

Notes on the *Zohar* in English

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Reviewers may quote brief passages.

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The *Zohar*, or *Sefer ha-Zohar*, is without question the major text of classical Kabbalah. It is not a single book, but rather a collection of tracts of various sizes, there being about two dozen which form fairly coherent units. The bulk of the *Zohar* is a running commentary on the Torah, into which the numerous shorter tracts have been incorporated, added in the margins, or compiled as addenda to the various chapters. Some of the shorter tracts are in a separate section called the *Zohar Hadash* (the NEW ZOHAR), and there is yet a third section called the *Tikkunei Zohar* (the ARRANGEMENTS OF THE ZOHAR).

Work concerning the authorship and chronology of the zoharic strata is on-going, though most scholars agree that the main body of the *Zohar* was written by Rabbi Moses de Leon (1250-1305) and perhaps some others in his circle toward the end of the thirteenth century into the beginning of the fourteenth. Later strata (*Raya Mehemna* and the *Tikkunim*), were written in the fourteenth century and added to de Leon's work.*

Since the 2001 update of this paper, it may be said that a publication which can viably claim to be a complete *Zohar* in English has been published—and two others have been promised; see below regarding the editions of the (1) Kabbalah Centre International, (2) Moshe Miller, and (3) Stanford University (= the PRITZKER EDITION). Before this, only two-thirds to three-quarters of the *Zohar* had been put into English, and that spread over a handful of separate publications.

* On the authorship of the *Zohar*, see Yehuda Liebes, "How the *Zohar* Was Written," in *Studies in the Zohar* (Albany: State University of New York Press, 1993). On the *Zohar*'s internal chronology and on its subsequent collection and publication, the most recent work has been published in Hebrew articles by Ronit Meroz and Boaz Huss.

This paper is divided into five sections:

1. SOURCES OF THE ZOHAR IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION;
2. DIVISIONS OF THE ZOHAR: a chart showing the different tracts and sections of the Zohar along with initial-coded entries to indicate books which contain translations of them;
3. BIBLIOGRAPHY with notes, listing books, sections of books, and articles which discuss the Zohar or some aspect of it; many of these items contain translated passages;
4. RECOMMENDATIONS concerning the pursuit of Zohar study;
5. "Zohar I 51b-52a..."

1. SOURCES OF THE ZOHAR IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The most comprehensive guide to the Zohar is Isaiah Tishby's *Wisdom of the Zohar*, the English version of which came out in 1989. (Complete publication information on this and all other books discussed in this section is given in the bibliography.) The Hebrew original, *Mishnat ha-Zohar*, has been a standard, lauded by scholars since its publication: volume 1 in 1949 and volume 2 in 1961. In form, *Wisdom* is an anthology of Zohar readings arranged by subject. Each subject is thoroughly and clearly introduced; each translated passage is supported by full explanatory footnotes. While most excerpts are a page or two in length, a few are quite extensive, such as the full translations of the section *Yanuka* (*i* on the divisions chart), major portions of *Sava* (*h* on the chart), and the first of the two *Hekhalot* sections (*f* on the chart). (*Wisdom* is keyed as IT on the chart.)

The principal virtue of Tishby's rich study is the organization which it lends to the Zohar by bringing together passages on similar or related subjects (which, in the printed editions, are scattered all over the place) and offering such complete and lucid introductions. By giving the reader so much help, Tishby makes the concepts of the Zohar, many of which are quite difficult and obscure, far more accessible than they would be from a translation standing alone.

The work which from the 'thirties until just recently presented the largest amount of the Zohar in English (maybe two thirds) is the five-volume translation of Simon, Sperling, and Levertoff: *The Zohar* (Soncino Press, 1931-4, and a "student" edition by Rebecca Bennet Publications—frequently reprinted; keyed on the divisions chart as SSL). This set is often referred to as *The Soncino Zohar*.*

* *The Soncino Zohar* has been produced on CD-ROM for both Mac and IBM. The English text is the same as the books, but the CD-ROM also includes an extensive selection of major Zohar sections in Hebrew-Aramaic, the Bible in Hebrew and English, and the text of Rashi on *Chumash* in Hebrew. *The Soncino Zohar* requires 4 meg RAM. On the Internet, go to www.soncino.com.

Clearly, SSL's idea was to present a coherent linear commentary to the Torah, but their omissions leave the reader frustrated. Missing are not only most of the inserted tracts but many of the particularly difficult passages from the running commentary itself.

Introductory material and notes are minimal. Gershom Scholem (*Major Trends in Jewish Mysticism*, p. 387, n. 34) says of SSL, "This translation is not always correct but it conveys a clear impression of what the Zohar is. It is to be regretted that too much has been omitted. The innumerable deliberate falsifications of the French translator, Jean de Pauly, are of course not to be found in this more solid and workmanlike translation."

After seventy years, SSL's Zohar was surpassed in scope by "The First Ever Unabridged English Translation with Commentary" offered by Kabbalah Centre International: *The Zohar* by Rabbi Shimon bar Yochai, with The *Sulam* commentary of Rabbi Yehuda Ashlag (Yeshivat Kol Yehuda, 2001; VOLUME 23: *Index*: 2003). In twenty-two volumes the Zohar is presented, paragraph by paragraph, in the original Aramaic and in English. The English is a translation of Rabbi Ashlag's *Ha Sulam* (THE LADDER), namely Ashlag's Hebrew translation of the Zohar containing his "embedded commentary," which, in the Kabbalah Centre's edition, is shown in a different typeface from the Zohar text. (*Ha Sulam* was published in Jerusalem, 1945-55.) Most chapters are introduced by short summaries, which, starting at volume 3, are headlined "A Synopsis." Some chapters are further set up by additional paragraphs headlined "The Relevance of the Passage." Each volume contains a glossary of Hebrew words, including biblical names and kabbalistic terms.

Ashlag's commentary appositively identifies many of the Zohar's widely (wildly) ranging referents with *sefirot*, *parzufim*, and other features fundamental to Lurianic developments. Elsewhere the commentary fleshes out the Zohar's apparent shorthand (often by simply identifying the antecedents of potentially ambiguous pronouns). In some paragraphs, the commentary overwhelms the text; in others, no commentary at all appears. Of the *Sulam* commentary, Isaiah Tishby (*Wisdom of the Zohar*, p. 105) says, "The explanations follow the Lurianic system and are of little help in clarifying the literal meaning of the text."

Comparison with SSL shows that Kabbalah Centre's Zohar follows the same order but includes the material omitted from the earlier work. Thus, here one finds THE BOOK OF CONCEALMENT, the *Idrot*, both *Hekhalot* sections, etc. While not unreasonably priced at around \$20 per hardbound volume, the whole set represents something of a commitment, especially considering that, as editor Rabbi Michael Berg's introduction puts it, the Kabbalah Centre's Zohar is "*deliberately not a scholarly edition*" [Rabbi Berg's italics]. What we do have is "a literal—not a

vernacular—translation” where “[m]aterial has not been condensed or moved to achieve clarity or a more logical presentation.”

Another multi-volume work from Kabbalah Centre is the extended translation of one particularly significant section of the Zohar prepared by Rabbi Phillip S. Berg: *The Zohar: Parashat Pinhas* (3 volumes, Research Centre of Kabbalah, 1987-8, keyed as PSB on the chart). The set presents a major portion of *Raya Mehemna* (t on the chart). This translation is nearly identical to the *Pinhas* portions of the newer Kabbalah Centre Zohar (volumes 20-21), indicating that this work was also based on Rabbi Ashlag’s *Ha Sulam*, though not all of the *Sulam* commentary is included. Here and there Rabbi Berg inserts commentary of his own in clearly marked paragraphs separate from the text. Further, Rabbi Berg uses the Standard English names of biblical books and other terms (e.g., NUMBERS instead of *Bemidbar*). *Parashat Pinhas* includes an introduction and helpful indices to the three volumes.

Another “complete” Zohar which has been promised, but has thus far seen only its first volume published, is *Zohar: Selections Translated and Annotated by Moshe Miller* (Fiftieth Gate Publications, 2000). This inaugural volume provides introductory sections: “Historical Background,” “The Structure of the Zohar,” and “The Mystical Concepts of the Zohar.” Translated selections from the Zohar comment on the first four portions of the Torah: *Bereishit*, *Noah*, *Lech Lecha*, and *Vayera*. However, Miller does not begin with Zohar 1:1 and progress in the order of one of the printed editions as SSL’s and Kabbalah Centre’s do; he presents the commentary following the order of the biblical verses, drawing on all parts of the Zohar, including *Zohar Hadash* and *Tikkunei Zohar*. Embedded in the Zohar text in smaller type are comments and explanations drawn from classic commentaries, such as *Or Yakar* [R. Moses Cordovero], *Or ha-Hamah* [R. Abraham Azulai], *Tanya* [R. Shneur Zalman of Liadi], *Ziv ha-Zohar* [R. Y. Y. Rozenberg], *Damesek Eliezer* [R. Eliezer Tzvi of Komarna], and the foundation text for the Kabbalah Centre Zohar, *Ha Sulam* [R. Yehuda Ashlag].

