

Nomination form International Memory of the World Register

The Rothschild Miscellany
Northern Italy, ca.1460–80
Handwritten on vellum; brown ink, tempera, gold and silver leaf
The Israel Museum Collection
Gift of James A. de Rothschild, London
180/51; B61.09.0803 o.s.

ID Code [*Internal use only*]

1.0 Summary (max 200 words)

The Rothschild Miscellany is a unique lavishly illuminated compendium-manuscript created in Northern Italy in the High Renaissance period. Adorned in most of its 946 pages with magnificent miniatures in gold and silver leafs and precious pigments, it comprises an exceptional collection of 37 textual units of various literary genres: biblical and liturgical books; Rabbinic exegesis; Jewish philosophical, ethical, legal and historical treatises; and even entertaining literature.

Skilled Christian artists executed the superb decoration under the instruction of a Jewish patron, in an atelier of miniature painting connected to masters such as Bonifacio Bembo or Leonardo Bellini. The illustrations offer a rare window into the religious customs, daily lives and fashion of Italian Renaissance Jewry, and testify to their absorption of the aesthetic and humanistic values of the time.

Representing the creative pinnacle of Hebrew manuscript painting in the 15th century, the Rothschild Miscellany survived innumerable vicissitudes over the centuries. Preserved in its entirety and in excellent condition, it is an unparalleled example of Jewish heritage from a period in which very few Jewish objects of material culture remain. For its splendour and uniqueness, it is counted among the masterpieces of the Museum's internationally important collections.

2.1 Name of nominator (person or organization)

The Israel Museum, Jerusalem

2.2 Relationship to the nominated documentary heritage

Ownership

2.3 Contact person(s) (to provide information on nomination)

Miriam Apfeldorf, Registrar

2.4 Contact details

<i>Name</i> Miriam Apfeldorf	<i>Address</i> The Israel Museum, Jerusalem, P.O.B. 71117, Jerusalem 91710, Israel
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<i>Telephone</i> 97226708030	<i>Facsimile</i> 97226708032	<i>Email</i> miriama@imj.org.il
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2.5 Declaration of authority

I certify that I have the authority to nominate the documentary heritage described in this document to the International Memory of the World Register.

Signature



Full name (Please PRINT)

Dor Lin

Institution(s), if appropriate

The Israel Museum, Jerusalem

Date

22.3.2012

3.0 Identity and description of the documentary heritage

3.1 Name and identification details of the items being nominated

If inscribed, the exact title and institution(s) to appear on the certificate should be given

The Rothschild Miscellany

Northern Italy, ca.1460–80

Handwritten on vellum; brown ink, tempera, gold and silver leaf

The Israel Museum Collection

Gift of James A. de Rothschild, London

Department no.: 180/51

Registration no: B61.09.0803 o.s.

Full page measurement: 20cm x 15.6cm ca.

3.2 Catalogue or registration details

The Rothschild Miscellany comprises 37 textual units of various literary genres, copied in the body of the page as well in the margins. The first part include biblical books (Psalms, Job and Proverbs), and a complete prayer-book which contains prayers for the entire year and special occasions, including the Passover Haggadah. The second part contains philosophical, ethical, scientific, and historical treatises, as well as entertaining literature. A considerable part of such works are by Maimonides (Spain, 1135 – Egypt, 1204), the most prominent philosopher and physician and authority in Jewish law and precepts of the Middle Ages, whose contribution to Jewish philosophy and the codification of precepts and customs continue to be of considerable weight in our time. Other treatises are by Jewish and non-Jewish authors who influenced or were influenced by Maimonides' thought. Some of the

works are Hebrew translations from the Arabic of classical and medieval works. An example is the text *Higgeret Ha-Musar*, a moralistic epistle attributed to Aristotle that was popular in the Middle Ages.

Of the manuscript's 948 pages, 816 are illuminated, including hundreds of initial word panels and illustrations to the text.

The most profusely illustrated parts are the biblical books and the prayer-book, and especially the Passover Haggadah. The miniatures vary from visual representations of religious customs for Festival and special occasions, such as marriage, circumcision, blessing for the moon, family gatherings, to text illustrations and even biblical scenes related to the specific content of the text.

Another significant literary work copied in the Rothschild miscellany and lavishly illustrated is a rare copy of the *Meshal ha-Kadmoni* (Proverb of the Ancients), a compendium of aphorisms and didactic fables in rhymed prose by 13th century Jewish author Isaac Ibn Sahula. This is one of the rare illustrated extant copies of this work, with fine detailed vignettes set at the opening of almost every fable.

