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The emphasised Bible

Joseph Bryant Rotherham
Gift of
Mrs. Elizabeth Janss

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THE

EMPHASISED

BIBLE.

A New Translation

DESIGNED
TO SET FORTH THE EXACT MEANING, THE PROPER TERMINOLOGY
AND THE GRAPHIC STYLE OF THE SACRED ORIGINALS;

ARRANGED
TO SHOW AT A GLANCE NARRATIVE, SPEECH, PARALLELISM, AND
LOGICAL ANALYSIS, ALSO TO ENABLE THE STUDENT READILY
TO DISTINGUISH THE SEVERAL DIVINE NAMES;

AND EMPHASISED THROUGHOUT
AFTER THE IDIOMS OF THE HEBREW AND GREEK TONGUES.

WITH
EXPOSITORY INTRODUCTION, SELECT REFERENCES, & APPENDICES OF NOTES.

THIS VERSION HAS BEEN ADJUSTED, IN THE OLD TESTAMENT, TO THE NEWLY REVISED
"MASSOBETICO-CRITICAL" TEXT (OR ASSURED EMENDATIONS) OF DR. GINSBURG; AND, IN THE
NEW TESTAMENT, TO THE CRITICAL TEXT ("FORMED EXCLUSIVELY ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE")
OF DR. W. WESTCOTT AND HORT.

BY

JOSEPH BRYANT ROTHERHAM,
TRANSLATOR OF "THE NEW TESTAMENT CRITICALLY EMPHASISED."

LONDON:
H. R. ALLENSON, 2, IVY LANE, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.
1902.
Preface.

The letter of the Bible is the shrine of its spirit and the organism by which it comes into contact with the reader's mind. Hence the most spiritual of Bible students may well feel grateful to all who have toiled at the wearying task of preserving, and—where necessary and possible—restoring the true letter of the Sacred Text in its original tongues. All honour then to men who—like Ginsburg, Tregelles, and Westcott and Hort—have for long years laboured, chiefly that others might enter into their labours.

No English Bible can be more than a translation, since the Sacred Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments were originally written in Hebrew and in Greek. Hence it must be obvious to all, that just in proportion to the importance of these documents must be the obligation to translate them as accurately and adequately as possible; and since in the very nature of things no translation can be perfect, improvement is always possible. Even if no further improvement were attainable, various renderings for different classes of readers would still probably be of service. Besides, Divine favours are freely and widely bestowed; and the humblest individual translator may reasonably deem it possible to contribute something to the common stock of happy and effective renderings. Hence it may not be presumptuous to hope that a useful place will be filled by The Emphasised Bible.

Reverent faith and fearless criticism are not necessarily opposed. He that believes may usefully ask—What? and Why? It may be more imperative than some dream to put such questions, unless faith is to degenerate into superstition. Criticism itself may be subdivided and classified. There is the Lower, which deals with words and sentences, and employs grammar and dictionary to find out their sense and force. There is the Higher, which seeks to get behind the text, and to track the wellnigh hidden streams of origin, using for the purpose literary culture, comparison, conjecture and speculation—sometimes, indeed, to great good purpose, by laying down tracks along which to look for trusty emendation; at others, quite needlessly disturbing the common faith, by confounding editorship (which all books need) with authorship, and, worse still, by imagining ancient inventive liberties falling little short of forgery, without any necessity appreciable by common minds. And, finally, there is the Highest criticism, which springs from sympathy, insight, and experience in divine things; from claiming which modest men instinctively shrink; but which is a reality nevertheless, and is sometimes richly possessed by humble souls who, though versed in literary problems, know when broad conclusions wound their religious instincts, and whose unsophisticated judgment deserves respectful consideration before any general critical conclusions can be pronounced wholly satisfactory. It is devoutly to be wished that criticism may yet prove itself a greater aid to faith than it has done in the recent past. Its services hitherto must not be forgotten; and candour should be brought to its appreciation. The present Translator has striven to reach absolute freedom from prejudice; and feels constrained to record the seemingly paradoxical testimony—that the so-called higher critics have won the position of worthily occupying the very front rank of workers in the field of the lower criticism, where all learners must begin; and that among Hebrew Lexicons, none approaches—for thoroughness, accuracy, and resolute sobriety—the splendid monument of English, American, and Continental learning, now nearly complete, emanating from the Oxford Press.

The sacred joy experienced during the twelve years of hard work bestowed upon the production of The Emphasised Bible might excuse the vain desire that another life could be vouchsafed in which to reap the fruit of antecedent toil; but all this is sobered and subdued by the reflection that the fire itself, human and divine, must prove every man's work, of what sort it is.

It remains only to render hearty thanks to the Scholars whose labours have made this work possible; to the Reviewers whose encouragement has lightened a protracted though pleasant task; to the Printers and Correctors of the Press whose enterprise and patience have done much to make this Bible a pleasure to look on and an instrument to handle with facility; but first and last—especially in view of preserved life and eyesight and mental freshness—to Him from whom all blessings flow.

July, 1902.

Joseph Bryant Rotherham.
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AN

EXPOSITORY INTRODUCTION

TO THE

EMPHASISED BIBLE.

CHAPTER I.

THE SPECIAL FEATURES OF THIS TRANSLATION.

That this purports to be an "Emphasised" Bible is naturally the first thing to be noticed. But as it seems desirable to devote an entire chapter to the subject of Emphasis, further discussion of this prominent characteristic may be conveniently deferred until it falls to be considered in due course. In the meantime there are other features which have grown up around this, which it will be of advantage to set forth in order.

1. The size of the page. It is with design that this has been made large; mainly for the purpose of bringing into one view connected portions, the constituent parts of which can be so much more easily grasped and remembered when readily seen in their relation to each other and to the whole, than when extended over several smaller pages. The familiar fifteenth chapter of the Gospel by Luke affords an excellent example; the whole chapter being here brought within two columns, in which its historical introduction and the three parables of which it is composed are at once taken in by the eye.

2. The varying indentations of the lines. These have been employed to serve several important purposes.

a. They mark the transition from Narrative to Speech. The first chapter of Genesis comes out into beautiful relief by this means. After a few introductory words, the arrangement of the lines seems like a commentary on the text "He spake, and it was done." "He spake"—and the words of the speech are distinguished by being set in; "and it was done"—the record of the fact is given as narrative, shown by the nearer approach of the lines to the left-hand margin. The effect is solemnly dramatic. Sometimes the deeper questions of criticism are thus brought to the surface, and the humblest reader is moved to consider whether, for example, the Speeches of Moses recorded in the Book of Deuteronomy were afterwards edited. It is tolerably plain they were; and the perception of the fact would appear to favour

E.O.T.
the genuineness of the Speeches themselves by the formal removal of objections. Sometimes, again, a subtle question of exegesis is brought very near to a solution by the mere process of rightly indenting the lines. For instance: Does the eighteenth verse of the second chapter of Galatians present a conclusion to which the Apostle Paul had for himself arrived?—or is he still addressing his erring brother Peter, and delicately suggesting that Peter was now, at Antioch, “building up” an invidious distinction which, at Cæsarea, he had “destroyed”? The cited-speech indentation appears to be correctly continued there; and the aptness of the words to describe Peter’s inconsistency, coupled with the independent fact that there is nothing to show that his faithful brother had yet done addressing him, goes far to settle the true explanation.

b. The indentations indicate the existence of Speech within Speech. Thus: Moses in the land of Moab, in relating the desert experiences through which the Sons of Israel, with himself, had newly come, cites previous speeches made at the respective times to which he refers—what the people had said to him and how he had answered the people. And it is an undoubted gain to be vividly confronted with the inquiry, Would any historical romancist have dared not only to put invented speeches into the mouth of Moses, but similar speeches into the mouth of God? “Speech within speech” is to be found in many places, and is sometimes discovered to be invested with great interest: as when Solomon, in his Dedicatory Prayer, c cites Divine promises previously made to his father David; or as when the Apostle Paul, in addressing King Agrippa, quotes the very words in which the Risen Jesus had addressed him. b

c. The indentations call attention to the existence of Poetic Parallelism. This special kind of parallelism is, of course, not to be confounded with parallel texts or parallel narratives, important though these both are in their own way. Poetic Parallelism is that beautiful, measured reduplication of thought, whereby the same sentiment or fact or promise is doubly expressed, the second time with a difference, still within the general scope of the first; the variation serving not only to cluster together beauties of speech, such as synonyms, contrasts, subservient natural images, and so forth, but to fix the general scope and outlook of the couplet or stanza, the one line hinting the limit to which the other may be assumed to submit, or defining the subject to which it also relates. From this point of view Parallelism steps in as a most graceful and useful handmaid to Exposition. But the charm of it, is what first is felt. “So God created man in his image”: that sounds like prose, however weighty. But when Parallelism breaks in with its balanced couplet—

In the image of God created he him.
Male and female created he them, — c

then we know we are in the presence of Poesy—a most fitting place, surely, for her first appearance!

There the lawless cease from raging,
And there the toilworn are at rest, d

is so plaintive as to be like a mother’s lullaby over her sick child.

* 1 K. viii. ; 2 Ch. vi.  b Acts xxvi. 14-18.  c Gen. i. 27.  d Job iii. 17.
Another strain is touched when we read—

For a child hath been born to us,
A son hath been given to us.—*

in which it may be noted that this and not the current rhythm is undoubtedly the true one; since this it is which, closely following the Hebrew, throws the emphasis in the right place—on "child" and "son."* There lies our hope—in Him! These samples will suffice to point to the thousands of instances of Parallelism which, in this translation, lie before the reader. The present is not the place for discussing the many varieties of Parallelism to be found in the Bible. The subject is necessarily familiar in all treatises on Hebrew poetry. Better, however, than the perusal of any printed treatise will be the collating and classifying of instances by each student for himself. He can label his samples at pleasure, as "synonymous," "antithetic," "recurrent," "progressive," and so forth, provided he correctly describe them. It is uncertain whether due attention has generally been given to what may be described as semi-parallelism, not infrequently to be found in Isaiah. Its presence is intimated in this Bible, either by a couple of responding extra capitals, as in the following:—

I am sealed With ascending-offerings of rams,
And the fat of fed beasts. b

So have I sworn—Not to be vexed with thee,
Nor to rebuke thee; c

or, when space has required it, by an extra line bestowed upon it, sooner than do it an injustice. Thus—

And they shall call thee—
The city of Yahweh,
The Zion of the Holy One of Israel. d

There is one especial form of Parallelism to which much interest attaches, if not by reason of any novelty in the attention given to it, yet at least by virtue of its inherently striking character and the help it occasionally renders to right reading and interpretation. Dr. R. Moulton e terms it the Envelope arrangement of lines. Its simplest form is where the first line is responded to by the fourth, and the second is answered by the third. A single example will show what is meant:—

Let me see thy form,
Let me hear thy voice,—
For thy voice is sweet,
And thy form comely. f

Its bearing upon the correct reading of the original is seen in Isa. ix. 3; the much-needed emendation of which is reached by Dr. Ginsburg through a wholly independent process, dealing with questions of abbreviation and letter grouping. The result of his critical revision of the Hebrew text is strongly confirmed by the fact that thereby is produced this very special and beautiful form of parallelism:—

Thou hast increased the exultation,
Thou hast made great the joy,—
They joy before thee according to the joy of harvest,
As men exult when they distribute spoil.

---

* Isa. ix. 6.  b Isa. i. 11.  c Isa. liv. 9.  d Isa. ix. 14.  e In "The Bible as Literature."
 f S.S. ii. 14.  g Isa. ix. 3.
INTRODUCTION.

How it touches exegesis may be discovered by turning to Mat. vii. 6; in explaining which we need no longer fear it as an undue liberty, to attribute to the "dogs" the "turning" and "tearing," and to the "swine" the "trampling underfoot."

*d. The indentations of the lines further present the results of Logical Analysis. This is the case where, without any suspicion of poetry, the thought-relation of the clauses is more readily seen by means of the exact place assigned to the line-commencements; whether, for example, a second line is to be regarded as co-ordinate with the first—that is, of an equally leading character; or as subordinate, subservient, helping. An extremely simple instance may be found in the setting forth of Martha's reply to our Lord, who has just said, "Belietest thou this?"

She saith unto him—
Yea, Lord! I have believed,
That thou art the Christ, the Son of God,—
He who into the world should come.

Here, the first line of course is narrative. In the second, Martha confesses that she has faith, but the line stops short of saying what it is she believes; that being reserved for a new and further-indented line, so indented partly because thereby greater distinctness is given to the proposition which first defines her faith, and partly also because her answer appears to be, if not evasive, yet a little indirect. She, at any rate, does not say quite simply, "Yea, Lord! I believe this!" For some reason, she prefers to formulate her own faith. Why she did this may be worth inquiry. Was it that she felt the answer she gave fully endorsed the statements Jesus had just made: "Believing thee to be who and what thou art, I at once confide in the truth of whatsoever thou art pleased to tell me?" Or was it perhaps rather that she was diffident of herself, and hesitated to say whether she believed a revelation so lofty and of such a sweeping amplitude as that just disclosed; and therefore in her grief and perplexity preferred to fall back upon a more elementary truth, to which she felt she had already attained, and upon which she could still rely? The indentation of that line conducts the reader to this profoundly interesting psychological inquiry. Then the further pushing in of the last line is merely to point out—what is seen after a moment's reflection to be true—that this final line is subordinate to the one that precedes it, being of an explanatory character, as showing who and what the Christ, the Son of God, must be, and as indicating Martha's persuasion that in the sympathetic Teacher standing before her she saw Him whom the prophetic Scriptures had foretold and for whom the ages had waited. Now if all this food for thought is presented, in what may be termed a digestible form, by means of four lines of varying indentation, surely the average thoughtful reader can take the hint, and not deem "Logical Analysis" beyond him, but do a little of it for himself, just when he is analytically inclined; and, for the rest, can come to a working confidence in the Translator for having presented

*To these references may be added Job xxvii. 16, 17; Jer. ix. 4; x. 11; and especially Is. vi. 10, with Mat. xii. 15, where the rhetorical movement is "heart—ears—eyes: eyes—ears
—heart."

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SPECIAL FEATURES OF THIS TRANSLATION.

Scripture thoughts (which had to be presented somehow) after what appeared to him the most apt and helpful arrangement; about which no one is counselled to trouble himself prematurely or overmuch. This, however, is certain—namely, that a little perseverance will soon render it easy to the reader of this Bible to pay a profitable regard to the parentheses and digressions which so strikingly characterise the writings of the Apostle Paul. To a principal statement, he subordinates another; then, to that, another; and so on to such a degree that, although for a time we can comfortably indent more and more, yet at length the device of indentation comes perilously near breaking down; and to avoid being driven quite up to the right-hand margin, and so having no column at all left, we are constrained to use substitutionary initial capitals (as in Ephesians i. and Colossians i.) to indicate where further-indented new lines would begin if only there were room. Extreme indentation, as the initiated know well, is literally, in printing, an expensive luxury; but the student reaps the benefit, and his sense of triumph becomes a keen enjoyment as he watches the return of the great Evangelical Thinker to the point from which—a good while ago—he started. He confesses that his Guide has wandered; but he boasts that his Master never comes back empty. What, for example, though the entire Third of Ephesians is a parenthesis? The world would have been poorer without it. Furthermore, when industrious readers wake up to the gains which Logical Analysis promises to bring home, they may find themselves marking with the greatest interest the unexpected appearance of a similar Logical Idiom in the Book of Ezekiel to that which is found in the Book of Daniel—pursued to such a remarkable extent, in these two Books alone, as to give colour to the assumption that, after all, in spite of the contrary assertions of certain critics, the prophets Ezekiel and Daniel were very nearly contemporaries, just as the sacred history would naturally lead us to suppose they were.

c. The arrangement of the lines is occasionally used to set forth, in a becoming style, Divine Proclamations and certain obvious approximations to Divine Signature. For example: to centralise the words

Thus saith Yahweh—

is simply to invoke the assistance of the eye to give to that formula the dominating force over the announcement which follows which by the intention of the prophet it should naturally have. And so again there are cases in the Pentateuch and in the Prophets in which the oft-recurring formula, "As Yahweh commanded Moses," a or "Declareth Yahweh," b can be more becomingly appended, and with better effect, as a line by itself drawn towards the right hand, after the manner of a signature, than in any other way.

3. Varieties of type.—These have been but sparingly resorted to, partly on the score of economy, but chiefly because continual changes of type soon become annoying and even distressing to the eye. For these reasons Emphasis, in particular, has not been thus indicated. At the same time the discreet employment of other than the ordinary type has been made to answer a few very serviceable ends.

* Exo. xl.  
* Jer., Eze., Hag. ii., Zech. ii., viii., x., and often.
a. Refrains in the Old Testament have been distinguished by italic type. These naturally abound in the Psalms; and there are few readers who will not be pleased to find them so made prominent throughout that favourite Book. The presence of "refrains" in the early chapters of Isaiah will surprise some readers; while the existence of them in the prophecies of Jeremiah will astonish still more, especially if we are allowed to classify under the heading of "refrains" the recurrence of a biting phrase, magor missaviv ("terror round about"), which (after being found in chap. vi. 25, hurled by Jeremiah against his priestly persecutor Pashur [xx. 3]), then seems to have been mockingly flung back on himself by a tell-tale populace (ver. 10); afterwards to be solemnly directed by Yahweh against Egypt (chap. xlvi. 5) and against Kedar (chap. xlix. 29); strikingly enough to reappear, finally, in the plaintive dirge of the same weeping prophet (Lam. ii. 22), thereby, at last, well-nigh proving its claim to a place among actual refrains. Of course the most beautiful refrain in the Book of Jeremiah is the melodious couplet—

The voice of joy, and the voice of gladness,
The voice of the bridegroom, and the voice of the bride,—

which occurs in chaps. vii. 34; xvi. 9; xxv. 10; and xxxiii. 11—three times as a lament, as of something that was to cease; but, on the fourth and last occasion, reappearing as a lovely flower in a gay garland of joyful prophetic news. Not for ever, to Israel, is that fourfold voice to be hushed! If, however, we can tolerate the extension of the word "refrain" to the most inspiring recurrence of consolatory truth, apart from any further thought of poetic composition, then we may surely distinguish by that name the brightest promise of the Old Testament, which meets us in the form of an announcement by the Most High of his own character. Taking its rise in the Ten Commandments, it expands in volume on that later, momentous, re-instanting occasion, when Yahweh caused "all his goodness to pass before" Moses, and when in answer to prayer He graciously restored Israel to covenant favour. Further references will be found under the last-named passage; and whoever will take the trouble to look through those texts, and will thoughtfully note how this manifestation of "all the Divine goodness" forms the sheet-anchor of hope for after times, will probably admit the fitness of terming it, by way of eminence, The Refrain of the Old Testament.

b. Some peculiarities in the use of Divine Names are thereby (viz.; by varieties of type) indicated. Concerning the especial proper name of God (Yahweh) the reader will naturally consult Chapter IV. of this Introduction. But the present is the fitting place for naming some further information which has been conveyed throughout the Old Testament part of this Bible by typographical means. It should be understood, then, that when the familiar word "God" is found printed in ordinary type, then the Hebrew is Elohim; when the same word is printed "Gon" (one capital and two small capitals), then the Hebrew is "El"; and when "God" is printed in Old English letter, then the

---

a See, for examples, Psalms cvii. and cxxxvi.

b Exo. xx. 6; cp. Deu. v. 10.

c Exo. xxxiii. 17; xxxiv. 6, 7.
Hebrew is Eloah (principally confined to the Book of Job). It is not, perhaps, to be assumed that these discriminations are of supreme importance; nevertheless, when connected with other things, they are certainly invested with considerable interest. For the word Elohim, see note on Gen. i. 1. El will be readily remembered as entering into the composition of proper names, such as "Beth-el," "Immanu-el," and many others. It may also be discovered—the evidence would seem to point that way—that in the use of the independent monosyllable El, just where the moral feeling is most intense, there El shows an aptitude to step in, in preference to Elohim. The ordinary reader can now judge of this for himself. Without imagining anything less sacred in Eloah than in its longer or shorter companions, this at least is clear, that Eloah—as compared with the most sacred Name (the Tetragrammaton—see Chapter IV.)—is held to be good enough for the controversial spirit which undeniably pervades all the middle portion of the Book of Job.

c. Quotations from the Old Testament in the New are by the italics rendered conveniently conspicuous. That it is of great convenience and of considerable practical utility to be able to see at once what portions from the Jewish Scriptures are quoted in the Christian, will not be denied by anyone who has given a fair amount of attention to the matter; nor can it be questioned that the employment of italic letter for the purpose is far more effective than the adoption even of quotation marks would have been. Thereby, for example, the reader perceives without any appreciable trouble how largely the Book of the "Revelation" is constructed out of Old Testament language and imagery. Thereby also he sees instantly how even a single word out of a citation becomes the pivot on which an argument is made to turn.

4. Section-headings, Footnotes, References, and Appendices.—These may be left for themselves, when once two or three needful explanations have been offered.

a. It was not at first intended to insert Section-headings in the Prophetic Books, owing to the risk of needlessly determining or attempting to determine difficult questions of interpretation; but an experiment having been made, the result seemed to promise so much convenience and assistance to average readers that the hazard and the additional labour were accepted. In most cases it will be found that, where these headings appear most startling, they are expressly warranted by the very terms of the Sacred Text.

b. The Footnotes include both "alternative renderings" and "various readings," the difference between which, being partly technical, is worth a moment's attention. An "alternative rendering," then, comes of the process of translating, and merely expresses the translator's feeling that some other English word than that adopted in the text might have given the sense of the original nearly or quite as well; and that for the reader to know this may be of practical service. It is well for the reader to be aware that oftentimes no one word wholly and absolutely and alone says precisely what is conveyed by the Hebrew or Greek. It is no question of variance between one

Gal. iii. 16; Eph. iv. 9; Heb. ii. 11-14; iii. 5, 6; iv. 7; vii. 24; viii. 13; x. 10, 39; xii. 27; xiii. 11-13.
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... copy of the original and another, but exclusively concerns the best way of representing what is admitted to be in the original. One rendering conveys the meaning more readily or more precisely than another, and to ring the changes on fair alternatives is often very helpful, supplying a breadth or an exactness which can be had in no other way. Sometimes a rendering is too literal for the text, yet not too literal for the margin. Questions of decorum and euphemism may be allowed some influence. Humorous translations may sometimes do good service in the margin which could never be tolerated in the text. Moreover, a freer rendering may the sooner be allowed in the text, provided a more literal one be placed at the foot of the page. So much for "alternative renderings." "Various readings" are a very different matter. They have sole regard to variations which, in the course of transmission from an earlier age, have crept into different copies of or witnesses to the original. Concerning these, more information will be found in Chapter III. of this Introduction.

c. References, as commonly understood, can readily be found elsewhere. Those here given have come into the Translator's hands mostly through special channels or as the result of personal study; and in any case, it is believed, will be found trustworthy and useful.

d. The Appendices present, in orderly collected form, matter which would have been suited for longer notes, but can be more conveniently studied as actually given. These appended notes mostly touch upon subjects of the highest importance, and are respectfully submitted in the hope that they will prove helpful to not a few readers of The Emphasised Bible.

CHAPTER II.

CONCERNING EMPHASIS

AS AUTHORITATIVELY INDICATED IN THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

1. "Strike, but hear me!" exclaimed an ancient orator to an infuriated mob; that is, "Strike, if you will; but hear me first." In reading aloud this citation, some little stress is instinctively laid on the two words "strike" and "hear," thereby assisting the ear to catch the plainly intended contrast. A few years since, the same saying was modified in sense by a change of emphasis. A trade strike was pending, when an illustrated paper, giving an imposing figure representing "Law," put beneath the figure the legend, "Strike, but hear me!" in this way not only investing the word "strike" with a modern significance, but suggesting, by the emphasis laid on the word "me," a timely contrast—as much as to say, "You have listened to other advisers: before you act on their counsel, hearken to me—consider whether your contemplated strike would be legal." This new point put into the old words would perhaps scarcely have been caught, even with the help of the symbolic figure of the cartoon, but for the outward and visible sign of emphasis attached to the closing word "me."

2. It is freely granted that context and circumstance, when known and considered, are in many cases alone sufficient to guide to correct emphasis, whether it be in ordinary...
CONCERNING EMHASIS.

literature or in the Bible. For example, the bold contrast made by Christ, in the Sermon on the Mount, between other teachers and himself would naturally prompt any reader of taste to lay stress on the pronoun “I” in the recurring formula—

Ye have heard that it hath been said ... but I say unto you.*

3. Context and circumstance, however, are not always sufficient, because not always clear. We have therefore to be thankful that our Public Versions of the Bible furnish further guidance in the matter of emphasis by means of Idiom. The words are frequently so arranged as by their very order to indicate where the stress should be placed. Thus, in the history of Joseph, where “the butler,” in confessing his fault in forgetting Joseph, narrates the diverse fate of “the baker” and himself, he says—

And it came to pass, as he interpreted to us, so it was: me he restored unto mine office, and him he hanged.«

In this sentence it is at once felt that the pronouns “me” and “him” are as certainly emphasised by their mere position as if they had been printed in capitals. So, again, where the Apostle Paul, after thanking God that he spake with tongues more than any of the Corinthian Christians, proceeds to say—

Yet in the church I had rather speak five words with my understanding, that by my voice I might teach others also, than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue,º it is easily seen from the context that the clause “in the church” governs the whole sentence, and should receive the leading stress. Nor is it by order of words alone that an emphatic idiom is constituted. Certain forms of circumlocution serve the same purpose:

But as for me, I shall behold thy face in righteousness,¹

is an altogether effective means of reproducing the force of the emphatic pronoun which opens the verse in the Hebrew. Or a simple repetition secures the result—

The living, the living, he shall praise thee, as I do this day.«

Or a qualifying word of a manifestly emphasising force is employed, like “surely” in the following:—

In the day that thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die;¹

or, “certainly” in this place—

Could we certainly know that he would say, Bring your brother down?«

or “diligently” in this—

If thou shalt hearken diligently unto the voice of the Lord thy God.«

4. Yet, varied as is the Emphatic Idiom of our Public Versions and numerous as are the examples which meet us in which that indication of stress has been turned to most admirable account, the pity it is that it has not been resorted to ten times more frequently than is the case. For, be it observed, the Emphatic Idiom of the English is but a faint and fitful reflex of the Emphatic Idiom of the Hebrew and Greek.¹ This fact is well-known to scholars, though scarcely dreamt of by the general Bible-reading public. A fact

* Mat. v. 22, 28, 32, 34, 39, 44.
« Gen. xii. 13.
¹ Cor. xiv. 19.
² Ps. xvii. 15.
¹ Isa. xxxviii. 19.
¹ Gen. ii. 17.
² Gen. xlii. 7.
³ Deut. xxviii. 1.
¹ For an example of total neglect in A.V., and timid change in R.V., see Deut. vi. 13.
however it is, and one which can be substantiated just as conclusively as any law which governs language. The great point at present is that all this accession of force and guide to the sense is, in the Sacred Originals, secured simply by Idiom—order of words, fulness of expression, repetitions and the like—and is therefore both pervading and authoritative. It is "pervading": not, of course, as though all Scripture needed to be formally emphasised to the same degree—to imagine such a thing would be absurd; some styles of Sacred composition, instead of bristling with points, calmly flow on, keeping the even tenor of their way—but "pervading" in the satisfactory sense of being ever available when required. Whenever a point has to be made, a quiet contrast to be rather hinted at than expressed, a sharp and sudden home-thrust to be delivered, Idiom is at hand to accomplish it. From which, when the numberless living interests enshrined in the Bible are considered, it will be expected to follow—and follow it does—that a very large amount of indicated stress underlies almost every page of the Sacred Volume. And—does it need to be repeated?—Emphasis so conveyed is surely "authoritative": which is not the same thing as saying there is no room for misapprehension in this place or in that; nor is it the same as affirming that all scholars are absolutely agreed about every little point. But the emphasis is "authoritative," inasmuch as it is in the original—is a part of the original—is of the very spirit and essence of the original. And being in this way "authoritative," it is in all its main indications worthy of unspeakably more diligent heed in exposition than the most brilliant fancies of men who dream they may make what they please of Holy Writ. Sober students are bound by the laws of Grammar: they are equally bound by the laws of Emphasis.

5. It is one of the leading aims of The Emphasised Bible to do justice to the Emphatic Idioms of the original tongues, and thereby place all earnest Bible readers for practical purposes, on the same footing as that occupied by such as are familiar with Hebrew and Greek.

6. Mainly by Idiom has this been attempted. So that if all the artificial signs of Emphasis used in this Bible were swept away, an amount of Emphatic Idiom would remain far surpassing that to be found in any other version known to the Translator. Although emphatic inversion, for instance, is not infrequently discovered in our Public Versions: yet far more frequently and—if the expression may be pardoned—far more consistently does it appear in this translation. Take two examples out of thousands:

A.V. Wilt thou break a leaf driven to and fro?
And wilt thou pursue the dry stubble?

Em. B. A driven leaf wilt thou cause to tremble?
Or dry stubble wilt thou pursue?*

The latter rendering reproduces the idiom of the Hebrew, and therewith also most naturally shows where the primary stress should be laid.

A.V. And when he putteth forth his own sheep, he goeth before them.

Em. B. As soon as all his own he putteth forth
Before them he moveth on.*

The Idiom, the Emphasis, is in the Greek. It would be endless to cite examples of all the various forms which the Original Idiom takes for the sake of conveying

* Job xiii. 25.

b Jn. x. 4.

a
emphasize. Suffice it to say: that in this Bible these forms have been sacredly reproduced whenever possible—so long, that is, as the English remained easily intelligible and was not too constrained.

7. But Idiom alone would have been utterly inadequate to the attainment of the object in view. In many instances the endeavour to preserve in English the order of the words in the original would have resulted in obscurity; or, worse still, would have conveyed the very opposite of the meaning intended. In the following passage from the Book of Lamentations, it could have been wished that, for the sake of preserving the exact rhythm of the Hebrew, it had been perspicuous English to say—

For this cause hath sickened our heart,
For these things have darkened our eyes:*

inasmuch as there is some little weight naturally resting on the paired words (ending words in the Hebrew) "heart" and "eyes" which, if that position could have been preserved in English, would have secured a fine cadence and a satisfying ending to each line of the couplet. But the construction would in two or three ways have been ambiguous—in fact a wrong meaning to some of the terms would have been favoured. Therefore, inasmuch as a clear conveyance of the sense is rightly the first requirement, the Hebrew arrangement can only in part be followed, and we have to be content with some such approximation as this—

For this cause hath our heart sickened,
For these things have our eyes darkened.

An acute accent on "heart" and "eyes" may be allowed as a slight compensation for loss of position; and, to anticipate for a moment, if our angular sign be then attached to the two opening phrases ("For this cause" and "For these things"), those words will be instinctively caught as adverbal clauses, strongly emphasised by their commanding position, and so gathering up into themselves the whole stream of the prophet's foregoing lament—

<For this cause> hath our heart sickened,
<For these things> have our eyes darkened.

This illustration may stand for thousands, and evince beyond a doubt the impossibility of mechanically giving idiom for idiom in translation: hopeless obscurity would frequently be the inevitable result. And as a sufficient proof that in some cases idiom for idiom would cause the translation to express the very opposite meaning to its original, it is enough to cite one instance.

Elijah calleth this man*

is the order of the words in the Greek; yet "this man" is the nominative (that is, the caller) and "Elijah" the objective (that is, the person [supposed to be] called upon), and the true rendering is—

This man calleth Elijah;

though rightfully a decided stress should be laid, where indicated, on "Elijah."

8. That, notwithstanding this risk of overdoing, a very free use of Emphatic Idiom has been made in this Bible will soon appear upon examination. Few sympathetic readers will complain of this. Such readers will perceive and bear in mind that inversions in the language of THE EMPHASISED BIBLE are always intentional—always

* Lam. v. 17.

b Mat. xxvii. 47.
according to the original—always expressive. They will go on to observe that an
inversion which at first seemed harsh, especially if incautiously read, soon commends
itself when tastefully uttered. Finally, the Translator's purpose will be remembered.
It is due to himself to confess that he has deemed himself privileged, and therefore
has carried the process of imitating the inversions of the originals to a degree scarcely
tolerable in any version designed for public use. It is quite true that the larger
number of the inversions here ventured would, as he conceives, adorn any translation,
and because of their apt reflection of the Hebrew or Greek he honestly thinks they
possess strong claims on general adoption; but not all of them. Speaking approxi-
mately, possibly in one case out of ten the Editor of The Emphasised Bible would have
himself shrunk back from what he has actually dared, if he had been so presumptuous
as to think of producing a competitive translation. His aim throughout has been to
form a Companion Version; and he respectfully asks the measure of indulgence which
that intention makes reasonable.

9. One thing at least is clear—namely, that English Idiom alone could never
have expressed all the Emphasis enshrined in the originals. It follows that either
numerous tokens of stress contained in the sacred tongues must have been lost, or else
artificial means were necessary to give them effect. As for the best method of doing
this, there is, of course, no accounting for individual preferences; and, given the
necessity, some would have chosen varieties of type, not sufficiently considering,
perhaps, how soon these annoy the eye when multiplied. Others, again, would have
preferred the underscoring which was used in the first and second editions of the
Translator's New Testament, unaware, probably, that the costliness of that method
seemed prohibitive when thought of for the entire Bible. In favour of the plan now
adopted, suffice it to claim economy, elasticity, and effectiveness. The signs here
employed practically cost nothing, since the compositor can pick up a sign of emphasis
as easily as he can pick up a comma. The elasticity springs from the combination
of diverse signs: for example, an interposed accent can appear in the midst of an
already emphasised clause. And the effectiveness is quite as great as was desired, seeing
that delicacy of touch was also wished, and even a fitness to be temporarily disregarded
—a quality commended to all who find the marks in the least perplexing. Such
persons as would have been better pleased with some heavier and more obtrusive styl
of emphasising will kindly bethink them, that stress is mostly quite effective if laid o
one syllable of a word, one word in a clause, and so forth; and that all the guidance
the eye requires is to be enabled to take in at a glance the beginning and endin
of the word, the phrase, the clause within which the enhanced stress is to tak
efect.

10. One explanation further, and nothing will be needed for completing this chapte
beyond a few annotated examples and the synopsis at the end, which will be con
venient for reference both to the scholar and to the learner. The explanation is this
Idiom alone, it may be thought, might have been trusted to convey a portion of th
emphasis indicated in the original, and artificial signs might have been restricted
the conveyance of the rest; instead of which (it may be objected), in this Bible, th
artificial signs, in point of fact, mostly accompany the idiom when present, as well
serve as a substitute for it when absent. In fact, however, it was difficult to draw t
line, especially as, in many cases, the signs of emphasis served as a species of magnifi
punctuation, for which reason it seemed better to go through with them. Besid
which, is it not sometimes welcome to hurried eyes to have pointed out to them what might have been discovered without aid of vision?

11. Now for a few annotated examples, before submitting which the hint is given that a glance at the Table of Signs placed at the end of this Introduction will here be found convenient.

Doth [this] cause [you] to stumble?

The A.V. rendering of this passage leaves much to be desired; partly because of the wrong impression which the word “offend” conveys, as though Jesus feared He had hurt His disciples’ feelings to the degree of provoking their resentment; and partly because it leaves the point of the question uncertain. The R.V. obviates the wrong impression, by substituting “cause to stumble” for “offend,” but it fails to bring out the fine point seen by laying a little stress on “you.” “Doth this cause you to stumble”—you, My disciples, who might have known better? It is a clear case; for the Greek sets the noun governed before the verb that governs it (cp. post, Synopsis, A, b).

And he said,

I know not, <the keeper of my brother> am [I]?

How the point of Cain’s defence of his professed ignorance leaps to his lips! The arrangement, “Am I my brother’s keeper?” is tameness itself in comparison.

<What is right, what is right> shalt thou pursue.

In this place both A.V. and R.V. preserve the inversion which opens the verse, and for that we are thankful: “That which is altogether just shalt thou follow.” But why not have given it with the greater simplicity and vivacity of the original?—ṣēdhek ṣēdhek tirāḏōf—it is all there. And why not have given the full force of the verb “pursue”—“pursue” with determination, and not merely “follow” with half-heartedness or from a dull sense of duty?

Then thou scarest me with dreams,
And <by visions> dost terrify me:
So that my soul chooseth strangling,
|Death| rather than these my bones.

Note here how parallelism and emphasis enhance the effect of each other. There being two synonymous couplets, constituting a duplicate expression for each thought (viz., first the Divine visitation, then the effect on the sufferer), emphasis steps in at the second line of each couplet, and strongly accentuates the closing word of the preceding line: “dreams—visions”; “strangling—death.” Note also how well the sharp expression which the word “death” draws to itself, prepares the way for the lingering and piteous lament over “these my bones.”

<Righteousness> I put on, and it clothed me,
<Like a robe and a turban> was my [justice];
<Eyes> became I to [the blind],
And <feet to the lame> was [I].

It would be difficult to name a passage more studded with the beauties of combined parallelism and emphasis than this. Observe that, here again, there are two couplets; then, that an emphatic inversion leads off in the first line of the first couplet—an accusative before its verb (Synopsis, A, b); next, that the thought of “clothing” oneself, given in the first line, is emphatically and rhetorically amplified in the second line,

* Jn. vi. 61.  \(^{b}\) Gen. iv. 9.  \(^{c}\) Deu. xvi. 20.  \(^{d}\) Job vii. 14, 15.  \(^{*}\) Job xxix. 14, 15.
“robe” and “turban” forming not merely clothing, but an adornment fit for any assembly; further, that the term “righteousness” at the beginning of the first line is answered by its synonym “justice” at the end of the second—a not infrequent device in Hebrew poetry, and that as the two substantives respond to each other and ending words also have a natural advantage (cp. Synopsis, A, f), a slight stress is marked on “justice.” In line three, note how the word “eyes” at the opening comes into rhythmic relation with the term “blind” at the close, the verb “to become” being unemphatically thrown in between them, with no stress on the pronoun “I,” which is merely implied in the verb; and how finally, in the last line, “feet” and “lame,” instead of being parted like “eyes” and “blind” in the third line, are swiftly and unexpectedly welded into a single emphatic phrase at the head of the line, to be simply followed by the pronoun “I,” which, though having primarily to serve, after Hebrew fashion, for the verb “to be,” yet, with its long-drawn pausal vowel (d’ni), lingers on the ear with an unspeakable pathos (Synopsis, B, a, last sentence).

See ||now|| that ||I|| ||I|| am be,
And there are no’ gods with me:
||I|| kill—and make alive,
I wound, and ||I|| I heal;
And there is none’ who <from my hand> can deliver.\footnote{Deu. xxxii. 39.}

The inquisitive will not begrudge the trouble of examining the context which leads up to this animated and impressive passage. It will be seen that, with keenest irony, idolatrous Israel has just been advised to apply in her extremity to the false gods of which she has boasted. “See now”—if haply ye have at length discovered how utterly vain is their help—“that I, I—emphatically repeated, as if to invite a penitent nation to fill in the blanks from the stores of reviving memories—“I”—your own, your real, your living God; “I”—your long forgotten, but yet faithful, loving God, still waiting, even now after all this, to be gracious. “See now, that I. I am he;” or, “am the one, and the only one, that can help you.” “And there are no’ gods with me”—strong negative of the substantive verb, hence accent on “no.” “I kill”—separate nominative pronoun (Synopsis, B, a); hence strong emphasis on the pronoun. “And make alive”—nominative pronoun not repeated, hence none needed in English: the contrast between “kill” and “make alive” at this point suffices. “I wound”—again no separate nominative, and no emphasis on “I” this time permissible. But then finally, when bringing in the climax “I heal,” there is a triumphant stress to be laid on the “I” (wa’a’ni’erpd).—The Translator protests that, while he does real homage to the elocutionary instinct which is common to all men, and is well trained in most educated men, he considers it very unlikely that such instinct could ever, unaided, have divined the existence of such authoritatively indicated variations as these; of which, indeed, familiarity with the original idiom can alone give trustworthy information.

He was despised and forsaken of men,
A man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief,—
Yes <like one from whom men turn away the face>
He was despised, and we esteemed him not.\footnote{Isa. liii. 3.}

So far the discourse flows calmly on in description of the Suffering Servant, without any use for emphatic pronouns. But now an entire change of mood is felt. From a
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bare statement of the matter of fact, reflective Israel passes to a revised and deeper
view of the cause of the Sufferer’s sorrows:—

| Yet surely | <our griefs> || he || carried,
And <as for our sorrows> he bare them,—

where note what a break-up of the historical style occurs, and how the emphasising
strokes come throbbing in: "Yet surely our griefs"—the real cause of the Servant’s
sufferings by bold inversion being set at the head and front of the sentence (the
accusative before its verb: Synopsis, 4, b). "He carried"—the pronoun is, indeed,
implied in the verb (násâ‘), but that is not enough, and so it is also separately
expressed, in order that stress may be laid upon it (hu’ násâ‘—cp. Synopsis, B, a).
He was our Substitute and bare our burden. That in this couplet the phrases "our
griefs" and "our sorrows" are synonymous, is at once evident.

What, perhaps, we desiderate in the second line is that the pronoun "he" should
have been again emphasised in like manner as in the line foregoing; and
though it is absent from the Masoretic or traditional text, and therefore,
according to rule, we can scarcely so mark it, yet we note with intense
interest that there is a various readingb relating to that very point, to the
effect that some Hebrew written copies actually have the emphatic "he"; in
which, moreover, the ancient Syriac and Latin versions keep them company
(implying that the ancient Hebrew standards from which they were formed
had the pronoun emphatic). And we are further informed that there are
some existing Hebrew copies which, though they have not the emphatic hu’
in the text, yet have it set down in the margin as a keri’, that is, to be read,
though not written. We have purposely expanded this short note of
variance, bearing as it does on a point of much interest.

To return to the text:—

||We|| however, esteemed him—
Stricken, smitten of God, and humbled.
But ||he|| was Wounded for our transgressions,
Bruised for our iniquities,
||The chastisement for our well-being|| was upon him,
And <by his stripes> there is healing ||for us.||

As much as to say: "We," however, away in the past, when the true light of the
matter had not dawned upon us, esteemed him divinely chastised for some cause
unknown. We then little thought how his sufferings were related to us; "But" we
see it all now! And so on, until the ultimate explanation is reached—

But ||Yahweh|| caused to light upon him the iniquity of us all.d

Yahweh did what none other had any right or power to do. Compare verse 10
where the same stress as in verse 6 is laid on the Divine Doer of the work of
Salvation. And so we close our brief hints as to the expository value of the
emphasis indicated throughout this wonderful prophecy; and we close them by
respectfully claiming that it is not at all by the play of pious fancy, but exclusively by
giving effect to a well-proved idiomatic law that we lay decided stress upon the Divine
interposition through which there is healing for Israel and for Mankind. Before

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a Isa. liii. 4. b Cp. ante, Chap. I. 4, 6. c Isa. liii. 4, 5. d Isa. liii. 6.
dismissing our notice of this example of emphasis in the famous Fifty-third of Isaiah, it may be worth reminding the reader that in at least three places in the New Testament* do the words of this Prophecy re-appear, and each time with something of the significant emphasis with which the words were originally penned. In fact speaking broadly, the emphasis of the Old Testament is the emphasis of the New the main idioms are the same, their exegetical value is the same. When successfully rendered, the ancient tones and suggestions of the Hebrew are reproduced—in Greek in English. The language again lives.


A SYNOPSIS OF THE
PRINCIPAL LAWS OF EMPHASIS DISCOVERABLE IN THE
BIBLE ORIGINALS.

Words are emphatic—

A. By position.

a. Nominatives before verbs—always.*

b. Genitives, datives and accusatives before verbs—always.

c. Verbs before nominatives—slightly; * but able to command strong emphasis reduplication, see below, B. b.

d. Adjectives before nouns—chiefly in N.T., and slightly.†

e. Words brought into juxtaposition—sometimes, in prose, internal evidence occurring;* more frequently in poetry, where the last word of one line is of varied and emphatically echoed by the first in next line.‡

f. Words postponed to end of sentence—sometimes in prose, sense concurring more frequently in lyric poetry, in which the last word is mostly weight and claims secondary stress.¶

B. By repetition.

a. Separate nominative pronoun. § Prolific source of emphasis both in Hebrew Greek, as the separate pronoun is independent of position. Always relied when construed with finite verb, which has the pronominal element also within itself. Sometimes also, when used instead of a verb, seems by association to lend itself to some special stress.

b. Reduplicated verb—chiefly in Hebrew, appearing by quotation in . Always indicates lively emphasis. Infinitive verb generally set before its finite—then emphasis only: occasionally placed after its own finite—perhaps sometimes suggesting continuance or repetition of action.¶

c. Independent words, phrases, § and sentences. ¶ The mere repetition of the one of the most simple and obvious devices for indicating stress.

C. By formal expression.

This chiefly applies to Hebrew particles. Owing to the extraordinary facility with the measurement of facts and thoughts can be conveyed forward by peg-letter now, it follows that when more formal and precise connecting par are employed, some emphasis can generally be felt. Hence springs the more or less vigorous, which in the Emphasised Bible is frequently seen on such connectives as "now" (attachment), "therefore" (lack), "for this ca (at ken), and so on; in respect of which appeal is confidently made, locutionary instinct as to the validity of the result.

* § By all means compare Prof. A. B. Davidson’s admirable “Hebrew Syntax” on the ramifications of Hebrew Emphatic Idioms; and see the Oxford Gena, p. 253 for the particles p. 441 under “yesh.”

a Gen. i. 2; Isa. ix. 6; Jn. x. 8, 10.

b 1 Tim. iii. 1.

c Gen. i. 29; Deut. xxii. 19, 20; Ps. cxviii. 18; 1 Cor. iv. 2; Jn. xix. 19; Gal. vi. 14.

d Gen. i. 5; Deut. vi. 23; Josh. ii. 18; Mt. xxvii. 47.

e Gen. i. 3, 4, 5, 7, 16, 17, 18, 21.

f Rom. i. 28; Heb. xi. 15.

g Mat. x. 21; 2 Cor. v. 4; Gal. ii. 19; Heb. xi. 4.

h Job iii. 23; vii. 14, 15.

i Gen. xxii. 9.

j Ps. ii. 3; Lam. v. 17.

k Gen. xiv. 20; Ps. ii. 6; Mat. v. 22, 26, 28, 32, 34, 36

l Gen. iv. 9; Job xxxix. 15.

m Gen. ii. 16, 17; xlii. 17; xliii. 7; Deut. vii. 17.

n Num. xxii. 11; Isa. vi. 9.

o Gen. xiv. 10; Num. x. 32; xv. 41; Deut. ii. 27; x xvi. 5; Josh. vii. 1; xii. 22; 18. ii. 2.

p Ps. cxxvi. 1, 2; Isa. xxxviii. 17, 19; Ezek. xi. 14

q Ps. cxvii. 1-4; cxxvi.; Isa. vi. 9.
CHAPTER III.

THE ORIGINAL TEXTS.

For practical purposes it may be assumed that Hebrew and Greek are the original languages of the Bible. The small proportion of Aramaic embedded in the Hebrew Bible does not require formal consideration, just because this dialect is nearly allied to Hebrew, and the portions of the Old Testament written therein form integral parts of all Hebrew written copies and printed editions. With regard to the New Testament, the only question that could arise would be whether some parts of it were not first written in Syriac and then translated into Greek. But this is probably a purely academical inquiry, and inasmuch as the assumption of a Greek original for the whole of the New Testament does not exclude Syriac sources from contributing their quota towards evidence of genuineness and aids to textual purity, the question for the Translator is reduced to this: What Hebrew Bible and what Greek New Testament shall he employ for making his version? In a word—What Texts shall he translate?

It is a relief to think that no translator can be required first to construct his Hebrew and Greek texts before turning them into English. Life would not be long enough for one man or one set of men to explore the whole of the immense field; besides, the task is more likely to be efficiently done if its widely different departments are undertaken by departmental experts. The textual critic prepares the way for the translator, a consideration which makes this the convenient moment for stating that the textual critics followed in executing The Emphasised Bible are respectively Dr. Ginsburg in the Old Testament, and Drs. Westcott and Hort in the New. To understand the debt of gratitude we owe to these pioneers, it will be better to take separately the two leading divisions of our Holy Scriptures, and the more so as each division involves conditions inapplicable to the other.

I. The Original Text of the Old Testament.

1. The Text itself.

In the Old Testament there seemed to be no choice but to take the received or current Massoretic text, unless one had been prepared to embark on the treacherous sea of Conjectural Criticism; and, in the first writing out of the MS. for this work, that text in its commonly printed form was implicitly followed. It was the singular good fortune of the present translator, however, to have only just completed his transcript when the Critico-Massoretic Hebrew Bible of Dr. C. D. Ginsburg appeared; and it was at once seen how greatly it would add to the value of The Emphasised Bible to compare the MS. throughout with Dr. Ginsburg’s Hebrew text and to make and translate a selection from his priceless Various Readings. This additional labour was gladly undertaken; and it is deemed no small cause for gratitude to have been spared to finish the task. Respecting the Old Testament, therefore, the case now stands as follows:—

The Hebrew Text used is the revised Massoretic Text edited by Dr. Ginsburg, subject to certain exceptions which will at once be explained, and which can
scarcely fail to commend themselves as soon as they are understood. The exceptions are almost exclusively the confirmed and approved various readings to which Dr. Ginsburg has prefixed the formula, "It ought to be" so-and-so. These have been incorporated in the text of this version, and not merely inserted in the notes; for it was instinctively felt that what "ought to be" should be in a work of this kind. For Dr. Ginsburg's purpose, indeed, it was probably fitting that he should make no changes in his text other than any which might be required to render his edition a perfectly accurate reprint of the Received Massoretic recension, and that accordingly all the emendations he had to propose were wisely incorporated with his foot-notes, no matter with what degree of confidence advanced. This method was at once seen to be in the true Massoretic spirit, which changes nothing, reproduces everything, fences and guards everything. But as this translation of the Old Testament was intended to make straight for correct exegesis and was purely practical in its design, the contrary course was adopted with respect to the especial class of various readings now under consideration, and accordingly the resulting changes were boldly made in the text of this version, with the unvarying note appended in each case, "So it shd be," duly referring to Ginsburg's authority. It was quite otherwise where Dr. Ginsburg prefixed his other formula, "It appears to me" = "I think" it should be so-and-so. These conjectural variations have in the following pages been given (where given at all) in foot-notes, with the corresponding formula "Gt." = "Dr. Ginsburg thinks" the reading should be as follows, in the quoted words then cited. They are the conjectures of an expert, often of great value, and always worthy of respectful consideration, but not advanced into the text of this Bible, save in a very few exceptional cases distinctly notified in the margin. These isolated instances are limited to places in which it was felt that the internal evidence fully made up for any lack of external attestation.

2. The appended Various Readings.

A. Whence come these Various Readings? They are (i.) variations discovered in existing standard copies (Codices) or in early printed editions; (ii.) variations recorded in the Massorah itself as having formerly existed in documents now lost; (iii.) variations preserved in the Talmud or in the commentaries of ancient Jewish scholars; (iv.) variations proved by Ancient Versions, in cases where the changes cannot reasonably be attributed to freedom of translation, but assure us that the translators must have had before them a Hebrew Text materially differing from that which has been handed down to the present day.

B. What are the leading Characteristics of these Various Readings? (i.) Many of them are exceedingly minute: either resolving themselves into variations of spelling and accentuation, such as to make no difference in translation, and therefore passed by in silence in this Bible; or else making very little difference in English—i.e., being of no appreciable consequence for Israel fell into the "hand" or "hands" of their enemies. Still, the collating of the smallest variations has some value as a check on the accuracy of the copyist and the textual critics to note them and guard against their multiplication. (ii.) At the same time, literal minuteness of variation is a very uncertain criterion of importance. Truth is not measurable by bulk, but by weight. The change of a single letter in one case may show nothing but a peculiar spelling of the same word, whereas in the very next instance it may indicate a totally different word.
and make all the difference in the world to the sense. To mistake lo for lo' may bring in a negative and turn the sentence completely round. To write 'āḥar for 'āḥad (showing, in the Hebrew, a minuter difference than this) may turn "one" into "after" or "another." (iii.) Many variations are due to the most simple and obvious causes—mere mistakes of eye or ear, or the writing as one word what was meant for two, and vice versa. (iv.) More serious is the divergence of exemplars; the standard copies of one district having in course of time or under different editorship come to depart from the favourite standards of another region; the old standard becoming worn out or lost, and a new one having to be procured from a distance, bringing its own divergences with it, and propagating them on new soil. (v.) Still more serious is prejudice leading to the deliberate avoiding of certain exemplars, as favouring, say, the detested Samaritan or Septuagint recension. (vi.) Most serious of all is the deliberate intention to change the old reading for one more acceptable—never, perhaps, with wilful corruptness; on the contrary, with pious intentions and for greater edification; yet still displaying a freedom of editing which to us seems quite indefensible.

C. How may Dr. Ginsburg's Various Readings be Classified? (i.) Write, but read; or the official variations technically known as the K'thiv and the K'ri. "The margin of the [Hebrew] Bible exhibits a number of various readings of an early date, called K'ri (read), because in the view of the Jewish critics they are to be preferred to what stands in the text, and to be read instead of what is there written, hence called K'thiv (written)." "So great a reverence for the ancient literal text, as it was handed down by tradition, was preserved among the Jews, that the Grammarians who made the new additions to the text left the written text still unchanged, even in cases where they believed it necessary to follow a different reading and interpretation." Probably the general understanding amongst English students of Hebrew is that the K'ris are invariably to be preferred to the K'thiv. Dr. Ginsburg, however, does not endorse that view, for he says: "It is now admitted by the best textual critics that in many instances the reading exhibited in the text (K'thiv) is preferable to the marginal variant (K'ri), inasmuch as it sometimes preserves the archaic orthography and sometimes gives the original reading. The K'thiv or textual reading, moreover, is in many instances not only supported by MSS. and early editions, but by the ancient Versions." There are two features in Dr. Ginsburg's exhibit of these various readings which cannot fail to give lively satisfaction to the student. The first he states thus: —"I have in most cases given the MSS., the early editions, and the ancient Versions which support the K'thiv and those which exhibit the K'ri." The second is the claim thus expressed: "I have been able to give a larger number of K'ris and K'thivos than those which are printed in any other edition of the Hebrew Bible." On the strength of this last fact, as well as on the score of convenience, the K'ris cited in The Emphasised Bible are given as resting on Ginsburg's authority, without forgetting that many of them are to be found in other Hebrew texts. (ii.) A special class of various readings called Sevirin. These constitute a body of readings "of equal importance to the class of variants comprised in the official K'ri, though it has hardly been noticed by modern critics. Indeed in some respects it is more important than the alternative readings which have hitherto been so scrupulously given in the margin of

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* G. Intr. 184.


* Ibid., p. 18.
our Bibles under the name of K'ri by modern editors, who have either entirely banished the Sevir from the margin or have on extremely rare occasions condescended to notice one of the numerous readings introduced by the name Sevir.”a As in the case of the K'ris, Ginsburg mostly states by what authorities the Sevirin are confirmed. A reading of this class will be found given in the notes of this Bible thus: “A sp. v. (sevir),” followed by a translation of the reading, with the addition of any confirming authority. (iii.) Variants cited in the Masorah itself and underlined by Dr. Ginsburg. When possible these have been given in italics. For instance, “(Sam., Sep., Vul.)” indicates that Dr. Ginsburg has found the Septuagintal reading in the Masoretic note of a Hebrew codex or edition. (iv.) Variations discovered by collation of existing MSS., early printed editions, and Ancient Versions, and recorded without editorial opinion. These must be left to speak for themselves. They are here passed on from the textual editor. (v.) Conjectural emendations. As before suggested, these should be received with the deference due to an expert, whose opinion takes into account not only internal evidence, but probably a shrewd suspicion as to the way in which an error may have crept in. Gt. = “Ginsburg thinks” is the sign distinguishing this class of reading in The Emphasised Bible. (vi.) Confirmed Emendations. These have already been considered, and reasons have been given for incorporating their purport in the text of this Translation. b

D. How should these Various Readings be treated by an ordinary intelligent reader? (i.) They may very well lead to a suspense of judgment. Where a transcriptional variant of this kind comes into view, it is natural to eschew dogmatism. (ii.) Internal evidence may inspire a moral certainty as to which reading is correct. The reader can cautiously rely on this for his own satisfaction; and the controversialist may urge it—with becoming moderation. (iii.) Converging evidence may almost amount to demonstration as to which alternative is to be trusted. For example: Starting with internal evidence in favour of a Various Reading which is actually found in some Hebrew MSS. or printed editions, the reader discovers that that very reading is exhibited in the Samaritan Pentateuch—an independent line of transmission from an exceedingly ancient exemplar. Then he finds it handed down by the Septuagint—another line of transmission from a time almost equally remote. And finally, we will suppose, he discovers that the same reading has been preserved by the Vulgate. Internal probability—some existing Hebrew standards, Samaritan Septuagint, Vulgate—what wonder if (some counter evidence notwithstanding) the student yields his mind to a state of working confidence as towards the variant which is sustained by such a superior array of proof?

II.—The Original Text of the New Testament.

There is the less need to enlarge on this, that information concerning it is by this time widely diffused. Few scholars nowadays would advocate the adoption of the so-called Received Text of Erasmus and Stephens, published early in the sixteenth century. The discovery and collation of Greek MSS. have since then made enormous strides, and so many textual critics of supreme ability and industry—such as Griesbach, Scholtz, Lachmann, Tischendorf, Tregelles, and Westcott and Hort have laboured in this department, that it would appear an act of sheer madness to

a G. Intro. 187.  
b Ante, p. 18, op. G. Intro. 162, 170.
back to the critical apparatus of our great-grandfathers. Suffice it then to state in brief the general principles followed alike by Tregelles and by Westcott and Hort—with whom alone in the Christian Scriptures this work stands in immediate relation—and then to explain in a very few words why, for the present (the third) edition of the New Testament portion of The Emphasised Bible, the text of Tregelles was superseded by that of Westcott and Hort.

The fundamental principle common to the Greek texts of Tregelles and of Westcott and Hort is that in the construction of them, ancient authorities have been resolutely preferred, and the text in both cases has been determined rather by the weight than by the mere number of manuscripts. Ancient readings have been preferred in constructing the Greek texts of both these editions. It would perhaps be correct to say that Westcott and Hort gave more attention than did Tregelles to the lineage of manuscripts, and submitted to a more searching consideration the question how far divergent readings had sprung from common sources, so as to get behind the divergences to an earlier and more ancestral text. In particular their treatment of the two most ancient MSS., the Vatican and the Sinai, both as to their similarities and their differences, impresses the inquirer's mind with a sense of the scientific force with which inductive reasoning is carried; and how, under the converging light thrown backward by these great exemplars, in the hands of these editors, the student can almost see for himself what the Apostolic text must have been.

This allusion to the two greatest Greek Manuscripts of the New Testament opens the way for an explicit statement of the reason which led to the adoption of the later text of Westcott and Hort in preference to the earlier one of Tregelles, which had been employed for the present Translator's first and second editions of the New Testament. It was simply and solely because the later text was the later, that the change was made; for the lapse of time between them, though not great, enabled Dr. Westcott and Hort to do what had not been vouchsafed to their predecessor—viz., to keep the Sinai MS. steadily before them in the construction of their text of the Four Gospels. It was felt to be presumptuous to conjecture how far the readings of the Sinai Codex would have confirmed or modified Tregelles' previously formed conclusions; and, at the same time, very undesirable for the Translator to assume the functions of textual critic, functions imperatively demanding the practical skill of the expert, to which he could lay no claim. Better far to place himself under the guidance of such consummate masters of textual criticism as Drs. Westcott and Hort, judging, as they had done, so very nearly in the spirit and after the principles of Dr. Tregelles, on the fuller evidence then spread before them. Even in the Four Gospels the differences between the two texts are comparatively slight; while, in the later Books of the New Testament, it becomes a matter of sustained admiration to note how very generally the conclusions of the earlier editor (having the Sinai MS. before him at that stage of his work) are confirmed by his successors, when judging from substantially the same array of evidence.
CHAPTER IV.

THE INCOMMUNICABLE NAME.

As it might appear premature, at the outset of this chapter, to spell out that Divine Name which some regard as not only incommunicable but unpronounceable, it will be considerate to begin the present investigations by the aid of circumlocution and abbreviation, especially as no inconvenience will be occasioned thereby. The Tetragrammaton, or name of four letters (in allusion to the four letters Y H W H), is a technical term frequently employed by scholars, and will here, for a little, serve a useful purpose. Besides employing this term, we can reverently speak of "The Name," or can set down the first letter only, "Y," in the same way as critics are wont to use the Hebrew letter God as the initial of the Divine Name intended. This understood, we can intelligibly proceed. Our very first sub-division will indicate the serious turn which this inquiry necessarily takes.

I.—The Name Suppressed.

A. The Fact.

It is willingly admitted that the suppression has not been absolute; at least so far as Hebrew and English are concerned. The Name, in its four essential letters, was reverently transcribed by the Hebrew copyist, and therefore was necessarily placed before the eye of the Hebrew reader. The latter, however, was instructed not to pronounce it, but to utter instead a less sacred name—Adonay or Elohim. In this way the Name was not suffered to reach the ear of the listener. To that degree it was suppressed. The Septuagint, or ancient Greek version, made the concealment complete by regularly substituting Kurios; as the Vulgate, in like manner, employed Dominus; both Kurios and Dominus having at the same time their own proper service to render as correctly answering to the Hebrew Adonay, confessedly meaning "Lord." The English versions do nearly the same thing, in rendering The Name as Lord, and occasionally God; these terms also having their own rightful office to fill as fitly representing the Hebrew titles Adonay and Elohim and El. So that the Tetragrammaton is nearly hidden in our public English versions. Not quite. To those who can note the difference between "Lord" and "Lord" and between "God" and "God," and can remember that the former (printed with small capitals) do while the latter do not stand for The Name—to such an intimation of the difference is conveyed. But although the reader who looks carefully at his book can see the distinction, yet the mere hearer remains completely in the dark respecting it, inasmuch as there is no difference whatever in sound between "Lord" and "Lord" or "God" and "God." It hence follows that in nearly all the occurrences of The Name (some 7,000 throughout the Old Testament) the especial Name of God is absolutely withheld from all who simply hear the Bible read. "Nearly all," for there are about half a dozen instances in the A.V., and a few more in the R.V., in which this concealment does not take place. In other words there are these very few places in which the Tetragrammaton appears as "Jehovah"; and although it may be asked, "What are they among so many?" still their presence has an argumentative valu...
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If it was wrong to unveil the Tetragrammaton at all, then why do it in these instances? If, on the other hand, it was right to let it be seen in these cases, then why not in all? With the exceptions explained, however, it remains true to say, that in our public versions the one especial Name of God is suppressed, wholly concealed from the listening ear, almost as completely hidden from the hastening or uncritical eye.

B. The Immediate Consequences of the Suppression.

These are—

(i) Partly literary, though more than that. Reference is here made to the confusion into which many things are thrown through this abnormal state of things. "Baal" is "lord" and so is "Adon" (Adonay)—that is unfortunate; but why add to the embarrassment by rendering Y H W H (and Y H, the shorter form) also as "Lord"? Worst of all is the confusion when "Y" and Adonay occur together, as they do many times in the Book of Ezekiel. Inasmuch as to say, "Lord LORD" for "Adonay Y," was too grotesque and misleading (positively false to the ear), the new device had to be resorted to of rendering this combination by "Lord God"—"God" in this case, and not "Lord" at all, standing for The Name. Even Y H (the shorter form) and Y H W H (the full form) of the Tetragrammaton, coming together, caused a dilemma; though in these instances, the acuteness of the trouble compelled the adoption of a partial remedy, and "the Lord Jehovah" is the result. "Confusion," then, is a term not a whit too strong to apply to these varying devices. No wonder that even intelligent and educated people are continually forgetting what they have heard or read concerning so involved a matter.

(ii) Partly practical. Is it too much to assume that The Name has about it something very grand or very gracious, or at least something very mysterious? Whichever conclusion is received, the question arises whether there is not something essentially presumptuous, however little intended, in substituting for it one of the commonest of titles, seeing that there are on earth "lords many," and the master of the humblest slave is his "lord"? There is surely nothing very grand or gracious or mysterious in that! It is therefore the most natural presumption that the suppression of The Name has entailed on the reader, and especially upon the hearer, irreparable loss.

C. The Reason for the Suppression.

The motive was good—let that be assumed. It was to safeguard the Divine Majesty in the minds of men. It was to prevent the inconconsiderate mention of Him before whom seraphs veil their faces—though even so it is very difficult to see how one name should occasion irreverence and another not. Why not, then, leave Him altogether unnamed? Why not fear to allude to Him by any title that could definitely refer to Him? The passages commonly cited as furnishing good reason for the suppression surely cannot mean what is thus attributed to them, since there is a wide distinction between not taking His Name in vain, and not taking His Name into our lips at all, even for prayer or praise. In a word, the motive is respected; but the reverence is regarded as misapplied—the reason given is seen to be invalid.

* As in Is. xii. 2; and xxvi. 4.
II.—The Name Restored.

A. Why?

1. Because its suppression was a mistake. So grave a mistake cannot be corrected too soon. An unwarrantable liberty has been taken; the path of humility is to retrace our steps.

2. Because thereby serious evil may be averted. Men are saying to-day that “Y” was a mere tribal name, and are suggesting that “Y” Himself was but a local deity. As against this, only let The Name be boldly and uniformly printed, and the humblest Sunday School teacher will be able to show the groundlessness of the assertion.

3. Because solid advantage may be counted upon as certain to follow the restoration. Even if the meaning of The Name should not disclose itself, the word itself would gradually gather about it the fitting associations—and that would be a gain; and godly readers would be put on quest—and that would be a further gain; and if the true significance of the Tetragrammaton should be brought to light, there would be a trained constituency to whom appeal could be made—and that would be a yet greater gain.

A Plausible Objection Answered.—A plausible argument in favour of leaving The Name veiled, as it is now, may be based upon its concealment by the Septuagint. The plea takes the following form. The Septuagint conceals the Tetragrammaton under the common title Kurios, “Lord.” Jesus used that version as it stood, notably in citing Psalm cx. 1. Therefore what was good enough for Him should be good enough for us. Answer First: Jesus Christ was not a scribe or literary critic: His mission was much higher. Answer Second: Jesus had to plead His Messiahship at the bar of the Scriptures as then current; and any criticism by Him of the nation’s Sacred Documents might have placed a needless obstacle in the people’s path. We thus conclude that the objection may and should be set aside as inconclusive, and so fall back on the reasons given why the Divine Name should be suffered uniformly to appear.

B. In What Form?

1. Why not in the form “Jehovah”? Is that not euphonious? It is, without question. Is it not widely used? It is, and may still be freely employed to assist through a period of transition. But is it not hallowed and endeared by many a beautiful hymn and many a pious memory? Without doubt; and therefore it is with reluctance that it is here declined. But why is it not accepted? There it is—familiar, acceptable, ready for adoption. The reason is, that it is too heavily burdened with merited critical condemnation—as modern, as a compromise, as a “mongrel” word, “hybrid,” “fantastic,” “monstrous.” The facts have only to be known to justify this verdict, and to vindicate the propriety of not employing it in a new and independent translation. What are the facts? And first as to age. “The pronunciation Jehovah was unknown until 1520, when it was introduced by Galatinus; but was contested by Le Mercier, J. Drusius, and L. Capellus, as against grammatical and historical propriety.” Next, as to formation. “Erroneously written and pronounced Jehovah.

a See Mat. xxii. 41-45.

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which is merely a combination of the sacred Tetragrammaton and the vowels in the Hebrew word for Lord, substituted by the Jews for JHVH, because they shrank from pronouncing The Name, owing to an old misconception of the two passages, Ex. xx. 7 and Lev. xxiv. 16. . . . To give the name JHVH the vowels of the word for Lord (Heb. Adonai) and pronounce it Jehovah, is about as hybrid a combination as it would be to spell the name Germany with the vowels in the name Portugal—viz., Cormuna. The monstrous combination Jehovah is not older than about 1520 A.D.\textsuperscript{a} From this we may gather that the Jewish scribes are not responsible for the “hybrid” combination. They intentionally wrote alien vowels—not for combination with the sacred consonants, but for the purpose of cautioning the Jewish reader to enunciate a totally different word, viz., some other familiar name of the Most High.

2. The form “Yahweh” is here adopted as practically the best. The only competing form would be “Yehweh,” differing, it will be observed, only in a single vowel—“e” for “a” in the first syllable. But even this difference vanishes on examination. It is true that “Yehweh” is intended to suggest the derivation of the noun from the simple (Kal) conjugation of the verb, and that some scholars take “Yahweh” as indicating a formation from the causative (Hiphil) conjugation; but, since other scholars (presumably because of the aspirate h) regard “Yahweh” itself as consistent with a Kal formation, thereby leaving us free to accept the spelling “Yahweh” without prejudging the question of the precise line of derivation from the admitted root h‘ydh, we may very well accept the spelling now widely preferred by scholars, and write the name—“Yahweh.”

3. The exact pronunciation claims a word to itself. “The true pronunciation seems to have been Yahwe (or Iahway, the initial I = y, as in ichimo). The final e should be pronounced like the French ê, or the English e in there, and the first a sounded as an aspirate. The accent should be on the final syllable.”\textsuperscript{a} This statement gives rise to a question of rhythm, which is sure sooner or later to make itself felt. We are so used to the three syllables of the form “Jehovah,” with its delightfully varied vowels, that we shrink back dismayed in anticipation of the disturbing effect on our Psalmody of the substitution of Yahweh for Jehovah. Our apprehensions may be dismissed. The readjustment is mainly the business of our hymn-writers; and if it should prove literally true, that “new mercies” shall “new songs” demand, which shall enshrine a new accent in a new rhythm, then we may rest assured that sanctified genius and enthusiasm will prove equal to the occasion. The Translator of The Emphasised Bible has in his own humble province recast a good many lines in his rendering of “The Psalms” in consideration of the modified rhythm now required. As for the rest, it may with confidence be counted upon that increasing familiarisation and the silent growth of hallowed memories will ultimately render thrice welcome what was at first so strange.

III.—THE NAME EXPLAINED.

1. It certainly appears to be explained in Exodus iii. 14. It does not follow that the statements there made are rightly understood; nor can any compelling reason be assigned why a translator should be ready to expound everything which he has to

\textsuperscript{a} Professor Paul Haupt, General Editor of “The Polychrome Bible,” in the Book of Psalms, pp. 163, 164.
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represent in English. Nevertheless, the correct rendering of the above passage is so connected with the meaning of The Name, that, were it not for special reasons, the attempt now to be made might not have provoked the charge of presumption. As it is, the reproach of rashness cannot easily be escaped.

2. Confessedly it is very discouraging to find the editor of the Polychrome Bible declaring bluntly: "The meaning of JHVH is uncertain." That it is uncertain would appear to be the natural conclusion deductible from the varieties of meaning summed up in the Oxford Gesenius under the name "Yahweh."b

3. As against this discouragement it may be considered whether the Old Testament does not strongly embolden us to hope that greater success and greater unanimity may yet be attained. Is not a hidden name almost a contradiction in terms? Does not "name" in the Bible very widely imply revelation? Men's names are throughout the Scriptures fraught with significance, enshrining historical incidents, biographical reminiscences, and so forth; and why should the Name of the Ever-Blessed be an exception to this rule? Does not the Almighty Himself employ this Name of His as though it had in it some self-evident force and fitness to reveal His nature and unfold His ways? His Name is continually adduced by Himself as His reason for what He does and what He commands: "For I am Yahweh." Israel and the nations are placed under discipline, says the Divine Speaker, "that they may know that I am Yahweh." Is it not probable, then, that His Name was intended to be understood? Thus encouraged, we proceed; only requesting that the exposition which follows may be regarded as—


(a) The conclusion formed may be thus expressed: The Name itself signifies, "He who becometh"; and the formulae by which that significance is sustained and which is rendered in the Authorised Version "I am that I am," expresses the sense, "I will become whatsoever I please"; or, as more exactly indicating the idiom involved, "I will become whatsoever I may become." We amplify the "may," and more freely suggest the natural latitude which the idiom claims, by saying: "Whatsoever I will, may, or can become."

(b) The reasons for this conclusion are two: First, that it gives the simplest, most obvious, most direct force to the derivation of The Name itself, as generally admitted. Yahweh is almost always regarded as the third person, singular, masculine, imperfect tense, from the root hawah, an old form of the root hayah. The one meaning of hawah is "become." So that the force of yahweh thus derived, as a verb, would be "He will become"; or, as expressive of use and wont, "He becometh." Then, passing into use as a noun, it is—"He who becometh," "The Becoming One." That is precisely how any other Hebrew name would be formed and would yield up its inherent significance. Thus viewed, its human-like simplicity would be its great recommendation. If the Eternal would speak to man so as to be understood, we seem compelled to expect that He will speak after the manner of men. And if after the
manner of men He pleases to take and bear a Name, it would seem the very perfection of condescension that His Name should be formed after the manner of men's names. Second, the sense of the formula given above is very simply and idiomatically obtained. The formula itself is 'chyeh 'asher 'chyeh, in which it should be noted that the verb 'chyeh, “I will become,” runs forward into a reduplication of itself; for it is that which constitutes the idiom. As a mere repetition, the assertion would be meaningless. To escape this we must resort to mystery or imagination or—idiom. How if the mystery itself is imaginary; and where is imagination to end? how is it to be reduced to any trustworthy significance? Would it not be more humble and childlike to be prepared to find that the All-wise and All-loving is simply addressing us in an idiom of our own? We have many such idiomatic formulae even in English: “I will speak what I will speak,” and the like. Only, after the manner of our tongue, we avoid the semblance of meaningless repetition by emphasising the auxiliary verb: “I will speak what I will speak”—my mind is made up; or “I will speak what I can, may, must speak”—according to need and opportunity. Now, in Hebrew, the future (imperfect, or incipient) tense (the one used here) is freely employed to express mood; in other words, to convey those nicer shades of thought in which in English are conveyed by such helping words as “will,” “can,” “may,” “could,” “would,” “might,” “must.” The only question is whether we can assure ourselves that we are not act ing fancifully in resorting to that principle of interpretation in the important statement before us. Have we any examples of such an idiom finding place where, as in Exo. iii. 14, a word is folded back upon itself? As a matter of fact, we have in the Old Testament at least three examples in which the recognition of this simple idiom brings out an excellent sense, and in which the Authorised Version leads the way (followed by the Revised) in so expressing the sense.

**Example I.**—1 Samuel xxiii. 13, A.V. and R.V.: “And they went whithersoever they could go.” Heb.: “wanyithhallku ba'asher yithhallaku.” Freely: “And they wandered whithersoever they could, would, or might wander.” The repetition is there, and the idiom, and the clear sense of it.

**Example II.**—2 Samuel xv. 20, A.V. and R.V.: “Seeing I go whither I may,” Heb.: “wa'ani hólék 'al 'asher 'ani hólék.” Lit.: “And (or seeing) I am going whither I am going.” Again the repetition, again the idiom, again the fit sense thereby conveyed.

**Example III.**—2 Kings viii. 1, A.V. and R.V.: “And sojourn whithersoever thou canst sojourn.” Heb.: “w'guri ba'asher thaguri.” In the first passage the auxiliary is “could”; in the second, “may”; in the third, “canst.” Idiom is recognised in all, and through it the meaning is seized and well expressed.

We thus gain all needful countenance for the idiomatic explication of Exo. iii. 14:

I will become whatsoever I will—may—can—become.

The only difficulty is to suggest the suitable latitude, without multiplying words and without violating any known characteristic of the Speaker. Perhaps the best word on
this momentous occasion is: "what I please," since we know that the Divine resources are infinite, and that God will please to become to His people only what is wisest and best. Thus viewed, the formula becomes a most gracious promise; the Divine capacity of adaptation to any circumstances, any difficulties, any necessities that may arise, becomes a veritable bank of faith to such as love God and keep His commandments. The formula is a promise, the promise is concentrated in a Name. The Name is at once a revelation, a memorial, a pledge. To this Name, God will ever be faithful; of it He will never be ashamed; by it He may ever be truthfully proclaimed and gratefully praised.

[[This]] is my name to times age-abiding,
And [[this]] my memorial to generation after generation.*

Praise ye Yah.
For good' is Yahweh,
Sing praises to his name,
For it is sweet."

Praise Yahweh, all ye nations,
Laud him, all ye tribes of men;
For his lovingkindness hath prevailed over us.
And the faithfulness of Yahweh is to times age-abiding.
Praise ye Yah."

5. Whether the foregoing explanation is ever likely to be generally accepted or not, one thing appears to be more and more certain the more the evidence is considered, that the name Yahweh has some inherent meaning of great force and graciousness; at the very least a significance of sufficient peculiarity to make it more fitting to be employed on some occasions than on others. This conclusion, which on its own merits will scarcely be denied, invests the matter with a literary interest which it will be fair not to forget. It may deliver the most open-minded critic from a too ready resort to documentary hypotheses to account for the presence or absence of The Name in or from some verses, sections, and books. The use of previous documents may go some way to account for the appearance and disappearance of that Name; but internal fitness to be avoided or employed may be an equally feasible explanation. Leaving aside the interesting question whether the sudden appearance of the name Yahweh in combination with Elohim in Genesis ii. may not owe its presence to the tenour of the new section which commences at verse 4, in view of Man's coming upon the scene, there are some examples of the presence and absence of The Name to which any documentary hypothesis would appear to be altogether alien. For instance, is it not indicative of what we may call changed moral atmosphere that the prologue of the Book of Job (chapters i. and ii.) and the epilogue (chapters xxxviii.—xlii.) should be replete with the especially gracious proper name "Y," whereas throughout the whole of the doubting, questioning, arguing portion of the Book The Name should occur only once, chapter xii. 9, and then with uncertain attestation? It appears to be equally indicative of a most delicate sense of fitness, that, whereas The Name is employed on an average nearly once in each of the eight-versed sections of Psalm cxxix.—a Psalm pervaded by the atmosphere of sustained communion with Yahweh—the one exception in which a less sacred divine name is used is the single instance in which the Psalmist's

* Exo. ii. 15.  
* Ps. cxxxv. 3.  
mind comes into contact with the colder air of disloyalty to the Gracious Being whom he himself delighted to worship:

"Deport from me, ye evil-doers,
That I may observe the commandments of my God."  

It is with a feeling of lively satisfaction that the materials for judgment concerning all such peculiarities of sacred usage are now clearly set forth in the pages of The Emphasised Bible.

*Ps. cxix. 115.*

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### TABLE I.

**Transliteration of Hebrew Characters into English.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Sign.</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Sign.</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Sign.</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Sign.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>aleph</td>
<td>א</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>mem</td>
<td>מ</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>beth</td>
<td>ב</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>nun</td>
<td>נ</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>gimel</td>
<td>ג</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>samech</td>
<td>ס</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>daleth</td>
<td>ד</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>ayin</td>
<td>א</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>ה</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>pe</td>
<td>פ</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>waw</td>
<td>ו</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>sadhe</td>
<td>ז</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>zayin</td>
<td>ז</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>koph</td>
<td>כ</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>beth</td>
<td>ב</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>resh</td>
<td>ר</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>teth</td>
<td>ת</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>sin</td>
<td>ס</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>yodh</td>
<td>י</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>tau</td>
<td>ת</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>kaph</td>
<td>כ</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>lam</td>
<td>ל</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above Table may be put to an interesting special use. It will enable the merely English reader to trace the similarity of certain Hebrew letters, as the well-known cause of errors of transcription. For example, he can perceive how minute is the difference in form between daleth and resh, and how easily "silenced" might creep in where "uplifted" should have stood, or vice versa, in Psalm cxxxvi. 2 (see note there); and similarly how readily kaph should have ousted beth in Prov. xi. 19.

N.B.—The vowel א may be pronounced as a in father; and א as e in there.
TABLE II.

