HEB. TÊ'O, AUROCHS

Heb. tê'o in Deut. 14:5, for which T everal has tûrbâlû, is a corruption of tôr (the Aramaic form of Heb. sôr, bull) with graphic confusion of v and r as in qûrê'-akkabûš, cobwebs (Is. 59:5), for qâyiýû (GB te'6 709b). For the Aleph instead of v cf. tôr, form (not tô'ar) from tûr, to turn (see Est. 20). The Samaritan Targum has in Deut. 14:5 rûhîm, i.e. rê'êm for tê'o. There is, of course, no connection between Heb. tê'o (or tô) and Lat. thos, as Grotius supposed. Thos (Plin. 8, 123; 10, 206) denotes luporum genus, probably the jackal; it is the Greek ßôs (Il. 11, 417; 13, 103; Herod. 4, 192). The rendering wild ox and wild bull, given in AV for tê'o and tô in the two post-Exilic passages Deut. 14:5 and Is. 51:20 are correct. Luther has in Deut. 14:5 Aurochs. A tôr milsmûr is an aurochs caught in a pitfall (cf. urus fovea captus, Cæsar, Bell. Gall. 6, 28). G's rendering wüns senvlân ýmiftoûr, like half-cooked beet-chards (al sîlqû dē-kêmîdû, like withered beets) is impossible. Luther's wie ein verstrickter Waldochs is better than wie die Antilope im Netz in Kautzsch's ATa. Luther uses Waldochs for Wildochs, just as he calls the wild ass Waldesel (cf. Waldmensch = Wilder). The nouns Wald and Wild are ultimately identical (cf. Heb. ia'r, JBL 33, 165). The stem of milsmûr, pitfall, is a transposition of makar, derived from a noun makár, from kûr, to dig; cf. Arab. kûra = hâfara and takàwwara = sâqa'ta (see AJSL 23, 247; 32, 65; JBL 34, 55). Arab. màkara, to cheat, means originally to trap. Grace. Ven. has in Deut. 14:5 ãpâdûmûr for tê'o = tôr. The German Pliny Gesner in his Icones animalium quadrupedum (Zurich, 1553) called the aurochs ëthur. Also the Polish term for aurochs is tur (Old Bulgar. turû; Boruss. tauris, bison). In the Ethiopic Bible tôrû is used for ëbûlûs = Heb. ëahmûr (Deut. 14:5) which seems to denote a roebuck (cf. Driver, Deuteronomy, p. 160; Hommel, Säugtiere, p. 392). The genuine Ethiopic form of Heb. sôr, bull, is sôr (SFG 20; ZDMG 34, 762).

ARAMAIC BARRA, WILDERNESS = SUMERIAN BAR

In Job 39:4 we find the noun bar, open field, wilderness (cf. Syr. barritâ). Heb. nàssêqû ëhar in Ps. 2:12 might mean kiss