For a detailed list of the textual units see [Appendix 1](#) at the end of the present document, as well as the website of the facsimile edition of the manuscript:

<http://www.facsimile-editions.com/en/rm/>

3.3 Visual documentation if appropriate (for example, photographs, or a DVD of the documentary heritage)

See: [Appendix 2](#) with selected images and labels following the form

Online site of the facsimile edition:

<http://www.facsimile-editions.com/en/rm/>

Online label of the site of the Museum:

<http://www.imj.org.il/imagine/galleries/viewItemE.asp?case=26&itemNum=199819>

3.4 History/provenance

As is often the case with Medieval manuscripts, in the Rothschild Miscellany the exact place and date of production are not stated. It can be ascertained that Moses ben Yekutiel ha-Kohen, whose name is recorded within the prayer book, was a pious man of culture who commissioned this prestigious and expensive codex. By examining a selection of some of the textual units and palaeographic and codicological features, it may be deduced that Moses ben Yekutiel was a German Jew who settled in one Northern Italy communities in the 15th century.

In the 18th century, the Miscellany was recorded as belonging to the Jewish community of Gorizia, at the northeastern border between Italy and modern Slovenia. There, it was documented by two renowned Hebraists and manuscripts collectors of

that time: Benjamin Kennicot, Protestant canon from the Christ Church of Oxford, and Giovan Bernardo De Rossi, priest and professor at the University of Parma.

Later on, in the 19th century, the manuscript was recorded in the library of Salomone de Parente, a Jewish merchant of Trieste, Italy, between 1832 to 1855. It was eventually acquired for the library of Baron Edmond de Rothschild of Paris, where it remained until 1942.

Under Nazi occupation, the manuscript disappeared and was considered lost until it was presented for sale at the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York in the early 1950's. The head librarian and scholar, Alexander Marx, recognised the famous Rothschild codex and returned it to its official heir, Baron James de Rothschild of London. In 1957, Baron Rothschild presented the Miscellany as a gift to the Bezalel National Museum in Jerusalem. In 1965, the manuscript was transferred to the newly opened Israel Museum, Jerusalem, where it was preserved and has been on permanent display ever since.

Given the importance of this richly illuminated manuscript, in 1989 the Israel Museum issued a complete facsimile edition, published by Michael and Linda Falter of the "London Facsimile Editions". A compendium volume with essays by scholars expert in all the fields related to the Miscellany (codicology, history, literary content, iconography and style) is a precious contribution to the understanding and research of the Miscellany.

3.5 Bibliography

Selected Bibliography:

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- Narkiss, Bezalel, *Hebrew Illuminated Manuscripts*, New York, 1969, pp. 38, 152.
- Narkiss, Bezalel - Sed-Rajna, Gabielle, "The Rothschild Miscellany, Jerusalem Israel Museum 180/51", *Iconographical Index of Hebrew Illuminated Manuscripts*, (Jerusalem: The Index of Jewish Art, 1983), vol. III.
- Metzger, Mendel, *La Haggadà Enluminée*, (Leiden : E. J. Brill, 1973), index on p. 501.
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- Müller, David Heinrich – Schlosser, Julius von, *Die Haggadah von Serajevo*, Vienna 1898.
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1954/1956, V, 244-251.

The Rothschild Miscellany, The Israel Museum, Jerusalem. Facsimile edition and compendium volume (Iris Fishof ed., with contributions by Shlomo Simonsohn, Israel Ta-Shema, Malachi Beit-Arié, Luisa Mortara-Ottolenghi, Mirjam Foot), London 1989.

Romano Schreiber, Maria, "Un famoso codice ebraico del Rinascimento italiano", *Rassegna Mensile di Israel*, 1959, 211-214.

Sed-Rajna, Gabrielle, *The Hebraic Bible*, Fribourg-Jerusalem 1987, Index on p. 170.