ABBREVIATIONS IN THE NOTES TO "THE EMPHASISED OLD TESTAMENT."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aram.</td>
<td>Aramean, or ancient Chaldee Translation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.V.</td>
<td>Authorized Version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>square brackets, in the Text of this Translation, mark supplied words: in the Notes they serve to distinguish the Translator's explanations from the Notes of others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cod.</td>
<td>Codices, or written copies of the Hebrew Scriptures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col.</td>
<td>collective; or, collectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cp.</td>
<td>compare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davies’ H.L.</td>
<td>Dr. Benjamin Davies' Student's Hebrew Lexicon (Asher, 1872).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ar. pr. edns.</td>
<td>Early printed editions of the Hebrew Bible (1482-1525).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equals</td>
<td>equals, is equivalent to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f, ff</td>
<td>following verse, or verses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fu. H.L.</td>
<td>Fuens’s Hebrew Lexicon, translated by Dr. Samuel Davidson (Williams &amp; Norgate, 1871).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. A. S.</td>
<td>Dr. George Adam Smith, author of Commentary on Isaiah, the Twelve Prophets, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.n.</td>
<td>Ginsburg’s Hebrew Notes to his edition of the Hebrew Bible. The responsibility for the translation of such of the above notes as are here given rests exclusively on the Translator of The Emphasised Bible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.r.n.</td>
<td>Ginsburg’s Revised Hebrew Notes (on Gen. i. 1 to vi. 8), given in Appendix IV. of the above &quot;Introduction.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gt.</td>
<td>Ginsburg thinks it should be (as follows, in any particular note to E. O. T.): These are readings suggested by context and sense, but not supported by the ancient Versions (G. Intro., pp. 102, 170; cp. ante, Intro., Chap. III. (I. 1) p. 18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heb.</td>
<td>Hebrew. N.B.: when &quot;Heb.&quot; introduces divergent spellings of proper names, with figures attached to each, the relative frequency of the two spellings is thus briefly indicated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.e.</td>
<td>that is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in loco</td>
<td>in this place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intro.</td>
<td>Introduction to this Bible. See &quot;G. Intro.&quot; for Ginsburg’s Introduction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon.</td>
<td>Targum of Jonathan: Chaldee (Aramean) paraphrase on Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and 12 Minor Prophets. Not so old or pure as Onkelos, but a valuable auxiliary to other critical sources (Kitto’s Cyclo.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lit.</td>
<td>literally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mas.</td>
<td>The Massorah: a marginal directory, indicating on almost every line in the margin of the MS. Bibles how the letters, words, forms, and phrases are to be written according to the most ancient rules laid down by those who compiled, and transmitted the Canon of the Old Testament Scriptures. This invaluable key to the text of the Old Testament is called Massorah (tradition), because it was traditionally handed down by the authorised and professional scribes, who afterwards committed it to writing. No single MS. contains the whole. To obtain the whole Massoretic apparatus it was absolutely necessary to examine minutely all the accessible MSS. This work had never been done before, until forty years ago Dr. Ginsburg began the work. After twenty years of incessant labour he commenced printing the Massorah. He afterwards framed a text which embodied the results of his researches. This text—the Hebrew Bible edited by Dr. Ginsburg, and accompanied by Hebrew Notes—was published by the Trinitarian Bible Society in 1894, thirty-three years after the work of collating was begun: hence the name “The Massoretico-Critical edition of the Hebrew Bible.” Jacob b. Chayim, editor of the Hebrew Received Text, had neither time nor opportunity to collate the different MSS. in the different parts of Europe. Hence that which he printed in the margin and at the end of his great Bible (1524-25) is not merely a small part of the Massorah, but is exceedingly incorrect. (Condensed from Dr. Ginsburg’s &quot;Provisional&quot; Circular, issued in 1881, and re-issued in 1894.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE II.—continued.

M.C.T. Massoretico-Critical Text (Ginsburg’s Edition of the Hebrew Bible). This citation is often practically the same as “M.T.” (Massoretic Text) in ordinary Biblical works.

mf. more freely.
ml. more literally.
n, nn... note, notes.
N.B. Mark well.


Onk. Targum of Onkelos. Thought to be the oldest Aramean version extant. On the whole, literal and faithful. Highly valued by Jews. Heb. Text may sometimes be amended by it when several Heb. MSS. agree therewith. (Dr. S. Davidson, in Kittel’s Cyc., Vol. III., pp. 948–966.)


P.B. Polychrome Bible.

perh. perhaps.
pl. plural.
prob. probably.
prop. properly.

R. V. Revised Version.

[Rabb.] indicates that the reading in question has been preserved in the margin of the first Rabbinic Bible, 1517.

read. used technically for convenience, instead of the Massoretic k’tiv. See also “written,” below; and cp. on k’tiv and k’dal Intro., Chap. III. (I. 2, C, i.).

Sam. Samaritan Pentateuch: of great value, as having come down (more or less purely) from very Ancient Exemplars. According to some, inherited from the Ten Tribes; according to others, executed about the end of the 4th century B.C. It originated unquestionably before the Septuagint was made. (Dr. S. Davidson, in Kittel’s Cyc., Vol. III., pp. 746–752.)

Sep. The Septuagint version of the Bible (“LXX.”); or “Greek Bible”; executed in Alexandria, about 150 B.C. Especially valuable as having been made from very ancient Hebrew Exemplars, some of which are now lost.

Sing. singular.

So it shd. be ... Suggested by the context and sense, and supported by the Versions. (G. Intro., 162, 170. Cp., ante, Intro., Chap. III. (I. 1).

Sp. v.r. (sevir) A special class of various readings to which Dr. Ginsburg attaches great importance. Cp. ante, Intro., Chap. III. (I. 2, C, ii.).

Syr. Syriac Version; made from the Hebrew, and was old enough in the days of Ephrem (4th cent. A.D.) to need explanation of obscure terms. First Version from the Hebrew original made for Christian use; and, indeed, the only version of that kind before that of Jerome, which was made subsequent to the time when Ephrem wrote. (Dr. S. P. Tregelles in Smith’s Bible Dict., Amer. ed. 3883, ff.)

T.G. Tregelles’ Gesenius: Gesenius’s Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon, translated by Dr. Samuel Prideaux Tregelles (1857: Bagster).

U. Usually (or commonly) rendered as follows; the alternative rendering being then given.

Vul. The Vulgate version of the Bible. Executed by Jerome, the Latin standard of the Roman Catholic Church.

w. with.

written used, for convenience, for the Massoretic K’dal. See “read” above; and cp. Intro., Chap. III. (I. 2, C, i.).
### TABLE III.

**Signs of Emphasis.** *(See ante, Introduction, Chapter II.)*

The signs used in the Old Testament are the same as those employed in the New—namely, ’, |, ||, and < >.

Those most frequently adopted are the two which call for decided stress:—

1. ’ , ||, when the English words appear in their usual, uninverted order, though the corresponding words are known to be emphatic in the Hebrew.

2. < >, when there is an inversion in the English arrangement as well as in that of the Hebrew.—Sometimes the inverted and emphatically placed portion of the sentence is of some length, extending to a line or more. In such cases the angular marks frequently appear in darker type (thus < >), so as to be conspicuous, thereby also setting free the lighter marks to show a short inversion within a longer one (cp. Jer. vii. 5, 6). If it be remembered that a closing angular sign never completes a sentence, but always demands a sequel before the statement is finished, both mind and voice will be materially assisted.

3. The two signs (’, and | |) are used almost indifferently to denote slight emphasis; the accent being generally preferred for single words, and the single upright lines for the inclusion of more than one word in the effect.

* * * Any simplification observable in this method, as compared with that followed in the New Testament, may be fairly set down to the simpler elements and structure of Hebrew composition. The principle throughout is the same.
THE BOOK OF

GENESIS.


1 <In the beginning> God created the heavens and the earth. And light was. And God saw the light.

2 Now the earth had become waste and wild, and darkness was on the face of the roaring deep,—but [the Spirit of God] was brooding on the face of the waters.

3 And God said—

Light be. And God saw the light.

Or: "At first." The definite article in the rendering, "In the beginning," cannot safely be pressed, inasmuch as the phrase may, as preferred by many expositors ancient and modern, be simply construed with what follows: "In the beginning of God's creating," etc.

Heb. "wak'am," "Prob. a plural of quality = 'God-head'; as our 'Lordship' = 'Lord'"—Davies' H.L., p. 9. It should be carefully observed that, although "wak'am" is plural in form, yet when, as here, it is construed with a verb in the singular, it is naturally singular in sense; especially since the "plural of quality" or "excellence" abounds in Hebrew in cases where the reference is undeniable to something which must be understood in the singular number.

"Prop. 'to cut' or 'carve'; hence, 'form,' 'create'—Davies' H.L., p. 103; 'shape, create'—O. G.: not necessarily, nor generally, to make out of nothing, cp. verses 21, 27; chap. ii. 5; and Num. xxv. 20. Seeing that, outside this passage, no example in the O.T. can be found where "wak'am" is construed with a verb in the singular, it is necessary to suppose that here it is not used as a plural, but as a singular. The grammatical introduction of difficulties should of course be avoided.

The emphasis on "the earth" in ver. 2 is quite regular. Cp. Col. ii. 8, 16. The effect of it here is to single out "the earth" from ver. 1, for special comment.

Heb. "šečaša-šāmaša." Evidently an idiomatic phrase, with a play on the sound ("senselessness"). The two words occur together only in Is. xxxiv. 11; Jer. iv. 23; examples which favour the conclusion that here also they describe the result of previous overthrow. "šāmaša" by itself is found in several other texts (Deut. xxxii. 10; Job xii. 24; Ps. cv. 40; Is. xxv. 10; xxxiv. 11, etc.).

Cp. 3 Co. iv. 6.

Heb. "šèem;" Sep. "the abyss." This "but" is not demanded by the particle seen in itself, but springs naturally out of the context of the clause it introduces.

The beautiful word "brooding"—an exact rendering of the Heb.—is most suggestive; since it vividly describes the cherishing of incipient life, as a preparation for its outburst. The participial form of such a word clearly denotes a process, more or less lengthened, rather than an instantaneous act. Standing where it does, it crowns the description of the condition of things on which the first creative mandate of the six days took effect.

The rendering above given of these two important verses may be paraphrased as follows:—

"In the beginning [of the present order of things] God created [that is, shaped or formed according to his own divine idea] the heavens [above] and the earth [below].

And the earth [emphasized idiomatically for the purpose of singling it out for first remark] had become waste and wild [probably by previous catastrophe]; and darkness [emphasized as about to be dealt with] was on the face of the roaring deep; but [preparing the mind for a new order of things] the Spirit of God was brooding [with quickening effect] on the face of the waters. And [things being so; such being the state of the earth] God said [and thus the renewing, re-creating divine acts commence]."

Or: "became," "came to be." Connected with the opening word "so," the simple verb "was" has the same force. Cp. verses 3, 15, 19, 23, 31.

By a well-attested Heb. idiom = "a first day." Here grammatical exopsis steps in and claims its own. Two ways of explaining this striking "refrain" are conceivable—the one, unnatural and absurd; the other, at once living and luminous. Either this six-times-repeated statement is a mere extraneous patch of information, having no organic connection with the creative acts amongst which it is interposed—which no thoughtful reader can seriously suppose—or else on each occasion it grows out of what has gone before. This being conceded, and the words then being grammatically rendered, the reader is on the high road to a correct decipherment of the days, as God-divided rather than sun-divided. Did the calling forth of "light" constitute the first morning? If it did, then the previous "darkness" and the preparatory "brooding" must surely have constituted the first "evening." Then how long was the first day? If no one knows, then no one can say what was the length of the six days. Essential harmony suggests as a crown to the exopsis: That, as it were, a little worker, doing a small work on six short days, is God the great worker, doing a large work on six long, far-reaching days.


6 And God said—

Let there be an expanse in the midst of the waters,—and let it be a means of dividing between waters and waters.

7 And God made the expanse and it divided between the waters that were under the expanse and the waters that were above the expanse. And it was so. And God called the expanse heavens. So it was evening—and it was morning, a second day.

8 And God said—

Let the waters under the heavens be gathered together into one place, and let the dry-ground appear.

And it was so. And God called the dry-ground earth.

9 And God said—

And the earth was waste and wild, and darkness was on the face of the roaring deep, but the Spirit of God was brooding on the face of the waters. And it was so. And God called the earth the ground. So it was evening—and it was morning, the third day.
And God said—

Let the land bring forth living soul, after its kind, tame-beast, and creeping thing, and wild-beast of the land, after its kind. And it was so. 25 And God made the wild-beast of the land, after its kind, and the tame-beast, after its kind, and every creeping thing of the ground, after its kind. And God saw that it was good.

And God said—

Let us make man in our image, after our likeness — and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the heavens, and over the tame-beast, and over all the land, and over every creeping thing that creepeth on the land.

God saw that it was good.

And God said—

Let the waters swarm with abundance of living soul, and birds shall fly over the earth, over the face of the expanse of the heavens. 26 And God created the great sea-monsters, and every living soul that moveth — with which the waters swarmed after their kind, and every winged bird — after its kind. And God saw that it was good.

And God blessed them, saying —

Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the waters in the seas, and let birds multiply in the land.

And God said—

Let the sun arise, that it may give light unto the day, and the night, and let it have dominion over the light of the day, and over the darkness. And God saw that it was good.

And it was evening, and it was morning, a fourth day.

And God said—

Let there be luminaries in the expanse of the heavens, to divide between the day and the night, and let them be for signs and for seasons, and for days and years; yea let them be for luminaries, in the expanse of the heavens, to give light on the earth. And it was so. 28 And God made the two great luminaries — the greater luminary to rule the day, and the lesser luminary to rule the night, and set them in the expanse of the heavens, to give light on the earth; and to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness. And God saw that it was good.

And it was evening, and it was morning, a fifth day.

And God said—

Let the earth bring forth vegetation — herb yielding seed, fruit-tree, bearing fruit, after its kind, whose seed is within it, on the land. And it was so. 12 And the land brought-forth vegetation — herb yielding seed after its kind, and tree — bearing fruit, whose seed is within it, after its kind. And God saw that it was good.

So it was evening — and it was morning, a third day.

And God saw that it was good.

And God said—

Lo! I have given you — every herb yielding seed which is on the face of all the land, and every tree wherein is the fruit of a tree yielding seed, — to you shall it be, for food; and to every living thing of the land — and to every bird of the heavens, and to every thing that moveth on the land, wherein is a living soul, — you shall be for food.

And it was so. 31 And God saw every thing which he had made, and lo! it was very good. So it was evening — and it was morning, the sixth day.

Thus were finished the heavens and the earth, and all their host. 2 Thus God finished on the seventh day his work which he had made, and rested, on the seventh day, from all his work which he had made. 3 And God blessed the seventh day, and bellowed it, because he therein rested he from all his work which God [by creating] had made.


[Further content in the document includes scripture references and explanations related to the text.]
earth, and no herb of the field as yet had sprung up,—because Yahweh God had not sent rain on the earth, and [man] was there none to till the ground; 2 but [a vapour] went up from the earth,—and watered all the face of the ground. 3 So then Yahweh God formed [man] of the dust of the ground, and breathed in his nostrils the breath of life—and man became a living soul.

And Yahweh God planted a garden in Eden, on the east, and put there the man whom he had formed.

And Yahweh God caused to spring up out of the ground, every tree pleasant to the sight and good for food—and the tree of life, in the midst of the garden, and the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.

Now [a river] was coming forth out of Eden, to water the garden,—and [from thence] it parted, and became four heads. 11 [The name of the one] is Pishon,—[the same] is that which surrounded all the land of Havilah, where is gold; 12 moreover [the gold of that land] is good,—<there> is the bdellium, and the beryl stone. 13 And [the name of the second river] is Gihon,—<the same> is that which surrounded all the land of Cush. 14 And [the name of the third river] is Hiddekel, [the same] is that which goeth in front of Assyria; and [the fourth river] is Euphrates.

So Yahweh God took the man,—and placed him in the garden of Eden, to till it, and to keep it.

And Yahweh God laid command on the man, saying,—

—Of every tree of the garden thou mayest eat; 17 but [of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil] thou shalt not eat of it,—for [in the day thou eatest thereof] thou shalt die.

And Yahweh God said,

It is not good that the man should remain alone,—I will make for him a helper, as his counterpart.

Now Yahweh God had formed from the ground every living thing of the field, and every bird of the heavens, which he brought in unto the man, that he might see what he should call it,—and whatsoever the man should call it—any living soul; [that] should be the name thereof.

So the man gave names to all the tame-beasts, and to the birds of the heavens, and to all the wild-beasts of the field,—but for man had there not been found a helper, as his counterpart. 12 So Yahweh God caused a deep sleep to fall on the man, and he slept,—and he took one of his ribs, and closed up flesh instead thereof. 13 And Yahweh God builded the rib which he had taken from the man, into a woman, and brought her in unto the man.

And the man said,

'This is one bone of my bones, and flesh of my flesh! [This] one shall be called Woman, 14 for [of a man] is hath this one been taken.

For this cause will a man leave his father, and his mother,—and cleave unto his wife, and they shall become one flesh.

And they were both of them naked, the man and his wife,—and put not each other to shame.


Now [the serpent] was more crafty than any living thing of the field which Yahweh God had made,—so he said unto the woman,

Can it really be, that God hath said,

Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden?

And the woman said unto the serpent,—

Of the fruit of the tree of the garden we may eat; 2 but [of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden] God hath said,

Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it,—lest ye die.

And the serpent said unto the woman,—

Ye shall not [die]. 3 For God doth know, that [in the day ye eat thereof] then shall your eyes be opened,—and ye shall become like God, knowing good and evil.

And [when the woman saw] that the tree was good for food, and that it was desirable to the eyes, and the tree was pleasant to make one knowing then took she of the fruit thereof, and did eat,—and she gave to her husband also, along with her, and he did eat. 7 Then were opened the eyes of them both, and they knew that [naked] they were,—so they took together fig-leaves, and made for themselves girdles.

Then heard they the
sound of Yahweh God, walking to and fro in the garden, at the breeze of the day, so he hid himself—[the man with his wife], from the face of Yahweh God, amid the trees of the garden. And Yahweh God called unto the man, and said to him,

Where art thou?

And he said,

The sound of thee heard I in the garden, and I was afraid, for naked was I, so I hid myself.

And he said,

Whence told thee that naked thou wast?

Of the tree whereof I commanded thee not to eat hast thou eaten?

And the man said,—

The woman whom thou didst put with me she gave me of the tree, so I did eat.

Then said Yahweh God to the woman,

What is this that thou hast done?

And the woman said,

The serpent deceived me, so I did eat.

Then said Yahweh God unto the serpent—

Because thou hast done this thine heart shall be full of thorns, and thine flesh shall be worn out.

And in pain shalt thou eat of every fruit of the tree, and in pain shalt thou eat of every herb of the field.

And untold will I put between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed,

That he shall bruise thy head,

But thou shall bruise his heel.

Unto the woman he said,

I will increase in pain thou shalt bring children, and in sorrow shalt thou bring them forth.

And thy desire shall be for thy husband, and he shall rule over thee.

And unto the man he said,

Because thou didst hearken to thy wife, and didst eat of the tree, as which I commanded thee, saying, Thou shalt not eat of it

Thou art accursed for the ground for thy sake, in pain shalt thou eat of every herb of the field.

And in thorns and thistles shall it be throned forth to thee, when thou hast come to eat of the herb of the field:

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, until thou return to the ground, because wast thou taken.

For dust thou art; and unto dust shalt thou return.

So the man called the name of his wife, Eve, because she was the mother of all living.

And Yahweh God made for the man and his wife, skin clothes, and clothed them.

Then said Yahweh God—

Lo! I have come to know Eve thy wife, and Cain,

Now therefore,lest he thrust forth his hand, and take even the tree of life, and eat, and live to times age-abiding.

So Yahweh God put him forth from the garden of Eden, to till the ground whereinfrom he had been taken.

So he expelled the man, and caused to dwell in front of the garden of Eden—cherubim, and a flaming sword to keep the way to the tree of life.

A "seed" appears; but disappoints (Cain) or fulfills (Abel). Yahweh gives a substitute for Abel (Seth).

Now the man having come to know Eve his wife, she conceived, and bare Cain, and said,

I have gotten a Man, even Yahweh!

And she went on to bear his brother, Abel, and Abel became a feeder of sheep, whereas Cain was a tiller of the ground.

So it came to pass that Cain brought of the fruit of the ground and of the firstlings of his sheep, and of his fat, and Yahweh approved of Abel, and of his present; but of Cain and his present he approved not, and it angered Cain greatly, and his countenance fell.

So then Yahweh said unto Cain,—

Wherefore hast thou angered me, and Wherefore hast thy countenance fallen?

Shall it not, if thou do right, be lifted up?
But (if thou do not right) at the entrance
a sin-bearer is lying,—

Unto thee moreover, shall be his longing,
though thou rule over him.

6 And Cain said unto Abel his brother
(If we go into the field?)
And it came to pass (when they were in the field)
that Cain rose up against Abel his brother, and slew him. 9 Then said
Yahweh unto Cain,
Where is Abell thy brother?
And he said,
I know not, (the keeper of my brother) am I? 10 And he said,
What hast thou done?
With a voice (the shed-blood of thy brother is crying out to me from the ground).
Now therefore, art thou—
from the ground, which hath opened her mouth, to receive the shed-blood of thy brother at thy hand.

8 Though thou till the ground it shall not go on to give its vigour to thee,—
A wanderer and a fugitive shall thou be in the earth.

9 And Cain said unto Yahweh—
Greater is my punishment than I can bear
Lo! thou hast driven me out, this day, from off the face of the ground
And from thy face shall I be hid,—
So shall I become a wanderer and a fugitive in the earth,
And it shall come to pass (whosoever findeth me) will slay me.

10 And Yahweh said to him—
Not so! whosoever slayeth Cain (shall it be avenged).
So Yahweh set, for Cain, a sign, that none finding him should smite him.

11 So Cain went forth from the presence of Yahweh—and dwelt in the land of Nod eastward of Eden.
17 And Cain knew his wife, and she conceived, and bare Enoch,—Now it happened that he was building a city, so he called the name of the city, after the name of his son, {Enoch}.
18 And there was born to Enoch, {Irad}, and {Irad} begat {Mehujael},
and {Mehujael} begat Methusael,—and {Methusael} begat Lamech.

19 And Lamech took to himself two wives,—(the name of the one) was Adah, and the name of the second Zillah.
And Adah bare {Jabal}, the father of such as dwell in tents, and have cattle; and the name of his brother was {Jubal}.
Also bare {Tubal-Cain}, a sharpener of every cutting instrument of bronze and iron,
and the sister of {Tubal-Cain} was {Naamah}.

Then said Lamech to his wives,
Adah and Zillah! hear ye my voice,
Ye wives of Lamech! give ear to my tale,—
For a man have I slain, in dealing my wounds,

Yes, a youth, in smiting my blows:
If sevenfold be the avenging of {Cain},
Then of {Lamech} seventy and seven.

And Adam again knew his wife, and she bare a son, and called his name Seth,—
For God hath appointed me another seed instead of Abel, because {Cain} slew him! And {to Seth}—him also—was born a son,
and he called his name {Enosh}, (then) was a beginning made, to call on the name of Yahweh.

§ 5. From Adam to Noah: a line of light amidst deepening gloom.
1 This is the record{ of the generations of Adam—
In the day when God created man—
In the likeness of God—made he him;
Male and female created he them,
and blessed them, and called their name Adam,
in the day they were created.

3 And Adam lived a hundred and thirty years, and begat {son} in his likeness, after his image,
and called his name {Seth}; and the days of Adam, after he begat Seth, were eight hundred years,
and he begat sons and daughters. So all the days of Adam which he lived, were nine hundred and thirty years, and he died.
And Seth lived, a hundred and five years, and begat Enosh; and Seth lived, after he begat Enosh, eight hundred and seven years,
and begat sons and daughters; and all the days of Seth were, nine hundred and twelve years, and he died.
And Enosh lived, ninety years, and begat Kenan; and Enosh lived, after he begat

"Ornament" or "beauty."
"Shade."
"N.B. this use of the word "father"—cp. Is. ix. 6.
So O.G.
Some think "organon," made up of several reeds together; others think of "troglo-."
(Cp. O. G., 73).
"Gi. (w. Onk., Vul.): "the father of every one working in bronze and iron,"—G.R.
"Because of my wound."—O.G. 514f."
Some obscurity reearchy on this snatch of song, and other renderings are possible. The above
seems to agree with the facts.
"Prob. substitute."
"Or: "to invoke with the name y. See Intro., Chap. IV.
"Or: "book," "scroll."
"Or: "generos." 

{Heb.:} nahum. Cp. chap. 1. 30, 27; ii. 7.
This almost literal quotation from ch. 1. 27 shows conclusively that "man" there and "man" here are the same race, and that this narrative simply folds back on the previous one: quite, indeed, in the manner of Hebrew history.
(Cp. chap. 1. 29.5.)
Kenan, eight hundred and fifteen years,—and begat sons and daughters; 11 and all the days of Enoch were, nine hundred and five years,—and he died.

12 And Kenan lived seventy years,—and begat Mahalalel; 12 and Kenan lived, after he begat Mahalalel, eight hundred and forty years,—and begat sons and daughters; 14 and all the days of Kenan were, nine hundred and ten years,—and he died.

13 And Mahalalel lived, sixty-five years,—and begat Jared; 16 and Mahalalel lived, after he begat Jared, eight hundred and thirty years,—and begat sons and daughters; 17 and all the days of Mahalalel were, eight hundred and ninety-five years,—and he died.

14 And Jared lived, a hundred and sixty-two years, and begat Enoch; 18 and Jared lived, after he begat Enoch, eight hundred years,—and begat sons and daughters; 20 and all the days of Jared were, nine hundred and sixty-two years,—and he died.

21 And Enoch lived, sixty-five years,—and begat Methuselah; 22 and Enoch walked with God, after he begat Methuselah, three hundred years,—and begat sons and daughters; 23 and all the days of Enoch were, three hundred and sixty-five years; 24 and Enoch walked with God, and was not for God had taken him.

25 And Methuselah lived, a hundred and eighty-seven years,—and begat Lamech; 26 and Methuselah lived, after he begat Lamech, seven hundred and eighty-two years,—and begat sons and daughters; 27 and all the days of Methuselah were, nine hundred and sixty-nine years,—and he died.

28 And Lamech lived, a hundred and eighty-two years,—and begat a son; 29 and he called his name Noah, 30 saying, This one shall give us rest from our work, and from the grievous toil of our hands, by reason of the ground which Yahweh hath cursed.

30 And Lamech lived, after he begat Noah, five hundred and ninety-five years,—and begat sons and daughters; 31 and all the days of Lamech were, seven hundred and seventy-seven years,—and he died.

32 And Noah was five hundred years old,—and Noah begat Shem, 3 Ham, 3 and Japheth.

§ 6. An adulterous Union of the two Races makes way for the Flood.

1 And it came to pass, when men had begun to multiply on the face of the ground and daughters had been born to them; 2 that the sons of God saw the daughters of men, that they were fair;—so they took to themselves wives of whomever they chose.

3 And Yahweh said—

My spirit shall not rule in man to times age-abiding, for that the flesh is flesh,—

Yet his days shall be a hundred and twenty years.

4 "The giants were in the earth in those days, and also after that, when the sons of God began to go in unto the daughters of men, and sons were born to them; the same were the heroes that were from age-past times, the men of renown.

5 Then Yahweh saw that the wickedness of man in the earth was great, and that every purpose of the devices of his heart was only wicked all the day; and it grieved Yahweh, that he had made man in the earth,—and he took sorrow unto his heart.

7 And Yahweh said—

I must wipe off man whom I created, from off the face of the ground, from man unto beast, unto creeping thing, and unto the bird of the heavens,—for I am grieved that I made them.

8 But Noah found favour in the eyes of Yahweh.

§ 7. One Family to be saved; the World to be destroyed; an Ark appointed, and made ready.

9 These are the generations of Noah. Noah was a righteous man, blameless in his generations,—with God did Noah walk. 10 And Noah begat three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth. 11 And the earth corrupted itself before God,—and the earth was filled with violence. 12 And God beheld the earth, and said, Lo! it had corrupted itself,—surely all flesh had corrupted its way on the earth.

13 So God said unto Noah:

The end of all flesh hath come in before me, for the earth is filled with violence, because of them,—behold me, then, destroying them with the earth.

14 Make for thee an ark of timbers of gopher, 15 cubit shalt thou make with the ark, and thou shalt cover it, within and without, with pitch. 16 And this is how thou shalt make it, three hundred cubits the length of the ark, fifty cubits the breadth thereof, and thirty cubits the height thereof. A place for light shalt thou make to the ark, and to a cubit shalt thou finish it upwards, and the opening of the ark—in the side thereof—shall thou put,—with lower, second, and third [stories] shalt

16 Difficult. Abide in—

This gibe for giltin by Aramaism. "best suited for its context," but "is dubious"; "rule in," supported by Zech. iii. 7 only; "hundreded in," sustained by Aramaic usage, but not by Hebrew; "strike with," hardly justified—O.T. condensed.

So in Cod. Halleth (w. 5 ear. pr. edn.) But same ear. pr. edn.; in their going astray he says the man is flesh—O.T. intro. 514, 512.

Or: "generations."

Or: "land."
GENESIS VI. 17—22; VII. 1—24; VIII. 1—4.

17 And I beheld me bringing in the flood—even waters, upon the earth, to destroy all flesh, wherein is the spirit of life, from under the heavens, everything that is in the earth shall cease to breathe: therefore will I establish my covenant with thee, and thou shalt enter into the ark, thou, and thy sons, and thy wife, and thy sons' wives with thee. Moreover, of all the living creatures of all flesh—two of each—shall come in unto thee, for keeping alive. But thou shalt take to thee of all food that is eaten, and gather it unto thee, and it shall be for thee and for them, for food.

22 And Noah did, according to all that God commanded him. So did he.

§ 8. The Entrance into the Ark.

7 And Yahweh said unto Noah,

Enter, thou and all thy house, into the ark, for I have seen righteous before me in this generation. Of all the clean beasts shall thou take to thee, by sevens, a male and his female, and of the birds that are not clean, shall be two, a male and his female. Also of the bird of the heavens by sevens, male and female, to keep alive a seed on the face of all the earth.

4 For in seven days more, I am sending rain on the earth, forty days and forty nights, so will I wipe out all the living things which I have made, from off the face of the ground.

5 And Noah did, according to all that Yahweh commanded him. Now Noah was six hundred years old, when the flood came; even waters, on the earth. So Noah entered, and his sons and his wife and his sons' wives with him, into the ark, from before the waters of the flood. Of the beasts that were clean, and of the beasts that were not clean, and of the birds, and everything that creepeth on the ground, two and two went they in unto Noah, into the ark, male and female, as God commanded Noah.


10 And it came to pass, in the seventh days, that the waters of the flood came on the earth. In the six hundredth year, the year of the life of Noah, in the second month, on the seventeenth day of the month—on this day were burst open, all the fountains of the great roaring deep, and the windows of the heavens were set open. (And it came to pass, that the heavy rain was on the earth.—forty days and forty nights.) On this selfsame day entered Noah, and Shem and Ham and Japheth, Noah's sons, and Noah's wife, and his sons' three wives with them, into the ark: they, and all the wild-beasts after their kind, and all the tame-beasts after their kind, and all the creeping things that creep on the earth, after their kind—and all the birds after their kind, every bird of every wing. So they entered in unto Noah, into the ark, two and two of all flesh, wherein was the spirit of life. And they that entered, male and female of all flesh, entered, as God commanded him, and Yahweh shut him in round about.

§ 10. Increase and Continuance of the Flood.

17 And it came to pass, that the flood was forty days on the earth, and the waters increased, and bare up the ark, and it was lifted high above the earth. And the waters prevailed and increased greatly on the earth; and the ark went its way on the face of the waters. Yea, the waters prevailed very greatly on the earth: so that all the high mountains became covered, that were under all the heavens; fifteen cubits upwards prevailed the waters, so that the mountains became covered. And all flesh ceased to breathe that moved on the earth, of birds and of tame-beasts and of wild-beasts, and of all the swarming things that swarm on the earth, and all mankind.

All in whose nostrils was the breath of the spirit of life, of all that were on the dry ground, died. Thus was wiped out all that existed on the face of the ground, from man unto beast, unto creeping thing, and unto the bird of the heavens, thus were they wiped out from the earth: only Noah and they that were with him in the ark. Thus prevailed the waters on the earth, a hundred and fifty days.


1 And God remembered Noah, and all the wild-beasts, and all the tame-beasts that were with him in the ark,—and God caused a wind to pass over the earth,—and the waters subsided; and the fountains of the roaring-deep were shut, and the windows of the heavens, and the heavy rain was restrained from the heavens; and the waters returned from off the earth, they went on returning, and so the waters decreased at the end of a hundred and fifty days. And the ark rested, in the seventh...

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* Or: "abyss" — Heb.: 'abhām, as in chap. i. 2.
* Or: "standing." — G.n.
month, on the seventeenth day of the month,—on the mountains of Arrarat. 5 But the waters went on decreasing, until the tenth month,—<in the tenth [month], on the first of the month>—were seen the tops of the mountains. 6 And it came to pass <at the end of forty days> that Noah opened the window of the ark that he had made; 7 and sent forth a raven,—and it kept going forth and returning, until the drying up of the waters from off the earth. 8 And he sent forth a dove from him,—to see whether the waters had abated, from off the face of the ground; 9 but the dove found no resting-place for the sole of her foot, so she returned unto him into the ark, for the waters were on the face of all the earth; 10 and he put forth his hand, and took her, and brought her in unto him, into the ark. 11 Then stayed he yet seven days more,—and again sent forth the dove, out of the ark. 12 And the dove came in unto him at eventide, and lo! [as a newly sprouted olive-leaf] in her mouth,—so Noah knew that the waters had abated from off the earth. 12 And he stayed yet seven days more,—and sent forth the dove, but she returned not again unto him any more.

§ 12. The End of the Flood.

13 So it came to pass <in the six hundred and first year, at the beginning, on the first of the month> that the waters had dried up from off the earth,—and Noah removed the covering of the ark, and looked, and lo! the face of the ground was dried. 14 And <in the second month, on the twenty-seventh day of the month> was the earth dry.


15 So then, God spake to Noah, saying:

16 Come forth, out of the ark,—thou, and thy wife, and thy sons, and thy sons' wives, with thee. 17 <All the living creatures that are with thee of all flesh, among birds, and among beasts, and among all the creeping things that creep on the earth> bring forth with thee,—and they shall swarm in the earth, and be fruitful and multiply, on the earth.

18 So Noah came forth,—and his sons, and his wife, and his sons' wives, with him: 19 <All the living creatures, all> that move along, and all birds, and all that moveth along over the earth—by their families> came forth out of the ark.

20 And Noah builded an altar to Yahweh,—and took of all the clean beasts, and of all the clean birds, and caused ascending sacrifices to go up on the altar. 21 And Yahweh smelled a satisfying odour, so Yahweh spake to himself: 4 I will not again curse any more the ground, for man's sake, although the device of the heart of man be wicked from his youth,—neither will I again, any more, smite every living thing, as I have done. <During all the days of the earth> seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease.

1 So God blessed Noah and his sons,—and said 9 to them,

Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the earth; 2 and let the fear of you and the dread of you be upon every living creature of the earth, and upon every bird of the heavens,—over everything that moveth along on the ground, and over all the fishes of the sea,—<into your hand> have they been given.

3 <As for every moving thing that hath life> shall it be, for food,— <Like the green herb> have I given you [all things].

4 Yet <flesh with the life thereof, the blood thereof> shall ye not eat;

5 And surely <your blood, of your lives> will I require, 6 <From the hand of every living creature> will I require it,—and from the hand of man.

6 <From the hand of each one's brother> will I require the life of man:

7 <He that sheddeth man's blood> [by man] shall his blood be shed,—

For <in the image of God> made he man.

8 <Ye> therefore, be fruitful and multiply,—swarm in the earth, and multiply therein.

8 And God spake unto Noah, and unto his sons with him, saying:

9 <I therefore, behold me! establishing my covenant with you,—and with your seed after you; 10 and with every living soul that is with you, of birds, of tame-beasts, and of all wild-beasts of the earth, that are with you,—of all coming forth out of the ark, even to all wild-beasts of the earth;> 11 yea I will establish my covenant with you, so that all flesh shall not be cut off any more, by reason of the waters of a flood,—neither shall there be any more a flood, to destroy the earth.

12 And God said,

13 [This is] the sign of the covenant, which I am granting betwixt me and you, and every living soul that is with you,—to age-abiding generations:—

14 <My bow> have I set in the cloud,—and it shall be for a sign of a covenant, betwixt me and the earth: 15 and it shall be <when I draw a veil of cloud over the earth,—and the bow in the cloud appeareth> thence will I remember my covenant, which is betwixt me and you, and every living soul, among all flesh,—that the waters may no more become a flood, to destroy all flesh: so the bow shall be in the cloud,—and I will behold it, to remember an age-abiding...
3 That I may bless them who bless thee,
But him who maketh light of thee> will I curse—
So shall be [blessed in thee], all the families of the ground.*
4 And Abram came on his way, according to that which Yahweh had spoken unto him, and Lot came with him,—now Abram was seventy-five years old, when he came forth out of Haran. 5 And Abram took Sarai his wife, and Lot his brother's son, with all the goods that they had gathered and the souls that they had gained in Haran,—and they came forth to go towards the land of Canaan, and came in to the land of Canaan. 6 And Abram passed along throughout the land, as far as the place of Shechem, as far as the 'Teacher's Teribinth,' the Canaanite being there in the land. 7 And Yahweh appeared unto Abram, and said:

<To thy seed> will I give this land,—
And he built there, an altar, unto Yahweh who appeared unto him. 8 And he moved on from thence, towards the hill country on the east of Bethel, and pitched his tent, with Bethel on the west, and Ai on the east, and built there an altar to Yahweh, and called on the name of Yahweh. 9 Thus Abram brake up, again and again, towards the South. 10

§ 20. A Famine in the Land of Promise.

And it came to pass that there was a famine in the land,—so Abram went down towards Egypt, to sojourn there, because [of] grievance was the famine in the land. 11 And it came to pass when he had come near to enter into Egypt> that he said unto Sarai his wife:

Behold! I beseech thee, I know that a woman fair to look on thou art; 12 so will it come to pass when the Egyptians behold thee> that they will say <His wife> this! and will slay me, while <thee> they preserve alive. 13 Say, I beseech thee, that <my sister> art thou,—to the end it may be well with me for thy sake, so shall my soul be preserved alive because of thee. 14 And so it was, when Abram entered into Egypt> the Egyptians behold the woman, that <fair> was she, exceedingly. 15 And the princes of Pharaoh beheld her, and praised her unto Pharaoh, so the woman was taken to the house of Pharaoh; 16 and <with Abram> dealt he well for her sake,—so that he came to have flocks and herds, and he-asses, and men-servants, and maid-servants, and she-asses, and camels. 17 And Yahweh plagued Pharaoh with great plagues, also his house,—for Sarai, wife of Abram. 18 And Pharaoh called out to Abram, and said:

What is this? thou hast done to me?
Wherefore didst thou not tell me that she was thy wife? 19 Wherefore saidst thou, <My sister> she? and so I was about to take her to me, to wife? But, now! lo! thy wife, take her and go thy way.

20 And Pharaoh gave command concerning him unto certain men,—and sent him away, with his wife, and all that he had.


1 So Abram came up out of Egypt, he and his wife and all that he had, and Lot with him, towards the South. 2 Now Abram was very rich,—in cattle, in silver, and in gold. 3 And he went his way, by his removals, from the South, even as far as to Bethel,—as far as the place where his tent was at the beginning, between Bethel and Ai: 4 unto the place of the altar, which he made there at first,—and Abram called, there, on the name of Yahweh. 5 Now Lot also, who was going with Abram, had flocks and herds, and tents. 6 And the land suffered them not to dwell together,—because their substance had become great, so that they could not dwell together. 7 And there arose a strife betwixt the herdmen of Abram, and the herdmen of Lot. Now the Canaanite and the Perizzite were then dwelling in the land. 8 So then Abram said unto Lot:

Pray let not cause of strife arise betwixt me and thee, or betwixt my herdmen and thy herdmen; for <brethren> are we.* 9 Is not all the land before thee? I pray thee, separate thyself from me,—if to the left hand> then I will go to the right, <if to the right hand> then I will go to the left. 10 So Lot lifted up his eyes, and beheld all the circuit of the Jordan, that it was well-watered,—before Yahweh destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah, like the Garden of Yahweh, like the land of Egypt, as thou enterest into Zoar. 11 And Lot chose for himself all the circuit of the Jordan, so Lot brake up eastwards,—and they separated themselves, each man from his brother: 12 [Abram] fixed his dwelling in the land of Canaan,—but [Lot] fixed his dwelling among the cities of the circuit, and moved his tent as far as Sodom. 13 Now [the men of Sodom] were base and sinful,—against Yahweh exceedingly. 14 And [Yahweh] said unto Abram, after that Lot had separated himself from him,

Lift up, I pray thee, thine eyes, and look, from the place where thou art,—northward and southward, and eastward and westward; for <all the land which thou art beholding—to thee> will I give it, and to thy seed, unto times age-abiding; 15 and I will make thy seed, as the dust of the earth,—so that <if a man can number the dust of the earth> thine seed also may be numbered. 16 Rise! go up and down in the land, to the length thereof, and to the breadth thereof, for <to thee> I will give it.

* MI: "men brothers we." 30 Round (or oval) —O.G.
14 And it came to pass, in the days of Amraphel, king of Shinar, Arioch, king of Ellasar, Chedorlaomer, king of Elam, and Tidal, king of Goiim; that they made war with Bera, king of Sodom, and with Birsha, king of Gomorrah, Shinab, king of Admah, and Shemeber, king of Zebaim, and the king of Bela — the same is Zoar. All these joined together in the valley of the open fields; the same is the Salt Sea.

8 Thus then went forth the King of Sodom and the king of Goiim, and the king of Admah, and the king of Zebaim, and the king of Bela, the same is Zoar—and set themselves in array against them for battle, in the valley of the open fields; against Chedorlaomer king of Elam, and Tidal king of Goiim, and Amraphel king of Shinar, and Arioch king of Ellasar, four kings against five.

13 Then came in a fugitive, and told Abram the Hebrew—"the heavens of Mamre the Amorite, brother of Eshcol, and brother of Aner, they also having a covenant with Abram. So Abram hear'ing' that his brother had been taken captive, drew forth his trained men, born in his house, three hundred and eighteen, and pursued as far as Dan. And he divided himself against them by night, the he, and his servants, and smote them, and pursued them, and as far as Hobah, which was on the left of Damascus.

22 Abram pursues Four Kings: delivers Lot; is blessed by Melchizedec.

§ 22. Abram pursues Four Kings: delivers Lot; is blessed by Melchizedec.

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16 So he brought back all the goods, yea. Lot also his brother, with his goods, did he bring back, and the women also, and the people.

17 Then came forth the king of Sodom to meet him, after his return from the smiting of Chedorlaomer, and the kings who were with him, into the vale of Shaveh, — the same is the vale of the kings. Now Melchizedek, king of Salem, had brought forth bread and wine, — the he being priest of God Most High. So he blessed him, and said, — Blessed be Abram, of God Most High, possessor of [the] heavens and earth;

20 And blessed be God Most High, who hath delivered thine enemies into thy hand. So he gave unto him a tenth of all. Then said the king of Sodom unto Abram, — Give unto me the persons, but the goods take thou for thyself.

22 And Abram said unto the king of Sodom, — I have lifted up my hand unto Yahweh, God Most High, possessor of [the] heavens and earth;

23 That not from a thread even unto a sandal-thong — will I take anything that is thine, — Letst thou shouldest say, — I enriched Abram!

24 Save only - what the young men have eaten, and the share of the men who went with me, — Eshcol, and Mamre, — they may take their share.

§ 23. Abram's questioning faith confirmed as to the Seed and the Land.

1 After these things came the word of Yahweh unto Abram, in a vision, saying, — Do not fear, Abram, I am a shield to thee, thine exceeding great reward.

2 And Abram said, — My Lord Yahweh, what canst thou give me, when I am going on childless, — and the heir of my house is Eliezer of Damascus?

3 And Abram said, — Lo, to me hast thou not given seed, — And lo! [a son of my household] is mine heir!

4 And lo! the word of Yahweh came unto him, saying, — This one shall not be thine heir; — But one who cometh forth of thy body — he shall be thine heir.

5 And he brought him forth abroad, and said — Look steadfastly, I pray thee, towards the heavens, and number the stars, if thou be able to number them, — And he said to him, — Thy Shall be thy seed.
And he had faith in Yahweh, so he reckoned it to him, as righteousness.

And he said unto him,—

I am Yahweh, who brought thee forth out of Ur of the Chaldees, to give thee this land, to inherit it.

And he said:

My Lord Yahweh, <whereby> can I know, that I shall inherit it?

And he said unto him,

Take for me a heifer, three years old, and a she-goat three years old, and a ram three years old, and a turtle-dove, and a young pigeon.

So he took for him all these, and divided them in the midst, and placed each piece over against its fellow, and set the birds divided be not.

Then came down the birds of prey upon the carcasses, and Abram drove them away.

And it came to pass when the sun was about to go down, and it was deep sleep had fallen upon Abram, lo! a terror—a great darkness—was falling upon him.

And he said to Abram:

Thou must surely know that thy seed shall become in a land not theirs, and shall serve them, and they will humble them, four hundred years; moreover also, the nation whom they will serve I will bring back, and after that shall they come forth with great substance.

But thou shalt go in unto thy fathers in peace, thou shalt be buried in a good old age.

And in the fourth generation shall they return hither, for the iniquity of the Amorites is not yet.

So it came to pass when the sun had gone in, and it was thick darkness, he had come on, that lo! there was a smoking hearth and torch of fire, which passed through between these pieces.

In that day did Yahweh solemnise with Abram a covenant, saying,—

To thy seed have I given this land, from the river of Egypt, as far as the great river—the river Euphrates: the Kenite, and the Kenizzite, and the Kadmonite; and the Hittite and the Perizzite, and the Rephaim; and the Amorite, and the Canaanite, and the Girgasite, and the Jebusite.

§ 24. Yielding to Sarai, Abram takes Hagar, who bears Ishmael.

But Sarai, Abram's wife, had borne him no children,—[she had], however, an Egyptian handmaid, whose name was Hagar. So then Sarai said unto Abram,

Behold, I pray thee, Yahweh hath restrained me from bearing, go in, I pray thee, unto my handmaid, peradventure I may be built up from her,—

And Abram hearkened to the voice of Sarai. So Sarai, Abram's wife, took Hagar the Egyptian, her handmaid, at the end of ten years of Abram's dwelling in the land of Canaan, and gave her to Abram her husband, to be to him as a wife. And he went in unto Hagar, and she conceived, and when she saw that she had conceived, lightly esteemed was her lady, in her eyes.

Then said Sarai unto Abram:

My wrong is on thee! I gave my handmaid into thy bosom, and when she saw that she had conceived then am I lightly esteemed in her eyes!

Yahweh judge betwixt me and her.

And Abram said unto Sarai,

Lo! thy handmaid is in thy hand, do to her, what is good in thine eyes.

So Sarai humbled her, and she fled from her face.

And the messenger of Yahweh found her, by the fountain of water, in the desert,—by the fountain in the way to Shur.

So he said—Hagar! handmaid of Sarai! Whence hast thou come, and whither wouldst thou go?

And she said:

From the face of Sarai, my lady, am I fleeing.

And the messenger of Yahweh said to her,

Return unto thy lady, and humble thyself under her hands.

And the messenger of Yahweh said to her,

I will greatly multiply thy seed—so that it shall not be numbered for multitude.

And the messenger of Yahweh said to her,

Behold thee! with child, and about bearing a son—and thou shalt call his name Ishmael = "God hearkeneth," for Yahweh hath hearkened unto thy humiliation.

But he will be a wild ass of a man, his hand against every one, and every one's hand against him—yet in presence of all his brethren shall he have his habitation.

And she called the name of Yahweh, who had spoken unto her,

Thou (God) of vision!

For she said,

Do I (even here) retain my vision after a vision?

On this account is the well called, The well of the life of vision,—lo! it is between Kadesh and Bered.

So Hagar bare to Abram a son,—and Abram called the name of his son, whom Hagar bare, Ishmael. Now Abram was eighty-six years old,—when Hagar bare Ishmael to Abram.

§ 25. Ishmael's Burial at Machpelah.

But in all these things Abram clave not to Yahweh, not even to the covenant of circumcision.

Yet Abram said to Abimelech,

Consider to me a small thing, that thou mayst give me a possession of this land.

Then spake Abimelech unto Abram, saying:

This we will do.

I have reaped all the trees of the field, and I have said unto the men of my field, Give me bread, and I have given bread.

And Abram said unto Abimelech,

Consider to me a small thing, that thou mayst give me bread to eat.

And Abimelech said unto Abram,

I will give thee five hundred pieces of silver, that other men may not say that I have taken thee by force.

And Abram said unto Abimelech,

Consider to me a small thing, that thou mayst give me bread to eat and water to drink.

And Abimelech said unto Abram,

These are all the sons and the maid-servants which she had brought thee in the land of Kades; how then shall my lord make his wife to hear it, saying, These are the sons which he brought me in the land of Kades?

Then Abram rose up, and bowed himself unto Abimelech, and to Nahor's wife, and unto the men of his land.

And they made a covenant at Shechem.

And Abimelech said unto Abram,

Here is my land, which is in the land of the Canaanites, and the hill, which is near the city; for I give it to thee.

And Abram said unto Abimelech,

There is a中间也不能隔开。
§ 25 The Covenant-Sign of Circumcision. Abram becomes Abraham; and Sarai, Sarah.

17. And it came to pass that when Abram was ninety and nine years old, Yahweh appeared unto Abram, and said unto him, I am God Almighty, —

Walk thou before me, and become thou blameless; —

That I may set my covenant betwixt me and thee,

And may multiply thee (exceedingly).

And Abram fell on his face, and God spake with him, saying:

<As for me> lo! my covenant is with thee;

So shalt thou become — father of a multitude of nations;

And thy name shall no more be called Abram, — but thy name shall become Abraham, for <father of a multitude of nations> have I appointed thee;

And I will make thee fruitful (exceedingly), and grant thee to be nations,—

Yea [kings], <out of thee> shall come forth;

And I will confirm my covenant betwixt me and thee, and thy seed after thee, to their generations, for an age-abiding covenant, — to become to thee a God, and to thy seed after thee;

And I will give, to thee and to thy seed after thee, the land of thy sojournings—all the land of Canaan, for an age-abiding possession,—

And I will be to them, a God.

And God said unto Abraham,

But <as for thee> <my covenant> must thou keep, thou and thy seed after thee, to their generations;—

This is my covenant, which ye shall keep, betwixt me and thee, and thy seed after thee,—

To circumcise to you, every male:

So shall ye be circumcised, in the flesh of your foreskin,—

So it shall become a sign of a covenant, betwixt me and you.

And he that is eight days old shall be circumcised to you, every male to your generations,—<he that is born of the house, and he that is bought with silver, of any son of a stranger, who is not of thy seed> —

He must surely be circumcised; [born of thy house, or bought with thy silver], —

So shall my covenant be in your flesh, for an age-abiding covenant.

But <as for the uncircumcised male who shall not be circumcised in the flesh of his foreskin> — <that person> shall be cut off from among his people,—

<my covenant> hath he made void.

18. And God said unto Abraham,

<As for Sarai thy wife> thou shalt not call her name, Sarai,—but [Sarah] is her name;

And I will bless her, yea moreover will give—

from her—to thee, [Isaac], —

And I will bless her, and she shall become nations.

[ Kings ] of peoples <from her> shall arise.

17. And Abraham fell on his face, and laughed,—

and said in his heart,

<To one a hundred years old> shall a child be born?

And shall [even Sarah, who is ninety years old], give birth?

18. And Abraham said unto God, —

Oh that [Ishmael], might live before thee!

19. And God said—

Truly [Sarah thy wife] is about to bear thee a son, and thou shalt call his name, Isaac,— and I will establish my covenant with him, as an age-abiding covenant, — to his seed after him.

20. Yet <as for Ishmael> I have heard thee; lo! I have blessed him, and will make him fruitful, and multiply him (exceedingly),—

<twelve princes> shall be begot, and I will grant him to be a great nation;

But <my covenant> will I establish with Isaac,—whom Sarah shall bear to thee, by this set time, in the next year.

21. And he left off speaking with him,—and God went up from Abraham.

22. So Abraham took Ishmael his son, and all born of his house, and all bought with his silver—every male among the men of the house of Abraham,—and circumcised the flesh of their foreskin, on this selfsame day, according to that which God had spoken with him. 24 Now [Abraham] was ninety-nine years old,—when he was circumcised, in the flesh of his foreskin.

23. And [Ishmael his son] was thirteen years old, when he was circumcised in the flesh of his foreskin.

24. <On this selfsame day> was Abraham circumcised,—and Ishmael his son; 25 and <all the men of his house, born of his house, and bought with silver, from the son of a stranger>, were circumcised with him.

§ 26. Three Messengers visit Abraham, who is promised a Son, and intercedes for Sodom.

1. And Yahweh appeared unto him, among the oaks of Mamre,—as [he] was sitting at the opening of the tent, in the heat of the day.

2. And he lifted up his eyes, and looked,
and lo! three men: standing over against him,—so he looked, and ran to meet them from the opening of the tent, and bowed himself to the earth: and said,—

O My Lord! * if I pray thee, I have found favour in thine eyes: do not, I pray thee, pass on from thy servant.

4 Let there be fetched, I pray thee, a little water, and bathe ye your feet, and rest yourselves under the tree.

5 And let me fetch a morsel of bread, and stay ye your heart, 

Afterwards ye may pass on.

For <on this account> have ye passed by, over against your servant. And they said,

<p><small><i>Thus</i></small> shalt thou do, as thou hast spoken.

9 So Abraham hastened towards the tent, unto Sarah,—and said,

Hasten thou three measures of fine meal, knead it, and make heath-cakes.

7 And <unto the herd> ran Abraham,—and took a calf, tender and good, and gave unto the young man, and he hastened to make it ready.

8 And he took butter, and milk, and the calf that he had made ready, and set before them,—while [he] was standing near them under the tree, they did eat.

9 And they said unto him, As to Sarah thy wife. . . .

10 And he said, Lo! [she is] in the tent.

15 And and said,

I will surely return unto thee, at the quaking season,—and lo! a son for Sarah thy wife.

Now, Sarah, was hearkening at the opening of the tent, [it] being behind him. But Abraham and Sarah; were old, far gone in days,—it had ceased to be with Sarah after the manner of women. 12 So then Sarah laughed within herself, saying: <After I am past age hath there come to me pleasure, [my lord]; also being old?>

And Yahweh said unto Abraham,—

Wherefore, now, did Sarah laugh saying, Can it really and truly be that I should bear seeing that I have become old? 14 Is anything too wonderful for Yahweh? 15 At the appointed time I will return unto thee, at the quaking season, and Sarah shall have a son.

16 And Sarah denied, saying, I laughed not. For she was afraid. And he said—

Nay! but thou didst laugh!

18 And the men rose up from thence, and looked out over the face of Sodom,—Abraham also, going with them, to set them on their way.

17 Now Yahweh had said,—

Am I going to hide from Abraham what I do, when I shall surely become a great and mighty nation,—and all the nations of the earth shall be blessed in him? 19 For I have become his intimate friend. 20 To the end that he may command his sons and his house after him, so shall they keep the way of Yahweh, by doing righteousness and justice,—

To the end that Yahweh may bring in for Abraham, what he hath spoken concerning him.

20 So Yahweh said,—

The outery of Sodom and Gomorrah, because it hath become great,—

And their sin, because it hath become exceeding grievous.

21 Let me go down, pray, and let me behold, whether <according to their> outery which hath come in unto me> they have done altogether, And if not, I must know! 22 And the men turned from thence, and went their way, towards Sodom,—but Yahweh was yet standing before Abraham. 23 So then Abraham drew near, and said,—

Wilt thou really sweep away, the righteous, with the lawless?

24 Peradventure there are fifty righteous, in the midst of the city>

Wilt thou really sweep away, and not spare the place, for the sake of the fifty righteous, which are therein?

25 Far be it from thee! to do after this manner, to put to death the righteous with the lawless! then should righteous and lawless be alike,—

Far be it from thee! Shall the Judge of all the earth <not do> justice?

26 And Yahweh said,—

If I find in Sodom fifty righteous, in the midst of the city, then will I spare all the place for their sake.

27 And Abraham responded, and said,—

Behold, I pray thee, I have ventur ed to speak unto My Lord, though I am dust and ashes:

Peradventure there may lack, of the fifty righteous, five,

Wilt thou destroy five, [all] the city?

And he said—

I will not destroy, if I find there, forty and five.
29 And he added [yet once more] to speak unto him, and said,  
Peradventure' there may be found there—  
[forty].  
And he said—  
I will not do it, for the sake of the forty.  
30 And he said—  
Let it not, I pray thee, be vexing to My Lord, but let me speak,  
Peradventure' there may be found there—  
[thirty].  
And he said,  
I will not do it, if I find there—thirty.  
31 And he said—  
Behold, I pray thee, I have ventured to speak unto My Lord,  
Peradventure' there may be found there—  
[twenty].  
And he said,  
I will not destroy [it], for the sake of the twenty.  
32 And he said—  
Let it not, I pray thee, be vexing to My Lord, but let me speak [only this once],  
Peradventure' there may be found there—  
[ten].  
And he said,  
I will not destroy [it], for the sake of the ten!  
33 And Yahweh went his way, when he had made an end, of speaking unto Abraham,—  
"[Abraham]" also returned to his place.

§ 27. Lot delivered: Sodom destroyed: the Fate of Lot’s Wife: Moab and Ben-ammi born.

19 So the two messengers went in towards Sodom, at even-tide, [[Lot]] being seated in the gate of Sodom, so Lot beheld, and rose up to meet them, and bowed himself with his face to the earth.  
2 And he said—  
Behold, I pray you, my lords, turn aside, I pray you, into the house of your servant,—  
and tarry the night, and bathe your feet, so shall ye rise early, and go on your way.  
And they said,  
Nay, but <in the broadway> will we tarry the night.  
3 But he became exceeding urgent with them, so they turned aside unto him, and entered into his house,—and he made for them a banquet, <unleavened cakes> also did he bake, and they did eat.  
4 <Ere yet they lay down> [[the men of the city — the men of Sodom]] had come round against the house, from youth, even unto age,—[all the people from every quarter].  
5 And they called unto Lot, and said to him,  
Where are the men who have come in unto thee to-night? Bring them forth unto us, and let us know them!  
6 And Lot went forth unto them, to the entrance; but <the door> closed behind him.  
7 And he said,—  
Do not, I pray you, my brethren, act wickedly.  
8 Behold, I pray you, [[I]] have two daughters who have not known man, I must needs, now, bring [them] forth unto you, and do ye [to them] as may be good in your eyes,—  
Only' <to these men> ye may do nothing; for <on this account> have they come under the shade of my roof.

9 And they said,  
Stand back,  
And they said,  
[[This one]] <by himself> hath come in to sojourn, and must always be acting the judge,  
[[Now]] will we do more wickedly to thee, than to them.  
So they pressed sore upon the man—upon Lot—  
exceedingly, and drew near to break open the door.  
10 And the men thrust forth their hand, and brought Lot in unto them, into the house—and <the door> they closed:  
11 <the men also who were at the entrance of the house> smote them with blindness, from small even unto great, so that they wacried themselves to find the entrance.  
12 And the men said unto Lot,  
Whom [besides] last thou here! <Son-in-law, and thy sons and thy daughters>, and all that thou hast in the city> bring thou forth out of the place;  
13 For we are about to destroy' this place,—  
for [great] is the outery of them unto the face of Yahweh, so that Yahweh hath sent us to destroy it.  
14 And Lot went forth and spake unto his sons-in-law who were about to take his two daughters, and said,  
Arise, come forth out of this place, for Yahweh is about to destroy' the city.  
And it came to pass, that he was as one that laughed, in the eyes of his sons-in-law.  
15 But <as soon as [the dawn] had sprung up> the messengers hastened Lot, saying,—  
Arise! take thy wife, and thy two daughters that are at hand, lest thou be swept away in the punishment of the city.  
16 And he lingered—so the men laid hold of his hand and of the hand of his wife, and of the hand of his two daughters, in the tenderness of Yahweh towards him,—and they brought him out, and led him forth outside the city.  
17 And it came to pass, <when they had brought them forth outside> that they said,  
Escape for thy life,  
Look not behind thee, neither stand still in all the vale,—  
<To the mountain> escape thou, lest thou be swept away.  
18 And Lot said unto them,—  
No, I pray thee, My Lord!  
19 Behold, I pray thee, thy servant hath found favour in thine eyes, so that thou hast...
magnified thy lovingkindness which thou hast performed with me, in keeping alive my soul.
But I cannot escape to the mountain, lest calamity overtake me, so shall I die.
Behold, I pray thee, this city is near, for fleeing thither.
And it is a little one, let me, I pray thee, escape thither—is it not a little one?
That my soul may live!
And he said unto him, Behold! I have lifted up thy countenance, even to this thing, so that I will not overthrow the city, of which thou hast spoken.
Haste thee, escape thither, for I cannot do anything, until thou have come in thither.
For this cause was the name of the city called Zoar.
When the sun had come forth on the earth, Lot had entered into Zoar.
And Yahweh rained upon Sodom and upon Gomorrah, brimstone and fire, from Yahweh, out of the heavens: so he overthrew these cities, and all the circuit, and all the inhabitants of the cities, and the produce of the ground.
But his wife looked from behind him, and became a pillar of salt.
And Abraham gat up early in the morning, unto the place, where he had stood before Yahweh; and he looked out over the face of Sodom and Gomorrah, and over all the face of the land of the circuit, and beheld, and lo! the smoke of the land went up, like the smoke of a furnace.
And it came to pass, when God destroyed the cities of the circuit, that God remembered Abraham, and sent forth Lot out of the midst of the overthrow, when he overthrew the cities wherein Lot had dwelt.
And Lot went out of Zoar, and dwelt in the mountain, and his two daughters with him, for he feared to dwell in Zoar; so he dwelt in a cave, he, and his two daughters.
And the firstborn said unto the younger,
Our father is old, and a man there is not in the earth, to come in unto us, after the way of all the earth.
Come on! let us cause our father to drink wine, and let us lie with him, that we may keep alive from our father a seed.
So they caused their father to drink wine, that night, and the firstborn went in, and lay with her father, but he noticed not her lying down nor her rising up.
And it came to pass on the morrow, that the firstborn said unto the younger,
Lo! I lay, last night, with my father; let us cause him to drink wine this night also, and go thou in—lie with him, that we may keep alive from our father a seed.
So they caused their father on that night also to drink wine, and the younger arose, and lay with him, but he noticed not her lying down, nor her rising up.
Thus did the two daughters of Lot conceive' from their father.
And the firstborn bare a son, and called his name Moab, the same is the father of Moab, unto this day. And the younger—she also—bare a son, and called his name Ben-ammi, the same is the father of the sons of Ammon—unto this day.

§ 28. Abraham and Abimelech in Gerar.
1 And Abraham brake up from thence, towards the land of the South, and fixed his dwelling between Kadesh and Shur,—so he sojourned in Gerar. 2 And Abraham said of Sarah his wife: My <sister> is she—So Abimelech king of Gerar sent, and took Sarah.
3 Then God went into unto Abimelech, in a dream of the night,—and said to him,
Behold thee—dead! because of the woman whom thou hast taken, seeing that she is a married woman.
4 Now Abimelech had not come near unto her,—so he said,
O My Lord! <a nation—even a righteous one> wilt thou slay?
5 Had not he himself said to me, <My sister> is she, and even she herself said, <My brother> is he!
6 In the integrity of my heart, and in the pureness of my hand, have I done this!
And God said unto him in a dream.
I also knew, that <in the integrity of thy heart> thou didst this, so then <even I myself> witheld thee from sinning against me,—for this reason> have I not suffered thee to touch her.
7 Now therefore, restore the man's wife, for <a prophet> is he, that he may pray for thee, and live thou,—But <if thou art not going to restore her> know, that thou shalt die, <thou—and all that are thine>.
8 So Abimelech rose early in the morning, and called all his servants, and spake all these words in their ears,—and the men feared greatly.
9 Then Abimelech called Abraham, and said to him,
What hast thou done to us? and wherein had I sinned against thee, that thou shouldst have brought in over me and over my kingdom, a sin so great?

Or: "accepted thee."
"enmalmess."  
Cp. chap. xlii. 10, 11.
Some cod. (w. Sam., Onk. MS.): "over the face of all the land." Sep.: "over the face of the circuit." —G.n.
Heb. word (ubekumah = the whole last clause, "nor . . . up."") is in some MSS. spurious—G. Intro. 835.
E.O.T.

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4

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4
And Abimelech said unto Abraham,—

What hadst thou seen, that thou shouldest have done this thing?

And Abraham said,

Because I thought, * Surely there is no fear of God, in this place,—therefore will they slay me for the sake of my wife. 12 Moreover also <in truth >

<my sister, daughter of my father> she is, only not daughter of my mother,—so she became my wife.

And so it came to pass <when the Gods b caused me to wander from my father’s house> that I said to her,

[This is thy loving-kindness, wherewith thou shalt deal with me,—<unto whatsoever place we enter> say of me,

<My brother> is he.

Then took Abimelech sheep and oxen, and maidservants and maid-servants, and gave to Abraham,—and restored to him Sarah his wife.

And Abimelech said,

Lo! my land is before thee,—<wherever it may seem good in thine eyes>, dwell.

And <to Sarah> he said,

Lo! I have given a thousand of silver unto thy brother:

Lo! <that> is for thee, as a covering of eyes,* to all who are with thee,—

And so <in every way> hath right been done.

And Abraham prayed unto God,—and God healed Abimelech, and his wife, and his maid-servants, so that they bare children. 13 For Yahweh had restrained from bearing every female of the house of Abimelech,—because of Sarah, wife of Abraham.

§29. Isaac is born; and Hagar and Ishmael are dismissed.

Now Yahweh visited Sarah, as he had said,—

And Yahweh did’ for Sarah, as he had spoken.

So [Sarah] conceived and bare [to Abraham] a son, for his old age,—at the set time, of which God had spoken with him. 2 And Abraham called the name of his son that was born to him, whom [Sarah] bare to him 3 Isaac. 4 And Abraham circumcised Isaac his son, when eight days old,—as God’ commanded him. 5 Now

Abraham was a hundred years old,—when Isaac his son was born to him. 6 And Sarah said,

<A laughing> hath God made for me,—

If everyone that heareth will laugh with me!

And she said—

Who would have announced to Abraham,

Sarah hath suckled children? yet have I borne a son, for his old age! 8 And the child grew, and was weaned,—and Abraham made a great banquet, on the day of the weaning of Isaac. 9 And Sarah saw the son of Hagar, the Egyptian woman, whom she had borne to Abraham, [laughing]! 10 So she said to Abraham,

Cast out this bondwoman e and her son,—for the son of this bondwoman must not inherit [with my son] 11 with Isaac. 4

And the word was very grievous in the eyes of Abraham,—on account of his son. 12 And God said unto Abraham,

Let it not be grievous in thine eyes concerning the boy and concerning thy bondwoman,

<in all that Sarah may say unto thee> hearken to her voice,—

For <in Isaac> shall there be called to thee—a seed.

Yet <even the son of the bondwoman> will I appoint to become a nation, because <thy seed> he is;

So Abraham rose up early in the morning,—and took bread and a skin of water, and gave unto Hagar,—putting them on her shoulder, and the child,* and sent her forth,—so she went her way and wandered, in the desert of Beer-sheba.

And the water out of the skin was spent,—so she cast the child under one of the shrubs;

And went and sat down over against him, at a distance like as of such as draw the bow, for she said,

Let me not look upon the death of the child,—

So she sat down over against him, and the boy lifted up his voice, and wept. 17 And God heard the voice of the boy, and a messenger of God called unto Hagar out of the heavens, and said to her,

What aileth thee, Hagar! Do not fear, for God hath hearkened unto the voice of the boy where he is.

Arise, lift up the boy, and hold him up with thy hand,—for a great nation will I make him.

And God opened her eyes, and she saw a well of water,—and went and filled the skin with water, and gave drink unto the boy. 19 And it came to pass, that

* Or: "at." And see ver. 3, n.

a Or: "mocking."—Mi [if we could say so]: "insulting." And evidently climactic. Op. Intro., Chap. II. Synopsis, A, f.

b Or: "maid-servant."

Observe here also a climax. (Op. note a, ante. 3. n.)

* Or: "the boy he put on her shoulder."—G. n.

So it shd be (w. Sep.): "O. n.

Some cod. (w. Sam., Onk. MS., Sep.): "hath heard the voice." [thk instead of "he"]—G. n.
GENESIS XXI. 21—34; XXII. 1—14.

God was with the boy, and he grew,—and dwelt in the desert, and he became, as he grew up, an archer. And he dwelt in the desert of Paran,—and his mother took him a wife out of the land of Egypt.

§ 30. Abimelech obtains a Covenant with Abraham.

And it came to pass <at that time>, that Abimelech, with Phichol chieftain of his host, spake unto Abraham, saying,—

"God is with thee in all that thou art doing.

"Now: therefore, swear to me by God, here, that thou wilt not deal falsely by me, nor by mine offspring, nor by my descendants,—<according to the lovingkindness where-with I have dealt with thee> shalt thou deal with me, and with the land wherein thou hast sojourned.

And Abraham said,

"I will swear.

But Abraham reproved Abimelech,—on account of the well of water, which the servants of Abimelech had seized. And Abimelech said,

"I know not, who hath done this thing,—nor hast [even thou] ever told me, nor have [even I] ever heard, save to-day.

And Abraham took sheep and oxen, and gave to Abimelech,—and they two solemnised a covenant. So then Abraham set seven young shep of the flock, by themselves. And Abimelech said unto Abraham, What? then mean these seven young sheep here, which thou hast set by themselves?

And he said,

"The seven young sheep shalt thou take at my hand,—that they may serve as my witness, that I dig this well.

<On this account> was the name of that place called Beer-sheba [= oath well],—because <there> had they two sworn. And when they had solemnised a covenant in Beer-sheba,—then arose Abimelech, with Phichol chief of his host, and returned unto the land of the Philistines. Then planted he a tamarisk tree in Beer-sheba,—and called thereon the name of Yahweh, the age-abiding[1] God. So Abraham sojourned in the land of the Philistines many days.

§ 31. The Offering up of Isaac in the Land of Moriah.

And it came to pass <after these things> that "God[2] did prove Abraham,—and he said unto him,

Abraham!

And he said,

Behold me!

And he said—

Take, I pray thee, thy son, thine only one.

[MI]: "cut," "because of the cutting up and distribution of the flesh of the victim for eating in the sacrifice of the covenant"—O.G. 5098, 4.

[8 Or]: "stationed."

[9 N.T.Ap]: "Age-abiding."

whom thou lovest, even [Isaac], and get thee into the land of Moriah,—and cause him to ascend there, as an ascending-sacrifice, on one of the mountains, which I shall name unto thee.

So Abraham rose early in the morning, and saddled his ass, and took his two young men with him, and Isaac his son,—and clave the pieces of wood for an ascending-sacrifice, and mounted and went his way unto the place which God had named to him. It was <on the third day> that Abraham lifted up his eyes, and saw the place, afar off. And Abraham said unto his young men—

Tarry by yourselves here, with the ass, but [I and the young man] must go yonder,—that we may bow ourselves down, and return unto you.

So Abraham took the pieces of wood for the ascending-sacrifice, and laid them on Isaac his son, and took in his own hand, the fire and the knife,—and they went on their way [both of them, together]. Then said Isaac unto Abraham his father, then said he:

My father!

And he said,

Behold me, my son,—And he said,

Behold—the fire, and the pieces of wood,—but where is the lamb, for an ascending-sacrifice?

And Abraham said,

"[God] will provide[4] for himself the lamb, for an ascending-sacrifice, my son!

So they went on their way [both of them, together]. Then came they into the place which God had named to him, and Abraham built there the altar, and laid in order the pieces of wood,—and bound Isaac his son, and laid him on the altar, above the pieces of wood. And Abraham put forth his hand, and took the knife,—to slay his son.

Then called out unto him the messenger of Yahweh, out of the heavens, and said,

Abraham, Abraham!

And he said,

Behold me!

Then he said,

Do not put forth thy hand, unto the young man, neither do to him—anything at all,—for [now] I know that <one who reverest God> thou art, when thou hast not withheld thy son, thine only one, from me.

And Abraham lifted up his eyes, and looked, and lo! a ram, behind, caught in a thicket by his horns,—and Abraham went, and took the ram, and caused him to ascend as an ascending-sacrifice, instead of his son.

So Abraham called the name of that place,

* ["Probably, shown or provided by Jah . . . one of the hills of Jerusalem . . . on which Solomon built the temple"—Davies’ H.L., p. 380.]

[8 Or]: "laid."


4—2
And Abraham rose up, and bowed himself down to the people of the land, to the sons of Heth;
and spake with them, saying,—

<If it is with the consent of your minds, 1 that I should bury my dead from before me> have me, and intercede for me, with Ephron son of Zohar:

That he would give me, the cave of Machpelah, which pertaineth unto him, which is within the bounds of his field,—
<For full silver> let him give it me, in your midst.

For a possession of a buryingplace.

Now Ephron was sitting in the midst of the sons of Heth, so Ephron the Hittite responded to Abraham, in the ears of the sons of Heth, even all that were entering the gate of his city, saying:

Nay, my lord, hear me, —
<The field> have I given to thee, And — the cave that is therein! <to thee> have I given it,—
<In the eyes of the sons of my people> have I given it thee,
Bury thy dead.

So Abraham bowed himself down, before the people of the land: 13 and spake unto Ephron, in the ears of the people of the land, saying, —
<Only> if thou wouldst > hear me,— I have given the silver of the field.
Take it of me, That I may bury my dead here.

And Ephron responded to Abraham, saying to him,

My lord, hear me,—
<Land worth four hundred shekels of silver—betcixt me and thee> what is that? And <thy dead,> bury thou.

And Abraham hearkened unto Ephron, and Abraham weighed out to Ephron the silver, of which he had spoken in the ears of the sons of Heth,—four hundred shekels of silver, current with the merchant.

So was confirmed the field of Ephron, which is in Machpelah, which is before Mamre,—<the field, and the cave which is therein, and all the timber which was in the field, which was in all the boundary thereof round about> 18 to Abraham as a purchase, in the eyes of the sons of Heth,— with all 20 who were entering the gate of his city.

And after this> did Abraham bury Sarah his wife, within the cave of the field of Machpelah, over against Mamre, <the same> is Hebron,—in the land of Canaan.

Now Abraham was old, far gone in days,— 24 and Yahweh had blessed Abraham, in all
things. So Abraham said unto his servant, elder of his house, ruler of all that he had,—
Place, I pray thee, thy hand under my thigh; that I may put thee on oath, by Yahweh God of the heavens, and God of the earth,—
That thou wilt not take a wife for my son, from among the daughters of the Canaanites, in the midst of whom I am dwelling: but unto my own land and unto my own kindred> wilt go,—So shalt thou take a wife, for my son— for Isaac.
And the servant said unto him, Peradventure the woman may not be willing to follow me into this land,—May I take back thy son, into the land from whence thou camest?
And Abraham said unto him,—Beware, that thou do not take back my son thither!
<Yahweh, God of the heavens, and God of the earth,> who took me out of the house of my father, and out of the land of my kindred, and who spake to me, and who swore to me, saying, —<To thy seed> will I give this land> ^he^ will send his messenger before thee, so shalt thou take a wife for my son, from thence.
But if unwill ing* be the woman to follow thee> then shalt thou be clear, from this mine oath,—Only <my son> shalt thou not take back thither!
So the servant placed his hand, under the thigh of Abraham, his lord,—and swore to him, over this thing.
Then took the servant ten camels, from among the camels of his lord, and went his way,—<all the goods of his master> being in his hand,—so he mounted, and went his way unto Mesopotamia, unto the city of Nahor.
And he made the camels kneel down outside the city, against the well of water,—at the time of evening, at the time of the coming forth of the women that drew water. Then he said,
O Yahweh, God of my lord Abraham! I pray thee, cause it to fall out before me today,—that thou deal in loving-kindness, with my lord Abraham.
Here am I: stationed by the fountain of water,—and >the daughters of the men of the city> are coming forth to draw water: so it shall come to pass that <the young woman> unto whom I shall say, Let down, pray, thy pitcher, that I may drink, and she shall say, Drink, and >to thy camels also> will I give to drink> that ^her^ hast thou appointed for thy servant, for Isaac.
And hereby I shall get to know, that thou hast dealt in loving-kindness with my lord! And it came to pass <ere yet the> had done speaking— that lo! [Rebekah] was coming forth, who had been born to Bethuel son of Milcah, wife of Nahor, brother of Abraham,—with her pitcher upon her shoulder.
Now she young woman was of very pleasing appearance, a virgin whom no man knew, —and she went down unto the fountain, and filled her pitcher, and came up. And the servant ran to meet her, and said,
I pray thee, let me drink a little water, out of thy pitcher.
And she said,
Drink, my lord,—And she hastened, and lowered her pitcher on her hand, and let him drink. And <when she had done giving him drink>, —she said,<For thy camels also> will I draw, until they have done drinking.
So she hastened, and emptied her pitcher into the drinking-trough, and ran again unto the well, to draw, —and she drew for all his camels.
Now the man was eagerly watching her,—keeping silence, to see—whether Yahweh had prospered his way, or not.
And it came to pass <when the camels had done drinking> that the man took a ring* of gold, half a shekel its weight,—and two bracelets, for her hands, ten of gold their weight: and said,
Whose daughter art thou? I pray thee, tell me. Is there, in the house of thy father, a place for us to tarry the night?
And she said unto him,<Daughter of Bethuel> am I—[Bethuel] son of Milcah, whom she bare to Nahor.
And she said unto him,<Both straw and fodder in plenty> have we,—also a place, to tarry the night.
Then the man bowed his head, and bent himself down unto Yahweh; and said,
Blessed be Yahweh, God of my lord Abraham, who hath not withdrawn his loving-kindness and his faithfulness, from my lord,—1<—being in the way>, Yahweh led me unto the house of the brethren of my lord!
And the young woman ran, and told the household of her mother,—according to these words. Now Rebekah had a brother, whose name was Laban,—so Laban ran unto the man, outside, unto the fountain.
And it came to pass, <when he saw the ring>, and the bracelets on the hands of his sister, and when he heard the words of Rebekah, his sister saying,
[Thus did the man speak unto me> that he came unto the man, and lo! he was standing by the camels, near the fountain; and he said,
Come in, thou blessed of Yahweh,—Wherefore shouldst thou stand outside, when II>> have made ready the house, and a place for the camels?

*a Ml: "a nose-ring" ("nasal-gem") —Horsley.  
*b Cp. ver. 22.  
*c Or: "by her II."  
*Cp. ver. 3—G.n.
22 So the man came in to the house, and ungirded the camels, and there was given him straw and fodder for the camels, and water for bathing his own feet, and the feet of the men who were with him; and food was set before him to eat, but he said,

I cannot eat, until I have spoken my words.

And he said—

Speak!

34 Then said he,—

Servant of Abraham? am I;

Now, having blessed my lord exceedingly, and made him great, and given him flocks and herds, and silver and gold, and men-servants and maidservants, and camels, and asses, then did Sarah, wife of my lord, bear a son to my lord, after she had become old, so he gave him all that he had;

And my lord put me on oath, saying,—

Thou shalt not take a wife for my son, of the daughters of the Canaanites, in whose land I am dwelling; but unto the house of my father shalt thou go, and unto my family, and take a wife for my son.

So I said unto my lord,—

Peradventure the woman will not follow me.

And he said unto me,—

Yahweh, before whom I have walked to and fro, will send his messenger with thee, so shall he prosper thy way, and thou shalt take a wife for my son out of my kindred, and out of the house of my father.

Then shalt thou clear thyself from mine oath, for thou shalt go in unto my kindred, and if they will not grant her unto thee then shalt thou be clear from mine oath.

So I came in to-day, unto the fountain,—and I said,

O Yahweh, God of my lord Abraham! if I pray thee, thou art prospering my way whereon I am going; here am I stationed by the fountain of water, so then it shall come to pass that the maiden that is coming forth to draw, and I shall say unto her, Let me drink, I pray thee, a little water out of thy pitcher; and she shall say unto me, Both thou and I will draw. The same shall be the woman whom Yahweh hath appointed for the son of my lord.

Ere yet I could make an end of speaking unto mine own heart, lo! then Rebekah coming forth, with her pitcher on her shoulder, and she went down to the fountain, and drew, and I said unto her,

Let me drink, I pray thee! So she hastened, and lowered her pitcher from off her, and said,

Drink! and will I give to drink,—

So I drank, and she let drink.

Then I asked her, and said, Whose daughter art thou? And she said, Daughter of Bethuel, son of Nahor, whom Milcah bare to him,—Then put I the ring upon her nose, and the bracelets upon her hands; and bowed my head and bent myself down unto Yahweh, and I blessed Yahweh, God of my lord Abraham, who had led me, in a way of faithfulness, to take the daughter of the brother of my lord, for his son.

I therefore dealt in a loving-kindness and faithfulness with my lord, that I may turn unto the right hand, or unto the left.

Then answered Laban and Bethuel, and said,

From Yahweh hath come forth the word,—we cannot speak unto thee, ill or well.

Lo! Rebekah is before thee, Take [her] and go thy way,—And let her become wife unto the son of thy lord, as Yahweh hath spoken.

And it came to pass, when Abraham’s servant heard their words, that he bowed himself down towards the earth unto Yahweh. Then the servant brought forth jewels of silver and jewels of gold, and raiment, and gave unto Rebekah, and precious things gave he to her brother, and to her mother. And they did eat and drink, and the men who were with him, and they tarried the night, and when they arose in the morning, he said,

Let me go unto my lord!

Then said her brother and her mother,

Let the young woman remain with us some days, or rather ten,—After that she shall go.

And he said unto them,

Do not hinder me, when Yahweh hath prospered my journey,—Let me go, that I may take my journey unto my lord!

Then said they,

We must call the young woman, and ask at her mouth.

So they called Rebekah, and said unto her, Wilt thou go with this man? And she said, I will go.

So they let go Rebekah their sister, and her
nuke, and Abraham's servant, and his men. 6. And they blessed Rebekah, and said to her,

"Our sister, I become thou thousands of ten thousands,—

And let thy seed take possession of the gate of them that hate them. 7. Then mounted Rebekah and her young woman, and they rode upon the camels, and followed the man,—so the servant took Rebekah, and went his way.

8. Now [Isaac] had come in at the entrance of Beer-lahai-roi,—for [he] was dwelling in the land of the South: 9 and Isaac came forth to meditate in the field, at the approach of evening,—so he lifted up his eyes, and looked, and lo! [camels] coming in. 10 And Rebekah lifted up her eyes, and saw Isaac,—so she alighted with haste 4 from off the camel;

and said unto the servant.

