

ספר זכריה

א:1-15:

[א:6] וחקי ב בקריה וסימנהון אך דברי . וחקי משפטי • [א:6] זמם ב וסימנהון ועשיתם לו כאשר . ויאמרו כאשר •

א:1	בְּרָ [כִּיָּה]	ל בנביא
3	אָמַר יְהוָה עֲבָאוֹת:	ז בק
7	זְכַרְיָה	הו ק
7	בְּרָ כִּיָּהוּ	ד
7	עֲדוּא	ב
8	רְאִיתִי	לג
8	בַּמַּצֵּלָה	ל חס
8	שָׂרְקִים	ל
8	וּלְבָנִים:	ל
9	אֲרָאָךְ	ל וחד ואראך
10	וַיֹּאמֶר	צא
11	הָאָרֶץ יִשְׁבֶּת וְשָׁקֶטָה:	ל כות
12	וַיֹּאמֶר	צא
12	וְאֵת עַרְי	ז בק
12	זַעֲמֹתָהּ	ל
15	מִעֵט	ז קמץ

**Mm 1:6** וחקי Twice in the Bible, and their references are: Zech 1:6; 2 Chr 7:17•

**1:6** זמם Twice, and their references are: Deut 19:19; Zech 1:6. – This note differs from the text of N since there is another occurrence of this lemma at Jer 51:12. Perhaps this note was intended for the two-word phrase כאשר זמם •

**Mp 1:3** אָמַר יְהוָה עֲבָאוֹת: ז. בק. – The wording of this note is incomplete. See the commentary to the Mp note at Hag 2:7•

**1:7** הו ק: זְכַרְיָה. – This lemma has no circellus. In the text of N, a small ו was inserted after זְכַרְיָה •

**1:7** ב: עֲדוּא. – This note differs from the text of L since there are more than two occurrences of this lemma.

However, see the Mp note in P which reads ב מל בע “Twice in the Bible, (once at) Zech 1:7 and all of Ezra (counts as a second).” See the chapter on Babylonian influences, section 5, for an explanation of how this method of counting reflects Babylonian masoretic styles•

**1:9** אֲרָאָךְ. ל. וחד ואראך: – Unique (in the Prophets), and once with a prefixed ו (Judg 4:22)•

**1:10** וַיֹּאמֶר. צא. – The wording of this note is incomplete. See Ginsburg 1, א §842, or the Mp note in C which add: and all cases with ויען ויסף of the Book of Job•

**1:12** וַיֹּאמֶר. צא. – See the comment to Zech 1:10•

**1:15** מִעֵט. ז. קמץ. – The wording of this note is incomplete. See the comment to the Mm note on this lemma at Hos 8:10•