3.6 Names, qualifications and contact details of up to three independent people or organizations with expert knowledge about the values and provenance of the documentary heritage

Name	Qualifications	Contact details
1. Dr. Sarit Shalev-Eyni	Senior Lecturer in Art History, the Hebrew University, Jerusalem Illuminated manuscripts. Jewish and Christian Art of the Middle-Ages	Department of Art History The Hebrew University of Jerusalem Mt. Scopus Jerusalem 91905 Israel e-mail: saritse@mscc.huji.ac.il Sabbatical year 2011/12, Associated Visitor, Department of History, Queen Mary, University of London
2. Dr. Evelyn Cohen	PhD. in Art History, Columbia University, New York Independent scholar. Hebrew illuminated manuscripts of the Medieval and Renaissance periods	e-mail: cohen.evelyn@gmail.com
3. Dr. Benjamin Richler	Director Emeritus of the Institute of Microfilmed Hebrew Manuscripts, The National Library of Israel, Jerusalem	richler.benjamin@nli.org.il

4.0 Legal information

4.1 Owner of the documentary heritage (name and contact details)

Name	Address	
Miriam Apfeldorf		
The Israel Museum,	P.O.B. 71117, Jerusalem 91710	
Telephone	Facsimile	Email
97226708030	97226708032	miriama@imj.org.il

4.2 Custodian of the documentary heritage (name and contact details if different from the owner)

Name

Address

Telephone

Facsimile

Email

4.3 Legal status

Provide details of legal and administrative responsibility for the preservation of the documentary heritage

The Israel Museum, Jerusalem

4.4 Accessibility

Describe how the item(s) / collection may be accessed

The Rothschild Miscellany is on display in the permanent gallery of Hebrew Illuminated Manuscripts in the Jewish Art and Life Wing at the Israel Museum.

In order to enable the visitor to view the splendour and variety of the miniatures, the display is accompanied by a digital presentation showing a selection of thirty of the most beautiful and interesting double spreads. A film showing the main stages in the production of an illuminated manuscript is also displayed and the part dedicated to the illumination (gilding of letters and colouring), is based on the reproduction of a page from the Miscellany.

The manuscript has recently been digitally photographed in high definition, in its entirety, by Ardon Bar-Hama, funded by George B. Blumenthal of New York. This material is currently accessible in the Falk Information Center of the Jewish Art and Life Wing, while an image with extended label is available in the Museum's website in the frame of digitization of the collections on permanent exhibition.

The facsimile edition of the Rothschild Miscellany faithfully reproduces the original texture of the fine vellum, as well as the original colours and the shine of burnished gold. This enables scholars and amateurs to examine the manuscript, without affecting the fragile original work. Scholars are allowed access to the original manuscript for research purposes upon written request and provided references, as is customary policy in public and private libraries regarding accessibility of rare collections.

4.5 Copyright status

Describe the copyright status of the item(s) / collection

IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

5.0 Assessment against the selection criteria

5.1 Authenticity

The authenticity of the Rothschild Miscellany has been proven by several reliable scholars. It was examined in the early 1950's by Dr. Alexander Marx from the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary, New York, who recognized it as the lost manuscript of the Rothschilds, and returned it to the legitimate heir Baron James de Rothschild of London. Mordechai Narkiss, Curator of Judaica at the Bezalel National Museum examined the manuscript when it was returned to Baron De Rothschild. It was then documented by Professor Bezalel Narkiss, founder and head of the Index for Jewish Art and Professor of Art History at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, either in the 1960's and in the 1980's, in collaboration with Dr. Gabrielle Sed-Rajna of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), Paris.

5.2 World significance

Considering the textual variety, the attractive layout of the copy of the text, the complex and outstanding iconographic programme, and the artistic excellence of the decoration, the Rothschild Miscellany is a unique and unparalleled illuminated compendium-manuscript that is irreplaceable in its genre. With dozens of textual units, and with hundreds of vignettes illustrating and adorning these various texts, the Miscellany provides a unique visual and historical document about the religious and cultural world of Italian Renaissance Jewry. It has been studied by scholars from different fields as illustrative of its period, though its precise place of origin still needs to be identified with future research, such providing more insight into the field of art history and Jewish history. Its survival throughout the centuries marks it an exemplar of Jewish heritage that continue to intrigue both scholars and amateurs of Jewish art, culture and history.

5.3 Comparative criteria:

People

The manuscript was produced at a time when prominent Jews in Northern Italy came to absorb the artistic and aesthetic culture of the non-Jewish environment.

Amiable visual representations of synagogue scenes, intimate depictions of prayers, family gatherings such as the Sabbath eve meal, Passover preparations and rituals, marriage and circumcision ceremonies, and mourning customs and more, render an enlivened picture of many aspects of Jewish life into a single volume of worship. These possibly portrait the life of Moses ben Yekutiel Ha-Kohen, the original owner of the manuscript, and members of his family and of the Jewish community to which he belonged.