The most important recent development in Zohar scholarship and publication is the Stanford University’s PRITZKER EDITION* of the Zohar, in both Aramaic and English, prepared by Daniel Matt. The English translation is from a “critical text” which Matt composed (using the Margalioth edition as a starting point) “based on a selection and evaluation of the manuscript readings” (p. XVII) from some twenty “reliable manuscripts”—some dating as far back as the fourteenth century—along with the Mantua and Cremona editions of the sixteenth century—all in Aramaic, the original language of the Zohar (unlike the Kabbalah Centre’s translation,

* PRITZKER is the name of the sponsor of the Zohar translation/publication project—not the name of a Zohar publisher or manuscript as many assume. The Aramaic text which serves as the basis for Matt’s translation can be viewed at Stanford’s site, www.sup.org/zohar > Aramaic Text Online.

which is based on a Hebrew translation *and* which includes embedded commentary). When completed, this edition will run twelve volumes. The first two volumes have been published (2004: VOLUME I, Z1:1a-76b, omitting Z1:38a-45b = *Hekhalot*, which will appear in a subsequent volume; VOLUME II, Z1:76b-165b).

The numerous footnotes constitute a helpful commentary to the text. Matt draws on a range of traditional Zohar commentaries, including those of Moses Cordovero, Hayyim Vital, and Yehuda Ashlag, as well as the work of modern scholars, such as Reuven Margaliot, Isaiah Tishby, Gershom Scholem, Yehuda Liebes, and Charles Mopsik. Volume I includes an introduction by Arthur Green, which is reduced from his companion volume to the PRITZKER EDITION: *A Guide to the Zohar*, also published by Stanford. Green's *Guide* provides an exquisite overview, covering the history, structure, style, and concepts of the Zohar.

Matching the highest academic standards with genuine sympathy for the text—Matt describes his translation as “literal yet poetic” (p. xx)—the PRITZKER EDITION will undoubtedly become the English Zohar of choice among scholars and informed lay readers.

There are a number of translations of one particularly important set of Zohar texts: *Sifre deTzeniuta* and the *Idrot* (*b*, *c*, *d*, and *e* on the chart). Two versions among these stand out as the best—certainly the most faithful to the original:

1. Roy A. Rosenberg's *Anatomy of God* (Ktav, 1972), which contains all four texts;
2. Pinchas Giller's *Reading the Zohar* (Oxford, 2001), which offers *Sifre deTzeniuta* and *Idra de bi Mashkana* (*b* and *e*).

(For the other versions of these texts, see the bibliography under Mathers, Sassoon and Dale, Runes, and Work of the Chariot; these sections also appear in the Kabbalah Centre *Zohar*.)

A translation of *Midrash ha-Neelam* to the BOOK OF RUTH (*s* on the chart) comprises *The Mystical Study of Ruth: Midrash ha-Neelam of the Zohar to the Book of Ruth*, translated and edited, with introduction and notes by Lawrence A. Englander with Herbert W. Basser (Scholars Press, 1993; keyed EwB on the chart).

“[A]pproximately one half of the text” of *Sithre Othioth*, The Secrets of the Letters (*p* on the chart), is translated, and the whole text analyzed, in Stephen G. Wald's book, *The Doctrine of the Divine Name: An Introduction to Classical Kabbalistic Theology* (Scholars Press, 1988; keyed SGW on the chart).

Gershom Scholem published a reader of Zohar excerpts in English: *Zohar: The Book of Splendor, Basic Readings from the Kabbalah* (Schocken Books, 1949, reprinted frequently). Scholem's translations are of passages which appear elsewhere (e.g., SSL, Kabbalah Centre); however, his renderings are, in places, quite different.

Another collection of excerpts, more extensive than Scholem's, is Daniel C. Matt's *Zohar – The Book of Enlightenment* (Paulist Press, 1983). A fine introduction and ample notes supplement the translations. (One wonders, though, about Matt's setting these passages in a free-verse format.) Recently, a distressing abridgement of this book appeared as *Zohar: Annotated & Explained* (Skylight Paths Publishing, 2002), which offers about half of the passages from the Paulist publication. Explanatory notes, massaged into conventional prose from the more academic notes of the original work, face the pages of text. The most unfortunate victim of the abridgement is the introduction; the commendable 36-page introduction of the original work was chopped to a most inadequate 8 pages.

Eight narrative segments from the Zohar are translated, with notes and extensive commentary, in Aryeh Wineman's *Mystic Tales from the Zohar* (The Jewish Publication Society, 1997).

In *Dreams of Being Eaten Alive* (Harmony Books, 2000), David Rosenberg treats the Zohar as one of the great works of world literature—albeit one not recognized as such. Rosenberg devotes some sixty pages to “New translations of the Kabbalah,” primarily Zohar, along with passages from *Midrash Rabba*, *Sefer ha-Bahir*, and *Sefer Yetzirah*, arranged by subject.*

* On the topic of dreams, in 1515 (Salonika) Rabbi Solomon Almoli first published his book of dream interpretations, *Pitron Halomot*. Almoli's sources include the Talmud, the Zohar, R. Saadia Gaon, R. Hai Gaon, Maimonides, R. Eleazer of Worms, even Averroes, Avicenna, and al-Ghazzali. Two somewhat shortened translations of *Pitron Halomot* are available in English:

1. Chapter Two of Joel Covitz' *Visions of the Night: A Study in Jewish Dream Interpretation* (Shambhala, 1990), who says (p. 9), “The first part of *Pitron Chalomot*...is at times heavy, polemical, repetitive, and even boring... In the abridged text, I have sought to spare the modern reader (Almoli's) obsessiveness....”
2. Yaakov Elman's translation, *Dream Interpretation from Classical Sources* (Ktav, 1998), which is rather less *abridged* than Covitz', includes two appendices: passages from R. Manasseh ben Israel's *Nishmat Hayyim* and R. Judah Moses Ftayya's *Minhat Yehuda Haruhot Mesapperot*. Elman's introduction is scant. To fill this void, see Monford Harris' “The Interpretation of Dreams by a Sixteenth-Century Rabbi,” in *Studies in Jewish Dream Interpretation* (Jason Aronson Inc., 1994), pp. 39-63.]

See also Annelies Kuyt's article, “With one Foot in the Renaissance: Shlomoh Almoli and his Dream Interpretation,” in *Jewish Studies Quarterly*, Volume 6, No. 3 (1999), Tuebingen, Mohr Siebeck.

2. DIVISIONS OF THE ZOHAR

a. commentary on the Torah		SSL	IT ¹	KC: 1-22
b. Sifre deTzeniuta	Z2 176b—179a	RR	PG	KC: 11
c. Idra Rabba	Z3 127b—145	RR		KC: 17
d. Idra Zutta	Z3 287b—296b	RR		KC: 22
e. Idra de bi Mashkana ²	Z2 127a—146b	RR	PG	KC: 11
f. Hekhalot	Z1 38a—45b		IT ³	KC: 2
	Z2 244b—262b			KC: 13
g. Raza de Razin	Z2 70a—76b	SSL		KC: 10
	Z2 76b—78a			KC: 10
	ZH 35b—37c			
h. Sava	Z2 94b—114a	SSL	IT ⁴	KC: 10
i. Yenuka	Z3 186a—192a	SSL	IT	KC: 19
k. Rav Methivtha	Z3 161b—163a	SSL		KC: 18
	Z3 163a—174b ⁵			KC: 18
l. Sithre Torah	Z1 15a—2b	SSL		KC: 1
parallel cols	74b—75a			
	76b—77a			
	78b—81b		P(G) ⁶	
	88a—90a		P(G) ⁷	
	97a—102a		Myer ⁸	
	107b—111a			