Who is this man that is walking in the field, to meet us?

And the servant said,

"That is my lord, whom I have spoken to you about."

So she took the veil, and covered herself. 12 And the servant recounted to Isaac,—all the things which he had done. 13 And Isaac brought her into the tent of Sarah his mother; thus he took Rebekah, and she became his wife, and he loved her,—and Isaac consoled himself, for the loss of his mother.

§ 35. Abraham marries Keturah, by whom he has Sons: his Death and Burial: the Prosperity of Isaac.

1 And Abraham took another wife, and her name was Keturah; 2 and she bare to him Zimran, and Yokshan, and Medan, and Midian, 3 and Ishbak, and Shuah. 4 And [Yokshan begat] Sheba and Dedan,—and [the sons of Dedan were Ashurim and Letushim, and Leumim. 5 And the sons of Midian were Ephah and Epher, and Hanoch, and Abida, and Eldaah,—all these were the sons of Keturah.

6 And Abraham gave all that he had to Isaac; 7 but <to the sons of the concubines> whom Abraham had, Abraham gave gifts,—and then sent them away from Isaac his son, while he himself yet lived, eastward unto the land of the east.

8 Now [these] are the days of the years of the life of Abraham, which he lived,—a hundred and seventy-five years. 9 So Abraham breathed his last, and died, in a fine old age, old and satisfied,—and was gathered unto his people.

9 And Isaac and Ishmael his sons buried him, in the cave of Machpelah,—in the field of Ephron son of Zohar the Hittite, which is over against Mamre ; 10 [the field which Abraham purchased of the sons of Heth],—<there> was buried Abraham, with Sarah his wife.

11 And it came to pass <after the death of Abraham> that God blessed Isaac his son,—and Isaac dwelt by Beer-lahai-roi. 4

§ 36. The Line of Ishmael.

12 Now [these] are the generations of Ishmael, son of Abraham,—whom Hagar the Egyptian woman, the handmaid of Sarah, bare to Abraham; 13 and [these] are the names of the sons of Ishmael, by their names, after their generations,—[the firstborn of Ishmael] Nebaioth, and Kedar and Ard, and Mibsam; 14 and Mishma, and Dumah, and Massa; 15 Hadad, and Tema, Jutim, Naphtal, and Kedemah:

16: these same are the sons of Ishmael, and these their names, by their villages, and by their encampments,—twelve princes, after their tribes. 17 And [these] are the years of the life of Ishmael, a hundred and thirty-seven years,—and he breathed his last and died, and was gathered unto his people. 18 And they stretched their tabernacles, from Havilah as far as Shur, which is over against Egypt, as thou goest in towards Assyria,—<over against all his brethren> he settled down.

§ 37. The further "Genesis" of the Covenant-Family, from Isaac: the Birth, and early Characters, of Jacob and Esau.

19 And [these] are the generations of Isaac, son of Abraham,—[Abraham begat] Isaac; 20 and it came to pass, that [Isaac] was forty years old, when he took Rebekah, daughter of Bethuel the Syrian, of the Plain of Syria,—sister of Laban the Syrian, to himself to wife. 21 So then Isaac made entreaty unto Yahweh, in behalf of his wife, for she was barren,—and Yahweh suffered himself to be entreated by him, and Rebekah his wife conceived. 22 And the sons within her struggled together, so she said—

"If so be one of them hereafter is thy servant's wife, of whom I have spoken to thee, will she not then say, I have been entreated by me?"

And she went to seek Yahweh. 23 And Yahweh said to her,

[Two nations are in thy womb, and [two races] shall be parted,—

And [one race] shall be stronger than the other race,—

And [the elder] shall serve the younger."

24 Then were fulfilled her days to bring forth,—and lo! twins, in her womb. 25 And the first came forth red, all over, as a mantle of hair,—so they called his name, Esau. 26 And <after that> came forth his brother, with his hand fast hold of the heel of Esau, so they called his name, Jacob. 27 And Isaac was fourscore years old when he blessed Jacob and Esau.

28 And Isaac said unto Jacob and Esau,

"Call me, I am thy father,"—<behold> thy two sons; 29 and Esau his older son came forth, and said,

"Father!"—"Here am I, my son,"—"Come near me, that I may bless thee."—"Behold, my life is near to the grave; I shall not come near thee; God has given thee in my stead a more abundant blessing than I gave unto Jacob."

30 And Isaac said to Jacob, "My son!"—"Here am I, my father,"—"Come near me, that I may bless thee."—"Behold, I am near to the grave; I shall not come near thee; God has given thee in my stead a more abundant blessing than I gave unto Jacob."

31 And Isaac said to Jacob and Esau, "Come near me, that I may bless you."—<one> answered, "Here am I, my father,"—<the other> answered, "Here am I, my father."
name, Jacob. — Now Isaac was sixty years old when she bare them.

And when the youths grew up it came to pass that Esau was a man skilled in game, a man of the field, but Jacob was a ready man, dwelling in tents. And Isaac loved Esau because of the game he put in his mouth, but Rebekah was a lover of Jacob. And Jacob had boiled pottage, when Esau came in from the field being famished. So Esau said unto Jacob,

Do let me devour some of the red — this red, for I am famished. For this cause was his name called Edom. And Jacob said, Come sell, just now, thy birthright, unto me.

And Esau said, Here am I, on the point of dying, — wherefore, then, should I have a birthright?

And Jacob said, Come swear to me, just now! And he swore to him, and sold his birthright to Jacob. And Jacob having given to Esau bread and a dish of lentils, he did eat and drink, and rose up, and went his way, — thus Esau despised his birthright!

§ 38. Another Famine: Isaac forbidden to go down to Egypt: Isaac and Abimelech: Esau’s Marriages grieve his Father and Mother.

And there came to be a famine in the land, besides the first famine, which happened in the days of Abraham, — so Isaac went his way unto Abimelech, king of the Philistines, towards Gerar; and Yahweh appeared unto him, and said, Do not go down towards Egypt, — Make thy habitation in the land, which I may name unto thee;

Sojourn in this land, that I may be with thee, and bless thee, — for to thee, and to thy seed, will I give all these lands, So will I establish the oath which I swore to Abraham, thy father; and will multiply thy seed as the stars of the heavens, and will give to thy seed all these lands,

And all the nations of the earth shall bless themselves in thy seed;

Because that Abraham hearkened unto my voice, — and so kept my charge, my commandments, my statutes and my laws.

So Isaac dwelt in Gerar. Then asked the men of the place, as to his wife, and he said,

My sister is she. For he feared to say My wife, lest [said he] the men of the place should slay me, on account of Rebekah, for [fair to look on] she is.

And it came to pass when the days had lengthened out to him there, that Abimelech, king of the Philistines, looked out through the lattice of a window, — and he beheld, and lo! Isaac laughing with Rebekah his wife. So Abimelech called for Isaac, and said,

But lo! she is thy wife! How, then, saidst thou, She is my sister? And Isaac said unto him, Because I said, Lest I die on her account.

Then said Abimelech,

What is this thou hast done to us? A little more, and one of the people might have lien with thy wife, so shouldst thou have brought upon us guilt.

And Abimelech commanded all the people, saying, — He that toucheth this man or his wife shall surely be put to death.

And Isaac sowed in that land, and found, in the same year, a hundredfold, — seeing that Yahweh had blessed him. So the man waxed great, — and went on and on waxing great, until that he had waxed exceeding great. So he came to have possessions of flocks, and possessions of herds, and a large body of servants, — and the Philistines envied him. And as for all the wells which the servants of his father dugged, in the days of Abraham his father, the Philistines stopped them up, and filled them with dust. And Abimelech said unto Isaac,

Get thee from us, for thou hast become far mightier than we.

So Isaac went from thence, — and encamped in the valley of Gerar, and dwelt there. And Isaac again digged the wells of water which they had digged in the days of Abraham his father, and which the Philistines stopped up after the death of Abraham, — and he called their names, after the names which his father called them.

And Isaac’s servants digged in the valley, — and found there, a well of living water. And the herdmen of Gerar disputed with the herdmen of Isaac, saying, Ours is the water!

So he called the name of the well, El-ezer, — because they had stirred up a quarrel with him. And they digged another well, and they disputed over that also, — so he called the name thereof, Sitnah, — and he moved on from thence, and digged another well, and they disputed not for it, — so he called the name thereof, Rehoboam, — and said, For now hath Yahweh made room for us, and we shall be fruitful in the land.

And he went up from thence, to Beer-sheba.

And Yahweh appeared unto him the same night, and said, I am the God of Abraham thy father. Do not fear, for with thee am I,
And I will bless thee, and multiply thy seed,  
For the sake of Abraham my servant.  
9 So he built there an altar, and called on the  
name of Yahweh, and spread out before his  
tent,—and the servants of Isaac cut out there,  
a well.  
10 And Abimelech came unto him from Gerar,  
—with Ahuzzath his friend, and Phicol, commander  
of his host. 27 And Isaac said unto them,  
Wherefore have ye come in unto me,—seeing  
that [eyes] hated me, and sent me away  
from you?  
28 And they said:  
We saw plainly that Yahweh was with thee,  
so we said,  
Let there be, we pray thee, an oath betwixt us both, [betwixt us and thee],—  
and let us solemnise a covenant with thee:—  
29 That thou wilt not do wrong by us, according  
as we touched not thee, and according  
as we did by thee [nothing but good],  
and then sent thee away in peace, [thee]  
who [now] art blessed of Yahweh!  
30 So he made for them a banquet, and they did  
eat and drink,— 31 and rose up early in the  
morning, and took an oath, each man to his  
brother,—so Isaac let them go, and they depa-  nted from him, in peace.  
32 And it came to pass, on the same day,  
that the servants of Isaac came in, and told him  
concerning the well, which they had digged,—  
and said to him,  
We have found water!  
33 So he called it, Shibah. * So for this cause hath  
the name of the city been Beer-sheba, unto  
this day.  
34 And <when Esau was forty years old> he  
took to wife Judith, daughter of Beeri, the  
Hittite; and Basemath, daughter of Elon, the  
Hittite; 35 and they became a bitterness of  
spirit,—to Isaac and to Rebekah.  
$ 39. Jacob, at Rebekah’s Instigation, defrauds  
Esau of the Birthright Blessing, leaving only  
an Inferior Blessing for his elder Brother.  
27 1 And it came to pass that Isaac [was old], and  
his eyes became too dim to see, so he called  
Esau his elder son, and said unto him—  
My son!  
And he said unto him,  
Behold me!  
2 And he said,  
Behold, I pray thee, I am old,—I know not  
the day of my death.  
3 [Now] therefore, take, I pray thee, thy  
weapons, thy quiver, and thy bow, and go  
out to the field, and catch for me game;  
and make for me dainty meats, such as I  
love, and bring in to me, that I may eat,—  
To the end my soul may bless thee, ere  
yet I die!  
4 Now [Rebekah] was hearkening, when Isaac  
spake unto Esau his son,—and Esau went his  
way to the field, to catch game, to bring in.  
6 [Rebekah] therefore, spake unto  
Jacob her son, saying,—  
Lo! I heard thy father, speaking unto Esau  
thy brother, saying:  
7 Bring in for me game, and make for me  
dainty meats, that I may eat; and let  
me bless thee in the presence of Yahweh,  
before my death.  
8 [Now] therefore, my son, hearken unto my  
voice,—in that which I am commanding  
thee:  
9 Go, I pray thee, unto the flock, and fetch  
me from thence, two kids of the goats,  
fine ones,—that I may make of them  
dainty meats for thy father, such as he  
loveth;  
10 Then shalt thou take them in unto thy  
father, and he shall eat,—  
To the end he may bless thee, before his  
death.  
11 And Jacob said unto Rebekah his mother,—  
Lo! [Esau my brother] is a hairy man,  
whereas [I] am a smooth man: 12 perad-  
venture my father might feel me, then should  
I be in his eyes, as one that mocketh,—and  
should bring upon myself a reproach, and  
not a blessing!  
13 And his mother said to him,  
<Upon me> be thy reproach, my son,—only  
hearken unto my voice, and go fetch [them]  
for me.  
14 So he went, and fetched [them], and brought  
them in to his mother,—and his mother  
made dainty meats, such as his father  
loved. 15 Then took Rebekah the garments of  
Esau her elder son, the costly ones, which  
were with her, in the house,—and put them on  
Jacob, her younger son; 16 and the <kins of  
the kids of the goats> put upon his hands,—  
on the smooth part of his neck; 17 then  
placed she the dainty meats and the bread,  
which she had made ready,—in the hand of  
Jacob her son.  
18 So he went in unto his father, and said—  
My father!  
And he said,  
Behold me! who’art thou, my son?  
19 And Jacob said unto his father,  
[II] am Esau thy firstborn, I have made ready,  
as thou didst bid me.  
Rise, I pray thee, sit up, and eat thou of my  
game,  
To the end thy soul may bless me.  
20 Then said Isaac unto him,  
How is it thou hast been so quick in finding,  
my son?  
And he said,  
Because Yahweh Thy God caused it so to fall  
out before me.  
21 Then said Isaac unto Jacob,  
Come near, I pray thee, that I may feel thee,  
my son,—whether [thou thyself] art’my  
son Esau, or not.
26 So Jacob came near unto Isaac his father, and he felt him; then said he,
' The voice[ ] is the voice of Jacob!'
But [the hands] are the hands of Esau.'
27 So he did not find him out, because [his hands] were [like the hands of Esau his brother], hairy, —so he blessed him. 28 And he said, Thou thyself art my son Esau?
And he said, I am!
29 So he said,
Bring it near to me, that I may eat of the game of my son,
To the end my soul may bless thee.
And he brought it near to him, and he did eat, and he brought in to him wine, and he drank;
Then Isaac his father said unto him,
Come thou near, I pray thee, and kiss me, my son.
28 So he came near, and kissed him, and he smelled the smell of his garments, and blessed him,—and said,
See! the smell of my son,
As the smell of a field, which Yahweh hath blessed;
Then, may God give thee of the dew of the heavens,
And of the fatness of the earth,—
And abundance of corn, and new wine:
Let peoples serve thee,
And races bow down to thee,
Become thon lord to thy brethren,
And let the sons of thy mother bow down to thee,—
He that curseth thee be accursed!
And he that blesseth thee, be blessed!
29 And it came to pass [as soon as Isaac had made an end of blessing Jacob]—yes, it came to pass [when Jacob had had only just gone forth from the presence of Isaac his father] that Esau his brother came in from his hunting.
Then he too made dainty meats, and brought in to his father,—and said to his father,
Let my father rise, that he may eat of the game of his son,
To the end thy soul may bless me!
30 And Isaac his father said to him,
Who's art thou?
And he said,
I am thy son, thy first-born, Esau:
31 Then did Isaac tremble with an exceeding great trembling, and said,
Who then was it that caught game and brought it to me, and I did eat of all ere yet thou didst come in, and I blessed him?
[Yes, blessed] shall he remain!
32 When Esau heard the words of his father> then cried he out with an outcry loud and bitter, exceedingly,—and said to his father, Bless me also, O my father!
33 Then he said,
Thy brother came in, with deceit,—and took away thy blessing.
34 And he said,
Is it because [his name] is called [Jacob] that he hath tricked me, now twice?
<My birthright> he took away,
And lo! [now] he hath taken away [my blessing]!
And he said,
Hast thou not reserved, for me, a blessing?
35 Then answered Isaac, and said to Esau,—
Lo! <a lord> have I appointed him unto thee,
And <all his brethren> have I given to him [as servants],
And <with corn and new wine> have I sustained him,—
And <for thee—now> what can I do, my son?
36 And Esau said unto his father,
<But one blessing> hast thou, O my father! Bless me also, O my father!
And Esau lifted up his voice, and wept.
37 Then answered Isaac his father, and said unto him,—
Lo! <of the fat parts of the earth> shall be thy dwelling,
And of the dew of the heavens, above;
And <on thy sword> shalt thou live,
And <thou brother> shalt thou serve:
But it shall come to pass <when thou shalt rove at large>
Then shalt thou break his yoke from off thy neck.
38 And Esau lay in wait for Jacob, on account of the blessing wherewith his father had blessed him,—and Esau said in his heart,
The days of mourning for my father draw near, when I can slay Jacob my brother.
39 Then were told to Rebekah, the words of Esau, her elder son,—so she sent and called for Jacob, her younger son, and said unto him—
Lo! Esau thy brother is consoling himself as touching thee, to slay thee.
40 [Now] therefore, my son, hearken to my voice,—and rise, flee thou to Laban my brother, to Haran;
And thou shalt dwell with him a few days,— until that the wrath of thy brother turn away; [until the turning away of the anger of thy brother from thee] and he forget what thou hast done to him, and I send and fetch thee from thence.
Wherefore should I lose (you both) in one day?
41 So then Rebekah said unto Isaac,
I am disgusted with my life, because of the daughters of Heth,—
<Should Jacob be taking a wife of the daughters of Heth, like these, of the daughters of the land> wherefore could I wish for life?*
Then Isaac called Jacob, and blessed him,—
and commanded him, and said to him,
Thou shalt not take a wife of the daughters of
Canaan.
2 Rise, go thy way to Padan-aram* to the
house of Bethuel, thy mother’s father,—
and take thee from thence’s wife, of the
daughters of Laban, thy mother’s brother.
3 And ‘God Almighty’ bless thee, and make
thee fruitful, and multiply thee,—so shalt
thou become a multitude of peoples.
4 And may he give thee the blessing of Abra-
ham, [to thee] and to thy seed with thee,—
that thou mayest possess the land of thy
sojournings, which God gave to Abraham.
5 So Isaac sent away Jacob, and he took his
journey to Padan-aram,—unto Laban son of
Bethuel, the Syrian, brother of Rebekah, mother
of Jacob and Esau.
6 And Esau beheld that Isaac <when he blessed
Jacob, and sent him to Padan-aram,*> to take
himself from thence, a wife,—[in
blessing him] he laid command upon him,
saying,
Thou shalt not take a wife of the daughters
of Canaan ;
7 And that Jacob hearkened unto his father, and
unto his mother,—and took his journey to
Padan-aram. 8 So then Esau beheld that
pleasing,—were the daughters of Canaan,—
in the eyes of Isaac his father ; 9 Esau there-
fore went unto Ishmael,—and took Mahalath
daughter of Ishmael, son of Abraham, sister of
Nebaioth, to himself to wife, [in addition to
the wives that he had].

§ 41. Jacob and Rachel meet: After seven Years’
Waiting—the Devourer is deceived.
1 Then Jacob lifted up his feet,—and went his
way towards the land of the sons of the
East. 2 And he looked, and lo: [a well]
in the field, and lo: <there> three flocks of
sheep, lying down near it, for <out of that
well> do they water the flocks,—but [the
stone] is great, on the mouth of the well; 3 so
they gather together thither all the flocks, and
roll away the stone from off the mouth of the
well, and water the sheep,—and put back
the stone upon the mouth of the well, to its
place. 4 And Jacob said to them,
My brethren, whence are ye?
And they said:
<From Haran> are we'.
5 And he said to them,
Know ye Laban, son of Nahor?
And they said,
We know [him].
6 And he said to them,
Is it well with him?
And they said,
Well, but lo! [Rachel his daughter] coming
in with the sheep.
7 And he said—
Lo! the day is yet ‘high’, it is not time for
gathering together the cattle,—water the
sheep, and go feed.
8 And they said,
‘We cannot, until that all the flocks are
gathered together, and they roll away the

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* = "The plain of Syria."
4 Or: "convocation."
15 Heb.: יַעֲרֵב; "In this place," not "that." "This," not "that," is the house of
God (vers. 16, 17).
14 Chap. xii. 4: cp. chap. iii.
13 "House of God."
give thee the other one also], for the service whereinwith thou shalt serve with me [yet seven years more].

And Jacob did so, and fulfilled the week of this one,—and he gave him Rachel his daughter—to him * to wife. And Laban gave to Rachel his daughter Bilhah, his handmaid,—to be hers, as a handmaid. So he went in unto Rachel also,—and loved [Rachel also] more than Leah,—and he served with her [yet seven years more].

§ 42. There are born to Jacob eleven Sons and a Daughter.

And <=when Yahweh saw that Leah was hated;> he granted her to bear children,—whereas [Rachel] was barren. So Leah conceived, and bare a son, and called his name, "Reuben," for she said, "Because Yahweh hath looked upon my humiliation,

For [now] will my husband love me.

And she conceived again, and bare a son, and said,

Because Yahweh heard that [Rachel was hated]; he gave me this one also. So Leah conceived, and bare a son, and called his name [Simeon].

And she conceived again, and bare a son, and said, [This time] will I praise Yahweh,

For this cause she called his name [Levi].

And she conceived again, and bare a son, and said,

This time will I praise Yahweh,

For which cause she called his name [Judah].

And she left off bearing.

And Rachel saw she had borne no children 30 unto Jacob, so Rachel became envious of her sister,—and said unto Jacob,

Come! give me children, or else I die.

Then kindled the anger of Jacob with Rachel,—and he said,

Am I in the place of God? who hath withheld from thee the fruit of the womb?

And she said,

Lo! my handmaid, Bilhah,

Go in unto her,—that she may bear upon my knees, so that [I also] may be builded up by her!

And she gave him Bilhah her handmaid, to wife,—and Jacob went in unto her; and Bilhah conceived, and bare unto Jacob a son; and Rachel said,

God hath vindicated me.

Moreover also he hath hearkened unto my voice, and hath given me a son.
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So she called his name [Joseph],™ saying, Yahweh is adding unto me another son.

§ 43. Jacob again deposed by Laban; makes Repriences upon him.

and it came to pass when Rachel had borne Joseph,™ that Jacob said unto Laban,

Let me go, that I may take my journey, unto my place, and to my land.

Come, give me my wives and my children, for whom I have served thee, and let me take my journey,—for thou knowest my service, wherewith I have served thee.

And Laban said unto him,

If I pray thee, I have found favour in thine eyes,™ I have divined that Yahweh hath blessed me for thy sake.

and he said,—

Come, fix thy wages for me, that I may give it!

and he said unto him,

Thou knowest how I have served thee,™ and how thy cattle have fared with me.

For it was little that thou hadst before I came,™ and then it brake forth into a multitude, and Yahweh blessed thee at my every step.™

therefore, when am I also to do something for my own house?

And he said,

What shall I give thee?™

And Jacob said:

Thou shalt give me nothing at all,™

If thou wilt do for me this thing,™ I will return, I will shepherd thy flock, I will keep it:

Let me pass through all thy flock to-day,™ removing from thence—every young one that is speckled and spotted, and every young one that is dark-coloured,™ among the young sheep,™ and spotted and speckled among the goats,™ and they shall be my wages.

And my righteousness shall answer for me,™ on a future day, when thou shalt come in respecting my hire that is before thee,™

Every one that is not speckled and spotted among the goats,™ and dark-coloured among the young sheep,™ shall it be accounted, if found with me.

Then said Laban,

Lo!™ would it might be according to thy word!

So he removed, on that day, the he-goats that were striped and spotted, and all the she-goats that were speckled and spotted, every one™ that had white in it, and every dark-coloured one among the young sheep,™ and delivered them into the hand of his sons;™ then put he a journey of three days between himself and Jacob,™ but [Jacob himself] continued tending the flocks of Laban that were left.

14 Then said Laban,™

So he called his name [Issachar],™ and God hearkened unto Leah,™ and she conceived,™ and bare to Jacob a fifth son.™

And Jacob came in from the field,™ in the evening, so Leah went out to meet him,™ and said:

Unto me shall thou come in,™ for I have hired thee,™ even with the mandrakes of my son.

And he lay with her that night,™ and God hearkened unto Leah,™ and she conceived,™ and bare to Jacob a sixth son.™

Then said Leah,

God hath given my hire,™ in that I gave my handmaid™ to my husband.

So she called his name [Zebulon].™

And afterward™ she bare a daughter,™ so she called her name [Dinah].™

Then God remembered Rachel,™ and God hearkened unto her,™ and granted her to bear.™

So she conceived™ and bare a son,™ and said,

God hath taken away my reproach;

15 And she said to her,™ Is it™ a small thing™ that thou hast™ taken away my husband?™ And wouldst thou take away™ even the mandrakes of my son?™

Then said Rachel,

Therefore™ shall he lie with thee™ to-night,™ for the mandrakes™ of thy son.

And Jacob came in from the field™ in the evening,™ so Leah went out to meet him,™ and said:

Unto me™ shalt thou come in,™ for I have hired™ thee,™ even with the mandrakes™ of my son.

And he lay with her that night,™ and God hearkened unto Leah,™ and she conceived,™ and bare to Jacob a fifth son.™

Then said Leah,

God hath given my hire,™ in that I gave my handmaid™ to my husband.

So she called his name [Issachar].™

And Leah conceived™ again,™ and bare a sixth son™ to Jacob.™

Then said Leah,

God hath dowered me™ even™ with™ a hand™ some dowry,

Now™ will my husband dwell™ with™ me,™ for I have borne him™ six sons.

So she called his name [Zebulon].™

And afterward™ she bare a daughter,™ so she called her name [Dinah].™

Then God remembered Rachel,™™ and God hearkened unto her,™™ and granted her to bear.™™

So she conceived™ and bare a son,™™ and said,

God hath taken away my reproach;

14 Or: " mighty wrestlings.

16 "Fortune," "Prosperous," "Happy."

17 "Judge."

18 "There is hire"; or, "He is hired."

19 "Habitation."

20 "Strife."

21 "Opened her womb."

22 "before me" = "before my time."
37 So then Jacob took him rods of young storax, and hazel and maple, and peeled in them white stripes, laying bare the white, which was on the rods. And he set the rods which he had peeled, in the channels in the troughs of water, where the flocks came in to drink, straight before the rods, and the females of the flock used to be in heat when they came in to drink; and the males of the flock were in heat before the rods, so the flocks brought forth ring-straked, speckled, and spotted. <The rams also> did Jacob separate, and then set the faces of the flocks towards the ring-straked and all the dark-coloured, among the flocks of Laban, and he put his own droves by themselves, and put them not with the flocks of Laban. So it came to pass, whomever the stronger of the flocks were in heat that Jacob set the rods before the eyes of the flocks in the channels, that the females might be in heat among the rods; but when the flocks were late in bearing he did not set them, and so the late-born were Laban’s, but the strong ones Jacob’s. Thus did the man break forth exceedingly, thus came he to have flocks in abundance, and maid-servants, and men-servants, and camels, and asses.

§ 44. Jacob, stealing away, is pursued by Laban. They covenant together.

38 Then heard he the words of the sons of Laban, saying, Jacob hath taken away all that belonged to our father; Yea, out of what belonged to our father hath he made all this wealth. And Jacob looked upon the face of Laban, and said, Lo! it was not with me as a five-year time. Then said Yahweh unto Jacob, Return unto the land of thy fathers, and to thy kindred, that I may be with thee. So Jacob sent, and called for Rachel and for Leah, to the field, unto his flock; and said to them, Behold, am I the face of your father, that it is not to me as a five-year time; nevertheless the God of my father hath been with me; and, yea, know that with all my vigour have I served your father. But your father hath deceived me, and hath changed my wages ten times; yet God hath not suffered him to deal harmfully with me. If thus he saith, The speckled shall be thy wages; then do all the flock bring forth speckled, But if thus he saith, The ring-straked shall be thy wages, then do all the flock bring forth ring-straked.

9 So hath God stripped away the herds of your father, and given them to me. And it came to pass when the flock were in heat that I did lift mine eyes and beheld in a dream, and lo! the he-goats that were leaping upon the flock were ring-straked, speckled, and dappled. And the messenger of God said unto me in a dream, Jacob! and I said, Behold me! Then he said, Lift, I pray thee, thine eyes and behold. All the he-goats that are leaping upon the flock are ring-straked, speckled, and dappled, for I have seen all that Laban hath been doing to thee.

12 I am the God of Beth-el, where thou didst anoint a pillar, where thou didst vow to me a vow, now arise, go forth out of this land, and return unto the land of thy kindred.

14 Then responded Rachel and Leah, and said to him, Have we any longer a portion or an inheritance in the house of our father? Are we not accounted aliens to him, seeing that he hath then gone on devouring our silver? Surely all the riches which God hath stripped off from our father unto us, it belongeth, and unto our sons, unto us, therefore, whatsoever God hath said unto thee do.

16 So Jacob arose, and mounted his sons and his wives on the camels; and drave away all his herds, and all his goods which he had gathered, the gains he had gained, which he had gathered in Padan-aram; that he might go in unto Isaac his father, unto the land of Canaan. Now Laban had gone, to shear his sheep, so Rachel stole the household gods that belonged to her father. Thus Jacob stole away unawares to Laban, the Syrian, in that he had not told him that he was about to flee. So he fled, he and all that he had, and he arose and passed over the River, and set his face towards the mountain of Gilead. And it was told Laban, on the third day, that Jacob had fled. So he took his brethren with him, and pursued after him, a journey of seven days, and overtook him in the mountain of Gilead. And God went in unto Laban the Syrian, in a dream of the night, and said to him, Take heed to thyself, that thou speak not with Jacob, either good or bad.

23 So then Laban came up with Jacob, and Laban, having pitched his tent in the mountain, some cod. (w. Sam. and Syr.) "where also," or "every where." G. N. But if thus he saith, The ring-straked shall be thy wages, then do all the flock bring forth ring-straked.

9 Some cod. (w. Sam. and Syr.) "Now therefore," or "therefore," G. N.
Then said Laban to Jacob,
What hadst thou done, that thou shouldst steal away unawares to me,—and shouldst carry off my daughters, as captives of the sword? 27 Wherefore' didst thou secretly flee, and rob me,—and didst not tell me, that I might send thee away with rejoicing and with songs, with timbrels and with lyre; 28 and didst not suffer me to kiss my sons and my daughters?
But now, thou hast done [foolishly]. 29 It is in the power of my hand to deal with thee for harm,—but [the God of your father] last night] spake unto me, saying,
Take heed to thyself that thou speak not with Jacob, either good or bad.
And Jacob answered and said unto Laban,—Because I was afraid, for I said,
Lost thou take by force thy daughters from me!
He with whom thou find thy gods shall not live!
Before our brethren > note thou for thyself what is with me, and take what is thine. Neither did Jacob know that [Rachel] had stolen them.
Then entered Laban into the tent of Jacob and into the tent of Leah and into the tent of the two handmaids, and found nothing,—then went he forth out of the tent of Leah, and entered into the tent of Rachel. 34 Now [Rachel] had taken the household gods* and put them in the basket-saddle of the camel, and taken her seat upon them. And Laban felt about throughout all the tent, and found them not. 36 And she said unto her father,
Let it not be vexing in the eyes of my lord, that I cannot rise up at thy presence, for the way of women is upon me.
So he made search, but found not the household gods. 38 And it was vexing to Jacob, and he contended with Laban,—and Jacob responded, and said to Laban,
What was my trespass, what is my sin, that thou shouldst have come burning after me?
Now that thou hast felt among all my goods, what hast thou found of the goods of thine own house?
Set it out here, right before my brethren and thy brethren,—that they may give sentence betwixt us two.
This twenty years' time have I [been with thee—
Thy ewes and thy she-goats] have not cast their young,—
And the rams of thy flock> have I not eaten,
The torn> have I not brought in unto thee—
I bare the loss,
At my hand> didst thou require it,—
Stolen by day, or stolen by night.
Thus have I been—
By day> drought hath consumed me, And [frost] by [night],—
So that my sleep fled away from mine eyes.
This hath been my lot twenty years, in thy house,—
I served thee fourteen years for thy two daughters,
And six years, for thy sheep—
And thou didst change my wages ten times:—
But that the God of my father—
The God of Abraham, and the Dread of Isaac—
Proved to be mine >
Surely' [even now] > 'empty] hadst thou let me go!
My humiliation and the wearying toil of my hands> God had seen,
And therefore gave sentence last night!
Then responded Laban and said unto Jacob—
The daughters are my daughters, And the sons are my sons, And the sheep are my sheep, And <all that thou] beholdest>
To me] doth it belong!
But <to my daughters> what can I do to these, this day, Or to their sons, whom they have borne?
Now] therefore, come on!
Let us solemnise a covenant || I and thou,—
So shall it be a witness betwixt me and thee.
So Jacob took a stone,—and set it up as a pillar.
And said Jacob to his brethren—
Gather stones. And they took stones, and made a heap,—and they did eat there, by the heap. 47 And Laban called it, Jegar-sahadutha;—but [Jacob] called it, Galeed.* 48 Then said Laban:
This heap shall be witness, betwixt me and thee, to-day.
For this cause] is the name thereof called, Galeed; 49 also The Watch Tower,* as to which it is said, Yahweh watch betwixt me and thee, when we are parted one from another.
If thou oppress my daughters, or if thou take wives besides my daughters,—there may be no man with us—see! || God] be witness betwixt me and thee!
And Laban said to Jacob—
Behold this heap, and behold this pillar, which I have set betwixt me and thee:
A witness] be this heap, and a witness] the pillar,—

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* Me]: "steal away my of the familiar word heart.
  + The construct plural + Heb.: teraphim.
     (with 1st pers. pronoun)  

* Or: "was on my side." (Aramaic).
  Cp. Ps. cxviii. 6, 7.
* Cp. chap. xxvi. 27, n. (Heb.)
  * = "witness-heap" (Heb.: Misph.  

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That I am not to pass unto thee, over this
hearth,
And thou art not to pass unto me, over
this hearth and this pillar for harm.

The Gods of Abraham and the Gods of the
nations betwixt us—The Gods of their
fathers.
And Jacob swore by the Dread of his father
Isaac; 4 and Jacob offered sacrifice in the
mountain, and called on his brethren to eat
bread. So they did eat bread, and carried
the night in the mountain. 5 And
Laban rose up early in the morning, and kissed
his sons and his daughters, and blessed them;
and Laban went his way and returned to his
place.

§ 45. Jacob prepares to meet Esau: his
Arrangements, Prayer and Wrestling.

1 <When Jacob had gone on his way> there
met him messengers of God. 2 And Jacob
said, when he saw them,

The camp of God is this!
So he called the name of that place Mahanaim.b
Then did Jacob send messengers before him, unto Esau his brother,—
to the land of Seir, the field of Edom. 4 And
he commanded them, saying,

Thy shall ye say to my lord, to Esau,
<But> saith thy servant Jacob,
<With Laban> have I sojourned, and
terminated until now;
And I have oxen and asses, flocks and
men-servants and maid-servants.
So I must needs send to tell my lord, that
I might find favour in thine eyes.

And the messengers returned unto Jacob,
saying,—

We came in unto thy brother, unto Esau,
moreover also he is on his way to meet
thee, and four hundred men with him.

Then was Jacob greatly afraid, and in
distress.
So he divided the people that were with him, and the flocks and the herds and
the camels, into two camps. 8 And he said,
Should Esau come upon the one camp, and
smite it; yet shall the camp that is left
escape.

And Jacob said,
God of my father Abraham, and God of my
father Isaac,—Yahweh, who wast saying
unto me,—
Return to thy land and to thy kindred,
that I may deal well with thee;—
I am too small for all the lovingkindnesses,
and for all the faithfulness, which thou
hast done unto thy servant,—

For with my staff passed I over this
Jordan,
But now! have I become two camps. 4
Deliver me, I pray thee, out of the hand
of my brother, out of the hand of Esau,—for

13 But thou sayst,—
I will deal well with thee,—
So will I make thy seed as the sand of the
sea, which is not to be counted, for
multitude.

14 He carried there that night, and took of
that which came to his hand, a present for
Esaus brother:—
She-goats, two hundred:
Cows, forty:
And he-goats, twenty:
And bulls, ten:
Ewes, two hundred:
And young he-asses, ten:
Milch camels, with ten.

15 And he gave them into the hand of his
servants, each drove by itself,—and said unto
his servants—
Pass over before me, and a breathing-space
shall ye put betwixt drove and drove.

17 And he commanded the first one, saying:

<When Esau my brother shall fall in with
thee, and shall ask thee, saying, Whose
art thou? and whither wouldst thou
go? and to whom belong these before thee?>
Then shalt thou say,
To thy servant Jacob:
It is a present sent to my lord, to Esau;
And behold the himself also is behind us.

19 And he commanded the second also, and the
third, ye that are going on behind the
drives, saying,—

According to this word shall ye speak
unto Esau, when ye find him. 20 Then
shall ye say,
Also, lo! thy servant Jacob is behind us.

For he said:
I must pacify him with the present that
goeth on before me,
And after that will I see his face:
Peradventure he will accept me.c

21 So the present passed over before him,—
whereas he himself tarried that night in the
camp.
And he arose in that night and took his two wives, and his two handmaids
and his eleven sons,—and passed over the forcl of Jabok. 22 So he took them, and sent them
over the brook,—and sent over that which he had.

24 And Jacob was alone,—and there wrestles
a man with him, until the uprisings of the dawn.
And when he saw that he prevailed not
against him, he touched the hollow of his
thigh,—and the hollow of Jacob’s thigh was pout of joint, as he wrestled with him. 26 The
said he—
Let me go, for uprisen hath the dawn.
And he said:
I will not let thee go, except thou ha
blessed me.

a This verb is plural in the
b Some cod. (w. Sam. Sept.,
Heb. Cyp. chap. 1., n. 6
Syr. Vul.): “and flocks”
c Comp. ver. 2.

64 GENESIS XXXI. 53—55; XXXII. 1—26.

Lit. “cover over
face.”

a Mi.: “lift up my face.”

b Some (w. Sam. Sept.,
Syr. Vul.): “all that
had”—G.n.
GENESIS XXXII. 27—32; XXXIII. 1—20; XXXIV. 1, 2.

Then he said unto him—

What is thy name?

And he said—

Jacob.

Then he said—

<Not Jacob> shall thy name be called any more, but [Israel].—

For thou hast contended with God and with men, and hast prevailed.

Then asked Jacob and said—

Do, I pray thee, tell me thy name!

And he said—

Wherefore now, shouldst thou ask for my name?

And he blessed him there.

So Jacob called the name of the place Peniel;—

For I saw God, face to face; and my soul was delivered.

And the sun rose upon him as soon as he had passed over Peniel,—[he], moreover, was halting upon his thigh.

<For this cause> the sons of Israel eat not of the nether of the large hip-sinew, which is by the hollow of the thigh, until this day,—because he touched the hollow of the thigh of Jacob, in the nether of the hip-sinew.

§ 46. Jacob and Esau reconciled.

Then Jacob lifted up his eyes, and looked, and, lo! ||Esau|| coming in,—and <with him> four hundred men.

So he divided the children—unto Leah, and unto Rachel, and unto the two handmaids;

and put the handmaids and their children first,—and Leah and her children next, and Rachel and Joseph next;—but [he himself] passed over before them, and bowed himself to the earth seven times, until he had come near unto his brother.

Then ran Esau to meet him, and embraced him, and fell on his neck,—and they wept.

Then lifted he up his eyes, and beheld the women and the children, and said—

What are these to thee?

And he said—

The children wherewith God hath favoured thy servant.

Then came near the handmaids, —their— and their children,—and they bowed themselves.

Then came near Leah also, with her children,—and they bowed themselves. And <afterwards> came near Joseph with Rachel, and they bowed themselves.

Then said he—

What to thee is all this camp, which I have fallen in with?

And he said,—

To find favour, in the eyes of my lord.

Then said Esau—

I have an abundance,—my brother, | be thou | what thou hast!

Then said Jacob—

Nay, I pray thee, <if> I pray thee, I have found favour in thine eyes> then thou wilt take my present at my hand,—

For <on this account> hath my seeing thy face been like seeing the face of God, | in that thou wast well-pleased with me|.

Take, I pray thee, my blessing which hath been brought in to thee,—because God hath shewed me favour, and because I have everything.

So he was urgent with him, and he took it.

Then he said—

Let us break up and go,—and let me go on before thee.

And he said unto him—

<My lord> is taking note, that [the children] are tender,—and <the flocks and the herds are giving suck with me,—and <should I> overdrive them a single day> then would all the flocks die.

Let my lord, I pray thee, pass over before his servant,—and let <me> lead on in my own easy way, at the pace of the cattle that are before me, and at the pace of the children, until that I come in unto my lord, towards Seir.

Then said Esau:

Let me leave, I pray thee, along with thee, some of the people who are with me! And he said—

Why so? let me find favour in the eyes of my lord!

So Esau returned, that day, to his journey towards Mount Seir. ||But ||Jacob|| brake up towards Succoth, and built for himself a house,—<for his cattle> made he places of shelter,<for which cause> the name of the place was called ||Succoth.| |

And Jacob came in peace to the city of Shechem, which is in the land of Canaan,—when he came in from Padan-aram,—and he encamped before the city. And he bought the portion of the field, where he had spread out his tent, at the hand of the sons of Hamor, father of Shechem,—for a hundred kensitha.| |

And he set up there an altar,—and called it, El-e-lohe-Israel.

§ 47. Dinah being defiled by Shechem, the Deed is avenged by her Brothers.

Then went forth Dinah, the daughter of Leah, ||whom she had borne to Jacob,—to see the daughters of the land. And Shechem, son of Hamor the Hirvite, prince of the land, saw

| Esau. |
| —"Face-of-God." |
| <> |
| Or: "life." |
| Probably, from the death which might well have followed the vision; and then, as a consequence, delivered from suffering death at the hand of |
| E. O. T. |
| He was late in getting over; and halting as well as late. |
| The words "and kissed him" shd be omitted—O. n., O. Intro. 926. |
| So it shd be (w. Sam., Bap.)—G. n. |
| The k. supposed = abt. 4 shekels. |
| Or: "called he." |
| ="booths," or "places of shelter." |
| The Plain of Syriam. |
| The k. supposed = abt. 4 shekels. |
| ="booths," or "places of Israel." |
her,—so he took her, and lay with her, and humbled her. 2 And his soul clave unto Dinah, daughter of Jacob,—and he loved the young woman, and spake to the heart of the young woman. 4 Then spake Shechem unto Hamor his father, saying,—

Take me this girl, to wife!

5 Now Jacob had heard that he had defiled Dinah his daughter, but his sons happened to be with his cattle, in the field,—so Jacob kept quiet, until they came in. 7 Then came forth Hamor, father of Shechem, unto Jacob,—to speak with him. 7 Now the sons of Jacob came in from the field, as soon as they heard, and the men were griev'd, and it was vexing to them exceedingly,—for a disgraceful deed had he done with Israel, in lying with Jacob's daughter, seeing that it should not be done. 8 So then Hamor spake with them, saying—

<As for Shechem my son> his soul hath become attached to your daughter,—I pray you give her to him, to wife.

9 And exchange ye daughters with us in marriage,—<your daughters> shall ye give to us, and <our daughters> shall ye take to you.'

10 And <with us> shall ye dwell,—and [the land] shall be before you, tarry, and go through it, and get possessions therein.

11 Then said Shechem unto his father, and unto his brethren, Let me find favour in your eyes,—and <whatevery ye may say unto me> will I give:

12 Hap on me, exceedingly, dowry and gift, and I will give just as ye may say unto me,—but give me the young woman, to wife.

13 And the sons of Jacob answered Shechem, and Hamor his father, deceitfully, and spake (because he had defiled Dinah their sister)—

14 and said unto them—

We cannot do this thing, to give our sister to a man that is uncircumcised,—for <a reproach> it would be to us.

15 <Only herein> can we consent to you,—

16 If ye will become like us, by circumcising to you every male> 16 then will we give our daughters to you, and <your daughters> will we take to you,—and we will dwell with you, and become one people.

17 But <if ye will not hearken unto us, to be circumcised> then will we take our daughter, and be gone.

18 And their words looked fair, in the eyes of Hamor,—and in the eyes of Shechem, Hamor's son; 18 and the young man deferred not to do the thing, because he had delight in Jacob's daughter,—<the> more so moreover being more honourable than all the house of his father.

20 So Hamor entered, with Shechem his son, into the gate of their city,—and they spake unto the men of their city, saying:

21 <As for these men> [in peace] they are with us,—let them therefore dwell in the land, and go through it, for [the land] is lo! it is roomy on both hands, before them,—

22 <their daughters> let us take to us for wives, and <our daughters> let us give to them.

23 <Only herein> will the men consent to us, to dwell with us, to become one people,—

24 If we circumcise to us every male, even as they are circumcised,

25 <Their herds, and their substance, and all their beasts> shall they not be our's? <Only> we must consent to them, that they may dwell with us.

26 And they hearkened unto Hamor, and unto Shechem his son, [even all that were going forth out of the gate of his city,]—and every male was circumcised, [all that were going forth out of the gate of his city]. 22 And it came to pass on the third day, [when they were in pain], that two of the sons of Jacob, Simeon and Levi, Dinah's brothers, took each man his sword, and came in upon the city, boldly,—and slew every male; 26 <Hamor also, and Shechem his son> slew they with the edge of the sword,—and took Dinah out of the house of Shechem, and came forth. 27 The sons of Jacob came in upon the slain, and plundered the city,—because they had defiled their sister: 27 <their flocks, and their herds, and their asses>—and that which was in the city, and that which was in the field they took; 27 and <all their wealth, and all their little ones, and their women> took they captive, and seized as plunder,—even all that was in their houses.

29 Then said Jacob unto Simeon and unto Levi—

Ye have troubled me, by making me odious among them that dwell in the land, among the Canaanites, and among the Perizzites,—

48. The Covenant renewed with Jacob at Beth-el. Death of Deborah; Birth of Benjamin; Death of Rachel and of Isaac.

1 Then said God unto Jacob,

Arise, go up to Beth-el, and dwell there,—and make there an altar, to the God who appeared unto thee, when thou fleddest from the face of Esau thy brother.

2 And Jacob said unto his house, and unto all who were with him,—

Put away the gods of the alien which are in your midst, and purify yourselves, and change your garments;

3 And let us arise, and go up to Beth-el,—that I may make there an altar, to the God who answered me in the day of my distress, and was with me, in the way that I went.

Some MSS: "And the sons of J. —G.n.


ML: "in the house": bu prob. = "indoors."

4 ML: "men of number": mf: "a few men," "handful."

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4 So they gave unto Jacob all the gods of the alien which were in their hand, and the earrings which were in their ears,—and Jacob hid them under the oak, which was by Shechem. 5 And they brake up, and it came to pass that the terror of God was on the cities which were round about them, so that they pursued not after the sons of Jacob.

6 And Jacob came in towards Luz, which was in the land of Canaan, [the same is Beth-El,—the' and all the people who were with him]. 7 And he built there an altar, and called the place El-Beth-el,—because [there] God revealed himself unto him, when he fled from the face of his brother. 8 And Deborah, Rebekah's nurse died, and was buried below Beth-el, under the oak,—so the name thereof was called, Allon-bacuth.

9 And God appeared unto Jacob again, when he came in from Padan-aram,—and blessed him. 10 And God said to him,—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thy name</th>
<th>is Jacob,—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thy name shall no longer</td>
<td>he called Jacob'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But [Israel] shall be thy name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So he called his name [Israel'].</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11 And God said to him.—

| If | am God Almighty! |
| Be fruitful and multiply,— |
| A nation, and a multitude | of nations | shall spring from thee,— |
| And | kings | from thy loins | shall come forth; |
| And | the land which I gave to Abraham and to Isaac | will give it,— |
| And | thy seed after thee | will give | the land. |

12 And God went up from him, at the place where he had spoken with him. 13 And Jacob set up a pillar, in the place where he had spoken with him, [a pillar of stone],—and he poured out thereon, a drink-offering, and poured thereon, oil. 14 And Jacob called the name of the place, where God had spoken with him, [Beth-el].

15 Then brake they up from Beth-el, and it came to pass <when there was yet a stretch of country, to enter into Ephrath> that Rachel was in child-birth, and had hard-labour in her child-birth. 16 So it came to pass <when she was in hard-labour in her child-birth> that the midwife said to her—

| Do not fear, for this also | of thine, is | a son. |

17 And it came to pass <when her soul was going forth—she died> that she called his name, [Ben-oni],—but [his father] called him, [Benjamin].

18 So Rachel died,—and was buried on the way to Ephrath,—[the same is] Bethlehem. 19 And Jacob set up a pillar, over her grave,—[the same is]—The Pillar of the Grave of Rachel, unto this day.

21 Then Israel brake up,—and spread his tent at a distance from Migdal Eder. 22 And it came to pass <while Israel inhabited that land> that Reuben went and lay with Bilhah his father's concubine; and Israel heard of it.

And so the Sons of Israel came to be Twelve.

23 <The sons of Leah>—

| The firstborn | of Jacob— |
| Reuben,— |
| And Simeon, and Levi and Judah, and Issachar and Zebulon: |

24 <The sons of Rachel>—

| Joseph, and Benjamin |

25 <And the sons of Bilhah, handmaid of Rachel>—

| Dan, and Naphtali |

26 <And the sons of Zilpah, handmaid of Leah>—

| Gad and Asher |

| These | are the sons of Jacob, who were born to him, in Padan-aram. |

27 Then came Jacob, unto Isaac his father, to Mamre, the city of Arba,—[the same is Hebron, where had sojourned Abraham and Isaac. 28 And the days of Isaac came to be a hundred and eighty years. 29 And Isaac breathed his last, and died, and was added unto his people, old, and satisfied with days,—and Esau and Jacob, his sons, buried him. |


1 Now [these] are the generations of Esau, [the same is Edom. 2] [Esau] took his wives of the daughters of Canaan,—

| Even Adah, daughter of Elon, the Hittite, |
| And Oh-libamah, daughter of Anah, son of Zibeon, the Hivite; |
| And Basemath daughter of Ishmael, sister of Nebaioth. |

3 So Adah bare to Esau, Eliphaz, and [Basemath] bare Reuel; 5 and [Oholibamah] bare Jeush and Jalam and Korah. 4 These are the sons of Esau, who were born to him in the land of Canaan.

6 Then took Esau his wives, and his sons, and his daughters, and all the souls of his house, and his herds and all his beasts, and all his possessions whatsoever he had gathered in the land of Canaan,—and went into a land, away from the face of Jacob his brother. 7 For their substance had become too great, for them to dwell together,—neither could the land of their sojourning sustain them, because of their herds.

8 So Esau dwelt in Mount Seir, [Esau] is Edom. 9 And [these] are the generations of Esau, father of Edom,—

10 [M.C.T.: "daughter."] [ lit., "unto Seir"] should be added—G.n.
in Mount Seir. 10 These are the names of the sons of Esau,—
Eliphaz, son of Adah, wife of Esau,
Reuel, son of Basemath, wife of Esau.

Then came the sons of Eliphaz to be,—
Teman, Omar, Zepho, and Gatam, and Kenaz.
Now Timna became the concubine of Eliphaz, son of Esau, and she bare,
to Eliphaz, Amalek.
These are the sons of Adah, wife of Esau.

And these are the sons of Reuel, Nahath and Zerah, Shammah and Mizzah,—
These were the sons of Basemath, wife of Esau.

And these were the sons of Oholibamah, daughter of Anah, sister of Zibeon, wife of Esau,—she bare to Esau Jeush, Jalam, and Korah.

These are the chiefs of the sons of Esau:—
Chief Teman, chief Omar, chief Zepho, chief Kenaz; chief Korah, chief Gatam, chief Amalek.
These are the chiefs of Eliphaz, in the land of Edom, these the sons of Adah.

And these are the sons of Reuel, son of Seir,—
Chief Nahath, chief Zerah, chief Shammah, chief Mizzah.
These are the chiefs of Reuel, in the land of Edom, these the sons of Basemath, wife of Esau.

And these are the sons of Oholibamah, wife of Esau,
Chief Jeush, chief Jalam, chief Korah,—
These are the chiefs of Oholibamah, daughter of Anah, wife of Esau.

These are the sons of Esau, and these their chiefs,—the same is Edom.

These are the sons of Seir, the Horite, who dwelt in the land,—
Lotan and Shobal, and Zibeon and Anah;
and Dishon and Ezer, and Dishan,—
These are the chiefs of the Horites, the sons of Seir, in the land of Edom.

Then came the sons of Lotan to be,
Hori and Hemam,—
And the sister of Lotan was Timna.

And these are the sons of Shobal,
Alvan and Manahath, and Ebal,—Shepho, and Onam.

And these are the sons of Zibeon:
Both Aiah and Anah,—
The same is the Anah that found the warm springs in the desert, as he fed the asses of Zibeon his father.

32 And these are the sons of Anah.
Dishon,—and Oholibamah is daughter of Anah.

36 And these are the sons of Dishon,—
Hemdan and Eshban, and Ithran and Cheran.

27 These are the sons of Ezer,—
Bilhan and Zaavan, and Akdan.

29 These are the sons of Dishan,—
Uz and Aran.

30 These are the chiefs of the Horites,—
Chief Lotan, chief Shobal, chief Zibeon; chief Anah; chief Dishon, chief Ezer, chief Dishan.

These are the chiefs of the Horites, after their chiefs, in the land of Seir.

31 And these are the kings, who reigned in the land of Edom,—before there reigned a king of the sons of Israel:—

32 There reigned in Edom, Bela, son of Beor,—and the name of his city was Dinhabah.
There died Bela,—and there reigned in his stead, Jobab son of Zerah, from Bozrah.
There died Jobab,—and there reigned in his stead, Husham, from the land of the Temanites.
There died Husham,—and there reigned in his stead, Hadad, son of Bedad, who smote Midian in the field of Moab, and the name of his city was Avith.
There died Hadad,—and there reigned in his stead, Samlah, from Masrekah.
There died Samlah,—and there reigned in his stead, Shaul, from Rohoboth of the River.
There died Shaul,—and there reigned in his stead, Baal-hanan, son of Achbor.
There died Baal-hanan son of Achbor, and there reigned in his stead, Hadar, and the name of his city was Pau,—and the name of his wife Mehetabel, daughter of Matred, daughter of Mezahab.

Then these are the names of the chiefs of Esau, after their families, after their places, by their names,—
Chief Timnah, chief Alrah, chief Jeteth;
Chief Oholibamah, chief Elah, chief Pinon;
Chief Kenaz, chief Teman, chief Mibzar;
Chief Magdiel, chief Iram.

These are the chiefs of Edom—after their dwellings, in the land of their possession, the same is Esau, father of Edom.

§ 50. Joseph—enrived, hated and sold by his brethren—is taken down into Egypt.

1 So Jacob dwelt in the land of the sojournings 37 of his father,—in the land of Canaan.
2 These are the generations of Jacob—Joseph; <when seventeen years old> was shepherding with his brethren among the flocks, and he was a youth was with the sons of Bilhan and with the sons of Zilpah, wives of Jacob.

1 Or: "to." Heb. Icdet, here = de-
2 I.e., "The Euphrates," tails of the family history.
3 Note the latitude of the

Some cod. (w. Sam., Svr., M. Sep., Svr.) = "And these"—G.n.
Some cod. (w. Sam., Sep., Svr.) omit: "both."—G.n.
But cp. O. O. 4119.
Written, Jeush; read, Jeush.
his father,—so then Joseph brought in the talk about them,—something bad, unto their father.

3 Now [Israel] loved Joseph more than any of his sons, because he was to him [the son of his old age],—and he had made him a long tunic.

4 So his brethren saw that their father loved [him] more than any of his brethren, (*) and they hated him,—and could not bid him prosper. 

5 And Joseph dreamt a dream, and told it to his brethren,—and they went on yet more' to hate him.

6 And he said unto them,—

Hear ye, I pray you, this dream which I have dreamed:

7 Lo! then, we'll were binding sheaves in the midst of the field, when lo! my sheaf rose up', yes and took its stand,—and lo! round about' came your sheaves, and bowed themselves down, to my sheaf.

8 And his brethren said to him,

Shalt thou [reign] over us, shalt thou [have dominion] over us? So they went on yet more' to hate him,' because of his dreams, and because of his words.

9 Then dreamed he [yet another] dream, and related it to his brethren,—and said—

Lo! I have dreamed a dream [yet again],

Lo! then, [the sun and the moon, and eleven stars] were bowing themselves down to me.

10 So he related it unto his father, and unto his brethren,—and his father rebuked him, and said unto him,

What is this dream which thou hast dreamed? Shall we [indeed come in] <I, and thy mother and thy brethren> to bow ourselves down to thee, to the earth?

11 Then were his brethren jealous of him,—but his father] marked the word.

12 Now his brethren went their way,—to feed their father's flock in Shechem.

13 So Israel said to Joseph, his son,—

Are not [thy brethren] feeding the flock in Shechem? Come on! and let me send thee among them.

14 And he said to him—

Behold me!

15 So he said to him—

Go, I pray thee, look after the welfare of thy brethren, and the welfare of the flock, and bring me back word.

And he sent him from the vale of Hebron, and he came in towards Shechem. And a man found him, and lo! he was wandering about, in the field,—so the man asked him, saying—

What seekest thou?

16 And he said,

<M> my brethren< > am I seeking,—do tell me, I pray thee, where they are feeding their flock.

17 And the man said,

They have broken up from hence, for I heard them saying—

Let us go our way towards Dothan.

So Joseph went after his brethren, and found them, in Dothan. And they saw him, afar off,—and <ere yet he drew near unto them> they conspired against him, to put him to death. And they said, each man unto his brother,—

Lo! [that master* of dreams yonder] coming in! [Now] therefore, come! let us slay him, and cast him into one of the pits, and we will say—

[A cruel beast] hath devoured him,—

And let us see what will become of his dreams.

21 And Reuben heard it, and rescued him out of their hand,—and said—

Let us not smite him, so as to take his life! (*)

22 And Reuben said unto them—

Do not shed blood! Cast him into this pit, which is in the wilderness, but put not forth [a hand] against him! that he might escape out of their hand, to restore him unto his father.

23 So it came to pass <when Joseph had come in unto his brethren> that they stripped Joseph of his tunic,—the long tunic which was upon him, and took him, and cast him into the pit,—but [the pit] was empty, there was in it no water. (*) And <when they had sat down to eat bread> they lifted up their eyes, and looked, and lo! [a caravan of Ishmaelites] coming in from Gilead,—and [their camels] were bearing tragacanth gum, and balsam and cistus-gum, they were going their way, to take them down to Egypt. (*)

26 So Judah said unto his brethren,—

What profit, that we slay our brother, and conceal his blood?

27 Come, and let us sell him to the Ishmaelites; but let not [our own hand] be upon him, for [our own brother, our own flesh] is he. And his brethren hearkened. And there passed {by} certain Midianites, travelling merchants, so they drew forth and uplifted Joseph out of the pit, and sold Joseph to the Ishmaelites, for twenty pieces of silver,—and they brought Joseph into Egypt.

29 And Reuben returned unto the pit, and lo! Joseph was not' in the pit,—so he rent his clothes; and returned unto his brethren, and said,—

The [lad] is not! And [I] oh where can I go? (*)

31 And they took Joseph's tunic,—and slaughtered a buck of the goats, and dipped the tunic in the blood; and sent the long tunic and brought it in unto their father, and said—

This> have we found!

Examine, we pray thee, whether it is [the tunic of thy son], or not!


(*) Some cod.: "and" (or word: "even") the l.t. — G.n.

(*) MI: "smite him, to the "MI: "go in"—as it to

(*) MI: "smite him, to the "MI: "go in"—as it to

(*) MI: "smite him, to the "MI: "go in"—as it to

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(*) MI: "smite him, to the "MI: "go in"—as it to

(*) MI: "smite him, to the "MI: "go in"—as it to

(*) MI: "smite him, to the "MI: "go in"—as it to
33 So he examined it, and said—
The tunic of my son! a cruel beast hath devoured him, <torn in pieces—torn in pieces> is Joseph!
34 And Jacob rent his garments, and put sack-cloth upon his loins, and mourned over his son many days. 35 And all his sons and all his daughters rose up to console him, but he refused to be consoled, and said—Surely I will go down unto my son, mourning to hades. 16 And his father wept for him.
36 Now the Midianites sold him into Egypt, —to Potiphar, courtier of Pharaoh, chief of the royal executioners.

§ 51. Judah, and his Family. Tamar bears Perez and Zerah.

38 1 And it came to pass <at that time> that Judah went down, away from his brethren,—and turned aside unto a certain Adullamite, whose [name] was Hirah. 2 And Judah saw there, a daughter of a certain Canaanite, whose [name] was Shua,—and he took her, and went in unto her; 3 and she conceived, and bare a son,—and he called his name, Er. 4 And she conceived again, and bare a son,—and she called his name Onan. 5 And she [yet again] bare a son, and called his name, Shelah,—and [she] was at Chezib, when she bare him. 6 And Judah took a wife, for Er his firstborn,—and [her name] was Tamar. 7 And it came to pass that Er, Judah's firstborn, was displeasing in the eyes of Yahweh,—so Yahweh put him to death. 8 Then said Judah to Onan, Go in unto thy brother's wife, and fulfil the duty of a brother-in-law unto her,—and raise up seed, to thy brother. 9 And Onan knew that the seed would not be his,—and so [although he did go in unto his brother's wife] yet made he waste upon the ground, so as not to give seed to his brother. 10 And it was displeasing in the eyes of Yahweh, what he had done,—so he put him also to death. 11 Then said Judah to Tamar his daughter-in-law—Remain a widow in the house of thy father, until Shelah my son grow up. For he said,

Lest he also die, like his brethren.
So Tamar went her way, and remained in the house of her father.
12 And <when the days were multiplied> then died Shua's daughter, Judah's wife,—and Judah consoled himself, and went up unto his sheep-shearers [he, and Hirah his friend the Adullamite], towards Timnah. 13 And it was told Tamar, saying,—

Lo! [thy father-in-law] is going up towards Timnah, to the shearing of his sheep.

14 So she put off from her the garments of her widowhood, and covered herself with a veil, and wrapped herself up, and sat down in the entrance of Enaim, a which is by the way towards Timnah,—for she saw that Shelah had grown up, and [she] had not been given him to wife. 15 And Judah, seeing her, reckoned her to be an unchaste woman,—for she had covered her face. 16 So he turned aside unto her, by the way, and said,

Grant it! I pray thee, let me come in unto thee!

For he knew not that she was [his daughter-in-law]. 17 And she said,

What wilt thou give me, if thou shouldst come in unto me?

18 And he said,—I will send a kid of the goats, from the flock.
And she said,

Wilt thou give a pledge, until thou send it?
19 And he said—

What is the pledge that I shall give thee?
And she said—

Thy signet-ring, and thy guard, and thy staff that is in thy hand.
So he gave them to her, and came in unto her, and she conceived by him. 20 Then she arose and went her way, and put off her veil from her,—and put on the garments of her widowhood. 21 And Judah sent the kid of the goats, by the hand of his friend the Adullamite, to receive the pledge, at the hand of the woman,—but he found her not. 22 So he asked the men of her place, saying,

Where is the devotee, [she] that was in Enaim, by the way?
And they said,—There hath been, here, no devotee.
23 Then returned he unto Judah, and said—

I found her not,—moreover also, [the men of the place] said,
There hath been, here, no devotee.
24 And Judah said:

Thou must take it to her, lest we become a contempt,—Lo! I sent this kid, and thou hast not found her.
25 And it came to pass that <about three months after> it was told Judah, saying—

Tamar thy daughter-in-law hath been guilty of unchastity, moreover also—Lo! [she hath conceived by unchastity].
Then said Judah,

Bring her forth, and let her be burnt.
26 <When she was about to be brought forth> then she herself sent unto her father-in-law, saying,

<By the man to whom these belong> have I conceived!
And she said—

Examine, I pray thee, to whom belong the signet-ring, and the guard, and the staff—[these]!

a Heb.: abeloth —"towards"
aseh —"or "hades". b Some cod. (w. Sam. Ms., and Sep.): "she"—G.n., Or: "base."

"Two fountains." 5 Cp. O.G. 473. 2 b.
So Judah examined them and said—
More righteous than I! [forasmuch] as I had not given her to Shelah my son.
And he knew her again [no more].
And it came to pass [at the time of her travail] that lo! [twins] were in her womb.
And it came to pass [when she was in travail] that one put forth a hand,—so the midwife took and bound upon his hand a crimson thread, saying—
[This] came first!
And so it was that <no sooner had he withdrawn his hand> than lo! his brother had come.
And she said, Wherefore hast thou made for thyself a breach?
So his name was called a Perez. b 30 And <afterwards> came his brother, on whose hand was the crimson thread,—so his name was called a Zerah. c

§ 52 Joseph, from Pharaoh's House, is cast into Prison.
Now [Joseph] was taken down to Egypt,—and Potiphar, courtier of Pharaoh, chief of the royal executioners, an Egyptian, bought him, at the hand of the Ishmaelites, who had brought him down thither. 3 And it came to pass that [Yahweh] was with Joseph, so that he became a prosperous man,—and was in the house of the lord the Egyptian. 3 And his lord saw, that [Yahweh] was with him,—and that <whatev'or he was doing> [Yahweh] was causing to prosper in his hand. 4 So Joseph found favour in his eyes, and waited upon him,—and he made him overseer over his house, and <all that he had> gave he into his hand. 5 And it came to pass [from the time that he made him overseer in his house, and over all that he had> that Yahweh blessed the house of the Egyptian, for Joseph's sake,—yec it came to pass, that [the blessing of Yahweh] was with all that he had, in the house, and in the field; 6 so that he left all that he had in the hand of Joseph, and took note with him [of nothing], [save only the bread which] he himself was eating. 7 And so it was, that Joseph was comely in form and comely in countenance.
7 And it came to pass [after these things] that his lord's wife lifted up her eyes unto Joseph,—and she said—
Come! lie with me.
And he refused, and said unto his lord's wife, Lo! [my lord] taketh no note with me, as to what is in the house,—but <all that pertaineth to him> hath he delivered into my hand: 9 There is no one greater in this house than I, neither hath he withheld from me, anything, save only thyself, in that

[Some cod. (w. Sam., Jon., Sep., Syr.): "So also called his name "—G. n.]

"Breach." b = "Of spring" or "Dawn." c

"at home and abroad." 4 Or: "the very same description as that of Rachel, his mother, chap. xxix. 17."

"Though art his wife,—how, then, could I do this great wickedness, and sin against God?"
9 And it came to pass, that [although she spake unto Joseph day after day] yet hearkened he not unto her, to lie beside her, to be with her. 11 And it came to pass, <when, on a certain day, he went into the house to attend to his business,—and there was no man, of the household, there, in the house> that she caught him by his garment, saying—
Come! lie with me.
Then left he his garment in her hand, and fled, and gat forth outside. 13 And it came to pass <when she saw that he had left his garment in her hand,—and fled forth outside> that she cried out to the men of her house, and spake to them, saying,
Look ye! he hath brought in to us, a Hebrew man to insult us,—He came in unto me, to lie with me, so I cried out with a loud voice.
15 And it came to pass <when he heard that I lifted high my voice, and cried out> then left he his garment beside me, and fled, and gat forth outside.
16 So she laid by his garment, beside her,—until his lord should come into his house. 17 Then spake she unto him, according to these words, saying,—He hath been in unto me—the Hebrew servant whom thou didst bring in to us—to insult me.
18 And it came to pass <when I lifted high my voice, and cried out> then left he his garment beside me, and fled outside.
19 And it came to pass <when his lord heard the words of his wife, which she spake unto him, saying,
<According to these words> a hath thy servant done to me?>
Then was kindled his anger. 20 So Joseph's lord took him, and delivered him up to the prison, the place where [the prisoners of the king] were imprisoned,—so he was there, in the prison.
21 And it came to pass, that [Yahweh] was with Joseph, and extended unto him loving-kindness,—and gave him his favour in the eyes of the chief of the prison. 22 So the chief of the prison delivered up, into Joseph's hand, all the prisoners who were in the prison,—and <of all that was doing there> [he] was the doer.
23 [After nothing] was the chief of the prison looking, of whatever was in his hand,—in that [Yahweh] was with him, and <whatsoever he was doing> [Yahweh] was causing to prosper.

§ 53. Pharaoh's Butler and Baker, in Prison, are waited upon by Joseph; they dream, and Joseph interprets their Dreams.
1 And it came to pass [after these things] that the butler of the king of Egypt, and the

"of the men of the house." 4 Or: "round-house." b

"thus and thus."
baker, had sinned against their lord, the king of Egypt. Then fell the wrath of Pharaoh upon his two courtiers,—upon the chief of the butlers, and upon the chief of the bakers; so he delivered them up into the ward of the house of the chief of the royal executioners, into the prison,—the place where Joseph was imprisoned. And the chief of the royal executioners charged Joseph with them, and he waited upon them,—and they were some days in ward. And they dreamed a dream—they two, each man! his dream, in one night, each man! according to the interpretation of his dream,—the butler and the baker, who belonged to the king of Egypt, who were imprisoned in the prison. And Joseph came in unto them, in the morning,—and looked at them, and lo! they were sad. So he asked Pharaoh's courtiers, who were with him in the ward of his lord's house, saying,—

Why are your faces troubled to-day?

And they said unto him,

"A dream! have we dreamed, but there is none! to interpret it!"

Then said Joseph unto them—

"Is it not <unto God> that interpretations belong? Relate it, I pray you, to me.

And the chief of the butlers related his dream to Joseph,—and said to him,

"In my dream, then lo! a vine before me; and in the vine three shoots,—and the same, at sprouting time, had shot up her blossom, and her clusters had brought to perfection ripe grapes."

Now the cup of Pharaoh being in my hand, I took the ripe grapes, and pressed them out into the cup of Pharaoh, and set the cup upon Pharaoh's palm.

And Joseph said to him,

"This! is the interpretation thereof,—The threeshoots: are three days: <In three days more> will Pharaoh lift up thy head, and restore thee to thine office, and thou shalt set the cup of Pharaoh in his hand, according to the former custom, when thou wast his butler.

But if thou remember how I was with thee, when it shall go well with thee, then wilt thou, I pray thee, do me a loving-kindness,—and make mention of me unto Pharaoh, and bring me forth out of this house;"

For I was ≈ stolen ≈ out of the land of the Hebrews,—and <even here> had I done nothing, that they should have put me in the dungeon. Then the chief of the bakers, seeing that he had well! interpreted, said unto Joseph,

"I too! was in my dream, when lo! three wicker baskets of fine bread! were on my head; and in the uppermost basket! was some of every kind of food for Pharaoh, that a baker could make,—but the birds;"

kept eating them out of the basket from off my head.

And Joseph responded, and said, "This! is the interpretation thereof,—The three baskets are three days: <In three days more> will Pharaoh lift up thy head from off thee, and hang thee upon a tree,—and the birds shall eat thy flesh from off thee.

And it came to pass <on the third day—the birthday of Pharaoh> that he made a banquet for all his servants,—and uplifted the head of the chief of the butlers, and the head of the chief of the bakers, in the midst of his servants; and restored the chief of the butlers to his butlership,—so that he set the cup upon the palm of Pharaoh; but <the chief of the bakers> he hanged, as Joseph had interpreted unto them. Yet the chief of the butlers made no mention of Joseph, but did forget him.

§54. Joseph interprets Pharaoh's Dreams; is made Ruler of Egypt; marries; and provides for the coming Famine.

And it came to pass <at the end of two years 41 of days> that Pharaoh was dreaming, when lo! he was standing by the river (Nile); and lo! <from the river> were coming up seven heifers, comely in appearance, and fat in flesh,—and they fed among the rushes. And lo! seven heifers more coming up after them, out of the river, unaesthetically in appearance, and lean in flesh,—and they came and stood beside the heifers by the lip of the river. Then did the heifers that were unaesthetically in appearance, and lean in flesh (<eat up>) the seven heifers that were comely in appearance, and fat.

So Pharaoh awoke.

And he fell asleep, and dreamed a second time,—when lo! seven ears! coming up on one stalk, fat and good; and lo! seven ears, lean and shrivelled by an east wind! coming up after them. Then did the seven ears climbers swallow up the seven fat and full ears.

So Pharaoh awoke, and lo! it was a dream.

And it came to pass <in the morning> that his spirit became restless, so he sent and called for all the sacred scribes of Egypt, and all her wise men,—and Pharaoh related to them his dreams, but there was no one that could interpret them, to Pharaoh. Then spake the chief of the butlers with Pharaoh, saying,—

"My faults! would I mention this day.

Pharaoh was wroth with his servants,—and put them in the ward of the house of the chief of the royal executioners, me, and the chief of the bakers;"

Then must we needs dream, a dream in one night; and he,—each man! according to the interpretation of his dream, did we dream.

So it shall be (pl.) (w. So it shall be (w. Sam., Sam.)—G.n. Sep.)—G.n.
And <there with us>, was a young man, a Hebrew, servant to the chief of the royal executioners, and we related to him, and he interpreted to us, our dreams,—<to each man—according to his dream> did he interpret.

And it came to pass <as he interpreted to us> [so] it happened,—<me> he restored to mine office, but <him> he hanged.

Then sent Pharaoh and summoned Joseph, and they hastened him out of the dungeon,—so he shaved himself, and changed his garments, and came in unto Pharaoh. And Pharaoh said unto Joseph,

<A dream> have I dreamed, but none can interpret it,—but I have heard say concerning thee, that <on hearing a dream> thou canst interpret it.

And Joseph answered Pharaoh, saying, [Not to me | doth it pertain! May [God] grant in answer, the prosperity of Pharaoh! Then spake Pharaoh unto Joseph,—

<In my dream> [there was I] standing on the lip of the river;

When lo! <out of the river> were coming up seven heifers, fat in flesh, and comely in form,—and they fed among the rushes.

And lo! <seven other heifers> coming up after them, poor, and very uncomely in form, and lean in flesh,—I had never seen such, in all the land of Egypt, [for uncomeliness].

Then did the lean and uncomely heifers [eat up] the first seven, fat heifers; and they passed into their stomach, yet could it not be known that they had passed into them, [their appearance] being uncomely, as at the beginning. So I awoke.

Then looked I in my dream,—And lo! <seven ears> coming up on one stalk, full and good;

And lo! <seven ears, withered, lean, shrivelled by an east wind> growing up after them.

Then did the lean ears [swallow up] the seven good ears.

So I told [these things] unto the sacred scribes, but there was none that could explain [them] to me.

Then said Joseph unto Pharaoh, [The dream of Pharaoh] is [one]. <What God is about to do hath he announced to Pharaoh.

[The seven good heifers] are [seven years], and "the seven good ears" are [seven years],—"the dream" is [one].

And "the seven lean and uncomely heifers that were coming up after them" are [seven years], and "the seven lean ears, shrivelled by an east wind," will turn out to be—seven years of famine.

* MI: "pt."

26 <The very word that I spake unto Pharaoh> <what [God] is about to do> hath he showed unto Pharaoh.

Lo! [seven years] coming in,—of great plenty, in all the land of Egypt.

Then shall arise seven years of famine, after them, so shall be forgotten all the plenty in the land of Egypt,—and the famine shall consume the land; and neither shall the plenty in the land be discernible, because of that famine [coming after],—for it shall be very severe.

And <for that there was a repeating of the dream unto Pharaoh [twice]> it is because the thing [is established] from God, and God is hastening to do it.

Now, therefore, let Pharaoh look out a man, discreet and wise,—and set him over the land of Egypt. Let Pharaoh do this, that he may appoint overseers over the land,—so shall he take up a fifth of the land of Egypt, during the seven years of plenty.

And let them gather up all the food of these seven good years that are coming in,—and let them heap up corn under the hand of Pharaoh, as food in cities, so shall they keep it.

So shall the food become a store for the land, for the seven years of famine, which shall come about in the land of Egypt,—and the land shall not be cut off in the famine.

And the thing was good in the eyes of Pharaoh,—and in the eyes of all his servants;

and Pharaoh said unto his servants,—Can we find such a one, [a man in whom is the Spirit of God]?

So Pharaoh said unto Joseph,

<After God hath made known unto thee all this> there is no one discreet and wise like thee.

[Thou] shalt be over my house, and <on thy mouth> shall all my people kiss,—only as to the throne will I be greater than thou.

And Pharaoh said unto Joseph,—

See, I have set thee over all the land of Egypt.

So Pharaoh took his ring from off his hand, and put it upon Joseph's hand,—and clothed him in garments of fine linen, and put the chain of gold upon his neck; and made him ride in the second chariot which belonged to him, and they cried out before him.

Bow the knee!

thus setting him over all the land of Egypt.

And Pharaoh said unto Joseph,

[If he] am Pharaoh,

<Without thee> therefore, shall no man raise his hand or his foot, in all the land of Egypt.

And Pharaoh called Joseph's name Zaphen-
nath-paneah, and gave him Asenath, daughter of Poti-pherah priest of On, to wife,—
and Joseph went forth over the land of Egypt. 46 Now [Joseph] was thirty
years old, when he took his station, before Pharaoh king of Egypt. So Joseph
went forth from before Pharaoh, and passed
along through all the land of Egypt.
47 And the land produced, <in the seven years
of plenty> [by handfuls]. 48 And he gathered up all the food of the seven years in
which there was plenty in the land of Egypt, and
laid up food in cities,—<the food of the
fields of the city, which were round about it>
laid he up within it. 49 Thus did Joseph heap up corn like the sand of the sea, making it
exceeding abundant,—until one hath left off
reckoning, because it cannot be reckoned.
50 Now <to Joseph> were born, two sons, ere yet
came in the year of famine,—whom Asenath, daughter of Poti-pherah priest of On, bare to him. 51 And Joseph called the name of the
firstborn [Manasseh],—
For God hath made me forget all my trouble,
and all the house of my father.
52 And <the name of the second> called he,
Ephraim. 53 For God hath made me fruitful in the land of
my humiliation.
53 Then came to an end the seven years of the
plenty,—which was in the land of Egypt;
and the seven years of famine began to come in,
according as Joseph had said,—and it came to
pass that there was famine in all the lands,
but <in all the land of Egypt> there was bread.
54 Yet was famine felt in all the
land of Egypt, and the people made outcry unto Pharaoh, for bread,—and Pharaoh said to
all Egypt,—
Go ye unto Joseph, <that which he saith to
you> shall ye do.
55 Now the famine was over all the face of the
country, so Joseph opened all [places] wherein it
was, and sold corn to the Egyptians, and
the famine laid fast hold of the land of
Egypt.
57 All the earth also, came in to Egypt to buy corn [unto Joseph],—because
the famine had laid fast hold on all the earth.
1 5. Jacob's Son, sent down to Egypt to buy Corn,
are examined by Joseph, and Simeon is detained.
Joseph's Kindness.
42: Then saw Jacob that there was corn, in
Egypt,—and Jacob said to his sons,
Where be ye one at another?
2 And said he,
Lo! I have heard that there is corn in
Egypt.—
Go therefore, and buy corn for us from
there, that we may live, and not die.
3 So Joseph's ten brethren went down,—to buy
corn from the Egyptians; 4 but <Benjamin,
Joseph's own brother> Jacob sent not with his
brother,—for he said,
Lest there befall him any mischief.
5 Thus came in the sons of Israel, to buy corn,
in the midst of them that came,—for the famine
was in the land of Canaan. 6 Now [Joseph
—he ii] it was, that was in power over the land,
his name was [Joseph]; 7 so he said unto them—
<Spies> are [ye]! <to see the nakedness
of the land> have ye come in!
8 And they said unto him,
Nay, my lord,—but [thy servants] are come
to buy food. 9 [All of us] are [sons of one man],—[tho honest men] are [we]; [thy
servants] are not [spies].
10 And he said unto him,—
Nay! but* <the nakedness of the land> are
ye come in to see.
11 And they said:
We, thy twelve servants, are [brethren],
sons of one man, in the land of Canaan,—
and lo! 'the youngest' is with our father,
this day, and 'the one' is not! 12 And Joseph said unto them,—
'The very thing' that I spake unto you, saying—<Spies> are [ye]; 13 <Herewith>
shall ye be proved,—
By the life of Pharaoh ye shall not go
forth from hence, save only by the coming
in of your youngest brother, hither.
16 Send—from among you—one, that he may
fetch your brother, but be ye, held as
prisoners, that your words may be proved,
whether truth is with you,—and <if not>
'by the life of Pharaoh surely spies ye
are'.
17 So he drew them all together into ward, for
three days. 18 And Joseph said unto them,
'on the third day',
'This do, and live,—<God himself> do I
reverence.
19 <If ye be honest men> one brother of you
shall be kept as a prisoner in your
house of ward,—but ye, go, take in corn
for the famine of your houses; 20 and
your youngest brother shall ye bring
in unto me, that your words may be con-
irmed, and ye die not.'

Some cod.: "buy corn in, Egyptian—Gn."

Cp. 09. 474. a. This is the end of the passage.
And they did so. 21 And they said, each man unto his brother—

<Verily guilty we are, respecting our brother, in that we saw the distress of his soul, when he appealed unto us for favour, and we hearkened not.>—[therefore] hath come in unto us this distress.

22 And Reuben answered them, saying—

Speak I not unto you, saying, Do not sin against the child! And ye hearkened not? <His very blood> therefore, lo! it is required.

23 But <they> knew not that Joseph was hearkening,—for <the interpreter> was between them. 24 So he turned away from them, and wept,—then came back unto them, and spake unto them, and took away from them, Simeon, and bound him prisoner before their eyes.

25 Then commanded Joseph that their bags should be filled with corn, and their silver be returned unto each man’s into his sack, and provision be given, for the journey,—and it was done to them thus. 26 So they lifted up their corn on their asses,—and went their way from thence. 27 And the first opened his sack, to give fodder to his ass, at the inn,—and beheld his silver, yea, there it was, in the mouth of his sack! 28 So he said unto his brethren, My silver hath been returned unto me verily, there it is, in my sack! Then went forth their heart, and they turned trembling—each man unto his brother, saying, What is this? that God hath done to us?

29 So they came in unto Jacob their father, to the land of Canaan,—and told him all that had befallen them, saying:

30 The man that is lord of the land, spake unto us harsh things,—and then delivered us up, as spies of the land. 31 And we said unto him, <Honest men> are we, —we are not spies!

