Review of The Texts from the Judaean Desert: Indices and an Introduction to the Discoveries in the Judaean Desert Series, by Emanuel Tov et al.

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scans discovered at Qumran, which are literary texts. There is absolutely no reason
to include the texts from Qumran with the texts from Wadi Murabaat, Nahal Hever
and other caves dated to the days of the Bar Kokhba Revolt. However, the texts found
at Masada are close in character and time to the Qumran scrolls. Since only eight non-
biblical scans were found at Masada, it would have been appropriate to include them
in the concordance. This raises the question whether it would have been suitable to
have added the prayers found in the Cave of Horror (8HevPrayer) and in the Seiyal
Collection (XHev/Se Eschatological Hymn), both of which were published in DJD 38
pp. 167–169 and 193–200, in the concordance, in light of the similarity in character
between these prayers and those found in Qumran.

57–73.

Translation, and Commentary (Studia in Veteris Testamenti Pseudepigrapha 19;

The Texts from the Judaean Desert: Indices and an Introduction
to the Discoveries in the Judaean Desert Series, by Emanuel Tov
with contributions by Martin G. Abegg, Jr., Armin Lange, Ulrike
Mittmann-Richert, Stephen J. Pfann, Eibert J.C. Tigchelaar,

As the official publication process for the texts from the Judaean
Desert, or the Dead Sea Scrolls, has drawn to a close, Emanuel Tov,
the Editor-in-Chief of the project, has prepared a volume meant to
serve as an introduction to and a guide through the series Discoveries
in the Judaean Desert. Such a volume is necessary given the compli-
cated nature and protracted time span of the series. The first volume
was published in 1955, while the last one to contain original editions
was just published in 2005. Eight volumes were written in French,
the other thirty-one in English. Four different Editors-in-Chief, de
Vaux, Benoit, Strugnell, and Tov, oversaw the work of 106 editors
and contributors from North America, Europe, and Israel. Manuscripts
discovered at the following sites are included in the series: Wadi
Duliyeh, Ketef Jericho, Qumran, Wadi Murabba’at, Wadi Sdeir, Nahal
Hever, Nahal Mishmar, and Nahal Se’elim (p. 3). Most remarkably,
approximately 1000 manuscripts, in Hebrew, Aramaic, Arabic and Greek,
ranging in paleographical date from c. 250 BCE to the 11th century
CE, have been published. The scholar or student who opens one of
these volumes for the first time can be forgiven a certain sense of
bewilderment. This volume is meant to help the user out of that
bewilderment.
The volume contains ten sections, containing, as Tov states in the
Foreword, “a combination of objective and subjective data” (p. ix).
Tov begins with an Introduction, giving the history of the project and
describing the system of the presentation of the manuscripts as it
developed over the lifetime of the series. These pages contain a great
deal of helpful information, and acknowledge some of the problems
one may encounter in working with the DJD series. For example, on
p. 11 Tov recognizes the fact that the names assigned to various texts
have changed over the years, leading to confusion in the scholarly lit-
erature. This volume uses the latest title assigned by the editor to the
manuscript, but supplies the earlier titles.

Section B presents a list of the texts from the Judaean Desert,
revised from four earlier inventories. This list contains a wealth of
data in its columns, including the inventory number of the text, its
name as published in DJD, the photographic plate numbers, and all
publication information.

Sections C–E categorize the texts in various ways. Section C con-
tains an annotated list of the non-biblical texts from the Judaean
Desert classified by content and genre. This is an admittedly subjec-
tive exercise (p. 115), given the fragmentary state of many manu-
scripts, and the fact that the genres used to classify these ancient texts
are modern. The various groupings are: Parabiblical Texts, Exegetical
Texts, Texts Concerned with Religious Law, Calendrical Texts, Poetic
and Liturgical Texts, Historical Texts and Tales, Apocalyptic and
Eschatological Texts, Magic and Divination, Documentary Texts, Treasure
Lists, Letters, Scribal Exercises, and Unclassified Manuscripts. Many
of the manuscripts fit into more than one of these categories (for
example, the Enoch manuscripts are listed in the Parabiblical, Calendrical,
and Apocalyptic and Eschatological categories). I found this section
the most difficult to use in the volume, and, because of its more sub-
jective nature, disagree with some of its categorizations. When using
this section the reader should remember that the several find sites
yielded different corpora of texts, often very different in nature. For
example, the Qumran caves represent the library or collection of a specific
religious community in existence for at least 150 years, while the
documents recovered from the caves of Wadi Murabba’at were the
personal possessions of Jewish refugees fleeing from the Romans, and
only span a short period of time. Thus one should be careful in form-
ing any conclusions about the nature of the Judaean Desert texts as a
whole, or about the various categories into which the texts fall.
Section D contains a list of the biblical texts from the Judaean Desert, along with a list of all the passages represented. The term “biblical” here refers to those books that became part of the Jewish canon, and so excludes apocryphal books such as Tobit. Section E collects texts that fall into specific categories that distinguish them from the vast majority of the manuscripts: Papyrus texts, opisthographs, palaeo-Hebrew texts, Greek, Aramaic and Nabataean texts, and texts in Cryptic scripts.

A concordance of proper nouns in the non-biblical texts from Qumran follows in Section F. This section, which points out the interesting fact that only twelve actual historically identifiable names have been found in the Qumran texts (pp. 233–35), gives all geographical and person names according to the spelling conventions of the Revised Standard Version. Section H collects all the scribal notations found in the texts, and presents them with a discussion of their history and significance.

B. Webster has prepared a chronological index in Section J. “Chronological” refers mainly to the paleographical date assigned to each manuscript by its editor, although a small minority of the texts contains date formulae. Before presenting his tables, Webster gives an extremely helpful discussion of the various methods used to date the manuscripts and their strengths and weaknesses, including Carbon-14 dating and its newer version, accelerated mass spectronomy, and paleography (pp. 351–55). He also describes the difficulty of coordinating and reconciling the various dating conventions found in the volumes of DJD. Finally, the last section, Section K, lists the abbreviations used in the volume.

This is obviously not a volume meant to be read from cover-to-cover, but used as a tool to unlock the secrets of the DJD volumes. Scholars with varying interests will all find something of use in it, and no set of DJD volumes is complete without it. Tov and his collaborators are to be congratulated for producing this monumental final volume for what is a monumental series.

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