	146b—149b	P(G) ⁹	DM ¹⁰	
	151b—152a			
	154b—157b			
	161b—162b			
	Z2 146a			
m. Mathnithin	Z1 64a, 74, 97, 100b, 107b, 121, 147, 151, 154, 161b, 165, 232, 233b, 251			
	Z2 4a, 12b, 68b, 74, 270b			
	Z3 49, 73b			
	ZH 1d, 3a, 122b, 195a			
n. Z to SONG OF SONGS	ZH 61d—75b			
o. Kav ha-Middah	ZH 56d—58d			
p. Sithre Othioth	ZH 1b—7b	SGW		
q. comm. on EZEKIEL	ZH 37c—41b		IT ¹¹	
r. Midrash ha-Neelam	Z1 97a—140a	P(GM) ¹²	IT ¹³	KC: 3-4
	Z2 4a—5b	SSL		KC: 8
	14a—22a	SSL	IT ¹⁴	KC: 8
	35b—40b	SSL		KC: 9
	ZH 2b—26b		DR ¹⁵	
	27b—28d		IT ¹⁶	
s. M h-N on S OF S	ZH 60a—61d			
M h-N on RUTH	ZH 75a—90b	EwB		
M h-N on LAMENT	ZH 91a—93b			

t. Raya Mehemna	Z2	40b—43b	SSL	IT ¹⁷	KC: 9
		114a—121a		IT ¹⁸	KC: 10
	Z3	97a—104a	SSL		KC: 16
		108b—112a			KC: 16
		121b—126a	SSL	IT ¹⁹	KC: 17
		215a—258a	PSB		KC: 20-1
		270b-283a		IT ²⁰	KC: 22
u. Tikkunei Zohar (passages from <i>Tikkun</i> 70)	Z1	22a—29a	SSL		KC: 1
v. additions to q.	ZH	31a—35b			
		93c—122b			
w. Ta Hazei	ZH	7a			

Key to initials:

SSL.....Simon, Sperling, and Levertoff. *The Zohar*.
 IT.....Isaiah Tishby. *The Wisdom of the Zohar*.
 KC.....Kabbalah Centre International. *Zohar*.
 (KC followed by volume number)
 RR.....Roy Rosenberg. *Anatomy of God*.
 PG.....Pinchas Giller. “Appendix” to *Reading the Zohar*.
 P(G).....Patai. *Gates to the Old City*.
 P(GM).....Patai. *Gates to the Old City* and *The Messiah Texts*.
 SGW.....S.G.Wald. *The Doctrine of the Divine Name*.
 Myer.....Myer. *Qabbalah*.
 DM.....Daniel Matt. *Zohar – Book of Enlightenment*.
 DR.....David Rosenberg. *Dreams of Being Eaten Alive*.
 PSB.....Phillip S. Berg. *The Zohar: Parashat Pinhas*.
 EwB.....Englander with Basser. *The Mystical Study of Ruth*.
 SB.....Seth Brody. “Zohar Hadash: Commentary on Lamentations”
 (in *Commentary on the Song of Songs*)

(Full descriptions of these books are given in the bibliography.)

Other abbreviations:

Z.....Zohar	M h-N.....Midrash ha-Neelam
ZH.....Zohar Hadash	S OF S.....SONG OF SONGS
cols.....columns	LAMENT.....LAMENTATIONS
comm.....commentary	

Notes to “Divisions of the *Zohar*”:

1. IT contains numerous passages from the running commentary
2. What constitutes the *Idra de bi Mashkana* is a matter of some confusion. Scholem identifies it as Z2 127a-146b (which is included in SSL), whereas Rosenberg, following standard editions of the Zohar (i.e., paged according to the Mantua Zohar), places it at Z2 122b-123b, which is not included in SSL; translations of this section appear in Rosenberg, Tishby, and Giller, who calls it simply “The Shorter *Idra*.” Giller (*Reading the Zohar*, p. 90) suggests that the actual *Idra de bi Mashkana* is lost or not identified as such because it lacks the characteristic framing narrative of the other *Idrot*, i.e., that of the forum of Rabbi Shimon bar Yohai and his circle.
3. Z1 41a-45b; see IT 597-614.
4. Z2 94b-99b, 103a, 106a-b; see IT 177-97, 517, 1511-13.
5. Mirsky states that the passage translated in *Rabbinic Fantasies* (ed. Stern and Mirsky—see the bibliography) is based on Z3 332-5 of the Margolioth edition. This pagination does not, indeed cannot, agree with our divisions chart in that our [Mantua] Zohar stops at Z3 299b. Mirsky notes that the translation appears in *Zohar be-Midbar: Shelah Lecha*, which, by our pagination covers Z3 156b-176a. SSL leaves a huge gap at 163a-174a: Mirsky’s passage falls inside this gap, probably somewhere around Z3 167a-168a. Other passages from this gap are given in Tishby: Z3 168b-169a, Z3 168a, and Z3 170a; see IT 672-3, 784-5, 794-5. For this section intact, see Kabbalah Centre’s Zohar, volumes 17 and 18; the section which matches the *Rabbinic Fantasies* segment appears in KC, volume 18, pp. 112-130.
6. Z1 81b; see P(G) 427.
7. Z1 89a-90a; see P(G) 484-5.
8. Z1 97a, 98b, 99a 100a; see Myer 427-8.
9. Z1 148a-b; see P(G) 461-2.
10. Z1 147a-148a: see DM 75-79.
11. ZH 38a, 38a-b, 38d, 39d-40a, 41a; see IT 619, 492-3, 619-20, 643-5, 615.
12. Z1 98a-99a, P(G) 496-7; Z1 135b-136a, see P(M) 243-5.
13. numerous passages
14. numerous passages
15. ZH 26b and 18d-19a; see DR 90-1 and 95-7.
16. numerous passages
17. Z2 40b-41a, 42b-43a; see IT 1317, 265-6.
18. numerous passages
19. Z3 124a-126a; IT 1147-54.
20. Z3 275b-285a; see 262-5.

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Section 1.7, "Mysticism," discusses the Zohar; Section 8.3 offers translations of Z2 42b-43a (on *ein sof* and the ten *sefirot*), Z3 152a (on the Torah), Z2 173a (on the 'other side'), Z3 77b and Z2 40b (on exile and redemption) and Z1 183b (on the spiritual constitution of man).

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This collection's CHAPTER 3, "Introduction to the Zohar," is a new translation of the text which appears as PART ONE of *An Entrance to the Zohar*, "A Preface to the Zohar." CHAPTER 4 is another substantial piece by Ashlag, "Introduction to the Study of the Ten Sefirot." *The Ladder* of the title refers to Ashlag's Hebrew translation (with commentary) of the Zohar, *Ha Sulam*—the work translated into English now distributed by The Kabbalah Center. See below: Berg.

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An extended translation of *Raya Mehemna* (t on the chart): vol. 1 = Z3 213a-229b, plus introduction; vol. 2 = Z3 229b-245b; vol. 3 = 246a-259a, plus indices.

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Berg, Rav P.S. *The Essential Zohar: The Source of Kabbalistic Wisdom*. New York: Bell Tower, 2002.

With *Zohar* excerpts and eclectic commentary, Rav Berg attempts to make the Kabbalah's "wisdom universally available." It seems likely that Rav Berg intended this book as an introduction or guide to the 22-volume *Zohar*, published "under his guidance" (incorporated quotes from flaps).

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_____. "Human Hands Dwell in Heavenly Heights: Contemplative Ascent and Theurgic Power in Thirteenth Century Kabbalah," in *Mystics of the Book: Themes, Topics and Typologies*, edited by R.A. Herrera. New York: Peter Lang Publishing, 1993.

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Cohn-Sherbock, Dan. *Jewish Mysticism: An Anthology*. Oxford: Oneworld Publications, 1995
Zohar passages, pp. 118-132

Cohn-Sherbock, Dan; and Cohn-Sherbock, Lavinia. *Jewish and Christian Mysticism: An Introduction*. New York: Continuum Publishing Company, 1994: pp. 39-44

Coudert, Allison. "Moses de Leon and the Zohar," in *The Columbia History of Western Philosophy*, edited by Richard Popkin. New York: Columbia University Press, 1999: pp. 210-213.

Covitz, Joel. *Visions of the Night: A Study in Jewish Dream Interpretation*. Boston and London: Shambhala, 1990.

Visions includes an abridged translation of R. Solomon Almoli's *Pitron Halomot*, which draws on the Zohar for its comments on dreams and their interpretation.

Dan Joseph. *Gershom Scholem and the Mystical Dimension of Jewish History*. [MODERN JEWISH MASTERS SERIES]. New York: New York University Press, 1987.

Chapter 7. From Gerona to the Zohar

Chapter 8. The Zohar

Chapter 9. From the Zohar to Safed

_____. *The Heart of the Fountain. An Anthology of Jewish Mystical Experiences*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2002.

Chapter 12. The Zohar: THE BEGINNING (Z1:15a-15b, 16b-17a)

Chapter 13. Rabbi Shimon bar Yohai & His Society of Mystics (*Idra Rabba*: Z3:127b-128a)

Chapter 14. The Zohar: THE WONDEROUS CHILD (Z3:186a-192a).