Form and style

The Rothschild Miscellany is counted as the most lavished Hebrew illuminated manuscript of the 15th century, as well as a superb exemplar of the artistic genre of miniature painting in High Renaissance Italy in general. The high artistry of the miniatures suggests it was created in collaboration with various artists in an expert workshop of manuscript illumination. Scholars believe they might have been led by master artists such as the Lombard Bonifacio Bembo or the Venetian Leonardo Bellini, authors of illumination of Latin codices commissioned by illustrious non-Jewish patrons.

The resulting splendid decoration programme is a fine example of integration between iconographic schemes and compositions borrowed from Christian art and a Jewish tradition of depicting customs and narrative episodes from the Bible. It is also the product of strict collaboration between the artists and a Jewish figure, possibly the patron himself, or the scribe, who created the layout of the pages and planned in advance the space for the decoration.

Social/ spiritual/ community significance:

The Rothschild Miscellany represents a centuries-old copy of Jewish prayers and texts dealing with main topics of Jewish thought and history still recited and studied today. The inclusion of translations of works by non-Jewish authors conveys the Italian Jewish community's love for traditional literature and for knowledge and the desire to preserve it. As a whole, the Miscellany's textual and visual content is still relevant both to people of faith and those who appreciate culture and tradition. The survival of this manuscript is an example of the resilience of Jewish culture from a time where very few objects of material culture survived.

6.0 Contextual information

6.1 Rarity

The Miscellany is a one of a kind object in terms of its art, its comprehensive textual content and its production. It is the most outstanding Hebrew illuminated manuscript from 15th century, as well as one of the rare Jewish art objects from Italy held at the Israel Museum's collection.

6.2 Integrity

The manuscript is perfectly maintained; no pages are missing or damaged, and the colours, gold and ink are preserved in excellent condition. See section 9 for more details.

7.0 Consultation with stakeholders

7.1 Provide details of consultation about this nomination with the stakeholders in its significance and preservation.

8.0 Assessment of risk

Detail the nature and scope of threats to this documentary heritage.

The manuscript is not at a risk beyond the normal risks for parchment/paper artefacts. At any one time, one double spread from the Rothschild Miscellany is on display. The quires not on display are preserved by order in a special box. The box is locked up in a strongbox, set into the security room, which is the most inner and protected place within the storages of the Jewish Art and Life Wing.

9.0 Preservation and Access Management Plan

9.1 Is there a management plan in existence for this documentary heritage?

YES NO

The Rothschild Miscellany is preserved in favourable conditions recommended and controlled by the Israel Museum's Conservation Department. Once unbound during the processes of documentation and restoration in the 1980's, it was decided by curators and conservation staff to keep it unbound for the safety and preservation of the codex. Each quire is now an independent unit and at any given time one is on display in the permanent exhibition, to avoid over exposing the rest of the manuscript.

The permanent display is routinely changed every four months. The entire manuscript and its climatic, environmental conditions are strictly controlled by the head of the Laboratory for Paper and Parchment Conservation of the Israel Museum.

10.0 Any other information

For its uniqueness and splendour, the Rothschild Miscellany is regarded as one of the most exclusive treasures within the Israel Museum's internationally important collections. Its inclusion as documentary heritage on the MoW Programme would reinforce its status as a masterpiece of Jewish art culture of the important period in which it was produced.

In the case of a successful nomination, the following programs are proposed:

- Additional information about the nomination to be included in the descriptive text accompanying the manuscript, as well mention on the Museum's website.
- A press release announcing the nomination.
- Online access to the manuscript on the Museum website, with a possible user friendly presentation, rendering the manuscript even more accessible.
- A special exhibit of the manuscript highlighting comparisons with other important Hebrew and non-Hebrew manuscripts both from Israeli and important collections in Libraries in the world.

