḤ; Danfi family, 1781. Witness, sale of Rylands 2.
78. ABD HA'ASHIR b. ABRAHAM b. Abd Ha'ashir [b. Joseph?] Abdah family, 1510-1518. Purchaser, Sassoon 30 and Leningrad T 2 Nr. 15; (see note 55). Witness to sale, BZ 11.⁵⁷ Cousin of Abraham and Joseph and Ḥalab b. Ṣadaqah b. Abraham.
79. ABD HA'ASHIR b. ABD HA'ASHIR b. Joseph; Abdah family, 1515. Vendor, Leningrad T 2 Nr. 15. Almost certainly the same person as no. 78 with one name omitted.⁵⁸
80. ABD HA'ASHIR b. ABRAHAM; Hatanah family, Egypt 1534-1536. Purchaser, Berlin Or. Folio 534, vendor, same manuscript.
81. ABD HA'AZIZ b. JACOB b. Ṣadaqah; Danfi family, 1910. Scribe, Sassoon 390.
82. ABD HAMEMAN b. SHELAḤ; Danfi family, 1781. Witness, sale of Rylands 2.

ABD ḤANUNA: see Abd el Latif (equivalents).

83. ABD HANUNAH b. AB GELUGAH b. Abi Zemora; Ikkara family, 1462-1477, Egypt. Father of the vendors (Tauriz and Marḥiba) of Haverford College 22 and NYPL 11010.
84. ABD ḤANUNA b. ṢADAQAH b. Abraham; Ikkara family, 1532. Owner, BL Or. 2683.
85. ABD ḤANUNA b. ṢADAQAH; Danfi family, Nablus, 1814-1838. Witness, Smithsonian Ketubah. officiant at wedding.
86. ABD HARAḤAMAN/ABD el RAḤMAN b. ABD 'ASHIR; Danfi family, Nablus, 1814. Witness, marriage contract, Sassoon 724.
87. ABD HARAḤUM b. Berakhah; Anṣir family [Nablus?], 1431. Owner, Sassoon 30. The only known member of this family.
88. ABD HAROFE' b. AB ZEHUTA b. Isaac; Ṣafr family, Manasseh clan, c. 1707. Owner, Rylands 24 (s.d.), Commissioned Rylands 290 (= Gaster 820). Decribed as a young man in 1707.

⁵⁷ Ben Zvi presents these names in tandem correctly, but misreads them as Abd Ha'ashir/Abd El Gazi instead of Abd Ha'ashir/Abd El Gani. Abd El Gani is, of course, the equivalent of Abd Ha'ashir.

⁵⁸ This conclusion is based on the fact that, while an Abd Ha'ashir of the Abdah family bought the manuscript, neither he nor his heirs seem to have sold it and yet it passes into other hands. A year seems to have passed between purchase and sale (see no. 55). If this conclusion is correct we can be sure of our reconstruction of the genealogy in no. 75.

89. ABD HAṬOB b. JACOB b. Ab Elyon; Romaḥ family, Egypt, 1522-1578. Witness, deeds of sale of BN Sam. 3 and CW 2478a.
90. ABD HAṬOB b. JACOB b. Ṣadaqah; Romaḥ family, Egypt, 1511-1520. Scribe, deeds of sale, Nablus 12 and Nablus 21; witness, deeds of sale, CW 2484, Petermann 1, BZ 11 (in Gaza?), Sassoon, 403, 404.
91. ABD HAṬOB b. ṢADAQAH; Romaḥ family, Egypt, 1512. (See note 55). Vendor, Nablus 4.
92. ABD HAṬOB b. ṢADAQAH b. Abraham; Ikkara family, Egypt, 1540-1558. Owner, Cambridge, Trinity College R. 15:15, Leningrad T2 Nr. 15 and BL Add. 19011.
93. ABD HAYEHUB b. AB TAḤMADATA; Ikkara family, Egypt, 1484. Commissioned 2478a.
94. ABD RAḤMANA B. ABD ALLAH b. Abd Yahweh; Ikkara family, Egypt, 1500. Witness, sale CW 2478a.
95. ABD SALAMAH b. JACOB b. Murjan b. Abraham; Danfi family, Ascalon/Jaffa, 1761. Scribe, BL Or. 1450. (See Salamah b. Jacob).
96. ABD YAHWEH b. ? Haftawi; Priestly family, Damascus, 1564. Witness, sale of Nablus 20. (See no. 99).
97. ABD YAHWEH b. AB SAKHWAH [b. ABRAHAM]; Danfi family, 1738. Owner, Rylands 2. (See no. 62).
98. ABD YAHWEH b. AB YETRANA b. Nefush Allah; Kapit family, Damascus, 1467-1482. May have moved to Nablus subsequently.⁵⁹ Owner, BZ 13; scribe, deed of sale, Barberini Or. 1. Abd Yahweh was one of triplets: his siblings were Ṣadaqah and Zahara. Vendor, Nablus 4.
99. ABD YAHWEH b. ABD ALLAH; priest [Levitical family?], Damascus, 1482. Witness, sale of CB 752.
100. ABD YAHWEH b. ABD HAYEHUB b. Ṣadaqah; Romaḥ family, Egypt, 1484-1487. Also in Nablus 148(9?). Owner, CW 2478a, Leningrad 37 Φ II, 23, 67, 40; donor of BL Add. 22369 to the Nablus synagogue. (See no. 102).
101. ABD YAHWEH b. ABD YAHWEH b. Abi Hapetaḥ; Romaḥ family, Egypt, 1478. Commissioned Sassoon 404.
102. ABD YAHWEH b. ABD YEHUBA [b. Ṣadaqah?]; Romaḥ family, Egypt, 1462. Owner, NYPL 11010.
103. ABD YAHWEH b. ABRAHAM, priest and Haftawi. 1232 A.D. The scribe of Leningrad 70 Φ II 7, 8, 10.
104. ABD YAHWEH b. ABRAHAM b. Ab Elyon; Meṭer family. 1531 A.D. Purchaser of Rylands 1.

⁵⁹ The deed of sale in Barberini Or. MS. 1 says that "he was at that time in Damascus", implying that he was not a permanent resident of the city.

105. ABD YAHWEH b. BERAKHAH b. Abraham; priest and Haftawi. Damascus, 1390-1430; evidence of a short sojourn in Nablus, 1402. Witness to the sales of Leipzig HS 1120, BN Sam. 2, Nablus 18.
106. ABD YAHWEH b. ISAAC; Pigma family, Damascus, 1497-1503. Owner, Leipzig HS 1120.
107. ABD YAHWEH b. JACOB b. Joseph; Şafr family, Nablus, 1477. Commissioned BZ 20.
108. ABD YAHWEH b. JACOB b. Ab?; Romaḥ family, 1578. Scribe, deed of sale, BN Sam. 3.
109. ABD YAHWEH b. JOSEPH; (see no. 65). C. 1532.⁶⁰ Purchaser, Leningrad 13 Φ 12, 14, 35.
110. ABD YAHWEH b. JOSEPH b. Ab Yetrana b. Abraham; Segiana family, 1349. Commissioned Nablus 12.
111. ABD YAHWEH b. JOSEPH b. Ab Zehuta; Meṭer family, Nablus, 1699. (See Ab Zehuta b. Joseph, perhaps a brother). Scribe, Rylands 24.
112. ABD YAHWEH b. MESHALMAH [b. Murjan; Danfi family], Nablus, 1781. (See no. 70, the same person). Witness, sale of Rylands 2.
113. ABD YAHWEH b. ŞADAQAH; Munis family, 1586.
114. ABD YEHUBA b. ABRAHAM b. Ab Neşşana; Munis family, 1532. Witness, sale, BL Or. 2683.
115. ABD YEHUBA JOSEPH b. Ab YETRANA b. Ab Zehuta. b Abraham; Segiana family, 1349. Commissioned Nablus 10.
116. ABD YEHUBA b. Şadaqa; Ikkara family. No date known. Purchaser BL Or. 2683: the deed of sale is undated.
117. ABI BERAKHATAH b. AB ZEHUTA b. Ab Nefusha b. Abraham Şareptah; [Nuna family?]. also known as Abu'l Barakhat b. Abu'l Sarur b. Abu'l Faraj and as Abi Berakhatah b. Ab Sasson. 1197-1225, Coastal Diaspora. Owner, Cambridge Add. 1846; scribe, Barton 14, 1 leaf of Garret 5, Nablus 1, Nablus 10, Rylands 1, Sassoon 402, Cambridge Add. 714, CB 751. Son Meshalmah and daughter Ḥakhima.
118. ABI BERAKHATIYAH ŞADAQATAH b. AB ḤASDIYAH ABRAHAM b. Hadutah. [Nunah family?] 1166, at Zarepath. Scribe, Spiro Katava Katisha.⁶¹

⁶⁰ The date derives from the fact that Joseph b. Harraban Ab Ozzi b. Ithamar was a witness. The latter's dates are known.

⁶¹ It is difficult to know whether this double-barrelled name is composed of personal names plus honorary titles (honorifics) or whether the name is unusually long. If Berakhatiyah and Ḥasdiyah are honorifics, we are dealing with the name Şadaqah b. Abraham. Cf. the discussions of the name Berakhatiyah by Shehadeh, *op. cit.*, p. 123f.

119. ABI HAPETAḤ b. AB NEFUSHA [b. Abi Mamromamtah b. Ab Nefusha]; Haqifa family⁶² Damascus, 1401-1405. Vendor, BZ 15 and BN Sam. 2. Brother's name is Abi Mamromamtah. (See no. 27 for father's entry).
120. ABI HAPETAḤ b. ABD YAHWEH b. Saad Allah; Damascus, 1551. Witness to the sales of Nablus 12 and 14.
121. ABI HAPETAḤ b. AB OZZI; Manasseh clan, Damascus, 1578. Vendor, BL Or. 6461.
122. ABI HAPETAḤ b. ABRAHAM; Yetrana family, 1523. Purchaser, Leningrad 90 Φ II 5.
123. ABI HAPETAḤ b. ISAAC b. [Baba?⁶³]; Metuḥiah family, 1471. Purchaser, BZ 11.
124. ABI HAYETER b. HAZAQEN ABI HA[YETER?], 1208. Commissioned Leningrad 10 Φ 1, 2.
125. ABI ISAAC b. MANASSEH; priest [Damascus?], 1189. Commissioned BZ 4.
126. ABI MAMROMAMTAH b. AB NEFUSHA [b. Abi Mamromamtah b. Ab Nefusha]; Haqifa/Haqaba family [Awerta], 1390-1430. (See nos 27, 119). Vendor, BN Sam. 2, BZ 15, Leiden Or. 6. Brother is Abi Hapetaḥ. Father deceased by 1405.⁶⁴
127. ABI OZZI b. ABD ALLAH; priest [Damascus?], 1441. Witness, sale BL Add. 21581.
128. ABI OZZI b. ITHAMAR; priest, [Damascus?], 1532. Witness, Sale Cambridge Add. 713. Son named Joseph, brother of same name; nephew Ab Ozzi.
129. ABI OZZI b. HARABBAN JOSEPH b. Harabban Ab Ozzi b. Ithamar. (See no. 36).

⁶² Ben Zvi (*S.H.*, p. 279) reads this as Haqina. It appears to be Haqifa and this reading would be verified by the alternative form Haqiba/Haqaba, which is attested in BN MS. Sam. 2.

⁶³ BZ 11 misrepresents the evidence. The first word in the fourth line of the deed on page 274 of *S.H.* should be emended to *min*, from. Ben Zvi has misread the family name; it is not Messiah but Metuḥia. The ancestor of Abi Hapetaḥ is not Bibekho, as Ben Zvi would have it, but Baba.

⁶⁴ The combination of data relating to this man allows us to see that the Haqaba/Haqifa family is a branch of the priestly family. We can also correct Von Gall's understanding of Kiryat Hacohanim as referring to Damascus, when we find that this priest is located at Awerta. Each Diaspora centre seems to have had its only priestly establishment, but the Kiryat Hacohanim *par excellence* may have been Awerta. We can also deduce from the various references that Ab Nefusha, his father, was dead by 1405, since the manuscript is sold at that time as an heirloom.

130. ABI OZZI b. ŠADAQAH b. Ṭabiah; Romah family, Damascus, 1405. Purchaser, BZ 15.
 131. ABI RASHID; before 1181. Mentioned in the *tashqil* of BN Sam. 3.⁶⁵
 132. ABI SAADA b. AB ḤASDA b. Za'rurah; 1163-1195. Owner, Nablus 21.⁶⁶
 133. ABI YETRANA b. ḤALAF b. Ab Ḥasda b. Siaḥ; Boṣṭāniah family, 1202-1226. Owner, Topkapi G i 101. Also known as Abu'l Faṣal. [Brother Haduta?].⁶⁷
- ABI ZEMORAH: see also Abi Romametah (equivalents)*⁶⁸
134. ABISHA b. PINḤAS b. Joseph b. Ozzi b. Pinḥas b. Eleazar b. Netanel b. Eleazar; priestly family, Nablus, 1340-1364. Scribe, CB 752, (4th Torah), Nablus 14 and BZ 17 (7th Torah).⁶⁹ Twin brother, Eleazar. High priestly family at Nablus and well known as the author of liturgical hymns.
 135. ABISHA b. PINḤAS b. Abisha b. Pinḥas b. Joseph b. Ozzi b. Pinḥas b. Eleazar. High Priest, Nablus, 1431-1509 (in office 1474-1509). Witness, sale, CB 752, sale Sassoon 30, sale of Leningrad 14 T 1. Author of poetry written in the calendar, Sassoon 185, mentioned in CB 753, scribe, Nablus 7, restored Nablus 10. Grandson of Abisha in the preceding entry.
 136. ABISHA b. PINḤAS b. Isaac b. Salamah b. Ṭabiah; Levitical family, Nablus, 1902-1904. Scribe, Rylands 50, 51, 52, 53, 65; Barton 1, JTS 2, BN Sam. 30, Columbia K. 64.
 137. ABRAHAM DANAFTA; Danfi family, 1106 A.D. Signatory, Bodley MS. Heb. d 66 fol. 8 (Genizah fragment).
 138. ABRAHAM b. AB ELI (ELYON) b. Ab Sakhwah b. Abi Hapetaḥ; Meter family, [Damascus?], 1514-1586. Sponsor, Vat. Sam. 2, BL Or. 1443. (See no. 9 for his father and family).
 139. ABRAHAM b. AB ḤASDA b. Nefusha; Qabaṣah family, Damascus, 1413. Brother of Matanah; half owner of Cambridge Add. 714.