Daubert, Tom; and Karr, Don. "Zohar 51b-52a," in *Collected Articles on the Kabbalah*, vol. 1, edited by D. Karr. Ithaca: KoM [# 5], 1985.

Daubert translates—and Karr amends—a section from the Zohar omitted from SSL, from the French of Jean de Pauly: *Le Livre de la Splendeur* (Paris: 1906-11, six volumes). Tishby notes that de Pauly's Zohar is "a notoriously unreliable version" (*Wisdom of the Zohar*, p. 1530). See Section 5 below.

Elman, Yaakov. *Dream Interpretation from Classical Jewish Sources*. Hoboken: Ktav Publishing House, 1998.

An abridged translation of R. Solomon Almoli's *Pitron Halomot*, which draws in part on the Zohar for its comments on dreams and their interpretation.

Enelow, H.G. "Kawwana: The Struggle for Inwardness in Judaism," in *Studies in Jewish Literature* [Issued in Honor of Professor Kaufmann Kohler]. Berlin: 1913.

Englander, Lawrence A., with Bassler, Herbert W. *The Mystical Study of Ruth: Midrash ha-Ne'elam of the Zohar to the Book of Ruth* [South Florida Studies in the History of Judaism # 75]. Atlanta: Scholars Press, 1993.

Midrash ha-Neelam is s on the chart.

Fine, Lawrence. "Contemplative Death in Jewish Mystical Tradition," in *Sacrificing the Self: Perspectives on Martyrdom and Religion*, edited by Margaret Cormack (Oxford/ New York: Oxford University Press, 2002).

_____. "Kabbalistic Texts," in *Back to the Sources*, edited by Barry W. Holtz. New York: Summit Books, 1984.

Fisdel, Steven A. *The Practice of Kabbalah: Meditation in Judaism*. Northvale/London: Jason Aronson Inc., 1996.

Ch. 9. A View from the Zohar: The Dynamics of the *Sefirot*

Ch 10. The Harmony of the *Sefirot*: The Conjunctive Points

Fishbane, Eitan. "Tears of Disclosure: The Role of Weeping in Zoharic Narrative," in *The Journal of Jewish Thought and Philosophy*, Volume 11, No. 1 (Taylor & Francis Ltd, 2002).

Fishbane, Michael. *The Exegetical Imagination: On Jewish Thought and Theology*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1998.

Ch. 7. The Book of Zohar and Exegetical Spirituality (—also in *Mysticism and Sacred Scripture*, edited by Steven T. Katz, Oxford/New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.)

_____. *The Kiss of God: Spiritual and Mystical Death in Judaism*. Seattle/London: University of Washington Press, 1994: pp. 76-79, 106-110.

Franck, Adolphe. *The Kabbalah: Religious Philosophy of the Hebrews*. French original, 1843; German translation by A. Jellinek, 1844; English translation by I. Sossnitz, 1909; abridged English edition reprinted New York: Bell Publishing Co., 1940. Reprinted frequently.

Fuller, J.F.C. *The Secret Wisdom of the Qabalah. A Study in Jewish Mystical Thought*. London: Rider and Company, 1937; rpt. Chicago: Yogi Publication Society, n.d.

Secret Wisdom is an effort to introduce the core of “Qabalistic” doctrine, covering cosmogony, notions of good and evil, fall and redemption, etc., drawing on—and frequently citing—SSL, which Fuller refers to as the “Soncino edition”). Fuller’s other sources include Ginsburg’s *Kabbalah*, Waite’s *Holy Kabbalah*, Levi’s *History of Magic*, Myer’s *Qabbalah*, Ariel Bension’s *Zohar in Moslem and Christian Spain*, and Knut Stenring’s translation of *Sefer Yezirah*.

Gaster, Moses. “A Gnostic Fragment of the Zohar: The Resurrection of the Dead,” in *Studies and Texts in Folklore, Magic, Medieval Romance, Hebrew Apocrypha and Samaritan Archaeology*, 3 vols. London: Maggs Brothers, 1925-8; reprinted New York: Ktav Publishing House, 1971; volume 1, pp. 369-398:

- a. *Midrash ha-Neelam* (Z1 122b-ff)
- b. *Tosefta* (Z1 121a)

_____. “Zohar,” in *Hastings Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics*, edited by James Hastings. New York: Scribner, (1921) 1955.

Gersh, Harry. *Kabbalah: Jewish Mysticism*, with study questions by Seymour Rossel [PRIMARY SOURCE SERIES]. West Orange: Behrman House, Inc., 1989

Gersh’s efficient study manual is divided into two sections, Part One: “Kabbalah: An Overview,” and Part Two: “Selections from the Sources.” Of the ten passages, all but two (Vital’s *Etz Hayim* 1:2 and *Yosher Divrei Emet*) are from the Zohar (Z3: 152a, Z2:42b, TZ:12bff [*Petach Eliyahu*], Z1:83a, Z1:11b, Z1:55b, Z1:49b, and Z2:39b). All are accompanied by Gersh’s explanations. Appended to each chapter are study questions.

_____. *The Sacred Books of the Jews*. New York: Stein & Day, 1968.

Chapter 13, “Mysticism: The Kabbalah and the Zohar,” includes a passage from the Zohar (Z2:70a-76a) on physiognomy—an odd choice for a survey chapter.

Giller, Pinchas. *The Enlightened Will Shine: Symbolism and Theurgy in the Later Strata of the Zohar*. [SUNY Series in Judaica, Mysticism, and Religion]. Albany: State University of New York Press, 1993.

Later strata of the Zohar = *Raya Mehemna* and *Tikkunei Zohar*. This work has been cited as *The Tiqqunim: Symbolization and Theurgy*.

_____. “Love and Upheaval in the Zohar’s *Saba de Mishpatim*,” in *The Journal of Jewish Thought and Philosophy*, vol. 7. Harwood Academic Publishers GmbH, 1997.

This article reappears as Chapter 2 of *Reading the Zohar*.

_____. *Reading the Zohar: The Sacred Text of Kabbalah*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2001.

Giller discusses how the Zohar was interpreted by the Safed Kabbalists: Moses Cordovero and, particularly, Isaac Luria—with special attention to developments of the *Idrot*. *Sifra DeTzeniuta* and *Idra de bi Mashkana* are provided in English.

Ginsburg, Christian D. *The Kabbalah*. London: G. Routledge & Sons, 1864; reprinted with *The Essenes*, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1956.

Ginsburg, Elliot K. *The Sabbath in the Classical Kabbalah*. [SUNY Series in Judaica: Hermeneutics, Mysticism, and Religion]. Albany: State University of New York Press, 1989.

Ginzberg, Louis. *Legends of the Jews*. [7 volumes]. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, (1909-38) [2nd] 1937-66; reprinted Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University, 1998.

The Zohar is cited throughout Ginzberg’s voluminous notes. See vol. 7, “Index of Passages,” pp. 573-580. The 1956 abridged version, *Legends of the Bible* (Simon and Schuster) and the paperback reprint of it from 1961, *Legends of the Jews* (one volume), are not very helpful, having neither notes nor an index.

_____. *On Jewish Law and Lore*. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1955; reprinted New York: Atheneum, 1981.

Section 4. Allegorical Interpretation of Scripture
Section 6. Cabala

Graetz, H. *History of the Jews*. [6 volumes] English "...done by various hands' and ...afterwards...revised by me," i.e., Bella Loewy. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1891-8.

See Volume IV, *From the Rise of the Kabbala (1270 C.E.) to the Permanent Settlement of the Marranos in Holland (1618 C.E.)*, Chapter I: "Cultivation of the Kabbala, and Proscription of Science." Regarding the Zohar, Graetz' attitude toward the subject is reflected in segment titles such as "The Impostor Moses de Leon" and "Forgeries of the Kabbalists."

Green, Arthur. *Keter: The Crown of God in Early Jewish Mysticism*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1997.

See pp. 157-165, where two Zohar texts (Z3 209a and Z3 98a-b) are discussed. Writes Green, "Crowns and accounts of coronation are used by the Zohar with astounding frequency and in a great variety of ways" (p. 157).

_____. *A Guide to the Zohar*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2004.

This excellent introduction to the Zohar is the companion to the (proposed) 12-volume translation by Daniel C. Matt, *The Zohar* PRITZKER EDITION (Volumes I and II, Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2004).

_____. "The SONG OF SONGS in Early Jewish Mysticism," in *Orim: A Jewish Journal at Yale*, vol. II, no. 2. (Spring 1987).

_____. "The Zohar: Jewish Mysticism in Medieval Spain," in *An Introduction to the Medieval Mystics of Europe*, edited by Paul Szarmach. Albany: State University of New York Press, 1984.