32 <Twelve brethren> are we, sons of our father,—<the one> is not, and <the youngest> is this day with our father, in the land of Canaan.

33 Then said the man, the lord of the land, unto us, <Hereby> shall I get to know that <honest men> ye are,—

34 One brother of you> leave ye remaining with me, and <corn> for the famine of your houses> take ye and go your way; And bring ye in your youngest brother unto me,

So must I get to know that ye are <not spies>, but are <honest men>:

<Your brother> will I give up to you, and <with the land> shall ye traffic.

35 And it came to pass <when> they were emptying their sacks, then lo! <each man’s bundle of silver> was in his sack,—and <when> they beheld their bundles of silver—they and their father> they were afraid. 36 And Jacob their father said unto them,

<Me> have ye bereaved,—<Joseph> is not, and <Simeon> is not, and <Benjamin> ye would take! 37 Against me have happened all these things. 38 Then spake Reuben unto his father, saying,<My two sons> shalt thou put to death, if I bring him not unto thee,—Come, give him up upon my hand, and <I> will restore him unto thee.

39 And he said, My son shall not go down with you,—For <his brother> is dead, and <he alone> is left, and <as surely as there befall him any mischief by the way wherein ye go> so surely shall ye bring down my grey hairs with sorrow unto hades.

§ 56. Jacob’s Sons, with Benjamin, being sent to Egypt a second time, are entertained in Joseph’s House.

1 But <the famine> was severe in the land. 2 So it came to pass <when> they had made an end of eating the corn which they had brought in out of Egypt> that their father said unto them,—

Return, buy for us a little food.

3 Then spake Judah unto him, saying,—

The man <did protest> to us, saying—

Ye shall not see my face, except <your brother> is with you.

4 <If thou art sending our brother with us> we will certainly go down, and buy for thee food; 5 but <if thou art not sending him> we will not go down, for <the man> said unto us, Ye shall not see my face, except <your brother> is with you.

6 And Israel said, Wherefore did ye ill to me,—to tell the man, there yet remained to you, a brother?

7 And they said, The man <did ask> concerning ourselves and concerning our kindred, saying—

Is your father yet alive? Have ye a brother? So we told him according to the tenor of these words. Could we <at all know> that he would say, Bring down your brother?

8 Then said Judah unto Israel his father—

Come! send thou down the young man with me, that we may arise and go our way,—and live and not die, both <we and thou, and our little ones>.

9 <I> will be surety for him, <at my hand> shalt thou require him,—<as surely as I

* Or: "What, now, hath been done to us?" Cp. "but the one"—G.n.
  * So it shd be (w. Aram., O.G. 261, 4, 4) O.n.
  * Mi: "we have not been"—G.n. "we have not turned a"—
  * Some cod. (w. Sam., Syr., Vul.): "And your"—G.n.
  * Mi: "upon the mouth."
GENESIS XLIII. 10–34; XLIV. 1–4.

bring him not in unto thee, and set him down before thee> so surely will I be counted a sinner against thee, all the days,

For <if we had not lingered> surely <now> had we come back here a second time.

Then Israel their father said unto them—

<If so> |then| do |this| —

Take of the song* of the land in your vessels, and carry down to the man, a present,—

A little balsam, and a little honey, tragacanth gum and cistus gum, pistacia nuts, and almonds.

And <double silver> take in your hand,—also <the silver that was put back in the mouth of your sacks> carry ye back in your hand, peradventure it was an error;

Your brother also> take ye, and arise, go again unto the man.

And God Almighty> give you compassion before the man, so shall he send with you, your other brother, <and Benjamin>.

But as for me, <when I am bereaved> I am bereaved!

So the men took this present, <double silver also> took they in their hand, and Benjamin, and arose, and went down into Egypt, and stood before Joseph. And Joseph saw with them—Benjamin, so he said to him that was over his house.

Bring the men into the house, and slay meat, and make ready, for <with me> shall the men eat, at noon.

So the men did, as Joseph had said, and the man brought the men into Joseph’s house. Then were the men afraid, because they had been brought into the house of Joseph, and they said—

For the matter of the silver that came back in our sacks at the beginning> have we been brought in—that he may turn round upon us* and fall upon us, and take us for servants, and our asses.

So they drew near unto the man that was over Joseph’s house, and spake unto him, at the entrance of the house; and said,

May it please my lord! — We ||did indeed come down at the beginning to buy food.

And it came to pass <when we had entered into the inn> that we opened our sacks, and be! the silver of each man ||in the mouth of his sack,—our silver in its full weight,—so we have bought it back in our hand ||

And <more silver> have we brought down in our hand,* to buy food,—we know not what put our silver in our sacks.

And he said—

Peace to you, do not fear! ||Your God, and the God of your father> hath given you secret treasure, in your sacks, <as for your silver> it came in unto me.

And be brought forth unto them, Simeon.

§ 57. Joseph, returning his brethren’s money, and depositing his own silver cup in Benjamin’s sack, arranges his Brethren and brings them back.

Then commanded he him who was over his house saying—

Fill the sacks of the men, with food, as much as they can carry,—and put each man’s silver in the mouth of his sack; and <my cup—the cup of silver> shalt thou put in the mouth of the sack of the youngest, with his corn-silver.

So he did, according to the word of Joseph, which he had spoken.

3 <By the time ‘the morning was light’> the men|| had been sent away, they, and their asses. ||They themselves had gone out of the

* Some cod. (w. Sep. and Vul.) add: “with their ||MI: “he lifted liftings.”
city—they had not gone far, when [Joseph] said to him who was over his house,
Rise, chase after the men,—so shalt thou overtake them, and shalt say unto them,
Wherefore have ye required evil for good? 5
Is not [this] that in which my lord drinketh, and whereby [he himself] doth [divine]?
Ye have done evil, in what ye have done.
So he overtook them,—and spake unto them these words. 7 And they said unto him,
Wherefore should my lord speak such words as these? Far be thy servants, from doing such a thing as this!
Lo! <the silver that we found in the mouth of our sacks> we brought back unto thee, out of the land of Canaan,—how then could we steal, out of the house of thy lord, silver or gold?
<With whosoever of thy servants it can be found> he shall die,—and [we also] will become thy lord's servants.
And he said,
[Yea, now!], <according to your words> [so] let it be,—[he with whom it is found] shall be my servant,
[Yea]! however, shall be clear.
So they hastened and took down each man his sack to the ground,—and opened, each man his sack. 12 Then made he thorough search,<with the eldest> he began, and <with the youngest> he ended,—and the cup was found in the sack of Benjamin! 13 And they rent their mantles,—and laded each man his ass, and returned to the city. 14 And Judah and his brethren came into the house of Joseph, [he] yet being there,—and fell down before him, to the earth. 15 And Joseph said to them,
What is this deed which ye have done? Know ye not that such a man as I [can even divine]?
Then said Judah—
What shall we say to my lord, how shall we speak, and how shall we justify ourselves,—when [God himself] hath found out the iniquity of thy servants? Behold us! my lord's servants, [both we, and he in whose hand the cup hath been found].
And he said,
Far be it from me, to do this thing! <The man in whose hand the cup hath been found> [he] shall be my servant, but <as for you> go ye up in peace, unto your father.

§ 58. Judah's Intercession for the Return of Benjamin.

Then Judah drew near unto him, and said—
Pardon, my lord! Pray let thy servant speak a word in the ears of my lord, and do not let thine anger be kindled against thy servant,—for [thus] art [thou], as Pharaoh!
It was [my lord] who asked his servants, saying,—
Have' ye a father, or a brother?
So we said unto our lord,
We have an aged father, and the child of his old age, a youth,—<his brother> being dead> [he alone] is left of his mother, and [his father] loveth him.
So then thou saidst unto thy servants,
Bring him down unto me,—that I may set mine eyes upon him.
And we said unto our lord,
The lad cannot leave his father,—<as surely as he leaveth his father> so surely will he die. 19
And thou saidst unto thy servants,
<Except your youngest brother do come down with you> ye shall not again behold my face.
So it came to pass, <when we had gone up unto thy servant, my father>, that we told him the words of my lord.
Then said our father,—
Go again, buy us a little food.
And we said,
We cannot go down,—<If our youngest brother be' with us> [then] will we go down, for we cannot see the face of the man, if [our youngest brother] is not' with us.
Then said thy servant my father, unto us,—
[Ye yourselves] know, that [two] did my wife bear to me, 27 and the one went forth from me, and I said—
Certainly he hath been torn in pieces,—And I have never seen him since.
<As surely as ye take [this one also] away from before my face, and there befall him any mischief>, so surely shall ye bring down my grey hairs, with misfortune, to hades.

Now therefore, <as surely as I go in unto thy servant my father, and [the lad] is not' with us,—seeing that his soul is bound up with [the lad's] soul> 31 so surely shall it come to pass that <when he seeth that the lad is not' with us>, then will he die. So shall thy servants bring down the grey hairs of thy servant our father, with sorrow, to hades.
For [thy servant] became surety for the lad, while away from my father, saying,—
<If I bring him not unto thee> then will I count myself a sinner against my father all the days.

Now therefore, I pray thee, let thy servant remain instead of the lad, as servant to my lord,—but <as for the lad> let him go up with his brethren. 34 For how can I go up unto my father, should [the lad] not' be with me? lest I look on the calamity, that shall find out my father.

a Sep., Syr. here insert: B. be (w. Sam. and Sep.)—

b "G.N. (M.C.T.: is without the connecting particle (was))."

a Or: "since." So it shd
§ 59. Joseph makes himself known to his Brethren, and sends for his Father.

45 And Joseph could not restrain himself, before all who were stationed near him, so he cried out—

Have forth every man from me!

And there stood no man with him, when Joseph made himself known unto his brethren. Then gave he forth his voice, in weeping,—and the Egyptians heard, and the house of Pharaoh heard. Then said Joseph unto his brethren:

‘I am Joseph, is my father yet alive?’

But his brethren could not answer him, for they were terrified because of him. Then said Joseph unto his brethren—

Draw near, I pray you, unto me.

And they drew near. And he said—

‘I am Joseph your brother, whom ye sold into Egypt.’

But now do not grieve, neither let it be vexing in your eyes, that ye sold me hither,—for to save life did God send me before you.

For these two years hath the famine been in the midst of the land,—and yet five years are there, in which there shall be neither ploughing, nor harvest.

So then God sent me before you, to plant for you a remainder in the earth,—and to save you alive, by a great deliverance. Therefore, it was not I ye who sent me hither, but God himself,—who also appointed me to be a father to Pharaoh, and a lord to all his house, and a ruler, over all the land of Egypt.

Haste ye, and go up unto my father, then shall ye say unto him—

‘Thus saith thy son Joseph, God hath appointed me lord to all Egypt,—come down unto me, do not delay; so shalt thou dwell in the land of Goshen, and shalt be near unto me, and thou and thy sons and thy sons’ sons, and thy flocks and thy herds, and all that is thine; will I sustain thee, there, for there are yet five years of famine,—lest thou come to poverty,—thou, and thy house, and all who are thine.’

Now lo! your own eyes do see, and the eyes of my brother Benjamin,—that it is my own mouth that doth speak unto you.

As soon as ye have told my father all my honour in Egypt, and all that ye have seen> so soon shall ye hasten, and bring down my father, hither.

Then fell he upon the neck of Benjamin his brother, and wept,—and Benjamin wept on his neck. Then kissed he all his brethren, and wept upon them,—and thereafter his brethren spake with him.

Now the report was heard by the house of Pharaoh, saying,

The brethren of Joseph have come in.

And it was good in the eyes of Pharaoh, and in the eyes of all his servants.

Then Pharaoh said unto Joseph—

‘Say unto thy brethren,—

This do, —lade your asses, and go, enter into the land of Canaan; and fetch your father and your households, and come in unto me,—that I may give you the best of the land of Egypt, and eat ye the fat of the land.’

‘Thou therefore, command them,*

This do ye,—Take you, out of the land of Egypt, waggons for your little ones, and for your wives, so shall ye bring your father, and come in.

Your eyes, moreover, let it not look with pity upon your goods,—for the best of all the land of Egypt is yours.’

And the sons of Israel did so, and Joseph gave them waggons at the bidding of Pharaoh,— and gave them provisions for the way: <to all of them> gave he, to each man, changes of raiment,—but <to Benjamin> he gave three hundred pieces of silver, and five changes of raiment. Moreover <to his father> sent he as followeth:—ten he-asses, laden from the best of Egypt,—and ten she-asses, laden with corn and bread and nourishing food for his father, for the way. Thus sent he forth his brethren, and they departed,—and he said unto them,

Do not fall out, by the way.

And they went up out of Egypt,—and came into the land of Canaan, unto Jacob their father. And they told him, saying—

Joseph is yet alive, yea, indeed he is ruler in all the land of Egypt.

And his heart became faint, for he believed them not. So they spake unto him all the words of Joseph, which he had spoken unto them, then saw he the waggons, which Joseph had sent to carry him,—and the spirit of Jacob their father revived’. And Israel said,

Enough! Joseph my son is yet alive. I must go and see him before I die!

§ 60. Jacob, encouraged by God, goes down into Egypt.

So Israel brake up, with all that he had, and came in to Beer-sheba,—and offered sacrifices to the God of his father Isaac. And God said to Israel, in the visions of the night, and he said—

‘Jacob! Jacob!’

And he said—

Behold me!

And he said:

‘I am God himself,* the God of thy father,—

Be not afraid of going down to Egypt, seeing that <for a great nation> will I plant thee there.

I will go down with thee, to Egypt, and I will bring thee up, yea wholly up,!

* So it shd be (w. Sep., Mi: "began to cease Vul.,—G.n.—Regret.—O.G. Mi: "the end."
* Mi: "upon the mouth."
and ¶Joseph¶ shall lay his own hand, upon thine eyes.

5 So Jacob rose up from Beer-sheba,—and the sons of Israel brought Jacob their father, and their little ones, and their wives, in the wagons which Pharaoh had sent to bring him; * and they took their cattle, and the gains which they had gained, in the land of Canaan, and came into Egypt,—¶Jacob, and all his seed with him¶: ? <his sons, and his sons' sons with him, his daughters, and his son's daughters, and all his seed> brought he with him into Egypt.

9 Now ¶these¶ are the names of the sons of Israel, who came into Egypt—¶Jacob and his sons¶—

¶The firstborn of Jacob¶ Reuben:

9 And ¶the sons of Reuben¶,

10 Hanoch and Pallu, and * Henрок and Carmi;

10 And ¶the sons of Simeon¶,

11 Jemuel and Jamin and Ohad, and Jachin and Zohar, and Shaul, son of the Canaanitess;

11 And ¶the sons of Levi¶,

12 Gershon, Kohath, and Merari;

13 And ¶the sons of Judah¶,

14 Er and Onan and Shelah, and Perez and Zerah,—but Er and Onan died, in the land of Canaan, and the sons of Perez were Herron and Hamul;

15 And ¶the sons of Issachar¶,

16 Tola and Puvah, and Job and Shimron;

16 And ¶the sons of Zebulun¶,

17 Sered and Elon, and Jahleel.

15 ¶These¶ are the sons of Leah, whom she bare to Jacob, in Padan-aram, with Dinah also his daughter,—¶All the souls of his sons and of his daughters¶ were thirty-three.

16 And ¶the sons of Gad¶,

17 Zaphon and Haggi, Shuni and Ezbon,—Eri and Arodi, and Areli;

17 And ¶the sons of Asher¶,

18 Imnah and Ishvah and Ishvi and Beriah, and Serah their sister,—and ¶the sons of Beriah¶ Heber and Malchiel.

18 ¶These¶ are the sons of Zilpah, whom Laban gave to Leah his daughter,—so she bare these to Jacob,—sixteen souls.

19 ¶The sons of Rachel, Jacob's wife¶,—

Joseph, and Benjamin;

20 And ¶there were born to Joseph in the land of Egypt, whom Asenath, daughter of Poti-phera, priest of On, bare to him:¶ Manasseh, and Ephraim;

21 And ¶the sons of Benjamin¶,—

Bela and Becher, and Ashbel, Gera and Naaman, Ehi and Rosh, * Muppim and Huppim, and Ard.

22 ¶These¶ are the sons of Rachel, who were

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§ 61. Joseph introduces his Brethren and Father to Pharaoh, and relieves the Distress of the Egyptians. Israel multiplies.

1 So then Joseph went in, and told Pharaoh, 47 and said—

¶My father and my brethren, and their flocks and their herds and all that they have¶ are come in, from the land of

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* Some cod. (w. Sam., Onk. and G.n.)
* Sep. omit this "and"—
* Some cod. (w. Sam., Sep., G.n.)
* Or: "manifested himself" — an interesting word
* Some cod. (w. Sam., Onk., M.S., Sep., Syr.): "whom she bare" — G.n.
* A sp. v.r. (sev.): "son"—
* Sing. in some cod.
* "son," "writes and read."—
* Some cod. (w. Sam., Onk., Jom. and Syr.): "are all feeders of flocks"—
* G.n.
Caanan, and there they are in the land of Goshen.

Moreover out of the whole number of his brethren he took with him five men, and set them before Pharaoh. And Pharaoh said unto the brethren of Joseph,—

What is your occupation?

And they said unto Pharaoh—

<Feeders of flocks> are thy servants, both we and our fathers.

And they said unto Pharaoh—

<To sojourn in the land> are we come in, for there is no pasture for the flocks which pertain to thy servants, for the famine in the land of Caanan.

Now therefore, let thy servants dwell, we pray thee, in the land of Goshen.

Then spake Pharaoh unto Joseph, saying,—

If thy father and thy brethren are come in unto thee,

The land of Egypt is before thee; in the best of the land> cause thy father and thy brethren to dwell, let them dwell in the land of Goshen, and if thou knouwest that there are among them, men of ability> then shalt thou set them as chieftains of cattle, over mine.

So Joseph brought in Jacob his father, and caused him to stand before Pharaoh,— and Jacob blessed Pharaoh. And Pharaoh said unto Jacob:

About how many> have been the days of the years of thy life?

And Jacob said unto Pharaoh,

The days of the years of my sojournings> have been a hundred and thirty years,—

Few and evil> have been the days of the years of my life, neither have they attained unto the days of the years of the lives of my fathers, in the days of their sojournings.

And Jacob blessed Pharaoh,— and came forth from the presence of Pharaoh.

So then Joseph fixed the dwelling of his father, and his brethren, and gave them a possession in the land of Egypt, in the best of the land, in the land of Rameses, as Pharaoh had commanded. And Joseph nourished his father and his brethren, and all his father's house, with bread, according to the need of their little ones.

But there was none, in all the land, for the famine was very severe,—so that the land of Egypt and the land of Canaan, fainteth by reason of the famine. So Joseph gathered up all the silver that was found in the land of Egypt, and in the land of Canaan, for the corn which they were buying,—and Joseph brought the silver into the house of Pharaoh. And the silver was spent out of the land of Egypt, and out of the land of Caanan, so all the Egyptians came in unto Joseph, saying—

Do give us bread, for why should we die before thee, although silver hath failed?

Then said Joseph:

Give your cattle, and I will give you for your cattle,—if silver hath failed.

So they brought in their cattle unto Joseph, and Joseph gave them bread in exchange for the horses, and for the cattle of the flock, and for the cattle of the herd, and for the asses,—and he provided them with bread, for all their cattle, throughout that year.

When that year was ended, then came they unto him, in the second year, and said to him—

We will not hide from my lord, how that the silver, and the herds of beasts for my lord, are come to an end,—there is nothing left before my lord, save only our bodies, and our ground;

Wherefore should we die before thine eyes? Buy thou us and our ground, for bread,—and we and our ground will become servants to Pharaoh, and give seed, that we may live, and not die, and the ground not lie waste.

So Joseph bought all the ground of the Egyptians for Pharaoh, for the Egyptians sold every man his field, because the famine had laid fast hold upon them,—so the land became Pharaoh's. And <as for the people> he brought them into bondage as servants,—<from one end of the boundary of Egypt unto the other end thereof.>

Only, if <the ground of the priests> bought he not,—for the priests had a statutory-portion> from Pharaoh, and they had been eating their statutory-portion, which Pharaoh had given them, for which cause they had not sold their ground.

And Joseph said unto the people,

Lo! I have bought you this day, and your ground, for Pharaoh,—see, here is seed for you, so shall ye sow the ground; and it shall come to pass that, <of the yield ye shall give a fifth> to Pharaoh,—but <the four parts shall be your own> for seed for the field, and for your food, and for them who are in your households, and for food for your little ones.

And they said—

Thou hast saved our lives! let us find favour in the eyes of our lord, so will we become Pharaoh's servants.

And Joseph appointed it for a statute,—until this day, regarding the ground of Egypt, that <Pharaoh> should take a fifth,—<only> <the ground of the priests> was theirs alone, it had not become Pharaoh's.

Thus Israel dwelt in the land of Egypt, in the land of Goshen,—and gained possessions therein, and became fruitful and multiplied, exceedingly.
§ 62. Jacob blesses Ephraim and Manasseh.

28 And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt, seventeen years,—so it came to pass that the days of Jacob, the years of his life, were a hundred and forty-seven years. 29 And the days of Israel drew near that he must die, so he called for his son, for Joseph, and said to him—

If I pray thee, I have found favour in thine eyes > place, I pray thee, thy hand under my thigh,—so shalt thou deal with me in loving-kindness and faithfulness—

Do not, I pray thee, bury me in Egypt.

When I shall lie down with my fathers > then shalt thou carry me out of Egypt, and bury me in their burying-place.

And he said:

I will do according to thy word.

Then he said:

Come, swear to me! And he sware to him. Then did Israel bow himself down on the head of the couch.*

And it came to pass <after these things> that one said to Joseph,

Lo! thy father is sick. So he took his two sons with him, Manasseh and Ephraim. * And one told Jacob, and said—

Lo! thy son Joseph coming in unto thee. So Israel strengthened himself, and sat up on the couch. Then said Jacob, unto Joseph,

God Almighty appeared unto me in Luz, in the land of Canaan,—and blessed me; and said unto me—

Behold me! about to make thee fruitful, so will I multiply thee, and give thee to become a multitude of peoples,—so will I give this land to thy seed after thee, as an everlasting possession.

Now therefore, thy two sons who were born to thee in the land of Egypt, before I came in unto thee in Egypt> are mine! ** Ephraim and Manasseh! <like Reuben and Simeon>, shall be mine! But <thine offsprings which thou hast begotten after them> **thine own shall they be,—<after the name of their brethren> shall they be called, in their inheritance.

But as for me <when I came in from Padan>* Rachel died by me, in the land of Canaan, in the way, while yet there was a stretch of country to come into Ephrath,—so I buried her there, in the way to Ephrath, **the same** is Bethlehem.

Then Israel saw Joseph's sons,—and said—

Who are these?

And Joseph said unto his father, <My sons> they are, whom God hath given me, in this place.

And he said—

Bring them, I pray thee, unto me, that I may bless them.

Now the eyes of Israel had become dim from old age,—he could not see,—so he drew them near unto him, and kissed them, and embraced them. **And Israel said unto Joseph,< To see thine own face> had I not thought,—and lo! God hath caused me to see even thy seed!**

And Joseph brought them out from beside his knees, and bowed himself down with his face towards the earth. **And Joseph took them both,—Ephraim in his right hand, on Israel's left hand, and Manasseh in his left hand, on Israel's right hand,—and drew them near unto him. Then Israel put forth his right hand, and laid it upon the head of Ephraim, though he was the younger, and his left hand, upon the head of Manasseh,—crossing his hands, although Manasseh was the firstborn. **Thus blessed he Joseph, and said,—

God himself—before whom walked b my fathers, Abraham and Isaac, God himself—who hath been my shepherd, since I came into being until this day;—

The Messenger—who hath been my redeemer from all evil—bless the lads! And may there be called upon them, my name, and the name of my fathers, Abraham and Isaac; And may they swarm into a multitude in the midst of the earth! c

And Joseph saw that his father had laid his right hand on the head of Ephraim, and it was displeasing in his eyes,—so he took hold of his father's hand, to remove it from off the head of Ephraim, on to the head of Manasseh. **And Joseph said unto his father—

Not so, my father! for [this] is the firstborn, lay thy right hand upon his head.

And his father refused, and said—

I know—my son, I know! * He also shall become a people, and **he also shall become great,—but nevertheless, **his younger brother** shall become greater than he, and **his seed** shall become a filling up of the nations.

And he blessed them on that day, saying—

In thee let Israel bless himself, saying, God set thee as Ephraim, and as Manasseh! So he set Ephraim before Manasseh.

And Israel said unto Joseph:

Lo! I am about to die,—but it shall come to pass that God will be with you, and will take you back into the land of your fathers.

But have given to thee one mountain-track, above thy brethren,—which I took out of the hand of the Amorite, with my sword and with my bow.

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* Or: "staff." * Heb.: מַדִּי. * L.O.T.

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Some cod. (w. Jon., Sep., "lived"; also "wandered." "and he"—Gn. derel.)

b: [1] walked about." or: "land." "walked to and fro"
§ 63. Jacob's Prophecy of the Future of his Sons.

49 Then called Jacob unto his sons, and said—
Gather yourselves together, and let me tell you, that which shall befall you in the afterpart of the days.

2 Assemble yourselves and hear, ye sons of Jacob,—
And hearken, unto Israel your father!

3 Reuben, thou are the first-born thou; My vigour, and the first-fruit of my strength,— Pre-eminence of elevation, and pre-eminence of power:
Boiling over like water, thou mayest not have pre-eminence, Because thou didst mount the bed of thy father,—
Then wast thou profane—
My marriage-bed, he mounted!

4 Simeon and Levi are brethren,— Instruments of violence are their agreements:
Into their circle do not thou enter, my soul! In their convocation do not thou join mine honour!
For in their anger, they slew brave men, And in their wantonness, they ham-strung oxen.

5 Accursed be their anger, because fierce, And their wrath, because cruel,— I divide them in Jacob, And I disperse them in Israel.

6 Judah, as for thee thy brethren shall praise thee [when] thy hand is on the neck of thy foes,—
The sons of thy father shall bow themselves down to thee:

7 A lion's whelp is Judah,
From the prey, my son, hast thou come up! Lo hast stooped—hath crouched, As a lion—or as a lioness, Who shall rouse him?

The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, Nor the commander's staff from between his feet,—

9 Until that he come in as a Shiloh, And his pace be the obedience of the peoples:

21 Binding, to the vine, his ass, And, to the choice vine, his ass's colt, He hath washed, in wine, his raiment, And, in the blood of grapes, his mantle:

22 Darken—his eyes, than wine,— Whiter—his teeth, than milk!

13 Zebulun: by a haven of seas shall he settle down,—

14 Issachar, an ass of strength,—couching between the pens;
Then beholdeth he rest, that it is good, And the ground, that it is pleasant,— So he bendeth his shoulder, to bear, And becometh a tributary servant.

15 Dan shall vindicate his people,—as one of the tribes of Israel;
It cometh to pass that Dan is a serpent upon the way, A horned viper, upon the path,— That biteth the heels of the horse, And his rider falleth backwards:—

16 For thy salvation have I waited, O Yahweh!

17 Gad: a troop shall troop on him,— But the he shall troop on the rear.

18 Out of Asher fatness is his food,— So he setteth forth dainties for a king.

19 Naphtali is a slender hind,— That puttest forth antlers of beauty.

20 A fruitful bough is Joseph, A fruitful bough, over a fountain,— Branches, creeping over a wall.
So they attack him, and have shot,— So they enclose him, do the masters of arrows.

22 But abideth, as an enduring one, his bow, And supplie are the arms of his hands,— From the hands of the Mighty One of Jacob,
From thence is the Shepherd, the Stone of Israel:

24 From the God of thy father, who doth help thee, And God Almighty, who doth bless thee, Blessings of the heavens, above, Blessings of the abyss, couching beneath,— Blessings of breasts and womb:

25 The blessings of thy father have prevailed Over the blessings of the perpetual mountains,
The charm of the age-abiding hills,— They turn out to be, for the head of Joseph, And for the crown of the head, of him who was set apart from his brethren.

"Shore"—O. O.
A sp. v.r. (seer) w. many cod., Sam., Jon., Sep., and Syr.: "unto" (or "as far as")—G.n.
Ml: "sceptres;"
(G. "Asher"—fatness! is his food—G.n., G. Intro. 100. (Change, one of simply regrouping the letters, and taking back the sense from the beginning of ver. 20 to the end of ver. 19.)
So it shld be (w. Sam., Sep., Syr.)—G.n. (merely named for tau).
Or: "roaring deep;" Heb.: tchim, Gen. i. 2.
So it shld be (w. Sep.)—G.n.
Or: "beauty," "ornament;"
Or: "who was the consecrated one (the sanctity) of his brethren."—This marvellously strong and tender outpouring of affection for Joseph may be regarded as bearing its own sense of genuineness. All the wealth of Jacob's love for Rachel is in it, together with the patriarch's well-known fondness for her elder boy.
Then commanded he them, and said unto them—

If I am about to be gathered unto my people,
Bury me among my fathers.—within the cave,
that is in the field of Ephron the Hittite:

in the cave, that is in the field of Machpelah,
which is over against Mamre, in the
land of Canaan,—which Abraham bought,
along with the field, from Ephron the
Hittite, for a possession of a burying-place:

There buried they Abraham, and Sarah
his wife,
There buried they Isaac, and Rebekah
his wife, —
And there buried I Leah:

buying the field, and the cave that is there-in,
from the sons of Heth.

So Jacob made an end of commanding his sons,
and gathered up his feet, into the couch,—
and ceased to breathe, and was gathered unto
his people.

And Joseph fell upon the face of his father,
and wept upon him, and kissed him.
Then Joseph commanded his servants, the physicians, to embalm his father,—
so the physicians embalm Israel. And they fulfilled for him forty days, for are they wont to fulfil the days of the embalmed,—
and the Egyptians wept for him seventy days.
And when the days of weeping for him were passed Joseph spake unto the house of Pharaoh, saying:

If I pray you, I have found favour in your eyes—speak ye, I pray you, in the ears of Pharaoh, saying:

My father made me swear, saying,—
Lo! If I am about to die, — in my grave which I dugged for myself, in the land of Canaan — there shalt thou bury me.

Therefore, let me go up, I pray thee, and bury my father, and return.
And Pharaoh said,—

Go up, and bury thy father, according as he made thee swear.

So Joseph went up, to bury his father,—and there went up with him all the servants of Pharaoh, the elders of his house, and all the elders of the land of Egypt; and all the house of Joseph, and his brethren, and the house of his father,—only their little ones and their flocks and their herds — left they, in the land of Goshen.

And there went up with him, both chariots, and horsesmen,—so it came to pass that the company was exceeding great.

And they came in, as far as the threshing-floor of the Buckthorn, which is beyond the Jordan, then wailed they there—an exceeding great and grievous wailing,—and he made for his father a mourning, of seven days.

And when the dwellers in the land—the Canaanites — saw the mourning in the threshing-floor of the Buckthorn, — they said,—

A grievous mourning! — this! for the Egyptians.

For this cause was the name thereof called, Abel Mizraim,—which is beyond the Jordan.
And his sons did for him thus, as he had commanded them; so his sons carried him to the land of Canaan, and buried him in the cave of the field of Machpelah,—which Abraham bought—with the field — for a possession of a burying-place, from Ephron the Hittite, over against Mamre.

Then Joseph returned to Egypt, — the, and his brethren, and all who had been up with him to bury his father—after he had buried his father.

Joseph's Brethren are afraid, but reassured. Joseph dies and is embalmed.

Now when the brethren of Joseph saw that their father was dead, — they said—
Oh! if Joseph should lie in wait for us,—and should return to us, all the evil wherewith we requited him!

So they sent in charge unto Joseph, saying,—

Thy father gave command, before he died, saying:

Thus shall ye say to Joseph—

Ah now! do forgive, we pray thee, the transgression of thy brethren and their sin, in that with evil they requited thee.

Therefore, grant forgiveness, we pray thee, for the transgression of the servants of the God of thy father!
And Joseph wept, when they spake unto him. Then went his brethren also, and fell down before him,—and said,
Behold us! thine, for servants.
And Joseph said unto them—

Do not fear,—although in place of God I am.

Ye ill indeed, planned against me evil,—

God planned it for good, for the sake of doing, as at this day, to save alive much people.

Therefore, do not fear! I will nourish you, and your little ones.
Thus he consol'd them, and spake unto their heart.

And Joseph abode in Egypt,—he, and his father's house, — and Joseph lived a hundred and ten years. And Joseph saw Ephraim's —

a "The mourning of the Egyptians."
THE BOOK OF

EXODUS.

§ 1. The Sons of Israel in Egypt become a numerous People, notwithstanding Oppression and Peril.

1 Now these are the names of the Sons of Israel, who came into Egypt.—<with Jacob> did each man and his household come in:—

2 Reuben, Simeon, Levi, and Judah;

3 Issachar, Zebulun, and Benjamin;

4 Dan and Naphtali, Gad and Asher.

5 And it came to pass that all the persons who were descended from Jacob were seventy souls,—but Joseph was already in Egypt. So then Joseph died, and all his brethren, and all that generation. But the sons of Israel were fruitful, and swarmed and multiplied and waxed mighty, with exceeding vigour,—so that the land was filled with them.

6 Then arose a new king over Egypt,—who had not known Joseph. So he said unto his people,—

7 Lo! the people of the sons of Israel are too many and mighty for us!

8 Come on! let us shew ourselves wise with regard to them,—lest they so multiply that it shall come to pass <when war befalleth us>—that they also shall join themselves unto them who hate us, and shall make war upon us, and then go up out of the land.

9 So they set over them chiefs of tribute, to the end they might humble them with their burdens,—and they built store-cities for Pharaoh, even Pithom and Raamses. But the more they were humiliating them more were they multiplying, and the more were they breaking forth,—so they were filled with alarm, because of the sons of Israel. And the Egyptians rigorously made the sons of Israel serve; and embittered their lives with harsh service, in clay and in bricks, and in all manner of service in the field,—all their service, wherein they rigorously made them serve.

10 Then said the king of Egypt to the Hebrew midwives,—of whom the name of the one was Shiphrah and the name of the other Puah; then he said—

<When ye act as midwives unto the Hebrew women then shall ye look out for the sex,—but if it is a son then shall ye kill it, But if it is a daughter> then shall it live.

11 But the midwives feared God, and did not as the king of Egypt spake unto them,—but suffered the male children to live. Then called the king of Egypt for the midwives, and said to them—

Wherefore have ye done this thing,—that ye should let the male children live?

12 And the midwives said unto Pharaoh,

Because not like the Egyptian women are the Hebrew women,—for they are full of life, ere yet the midwife can come in unto them they have given birth.

13 So then God dealt well with the midwives,—and the people multiplied, and waxed exceeding mighty. And it came to pass, because the midwives feared God that he made for them households.

" CP: Ex. iii. 16.


b Prob. of a foreign dynasty—Kalach.

c "that had come out of the thigh of," Lit. with muchness, Aram., Sep. —O. G. 541.

d "soul," collective, as often ("personality" or "persons").

e Probably of a foreign dynasty—Kalach.

f So it shd be (w. Sam., Aram., Sep.)—O. G. 541.

g "Are wont to bear" —O. G.

h "crushingly, "

i Or: "lock upon the stool."

j Or: "but"—O. G. 474.

k "causing to live."
Then gave Pharaoh command to all his people, saying—
"Every son that is born to the Hebrews shall into the river ye cast him; but every daughter shall ye suffer to live."

\[\text{Section 2. Moses the Deliverer: his Birth, Rescue, Adoption by Pharaoh's Daughter. First Attempts to help his Kinmen, and sudden Departure to Midian, where he dwells thenceforth.}\]

And there went a man of the house of Levi,—and took a daughter of Levi. And the woman conceived, and bare a son,—and she saw him, that he was a goodly child, so she hid him three months. And when she could no longer hide him she took him for an ark of paper-reed, and covered it over with bitumen, and with pitch,—and put therein the child, and laid it among the rushes, upon the bank of the river. Then did his sister station herself at a distance,—to see what would be done to him.

So then the daughter of Pharaoh came down to bathe by the river, and her maidens were walking by the side of the river,—when she saw the ark in the midst of the rushes, and sent her handmaid and fetched it. And she opened, and beheld it—even the child, and lo! a boy weeping,—so she took pity on him, and said,

<Of the children of the Hebrews> is [this].

Then said his sister unto Pharaoh's daughter,
Shall I go and call thee a nurse, of the Hebrew women,—that she may nurse for thee, the child?

And Pharaoh's daughter said to her—
Go.

So the maid went, and called the mother of the child. And Pharaoh's daughter said to her—
Take this child, and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages. So the woman took the child, and nursed it. And the child grew, and she brought him in to Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her son. And she called his name Moses, and said—

For out of the water did I draw him.

And it came to pass in those days when Moses grew up that he went out unto his brethren, and looked on their burdens, and saw an Egyptian smiting a Hebrew of his brethren. So he turned this way and that, and <when he saw that there was no man> he smote the Egyptian, and hid him in the sand.

\[\text{Section 3. Moses commissioned from the Burning Bush to deliver Israel.}\]

And it came to pass during those many days that the king of Egypt died, and the sons of Israel sighed by reason of the servitude, and lamented,—and their cry for help went up to God, by reason of the servitude. And God heard their groaning,—and God remembered his covenant, with Abraham, with Isaac and with Jacob; so then, God looked upon the sons of Israel,—and God regarded.

Now Moses was shepherding the flock of Jethro his father-in-law, priest of Midian,—so he led forth the flock behind the desert, and came in unto the mountain of God, to Horeb. Then appeared the messenger of the Lord...
Yahweh unto him, in a flame of fire, from the midst of the thorn-bush;—so he looked, and lo! the thorn-bush burning with fire] and yet || the thorn-bush || was not consumed. 3 And Moses said, Let me turn aside, pray, and see this great sight,—why the thorn-bush [doth not burn up].

4 And Yahweh saw, that he turned aside to see, so God called unto him, out of the midst of the thorn-bush, and said—Moses! Moses! And he said—Behold me!

5 And he said—Do not draw nigh hither,—put off thy sandals from thy feet, for || the place whereon thou art standing || is holy ground.

6 And he said—|| I || am the God of thy father, God of Abraham, God of Isaac, and God of Jacob. And Moses hid his face, for he was afraid to look upon God.

7 Then said Yahweh, I have || seen || the humiliation of my people, who are in Egypt, and || their outcry || have I heard, by reason of their task-masters, for I know their pains; 8 therefore have I come down to deliver them from the hand of the Egyptians, and to take them up out of that land, into a land good and large, into a land flowing with milk and honey,—into the place of the Canaanites, and the Hittites, and the Amorites, and the Perizzites, and the Jebusites.

9 || Now therefore, lo! || the outcry of the sons of Israel hath come in unto me,—moreover also I have seen the oppression, wherewith the || Egyptians || are oppressing them.

10 || Now therefore, come thou! that I may send thee unto Pharaoh,—and bring thou forth my people—the sons of Israel—out of Egypt.

11 And Moses said unto God, Who am I, that I should go unto Pharaoh,—and that I should bring forth the sons of Israel out of Egypt?

12 And he said—I will be with thee, and || this || || [shall be] the sign, that || I || have sent thee,—<When thou bringest forth the people out of Egypt> ye shall do service unto God, upon this mountain.

13 And Moses said unto God—Lo! || as surely as || I || go in unto the sons of Israel, and say unto them, || The God of your fathers hath sent me unto you—

So surely will they say unto me—What is his name? What shall I say unto them?

14 And God said unto Moses, I Will Become whatsoever I please.* And he said—Thus shalt thou say to the sons of Israel, I Will Become hath sent me unto you.

15 And God said yet further unto Moses—|| Thus shalt thou say unto the sons of Israel, || Yahweh, God of your fathers, God of Abraham, God of Isaac, and God of Jacob hath sent me unto you.|| This || is my name to times-age-abiding, and || this || my memorial to generation after generation.

16 Go—and thou shalt gather together the elders of Israel, and shalt say unto them—|| Yahweh, God of your fathers || hath appeared unto me, the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, saying,—I am || concerned || for you, and for what is done to you in Egypt; 17 therefore do I say—

I will bring you up out of the humiliation of Egypt, into the land of the Canaanites, and the Hittites, and the Amorites, and the Perizzites, and the Hivites, and the Jebusites,—into a land flowing with milk and honey.

18 So will they hearken to thy voice,—and thou shalt go in—|| thou, and the elders of Israel, || unto the king of Egypt, and ye shall say unto him—|| Yahweh, God of the Hebrews || hath fallen in with us.

19 || Now therefore, let us go, we pray thee, a journey of three days, into the desert, that we may sacrifice to Yahweh, our God.

20 But || I || know, that the king of Egypt will not suffer you to go—not even by a firm hand.

21 So then I will put forth my hand, and smite Egypt, with all my wonders, which I will do in the midst thereof,—and || after that || he will send you forth.

22 Thus will I give favour to this people, in the eyes of the Egyptians,—so shall it come to pass that || when ye do go || ye shall not go || empty; 23 but every woman shall ask of

* To follow the weighty explanation subjoined, it should be borne in mind that the Hebrew in ver. 14 is, second line, ‹chayyā ‹asher ‹asher›, then in the fifth line ‹chayyâ only; then that ‹chayyâ takes up the strain in ver. 15. ‹chayyâ [the word rendered above ' become' ] does not mean ' to be essentially or ontologically, but phenomenally. . . . It seems evident that in the view of the writer ‹chayyâ and ‹chayyâ are the same: that God is ‹chayyâ. ' I will be,' when speaking of Himself, and ‹chayyâ. ' He will be,' when spoken of by others. What he will be is left unexpressed—He will be with them, helpful, strengthening, deliverer. —Professor A. B. Davidson, in Hastings' Bible Dictionary, Vol. II., 198. [It will be seen by the discriminating that the above brief exposition of the meaning of the Divine Name (Yahweh, is in essential accord with that offered in Chapter IV., of the Introduction to this Bible.]

b "He who becometh."— Cp. Intro., Chap. IV., p. 26
Then responded Moses, and said,
And lo! they will not believe me, neither hearken to my voice,—for they will say, Yahweh hath not appeared unto thee.

And Yahweh said unto him—
What is this in thy hand?
And he said—
A staff.

Then said he—
Cast it to the earth.
And he cast it to the earth, and it became a serpent,—and Moses fled from the face thereof.

And Yahweh said unto Moses,
Put forth thy hand, and take it by its tail:
So he put forth his hand, and laid hold of it, and it became a staff in his hand:—
that they may believe that Yahweh, God of their fathers,—God of Abraham, God of Isaac, and God of Jacob—hath appeared unto thee.

Then said Yahweh unto him, yet again—
Bring, I pray thee, thy hand, into thy bosom.
So he brought his hand, into his bosom,—and then took it out, and lo! this hand || was leprous.—like snow,
And he said—
Put back thy hand into thy bosom:
So he put back his hand, into his bosom,—and then took it out of his bosom, and lo! it had come again, like his own flesh: thus shall it come to pass, || if they will not believe thee, nor hearken to the voice of the first sign || then will they believe the voice of the next sign; and it shall come to pass || if they will not believe || even these two signs || nor hearken to thy voice, then shalt thou take of the water of the river, and pour it out on the dry land,—so shall the water which thou hast taken from the river, become yea, it shall become || blood, on the dry land.

And Moses said unto Yahweh—
Pardon, O My Lord! <not a man of words>
am I, neither heretofore, nor since thou hast spoken unto thy servant,—for || heavy of mouth, and heavy of tongue> I am.

Then Yahweh said unto him—
Who appointed a mouth || for man, or who appointeth him to be dumb, or deaf, or seeing || or blind? Is it not || [I] || Yahweh? ||

|| Now therefore, go,—and || I || will be || with thy mouth, so will I direct thee, what thou shalt speak.

And he said—
Pardon, O My Lord! send, I pray thee, by the hand of whom thou wilt send—

Then was kindled the anger of Yahweh against Moses, and he said—
Is there not Aaron, thy brother, the Levite? And I know that he can speak.

Moreover also, lo! the selfsame is coming forth to meet thee, so surely will he rejoice in his heart.

Then shalt thou speak unto him, and shalt put the words || in his mouth,—and || will be || with thy mouth, and with his mouth, so will I direct you what ye shall do.

And || shall speak for thee unto the people,—so shall it come to pass that || shall become thy mouth, and || shalt become to him as God.

And || this staff || take thou in thy hand,—wherewith thou shalt do the signs.

§ 4. The Return of Moses to Egypt.

So Moses went and returned unto Jethro, his father-in-law, and said to him—
Let me go, I pray thee, and return unto my brethren who are in Egypt, that I may see whether they are yet alive.

And Jethro said to Moses:
Go and prosper.

Then said Yahweh unto Moses in Midian,
Go, return to Egypt,—for all the men are dead || who were seeking thy life.

So Moses took his wife and his sons, and caused them to ride upon the ass, and he returned to the land of Egypt,—and Moses took the staff of God, in his hand.

And Yahweh said unto Moses,
When thou goest to return to Egypt || see || as touching all the wonders || which I have put in thy hand || that thou do them before Pharaoh—but || will let his heart wax bold,|| and he will not suffer the people to go.

Then shalt thou say unto Pharaoh,—
Thus saith Yahweh—
My son—my firstborn || is Israel;

Therefore I say unto thee,—
Let my son go, that he may serve me,
But if thou refuse to let him go—

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* Perh. definite: || the words that he is to speak || but the article may be that || of species || "words."
* Heb. \(\text{shékēh, again.} \) Chap. iii. 12. 14; and ver. 15 above.
* Heb. || Father.
* Or: || I will embolden his heart. || Nor need even this rendering cause any to stumble; seeing that, first, || all natural vigour and courage come from God, even when abused by men; and, || second, it was the divine element which served as the direct occasion for Pharaoh's emboldening his heart to do evil, as the course of the narrative clearly shows (cp. vil. 18, 29; viii. 15, 16, 22; ix. 7, 12. 34-36; x. 19, 20, 27; xi. 10. Nevertheless the translation in the text above would seem fairer to the average Occidental mind, and is thoroughly justifiable on the two grounds (1) of the known character of Go1, a & d (2) the well-attested latitude of the Semitic tongues, which are accustomed to speak of occasion as cause. See Kalisch, cited in appendix; and Gesenius's Heb. Gramm. p. 190. (Aber & Co.) Cp. O.T. Ap. article, "Pharaoh's Heart, The Hardening of."
behind I am going to slay thy son, thy firstborn. 

And it came to pass <on the way, in the resting-place for the night> that Yahweh fell upon him, and sought to kill him. So Zipporah took a sharp stone, and cut off the foreskin of her son, and cast it down at his feet, — and said—

Surely, <a bridegroom by rites of blood> art thou to me! 

So he let him go. ||Then|| it was that she said, 

a bridegroom by rites of blood— with regard to the rites of circumcision. 

And Yahweh said unto Aaron, 

Go thy way to meet Moses, towards the desert. So he went his way, and fell in with him in the mountain of God, and kissed him. And Moses told Aaron, all the words of Yahweh, wherewith he had sent him, — and all the signs wherewith he had charged him. So Moses and Aaron went their way, — and gathered together all the elders of the sons of Israel. And Aaron spake all the words which Yahweh had spoken unto Moses, — and did the signs before the eyes of the people. And the people believed, — and when they heard that Yahweh had concerned himself for the sons of Israel, and that he had looked upon their humiliation > then bent they their heads and bowed themselves down. 

§ 5. The First Interview with Pharaoh, and its Results. 

1 And <afterwards> Moses and Aaron went in, and said unto Pharaoh,—

||Thus|| saith Yahweh, God of Israel, 

Let my people go, that they may hold a festival to me, in the desert. 

Then said Pharaoh, 

Who is Yahweh, that I should hearken to his voice, to let Israel go? 

I know not Yahweh, and <certainly, Israel> will I not let go! 

And they said, 

||The God of the Hebrews|| hath met with us, — let us go, we pray thee, a journey of three days into the desert, and sacrifice to Yahweh our God, lest he fall upon us, with pestilence or with sword. 

And the king of Egypt said unto them, 

Wherefore, O Moses and Aaron, should ye loose the people, from their works? Get you to your burdens. 

And Pharaoh said, 

Lo! <many—now> are the people of the land, — and are ye to make them rest from their burdens? 

So then Pharaoh gave command, on that day, unto the taskmasters over the people, and unto their overseers — saying:

7 Ye shall no more give straw unto the people, for making the bricks, as heretofore: Let them go themselves, so shall they gather for themselves straw: 

8 Nevertheless, <the fixed number of bricks, which they have been making heretofore> shall ye lay upon them, ye shall not diminish therefrom, — for <idle> they are, <on this account> it is that they are making an outcry, saying, 

We must go our way, we must sacrifice to our God. 

9 The service must be made heavy on the men, that they may labour on it, — and let them not pay regard to words of falsehood. 

10 Then went forth the taskmasters of the people, and their overseers, and spoke unto the people, — saying,—

||Thus|| saith Pharaoh, 

I am not going to give you straw, 

11 Ye yourselves go fetch you straw, of any ye can find,—yet hath there not been diminished from your service a single thing. 

12 So the people dispersed themselves throughout all the land of Egypt,—to gather stubble for straw: ||the taskmasters|| meanwhile, being urgent, saying,—

Complete your works, <The task of a day> in its day, as when the straw was provided. 

14 Then were beaten the overseers of the sons of Israel, whom the taskmasters of Pharaoh had set over them, saying:

Wherefore have ye not completed your task for making bricks, <as heretofore> ||so also|| yesterday and to-day? 

15 Then came in the overseers of the sons of Israel, and made outcry unto Pharaoh, saying, Wherefore shouldst thou do thus, to thy servants? 

16 ||No straw|| is given to thy servants, yet <bricks>— they keep saying to us—make ye! And lo, ||thy servants|| are beaten—thou dost, therefore, wrong thy people. 

But he said: 

<Idle> ye are—||idle|| <on this account> are ||ye|| saying, 

We must take our journey, we must sacrifice to Yahweh. 

18 ||Now|| therefore, go labour, but ||straw|| shall not be given you, — yet <the tale of bricks> shall ye render. 

19 Then did the overseers of the sons of Israel see themselves to be in an evil case, when it was said,—

Ye shall not diminish from your bricks— <the task of a day> in its day! 

So they fell upon Moses and upon Aaron, stationing themselves to meet them, — as they came forth from Pharaoh; || and they said unto them, 

Yahweh look' upon you, and judge,—in that ye have made us odious in the eyes of Pharaoh, and in the eyes of his servants, putting a sword into their hand to slay us. 

a Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn.; Oex. MS., Sep.): —||Ml: “made loathsome our odour.” 

b So it shd be (w.Sep. and Syr.): —G.n.
EXODUS V. 22, 23; VI. 1—27.

22 And Moses returned unto Yahweh, and said,—
O My Lord! therefore hast thou caused harm
to this people! Wherefore now didst thou send me? seeing
that from what time I came in unto Pharaoh to speak in thy name he hath
done harm to this people, and thou hast not delivered thy people.®

6 1 Then said Yahweh unto Moses,
Now shalt thou see, what I will do to Pharaoh,—for with a strong hand shall
be let them go, and with a strong hand shall he drive them out from his land.

§ 6. The Commission of Moses renewed.

3 And God® spake unto Moses,—and said unto him—

I am Yahweh:

1. I appeared, therefore, unto Abraham, unto
Isaac, and unto Jacob, as God Almighty,—
although by my name Yahweh I was not
made known to them;
Moreover also I established my covenant
with them, to give them the land of
Canaan,—even the land of their sojourn-
ings wherein they sojourned;
Moreover also I heard the groaning of
the sons of Israel, whom the Egyptians
were holding in servitude,—
So then I remembered my covenant.

Therefore say thou to the sons of Israel—

I am Yahweh,
Therefore will I bring you forth from under
the burdens of Egypt,
And will deliver you out of their service,—
And will redeem you with a stretched-out
arm, and with great judgments;
And will take you to me, for a people,
And will become your God,—
And ye shall know, that I am Yahweh, am
your God, who brought you forth from under
the burdens of Egypt:
And I will bring you into the land’ as to
which I uplifted my hand to give it to
Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob,—and
will give it to you as an inheritance:

I am Yahweh.

9 And Moses spake thus, unto the sons of
Israel,—but they hearkened not unto Moses,
through shortness of spirit,® and through hard
service.10 And Yahweh spake unto Moses—saying:

Go in, speak unto Pharaoh king of Egypt,—
that he let the sons of Israel go out of his
land.

12 And Moses spake before Yahweh, saying,—
Lo! the sons of Israel have not hearkened
unto me, how then shall I Pharaoh hear,
I also being of uncircumcised lips.

13 Thus then did Yahweh spake unto Moses and
unto Aaron, yea he gave them a charge unto the
sons of Israel, and unto Pharaoh king of Egypt,—
for the bringing forth of the sons of Israel out of
the land of Egypt.

14 [These] are the heads of their ancestral house:
The sons of Reuben the first-born of Israel>
Hanoch and Pallu, Hezron and Carmi.
[These] are the families of [Reuben].
And <the sons of Simeon> Jemuel and Jamin, and Ohad and Jachin and
Zohar, the son of a Canaanitess.
[These] are the families of [Simeon].
And <these> are the names of the sons of Levi’
by their generations.

15 Gershon, and Kohath, and Merari,—
And the years of the life of Levi were a
hundred and thirty-seven years.
16 <The sons of Gershon> Libni and Shimoi,
by their families.
17 <The sons of Kohath> Amram and Izhar, and Hebron, and Uzziel.
And the years of the life of Kohath were a
hundred and thirty-three years.
18 <The sons of Merari> Mahli and Mushli.
[These] are the families of the Levites,
by their generations.
So then, Amram took Jochebed, his father’s
sister,® to himself to wife, and she bare to him—
Aaron and Moses.
And the years of the life of Amram were a
hundred and thirty-seven.
21 <The sons of Izhar> Korah and Nepheg, and Zichri.
22 <The sons of Uzziel> Mishael and Elzaphan, and Sibshi.
And Aaron took Elisheba, daughter of Amminadab,
sister of Nahson, to himself to wife,—and she
bare to him—Nadab, and Abihu, Eleazar, and Ithamar.
24 <The sons of Korah> Asir and Elkanah, and Abissaph.
[These] are the families of the Korahites.
25 And Eleazar, son of Aaron, took to himself [one]
of the daughters of Putiel, to himself to wife, and
she bare to him Phinehas.®
[These] are the heads of the fathers of
the Levites, by their families.
26 <The same> Aaron and Moses,—to whom said
Yahweh,
Bringing ye forth the sons of Israel out of the
land of Egypt, according to their hosts:
They who were to speak unto Pharaoh king of
Egypt, to bring forth the sons of Israel out of Egypt:

§ 7. The Genealogy of Moses and Aaron; their
Commission concluded.

By this greater fullness of expression, waxing up
the reader here to expect more detail.

Prob. merely a female member of his father’s
family.

Phinehas will be wanted
later on: Num. xxv. 7-13.

Note here: first, the
solemn identification of
Moses and Aaron as the
crown of the previous
genealogies; and, second,
Thus came it to pass, that <on a certain day> Yahweh spake unto Moses in the land of Egypt.

So then Yahweh spake unto Moses saying—

"I am Yahweh:

Speak thou unto Pharaoh king of Egypt, all that I am speaking unto thee.

And Moses said before Yahweh,—

Lo! I am of uncircumcised lips, how then will Pharaoh hearken unto me?"

Then said Yahweh unto Moses—

See! I have appointed thee to be God unto Pharaoh,—and Aaron thy brother shall be thy prophet!

Thou shalt speak all that which I may command thee, and Aaron thy brother shall speak unto Pharaoh, and he shall let the sons of Israel go out of his land.

But I will smite Pharaoh to harden his heart,—so will I multiply my signs and my wonders, in the land of Egypt.

And Pharaoh will not hearken unto you, so will I lay my hand on Egypt,—and bring forth my hosts—my people, the sons of Israel, out of the land of Egypt, with great judgments.

And the Egyptians shall know that I am Yahweh, when I have stretched forth my hand over Egypt,—and brought forth the sons of Israel out of their midst.

And Moses and Aaron did so,—<as Yahweh commanded them> so did they. Now Moses was eighty years old, and Aaron eighty-three years old,—when they spake unto Pharaoh.


And Yahweh spake unto Moses and unto Aaron, saying:

"When Pharaoh shall speak unto you saying,
Shew for yourselves a wonder;" then shalt thou say unto Aaron,

"Take thy staff, and cast it down before Pharaoh, let it become a sea-serpent."

So Moses and Aaron went in unto Pharaoh, and did so, as Yahweh had commanded,—and Aaron cast down his staff before Pharaoh and before his servants, and it became a sea-serpent.

Then called Pharaoh also for the wise men and for the magicians,—and <they too> <the sacred scribes of Egypt, with their secret arts> did in like manner; yea they cast down each man his staff, and they became sea-serpents,—but Aaron’s staff swallowed up their staves.

Then waxed bold the heart of Pharaoh, and he hearkened not unto them,—as spake Yahweh.

the change from "Aaron and Moses" at the beginning of the paragraph to "Moses and Aaron" at the end—reminding one of the change from "Barnabas and Saul" to "Paul and Barnabas" in Acts xiii.


Then said Yahweh unto Moses,

"Dull is the heart of Pharaoh,—he hath refused to let the people go.

Get thee unto Pharaoh in the morning—lo! he is coming out to the waters, therefore shalt thou station thyself to meet him on the bank of the river,—and <the staff which was turned into a serpent> shalt thou take in thy hand.

Then shalt thou say unto him—

"I am Yahweh, God of the Hebrews! hast sent me unto thee, saying,—

Let my people go, <that they may serve me in the desert,—

And lo! thou hast not hearkened, hitherto."

"Thus saith Yahweh, "Hereby shalt thou know that I am Yahweh,—

Lo! I am smiting with the staff that is in my hand upon the waters that are in the river, and they shall be turned to blood; and <the fish that was in the river> died, and the river shall be loathed, and the Egyptians shall disdain] to drink water out of the river.

And Yahweh said unto Moses,—

Saying unto Aaron—

Take thy staff, and stretch forth thy hand over the waters of Egypt, over their streams, over their rivers, and over their pools, and over all their collections of water—that they may become blood,—so shall there be blood, in all the land of Egypt, both in vessels of wood, and in vessels of stone.

And Moses and Aaron did so, as Yahweh commanded, and he lifted high the staff, and smote the waters which were in the river, before the eyes of Pharaoh, and before the eyes of his servants,—and all the waters which were in the river were turned to blood; and <the fish that was in the river> died, and the river became loathed, so that the Egyptians could not drink water out of the river, thus came it to pass that blood was in all the land of Egypt.

And the sacred scribes of Egypt did in like manner, with their secret arts,—so the heart of Pharaoh waxed bold, and he hearkened not unto them, as spake Yahweh.

Then Pharaoh turned away and entered into his house,—neither applied he his heart even to this.

And all the Egyptians digged round about the river, for water to drink,—for they could not drink of the water of the river.

And seven days were fulfilled,—after Yahweh had smitten the river.

§ 10. The Second Plague: Frogs.

Then said Yahweh unto Moses,

Go in unto Pharaoh,—then shalt thou say unto him—

Thus saith Yahweh,—
Let my people go, that they may serve me.

But if thou art refusing to let them go> lo! I am plaguing all thy boundaries with frogs; so shall the river swarm with frogs, and they shall come up, and enter into thy house, and into thy bedchamber, and upon thy couch,—and into the house of thy servants, and among thy people, and into thine ovens, and into thy kneading-troughs: <both against thee, and against thy people, and against all thy servants> shall come up the frogs.

Then said Yahweh unto Moses, Say unto Aaron—
Stretch forth thy hand, with thy staff, over the streams, over the rivers, and over the pools,—and bring up the frogs, over the land of Egypt.

So Aaron stretched forth his hand, over the waters of Egypt,—and the frogs came up, and covered the land of Egypt.

And the sacred scribes did in like manner, with their secret arts,—and brought up frogs over the land of Egypt. Then called Pharaoh for Moses and for Aaron, and said—
Make entreaty unto Yahweh, that he take away the frogs from me, and from my people,—and I must let the people go, that they may sacrifice to Yahweh.

And Moses said to Pharaoh—
Explain thyself unto me: <For what time> shall I make entreaty for thee, and for thy servants, and for thy people, to cause the frogs to be cut off, from thee, and from thy houses,—<only in the river> shall they remain?

And he said—
For to-morrow.
And he said—
According to thy word! that thou mayest know, that there is none like Yahweh, our God: so the frogs shall depart—from thee, and from thy houses, and from thy servants, and from thy people,—<only in the river> shall they remain.

Then went forth Moses and Aaron from Pharaoh,—and Moses made outcry unto Yahweh, over the matter of the frogs, which he had appointed for Pharaoh. And Yahweh did according to the word of Moses,—and the frogs died, out of the houses, and out of the yards, and out of the fields; and they piled them up, heaps—heaps,—and the land became lostsome.

But when Pharaoh saw that there had come a reprieve> then made he his heart dull, and hearkened not unto them,—as spake Yahweh,*

§ 11. The Third Plague: Gnats.
15 Then said Yahweh unto Moses, Say unto Aaron—
Stretch forth thy staff, and smite the dust of the land,—so shall it become gnats in all the land of Egypt.
16 And they did so, and Aaron stretched forth his hand with his staff, and smote the dust of the land, and there came to be gnats, among men, and among beasts,—all the dust of the land became gnats* in all the land of Egypt. And the sacred scribes did in like manner, with their secret arts, to bring forth the gnats, but they could not. So there came to be gnats, among men and among beasts. Then said the sacred scribes unto Pharaoh,—<The finger of God> it is! But the heart of Pharaoh waxed bold, and he hearkened not unto them, as spake Yahweh.*

20 Then said Yahweh unto Moses—
Rise thou early in the morning, and station thyself before Pharaoh, lo! he is coming forth to the waters,—then shalt thou say unto him—
Thus saith Yahweh: Let my people go, that they may serve me. But if thou art not letting my people go> behold me! sending forth—against thee, and against thy servants, and against thy people, and against thy houses, the gad-fly,—and the houses of the Egyptians shall be full of the gad-fly, moreover also the ground wherein they are: then will I make to differ on that day, the land of Goshen, wherein my people do dwell, so that there shall not be there a gad-fly! in order that thou mayest know, that I, Yahweh am in the midst of the land; so will I put a separation between my people and thy people.

And Yahweh did so, and brought a grievous gad-fly unto the house of Pharaoh, and the houses of his servants, and in all the land of Egypt, and the land was laid waste, by reason of the gad-fly.
22 Then did Pharaoh cry out—unto Moses, and to Aaron,—and said—
Go your way, sacrifice to your God in the land. And Moses said:
<Not meet> is it, to do thus, for <an abomination to the Egyptians> we should sacrifice to Yahweh our God.
Lo! could we sacrifice that which is an abomination to the Egyptians before their eyes, and they not stone us?*  

27 Then said Pharaoh: ||I|| will let you go—so shall ye sacrifice to Yahweh your God, in the desert, only ye shall not go a ||very long|| journey, make ye entreaty for me.  

28 And Moses said:  

Lo! ||I|| am going out from thee, and will make entreaty unto Yahweh, so will he take away the gad-fly from Pharaoh, from his servants, and from his people, to-morrow,—only let not Pharaoh again deceive, in not letting the people go, to sacrifice to Yahweh.  

29 So Moses went out from Pharaoh, and made entreaty unto Yahweh.  

30 And Yahweh did; according to the word of Moses, and took away the gad-fly from Pharaoh, from his servants, and from his people, there remained not one.  

31 And Pharaoh made his heart dull, in this time also, and did not let the people go.


9 Then said Yahweh unto Moses,  

Go in unto Pharaoh, that shalt thou say unto him—  

||Thus|| saith Yahweh, God of the Hebrews,  

Let my people go, that they may serve me.  

2 But ||refusing|| thou art to let them go, and still art holding them fast;*  

3 Lo! ||the hand of Yahweh|| is coming on thy cattle, which are in the field, on the horses, on the asses, on the camels, on the herds, and on the flocks,—||a very grievous pestilence.||  

* And Yahweh will make a difference between the cattle of Israel, and the cattle of the Egyptians, so that there shall not die from among all that pertaineth to the sons of Israel a thing!  

6 And Yahweh appointed a set time—saying,  

||To-morrow|| will Yahweh do this thing, in the land.  

7 So Yahweh did this thing, on the morrow, and all the cattle of the Egyptians died, but of the cattle of the sons of Israel died not one.  

7 And Pharaoh sent, and lo! there had not died of the cattle of Israel, so much as one.  

But Pharaoh's heart became dull, and he did not let the people go.

* Or: "If we should sacrifice an abomination to the Egyptians before their eyes > would they not stone us?"—Cp. O. G. 243 B.  

¹ Some cod. (w. Sam., Sep., Syr.), "and from"—G. n.  

² MI: "speak"; but some cod. (w. Sam., Sep., Syr.), have it: "say"—G. n.  

³ Some cod. (w. Sam., Sep., Syr.), "and on"—G. n.  

⁴ Some cod. (w. Sam., Sep., Syr.), "the sons of Is."—G. n.


8 Then said Yahweh, unto Moses and unto Aaron,  

Take you your hands full of the ashes of an oven,—and Moses shall scatter them towards the heavens, before the eyes of Pharaoh;  

9 then shall they become fine dust, over all the land of Egypt,—and shall become on man and on beast, a burning sore, breaking out in pustules, in all the land of Egypt.  

10 So they took the ashes of an oven, and stood before Pharaoh, and Moses scattered them towards the heavens,—and it came to pass that there was a burning sore, in pustules breaking out, among men, and among beasts:  

¹¹ and the sacred scribes could not stand before Moses, because of the burning sore,—for the burning sore had come on the sacred scribes, and on all the Egyptians.*  

¹² But Yahweh let the heart of Pharaoh wax bold, and he hearkened not unto them,—as spake Yahweh unto Moses.  

§ 15. The Seventh Plague: Hail.

13 Then said Yahweh unto Moses,  

Rise thou early in the morning, and station thyself before Pharaoh,—then shalt thou say unto him—  

||Thus|| saith Yahweh, God of the Hebrews,  

Let my people go, that they may serve me;  

for ||this time|| am ||I|| sending all my plagues unto thy heart, and amongst thy servants, and amongst thy people,—to the intent thou mayest get to know, that there is none like me, in all the earth.  

15 For ||from this purpose|| have I let thee remain, for the purpose of showing thee my might,—and that my name may be celebrated in all the earth.  

16 Even yet> art thou exalting thyself over my people,—in not letting them go?  

17 Behold me! raining down ||about this time to-morrow|| an exceeding heavy hail,—such as hath not been in Egypt, from the day it was founded, even unto the present time.  

18 ||Now|| therefore, send—bring into safety thy cattle, and all that thou hast in the field,—as touching all men and beasts which shall be found in the field, and shall not be withdrawn into shelter,—the hail shall come down upon them, and they shall die.

* Some cod. (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.), "the sons of Egypt"—G. n.  

³ Cp. chap. iv. 21.  

⁴ In evident contrast to cutting him off "secretly."  

MI: "caused thee to stand," or, "let thee stand"; yet plainly in the above sense. A vastly different thing from creating him originally for an evil destiny.
Then said Yahweh unto Moses—

Streth forth thy hand over the heavens, that there may be hail, in all the land of Egypt,—on man and on beast, and on every herb of the field, in the land of Egypt. So Moses stretched forth his staff over the heavens, and Yahweh gave forth thunders and hail, and there came fire, towards the earth,—and Yahweh rained down hail, on the land of Egypt. So there came to be hail, and fire catching hold of itself, in the midst of the hail,—exceeding heavy, such as had not been in all the land of Egypt, from the very time it became a nation. And the hail smote, in all the land of Egypt, all that was in the field, both man and beast,—and every herb of the field, did the hail smite, and every tree of the field, did it shiver. Only in the land of Goshen, where were the sons of Israel, was there no hail. Then sent Pharaoh, and called for Moses and for Aaron, and said unto them—

I have sinned this time,—Yahweh is the righteous one, and I and my people are the wrong-doers. Make ye request unto Yahweh, and it shall be enough, without there being any more thunders of God, and hail,—and I must let you go, and not again, shall ye delay. And Moses said unto him,

As soon as I am gone out of the city, will I spread out my hands unto Yahweh,—the thunders shall cease, and the hail shall come no more,—that thou mayest know, that to Yahweh belongeth the earth. But as touching thee and thy servants, I know, that not yet will ye stand in awe of Yahweh Elohim.

Now the flax and the barley were smitten, for the barley was in ear, and the flax in flower; but the wheat and the spelt were not smitten, for they were not ripe. So Moses went away from Pharaoh, out of the city, and spread out his hands unto Yahweh,—then did the thunders and the hail cease, and the rain was not poured out on the earth. And when Pharaoh saw that the rain and the hail and the thunders had ceased, he again sinned, and made his heart dullest, and his servants. And the heart of Pharaoh waxed bold, and he did not let the sons of Israel go, as spake Yahweh by the hand of Moses.

§16. The Eighth Plague: Locusts.

Then said Yahweh unto Moses, Go in unto Pharaoh,—for I have suffered his heart to be dull, and the heart of his servants, that I may show these my signs, in their midst, and that thou mayest recount in the ears of thy son, and thy son's son, what I did in derision of the Egyptians, and my signs, which I displayed among them,—so shall ye know that I am Yahweh. And Moses and Aaron went in unto Pharaoh, and said unto him—Thus saith Yahweh, God of the Hebrews, How long hast thou refused to humble thyself before me? Let my people go, that they may serve me. But if thou art to let my people go, behold me bringing in to morrow, a locust, within thy bounds; and it shall cover the eye of the land, so that one shall not be able to see the land,—and it shall eat the residue that hath escaped, that is left from you from the hail, and shall eat up all the trees that sprout for you, out of the field; and they shall fill thy houses, and the houses of all thy servants, and the houses of all the Egyptians, such as thy fathers and thy fathers' fathers have never seen, from the day they came to be on the ground, until this day. And he turned away, and came out from the presence of Pharaoh. Then said the servants of Pharaoh unto him, How long shall this [man] become to us a snare? Let the men go, that they may serve Yahweh their God. Not yet knowest thou, that Egypt is ruined?

So Moses and Aaron were brought back unto Pharaoh, and he said unto them—Go, serve Yahweh your God, who are they that are going? And Moses said,

With our young and our old will we go,—with our sons and with our daughters, with our flocks and with our herds, will we go,—for the festival of Yahweh is ours. Then he said unto them: Let Yahweh be with you, when I let go you and your little ones! Look out, for harm is straight before your faces. Not so! Go, I pray you, ye grown men, and serve Yahweh, for that is what ye were seeking. And they were driven out from the presence of Pharaoh.
Pharaoh. Then said Yahweh unto Moses—

Stretche forth thy hand over the land of Egypt, for the locust, that it may come up over the land of Egypt,—and may eat up every herb of the land, all that the hail hath left.

And Moses stretched forth his staff over the land of Egypt, and Yahweh caused an east wind to drive through the land, all the day, and all the night,—<when the morning had come> <the east wind> had brought the locust. And the locust came up over all the land of Egypt, and settled in all the bounds of Egypt,—very grievous, <before it> had not been such a locust [as that], neither <after it> should be one like it. So it covered the eye of all the land, and the land was darkened, and it did eat every herb of the land, and all the fruit of the trees, which the hail had left remaining,—so that there was not left remaining any green sprout in the trees, or in the herb of the field, in all the land of Egypt.

Then hastened Pharaoh, to call for Moses and for Aaron,—and said—

I have sinned against Yahweh your God, and against you.

Now therefore, forgive me: I pray you, my sin—only this time, and make entreaty unto Yahweh your God,—that he may take away from me [at least, this death].

So he came out from Pharaoh,—and made entreaty unto Yahweh; and Yahweh turned back a west wind, strong exceedingly, and carried away the locust, and cast it into the Red Sea,—there was not left a single locust in all the bounds of Egypt. But Yahweh suffered the heart of Pharaoh to wax bold,—and he did not let the sons of Israel go.

§ 17. The Ninth Plague: Darkness.

Then said Yahweh unto Moses:

Stretche forth thy hand over the heavens, that there may be darkness, over the land of Egypt,—and that one may feel the darkness.

So Moses stretched forth his hand, over the heavens,—and there was thick darkness in all the land.—of Egypt, for three days; they saw not one another, neither rose any man from his couch, for three days,—but all the sons of Israel had light in their dwellings.

Then Pharaoh called out unto Moses, and said—

Go, serve Yahweh, only [your flocks and your herds] shall be left,—[even your little ones] shall go with you.

And Moses said,

Even thou thyself shalt give into our hands, sacrifices and ascending-offerings,—so shall we present offerings to Yahweh our God.

Moreover also' [our own cattle] shall go with us—there shall not be left behind [a hoof], for <thereof> must we take, to serve Yahweh our God,—[even we ourselves] cannot know wherewith we must serve Yahweh, until we have come in thither.

And Yahweh let the heart of Pharaoh wax bold,—and he was not willing to let them go. So Pharaoh said to him—

Get thee from me,—take heed to thyself—do not [any more] see my face, for <in the day thou dost see my face> thou shalt die.

And Moses said—

[Well] hast thou spoken,—[no more again] to see thy face.

§ 18. The Tenth Plague threatened: the Death of the Egyptian Firstborn.

Then said Yahweh unto Moses—

Yet one plague will I bring in upon Pharaoh, and upon Egypt, <after that> he will let you go from hence,—<when he doth let you go> he will [altogether drive] you out from hence.

Speak, I pray you, in the ears of the people,—and let them ask—every man of his neighbour, and every woman of her neighbour, articles of silver and articles of gold.

And Yahweh gave the people favour in the eyes of the Egyptians,—[even the man Moses himself] was exceeding great in the land of Egypt,—in the eyes of Pharaoh's servants, and in the eyes of the people. And Moses said,

[Thus saith Yahweh]:—

<About midnight> am I going forth in the midst of Egypt; and shall every firstborn in the land of Egypt die, from the firstborn of Pharaoh who is sitting on his throne, unto the firstborn of the handmaid who is behind the two millstones,—and every firstborn of beasts; then shall there be a great outcry, in all the land of Egypt,—such as never was and [such] as shall not be again.

But <against none of the sons of Israel> shall a dog sharpen his tongue, neither against man nor beast,—that ye may know that Yahweh maketh a difference between Egypt and Israel.

So shall all these thy servants come down unto me, and bow themselves down to me, saying—

Go forth, [thou, and all the people who are in thy footsteps],

and <after that> will I go forth.

And he went forth from Pharaoh, in a heat of anger.

And Yahweh had said unto Moses, Pharaoh will not hearken unto you,—that my
wonders may be multiplied in the land of Egypt.

10 Then Moses and Aaron did all these wonders before Pharaoh,—but Yahweh let Pharaoh's heart wax bold,* and he did not let the sons of Israel go, out of his land.

§ 19. The Passover commanded and observed.

12 Then spake Yahweh unto Moses and unto Aaron, in the land of Egypt, saying—

13 [This month] is [to you] a beginning of months,—<the first> it is [<to you> of the months of the year.

14 Speak ye unto all the assembly of Israel,* saying,

15 On the tenth of this month then let them take to them, each man a lamb for his ancestral household, a lamb for a household.

16 But <if the household be too small for a lamb> then shall he and his neighbour that is near unto his house take [one], according to the number of souls,—<each man according to his eating> shall ye number for the lamb.

17 A lamb without defect, a male a year old shall yours be,—<from the sheep, or from the goats> shall ye take it.

18 So shall it be yours, to keep, until the fourteenth day of this month,—then shall all the convocation of the assembly of Israel slay it, between the two evenings.

19 And they shall take of the blood, and put upon the two door-posts, and upon the upper-beam,—upon the houses wherein they are to eat it.

20 Then shall they eat the flesh, in the same night,—roast with fire, and with unleavened cakes;—<with* bitter herbs> shall they eat it.

21 Do not eat of it underdone, nor cooked by boiling in water,—but roast with fire, its head with its legs, and with its inward parts.

22 And ye shall let nothing thereof remain until morning,—but <that which is left remaining until morning> [in the fire] shall ye consume.

23 And [thus] shall ye eat it,—<your loins>* girded, [your sandals] on your feet, and [your staff] in your hand,—so shall ye eat it [in haste], it is Yahweh's passing over.

24 I will pass along, therefore, throughout the land of Egypt, this night, and will smite every first-born in the land of Egypt, from man even to beast,—and <against all the gods of Egypt> will I execute judgments—

25 I, Yahweh. *

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12 Then shall the blood serve you for a sign, on the houses wherein ye' are, then will I behold the blood, and will pass over you,—and there shall be among you no plague to destroy, when I smite the land of Egypt.

14 So shall this day serve you for a memorial, and ye shall celebrate it, as a festival to Yahweh,—<to your generations>—<as an age-abiding statute> shall ye celebrate it.

15 Seven days] < unleavened cakes> shall ye eat, surely,—<on the first day> shall ye put away leaven, out of your houses.

16 But <who soever eateth what is leavened> then shall that soul be cut off out of Israel, [from the first day, unto the seventh day].

17 Both< on the first day> a holy convocation, and <on the seventh day> a holy convocation shall there be to you,—[no work] shall be done therein, [save only what must be eaten by every soul] that alone shall be done by you.

18 So then ye shall observe the unleavened cakes, because <on this self-same day> brought I forth your hosts out of the land of Egypt,—so then ye shall observe this day to your generations, as a statute age-abiding.

19 In the first [month], on the fourteenth day of the month, in the evening shall ye eat unleavened cakes,—until the one-and-twentith [day] of the month, in the evening. [For seven days] [leaven] shall not be found in your houses,—for <who soever eateth what is leavened> then shall that soul be cut off out of the assembly of Israel, [whether sojourner, or native of the land].

20 Nothing leavened> shall ye eat,—<in all your dwellings> shall ye eat unleavened cakes.

21 So then Moses called for all the elders of Israel, and said unto them,—

Proceed and take for yourselves one of the flock, according to your families, and slay the passover. 22 Then shall ye take a bunch of hyssop, and dip it in the blood which is in the basin, and strike the upper beam, and the two door-posts, with the blood which is in the basin,—and ye shall not go forth, any man out of the entrance of his house, until morning. 23 And Yahweh will pass along to plague the Egyptians, and <when he beholdeth the blood upon the upper beam, and upon the two door-posts> then will Yahweh pass over the entrance, and not suffer the destroyer to enter into your houses, to inflict on you the plague.

24 And ye shall observe this thing,—for a statute to thee and to thy sons, unto times age-abiding.

25 And so it shall come to pass <when ye shall enter into the land which Yahweh will give you, as he hath spoken,—and ye shall observe this service;> and it shall come to pass, that your sons shall say unto you,—
What is this your service?

Then shall ye say—

<A passover sacrifice> it is to Yahweh, who passed over the houses of the sons of Israel in Egypt, when he plagued the Egyptians, but <our houses> he delivered.

Then did the people bend their heads and bow themselves down.

And the sons of Israel went their way and did,—<as Yahweh had commanded Moses and Aaron> ||so|| did they.

§ 20. The Tenth Plague inflicted, and Israel urged forth.

And it came to pass [at midnight] that Yahweh smote every firstborn in the land of Egypt, from the firstborn of Pharaoh who sat upon his throne, unto the firstborn of the captive who was in the pit of his prison,—and every firstborn of beasts.

Then rose up Pharaoh by night, ||he, and all his servants, and all the Egyptians||, and there arose a great outcry throughout Egypt,—for there was not a house, where' there was not one dead. ||So|| he called for Moses and for Aaron by night, and said—

Rise ye, go forth out of the midst of my people, ||both ye, and the sons of Israel,||— and go, serve Yahweh, according to your word; ||also|| <your flocks and your herds> take ye, as ye spake, and go your way,—so shall ye bless ||even me.||

And the Egyptians became urgent with the people, <to send them in haste out of the land,—for they said—>

||We all|| are dying.

So the people took up their dough, ere yet it was leavened,—<with their kneading-bowls bound up in their mantles, on their shoulders.>

And ||the sons of Israel|| did according to the word of Moses,—<and asked of the Egyptians, articles of silver and articles of gold and mantles.>

And ||Yahweh|| gave the people favour in the eyes of the Egyptians, and they gave them gladly,—<so they spoiled the Egyptians.>

§ 21. The Exodus begun, and the Passover confirmed.

Then did the sons of Israel break up from Rameses towards Succoth,—<about six hundred thousand foot, of men grown, besides little ones.>

Moreover also ||a mixed multitude|| came up with them,—<flocks also, and herds, exceeding much cattle.>

Then baked they the dough which they had brought out of Egypt—<into round unleavened cakes, for it had not been leavened,—for they had been driven out of Egypt, and could not tarry,—and indeed no provisions had they made ready for themselves.>

Now <the time during which the sons of Israel dwelt in Egypt> was four hundred and thirty years. ||And it came to pass <at the end of four hundred and thirty years> ||yes|| it came to pass <on this self-same day> <that all> the hosts of Yahweh had come forth out of the land of Egypt. ||<A night of solemn observances> it is unto Yahweh, for bringing them forth out of the land of Egypt,—<this same night> <pertaineth> to Yahweh, for solemn observances, <by all the sons of Israel, to their generations.>

And Yahweh said unto Moses and Aaron:

||This|| is the statute of the passover,— ||<No stranger> shall eat thereof; ||but every man's servant bought with silver,—<when thou hast circumcised him> ||then shall he eat thereof: ||<An alien> or ||a hirerling> ||shall not eat thereof. ||<In one house> shall it be eaten, thou shalt not take forth, <out of the house, any of the flesh; ||outside;> and a <bone thereof> shall thou not break. ||<All the assembly of Israel> shall keep it. ||And when there may sojourn with thee a sojourner who may wish to keep a passover to Yahweh> <there must be circumcised to him every male, and ||then|| may be draw near to keep it, so shall he be <as a native> of the land,—<but ||no uncircumcised male> shall eat thereof.>

<One law> shall there be for the native,—<and for the sojourner that sojourneth in your midst.>

Thus did all <the sons of Israel> ||<as Yahweh had commanded Moses and Aaron> ||so|| did they.

