

List of Digital Facsimiles of Biblical Hebrew Manuscripts on the Web

and a couple other odds and ends...

Dead Sea Scrolls

<http://dss.collections.imj.org.il/>

Great Isaiah Scroll (1QIsa^a). More to come.

Aleppo Codex

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Aleppo_Codex

High resolution; multiple pdfs.

<http://aleppocodex.org/>

For online reading.

http://www.seforimonline.org/seforimdb/index.php?table_name=seforim_database&function=details&where_field=id&where_value=262

Description The Aleppo Codex, known in Hebrew as Keter Aram Tzova is probably the most famous manuscript of the Tanach, written in the 9th or 10th century by the school of the great Massorete Ben Asher. This manuscript was used by the Rambam as a reference for the correct reading of the Tanach. The manuscript is kept in the Shrine of the Book at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. This edition includes actual scanned color photos of the manuscript.

http://www.seforimonline.org/seforimdb/index.php?table_name=seforim_database&function=details&where_field=id&where_value=263

This edition includes actual scanned color photos of the manuscript in high resolution.

Leningrad Codex

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Codex_Leningradensis

High resolution; multiple pdfs.

http://www.seforimonline.org/seforimdb/index.php?table_name=seforim_database&function=details&where_field=id&where_value=264

Description The Leningrad Codex (or Codex Leningradensis) is one of the oldest manuscripts of the complete Tanach produced according to the Tiberian mesorah. It is dated from the year 1008 according to its colophon. The manuscript is kept in the National Library of Russia in Sankt Petersburg labeled Firkovich B 19 A. This is a fascimile edition of the manuscript.

<http://www.echoofeden.com/digest/slaveofone/2010/04/28/leningrad-codex-facsimile-online-toc/>
Table of contents with page numbers for the large seforimonline pdf above.

Berlin Codex

http://www.seforimonline.org/seforimdb/index.php?table_name=seforim_database&function=details&where_field=id&where_value=265

(Babylonian pointing)

Description The Berlin Codex (Berlin Library ms. 680), also know as the New York Codex (JTS Library ms. 510) is an ancient manuscript of the Tanach (Ketuvim) from the school of Ben Asher. This is a fascimile edition of the manuscript.

Cairo Codex

http://www.seforimonline.org/seforimdb/index.php?table_name=seforim_database&function=details&where_field=id&where_value=266

Description The Cairo Codex (or Codex Cairensis) is believed to be the oldest extant Hebrew manuscript containing the complete text of the Neviim written by the school of Ben Asher. It is dated from the year 895 CE according to its colophon. The manuscript is kept in the Karaite Synagogue in Cairo, Egypt. This is a fascimile edition of the manuscript.

Codex Hillely

http://www.seforimonline.org/seforimdb/index.php?table_name=seforim_database&function=details&where_field=id&where_value=267

Description Codex Hillely is a manuscript of the Torah from the year 1241, from Toledo, Spain. It is kept in the JTS library in New York. This is a fascimile edition of the manuscript.

Berlin Codex

http://www.seforimonline.org/seforimdb/index.php?table_name=seforim_database&function=details&where_field=id&where_value=265

Description The Berlin Codex (Berlin Library ms. 680), also know as the New York Codex (JTS Library ms. 510) is an ancient manuscript of the Tanach (Ketuvim) from the school of Ben Asher. This is a fascimile edition of the manuscript.

Lisbon Tanach

http://www.seforimonline.org/seforimdb/index.php?table_name=seforim_database&function=details&where_field=id&where_value=268

Description Lisbon Tanach (or Lisbon Bible 1482) is an illuminated manuscript (British Library #2626) of the complete Tanach dating from the year 1482, from Portugal. This edition contains color photos of the manuscript.

<http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/sacredtexts/lisbonbib.html>

A few pages.

ms. Heb 5702

Pentateuch. Eretz Israel. 10th century
(DjVu format)

http://jnul.huji.ac.il/dl/mss/heb5702/index_eng.html

<http://jnul.huji.ac.il/dl/mss/heb5702/index.html>

Description

Pentateuch with Vocalization, Accents, Masorah Magna and Masorah Parva.

Manuscript. Eretz Israel, 10th century. Parchment. 270 folios. 432x385 mm. Three columns. Written in a fine, large bold, Oriental square script, fully vocalized and with accents.

A very exact, beautiful manuscript, almost complete. One of a very small group of early manuscripts of the Pentateuch of very great importance for the research of the Masorah.

Purchased in 1914 by David S. Sassoon from the notables of the Jewish community in Damascus and hence nicknamed as "the Damascus Keter" (the "crown" of Damascus).

D.S. Sassoon, in his Ohel David catalogue, describes the manuscript as being written in a 9th century "Babylonian [i.e. Iraqi] hand"; scholars of the Hebrew University disagree with this assumption and consider it to be of Palestinian origin and written in the 10th century.