This article is also in *Essential Papers on Kabbalah*, edited by Lawrence Fine (1995, New York University Press). It is a superb piece.

Greenstein, David. AIMLESS PILGRIMAGE: THE QUOTIDIAN UTOPIA OF THE ZOHAR. Ph.D. dissertation, New York: New York University, 2003.

Hall, Elton. *In the Beginning: Bereshith*. Santa Barbara: Concord Grove Press, 1983.

Contains Z1 15a-24b and 29a-32a. Beyond a few alterations to the opening lines of each section, this is simply an unacknowledged copy of SSL.

Hallamish, Moshe. *An Introduction to the Kabbalah*. [= *Mavo la-Kabbalah*] translated by Ruth Bar-Ilan & Ora Wiskind-Elper. Albany: State University of New York Press, 1999.

Hecker, Joel. *Mystical Bodies, Mystical Meals: Eating and Embodiment in Medieval Kabbalah*. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 2005.

This book expands upon Hecker's Ph.D. dissertation, EACH MAN ATE AN ANGEL'S MEAL: EATING AND EMBODIMENT IN THE 'ZOHAR' (New York: New York University, 1996).

_____. "Mystical Eating and Food Practices in the Zohar," in *Judaism in Practice from the Middle Ages through the Early Modern Period* [PRINCETON READINGS IN RELIGIONS], edited by Lawrence Fine (Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2001).

Heschel, Abraham J. "The Mystical Element in Judaism," in *The Jews: Their History, Culture and Religion*, Volume 2 (of 4), ed. Louis Finkelstein. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1949.

Huss, Boaz. "The Anthological Interpretation: The Emergence of Anthologies of Zohar Commentaries in the Seventeenth Century," in *Prooftexts: A Journal of Jewish Literary History*, Volume 19, Number 1, Special Issue: THE JEWISH ANTHOLOGICAL IMAGINATION, Part 3. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, January 1999.

_____. "Sefer ha-Zohar as a Canonical, Sacred and Holy Text: Changing Perspectives of the Book of Splendor between the Thirteenth and Eighteenth Centuries," in *The Journal of Jewish Thought and Philosophy*, vol. 7. Harwood Academic Publishers GmbH, 1998.

Idel, Moshe. *Absorbing Perfections: Kabbalah and Interpretation*. New Haven & London: Yale University Press, 2002.

There are countless references to the Zohar in this work; see in particular pp. 101-2 "Infinities of the Zohar" and the segment which follows; and pp. 304-11, "The Hidden Layer of Torah as a Maiden," "Massive Remythologization of the Biblical Text in the Zohar," and "Sexual Polarization as a Zoharic Exegetical Device."

Idel, Moshe. *Ascensions on High in Jewish Mysticism: Pillars, Lines, and Ladders*. Budapest/New York: Central European University Press, 2005: Chapter 2, Sections 6 and 7, "The Zohar and the Luminous Pillar" and "The Human Righteous as a Pillar in the Zohar."

_____. *Kabbalah: New Perspectives*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1988.

_____. *Messianic Mystics*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1998: Chapter Three. "Concepts of Messiah in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries: Theosophical Forms of Kabbalah."

_____. "The Zohar as Exegesis," in *Mysticism and Sacred Scripture*, edited by Steven T. Katz. Oxford/New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.

Jacobs, Louis. *Jewish Ethics, Philosophy and Mysticism* [Chain of Tradition Series, vol. 2]. New York: Behrman House, Inc., 1969: Ch. 20. Elijah's Mystical Prayer (*Tikkunei Zohar* 12b-ff), Ch. 21. The Soul of the Torah (*Z3* 152a)

_____. *Jewish Mystical Testimonies*. New York: Schocken Books, 1976.

Ch. 8. The Zohar on the High Priest's Ecstasy (*Z3* 67a, 102a)

Kaplan, Aryeh. *Meditation and Kabbalah*. York Beach: Samuel Weiser, Inc., 198.

"The Zohar" (pp. 28-34 contains translated excerpts)

"Publication of the Zohar" (pp. 147-54)

Keiner, Ronald C. "The Status of Astrology in Jewish Mysticism: From *Sefer Yesira* to the Zohar," in *Jerusalem Studies in Jewish Thought*, vol. 6 (3-4) (English section, pp. 1-42), edited by Joseph Dan. Jerusalem: Hebrew University, 1987.

_____. "The Image of Islam in the Zohar," in *Jerusalem Studies in Jewish Thought*, vol. 8 (English section, pp. 43-65), edited by Joseph Dan. Jerusalem: Hebrew University, 1989.

Koren, Sharon Faye. "THE WOMAN FROM WHOM GOD WANDERS": THE MENSTRUANT IN MEDIEVAL JEWISH MYSTICISM. PhD dissertation, New Haven: Yale University, 1999.

Krakovsky, Rabbi Levi I. *The Omnipotent Light Revealed: Wisdom of the Kabbalah*. Hollywood: Kabbalah Culture Society of America, 1939; rpt. Brooklyn: Yesod Publishers, n.d. (ca. 1970).

Admonition and apologetic burden this introduction to the Zohar and Kabbalah by a follower of Rabbi Yehuda Ashlag.

Lachter, Hartley. *PARADOX AND MYSTICAL UNION IN THE ZOHAR*. PhD dissertation, New York: New York University, 2004.

The paradoxes are those “the Zohar maintains regarding the being of the world and the human self. . . . [T]he Zohar presents a picture of reality in which the cosmos and the human self are both one with and other than God simultaneously.” (from the ABSTRACT, p. v) “Becoming one with God is a central aspect of the dialectical worldview of the Zohar in a way that does not resolve the tension of these paradoxes. Moreover, mystical annihilation itself is paradoxical, in that the unification of the self with God is also a unification of the cosmos and the divine self with transcendence in a way that is both annihilative, yet renewing and sustaining.” (p. 270)

Levi, Eliphas. *The Book of Splendours: The Inner Mysteries of Qabalism, Its Relationship to Freemasonry, Numerology and Tarot*. Originally published, 1894; reprinted New York: Samuel Weiser, 1973.

Levi includes a compacted paraphrase of *Idra Rabba* (though Levi refers to it as “The Idra Suta”) which can be compared with Mathers’ rendition: the divisions and subheadings correspond, indicating that Levi’s source was also Knorr von Rosenroth’s *Kabbala Denudata*.

Liebes, Yehuda. “The Kabbalistic Myth as Told by Orpheus,” in *Studies in Jewish Myth and Jewish Messianism*. [SUNY Series in Judaica: Hermeneutics, Mysticism, and Religion]. Albany: State University of New York, 1993.

_____. “Myth vs Symbol in the Zohar and in Lurianic Kabbalah,” in *Essential Papers on Kabbalah*, edited by Lawrence Fine. New York: NYU Press, 1995.

_____. *Studies in the Zohar*. [SUNY Series in Judaica: Hermeneutics, Mysticism, and Religion]. Albany: State University of New York Press, 1993.

1. The Messiah of the Zohar
2. How the Zohar Was Written
3. Christian Influences on the Zohar

Mathers, S.L.M. *The Kabbalah Unveiled*. London: George Redway, 1887; reprinted New York: Samuel Weiser, 1968, and reprinted frequently since.

Contains *Sifre deTzeniuta*, *Idra Rabba*, and *Idra Zutta* (b, c, and d on the chart) in English. Mathers translated these texts from the Latin of Knorr von Rosenroth (*Kabbala Denudata*, tom. II, Sulzbach: 1677-84). Notes and glosses included by Rosenroth are incorporated into Mathers’ translation, along with Mathers’ own additions and notes. With all of this extra material, much of which is quite off the mark, this is not a clear presentation of these subtle, important texts. Ironically, it is the *only* version which has been reprinted—several times at that.

Matt, Daniel C. *The Essential Kabbalah: The Heart of Jewish Mysticism*. San Francisco: HarperSanFrancisco (a division of HarperCollins, New York) 1994.

Includes a handful of Zohar passages, nearly all from Matt’s *Zohar*.

_____. “‘New-Ancient Words’: The Aura of Secrecy in the Zohar,” in *Gershom Scholem’s MAJOR TRENDS IN JEWISH MYSTICISM 50 Years After*. [Proceedings of the Sixth International Conference on the History of Jewish Mysticism], edited by Peter Schaefer and Joseph Dan. Tubingen: J.C.B. Mohr [Paul Siebeck], 1993.

_____. *Sefer Mar'ot ha-Zove'ot* (in Hebrew): R. David ben Yehuda he-Hasid. *The Book of Mirrors* [Brown Judaic Studies, Number 30] Chico: Scholars Press, 1982.