And it came to pass ||<on this self-same day> ||that Yahweh brought forth the sons of Israel out of the land of Egypt, by their hosts.

§ 22. The Law of the Firstborn, and further Instructions as to the Passover.

And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:

Hallow to me <every firstborn, that which any female first beareth, among the sons of Israel, among men and among beasts,—mine it is.>

And Moses said unto the people—

[Ye are] to remember this day, on which ye came forth out of Egypt, out of the house of slaves, that <<with strength of hand> did Yahweh bring you forth from hence,—<there shall not, therefore, be eaten anything leavened.> ||<To-day> are ye coming forth,—in the month Abib.>

And it shall be, <when Yahweh> shall bring thee into the land of the Canaanite, and the Amorite, and the Hivite...
and the Jebusite, which he sware to thy fathers to give thee, a land flowing with milk and honey> then shalt thou serve with this service, in this month. 6 <Seven days> shalt thou eat unleavened cakes,—and <on the seventh day> [shall be] a festival to Yahweh. 7 |Unleavened cakes| shall be eaten for the seven days,—neither shall there be seen with thee anything leavened, nor shall there be seen with thee leaven, within any of thy bounds. 8 And thou shalt tell thy son, on that day, saying,— [This is] ||because| of that which Yahweh did for me, when he brought me forth out of Egypt.

9 And it shall be to thee for a sign upon thy hand, and for a memorial between thine eyes, in order that the law of Yahweh may be in thy mouth,—for <with a strong hand> did Yahweh bring thee forth out of Egypt. 10 So shalt thou observe this statute, in its appointed time,—from year to year. 11 And it shall be <when Yahweh> shall bring thee into the land of the Canaanite, as he sware to thee and to thy fathers,—and shall give it thee> 12 that thou shalt set apart whatsoever is born first, 4 to Yahweh; and <of all firstlings of beasts> which thou shalt have> ||the males| shall pertain to Yahweh. 13 But <every firstling of an ass> shalt thou redeem with a lamb* or <if thou wilt not redeem it> then thou shalt break its neck,—but <every firstborn of men among thy sons> shalt thou redeem.

14 And it shall be <when thy son shall ask thee, in time to come, saying, What is this?> Then shalt thou say unto him: <With strength of hand> did Yahweh bring us forth out of Egypt, out of the house of slaves. 15 And it came to pass <when Pharaoh had shown himself too hardened to let us go> then did Yahweh slay every firstborn in the land of Egypt, from the firstborn of men, even unto the firstborn of beasts. <For this cause> am ||I|| sacrificing to Yahweh whatsoever is born first, of the males, and <every firstborn of my sons> must I redeem. 16 And it shall be for a sign upon thy hand, and for frontlets between thine eyes,—that <with strength of hand> did Yahweh bring us forth out of Egypt.

§ 23. The Exodus completed; the Red Sea passed through; Pharaoh and his Host destroyed.

17 And it came to pass <when Pharaoh had let the people go> that God did not lead by the land-way of the Philistines, although it was near,—for God said—

Lost the people be dismayed when they see war, and turn back to Egypt.

18 So God took the people round the desert-way of the Red Sea,—and the sons of Israel went up ||armed| out of the land of Egypt.

19 And Moses took the bones of Joseph, with him,—for he had <taken an oath> of the sons of Israel, saying,

God will ||surely visit| you,* so then ye shall carry up my bones from hence, with you.

20 And they brake up from Succoth,—and encamped in Etham, at the edge of the desert.

21 Now ||Yahweh| was going before them,— <by day> in a pillar of cloud to lead them the way, and <by night> in a pillar of fire to give them light,—that they might journey day and night:

22 the pillar of cloud by day ceased not, nor the pillar of fire by night,—from before the people.

Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying:

3 Speak unto the sons of Israel, that they turn back and encamp before Pi-hahiroth, between Migdol and the sea,—before Baal-zephon, <over against it> shall ye encamp, by the sea.

3 Then will Pharaoh say, of the sons of Israel, <Entangled> they are in the land,—the desert hath closed in upon them.

4 So will I let the heart of Pharaoh wax bold, and he will pursue them, that I may get me honour over Pharaoh, and over all his forces, and the Egyptians shall know, that ||I|| am Yahweh.

And they did so.

5 And it was told the king of Egypt, that the people had fled,—and the heart of Pharaoh and his servants was turned against the people, and they said—

What is this we have done, that we have let Israel go from serving us?

6 So he yoked his chariot,—and <his people> took he with him. 7 And he took six hundred chosen chariots, and all the chariots of Egypt,—with warriors, in every one. 8 And Yahweh let the heart of Pharaoh king of Egypt wax bold,* and he pursued the sons of Israel,—when ||the sons of Israel| were going out with a high hand.

9 So the Egyptians pursued them, and overtook them, encamping by the sea—all the horses and chariots of Pharaoh, and his horsemen, and his forces,—by Pi-hahiroth, before Baal-zephon.

10 Now <when ||Pharaoh| had drawn near> the sons of Israel lifted up their eyes, and lo! ||the Egyptians| moving along after them, and they feared greatly, and the sons of Israel made outcry unto Yahweh. 11 Then said they unto Moses,

Was it because there were no graves in Egypt, that thou didst fetch us to die in the desert? What is this thou hast done to us,* bringing us forth out of Egypt?
Is not this the word which we spake unto thee in Egypt, saying,
Let us alone, that we may serve the Egyptians,—for it is [better for us] to serve the Egyptians, than to die in the desert?

And Moses said unto the people—
Do not fear, stand still, and see the salvation of Yahweh, which he will work for you to-day,—for [as for the Egyptians whom ye have seen to-day] ye shall not again see them any more, to times age-abiding.

[Yahweh] will fight for you,—and [ye] shall [forbear].

And Yahweh said unto Moses,
What outcry wouldst thou make unto me? Speak unto the sons of Israel, that they go forward; and [thou] lift high thy staff, and stretch forth thy hand over the sea, and cleave it asunder,—that the sons of Israel may enter into the midst of the sea, on dry ground; 17 and [I] behold me, letting the heart of the Egyptians wax bold, that they may enter after them, that I may get me honour over Pharaoh, and over his forces, over his chariots, and over his horsemen. 18 And the Egyptians shall know, that [I] am Yahweh,—when I have gotten me honour over Pharaoh, and over his chariots, and over his horsemen.

And the messenger of God who was going on before the camp of Israel, removed, and came on behind them,—and the pillar of cloud removed from before them, and stood behind them; so it came in between the camp of the Egyptians, and the camp of Israel, so it became a cloud and darkness, and yet lighted up the night,—so that the one came not near unto the other, all the night.

And Moses stretched forth his hand over the sea, and Yahweh carried away the sea by a mighty east wind, all the night, and turned the sea into dry land,—and the waters were cloven asunder.

Then went the sons of Israel into the midst of the sea, on the dry ground,—and [the waters] [to them] were a wall, on their right hand, and on their left. 22 And the Egyptians pursued, and entered after them—all the horses of Pharaoh, his chariots and his horsemen,—into the midst of the sea.

And it came to pass [in the morning watch] that Yahweh looked down into the camp of the Egyptians, through the pillar of fire and cloud, and confused the camp of the Egyptians; 23 and he took off the wheels of their chariots, 4 and made them drive heavily,—so that the Egyptians said—

We must flee [from the face of Israel, for] [Yahweh] is fighting for them, against the Egyptians.

Then said Yahweh unto Moses,
Stretch forth thy hand over the sea,—that the waters may return upon the Egyptians, upon their chariots, and upon their horsemen.

So Moses stretched forth his hand over the sea, and the sea returned, towards morning, to its steady flow, when [the Egyptians] were fleeing to meet it,—thus Yahweh shook off the Egyptians into the midst of the sea; 25 thus the waters returned, and covered the chariots, and the horsemen, even all the forces of Pharaoh, that were entering after them into the sea,—there was not left remaining among them [so much as one]. 26 But [the sons of Israel] had gone their way on dry ground in the midst of the sea,—and [the waters] had been to them a wall, on their right hand and on their left.

Thus did Yahweh, on that day, save Israel, out of the hand of the Egyptians,—and Israel saw the Egyptians, dead on the shore 4 of the sea.

And [when Israel saw the mighty hand wherewith Yahweh had wrought against the Egyptians] then did the people revere Yahweh,—and they put their trust in Yahweh, and in Moses, his servant.

§ 24. Israel’s Song of Triumph.

1 [[Then]] sang Moses, and the sons of Israel, 15 this song unto Yahweh, and they spake, saying,—
I will sing to Yahweh, for he is exalted, exalted, 9—
<The horse and his rider> hath he cast into the sea.

3 [My might and] melody is Yah, And he became mine, by salvation, 4—
This is my God, and I will glorify him, The God of my father, and I will set him on high.

2 [Yahweh] is a warlike one,—
<Yahweh> is his name.

4 [The chariots of Pharaoh and his train>] hath he cast into the sea,—
Yea, [the choice of his warriors] were sunk in the Sod’ Sea.

5 [Roaring deeps] covered them,—
They went down, in the raging depths, like a stone.

6 [Thy right hand], O Yahweh, is splendid in power,—
[Thy right hand], O Yahweh, dasheth in pieces a foe;
And [in the greatness of thine exaltation] dost thou tear down thine opposers,—
Thou dost send forth thy wrath, it consumeth them, as straw;
And [with the blast of thy nostrils] heaped up are the waters,

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*a Mi.: "lip," and Onk.): "and my"
*b Mi.: "Egypt said—I must flee." [Nation personified—as often.]
*c Some cod. (w. Sam. Mi.), "Mi.: "beautify." Op. O.G.
*d Intro., Chap. II, Synopsis, G.n.
EXODUS XV. 9—27; XVI. 1—5.

Sing to Yahweh, for he is exalted—exalted,
<The horse and his rider> hath he cast into the sea.

§ 25. From the Red Sea to the Desert of Sin.

22 And Moses caused Israel to break up from the Red Sea, and they went out into the desert of Shur,—and journeyed three days in the desert, and found no water; 22 and, when they came in towards Marah, they could not drink the waters of Marah, for they were bitter,—<for this cause> was the name thereof called Marah.*

24 So the people murmured against Moses—saying,
What are we to drink?

25 And he made outcry unto Yahweh, and Yahweh pointed out a tree, and he cast it into the waters, and the waters became sweet,—
<There> he appointed him a statute and regulation,
And <there> he put him to the proof.

26 And he said:
<If thou wilt indeed hearken> to the voice of Yahweh thy God,
And <the thing that is right in his eyes> thou wilt do.
And so give ear to his commandments,
And keep all his statutes>
None of the sicknesses which I laid on the Egyptians will I lay upon thee,
For I will be Yahweh, thy physician.

27 Then came they in to Elim, and <there> were twelve fountains of water, and seventy palm-trees,—so they encamped there, by the waters.

1 Then moved they on from Elim, and all the assembly of the sons of Israel entered into the desert of Sin, which is between Elim and Sinai, on the fifteenth day of the second month, by their coming forth out of the land of Egypt.


2 Then did all the assembly of the sons of Israel murmur against Moses and against Aaron, in the desert; 3 and the sons of Israel said unto them—
Oh that we had died by the hand of Yahweh, in the land of Egypt, when we remained by the pot of flesh, when we did eat bread to the full,—for ye have brought us forth into this desert, to cause all this multitude to die by famine.

4 Then said Yahweh unto Moses,
Behold me! raining down for you bread out of heaven,—and the people shall go out and gather, <the portion> for a day> on its day, that I may prove them, whether they will walk in my law, or not.

5 And it shall come to pass <on the sixth day> that they shall settle what they shall bring in,—and it shall be twice as much as they gather day by day.

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a Or: "thy hallowed"—G.r.

b Some cod. (w. 3 sar. pr. edna., Sam.): "O Yah-

Or: "Bitter."

Or: "food."

Or: "them."

Mi: "word," or "matter."

Or: "convocation."

Heb.: 'addi.
So Moses and Aaron said unto all the sons of Israel,---

At eventide then shall ye know that it was Yahweh who brought you forth, out of the land of Egypt; and in the morning shall ye see the glory of Yahweh, in that he hath heard your murmurings against Yahweh, what then are we that ye should murmur against us? And Moses said---

In that Yahweh giveth you in the evening flesh to eat, and bread in the morning, to the full, in that Yahweh heareth your murmurings, wherewith ye are murmuring against him what then are we? Not against us do ye murmur, but against Yahweh. And Moses said unto Aaron, Say unto all the assembly of the sons of Israel, Draw near before Yahweh, for he hath heard your murmurings. And it came to pass, when Aaron spake unto all the assembly of the sons of Israel, then turned they towards the desert, and lo! the glory of Yahweh had appeared in the cloud. Then spake Yahweh unto Moses saying, I have heard the murmurings of the sons of Israel, speak unto them saying---

Between the two evenings shall ye eat flesh, and in the morning shall ye be filled with bread, so shall ye know that I am your God. And it came to pass, in the evening, that there came up quail, and covered the camp, and in the morning was the outpouring of dew, round about the camp; and in the outpouring of dew went up then lo! on the face of the desert a thin flake, thin as hoar-frost, on the earth. And when the sons of Israel saw it, they said one to another, What is that? For they knew not what that was. Then said Moses unto them, That is the bread which Yahweh hath given you to eat. This is the thing which Yahweh hath commanded, Gather ye thereof, each man what he needeth for eating; an omer a head by the number of your souls, each man for them who are in his tent shall ye take. And the sons of Israel did so, and gathered, [some] more, and [some] less; and when they measured it with the omer he who had gathered more had nothing over, and he who had gathered less had no lack; each man, what he needed for eating did they gather. And Moses said unto them, Let no man leave thereof, until morning. But they hardened not unto Moses, but certain men left thereof until morning, and it swarmed with worms, and became loathsome, and Moses was wroth with them. Thus then they gathered it, morning by morning, each man what he needed for eating, and as soon as the sun waxed hot so soon it melted. And it came to pass, on the sixth day, that they gathered food twice as much, two omers for each one, so all the princes of the assembly came in, and told Moses. And he said unto them, That is what Yahweh spake. The observance of a holy sabbath to Yahweh is to morrow, what ye would bake, and what ye would boil, boil, and all that is left over put by you, to keep until the morning. So they put it by until the morning, as Moses had commanded, and it gave no unpleasant odour, neither was there a worm therein. Then said Moses, Eat ye it to day, for a sabbath is to day unto Yahweh, ye shall not find it in the field. Six days shall ye gather it, but on the seventh day a sabbath shall it not be therein. And it came to pass, on the seventh day, that there went forth some of the people to gather, but they found not. Then said Yahweh unto Moses, How long have ye refused to keep my commandments and my laws? See because Yahweh hath given you the sabbath for this cause is the giving you on the sixth day food for two days, abide ye every man in his place, let no man go forth from his dwelling, on the seventh day. So the people rested on the seventh day. And the house of Israel called the name thereof Manna, and the same was like coriander seed, white, and the taste thereof like flat-cake with honey. And Moses said, This is the thing which Yahweh hath commanded, Fill an omer therefrom, as a thing to be preserved, to your generations, that they may see the bread wherewith I fed you in the desert, when I brought you forth, out of the land of Egypt. So Moses said unto Aaron, Take a single basket, and put therein an omer-full of manna, and set it down before Yahweh, as a thing to be preserved, to your generations. As Yahweh gave command unto Moses, so did Aaron set it down before the testimony, as a thing to be preserved. And the sons of Israel did eat the manna forty years, until they entered into the land wherein they were to dwell, they did eat

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a Or: "the sabbath-keeping of a holy rest." G.N.
b Or: "kept Sabbath." Kalisch.
c Some cod. (w. Onk. MS.) Sep., Syr.): "some" See Josh. v. 11, 12.
until they entered into the bounds of the land of Canaan. 36 Now [an omer] is the tenth of the ephah."

§ 27. Water from the Rock at Rephidim.

1 And all the assembly of the sons of Israel set forward out of the desert of Sin, by their re-movings, at the bidding of Yahweh,—and encamped in Rephidim, and there was no water for the people to drink. 2 And the people found fault with Moses, and said—

Give us water, that we may drink.
And Moses said to them,
Why should ye find fault with me? Why should ye put Yahweh to the proof?
3 So the people thirsted, there, for water, and the people murmured against Moses,—and said—
Wherefore is it that thou hast brought us up out of Egypt, to kill me and my sons, and my cattle, with thirst?
4 And Moses made outcry unto Yahweh, saying, What am I to do, with this people? <Yet a little> and they will stone me.
5 Then said Yahweh unto Moses—
Pass over before the people, and take, with thee, some of the elders of Israel,—<thy staff also, wherewith thou didst smite the river> take thou in thy hand, so shalt thou go thy way.
6 Behold me! standing before thee, there, upon the rock in Horeb, then shalt smite the rock, and there shall come forth therefrom water, and the people shall drink.
And Moses did so, in the sight of the elders of Israel.
7 So he called the name of the place, Massah 3 and Meribah, 4 because of the fault-finding of the sons of Israel, and because of their putting Yahweh to the proof, saying, Is Yahweh in our midst, or is he not?

§ 28. War with Amalek.

8 Then came in Amalek,—and fought with Israel, in Rephidim.
9 And Moses said unto Joshua—
Choose for us men, and go forth, fight with Amalek,—<to-morrow> am I stationing myself upon the top of the hill, with the staff of God in my hand.
10 So Joshua did, as Moses had said to him, to fight with Amalek,—and [Moses, Aaron and Hur] went up to the top of the hill.
11 And it shall be <when Moses shall lift up his hands> then shall Israel prevail.

12 But [the hands of Moses] were weary, 5 so they took a stone, and put under him, and he sat thereupon,—and [Aaron and Hur] upheld his hands—<on this side> one, and <on that side> one, and so his hands became steady, until the going in of the sun. 13 So Joshua overthrew Amalek and his people, with the edge of the sword.
14 Then said Yahweh unto Moses—
Write this as a remembrance in a book, 6 and rehearse it in the ears of Joshua,—that I will wipe out the remembrance of Amalek, from under the heavens.
15 And Moses built an altar,—and called the name thereof, Yahweh-nissi. 7 16 And he said—
<Because of a hand against the throne of Yah> 8 Yahweh hath war with Amalek,—from generation to generation!

§ 29. The Visit of Jethro, Moses' Father-in-law.

1 And Jethro, priest of Midian, father-in-law of Moses, heard all that God had done for Moses, and for Israel his people,—in that Yahweh had brought forth Israel out of Egypt.
2 So Jethro, Moses' father-in-law, took Zipporah, Moses' wife,—after she had been sent home; 3 and her two sons,—of whom [the name of the one] was Gershom, 4 for, said he, 5 <An sojourner> am I in a strange land, and [the name of the other] Elizer, 5 for [The God of my father] was my help, and delivered me from the sword of Pharaoh.
3 And Jethro, Moses' father-in-law, came in, with his two sons and his wife, unto Moses,—into the desert where [he] was encamping, the mountain of God; 4 and said unto Moses, [I, thy father-in-law, Jethro,] am coming in unto thee,—and thy wife, and her two sons, with her.

7 So Moses went forth to meet his father-in-law, and bowed himself down to him, and kissed him, and they asked each other of their welfare,—and came into the tent. 8 Then Moses recounted to his father-in-law, all that Yahweh had done to Pharaoh, and to the Egyptians, for Israel's sake,—all the hardship which had befallen them by the way, and how Yahweh had delivered' them. 9 Then did Jethro rejoice, for all the good which Yahweh had done to Israel,—whom he had delivered

8 So, according to best usage, the tenses in this verse shall be rendered and the statement may be the reminiscence of a promise; but according to late usage the tenses may be taken historically.
9 Lit. "heavy.
10 Ml: "mouth.
11 Ml: "the book;" but the article may be that of species, hence in English a "book.
12 Num. xxiv. 20.
13 See above, on verse 11.
14 Gt.: "Surely the hand is on the banner of Yah."——G.n. G.Intro. 388, 384: so also Davies' H.l., p. 301.
15 Cp. chap. ii. 16.
16 A spr. v. r. (omen): "the land of Egypt."—G.n.
17 Or: "let go.
18 A sojourner there.
19 "God in help.
20 Sam. Sep. Sry.: "Lo!!" [instead of "I"]—G.n.
21 In wh. case rend: "And one said . . . is coming!"
out of the hand of the Egyptians. 10 And Jethro said—
Blessed be Yahweh, who hath delivered you out of the hand of the Egyptians, and out of the hand of Pharaoh,—
Who hath delivered the people from under the hand of the Egyptians:
||Now I know, that ||greater|| is Yahweh than all the gods,—
||Even in the thing wherein they were arrogant over them||.
11 Then took Jethro, father-in-law of Moses, an ascending-offering and sacrifices* to God,—and Aaron and all the elders of Israel came in, to eat bread with the father-in-law of Moses before God.
12 Now it came to pass <on the morrow> that Moses sat, to judge the people,—and the people stood by Moses, from the morning until* the evening. 14 And <when Moses' father-in-law saw all that ||he|| was doing for the people> he said—
What is this thing which ||thou|| art doing for the people? Wherefore art ||thou|| sitting [alone], with ||all the people|| stationed by thee, from morning until* evening?
15 And Moses said to his father-in-law,—
Because the people come in unto me, to seek God:
16 <When they have a matter> they come in unto me, then do I judge between a man and his neighbour,—and make known the statutes of God, and his laws.
17 Then said Moses' father-in-law unto him,—
||Not good|| is the thing that thou' art doing.
Thou wilt get ||quite worn out|| both thou, and this people that is with thee,—for the thing is ||too heavy|| for thee; thou canst not do it, [alone].
19 ||Now|| hearken thou to my voice—let me counsel thee, and may God be with thee:—
Be ||thou|| for ||the people|| in front of God, so shalt ||thou|| bring the matters unto God;
and shalt cause to shine upon them, the statutes and the laws,—and make known to them the way wherein they should go, and the work they should do.
21 ||Thou thyself|| therefore, shalt look out, from among all the people—men of ability, reverers of God, men of fidelity, haters of extortion,—and place [them] over them as rulers of thousands, rulers of hundreds, rulers of fifties, and rulers of tens. 22 So shall they judge the people at any time, and it shall be, <all the great matters> shall they bring in unto thee, but <all the small matters> shall they themselves judge,—so, lighten thou the burden for thyself, and let them bear it with thee.
23 <If ||this thing|| thou wilt do, and God shall

command' thee> then shalt thou be able to endure,—yes [moreover] all this people shall go in unto their dwellings contented.a
24 So Moses hearkened to the voice of his father-in-law, and did all that he had said;
and Moses chose men of ability out of all Israel, and set them to be heads over the people,—rulers of thousands, rulers of hundreds, rulers of fifties, and rulers of tens.
25 And they shall judge the people, at any time,—<the hard matters> shall they bring in unto Moses, but <all the small matters> shall they themselves judge.b
27 And Moses sent forth his father-in-law,—and he went his way by himself, unto his own land.

§ 30. The Arrival at Sinai: Israel invited to enter into Covenant.
1 <In the third month, by the coming forth of the sons of Israel out of the land of Egypt> ||on this day|| came they into the desert of Sinai:
2 then was it that they brake up out of Rephidim, and came into the desert of Sinai, and encamped in the desert,—yea Israel encamped there, before the mountain. 3 And <when Moses> had gone up unto God> then called Yahweh unto him, out of the mountain, saying,
||Thus|| shalt thou say to the house of Jacob, And tell the sons of Israel:
4 ||Ye|| have seen, what I did unto the Egyptians,—
And how I bare you upon wings of eagles, And brought you in, unto myself:—
5 ||Now||, therefore <if ye will> ||indeed hearken|| to my voice, And keep my covenant> Then shall ye be mine, as a treasure beyond all the peoples,
For <mine> is all the earth;c
6 But ||ye|| shall be mine, As a kingdom of priests, And a holy nation.
||These|| are the words, which thou shalt speak unto the sons of Israel.
7 Then came Moses, and called for the elders of the people,—and put before them all these words, which Yahweh had commanded him. 8 And all the people responded together, and said,
<All that Yahweh hath spoken> will we do. And Moses took back the words of the people, unto Yahweh.
9 Then said Yahweh unto Moses:
Lo! ||I|| am coming unto thee in the veiling of cloud, in order that the people may hear when I speak with thee,4 moreover also that ||in thee|| they may trust5 to times age-abiding.
Then told Moses the words of the people, unto

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*b Some cod. (w. Sam., Syr.) : "even until"—G.n.
*c A very beautiful testimony to God's regard for the whole world.
*d Hence an argument that verse 19 gives the responsible setting of the Ten Commandments.
*e John v. 45.
And Yahweh said unto Moses—

Go unto the people, and thou shalt hallow them to-day, and to-morrow, and they shall wash their clothes; and shall be ready, by the third day, when Yahweh shall show them in the sight of all the people, upon Mount Sinai. So then thou shalt set bounds for the people round about, saying, Take heed to yourselves—that ye go not up into the mountain, nor touch the boundary thereof;—[22] whosever toucheth the mountain shall surely die. No hand shall touch it, but he shall be surely stoned, or be surely shot through: whether of man or beast, he shall not live;—<When the ram's horn sounded> they themselves shall come up within the mount. Then Moses went down out of the mount unto the people, and hallowed the people, and they washed their clothes. And he said unto the people, Be ready, by the third day, do not approach a woman.

And it came to pass, when the morning had come, that there were thunberings and lightnings, and a heavy cloud upon the mount, and the sound of a horn, loud exceedingly, and all the people who were in the camp trembled. And Moses brought forth the people, to meet God, out of the camp, and they stationed themselves in the lower part of the mount. And Mount Sinai smoketh all over, because Yahweh had come down thereon; in fire, and the smoke thereof went up as the smoke of a furnace, and all the mountain trembled exceedingly. And <as oft as the sound of the horn went on and became exceeding loud> Moses spake and God responded to him with a voice. Thus came Yahweh down upon Mount Sinai unto the top of the mount, and Yahweh called Moses unto the top of the mount, and Moses went up! Then said Yahweh unto Moses, Go down, adjure the people, lest they press through unto Yahweh, to see, and so there fall among them a multitude.

Yea <even the priests> who do come approach unto Yahweh must hallow themselves, lest Yahweh break in upon them.

And Moses said unto Yahweh, The people cannot come up into Mount Sinai, for thou thyself hast adjured us, saying:

Set bounds to the mountain and hallow it.

Away, down! then shalt thou come up, thou and Aaron with thee, but <as for the priests> and the people let it not be that they press through to come up unto Yahweh, lest he break in upon them.

So Moses went down unto the people, and said [these things] unto them.


1 And God spake all these words, saying:—

2 I am Yahweh thy God, who have brought thee forth out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of servants:

3 Thou shalt not have other gods, besides me.

4 Thou shalt not make to thee an image, or any form, that is in the heavens above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the waters, beneath the earth: thou shalt not bow thyself down to them, nor be led to serve them. For I, Yahweh thy God, am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of fathers, upon sons, unto three generations and unto four, of them that hate me; but showing lovingkindness unto thousands of generations, of them who love me, and keep my commandments.

7 Thou shalt not utter the name of Yahweh thy God, for falsehood; for Yahweh will not let him go unpunished who uttereth his name for falsehood.

5 Remember the sabbath day, to hallow it:

Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is a sabbath unto Yahweh thy God; thou shalt do no work: [thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy handmaid, nor thy beast, nor thy sojourner who is within thy gates.]

11 For in six days did Yahweh make the heavens and the earth, [and] the sea—and all that is in them is, and rested on the seventh day, <for this cause> Yahweh blessed the sabbath day and hallowed it.

Honour thy father, and thy mother, that thy days may be prolonged upon the soil, which Yahweh thy God is about to give unto thee.

Thou shalt not commit murder.

Thou shalt not commit adultery.

Thou shalt not steal.
Thou shalt not testify* against thy neighbour, with a witness of falsehood.

Thou shalt not covet, thy neighbour's house,—thou shalt not covet, thy neighbour's wife, nor his servant,* nor his handmaid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything which belongeth unto thy neighbour.

§ 32. The People are terrified, and prevail on Moses to hear God in their stead.

And [all the people] were witnessing the voices and the torches, 4 and the sound of the horn, and the mountain smoking,—so then the people were struck with awe 5 and shrank back, and stood afar off. 19 And they said unto Moses,

Speak thou with us, and we will hear,—but let not God speak' with us; lest we die.

And Moses said unto the people—

Do not fear, for <to the end he may prove you> hath God come,—and to the end the reverence of him may be upon your faces, that ye sin not.

So then the people stood afar off,—and [Moses] approached unto the thick gloom, where God was.

§ 33. Transitional Warnings against Idolatry, and Instructions as to Divine Worship.

Then said Yahweh unto Moses,

|| Thus| shalt thou say, unto the sons of Israel,—

|| Ye yourselves| have seen that <out of the heavens> have I spoken with you.

Ye shall not make [sought] beside me,—

<neither gods of silver, nor gods of gold> shall ye make to yourselves.

<An altar of earth> shalt thou make to me, then shalt thou offer thereupon thine ascending-sacrifices, and thy peace-offerings, thy sheep, and thine oxen. 24

<In every place where I may mention my name> will I come in unto thee, and will bless thee.

But <if [an altar of stones]> thou wilt make to me—thou shalt not build them hewn,—for <as soon as thou hast lifted [thy sharp tool] thereupon> thou hast profaned it;* neither shalt thou go up <by steps> unto mine altar,—lest by any means thy shame be discovered thereupon.


Now ||these|| are the regulations which thou shalt put before them.

<When thou shalt acquire a servant who is a

* MI: "answer."
1 Some cod. (w. Sam., Sep., Syr.) both read "for himself."
2 Or: "answer."
3 Ex. 21:6. "That is: "rules" but divine applications of law to actual life."

### Footnotes:

* MI: "owner (ba'ath) of a wife."
1 MI: "his lords."
2 Heb. 12:10. "Before the judges, and so almost all interpreters; for the judges pronounce the sentence in the name of the Deity."—Kalisch.
3 "written (to) not; but read (to-sow, instead of aleph)."—"for himself." Some cod. (w. Aram., Sep., Syr.) both write and read "not." Other cod. (w. 7 ear. pre. ed., Sam.) both write and read "not."—G.N. 4 Cp. verse 2.
5 Note the logical force of this emphasis: even from thence shalt thou take him; that he be not ashamed, though it is, shall be no asylum for him.
6 So it is read by [w. Aram., Sep., Syr.]. [The words "of the sons of Israel" not found in M.C.T.]
his fist, and he die not, but shall fall to his bed; [if he rise, and shall walk abroad on his staff] then shall he that smote him be acquitted, [only] for his loss of time he shall pay, and [shall surely heal him.]

20 And [when a man shall smite his servant or his handmaid with a rod, and he die, under his hand:] he shall [surely be avenged]; nevertheless [if] [for a day or for two days] he continue he shall not be avenged, for [his silver] he is.

21 And [when men strive together, and push against a woman with child, and she miscarry, but there is no other mischief:] he shall [surely be fined, according as the woman’s husband shall lay upon him, but he shall give it through judges.] But [if miscarriage follow:] then shall thou give life for life; [eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot,] brand for brand, wound for wound, stripe for stripe.

22 And [when a man smiteth the eye of his servant, or the eye of his handmaid, and destroyeth it:] he shall send him forth [free] for his eye; [or if the eye of his servant, or the eye of his handmaid] he knock out he shall send him forth [free] for his eye.

23 And [when an ox goeth a man or a woman, and death ensueth:] the ox shall [surely be stoned] and his flesh shall not be eaten, and [the owner of the ox] shall be quit. [But if the ox was wont to gore before that time and it hath been attested to his owner and he hath not proceeded to put him under guard, and he causeth the death of man or woman:] the ox shall be stoned, and [his owner also] shall be put to death. [If sin-covering be laid on him:] then shall he give a ransom for his life, according to whatsoever may be laid on him: [if a son he goeth, or a daughter he goeth:] according to this regulation shall it be done to him; [if a servant the ox goeth, or a handmaid]: thirty shekels of silver shall he give to his lord, and [the ox] shall be stoned.

24 And [when a man openeth a pit, or when a man diggeth a pit, and doth not cover it, and there falleth thereinto an ox or an ass:] [the owner of the pit:] shall make it good, [silver] shall he pay back to the owner thereof, and [the dead beast] shall be his. [And when the ox of one man thrusteth the ox of his neighbour, so that it dieth:] then shall they sell the live ox, and divide the silver thereof, and [the dead ox also] shall they divide. [Or if it was known that an ox was wont to gore before that time:] and his owner proceeded not to put him under guard:] he shall [surely make good, an ox for the ox, and the dead one:] shall be his.

1 [When a man stealeth an ox or a sheep, and slayeth it, or selleveth it:] [with five of the herd:] shall he make good—for the ox, or [with four of the flock] for the sheep.

2 [If in the place of breaking in:] the thief be found and he is smitten so that he dieth:] there is due for him no shedding of blood: [should the sun have arisen upon him:] there would be shedding of blood due for him, [he is surely to make restitution, if he hath nothing:] then is he to be sold, for his theft. [If the thing stolen is found in his hand:] whether ox, or ass, or sheep alive:] with two shall he make restitution.

3 [When a man causeth a field or a vineyard to be depastured, or hath sent in his own cattle and stripped the field of another:] he shall [surely make restitution] out of his own field, according to the yield thereof; or [if all the field:] he depastured:] with the best of his own field, or with the best of his own vineyard:] he shall make restitution.

4 [When a fire breaketh out, and hath come upon thorns, and so there is consumed a stack of sheaves, or the standing corn, or the field:] he that kindled the fire] shall surely make restitution.

5 [When a man giveth unto his neighbour silver or jewelry, to keep, and it is stolen out of the house of the man:] [if the thief be found:] he shall give in restitution [double:] [if the thief be not found:] then shall the owner of the house be brought near unto God [to swear] that he hath not laid his hand on the property of his neighbour.

6 [For any affair of trespass—for an ox, for an ass, for a sheep, for a mantle, for anything lost, as to which one could say:] This is it:] [unto God:] shall come the affair of them both, [the whom God shall condemn:] shall make restitution of double, to his neighbour.

10 [When a man delivereth unto his neighbour,
an ass, or an ox, or a sheep,\* or any beast [to keep],—and it dieth, or is fractured, or is driven away, no one beholding> 11 "the oath of Yahweh" shall come between them both. That he hath not laid his hand on the property of his neighbour,—then shall the owner thereof accept it, and he shall not make restitution. 13 But if it be verily stolen from him he shall make restitution to the owner thereof. 14 If it be verily torn in pieces[he shall bring it in as a witness,—<for that which was torn> he shall not make restitution. 14 And when a man asketh aught of his neighbour, and it is fractured or dieth, [his owner] not being with it[he shall surely make restitution]. 15 If [his owner] was with it[he shall not make restitution,—<if it is hired> it cometh into its hire. 16 And when a man entioeth a virgin who is not betrothed, and lieth with her[he shall surely pay a purchase-price] that she may be his wife. 17 If her father utterly refuse to give her to him<silver> shall he weigh out, according to the purchase-price of virgins. 18 A sorceress shall thou not suffer to live. 19 Whosoever lieth with a beast[shall surely be put to death]. 20 He that sacrificeth to the gods shall be devoted to destruction,—except he sacrificeth to Yahweh alone. 21 And a sojourner shall thou not tread down, neither shall thou drive him away,—for sojourners ye became in the land of Egypt. 22 Neither widow nor fatherless shall thou humble: 23 if thou do humble him[when he in anywise crieth out unto me] I will surely hear his outcry; 24 so shall kindle mine anger, and I will slay you with the sword,—and your [wives] shall become [widows], and your [sons] [fatherless]. 25 If [silver] thou wilt lend unto my people—unto the humbled one by thee thou shalt not be to him like one that lendeth on interest,—thou shalt not lay upon him' interest. 26 If thou do take in pledge the mantle of thy neighbour> [by the going in of the sun] shalt thou restore it to him; 27 for that is his only covering, [that] is his mantle, for his skin,—wherein shall he sleep? and it shall come to pass, <when he maketh outcry unto me> then will I hear, because [gracious] I am. 28 God> shall thou not revile,—and a prince among thy people> shall thou not curse. 29 Thy fulness and thine outflow shall thou not delay,—<the firstborn of thy sons> shall thou give to me. 30 Thus shall thou do with thine ox, with thy sheep,—<seven days> shall it be with its dam, <on the eighth day> shall thou give it to me. 31 Holy men therefore, shall ye truly become to me,—and flesh in the field torn to pieces> shall ye not eat, <to the dogs> shall ye cast it. 1 Thou shalt not utter a false report. Do not lay thy hand with a lawless man, to become a witness helping forward violence and wrong. 2 Thou shalt not follow multitudes to commit wickedness,—neither shalt thou answer* in a quarrel, so as to turn away after multitudes, to mislead. 3 Even a poor man> shalt thou not prefer in his quarrel. 4 When thou meetest the ox of thine enemy, or his ass, going astray thou shalt surely bring it back to him. 5 When thou seest the ass of him that hateth thee, sinking down under his burden, and mightest have foreborne to unload him thou shalt surely help him to unload. 6 Thou shalt not pervert the vindication of thy needy one, in his quarrel. 7 From a matter of falsehood thou shalt keep far away,—and the innocent one and the righteous do not thou slay, for I will not justify a lawless man. 8 And a bribe shall thou not take,—for [the bribe] blindeth the clear-sighted, and perverteth the words of the righteous. 9 And a sojourner shall thou not drive away,—seeing that [ye yourselves] know the soul of a sojourner; for sojourners became ye in the land of Egypt. 10 And six years shalt thou sow thy land,—and shalt gather the yield thereof; but the seventh year shalt thou let it rest and be still, so shall the needy of thy people eat, and what they leave shall the wild-beast of the field eat,—<in like manner> shalt thou deal with thy vineyard, with thine oliveyard. 12 Six days shalt thou do thy work, but <on the seventh day> shalt thou keep sabbath,—that thine ox may rest, and thine ass, and that the son of thy handmaid, and the sojourner, may be refreshed. 13 And in all that I have said unto thee> shalt thou take heed to thyself,—and the name of other gods shall thou not mention, it shall not be heard upon thy mouth. 14 <Three times> shalt thou keep festival to me in the year. 15 The festival of unleavened cakes shall thou keep,—seven days shalt thou eat unleavened cakes, as I commanded thee, at the appointed time of the month Abib; for <therein> camest thou forth out of Egypt,—and

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they shall not see my face empty-handed. 15 And the festival of harvest, with the firstfruits of thy labours, which thou shalt sow in the field. And the festival of ingathering—at the out-going of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labours, out of the field. 17 Three times in the year shall all thy males see the face of the Lord Yahweh. 18 Thou shalt not offer with anything leavened the blood of my sacrifice, neither shalt thou offer the fat of my festival-sacrifice remain until morning. 19 The beginning of the firstfruits of thy ground shalt thou bring into the house of Yahweh thy God. Thou shalt not boil a kid in the milk of its dam. 20

Lo! I am sending a messenger before thee, to guard thee in the way, and to bring thee into the place which I have prepared. 21 Take thou heed of his presence, and hearken to his voice—do not vex him, for he will not pardon thy transgression, for my name is within him. 22 But if thou wilt indeed hearken to his voice, and so wilt do all that I may speak then will I be an enemy to thine enemies, and an adversary to thine adversaries; 23 for my messenger shall go before thee, and bring thee in unto the Amorite, and the Hittite, and the Perizzite, and the Canaanite, the Hivite, and the Jebusite, so will I destroy them. 24 Thou shalt not bow thine self down to their gods, neither shalt thou bow to serve them, neither shalt thou do according to their works, but thou shalt utterly overthrow them, and completely break in pieces their pillars. 25 So shall ye serve Yahweh your God, and he will bless thy bread, and thy water, and I will take away sickness out of thy midst. 26 There shall be nothing casting its young or barren, in thy land, the number of thy days will I make full. 27 My terror will I send before thee, and will confound all the people, amongst whom thou shalt come, and will deliver up all thine enemies unto thee as they flee. 28 And I will send the hornet, before thee,—and it shall drive out the Hivite, the Canaanite, and the Hittite, from before thee. 29 I will not drive them out from before thee, in one year, lest the land should become a desolation, so would the wild-beast of the field multiply over thee. 30 Little by little I will drive them out from before thee, until thou become fruitful, and shalt thou take possession of the land. 31 So will I set thy bounds from the Red Sea, even unto the sea of the Philistines, and from the desert unto the River (Euphrates), for I will deliver into your hand the inhabitants of the land, so shalt thou drive them out from before thee. 32 Thou shalt not make, with them or with their gods a covenant: they shall not dwell in thy land, lest they cause thee to sin against me, for thou mightiest serve their gods, verily! it would become to thee a snare! 33

§ 35. The Covenant finally ratified. 34 And unto Moses he said— Come up unto Yahweh—unto me, and Aaron, Nadab, and Abihu, and seventy of the elders of Israel—so ye shall bow yourselves down, from afar. And Moses alone shall draw near unto Yahweh, but they shall not draw near, and the people shall not come up with him. 35 So Moses came, and recounted to the people all the words of Yahweh, and all the regulations, and all the people responded with one voice, and said, All the words which Yahweh hath spoken will we do. 36 Then wrote Moses all the words of Yahweh, and rose up early in the morning, and builded an altar, under the mountain, and twelve pillars, for the twelve tribes of Israel; and he sent young men of the sons of Israel, and they caused to go up, ascending-sacrifices, and also peace-offerings to Yahweh, of oxen. Then took Moses half of the blood, and put it in basins, and half of the blood dashed he over the altar; then took he the book of the covenant, and read in the ears of the people. And they said, All the words which Yahweh hath spoken will we do, and will hearken. 37 Then Moses took the blood, and dashed over the people, and said, Lo! the blood of the covenant which Yahweh hath solemnised with you, over all these words. 38 Generally understood by the Heb. hândâdâ here used. Some cod. (w. J.m. and 1 earr. pr. edn.) "all the —G.h. Probably by the words here we should understand the ten commands and by the regulations the super-added body of fundamental legislation contained in chapters xxi—xxiii. And so, all Israel appears as yet in the character of a nation of priests. The sacrifices, too, are those alone of devotion and friendship. Or: "scroll." Or: "upon the basis of."
Then went up Moses and Aaron, Nadab and Abihu, and seventy of the elders of Israel; and they saw the God of Israel, and under his feet was like a pavement of sapphire, and like the very heavens for brightness; and against the nobles of the sons of Israel put he not forth his hand, so then they had vision of God, and did eat and drink.

§ 36. By Divine Command, Moses, attended by Joshua only, ascends Mount Sinai to receive the Two Tables and further Laws; and remains in the Mountain forty Days and forty Nights.

Then said Yahweh unto Moses:
Come thou up unto me, in the mountain, and remain thou there, for I must give thee tables of stone, and the law, and the commandment, which I have written, to direct them.

And Moses rose up, and Joshua his attendant, and Moses went up into the mountain of God;
but unto the elders he said:
Tarry for us here, until we return unto you.
And lo! [Aaron and Hur] are with you, [he that hath a cause] let him draw near unto them.

So then Moses went up into the mountain, and the cloud covered the mountain. And the glory of Yahweh rested upon Mount Sinai, and the cloud covered it six days, then called he unto Moses, on the seventh day, out of the midst of the cloud. And the appearance of the glory of Yahweh was like a consuming fire on the top of the mountain, in the sight of the sons of Israel. And Moses entered into the midst of the cloud, and ascended into the mountain. And it came to pass that Moses was in the mountain forty days and forty nights.

§ 37. Moses is instructed to make a Sanctuary, and holy Garments; and to consecrate Aaron and his Sons to minister as Priests.

And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:
Speak unto the sons of Israel, that they take for me a heave-offering, of every man whose heart urgeth him shall ye take my heave-offering.

And this is the heave-offering which ye shall take of them, gold and silver, and bronze, and blue, and purple, and crimson, and fine linen, and goat’s hair; and rams’ skins dyed red, and badgers’ skins.

a Did they actually see more than what was under the feet of the God of Israel? The sacred reserve of the description is at once poetically grand and surprisingly impressive.

b “Like the substance of the sky—the sky itself” O. G.

c Purity” O. G.

d On what provisions did they feast? Was it on the covenant sacrifices mentioned in verse 8?

8 oil for giving light—perfumes for the anointing oil, and for fragrant incense; onyx stones, and setting stones, for the ephod and for the breastpiece:

So they shall make for me a sanctuary, and I will make my habitation in their midst:

And they shall make an ark of acacia wood, two cubits and a half: the length thereof, and a cubit and a half: the breadth thereof, and a cubit and a half: the height thereof. And thou shalt overlay it with pure gold, within and without shalt thou overlay it, and thou shalt make thereon a rim of gold round about. And thou shalt cast for it four rings of gold, and shalt put them on the four feet thereof, even two rings on the one side thereof, and two rings on the other side thereof. And thou shalt make staves of acacia wood, and shalt overlay them, with gold. And thou shalt bring in the staves, into the rings, on the sides of the ark, to bear the ark therewith. In the rings of the ark shall remain the staves, they shall not be removed therefrom. And thou shalt put into the ark—the testimony of which I will give unto thee, and thou shalt make a propitiatory of pure gold, two cubits and a half: the length thereof, and a cubit and a half: the breadth thereof. And thou shalt make two cherubim, of gold, of beaten work shalt thou make them, out of the two ends of the propitiatory. And thou shalt put the propitiatory upon the ark, above, and in the ark shalt thou put the testimony, which I will give unto thee. And I will meet with thee there, and will speak with thee from off the propitiatory, from between the two cherubim, which are upon the ark of the testimony, whatsoever I
may give thee in charge, for the sons of Israel.  

And thou shalt make a table, of acacia wood,—
[2] two cubits" the length thereof, and [a] cubit the breadth thereof, and [a] cubit and a half] the height thereof, 24 and thou shalt overlay it with pure gold,—and thou shalt make thereon a rim* of gold, round about; and thou shalt make thereto a border b of a handbreadth, round about,—and shalt make a rim* of gold to the border thereof, round about; 29 and thou shalt make it to four rings of gold,—and shalt place the rings, on the four corners which pertain to the four feet thereof:

<adjoining the border> shall be the rings,—as receptacles for the staves, for lifting the table; 28 and thou shalt make the staves of acacia wood, and shall overlay them, with gold,—and the table shall be lifted therewith; 29 and thou shalt make its diaphes, and its pangs, and its basins, and its bowls, for pouring out therewith,—<of pure gold> shalt thou make them. 30 And thou shalt place upon the table—Presence-bread, before me continually.

And thou shalt make a lampstand of pure gold,—<of beaten work> shall the lampstand be made,* even its base and its shaft, its cups, its apples, and its blossoms, of the same shall be; 32 with six branches coming out of its sides,—three branches of the lampstand out the one's side thereof, and three branches of the lampstand out of the other's side thereof: 33 three cups like almond-flowers, in the one branch—apple and blossoms, and three cups like almond-flowers, in the other branch—apple and blossoms. 34 And in the lampstand itself four cups,—like almond-flowers—its apples, and its blossoms; 35 and an apple] under two branches, of the same, and another apple] under two other branches, of the same, and another apple] under two other branches, of the same,—for the six branches, coming out of the lampstand: 36 their apples and their branches of the same shall be,—<all of it> of one beaten work, of pure gold. 37 And thou shalt make the lamps thereof, seven,—and one shall light up 4 its lamps, and it shall give light, over against the face thereof. 38 And its snuffers, and its snuff-trays of pure gold. 39 With a talent* of pure gold shall he* make it,—with all these vessels. 40 And see thou, and make them,—by the pattern of them, which thou wast caused to behold in the mount.  

* Or: "crown."

** Or: "crown."

*b Some cod. (w. Sam., Jon., Sep., Syr.): "shall thou make the L."—Gn. intro. 190-1.

A weight equal to 8,000 shekels of the sanctuary.

1 Also || the habitation shall thou make, with 36 ten curtains,—of twined linen, and blue, and purple, and crimson, <with cherubim, the work of a skilful weaver> shalt thou make them. 2 || The length of each' curtain twenty-eight cubits, and || the breadth four cubits, of each' curtain,—<one measure, for all the curtains>. 3 || The five curtains shall be joined, one to another,—<and || the other five curtains joined, one to another. And thou shalt make loops of blue, on the border of each curtain, at the edge of the set,—<and thus> shalt thou do in the border of the curtain, that is outmost in the second set: 5 <fifty loops> shalt thou make, in the one curtain, and <fifty loops> shalt thou make, in the edge of the curtain which is in the second set,—the loops being opposite, one to another. 6 And thou shalt make, fifty clasps of gold, to shalt thou join the curtains, one to another, with the clasps, and thus shall the habitation be || one.  

And thou shalt make curtains of goat's hair, for a tent, over the habitation. 7 ||eleven curtains> shalt thou make them. 8 || The length of each' curtain thirty cubits, and || the breadth four cubits, of each' curtain,—<one measure> to the eleven curtains. 9 And thou shalt join the five curtains by themselves, and the six curtains by themselves,—and thou shalt fold back the sixth curtain, in the forefront of the tent. 10 And thou shalt make fifty loops on the border of the one' curtain, that is outmost in the set,—and fifty loops on the border of the curtain, of the second set. 11 And thou shalt make fifty clasps of bronze,—<and bring> the clasps into the loops, so shalt thou join the tent, and it shall be || one. 12 And <the uppermost part of the curtains of the tent,—the half curtain that remaineth> shall hang over at the back of the habitation. 13 And || the curtain on the one side, and the curtain on the other side, of that which remaineth, in the length of the curtains of the tent shall be hung over the sides of the habitation, on this side and on that side, to make a covering.

And thou shalt make a covering, for the tent, of rams' skins dyed red,—and a covering of badgers' skins [above]. 14 And thou shalt make boards, for the habitation,—of acacia wood, to stand up: 15 ten cubits] the length of the board,—<and || a cubit and a half cubit> the breadth of each' board; 17 two tenons] to each' board, united one to another,—<and thus> shalt thou make, for all the boards of the habitation. 19 So then thou shalt make the boards for the habitation,—twenty boards, on the south side, southwards. 19 And <forty sockets> shall thou make, under the twenty
And thou shalt make the altar of acacia wood, of five cubits length, and five cubits breadth, four square. Shall the altar be, and three cubits the height thereof. And thou shalt make its horns upon its four corners, of the same shall it be its horns, and thou shalt overlay it with copper.

And thou shalt make its pans for removing its ashes, and its shovels, and its sprinkling bowls, and its flesh-hooks, and its fire-pans, shall thou make of bronze. And thou shalt make to it a grating, a network of bronze, and thou shalt make, upon the network, four rings of bronze, upon the four corners thereof. And thou shalt place it under the margin of the altar, beneath, so shall the network reach unto the midst of the altar. And thou shalt make staves for the altar, staves of acacia wood, and shall overlay them with copper.

And the staves shall be brought into the rings, so shall the staves be on the two sides of the altar, in lifting it. Hollow, with boards shalt thou make it, as it was showed thee in the mount.

And thou shalt make the court of the habitation, of the south side southward hangings for the court, of fine-twined linen, a hundred cubits in length, on the one side; and the pillars thereof, twenty, with their sockets twenty, of bronze; and the hooks of the pillars and their cross-rod's of silver. And for the north side, in length, hangings, a hundred cubits, and the pillars thereof twenty, and their sockets twenty, of bronze, and the hooks of the pillars and their cross-rod's of silver. And the breadth of the court, on the west side, hangings, fifty cubits, their pillars ten, and their sockets ten. And the breadth of the court, on the east side eastward, fifty cubits; and fifteen cubits the hangings for the side-piece, their pillars three, and their sockets three; and for the second side-piece fifteen hangings, their pillars three, and their sockets three. And for the gate of the court a screen of twenty cubits, of blue, and purple, and crimson, and fine-twined linen, the work of an embroiderer. And thou shalt make, for the screen, five pillars of acacia, and shall overlay them with gold, and their hooks shall be of gold, and thou shalt cast for them, five sockets of bronze.

And thou shalt make the altar of acacia wood, of five cubits length, and five cubits breadth, four square. Shall the altar be, and three cubits the height thereof. And thou shalt make its horns upon its four corners, of the same shall it be its horns, and thou shalt overlay it with copper. And thou shalt make its pans for removing its ashes, and its shovels, and its sprinkling bowls, and its flesh-hooks, and its fire-pans, shall thou make of bronze. And thou shalt make to it a grating, a network of bronze, and thou shalt make, upon the network, four rings of bronze, upon the four corners thereof. And thou shalt place it under the margin of the altar, beneath, so shall the network reach unto the midst of the altar. And thou shalt make staves for the altar, staves of acacia wood, and shall overlay them with copper. And the staves shall be brought into the rings, so shall the staves be on the two sides of the altar, in lifting it: Hollow, with boards shalt thou make it, as it was showed thee in the mount.
EXODUS XXVII. 19—21; XXVIII. 1—29.

five cubits, of fine-twined linen,—and their sockets, of bronze. 19 All the utensils of the habitation, throughout all the service thereof,—and all the pins thereof, and all the pins of the court> of bronze.

20 [Thou thyself]| therefore, shalt command the sons of Israel, that they bring unto thee—pure, beaten olive-oil, for giving light,—that the lamp may lift up its flame |continually|. 21 [In the tent of meeting, outside the veil which is by the testimony| shalt Aaron and his sons order it, from evening until morning, before Yahweh,—a statute age-abiding, to their generations, from the sons of Israel.

28 1 [Thou thyself]| therefore, bring near unto thee—Aaron thy brother, and his sons with him, out of the midst of the sons of Israel, that they may minister as priests unto me,—Aaron, Nadab and Abihu, Eleazar and Ithamar, sons of Aaron. 2 And thou shalt make holy garments for Aaron thy brother,—for glory and for beauty. 3 [Thou thyself]| therefore, shalt speak unto all the wise-hearted, whom I have filled with the spirit of wisdom,—and they shall make Aaron’s garments, to hallow him for ministering as priest unto me. 4 [These]| therefore, are the garments which they shall make—a breastpiece, and an ephod, and a robe, and a tunic of checker work, a turban and a girdle,—so shall they make holy garments, for Aaron thy brother, and for his sons, for ministering as priests unto me. 5 [They themselves]| therefore, shall take the gold, and the blue, and the purple,—and the crimson, and the fine linen.

6 And they shall make the ephod,—of gold, blue and purple, crimson and fine-twined linen, the work of a skilful weaver. 7 Two joining shoulderpieces shall there be to it, upon the two extremities thereof, that it may be joined together. 8 And the curious band for fastening it, that is upon it, <like the work thereof, of the same> shall it be,—of gold, blue and purple and crimson, and fine-twined linen. 9 And thou shalt take two onyx stones,—and engrave upon them, the names of the sons of Israel; 10 six of their names| on the one stone, and the names of the six that remain| on the second stone, according to their births: 11 <with the work of a stone engraver, like seal-rim engravings> shalt thou engrave the two stones, after the names of the sons of Israel,—<to be encircled with settings of gold> shalt thou make them. 12 And thou shalt put the two stones, upon the shoulderpieces of the ephod, as stones of memorial, for the sons of Israel,—so shall Aaron bear their names before Yahweh, upon his two shoulders, for a memorial. 13 And thou shalt make ouches| of gold; 14 and two chains of pure gold, <like cord> shalt thou make them, |of reed work;|—and thou shalt put the reed chains on the ouches.

15 And thou shalt make a breastpiece for giving sentence, the work of a skilful weaver, <like the work of the ephod> shalt thou make it,—<of gold, blue, and purple, and crimson, and fine-twined linen> shalt thou make it. 16 Four-square shall it be, double,—a span the length thereof, and a span the breadth thereof. 17 And thou shalt set therein, a setting of stones; ||four rows of stones, ||one row—a sardius, a topaz, and an emerald, ||the first row; 18 and ||the second row—a carbuncle, a sapphire, and a diamond; 19 and ||the third row—an opal, an agate, and an amethyst; 20 and ||the fourth row—a Tarashish stone, a sardonyx, and a jasper,—<enclosed with gold> shall they be when they are set. 21 And ||the stones shall be, after the names of the sons of Israel—||Twelve, after their names,—<as the engravings of a seal ring—every one, after his name> shall they be, ||for the twelve tribes. 22 And thou shalt make, upon the breastpiece, chains like cords, of reed work,—of pure gold.

23 And thou shalt make, upon the breastpiece, two rings of gold,—and thou shalt place the two rings, upon the two ends of the breastpiece. 24 And thou shalt hang the two reed chains of gold upon the two rings,—upon the ends of the breastpiece; and <the other two ends of the two reed chains> shalt thou fasten upon the two ouches,—so shalt thou hang them upon the shoulderpieces of the ephod, in the forefront thereof. 25 And thou shalt make two rings of gold, and put them on the two ends of the breastpiece—upon the border thereof, which is on the side of the ephod, inwards. 26 And thou shalt make two rings of gold, and place them upon the two shoulderpieces of the ephod, beneath, on the front of the face thereof, over against its joining,—above the curious band of the ephod; 27 that they may bind the breastpiece, by the rings thereof, unto the rings of the ephod, with a cord of blue, so that it may remain upon the curious band of the ephod,—and the breastpiece not be removed from off the ephod. 28 So shall Aaron bear the names of the sons of Israel, in the breastpiece for giving sentence, upon his heart, when he goeth into the holy place,—for a memorial before Yahweh, continually.

* Cp. xxvi. 38. 9 Reminding us that they were to represent their brethren of all the tribes. 8 So it shd be (w. Sam., Aram., Seph., Syr., and Vul.)—G.n. 4 "Distinction"—Kalisch. 6 Cp. G. Intro. 651. So it shd be (w. Sam., and Seph.). Cp. chap. xxxix. 4—G.n. 9 So it shd be (w. Sam. and Seph.)—G.n. 10 Onyx: "said to be in colour like the human nail"—Davies' H.E. Or: "beryl": colourless, yellowish, greenish—yellow or blue.

* Ouch: "the socket of a precious stone." —G.n. 9 Mt.: "accepts," 6 Or: "judicial decision." 9 So it shd be (w. Sam., and Seph.)—G.n.
1 And [this] is the thing which thou shalt do to them, to hallow them, that they may minister as priests unto me. — Take one young bullock, and two rams, without defect; and bread unleavened, and cakes unleavened with oil poured over, and wafers unleavened, anointed with oil, — of fine wheaten meal shalt thou make them; and thou shalt place them in one basket, and bring them near in the basket, — and the bullock, and the two rams. And <Aaron and his sons> shalt thou bring near, unto the opening of the tent of meeting, — and shalt bathe them in water. And thou shalt take the garments, and clothe Aaron — with the tunic, and with the robe of the ephod, and with the ephod, and with the breastpiece, — and shalt gird him with the curious band of the ephod; and shalt put the turban upon his head, — and place the holy crown upon the turban. Then shalt thou take the anointing oil, and pour upon his head, — so shalt thou anoint him. 

8 <His sons also> shalt thou bring near, — and clothe them with tunics; — and thou shalt gird them with girdles. Aaron and his sons, and twist round for them caps, so shall they have priesthood, by a statute age-abiding, — so shalt thou install Aaron and his sons.

10 And thou shalt bring near the bullock, before the tent of meeting; — and Aaron and his sons shall lean their hands upon the head of the bullock; — then shalt thou slay the bullock before Yahweh, — at the opening of the tent of meeting; — and thou shalt take of the blood of the bullock, and place upon the horns of the altar, with thy finger, — and all the remaining blood shalt thou pour out at the foundation of the altar; — and thou shalt take all the fat that covereth the inner part, and the caul upon the liver, and the two kidneys, with the fat which is upon them, and burn as incense on the altar; — but the flesh of the bullock, and its skin, and its dung shalt thou burn up with fire, outside the camp; — is a sin-bearer it is. 

14 <One ram also> shalt thou take, — and Aaron and his sons shall lean their hands upon the head of the ram; — then shalt thou slay the ram, — and take its blood, and dash upon the altar, round about; — but the ram itself shalt thou cut up into its pieces, — and shalt bathe its inner part, and its legs, and lay upon its pieces, and upon its head; — and shalt burn the whole ram as incense on the altar; <an ascending-sacrifice> it is to Yahweh, — a satisfying odour, an altar-flame to Yahweh; — it is'.

Then shalt thou take the second ram, — and Aaron and his sons shall lean their hands upon the head of the ram; — then shalt

20 Thus shalt thou place, in the breastpiece for giving sentence, the lights and the perfections, so shall they be upon the heart of Aaron, when he goeth in before Yahweh, — so shall Aaron bear the sentence of the sons of Israel, upon his heart, before Yahweh, continually.

21 And thou shalt make the robe of the ephod, wholly of blue; and the head for his head shall be in the midst thereof; — sash shall there be to the opening thereof round about, the work of a weaver, like the opening of a coat of mail shall there be to it, must not be rent. And thou shalt make upon the skirts thereof, pomegranates of blue and purple and crimson, upon the skirts thereof, round about, — and bells of gold in the midst of them, round about:

24 a bell of gold, and a pomegranate, a bell of gold, and a pomegranate, — upon the skirts of the robe, round about. And it shall be upon Aaron, for ministering, — so shall be heard the sound of him when he goeth into the holy place, before Yahweh, and cometh out, and dieth not.

26 And thou shalt make a burnished plate, of pure gold, — and shalt engrave thereupon, like the engravings of a seal-ring, Holiness to Yahweh. And thou shalt put it upon a cord of blue, so shall it be upon the turban, — upon the forehead of Aaron, and shall bear the iniquity of the hallowed things, which the sons of Israel shall hallow, for all their holy gifts, and it shall be upon his forehead continually, that there may be acceptance for them, before Yahweh. 

29 And thou shalt weave, in checker work, the tunic of fine linen, and shalt make a turban of fine linen, — and a girdle shalt thou make, the work of an embroiderer.

30 And <for the sons of Aaron> shalt thou make tunics, and shalt make for them girdles, — and caps shalt thou make for them, for glory and for beauty.

31 And thou shalt clothe therewith Aaron thy brother, and his sons, with him, — and shalt anoint them, and install them, — and hallow them, so shall they minister as priests unto me.

32 And thou shalt make for them breeches of linen, to cover their unseemliness, — from the loins even to the thighs shall they be; — so shall they be upon Aaron and upon his sons, when they go into the tent of meeting, or when they approach unto the altar, to minister in the holy place, lest they bear iniquity, and die, — a statute age-abiding, to him, and to his seed after him.

* Or: "judicial decision."
9 Prob. the twelve stones in themselves. Heb. usually transferred, as "Urim and Thummim."
* Or: "put them in charge"; lit.: "fill their hand." cp. Lat. mow-dare.
* Cp. Lev. xvi. 18.
* Mi: "flash of shame."
thou slay the ram, and take of its blood, and place upon the tip of the ear of Aaron, and upon the tip of the ear of his sons—the right ear, and upon the thumb of their right hand, and upon the great toe of their right foot,—and shalt dash the blood upon the altar, round about. Then shalt thou take of the blood that is upon the altar, and of the anointing oil, and sprinkle upon Aaron, and upon his garments, and upon his sons, and upon the garments of his sons, with him,—so shall he be hallowed—the, and his garments, and his sons, and the garments of his sons, with him. Then shalt thou take from the ram—the fat and the fat-tail, and the fat that covereth the inner part, and the caul of the liver and the two kidneys, with the fat that is upon them, and the right shoulder,—for <a ram of installation> it is, and one round-cope of bread, and one cake of oiled bread, and one wafer,—out of the basket of unleavened cakes, which is before Yahweh; and shalt lay the whole, upon the hands of Aaron, and upon the hands of his sons,—then shalt thou wave them to and fro, as a wave-offering, before Yahweh; and shalt take them from their hand, and burn them as incense on the altar, upon the ascending-sacrifice, as a satisfying odour, before Yahweh, <an altar-flame> it is to Yahweh. Then shalt thou take the breast from the ram of installation, which is for Aaron, and shalt wave it as a wave-offering, before Yahweh,—so shall it be thy share. And thou shalt hallow the breast of the wave-offering, and the shoulder of the heave-offering, which is waved to and fro, and which is heaved up,—from the ram of installation, from that which is for Aaron, and from that which is for his sons; so shall it belong to Aaron and to his sons, for an age-abiding statute, from the sons of Israel, for <a heave-offering> it is,—and <a heave-offering> shall it remain, from the sons of Israel, out of their peace-offerings, their heave-offering to Yahweh.

And <the holy> garments which belong to Aaron shall belong to his sons after him,—to be anointed therein, and to be installed therein. <Seven days> shall they be put on by him from among his sons who is priest in his stead,—by him who goeth into the tent of meeting, to minister in the holy place.

And <the ram of installation> shalt thou take,—and shalt boil its flesh, in a holy place; and Aaron and his sons shall eat the flesh of the ram, and the bread that is in the basket,—at the opening of the tent of meeting; thus shall they eat those things whereewith a propitiatory-covering hath been made, to install them, to hallow them,—but <a stranger> shall not eat, for <holy> they are. And <if there be left over of the flesh of installation, or of the bread, until the morning> then shalt thou burn up what is left over, in the fire, it shall not be eaten, for <holy> it is.

So then thou shalt do for Aaron and for his sons in this manner, according to all which I have commanded thee, <seven days> shalt thou install them. And <a sin-bearing bullock> shalt thou offer daily, for them who are to be covered by propitiation, and shalt make a sin-cleansing for the altar, when thou puttest a propitiatory-covering thereon,—and shalt anoint it, to hallow it. <Seven days> shalt thou put a propitiatory-covering over the altar, and so shalt hallow it,—thus shall the altar become most holy; whosoever toucheth the altar must be holy.

This moreover, is what thou shalt offer upon the altar, two lambs of a year old, daily by day, continually: <The one lamb> shalt thou offer in the morning, and <the second lamb> shalt thou offer between the evenings; and a tenth part of fine meal mingled with a fourth part of the hin of beaten oil, and <a drink-offering> a fourth part of the hin of wine,—with the one lamb. And <the second lamb> shalt thou offer between the evenings, according to the meal-offering of the morning, and according to the drink-offering thereof shalt thou offer with it, for a satisfying odour, an altar-flame, to Yahweh: a continual ascending-sacrifice, to your generations, at the opening of the tent of meeting, before Yahweh, where I will meet with you, to speak unto thee there. So will I meet there with the sons of Israel,—and it shall be hallowed by my glory. Thus will I hallow the tent of meeting, and the altar,—and <Aaron and his sons> will I hallow, to minister as priests unto me. Thus will I make my habitation in the midst of the sons of Israel, and will be their God; and they shall know that I am their God, who brought them forth out of the land of Egypt, that I might make my habitation in their midst,—I am Yahweh their God.

And thou shalt make an altar, for burning incense, of <cacia wood> shalt thou make it: a cubit, the length thereof, and a cubit, the breadth thereof, shall it be,—and two cubits, the height thereof, of the same shall be the horns thereof. And thou shalt overlay it with pure gold, the top thereof, and the sides.

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*a "Leg"—Kalisch.  
*b Or: "open palms."  
*c Cp. chap. xxviii. 41, n.  
*d "Beside"—Kalisch.  
*e Cp. Exo. xii. 6; xvi. 12; xxx. 8.  
*f "At dusk"—G. N. Kalisch.  
*g N.B. Brought them forth for this very object.
thereof round about, and the horns thereof,—
and thou shalt make to it a border of gold,
round about. 4 And <two rings of gold> shalt
thou make to it, <under the border thereof,
upon the two corners thereof> shalt thou
make [them] on the two sides thereof,—
so shall they become receptacles* for the
staves, to lift it therewith. 5 And thou shalt
make the staves, of acacia wood,—and
overlay them with gold. 6 And thou shalt
place it before the veil, which is by the
ark of the testimony,—before the propitiatory
which is upon the testimony, where I
will meet thee. 7 And Aaron shall burn
thereon fragrant incense,—<morning by
morning, when he trimmeth the lamps> shall
he burn it; 8 and <when Aaron lighteth the lamps, between the evenings> shall
he burn it,—a continual incense before
Yahweh, to your generations. 9 Ye shall
not cause to ascend thereupon strange
incense, nor an ascending-sacrifice, nor a
meal-offering,—and <a drink offering>
shall ye not pour out thereupon. 10 But
Aaron shall put a propitiatory-covering upon
the horns thereof, once in the year: <of the
blood of the sin-bearer for propitiatory-
coverings, once in the year> shall he put a
propitiatory-covering thereupon, to your
generations, <most holy> it is to Yahweh.

11 Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying—
12 <When thou takest the sum of the sons of
Israel, by their numberings> then shall they
give, every man a propitiatory-covering* for
his soul* to Yahweh, when they are
numbered,—that there may be among them
no plague, when they are numbered.
13 ||This shall they give—everyone that passeth over to them that have been numbered—a
half-shekel, by the shekel of the sanctuary,—the
shekel is twenty gerahs, ||the half-
shekel|| shall be a heave-offering to Yahweh.
14 ||All who pass over to the numbered, from twenty years old and upwards|| shall give
the heave-offering of Yahweh. 15 ||The rich|| shall not give more, and ||the poor|| shall
not give less, than the half-shekel,—when they
give the heave-offering of Yahweh, to put a propitiatory-covering over your
souls.* 16 So then thou shalt take the silver for the propitiatory-coverings, from the sons of
Israel, and shalt expend it upon the
service of the tent of meeting,—thus shall
it be for the sons of Israel, as a memorial
before Yahweh, to put a propitiatory-
coverings over your souls.*

17 Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying—
18 And thou shalt make a laver of bronze, and its
stand of bronze; for bathing,—and thou
shall place it between the tent of meeting
and the altar, and shalt put therein water.

19 So shall Aaron and his sons bathe thereat,—
their hands, and their feet. 20 <When they
enter the tent of meeting> they shall bathe
with water, so shall they not die,—or when
they approach unto the altar to minister,
to burn as incense an altar-flame to Yahweh:
so then they shall bathe their hands and
their feet, and shall not die,—and it shall
be to them an age-abiding statute, ||to him
and to his seed, to their generations.||
22 Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying—
23 ||Thou therefore, take to thee—principal
spices,—<self-flowing myrrh> five hundred,
and <fragrant cinnamon> half as much, two
hundred and fifty, and <fragrant cane>
two hundred and fifty; 24 and <acacia> five
hundred, by the shekel of the sanctuary,—
and <oil olive> a hin. 25 And thou shalt
make it an oil for holy anointing, a
compound perfume, the work of a perfumer,—
<an oil for holy anointing> shall it be.
And thou shalt anoint therewith, the tent
of meeting,—and the ark of the testimony;
and the table, and all its utensils, and the
lampstand, and its* utensils,—and the
incense’ altar, 26 and the altar for the
ascending-sacrifice, and all its utensils,—
and the laver, and its stand. 27 So shall
thou hallow them, and they shall be most
holy,—||whosoever toucheth them|| shall be holy.
28 <Aaron also, and his sons> shalt thou
anoint,—so shalt thou hallow them, to
minister as priests unto me. 29 And <unto
the sons of Israel> shalt thou speak,
saying,
<An oil for holy anointing> shall this
be to me, to your generations. 30 <Upon
the flesh of a common man> shall it not be
poured, and <according to the propor-
tions thereof> shall ye not make any
like it,—<holy> it is, ||holy|| shall it be to you. 31 Whosesoever compoundeth any like it, and whosoever beastoth
thereof upon a stranger|| shall be cut off
from among his people.||

34 Then said Yahweh unto Moses—
Take to thee aromatic spices, stacte, and
onycha, and galbanum,—aromatic spices,
and pure frankincense,—<weight for
weight> shall it be. 35 And thou shalt
make of it an incense, a perfume, the work
of a perfumer,—salted, pure, holy. 36 And
thou shalt beat some of it to powder, and
place thereof before the testimony, in the
tent of meeting, where I am to meet with
thee,—<most holy> shall it be to you. 37 And
<the incense which thou shalt make>
<according to the proportions thereof> ye shall not make for yourselves,—<holy>
shall it be to thee, to Yahweh. 38 ||Whoso-
soever shall make like it, to smell of it||
shall be cut off, from among his people.||

* Or: "person," or "life."
5 Some cod. [w. Sam. and Sep.]: "all its"—G.n. 6 Ml.: "peoples."
7 Or: "a son of earth,"
31. Then spake Yahweh unto Moses saying:

32. See, I have called by name—Bezaleel, son of Uri, son of Hur, of the tribe of Judah; and have filled him with the Spirit of God,—in wisdom, and in understanding, and in knowledge, and in all manner of workmanship; 4 to devise skilful designs,—to work in gold, and in silver, and in bronze; 5 and in the cutting of stones for setting, and in the carving of wood,—to work in all manner of workmanship. 6 I myself therefore, lo! I have given with him—Oholiab, son of Ahisamach, of the tribe of Dan, and in the heart of every one that is wise-hearted—have I put wisdom,—so shall they make all that I have commanded thee: 7 the tent of meeting, and the ark of the testimony; and the propitiatory which is thereupon,—and all the utensils of the tent; 8 the table, and its utensils, and the pure lampstand, and all its utensils,—and the incense-altar; 9 and the altar for the ascending-sacrifice, and all its utensils,—and the laver, and its stand; 10 and the cloth of variegated stuff, and the holy garments, for Aaron the priest, and the garments of his sons, for ministering as priests; 11 and the anointing oil and the fragrant incense, for the holy place,—according to all which I have commanded thee shall they do.

12 Then spake Yahweh unto Moses saying—

13 Thou thyself, therefore, speak unto the sons of Israel, saying—

Surely my sabbaths shall ye keep,—for I am the Lord between you and your generations, that ye may know that I am Yahweh do hallow you. Thereupon shall ye observe the sabbath, for it is unto you,—that ye shall profaneth it shall be surely put to death; verily whosoever doeth work upon it shall be cut off from among his people; 12 in six days shall work be done, but upon the seventh day is a holy sabbath-keeping of rest unto Yahweh,—whosoever doeth work upon the sabbath day shall be surely put to death. 13 Therefore shall the sons of Israel keep the sabbath,—by making it a Day of Rest to your generations, as an age-abiding covenant: 14 between me and the sons of Israel; 15 a sign it is unto times age-abiding,—for in six days did Yahweh make the heavens and the earth, and upon the seventh day he rested, and was refreshed.

18 Then gave he unto Moses, as he finished speaking with him in Mount Sinai> the two tables of the testimony,—tables of stone, written with the finger of God.

§ 38. Israel's Revolt into Idolatry, and their Restoration. Remarkable Episodes:—Breaking the Tables; Pitching a Temporary Tent outside the Camp; Yahweh’s Proclamation of all his Goodness; Moses’ Face shineth.

1 And <when the people saw that Moses delayed to come down out of the mount>, the people gathered themselves together unto Aaron, and said unto him—

Up, make for us gods 2 who shall go before us, for <as for this Moses—the man who brought us up out of the land of Egypt> we know not what hath befallen him.

3 And Aaron said unto them, Break off the rings of gold, which are in the ears of your wives, of your sons, and of your daughters,—and bring them unto me. 4 And all the people of themselves brake off the rings of gold which were in their ears,—and brought them unto Aaron. 4 And he received [the gold] at their hand, and fashioned it with a graving tool, and made it a molten calf,—and they said—

These are thy gods, O Israel, who brought thee up, out of the land of Egypt.

5 And, when Aaron saw it, he built an altar before it. And Aaron made proclamation, and said, <A festival to Yahweh> to-morrow!

6 So they rose up early, on the morrow, and offered ascending-sacrifices, and brought near peace-offerings,—and the people sat down, to eat and to drink, and then rose up—to make sport! 7 Then spake Yahweh unto Moses—

Go, get thee down, for thy people whom thou hast brought up out of the land of Egypt have corrupted themselves; 8 They have turned aside quickly out of the way which I commanded them, they have made for themselves—a molten calf,—and have bowed themselves down thereto, and have sacrificed thereto, and have said—

These are thy gods, O Israel, who have brought thee up out of the land of Egypt.

9 So then Yahweh said unto Moses,—

I have looked on this people, and lo! <a stiff-necked people> it is.'

10 Therefore, let me alone, that mine anger may kindle upon them, and that I may consume them, and make of thee a great nation.

* Or: "furniture;" A. v.: "ap, v. (ap, v.): 'sabbath day,' or 'day of rest.'
* Or: "as to coming down" etc. 
* Heb. "'elohim:" but here construed with a plural verb, and therefore rightly rendered 'gods' in the plural.
* Cp. chap. xx. 4, n. 
* Thus bringing in the false worship under cover of the true. 
* Cp. Gen. xxi. 3, n.; also Co. x. 7.
* Is-depraved'—Kalisch.
* Some cod. (w. Onk., MS., 1 ear. pr. edn., Sep.): "thou didst command them!" G.n.
* Note well, that behind these words, scarcely concealed, lies encouragement to intercession.

8-2
11 And Moses besought the face of Yahweh his God,—and said—
Wherefore, O Yahweh, should thine anger kindle upon thy people, whom thou hast brought forth out of the land of Egypt, with great might, and with a firm hand?
12 Wherefore should the Egyptians speak, saying—
<For mischief> hath he taken them forth, to slay them among the mountains, and to make an end of them from off the face of the ground?
Turn thou from the kindling of thine anger, and be grieved over the calamity to thy people. 13 Have remembrance of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Israel, thy servants, to whom thou didst swear by thyself, and didst speak unto them [saying],
I will multiply your seed, as the stars of the heavens,—and <all this land of which I have spoken> will I give to your seed, and they shall inherit it to times age-abiding.
14 So then Yahweh was grieved,—over the calamity,—which he had spoken of inflicting on his people.

15 And Moses turned, and went down out of the mount, with the two tables of testimony in his hand,—tables written upon, on both sides of them, <on this and on that> were they written.
16 Now as for [the tables] <the work of God> they were,—and as for the writing] <the writing of God> it was, graven upon the tables.
17 And Joshua heard the noise of the people, as they shouted,—so he said unto Moses—
The noise of war, in the camp!
18 But he said—
<Not the noise of the cry of heroism, nor yet the noise of the cry of defeat,—the noise of alternate song> do I hear.
19 And it came to pass <when he drew near unto the camp, and saw the calf, and the dancings>, that the anger of Moses kindled, and he cast out of his hands the tables, and brake them in pieces, at the foot of the mountain.
20 Then took he the calf which they had made, and burned it in the fire, and ground it till it became powder,—and strewed it on the face of the waters, and made the sons of Israel drink. 21 And Moses said unto Aaron,
What had this people done to thee,—that thou shouldst have brought upon them a great sin?
22 And Aaron said,
Let not the anger of my lord kindle,—<thou thyself knowest the people, that <ready for mischief> they are'. 22 So they said to me—

Make for us gods, who shall go before us,—for <as for this Moses—the man who brought us up out of the land of Egypt> we know not what hath befallen him.
24 And I said to them—
<Whosoever hath gold> let them break it off,
So they gave it to me,—and I cast it into the fire, and there came out—this calf.
25 And Moses saw the people, that <unbridled> they were,—for Aaron had given them the rein, for a whispering, among their enemies. 26 So Moses took his stand in the gate of the camp, and said—
Who is for Yahweh? . . . To me!
Then gathered unto him all the sons of Levi.
27 And he said to them—
<Thus> saith Yahweh, God of Israel,
Put ye every man his sword upon his thigh, —pass through and return from gate to gate, in the camp, and slay ye every man his brother, and every man his friend, and every man his neighbour.
28 So the sons of Levi did', according to the word of Moses,—and there fell, from among the people, on that day, about three thousand men.
29 And Moses said—
Install yourselves, to-day, unto Yahweh, yea every man for his son, and for his brother,—so will he bestow upon you, to-day, a blessing.
30 And it came to pass, on the morrow, that Moses said unto the people,
<Ye> have sinned a great sin,—
<Now> therefore, I must go up unto Yahweh, a Peradventure I may make a propitiatory-covering for your sin.
31 So Moses returned unto Yahweh, and said,—
Oh now! this people hath sinned a great sin, and they have made for themselves—gods of gold. 32 <Now> therefore, <if thou wilt forgive their sin> . . . . but <if not> blot me, I pray thee, out of thy book, which thou hast written.'
33 And Yahweh said unto Moses,—
<Him who hath sinned against me> must I blot out of my book.
34 <Now> therefore, go lead the people to the place of which I spoke to thee, lo! 35 my messenger shall go before thee,— But <in the day when I do visit> I then will visit upon them, their sin.
35 And Yahweh plagued the people,—for what they had done with the calf, which Aaron made.
Then said Moses unto Yahweh, 

See! thou art saying unto me—

Take up this people, and yet thou hast not let me know, whom thou wilt send with me,—though thou thyself didst say—

I acknowledge thee by name, Yea, moreover, thou hast found favour in mine eyes.

Now therefore, if, I pray thee, I have found favour in thine eyes, let me know, that I may acknowledge thee, to the intent I may find favour in thine eyes,—see thou therefore, that this nation is thine own people.

So then he said,—

Mine own presence shall go on, thus will I give thee rest.\

And he said unto him,—

If thy presence is not going on do not take us up from hence. Whereby, indeed, shall it be known, then, that I have found favour in thine eyes, and thy people? Shall it not be by thy going on with us? So shall we be more distinguished, and thou and thy people, than any people that are on the face of the ground.