The manuscript was purchased from the Sassoon collection in 1975.

ms. Heb 790

Bible. Spain, 1260
(DjVu format)

http://jnul.huji.ac.il/dl/mss/heb790/index_eng.html

<http://jnul.huji.ac.il/dl/mss/heb790/index.html>

Description

"Damascus Keter". Bible with Vocalization, Accents, Masorah Magna and Masorah Parva.

Manuscript. Burgos, Spain, 1260. Parchment. 428 folios. 305x270 mm. Sefardi square script. Three columns per page (Proverbs, Job and Psalms in two columns)

Colophon (426v): "I, Menahem, son of Abraham ibn Malek ... wrote these twenty four [books] for ... Isaac, son of ... Abraham ... Haddad, and completed them on Monday, the 17th day of the month of Adar in the year 5020 in Burgos

The Masorah Magna is written on each page in delicate micrographic ornamentations. The text of the Masorah at the opening and closing sections of the volume, as well as at the pages between the three

divisions of the Bible (Pentateuch, Prophets and Hagiographa) are also written in micrography in the form of colored "carpet" pages, the contours of which for a combination of floral motifs and geometric forms.

The books of the Pentateuch and the Prophets are arranged in the conventional order which was adopted by later printed editions. The Hagiographa deviates from the conventional order, and from that given in the Tractate Bava Bathra (14b), and its arrangement is: Chronicles, Ruth, Psalms, Job, Proverbs, The Song of Songs, Ecclesiastes, Lamentations, Esther, Daniel, Ezra and Nehemiah.

The beginnings of *sedaqrim* [portions] and *parashiyot* are ornamented in gold and other colors, some of them serving as illustrations of the text.

At an unknown date the manuscript reached Damascus, which explains its appellation "The Damascus Keter" (it was customary in the East to call an ornate codex of the Bible a "Keter" [Crown]). There it was kept in the synagogue of Hushbasha Al'anabi, where it was viewed by Alexander E. Harkavy in 1886 and by Avinoam Yellin in 1919. According to Yellin's report, the manuscript contained 429 leaves. And indeed, one 'carpet' leaf originally from the end of the manuscript was auctioned in 198t at Sotheby's in London, and is now in the Museo Sefaradi of Toledo.

The manuscript, without that single leaf, was auctioned at Sotheby's in 1962 and in that year was acquired for the Library through the generosity of the America-Israel Cultural Fund and Mr. N.Z. Williams of Jerusalem.

ms. Heb 1401

Bible. Spain, 1341
(DjVu format)

http://jnul.huji.ac.il/dl/mss/heb1401/index_eng.html
<http://jnul.huji.ac.il/dl/mss/heb1401/index.html>

Description

Bible with Vocalization and Accents, Spain, 1341

Manuscript on parchment. Saragossa, Spain, 1341. 3 volumes. 204, 206, 53 fols. 215x155 mm. Sefardi square script. 2 columns per page.

In the margins, the place usually assigned to the Masorah, the scribe copied David Kimchi's *Sefer ha-shorashim* ("The Book of Roots") letters alef to mem, in micrography which forms the contours for ornamental geometric motifs. The continuation of this work was written on full pages at the end of the Bible, now bound as a separate third volume. (In the past, all three present volumes formed one volume).

Colophon (vol. 2, 206v): "Completed ... in the month of Shevat, in the year 5101 ... in the city of Saragossa; I copied it for myself, Ezra ben Moses ... ben Eleazar..."

The manuscript is richly ornamented. Most of the initial words of the books are in gold and other colors on a background of ornamental filigree outlines in purple and red. There is an ornamental red frame at the end of each book, including the number of its verses. The colophon is written in red, blue and silver within a double arched gothic frame surmounted by rosettes.

Order of the Latter Prophets: Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Isaiah, Minor Prophets. Order of the Hagiographa: Ruth, Psalms, Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Songs, Lamentations, Daniel, Esther, Ezra, Nehemiah, Chronicles (as set down in Tracta Bava Bathra 14b).

From the Estate of the late Dr. Yeshua Shami, donated by his daughters Miriam Kotev, Jerusalem and Susan Rosil, San Francisco, 1946.

Codex Bodmer 21

Tanach · Spain (?) · 13th century

Large clear images; Oddly, Psalm 1 & 2 seem to be combined as one psalm. Psalm 3 is labeled ג.

Catalogue Listing

<http://www.e-codices.unifr.ch/en/list/one/cb/0021>

Facsimile

<http://www.e-codices.unifr.ch/en/cb/0021>

Manuscript summary: The Hebrew text of the Old Testament in CB 21 originated in Moorish Spain: Al-Andalus. Unlike most similar surviving manuscripts, it does not belong to the Ashkenazic tradition, but rather is an artifact of the Sephardic book culture of the 13th century. The decoration is strongly influenced by calligraphic art.

Bibel mit Masora - BSB Cod.hebr. 392, [S.l.], 13./14. Jh. [BSB-Hss Cod.hebr. 392]

Catalogue Entry

http://manuscripts.cmrs.ucla.edu/Manuscripts_view.php?editid1=3075

Facsimile

<http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00005444/images/index.html>

1-890 pages; Can select a page range and generate a custom pdf.