“An important feature of *The Book of Mirrors* is the large number of passages from the Zohar which Rabbi David translates into Hebrew from the original pseudo-Aramaic. His renderings represent the first lengthy translations of the Zohar. Through them we see how a con-temporary Kabbalist read and understood (sometimes misunderstood) the seminal Work of Kabbalah” (HUCA 51, p. 129). The Scholars Press edition of *Book of Mirrors* is a slightly revised version of Matt’s Ph.D dissertation, *SEFER MAR’OT HA-ZOVE’OT by Rabbi David ben Yehudah he-Hasid: Text and Study* (Waltham: Brandeis University, 1978), available from UMI at www.il.proquest.com—easier to obtain than the book. A revision of Matt’s English introduction appears as “David ben Yehuda Hehasid and His *Book of Mirrors*” in *Hebrew Union College Annual*, vol. 51 (Cincinnati: 1980)

_____. *Zohar: Annotated & Explained*. [SKYLIGHT ILLUMINATIONS Series]. Woodstock [VT]: Skylight Paths Publishing, 2002.

_____. *Zohar—The Book of Enlightenment*. [The Classics of Western Spirituality]. Ramsey: Paulist Press, 1983.

_____. *The Zohar*. PRITZKER EDITION. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2004.

- VOLUME I: Diagram of the Ten Sefirot, *Foreword* by Margot Pritzker, *Translator’s Introduction* by Daniel C. Matt, *Acknowledgements*, *Introduction* by Arthur Green, *Haqdamat Sefer ha-Zohar*, *Parashat Be-Reshit*, *Parashat Noah*.
- VOLUME II: Diagram of the Ten Sefirot, *Parashat Lekh Lekha*, *Parashat Va-Yera*, *Parashat Hayyei Sarah*, *Parashat Toledot*, *Parashat Va-Yetse*.

McGinn, Bernard. “The Language of Love in Christian and Jewish Mysticism,” in *Mysticism and Language*, edited by Steven T. Katz. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 1992.

Meltzer, David (ed). *The Secret Garden: An Anthology in the Kabbalah*. New York: The Seabury Press, 1976: Part Six. Hechaloth, Petach Eliyahu.

Though the editor claimed that neither of these items from the Zohar had been previously translated, the so-called “Hechaloth” (*hekhalot*) section had already appeared in English several times:

- a. in SSL (1931-4) vol. 3, pp. 130-7, in a section which, in SSL, is rightly referred to as *Raya Mehemna*;
- b. in Scholem’s reader (1949), pp. 77-81;
- c. in R. Yehuda Ashlag’s *Entrance to the Zohar* (1974), pp. 143-52, though this rendering appears to be paraphrased.

Translations of “Petach Eliyahu,” a hymn from *Tikkunei Zohar*, had also previously appeared in English:

- a. in Raphael Ben Zion’s *Way of the Faithful* (1945), pp. 5-7; this collection was reprinted in the early ‘seventies by Yesod under the title *Anthology of Jewish Mysticism* (reprinted again in 1981 by Judaica Press, New York);
- b. in Louis Jacobs’ *Jewish Ethics, Philosophy and Mysticism* (1959) Chapter 20.

In *The Secret Garden* (p. 149), the Zohar segment there called “Hechaloth” was mistakenly numbered Z1 42b-43a, which, if correct, would set this passage into the first of the *Hekhalot* sections. However, the correct number for the section given is Z2 42a-43b, which is, in fact, part of *Raya Mehemna*.

Meroz, Ronit. “Zoharic Narratives and Their Adaptations,” in *Hispania Judaica Bulletin* 3, edited by Yorn Assis and Raquel Ibanez-Sperber. The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, 2000. Online at <http://jewish.huji.ac.il/Publications/hispaniaju/hispjudbul3-prel.pdf>

Miller, Moshe. *Zohar: Selections Translated and Annotated by Moshe Miller*. Morristown: Fiftieth Gate Publications and Seminars, 2000 [website: www.fiftiethgate.com]

Moses de Leon. "Jacob's Journey," translated and annotated by Daniel Matt in *Fiction*, vol. 7, nos. 1-2: Rabbinic Fantasy. New York: The City College of New York / CUNY, 1983.

Also in Matt's *Zohar*, pp. 75-9.

Muller, Ernst. *History of Jewish Mysticism*, translated by Maurice Simon. Oxford: East and West Library, 1946; reprinted, New York: Yesod Publishers, n.d.: The Zohar-study: pp. 84-119; translated excerpts: pp. 174-80.

Myer, Isaac. *Qabbalah. The Philosophical Writings of...Ibn Gebirol...and Their Connection with the Hebrew Qabbalah and Sepher ha-Zohar...* Philadelphia: privately printed, 1888; reprinted New York: Samuel Weiser, 1974; reprinted San Diego: Wizards Bookshelf, 1988.

Zohar excerpts in Chapters 3, 4, 18, 19, 20, and Appendix A.

Neubauer, A. "The Bahir and the Zohar," in *Jewish Quarterly Review*, original series, vol. 4 (1892).

Neubauer disputes the antiquity of both texts. He includes translations from Meir ben Simeon of Narbonne (1245) on the Book *Bahir* and from Isaac of Acco's letter on the Zohar.

Nurho de Manhar. *Zohar. Bereshith-Genesis*. Originally published in serial form in *The Word* (monthly), edited by H.W. Percival, New York: Theosophical Publishing Company, 1900-14; reprinted San Diego: Wizards Bookshelf, 1978 and 1980 [as part of THE SECRET DOCTRINE REFERENCE SERIES].

Nurho offers the first three portions of the running commentary (Z1 1a-96b), including sections omitted by SSL (e.g., the first scheme of the *hekhalot*). This version is a "non-literal" translation rendered in the light of Mme. Blavatsky's teachings, and throughout there are explanatory notes drawn from her works. Nurho de Manhar was William Williams, an early member of the Golden Dawn.

Orr, Leonard. "Delineating the Tradition: Merkabah and Zoharic Mysticism," in *Studia Mystica*, vol. 2, no. 1 (1979).

Patai, Raphael. *Gates to the Old City: A Book of Jewish Legends*. New York: Avon Books, 1980. Ch. 5. Kabbala

Excerpts of the Zohar; see especially those listed on the divisions chart: P(G)

_____. *The Hebrew Goddess*. New York: Ktav Publishing House, 1967; reprinted New York: Discus/Avon, 1978: Ch. v. The Kabbalistic Tetrad; Ch. vi. The Goddess of the Kabbala

_____. *The Messiah Texts*. New York: Avon Books, 1979.

Zohar excerpts throughout; see especially those listed on the divisions chart: P(M).

_____. *The Jewish Alchemists: A History and Source Book*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1994: Ch. 12. Kabbalah and Alchemy, section "Moses de Leon" (pp. 160-6)

Translated passages: Z1 249b-50a, Z2 23a, Z2 23b-24b, Z2 73a-b, along with excerpts from de Leon's *Sefer Sheqel ha-Qodesh*.

Rankin, Oliver Shaw. *Jewish Religious Polemic*. [LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE No. 9]. London: Edinburgh University Publications, 1956.

Ch. VI. Introduction to the Letter of Rittangel and the Jew of Amsterdam

Ch. VII. The Letters Translated

Ch. VIII. Rittangel, The Mystic – the Zoharic Passage in the Letters

Raphael, Simcha Paull. *Jewish Views of the Afterlife*. Northvale/London: Jason Aronson, Inc., 1994: Ch. 8. The Afterlife Journey of the Soul in Kabbalah

Rojtman, Betty. *Black Fire on White Fire. An Essay on Jewish Hermeneutics, from Midrash to Kabbalah*. Berkeley/Los Angeles/London: University of California Press, 1998: "Conclusion" (pp. 149-163)

Rosenberg, David. *Dreams of Being Eaten Alive: The Literary Core of the Kabbalah*. New York: Harmony Books, 2000.

"New Translations of the Kabbalah," primarily Zohar (along with passages from *Midrash Rabba*, *Sefer ha-Bahir*, and *Sefer Yetzirah*), gathered according to theme.

Rosenberg, Roy A. *The Anatomy of God*. New York: Ktav Publishing House, 1973.

Rosenberg's is the best of the translations of *Sifre deTzeniuta* and the *Idrot* (b, c, d, and e on the divisions chart; Rosenberg is keyed as RR).

Runes, Dagobart D. *Wisdom of the Kabbalah*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1957.

The text portion of Mathers' *Kabbalah Unveiled*.

Sassoon, George; and Dale, Rodney. *The Kabbalah Decoded: Mysteries of the Zohar*. London: Duckworth, 1978.