Then said Yahweh unto Moses:—

Even this thing, which thou hast spoken will I do,—

For thou hast found favour in mine eyes, and I have acknowledged thee by name.

And he said,—

Show me, I pray thee, thy glory.

And he said—

I will cause all my goodness to pass before thee, and will proclaim myself by the name Yahweh, before thee,— and will shew favour, unto whom I may show favour, and will have compassion on whom I may have compassion.

But he said—

Thou canst not see my face,—

For no son of earth can see me, and live.

And Yahweh said,

Lo! a place near me,—

So then shalt thou station thyself upon the rock; and it shall be, while my glory passeth by, I will put thee in the cleft of the rock, and will cover thee with my hand, while I pass by:

Then will I take away my hand, and thou shalt see behind me,—

But my face must not be seen.

N.B.: that Yahweh's way makes known His character.

Clearly implying that the Divine Messenger shall now resume his leadership.
And he said—

Lo! I am about to solemnise a covenant,—

<in presence of all thy people> will I do marvellous things, which have not been created in any part of the earth, nor among any of the nations,—so shall all the people in whose midst thou art, see the work of Yahweh, for <a fearful thing> it is, which I am doing with thee.

Take thou heed what I am commanding thee this day,—behold me! driving out from before thee—the Amorite, and the Canaanite, and the Hittite, and the Perizzite, and the Hivite, and the Jebusite.

Take heed to thyself.

Lest thou solemnise a covenant with the inhabitant of the land, whereupon thou art about to enter,—

Lest he become a snare in thy midst;

For <their altars> shall ye smash, and <their pillars> shall ye shiver,—

And <their sacred-stems> shall ye fell.

For thou shalt not bow thyself down to another God,—

For <as for Yahweh>—

Jealous> is his name.

A jealous God he is:

Lest thou solemnise a covenant with the inhabitant of the land,—

And then <as surely as they go unchastely after their gods, and sacrifice to their gods> So surely will he invite thee,

And thou wilt eat of his sacrifice;

And thou wilt take of his daughters, for thy sons,—

And his daughters will go unchastely after their gods,

And will cause thy sons to go unchastely after their gods.

<Molten gods> shalt thou not make to thee.

The festival of unleavened cakes shalt thou keep, <seven days> shalt thou eat unleavened cakes, which I commanded thee, at the set time, in the month Abib,—for <in the month Abib> camest thou forth out of Egypt.

Every one that is the first to be born is mine,—and every one of thy cattle that is born a male, firstling of oxen or sheep. 30 But <the firstling of an ass> thou mayest redeem with a lamb, and <if thou wilt not redeem it> then shalt thou break its neck.

Every firstborn of thy sons shalt thou redeem, and he must not see my face <with empty hand>.

Six days shalt thou labour, but <on the seventh day> shalt thou rest,— <in plowing time and in harvest> shalt thou rest.

And <the festival of weeks> shalt thou gradually within three or four generations; lest the individual, crushed by the weight of the punishments, perish. And this is indeed an act of divine mercy,—But the sons to the third or fourth generation can the more bear a part of the guilt, as the blessing of [a] thousand, that is, innumerable generations is promised to them, so that this circumstance also is a testimony of the love of God.” Cp. on Exo. xx. 6; cp. also: Num. xiv. 18; Deut. v. 10; Neh. xi. 17; Ps. cxii. 8; Jer. x. 31; xxxvi. 11; xiv. 29; xlix. 12; Dan. ix. 4; No. i. 3.

Some cod. (w. 3 car. pr. edns., Sam., Seph., Syr.): “iniquities” (pl.) = G.n.

Some cod. (w. Sam. MS., Seph., Syr.): “our sins” (pl.) = G.n.


O: “keep sabbath.”
make to thee, the firstfruits of the wheat harvest,—and the festival of ingathering, at the closing in of the year: 30 three times in the year you shall bring every one of thy males to see the face of the Lord, Yahweh, the God of Israel. 31 For I will root out nations from before thee, and will enlarge thy borders, and no man shall covet thy land, when thou goest up to see the face of Yahweh 32 thy God, three times in the year.

Thou shalt not slay, along with anything leavened, the blood of my sacrifice,—neither shall remain to the morning, the sacrifice of the festival of the passover.

The beginning of the firstfruits of thy ground shalt thou bring into the house of Yahweh, thy God. Thou shalt not boil a kid in the milk of its dam.

And Yahweh said unto Moses,

Write for thyself these words,—for according to the tenor of these words have I solemnized with thee, a covenant, and with Israel.

So then he was there, with Yahweh, forty days and forty nights, <bread> did he not eat, and <water> did he not drink,—and He wrote upon the tables, the words of the covenant, [the ten words] .

And it came to pass <when Moses came down out of Mount Sinai, with the two tables of testimony in the hand of Moses, when he came down out of the mount> that Moses knew not that the skin of his face shone, through his having spoken with him. 30 And Aaron and all the sons of Israel saw Moses, and lo! the skin of his face shone,—and they stood in awe of drawing nigh unto him. 31 So then Moses called unto them, and Aaron and all the princes in the assembly returned unto him,—and Moses spake unto them. 32 And <afterwards> came nigh, all the sons of Israel,—and he gave them in commandment all that Yahweh had spoken with him, in Mount Sinai. 33 And <when Moses had made an end of speaking with them> he put over his face a veil; 34 but <as often as Moses went in before Yahweh> to speak with him> he put aside the veil, until he came out,—and <as often as he came out and spake unto the sons of Israel, that which he had been commanded> the sons of Israel saw the face of Moses, that the skin of Moses’ face shone,—so Moses again put the veil over his face, until he went in to speak with him.


And Moses called together all the assembly of the sons of Israel, and said unto them,—

'These are the things which Yahweh hath commanded, to do them.

Six days shall work be done, but on the seventh day shall there be to you a holy sabbath-keeping, unto Yahweh,—whosoever doeth work therein shall be put to death. Ye shall not kindle a fire, in any of your dwellings,—on the sabbath day.

And Moses spake unto all the assembly of the sons of Israel, saying,—

'This is the thing which Yahweh hath commanded, saying,—

Take ye from among you, a heave-offering to Yahweh, every one whose heart is willing shall bring it in, even the heave-offering of Yahweh—gold and silver, and bronze; and blue and purple, and crimson, and fine linen and goat’s-hair; 7 and rams’ skins dyed red, and badgers’ skins, and acacia wood; 8 and oil for giving light,—and aromatic spices for the anointing oil, and for fragrant incense; and onyx stones, and setting stones,—for the ephod, and for the breastpiece.

And all the wise-hearted among you shall come in, that they may make, all that which Yahweh hath commanded:—the habitation, its tent, and its covering,—its chasps, its boards, and its bars, its sockets; 12 the ark with its staves, the propitiatory,—and the screening veil; the table with its staves, and all its utensils, and the Presence’-bread; the lampstand for giving light, with its utensils, and its lamps,—and the oil for giving light; 15 and the incense’ altar, with its staves, and the anointing oil, and the fragrant’ incense,—and the entrance’ screen, for the entrance of the habitations; the altar for the ascending-sacrifice, and the bronze’ grating which pertaineth thereto, its staves, and all its utensils,—the laver, and its stand; the hangings for the court, its pillars, and its sockets,—and the screen for the gate of the court; the pins of the habitation, and the pins of the court, and their cords; the cloth of variegated stuff, for ministering in the sanctuary,—the sacred’ garments for Aaron the priest, and the garments of his sons, for ministering as priests.

So all the assembly of the sons of Israel went
forth from the presence of Moses; and they brought in—every man whose heart lifted him up, and they brought in—bracelets and nose-ornaments, and rings, and buckles, all manner of jewels of gold, even every man who waved a wave-offering of gold unto Yahweh. And every man with whom was found—purple and crimson, and fine linen and goat’s-hair, and rams’ skins dyed red, and badgers’ skins brought them in. Every one who would heave a heave-offering of silver, or bronze, brought in the heave-offering of Yahweh, and every one with whom was found acacia wood for any construction for the service brought it in. And all the women who were wise-hearted did spin, and brought in that which they had spun—the blue, and the purple, and the crimson, and the fine linen. And all the women whose hearts lifted them up with wisdom spun the goat’s-hair. And the princes brought in the onyx stones and the setting stones—for the ephod, and for the breastpiece; and the aromatic spices, and the oil, for giving light, and for anointing oil, and for the fragrant incense. [In the case of] every man and woman, whose heart made them willing, to bring in for any construction which Yahweh had commanded them to make by the hand of Moses, did the sons of Israel bring in a free-will offering unto Yahweh. And Moses said unto the sons of Israel—

See! Yahweh hath called by name—Bezaleel, son of Uri, son of Hur, of the tribe of Judah; and filled him with the spirit of God—in wisdom, in understanding and in knowledge, and in all manner of execution; to devise skilful designs—to work in gold and in silver, and in bronze; and in the cutting of stones for setting, and in the cutting of wood—to work in any manner of skilful workmanship. To teach also hath he put in his heart, the heart of him, and of Oholiab—son of Ahisamach, of the tribe of Dan; hath filled them with wisdom of heart, to work all manner of workmanship—of cutter, and carver, and engraver, and embroiderer, in blue and in purple, in crimson and in fine linen, and of the weaver, workers of any manner of workmanship, and devisers of skilful designs. Thus shall Bezaleel and Oholiab work, and every man that is wise-hearted, in whom Yahweh hath put wisdom and understanding, to know how to work any manner of workmanship for the holy service, according to all that Yahweh hath commanded.

§ 40. The Sanctuary is prepared.

So then Moses called upon Bezaleel, and upon Oholiab, and upon every man that was wise-hearted, in whose heart Yahweh had put wisdom, every one whose heart lifted him up, to draw near unto the work, to do it. And they took, from the presence of Moses, all the heave-offering which the sons of Israel had brought in, for the work of the holy service, to do it, howbeit they brought in unto him yet more free-will offerings, morning by morning. Then came in all the wise men who were doing all the holy work—men by man, from his work which they were doing; and spake unto Moses, saying, More than enough are the people bringing in,—[more than] is needed for the service pertaining to the work, which Yahweh hath commanded to be done.

So Moses gave commandment, and they passed a proclamation throughout the camp, saying, Let neither man nor woman make any more material for the holy heave-offering.

So the people were restrained from bringing in. For the material was enough for all the work, to make it, and to spare.

Then did all the wise-hearted among the workers of the material, make the habitation, of ten curtains,—of fine-twinned linen, and blue and purple and crimson, with churphen, the work of the skilful weaver; did he make them. The length of each curtain was twenty-eight cubits, and the breadth four cubits, for each curtain. And he joined the first five curtains, one to another, and the other five curtains joined he one to another. And he made loops of blue, upon the border of the first curtain, at the edge of the set. And he made the borders of the other curtain, at the edge of the second set. And the loops were opposite one to another. And he made fifty clasps of gold, and joined the curtains one to another with the clasps, and so the habitation became one.

And he made curtains of goat’s-hair, for the tent, over the habitation,—did he make them: the length of each curtain was thirty curtains, and the breadth of each curtain, one measure, had the eleven curtains. And he joined five of the curtains by themselves, and the six curtains, by themselves. And he made fifty loops upon the border of the curtain that was most outmost in the set; and fifty loops made he upon the border of the curtain of the second set. And he made fifty clasps of...
And he made a covering for the tent, of rams’ skins, dyed red, and a covering of badgers’ skins [above].

And he made the boards for the habitation, of acacia wood, standing up: two cubits [length of each board], and a cubit and a half the breadth of each board: two tenons to each board, united one to another, thus made he for all the boards of the habitation.

And he made the boards for the habitation, twenty boards for the south side southward; and forty sockets of silver made he under the twenty boards, twenty sockets under the first board, for its two tenons, and two sockets under the next board, for its two tenons. And for the second side of the habitation, the north quarter, made he twenty boards; and their sockets of silver, two sockets under the first board, and two sockets under the next board. And for the hinder part of the habitation, westward, made he six boards; and two boards made he for the corners of the habitation, in the hinderpart. Thus were they to be double beneath, and at the same time should they be entire, at the top thereof, into each ring, thus did he for them both, for the two corners. Thus there were to be eight boards, and their sockets of silver were sixteen sockets, two sockets apiece under each board.

And he made bars of acacia wood, five bars for the boards of the first side of the habitation, and five bars for the boards of the other side of the habitation, and five bars for the boards of the habitation, at the hinderpart westward. And he made the middle bar, to run along in the midst of the boards, from end to end. And the over laid it with pure gold, within and without, and made for it a rim of gold, round about; and he cast for it four rings of gold, upon the four feet thereof, even two rings on the one side thereof and two rings on the other side thereof; and he made staves of acacia wood, and overlaid them with gold; and he brought the staves into the rings, upon the sides of the ark, for lifting the ark.

And he made a propitiatory of pure gold, two cubits and a half the length thereof, and a cubit and a half the breadth thereof; and he made two cherubim of gold, of beaten work, did he make them, out of the two ends of the propitiatory; one cherub out of this end, and one cherub out of that end, out of the propitiatory itself, he made the cherubim, out of the two ends thereof; and the cherubim were spreading out their wings on high, making a shelter with their wings over the propitiatory, with their faces one towards the other, towards the propitiatory were the faces of the cherubim.

And he made the table of acacia wood, two cubits the length thereof, and a cubit the breadth thereof, and a cubit and a half the height thereof. And he overlaid it with pure gold, and made theテーブルの長さを2 cubits、幅を1 cubit、高さを1 and a half cubitsとしました。そして、それに純金で塗装しました。そして、雲がパリピティアリーから飛び出しました。そして、その翼を広げて上の空まで、etableの上から、雲の翼で覆われて、テーブルの上に座っています。そして、それの上に、銘板がついていました。そして、銘板は純金で、そこに創りれた2 cubits、1 cubit、1 and a half cubitsの長さと、幅と、高さが示されています。そして、銘板は、純金で塗装されていました。そして、銘板の上に、雲が広がり、テーブルの上から、雲の翼で覆われて、テーブルの上に座っています。そして、銘板の上に、銘板がついていました。そして、銘板は純金で、そこに創りれた2 cubits、1 cubit、1 and a half cubitsの長さと、幅と、高さが示されています。そして、銘板は、純金で塗装されていました。そして、銘板の上に、雲が広がり、テーブルの上から、雲の翼で覆われて、テーブルの上に座っています。そして、銘板の上に、銘板がついていました。そして、銘板は純金で、そこに創りれた2 cubits、1 cubit、1 and a half cubitsの長さと、幅と、高さが示されています。そして、銘板は、純金で塗装されていました。そして、銘板の上に、雲が広がり、テーブルの上から、雲の翼で覆われて、テーブルの上に座っています。そして、銘板の上に、銘板がついていました。そして、銘板は純金で、そこに創りれた2 cubits、1 cubit、1 and a half cubitsの長さと、幅と、高さが示されています。そして、銘板は、純金で塗装されていました。そして、銘板の上に、雲が広がり、テーブルの上から、雲の翼で覆われて、テーブルの上に座っています。そして、銘板の上に、銘板がついていました。そして、銘板は純金で、そこに創りれた2 cubits、1 cubit、1 and a half cubitsの長さと、幅と、高さが示されています。そして、銘板は、純金で塗装されていました。そして、銘板の上に、雲が広がり、テーブルの上から、雲の翼で覆われて、テーブルの上に座っています。そして、銘板の上に、銘板がついていました。そして、銘板は純金で、そこに創りれた2 cubits、1 cubit、1 and a half cubitsの長さと、幅と、高さが示されています。そして、銘板は、純金で塗装されていました。そして、銘板の上に、雲が広がり、テーブルの上から、雲の翼で覆われて、テーブルの上に座っています。そして、銘板の上に、銘板がついていました。そして、銘板は純金で、そこに創りれた2 cubits、1 cubit、1 and a half cubitsの長さと、幅と、高さが示されています。そして、銘板は、純金で塗装されていました。そして、銘板の上に、雲が広がり、テーブルの上から、雲の翼で覆われて、テーブルの上に座っています。そして、銘板の上に、銘板がついていました。そして、銘板は純金で、そこに創りれた2 cubits、1 cubit、1 and a half cubitsの長さと、幅と、高さが示されています。そして、銘板は、純金で塗装されていました。そして、銘板の上に、雲が広がり、テーブルの上から、雲の翼で覆われて、テーブルの上に座っています。そして、銘板の上に、銘板がついていました。そして、銘板は純金で、そこに創りれた2 cubits、1 cubit、1 and a half cubitsの長さと、幅と、高さが示されています。そして、銘板は、純金で塗装されていました。そして、銘板の上に、雲が広がり、テーブルの上から、雲の翼で覆われて、テーブルの上に座っています。そして、銘板の上に、銘板がついていました。そして、銘板は純金で、そこに創りれた2 cubits、1 cubit、1 and a half cubitsの長さと、幅と、高さが示されています。そして、銘板は、純金で塗装されていました。そして、銘板の上に、雲が広がり、テーブルの上から、雲の翼で覆われて、テーブルの上に座っています。そして、銘板の上に、銘板がついていました。そして、銘板は純金で、そこに創りれた2 cubits、1 cubit、1 and a half cubitsの長さと、幅と、高さが示されています。そして、銘板は、純金で塗装されていました。そして、銘板の上に、雲が広がり、テーブルの上から、雲の翼で覆われて、テーブルの上に座っています。そして、銘板の上に、銘板がついていました。そして、銘板は純金で、そこに創りれた2 cubits、1 cubit、1 and a half cubitsの長さと、幅と、高さが示されています。そして、銘板は、純金で塗装されていました。そして、銘板の上に、雲が広がり、テーブルの上から、雲の翼で覆われて、テーブルの上に座っています。そして、銘板の上に、銘板がついていました。そして、銘板は純金で、そこに創りれた2 cubits、1 cubit、1 and a half cubitsの長さと、幅と、高さが示され
And he made the laver thereof, seven,—with its snuffers and its snuff-trays, of pure gold. 24 Of a talent of pure gold made he the images, and all the utensils of the sanctuary. 25 And he made the incense altar of acacia wood,—[a cubit] the length thereof, and [a cubit] the breadth thereof, [four cubits], and [two cubits] the height thereof, <of the same> were the horns thereof. 26 And he overlaid it with pure gold—the top thereof and the sides thereof round about, and the horns thereof,—and he made thereto a rim 7 of gold, round about. 27 And <two rings of gold> made he thereto—beneath the rim thereof, upon the two corners thereof, upon the two sides thereof,—as receptacles for the staves, to lift it therewith. 28 And he made the staves of acacia wood,—and overlaid them with gold.

1 And he made the altar for the ascending-sacrifice 3 of acacia wood,—[five cubits] the length thereof, and [five cubits] the breadth thereof, [four cubits], and [three cubits] the height thereof. 2 And he made the horns thereof, upon the four corners thereof, <of the same> were the horns thereof,—and he overlaid it with bronze. 3 And he made all the utensils of the altar—the pans and the shovels and the sprinkling bowls, the flesh-hooks 4 and the fire-pans,—<all the utensils thereof> made he of bronze. 4 And he made to the altar a grating, of network of bronze,—under the margin thereof beneath, as far as the midst thereof. 5 And he cast four rings in the four corners, to the grating of bronze,—as receptacles for the staves. 6 And he made the staves of acacia wood,—and overlaid them with bronze. 7 And he brought the staves into the rings, upon the sides of the altar, to lift it therewith,—<hollow with boards> did he make it.

8 And he made the laver of bronze, and the stand thereof of bronze,—with the mirrors of the female hosts who did service at the opening of the tent of meeting. 9 And he made the court,—<on the south side southward> the hangings of the court, of fine twined linen,—[a hundred cubits]; 10 their pillars twenty, and their sockets twenty, of bronze,—the hooks of the pillars and their connecting-rods 8 of silver; 11 and <on the north side> a hundred cubits, [their pillars] twenty, and [their sockets] twenty, of bronze,—the hooks of the pillars and their connecting-rods 8 of silver. 12 And <on the west side> [hangings] fifty cubits, [their pillars] ten, and [their sockets] ten,—and the hooks of the pillars and their connecting-rods 8 of silver. 13 And <on the east side towards the dawn> fifty cubits; 14 [hangings] fifteen cubits, for the side-piece,—[their pillars] three, and [their sockets] three;

15 and <for the second> side-piece, on this side and on that, of the gate of the court> [hangings] fifteen cubits,—[their pillars] three, and [their sockets] three. 16 All the hangings of the court, round about, were of fine twined linen. 17 And [the sockets for the pillars] were of bronze, [the hooks of the pillars, and their connecting-rods] 8 of silver,—and [the overlying of their capitals] was silver,—and [they themselves] were filleted with silver, even all the pillars of the court. 18 And [the screen of the gate of the court] was the work of an embroiderer, blue and purple and crimson, and fine twined linen,—and [twenty cubits] in length, and [the height, according to the breadth], of five cubits, to match the curtains of the court; 19 and [their pillars] were four, and [their sockets] four, [of bronze]; [their hooks] of silver, and [the overlying of their capitals, and their connecting-rods] 8 of silver. 20 And [all the pins for the habitations, and for the court round about] were of bronze.

21 [These] are the details of the habitations—the habituation of testimony, 2 which were detailed at the bidding of Moses,—the service of the Levites, by the hand of Ithamar, son of Aaron the priest. 22 So then [Bezaleel, son of Uri, son of Hur, of the tribe of Judah] made all that Yahweh had commanded Moses. 23 And <with him> was Oholiab, son of Ahisamach, of the tribe of Dan, an artificer and skilful weaver,—and an embroiderer—in blue, and in purple, and in crimson, and in fine linen.

24 <As for all the gold that was used for the work, in all the construction of the sanctuary> it came to pass that <the gold of the wave-offering> was nine-and-twenty talents, and seven hundred and thirty shekels, by the shekel of the sanctuary. 25 And <the silver of them who were numbered of the assembly> was one hundred talents,—and one thousand, seven hundred, and seventy-five shekels, by the shekel of the sanctuary; 26 and a shekel per head, that is a half shekel, by the shekel of the sanctuary, for all that passed over to them who had been numbered, from twenty years old, and upwards, for six hundred and three thousand, and five hundred and fifty. 27 And it came to pass, that <the hundred talents of silver> were used for casting the sockets of the sanctuary, and the sockets of the veil—one hundred sockets with the hundred talents, a talent for a socket. 28 And <with the thousand, seven hundred and seventy-five> made the hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their capitals, and united them with connecting-rods.

29 [The bronze of the wave-offering] was seventy talents,—and two thousand and four hundred shekels. 30 And he made therewith, the

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*a* Or: "crown," *b* Or: "forks." *c* Or: "fillets" or "rings" *d* Or: "fillets" or "rings" *e* Or: "sacred shekel." *f* N.B.: "tables of testimony", "ark of testimony", "habitation of redemption money"
sockets for the opening of the tent of meeting, and the altar of bronze, and the grating of bronze which pertained thereto,—and all the utensils of the altar, 31 and the sockets for the court round about, and the sockets for the gate of the court,—and all the pins for the habitation, and all the pins for the court, round about.

39 And <of the blue, and the purple, and the crimson> made they cloths of variegated stuff, for ministering in the sanctuary,—and they made the holy garments which were for Aaron,—

As Yahweh commanded Moses.

3 So he made the ephod,—of gold, blue, and purple, and fine twined linen, 4 And they did beat out the plates of gold, and he proceeded to cut them into threads, 5 to work into the midst of the blue, and into the midst of the purple, and into the midst of the crimson, and into the midst of the fine linen,—with the work of a skilful weaver. 6 <Shoulder-pieces> made they thereto for joining,—<at its two edges> was it joined. 7 And <as for the curious fastening girdle which was thereon> <of the same> it was according to the working thereof, gold, blue, and purple, and crimson, and fine twined linen,—

As Yahweh commanded Moses.

6 And they wrought the onyx stones, enclosed inouches of gold,—graven with the engravings of a seal-ring, after the names of the sons of Israel. 7 And he put them on the shoulder-pieces of the ephod, as stones of memorial, for the sons of Israel,—

As Yahweh commanded Moses.

8 And he made the breastpiece, the work of a skilful weaver, like the work of the ephod,—of gold, blue, and purple, and crimson, and fine twined linen. 9 <Squares> it was, <doubled> made they the breastpiece,—<a span> was the length thereof, and <a span> the breadth thereof, <doubled>. 10 And they set therein, four rows of stones,—<one row> a sardius, a topaz, and an emerald, the first'row; and <the second row>, a carbuncle, a sapphire, and a diamond; <the third row>, an opal, an agate, and an amethyst; 12 and <the fourth row>, a Thorahish stone, a sardonyx, and a jasper,—enclosed inouches of gold, when they were set 14 And <as for the stones> <after the names of the sons of Israel> they were, <twelve>, after their names,—with the engravings of a seal-ring, <each one> after his name, [for the twelve tribes]. 15 And they made, upon the breastpiece, chains like cords, of wreathe work,—of pure gold. 16 And they made two ouches of gold, and two rings of gold,—and they placed the two rings, upon the two ends of the breastpiece; 17 and they placed the two wreathe chains of gold, upon the two ends, upon the ends of the breastpiece; 18 and <the other two ends of the two wreathe chains> placed they upon the two ouches,—and placed them upon the shoulder-pieces of the ephod, in the forefront thereof. 19 And they made two rings of gold, and put on the two ends of the breastpiece,—upon the border thereof, which is towards the ephod, inwards. 20 And they made two other rings of gold, and placed them upon the two shoulder-pieces of the ephod, below, on the front of the face thereof, to match the joining thereof,—above the curious girdle of the ephod. 21 And they bound the breastpiece by the rings thereof, into the rings of the ephod, with a cord of blue, that it might remain upon the curious girdle of the ephod, and the breastpiece not be removed from upon the ephod,—

As Yahweh commanded Moses.

22 And he made the robe of the ephod,—wholly of blue; 23 with the opening of the robe in the midst thereof, like the opening of a coat of mail,—a border to the opening thereof round about—it might not be rent open. 24 And they made, upon the skirts of the robe, pomegranates—of blue and purple and crimson, twined. 25 And they made bals of pure gold,—and placed the bells in the midst of the pomegranates, upon the skirts of the robe, round about, [in the midst of the pomegranates]: 26 a bell and a pomegranate, a bell and a pomegranate, upon the skirts of the robe, round about,—to minister in—

As Yahweh commanded Moses.

27 And they made the tunic of fine linen, the work of a weaver,—for Aaron, and for his sons; 28 and the turban of fine linen, and the ornamental cap of fine linen,—and the linen' drawers, of fine twined linen; 29 and the girdle of fine twined linen, and blue and purple and crimson, the work of an embroiderer,—

As Yahweh commanded Moses.

30 And they made the burnished plate of the holy crown, of pure gold,—and wrote thereupon a writing, with the engravings of a seal-ring Holy unto Yahweh. 31 And they placed thereupon a cord of blue, to fasten it upon the turban up above,—

As Yahweh commanded Moses.

32 Thus was finished all the work of the habitation of the tent of meeting,—thus did the sons of Israel, according to all that Yahweh commanded Moses: so did they.

§ 41. The Work is brought in to Moses.

33 And they brought in the habitation, unto Moses, the tent, and all its furniture,—its claps, its boards, its bars, and its pillars and its sockets; 34 and the covering of rams' skins dyed red, and the covering of badgers' skins,—and the

* Or: "cords.
* Mi: "upon.
* So it shd be.—G.n.
* Or: "breastpiece."
screening' veil; the ark of the testimony, with its staves, and the propitiatory; the table, all its utensils, and the Presence-bread; the pure lampstand, the lamps thereof, the lamps to be put in order, and all the utensils thereof, and the oil for giving light; and the altar of gold, and the oil of anointing, and the fragrant incense, and the screen for the opening of the tent; the altar of bronze, and the grating of bronze which pertaineth thereto, the staves thereof, and all the utensils thereof, the laver, and its stand, the hangings of the court, its pillars and its sockets, and the screen for the gate of the court, its cords and its pins, and all the utensils for the service of the habitation, for the tent of meeting; the cloths of variegated stuff, for ministering in the sanctuary, the holy garments for Aaron the priest, and the garments of his sons, for ministering as priests. According to all that Yahweh commanded Moses did the sons of Israel make all the work.

And Moses looked upon all the structure, and lo! they had made it; as Yahweh had commanded had they made it, and Moses blessed them.

§ 42. By express Divine Command the Holy Habitation is of length set up, and is filled with Yahweh’s Glory; yet not so as to deprive Israel of the Guiding Pillar of Cloud and Fire by Day and Night in all their Journeys.

40 Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying—
1 On the first day of the month, in the first month shalt thou rear the habitation, of the tent of meeting; and thou shalt put therein, the ark of the testimony, and shalt screen the ark, with the veil; and thou shalt bring in the table, and set in order what is to be arranged thereupon, and thou shalt bring in the lampstand, and mount the lamps thereof; and thou shalt place the altar of gold, for incense, before the ark of the testimony, and put up the screen for the opening of the habitation; and thou shalt place the altar for the ascending-sacrifice, before the opening of the tent of meeting; and thou shalt place the laver between the tent of meeting, and the altar, and shalt put therein, water. And thou shalt put up the court, round about, and hang up the screen of the gate of the court. And thou shalt take the oil of anointing, and anoint the habitation, and all that is therein, and shalt hallow it, and all the furniture thereof, so shall it be holy. And thou shalt anoint the altar of ascending sacrifice, and all its utensils, and hallow the altar, so shall the altar be most holy; and thou shalt anoint the laver, and its stand, and shalt hallow it. And thou shalt bring near Aaron, and his sons, unto the opening of the tent of meeting, and shalt bathe them in the water; and thou shalt clothe Aaron with the holy garments, and shalt anoint him, and hallow him, so shall he minister as priest unto me. His sons also shalt thou bring near, and shalt clothe them with tunics; and shalt anoint them, as thou didst anoint their father, and they shall minister as priests unto me, so shall their anointing remain to them, for an age-abiding priesthood, to their generations.

As Yahweh commanded Moses.

20 And he took and placed the testimony, within the ark, and put the staves upon the ark, and the propitiatory upon the ark, and brought in the ark into the habitation, and put up the screening’ veil, and screened over the ark of the testimony,

As Yahweh commanded Moses.

22 And he placed the table, in the tent of meeting, on the side of the habitation northward, outside the veil; and set in order thereupon the arrangement of bread, before Yahweh,

As Yahweh commanded Moses.

24 And he put the lampstand, in the tent of meeting, over against the table, on the side of the habitation southward; and mounted the lamps, before Yahweh,

As Yahweh commanded Moses.

26 And he put the altar of gold, in the tent of meeting, before the veil; and burned thereupon the fragrant incense,

As Yahweh commanded Moses.

28 And he put up the screen of the entrance pertaining to the habitation; and the altar.
§ 1. Of various kinds of Offering.

1 Then called he unto Moses,—and Yahweh spake unto him, out of the tent of meeting, saying:
2 Speak thou unto the sons of Israel, and thou shalt say unto them—
3 If an ascending-sacrifice be his oblation—of the herd—shall he bring near,—unto the entrance of the tent of meeting—shall he bring it, for its acceptance, before Yahweh. Then shall he lean his hand, upon the head of the ascending-sacrifice,—and it shall be accepted for him, to put a prophylactic covering over him; and he shall slay the young bullock before Yahweh,—and the sons of Aaron, the priests, shall bring near the blood, and shall dash the blood against the altar, round about, [even the altar] that is at the entrance of the tent of meeting. Then shall he flay the ascending-sacrifice,—and cut it up into its pieces. And the sons of Aaron the priest shall place fire, upon the altar,—and arrange wood, upon the fire. And the sons of Aaron, the priests, shall arrange the pieces, the head and the fat,—upon the wood, that is on the fire, that is on the altar. But the inwards and its legs, shall they bathe with water,—then shall the priest make, of the whole, a perfume at the altar, an ascending-sacrifice, an altar-flame of a satisfying' odour unto Yahweh.

b. Of the Flock (Sheep or Goat).

10 But if of the flock be his oblation,—of the sheep or of the goats, for an ascending-sacrifice—shall he bring near. And he shall slay it on the side of the altar, northward,

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of ascending-sacrifice> put he at the entrance of the habitation of the tent of meeting,—and he caused to ascend thereupon, the ascending-sacrifice, and the meal-offering,—

As Yahweh commanded Moses.

30 And he put the laver, between the tent of meeting and the altar,—and put therein water, for bathing; and Moses, and Aaron, and his sons, thenceforth bathed therewith,—their hands and their feet; when they were entering into the tent of meeting, and when they were drawing near unto the altar then used they to bathe,—

As Yahweh commanded Moses.

32 And he reared the court, round about, to the habitation and to the altar, and put up the screen of the gate of the court,—and Moses finished the work.

a Some cod. (w. Sam., Sep. and Vul.): “all the” — G.n.

Or: “structure.”

b Some cod. (w. Sam., Sep. and Vul.): “all the” — G.n.

b Or: “structure.”

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That is “in” the cloud,
before Yahweh,—and the sons of Aaron, the priests, shall dash its blood against the altar, round about. And he shall cut it up into pieces, and its head, and its fat,—and the priest shall arrange them upon the wood, that is on the fire, that is on the altar. But the inwards and the legs shall he bathe in water,—then shall the priest bring near the whole, and make a perfume at the altar; it is, an altar-flame of a satisfying odour, unto Yahweh.

c. Of Birds.

14 But be the ascending-sacrifice of his obligation unto Yahweh then shall he bring near, of the turtle-doves or of the young pigeons, its obligation. And the priest shall bring it near unto the altar, shall nip off its head, and make a perfume at the altar,—and its blood shall be drained out upon the wall of the altar. Then shall he take away its crop with its plumage,—and cast it beside the altar eastward, into the place of fat ashes; and he shall cleave it in its wings—he shall not divide it asunder, so shall the priest make a perfume therewith, at the altar, upon the wood, that is on the fire,—an ascending-sacrifice; it is, an altar-flame of a satisfying odour, unto Yahweh.

ii. The Meal-offering (A.V. "Meat-offering"; Heb. mimmah.)

a. Of Fine Meal.

2 1 But when any person would bring near as an oblation, a meal-offering unto Yahweh <of fine meal> shall be his obligation,—and he shall pour thereon, oil, and place thereon, frankincense; so shall he bring it in unto the sons of Aaron, the priests, and he shall grasp therefrom a handful of the fine meal thereof, and of the oil thereof, besides all the frankincense thereof,—and the priest shall make a perfume with the memorial thereof, at the altar, an altar-flame of a satisfying odour, unto Yahweh. 3 But ||the remainder of the meal-offering|| pertaineth unto Aaron, and unto his sons,—||most holy, from among the altar-flames of Yahweh||.

b. From the Oven.

Moreover <when thou wouldst bring near, as an oblation of a meal-offering, something baked in an oven> <round, unleavened cakes of fine meal, overflowed with oil> [shall it be], or unleavened wafers anointed with oil.

c. From the Girdle.

5 But <if a meal-offering on a girdle> be thine obligation <of fine meal, overflowed

with oil, unleavened> shall it be;

6 <parting it into pieces> then shall thou pour thereon oil,—<a meal-offering> it is.

d. From the Boiler.

7 But <if a meal-offering of the boiler> be thine oblation <of fine meal, with oil> shall it be made. Then shall thou bring in the meal-offering that is made of these, unto Yahweh,—and one shall bring it near unto the priest, and he shall take it near unto the altar. Then shall the priest uplift, out of the meal-offering, a memorial thereof, and make a perfume at the altar,—an altar-flame of a satisfying odour, unto Yahweh. 8 But ||the remainder of the meal-offering|| pertaineth of the altar, unto Yahweh.

11 ||None of the meal-offerings which ye bring near unto Yahweh|| shall be made into anything leavened,—for <of no leaven, and of no syrup> may ye make a perfume, as an altar-flame unto Yahweh.

e. Of First-fruits.

12 <As for an oblation of first-fruits> ye shall bring them near, unto Yahweh,—but <unto the altar> they shall not take them up, as a satisfying odour.

And <every meal-offering oblation of thine> <with salt> shalt thou season, and thou shalt not suffer to be lacking the salt of the covenant of thy God, from upon thy meal-offering,—<upon every oblation of thine> shalt thou offer salt.

f. Of First-ripe Corn.

14 But <if thou wouldst bring near a meal-offering of first-ripe corn, unto Yahweh> <of green ears, roasted in fire, crushed grain of garden-land> shalt thou bring near thy meal-offering of first-ripe corn. And thou shalt place thereon, oil, and shalt put thereon, frankincense,—<a meal-offering> it is. Then shall the priest make a perfume, with the memorial thereof,—from the crushed grain thereof, and from the oil thereof, besides all the frankincense thereof,—an altar-flame, unto Yahweh.

iii. The Peace-offering.

a. Of the Herd.

1 But <if a peace-offering> be his obligation 3 <if of the herd> ||he himself|| be bringing near,—whether male or female> <without defect> shall he bring it near before Yahweh. 2 Then shall he lean his hand upon the head of his obligation, and slay it at the entrance of the tent of meeting,—and the sons of Aaron, the priests, shall dash the blood against the altar, round about. Then shall he bring near,
out of the peace-offering, an altar-flame unto Yahweh,—the fat that covereth the inwards, and all the fat that is upon the inwards; and the two kidneys, and the fat which is upon them, which is upon the loins,—and the caul upon the liver, upon the kidneys shall he remove it. Then shall the sons of Aaron make thereof a perfume, at the altar, upon the ascending-sacrifice, which is on the wood, which is on the fire,—an altar-flame of a satisfying odour, unto Yahweh.]

b. Of the Flock.
6 But <if out of the flock> be his oblation, for a peace-offering unto Yahweh, <whether male or female—without defect> shall he bring it near. 7 <If a young sheep> [he himself] be bringing near as his oblation> then shall he bring it near before Yahweh. 8 And he shall lean his hand upon the head of his oblation, and shall slay it, before the tent of meeting, and the sons of Aaron shall dash* its blood thereof against the altar, round about. Then shall he bring near, out of the peace-offering, an altar-flame unto Yahweh, the fat thereof, the fat-tail thereof entire [close to the backbone] shall he remove it,—and the fat that covereth the inwards, and all the fat that is upon the inwards; and the two kidneys, with the fat that is on them, which is on the loins,—and the caul that is on the liver, upon the kidneys shall he remove it. 11 Then shall the priest make a perfume, at the altar,—[the food of an altar-flame, unto Yahweh].
12 But <if a goat> be his oblation> then shall he bring it near before Yahweh. And he shall lean his hand upon its head, and shall slay it, before the tent of meeting,—and the sons of Aaron shall dash* its blood against the altar, round about. 14 Then shall he bring therefrom, as his oblation, an altar-flame unto Yahweh,—the fat that covereth the inwards, and all the fat that is upon the inwards; and the two kidneys, and the fat that is on them, which is on the loins,—the caul upon the liver, upon the kidneys shall he remove it. 16 Then shall the priest make a perfume at the altar,—[the food of an altar-flame, for a satisfying odour,—all the fat—unto Yahweh].

§ 2. Of various kinds of Offences, and the Offerings appointed for them.

4 And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:
1 Speak thou unto the sons of Israel, saying—
* "And the fatty mass next to"—P.B. Cp. O.G.
  453 "appendage"; chap. iv. 14, n.
  "Soothing, tranquillis-

1 The peace-offering, an altar-flame unto Yahweh, the fat thereof, the fat-tail thereof entire shall he remove it,—and the fat that covereth the inwards, and all the fat that is upon the inwards; and the two kidneys, with the fat that is on them, which is on the loins,—and the caul that is on the liver, upon the kidneys shall he remove it. Then shall the priest make a perfume, at the altar,—[the food of an altar-flame, for a satisfying odour,—all the fat—unto Yahweh].

9 An age-abiding statute to your generations, in all your dwellings. —<none of the fat nor of the blood> shall ye eat.

13 And <if the whole assembly of Israel> shall make a mistake, and a matter be hidden from the eyes of the convocation,—and so they do something, whereby they depart from any of the commandments of Yahweh, as to things which should not be done, and shall do any one of them>—

i. Offences by the Priests.
3 <If the anointed priest> shall sin, so as to bring guilt upon the people> then shall he bring near, for his sin which he hath committed, a choice young bullock without defect, unto Yahweh, as a sin-bearer.* And he shall bring in the bullock unto the entrance of the tent of meeting before Yahweh,—and shall lean his hand, upon the head of the bullock, and shall slay the bullock before Yahweh. 5 And the anointed priest shall take of the blood of the bullock, —and bring it into the tent of meeting; and the priest shall dip his finger in the blood,—and sprinkle of the blood seven times, before Yahweh, in front of the veil of the sanctuary. 7 Then shall the priest put of the blood upon the horns of the altar of fragrant incense, before* Yahweh, which is in the tent of meeting,—and <all the [remainder of the] blood of the bullock> shall he pour out at the base of the altar of ascending-sacrifice, which is at the entrance of the tent of meeting. 8 And <call the fat of the sin-bearing bullock> shall he heave up therefrom,—the fat that covereth over the inwards, and all the fat that is upon the inwards; and the two kidneys, and the fat that is upon them, which is upon the loins,—<as for the caul,> upon the liver, <upon the kidneys> shall he remove it: just as it is heaved up from the ox of the peace-offering,—and the priest shall make of them a perfume on the altar of ascending-sacrifice. 11 But <as for the skin of the bullock, and all its flesh, with its head and with its legs, and its inwards, and its dung> he* shall take forth the entire bullock—unto the outside of the camp, unto a clean place, unto the out-poured heap of fat-ashes, and shall burn it up on wood, in the fire,—<upon the out-poured heap of fat-ashes> shall it be burned up.

15 And <if the whole assembly of Israel> shall make a mistake, and a matter be hidden from the eyes of the convocation,—and so they do something, whereby they depart from any of the commandments of Yahweh, as to things which should not be done, and become guilty; and the sin shall become known, which they have committed therein> then shall the convocation bring near a

  Sp. v.r. (massor) "which is before"—G.n.
  Or: "network"—Pu. H.L.
  "The fleshes within the belly"—T.O.; P.B.
  "Item wider"—P.B.
choice young bullock, as a sin-bearer,* yea they shall bring it in, before the tent of meeting; 13 and the elders of the assembly shall lean their hands upon the head of the bullock, before Yahweh,—and shall slay the bullock, before Yahweh; 14 and the anointed priest shall bring in of the blood of the bullock,—into the tent of meeting; 15 and the priest shall dip his finger into the blood, and shall sprinkle of the blood seven times, before Yahweh, upon the face of the veil; 16 and <some of the blood> shall he put upon the horns of the altar which is before Yahweh, which is in the tent of meeting; and <all the remainder of the blood> shall he pour out at the base of the altar of ascending-sacrifice, which is at the entrance of the tent of meeting; 17 and <as for all the fat thereof> he shall heave up therefrom, and make a perfume at the altar. 18 And he shall do to the bullock, as he did to the [first] sin-bearing bullock; 19 so shall he do with this,—and the priest shall put a propitiatory-covering over them, and it shall be forgiven them. 20 And he shall take forth the bullock unto the outside of the camp, and burn it up, just as he burned up the first bullock,—<the sin-bearer of the convocation> it is.

iii. Offences by a Ruler.

<When a prince shall sin,—and shall do something, departing from any of the commandments of Yahweh his God, as to things which should not be done, by mistake* and shall become aware of his guilt; 22 or his sin wherein he hath sinned be made known unto him> then shall he bring in, as his oblation, a he-goat, a male without defect; 23 and shall lean his hand upon the head of the goat, and shall slay it in the place where they slay the ascending-sacrifice before Yahweh,—<a sin-bearer> it is. 24 And the priest shall take of the blood of the sin-bearer with his finger, and put upon the horns of the altar of ascending-sacrifice; and <the remainder of the blood thereof> shall he pour out at the base of the altar of ascending-sacrifice; and <with all the fat thereof> shall he make a perfume at the altar, as with the fat of the peace-offering,—so shall the priest put a propitiatory-covering over him, because of his sin, and it shall be forgiven him.

iv. Offences by one of the People.

<if any person shall sin,—and by mistake* from among the people of the land,—by his

* E.: "for sin," Cp. ver. 5.
* 14 Or: "ruler."
* 18 Or: "inauditoriously."
* 19 So it shd be (w. Sam. and as in ver. 6)—G.n. [M.C.T.: "where one slayeth."]

a. [i.e. : in the place where the ascending-sacrifice is wont to be slain.]

LEVITICUS V. 4—19; VI. 1—9

14 And Jehovah spake unto Moses, saying—
15 <Whensoever any person shall commit a trespass, and shall take away by mistake, from the holy things of Jehovah> then shall he bring in as his guilt-bearer unto Jehovah, a ram without defect out of the

flock, with thine estimate in silver by shekels, after the shekel of the sanctuary, for a guilt-bearer: <that, moreover, which he took away from the sanctuary> shall he make good, and <the fifth part thereof> shall he add thereunto, and shall give it to the priest,—and <the priest> shall put a propitiatory-covering over him with the guilt-bearing' ram, and it shall be forgiven him.

17 And <if any person> when he shall sin, and do something, departing from any of the commandments of Jehovah, as to things which should not be done,—though he knew it not, shall so become guilty, and shall bear his iniquity> shall then he bring in a ram without defect out of the flock, by thine estimate as a guilt-bearer, unto the priest,—and the priest shall put a propitiatory-covering over him, on account of his mistake which he made, though [he] knew it not, and it shall be forgiven him: <a guilt-bearer> it is';—he was verily guilty against Jehovah.

1 And Jehovah spake unto Moses, saying—
2 <When any person> shall sin, and shall commit a trespass against Jehovah,—and shall withhold something of the truth from his neighbour, in respect of a deposit, or a pledge or anything plundered, or shall use extortion with his neighbour; or shall find something lost and shall withhold something of the truth therein, and shall swear to a falsehood,—as regardeth a single thing of all that a son of earth may do, to commit sin thereby; and so it shall come about that he shall commit sin and then become aware of his guilt> then shall he return the plunder which he had plundered, or the extortion which he had extorted, or the deposit that was deposited with him,—or the lost thing which he hath found: or <in anything as to which he hath been swearing to a falsehood> then shall he make it good in the principal thereof, and <the fifth part thereof> shall he add thereunto, <to whomsoever it belongeth> <to him> shall he give it, in the day he becometh aware of his guilt; but <his guilt-bearer itself> shall he bring in unto Jehovah,—a ram without defect, out of the flock, by thine estimate as a guilt-bearer, unto the priest. So shall the priest put a propitiatory-covering over him before Jehovah, and it shall be forgiven him,—on account of any one thing, of all which one might do, so as to become guilty therein.

§ 3. Instructions for the Priests as to the Offerings.

8 And Jehovah spake unto Moses, saying:
9 Command Aaron and his sons, saying,
 This is the law of the ascending-sacrifice,— the same is the ascending-sacrifice, which
is upon the hearth, upon the altar, all the night until the morning,—and the fire of the altar. shall be kept burning therein.  

So then the priest shall put on his upper garment of linen, and <breaches of linen> shall be put on over his flesh, then shall he take up the fat-ashes, whereto the fire consumeth the ascending-sacrifice on the altar,—and shall put them beside the altar. Then shall he put off his garments, and put on other garments,—and shall carry forth the fat-ashes, unto the outside of the camp, unto a clean place.  

And the fire on the altar shall be kept burning therein, it shall not be suffered to go out, but the priest shall kindle up thereon pieces of wood, morning by morning, —and shall set in order thereupon the ascending-sacrifice, and shall make a perfume thereon, with the fat-pieces of the peace-offerings: and the fire shall continually be kept burning on the altar, it shall not be suffered to go out.

And this is the law of the meal-offering,—the sons of Aaron shall bring it near before Yahweh unto the front of the altar. Then shall one lift up therefrom a handful of the fine meal of the meal-offering, and of the oil thereof, and all the frankincense which is upon the meal-offering,—and shall make a perfume at the altar, an altar-flame of a satisfying odour shall the memorial thereof be, unto Yahweh. And the remainder thereof shall Aaron and his sons eat, —<as unleavened cakes> shall it be eaten in a holy place, within the court of the tent of meeting; shall they eat it. It shall not be baked into anything leavened, —<as their portion> have I given it, from among the altar-flames of Yahweh,—<most holy> it is, like the sin-bearer, and like the guilt-bearer. Any male among the sons of Aaron] may eat it, an age-abiding statute to your generations, from among the altar-flames of Yahweh,—<every one that toucheth them> shall be hallowed.

And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying—

[This] is the law of the guilt-bearing: <In the place where the ascending-sacrifice is slain> shall the sin-bearer be slain, before Yahweh, <most holy> it is. The priest who maketh it a sin-bearer shall eat it,—<in a holy place> shall it be eaten, in the court of the tent of meeting. Every one who toucheth the flesh thereof shall be hallowed; and when one sprinkleth some of the blood thereof upon a garment that whereon it was sprinkled> shall thou wash in a holy place. But the earthen vessel wherein it is boiled; shall be broken, —<if> in a vessel of bronze it hath been boiled> then shall [the vessel] be scoured and rinsed in water. Any male among the priests] may eat thereof,—<most holy> it is. But [no sin-bearer whereof any of the blood is taken into the tent of meeting to make a propitiatory-covering in the sanctuary] shall be eaten,—<with fire> shall it be consumed.

And [this] is the law of the guilt-bearer,—<most holy> it is. In the place where they slay the ascending-sacrifice shall they slay the guilt-bearer: and <the blood thereof> shall one dash against the altar, round about; and as for all the fat thereof one shall bring near therefrom,—the fat-tail, and the fat that covereth the inwards; and the two kidneys, with the fat that is upon them, which is upon the loins,—and the caul upon the liver, <up to the kidneys> shall he remove it. And the priest shall make a perfume with them at the altar, an altar-flame unto Yahweh—a guilt-bearer it is. Any male among the priests] may eat thereof,—<in a holy place> shall it be eaten, <most holy> it is. As the sin-bearer> so the guilt-bearer,—<one law> for them,—<the priest who maketh a propitiatory-covering therewith> <to him> shall it belong. And <as for the priest who bringeth near the ascending-sacrifice of any man> <the skin of the ascending-sacrifice which he hath brought near> <to the priest himself> shall it belong. And <as for any meal-offering that may be baked in an oven, or anything that hath been prepared in a boiler or on a girdle> <to the priest that bringeth it near—to him> shall it belong. And <as for any meal-offering overflowed with oil, or dry> <to all the sons of Aaron> shall it belong, to one as much as to another.

And [this] is the law of the peace-offering which one may bring unto Yahweh—

* Or: "thereby.
* Or: "heave.
* Cp. chap. ii. ii. n.
* Heb. xiii. 11.
And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying—

Speak unto the sons of Israel, saying,—

He that offereth his peace-offering unto Yahweh shall bring in his own oblation unto Yahweh, out of his peace-offering:

his own hands shall bring in the altar-flames of Yahweh,—<the fat with the breast> shall he bring it in, the breast to wave it as a wave-offering before Yahweh. Then shall the priest make a perfume with the fat at the altar, and the breast shall be for Aaron and for his sons.

But <the right shoulder> shall ye give as a heave-offering unto the priest, from among your peace-offerings, and have given them unto Aaron the priest, and unto his sons, as an age-abiding statute, from the sons of Israel.

This is what pertaineth to the anointing of Aaron, and to the anointing of his sons out of the altar-flames of Yahweh,—<granted> in the day when he brought them near, to minister as priests unto Yahweh: which Yahweh commanded to give them in the day when he anointed them, from among the sons of Israel,—<an age-abiding statute, to their generations>.

This is the law—

for the ascending-sacrifice,

for the meal-offering,

and for the sin-bearer,

and for the guilt-bearer,—

for the installation-offerings, and for the peace-offering:

which Yahweh commanded Moses, in Mount Sinai,—in the day when he commanded the sons of Israel to bring near their oblations unto Yahweh, in the desert of Sinai.

§ 4. The Installation of Aaron and His Sons in the Priesthood.

Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying:

Take thou Aaron, and his sons with him, and the garments, and the anointing oil, and the sin-bearing bullock, and the two rams,
and the basket of unleavened cakes; and all the assembly call thou together,—unto the entrance of the tent of meeting.

4 And Moses did, as Jehovah commanded him,—and the assembly was called together, unto the entrance of the tent of meeting.

5 Then said Moses unto the assembly,—This! is the thing, which Jehovah hath commanded to be done.

6 So Moses brought near Aaron and his sons,—and bathed them with water, and put upon him the tunic, and girded him with the band, and clothed him with the robe, and put upon him the ephod, and girded him with the curiously-woven band of the ephod, and bound it to him therewith; and he put upon him the breastpiece,—and placed, in the breastpiece, the Lights and the Perfections; and he put the turban upon his head,—and put upon the turban, on the forefront thereof, the burnished plate of gold—the holy crown,

As Jehovah commanded Moses.

10 And Moses took the anointing oil, and anointed the tabernacle, and all that was therein,—and hallowed them; 11 and he sprinkled thereof upon the altar, seven times,—and anointed the altar, and all the utensils thereof, and the laver and its stand, to hallow them; 12 and he poured of the anointing oil, upon the head of Aaron,—and anointed him, to hallow him.

13 And Moses brought near the sons of Aaron, and clothed them with tunics, and girded them with bands, and wrapped round for them turbans,—

As Jehovah commanded Moses.

14 Then was led near the sin-bearing bullock,—and Aaron and his sons leaned their hands upon the head of the sin-bearing bullock.

15 Then it was slain, and Moses took the blood, and put [thereof] upon the horns of the altar round about, with his finger, and cleansed the altar from sin,—and the [remainder of the] blood poured he forth at the base of the altar, and hallowed it, putting a propitiatory-covering thereupon. 16 And he took all the fat that was on the inwards, and the caul of the liver, and the two kidneys, and their fat,—and Moses made a perfume at the altar. 17 But the bullock itself, and its skin, and its flesh and its dung; consumed he with fire, outside the camp,—

As Jehovah commanded Moses.

18 Then was brought near the ram for the ascending sacrifice,—and Aaron and his sons leaned their hands upon the head of the ram; 19 and it was slain,—and Moses dashed the blood against the altar, round about; 20 and [the ram itself] was cut up into its pieces,—and Moses made a perfume with the head and with the pieces, and with the fat; 21 but the inwards and the legs were bathed in water,—and Moses made a perfume with the whole ram at the altar. 22 An ascending-sacrifice, it was,—for a satisfying odour. 23 An altar-flame, it wasunto Jehovah.

As Jehovah commanded Moses.

24 Then was brought near the second ram, the ram of installation,—and Aaron and his sons leaned their hands upon the head of the ram; 25 and it was slain, and Moses took of the blood thereof, and put upon the tip of Aaron's right ear,—and upon the thumb of his right hand, and upon the great toe of his right foot. 24 Then were brought near the sons of Aaron, and Moses put of the blood upon the tip of their right ear, and upon the thumb of their right hand, and upon the great toe of their right foot,—and Moses dashed the blood against the altar, round about. 26 And he took the fat and the fat-tail, and all the fat that was on the inwards, and the caul of the liver, and the two kidneys, and their fat,—and the right shoulder; 27 and out of the basket of unleavened cakes that was before Jehovah, took he one round unleavened cake, and one round oil-cake, and one wafer,—and put them upon the fat portions, and upon the right shoulder; 28 and placed the whole upon the opened palms of Aaron, and upon the opened palms of his sons,—and waved them as a wave-offering, before Jehovah. 29 And Moses took them from off their opened palms, and made a perfume at the altar upon the ascending sacrifice,—an installation they were, for a satisfying odour. 30 An altar-flame, it wasunto Jehovah. 31 And Moses took the breast, and waved it as a wave-offering, before Jehovah,—of the ram of installationunto Moses; it belonged, as a portion,

As Jehovah commanded Moses.

30 And Moses took of the anointing oil, and of the blood that was upon the altar, and sprinkled upon Aaron, upon his garments, and upon his sons, and upon the garments of his sons with him,—and hallowed Aaron, his garments, and his sons, and the garments of his sons, with him.

31 And Moses said unto Aaron and unto his sons,

Boil ye the flesh, at the entrance of the tent of meeting, and there shall ye eat it, and the bread which is in the basket of installation, as I have been commanded saying,

I Aaron and his sons, shall eat it.

32 But that which is left of the flesh, and of the bread, shall ye consume.

33 And from the entrance of the tent of...
meeting> shall ye not go forth, for seven days, until the day that filleth up the days of your installation,—because <for seven days> will he install you; 24 <as hath been done this day> so hath Yahweh commanded to be done, to put a propitiatory-covering over you. 25 <Even at the entrance of the tent of meeting> shall ye abide, day and night, for seven days, and shall keep the watch of Yahweh, and shall not die,—for [so] am I commanded.

And Aaron and his sons did all the things which Yahweh had commanded through the mediation of Moses.

§ 5. Aaron begins to officiate in the Priesthood, and the Glory of Yahweh appears.

1 And it came to pass, <on the eighth day> that Moses called for Aaron, and for his sons,—and for the elders of Israel; 2 and said unto Aaron—Take for thyself a choice calf, as a sin-bearer, 3 and a ram for an ascending-sacrifice, each without defect,—and bring them near before Yahweh; 4 and <unto the sons of Israel> shalt thou speak, saying,—Take ye a he-goat, as a sin-bearer, and a calf and a young sheep, each a year old, without defect, for an ascending-sacrifice; and an ox and a ram for peace-offerings, to sacrifice before Yahweh, and a meal-offering overflowed with oil,—for <to-day> doth Yahweh appear unto you. 5 So they brought that which Moses commanded, before the tent of meeting,—and all the assembly drew near, and stood before Yahweh. 6 And Moses said—

"This> is the thing which Yahweh hath commanded that ye shall do,—that the glory of Yahweh may appear unto you.

And Moses said unto Aaron—Draw near unto the altar, and offer thy sin-bearer, 7 and thine ascending-sacrifice, and put a propitiatory-covering about thyself, and about the people,—and offer the oblation of the people, and put a propitiatory-covering about them,

As Yahweh hath commanded.

So Aaron drew near unto the altar,—and slew the sin'-bearing calf, which was for himself; 8 and the sons of Aaron brought the blood unto him, and he dipped his finger in the blood, and put [thereof] upon the horns of the altar,—and <the [remainder of the] blood> poured he out at the base of the altar; 9 and <with the fat and the kidneys, and the caul> from the liver, of the sin-bearer> made he a perfume at the altar,—

As Yahweh commanded Moses.

But <the flesh and the skin> consumed he with fire, outside the camp. 12 Then slew he the ascending-sacrifice,—and the sons of Aaron presented unto him the blood, and he dashed > it against the altar, round about. 13 And <the ascending-sacrifice> presented they unto him, piece by piece thereof, also the head,—and he made a perfume upon the altar:

and he bathed the inwards, and the legs,—and made a perfume upon the ascending-sacrifice, at the altar. 15 Then brought he near the oblation of the people,—and took the sin-bearing goat which pertained to the people, and slew it and made therewith a sin-bearer, like the first. 16 Then brought he near the ascending-sacrifice,—and offered it, according to the regulation. 17 Then brought he near the meal-offering, and filled his hand therefrom, and made a perfume upon the altar,—in addition to the ascending sacrifice of the morning. 18 Then slew he the ox, and the ram, as a peace-offering, which pertained unto the people,—and the sons of Aaron presented the blood unto him, and he dashed > it against the altar, round about; 19 and the portions of fat, from the ox,—and from the ram, the fat-tail, and the covering, and the kidneys, and the caul 14 of the liver; 20 and they put the portions of fat upon the breasts,—and he made a perfume with the fat at the altar; 21 but <the breasts and the right shoulder> did Aaron wave as a wave-offering, before Yahweh,—as Moses commanded.

Then Aaron lifted up his hands 22 towards the people, and blessed them,—and he came down from offering the sin-bearer, and the ascending-sacrifice, and the peace-offering.

And <when Moses and Aaron had entered into the tent of meeting,—and had come forth and blessed the people> then appeared the glory of Yahweh unto all the people; 24 yea, there came forth fire from before Yahweh, and consumed, upon the altar, the ascending-sacrifice, and the portions of fat,—and all the people beheld, and shouted, and fell down upon their faces.

§ 6. Aaron’s Sons, Nadab and Abihu, offer Strange Fire and are consumed.

1 Then Aaron’s sons, Nadab and Abihu, took each man his censer, and placed therein fire, and put thereon incense,—and brought near before Yahweh, strange fire, which he had not commanded them. 2 Then came there forth fire from before Yahweh, and consumed them,—and they died before Yahweh. 3 Then said Moses unto Aaron—

"The very thing> that Yahweh spake, saying—

Lit. : "by the hand." 1 Op. chap. i. 5, n.
2 "ML: "took" or "fetched." 2 N.B., and cp. arts, chap. i. 8.
3 Or: "loves," or "flafts." 3 Or: "installd him therewith." 4 Davies’ H.L. 209: cp. Hand" written," "hands" to be read.—0.n.
4 "Op. chap. li. 4. n. 5 N.B.: How graphic, how natural!" 6 "Thigh" — P.B.
7 Some cod. (w. Sam., Jon. and Sep.): "as Y. commanded M. "— 0.n.
<In them that draw near to me> must I be hallowed,
And <before the faces of all the people> must I get myself honour,—
And Aaron, was dumb.4 Then called Moses unto Michael and unto Elzaphan, sons of Uzziel, uncle of Aaron,—and said unto them—

Draw near, bear away your brethren from before the sanctuary, unto the outside of the camp.
6 So they drew near and bare them away, in their tunics, unto the outside of the camp,—as spake Moses.
6 Then said Moses unto Aaron, and to Eleazar and to Ithamar, his sons—

<Your heads> ye may not bare* and <your garments> ye shall not rend, so shall ye not die, neither <against all the assembly> will he be wroth,—but let <your brethren>, the whole house of Israel] bewail the consuming fire wherewith Yahweh hath consumed.7 But <from the entrance of the tent of meeting> shall ye not go forth, lest ye die, for the anointing oil of Yahweh is upon you.

And they did according to the word of Moses.

§ 7. Further Instructions for the Priests.

8 Then spake Yahweh unto Aaron, saying:
9 <Wine and strong drink> thou mayest not drink,—<thou nor thy sons with thee> when ye enter into the tent of meeting, so shall ye not die,—an age-abiding statute, to your generations;
10 That ye may make a difference, between the sacred and the common,—and between the unclean and the clean;
11 And may teach the sons of Israel,—all the statutes which Yahweh hath spoken unto them, by the mediation of Moses.
12 Then spake Moses unto Aaron, and unto Eleazar and unto Ithamar his sons, that were left,

Take ye the meal-offering that is left, of the altar-flames of Yahweh, and eat it un-leavened, beside the altar,—for <most holy> it is;10 therefore shall ye eat it in a holy place, for <thine by statute, and thy sons> by statute it is, from among the altar-flames of Yahweh,—for so I am commanded.14 And <the wave-breast, and the heave-shoulder> shall ye eat in a clean place, <thou, and thy sons and thy daughters with thee>—<as thine by statute, and thy sons by statute> have they been given, from among the peace-offerings of the sons of Israel.15 <The heave-shoulder and the wave-breast, upon the altar-flames of the fat portions> shall they bring in, to wave as a wave-offering, before Yahweh,—so shall they be thine, and thy sons with thee, by an age-abiding statute, as Yahweh hath commanded.

§ 8. Aaron's Justification for not eating the Sin-offering.

14 Now <as for the sin-bearing' goat> Moses diligently sought it, but lo! it had been burnt up,—then was he wroth against Eleazar and against Ithamar, the sons of Aaron that were left, saying:
17 Wherefore did ye not eat the sin-bearer in the holy place? for <most holy> it is,—and <the same> hath he given you, that ye may bear the iniquity of the assembly, to put a propitiatory-covering over them, before Yahweh.19 Lo! the blood thereof had not been taken into the holy place, [within],—ye should have indeed eaten it, in a holy place, as I commanded.
19 Then spake Aaron unto Moses—
Lo! <this very day, when they had brought near their own sin-bearer, and their own ascending-sacrifice> there befell me such things as these,—<if, then, I had eaten of the sin-bearer this day> would it have been well-pleasing in the eyes of Yahweh?20 And <when Moses heard that> then was it well-pleasing in his eyes.

§ 9. Concerning Clean and Unclean Beasts.

1 And Yahweh spake unto Moses and unto Aaron, saying unto them:
2 Speak ye unto the sons of Israel, saying,—
3 These are the living things which ye may eat, of all the beasts which are upon the earth: <Whatsoever parteth the hoof, and is cloven-footed, and cheweth the cud, among beasts> [that] may ye eat.4 Nevertheless [these] shall ye not eat, of them that chew the cud, and of them that part the hoof,—
3 The camel] because <though he cheweth the cud> he parteth not, <unclean> he is to you;
5 And <the coney> because <though he cheweth the cud> yet <the hoof> he parteth not, <unclean> he is to you;
6 And <the hare] because <though she cheweth the cud> yet <the hoof> she parteth not,— <unclean> she is to you;
7 And <the swine] because <though he parteth the hoof and is cloven-footed> yet <the cud> he cheweth not,— <unclean> he is to you;
8 <Of their flesh> shall ye not eat, and <their carcass> shall ye not touch,— <unclean> they are to you.
9 <These> may ye eat, of all that are in the waters,— <all that have fins and scales, in the waters, in the seas and in the rivers> [them] may ye eat.10 But <all that

* So T.G., Davies, Fu. "Lit.: "hand."
* "Do not suffer the hair loosely"—P.B.]
* "The coney is undoubtedly Ilyxaz Syriacus"—Hastings' D.B. Cp. P.B. note on this place.
LEVITICUS XI. 11—45.

have not fins and scales in the seas and in the rivers, of all that swarm in the waters, and of all the living souls that are in the waters: an abomination are they unto you; 11 and an abomination shall they remain to you, — of their flesh ye shall not eat, and their carcases shall ye abhor. 12 Whosoever hath not fins and scales in the waters: an abomination it is unto you.

13 And these shall ye abhor of birds, they shall not be eaten: an abomination are they, — the eagle, and the ossifrage, and the osprey; 14 and the vulture, and the falcon, after its kind; 15 every raven, after its kind; 16 and the female ostrich, and the male ostrich, and the sea-gull, and the hawk, after its kind; 17 and the pelican, and the gannet, and the bittern; 18 and the swan and the amusing pelecanus, and the little pelican; 19 and the stork, and the parrot, after its kind, — and the mountain-cock, and the bat.

30 Every creeping thing that lieth, that goeth on all-fours: an abomination it is unto you. 31 Nevertheless these may ye eat, of all creeping things that fly, that go on all-fours: — such as have legs above their feet, to leap therewith, upon the earth: 32 these of them may ye eat: the swarming-locust after its kind, and the devouring locust after its kind, and the chargol-locust after its kind, and the chagab-locust after its kind.

32 But every other creeping thing that lieth, which hath four feet: an abomination is it unto you: 33 and for these shall ye count yourselves unclean: — whosoever toucheth the carcase of them: shall be unclean until the evening: 34 and whosoever beareth away the carcase of them: shall wash his clothes, and be unclean until the evening.

36 As for every kind of beast which though it parteth the hoof: yet is not cloven-footed, nor cheweth the cud: unclean they are unto you, — every one who toucheth them: shall be unclean. 37 And all that go upon their paws, among all the living things that go on all-fours: unclean they are unto you: — whoso toucheth the carcase of them: shall be unclean until the evening. 38 And he that beareth away the carcase of them: shall wash his clothes, and shall be unclean until the evening: — unclean they are unto you.

39 And these: unto you shall be unclean, among the creeping things that creep upon the earth, — the weasel and the mouse, and the lizard after its kind; 30 and the ferret and the chameleon, and the wall-lizard, — and the winding lizard, and the mole. 40 These: are they which are unclean to you, among all that creep: — whosoever toucheth them when they are dead: shall be unclean until the evening; 32 and all (whereon any of them shall fall when they are dead) shall be unclean: — of any article of wood, or cloth, or skin, or sack-cloth, any article wherewith any work is done: — shall be put in water and shall be unclean until the evening, and then be clean. 33 And for any earthen vessel wherewith any of them may fall: — everything therein shall be unclean, and the vessel itself: shall ye break in pieces.

34 Of all the food that may be eaten, that wherewith shall come water: shall be unclean, — and all drink which shall be drunk in any vessel: shall be unclean. 35 And everything wherewith shall fall any part of the carcase of them: shall be unclean, — even firebreak, it shall be destroyed, unclean they are, — and unclean shall they remain to you. Notwithstanding a fountain or cistern wherein is a gathering of waters: shall be clean, — but he that toucheth the carcase of them: shall be unclean. 37 And when any part of the carcase of them shall fall upon seed for sowing, which is to be sown: the same is clean. 38 But when water shall be put upon seed, and there shall fall thereon any part of the carcase of them: unclean it is to you.

39 And when any of the beasts which are yours for food shall die: — the that toucheth the carcase of it: shall be unclean until the evening. 40 And he that eateth of the carcase of it: shall wash his clothes, and be unclean until the evening: — also he that carrieth away the carcase thereof: shall wash his clothes, and be unclean until the evening.

41 And any creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth: an abomination it is: — it shall not be eaten. 42 Everything that goeth upon the belly, and everything that goeth upon all-fours, even to everything having many feet, as regardeth any creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth: ye shall not eat them, for an abomination they are. Do not make your persons abominable, with any thing that creepeth, — neither shall ye make yourselves unclean with them, that ye should become unclean thereby. 44 For I—Yahweh: am your God, therefore shall ye hallow yourselves and remain holy; for holy am I: — therefore shall I not make your persons unclean, with any creeping thing that crawleth upon the earth: for I—Yahweh: am he that brought you out of the land of Egypt, that I might become your God, — therefore shall ye be holy, for holy am I.
§ 10. Laws for Women after Childbirth.

And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:

1 And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:
2 Speak unto the sons of Israel, saying:
3 "A woman when she conceiveth seed, and giveth birth to a male child, then shall she be unclean seven days, according to the days of her removal in her sickness shall she be unclean. And on the eighth day shall the flesh of her foreskin be circumcised. And for thirty-three days shall she continue in the blood of purification, no hallowed thing shall she touch, and into the sanctuary shall she not enter, until her days of purification are fulfilled. But if a female child she bear, then shall she be unclean two weeks, as in her removal, and for sixty-six days shall she continue in the blood of purification. And when she of her purification are fulfilled, whether for a son or for a daughter, shall bring in a lamb, the choice of its year, as an ascending-sacrifice, and a young pigeon or a turtle-dove, as a sin-offering, unto the entrance of the tent of meeting, unto the priest; and he shall bring it near before Yahweh, so shall the priest put a propitiatory-covering over her, and she shall be clean from her fountain of blood. This is the law for her that hath given birth, to a male child or to a female. But if her hand findeth not sufficiency for a lamb then shall she take two turtle doves or two young pigeons, one for an ascending-sacrifice, and one for a sin-offering, so shall the priest put a propitiatory-covering over her, and she shall be clean."


13 And Yahweh spake unto Moses and unto Aaron, saying:

14 When any man shall have in the skin of his flesh—a rising, or a scab, or a bright spot, and it shall become in the skin of his flesh the plague-spot of leprosy, then shall he be brought in unto Aaron the priest, or unto one of his sons the priests; and the priest shall view the spot in the skin of his flesh if the hair in the plague-spot have turned white and the appearance of the spot be deeper than the skin of his flesh, then shall the priest shut up the plucked one, seven days. And the priest shall view him on the seventh day, and lo! if the spot hath stayed to his sight, and the spot hath not spread in the skin then shall the priest shut him up seven days, more. Then shall the priest view him on the seventh day, a second time, and lo! if the spot is faint, and the spot hath not spread in the skin then shall the priest pronounce him clean—it is a scab; and he shall wash his clothes, and be clean. But if the scab shall have verily spread in the skin, since he was shown to the priest that he might be cleansed, then shall he himself again unto the priest; and the priest shall take a view, and lo! if the scab hath spread in the skin then shall the priest pronounce him unclean—leprosy it is. When the plague of leprosy cometh to be in any human being then shall he be brought in unto the priest; and the priest shall take a view, and lo! if there is a white rising in the skin and the same hath turned the hair white, and there be a wound of raw flesh, in the rising, old leprosy it is, if in the skin of his flesh, and the priest shall pronounce him unclean, he shall not shut him up, for unclean he is. But if the leprosy cometh quite out in the skin, and the leprosy coveth all the skin of him that is plagued, from his head even unto his feet, so far as appeareth to the eyes of the priest then shall the priest take a view, and lo! if the leprosy hath covered all his flesh then shall he pronounce clean him that was plagued, all of it hath turned white, clean he is. But the very day there appeareth in him raw flesh he shall be unclean; so then the priest shall view the raw flesh, and pronounce him unclean, as for the raw flesh unclean leprosy it is. Or if the
11 And when any one's flesh hath in the skin thereof, a boil, and then it is healed; but if in the place of the boil is a white rising, or a bright spot, reddish white, then shall it be shown unto the priest. And the priest shall take a view, and lo! if the appearance thereof is lower than the skin, and the hair thereof hath turned white, then shall the priest pronounce him unclean — the plague-spot of leprosy — it is, broken out. But if the priest shall view it, and lo! there is no white hair therein, and it is not deeper than the skin, and in itself is faint, then shall the priest shut him up seven days; and if it clearly spreadeth in the skin, then shall the priest pronounce him unclean — a plague-spot — it is. But if in its place, the bright spot stayeth, hath not spread, nor boil it is, and the priest shall pronounce him clean.

21 Or, when any one's flesh hath in the skin thereof, a fiery burning, and the burning wound becometh a bright spot, reddish white, or white, then shall the priest view it, and lo! if the hair is turned white in the bright spot, and the appearance thereof is deeper than the skin, then leprosy is broken out. In the burning — so the priest shall pronounce him unclean, the plague-spot of leprosy, it is. But if the priest shall view it, and lo! there is not, in the bright spot, white hair, and it is not deeper than the skin, and in itself is faint, then shall the priest shut him up seven days; and the priest shall view him on the seventh day, — if it hath plainly spread in the skin, then shall the priest pronounce him unclean, the plague-spot of leprosy, it is. But if in its place, the bright spot hath stayed, and hath not spread in the skin, but in itself is faint, then the rising of a burning, it is, and the priest shall pronounce him clean, for only the inflaming of the burning is it.

26 And when there cometh to be in any man or woman a spot, in the head, or in the beard, then shall the priest view the spot, and lo! if the appearance thereof is deeper than the skin, and therein is yellow, thin hair, then shall the priest pronounce him unclean, a scab, it is, a leprosy of the head or of the beard, it is. But when the priest vieweth the spot, and lo! there is no appearance of it deeper than the skin, and no dark hair is therein, then shall the priest shut him up that hath the plague-spot of scab, seven days; and the priest shall view the spot on the seventh day, and lo! if the scab hath not spread, and there hath not come to be therein yellow hair, — and the appearance of the scab is not deeper than the skin, then shall he shave himself, but if the scab be not in the skin, — after he hath been pronounced clean, then shall the priest take a view, and lo! if the scab spreadeth in the skin, the priest shall not search for the yellow hair, then the scab is healed, then the priest shall pronounce him clean, and he shall wash his clothes, and be clean. But if the scab do indeed spread in the skin, — after he hath been pronounced clean, then shall the priest take a view, and lo! if the scab spreadeth in the skin, the priest shall not search for the yellow hair, then the scab is healed, then the priest shall pronounce him clean.

28 And when either man or woman hath in the skin of their flesh, bright spots, bright spots that are white, then shall the priest take a view, and lo! if in the skin of their flesh are bright spots, that are dull white, dead white spot, it is, that hath broken through in the skin, then is it.

36 And when any man's head loseth its hair, though bald, he is clean. And if in front his head loseth its hair, though bald in the forehead, he is clean. But should there be in the baldness behind, or in the baldness in front, a spot, that is reddish white, leprosy broken out, it is, in his baldness behind, or in his baldness in front. So the priest shall view it, and lo! if the rising-spot be reddish white in his baldness behind, or in his baldness in front, like the appearance of leprosy in the skin of the flesh, a leprorous man is he, unclean, he is, unclean shall the priest pronounce him, in his head is his plague.

45 Now as for the leper in whom is the plague —
His clothes shall be rent,
And his head shall be bare,
And his beard shall he cover,
And unclean! unclean! shall he cry.

46 All the days that the plague is in him shall he continue unclean.
Unclean is he, —

a "in its appearance,"
as in ver. 5.
b "A harmless eruption on the skin"— O.G. "A harmless eruption on the skin"—P.B.
And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying—
1 And let the law of the leper, in the
day when he is declared clean,—He shall be
brought in unto the priest; and he shall
be brought forth unto the outside of the
camp,—and the priest shall take a view,
and lo! if the plague of leprosy hath been
healed out of the leper; then shall the
priest give command,—and there shall be
taken—for him that is to be cleansed—two
living clean birds,—and cedar wood, and
crimson, and hyssop; and the priest shall
give command, and one bird shall be
slain,—within an earthen vessel, over living
water: if for the living bird he shall take
it, and the cedar wood, and the crimson,
and the hyssop,—and shall dip them, and
the living bird, in the blood of the
bird that hath been slain over the living
water; and shall sprinkle upon him that
is to be cleansed from the leprosy, seven
times,—and shall pronounce him clean,
and shall let go the living bird, over the face
of the field.
And he that is to be declared clean shall wash his clothes, and
shave off all his hair, and bathe in water, and
be clean, and afterwards shall he come into the camp,—and dwell outside his
tent, seven days; and it shall be on the
seventh day that he shall shave off all
the hair of his head, and his beard, and his
eyebrows, and all his hair shall he shave off,—and shall wash his clothes, and
bathe his flesh in water, so shall he be
clean. And on the eighth day he shall take two he-lambs, without defect,
and one ewe-lamb, the choice of its year,
without defect,—and three-tenths of fine
meal for a meal-offering, overflowed with oil,
and one log of oil. And the priest
that is cleansing him shall cause the man
that is to be cleansed, and those things, to
stand before Yahweh, at the opening of the
tent of meeting. And the priest shall
take one he-lamb, and bring him near as
a guilt-bearer, and the log of oil,—and shall
wave them as a wave-offering, before
Yahweh; and shall slay the lamb in the
place where the sin-bearer and the ascending-
sacrifice are slain, in the holy place,—for
like the sin-bearer, the guilt-bearer is
the priest's, most holy; it is. Then
shall the priest take the blood of the guilt-bearing, and shall put it
upon the tip of the right ear of him that is
to be cleansed,—and upon the thumb of his
right hand, and upon the great toe of his
right foot; and the priest shall take of the
log of oil,—and shall pour it upon the

1 Some cod. (w. Sam., 2nehal. Sep.,
Syr., and Vul.) "and
as"—O. G. 229. "The actual
size of bath is apparently
about 49 litres"—O. G. 144.
2 Or: "vessel;" or "ar.
3 Lit.: "its eye."
palm of the priest's left hand, and the priest shall dip his right finger [and take] of the oil that is on the palm of his left hand, and shall sprinkle the oil with his finger seven times, before Yahweh: and <of the remainder of the oil which is on the palm of his hand> shall the priest put upon the tip of the right ear of him that is to be cleansed, and upon the thumb of his right hand, and upon the great toe of his right foot,—upon the blood of the guilt-bearer; and <that which remaineth of the oil that is on the palm of the priest's hand> he shall put upon the head of him that is to be cleansed,—so shall the priest put a propitiatory-covering over him, before Yahweh. Then shall the priest offer the sin-bearer, and shall put a propitiatory-covering over him that is to be cleansed, because of his uncleanness,—and <afterwards> shall he slay the ascending-sacrifice. And the priest shall cause the ascending-sacrifice, and the meal-offering to ascend at the altar,—so shall the priest put a propitiatory-covering over him, and he shall be clean.

But <if he be poor> and his hand hath not enough> then shall he take one he-lamb as a guilt-bearer to be waved, to put a propitiatory-covering over him,—and one-tenth of fine meal, overflowed with oil for a meal-offering, and a log of oil, and two turtle-doves or two young pigeons, for which his hand hath enough,—so shall one' be a sin-bearer, and the other an ascending-sacrifice. And he shall bring them in, on the eighth day, for his cleansing, unto the priest,—unto the entrance of the tent of meeting, before Yahweh. Then shall the priest take the guilt-bearing lamb and the log of oil,—and the priest shall wave them as a wave-offering, before Yahweh. Then shall the guilt-bearing lamb be slain, and the priest shall take of the blood of the guilt-bearer, and put upon the tip of the right ear of him that is to be cleansed,—and upon the thumb of his right hand, and upon the great toe of his right foot; also <of the oil> shall the priest pour out,—on the palm of his own left hand; and the priest shall sprinkle, with his right finger, of the oil that is on the palm of his left hand,—seven times, before Yahweh; then shall the priest put, of the oil that is on the palm of his hand, upon the tip of the right ear of him that is to be cleansed, and upon the thumb of his right hand, and upon the great toe of his right foot,—upon the place of the blood of the guilt-offering; and <that which remaineth of the oil which is on the palm of the priest's hand> shall he put upon the head of him that is to be cleansed,—to put a propitiatory-covering over him, before Yahweh. Then shall he offer one' of the turtle-doves, or of the young pigeons,—of that for which his hand hath enough; even that for which his hand hath enough,—the one as a sin-bearer and the other as an ascending-sacrifice, upon the meal-offering,—so shall the priest put a propitiatory-covering over him that is to be cleansed, before Yahweh. This is the law for him in whom hath been the plague of leprosy,—whose hand hath not enough, for that which pertaineth to his cleansing.