⁶⁵ From the incomplete nature of the *tashqil* we must assume that this man was the father or grandfather of the scribe of BN Sam. MS. 3.

⁶⁶ The *tashqil* in Nablus MS. 21 may not be trustworthy as the pages of the *tashqil* are in different fists. However, the deeds of sale appear to be authentic. My transcription of the deeds differs substantially from those of Ben Zvi (*S.H.*, p. 264).

⁶⁷ *S.H.*, p. 166, draws attention to an Ab Yetrana of the Badu'a family, c. 1214 A.D. at Kfar Kalil. There may be some relationship.

⁶⁸ Compare the deeds of sale in Haverford College MS. for 1477 with the deed in NYPL 11010 for 1462.

⁶⁹ Abisha's genealogy is given in the *Tolidah* and appears to be correct as stated. The Ozzi who was High Priest in Nablus was not his great-grandfather but his great-grandfather's cousin. His presentation of his genealogy in BZ 17 duplicates several names and is misleading.

140. ABRAHAM b. AB NEFUSHA b. Ishmael; Ikkara family, Damascus, 1350. However, he is said to be a mainstay of the Awerta congregation. Mother said to be of the Qahallah family. Owner, Leiden Or. 6. (See no. 29).
141. ABRAHAM b. AB NESSANA; Munis family, Egypt, 1515. Commissioned BN Sam. 22, ff. 67-76.
142. ABRAHAM b. AB YETRANA; Memerah family, Egypt, 1472. Vendor, Nablus 10.
- 142*.† ABRAHAM b. AB YETRANA; Badua family, Nablus, 1215. Mentioned, Kfar Khalil inscription.
143. ABRAHAM b. ABD ALLAH; Ikkara family, Egypt, 1479. Vendor, Rylands 2.
144. ABRAHAM b. ABD ALLAH/ABD YAHWEH; Hatanah family, Egypt, 1500. Owner, CW 2478a. Son, Joseph, sells the MS. in 1522.
145. ABRAHAM b. ABDALLAH; Şafr family, Nablus, 1779-1809. Witness to marriages in Sassoon 413 (Ketubah) and Smithsonian Ketubah.
146. ABRAHAM b. ABD ALLAH b. Abraham b. Ghazal/Ṭabiah; [Danfi family]. Nablus, Late 15th century. Scribe, BN Sam. 8. (See Abraham b. Ṭabiah, his grandfather, 1362 A.D.).⁷⁰
147. ABRAHAM b. ABD HA'ASHIR b. Joseph; Abdah family, [Egypt], 1517.⁷¹ Vendor, CW 2484. (See no. 78).
148. ABRAHAM b. ABD HAYEHUB b. Şadaqah; Ikkara family, Egypt, 1482. Commissioned Cambridge Trinity R. 15.54.
149. ABRAHAM b. ABD YAHWEH b. Abraham b. Manasseh/[Shimshah?]/[Qallir?]; Metuḥiah family, Damascus, 1559-1579. Owner, BN Sam 3.
150. ABRAHAM b. ABD YAHWEH b. Japhet/Maḥsan; Munis family, commissioned Pentateuch BZ 21 = JNUL film no. 31472 (see n. 97).
151. ABRAHAM b. ABD YAHWEH b. Miṭbah [Metuḥiah?];⁷² Munis family, Egypt, 1509-1511. Commissioned Nablus 16, BL Or. 10271, BZ 25.

⁷⁰ The dating of BN Sam. MS. 8 to the late fifteenth century, achieved by palaeographic examination, would appear to be supported by the fact that the grandfather of the scribe lived in the second half of the fourteenth century.

⁷¹ The assignment of Abraham b. Abd Ha'ashir to the Egyptian Diaspora depends upon the observation that the signatory to the deed of sale in 1517 was Abd Hatob b. Jacob, who is known to have been in Egypt at that time from his witnessing of other manuscripts there at this time.

⁷² The name is found spelled MYṬAH and MYṬBAH. This would seem to indicate that the *Beṭ* had lost its sound and was being heard as a *waw*. In fact, we must argue that the name being represented was MṬHYAH = Metuḥia, in which the guttural was totally lost. The scribe, representing this name spelled it once as he heard it, with no guttural, and a second time representing the slight

152. ABRAHAM b. ABD YAHWEH b. Šadaqah; Metuḥiah family, Nablus, 1551-1564. Owner, 49 Φ II 10, 11, Nablus 12, Nablus 19. Brothers are Isaac and Jacob, part owners of Nablus 12. Nablus 12 was sold in Damascus so Abraham commuted between the communities.
153. ABRAHAM b. ABI NEŠAN b. Ab Sa'ada b. Ab Hašda b. Abi Elyon Haggerari; Ikkara family, Gerar/Ascalon, 1359-1389. Scribe, part of Cott. Claud B viii and witness to the sale of the same manuscript; scribe, BL Add. 22369 and BN Sam. 15.
154. ABRAHAM b. ABI OZZI b. Joseph b. Yetrana; [Gerar family] Egypt, 1487. Witness, sale of CW 2478a.
155. ABRAHAM b. AL AYYA b. Jacob b. Ab Sakhwah (= Abraham b. Jacob b. Murjan b. Abraham); Danfi family, Nablus, 1748-1787. Author and scribe, Rylands 124, BL Or. 2691; witness to the sale of Rylands 2, BZ 25; scribe, Adler 359, Nablus 7, Nablus N 46 S.
156. ABRAHAM al MAṬARI; Meṭer family, [Egypt?], 1761; scribe conjointly with brother Sarur, BL Or. 8738.
157. ABRAHAM b. FARAJ ŠADAQAH el Samiri; Šadaqah family, Nablus, 1905. Witness, sale of Sassoon 403.
158. ABRAHAM HAMARḤIBI (= Abraham Mufarrij); Mufarrij/Marḥib family, Nablus, 1737. Scribe, Rylands 30.
159. ABRAHAM b. ISAAC; priest [Levite], Nablus 1740-1761. Scribe, Nablus N 45 S, Nablus N51 S.
160. ABRAHAM b. ISAAC; Danfi family, Nablus, 1779. Witness, Ketubah, Sassoon 413.
161. ABRAHAM b. ISAAC b. Ab Taḥmada; Ikkara family. Owner, BN Sam. 3, 1578.
162. ABRAHAM b. ISHMAEL; Danfi family, Nablus, 1711. Scribe, Rylands 9.
163. ABRAHAM b. ISHMAEL b. Joseph b. Joshua b. Mufarrij; Mufarrij family; Nablus, 1824-1833. Scribe, Bodley Sam. e 3, Berlin Or. 4^o 538, 539, 540.
164. ABRAHAM b. ISHMAEL b. ABRAHAM b. [?] b. Jacob; Marḥib family/Mufarrij, Nablus, 1698-1738. Scribe, Mary Frere (Girton College) 10, Nablus N 40, 41, 42, 43 S.
165. ABRAHAM b. ISRAEL b. Ephraim b. Joseph hanasi; Nesiim family, [Coastal Diaspora?], 1200-1232. Scribe, Cambridge Add. 1846, NYPL 11010, Nabius 18, Leningrad 4 Φ I 1, 3, 10 Φ 1, 2.

closure of the lips as *w*, transcribed as *bet*. On the relationship between orthography and phonetics in Samaritan see Z. Ben Hayyim, *Studies in the Traditions of the Hebrew Language*, Madrid-Barcelona, 1954.

166. ABRAHAM b. JACOB b. Abraham b. Salih; [Danfi family?], Nablus, 1845-1848. Witness, sale of Adler 1808.
167. ABRAHAM b. JACOB b. Ab Sakhwah/Murjan b. Abraham; Danfi family, Nablus, 1738-1786. Scribe of note in Nablus 16 and Sassoon 728; Scribe, Sassoon 720, Adler 1359, Rylands 10; witness to sales of BL Add. 19022, Rylands 2; advocate, Ketubah, Sassoon 413; vendor, Haverford 22; an inscription at the tomb of Eleazar at Awerta states that Abraham and his brother rededicated the tomb in 1776.
168. ABRAHAM b. JACOB b. Ab Zehuta; [Nuna family?], Damascus, 1413. Owner, Cambridge Add. 714.⁷³
169. ABRAHAM b. JACOB b. Hido/Sameah b. Joseph; Gerah family, 1364-1415. Owner, BL Or. 7562, part owner with brothers Ab Ozzi and Sakhwah of Nablus 14.
170. ABRAHAM b. JACOB b. Japhet; Nesiim family, 1518-1532. Commissioned Nablus 3, owner, Cambridge Add. 713, JNUL 2° 2, witness to the sale of Nablus 12.
171. ABRAHAM b. JACOB b. Joseph; Gerah family, 1364. Part owner of Nablus 14. Brother is Ab Ozzi and his uncle is also Ab Ozzi.
172. ABRAHAM b. JACOB b. Tabiah b. Saadah b. Abraham; Pigma family, 1339-1345. Scribe, BN Sam. 1 (6th Torah), Leipzig 1120, B.L. Or. 6461 (5th Torah).
173. ABRAHAM b. JACOB b. Zahara; Romah family, Gaza, 1512. Witness to sale of Nablus 4. Brother, Joseph.
174. ABRAHAM b. JOSEPH. Vendor, BL Or. 2683, after 1532 A.D.
175. ABRAHAM b. JOSEPH; Danfi family, Nablus, 1781. Witness, sale Rylands 2.
176. ABRAHAM b. JOSEPH Hasa'adi, Manasseh clan. Nablus, 1738. Vendor, Rylands 2. (Is he the same person as the preceding?).
177. ABRAHAM b. JOSEPH; Danfi family, Nablus, 1886. Scribe of BN Sam. 48, 60. Brother is Ben Ari.
- 177*. ABRAHAM b. JOSEPH b. Abd Hanunah, Danfi family. Restorer, last folio CB 751, 1900.
178. ABRAHAM b. JOSEPH ŞAREPTAH; 1149-1181. Scribe of Leningrad 45 Φ II 14, 15, 4°, (14th Torah) and part of Codex Gaster 801.
179. ABRAHAM b. JOSEPH b. Ab Hasda; Metuhiah family, Damascus, 1401-1402. Owner, Leipzig 1120, Nablus 18.

⁷³ The deed of sale states that Abraham traced his genealogy from Joshua the son of Nun. If this be the way that the Nuna family came by its name (the matter is not clear), then Abraham would be a member of the Nuna family.

180. ABRAHAM/BARḤUM b. JOSEPH b. Abd Ḥanunah/Abd el Latif b. Ishmael; Danfi family, Born Nablus, 1877. Scribe, Dropsie NS 34,⁷⁴ Dropsie NS 22, 37, 38, CW 10313.
181. ABRAHAM b. JOSEPH b. Ṣadaqah b. Ithamar; Priestly family, Damascus, 1550-1554. Witness, sales of Marsh 15, Leningrad T 2.15. Son-in-law was Ṣadaqah b. Abd Ḥaṭob b. Ṣadaqah.
182. ABRAHAM b. JOSEPH b. ṢADAQAH; Degalim family [priestly family?],⁷⁵ 1578. Vendor, Bodley Or. 699.
183. ABRAHAM b. JOSEPH b. Ṭabiah Halevi; Levitical family, 1441. Witness to sale of Nablus 2.
184. ABRAHAM b. JOSHUA b. Metuḥiah; Levitical priest, Egypt, 1456. Witness to the sale of Nablus 10.
185. ABRAHAM b. JOSHUA b. Munis; priestly family, 1335-1336. Scribe, Nablus 5. His daughter Raḥuma was located in Nablus.
186. ABRAHAM b. MARḤIB; Marḥib family, Nablus, 1809. Witness, Smithsonian Ketubah. (Is he the same as no. 159?).
187. ABRAHAM b. MARḤIB b. Jacob; Ṣafr family, d. 1928. Purchased JNUL 2° 2,⁷⁶ the scribe of Dropsie NS 40. Brothers, Jacob and Japhet.
188. ABRAHAM b. MESHALMAH b. Abraham b. Ab Zehuta; Zahava family, Damascus, 1390-1400. Mentioned, deed of sale, Leiden Or. 6.
189. ABRAHAM b. METUḤIAH b. Abraham; Levitical priest, Damascus, 1467-1469. Witness, sale of BL Or. 6461, BZ 13.
190. ABRAHAM b. MUFARRIJ; Mufarrij family, Nablus, 1814. (See nos. 158, 186. The same person?).
191. ABRAHAM b. MURJAN/AB SAKHWAH b. Abraham b. Ishmael b. [Abraham]; Danfi family. Scribe, Rylands 9.
192. ABRAHAM b. MURJAN/AB SAKHWAH b. Abraham b. Shelah; Danfi family. Died, 1842. Scribe, Strasbourg 4114.
193. ABRAHAM b. NASHI barat Ab Elyon; Ṣuri family,⁷⁷ 1454. Owner, Barberini Or. 1.

⁷⁴ The manuscript was written when the scribe was eleven years old.

⁷⁵ The Degalim family is not otherwise attested. Names of this type i.e. the "flaggers" / "flagbearers?" would seem to represent functions perhaps within the priesthood. Just as the Haqifa/Haqiba family is clearly identified as a priestly family, apparently normally localised at Awerta, the Degalim might also be such a family.

⁷⁶ Note that Ben Zvi misreads the date of the sale of JNUL 2° 2. He reads 1300 instead of 300 = *yad gimel v. ve gimel*.