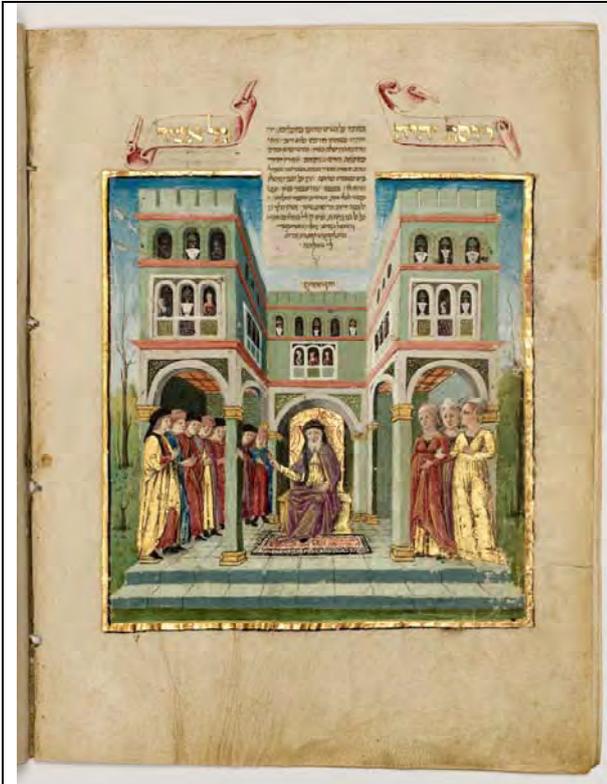
Appendix 1:
Literary units copied in the Rothschild Miscellany:

1. Psalms, Job and Proverbs, with vocalization, cantillation marks and Masorah Parva; Rashi's commentary in the margins: fols. 1-78v.
2. Prayer Book for the entire year, including festivals, with a variety of liturgical hymns for special occasions, including the Passover Haggadah: fols. 79-274v.
3. *Tashbez*: a compendium of religious law and customs for the entire year, from the school of Rabbi Meir of Rothenburg, the major Ashkenazi sage of the XIII century.
4. *Hayyei 'Olam* (Eternal Life) – a moralistic and admonitory text by Rabbi Jonah Gerondi (Spain, 13th century).
5. *Sefer Minhagim* (Book of Customs) – a manual of customs and usages relating to festivals, prayer and synagogue, arranged according to the months of the year, by Rabbi Samuel, and Ashkenazi scholar who flourished around the mid-15th century.
6. *Hilkhot Hamez U-Mazzah* (Laws of Leavened and Unleavened Bread), excerpted from Maimonides' great legal code *Mishneh Torah*.
7. Maimonides' commentary on Chapter 10 of Tractate *Sanhedrin* in the *Mishnah* (*Perek Helek*).
8. Maimonides' commentary on Tractate *Avot* (Sayings of the Fathers) in the *Mishnah*, including his long introduction, known as "The Eight Chapters".
9. *Sefer ha-Kabbalah* (Book of Tradition) by R. Abraham ibn Daud, one of the great Spanish scholars of the XIIth century. A talmudic-rabbinic chronology from antiquity to the author's times.
10. *Mevo ha-Talmud* (Introduction to the Talmud) by R. Joseph ibn `Aknin, a disciple of Maimonides.
11. *Ma'amar `al ha-Mishkalot ve-ha- Middot* (Treatise on Weights and Measures) by the same author.
12. Moralistic epistle attributed to Aristotle. Margins, fols. 202v-206r.
13. The book of Josippon, a mediaeval Jewish chronography written in the 9th century, relating the history of the Jews from biblical times to the destruction of the Second Temple. Fols. 206r-274 (margins); 275r-298r (body of page).
14. *Sefer ha-Ma`alot* (Book of Degrees) by R. Shem Tov Falaquera. Ethics and philosophy. Body of page, fols. 298v-334r.
15. *Meshal ha-Kadmoni* (Proverb of the Ancients) by R. Isaac ibn Sahula, a Spanish scholar of the second half of the XIIIth century. Aphorisms and didactic fables in rhymed prose. Body of page, fols. 298v-371r.
16. *Divrei ha-Yamim mi-Moshe Rabbenu* (Chronicles of Moses) - a midrashic work on the life and death of Moses. Margins, fols. 334-341r.
17. *Midrash Va-yissa `u*. Midrashic work about the battle of the twelve tribes against Shechem. Margins, fols. 341v-342v.
18. *Ma`aseh Hiram* (Story of Hiram) - midrashic work about the siege of Sidon. Margins, fols. 343r-343v.
19. Maimonides' letter to the scholars of Lunel denouncing astrology. Margins, fols. 343v-347v.
20. *Behinat `Olam* (Examination of the World) by R. Jedaiah ha-Penini. Moralistic work in rhymed prose and verse. Margins, fols. 347v-357v.
21. *Ketav Hitnazzelut* (Apologia), sent by R. Jedaiah ha-Penini to R. Solomon Adret. In defense of the study of philosophy and secular sciences. Margins, 357v-381v.
22. *Ben ha-Melekh ve-ha-Nazir* (The Prince and the Hermit). Didactic prose, translated from the Arabic. Fols. 372v-418r.
23. *Minhat Yehudah Soné ha-Nashim* (Tribute of Judah the Misogynist), by Judah b. Isaac ibn Shabbetai. Humorous polemical poem about the wiles and wickedness of women. XIIIth century. Margins, fols. 382r-393r.