And Yahweh spake unto Moses and unto Aaron, saying:

<When ye enter into the land of Canaan which I am about to give you, for a possession,—and I put a plague-mark of leprosy in a house, of the land of your possession>, then shall he that owneth the house come in, and tell the priest, saying,—

"A kind of plague-mark" appeareth to me, in the house;

and the priest shall give command, and they shall empty the house, ere yet the priest cometh in to view the mark, so that he do not pronounce unclean all that is in the house,—and <after this> shall the priest come in, to view the house; then shall he view the mark, and lo! <if the mark is in the walls of the house, with sunken places, greenish yellow, or reddish,—and they appear to be lower than the surface of the wall>, then shall the priest come forth out of the house, unto the entrance of the house,—and shall shut up the house, seven days; and the priest shall return on the seventh day,—and take a view, and lo! <if the mark hath spread in the walls of the house>, then shall the priest give command, and they shall pull out the stones, wherein is the mark,—and cast them forth outside the city, into an unclean place; and <the house itself> shall he cause to be scraped on the inside, round about,—and they shall pour out the mortar which they have scraped off, outside the city, into an unclean place; and shall take other stones, and put in the place of the stones,—and <other mortar> shall he take, and plaster the house. But <if the mark again breaketh out in the house, after the taking out of the stones,—and after the scraping of the house, and after the plastering>; then shall the priest come in, and take a view, and lo! <if the mark hath spread in the house> <a fretting leprosy> it is in the house, <unclean it is>, and he shall pull down the house,—the stones thereof, and the timber thereof, and all the mortar of the house,—and shall carry them forth outside the city, into an unclean place. And

*Cp. chap. ii. 1. n.*
And when he that hath the flux sitteth on that whereon he that hath the flux hath sat, shall wash his clothes, and bathe in water, and be unclean until the evening.

And the priest that toucheth the flesh of him that hath the flux shall wash his clothes, and bathe in water, and be unclean until the evening.

And when he that hath a flux spitteth on him that is clean, then shall he wash his clothes, and bathe in water, and be unclean until the evening.

And every sable whereon he that hath the flux rideth shall be unclean.

And whosoever toucheth anything that was under him shall be unclean, until the evening; and the carrieth them shall wash his clothes, and bathe in water, and be unclean until the evening.

And whosoever he that hath the flux toucheth, not having rinsed his hands in water, then shall he wash his clothes, and bathe in water, and be unclean until the evening.

And the earthen vessel which he that hath the flux toucheth shall be broken in pieces, and every vessel of wood shall be rinsed in water.

And when he that hath the flux becometh clean from his flux, then shall he number to himself seven days for his cleansing, and wash his clothes, and bathe his flesh in living water, and be clean. And on the eighth day he shall take for himself two turtledoves or two young pigeons, and come in before Yahweh, unto the entrance of the tent of meeting, and give them to the priest; and the priest shall offer them, one as a sin-offering, and the other as an ascending-sacrifice; and so shall the priest put a propitiatory-covering over him, before Yahweh, because of his flux.

And when there goeth out from any man an outflow of seed then shall he bathe all his flesh in water, and be unclean until the evening. And in the case of any garment or any skin whereupon there shall come to be an outflow of seed, then shall it be washed in water, and be unclean until the evening.

Also a woman with whom man lieth carnally then shall they bathe in water, and be unclean until the evening.

And when a woman hath a flux, and her flow in her flesh is blood seven days shall she continue in her removal, and whosoever toucheth her shall be unclean until the evening; and whosoever she lieth upon in her removal shall be unclean, and whatsoever she sitteth upon shall be unclean; and whosoever toucheth her bed shall wash his clothes, and bathe in water, and be unclean until the evening.
LEVITICUS XV. 22—33; XVI. 1—15.

Speak unto Aaron thy brother, that he do not come at all times* into the holy place, within the veil,—into the presence of the propitiatory, which is upon the ark, so shall he not die, for *in the cloud* will I appear upon the propitiatory.

<Herewith>* shall Aaron come into the holy place,—With a bullock, the choice of the herd, as a sin-bearer, and a ram as an ascending-sacrifice.

* A holy tunic of linen* shall he put on, and [drawers of linen] shall be upon his flesh, and [with a band of linen] shall he gird himself, and [with a turban of linen] shall his head be wrapped about,—*holy garments* they are', therefore shall he bathe in water his flesh, and so put them on.

And <from the assembly of the sons of Israel> shall he receive two he-goats, for bearing sin,—and one ram, as an ascending-sacrifice.

Then shall Aaron bring near the sin-bearing bullock which is for himself,—and put a propitiatory-covering about himself, and about his household.

Then shall he take the two goats,—and cause them to stand, before Yahweh, at the entrance of the tent of meeting. *And Aaron shall cast lots over the two goats,—one lot for Yahweh, and one lot for Azazel. *Then shall Aaron bring near the goat over which came up the lot for Yahweh,—and shall make of him a sin-bearer; *but <the goat over which came up the lot for Azazel> shall he cause to stand alive,—before Yahweh, to put a propitiatory-covering over him,—to send him away unto Azazel, towards the desert.*

So Aaron shall bring near the sin-bearing bullock which is for himself, and shall put a propitiatory-covering about himself, and about his household,—and shall slay the sin-bearing bullock which is for himself; and shall take the censer-full of burning coals of fire from off the altar, from before Yahweh, and his hands full of fragrant incense, beaten small,—and bring within the veil; *and shall put the incense upon the fire, before Yahweh,—and the cloud of incense shall cover the propitiatory which is over the testimony, and he shall not die,* Then shall he take of the blood of the bullock, and shall sprinkle with his finger upon the face of the propitiatory eastwards,—and <before the propitiatory>: shall he sprinkle seven times of the blood, with his finger.

Then shall he slay the sin-bearing goat which is for the people, and bring in its blood,
within the veil, and do with its blood, as he did to the blood of the bullock, and shall sprinkle it, upon the propitiatory, and before the propitiatory: so shall he put a propitiatory-covering over the holy place, because of the uncleanness of the sons of Israel, and because of their transgressions, to the extent of all their sins, and so shall he do for the tent of meeting, which abideth with them, in the midst of their uncleanness.

17 And no human being shall be in the tent of meeting, when he cometh in to make a covering by propitiation in the holy place, until he goeth out, so shall he put a propitiatory-covering about himself and about his household, and about all the convocation of Israel. Then shall he go out unto the altar which is before Yahweh, and shall put a propitiatory-covering thereupon, and shall take of the blood of the bullock, and of the blood of the goat, and put upon the horns of the altar, round about; and shall sprinkle upon it, of the blood, with his finger, seven times; and shall cleanse it and hallow it, from the uncleannesses of the sons of Israel.

20 And when he hath made an end of covering by propitiation the holy place, and the tent of meeting, and the altar then shall he bring near the living goat.

21 And Aaron shall lean his two hands, upon the head of the living goat, and confess over him, all the iniquities of the sons of Israel, and all their transgressions, to the extent of all their sins, and shall put them upon the head of the goat, and then send him away, by the hand of a man appointed, towards the desert: so shall the goat bear upon him all their iniquities, into a lone land; and he shall set the goat free, in the desert.

23 Then shall Aaron come into the tent of meeting, and put off the linen garments which he put on when he came into the holy place, and shall leave them there; and shall bathe his flesh in water, in a holy place, and put on his [other] garments, and go forth, and offer his own ascending-sacrifice, and the ascending-sacrifice of the people, so shall he put a propitiatory-covering about himself, and about the people; and with the fat of the sin-bearing shall he make a perfume at the altar.

25 And he that sent away the goat unto Azazel shall wash his clothes, and bathe his flesh in water, and after that shall he come into the camp.

27 And the sin-bearing bullock, and the sin-bearing goat, whose blood was brought in to make a propitiatory-covering in the holy

place shall be carried forth, outside the camp, and they shall burn up in fire, their skins and their flesh, and their dung; and he that hath burned them shall wash his clothes, and bathe his flesh in water, and after that shall he come into the camp.

29 And it shall become unto you, a statute age-abiding,

<In the seventh month, on the tenth of the month>
Shall ye humble your souls, and no work shall ye do,
The homeborn, or the sojourner that sojourneth in your midst.

30 For on this day shall a propitiatory-covering be put over you, to cleanse you,
From all your sins before Yahweh shall ye be clean.

31 A sabbath of sacred rest: it is unto you, Therefore shall ye humble your souls.
A statute age-abiding.

32 Therefore shall the priest who shall be anointed, and installed, to minister as priest in the stead of his father, make propitiation,
So then shall he put on the linen garments, the holy garments;
And make propitiation for the holy sanctuary,
And for the tent of meeting, and for the altar shall he make propitiation,
Over the priests also, and over all the people of the convocation shall he put a covering by propitiation.

34 So shall this become unto you an age-abiding statute, to put a propitiatory-covering over the sons of Israel, because of all their sins, once in the year.

And he did As Yahweh commanded Moses.

§ 14. Sacrifices to be offered unto Yahweh, not unto Demons: Blood not to be eaten.

1 And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:

2 Speak unto Aaron, and unto his sons, and unto all the sons of Israel, and thou shalt say unto them,

This is the thing which Yahweh hath commanded, saying:

3 What man soever there be of the house of Israel, who slayeth an ox or lamb or goat, in the camp, or whoso slayeth it outside the camp; and unto the entrance of the tent of meeting bringeth it not in, to present it as an oblation unto Yahweh, before the habitation of Yahweh, shall he be put to death, and his blood shall be imputed to that man.

1 Or: "hand of seclusion";
2 Or: "one";
3 Or: "wilderness";
4 Or: "land of seclusion";
5 Or: "of cutting off";
6 Cp. Heb. xiii. 11.
7 Cp. chap. iv. 11, n.
that man be cut off from the midst of his people: 9 to the end that the sons of Israel may bring in their sacrifices which they are offering upon the face of the field, that they may bring them into Yahweh—unto the entrance of the tent of meeting—unto the priest,—and that so <as peace-offerings unto Yahweh> they may offer them. 10 Then shall the priest dash the blood against the altar of Yahweh, at the entrance of the tent of meeting,—and shall make a perfume of the fat, as a satisfying odour, unto Yahweh; so shall they no more offer their sacrifices unto demons, after whom they are unchastely going away,—<a statute abiding> shall this be to them, unto their generations. 11 Wherefore <unto them> shalt thou say:

What man soever: there may be of the house of Israel, or of the sojourners that sojourn in their midst, who cause to go up an ascending-offering, or a sacrifice; and <unto the entrance of the tent of meeting> doth not bring it in, to offer it unto Yahweh> then shall that man be cut off among his kinsfolk. And <what man soever: there may be of the house of Israel or of the sojourners that sojourn in their midst, that partaketh of any manner of blood> then will I set my face against the person that partaketh of the blood, and will cut him off from the midst of his people. 11 For <as for the life of the flesh> <the blood> it is, therefore have <I> given it unto you upon the altar, to put a propitiatory-covering over your lives,—for <the blood> it is, which <by virtue of the life> maketh propitiation. 12 For this cause> have I said unto the sons of Israel, "Not a person from among you shall partake of blood,—

Even <the sojourn that sojourneth in your midst> shall not partake of blood. And <what man soever: there may be of the sons of Israel, or of the sojourners that sojourn in their midst, who taketh by hunting any wild-beast or bird that may be eaten> then shall he pour out the blood thereof, and cover it with dust; 14 for <as for the life of all flesh> <the blood thereof> <the life thereof> standeth, therefore have I said unto the sons of Israel:

Of the blood of no manner of flesh> shall ye partake.


And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:

1 Speak unto the sons of Israel, and thou shalt say unto them,—

I—Yahweh am your God:—
2 After the doings of the land of Egypt wherein ye dwelt> shall ye not do,—
And <after the doings of the land of Canaan, whither I am bringing you in> shall ye not do,
And <in their statutes> shall ye not walk:
My regulations shall ye do,
And <my statutes> shall ye observe, to walk therein,—

I—Yahweh am your God.

Therefore shall ye observe my statutes, and my regulations,
Which <if the son of earth shall do them> Then shall he live in them,—

I am Yahweh.

No person whatsoever: <unto any of the near kin of his own flesh> shall approach, to uncover the parts of shame,—

I am Yahweh.

The shame of thy father, even the shame of thy mother shalt thou not uncover,—thy mother> she is', thou shalt not uncover her shame.

The shame of thy father's wife shalt thou not uncover,—thy father's shame it is'.

The shame of thy sister, daughter of thy father, or daughter of thy mother, born at home or born abroad> thou shalt not uncover their shame.

The shame of the daughter of thy son, or the daughter of thy daughter> thou shalt not uncover their shame,—for thine own shame they are'.

The shame of the daughter of thy father's wife, born to thy father, she being thy sister> thou shalt not uncover her shame.

The shame of the daughter of thy father's wife> thou shalt not uncover,—thy father's near of kin> she is'.

The shame of thy mother's sister> shalt

* The Jericho codex has:
"of (from) the blood" — G.n.
7 "Satyrs" — P.B.
8 Some cod. (w. Onk., Jon., Sep., Syr. and Vul.) have: "your"—G.n.
10 U.: "soul." — G.n. "It is the blood with the living being that covers over" — D.O. 498.
13 U.: "soul." — G.n. "It is the blood with the living being that covers over" — D.O. 498.
14. Thou shalt not uncover, for thy mother's near of kin; she is.

15. The shame of thy father's brother shalt thou not uncover; unto his wife shalt thou not approach; thine aunt she is.

16. The shame of thy brother's wife shalt thou not uncover; the shame of thy brother; it is.

17. The shame of a woman, and of her daughter shalt thou not uncover; neither the daughter of her son nor the daughter of her daughter shall thou take, to uncover her shame, near of kin; they are, wickedness it is.

18. And a woman unto her sister shalt thou not take, to cause rivalry, by uncovering her shame, besides her own, while she is living.

19. And a woman, during her removal for uncleanness, shall thou not approach, to uncover her shame.

20. And of the wife of thy neighbour shalt thou not have carnal knowledge; to commit uncleanness with her.

21. And none of thy seed shall deliver up, to cause to pass through to Molech; that thou profane not the name of thy God, I am Yahweh.

22. And with mankind shall thou not lie, as with womankind; an abomination it is.

23. And of no beast shall thou have carnal knowledge, to commit uncleanness therewith, neither shall a woman present herself to a beast to touch down thereto; confusion it is.

24. Do not make yourselves unclean, in any of these things; For in all these things have the nations made themselves unclean, whom I am sending out from before you.

25. Therefore hath the land become unclean, and I have visited the iniquity thereof upon it, and the land hath vomited her inhabitants.

26. Ye therefore, shall observe my statutes and my regulations, and have nothing to do with any of these abominations; whether the home-born, or the sojourner that sojourneth in your midst;

For all these abominations have the men of the land done, who were before you; And so the land hath become unclean:

28. So shall the land not vomit you; through your making it unclean; as it vomited the nation which was before you.

29. For whosoever shall have anything to do with any of these abominations the persons who have them shall be cut off out of the midst of their people.

30. Therefore shall ye keep my charge. So that ye may have nothing to do with any of the abominable statutes with which they have had to do before you, So shall ye not make yourselves unclean thereby:

1. I am Yahweh.

§ 16. Holiness enforced upon all the Assembly by a Variety of detailed Commanda.

1. And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:

2. Speak unto all the assembly of the sons of Israel, and thou shalt say unto them—

3. Holy shall ye be; For holy am I, your God.

4. Ye shall keep every one his father and his mother.

5. And my sabbath shall ye observe; I, Yahweh am your God.

6. Do not turn unto things of nought.

7. And molten gods shall ye not make to yourselves.

8. I am Yahweh.

9. And when ye would offer a peace-offering unto Yahweh ye shall offer it that ye may be accepted.

10. On the day ye offer it shall it be eaten; and on the morrow shall it be consumed. But if ye eat of it on the third day it is, it shall not be accepted.

11. And ye shall not steal, nor deceive nor lie, one man to another; Nor swear by my name falsely; And so profane the name of thy God; I am Yahweh.

12. Thou shalt not oppress thy neighbour nor rob him; The wages of him that is hired


b. Ml.: unto... shall thou not give an emission of seed.
shall not tarry with thee, until the morning. 14  Thou shalt not curse the deaf, Nor <before the blind> place a stumbling-block.—
So shalt thou stand in awe of thy God, ¶I am Yahweh. 15  Ye shall not act perversely in giving judgment,
Thou shalt neither respect the person of the poor,
Nor prefer the person of the great.—
<In righteousness> shalt thou judge thy neighbour.
Thou shalt not go about telebearing, among thy people,²
Thou shalt not b stand by, over the blood of thy neighbour: c  ¶I am Yahweh. 16  Thou shalt not hate thy brother, in thy heart,—
Thou shalt faithfully reprove thy neighbour, and not countenance him, in sin: ³
Thou shalt not take vengeance, neither shall thou cherish anger against the sons of thy people,
So shalt thou love thy neighbour, as thyself,—  ¶I am Yahweh. 17  ¶My statutes> shall ye observe,
<Thy beast> shalt thou not cause to breed in two kinds,
<Thy field> shalt thou not sow with two sorts of seed,—
And <a garment woven of diverse threads> shalt thou not suffer to come upon thee.
And <whosoever lieth carnally with a woman, she being a bondmaid, acquired for a husband, and neither redeemed nor freed; given her inquisition shall be made, they shall not be put to death, because she was not free; but he shall bring in his guilt-bearer unto Yahweh, unto the entrance of the tent of meeting,—even a ram as a guilt-bearer; and the priest shall put a propitiatory-covering over him, with the guilt-bearing ram, before Yahweh, on account of his sin which he hath committed,—so shall he have forgiveness, from his sin which he hath committed. 18  And <when ye come into the land, and plant any manner of fruit-tree; then shall ye count as uncircumcised the fruit thereof, <three years> shall it be to you as if unclean, it shall not be eaten. But <in the fourth year> all the fruit thereof shall be hallowed for a festival of thanksgivings unto Yahweh. ²⁰ And <in the fifth year> shall ye eat the fruit thereof, that it may enrich you with its increase,—
¶I—Yahweh ¶ am your God. 19  Ye shall eat nothing with b the blood thereof,—
Ye shall not practise divination, neither shall ye use magic.
Ye shall not shave in a circle around your head, —nor shalt thou disfigure the fringe of thy board.
<Cuttings for a dead person> d shall ye not make in your flesh.
And <punctures in your persons> shall ye not print,—  ¶I am Yahweh. 20  Do not profane thy daughter, by causing her to be unchaste,—lest the land fall to unchastity, and so the land be filled with wickedness. ²⁰
<My sabbaths> shall ye observe, And <my sanctuary> shall ye revere,—  ¶I am Yahweh. 21  Do not turn unto mediums,²
Nor <for oracles> make search,
To render yourselves unclean with them,—  ¶I—Yahweh ¶ am your God. 22  ¶Before a hoary head> shalt thou rise up, And shalt honour the presence of an elder,—
So shalt thou stand in awe of thy God—  ¶I am Yahweh. 23  And <when there sojourneth with thee> a sojourner in your land> ye shall not oppress him:
<As one home born from among yourselves> shall be unto you the sojourner who sojourneth with you,
So shalt thou love him as thyself, For <sojourners> become ye, in the land of Egypt,—  ¶I—Yahweh ¶ am your God. 24  ¶Ye shall not act perversely in giving judgment,—in measures of extent, in weights, in measures of capacity:
<Just balances, just weights, a just ephah, and a just hin> shall ye have,—  ¶I—Yahweh ¶ am your God, who brought you forth out of the land of Egypt.
Therefore shall ye observe all my statutes and all my regulations, and do them,—

||I || am Yahweh.

And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:

<Unto the sons of Israel> therefore, shalt thou say,

5 ||[What man soever] there may be of the sons of Israel, or of the sojourners that sojourn in Israel, that giveth of his seed unto Molech,> he shall surely be put to death;—

6 ||the people of the land> shall stone him with stones;—

7 ||I, also> will set my face against that man, and will cut him off out of the midst of his people,—because <of his seed> hath he given unto Molech, seeing that he hath made unclean my sanctuary, even to the extent of profaning my holy name.

But <if the people of the land> do even hide their eyes from that man, when he giveth of his seed unto Molech, so as not to put him to death;—

then will ||I myself> set my face against that man, and against his family,—

and will cut him off, and all that follow unchastely after him—in going unchastely after Molech—out of the midst of their people.

8 <The person also that turneth unto mediums and unto oracles, in going unchastely after them> then will ||I my self> set my face against that person, and will cut him off out of the midst of his people.

9 Therefore shall ye hallow yourselves and be holy,—

Because ||I || am Yahweh> am he that is hallowing you.

10 <When any man whatsoever> curseth his father or his mother> he shall surely be put to death;—<his father or his mother> hath he cursed, this blood shall be upon himself.

And <any man> who committeth adultery with the wife of any other man> shall surely be put to death;—

11 <the adulterer, and the adulteress>.

And <any man> who lieth with his father's wife> shall be put to death;—<his father> hath he uncovered,—

12 <his blood> shall be upon themselves.

13 And <any man> who lieth with his daughter-in-law> they both shall surely be put to death;—<confusion> have they wrought—<their blood> shall be upon themselves.

14 And <any man> who lieth with mankind> as with womankind> <an abomination> have both of them wronged,—they shall surely be put to death;—<their blood> shall be upon themselves.

15 And <any man> who taketh a woman and her mother> <wickedness> it is,—<in fire> shall both he and they be consumed, that wickedness be not in your midst.

16 And <any man> who hath carnal knowledge of a beast> shall surely be put to death;—

17 And <any man> who taketh his sister—his father's daughter or his mother's daughter, and vieweth her shame, and ||she> vieweth his shame> <a disgrace> it is,—they shall therefore be cut off in the sight of the sons of their people,—<the shame of his sister> hath he uncovered—<his iniquity> shall he bear.

18 And <any man> who lieth with a woman—having her sickness, and uncovereth her shame> <her fountain> hath he exposed, ||she> also hath uncovered her fountain of blood,—they shall therefore both be cut off, out of the midst of their people.

19 <The shame of thy mother's sister, or of thy father's sister> shalt thou not uncover,—<for his near of kin> hath he exposed—<their iniquity> shall they bear.

20 And <any man> who lieth with his uncle's wife> <the shame of his uncle> hath he uncovered,—<their sin> shall they bear—

21 <childless> shall they die.

22 And <any man> who taketh his brother's wife> <impurity> it is,—<the shame of his brother> hath he uncovered—

23 <childless> shall they remain.

Therefore shall ye observe all my statutes, and all my regulations, and do them,—

So shall the land, whereinto I am bringing you to dwell therein, <not vomit you forth>.

So shall ye not walk in the statutes of the nation which I am casting out from before you,—

For <all these things> had they done, Therefore I abhorred them;

And said unto you—

||Ye || shall possess their soil,

Yea ||I myself> will give it you to possess it,
A land flowing with milk and honey,—

11—Yahweh I am your God, who have distinguished you from the peoples:
Therefore shall ye make a distinction—
Between the clean beasts, and the unclean,—
And between the unclean birds, and the clean,—
So shall ye not make your persons abominable with beast, or with bird, or with anything which creepeth upon the ground, which I have distinguished for you [as unclean].
Therefore shall ye be unto me, holy persons, for <holy> am I—Yahweh,—
Therefore have I distinguished you from the peoples, that ye may be mine.
And [as touching man or woman] <when there shall be in them a familiar spirit, or the spirit of an oracle> they shall surely be put to death,—<with stones> shall they be stoned—[their blood] shall be upon themselves.

§17. Especial Sanctity enjoined on the Priests.

And Yahweh said unto Moses,

1 Say unto the priests, the sons of Aaron,—yea thou shalt say unto them,
<For a dead person> shall no one make himself unclean, among his people:
2 Saving for his kin, that are near unto him,
for his mother or for his father, or for his son or for his daughter, or for his brother; or for his sister, a virgin who is near unto him, who belongeth not unto a husband,—<for her> he may make himself unclean:
3 He shall not make himself unclean, being a chief among his people,—by profaning himself:
4 They shall not make a baldness behind in their head, And <the border of their beard> shall they not cut off,—
And <in their flesh> shall they not make incisions.
5 <Holy persons> shall they be unto their God, and not profane the name of their God,—for <the altar-flames of Yahweh, the food of their God> do they bring near—
Therefore shall they be holy.
6 <A woman that is unchaste or dishonoured> shall they not take,
And <a woman divorced from her husband> shall they not take,—
For <holy> he is unto his God.
Therefore shalt thou hold him as holy, for <the food of thy God> doth he bring near,—
<holy> shall he be to thee,
For <holy> am I—Yahweh who am making you holy.
And <the daughter of any> priest, when she profaneth herself by unchastity—
Her father shall she doth profane, <with fire> shall she be consumed.
And <as for the high priest from among his brethren, upon whose head is poured the anointing oil, and who is installed, by putting on the garments> <His head> shall he not bare;—
And <his garments> shall he not rend;
And <unto no persons of the dead> shall he go in,—
For his father or for his mother shall he not make himself unclean;
And <out of the sanctuary> shall he not go forth, so shall he not profane the sanctuary of his God,—for the consecration of the anointing oil of his God is upon him—

§18. Jollity in the presence of God.

But [as I am Yahweh] shall take a woman in her virginity:

13 <A widow, or a divorced woman, or one dishonoured — an unchaste woman> in these shall he not take,
But <a virgin from among his own kinsfolk> shall he take to wife;
15 So shall he not profane his seed, among his kinsfolk,—
For I—Yahweh do hallow him.

And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:

16 Speak unto Aaron, saying,—
[No man of thy seed, unto their generations, in whom shall be any blemish] shall come near, to present the food of his God.
Surely, [no man in whom is any blemish] shall come near,—
No man who is blind or lame, or hath a flat nose, or is lanky; nor any man who hath a broken foot,—or a broken hand; or is hump-backed or a dwarf, or hath defective vision,—or hath scurvy or scab, or is crushed in the stones:
18 No [man in whom is a blemish, of the seed of Aaron the priest] shall approach, to bring near the altar-flames of Yahweh,—[a blemish] is in him, <the food of his God> shall he not approach' to bring near:
19 <Of the food of his God, both of the most holy,—and the holy> may he eat:
Only' <unto the veil> shall he not come in, and <unto the altar> shall he not approach—because [a blemish] is in him, so shall he not profane my sanctuaries.

For II—Yahweh am hallowing them.

And Moses spake [these things] unto Aaron and unto his sons,—and unto all the sons of Israel.

1 And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:

2 Speak unto Aaron, and unto his sons.

That they hold sacredly aloof from the holy things of the sons of Israel, so as not to profane my holy' name,—in the things which they are hallowing unto me—

II I am Yahweh.

Say unto them—

<Unto your generations, as touching any man who cometh near from among any of your seed, unto the hallowed things which the sons of Israel may hallow unto Yahweh, while his uncleanness is upon him> then shall that person be cut off from before me—

II I am Yahweh.

4 No man soever of the seed of Aaron, who is a leper, or hath a flux shall eat of the holy things until he be clean,—

And <as for him who toucheth anything that is unclean by the dead, or a man whose seed goeth from him ; or a man who toucheth any creming thing, which is unclean to him,—or [toucheth] any human being who hath uncleanness, to the extent of anything that maketh him unclean> that any person who toucheth any such] shall then be unclean until the evening,—and shall not eat of the hallowed things, unless he bathe his flesh in water. 7 <When the sun goeth in> then is he clean,—and <thereafter> he may eat of the hallowed things, for <his food> it is'. 6 <That which dieth of itself, or is torn in pieces> shall he not eat, to make himself unclean thereby,—

II I am Yahweh.

Therefore shall they keep my charge, and shall not bear, for it, sin, and die therein, when they profane it,—

II I—Yahweh am hallowing them.

And <no stranger> shall eat what is hallowed,—neither one who dwelleth with a priest, nor a hirer[y] shall eat what is hallowed.

But <when a priest> buyleth any person, as the purchase of his silver> [he] may eat thereof,—and <the children of his household> they may eat of his food.

And <when a priest's daughter> belongeth to a husband who is a stranger> [she]

<of the heave-offering of the hallowed things> may not eat.

But <when a priest's daughter> cometh to be a widow or divorced, and hath no seed], and so she returneth unto the house of her father, as in her youth> <of the food of her father> she may eat,—but <no stranger> shall eat thereof.

And <when any man eateth what is hallowed by mistake> then shall he add the fifth part of it thereunto, and give, unto the priest, the hallowed thing:

So shall they not profane the hallowed things of the sons of Israel,—which they heave up unto Yahweh; nor cause them to bear guilty' iniquity, when they eat their hallowed things.—

For II—Yahweh am hallowing them.

§ 18. Holiness further enforced on both Priests and People by Demand for Perfect Offerings.

And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:

Speak unto Aaron, and unto his sons, and unto all the sons of Israel, and thou shalt say unto them—

<What man soever> of the house of Israel, or of the sojourners [i.e.,] in Israel, may bring near his oblation, as regardeth any of their vows, or any of their freewill offerings which they may bring near unto Yahweh, as an ascending-sacrifice> [<that ye may be accepted> [it must be] a male without defect, of the beeches, or of the sheep, or of the goats: <whosoever hath in it a blemish> shall ye not bring near,—for it shall not be accepted for you.

And <whosoever would bring near a peace-offering unto Yahweh, to consecrate a vow, or as a freewill-offering with a bullock or a sheep> [without defect] shall it be, to be accepted, no [blemish] shall be therein. Blind, or broken, or rent, or having a running sore, or scurvy, or scab> ye shall not bring these near unto Yahweh,—and no [altar-flame] shall ye present therefrom upon the altar unto Yahweh.

<Whether an ox or a lamb, long or short in limb> <as a freewill offering> thou mayest offer it, but <for a vow> it shall not be accepted. But <that which is bruised in the stones, or broken therein, or torn or cut> shall ye neither bring near unto Yahweh, nor <on your own land> shall ye offer. <Even at the hand of the son of a stranger> shall ye not bring near the food of your God, of any of these,—for [their damage] is in them, [a blemish] is in them, they shall not be accepted for you.

* J.e.: when abstinence becomes a duty by reason of the following disabilities.

Or: "observe what I have given them to observe.

U. "soul,"

Some cod.: w. Sam., Sep., "that sojourner"—G.n.

Syr. and Vul. add:
And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:

When a beec or a sheep or a goat is brought forth, then shall it be seven days under its dam; and from the eighth day and onwards, it shall be accepted as an oblation of an altar-flame, unto Yahweh. Whether cow or ewe, and its young, shall ye not slaughter on one day.

And when ye would offer a sacrifice of thanksgiving unto Yahweh, for your acceptance, shall ye offer it. On the same day shall it be eaten, ye shall not leave thereof until morning.

I am Yahweh.

So then ye shall observe my commandments, and do them:

I am Yahweh.

So shall ye not profane my holy name, which ye shall hallow in the midst of the sons of Israel.

I am Yahweh, who am hallowing you; Who brought you forth out of the land of Egypt, that I might become your God.

I am Yahweh.

§ 19. Appointed Seasons.

And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:

Speak unto the sons of Israel, and thou shalt say unto them:

As for the appointed seasons of Yahweh, which ye shall proclaim as holy convocations, these are they — my appointed seasons:

Six days shall work be done, but on the seventh day shall there be a sabbath of sacred rest, a holy convocation, no work shall ye do. In six days shall it be unto Yahweh, in all your dwellings.

These are the appointed seasons of Yahweh, holy convocations, which ye shall proclaim in their appointed season:

In the first month, on the fourteenth of the month, between the evenings, is a Passover unto Yahweh; and on the fifteenth day of this month is the festival of unleavened cakes unto Yahweh.

Seven days — unleavened cakes shall ye eat. On the first day — a holy convocation shall there be to you; no laborious work shall ye do. So then ye shall bring near an altar-flame unto Yahweh, seven days, on the seventh day [shall there be] a holy convocation, no laborious work shall ye do.

Speak unto the sons of Israel, and thou shalt say unto them:

When ye enter into the land which I am giving you, and ye reap the harvest thereof, then shall ye bring in a sheaf of the first-ripe corn of your harvest, unto the priest; and he shall wave the sheaf before Yahweh, that ye may be accepted.

On the morrow of the sabbath shall the priest wave it. And ye shall offer on the day when ye wave the sheaf, a he-lamb without defect, the finest of its year, for an ascending-sacrifice unto Yahweh; and the meal-offering thereof shall be two-tenth parts of fine meal, overflowed with oil, as an altar-flame unto Yahweh, a satisfying odour, and the drink-offering thereof shall be: mine, the fourth of a hin.

Neither bread nor roasted corn, nor garden-land grain, shall ye eat, until this same day, until ye have brought in the oblation of your God, an age-abiding statute unto your generations, in all your dwellings.

Then shall ye keep count to yourselves from the morrow of the sabbath, from the day ye brought in the wave sheaf, seven sabbaths, until there be: seven sabbaths complete shall there be, until on the morrow of the seventh sabbath ye count fifty days, then shall ye bring near a new meal-offering unto Yahweh. Out of your dwellings shall ye bring in two wave loaves of two-tenths of an ephah, of fine meal, shall they be, with a he-lamb shall they be baked, first-fruits unto Yahweh.

Then shall ye bring near, with the bread, seven he-lambs without defect, of the first year, and one young bullock, and two rams, — they shall be an ascending-sacrifice unto Yahweh, with their meal-offering, and their drink-offerings, an altar-flame of satisfying odour unto Yahweh. Then shall ye offer one he-goat, as a sin-bearer, and two he-lambs, of the first year, as a peace-offering. And the priest shall wave them, with the firstfruits bread, as a wave-offering before Yahweh, with the two he-lambs, — holy shall they be unto Yahweh, for the priest.

And ye shall make proclamation on this selfsame day — a holy convocation shall it be unto you; no laborious work shall ye do, — an age-abiding statute, in all your dwellings, unto your generations.

And when ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly clear the border of thy field, when thou reapest, and the gleanings of thy field; but thou shalt leave them for the poor and for the stranger.
And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:

In the seventh month, on the first of the month, shall there be unto you a sacred rest, a holy convocation: no laborious work shall ye do, but ye shall bring near an altar-flame unto Yahweh.

Surely on the tenth of this seventh month is the Day of Propitiation: a holy convocation shall it be to you, therefore shall ye humble your souls, and bring near an altar-flame unto Yahweh. And no work shall ye do on this selfsame day:

No work shall ye do, on this selfsame day, for a day of propitiation; it is to put a propitiatory-covering over you before Yahweh your God. For whosoever be the person that shall not be humbled on this selfsame day shall he be cut off from among his kinsfolk. And whosoever be the person that shall do any work on this selfsame day, then will I destroy that person from the midst of his people.

No work shall ye do, on this selfsame day: seven days shall ye bring near an altar-flame unto Yahweh:

A sabbath of sacred rest shall it be unto you, so shall ye humble your souls, on the ninth of the month, in the evening, from evening to evening shall ye keep your sabbath.

And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:

On the fifteenth day of this seventh month shall be the feast of booths, for seven days, unto Yahweh. On the first day shall be a holy convocation, no laborious work shall ye do.

Seven days shall ye bring near an altar-flame unto Yahweh: on the eighth day—sabbath day shall there be unto you, so shall ye bring near an altar-flame unto Yahweh. The closing of the feasts it is, no laborious work shall ye do.

These are the appointed seasons of Yahweh, which ye shall proclaim as holy convocations: for bringing near as an altar-flame unto Yahweh, an ascending-sacrifice, and a meal-offering, a sacrifice and a drink-offering, each day's appointment on its own day:

1. And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:

Command the sons of Israel, that they bring unto thee pure oil, olive, beaten for giving light, to cause the lamp to burn up continually. Outside the veil of the testimony, in the tent of meeting, shall Aaron order it, from evening until morning, before Yahweh, continually— a statute, age-abiding, to your generations.

Upon the pure lampstand shall he order the lamps, before Yahweh, continually.

And thou shalt take fine meal, and bake it, in twelve cakes, of fine flour, without leaven, every cake of ten Hyperborean talents. And thou shalt put, upon each row, pure frankincense, so shall it be before the Lord, a memorial, an altar-flame unto Yahweh.

A sabbath day by sabbath day shall he order it, before Yahweh, continually, from the sons of Israel as an age-abiding covenant: so shall it be for Aaron and for his sons, and they shall eat it, in a holy place, for the most holy shall it be unto him, from among the altar-flames of Yahweh, a statute age-abiding.

20 And forth went the son of a woman of Israel—[he] being the son of a man of Egypt—in the midst of the sons of Israel; 21 and the son of the woman of Israel, and a man of Israel, reviled one another in the camp. And the son of the Israelitish woman uttered contemptuously the Name, and reviled. So they brought him in unto Moses, now [the name of his mother] was Shelomith, daughter of Dibri, of the tribe of Dan; 22 and they put him in ward,—that a clear answer might be given to them, at the mouth of Yahweh. 23 Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying:

14 Bring forth him that reviled, unto the outside of the camp, then shall all that heard [him] lean their hands upon his head,—and all the assembly shall stone him. 15 And [unto the sons of Israel] shalt thou speak, saying,—

What man soever curseth his God shall bear his sin. 16 And [the] contemptuously uttereth the name of Yahweh, he shall be stoned to death. All the assembly shall stone him. 17 And [the] sojourner, so the home-born, when he contemptuously uttereth the Name, shall be stoned to death.

8 And [when] any man by smiting taketh the life of any human being, he shall be stoned to death. 18 And [he that] by smiting taketh away the life of a beast shall make it good,—life for life. 19 And [when] any man inflicteth a blemish upon his neighbour, (as he hath done,) [so] shall it be done to him: 20 [for] fracture for fracture, eye for eye, tooth for tooth. 21 And [he that] killeth a beast, shall make it good,—and [he that] killeth a human being, shall be put to death. 22 One rule shall ye have, as the sojourner and the home-born: For [I—Yahweh] am your God.

23 So then Moses spake unto the sons of Israel, and they took forth the reviler, unto the outside of the camp, and stoned him with stones. Thus the sons of Israel did, as Yahweh commanded Moses.


25 And Yahweh spake unto Moses in Mount Sinai, saying—

2 Speak unto the sons of Israel, and thou shalt say unto them:—

When ye enter into the land which I am giving you then shall the land keep a sabbath unto Yahweh. 3 [Six years] shalt thou sow thy field, and [six years] shalt thou prune thy vineyard,—and gather the increase thereof; 4 but [in the seventh year] a sabbath of sacred rest shall there be unto the land, a sabbath unto Yahweh: [thy field] shalt thou not sow, and [thy vineyard] shalt thou not prune; 5 [that which growth of itself of thy harvest] shalt thou not reap; and [the grapes of thine unpruned vines] shalt thou not cut off: [a year of sacred rest] shall there be to the land. 6 So shall the sabbath of the land be unto you for food: [unto thee, and unto thy servant, and unto thy handmaid,—and unto thy hireling, and unto thy sojourner that is sojourning with thee; and unto thy tame-beasts, and unto the wild-beasts that are in thy land] shall belong all the increase thereof, for food.

And thou shalt count to thee seven weeks of years, seven years, seven times,—so shalt the days of the seven weeks of years come to thee, forty-nine years. 9 Then shalt thou cause a signal-horn to pass through, in the seventh month, on the tenth of the month: [on the Day of Propitiation] shall ye cause a horn to pass throughout all your land. 10 So shall ye hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim freedom throughout the land, to all the dwellers thereof, —[a jubilee] shall it be unto you, and ye shall return, every man unto his possession, and [every man, unto his family] shall ye return. 11 A jubilee shall that fiftieth year be unto you,—ye shall not sow, neither shall ye reap the self-grown corn thereof, nor cut off the grapes of the unpruned vines thereof. 12 For [a jubilee] it is, [holy] shall it be unto you,—[out of the field] shall ye eat her increase. 13 [In this same jubilee year] shall ye return, every man unto his possession.

And [when ye sell anything to thy neighbour, or buy aught at thy neighbour's hand] do not overreach one another. 14 By the number of years after the jubilee shalt thou buy of thy neighbour,—by the number of the years of increase shall he sell unto thee; 15 [according to the multitude of the years] shall thou increase the price thereof, and [according to the farness of the years] shall thou diminish the price thereof,—because [the sum of the increase] it is' that he selleth thee. 17 So then ye shall not overreach one another; but thou shalt stand in awe of thy God,—for [I—Yahweh] am your God.

Wherefore ye shall do my statutes, and [my regulations] shall ye observe, and

* Or: "sabbathes." 5 Or: "the Sin-covering Day." 6 Or: "cry of joy."
do them,—so shall ye dwell upon the land with confidence; and the land shall yield her fruit; and ye shall eat to the full, and shall dwell with confidence thereupon.

20 And 2 since ye may say, What shall we eat in the seventh year? Lo! we are not to sow, neither are we to gather our increase! >

21 Therefore will I command my blessing upon you, in the sixth year, — and it shall make the increase of three years; 22 and ye shall sow, the eighth year, and eat of old store, — until the ninth year, until the coming in of the increase thereof, shall ye eat old store.

23 The land moreover, shall not be sold beyond recovery, for <mine> is the land, —for <sojourners and settlers> ye are with me. 24 And <in all the land of your possession> a <right of redemption> shall ye give to the land. 25 When thy brother waxeth poor, and soseloth of his possession then may his kinsman that is near unto him come in, and redeem that which was sold by his brother. 26 And <when any man> hath no kinsman,—but his own hand geteth enough, so that he findeth what is needed to redeem it, then shall he reckon the years since he sold it, and restore the overplus, to the man to whom he sold it,—and shall return to his possession. 27 But <if his hand have not found enough to get it back unto him> then shall that which he sold remain in the hand of him that bought it, until the year of the jubilee, —and shall go out in the jubilee, and lie shall return unto his possession.

28 And <when any man selleth a dwelling-house in a walled city> then shall his right of redemption remain, until the completion of a year after he sold it,—<for a year of days> shall his right of redemption remain. 29 But <if it be not redeemed before the end of a full year> then shall the house that is in the city that hath walls be confirmed [beyond recovery], to him who bought it, unto his generations,—it shall not go out in the jubilee. 30 But <as for the houses of villages which have no wall round about them> <with the fields of redemption> shall it be reckoned,—<a right of redemption> shall belong to it, and <in the jubilee> shall it go out. 31 And <as for the cities of the Levites, the houses of the cities of their possession> <an age-abiding right of redemption> shall pertain unto the Levites. 32 And <if one of the Levites should not redeem> then shall the sale of the house and the city of his possession go out in the jubilee; for <the houses of the cities of the Levites> are their possession, in the midst of the sons of Israel. 33 But <the field of the pasture-land of their cities> shall not be sold,—for <an age-abiding possession> it is unto them. 34 And <when thy brother waxeth poor, and his hand becometh feeble> with thee then shalt thou strengthen him, <as a sojourner and a settler> so shall he live with thee. 35 Do not accept from him interest or profit, but stand thou in awe of thy God,—so shall thy brother live with thee. 36 Thy silver shalt thou not give him on interest, — neither <for profit> shalt thou give him thy food. 37 I — Yahweh am your God, who brought you forth out of the land of Egypt,—to give unto you the land of Canaan, <to become your> God. 38 And <when thy brother waxeth poor with thee, and so selloth himself unto thee> thou shalt not bind him with the bondage of a bondman: <as a hired servant, as a settler> shall he remain with thee,—<until the year of the jubilee> shall he serve with thee; 41 then shall he go forth from thee, the and his sons with him,—and shall return unto his family, and <unto the possession of his fathers> shall he return. 42 For <my bondmen> they are, whom I brought forth out of the land of Egypt,—they shall not sell themselves with the sale of a bondman. 43 Thou shalt not rule over him with rigour,—so shalt thou stand in awe of thy God. And <as for thy bondman and thy bondmaid which thou shalt have> <of the nations that are round about you—from them> may ye buy bondman and bondmaid. 44 Moreover also, <of the sons of the settlers who are sojourning with you> —of them> may ye buy, and of their families that are with you, which they have begotten in your land,—so shall they become yours, as a possession; 45 and ye may take them as an inheritance, for your sons after you, to inherit as a possession, <unto times age-abiding> <of them>, may ye take to be bondmen,—but <cover your brethren the sons of Israel—a man over his brother> ye shall not rule over him with rigour.

47 And <when the hand of the sojourner and

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* Or: "safety."
I.e.: "supposing we do not sow."—O.G. 249.
Some cod. (w. Sam. Sep. 8yr.) have: "And when."—G.n.

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* So read, and some copies both read and write simply "hath," cp. G.n. M.C.T. has "written (k'htv) "hath not": a manifest error.
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* So it shd be (w. Vul.)—G.n. M.C.T. has: "his hand shaketh."
* MI: "his hand shaketh."
4 N.B.: By giving them "should redeem," has come their God, (cp chap. xxvi. 45.
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Then shall your threshing reach unto the vintage,
And the vintage shall reach unto the seedtime.—
And ye shall eat your food to the full;
And shall dwell securely in your land.
And I will give peace in the land,
And ye shall lie down, and nothing shall make you afraid;
And I will take away violent beasts out of the land;
And the sword shall not go through your land.
And ye shall chase your foes,—
And they shall fall before you, by the sword;
And five, of you shall chase a hundred,
And a hundred of you shall put ten thousand to flight,—
So shall your foes fall before you, by the sword.
And I will turn unto you,
And make you fruitful,—
And multiply you,
And will establish my covenant with you.
And ye shall eat old store, well seasoned,—
And the old from before the new shall ye put forth.
And I will set my habitation in your midst,—
And my soul shall not abhor you;
But I will walk to and fro in your midst,
And will be unto you a God,—
And ye shall be unto me a people.
I—Yahweh—am your God, who brought you forth out of the land of Egypt, that ye should not be their bondmen; so I brake in pieces the staves of your yoke, and caused you to walk [in] recta.

But if ye will not hearken unto me,
And will not do all these commandments;
And if <my statutes> ye refuse,
And <my regulations> your souls shall abhor,—
So that ye will not do all my commandments,
But shall break my covenant>
I also will do this unto you—
I will set over you <for terror> consumption and fever,
Causing the eyes to fail, and the soul* to pine away,—
And ye shall sow, in vain, your seed, for it shall be eaten by your foes.*
And I will set my face against you,
And ye shall be smitten before your foes,—
And be trodden down by them who hate you,
And shall flee, when no one is pursuing you.
And ye shall hear me. Then will ye seven times, for your sins.

21. And ye shall destroy the flesh of your sons, and shall ye eat.

22. And I will destroy your high places, and cut down your sun-pillars, and cast your carcases upon the carcases of your manufactured gods, Thus shall my soul abhor you.

23. And I will give your cities unto desolation, and make your holy places dumb, and will find no fragrance in your satisfying odour; And I will make the land dumb, and your foes that dwell therein shall regard it with dumb amazement:

24. <When even you> shall scatter among the nations, and make bare, after you, a sword. Then shall your land become an astonishment, and your cities become a desolation.

25. And I will make the land dumb, while I set my face against it, and scatter among the nations, and they shall possess it;

26. And you shall be delivered into the hand of an enemy. Then shall ten women bake your bread in one oven, and give back your bread by weight, and ye shall eat, and not be filled.

27. And ye shall be delivered into the hand of an enemy. Then shall ten women bake your bread in one oven, and give back your bread by weight, and ye shall eat, and not be filled.

28. Then shall I send a pestilence into your midst, and ye shall be delivered into the hand of an enemy. Then shall ten women bake your bread in one oven, and give back your bread by weight, and ye shall eat, and not be filled.

29. Then shall I send a pestilence into your midst, and ye shall be delivered into the hand of an enemy. Then shall ten women bake your bread in one oven, and give back your bread by weight, and ye shall eat, and not be filled.

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40. Then shall I send a pestilence into your midst, and ye shall be delivered into the hand of an enemy. Then shall ten women bake your bread in one oven, and give back your bread by weight, and ye shall eat, and not be filled.

41. Then shall I send a pestilence into your midst, and ye shall be delivered into the hand of an enemy. Then shall ten women bake your bread in one oven, and give back your bread by weight, and ye shall eat, and not be filled.

42. Then shall I send a pestilence into your midst, and ye shall be delivered into the hand of an enemy. Then shall ten women bake your bread in one oven, and give back your bread by weight, and ye shall eat, and not be filled.

43. Then shall I send a pestilence into your midst, and ye shall be delivered into the hand of an enemy. Then shall ten women bake your bread in one oven, and give back your bread by weight, and ye shall eat, and not be filled.

44. Then shall I send a pestilence into your midst, and ye shall be delivered into the hand of an enemy. Then shall ten women bake your bread in one oven, and give back your bread by weight, and ye shall eat, and not be filled.

45. Then shall I send a pestilence into your midst, and ye shall be delivered into the hand of an enemy. Then shall ten women bake your bread in one oven, and give back your bread by weight, and ye shall eat, and not be filled.

46. Then shall I send a pestilence into your midst, and ye shall be delivered into the hand of an enemy. Then shall ten women bake your bread in one oven, and give back your bread by weight, and ye shall eat, and not be filled.

47. Then shall I send a pestilence into your midst, and ye shall be delivered into the hand of an enemy. Then shall ten women bake your bread in one oven, and give back your bread by weight, and ye shall eat, and not be filled.

48. Then shall I send a pestilence into your midst, and ye shall be delivered into the hand of an enemy. Then shall ten women bake your bread in one oven, and give back your bread by weight, and ye shall eat, and not be filled.

49. Then shall I send a pestilence into your midst, and ye shall be delivered into the hand of an enemy. Then shall ten women bake your bread in one oven, and give back your bread by weight, and ye shall eat, and not be filled.

50. Then shall I send a pestilence into your midst, and ye shall be delivered into the hand of an enemy. Then shall ten women bake your bread in one oven, and give back your bread by weight, and ye shall eat, and not be filled.

51. Then shall I send a pestilence into your midst, and ye shall be delivered into the hand of an enemy. Then shall ten women bake your bread in one oven, and give back your bread by weight, and ye shall eat, and not be filled.
LEUTICUS XXVI. 43—46; XXVII. 1—24.

Yea moreover <my covenant with Isaac>,
Yea moreover <my covenant with Abra-
ham> will I remember;
And <the land> will I remember.
4 For <the land> shall be left of them,
And shall be paid her sabbaths, while she
lieth desolate without them,
They also accepting as a payment the
punishment of their iniquity,
Because, [yea because] <my regulations>
they refused,
And <my statutes> their soul abhorred.
And yet [even so, when they are in the
land of their foes]
I have not refused them,
Neither have I abhorred them,
To make an end of them,
To break my covenant with them,—
For [I—Yahweh] am their God.
Therefore will I remember in their behalf,
the covenant of their ancestors,—
Whom I brought forth out of the land of
Egypt, in the sight of the nations, that I
might be their God—
[I—Yahweh].

46 [These] are the statutes and the regulations
and the laws, which Yahweh granted be-
tween himself, and the sons of Israel,—
in Mount Sinai, by the mediation b of
Moses.

§ 24. Concerning Vows, Things Devoted, and
Tithes.

27 1 And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:
2 Speak unto the sons of Israel, and thou shalt
say unto them—
3 When [any man] would consecrate and
pay a vow by thine estimate of lives* unto Yahweh:—
 Then shall <thine estimate be [for the male:] from twenty
years of age even to sixty years of age>
yea thine estimate shall be—fifty
shekels of silver, by the shekel of the
sanctuary; 4 but if it be [a female:] then
shall thine estimate be, thirty
shekels. 5 And if it be from
five years of age, even unto twenty
years of age then shall thine estimate be [for
the male:] twenty shekels,—and [for the
demale:] ten shekels.
6 And,
If it be from a month old, even unto five
years old then shall thine estimate be—
[for the male:] five shekels of silver,—
and [for the female:] thine estimate [shall be]
three shekels of silver. 7 And
If it be from sixty years of age and
upwards [for a male:] then shall thine
estimate be fifteen shekels,—and [for the
dfemale:] ten shekels.
8 But
If he be [too poor] for thine estimate
then shall he present himself before the
priest, and the priest shall estimate him,—

* Note the tense—the pro-
phetic perfect.

b Lit. "hand."

9 Or: "persons."

According to that which the hand of him
who would vow can attain to> shall
the priest estimate him. 9 And
If it be a beast whereof men* may
bring near an obligation unto Yahweh>
all that whereof aught is given to
Yahweh shall be holy. 10 He shall not
alter it, nor change it,—good for bad, or
bad for good,—< if he [do] change
beast for beast> then shall [both it and
what was given in exchange for it] be
holy. 11 And <if it be any
unclean beast, whereof men may not
bring near an obligation to Yahweh> then
shall he present the beast before the
priest: 12 and the priest shall estimate it,
whether it is good or bad, —< according
to thine estimate, O priest> shall it be.
But if he [should please to redeem] it> then
shall he add the fifth part thereof
unto thine estimate.

14 And <when [any man] would hallow his
house to be holy unto Yahweh> then
shall the priest estimate it, whether it is
good or bad,—< as the priest shall esti-
mate it> shall it stand. 15 But if he [that hallowed it] would redeem his
house> then shall he add the fifth part of
the silver of thine estimate thereunto,
and it shall be his.

16 And <if of the field of his possession> any
man would hallow unto Yahweh> then
shall thine estimate be according to the
seed thereof,—<the seed of a homer of
barley> at fifty shekels of silver.
17 <If> from the year of jubilee he
would hallow his field> <according to
thine estimate> shall it stand. 18 But
If after the jubilee he would hallow
his field> then shall the priest reckon to
him the silver, according to the years
that remain, until the year of the
jubilee,—and it shall be abated from thine
estimate. 19 But <if he that hath hallowed it> should be pleased to redeem
the field> then shall he add the fifth part
of the silver of thine estimate thereunto,
and it shall be assured to him. 20 But
If he will not redeem the field, but have
sold the field to another man> it shall be
redeemable no longer; 21 so shall the field,
when it goeth out in the jubilee, be holy
unto Yahweh, as a devoted field, <to the
priest> shall belong the possession
thereof. 22 <If, however, a field
that he hath bought, which is not of
the fields of his possession> he would hallow
unto Yahweh> then shall the priest
reckon to him the amount of thine estimate,
until the year of the jubilee,—and
he shall give thine estimate, in that day,
as holy unto Yahweh. 24 In the year

a Some cod. (w. Sam.) have: Syr., have: "and if"—
one"—G.n.

b Some cod. w. Sam., Sep.,

G.n. Or: "his possession."
of the jubilee> shall the field return unto him from whom he bought it, to him whose it was, as a possession in the land.

25 And every estimate of thine shall be by the holy shekel,—twenty gerahs make the shekel.

26 Only the firstling which is born a firstling to Yahweh, among beasts no man shall hallow it,—whether ox or sheep—unto Yahweh, it belongeth. 27 But if it be among the beasts that are unclean then shall he ransom it by thine estimate, and add the fifth part of it thereunto, but if it is not redeemed then shall it be sold by thine estimate.

28 Only no devoted thing which any man shall devote unto Yahweh, of all that belongeth to him,—of man or beast, or of the field of his possession shall be either sold or redeemed,—as to every devoted thing most holy it is unto Yahweh.

29 As touching any one devoted, who may be devoted from among men he shall not be ransomed,—he must be surely put to death.

And as for all the tithe of the land, whether of the seed of the land, (or) of the fruit of the trees—unto Yahweh it belongeth,—as something holy unto Yahweh. 21 But if any man should be pleased to redeem aught of his tithes the fifth part thereof he shall add thereunto. 22 And as for all the tithe of herd and flock, all that passeth under the rod shall be holy unto Yahweh. 23 He shall not examine whether it be good or bad, neither shall he change it,—or if he shall do in any wise change it then shall both it and what is given in exchange for it be holy, it shall not be redeemed.

24 These are the commandments which Yahweh commanded Moses, for the sons of Israel, in Mount Sinai.

Some cod. [w. Sam., Jon., have: "or".—G.n. Sep., Syr., and Vul.]

THE BOOK OF NUMBERS

§ 1. The Numbering of the Hosts of Israel.

(Cp. § 22).

1 Then spoke Yahweh unto Moses, in the desert of Sinai, in the tent of meeting,—on the first of the second month, in the second year, by their coming forth out of the land of Egypt, saying:

2 Reckon ye up the sum of all the assembly of the sons of Israel, by their families, by their ancestral houses,—in the counting of names, every male, by their polls; 2 from twenty years old and upwards, every one able to go forth to war, in Israel,—ye shall number them by their hosts, thou and Aaron; 4 and with you shall be one man for each tribe,—each man head of his ancestral house shall be.

5 These, then, are the names of the men who shall stand with you,—Of Reuben Elizur, son of Shedeur;

6 Of Simeon Shelumiel, son of Zuri-shaddai;

7 Of Judah Nahshon, son of Amminadab;

8 Of Issachar Nethanel, son of Zuar;

9 Of Zebulun Eliab, son of Helon;

10 Of the sons of Joseph—

11 Of Ephraim Elishama, son of Ammihud;

12 Of Manasseh Gamaliel, son of Pedahzur;

13 Of Benjamin Abidan, son of Gideoni;

14 Of Dan Ahiezer, son of Ammishaddai;

15 Of Asher Pagiel, son of Ochran;

16 Of Gad Eliassaph, son of Deuel;

17 Of Naphtali Ahira, son of Enan.

These are they who had been summoned by the assembly, being princes of the tribes of their fathers,—heads of the thousands of Israel.

So then Moses and Aaron took these men, who were distinguished by name; 19 all the assembly also called they together, on the first of the second month,—and they declared their pedigree according to their families, by their ancestral houses,—in the counting of names, from twenty years old and upwards, by their polls.

19 As Yahweh commanded Moses so he mustered them in the desert of Sinai.

20 And they were [as followeth—

Some cod. while writing this name as one word, preserve it in a v.r. as two—G.n.
The sons of Reuben, the firstborn of Israel, in their pedigrees—by their families, by their ancestral houses,—in the counting of names, by their polls, every male, from twenty years old, and upwards, every one able to go forth to war; 21 such as were numbered of them, as belonging to the tribe of Reuben, forty-six thousand, and five hundred.

Of the sons of Simeon, in their pedigrees—by their families, by their ancestral houses,—such as were numbered of him, in the counting of names, by their polls, every male, from twenty years old, and upwards, every one able to go forth to war; 22 such as were numbered of them, as belonging to the tribe of Simeon, fifty-nine thousand, and three hundred.

Of the sons of Gad, in their pedigrees—by their families, by their ancestral houses,—in the counting of names, from twenty years old and upwards, every one able to go forth to war; 23 such as were numbered of them, as belonging to the tribe of Gad, forty-five thousand, and six hundred and fifty.

Of the sons of Judah, in their pedigrees—by their families, by their ancestral houses,—in the counting of names, from twenty years old, and upwards, every one able to go forth to war; 24 such as were numbered of them, as belonging to the tribe of Judah, seventy-four thousand, and six hundred.

Of the sons of Issachar, in their pedigrees—by their families, by their ancestral houses,—in the counting of names, from twenty years old, and upwards, every one able to go forth to war; 25 such as were numbered of them, as belonging to the tribe of Issachar, fifty-four thousand, and four hundred.

Of the sons of Zebulun, in their pedigrees—by their families, by their ancestral houses,—in the counting of names, from twenty years old, and upwards, every one able to go forth to war; 26 such as were numbered of them, as belonging to the tribe of Zebulun, fifty-seven thousand, and four hundred.

Of the sons of Joseph—b Of the sons of Ephraim, in their pedigrees—by their families, by their ancestral houses,—in the counting of names, from twenty years old, and upwards, every one able to go forth to war; 27 such as were numbered of them, as belonging to the tribe of Ephraim, forty thousand, and five hundred.

Of the sons of Manasseh, in their pedigrees—by their families, by their ancestral houses,—in the counting of names, from twenty years old, and upwards, every one able to go forth to war; 28 such as were numbered of them, as belonging to the tribe of Manasseh, thirty-two thousand, and two hundred.

Of the sons of Benjamin, in their pedigrees—by their families, by their ancestral houses,—in the counting of names, from twenty years old, and upwards, every one able to go forth to war; 29 such as were numbered of them, as belonging to the tribe of Benjamin, thirty-five thousand and four hundred.

Of the sons of Dan, in their pedigrees—by their families, by their ancestral houses,—in the counting of names, from twenty years old, and upwards, every one able to go forth to war; 30 such as were numbered of them, as belonging to the tribe of Dan, sixty-two thousand, and seven hundred.

Of the sons of Asher, in their pedigrees—by their families, by their ancestral houses,—in the counting of names, from twenty years old, and upwards, every one able to go forth to war; 31 such as were numbered of them, as belonging to the tribe of Asher, forty-one thousand, and five hundred.

Of the sons of Naphtali, in their pedigrees—by their families, by their ancestral houses,—in the counting of names, from twenty years old, and upwards, every one able to go forth to war; 32 such as were numbered of them, as belonging to the tribe of Naphtali, fifty-three thousand, and four hundred.

These are they who were numbered, whom Moses and Aaron, and the twelve princes of Israel did number, the princes acting each one for his ancestral house. 33 So then all they who were numbered of the sons of Israel, by their ancestral houses,—from twenty years old, and upwards, every one able to go forth to war in Israel; so then all they who were numbered were six hundred and three thousand, and five hundred and fifty.

But the Levites, by the tribe of their fathers, were not numbered in their midst. 34 For Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:

Only the tribe of Levi shalt thou not number, nor the sum of them shalt thou reckon up,—in the midst of the sons of Israel. But do thou thyself, put the Levites in charge over the habitation of the testimony, and over all the furniture thereof, and over all that pertaineth thereto, they shall bear the habitation, and all the furniture thereof, and they shall attend thereupon; and round about the habitation shall they encamp. And when the habitation is to set forward, the Levites shall take it down, and when the habitation is to be pitched, the Levites shall set it up,—but the stranger that draweth near shall be put to death. So then the sons of Israel shall pitch their tents,—every man near his own camp, and every man near his own standard, by

a Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edesm., Onk. M. R. Jom., Sep. and Syr.) omit this clause: cp. verses 20, 24, 28, etc. — G. N.  

b This retention of the name of Joseph, and the ranging under it of two tribes, is noteworthy. Cp. verse 10; chap. xxvi. 26.

c Some cod. (w. Sam. Sep.)— Much is said of the Levites in this Book; see “Of the” — G. N. chap. iii. 6.

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their hosts; †54 but the Levites shall pitch their tents round about the habitation of the testimony, that there be no wrath upon the assembly of the sons of Israel, -so shall the Levites keep the watch of the habitation of the testimony.

54 Thus did the sons of Israel, -<according to all that Yahweh commanded Moses> [so] did they.

§ 2. The Order of March—in Five Camps.

Then spake Yahweh unto Moses and unto Aaron, saying:

<Every man—near his standard, with the ensigns belonging to their ancestral houses> shall the sons of Israel encamp,—<at a distance round about the tent of meeting> shall they encamp.

† And they who encamp eastwards, towards sunrise, shall be the standard of the camp of Judah, by their hosts,—even the prince of the sons of Judah, Nashón, son of Ammihud; † and his host, even they who are numbered of them, seventy-four thousand, and six hundred.

† Then who encamp by him, the tribe of Issachar, Nethanel, son of Zuar; † and his host, even they who are numbered of them, fifty-four thousand, and four hundred.

† The tribe of Zebulun even the prince of the sons of Zebulun, Eliab, son of Helón; † and his host, even they who are numbered of him, fifty-seven thousand, and four hundred.

† All they who are numbered to the camp of Judah, a hundred and eighty-six thousand, four hundred, by their hosts—shall first set forward.

† The standard of the camp of Reuben southwards, by their hosts,—even the prince of the sons of Reuben, Eliasar, son of Shimeur; and his host, even they who are numbered of him, forty-six thousand, and five hundred.

† Then they who encamp by him, the tribe of Simeon, even the prince of the sons of Simeon, Shelumiel, son of Zurishaddai; † and his host, even they who are numbered of them, fifty-nine thousand, and three hundred.

† Then the tribe of Gad, even the prince of the sons of Gad, Eliasaph, son of Reuel; † and his host, even they who are numbered of them, forty-five thousand, and six hundred and fifty.

† All they who are numbered to the camp of Reuben, a hundred and fifty-one thousand, and four hundred and fifty, by their hosts and they <in the second rank> shall set forward.

† Then shall set forward the tent of meeting—the camp of the Levites, in the midst of the camps,—<as they encamp> [so] shall they set forward, every man at the side thereof, by their standards.

† The standard of the camp of Ephraim, by their hosts, westwards,—even the prince of the sons of Ephraim, Eliashama son of Ammihud; † and his host, even they who are numbered of them, forty thousand, and five hundred.

† Then by him, the tribe of Manasseh, even the prince of the sons of Manasseh, Gamaliel, son of Pedahzur; † and his host, even they who are numbered of them, thirty-two thousand, and two hundred.

† Then the tribe of Benjamin, even the prince of the sons of Benjamin, Abidan, son of Gideoni; † and his host, even they who are numbered of them, thirty-five thousand, and four hundred.

† All they who are numbered to the camp of Ephraim, a hundred and eight thousand, and one hundred, by their hosts and they <in the third rank> shall set forward.

† The standard of the camp of Dan, northwards, by their hosts,—even the prince of the sons of Dan, Ahiezer, son of Ammishaddai; † and his host, even they who are numbered of them, sixty-two thousand, and seven hundred.

† Then they who encamp by him, the tribe of Asher, even the prince of the sons of Asher, Pagiel, son of Ochran; † and his host, even they who are numbered of them, forty-one thousand, and five hundred.

† Then the tribe of Naphtali, even the prince of the sons of Naphtali, Ahira, son of Enán; † and his host, even they who are numbered of them, fifty-three thousand, and four hundred.

† All they who are numbered to the camp of Dan, a hundred and fifty-seven thousand, and six hundred—<in the hindmost rank> shall they set forward, by their standards.

† These are they who were numbered of the sons of Israel, by their ancestral houses,—all they who were numbered of the camps, by their hosts were six hundred and three thousand, and five hundred, and fifty.

But the Levites were not numbered in the midst of the sons of Israel,—As Yahweh commanded Moses.

Thus did the sons of Israel,—<according to all that Yahweh commanded Moses> [so] did they encamp by their standards, and [so] did they set forward, every one by his families, near his ancestral house.

§ 3. The Numbering of the Levites as the Substituted Tribe.

Now these were the pedigrees of Aaron, and Moses,—in the day when Yahweh spake...
with Moses, in Mount Sinai.  

And these are the names of the sons of Aaron—
the firstborn Nadab, and Abihu, Eleazar, and Ithamar.  

These are the names of the sons of Aaron, the priests that were anointed, who were installed to minister as priests.

But Nadab and Abihu died before Yahweh, when they brought near strange fire before Yahweh, in the desert of Sinai, and they were not numbered among the princes, in the presence of Aaron their father.  

Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying—

Bring near the tribe of Levi, and thou shalt cause it to stand before the tent of meeting, so shall they keep the charge and the charge of all the assembly, before the tent of meeting, to do the laborious work of the habitation; so shall they have charge of all the furniture of the tent of meeting, even the charge of the sons of Israel, to do the laborious work of the habitation. 

Thus shalt thou give the Levites unto Aaron, and unto his sons, given, they are unto him, from among the sons of Israel; but unto Aaron, and unto his sons, shalt thou give oversight, so shall they keep charge of their priesthood, and the stranger that cometh near shall be put to death.

Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying—

Therefore, lo! I have taken the Levites out of the midst of the sons of Israel, instead of every firstborn that a mother beareth, from among the sons of Israel, so shall the Levites be mine; for every firstborn, in the day when I smote every firstborn in the land of Egypt, I hallowed unto myself, every firstborn in Israel, both of man and of beast, did they become; and belong unto me, Yahweh.

Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, in the desert of Sinai, saying:

Number thou the sons of Levi, by their ancestral houses, by their families, every male, from one month old and upwards shalt thou number them.

And these were the sons of Levi, by their names, Gershon, and Kohath, and Merari.

And these are the names of the sons of Gershon, by their families, Libni, and Shimei.

Some cod. (w. one pr. edn.)—Sam. MS, Onk. M., and Syr. have: "and these"—G.n.

Lev. x. 1-7. The accounts of this tribe will repay careful study.


And the sons of Kohath, by their families, Amram, and Ishar, Hebron, and Uzziel.

And the sons of Merari, by their families, Mahli and Mush. These are they—the families of the Levites, by their ancestral houses.

To Gershon belonged the family of the Libnites, and the family of the Shimmites,—these are they—the families of the Gershonites. They who were numbered of them, in the counting of every male, from one month old and upwards, they who were numbered of them, were seven thousand, and five hundred.

The families of the Gershonites to the rear of the habitation were to encamp, westward. And the prince of the ancestral house of the Gershonites was Eliasaph, son of Lael.

The charge of the sons of Gershon was over the tent of meeting, the habitation, and the tent—the coverings thereof, and the screens for the entrance of the tent of meeting; and the hangings of the court, and the screen for the entrance of the court which was near the habitation, and near the altar, round about, and the cords thereof, as to all the laborious work thereof.

To Kohath belonged the family of the Amranites, and the family of the Izharites, and the family of the Hebronites, and the family of the Uzzielites,—these are they—the families of the Kohathites. In the counting of every male, from one month old and upwards, there were eight thousand, and six hundred, to keep the charge of the sanctuary.

The families of the sons of Kohath were to encamp, on the side of the habitation, southward. And the prince of the ancestral house of the families of the Kohathites was Elizaphan, son of Uzziel.

And their charge was—the ark, and the table, and the lampstand and the altars, and the utensils of the sanctuary wherewith they were to minister, and the screen, as to all the laborious work thereof.

And the princes of the Levites was Eleazar, son of Aaron the priest, to have the oversight of them, that were to keep the charge of the sanctuary.

To Merari belonged the family of the Mahlites, and the family of the Mushites,—these are they—the families of Merari. And they who were numbered of them, in the counting of every male, from one month old and upwards, were six thousand, and two hundred.

And the prince of the ancestral house of the families of Merari was Zuriel, son of Abihail.

On the side of the habitation, were they to encamp, northward. And the oversight of the charge of the sons of Merari was—the boards of the habitation, and the bars thereof, and the pillars thereof and the sockets thereof, and all the furniture thereof, as to all the...
§ 4. The Numeration of the Levites for Active Service, under the Priests.

1 Then spake Yahweh unto Moses and unto Aaron, saying:

2 Reckon up the sum of the sons of Kohath, out of the midst of the sons of Levi,—by their families, by their ancestral house:

3 from thirty years old, and upwards, even unto fifty years,—every one that can enter into the host, to do service in the tent of meeting.

4 This shall be the labour of the sons of Kohath, in the tent of meeting,—the most holy things. 5 So then Aaron and his sons shall enter, when the camp is to set forward, and take down the screening’ veil,—and enwrap therein the ark of the testimony; 6 and put thereon a covering of badgers’ skin, and spread a complete wrapper of blue, over above,—and put in the staves thereof. 7 And the Presence’ table shall they spread a wrapper of blue, and put thereon the dishes and the pans and the bowls and the libation cups; the perpetual bread also shall remain; 8 and they shall spread over them a wrapper of crimson, and cover the same with a covering of badgers’ skin,—and shall put in the staves thereof.

9 Then shall they take a wrapper of blue, and cover the light’ giving lampstand, and the lamps thereof, and the snuffers thereof, and all the oil’ vessels thereof, wherewith they minister thereunto; 10 and shall put the same, and all the vessels thereof, within a covering of badgers’ skin,—and shall put it upon a frame. 11 And upon the altar of gold shall they spread a wrapper of blue, and shall cover the same in a covering of badgers’ skin,—and shall put in the staves thereof. 12 And they shall take all the utensils of attendance wherewith they attend in the sanctuary, and put them within a wrapper of blue, and cover the same in a covering of badgers’ skin,—and put them on a frame. 13 Then shall they remove the fat-sashes from the altar,—and spread over it a wrapper of purple; 14 and put thereupon all the utensils thereof, wherewith they minister thereupon—the fire-pans, the flesh-hooks, and the shovels and the tongs-bowls, all the utensils of the altar,—and shall spread over it a covering of badgers’ skin, and put in the staves thereof.

15 So shall Aaron and his sons make an end of covering the sanctuary, and all the utensils of the sanctuary, when the camp is to set forward, then shall they shall the sons of Kohath enter to bear it, but they...
must not put forth a touch unto that which is holy; else should they die. 17 These shall be the burden of the sons of Kohath in the tent of meeting.

18 But the care of Eleazar son of Aaron the priest shall be—the light-giving oil, and the fragrant incense, and the perpetual meal-offering, and the anointing oil, the care of all the habitation, and all that is therein, both as to the sanctuary, and as to the furniture thereof.

19 Then spake Yahweh unto Moses and unto Aaron, saying:

20 Do not let the tribe of the families of the Kohathites be cut off out of the midst of the Levites. 21 Therefore, do ye for them, so shall they live, and not die, when they approach the most holy place; 22 and Aaron and his sons shall enter and set them, man by man, over his labour, and unto his burden; 23 but they shall not enter to see, for a moment, that which is holy, else should they die.

24 Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying:

25 Reckon up the sum of the sons of Gershon, even of them also, by their ancestral house, by their families; 26 from thirty years old and upwards, even unto fifty years, shalt thou number them, all that may enter to take rank in the host, to do laborious work in the tent of meeting. 27 This shall be the labour of the families of the Gershonites, in labouring and in bearing: 28 they shall bear the curtains of the habitation, and the tent of meeting, the covering thereof, and the covering of badgers’ skin which is over above it, and the screen, at the entrance of the tent of meeting; 29 and the hangings of the court, and the screen for the entrance of the gate of the court which is near the habitation, and near the altar, round about, and their cords, and all their articles of service, and all that is to be done to them, when they shall do their labour. 30 At the bidding of Aaron and his sons shall be all the labour of the sons of the Gershonites, to the extent of their every burden, and to the extent of all their labour, so shall ye appoint unto them in charge their every burden. 31 This shall be the labour of the families of the sons of the Gershonites, in the tent of meeting, and the charge of them shall be in the hand of Ithamar, son of Aaron, the priest.

32 As for the sons of Merari,—by their families, by their ancestral house, shall ye number them; 33 from thirty years old and upwards, even unto fifty years, shall ye number them, all that enter into the host, to do laborious work in the tent of meeting. 34 And this shall be their charge of the burdens, to the extent of all their labour in the tent of meeting, the boards of the habitation, and the bars thereof, and the pillars thereof and the sockets thereof; 35 and the pillars of the court round about, and their sockets and their pins and their cords, to the extent of all their articles, to the extent of all their labour, and by names shall ye put under their care the articles of their charge of burdens. 36 This shall be the labour of the families of the sons of Merari, to the extent of all their labour in the tent of meeting, in the hand of Ithamar, son of Aaron, the priest.

37 Then did Moses and Aaron, and the princes of the assembly, number the sons of the Kohathites, by their families, and by their ancestral house; 38 from thirty years old and upwards, even unto fifty years old, all that might enter the host, to labour in the tent of meeting; 39 and they who were numbered of them, by their families, were found to be—two thousand, seven hundred, and fifty. 40 These were they who were numbered of the families of the Kohathites, all that might labour in the tent of meeting, whom Moses and Aaron did number, at the bidding of Yahweh by the mediation of Moses.

41 And they who were numbered of the sons of Gershon, by their families, and by their ancestral house; 42 from thirty years old and upwards, even unto fifty years old, all that might enter the host, to labour in the tent of meeting; 43 yea they who were numbered of them, by their families, were found to be—two thousand, and six hundred, and thirty. 44 These are they who were numbered of the families of the sons of Gershon, all who might labour in the tent of meeting, whom Moses and Aaron did number, at the bidding of Yahweh.

45 And they who were numbered of the sons of Merari, by their families, and by their ancestral house; 46 from thirty years old and upwards, even unto fifty years old, all that might enter the host to labour in the tent of meeting; 47 yea they who were numbered of them, by their families, were found to be—three thousand and two hundred. 48 These are they who were numbered of the families of the sons of Merari, whom Moses and Aaron did number, at the bidding of Yahweh, by the mediation of Moses.

49 All they who were numbered, whom Moses and Aaron and the princes of Israel did number, even the Levites, by their families, and the sons of Levi, by their ancestral house; 50 from thirty years old and upwards, even unto fifty years old, all that might enter, to toil in the work of labouring and in the work of bearing burdens, in the tent of meeting; 51 yea, they who were numbered of
them were found to be—eight thousand, and five hundred, and eighty. 46 <At the bidding of Yahweh> were they put in charge, by the mediation of Moses, [man by man] over his labour, and over his burden,—yes, [they who were put in charge by him] were they [whom] Yahweh commanded Moses].

§ 5. Sundry Laws.

5 1 And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:
2 Command the sons of Israel, that they send forth out of the camp, every leper, and every one that hath a flux,—and every one that is unclean by the dead; 3 <whether male or female> ye shall send them forth, <unto the outside of the camp> shall ye send them,—that they make not their camps unclean, in the midst whereof [I] have my habitation.

And the sons of Israel [did so], and sent them forth unto the outside of the camp, — <as Yahweh spake unto Moses> [so] did the sons of Israel.

6 And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:
7 Speak unto the sons of Israel: <When [any man or woman] shall do sooth of any human sin, in acting unfaithfully against Yahweh,—and that person shall become aware of his guilt> 8 then shall they confess their sin which they have done, and he shall make good that wherein he is guilty, in the principal thereof, and <the fifth part thereof> shall he add thereunto,—and give to him against whom he is guilty. 9 But <if one have no kinsman unto whom he may make good that wherein he is guilty> then [that wherein he is guilty, which is to be restored to Yahweh] shall be the priest's,—besides the ram of propitiation, wherewith a propitiatory-covering is to be put over him. 10 And <every heave-offering, of all the hallowed things of the sons of Israel, which they bring near to the priest> [unto him] shall it belong. 11 And [every man's hallowed things] shall be [his own],—[what any man giveth to the priest] shall be [his].

11 And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:
12 Speak unto the sons of Israel, and thou shalt say unto them,—
13 When [any man's wife] shall turn aside, and commit against him an act of unfaithfulness; 14 and a man shall lie with her carnally, and it shall be concealed from the eyes of her husband, and be kept close, but she hath committed uncleanness,—though <witness> there is none against her, and [she] hath not been caught; but there shall pass over him a spirit of jealousy, and he shall become jealous of his wife, [she having committed uncleanness], —or there shall pass over him a spirit of jealousy, and he shall become jealous of his wife, [she not having committed uncleanness]> 15 then shall the man bring in his wife unto the priest, and shall bring in her offering for her, the tenth of an ephah of the meal of barley,—he shall not pour thereon oil, nor put thereon frankincense, for <a jealousy' gift>, it is a reminding gift, bringing to mind iniquity. Then shall the priest bring her near,—and cause her to stand before Yahweh: and the priest shall take hallowed water in an earthen vessel,—and <of the dust which shall be upon the floor of the habitation> shall the priest take, and put into the water; 18 and the priest shall cause the woman to stand before Yahweh, and shall bare the head of the woman, and shall place upon her hands the reminding' gift, it being [a jealousy' gift],—and <in the hand of the priest> shall be the deadly water, that bringeth a curse; and the priest shall put her on oath, and shall say unto the woman:—
19 <If no man hath lain with thee, and if thou hast not turned aside, in uncleanness, [unto another] instead of thy husband> be thou clear from this deadly water that causeth a curse. But <if thou hast turned aside [to another] instead of thy husband, and if thou hast made thyself unclean, —in that a man hath known thee carnally, other' than thy husband> then shall the priest put the woman on oath, with an oath of cursing, and the priest shall say unto the woman, Yahweh give' thee up for a curse and for an oath, in the midst of thy people,—in that Yahweh shall give up thy thigh to fall away, and thy womb to swell: 22 so shall this' water that causeth a curse, enter into thy body, causing womb to swell and thigh to fall away.

And the woman shall say.

Amen, Amen.

Then shall the priest write these curses in a scroll,—and wipe them out into the Deadly water; 24 and shall cause the woman to drink the deadly water that causeth a curse,—and the deadly water that causeth a curse shall enter into her. 25 Then shall the priest take from the hand of the woman the jealousy' meal-offering,—and shall wave the meal-offering before Yahweh, and bring it near unto the altar; 26 and the priest shall take a handful from the meal-offering, a remembrancer thereof, and make a perfume at the altar,—and <afterwards> shall cause the woman to drink the water.

*Sp. 'v.r. (erew) after him': "as Y. In some cod. 'as' is both written and read (w. Sam., Jon., Sep., Syr., and Vul.)—G.n.
*Mil. "by the soul life."
*Some cod. (w. one pr. edn. Sam., Sep., Syr. and Vul.) have: "but what"—G.n.

*Or: by Y.'s "giving up."
And <as soon as he causeth her to drink the water> then shall it be, that, <if she have fallen into uncleanness, and committed unfaithfulness against her husband> <as soon as the deadly water that causeth a curse hath entered into her> so soon shall her womb swell and her thigh fall away,—thus shall the woman become a curse, in the midst of her people. 20 But <if the woman have not fallen into uncleanness, but is pure> then shall she be clear, and shall bear seed. 21 This is the law of jealousies,—when a wife shall turn aside [to another] instead of her husband, and fall into uncleanness; 20 or <if when she passeth over [her husband] a spirit of jealousy, and he becometh jealous of his wife> then shall he cause the woman to stand before Yahweh, and the priest shall execute upon her all this law: 21 thus shall the man be clear of iniquity; but that woman shall bear her iniquity.