⁷⁷ Ḥaṣuri may really portend "from Tyre" where there was a Samaritan community rather than the Ṣuri family. The phrase *bnei Ḥaṣuri* might mean no more than "from the community in Tyre". It is clear that sometimes the home

194. ABRAHAM b. NEGAMAH b. Abdallah; Shafet family, 1501. Owner, BL Or. 2688.
195. ABRAHAM b. PINḤAS b. Isaac b. Salamah b. Ṭabiah; Levitical priest, Nablus, 1894-1904. Scribe, Leeds University (Roth) Sam. 9, LC (= Library of Congress) Sam. MS 3, 5, 11, Adler 1358, Rylands 39, 93.
196. ABRAHAM QABAṢA; Haqaba [Priestly] family, 1534-1584 d. [Damascus]. Witness, sale Sassoon 402, Cott. Claud. B viii, restorer, BZ 10; the author of several tracts.
197. ABRAHAM b. SAAD; Marḥib family, Nablus, 1893. Witness, sale of JNUL 2° 2.
198. ABRAHAM b. SAADA; Munis family, 1562. Vendor, Nablus 7.
199. ABRAHAM b. SAADA b. Jacob; Kedmah family, Damascus, 1504. Commissioned Cambridge, Westminster College Sam. Pentateuch.
200. ABRAHAM b. ṢADAQAH; Qabaṣa family. 1065? [1405?]. Commissioned Nablus 21,⁷⁸ purchased Bodley Or. 140.
201. ABRAHAM b. ṢADAQAH; Romaḥ family, Egypt, 1496. Owner, Haverford College 22.
202. ABRAHAM b. ṢADAQAH [b. Abraham]; Abdah family, 1511-1589.⁷⁹ Vendor, Nablus 12, Sassoon 403, 404, Nablus 21, Petermann 1, Leningrad 2.15.
203. ABRAHAM ṢADAQAH; Ṣadaqah family, Nablus, 1904. Inherited Adler 1808.
204. ABRAHAM b. ṢADAQAH b. Abraham b. Ṭabiah; Aramatah family, Damascus, 1579. Owner, BN Sam. 3, 4.
205. ABRAHAM b. ṢADAQAH b. Harabban Ithamar; priestly family, Egypt, 1534-1555. Owner, Bodley Marsh 15, witness sale of Berlin Or. fol. 534, CW 2484.

town also is applied to individuals as an identification and becomes virtually a gentilic. We cannot be certain of the situation in this case.

⁷⁸ The conflict in the evidence is difficult to resolve. Both sets of evidence cannot relate to the same person. However, we should note the following relevant details. The deed of sale in Bodley Or. MS. 140 has no date, but the vendor was alive in 1405 A.D. There is no doubt that the name in the *tashqil* of Nablus MS. 21 is authentic and can be relied upon. However, the date must be suspect as it is in a different fist from both the name and from the body of the text. Ostensibly the deeds of sale would support a date of 1065 A.D. for this name, but it is quite possible that folios have been inserted into the manuscript at a later time and the evidence is, therefore, difficult to resolve. There might have been two scribes of the same name.

⁷⁹ The last date would seem to be too high. It is impossible to verify or test this reading at the moment.

206. ABRAHAM b. ŞADAQAH b. Joseph Ḥakhumah; Qabaşa family, 1435. Part owner BL Or. 12269. (See Şadaqah b. Joseph).
207. ABRAHAM b. SHELAḤ; Danfi family, Nablus, 1848. Witness, sale Adler 1808.
208. ABRAHAM b. SARUR; Nablus 1771. Part owner, Bodley Sam. e. 10.
209. ABRAHAM b. SETH; Ḥirah family, Damascus, 1523. Vendor, Leningrad 90 Φ II 5.⁸⁰ (See next entry. Probably the same person).
210. ABRAHAM b. SETH [AARON] b. Isaac b. Seth Aaron b. Isaac; Levitical priest, Damascus, 1504-1527. Scribe, Cambridge, Westminster College, (3rd Pentateuch), Leningrad 180 Φ II 3, Nablus 3; witness to sale, Nablus 12. Also known as Abraham b. Rashid.
211. ABRAHAM b. ṬABIAH; Danfi family, 1362. Vendor, BZ 11. (See Abraham b. Abd Allah).
212. ABU'L BARAKHAT b. SAID el Başri el Şuriani. Probably the translator of the Pentateuch into Arabic. Mentioned in Sassoon 71 and Nablus N 3 S.⁸¹
213. ABU'L BARAKHAT b. ABU'L SARUR b. ABU'L FARAJ = ABI BERAKHATAH b. AB ZEHUTA b. Ab Nefusha b. Abraham Şareptah = ABI BERAKHATAH b. AB SASSON b. Ab Nefusha; Nuna family. Coastal Diaspora, 1197-1225. (See no. 117 for details).

abu'l FARAJ: see Ab Nefusha (Equivalents).

214. ABU'L FARAJ MUNNAJAH b. ŞADAQAH b. Gharub: author of the *Khilaf*, according to Sassoon 377.
215. ABU'L FAŞAL b. HALAF; vendor, Bodley Or. 699, Topkapi Gi 101, 1226 A.D.⁸²
216. ¶ ABU'l FATH b. JOSEPH b. Jacob b. Safr; Manasseh clan, Damascus, 1524. The smith of a Torah case for the Damascus synagogue. (See no. 36).

ABU'L HASSAN: see Ab Ḥasda (Equivalents).

217. ABU'L HASSAN b. ABRAHAM b. Abu'l Hasan; Ikkara family, Damascus, 1463. Owner, Adler 1808. (See Abraham b. Ab Ḥasda).
218. ABU'L HASSAN b. JACOB b. Aaron b. Salamah; Levitical family, Nablus, 1849-1927. In addition to the MSS. attributed to him under his name Ab Ḥasda, see also the following. Scribe of Adler 1596, Dropsie NS 10, 33, 41, 42, JTS 15, Nablus 118 S, 156 S, 23 S.

⁸⁰ If entries 206/207 relate to the same person, the Ḥirah family would be a branch of the Levitical family.

⁸¹ For an assessment of the career of Abu'l Barakhat see *A.T.S.P.*, p. 123.

⁸² The *tashqil* in Bodley Or. MS. 699 is a replica of that in Topkapi MS. Gi 101 save for the variation in some of the names.

219. ABU'Ī MANA b. ABU NEŞER b. Abu'Ī Pachar b. Siah; Boştaniah family, 1226. Owner, Topkapi G i 101.
220. ABU'L MERJIA b. ABU'L FATAḤ b. YUSUF b. Şadaqah b. Abu'Ī Az b. Abu'Ī Faraj; [Priestly family? Damascus?], 1479. Scribe, Bodley Or. 345.

ABU'L SARUR: see Ab Zehuta (Equivalents).

221. ABU'L SARUR b. YUSUF b. Abu'Ī Sarur b. Abi Said el Israili es Samiri el Ascaloni; see Ab Zehuta b. Joseph.
222. ABU'L SARUR/AB ZEHUTA b. JACOB b. Abraham; 1463, Damascus and Gaza. Owner, Adler 1808.
223. ABU'L SARFAT [Sarur?] b. YUSUF Yaquḥ b. Rashid; Romaḥ family, 1596. Scribe, Huntington 350, pt. II.
224. ABU SAID b. AB ḤASDA; Pigma family, Damascus, 1226. Commissioned Barberini Or. 1.
225. ABU SAID b. ABI EL HUSAIN b. Said; 18th century? Scribe, Sassoon 71. According to Sassoon 724 the author of a treatise. Translator of the Pentateuch into Arabic?⁸³
226. TABU SAID b. DARTA; author of treatise, *Sidre Migrata*.
227. AFIF b. ŞADAQAH b. Jacob b. Şadaqah b. Ab Ḥasda. See Ab Neşana (no. 33).
228. AMIN b. JACOB JALABI/SHELABY b. Joseph b. Murjan; Danfi family, 1876. Scribe, LC Sam. 8, Columbia 45 Q.⁸⁴
229. AMRAM b. ISAAC b. Amram b. Salamah b. Ṭabiah; Levitical family, Nablus, 1856-1915. Scribe, Mary Frere 1, 3, 16, 19, CW 10320, O Nova 516, Nablus 163 S, Berlin Or. Oct. 2388.
230. AMRAM b. SALAMAH b. Ṭabiah b. Isaac b. Abraham b. Isaac b. Şadaqah b. Ṭabiah b. Abraham b. Joseph b. Ṭabiah; Levitical priest; retired as High Priest in 1857. Son, Abraham, b. 1844. Manuscripts from 1806-1882. Repaired, BL Or. 10271, Bodley Sam. e 3, JNUL 8° 69. Scribe, Rylands 14, BL Add. 19010 (part), Bodley Sam. e 3 (part), Rylands 20 (part), Nablus 21 (part), Bodley Sam. f 3, Mary Frere 32, Sassoon 725, BN Sam. 14, Smithsonian Ketubah, Garret Sam. 2, 3, Leningrad University Sam. 10, Nablus S numbers 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 15, 29, 30, 53, 136, 137, 138, 139, 141, 164, 176.

⁸³ On the question of whether Abu Said was the scribe of the manuscript or whether the manuscript is a copy of Abu Said's autograph see *A.T.S.P.*, pp. 119-157.

⁸⁴ The two manuscripts by the scribe would appear to be in sequence and part of the same set. The dates attributed to the scribe are fixed by other references. See E. Robertson, *Catalogue of the Samaritan Manuscripts in the John Rylands Library, Vol. II The Gaster Manuscripts*, (= *C.J.R.L. II*) (Manchester, 1962), pp. 66 and 108.

231. AMRAM b. ṬABIAH b. Isaac b. Abraham; Levitical priest, born 1781. (CW 26349).
232. ARIYAH bat ABI ROMAMETA; Ikkara family, 1477. Vendor, Nablus 10. Wife of Joseph of the Abda family.
233. ARYEH b SALAMAH b. Ishmael b. Shelah; Şafr family, Nablus, 1901. Scribe, Rylands 34.
234. ATAH HAMELEKH barat JACOB b. Ishmael; Manasseh clan, 1497. Vendor, Leningrad T. 1:14.
235. AZZAT b. ISHMAEL b. Israel b. Ishmael b. Abraham; Danfi family, Nablus 1911. Scribe, Sassoon 386.
236. AZIZ/OZZI b. JACOB b. Aaron; Levitical priest, Nablus, 1897. Scribe, Yale Sam. 2. Copied at the age of 22.
237. AZIZ b. JACOB b. Shelaby/Şadaqah b. Joseph b. Ab Sakhwah; Danfi family, Nablus, 1896-1912. Scribe, Rylands 35 (36th Torah), Rylands 49, Rylands 92, Rylands 107, Leeds University Sam. 1, 3.
238. BABA b. ABRAHAM b. Abd Allah; priestly family, Gaza, 1435. Witness, sale of BL Or. 12269; mentioned in JNUL 2° 2.⁸⁵
239. BABA; priestly family, s.d., but before 1201. Mentioned, Cambridge Add. 1846.
240. BEKER b. JACOB b. Shelaby/Şadaqah b. Jacob; Danfi family, Nablus. Born 1814. Birth notice in Sassoon 36.
241. BENJAMIN b. ABD ALLAH; Levitical family, (s.d.) Owner, Bodley Opp. Add. 4° 99.
242. BENJAMIN b. JACOB; Danfi family, Nablus, 1872-1872. Scribe, BL Or. 1448, 1449.
243. BERAKHAH b. ABD ALLAH; priestly [Levitical?] family, Nablus, s.d. Scribe, Nablus 9.
244. BERAKHAH b. ABI HAPETAH b. Jacob; Pigma family, Damascus, 1405. Vendor, BL Or. 6461, Bodley Or. 140. Perhaps also the scribe of part of this manuscript.
245. BERAKHAH b. ŞADAQAH b. Jacob b. Ishmael; priestly family, Nablus, 1484-1486. Witness, date of Nablus 4, scribe, BN Sam. 4 (Numbers and Deuteronomy only).
246. ʾELEAZAR, HIGH PRIEST; 11th century, Nablus. Mentioned on Ustinov inscription.⁸⁶

⁸⁵ Since the name is found on one of the restored pages of the JNUL manuscript, the dates therein attributed to Baba cannot be relied upon.

⁸⁶ On this name see the Ustinov inscription in J. Pederson, *Inscriptiones Semiticae* (Oslo, 1928), pp. 15-25.

247. ELEAZAR b. PINHAS, the High Priest, b. the High Priest Eleazar; [Damascus?], 1534. Purchaser, Sassoon 402.
248. FARAJ b. JACOB ŞADAQAH; Şadaqah family, Nablus, 1848-1891. Owner, Sassoon 403, Adler 1808.
249. FAHDAL as-SAMIRI; s.d., but 15th century. Purchaser, Leiden Or. 1222.⁸⁷
250. FAŞL/AB YETRANA b. AZAEL; 1227. Owner, Nablus 21.

GHAZAL: see Ṭabiah (equivalents).

251. GHAZAL [EL MAṬAR] b. ABU'Ī SARUR b. Ghazal b. Abu'Ī Sarur b. Safi al Safawi al Yusufi; Meṭer family, Gaza, b. 1705, d. 1761. Also known as el Ghazi. Scribe, BL Add. 19657, part of Gotha 58, owner, BL Or. 8378, 7562, scribe BL Or. 1450. See Ṭabiah b. Ab Zehuta for further references.
252. GHAZAL b. PINHAS/KHIDR b. Isaac; Levitical family, 1903-1910. Scribe, Rylands 9, LC Sam. 14, 15, JTS 17, Dropsie, NS 28, Mary Frere 20, Sassoon 380.
253. ḤADUTHA b. ḤALAF b. Ab Ḥasda [b. Siah]; Boşṭaniah family, 1273 A.D. Purchaser, Nablus 21. Brother, Abi Yetrana.
254. ḤAKIMAH barat MESHALMAH b. Abi Berakhatah; Nuna family, c. 1390.⁸⁸ Owner, Cambridge Add. 1864.
255. ḤALAB bat ŞADAQAH b. Abraham; Abdah family, Egypt, 1589. Vendor, Leningrad T 2. 15. Brothers, Abraham and Joseph.
256. ḤALAF b. ABRAHAM; Egypt, 1472. Purchaser, Nablus 10.
257. ḤALAF b. YEHOVAT ALLAH b. Neşirah; [Gaza?], 1389. Witness, sale of Cott. Claud. B. viii.
258. ḤALIL b. REJAB b. Jacob b. Ishmael b. Abraham b. Ishmael b. Abraham; Danfi family, Nablus, 1888. Scribe, Columbia Sam. 7.
259. HAMALIK barat ISAAC b. Ishmael; Manasseh clan, 1497. Owner of a one third share in Leningrad T. I:14. (See no. 234; cousins).
260. ḤANUNIAH bat ISAAC b. Abd Ḥanunah; Danfi family, Nablus, 1814. Bride in Ketubah Sassoon 724.
261. HASAN b. FARAJ b. ŞADAQAH al Sabahi; Nablus, 1912. (See also Japhet).⁸⁹

⁸⁷ The date is fixed from the names of the witnesses.