24. *Sha`arei Dura* (Gates of Dura) by R. Isaac of Dura. Halakhic treatise on forbidden foods, etc. The author was one of the leading halakhic authorities in XIIIth century Germany. Margins, fols. 343v-440r.
25. *Sod ha-Sodot* (Secret of Secrets), pseudo-Aristotelian treatise on political science. Fols. 418v-433v.
26. *Muserei ha-Philosofim* (Apothegms of the Philosophers) by Isaac ibn Hunayn. Fols. 433v-464r.
27. Rulings of R. Isaac of Corbeil. XIIIth century. Margins, fols. 440r-445r
28. *Takkanot* (halakhic enactments) of R. Gershom Me'or ha-Golah. Margins, fols. 445v-447r.
29. Testament of R. Judah he-Hasid. Margins, fols. 447v-449r.
30. Differences (in religious custom) between Palestinian and Babylonian Jewries. Margins, fols. 449r-450r.
31. *Mishpat Hibbut ha-Kever* (Beating of the Grave). Margins, fols. 450r-451r.
32. *Alfabeta de-Ben Sira* (Alphabet of Ben Sira). Margins, fols. 451r-454v.
33. Collection of rabbinic sayings beginning with the words "Three things...". Fols. 455r-462r.
34. Rules for determination of the calendar. Fols. 463r-469v.
35. *Ke`arat kesef* (Silver Bowl), a popular poem by Joseph ha-Ezobi. Fols. 464v-467r.
36. *Piyyutim* (liturgical hymns) of R. Judah ha-Levi for Purim and Passover. Fols. 467v-470v.
37. Calendar. Fols. 471r-472v.

Appendix 2 – Selected Images from The Rothschild Miscellany

Photos © Israel Museum, Jerusalem, by Ardon Bar Hama
Digital photography funded by George S. Blumenthal, New York_



The Rothschild Miscellany
The Israel Museum
Collection
Gift of James A. de
Rothschild, London
**Job's wealth restored at the
end of the story, fol. 65v**



The Rothschild Miscellany
The Israel Museum
Collection
Gift of James A. de
Rothschild, London
**Sabbath Morning Service,
Taking out of the Torah, fol.
105v**



The Rothschild Miscellany
 The Israel Museum
 Collection
 Gift of James A. de
 Rothschild, London
Blessing on the *Lulav*,
Feast of *Sukkot*
(Tabernacles), fol. 147r

The Rothschild Miscellany
 The Israel Museum
 Collection
 Gift of James A. de
 Rothschild, London
Marriage Ceremony, fol.
120v