Kabbalah Decoded gives yet another translation of *Sifre deTzeniuta* and the *Idrot* (b-e on the chart), though with a unique purpose. Sassoon and Dale see in these texts a technical manual for a "manna machine," thus offering a "non-mystical" explanation of how the Jews were fed in the wilderness. This theory is exhaustively developed in *The Manna Machine* (London: Sidgwick and Jackson, 1978) by the same authors, in which they "lay bare the description [of the Ancient of Days of the Zohar] in all its anthropomorphic detail, matching it piece by piece to similar machines made today for oxygen regeneration and food production in closed environments." They theorize that this manna machine was brought down by a being from outer space, who set it up to help the Jews. In spite of this far-flung interpretation, *The Kabbalah Decoded* offers a clear, "literal" translation of the texts from the original Aramaic, with many interesting notes on the peculiar language of the Zohar.

Schachter, Zalman. *Fragments of a Future Scroll: Hassidism for the Aquarian Age*. Germantown: Leaves of Grass, 1975: Appendix 2. Petach Eliyahu from Tikuney Zohar

(The same translation appears in Meltzer's *Secret Garden*.)

Schaya, Leo. *The Universal Meaning of the Kabbalah*. French original: *L'Homme et l'Absolu selon la Kabbale*. Paris: Editions Buchet/Chastel, Correa, 1958; English translation, London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd, 1971; reprinted Secaucus: University Books, 1972.

One of the better popular books of (Zoharic) Kabbalah.

Schneider, Sarah. "Constriction Precedes Expanse: The Woodgatherer Was Tslafchad – R. Yehuda Ashlag's Commentary on Zohar 3:157a," in *Kabbalistic Writings on the Nature of Masculine and Feminine*. Northvale – Jerusalem: Jason Aronson Inc., 2001

Scholem, Gershom. "Colours and Their Symbolism in Jewish Tradition and Mysticism," in *Diogenes*, nos. 108 (Part I) and 109 (Part II). Firenze: Casalini Libri, 1979-80.

_____. *Kabbalah*. [articles collected from *Encyclopedia Judaica*]. Jerusalem and New York: Keter Publishing House and Times Books, 1974; reprinted New York: Meridian, 1978; and New York: Dorset Press, 1987: See especially pp. 57-61 and 213-43.

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| 22. The Decree | (ZH 26b) |
| 23. The Curtain of Fire | (Z2 14a-15a) |
| 24. A Saint from the Other World | (Z1 5a-7b) |
| 25. The Golden Scepter | (Z2 13a-b; Z1 1721-b) |
| 26. The Book of Adam | (Z1 117b-118a) |
| 28. The Celestial Academy | (Z1 4a-b) |
| 29. The Book of Flying Letters | (Z1 216b-217a) |

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"Chapters on Kabbalah will [cover] some of the analogues for tselem that are used in Zoharic literature to extend the divine image to aspects of the created world. The midrashic notion that the human unites heaven and earth through being in the tselem of the 'upper ones' or heavens will be compared with the ideas that evolved in Kabbalah, especially in Yosef Ashkenazi and Isaiah Horowitz, in which the tselem within the human is comprised of the image of all beings and levels of creation." (from the ABSTRACT)

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Primary Sources:

- I3: *Hebrew Literature, Comprising Talmudic Treatises, Hebrew Melodies and the Kabbalah Unveiled*. Intro. Epiphanius Wilson. New York: Colonial Press, 1901. (anthology)
- I8: Caplan, Samuel; and Harold U. Ribalow, eds. *The Great Jewish Books and Their Influences on History*. New York: Horizon Press, 1952; [rpt] New York, Washington Square Press, 1963.
- I10: Shahn, Ben. *The Alphabet of Creation: An Ancient Legend from the Zohar*. With drawings by Ben Shahn. New York: Schocken Books, 1954. (rpt. 1965, 1982. (I have seen this. The whole production has always struck me as rather cutesy. The text is from SSL.—DK)
- I11: Glatzer, Nahum N., ed. "Mystic Drama of Jerusalem: From the Zohar." *Commentary* 21 (1956), 365-66.
- I14: Horowitz, Michael, ed. *A Freak's Anthology: Being Golden Hits from Buddha to Kubrick*. Edited with Countercultural Commentary. Los Angeles: Sherbourne Press, Inc., 1972. (Zohar selections and commentary, pp. 81-93)

- I16: Zahavy, Zev, ed. *Idra Zuta Kadisha: The Lesser Holy Assembly*. New York: Sage Books, Inc., 1977. (Mather's translation from *Kabbalah Unveiled*)

Secondary Sources:

- I19: Rubinsohn, Theoph. "The System of the Jewish Cabbalah, as Developed in the Zohar." *Bibliotheca Sacra and American Biblical Repository* 9 (1852), 563-81.
- I20: Fluegel, Maurice. "Philosophy and Qabbala: The Zohar, Copernicus and Modern Astronomy." *Menorah* 29 (1900), 77-84. (translates ZIII 9-10)
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- I27: Garstin, E.J. Langford. "The Doctrine of 'The Son' in the Zohar." *Search Quarterly* 3 (1933), 286-302.
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- I29: Stern, S.M. "Rationalism and Kabbalists in Medieval Allegory." *Journal of Jewish Studies* 6 (1955), 73-86.
- I31: Wijnhoven, Jochanan H.A. "The Zohar and the Proselyte" in *Texts and Responses: Studies Presented to Nahum N. Glatzer on the Occasion of His Seventieth Birthday by His Students*, edited by Michael A. Fishbane and Paul R. Flohr (Leiden, E.J. Brill, 1975).

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Tirosh-Samuelsan, Hava. "The Kabbalistic Prescription for Happiness," in (*idem*) *Happiness in Premodern Judaism: Virtue, Knowledge, and Well-Being* [MONOGRAPHS OF THE HEBREW UNION COLLEGE, Number 29]. Cincinnati: Hebrew Union College Press, 2003.

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Tishby, Isaiah. "Mythological versus Systematic Trends in Kabbalah," in *Binah*, volume 2: *Studies in Jewish Thought*, edited by Joseph Dan. New York/Westport: Praeger Publishers, 1989.

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Verman, Mark. "The Development of *Yihudim* in Spanish Kabbalah," in *Jerusalem Studies in Jewish Thought*, vol. 8 (English section), edited by Joseph Dan. Jerusalem: Hebrew University, 1989.

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See especially "Book IV" and "Book V." *The Holy Kabbalah* incorporates *The Doctrine and Literature of the Kabbalah*, London: Theosophical Publication Co, 1902; *The Secret Doctrine in Israel: The Study of the Zohar and Its Connections*, London: Wm Rider and Son, 1913.

Wald, Stephen G. *The Doctrine of the Divine Name: An Introduction to Classical Kabbalistic Theology*. [Brown Judaic Studies, Number 149]. Atlanta: Scholars Press, 1988.

Translation of the first half of *Sithre Othioth*, p on the divisions chart; Wald is keyed SGW.

Werblowsky, R.J. "Philo and the Zohar," parts 1 and 2, in *Journal of Jewish Studies*, vols. 10 and 11, The Oxford Centre for Hebrew and Jewish Studies, 1959 and 1960.

Wineman, Aryeh. *Mystic Tales from the Zohar*, with Papercut Art by Diane Palley. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society, 1997.

An inexpensive (alas *cheap*) paper edition of this book has been published which, unfortunately, does not include the papercuts.

Winston, Jerry. *Colors from the Zohar*. San Francisco: Barah Publishing, 1976.

Translated excerpts.

Wolfson, Elliot R. "Beautiful Maiden without Eyes: *Peshat* and *Sod* in Zoharic Hermeneutics," in *The Midrashic Imagination: Jewish Exegesis, Thought and History*, edited by Michael Fishbane. Albany: State University of New York Press, 1993.

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Annual Conference in Comparative Religions], edited by Elliot R. Wolfson. New York: Seven Bridges Press, LLC, 1999.

_____. “Re/membering the Covenant: Memory, Forgetfulness, and the Construction of History in the *Zohar*,” in *Jewish History and Jewish Memory: Essays in Honor of Yosef Hayim Yerushalmi* [TAUBER INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF EUROPEAN JEWRY SERIES, 29]. Hanover/London: Brandeis University Press/University Press of New England, 1998.

_____. “Woman—The Feminine as Other in Theosophic Kabbalah,” in *The Other in Jewish Thought and History: Constructions of Jewish Culture and Identity*, edited by Laurence J. Silberstein and Robert L. Cohn (New York University Press, 1994).

Work of the Chariot. [WC #0] *Introduction*. 2nd edition, Hollywood: Work of the Chariot, 1971.