⁸⁸ This date depends on the dating of the witness, Ithamar b. Aaron b. Ithamar, who became High Priest in Damascus in 1361.

⁸⁹ At least two other manuscripts are known to have been copied by this scribe. Their whereabouts are currently unknown, however he records in Rylands MSS. 133 and 134 that he copied the other two manuscripts in 1912.

HASŞEBHI: see also Ṭabiah (equivalent).

262. HASŞEBHI b. JOSEPH b. Ṭabiah; Levitical priest, Nablus, 1487-1520.⁹⁰ Scribe, BL Add. 19011, Keble 83 (13th Torah), Marsh 15 (5th Torah), BL Or. 10271 (8th Torah), BZ 25 (10th Torah), BN Sam. 22 (parts only). Witness and poet in BL Add. 22369.
263. HAWAH bat ISHMAEL b. Jacob; Benjamite clan, Nablus, 1838. Bride in Smithsonian Ketubah. Married Saad b. Abraham Marḥib.
264. HILMI b. JACOB Shelaby; Danfi family, Nablus, 1901-27. Scribe, Berlin Freie Universität MS. Sam. 26, LC Sam. 9, Nablus 158, 159, 167 S.
265. ISAAC b. AB SAKHWAH b. Ab Elyon b. Ab Sakhwah; Meṭer family, 1532. Owner, Bodley Or. 139. Mother, Nemilah. Sister, Rabbatun. Brothers, Joseph. Isaac, Ṣadaqah, Ab Ḥasda and Ab Elyon.
266. ISAAC b. ABD YAHWEH b. Ṣadaqah; Metuḥiah family, Nablus and Damascus, 1551. Owner, Nablus 12, with brothers Abraham and Joseph.
267. ISAAC b. ABRAHAM; Danfi family, Nablus, 1798-1859. Owner, Nablus 12, witness, Smithsonian Ketubah, scribe, BL Add. 25880, Berlin Or. 4^o 532.
268. ISAAC b. ABRAHAM b. Abd Allah b. Ṣadaqah b. Joseph b. Isaac; Levitical priest, 1643. Reader's mark in Bodley Opp. Add 4^o 99.
269. ISAAC b. ABRAHAM b. Isaac b. Ṣadaqah; Levitical family, Nablus, d. 1753, according to an entry in CW 26349.
270. ISAAC b. AMRAM b. Salamah b. Ghazal b. Isaac; Levitical Priest, Nablus, 1876-1916. Witness, sale CW 2481, BN Sam. 4, reader's mark in Sassoon 36, scribe Sassoon 35, Barton 9, Trinity-Dublin, MS. 2247.
271. ISAAC b. BENJAMIN; Jerusalem, 1912. Scribe, Dropsie, NS 15.
272. ISAAC b. BENJAMIN b. Abd Allah b. Joseph b. Ṣadaqah b. Isaac el Muṣri; Levitical family, [Egypt?], 1641. Reader's mark in Sassoon 36.
273. ISAAC b. ISHMAEL; Manasseh clan, [Gaza?], 1497. Father of vendor of Leningrad T. I:14.
274. ISAAC b. ḤALAF; Ikkara family, Egypt, 1450. Vendor, Rylands 4.
275. ISAAC b. JACOB b. Sarur b. Joseph; Meṭer family, 1759. Reader's mark, Sassoon 36.
276. ISAAC b. JACOB b. Ṭabiah; Pigma family, Damascus, 1380. Vendor, BN Sam. 2.
277. ISAAC b. JOSEPH; Kedmah family, 1563. Vendor, Leningrad 49 Φ II 10, 11, 15.
278. ISAAC b. JOSEPH [b. Ab Sakhwah]; Danfi family, Nablus, 1886-1887. Restoration, Nablus 6 (on behalf of Jacob b. Aaron). Commissioned restoration of Nablus 9.

⁹⁰ On this scribe see note 15.

279. ISAAC b. JOSEPH b. Metuḥiah; Metuḥiah family, [Nablus?], 1562. Purchaser, Nablus 7.
280. ISAAC b. JOSHUA; Marḥib family, Nablus, 1848. Witness, Ketubah, Sassoon 725.
281. ISAAC b. SALAMAH b. Ṭabiah b. Isaac b. Abraham b. Sadaqah; Levitical family, Nablus, 1830-1840. Witness, Smithsonian Ketubah, scribe, marginal note, Rylands 30, scribe, part Rylands 9.
- 281*. ISAAC b. SALAMAH b. Jacob; Haseburai family. Gaza, 1362. Commissioned Cott. Claud. B. viii.
282. ISAAC b. ṢADAQAH b. Abi Ozzi; Yetrana family, Gaza, 1512. Part owner of Nablus 4 with brother Ṭabiah.
283. ISAAC b. MURJAN/AB SAKHWAH; Danfi family, 1645. Owner, Adler 1808.
284. ISHMAEL; priestly family, [after 1532?].⁹¹ Witness to sale of BL Or. 2683, s.d.
285. ISHMAEL b. ABD el LATIF/ABD ḤANUNAH b. Ishmael b. Abraham; Danfi family, Nablus, 1705. Scribe, Rylands 20.
286. ISHMAEL b. Abi Ozzi; Priestly family, Damascus, 1337. Commissioned, Haverford 22.
287. ISHMAEL b. ABRAHAM; Danfi family, Nablus, 1838. Witness, Smithsonian Ketubah.
288. ISHMAEL b. BADR b. Abi Ozzi b. Romah; Romah; Romah family, 1532-1536. Reader's mark, BL Or. 10754, witness, sale of BL Or. 1443, Bodley Or. 139, 140. Author of the *Molad Moshe*: see Sassoon 720.
289. ISHMAEL b. ISAAC; Marḥib family, Nablus, 1738. Witness, sale of Rylands 2.
290. ISHMAEL b. ISRAEL b. Ishmael b. Abraham; Danfi family, Nablus, 1886. Scribe, CW 10312.
291. ISHMAEL b. JACOB; High Priest [Damascus?], 1348. Witness, sale of Nablus 8.
292. ISHMAEL b. JACOB b. Abraham b. Ṣadaqah; Danfi family, Nablus, 1781-1786. Scribe, Bodley Sam. e 18, Vendor, Rylands 2. Son, Isaac, born 1781.
293. ISHMAEL b. JOSEPH; priestly family, [Damascus?],⁹² 1066 A.D. Scribe, Nablus 21.

⁹¹ The deed of sale concerned is at the end of Leviticus. The sale recorded at the end of Exodus was in 1532. If the entries were made in sequence, at the end of each book, as is often the case (but not always so) in Samaritan manuscripts, then Ishmael would have lived after 1532.

⁹² See BZ 1, *S.H.*, p. 264, for this suggestion.

294. ISHMAEL b. JOSEPH b. Jacob; Damascus, s.d., but 14th century.⁹³ Entry in Petermann 1:3.
295. ISHMAEL b. JOSEPH b. JOSHUA; Marḥib family, Nablus, 1786-1814. Commissioned Bodley Sam. e 18, witness, Ketubah, Sassoon 724.
296. ISHMAEL b. ŠAFR; Manasseh clan, [Gaza?], 1499-1518. Witness, sale of Nablus 17, B.Z. 11.
297. ISHMAEL b. SHELAH/SHAFI b. Isaac; Danfi family, Nablus, 1890-1899. Scribe, Columbia Sam. 43, owner, CW 2486.
298. ISHMAEL b. ZAHARA b. Abi Ozzi b. Romah = Ishmael the Romahi = Ishmael b. Badr b. Abi Izzi b. Romḥ (see no. 288).
299. ISHMAEL b. AB GELUGAH b. Ishmael B. Ab Gelugah; Segiana family, Egypt, 1361. Owner, Cambridge Add. 714. (See no. 11 for father).
300. ISRAEL b. ABRAHAM b. [Isaac]; Danfi family, 1809-1848. Vendor, Adler 1808, witness, Smithsonian Ketubah.
- 300*. ISRAEL b. EPHRAIM b. Joseph Nesiyaḥ, Nesiim family. Scribe, B 2 10, 1231-32. (See no. 165 for father and 301 for grandfather).
301. ISRAEL b. EPHRAIM b. Joseph, Nesiyaḥ; Nesiim family, coastal Diaspora, 1176-1182. Scribe, 45 Φ II 14, 15, 4° (14th Torah), 57 Φ II 14, 15, 4° (7th Torah). (See no. 165 for son).⁹⁴
302. ITHAMAR b. AARON b. Ithamar b. Aaron b. Abi Ozzi b. Pinḥas b. Eleazar b. Netanel b. Eleazar; High Priest, Damascus, 1343-1362. Scribe, BZ 15, witness, sale Cambridge Add. 714, Cott. Claud. B viii, Cambridge Add. 1846.
303. JACOB b. AB ḤASDA b. Šadaqaḥ [b. Abd Yahweh]; Danfi family, Damascus, 1497. Owner, Leipzig 1120. Uncle is Ṭabiah b. Šadaqaḥ b. Abd Yahweh.
304. JACOB b. AB SAKHWAH b. ABRAHAM; Danfi family, Nablus, 1725. Scribe, Rylands 25.
305. JACOB b. ZEQUENA AB YETRANA; Pokah family, Egypt, 1364-1392. Commissioned, Rylands 2, owner, BL Add. 22369, BZ 17.
306. JACOB b. AB KIVITI b. [Isaac?]; Ikkara family, 1441. Owner, CB 752.
307. JACOB b. AB ZEHUTA b. Jacob; Danfi family, Damascus, 1402. Vendor, Nablus 18.
308. JACOB b. ABD ALLAH; [Egypt?], 1520. Witness, sale NYPL 11010.
309. JACOB b. ABD YAHWEH b. Isaac; Ikkara family, Egypt, 1529-1550. Owner, Sassoon 403, Part owner, Leningrad T 2.15. Sister Puah.

⁹³ This entry depends on Shehadeh, *A.T.S.P.*, p. 301, who claims to read this name on folio 149 of the manuscript.

⁹⁴ On the family of the Nesiim see my *R.W.S.S.*

310. JACOB b. ABI MEROMAMETAH b. Marḥib; Marḥib family, 1361-1362. Owner, Cambridge Abb. 714.⁹⁵
311. JACOB b. AARON b. SALAMAH b. Ṭabiah b. Isaac b. Abraham b. Isaac b. Ṣadaqah b. Ṭabiah b. Abraham b. Joseph b. Ṭabiah b. Joseph; Levitical family, made High Priest 1857 in succession to his uncle Amram. Born, 1841, writings found till 1915. Scribe of Sassoon 30, Barton 16, MF (Girton) 41, Barton 10, Barton 11, Adler 1595. Restoring scribe, Nablus 9 (fourth restoration, 1887), scribe, CW 2481, Adler 1806, BL Or. 10271, Rylands 57 (part), Rylands 38, Rylands 59, Rylands 89, Rylands 157, LC Sam. MS. 1, BN Sam. 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, BL Or. 1447 (restored portion), BL Or 10875, 12375, JTS/ENA 1356, Garret 1, Dropsie NS 3, LC Doc. 8, Columbia Sam. 41, 46, BZ 10, corrections and restorations, Nablus 5, restorations, Dropsie, NS 29, 30, 17. Scribe and author, Dropsie NS 14. Scribe, Dropsie NS 1, 7. Restorer, Nablus 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 11, scribe, BL Or. 2080, BL Or. 10777, Yale, Landsberg 663, JNUL 8° 5, Bodley Sam. e 11, Bodley Or. 651, restorer, Bodley Sam. e 13, owner, BL Or. 1447, witness, sale HU 2° 2.⁹⁶
312. JACOB b. ABRAHAM; Romah family, 1562. Scribe, Huntington 350 pt. 1.
313. JACOB b. ABRAHAM b. Abd Allah; Munis family, Egypt, 1505-1534. Owner, Bodley Sam. b. 5, Sassoon 404, BL Or. 2683, Berlin Or. Fol. 534. Commissioned Marsh 15. Son, Japhet.
314. JACOB b. ABRAHAM b. Jacob b. Abdallah; Pokah family, Egypt, 1479-1518. Scribe, Nablus 17, owner, Rylands 2, CW 2473, Nablus 4, witness to sale of BZ 11.
315. JACOB b. ABRAHAM b. Japhet; Munis family, 1534. Owner, Nablus 31472.⁹⁷ Son Japhet.
316. JACOB b. ḤIDO b. Joseph; Gerah family, 1364. Part owner Nablus 14.
317. JACOB B. ISAAC; Munis family, Damascus, 1503. Owner, Leipzig 1120.

⁹⁵ It is probably that the words *'ad šim* in the deed of sale are to be interpreted as meaning "of the same name". However, neither Von Gall *H.P.S.*, p. xxxii nor Herbert Loewe in his unpublished catalogue of the Samaritan manuscripts in the University of Cambridge offers such an interpretation.

⁹⁶ The following statement is found about Jacob b. Aaron's family.—*I, Amram, had two brothers. The first was called Aaron and the second was Isaac. When Aaron was twenty-three years old he died and left a son, Jacob. When the second brother was twenty he also died leaving a son called Khidr. When the lads grew up and when I was fifty-two years old, I decided to appoint my nephew Jacob as High Priest in my stead. This was in the year 1274 A.H. (= 1851 A.D.)*

⁹⁷ The Nablus number 31472 refers to the number ascribed to the microfilm of a manuscript by the Institute of Hebrew Microfilms of the Jewish National and Hebrew University Library. The manuscript is owned by Sadok b. Abisha in Nablus.

