HEIM of Prague, who gave his consent to the performance.

There is a considerable number of other Purim plays, including comedies and tragedies composed in Judæo-German and other languages (among them Hebrew and Arabic) and written during the last two centuries, of which a list is given by Steinschneider. Of special interest is "Haman, der Grosse Judenfresser," by Jacob Koref (Breslau, 1862), to which Lagarde ("Purim," pp. 56–57, Göttingen, 1887) has given undue prominence.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Abrahams, *Jewish Life in the Middle Ages*, ch. xiv.; Berliner, *Aus dem Leben der Deutschen Juden*, pp. 32 *et seq.*, Berlin, 1900; idem, *Yesod 'Olam*, Introduction, Berlin, 1874; Franz Delitzsch, *Zur Gesch. der Jüdischen Poesie*, p. 81; M. Grünbaum, *Jüdisch-Deutsche Literatur*, in Winter and Wünsche, *Die Jüdische Litteratur*, iii. 596; Kayserling, *Sephardim*, pp. 141, 228, Leipsic, 1859; Löw, *Lebensalter*, pp. 295 *et seq.*; Schudt, *Jüdische Merkwürdigkeiten*, ii. 312 *et seq.*, iii. 202–327, Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1714; Steinschneider, *Purim und Parodie*, in *Monatsschrift*, xlvii. 84–89, 169 *et seq.*
D.   H. M.

PURIMS, SPECIAL: Certain fast- and feast-days specially observed in some Jewish communities, in imitation of the national Purim, to commemorate deliverance from some danger which threatened either a whole community or an individual family. At the celebration of these anniversaries a Hebrew megillah (scroll), giving a detailed account of the event commemorated, is read in the synagogue or in the family circle, certain special prayers are recited, and business is suspended for the day. Quite a number of such Purims are known, some of which are enumerated here in alphabetical order.
D.   M. FR.

Purim of Abraham Danzig (called also **Pulverpurim** = "Powder Purim"): Memorial day established for himself and his family by Abraham Danzig, to be annually observed by fasting on the 15th of Kislew and by feasting on the evening of the same day in commemoration of the explosion of a powder-magazine at Wilna in 1804. By this accident thirty-one lives were lost and many houses destroyed, among them the home of Abraham Danzig, whose family and Abraham himself were all severely wounded, but escaped death (see DANZIG, ABRAHAM BEN JEHIEL). Danzig decreed that on the evening following the 15th of Kislew a meal should be prepared by his family to which Talmudic scholars were to be invited, and alms should be given to the poor. During the feast certain psalms were to be read, and hymns were to be sung to the Almighty for the miraculous escape from death.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Abraham Danzig, *Ḥayye Adam*, § 155; idem, *Binat Adam*, p. 64, Wilna, 1844; Steinschneider, *Purim und Parodie*, in *Monatsschrift*, xlvii. 473.

Purim of Ancona: Celebrated by the Jews of Ancona on the 21st of Ṭebet, and intended to preserve the remembrance of severe earthquakes which occurred in that city on the date in question (Dec. 29, 1690), threatening great disaster. The feast is preceded by a fast on the 20th of Ṭebet; and special prayers are ordained for both days. An account of the event is printed with the prayers in "'Or Boḳer" (p. 47, Venice, 1709; comp. Steinschneider, "Cat. Bodl." col. 2791; *idem*, in "Monatsschrift," xlvii. 285, No. 13; Zunz, "Ritus," p. 129).
D.   H. M.

Purim of Angora: Celebrated on the 11th of Iyyar (see Ḥayyim Benveniste, "Keneset ha-Gedolah," § 682; David Amado, "'Ene ha-'Edah," p. 93d, Smyrna, 1866).

Purim Borghel: In 1793 a certain Borghel, a corsair, took possession of Tripoli with his galleys, and drove out the governor, Ali Pasha Karamanli, the Jews becoming the victims of many atrocities. At the end of two years Karamanli recaptured the city, on 29th of Ṭebet, 5553 (= 1793); and the anniversary of this date was celebrated as the Purim Borghel (Franco, "Histoire des Israélites Ottomans," p. 121).

Purim di Buda. See BUDA, PURIM OF.

Purim of Cairo: In the year 1524 Aḥmed Shaiṭan Pasha, governor of Egypt, imprisoned twelve of the leading Jews of Cairo in order to extort from them a considerable sum of money. Among them was the chief rabbi, David ibn Abi Zimra. This governor—a rebel against his suzerain, Sulaiman the Magnificent, because the latter wished to stamp coins with his own image—excited popular anger by his cruelty. One day he promised to massacre all the Jews in Cairo as soon as he had taken his bath. However, while in the bath he was stabbed by one of his subordinates; and the Jews thus escaped a general massacre. For this reason the Purim of Cairo is annually celebrated on the 28th of Adar (Franco, *l.c.* pp. 48–49).
D.   M. FR.

Purim of Candia: Observed by the Jews of Candia on the 18th of Tammuz. It is mentioned by Isaac Lampronti ("Paḥad Yiẓḥaḳ," letter ר, fol. 81a, col. 1), who refers to unpublished responsa of Elijah Capsali (1523) as his source, without stating the origin of this festival or the time when it was first instituted.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Steinschneider, *Purim und Parodie*, in *Monatsschrift*, xlvii. 286, No. 21; Zunz, *Ritus*, p. 128.
D.   H. M.

Purim of Chios (called also **Purim de la Señora** = "of the Good Lady"): Celebrated by the Jews of Chios in commemoration of an event which occurred, according to some, in 1595, according to others in 1820. The event of 1595 was the descent upon the island of 500 soldiers from a squadron of Ferdinand I., Duke of Tuscany, commanded by Virginio Orsino. The event of 1820 was the revolt of Chios against the Turks during the Greek war of independence. In either event a good Jewish housewife in putting her bread into the oven inadvertently rested the glowing end of her shovel near a cannon, the fuse of which took fire, causing it to be discharged. It should be explained that, as in other places in the Orient, the Jews on the island of Chios lived in a bastion of the fortress. At the sound of the cannon the Turkish soldiers exterminated the enemy. The lady obtained a "berat" granting her certain privileges and the Jews certain favors.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Hayyim Benveniste, *Keneset ha-Gedolah*; *El Tempo*, Constantinople, March, 1903.

Purim de los Christianos (called also **Purim de las Bombas**): In 1578 Sebastian, King of Portugal, landed in Morocco and fought the battle