Contains “Hechaloth” (incorrectly numbered Z1 42b-43a) and “Petach Eliyahu” from *Tikkunei Zohar* – the same pieces as in Meltzer’s *Secret Garden*.

_____. [WC #2]

1. 2 – B . *Sifra Detzniutha: Zohar – Torah*. Hollywood: Work of the Chariot, 1971.

2. 2 – C . [ii] *Idra Rabba*. Hollywood: Work of the Chariot, n.d.

3. 2 – C [iii] *Lesser Holy Assembly* (= *Idra Zutta*) n.p., n.d.

Work of the Chariot has a website (www.workofthechariot.com) where one can find all of the translations listed along with articles on the “Mystical Qabalah” covering “Background,” “Sources,” “Core Teachings,” “Practices,” and a glossary. These articles also appear in a book advertised at the site: *Qabalah: The Mystical Heritage of the Children of Abraham*, by Daniel Hale Feldman (Work of the Chariot, 2001).

Ziegler, Jerry L. *Ancient Wisdom of the Zohar: Volume 1. PROLOGUE TO A BEGINNING* (1996); Volume 2. IN A BEGINNING (1998); Volume 3. THE FLOOD (1999). Stamford: Next Millennium Publishers.

Ziegler describes the rites of Passover, Sabbatical and Jubilees “in terms of the electrical effects that caused a divine light to shine on the devotees.” Ziegler draws on the Zohar to “rediscover the ancient wisdom of the Bible.” Refer to the author’s website: www.jerryziegler.com.

Zinberg, Israel. *A History of Jewish Literature*, Volume III: THE STRUGGLE OF MYSTICISM AND TRADITION AGAINST PHILOSOPHICAL RATIONALISM, translated from the Yiddish by Bernard Martin. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1973: BOOK ONE, *Chapter Three: “The Zohar.”*

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

If the reader wishes to get acquainted with the Zohar but is reluctant to spend several hundred dollars in doing so, there are some fine sources in paperbound editions. (Refer to the bibliography for details on the following titles.)

- Scholem. *Major Trends in Jewish Mysticism.*
- Scholem. *Zohar – The Book of Splendor.*
- Matt. [DM] *Zohar – The Book of Enlightenment.*

For the committed reader or librarian wishing to acquire a definitive selection (as far as that is possible in English), to the above list add

- Tishby. [IT] *The Wisdom of the Zohar.* [3 volumes]
- SSL. *The Zohar.* [5 volumes]
- Kabbalah Centre *The Zohar.** [22 volumes]
- PRITZKER EDITION *The Zohar.* [12 volumes projected]
- Rosenberg [RR] *Anatomy of God.*
- Giller. *The Enlightened Will Shine.*
- Liebes. *Studies in the Zohar.*

This list is confined to works on the Zohar, so it must not be thought of as an adequate list of works on Kabbalah or Jewish mysticism in general. Scholem's *Major Trends* would be an excellent place to start.

*This title might not bear the critical scrutiny which the others on the list would.

5. Zohar I 51b-52a

“Zohar I 51b-52a: an omission from the Simon and Sperling translation of the Zohar, translated from the French of Jean de Pauly by Thomas F. Daubert, Jr. and D. Karr,” originally published in *Collected Articles on Kabbalah*, vol. 1, edited by D. Karr (Ithaca: KoM [# 5], 1985), pp. 13-16.*

(51 b) Note: the beings on high are all of the same illumination, being of celestial essence, whereas the beings below are of a different essence. They (the lower) are to this illumination (the higher) as the candle is to the flame.

Note: all space is divided into 45 parts (of which) each shows a different color. These seven different colors are the ones which, upon the striking of their emanations against the gems from seven mines, draw forth water, for it is the air of the color white which changes itself in water.

The light and the shadows are the only elements which form air and water. The one constituent element with light forms air, the one with shadows forms water.

On leaving its source, the light divides into 75 channels directed toward the material world. Upon the light's entrance into each of these channels a voice thunders which causes the deep to tremble. The voice makes heard these words: DIVIDE YOURSELF, O MATTER, IN ORDER FOR THE LIGHT TO PENETRATE WITHIN YOU. Thus it is written: DEEP CALLS TO DEEP AT THE THUNDER OF THY CATARACTS (channels) [Ps. 42:7].

Below these channels there are 375 trenches, of which one part is of the color white, another of the color black, and the third of the color red. These trenches are divided into 17 classes, of which each presents the shape of a chain-net. Two of these chain-nets have the quality of iron, and two others that of copper (or brass).

At the two extremities of space are situated two thrones which are in constant communications with the channels and the trenches which go from one to the other. Each of these thrones forms a sky, one of which is on the right side and the other on the left. The one on the right is of the color black and the one on the left is multicolored. (52 a)

As the light goes from one throne to the other, it follows, for each time that the light of a throne has reached the other, by means of the course of channels mentioned, it returns near to the first throne to draw for itself new strength.

Thus, the light travels, through specific channels, from the throne on the right to the throne on the left, and returns, through certain other channels, from the throne on the left to the throne on the right. So it is with the blood in the veins of the human body. The blood ascends to the heart through specific veins and returns through others.

Such is the vision of this area of space which forms seven different colors. These seven colors constitute the supreme mystery.

Seven other lights are divided into seven seas, which together amount to one giant sea. This last is the supreme sea where seven others are concentrated.

The seven lights previously discussed fall into this giant sea and then become separated into seven parts, to correspond to the number of seven seas which, in essence, form the branches of the greater one, and thus is it written: AND SMITE IT INTO SEVEN CHANNELS [Is. 11:15].

Each of the seven branches subdivides into seven pools, each pool into seven rivers, each river into seven streams. The result is that the one preceding the water of the giant sea, of its branches, of its seven pools, of the seven rivers, of the seven streams, is connected (all with all).

A large fish, emanating from the left side, runs over all these courses of water. Its scales are as solid as iron. A flame shoots from its mouth which consumes all that returns along its path. Its tongue is tapered like a sword. With all its might it strains to penetrate the sanctuary, which is the giant sea, to defile its holiness, to extinguish the lights, and escape from the waters of the giant sea, once frozen, never again to impose itself on its (the sea's) branches.

This mystery is conveyed in the words of the scriptures: NOW THE SERPENT WAS MORE SUBTLE THAN ANY OTHER WILD CREATURE THAT YHVH ELOHIM HAD MADE. The awful serpent wanted to realize his goal: to defile the upper holiness by beginning to contaminate man here in the lower world. Recognizing the manner of construction of all the courses of water, he understood that causing the water of a stream to be briny would, in effect, reach all the way to the great sea. That is why he came to seduce man down here (on earth): in order to intercept the inferior watercourses with the major ones. The serpent had thus brought on the death of the world. He emanated from the left side. He was able to furtively enter the interior of man. But there is another serpent which emanated from the right side. Both serpents accompany man throughout his life.

The scriptures said: ...MORE SUBTLE THAN ANY OTHER WILD CREATURE THAT YHVH ELOHIM HAD MADE. For not all the animals on earth had been endowed with so much skill at wronging man as has been the serpent—because he constituted the veinstone of gold.

Bad luck to him who permits himself to hurry away from the serpent, for the serpent will cause that person's demise, and that of his successors as soon as that have arrived.

Adam was unable to avoid the serpent because he wanted to taste all of the pleasures (secrets) of the world below. The serpent, in showing him all of the pleasures of the world, interested him, and caused death for him and for all the generations which succeeded him.

Until the day when Israel was placed at the foot of Mount Sinai, the contamination of the serpent did not vanish from the world. As the scriptures said, That was when Adam and Eve sinned by attaching themselves to the tree of death.

* This rendition of Z1:51b-52a was completed in the winter of 1978, being the first of a proposed series of translations from various sources selected to fill the numerous gaps in SSL. Subsequently, other English translations of this passage have appeared:

- Wizards Bookshelf's edition of *Zohar (Bereshith-Genesis): An Expository Translation from the Hebrew* by Nurho de Manhar (San Diego: 1978 and 1980), pp. 220-222.
- approximately the first half of the passage above in Lachower and Tishby's *Wisdom of the Zohar* (Oxford/New York: Littman Library/Oxford University Press, 1989), pp. 658-9.
- *The Zohar by Shimon bar Yochai . . . etc.*, edited and compiled by Rabbi Michael Berg (Jerusalem/New York: Yeshivat Kol Yehudah/Kabbalah Centre, 2001), in Volume 2, *Beresheet B*, Section 55: "By forty-five colors of light," pp. 185-192.
- The PRITZKER EDITION, prepared by Daniel C. Matt: *The Zohar* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2004), in Volume I, pages 286-9.