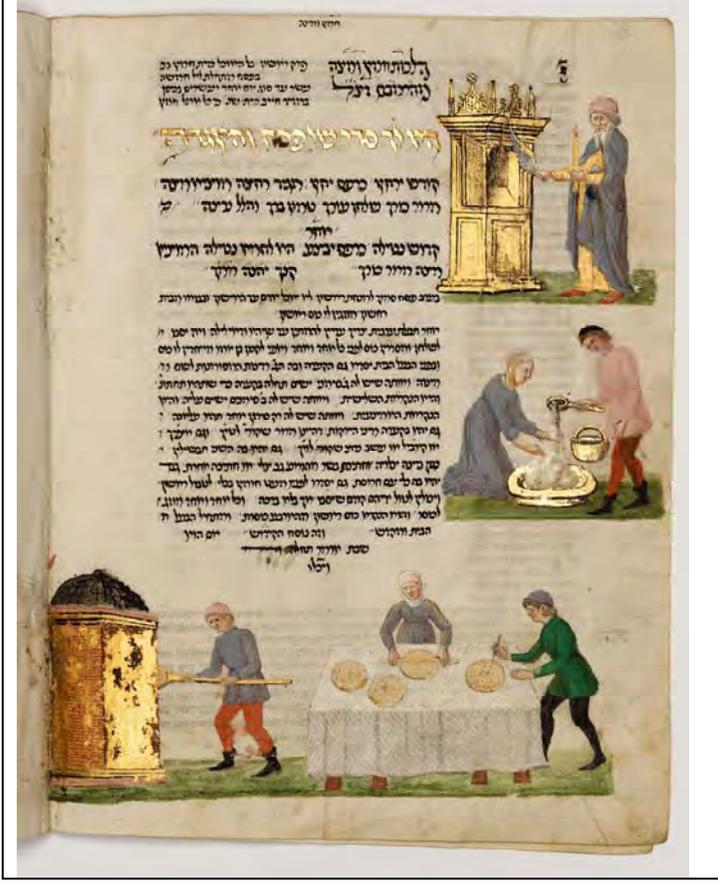




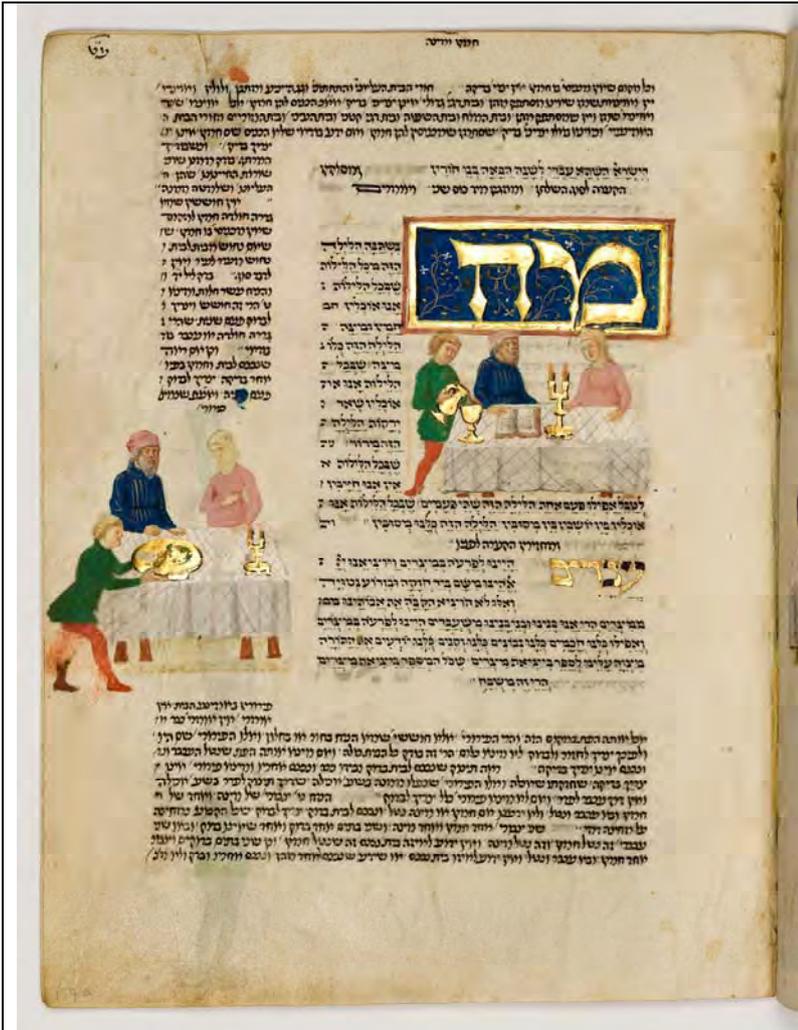
The Rothschild Miscellany
The Israel Museum
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**Top: Illustration to Seven
Nuptial Blessings following
Marriage**

**Bottom: Morning after
Burial Service ceremony;
Marriage hymn
Fol. 121v**



The Rothschild Miscellany
The Israel Museum
Collection
Gift of James A. de
Rothschild, London
**Preliminary preparations
for Passover, fol. 155v**