318. JACOB b. ISAAC b. Joseph; Ikkara family, Egypt, 1378. Vendor, BN Sam. 3.
319. JACOB b. ISAAC; Ikkara family, Bet Bezin, 1441. Part owner, CB 752. (is he connected with the former entry?)
320. JACOB b. ISAAC; Ikkara family, 1555. Owner, BL Add. 19011. (The grandson of the preceding?)
321. JACOB b. ISAAC b. Murjan b. Abraham b. Ishmael b. Şadaqah; Danfi family, Nablus 1739. Scribe, Bodley Sam. e 1.
322. JACOB b. ISHMAEL b. Ab[dael b. Jacob?] Haşuri. Damascus, 1341. Scribe, main part of Bodley Or. 140. (See next entry).
323. JACOB b. ISHMAEL b. Abdael b. Jacob b. Pinhas b. Eleazar b. Netanel b. Eleazar b. Aaron; High Priest, Damascus, 1330. Scribe, BZ 11.
324. JACOB b. ISHMAEL b. Joseph b. Joshua b. Faraj; Mufarrij family, Nablus, 1823-1831. Scribe, Bodley Sam. e 3, e 4.
325. JACOB b. ISRAEL b. Joseph b. M[a]r [Deror]; Priestly family, Damascus, 1337-1395.⁹⁸ (Not 655 A.D.). Scott Watson 1, Haverford 22 (4th Pentateuch).
326. JACOB b. Jacob; Levitical family, Nablus, 1905. Scribe, Mary Frere/Girton 46.
327. JACOB b. JAPHET; Nesiim family. 1518. Commissioned 180 Φ II, 3. Son, Abraham, c. 1532 A.D.
328. JACOB b. JOSEPH; Priestly family, 1163. Vendor, Nablus 21.
329. JACOB b. Joseph; Sahada family? Damascus, 1469. Owner, BL Or. 6461.
330. JACOB b. JOSEPH; Metuḥiah family, Damascus, 1570. Owner, Nablus 20.
331. JACOB b. [ḤIDO] b. JOSEPH; Gerah family, Gaza, 1389 Co-owner with brother Ab Ozzi of Cott. Claud B viii. Son, Abraham. Described as old in 1389.
332. JACOB b. JOSEPH [b. Şadaqah b. Abraham?]; Abdah family, Egypt, 1511 (see note 55). Witness, sale of Leningrad T 2 15.
333. JACOB b. JOSEPH b. Meshalmah b. Joseph;⁹⁹ Levitical family, Damas-

⁹⁸ The date of 35 A.H., i.e. 655 A.D. is clearly in error. See W. Scott Watson, "A Samaritan Manuscript of the Hebrew Pentateuch Written in A.H. 35", *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, XX, (1899), 173-179. The scribe is known to us as the scribe of Haverford College MS. 22. The form *MR*, which gave both Von Gall and Kahle difficulty (*H.P.S.*, xxxviii), is established as *Mar Dror*, both by the reference in Haverford MS. 22 and in BL Or. MS. 1443, among others. *Mar Dror* would seem to be a clan name.

⁹⁹ Jacob is described as *demin Kohane ha'even Halevi bedameseq mibnei Ephraim b. Kohanei Gerar*. The description of Jacob both as priest and Levite

- cus, 1482-1495. Scribe, part of Barberini Or. 1 (1st Torah?), scribe, BZ 22 (2nd Torah), scribe, VG *O*¹⁰⁰ (6th Torah).
334. JACOB b. JOSEPH b. Jacob; Kedmah family, 1495. Scribe, BL Or. 1444 (8th Torah).
335. JACOB b. JOSEPH b. Salamah. Scribe of an unidentified Pentateuch sold to Ab Sakhwah in 1532.¹⁰¹
336. JACOB b. MANASSEH; 1195. Witness, sale of Nablus 21.
337. JACOB b. MARḤIB b. Jacob; Ṣafr family, Nablus, 1893. Owner, JNUL 2° 2. Brothers, Abraham and Japhet.
338. JACOB b. MATĀNAH b. Abi Hapetaḥ b. Abraham; Shafet family, Nablus, 1484. Corrected Sassoon 403, Cambridge, Trinity College R 15.54.
339. JACOB b. METUḤIAH b. Jacob; priestly family, Gaza, 1364. Witness, sale of Nablus 14.
340. JACOB b. MURJAN b. Abraham b. Ishmael; Danfi family, Nablus 1738-1741. Scribe, BL Or. 7923.
341. JACOB b. ṢADAQAH; Danfi family, Nablus, 1848. Witness, Ketubah, Sassoon 725.
342. JACOB ṢADAQAH; Ṣadaqah family, Nablus, 1891. Brother, Abraham. Owner, Adler 1808.
343. JACOB b. SHELABI b. Jacob; Danfi family, Nablus, 1797. Reader's mark, BL Add. 19956. See no. 341. Perhaps the same person.
344. JACOB b. SA'AD HADAT; Damascus, 1497. Owner, Leningrad T 1.14, 8 Φ II, 7, 8.
345. JAMIL b. MURJAN b. Salamah b. Murjan; Danfi family, Nablus, 1859, 1902. Scribe, Columbia D 26 II, Columbia Sam. 42.
- JAPHET; see also Hasan (Equivalents).*
346. JAPHET b. ABD YAHWEH; Nesiim family, Damascus, 1496. Owner, JNUL 2° 2.
347. JAPHET/HASAN b. FARAJ b. Jacob el Sabahi; Levitical family, Nablus, 1914. Scribe, Sassoon 730.

points up the need to be cautious about names where there is the description simply as "priest", especially when the person so described lived in Cairo, Gaza or Ashkelon, where the 'priestly' establishment was probably only a Levitical establishment. Care must be taken to observe whether the names are traditional Levitical family names.

¹⁰⁰ The manuscript identified as VG *O* is currently said to be in the library of H. P. Kraus in New York.

¹⁰¹ On the sale of three Torah codices in 1532 see *S.H.*, p. 257-258.

348. JAPHET b. JACOB b. Abraham b. (Abd Allah); Munis family, Egypt, 1534-1541. Witness, sale of Berlin Or. fol. 534, BL Or. 2683, half owner, Nablus 31472. His father was still alive in 1532. Witness, sale of Cambridge, Trinity R. 15. 54.
349. JAPHET b. JACOB; Hatanah family, [Egypt?], 1528-1534. Witness, sale of Sassoon 404, Marsh 15.
350. JAPHET b. MARḤIB b. Jacob; Şafr family, Nablus, 1893. Part owner, JNUL 2° 2. Brothers, Abraham and Jacob.
351. JEAN de DAMAS ibn Qata; Paris 1682. Copied, BN Arabe 7, Rouen 3.
352. JOSEPH b. [?]; Mar [Deror] clan; priestly family, Damascus, 1355.¹⁰² Witness, sale BL Or. 1443.
353. JOSEPH b. AARON b. Jacob b. Ishmael; Priestly family, Egypt, 1505. Witness, sale of CW 2473.
354. JOSEPH b. AARON b. Harabban Joseph b. Aaron b. Ishmael, the High Priest; priestly family, Damascus, 1349-1380. Scribe, Nablus 12 (= BZ 17) (5th Torah), witness, sale BN Sam. 2.
355. JOSEPH b. AB SAKHWAH b. Ab Elyon b. Ab Sakhwah; Meṭer family, Damascus, 1532-1565. Part owner, Bodley Or. 139, maker, Torah case for the Damascus synagogue.¹⁰³
356. JOSEPH b. AB ZEHUTA/ZUTA b. Joseph b. Ab Zuta b. Isaac; Şafr family, Nablus, 1765-1829. Witness, Ketubah, Sassoon 413, brother of scribe of BL Or. 1443. Scribe, Bodley Sam. e 15.
357. JOSEPH b. AB ZEHUTA; Nesiim family, Damascus, 1480-1481. Commissioned BN Sam. 5.
358. JOSEPH b. ABD ALLAH b. Ziqah; Romaḥ family, 1578. Purchaser, BN Sam. 3.
359. JOSEPH b. ABD ALLAH; Nesiim family, 1546. Vendor, Cott. Claud. B viii.
360. JOSEPH b. ABD ALLAH/ABD YAHWEH b. Abd Haychub; Ikkara family, Egypt, 1487-1493. Purchaser, CW 2478a, NYPL 11010.
361. JOSEPH b. ABD ALLAH/ABD YAHWEH b. Şadaqah; Metuḥiah family, 1551. Owner, Nablus 12. Brothers Abraham and Isaac.
362. JOSEPH b. ABD ALLAH/ABD YAHWEH b. Şadaqah; Romaḥ family, Nablus, Damascus and Egypt, 1511-1559. Owner, Nablus 12, Marsh 15, CW 2484, part owner, Sassoon 30. Donor of Torah to synagogue. Wife, Puah.
363. JOSEPH b. ABD HA'ASHIR b. Joseph; Abdah family, 1477. Owner, CW 2484.

¹⁰² My reading differs from that of Kahle, *H.P.S.*, lxxv.

¹⁰³ See note 38. The reading in the U.S.N.M. proceedings is clearly incorrect. It is as presented here.

364. JOSEPH b. ABD HANUNAH; Hatanah family, Egypt, 1496-1511. Witness, sale of Haverford 22, Sassoon 30.
365. JOSEPH b. ABD RAḤMANAH/Abd el Raḥman b. Abraham; Romah family, Egypt, 1534-1554. Owner, CW 2484, Berlin Or. 4° 534, witness, sale of Cambridge, Trinity College R. 15.54, Marsh 15, Nablus 31472.
366. JOSEPH b. ABD YAHWEH b. Abd Hayehub; *see* Abd Allah.
367. JOSEPH b. ABD YAHWEH b. Isaac; Ikkara family, Damascus, 1532-1559. Owner, Sassoon 403, BN. Sam. 5. Brother, Isaac.
368. JOSEPH b. ABD YAHWEH b. Ṣadaqah; *see* Abd Allah.
369. JOSEPH b. ABI HAPETAḤ b. Joseph; Segiana family, 1484. Commissioned BZ 22.
370. JOSEPH b. ABI HAPETAḤ b. Joseph; Abdah family, 1450. Purchaser, BL Or. 1443.
371. JOSEPH b. ABI HAPETAḤ b. Pigma; Pigma family, Damascus, 1401. Vendor, Leipzig 1120.
372. JOSEPH b. HARABBAN ABI OZZI b. Ithamar; priestly family, Damascus, 1527-1551. Witness, sales of Nablus 12, Rylands 1, Cambridge Add. 713, CW 2478a, Bodley Or. 139, Nablus 3, 13 Φ II 12, 14, 90 Φ II 5. Uncle's name Joseph, son's name Abi Ozzi.
373. JOSEPH b. ABI OZZI; priestly family, Damascus, 1362. Co-scribe with Ithamar, Cott. Claud. B viii.
374. JOSEPH b. ABI SA'ADA; [Nablus?], 1205. Commissioned BL Or. 5036, Nablus 6, Leningrad 178 Φ 11.
375. JOSEPH b. ABRAHAM; Hatanah family, 1518. Owner, Bodley Sam. b 5. Sister Satitah.
376. JOSEPH b. ABRAHAM b. Abd Yahweh; Hatanah family, Egypt, 1522-1532. Owner, Sassoon 403, CW 2478a.
377. JOSEPH b. ABRAHAM b. ABD Yahweh b. Japhet; Munis family, 1510. Witness, sale of Sassoon 30.
378. JOSEPH b. ABRAHAM b. [Sarepta?]; s.d., entry in Cott. Claud. B viii.
379. JOSEPH B. ABRAHAM; Joseph clan, Gaza/Ashkelon 1520-1525. Owner, CW 2478a, NYPL 11010.
380. JOSEPH b. BABA; priestly family, Gaza, 1435. Witness, sale BL Or. 12269.
381. JOSEPH b. IBN MOSHE?¹⁰⁴ Levitical priest, Egypt, 1511 (see note 55). Witness, sale of Leningrad T2 15.

¹⁰⁴ In view of the Samaritan avoidance of the name Moses, the reading here must be regarded as suspect.

382. JOSEPH b. ISAAC; Yetrana family, Damascus, 1567-1578. (d. 1590?)¹⁰⁵ Owner, BN Sam. 4, BL Or. 6461, maker of a cover for a Torah in the Damascus synagogue.
383. JOSEPH b. ISAAC b. Murjan b. Abraham b. Ishmael b. Şadaqah; Nablus, 1739.¹⁰⁶ Scribe, Bodley Sam. e 1.
384. JOSEPH b. ISHMAEL b. Ḥalaf; Hatanah family, Egypt, 1378. Owner, BN Sam. 3.
385. JOSEPH b. ISHMAEL; Marhib family, Nablus, 1755. Vendor, BL Or. 7562.
386. JOSEPH b. ISHMAEL; Segiana family, 1377, Damascus (see note 98). Commissioned Scott Watson 1.
387. JOSEPH b. ISRAEL b. Ishmael b. Abraham; Danfi family, Nablus, 1858-1860. Scribe, Rylands 12, CW 26344, Dropsie NS 11, BL Or. 2080 (with Jacob b. Aaron).
388. JOSEPH b. JACOB Shelaby; Danfi family, Nablus, 1885. Scribe, Dropsie NS 19.
389. JOSEPH b. JACOB b. Bahadur/Badr b. Rashid; Romaḥ family, 1563-1597. Scribe, Huntington 350 part II, BN Arabe 6 (final folios). Also known as Joseph b. Jacob b. Zahara. Brother, Abraham. Owner, Leningrad 181 Φ II 18.
390. JOSEPH b. JACOB b. Metuḥiah b. Abraham b. Ṭabiah b. Joseph b. Sa'ada b. Ṭabiah b. Ab Nefusha b. Ab Zehuta b. Ab Nefusha b. Abi Ḥasdiyah b. Abi Taḥmadatah b. Said b. Abi Sahada b. Pigma b. Abraham b. Musaf [Joseph?] b. Ephraim b. Joseph Ḥazadik. Pigma family, 1531. Commissioned BZ 19.
391. JOSEPH b. JACOB b. Joseph; Kedmah family, 1532-1554. Witness, sale of Bodley Or. 139, owner, Nablus 20.
392. JOSEPH B. JACOB; Şafr family, 1511-1519. Witness, sale Nablus 12.
393. JOSEPH b. JACOB b. Zahava; see Joseph b. Jacob b. Bahadur.
394. JOSEPH b. JOSHUA; Mufarrij family, Nablus, 1779-1848. Witness, sale of Adler 1808. Officiant, marriage ceremony, Ketubah Sassoon 725.
395. JOSEPH b. MATANAH b. Ab Ḥasda b. Nefusha; Qabaşa family, Damascus, 1413. Owner, Cambridge Add. 714. Son of Nemilah bat Ab Hameromametaḥ b. Jacob. Brother, Şadaqah.
396. JOSEPH B. MATANAH b. Şadaqah; Ḥalaf family, Damascus, c. 1401. Owner, Nablus 5, Vatican Sam. 1.

