

lem Talmud, as he informs me, and has them ready for the printer, but can find no publisher for them."

Rabe's works include the following: "Mischnah oder Text des Talmuds; aus dem Ebräischen Uebersetzt, Umschreiben und mit Anmerkungen Erläutert," Ansbach, 1760 *et seq.* (reviewed by M. Mendelssohn; see his "Gesammelte Schriften," iv. 2, 134 *et seq.*); "Der Prediger Salomo, mit einer Kurzen und Zureichenden Erklärung nach dem Wortverstande zum Nutzen der Studirenden von dem Verfasser des 'Phädon'; aus dem Hebräischen Uebersetzt von dem Uebersetzer der Mischnah," *ib.* 1771; "Der Talmudische Traktat Berachoth von den Lobsprüchen, als das Erste Buch im Ersten Theil nach der Hierosolymitischen und Babylonischen Gemara; aus dem Ebräischen Uebersetzt und mit Anmerkungen Erläutert," Halle, 1777; "Der Talmudische Traktat Peah von dem Ackerwinkel, Uebersetzt und Erläutert, Nebst einer Abhandlung von Versorgung der Armen," Ansbach, 1781.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Nicolai, *Reisen*, i. 193; Fürst, *Bibl. Jud.* iii. 127; Kayserling, *Moses Mendelssohn, Sein Leben und Seine Werke*, 1st ed., p. 515; Zunz, *Monatstage*, p. 8.

T.

M. K.

RABENER, MATTITHIAH SIMḤAH B. JUDAH LÖB:

Austrian Hebraist and educator; born in Lemberg Jan. 23, 1826. After receiving the usual rabbinical education, he took up, at the age of fifteen, the study of Neo-Hebrew and modern languages. In 1860 he became head teacher of a Jewish school in Czernowitz, Bukowina, and in 1867 a teacher of Jewish religion in the gymnasium and the general schools of Suchaw, Moravia. In 1867 he became director of a Jewish school in Foltichani, Rumania, where he occasionally officiated as preacher. In 1869 he was called to Jassy to the positions of preacher in the Reform synagogue and director of the Jewish orphan asylum. He retired from these offices in 1885. He had one daughter, Sabina, and two sons, Leo (army physician) and Emil (merchant and musical composer).

Rabener is the author of "Et ha-Zamir," a Hebrew translation of a number of poems by Schiller (Czernowitz, 1862; Jassy, 1868); "Neginot 'Eber," a translation of Byron's "Hebrew Melodies" (Czernowitz, 1864); "Ha-Shulamit," a German dramatization of the Song of Songs (Jassy, 1888). He has written also a number of songs, mostly elegiac, and articles, published in various periodicals, and was the editor of a Hebrew quarterly magazine entitled "Mi-Zimrat ha-Arez," two numbers of which appeared in Jassy in 1872.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Ozar ha-Sifrut*, ii. 294-296; Zeitlin, *Bibl. Post-Mendels.* p. 280.

S.

P. Wr.

RABIN B. ADDA: Babylonian amora of the third generation; brother of Rabbah b. Adda and pupil of Judah b. Ezekiel of Pumbedita (Bezah 33b). He transmitted traditions by R. Isaac (Ber. 6a; Pes. 8b, where he is called **Abin**) and a decision of Rabbi's, but none of his own has been preserved.

W. B.

J. Z. L.

RABINA I.: Babylonian amora of the fifth generation; died about 420. He was a pupil of Raba b. Joseph b. Hama, and his extreme youthfulness at that time is shown by the fact that his

teacher designated him and Hama b. Bisa as "dar-deki" (children; B. B. 16b). He frequently addressed questions to Raba (Mak. 8a; Men. 67a), whose sayings he cites (Shab. 136a, b). At an early age Rabina was recognized as a teacher, leaving the academy at Maḥoza while Raba was still living ('Er. 63a; Halevy, "Dorot ha-Rishonim," ii. 543-544). Wherever he lived he was recognized as a teacher and judge, and was called upon to render independent decisions ('Er. 40a; Giṭ. 73a). Rabina was on friendly terms with Naḥman b. Isaac (Giṭ. 32b; Hor. 9a), and was a colleague of R. Aḥa (b. Raba), with whom he had many disputations on legal questions, Rabina being inclined to liberal interpretations while R. Aḥa upheld those more rigorous. Rabina's decisions always prevailed, with the exception of three cases in which, contrary to his custom, he advocated stern measures (Hul. 93b). When R. Ashi became director of the Academy of Sura (or Matab Meḥasya), Rabina became a student there, although he was at least as old as Ashi—perhaps even a few years older; however, he was rather the associate of Ashi ("talmid haber") than his pupil ('Er. 63a). Next to Ashi, Rabina had the greatest share in the redaction of the Talmud undertaken by Ashi and his colleagues. Rabina died seven years before Ashi.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Heilprin, *Seder ha-Dorot*, ii. 339; Halevy, *Dorot ha-Rishonim*, ii. 536-550, iii. 74-85.

W. B.

J. Z. L.

RABINA II. (B. HUNA): Babylonian amora of the seventh generation. He did not remember his father, R. Huna, who died while Rabina was still a child, but the Talmud states several times that his mother communicated to him the opinions held by his father (Ber. 39b; Men. 68b). After his father's death, his maternal uncle, Rabina I., became his guardian (Ket. 100b). Rabina II. officiated as judge at Sura shortly after Ashi's death (Ket. 69a), and was a colleague of Mar b. Ashi (Men. 37b; Ber. 36a), although he was not so prominent. After Rabbah Tosefa's death Rabina became, for a year (474), director of the Academy of Sura (Abraham ibn Daud, "Sefer ha-Kabbalah," in Neubauer, "M. J. C." i. 61). According to Sherira Gaon (Neubauer, *l.c.* i. 34), Rabina, "the last of the Hora'ah" (B. M. 86a), died in 500. His death marks the close of the amoraic period and of the completion of the Talmud redaction (see TALMUD).

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Grätz, *Gesch.* iv. 377; Halevy, *Dorot ha-Rishonim*, iii. 5-14.

W. B.

J. Z. L.

RABINA III. OF UMZA: Sabora of the first generation; died Adar, 508. Nothing further about him is known (Sherira Gaon, in Neubauer, "M. J. C." i. 34; Grätz, "Gesch." iv. 377).

W. B.

J. Z. L.

RABINOVICH, LEON: Russian physicist and journalist; born at Brestovitz, government of Grodno, Jan. 2, 1862. He is descended on his father's side from Yom-Tob Lipmann Heller, and on his mother's side from Meir Eisenstadt, being a grandson of Abraham Hirsch Eisenstadt. He received his early education in the heder and from his mother, who taught him German. At the age of fourteen