Cairo Genizah Collection

<http://sceti.library.upenn.edu/genizah/browse.cfm#>

For Hebrew Biblical texts, search for "Hebrew" and look for Halper 001 - Halper 036.

Other Facsimiles

Second Rabbinic Bible

'Bomberg Bible' (Not a manuscript)

http://archive.org/details/The_Second_Rabbinic_Bible_Vol_1

http://archive.org/details/The_Second_Rabbinic_Bible_Vol_2

http://archive.org/details/The_Second_Rabbinic_Bible_Vol_3

http://archive.org/details/The_Second_Rabbinic_Bible_Vol_4

David Kaufmann Collection

<http://kaufmann.mtak.hu/index-en.html>

Not Bibles but a nice collection of very clear Hebrew manuscripts from the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Other Places to Search

French National Library in Paris

<http://www.seforimonline.org/blog/?p=90>

http://gallica.bnf.fr/Search?ArianeWireIndex=index&p=1&lang=EN&f_typedoc=manuscrits&q=H%C3%A9breu

There may be some treasures here but the scan quality is not great. Flash swf files.

Munich Library Hebrew Manuscripts

<http://www.seforimonline.org/blog/?p=84>

<http://www.digital-collections.de/index.html?c=suchen&l=en>

European Geniza Fragments Database

<http://www.seforimonline.org/blog/?p=78>

<http://www.hebrewmanuscript.com/hebrew-fragments-databases.htm>

Hebrew Manuscripts at the Madrid University Library

<http://www.seforimonline.org/blog/?p=67>

http://www.ucm.es/BUCEM/blogs/Foliocomplutense/1688.php#_UI2dIsXA_ng

Hebrew Manuscripts in the Vatican Library

<http://jnul.huji.ac.il/eng/vatican-cat.html>

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/27128629/Hebrew-Manuscripts-in-the-Vatican-Library>

This is a 775 page catalogue of 801 Hebrew manuscripts in the Vatican library, mostly medieval codices.

Biblioteca del Dottorato of the University of Perugia

<http://documentiebraici.unipg.it/galleriaENG.php?concerto=29>

Unfortunately the text is too small to read.

National Library of Israel

<http://jnul.huji.ac.il/dl/mss/>

<http://jnul.huji.ac.il/dl/mss/index.html>

ms. Heb 5702, ms. Heb 790 and ms. Heb 1401 above are from this site.

Digitized Seforim Manuscripts Online

<http://www.seforimonline.org/blog/?p=8>

The 3 links below are from this blog posting.

***** Catalogue of Digitized Medieval Manuscripts at UCLA (Link directly to Hebrew manuscripts)**

http://manuscripts.cmrs.ucla.edu/Manuscripts_list.php?a=search&value=1&SearchFor=Hebrew&SearchOption=Equals&SearchField=language

Very helpful list.

***** Penn/Cambridge Genizah Fragment Project (contains fragments of various documents from the Cairo Genizah)**

<http://sceti.library.upenn.edu/genizah/>

Looks like there's lots here.

Oxford Library Bodleian Oriental Manuscript Collections (contains some Hebrew manuscripts under a few different categories)

<http://www2.odl.ox.ac.uk/gsd/cgi-bin/library?e=d-000-00---0orient02--00-0-0-0prompt-10---4-----0-1l-1-en-50---20-about---00001-001-1-1isoZz-8859Zz-1-0&a=d&cl=CL2.1>

Helpful Web Pages

<http://mrrives.com/Gezer/?p=207>

Manuscripts Summary

Date	Manuscript	Content	
890-950	ms Heb 5702	Most of Torah	
895	Cairo Codex	Neviim	
930	Aleppo Codex	Tanach with missing parts*	
1008	Leningrad Codex	All of Tanach	
1050-1000	Berlin Codex	Most of Neviim (Ps 20-107)	Babylonian Pointing
1200s	Codex Bodmer 21	All of Tanach	
1200s-1300s	Cod hebr 392	Torah, Neviim. No Ketuvim.	
1241	Hillely Codex	Torah	
1260	ms Heb 790 Damascus Keter	All of Tanach	
1341	ms Heb 1401	All of Tanach	
1482	Lisbon Tanach	Torah	
1524	Second Rabbinic Bible**	All of Tanach	
870 - 1880	Cairo Genizah Collection	selections	

*Missing parts of Aleppo Codex

- Gen 1 - Deut 28:17 (118 pages)
- 2 Kings 14:21-18:13 (3 pages)
- Jeremiah 29:9-31:34 (3 pages)
- Amos 8:13 - Micah 5:1 incl. Obadiah & Jonah (3 pages)
- End of Zeph - Zech 9:17 incl. Haggai (4 pages)
- Psalms 15:1-25:1 (2 pages)
- SS 3:11 - end of Kituvim incl. Eccl, Lam, Esther, Daniel, Ezra and Neh (36 pages)
- Also first 7 pages, 1 page containing the dedication, and 20 pages at the end.

** Not a manuscript.