¹⁰⁵ If this Joseph b. Isaac is the same as the Joseph b. Isaac AsSamiri of Shehadeh (*A.T.S.P.*, p. 316) then he died in 1590.

¹⁰⁶ A. E. Cowley (*The Samaritan Liturgy*, Oxford, 1909, ii. p. xvi) reads the name differently from me and differs by ten years in the date.

397. JOSEPH b. MATANAH b. Ezer; priestly family, Gaza, 1511-1512. Witness, sale of Nablus 4, BZ 11.
398. JOSEPH b. MESHALMAH; Hatanah family, Egypt, 1365. Vendor, Rylands 2.
399. JOSEPH b. METUHIAH b. Joseph b. Negama; Metuhiah family, [1441]-1495. Commissioned Pockocke 5. Part owner, CB 752.
400. JOSEPH b. RASHID b. Abdallah; Romaḥ family, 1501. Purchaser, BL Or. 2688.
401. JOSEPH b. SA'ADA b. Isaac; 1211. Commissioned Rylands 1 with brother Tabiah.
402. JOSEPH b. ŞADAQAH; Romaḥ family, 1533. Purchaser, Rylands 28.
403. JOSEPH b. ŞADAQAH b. Abraham b. Ab Romametah; Ikkara family, [Egypt?], 1529. Owner, Sassoon 403.
404. JOSEPH b. ŞADAQAH; Aramatah family, 1550. Owner, Leningrad 53 Φ II 14.
405. JOSEPH b. ŞADAQAH b. [Abraham b. Joseph]; Abdah family,¹⁰⁷ 1511-1555, [Egypt]. Owner, Berlin Or. 4° 534, BL Add. 19011, Sassoon 403, Sassoon 404 Leiningrad T 2 nr 15, Nablus 12, Nablus 21 (half share with brother). Brother, Abraham.
406. JOSEPH b. ŞADAQAH; Segiana family, Damascus, 1405. Purchaser, Rylands 1, BL Or. 7562.
407. JOSEPH b. ŞADAQAH b. Jacob; Danfi family, Nablus, 1766. Commissioned Bodley Sam. f 4.¹⁰⁸ See no. 410, the same person?
408. JOSEPH b. ŞADAQAH b. Jacob; 1532. Witness, sale of Cambridge Add. 713.
409. JOSEPH b. ŞADAQAH b. Joseph; priestly family, Damascus, 1514. Scribe, Vatican Sam. 2.
410. JOSEPH b. SHELABY b. Jacob b. Murjan b. Şadaqah; Danfi family, Nablus, 1790, BL Add. 19956. See no. 407. The same person?
411. JOSEPH b. SARUR b. JOSEPH b. Sarur; *see* Joseph b. Ab Zehuta.
412. JOSHUA b. [Şadaqah?]; priestly family, Damascus, 1364. Owner, Nablus 5. Father of Reṣumah. (See Joshua B. Şadaqah b. Joshua).
413. JOSHUA b. JOSEPH b. Joshua b. Marḥib; Marḥib family, Nablus, 1846. Scribe, Bodley Sam. e 5.

¹⁰⁷ The family name of the scribe is offered in various forms, viz., as the Arabah family in Von Gall's reading of the scribe's name and Shehadeh reads it as Ikkara, *A.T.S.P.* p. 290. Abdah may be more likely than either of these readings.

¹⁰⁸ Joseph was described as a youth in 1766.

414. JOSHUA b. LEVI; priestly [Levitical] family, Gaza, 1167. Part scribe, Spiro Katava Kadisha.
415. JOSHUA b. MUFARRIJ; Mufarrij family, Nablus, 1809-1814. *See next entry.*
416. JOSHUA b. MARḤIB; Marḥib family (the same as the preceding), Nablus, 1809. Witness, Smithsonian Ketubah.
417. JOSHUA b. SADAQAH b. Joshua; priestly family, 1510. Owner, Sassoon 30. Wife, Sarah.
418. KAMIL b. ISRAEL; Danfi family, Nablus, 1893-1908. Scribe, Dropsie NS 18, Rylands 95, 104, 109.
419. KETURAH b. ABRAHAM B. Ishmael; Marḥib family, Nablus, 1848. Bride, Ketubah Sassoon 725.

KHIDR; see Pinḥas (equivalents).

420. KOZBIT bat ABI MEROMAMETAH b. Jacob; Qabaṣa family, Damascus, 1413. Owner, Cambridge Add. 714.
421. LEVI b. ṬABIAH; Levitical family, s.d. Scribe, [Nablus?] 27 Φ I, 9.
422. MANIR b. ABDALLAH b. Murjan b. Salamah; Danfi family, 1907, Nablus. Scribe, Dropsie NS 2. (Written at age 14).
423. MARḤIB b. ABRAHAM b. Ishmael; Marḥib family, Nablus, 1786-1848. Scribe, Bodley Sam. c 13, witness, Ketubah, Sassoon 725.

MARḤIB; see Mufarrij (equivalents).

424. MARḤIB b. JACOB; Nablus, 1778. Scribe of letter in Bodley Opp. Add. fol. 55-75.¹⁰⁹
425. MARḤIB/MUFARRIJ b. JACOB b. Joseph; Ephraimite clan, Marḥib family, Nablus, 1663-1671. Scribe, Rylands 27, Huntington 24, part of Garret 5, part of Garret 4, Owner of Huntington 350.
426. MARḤIBA bat ABD ḤANUNAH b. Ab Gelugah b. Ab Romametaḥ; Ikkara family, Egypt, 1462-1477. Vendor, NYPL 11010, Haverford 22. Brother, Tauriz.
427. MATANAH b. NEGAMAH; 1435. Owner, BL Or. 12269.
428. MATANAH b. AB ḤASDAH b. Ab Nefusha; Qabaṣa family, 1413. Owner, half Cambridge Add. 714. Twin brother, Abraham.
429. MATANAH b. ABI HAPETAḤ; Shafet family, 1441. Owner, Nablus 2.

¹⁰⁹ The letter is dated 3301 after the entry into Canaan, a figure which is consistent in all Samaritan sources and gives us an equivalent date of 1778 A.D. We are precluded by this consistency in arguing for an earlier chronology which would have allowed us to identify Marḥib (no. 424) with Marḥib (no. 425).

430. MANASSEH b. JOSEPH b. Isaac b. Abraham; Vendor, Huntinton 350 Pt. II. After 1596.

MESHALMAH: see Muslim (Equivalents).

431. MESHALMAH b. AB SAKHWAH b. Abraham; Danfi family, Nablus, 1707-1739. Scribe, Rylands 2, Gaster 820.
432. MESHALMAH b. ABRAHAM b. Ab Zehuta; Zahava family, before 1390, Damascus.¹¹⁰ Vendor, Leiden Or. 6. Son, Abraham.
433. MESHALMAH b. JACOB b. Meshalmah; [Hatanah?] family, 1328.¹¹¹ Scribe, Rylands 2 (2nd Torah).
434. METUḤIAH b. AB NEFUSHA; Metuḥiah family, Nablus, 1415.¹¹² Owner, Rylands 1, BL Or. 7562.
435. METUḤIAH b. AB NEṢAN; Gaza, c. 1400. Co-owner, Cott. Claud. B viii. Brother, Ṭabiah.
436. MITPATṢIAH b. METUḤIAH; 1149. Owner, Cambridge Add. 1846.
437. MITPATṢIAH b. SA'ADA b. Mitpatṣiah; s.d. Owner, Cambridge Add. 1846.

MUFARRIJ: see Marḥib (equivalents)

438. MUFARRIJ b. JOSHUA b. Mufarrij; Mufarrij family, Nablus, 1750-1794. Scribe, Berlin Or. 4^o 529, 534, 534, 536, BL Add. 19007, 19020, 19014, BL Or. 10722, Bodley Sam. e 10, Rylands 11, 319A, Nablus N 8, N 47, N 48, N 56, BN Sam. 26.

MURJAN: See Ab Sakhwah (equivalents).

439. MURJAN b. IBRAHAM b. Ishmael b. [Joseph] b. Ihrahim. See no. 45 for details. Brother, Ishmael. Also described as Murjan b. Ibrahim b. Ishmael b. Ibrahim b. Ṣadaqah in Mignana Sam. 2.
440. MURJAN b. LATIF b. Jacob, Nablus, 1814. (See no. 48. The same person?). Witness, Ketubah, Sassoon 725.
441. MURJAN el MURJANI; Danfi family. (See no. 45 and note 40). Nablus, 1779. Witness, Sassoon 413, Ketubah.

¹¹⁰ The deed is s.d. However, Meshalmah's son, Abraham, is attested as alive in 1390.

¹¹¹ The reconstruction of the family name is based on readings in the deed of sale at the end of Genesis in Rylands Sam. MS. 2. Meshalmah is described as a Doctor.

¹¹² The date attributed to Sakhwah is derived from the position of the deed of sale which is sandwiched between two deeds dated to 1401 and 1415. My transcription differs a little from that of Von Gall *H.P.S.*, S. The whole of the deed could be read with infra-red lamp.

442. MUSLIM b. JOSEPH b. ABRAHAM b. Ḥabat/Matanah; Qabaṣa family, Egypt, 1523-1531. Scribe, BN 10, BZ 19 pt. 2.
443. MUSLIM b. MURJAN b. Abraham b. Ishmael b. Ṣadaqah. See also Meshalmah b. Ab Sakhwah, (no. 531), Murjan, (no. 539) and Ab Sakhwah, (no. 45). Name also given as Muslim b. Murjan b. Muslim b. Murjan. Danfi family, Nablus, 1699-1738. Scribe, Rylands 9, 13, 15, 16, 19, BL Add. 19017 (part of MS.), mentioned in Gotha 58 as the son of the writer.
444. NA'AMAN b. JOSEPH b. Abd. Ḥanunah/Abd el Latif b. Ishmael b. Abraham; Danfi family, Jaffa, 1906-1908. Scribe, Dropsie NS 12, 36.¹¹³
445. NAJI b. KHIDR/PINḤAS b. Isaac b. Salamah b. Ghazal/Ṭabiah; Levitical family. Born Nablus, 1880. Scribe, Sassoon 387, 723, 510, LC Sam. MS. 4, 6, 13, 16, Rylands 162, Columbia 71.
446. NEFUSH ALLAH b. AB YETRAṆAH b. Nefush Allah; Kapit family, 1441. Purchaser, BL. Add. 21581.
447. NEFUSH ALLAH b. Joseph b. [?]. 1550. Witness, sale of Leningrad T 2 15.
448. NEFUSHAH b. JOSEPH b. Ab Nefusha; Abi Said family [priestly family?],¹¹⁴ 1450. Vendor, BL Or. 1443.
449. NEGAMA B. AB ḤIYA [Ab Yahweh?]; [Shafet family?], Kiryat Esrin, 1441-1463.¹¹⁵ Owner, CB 752, Berlin Or. fol. 534. (See no. 194).
450. NEGAMA b. JACOB; 1436, Nablus. Bridegroom, Ketubah, Sassoon 729.¹¹⁶
451. NEGAMA b. JACOB b. Ṭabiah; Pigma family, Nablus, 1364-1348. Owner, Nablus 5, Nablus 8.
452. NEMILAH bat HAPETAḤ; Pigma family, Damascus, [c. 1401]. Vendor, Nablus 5.
453. NEMILAH barat ABI OZZI; Yetrana family, 1551. Owner, Nablus 12. Niece is also called Nemilah.
454. NEMILAH barat ABRAHAM b. Abi Ozzi; Yetrana family, Damascus, 1551. Vendor, Nablus 19. Aunt is also called Nemilah. (See the previous entry).

¹¹³ According to the census by Gaster in 1908 (cf. *C.J.R.L.*, ii. 275sq.) Na'aman was in service to a Gentile. He was probably recruited by Jacob b. Aaron to serve as a scribe.

¹¹⁴ The family name Abi Said is not otherwise attested and should be considered with reserve, unless it be that of one of the lesser known priestly clans.

¹¹⁵ See Abraham b. Negama b. Abdallah; a son?

¹¹⁶ I am not able to confirm the date on the Sassoon Ketubah. The Nablus dates are accurate. If it were not for the Sassoon dating one would suspect that Negama (450) and Negama (451) were the same person.

455. NEMILAH bat ŞADAQAH b. Jacob; Qabaşa family, 1525-1532. Owner, Bodley Or. 139. Husband, Ab Sakhwah b. Ab Elyon (see no. 47). Children, Joseph, Isaac, Şadaqah, Ab Hasda, Ab Elyon.
456. NEMILAH barat ŞADAQAH b. Joseph Hakhumah; [Qabaşa family], 1435. Part owner, BL Or. 12269. Brother, Abraham b. Şadaqah. (See nos. 200, 206).
457. NEŞIB b. ISAAC; Marhib family, Nablus, 1888. Restorer of part of Cambridge, Westminster College MS.
458. NETANEL b. AARON; Priestly family, 1202-1227. Scribe, parts of Nablus 21, parts of Leningrad 4 Φ I 1:3.
459. NETANEL b. ISHMAEL b. Netanel b. Isaac b. Netanel; Levitical family, 1434-1450. Scribe, BL Add. 21581 (1st Torah), Leningrad T1.14 (2nd Torah), witness, sale of BL Or. 1443.
460. NETANEL b. OZZI; priestly family, Damascus, 1503. Witness, sale of Leipzig 1120.
461. NETANEL b. NEGAMA [b. Jacob?]; c. 1472. Witness, sale of BZ 20.
462. OZZI b. ITHAMAR b. Abdael b. Amram b. Ozzi b. Amram b. Netanel b. Ozzi b. Aaron; priestly family, Nablus and Damascus, 1477-1497. Scribe, BZ 20 (1st Torah), JNUL 2° 2; witness, sales of Leipzig 1120, Sassoon 402, BN Sam. 4. Presents his name in differing forms in JNUL 2° 2, (see the introduction), and another slight variant in Leipzig 1120.
463. OSNATH barat MAR DEROR; priestly family, 1396. Vendor, BZ 15.
464. PINHAS b. ABISHA b. Pinhas; High Priest, Nablus and Damascus, 1405-1474. Witness, sale of Rylands 1, s.d., but c. 1405,¹¹⁷ sale of CB 752, 753, Leningrad 15 Φ I 3; sale of Bodley Or. 140. Witness, sale of Bodley Or. 140, c. 1409. Name fraudulently attached to Torah roll portion Bodley Sam. b 9.
465. PINHAS b. ELEAZAR b. Pinhas; High Priest, Nablus and Damascus, 1519-1543.¹¹⁸ Mentioned Keble 83, part scribe of BZ 10, BZ 15, witness sale of 90 Φ II 5, author of a piyyut in Warsaw 1207.
466. PINHAS b. ELEAZAR b. Netanel b. Eleazar; High Priest, 1178-1204. Scribe, BL Or. 5036, Nablus 4, Leningrad 178 Φ II,¹¹⁹ mentioned in Nablus 2. Scribe, Nablus 6.