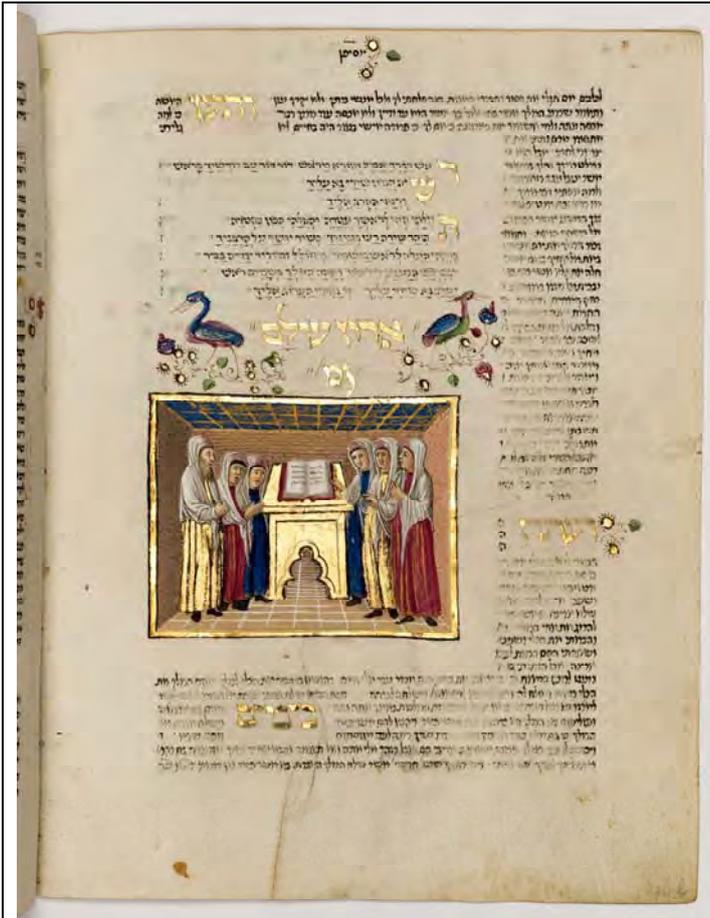
The Rothschild Miscellany
The Israel Museum
Collection
Gift of James A. de
Rothschild, London
Illustrations to the opening
of the Passover Haggadah
– the Passover eve, fol.
157r



The Rothschild Miscellany
 The Israel Museum
 Collection
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 Rothschild, London
**Illustration to liturgical
 hymn for Passover**

**Top: Abraham offering
 Mazzah (unleavened bread)
 and wine to the three
 angels (adaptation of
 Genesis, 28:1 to the
 content of the poem)**

**Bottom: An angel hurls
 fiery rocks onto the city of
 Sodom (illustrating the
 strophe of the poem "The
 men of Sodom angered
 God and were consumed in
 flames...", related to
 Genesis 19:24
 Fol. 165r**



The Rothschild Miscellany
 The Israel Museum
 Collection
 Gift of James A. de
 Rothschild, London
**Illustration to conclusion of
 prayer- book: the hymn
 Adon Olam ("The Lord of
 the World"), fol. 274v**



The Rothschild Miscellany
 The Israel Museum
 Collection
 Gift of James A. de
 Rothschild, London
**Illustration to *Meshal ha-
 Kadmoni* (Proverb of the
 Ancients)**

Right panel: Image of the wolf sitting in his dwelling, while he has hidden two witnesses behind the fence.

Left panel: Image of the bear beheading the fox for his transgression

fol. 312r



The Rothschild Miscellany
The Israel Museum
Collection
Gift of James A. de
Rothschild, London
**Illustration to "The Death of
Alexander" in *Muserei ha-
Pilosofim* (Apothegms of
the Philosophers),**
translation from the Arabic
of a philosophical book by
Hunayn abu Ishaq (Iraq, 9th
century)



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

Organización
de las Naciones Unidas
para la Educación,
la Ciencia y la Cultura

Организация
Объединенных Наций по
вопросам образования,
науки и культуры

منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、
科学及文化组织

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Reference:

1. a) I the undersigned, copyright-holder of the media object(s) mentioned below:

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The Rothschild Miscellany

Northern Italy

ca. 1460-80

Handwritten on vellum; brown ink, tempera, gold and silver leaf; square and semi-cursive Ashkenazic script

H: 21; W: 15.9 cm

Gift of James A. de Rothschild, London

Accession number: B61.09.0803o.s. ; 180/051

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c) The name of the author(s) will be cited whenever his/her Work is used in any form.

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b) The Work (media objects / photos) is in no way whatever a violation or an infringement of any existing copyright or licence, and contains nothing obscene, libellous or defamatory.

Name, Address, affiliation, email, telephone number

Date: 4.12.11

Signature:

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