¹¹⁷ The date attributed to the sale of Rylands Sam. MS. 1 depends on the known chronology of a witness, Joseph b. Sadaqa of the Segiana family.

¹¹⁸ The dates here are an interesting example of the way the biographical entries illuminate the chronicles. There is a sharp contrast between the date and order of the priests in the Tolidah and in such a modern chronicle as Jacob b. Aaron's chronicle Dropsie MS. 35. This latter chronicle would appear to have been researched by Jacob from the scholia in the manuscripts and is supported by our data. The Tolidah would appear to be in error.

¹¹⁹ These three manuscripts are all said to be portions of one original manuscript, described by Tal (*S.T.P.*, p. 38) as his manuscript C.

467. PINḤAS B. ISAAC b. Salamah b. Ṭabiah b. Isaac (also known as Qafar b. Ishaq). Levitical family, Nablus, 1886-1900. Scribe, JTS 18, LC Sam. MS. 17, Dropsie NS 5, owner, Nablus 31472.
468. PINḤAS b. ITHAMAR b. Aaron b. Ithamar b. Aaron b. Abi Ozzi b. Pinḥas b. Netanel b. Eleazar, High Priests, Damascus, 1396-1413. Witness, sale of BN 2, Nablus 5, BL Or. 6461, Cambridge Add. 714, BZ 15. Commissioned, MS. A Petermann (Kahle).¹²⁰
469. PINḤAS b. JOSEPH; priestly family, c. 1500. Scribe? Nablus 15.
470. PINḤAS b. JOSEPH b. Ozzi b. Netanel b. Pinhas b. Eleazar; 1308-1387. (Became High Priest in 1362). Scribe, Nablus 14, BZ 13.
471. PINḤAS/TAQA b. MAṢLIAḤ b. Pinḥas b. Isaac b. Salamah b. Ṭabiah; Levitical family, Nablus, 1929-1937 (+). Scribe, Rylands 36, 37 (7th Torah), Rylands 369, 370, 371. Born, 1897, married, 1930.
472. PINḤAS b. SALAMAH b. Ḥalaf b. Ithamar b. Ḥalaf b. Isaac; priestly [Levitical?] family. Scribe, Bodley Sam. b 5, s.d.
473. PUAH bat ABD ALLAH; Romaḥ family, 1493. Vendor, NYPL 11010.
474. PUAH bat ABD YAHWEH b. Isaac; Ikkara family, Egypt, 1550. Vendor, Leningrad T2 nr 15. Sister of Jacob.
475. PUAH, wife of ABRAHAM; Abdah family, 1533. Vendor, Rylands 28.
476. PUAH bat ABRAHAM b. Marḥib; Ṣafr family, Nablus, 1901. Bride, Ketubah, LC Doc. 8.
477. PU[AH] bat AB ROMAMETAH b. Abi Romametaḥ; Ikkara family, 1477. Vendor, CW 2474.
478. PUAH bat ABI HAPETAḤ b. Ziḥa; Metuḥiah family, Damascus, 1555. Part owner, CW 2484.
479. QAFAR/PINḤAS ibn Haroun/AARON; Levitical family, 1893. Scribe, JTS 12.
480. RABBATUN barat JOSEPH ḤAKHUMAH; Qabaṣah family, 1435. Part owner, BL Or. 12269. Sister of Joseph, aunt of Rabbatun barat Abraham b. Ṣadaqah.
481. RABBATUN bat JOSEPH b. Abd Yah; Romaḥ family, 1555. Part owner, CW 2484.
482. RABBATUN barat ṢADAQAH; 1403. (No data).
483. RAJIB b. JACOB b. Ishmael b. Abraham; Danfi family, Nablus, 1890. Scribe, CW 2480.
484. RASHID b. IBRAHIM; Mufarrij family, Nablus, 1757. Scribe, BN Sam. 28, 29. Probably the scribe of the two Liverpool Samaritan manuscripts.

¹²⁰ The Kahle MS is described by MacDonald, *M.M.*, p. xxvi.

485. REŞUMAH bat JOSHUA; priestly family, Nablus, 1364. Owner, Nablus 5. (See Joshua b. Şadaqah).
486. RUHAMAH b. ABRAHAM b. Joshua b. Munis; priestly [Levitical?] family, 1364. Vendor, Nablus 5.
487. SAAD b. ABD ALLAH b. Ḥalaf; Gaza, 1389. Witness, sale of Cott. Claud. B. viii.
488. SAAD b. ABRAHAM b. Marḥib; Marḥib family, 1838, Nablus. Groom, Smithsonian Ketubah.
489. SAAD b. JACOB b. Shelaby/Şadaqah b. Jacob; Danfi family, Nablus, 1797. Entry as reader's mark, Sassoon 36.
490. SAADAH b. ABRAHAM SAREPTAH; before A.D. 1213.¹²¹ Scribe, Cambridge Add. 713.
491. SAADAH b. ABD ALLAH b. Ḥalaf; 1389. Witness, sale, Cott. Claud. B. viii.
492. SAADAH b. ḤALAF b. Joseph b. Shamṭi; 1258.¹²² Scribe, BL Or. 5034.
493. SAAD ALLAH b. JOSEPH b. Jacob; Gaza, 1389. Witness, sale of Cott. Claud. B viii.
494. SAAD ALLAH b. JOSEPH b. Saad Allah; [Ikkara family?], Damascus, 1450. Witness to the sale of BL Or. 1443.¹²³ [Grandson of next entry?].
495. SAAD ALLAH b. SAADAH; [Ikkara family?], 1360. Commissioned BZ 17.
496. SAAD ALLAH b. YETRANA; 1355 A.D. Scribe, Cambridge, Trinity College R 16 41.
497. SAAD ALLAH b. SALAMAH b. Ab Zehuta; Şafr family, Nablus, 1814. Groom, Ketubah, Sassoon 724.
498. SAADI b. JACOB b. Abd Hametiv/[Abd Ḥanunah]; Meṭer family, Nablus, 1781. Owner, Rylands 2.¹²⁴
499. SAAD YAHWEH b. ŞADQATAH b. Abi Meromamtah; Shemṭaimah family, 1454. Commissioned Nablus 7.

¹²¹ Cambridge Add. 713 was sold by the son of the scribe in 1213 A.D. It cannot, therefore, have been written much earlier than this. The earliest possible date for the manuscript would be c. 1170 A.D.

¹²² On p. 50 the scribe presents a valuable series of chronological cross-references to his dating scheme. These allow us to see that the MS. was written in 656 A.H. or 1258 A.D., solving the problems left by the colophon.

¹²³ The deed of sale reads *ve'ekhtav al piv, demibnai Makro*. The final *vav* should probably be read as an abbreviation sign, in which case the first letter would be 'aleph and the whole should be read as Ikkar; i.e. an abbreviated form of Ikkara.

¹²⁴ Reading *Matari*, rather than the unattested form *katari*. My reading differs from that of Robertson (*C.J.R.L.*, i. 30). The suggested alternative form Abd Ḥanunah supports Robertson's reading.

500. ŞADAQAH [b. ABI MEROMAMTAH?]; Shemṭaimah family, 1463. Owner, CB 752.
501. ŞADAQAH b. [AB] ELYON; Meṭer family, c. 1444. Vendor, Leningrad 181 Φ II 18. The brother of Ab Sakhwah b. [Ab] Elyon. See no. 47.
502. ŞADAQAH b. AB HASDA b. Abd Yahweh; Munis family, 1408. Scribe, 21 (Φ II 23, 24, 25, 26) 4°.
503. ŞADAQAH b. AB/i OZZI b. Joseph; Yetrana family, Nablus and Damascus, 1484-1494. Commissioned part of BN Sam. 4, and part owner thereof.
504. ŞADAQAH b. AB SAKHWAH b. Ab Elyon b. Ab Sakhwah; Meṭer family, 1532. Part owner of Bodley Or. 139. See entry no. 265, Isaac, his brother.
505. ŞADAQAH b. ABD HAṬOB b. Şadaqah; Ikkara family, 1554-1582. Owner, Marsh 15, Nablus 31472, CW 2484. Son-in-law of Abraham b. Şadaqah b. Ithamar.
506. ŞADAQAH b. ABD HAṬOB b. Taḥat [b. Şadaqah]; Haramatah family, Egypt, 1540. Owner, Cambridge, Trinity College R. 15.54.
507. ŞADAQAH b. ABD YAHWEH HAKIMA; Danfi family, 18th century? Scribe of ff. 280, 281, Nablus 4.¹²⁵
508. ŞADAQAH b. ABI HAPETAḤ b. Abraham b. Ozzi; Yetrana family, Nablus, 1534-1535. Owner, Sassoon 402, Adler 1808.
509. ŞADAQAH b. ABRAHAM; 1518. Witness, sale of Bodley Sam. b 5.
510. ŞADAQAH b. ABRAHAM b. Abd Yahweh; Ikkara family, 1518-1532. Owner, NYPL 11010, BL Or. 2683, Bod. Or. 140, Nablus 12.
511. ŞADAQAH b. ABRAHAM b. Joseph; Ikkara family, 1578. Owner, Bodley Or. 699, Nablus 21.
512. ŞADAQAH b. ABRAHAM b. Joseph; [Abdah family?], Egypt, 1489-1509. Owner, Bodley Or. 140, Sassoon 404, Nablus 10, Commissioned BL Add. 19011, Berlin Or. 4° 534.
513. ŞADAQAH b. ABRAHAM b. Şadaqah; Danfi family, 1730-1732. Scribe, JNUL 8° 17, BL Add. 19790.
514. ŞADAQAH b. ABRAHAM b. Şadaqah; Danfi family, Nablus, 1904. Scribe, Yale Sam. MS. 1.
515. ŞADAQAH b. EPHRAIM; Abdah family, 1489. Owner, BZ 23.
516. ŞADAQAH b. ḤALAF b. Ithamar b. Ḥalaf b. Isaac; priestly family [Levitical], Egypt, 1378-1394. Scribe, BL Or. 2683, witness, sales of BN Sam. 3, BL Add. 22369, Rylands 2.

¹²⁵ There are two Danfi scribes named Abd Yahweh who would qualify as Şadaqah's father. Both lived in the eighteenth century, hence the date attributed to Şadaqah.

517. SADAQAH b. HALAF b. Joseph b. Shamṭi; Shemtaimah family, 1258. Scribe, BL Or. 5034.¹²⁶
518. ŞADAQAH b. ISAAC; Romaḥ family, Egypt, 1477-1496. Vendor, Bodley Or. 140, Leningrad 13 Φ 12, 14, 35,¹²⁷ Haverford 22.
519. ŞADAQAH b. ISAAC: 1551, Damascus. Witness, sale of Nablus 12.
520. ŞADAQAH b. ISHMAEL b. Abdael b. Jacob b. Pinhas b. Eleazar b. Netanel b. Eleazar b. Netanel b. Eleazar b. Amram b. Aaron b. Eleazar b. Levi; High Priestly family, Nablus, 1366. Scribe, BZ 19 (28th Torah).
521. ŞADAQAH b. ISHMAEL b. Şadaqah Segiana family, 1531. Vendor, Rylands 1.¹²⁸
522. ŞADAQAH b. JACOB b. Şadaqah b. Joseph; Danfi family, c. 1720. Scribe, BL Or. 2685, Columbia Sam. 4.
523. ŞADAQAH b. JACOB b. Isaac; Munis family, Damascus, 1532-1551. Witness, sale of Nablus 19, Bodley Or. 139.
524. ŞADAQAH b. JOSEPH; Gaza, 1497. Witness, sale of Leningrad T 1.14.
525. ŞADAQAH b. JOSEPH ḤAKHUMAH; Qabaşa family, before 1435.¹²⁹ Owner, BL Or. 12269, Leiden 1222. Daughters are Rabbatun and Nemilah, son Abraham.
526. ŞADAQAH b. JOSEPH; Yetrana family, 1582. Witness, sale of Nablus 31472.
527. ŞADAQAH b. JOSHUA b. Metuḥiah b. Hassebhi b. Abraham b. Berakhah; Levitical priest, Egypt, 1431-1493. Witness to sales of CW 2484, Sassoon 404, Sassoon 30, Bodley Or. 140, NYPL 11010, Rylands 2, Nablus 10, BN Arabe 6, Haverford 22, Leningrad 13 Φ II 12, 14.
528. ŞADAQAH b. MATANAH b. Ab Ḥasda b. Nefusha; Qabaşa family, 1413. Owner, Cambridge Add. 714. Brother Joseph, mother Nemilah bat Hameromamtah.
529. ŞADAQAH b. MESHALMAH; Romaḥ family, 1392. Vendor, BZ 17.
530. ŞADAQAH b. NEFUSH ALLAH b. Şadaqah; Yetrana or Segiana family, 1532. Witness, sale of Cambridge Add. 713.

¹²⁶ It is not clear from the colophon whether Şadaqah commissioned the manuscript or was the scribe.

¹²⁷ The name may be incomplete in the Leningrad entry, hence there may be another individual with a similar name.

¹²⁸ Robertson's reading of this name as Ishmael b. Şadaqah is in error (*C.J.R.L.*, i. 12). Kahle/GV (*H.P.S.*, Zu K p. lxxx) reads Sadaqah b. Abdel b. Sadaqah. My reading is based on several examinations of the entry.

¹²⁹ The date depends on the fact that the manuscript was sold by his heirs. The catalogues offer Halmah for Ḥakhumah.

531. ŞADAQAH b. PINḤAS b. Shalem; priestly family, 1226. Witness, sale of Bodley Or. 699.¹³⁰
532. ŞADAQAH b. ṬABIAH b. Şadaqah; Danfi family, 1534. Vendor, Sassoon 402.
533. ŞAFR b. JACOB; Manasseh clan, 1448, Nablus and Damascus. Purchaser, Leningrad T 1 14, and Leningrad 8 Φ II, 7, 8. A Safr b. Jacob witnessed the sale of BL Add. 19011, Egypt, 1560. He cannot be the same person.
534. SAKHWAH b. JACOB b. Hado; Gerah family, 1401-1415. Vendor, BL Or. 7562. Brother, Abraham.
535. SAKWAH b. JACOB; s.d. Vendor, Cott. Claud. B. viii.
536. SALAMAH b. AB ZUTA b. Joseph b. Ab Zuta b. Isaac; Şafr family, Manasseh clan, 1779-1829. Restored BL Or. 1443. Witness, Ketubah, Sassoon 413. Brother Joseph. (Is he the same as Salamah b. Sarur?).
437. SALAMAH b. ABD YAHWEH b. Meshalmah; 1786. Commissioned Bodley e 18.
538. SALAMAH b. ABRAHAM b. Joseph Sareptah; 1166. Scribe, part of Spiro Katava Kadisha.
539. SALAMAH b. AMRAM b. Salamah b. Tabiah b. Isaac; Levitical priest, Nablus, b. 1858. MSS-1908. Restored, Cambridge, Westminster College MS., BL Or. 7562, scribe, BL Or. 2690, JTS 16, CW 2486, Dropsie NS 9, NS 43, NS 6, Berlin Or. 4° 1082.
540. SALAMAH b. Ghazal; 1832. Restored JNUL 8° 69.
541. SALAMAH b. Ghazal; 1907. Scribe, Dropsie NS 8.
542. SALAMAH b. JACOB b. Murjan b. Abraham b. Ishmael; Danfi family, Nablus, 1645-1770. (There must be two scribes with the identical genealogy). Scribe, Rylands 163, CW 10262, Nablus 21, Petermann 1, Cornell (Torah, 1738), BL Add. 19005, BL Add. 19008, BL Add. 19017, BL Add. 19651, Nablus N 6, N 44, N 50, Rylands 163, BL Add. 19012, Garret 4, mentioned in Adler 1808.¹³¹
543. SALAMAH b. JOSEPH b. Salamah b. Joseph b. Saadah; Gerar Ashkelon, 16th century. Scribe of Garret 8.
544. SALAMAH b. MURJAN; Danfi family, Nablus, 1814. Witness, Ketubah, Sassoon 724.
545. SALAMAH b. ŞADAQAH; Nablus, 1877. Scribe, Dropsie NS 32.¹³²

¹³⁰ Ben Zvi (*S.H.*, p. 267) omits the deed of sale containing this name.

¹³¹ See *A.T.S.P.*, p. 305 for details of the second scribe with the identical name.

¹³² Judging the age of the person connected with the manuscript is complicated by the probability that the scribe copied the colophon of his source manuscript.

546. SALAMAH b. SARUR b. Joseph b. Sarur b. Isaac; Qabaşa family, 1781-1813.¹³³ Scribe, BL Add. 19656, Berlin: Petermann 1:8. Scribe, part of BL Add. 19020, 19019, 19009, 19652. (See entry 536. Are these the same people -Sarur=Ab Zehuta/Ab Zuta?).
547. SALAMAH b. TABIAH b. Isaac b. Abraham b. Isaac b. Şadaqah; Levitical family, 1783-1848. Scribe, parts of BL Add. 09019, 19005, scribe of BL Add. 19655, CW 26349, owner, BL Or. 6461, witness, sale of Adler 1808.
548. SALIM b. SALIM b. Abd Allah b. Muslim b. Ishmael b. Şadaqah; Danfi family, Nablus, born 1868. Scribe, BL Or. 10318, Lib. Cong. Sam. MS. 7, Bodley Sam. f 1, Dropsie NS 27, Nablus 12.
549. SARAH barat ABRAHAM; Levitical family, 1510. Vendor, Sassoon 30. Husband, Joshua.
550. SAR[AH] bat ISHMAEL b. Abraham; Danfi family, Nablus, 1779. Wife of Abdallah b. Joseph b. Abd Hanunah, Sassoon 413 (Ketubah).
- SARUR: see Ab Zehuta (equivalents).*
551. SARUR b. ŞADAQAH; c. 1750. Scribe, Mary Frere 35.
552. SARUR el MAṬARI; Meṭer family, [Gaza?], 1761. Conjoint scribe with brother Abraham of BL Or. 8738.¹³⁴ [Is he the same as entry 55?].
553. SARUR b. GHAZAL b. Sarur; 1754. Conjoint scribe, Bodley Or. 663.
554. SARUR b. JACOB; [Mufarrij family?], 1770. Commissioned, Bodley Sam. e 10. Son, Abraham.
555. SARUR b. [JOSHUA?]; 1518. Witness, sale of Bodley Sam. b 5.
556. SHALEM b. SHALEM b. Abd. Allah b. Meshalmah. See no. 548 for details.
557. SETH b. [?]; Romah family, 1418-1419, Damascus. Vendor, Rylands 1 (s.d., but before 1440). Owner, BL Or. 7562: see no. 559.

¹³³ The family name is derived from Stenhouse's reading of the colophon of Petermann 1:8 (Cf., *K.T.A.F.*, p. 13). The reading is undoubtedly correct. Tahir b. Jacob is known to us both as a member of the Danfi family and as a member of the Şafr family. Stenhouse's reading of Qabaşa for someone who otherwise appears to be known as of the Şafr family, supports the evidence of Tahir b. Jacob that the designation Safr is probably to be applied to an extended family which can have identifiable sub-family names.

¹³⁴ BL Or. MS. 8738 is the Samaritan manuscript described in the catalogue of Robert Curzon, *Catalogue of Material for Writing on Early Tablets and Stones, Rolls and Other Manuscripts and Oriental Manuscript Books in the Library of the Hon. Robert Curzon at Parham in the County of Sussex*, London, 1849. Curzon's description errs; Uru Tahor is not the name of the scribe but a description of the ritually clean skin on which the manuscript was written.

558. SETH b. AB GELUGAH b. Şadaqah b. Ḥalaf b. Abraham; Damascus, 1344. Scribe, Vatican Sam. 1.
559. SETH b. ABD YAHWEH; Romaḥ family, Damascus, 1404-1419. Purchaser, BZ 17.
560. SETH AARON b. ISAAC b. Seth Aaron; priestly [Levitical?] family, Damascus, 1469-1481. Scribe, BN Sam. 5, CW 2473, witness, sale of BZ 11, BL Or. 6461.
561. [SETH] b. ABRAHAM; Hira family, 1453.¹³⁵ Scribe, 90 Φ II 5. (See Abraham b. Seth, grandson?).
562. SETH ELNAZIR b. SAAD ALLAH b. Abraham b. Saad Allah; c. 1450. Vendor, Leiden Or. 1222.
563. SHAHALA b. JOSEPH b. Abd Allah b. Yehuba; Ikkara family, Egypt, 1500. Part owner with brother Shatiḥa (see next entry) of CW 2748a. Uncle, Abd Raḥmanah b. Abd Allah.
564. SHATIḤA b. JOSEPH; (see previous entry).

SHELABY: see Şadaqah (equivalents).

565. SHELABY b. JACOB b. Murjan b. Ishmael b. Joseph b. Şadaqah; Danfi family, Nablus, 1781. Reader's entry in Sassoon 36.
566. SHELABY b. JACOB b. Shelaby b. Joseph. (See no. 522 for details).
567. SHELAḤ b. AB ZEHUTA/SARUR b. Şadaqah; Nablus, 1750-1752. Scribe of Rylands 9, 23.
568. SHELAḤ b. ABRAHAM b. Shelah b. Ab Sakhwah b. Muslim b. Ab Sakhwah b. Abraham b. Şadaqah b. Ishmael b. Şadaqah; Danfi family, Nablus, 1835-1883. Reader's mark, Rylands 1, scribe of part of Rylands 13, 14, 18, 20, 108, Nablus 70 S, 71 S, 144 S, Dropsie NS 20, Columbia D 26, Leningrad MS. Sam. 12 (= Shunnar 258), Adler 1808.
569. SHELAḤ b. ABRAHAM; Meṭer family, c. 1760. Owner, Nablus 18.
570. SHELAḤ b. SALAMAH b. ABRAHAM; Haftawi, priestly family, Nablus, 1219. Commissioned Cambridge Add. 714.
571. SHELAḤ b. ISAAC; Danfi family, 1750-1778, Nablus. Witness, Ketubah, Sassoon 413, scribe, Berlin Or. 4° 531, 533.
572. SHELAḤ b. ISHMAEL b. Shelah; Danfi family, Nablus, 1848. Groom, Ketubah, Sassoon 725.
- 572*. SHELAḤ b. JACOB SHELABI, Scribe, Garrett 2213, 1904.

¹³⁵ The provision of the first name, Seth, depends on the assumption that the principle of papponymy was observed in the naming of descendents. Such an assumption would appear to be justified from the name of the other known member of the Hira family, Abraham b. Seth.

573. SIMHA barat ABRAHAM; Romah family, Egypt, 1394. Owner, BL Add. 22369, Rylands 2. Wife of Jacob b. Ab Yetrana.
574. ṬABIAH b. AB NEŞAN; 1389. Vendor with brother of Cott. Claud. B viii. Brother, Metuhiah.

ṬABIAH: see also Ghazal (equivalents).

575. ṬABIAH b. AB ZEHUTA b. Ṭabiah; Meṭer family. (See no. 251 for details). Scribe, Trinity, Dublin, MS. 2331 c. 1746.
576. ṬABIAH b. ABRAHAM: Romah family, 1586. Witness, sale of BL Or. 1443.
577. ṬABIAH b. ISAAC b. Abraham b. Isaac b. Şadaqah b. Haşşebhi; Levitical family, Nablus, 1747-1785. Prolific scribe and restorer. Scribe, Rylands 18, 100, 116, Bodley Or. 656, Bodley Sam. f 4 (9th Torah), Bodley Sam. e 15, Mary Frere 9, CW 26349, CW 10311, Berlin Or. 4° 535, Mingana Sam. 1, BL Add. 19650, 19006, 19018, 19654, BL Or. 10722, Nablus 7 S, 9 S, 10 S, 11 S, 12 s, 13 S, restorer, Topkapi G i 101, witness, sale of BL Or. 7562, transfers codex from Gaza to Nablus in 1767.
578. ṬABIAH b. JOSEPH b. Abraham b. Isaac; Levitical priest. Scribe, Keble 85 (Scroll fragment); Claims date of 300 H but probably 1300 H = 1882.
579. ṬABIAH b. JOSEPH b. Jacob: Beth Bezin. S.d. Scribe, Nablus 1.
580. ṬABIAH b. MESHALMAH; 1195 AD. Owner, Nablus 12.
581. ṬABIAH b. ISAAC b. Salamah. (See no. 252 for details).
582. ṬABIAH b. SAADA b. Isaac; 1211 AD. Owner, Rylands 1. Brother, Joseph.
583. ṬABIAH b. SAAD ALLAH; Ikkara family, 1554-1570,¹³⁶ Owner, Nablus 20.
584. ṬABIAH b. RADAQAH b. Abi Ozzi; Yetrana family, 1511-1512. Owner, with brother Isaac, of Nablus 14, BZ 11.
585. ṬABIAH b. ŞADAQAH b. Abd Yahweh; Danfi family, Damascus, 1493-1497. Owner, Sassoon 402, witness to sale of Leipzig 1120.
586. TAḤAT b. ŞADAQAH; Haramatah family, 1468. Purchaser, BN Arabe 6. (See no. 506).
587. TAHIR b. JACOB b. Ishmael b. Abraham Sarawi b. Ishmael b. Abraham as-Samiri b. Abraham b. Ishmael b. Abraham b. Ishmael ad-Dimeshq; Danfi family, b. 1881.¹³⁷ Scribe, LC Sam. MS. 2, 9, 10, 12, Rylands 182,

¹³⁶ Shehadeh's reading of the family name (*S.A.T.P.*) as Makara, has been set aside. Ikkara seems to be more likely.

¹³⁷ Tahir's family name is given as Safr in the 1908 census (cf., *C.J.R.L.*, ii), though the scribe always describes himself as being a member of the Danfi family. See note 133.

Yale Sam. MS 3, CW 2482, Columbia Sam. 43, Dropsie OS 110, NS 16, 24, 25, 26, 31.

588. TAMIN b. ISRAEL b. Ishmael; Danfi family, 1901. Ketubah LC Sam. Doc. 8, groom.
589. TAURIZ barat ABD HANUNAH b. Ab Gelugah b. Ab Romametaḥ; Ikkara family, Egypt, 1462-1479. Shared ownership with sister Marḥiba of NYPL 11010, Haverford 22.

YAPHET: see Japhet

590. YEHOBAT ALLAH b. JOSEPH b. Jacob; 1354-1389. Vendor, Cott. Claud B viii, commissioned, 71 Φ II 8, 12.
591. YETRANA b. AB TAḤMADATAH b. [Ab Hasda]; 1213. Purchaser, Cambridge Add. 713.
592. YETRANA b. MESHALMAH; 1273, Damascus. Vendor, Nablus 21.

YUSHA: see Joshua

593. ZAHARA b. ABI OZZI b. Romah; Romah family, Nablus, 1532. Witness, sale of Bodley Or. 139, Sassoon 402. Son, Ishmael.
594. ZAHARA bat ISHMAEL b. Joseph; Marḥib family, Nablus, 1809. Smithsonian Ketubah, groom.
595. ZAHARA v. JOSEPH b. Zahara; Nablus, 1493. Witness, sale of Sassoon 402.
596. ZEBULUN b. ISAAC b. Joseph b. Ab Sakhwah; Danfi family, 1887-1916. Nablus 9 restored on his behalf, witness sale of CW 2481. Brother, Isaac.
597. ZEINAT barat JOSEPH; 1517. Owner, Petermann 1. Wife of Abraham b. Ṣadaqah b. Abraham.

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