8 And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:
9 Speak unto the sons of Israel, and thou shalt say unto them,—
10 When any man or woman would make the special vow of One Separate, 4 by separating himself unto Yahweh, 4 <from wine and strong drink> shall he separate himself, 4 <neither vinegar of wine, nor vinegar of strong drink> shall he drink, 4 and <no liquor of grapes> shall he drink, 4 <no grapes fresh or dried> shall he eat. 5 <All the days of his vow of separation> <no razor shall pass over his head, > until the days are fulfilled for which he shall separate himself unto Yahweh, 4 <hallowed> shall he be, letting the locks of the hair of his head grow long. 6 <All the days for which he hath separated himself unto Yahweh> <to no dead person> shall he go in. 7 <Neither for his father nor for his mother, nor for his brother, nor for his sister> shall he make himself unclean—<not even for [them], should they die>, —because [his separation unto God] is upon his head. 8 <All his days of separation> <hallowed> is he unto Yahweh. 9 But <if one that is dying should die by him in a moment, suddenly> then shall he be count unclean his head of separation,— and shall shave his head, on the day he cleanseth himself, <on the seventh day>

shall he shave it. 10 And <on the eighth day> shall he bring in, two turtle-doves, or two young pigeons,—unto the priest, unto the entrance of the tent of meeting; and the priest shall make, of one a sin-bearer, and of one an ascending-sacrifice, and so put a propitiatory-covering over him, for that he sinned in respect of the dead person, 5 thus shall he hallow his head on that day. 13 Then shall he separate unto Yahweh his days of separation, and shall bring in a he-lamb a year old, as a guilt-bearer,—and [the first days] shall be lost because his separation was made unclean.

13 And <this> is the law of the Separate One, 4 on the day when he fulfilleth his days of separation, he shall be brought in unto the entrance of the tent of meeting: 14 then shall he bring near, as his offering unto Yahweh, one he-lamb a year old, without defect, for an ascending-sacrifice, and one ewe-lamb a year old, without defect, for a sin-bearer,—and one ram, without defect, for a peace-offering; 15 and a basket of unleavened cakes—fine meal in round cakes overflowed with oil, and thin cakes of unleavened bread, anointed with oil,—with their meal-offering and their drink-offerings. 16 Then shall the priest bring [them] near before Yahweh, and offer his sin-bearer, and his ascending-sacrifice, and <the ram> shall he offer as a peace-offering unto Yahweh, besides the basket of unleavened cakes,—and the priest shall offer the meal-offering thereof, and the drink-offering thereof. 17 Then shall the Separate One 4 shave, at the entrance of the tent of meeting, his head of separation,—and take the hair of his head of separation, and put upon the fire, which is under the peace-offering. 18 Then shall the priest take the shoulder for boiling from the ram, and one unleavened round cake from the basket, and one unleavened thin cake,—and place them on the hands of the Separate One after he hath shaven off his [hair of] separation; 19 and the priest shall wave them as a wave-offering before Yahweh, <hallowed> it is for the priest, besides the wave breast, and besides the heave' leg,—and <afterwards> may the Separate One 4 drink wine. 20 This is the law of One Separate, 4 what he shall vow, his offering unto Yahweh with respect to his separation, besides what his hand may obtain: <as required by the vow> that he shall vow: 10 <so> must he do, with respect to the law of his separation.

* Or: "missed the mark," "failed."
* Lit.: "the soul."
* Evidently = the sign of his separation.
* Lit.: "no soul of one
§ 7. The Priestly Benediction.

23 And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:

24 Speak unto Aaron, and unto his sons, saying, ||Thus|| shall ye bless the sons of Israel,—saying unto them:

25 Yahweh bless thee, and keep thee:

26 Yahweh cause his face to shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee:

27 Yahweh lift up his face unto thee, and appoint unto thee peace.

28 Thus shall they put my name upon the sons of Israel,—and ||I myself|| will bless them.

§ 8. The Dedication of the Altar, and the Offerings of the Priests.

7 1 And it came to pass ||on the day when Moses made an end of rearing up the habitation, and anointing it, and hallowing it, and all the furniture thereof, and the altar, and all the utensils thereof,—both of anointing them, and hallowing them> that the princes of Israel, the heads of their ancestral houses, ||made an offering||,—they being princes of the tribes, they being the men who stood over them who were numbered; 2 yes, then brought they in, as their offering, before Yahweh—six covered waggons, and twelve oxen, a wagggon for every two of the princes, and an ox for each one,—yes they brought them near before the habitation. 4 Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying:

5 Take [them] of them, so shall they be for doing the laborious work of the tent of meeting,—and thou shalt give them unto the Levites, to every man according to the need of his laborious work.

6 So Moses took the waggons, and the oxen,—and gave them unto the Levites: 7 <two of the waggons and four of the oxen> gave he unto the sons of Gershon,—according to the need of their laborious work; 8 and <four of the waggons, and eight of the oxen> gave he unto the sons of Merari,—according to the need of their laborious work, in the hand of Ithamar son of Aaron the priest; 9 but <unto the sons of Kohath> gave he none,—because ||as to the laborious work of the sanctuary [which] pertained unto them ||upon their shoulders|| were they to carry it.

10 So then the princes offered for the dedication of the altar, on the day it was anointed,—yes the princes offered their obligation before the altar. 11 And Yahweh said unto Moses:

12 Each prince on his appointed day> thus shall they offer their obligation, for the dedication of the altar.

13 And so it was, that ||he who <on the first day> offered his obligation>—was Nashôn son of Amminadab, of the tribe of Judah; 13 and ||his

offering was—one charger of silver, <a hundred and thirty shekels> the weight thereof, one tossing bowl, of silver, seventy shekels, by the shekel of the sanctuary,—||both of them|| full of fine meal overflowed with oil, for a meal-offering; 14 one spoon of ten [shekels] of gold, full of incense; 15 one choice young bullock, one ram, one he-lamb of the first year, as an ascending-sacrifice; 16 one young he-goat, as a sin-bearer; 17 and <as a peace-offering> two oxen, five rams, five he-goats, five he-lambs of the first year,—||this|| was the offering of Nashôn, son of Amminadab.

18 <On the second day> Nethanel, son of Zuar, prince of Issachar, brought his offering.

19 He offered as his obligation—one charger of silver, <a hundred and thirty [shekels]> the weight thereof, one tossing bowl, of silver, seventy shekels, by the shekel of the sanctuary,—||both of them|| full of fine meal overflowed with oil, as a meal-offering; 20 one spoon of ten [shekels] of gold, full of incense; 21 one choice young bullock, one ram, one he-lamb of the first year, as an ascending-sacrifice; 22 one young he-goat, as a sin-bearer; 23 and <as a peace-offering> two oxen, five rams, five he-goats, five he-lambs of the first year,—||this|| was the offering of Nethanel, son of Zuar.

24 <On the third day> the prince of the sons of Zebulun,—Eliab, son of Hólan: 25 his offering—<one charger of silver <a hundred and thirty [shekels]> the weight thereof, one tossing bowl, of silver, seventy shekels, by the shekel of the sanctuary,—||both of them|| full of fine meal overflowed with oil, as a meal-offering; 26 one spoon of ten [shekels] of gold, full of incense; 27 one choice young bullock, one ram, one he-lamb of the first year, as an ascending-sacrifice; 28 one young he-goat, as a sin-bearer; 29 and <as a peace-offering> two oxen, five rams, five he-goats, five he-lambs of the first year,—||this|| was the offering of Eliab, son of Hólan.

30 <On the fourth day> the prince of the sons of Reuben,—Elizur, son of Shedeur: 31 his offering—one charger of silver, <a hundred and thirty [shekels]> the weight thereof, one tossing bowl, of silver, seventy shekels, by the shekel of the sanctuary,—||both of them|| full of fine meal overflowed with oil, as a meal-offering; 32 one spoon of ten [shekels] of gold, full of incense; 33 one choice young bullock, one ram, one he-lamb of the first year, as an ascending-sacrifice; 34 one young he-goat, as a sin-bearer; 35 and <as a peace-offering> two oxen, five rams, five he-goats, five he-lambs of the first year,—||this|| was the offering of Elizur, son of Shedeur.

36 <On the fifth day> the prince of the sons of Simeon,—Shelumiel, son of Zuriashaddai: 37 his

* Lit.: "mouth."
offering, one charger of silver, a hundred and thirty [shekels]; the weight thereof, one toasting bowl of silver, seventy shekels, by the shekel of the sanctuary, both of them; full of fine meal overwhelmed with oil, as a meal-offering; one spoon of ten [shekels] of gold, full of incense; one choice young bullock, one ram, one he-lamb of the first year, as an ascending-sacrifice; one young he-goat, as a sin-bearer; and as a peace-offering, two oxen, five rams, five he-goats, five he-lambs of the first year, this was the offering of Shelumiel, son of Zurishaddai.

42 <On the sixth day> the prince of the sons of Gad, Eliashaph, son of Deuel: his offering, one charger of silver, a hundred and thirty [shekels]; the weight thereof, one toasting bowl of silver, seventy shekels, by the shekel of the sanctuary, both of them; full of fine meal overwhelmed with oil, as a meal-offering; one spoon of ten [shekels] of gold, full of incense; one choice young bullock, one ram, one he-lamb of the first year, as an ascending-sacrifice; one young he-goat, as a sin-bearer; and as a peace-offering, two oxen, five rams, five he-goats, five he-lambs of the first year, this was the offering of Eliashaph, son of Deuel.

43 <On the seventh day> the prince of the sons of Ephraim, Elisaphan, son of Ammihud: his offering, one charger of silver, a hundred and thirty [shekels]; the weight thereof, one toasting bowl of silver, seventy shekels, by the shekel of the sanctuary, both of them; full of fine meal overwhelmed with oil, as a meal-offering; one spoon of ten [shekels] of gold, full of incense; one choice young bullock, one ram, one he-lamb of the first year, as an ascending-sacrifice; one young he-goat, as a sin-bearer; and as a peace-offering, two oxen, five rams, five he-goats, five he-lambs of the first year, this was the offering of Elisaphan, son of Ammihud.

44 <On the eighth day> the prince of the sons of Manasseh, Gamaliel, son of Pedahzur: his offering, one charger of silver, a hundred and thirty [shekels]; the weight thereof, one toasting bowl of silver, seventy shekels, by the shekel of the sanctuary, both of them; full of fine meal overwhelmed with oil, as a meal-offering; one spoon of ten [shekels] of gold, full of incense; one choice young bullock, one ram, one he-lamb of the first year, as an ascending-sacrifice; one young he-goat, as a sin-bearer; and as a peace-offering, two oxen, five rams, five he-goats, five he-lambs of the first year, this was the offering of Gamaliel, son of Pedahzur.

45 <On the ninth day> the prince of the sons of Benjamin, Abidan, son of Gideoni: his offering, one charger of silver, a hundred and thirty [shekels]; the weight thereof, one toasting bowl of silver, seventy shekels, by the shekel of the sanctuary, both of them; full of fine meal overwhelmed with oil, as a meal-offering; one spoon of ten [shekels] of gold, full of incense; one choice young bullock, one ram, one he-lamb of the first year, as an ascending-sacrifice; one young he-goat, as a sin-bearer; and as a peace-offering, two oxen, five rams, five he-goats, five he-lambs of the first year, this was the offering of Abidan, son of Gideoni.

46 <On the tenth day> the prince of the sons of Dan, Ahizezer, son of Ammishaddai: his offering, one charger of silver, a hundred and thirty [shekels]; the weight thereof, one toasting bowl of silver, seventy shekels, by the shekel of the sanctuary, both of them; full of fine meal overwhelmed with oil, as a meal-offering; one spoon of ten [shekels] of gold, full of incense; one choice young bullock, one ram, one he-lamb of the first year, as an ascending-sacrifice; one young he-goat, as a sin-bearer; and as a peace-offering, two oxen, five rams, five he-goats, five he-lambs of the first year, this was the offering of Ahizezer, son of Ammishaddai.

47 <On the eleventh day> the prince of the sons of Asher, Pagiel, son of Ocran: his offering, one charger of silver, a hundred and thirty [shekels]; the weight thereof, one toasting bowl of silver, seventy shekels, by the shekel of the sanctuary, both of them; full of fine meal overwhelmed with oil, as a meal-offering; one spoon of ten [shekels] of gold, full of incense; one choice young bullock, one ram, one he-lamb of the first year, as an ascending-sacrifice; one young he-goat, as a sin-bearer; and as a peace-offering, two oxen, five rams, five he-goats, five he-lambs of the first year, this was the offering of Pagiel, son of Ocran.

48 <On the twelfth day> the prince of the sons of Naphtali, Ahirah, son of Enan: his offering, one charger of silver, a hundred and thirty [shekels]; the weight thereof, one toasting bowl of silver, seventy shekels, by the shekel of the sanctuary, both of them; full of fine meal overwhelmed with oil, as a meal-offering; one spoon of ten [shekels] of gold, full of incense; one choice young bullock, one ram, one he-lamb of the first year, as an ascending-sacrifice; one young he-goat, as a sin-bearer; and as a peace-offering, two oxen, five rams, five he-goats, five he-lambs of the first year, this was the offering of Ahirah, son of Enan.

49 This was the offering for the dedication of the altar in the day when it was anointed, from the princes of Israel, twelve chargers of silver, twelve toasting bowls of silver, twelve spoons of gold; each charger of silver, and each toasting bowl, all the
silver of the vessels: two thousand and four hundred [shekels], by the shekel of the sanctuary; [g] twelve spoons of gold, full of incense; [h] ten' shekels each' spoon, by the shekel of the sanctuary; [i] all the gold of the spoons a hundred and twenty [shekels]. [j] All the herd for the ascending-sacrifice; [k] twelve bullocks, twelve rams, twelve he-lambs of the first year, with their meal-offerings, twelve young he-goats for the bearing of sin; and [l] all the herd for the peace-offering; twenty-four bullocks, sixty rams, sixty he-goats, sixty he-lambs of the first year, [m] this was the offering for the dedication of the altar, after it was anointed.

And <when Moses entered into the tent of meeting, that He might speak with him> then heard he the Voice speaking unto him from off the propitiatory that was upon the ark of the testimony, from between the two cherubim, — so He spake unto him.

§ 9. The Priests are to light the Lamps. The Levites are consecrated in the place of all Israel.

1 And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:

2 Speak unto Aaron, and thou shalt say unto him, —
<When thou lightest up the lamps> <over against the front of the lampstand> shall the seven lamps give light.

3 And Aaron did so, <over against the front of the lampstand> lighted he up the lamps thereof, —

As Yahweh commanded Moses.

4 Now ||this || was the work of the lampstand — beaten work of gold <both in the shaft thereof and in> the flowers thereof > was it ||beaten work > <according to the appearance which Yahweh caused to appear unto Moses> [||so] made he the lampstand.

5 And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:

6 Take the Levites, out of the midst of the sons of Israel, — and thou shalt purify them.

7 And ||thus shalt thou do unto them, to purify them, sprinkle upon them sin-cleansing water, — then shall they cause a razor to pass over all their flesh, and shall wash their clothes, and so make themselves pure. [n] Then shall they take a choice young bullock, with the meal-offering thereof, even fine meal overflowed with oil, — and <a second choice young bullock> shalt thou take, as a sin-bearer. [o] Then shalt thou bring the Levites near, before the tent of meeting, — and shall call together all the assembly of the sons of Israel; [p] and shalt bring the Levites near before Yahweh, — and the sons of Israel shall lean their hands upon the Levites; [q] and Aaron shall offer the Levites, as a wave-offering before Yahweh, from among the sons of Israel, — so shall they be for performing the laborious work of Yahweh. [r] And <the Levites> shall lean their hands upon the head of the bullocks; then make thou of the one a sin-bearer, and of the other an ascending-sacrifice unto Yahweh, to put a propitiatory-covering over the Levites. [s] Thus shalt thou cause the Levites to stand before Aaron, and before his sons, — thus shalt thou offer them as a wave-offering unto Yahweh; thus shalt thou separate the Levites out of the midst of the sons of Israel, — thus shall the Levites become mine. [t] And <after that> shall the Levites enter to do the labour of the tent of meeting, — so shalt thou purify them, and offer them as a wave-offering. [u] For <given, given> they are unto me, out of the midst of the sons of Israel, — <instead of every firstborn that a mother beareth> from among the sons of Israel> have I taken them unto me. [v] For <mine> is every firstborn, among the sons of Israel, among men, and among beasts, — <on the day when I smote every firstborn in the land of Egypt> did I hallow them unto me. [w] Therefore have I taken the Levites, — instead of every firstborn among the sons of Israel; [x] therefore have I given the Levites, as a gift unto Aaron and unto his sons, out of the midst of the sons of Israel, — to do the laborious work of the sons of Israel, in the tent of meeting, and to put a propitiatory-covering over the sons of Israel, — so shall there be, among the sons of Israel, no plague, by the coming nigh of the sons of Israel unto the sanctuary.

20 And Moses and Aaron and all the assembly of the sons of Israel did thus unto the Levites, — <according to all that Yahweh commanded Moses as touching the Levites> [||so] did the sons of Israel unto them. [21 And the Levites accepted the cleansing from sin, and washed their clothes, and Aaron offered them as a wave-offering before Yahweh, — and Aaron put a propitiatory-covering over them, to make them pure. [22 And <after that> went the Levites in, to do their laborious work in the tent of meeting, before Aaron, and before his sons, — <as Yahweh commanded Moses concerning the Levites> [||so] did they unto them.

24 ||This || is what concerneth the Levites, —

Lit. "wave." — Or: "every firstborn bursting open a matrix." So it should be — "G.n. [M.C.T. scarcely intelligible." — Tr.]

Some cod. (w. Sam., Onk., Jon., and Sep.) have: "before" — "G.n. [M.C.T. scarcely intelligible." — Tr.]

Some cod. (w. Sam., Onk., Jon., and Sep.) have: "to perform the laborious work" [as in ver. 11.] — "G.n.

Some cod. (w. Sam., Onk., Syr., and Vul.) have simply: "among." — "G.n.
§ 10. The First Commemorative Passover.

9 And Jehovah spake unto Moses in the desert of Sinai, in the second year by their coming forth out of the land of Egypt, in the first month, saying:

Let the sons of Israel therefore keep the passover, in its appointed season: 2 on the fourteenth day of this month, between the two evenings, shall ye keep it, in its appointed season, according to all the statutes thereof, and according to all the regulations thereof shall ye keep it.

Then spake Moses unto the sons of Israel, that they should keep the passover. 3 So they kept the passover, in the first month, on the fourteenth day of the month, between the two evenings, in the desert of Sinai, according to all that Jehovah commanded Moses. 4 5 Did the sons of Israel. 6 But so it was, that there were certain men who had become unclean, by a dead person, and could not keep the passover on that day, therefore came they near, before Moses and before Aaron, on that day. Then said those men unto him, We are unclean by a dead person, wherefore should we become of least esteem, for want of offering the oblation of Jehovah in its appointed season, in the midst of the sons of Israel?

And Moses said unto them, Stay, and let me hear, what Jehovah shall command concerning you.

Then spake Jehovah unto Moses, saying:

Though any man be unclean by a dead person, or be on a journey afar off, whether in the case of yourselves or of your generations ye shall keep a passover unto Jehovah. 11 In the second month, on the fourteenth day between the two evenings they shall keep it, with unleavened cakes and bitter herbs shall they eat. 12 They shall not leave thereof until morning, and no bone shall they break therein — according to all the statutes of the passover shall they keep it. 13 But

<as for the man who |is| clean, and <no journey> doth not chance to be, and yet faileth to keep the passover that person shall be cut off from among his kinsfolk, for the oblation of Jehovah hath he not offered in its appointed season, <his own sin> shall that man bear. 14 When moreover, there may sojourn with you a sojourner, who would keep a passover unto Jehovah according to the statute of the passover, and according to the regulations thereof must he keep it: <one statute> shall there be for you, both for the sojourner, and for the native of the land.


15 Now on the day the habitation was raised the cloud covered the habitation, even the tent of the testimony, and in the evening it was over the habitation like an appearance of fire, until morning. 16 Thus came it to pass continually, the cloud covered it, and an appearance of fire, by night; but at the bidding of the upgoings of the cloud from off the tent then after that the sons of Israel set forward, and in the place where the cloud abode were there the sons of Israel encamped: <at the bidding of Jehovah> the sons of Israel set forward, and <at the bidding of Jehovah> they encamped, <at the bidding of Jehovah> they remained encamped. 18 And when the cloud lengthened out its stay upon the habitation, many days then would the sons of Israel keep the watch of Jehovah, and would not set forward. 19 And <so it was> when the cloud would be a few days upon the habitation: <at the bidding of Jehovah> they remained encamped, and <at the bidding of Jehovah> they set forward. 21 And <so it was> when the cloud would be from evening until morning: <so soon as the cloud went up in the morning> so soon did they set forward: whether by day or by night: <so soon as the cloud went up> so soon did they set forward. 23 <Whether for two days, or a month, or a year, the cloud lengthened out its stay upon the habitation, abiding thereupon the sons of Israel remained encamped, and set not forward, but when the upgoings thereof they set forward. 25 <At the bidding of Jehovah> they encamped, and <at the bidding of Jehovah> they set forward, <the watch of Jehovah> they kept, at the bidding of Jehovah, by the hand of Moses.

§ 12. The Ordinance of the Silver Trumpets.

1 And Jehovah spake unto Moses, saying:

2 Make thee two trumpets of silver, of beaten work: shalt thou make them, and they

* There is something touching, grisly, gracious in this partial release from service of the elder Levites. 4 Mi.: "by a human soul." 5 Here mi.: "by a soul." 6 See G. Intro., pp. 219, 222. 7 There is something touching, grisly, gracious in this partial release from service of the elder Levites. 8 Or: "mediation." 9 a short time. 10 Cp. Exo. xi. 8-9. 11 Mi.: "days"; cp. Lev.
shall be unto thee for calling the assembly, and for setting forward the camps. 3 As soon as they blow therewith so soon shall all the assembly assemble themselves unto thee, unto the entrance of the tent of meeting. 4 And if they blow only once, then shall the princes, the heads of the thousands of Israel, gather themselves unto thee. 5 But if they blow three times, then shall set forward the camps that are encamped eastwards an alarm shall they blow for setting them forward. 6 But if in calling together the convocation ye shall blow, but shall not sound an alarm. 7 And the sons of Aaron the priests shall blow with the trumpets, and it shall be unto you for a statute age-abiding, unto your generations. 8 And when ye go into war in your land, against an accursed that assaileth you, then shall ye blow an alarm with the trumpets, and bring yourselves to mind before Yahweh your God, and be saved from your enemies. 9 And in your day of rejoicing and in your appointed seasons, and in the beginnings of your months, then shall ye blow with the trumpets, over your ascending-sacrifices, and over your peace-offerings, so shall they be unto you for a memorial before your God.

The sons of Gershon and the sons of Merari set forward, bearing the habitation.

Then set forward the standard of the camp of Reuben, by their hosts, and over his own host Elizur, son of Shedeur; 19 and over the host of the tribe of the sons of Simeon, Shelumiel, son of Zurishaddai; 20 and over the host of the tribe of the sons of Gad, Eliasaph, son of Deuel.

Then set forward the Kohathites, bearing the sanctuary, and so the habitation was reared by the time they came in.

Then set forward the standard of the sons of Ephraim, by their hosts, and over his own host was Elizaphan, son of Ammihud; 21 and over the host of the tribe of the sons of Manasseh, Gamaliel, son of Pedahzur; 22 and over the host of the tribe of the sons of Benjamin, Abidan, son of Gideoni.

Then set forward the standard of the camp of the sons of Dan, bringing up the rear of all the camps, by their hosts, and over his own host Ahiezer, son of Ammishaddai; 23 and over the host of the tribe of the sons of Asher, Pagiel, son of Ochran; 24 and over the host of the tribe of the sons of Naphtali, Ahira, son of Enak.

These were the settings-forward of the sons of Israel, by their hosts, thus did they set forward.

Then said Moses to Hobab, son of Raguel the Midianite, father-in-law of Moses:

Setting forward are we unto the place of which Yahweh hath said,

The same will I give unto you,

Oh come with us, and we will do thee good, for Yahweh hath spoken good concerning Israel.

And he said unto him,

I will not go, but unto my own land, and unto my own kindred will I go.

Then said he:

I beseech thee, do not forsake us, for on this account hast thou come to know of our encamping in the desert, so shalt thou be unto us an eyesi: 22 and it shall be if thou wilt go with us, yea it shall be that with the very good wherewith Yahweh shall do us good will we do good unto thee.

So then they went forward, from the mountain of Yahweh, a journey of three days, and the ark of the covenant of Yahweh was going before them, a journey of three days, to search out for them a resting-place. 24 And the cloud of Yahweh was over them by day, when they set forward out of the camp.

And it came to pass when the ark set forward that Moses said:

* Heb. 'ish, which seems a protracted or repeated blowing.
* Or: "a."
* This is the "convocation" that of the "princes" named in verse 4.
* Or: "a."
* Then would be (or, "used to be") taken down." So, according to Driver, "Tenses in Hebrew," p. 148. But see rather Dav. Hdb. Syn., p. 85, c.
* V.r. in some ed.: "Ammi Shaddai" (2 words) be thus named.
12 Did I, conceive all this people, or bring the burden of this people?—that thou shouldst say unto me,
Carry them in thy bosom, as a nursing father carrieth a suckling, unto the soil which thou didst swear unto their fathers?

13 Whence should I carry this people, for they are too heavy for me.

14 But if in this way thou art going to deal with me, I will but speak, I will but slay me, I beseech thee, I slay, if I have found favour in thine eyes, and let me not see my grief.

15 Then said Yahweh unto Moses—
Gather thou unto me seventy men, from among the elders of Israel, of whom thou knowest that they are elders of the people, and their overseers,—then shalt thou take them unto the tent of meeting, and they shall station themselves there, with thee.

16 Then will I come down, and speak with thee there, and will take of the spirit that is upon thee, and put it upon them,—and they shall carry, with thee, the burden of the people, and [thou shalt not carry it by thyself].

17 And unto the people shalt thou say:
Hallow yourselves by to-morrow, and ye shall eat flesh, for ye have wept in the ears of Yahweh, saying—Who will grant us to eat flesh? for it was well with us in Egypt,—so then Yahweh will give you flesh, and ye shall eat.

18 Not one day shall ye eat, nor two days, nor five days, nor ten days, nor twenty days: for a month of days until it cometh forth out of your nostrils, so shall it become to you a loathsome thing, because ye have refused Yahweh who is in your midst, and have wept before him, saying,
Wherefore, now, came we forth out of Egypt?


§ 14. The Murmuring of the People occasions the Satisfying (and the Slitting) of the Flesh, and the wider Gift of the Spirit.

11 And it came to pass, that when the people were giving themselves up to murmuring: it was grievous in the ears of Yahweh,—so Yahweh hearkened, and kindled was his anger, and the fire of Yahweh burned among them, and consumed the uttermost part of the camp.

2 Then did the people make outcry unto Moses,—and Moses prayed unto Yahweh, and the fire sank down.

3 So he called the name of that place, Taberah [i.e. “A Burning”]—because there burned among them the fire of Yahweh.

4 Moreover the mixed multitude [that was in their midst] concealed not their lustings,—and so even the sons of Israel [fell away and wept], and said:
Who will grant us to eat flesh? We remember the fish that we did eat in Egypt, without money,—the cucumbers, and the water-melons, and the leeks, and the onions, and the garlic.

5 But [now] our soul is dried up, there is nothing at all,—unless unto the manna [we turn] our eyes.

6 Now the manna was like coriander seed, and the appearance thereof like the appearance of bdellium. The people used to go about and pick it up, and grind it with a pair of millstones, or pound it in a mortar, and boil it in a pot, and make it into round cakes,—then was the taste thereof like the taste of a sweet cake made with oil.

7 When the dew came down upon the camp by night—then the manna came down thereupon.

8 So then Moses heard the people weeping by their families, every one at the entrance of his tent,—then kindled the anger of Yahweh fiercely, and [in the eyes of Moses] it was grievous.

9 And Moses said unto Yahweh—Wherefore hast thou let thy servant come to grief, and wherefore have I not found favour in thine eyes,—that thou shouldest lay the burden of all this people upon me?

10 Lit.: “him” — which, though rather strange in English, is easy in Hebrew, and lends itself well to the figure employed by Moses.

11 This is attested to be an alteration made by the Sopherim = editorial scribes. Some authorities state that the text originally was “kill me, I pray Thee, out of hand, that I may not see Thy evil.”

12 To this might be so constrained us to ascribe evil to the Lord, the Sopherim altered it into “that I may not see my evil.”

13 From the Jerusalem Targum it is evident that in some Schools the textual reading was “the evil of the people,” or “their evil” — Condensed from Gen. Intro. p. 353.

14 Lit.: “Withdraw,” “retract,” “steal away.” What can be the meaning of this? Must Moses needs be a channel through which the Spirit might be imparted to the Seventy; as if in abdication of the mediatorial position of the Messiah in reference to the same gift? Comp. (Ps. lxxviii 18), Eph. iv. 7, 8; Acts ii. 33.

21 And Moses said,

-Six hundred thousand footmen> are the people in whose midst am || I: yet || thou hast said—

-Flesh> will I give unto them, and they shall eat for a month of days. 22 Shall || the flocks and herds> be slaughtered for them, that it may suffice for them? Shall || all the fishes of the sea> be gathered together unto them, that it may suffice for them?

23 Then said Yahweh unto Moses, Shall || the hand of Yahweh> fail? || Now shalt thou see whether my word come to pass unto thee, or not.

24 And Moses went forth, and spake unto the people the words of Yahweh,—and gathered together seventy men from among the elders of the people, and caused them to stand, round about the tent. 25 Then Yahweh came down in the cloud, and spake unto him, and took of the spirit that was upon him, and gave unto the seventy men—the elders. And it came to pass, that when the spirit rested upon them, they prophesied, and then did so no more. 26 Now there were two men left behind in the camp—|| the name of the one was Eldad, and || the name of the other was Medad, so then the spirit rested on them—|| they being among them who were written, though they had not gone forth unto the tent,—but they prophesied in the camp. 27 And there ran a young man, and told Moses, and said,—

|| Eldad and Medad || are prophesying in the camp!

28 Then responded Joshua, son of Nun, the attendant of Moses from his youth, and said,—

My lord Moses, forbid them!

29 But Moses said unto him, Art || thou> jealous for || me? Oh would that || all the people of Yahweh> were prophets! Yea, let Yahweh put his spirit upon them!

30 Then was Moses received back into the camp,—|| be, and the elders of Israel.

31 Now || a wind> had sprung up from Yahweh, and cut off quails from the sea, and let them lie over the camp—as it were a day's journey here, and a day's journey there, round about the camp,—and as it were two cubits, on the face of the land. 32 And the people rose up all that day and all the night and all the next day, and gathered the quails, || he that did least gathered ten homers,—and they spread them out for themselves, spreading away, round about the camp. 33 || The flesh> was yet between their teeth, not yet chewed,—when || the anger of Yahweh> had kindled upon the people, and Yahweh smote the people, with an exceeding great plague. 34 And the name of that place was called, Kibroth-hattaavah,—because || there> they buried the people who had lusted. 35 || From Kibroth-hattaavah> the people set forward to Hazeroth,—and they remained in Hazeroth.

§15. Miriam and Aaron jealous of Moses.

1 And Miriam and Aaron spake against Moses, 12 on account of the Cushite woman whom he had taken,—for || a Cushite woman> had he taken. 2 And they said:

Is it || only> and solely> with Moses> that Yahweh hath spoken?

<With us also> hath he not spoken?

And Yahweh heard it. 3 Now || the man Moses> was patient exceedingly,—above all the sons of earth, who were on the face of the ground. 4 Then said Yahweh, suddenly, unto Moses, and unto Aaron, and unto Miriam,

Come out, ye three, unto the tent of meeting. And they three went out. 5 Then Yahweh came down, in a pillar of cloud, and stood at the entrance of the tent,—and called Aaron and Miriam, and they both went forth. 6 Then said he,

Hear, I beseech you, my words.

<When ye have your prophet>—

<As Yahweh, in a vision> will I make myself known || unto him;—

<In a dream> will I speak with him.

<Not so> my servant Moses,—

<In all my house> || trust> is he;

<Mouth to mouth> do I speak with him, And plainly—not in dark sayings. And || the form of Yahweh> doth he discern,—Wherefore, then, were ye not afraid to speak against my servant—against Moses?

9 And the anger of Yahweh kindled upon them, and he departed.

10 And <when the cloud> removed from off the tent>—lo! || Miriam> leprous, like snow! And Aaron turned unto Miriam, and lo! || leprous! 11 Then said Aaron unto Moses,—

Oh my lord, do not, I beseech thee, lay upon us sin, although we have made ourselves foolish, and although we have sinned.

12 Let her not, I beseech thee, remain like the still-born,—which <when it is born of its mother> the half of its flesh is consumed. 13 || I.e., "The graves of lust."

<Or: "tried."

<Or: "a prophet among you"—G.n. Adopting this conjecture, we shall render: "Should there be (or "arise") a prophet among you?"

Yet even this must be understood so as not to contradict Ex. xxxii. 20.

In 20. With instant effect.

<Or: "there she was."—Aaron, seeing, stood aghast. Note the abruptness of the record.

<Or: "when it cometh forth from its mother's womb." The text originally was: "Let her not, I pray, be
Then Moses made outcry unto Yahweh, saying,—
O God, I beseech thee, grant healing. I beseech thee, unto her.*

And Yahweh said unto Moses:
If her own father had but spat in her face would she not have acknowledged the shame for seven days?
Let her shut herself up for seven days, outside the camp, and let her be received back.

Then <afterwards> did the people set forward from Hazeroth, and encamped in the desert of Paran.

So Miriam shut herself up, outside the camp, for seven days,—and the people set not forward, until Miriam had been received back.

Then the people set forward from Hazeroth, and encamped in the desert of Paran.


(Comp. Deu. i. 22—36.)

Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying:
Send for thee men, and let them spy out the land of Canaan, which I am giving unto the sons of Israel,—one man each, for the tribes of his fathers shalt thou send, each one a prince among them.

So then Moses sent them out of the desert of Paran, at the bidding of Yahweh,—all of them, great men, heads of the sons of Israel,—were they. And these are their names,—

Of the tribe of Reuben: Shamma, son of Zaccor;
Of the tribe of Simeon: Shaphat, son of Hori;
Of the tribe of Judah: Caleb, son of Jephunneh;
Of the tribe of Issachar: Igal, son of Joseph;
Of the tribe of Ephraim: Hoshea, son of Nun;
Of the tribe of Benjamin: Palti, son of Raphu;
Of the tribe of Zebulun: Gaddiel, son of Sodi;
Of the tribe of Joseph: Gaddi, son of Sodi;
Of the tribe of Dan: Ammiel, son of Gemall;
Of the tribe of Asher: Sethur, son of Michael;
Of the tribe of Naphtali: Nahbi, son of Vophai;
Of the tribe of Gad: Geuel, son of Machi.

These are the names of the men, whom Moses sent, to spy out the land, but Moses called Hosea,* son of Nun, Joshua.†

So Moses sent them, to spy out the land of Canaan,—and said unto them—
Go up, here, in the South, Yea ye shall go up the mountain;
And shall see the land, what it is,—
And the people that dwell thereupon, whether they are strong or weak,
Whether they be few or many;
And what the land is, wherein they dwell, Whether it is good or bad
And the cities within which they dwell, Whether in camps, or in strongholds;
And what the land is,
Whether fat or lean,
Whether there is timber therein, or is not,

Then shall ye pluck up courage, and take of the fruit of the land.

Now these were the days of the first-fruits of grapes.

So they went up, and spied out the land,—from the wilderness of Zin unto Rehob, at the entering in of Hamath. Yea they went up in the South, and entered as far as Hebron, and were Ahiman, Sheshai and Talmai, descendants of the Anak.† Now Hebron was built seven years before Zoan of Egypt.

And they entered as far as the ravine of Eschol, and cut down from thence, a branch with one cluster of grapes, and bare it on a pole, between two,—also of the pomegranates and of the figs.

That place was called, The Ravine of Eschol [cluster-ravine],—on account of the cluster, which was cut down from thence by the sons of Israel.

And they returned from spying out the land,—at the end of forty days.

So they took their journey, and came in unto Moses and unto Aaron, and unto all the assembly of the sons of Israel, into the wilderness of Paran, towards Kadesh,—and brought back word unto them, and unto all the assembly, and showed them the fruit of the land.

And they recounted unto him, and said,

We entered into the land whither thou didst send us,—and surely it doth flow with milk and honey, and this is the fruit thereof. Nevertheless surely <mighty> are the people that dwell in the land,—and <the cities> walled in, exceeding great, moreover also, <the descendants of the Anak> saw we there.

Amaelik dwelleth in the land of the South;

as the dead-born child, which when proceeding from our mother's [im-mene] womb the half of our flesh [perosin] is consumed. This was regarded as derogatory to the mother of the great lawyer by depicting her as having given birth to a partially decomposed body. The simile was therefore altered from the first person plural into the impersonal "—Ginsburg's Intro., pp. 323-324.

* Heb. khebheh'. Cp. ver. 16.
† Heb.: heshu'.
‡ Exo. xvii. 9, n.
§ R.V., "therein"; but "thereon" is right if "land" just above be taken as "well." Which would, of course, be an act of daring, requiring "courage." M.C.T.: "he entered"

† Heb.: yehoshu'. Cp. Exo. xvi. 15, etc.
‡ Heb.: khebheh'. Cp. ver. 16.
§ R.V., "therein"; but "thereon" is right if "land" just above be taken as "well." Which would, of course, be an act of daring, requiring "courage." M.C.T.: "he entered"

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And [the Hittite and the Jebusite and the Amorite] dwell in the mountain, And [the Canaanite] dwelleth by the sea, and by the side of the Jordan.

30 And Caleb stilled the people unto Moses,—and said unto them—

Let us go [straight up] and possess it, for we shall surely prevail] against it.

31 But [the men who went up with him] said,
We cannot go up against the people,—for [stronger than we are] they are there.

So they sent forth a rumour of the land which they had spied out, <among the sons of Israel> saying,—

<As touching the land through which we passed, to spy it out> it is a land that eateth up them who dwell therein; And [all the people that we saw in the midst thereof] were men of great stature.<b>

And [there] saw we the giants, sons of Anak, [descended of the giants],—
And we were <in our own eyes> as grasshoppers, And [so] were we in their eyes.

14 Then did all the assembly lift up, and give forth their voice,—and the people went throughout that night. And all the sons of Israel [murmured against Moses and against Aaron],—and all the assembly said unto them—

Oh that we had died in the land of Egypt! Or <in this wilderness> oh that we had died!

Wherefore, then, is Yahweh bringing us into this land, to fall by the sword? [Our wives and little ones] will become a prey;
Would it not be well for us to go back towards Egypt?

And they said, one to another,—

Let us appoint a head, and let us go back towards Egypt.

Then did Moses and Aaron fall upon their faces,—before all the convolution of the assembly of the sons of Israel.

But [Joshua son of Nun, and Caleb son of Jephunneh, of them who spied out the land] rent their clothes; and spake unto all the assembly of the sons of Israel, saying,—

<As for the land through which we passed to spy it out>—

[Good! is the land, exceedingly] 4 <If Yahweh delight in us> then will he bring us into this land, and give it unto us,—

A land which doth' flow with milk and honey.

Only <against Yahweh> do not rebel. Do not [ye] fear the people of the land, For [our food] they are,—
Their shade hath departed from over them.

And [Yahweh] is with us. Do not fear them!

10 But <when all the assembly bade stone them, with stones> [the glory of Yahweh appeared, in the tent of meeting, unto all the sons of Israel].

Then said Yahweh unto Moses,

[How long] must this people [despise me]? And [how long], can they not believe in me, in view of all the signs which I have done in their midst?

Let me smite them with pestilence, and disinherit them,—
And make them into a nation greater and more mighty than they!

Then said Moses unto Yahweh,—

So shall the Egyptians hear.
For thou hast brought up, in thy might, this people, out of their midst;
And will tell it unto the inhabitants of this land:
They have heard That [thou, Yahweh] art in the midst of this people,—
That [eye to eye] is he seen—[thou, Yahweh],
And [thy cloud] is standing over them,
And [in a pillar of cloud] [thou thyself] art going on before them by day,
And [in a pillar of fire] by night.

<As soon, therefore, as thou hast put to death this people, as one man> so soon will the nations who have heard thy fame speak, saying:

Because Yahweh was not able] to bring in this people into the land which he had sworn unto them therefore did he slay them in the desert.

Now, therefore, I beseech thee, let the might of My Lord] be magnified,—according as thou didst speak, saying:

Yahweh—slow to anger and great in lovingkindness; Forgiving iniquity and transgression: Though he will not leave [wholly unpunished]

Visiting the iniquity of fathers upon sons, Upon a third generation, and upon a fourth.

Pardon, I beseech thee, the iniquity of this people, According to the greatness of thy lovingkindness,—
And according as thou hast forgiven this people, from Egypt, even thus far.

And Yahweh said,—
I have pardoned, according to thy word;

4 Or: "him."

5 This seems to have been an account given aside from the public report as recorded in vers. 77-29.

6 Lit.: "men of length" = "tall men."

7 Lit.: "very, very."

8 Lit.: "of Adonayki," in many Ms. copies: "of Yahweh," and so in first pr. edn. of entire Bible—G.n.


10 See note on Exo. xxxiv. 7.
Nevertheless <as I live>,—and that all the earth may be filled with the glory of Yahweh>

Verily, none of the men who have been beholding my glory and my signs, which I have done in Egypt, and in the desert,—and have put me to the proof these ten times, and have not hearkened unto my voice! 23 shall see the land, which I swore to their fathers,—yes, none of my de-
sire it.

But my servant Caleb,—<because there was another spirit with him, and he followed me fully> therefore will I bring him into the land whereto he entered, and his seed shall possess it. 24 Now <the Amalekites and the Canaanites> are dwelling in the valley,—<to-morrow> turn ye away; and set yourselves forward towards the desert, by the way of the Red Sea.

Then spake Yahweh unto Moses and unto Aaron, saying:

How long, <as regardeth this evil assembly> are they to be murmuring against me? 25 The murmuring of the sons of Israel, which they have been murmuring against me, have I heard. 26 Say unto them:

<As I live> is the oracle of Yahweh: Surely <as ye have spoken in mine ears> will I do unto you:

<In this desert> shall your dead bodies fall.

And <none of you who were numbered, in all your counting, from twenty years old and upwards,—who have murmured against me> shall enter into the land, as to which I uplifted my hand, to give you an abode therein,—save Caleb son of Jephunneh, and Joshua, son of Nun: whereas <your little ones, of whom ye said, they should become a prey> I will bring them in, and they shall acknowledge the land which ye refused.

But <your own dead bodies> shall fall in this desert; 28 and <your sons> shall be shepherds in the desert forty years, and shall bear your unfaith-30ilities,—until your dead bodies are consumed in the desert.

<By the number of the days, wherein ye spied out the land,—forty days> shall they bear your iniquities,—forty years,—so shall ye know my opposition.

I—Yahweh! have spoken,

Verily <this> will I do to all this evil assembly, who have conspired against me,—<In this desert> shall they be consumed. And <there> shall they die.

Now <as for the men whom Moses sent to spy out the land,—who returned and caused all the assembly to murmur against him, by giving out a rumour against the land> they died—the men who gave out an evil rumour of the land,—by the plague, before Yahweh.

But <Joshua son of Nun, and Caleb son of Jephunneh> remained alive—of those men who went to spy out the land.

And Moses spake these words unto all the sons of Israel,—and the people were greatly depressed. They arose early in the morning, and went up into the top of the mountain, saying,—We are here—therefore will we go up into the place as to which Yahweh hath said, that we have sinned.

But Moses said,

Wherefore is it that <ye> are going beyond the bidding of Yahweh,—since <that> cannot prosper?

Do not go up,

For Yahweh is not in your midst,—Lest ye be smitten down before your enemies.

For <the Amalekites and the Canaanites> are there before you, So shall ye fall by the sword,—For <inasmuch> as ye have turned back from following Yahweh>

Therefore will Yahweh not be with you.

But they presumptuously ascended into the top of the mountain,—though neither the ark of the covenant of Yahweh, nor Moses moved out of the midst of the camp. 34 So then the Amalekites and the Canaanites, that dwelt in that mountain, came down,—and smote them and routed them, even unto Hormah.

§ 17. Legislation again.

Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying:

Speak unto the sons of Israel, and thou shalt say unto them,—

<When ye shall enter into the land of your dwelling-places, which I am giving unto you; and ye would offer as an altar-flame unto Yahweh, an ascending-offering or a sacrifice, for celebrating a vow or as a freewill-offering, or in your appointed seasons,—by way of offering a satisfying
odour unto Yahweh, from the herd or from the flock; then shall he bring his oblation near unto Yahweh a meal-offering, of fine meal a tenth part (of an ephah) overflown with the fourth part of a hin of oil; \( ^5 \) wine also for a drink-offering, the fourth part of a hin shall thou offer with the ascending-offering or with the sacrifice, \( ^* \) — for each he-lamb. \( ^6 \) Or with a ram thou shalt offer a meal-offering, of fine meal, ten tenths, overflown with oil, the third of a hin; \( ^7 \) wine also, for a drink-offering, the third of a hin shall thou bring near as a satisfying odour unto Yahweh.

And \( ^8 \) when thou wouldest offer a choice young bullock, as an ascending-offering or sacrifice,—for celebrating a vow, or as a peace-offering unto Yahweh, \( ^9 \) then shall he bring near, with his choice young bullock, a meal-offering, of fine meal, three tenths, overflown with half a hin of oil; \( ^10 \) wine also shalt thou bring near for a drink-offering, half a hin,—for an altar-flame of a satisfying odour, unto Yahweh. \( ^11 \) Thus and thus shall it be done, for each ox, and for each ram,—and for each young one among the sheep, or among the goats; \( ^12 \) according to the number which ye shall offer. \( ^13 \) Thus and thus shall ye do for each one, according to their number. Every one born in the land shall offer these things,—when bringing near an altar-flame of a satisfying odour unto Yahweh.

And \( ^14 \) when there shall sojourn with you a sojourner, or one who is in your midst to your generations, and he would offer an altar-flame of a satisfying odour, unto Yahweh, \( ^15 \) as ye offer, \( ^16 \) shall he offer. \( ^17 \) In the convocation, \( ^18 \) one statute shall there be, for you and for the sojourner who sojourneth,—an age-international statute, unto your generations. \( ^19 \) As ye are, so shall the sojourner be, before Yahweh: \( ^20 \) one law and one regulation shall there be, for yourselves and for the sojourner that sojourneth with you.

Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying:

Speak unto the sons of Israel, and thou shalt say unto them,—

When ye enter into the land whereinto \( ^21 \) I am bringing you, then shall it be, when ye eat the bread of the land that ye shall heave up a heave-offering unto Yahweh. \( ^22 \) Of the first of your meal ye shall heave up \( ^23 \) as a heave-offering, as a heave-offering, like the heave-offering of grain shall ye heave it. \( ^24 \) Of the first of your meal ye shall give unto Yahweh, a heave-offering, unto your generations.

And Moses said unto Korah,—

Hear, I pray you, ye sons of Levi! Is it too small a thing for you, that the God of Israel hath separated you from the assembly of Israel, to bring you near unto himself,—to do the laborious work of the habitation of Yahweh, and to stand before the assembly, to wait upon them? But having brought thee near, and all thy brethren the sons of Levi with thee> must ye seek<br>priesthood also? Wherefore> thou and all thine assembly> are conspiring against Yahweh, But <Aaron> what is he, that ye should murmur against him?

Then sent Moses, to call for Dathan and for Abiram, sons of Eliab,—and they said, We will not come up: Was it a small thing> that thou didst bring us up out of a land flowing with milk and honey, to put us to death> in the desert, but thou must continue even to lord it> over us? Certainly <not into a land flowing with milk and honey> hast thou brought us, nor given unto us an inheritance of field and vineyard,—<The eyes of those men> wilt thou dig out? We will not come up.

Then was Moses very angry, and he said unto Yahweh, Do not thou have respect unto their meal-offering, <Not one ass, from them> have I taken, neither have I wronged one of them. And Moses said unto Korah, <Thou, and all thine assembly> come ye before Yahweh,—<thou, and they, and Aaron> to-morrow. And take ye each man his censer, and put thereon incense, then shall ye bring near before Yahweh, each man his censer, two hundred and fifty censers,—and <thou and Aaron> each man his censer. So they took each man his censer, and put thereon incense, and placed thereon incense,—and took their stand at the entrance of the tent of meeting with Moses and Aaron. And Korah gathered together against them all the assembly, unto the entrance of the tent of meeting,—then appeared the glory of Yahweh, unto all the assembly. Then spake Yahweh unto Moses and unto Aaron, saying:

Separate yourselves out of the midst of this assembly,—that I may consume them in a moment.

And they fell upon their faces, and said, O God, the God of the spirits of all flesh,—"Wings." Or: "remain." Cp. chap. xxxvi. 12. "Then rose up"—G.N. You rose up "—G.N. Some cod. (w. Sum. and Sep.) have: "son" — G.N. Some cod. (w. Sep. and Vul.) read: "and Moses and Aaron took their stand," —G.N. Hence the futility of the opinion of some, that there is no spirit in man as a constituent part of his personality. Comp. chap. xxvii. 16; also Is. viii. 16; Zech. xii. 1.
shall one man sin, and against all the assembly wilt thou be wroth? And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying, Speak unto the assembly, saying,— Get ye up from round about the habitation of Korah, Dathan and Abiram. So Moses rose up, and went unto Dathan and Abiram,—then went after him, the elders of Israel. And he spake unto the assembly, saying,— Remove, I pray you, from beside the tents of these lawless men, and do not touch aught that pertaineth unto them, lest ye be carried off, in all their sins.

So they went up from beside the habitation of Korah, Dathan and Abiram, on every side,—and Dathan and Abiram came out and stationed themselves, at the entrance of their tents, with their wives and their sons, and their little ones. Then said Moses, Hereby shall ye know, that Yahweh hath sent me, to do all these works, verily not out of my own heart:— If all human beings die these do die, and the visitation of all human beings be visited upon them> Yahweh hath not sent me.

But if creation Yahweh create, and the ground open wide her mouth, and swallow them up, with all that pertain unto them, and so they go down, alive, unto hades> then shall ye know, that these men have despised Yahweh.

And it came to pass, as he made an end of speaking all these words> that the ground which was under them clave asunder; and the earth opened her mouth, and swallowed them up, and their households,—and all the human beings who pertained unto Korah, with all their goods: so all they, and all that pertained unto them, went down, alive, unto hades,—and the earth closed upon them, and they perished out of the midst of the convocation. And all Israel who were round about them fled at their cry,—for they said, Lest the earth swallow us up:—

Fire also came forth from Yahweh, and consumed the two hundred and fifty men, who offered the incense.

Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying: Say unto Eleazar, son of Aaron the priest, that he take up the censers out of the midst of the burning, and the fire scatter thou yonder,—for they have been hallowed.

As for the censers of these sinners against their own persons> they shall be made into beaten-out plates, as an overlay for the altar, for they had brought them near before Yahweh, and hallowed them,—so shall they become a sign, unto the sons of Israel.

And Eleazar the priest took the censers of bronze, which the consumed men had brought near,—and beat them out into plates for over-saying the altar: a memorial unto the sons of Israel.

That no stranger, who is not of the seed of Aaron, shall draw near to offer incense before Yahweh,—lest he become like Korah and like his assembly.

As spake Yahweh by the hand of Moses, with regard thereto.

And all the assembly of the sons of Israel murmured on the morrow, against Moses and against Aaron, saying,— Ye have caused the death of the people of Yahweh.

And it came to pass, when the assembly gathered themselves together against Moses and against Aaron> that they turned towards the tent of meeting, and lo! the cloud had covered it: and the glory of Yahweh appeared.

And Moses and Aaron came in, before the tent of meeting. Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying:

Lift yourselves up out of the midst of this assembly, that I may consume them, as in a moment,—And they fell upon their faces: Then said Moses unto Aaron—

Take the censer and place thereon fire, from off the altar, and put incense [thereon], and, going quickly into the assembly, put a propitiatory-covering over them,—for wrath hath gone forth from before Yahweh, the plague hath begun:—

Then took Aaron, as Moses spake, and ran into the midst of the convocation, and lo! the plague had begun among the people,—so he placed the incense, and put a propitiatory-covering over the people: thus did he take his stand between the dead and the living,—and the plague was restrained:— And so it was, that they who died in the plague were fourteen thousand, and seven hundred,—besides them who died over the matter of Korah.

And Aaron returned unto Moses, unto the tent of meeting,—when the plague had been restrained.

§ 19. Aaron's Budding Staff.

Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying:

Speak unto the sons of Israel, and take of them, one staff each for an ancestral house, of all their princes, by their ancestral houses, twelve staves,—<each man's name> shalt thou write upon his staff; and <Aaron's name> shalt thou write upon the staff of Levi,—for <one staff>—

Or: "were had been called together."
shall there be for the head of their ancestral house. 4 Then shalt thou lay them up in the tent of meeting,—before the testimony, where I meet with you.* 5 So shall it come to pass, that <the man whom I shall choose>, his staff, shall bud,—so will I cause to cease from against me the murmuring of the sons of Israel, wherewith they are murmuring against you.

And Moses spake unto the sons of Israel, and every one of their princes gave unto him a staff apiece, for each prince, by their ancestral houses: twelve staves,—and the staff of Aaron was in the midst of their staves. 7 So Moses laid up the staves before Yahweh,—in the tent of the testimony.

And it came to pass on the morrow, that Moses entered into the tent of the testimony; and lo! the staff of Aaron for the house of Levi had budded,—yea it had brought forth buds, and bloomed blossoms, and bore ripe almonds. 8 So then Moses brought forth all the staves, from before Yahweh, unto all the sons of Israel,—and they saw and took, each man his own staff.

And Yahweh said unto Moses,—

Put back the rod of Aaron, before the testimony, to be kept as a sign unto such as are perverse,—that thou mayest bring to an end their murmuring against me, that they die not.

Thus did Moses,—<as Yahweh commanded him> (so) did he.

Then spake the sons of Israel unto Moses, saying:

Lo, we have breathed our last—we are lost, we are [all] lost; 13 whoever draweth near—draweth near unto the habitation of Yahweh dieth,—are we ever to have made an end of breathing our last?

§ 20. Provision for Priests and Levites.

1 And Yahweh said unto Aaron, 2 Thou, and thy sons, and the house of thy father with thee; 3 shall bear the iniquity of the sanctuary,—and thou, and thy sons with thee; 4 shall bear the iniquity of your priesthood. 5 Therefore also <thy brethren of the tribe of Levi, the stem of thy father> bring thou near with thee, and let them be joined unto thee, and let them wait upon thee,—both on thee and on thy sons with thee, 6 before the tent of the testimony. 7 So shall they keep thy charge, and the charge of all the tent,—

only' <unto the vessels* of the sanctuary, and unto the altar> shall they not come near, lest they die.—both they, and ye. 4 So shall they be joined unto thee, and shall keep the charge of the tent of meeting, as to all the laborious work of the tent,—but [is a stranger] shall not come near unto you. 5 So shall ye keep the charge of the sanctuary, and the charge of the altar,—that there no more' be wrath against the sons of Israel. 6 And therefore, lo! I have taken your brethren the Levites, out of the midst of the sons of Israel,—<unto you> as a gift' are they given, unto Yahweh, to do the laborious work of the tent of meeting. 7 But thou and thy sons with thee; shall keep the charge of your priesthood, as to every matter of the altar, and as to the interior of the veil, and shall do the laborious work,—<as a laborious service of gifts> do I give your priesthood, and [is a stranger who cometh near] shall be put to death.

8 And Yahweh spake unto Aaron, 9 I, therefore, lo! I have given unto thee the charge of my heave-offerings,—as to all the hallowed things of the sons of Israel—<unto thee> have I given them, pertaining to the anointing, and unto thy sons, for a statute age-abiding. 10 [This] shall be thine, out of the things most holy, out of the fire,—their every oblation—to the extent of their every meal-offering, and their every sin-bearer, and their every guilt-bearer wherewith they make amends unto me, <most holy unto thee> shall it be, and unto thy sons. 11 <As something most holy> shall ye eat it,—<every male> shall eat it, <holy> shall it be unto thee. 12 This, therefore, shall be thine—the heave-offering of their gift, even all the wave-offerings of the sons of Israel, <unto thee> have I given them, and unto thy sons and unto thy daughters with thee, by a statute age-abiding,—<every one that is clean in thy house> shall eat it. 13 <All the best of oil, and all the best of new-wine and corn,—the firstfruits thereof, which they shall give unto Yahweh> <unto thee> have I given them. 14 <The firstfruits of all that is in their land, which they shall bring in unto Yahweh> <thine> shall it be,—<every one that is clean in thy house> shall eat it: <every devoted thing in Israel> <thine> shall it be; 15 <every thing that is born first,—of all flesh that may be offered unto Yahweh, among men and among beasts> shall be thine,—only thou shalt redeem the firstborn of men, and <the firstborn of unclean beasts> shalt thou redeem.

And <as to the redemption price thereof> <from a month old> shalt thou redeem, by thine estimate, five shekels of silver, by

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* Some cod. w. Sum., Sep., and Vul. have: "thee"—O.n.
** Lit.: "sons of perverse-ness."**
*** ML.: "from against."***
**** N.B.: To Aaron, once more!****
***** Here referring to the Levites. Note the more limited description that follows as to the priesthood.***
****** By "word-play"—O.G. 50b.******
******* Or, possibly, as R.V.: "but thou, and thy sons with thee shall be before the tent of the testimony."******
8 Or: "furniture." 9 Or: "which they give back."
Then said Yahweh unto Aaron: <In their land> thou shalt have no inheritance, and no <allotted portion> shalt thou have, in their midst,—I am thine allotted portion and thine inheritance, in the midst of the sons of Israel. And <unto the sons of Levi> lo! I have given all the tenth in Israel, for an inheritance,—the allotted portion for their laborious work which they are performing, the laborious work of the tent of meeting: that the sons of Israel may come near no more, unto the tent of meeting,—to bear sin, to die. So shall the Levites themselves perform the laborious work of the tent of meeting, and [they] shall bear their iniquity, a statute age-abiding unto your generations, and <in the midst of the sons of Israel> shall they take no inheritance. Because <the tenth of the sons of Israel>, which they shall offer up unto Yahweh as a heave-offering—have I given unto the Levites, as an inheritance,—<for this cause> said I regarding them,

Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying:

<Unto the Levites> therefore, shalt thou speak, and shalt say unto them, <When ye shall take of the sons of Israel the tenth which I have given unto you from them, as your inheritance> then shall ye offer up therefrom the heave-offering of Yahweh, a tenth of the tenth. So shall your heave-offering be reckoned your own,—as corn out of the threshing-floor, and as the abundance, out of the wine-press. Thus shall ye also offer up the heave-offering of Yahweh, out of all your tithes which ye shall take from the sons of Israel,—and give therefrom the heave-offering of Yahweh, unto Aaron, the priest. <Out of all your gifts> shall ye offer up every heave-offering of Yahweh,—out of all the best thereof, the hallowed part thereof, out of it.

And thou shalt say unto them,—<When ye offer the best thereof, out of it> then it shall be reckoned to belong unto the Levites, as the increase of the threshing-floor, and as the increase of the wine-press. And ye shall eat it in any place, <ye, and your household>;—for <a reward> it is, unto you, the allotted portion for your laborious work in the tent of meeting. And ye shall not, by reason of it, bear sin, when ye offer up the best thereof, out of it; and <the hallowed things of the sons of Israel> shall ye not profane, neither shall ye die.


And Yahweh spake unto Moses and unto Aaron, saying:

1 ||This|| is the statute of the law, which Yahweh hath commanded, saying,—

Speak unto the sons of Israel—That they bring unto thee a red heifer, without defect, wherein is no blemish, and wherein upon hath come no yoke; Then shall ye give her unto Eleazar the priest, and he shall take her forth unto the outside of the camp, and she shall be slain before him; and Eleazar the priest shall take of her blood, with his finger,—and shall sprinkle, towards the front of the tent of meeting, of her blood, seven times; and the heifer shall be burned up before his eyes,—her skin, and her flesh, and her blood, with her dung shall be burned up. Then shall the priest take cedar-wood, and hyssop and crimson,—and cast into the midst of the burning up of the heifer. And the priest shall wash his clothes, and bathe his flesh in water, and afterwards come into the camp,—but the priest shall be unclean until the evening. And the man that burneth her; shall wash his clothes in water, and bathe his flesh in water,—and be unclean until the evening. Then shall a man that is clean gather up the ashes of the heifer, and put them by, outside the camp, in a clean place,—so shall they be for the assembly of the sons of Israel, to keep for water of separation, it is <a taking away of sin>. Then

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*Some cod. (w. Sam. MS., Onk. N., Jon., Sep. and Syr.) have: "and ('but') their blood"—G.n.*
*Some cod. (w. Sam. Onk., Jon., Sep. and Syr.) have: "every heave-offering"—G.n.*
*Lit.: "heave."*
*Lit.: "heave."*
*Lit.: "heave."*
*Lit.: "heave."*
*Some cod. (w. Sep. and Vul.) omit "in water" in this clause.*
*Cp. Lev. xvi. 38—G.n.*
shall he that gathered up the ashes wash his clothes, and be unclean until the evening,—so shall it be for the sons of Israel, and for the sojourner that sojourneth in your midst, by a statute age-abiding.

11 <He that toucheth the dead, even any human person> shall be unclean seven days. 12 ||He|| shall cleanse himself from sin therewith, on the third day, then <on the seventh day> shall he be clean,—but if he cleanse not himself from sin on the third day> then <on the seventh day> shall he not be clean. 13 <Whosoever toucheth the dead, the person of the human being that dieth, and doth not cleanse himself from sin> <the habitation of Yahweh> hath made unclean; that person, therefore, shall be cut off out of Israel,—<because ||the water of separation|| was not dashed upon him> <unclean> shall he be, his uncleanness is yet' upon him. 14 ||This is the law—<When ||a human being|| shall die in a tent> <every one who goeth into the tent, and every one who is in the tent> shall be unclean, seven days. And ||in the case of every open vessel, on which no' cover is fastened ||unclean> it is'. 15 And ||whosoever toucheth, on the face of the field, one slain with a sword, or one who hath died, or a human bone, or a grave> shall be unclean, seven days. And they shall take, for him that is unclean, of the ashes of the burning of the sin-bearer,—and living water shall be put thereon, in a vessel. 18 Then shall a man that is clean take hyssop, and dip in the water', and sprinkle upon the tent, and upon all the vessels, and upon the persons who were there,—and upon him that touched the bone, or him who had been slain, or him who had died of himself, or the grave, and the clean person shall sprinkle upon the unclean, on the third day, and on the seventh day, so shall he cleanse himself from sin, on the seventh day, and shall wash his clothes, and bathe in water, and be clean in the evening. 20 But <in the case of the man who shall be unclean and shall not cleanse himself from sin> that person ||shall be cut off||, out of the midst of the convocation,—for <the sanctuary of Yahweh> hath he made unclean, ||the water of separation|| hath not been dashed upon him, <unclean> he is'. So shall it be unto them 4 for a statute age-abiding,—and ||he that sprinkleth the

water of separation|| shall wash his clothes, and ||he that toucheth the water of separation|| shall be unclean until the evening; 22 and ||whatever the unclean person toucheth|| shall be unclean,—and ||the person who toucheth it|| shall be unclean until the evening.

§ 22. The Waters of Meribah (= "Contention").

1 Then came the sons of Israel, the whole 20 assembly, into the desert of Zin, in the first month, and the people dwelt in Kadesh,—and Miriam died there, and was buried there.

2 And there was no water for the assembly,—so they gathered together against Moses, and against Aaron. 3 And the people contended with Moses, and spake saying,

Would then we had died* when our brethren died* before Yahweh!

4 Wherefore' then, hast thou* brought the convocation of Yahweh into this desert,—to die there, ||we, and our cattle||?

5 And wherefore' did ye* cause us to come up out of Egypt, to bring us into this wretched place?—not a place of seeds, and figs, and vines, and pomegranates! ||even water|| is there none' to drink.

6 And Moses and Aaron went in, from the presence of the multitude* unto the entrance of the tent of meeting, and fell upon their faces,—and the glory of Yahweh appeared' unto them. 7 Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying:

8 Take the staff, and gather together the assembly, ||thou, and Aaron thy brother||, then shall ye speak unto the cliff, before their eyes, and it shall give forth its waters.—so shalt thou bring forth unto them water, out of the cliff, and shalt cause the assembly, and their cattle, to drink.

9 And Moses took the staff, from before Yahweh,—as he commanded him. 10 And Moses and Aaron gathered together the convocation, before the cliff,—and he said unto them:

Hear, I pray you, ye rebels!

9 Out of this cliff> must we bring forth for you, water! 11 And Moses lifted high his hand, and smote the cliff, with his staff, twice,—and there came forth water in abundance, and the assembly and their cattle 4 did drink. 12 Then said Yahweh unto Moses and unto Aaron,

<Because ye believed not in me, to hallow me in the eyes of the sons of Israel> ||therefore|| shall ye not bring in this convocation into the land which I have given unto them.

13 ||The same|| were the waters of Meribah [that is "Contention"] in that the sons of Israel contended with Yahweh,—and so he hallowed himself among them.

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* Some cod. (w. Sam., Sep., and Syr.) omit "all"—G.n.
* Or: "articles of furniture.*
* These definite articles, referring back to the particular cases specified, should scarcely be suppressed in English.
* MI: "breathed our—
their lash." 4 Or: "didst thou"—G.n.
* So it should be (w. Sep.), but M.C.T. has: "have
* Ye"—G.n.
* G.n. 4 Or: "convocation." Heb.: הָקָדָשׁ. 12-2
§ 23. Edom Refuses Israel a Passage.

And Moses sent messengers from Kadesh, unto the king of Edom. —

Thou shalt not pass through my land, lest I come out to meet thee. —
The sons of Israel said unto him—

By the highway will we go up; and if we drink the waters of a well, then would I give the price thereof; only— it is nothing! — with my feet would I pass through. —

And he said—

Thou shalt not pass through. And Edom came out to meet him, with a strong people, and with a firm hand. Thus did Edom refuse to give Israel passage through his boundary, and Israel turned away from him.

§ 24. The Death of Aaron on Mount Hor.

Then set they forward from Kadesh, and the sons of Israel, all the assembly, came in to Mount Hor. Then spoke Yahweh unto Moses and unto Aaron, in Mount Hor, near the boundary of the land of Edom, saying—

Aaron shall be withdrawn unto his kinsfolk, for he shall not enter into the land, which I have given unto the sons of Israel, because ye spurned my bidding, at the waters of Meribah. —

Take thou Aaron, and Eleazar his son, and bring them up Mount Hor; and strip thou Aaron of his garments, and put them upon Eleazar his son, and Aaron shall be withdrawn, and shall die there. —

And Moses did as Yahweh commanded, and they went up into Mount Hor, in sight of all the assembly. And Moses stripped Aaron of his garments, and put them upon Eleazar his son, and Aaron died there, in the top of the mount, and Moses and Eleazar came down out of the mount. —

And all the assembly saw that Aaron was dead; and they bewailed Aaron thirty days, even all the house of Israel.

§ 25. The Seraph Serpents.

And the Canaanite, the king of Arad, who dwelt in the South, heard that Israel had entered by the way of Atharim, so he made war with Israel, and took some of them captive. Then Israel vowed a vow unto Yahweh, and said—

<If thou wilt surely deliver up this people into my hand> then will I utterly destroy their cities. —

And Yahweh hearkened unto the voice of Israel, and delivered up the Canaanite into his hand, so he utterly destroyed them, and their cities, and called the name of the place Hormah [that is, "Utter Destruction"].

Then brake they up from Mount Hor, by way of the Red Sea, to go round the land of Edom, and the soul of the people became impatient because of the way. —

So then the people spake against God, and against Moses, Wherefore have ye brought us up out of Egypt, to die in the desert? for there is neither bread, nor water; and our soul doth loathe this contemptible bread! —

And Yahweh sent among the people the poisonous serpents, and they bit the people, and much people of Israel died. Then came the people of Israel unto Moses, and said—

We have sinned, in that we spake against Yahweh, and against thee. Pray thou unto Yahweh, that he may take from us the serpent. —

So Moses prayed for the people. —

Then said Yahweh unto Moses—

Make thee a like serpent, and put it upon a standard; and it shall come to pass, that any one who is bitten shall live. —

So Moses made a serpent of bronze, and put it upon the standard, and it came to pass that if the serpent had bitten any man, as soon as he directed his look unto the serpent of bronze, he lived.

§ 26. From Edom to Moab.

And the sons of Israel brake up, and encamped in Oboth. —

And they brake up from Oboth, and encamped in Ije-Abarim, in the desert which is over against Moab, towards the rising of the sun. From thence brake they up, and encamped in the ravine of Zered. —

Or: "had breathed his last." Seph.—G.n. [M.C.T. has not those three words.]

Heb.: nurac.

Or: "the seraph serpents." Cp. ver. 8.


So it should be w. Sam.

is in the desert, that cometh forth out of the boundary of the Amorites,—for Arnon is the boundary of Moab, between Moab and the Amorites. 14 For this cause is it said, in the Book of the Wars of Yahweh,— 15 Waheb* with a hurricane, And the ravines of Arnon; 16 And the bottom of the ravines, that extendeth toward the dwelling of Ar,— And adjoineth to the boundary of Moab, 17 And <from thence> towards Beer,—||the same|| is the well, whereof Yahweh said unto Moses, Gather together the people, that I may give them water. 18 ||Then|| sang Israel this song,— 19 Spring thou up, O well! Resound ye thereunto; 20 A well!—princes digged it, ||Nobles of the people|| delived it, With a sceptre, With their staves. 21 And <from the desert> to Mattanathah; 22 and <from Mattanathah> to Nahaliel; 23 and <from Nahaliel> to Bamoth; 24 and <from Bamoth of the valley, which is in the field-country of Moab> to the top of Pisgah,—which overlooketh Jeshimon. 25 Then sent Israel, messengers, unto Sihon king of the Amorites, saying: 26 Let me pass through thy land—we will not turn aside into field or into vineyard, nor will we drink the water of a well,—<by the king's road> will we go, until we get through thy boundary. 27 And Sihon suffered not Israel to pass through his boundary, but Sihon gathered together all his people, and came forth to meet Israel, towards the desert, and entered Jahaz,—and fought with Israel. 28 And Israel smote him with the edge of the sword,—and took possession of his land, from Arnon unto Jabok, unto the sons of Ammon, for ||strong|| was the boundary of the sons of Ammon. 29 So Israel took all these cities,—and Israel dwelt in all the cities of the Amorites, in Heshbon, and in all her villages; 30 for ||as for Heshbon|| <the city of Sihon king of the Amorites> it was;—||he|| having fought with the former king of Moab, and taken all his land out of his hand, unto Arnon. 31 <For this cause> say the poets— Enter ye Heshbon,— 32 Built and prepared be the city of Sihon; 33 For <a fire> hath come forth out of Heshbon, ||A flame|| out of the stronghold of Sihon; It hath consumed Ar of Moab,

The lords* of the high places* of Arnon. 29 Woe to thee, Moab, Thou art lost, O people of Chemosh,— He hath given up his sons as fugitives And his daughters into captivity, Unto the king of the Amorites, Sihon. 30 Then we shot them— Heshbon is destroyed, as far as Dibon,— Then laid we waste as far as Nophah, A fire* reacheth unto Medeba. 31 So then Israel dwelt in the land of the Amorites. 32 And Moses sent to spy out Jazer, and they captured the villages thereof,—and dispossessed the Amorites that were there. 33 Then turned they, and went up by the way of Bashan,—and Og, king of Bashan, came forth to meet them—||he, and all his people||, to give battle at Edrei. 34 Then said Yahweh unto Moses— Do not fear him, for <into thy hand> have I delivered him, and all his people, and his land,— Therefore shalt thou do unto him, as thou didst unto Sihon, king of the Amorites, who was dwelling in Heshbon. 35 So then they smote him, and his sons, and all his people, until there was not left him, a remnant,—and took possession of his land. 36 Then did the sons of Israel break up,—and encamp in the waste plains of Moab, on the other side of the Jordan by Jericho.

§ 27. Balak King of Moab sends for Balaam.

2 And Balak son of Zippar saw* all that Israel had done unto the Amorites; 2 and Moab abhorred with great fear from the presence of the people, because <many> they were,—and Moab was alarmed at the presence of the sons of Israel. 4 So Moab said unto the elders of Midian— ||Now|| shall the gathered host* lick up all that are round about us, as the ox doth lick up the verdurie of the field. But ||Balak son of Zippar|| was king unto Moab at that time. 5 So he sent messengers unto Balaam son of Beor, to Pethor, which was by the river of the land of the sons of his people, to call him,—saying— Lo! ||a people|| hath come forth out of Egypt Lo! ||he|| hath covered the eye of the land, Yea ||he|| is tarrying over against me. 6 ||Now|| therefore, do come, I pray thee, curse me this people. For <stronger> he is than I,

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* Or: ||the bealim.||
Or: ||height.||
So it should be (w. Sam. and Sep.)—G. M. C. T. has ||which|| (zasher), but with a stigma on the root (r). Cp., however, G. Intro. 393-392, where the following reading of the final couplet is favourably suggested: The women also even unto Nophah And the men even unto Medeba.
Lit.: ||daughters.||
Heb.: ||zakhen.
Some cod. (w. Sam., Syr., and Vul.) have: ||sons of Ammon||—G. n.
Some cod. (w. ap. v.r. ||several|| Sam., Onk. Mss., Jos., Sep., and Syr.) have here: ||and lo||—G. n.
And the elders of Moab and the elders of Midian went their way, with the rewards of divination in their hand, —so they came in unto Balaam, and spake unto him the words of Balak.
8 And he said unto them —
9 Tarry ye here for the night, and I will bring you back word, as Yahweh shall speak unto me.
10 So the princes of Moab abode with Balaam.
11 And God came in unto Balaam, and said,
12 Who are these men, with thee?
13 Then said Balaam unto God,
14 So Balaam arose in the morning, and saddled his ass, —and went with the princes of Moab.
15 Then kindled the anger of God, because he || was going, || and the messenger of Yahweh stationed himself in the way, to withstand him, —|| as he was riding upon his ass, his two young men being with him.||
16 And the ass saw the messenger of Yahweh, stationed in the road, with his drawn sword in his hand, so the ass turned aside out of the road, and went into the field, —and Balaam smote the ass, to make her turn back into the road.
17 But the messenger of Yahweh took his stand, in a hollow pass of the vineyards, —with a fence on this side, and a fence on that side.
18 And <when the ass saw the messenger of Yahweh> she squeezed herself against the wall, and squeezed the foot of Balaam, against the wall, —and again she smote her.
19 And the messenger of Yahweh went on further, and took his stand in a narrow place, where there was no way to turn, to the right hand or to the left.
20 And <when the ass saw the messenger of Yahweh> she sank down under Balaam, —then was Balaam’s anger kindled, and he smote the ass with the staff.
21 And Yahweh opened the mouth of the ass, —and she said unto Balaam —
22 What have I done to thee, that thou hast smitten me these three times?
23 And Balaam said unto the ass,
24 Surely thou hast been making sport of me, —
25 Would there had been a sword in my hand, for <now> would I have slain thee.
26 Then said the ass unto Balaam —
27 Am not I thine own ass, on which thou hast ridden all thy life, until this day? || Have I been wont to do unto thee? || Thus? |
28 And he said, Nay!
29 Then did Yahweh unveil the eyes of Balaam, and he saw the messenger of Yahweh stationed in the road, with his sword drawn in his hand, —so he bent his head and bowed down before him.
30 And the messenger of Yahweh said unto him,
31 Wherefore hast thou smitten thine ass, these three times?
32 Lo! || I myself am come forth to withstand thee, because headlong’ was thy way before me.
33 And the ass hath seen me, and hath turned aside at my presence, these three times: <Unless she had turned aside from my
Then said Balaam unto the messenger of Yahweh—
I have sinned, for I knew not that thou wast stationed to meet me in the road,—
[Now], therefore, if it be displeasing in thine eyes] I must get me back again.

And the messenger of Yahweh said unto Balaam—
Go with the men:
Only, [the word that I shall speak unto thee] shall thou speak.

So Balaam went with the princes of Balak.

And Balak heard that Balaam was coming, so he went forth to meet him unto a city of Moab which was upon the boundary of Arnon, which was in the utmost part of the boundary. And Balak said unto Balaam:

Did I not say unto thee, Go not with them, lest I smite thee with a plague?

Am I not [in very deed] able to honour thee?

And Balaam said unto Balak—
Lo! I am come unto thee,
[Now] promise anything:
[The word that God shall put in my mouth] must I speak.

So Balaam went with Balak, and they entered Kirath-buzoth. And Balak sacrificed and sent unto Balaam, and unto the princes that were with him. And it came to pass in the morning, that Balak took Balaam, and brought him up the high places of Baal, and he saw from thence the utmost part of the people.

§ 28. Balaam’s First Prophecy.

Then said Balaam unto Balak:
Build me here seven altars, and prepare me here, seven bullocks and seven rams.

And Balak did as Balaam had spoken, and Balak and Balaam caused to ascend a bullock and a ram on each altar.

Then said Balaam unto Balak:
Station thyself by thine ascending-sacrifice, and let me go my way; peradventure Yahweh may come and meet me, and [what]soever he may shew me I will tell thee.

So he went his way to a bare height. And God came unto Balaam, so he said unto him—
[The seven altars] have I built in a row, and have caused to ascend, a bullock and a ram on each altar.

And Yahweh put a word into the mouth of Balaam, and said:
Return unto Balak, and [thus] shalt thou speak.

So he returned unto him, and lo! he was stationed by his ascending-sacrifice. So he took up his parable and said,—

<From Aram> doth Balak conduct me, [The king of Moab] from the mountains of the East,
Come thou! curse me Jacob,
Yea, come thou! rage on Israel.

How can I revile one whom God hath not reviled?
Yea, how can I rage on one whom Yahweh hath not enraged?

Surely [from the head of the rocks] do I see him,
Yea, [from the hills] do I observe him,
Lo! [a people] who alone doth dwell,
And [among the nations] he doth not reckon himself.

Who hath counted the dust of Jacob?
Or who hath numbered the fourth part of Israel?
Let me die the death of the upright,
And let me die hereafter be like his.

Then said Balak unto Balaam,
What hast thou done for me?
[To revile mine enemies] I summoned thee, and lo! thou hast kept on blessing.

And he answered and said,—
Was it not [to be so] that <whatever Yahweh should put into my mouth> [the same] should I take heed to speak?

§ 29. Balaam’s Second Prophecy.

Then said Balak unto him—
Come, I pray thee, with me, unto another place, from whence thou mayest see him,
[nothing but his utmost part] shalt thou see, but [all of him] shalt thou not see,—and so revile me him from thence.

And he took him to the field of Zophim, unto the head of Pisgah,—and built seven altars, and caused to ascend a bullock and a ram on each altar. Then said he to Balak,
Station thyself here, by thine ascending-sacrifice,—while I meet him yonder.

And Yahweh met Balaam, and put a word into his mouth,—and said—
Return unto Balak, and [thus] shalt thou speak.

So he came in unto him, and [there he was] stationed by his ascending-sacrifice, and the princes of Moab, with him. And Balak said unto him,
What hath Yahweh spoken?

[The infinitive here following the finite verb: see Intro., Chap. II., Synopsia, B, eend.]

Or: heedfully: ‘scrupulously’, ‘speak’.

Some cod., one ear. p. ed., w. Sam. and SYR., have: ‘sacrifices’—G.n.

8 M.L.: ‘our soul.’

Or: ‘latter end.’

9 Cp. for inversion Gen. xii. p. 9, ant.
18, and Intro., Chap. ii., So O.G. 7898.
Then took he up his parable, and said,—
Rise, Balak, and hear,
Give ear unto me, son of Zippor!

19 God is not a man, that he should lie,
Nor is son of Adam; that he should repent,—
Hath he said, and will not perform?
Yea spoken, and will not make it stand fast?

20 Lo! <to bless> have I received [command],—
And I will bless, nor will I take it back.

21 He hath not discovered trouble, in Jacob,
Neither hath he seen wretchedness in Israel,—
Yahweh, his God, is with him,
And the acclam of a king in his midst:

22 <God> having brought them forth out of Egypt;
The very horns of the buffalo are his:

23 Surely, there is no enchantment against Jacob,
Nor divination against Israel,—
Now shall it be said—
Of Jacob, and of Israel,
What hath God wrought!

24 Lo, a people, like a lioness, shall rise,
And like a strong lion shall rouse himself up;
He will not lie down, till he eat the torn,
And the blood of the slain he drink.

25 Then said Balak unto Balaam,
Thou shalt neither revile him,—nor bless him.

26 And Balaam responded, and said unto Balak,—
Speak I not unto thee saying,
All that Yahweh shall speak must I do?

§ 30. Balaam’s Third and Fourth Prophecies.

27 And Balak said unto Balaam,
Come, I pray thee! let me take thee unto another place,—peradventure <it may be right in the eyes of God> that thou revile me, from thence.

28 So Balak took Balaam,—unto the head of Peor,
that looketh over the face of the Jeshimon.

29 And Balaam said unto Balak,
Build me here, seven altars, and prepare me here, seven bullocksin and seven rams.

30 And Balak did as Balaam said,—and caused to ascend a bullock and a ram on each altar.

And when Balaam saw that it was good in the eyes of Yahweh, to bless Israel> he went not at other times, to invoke enchantments,—

But set towards the desert> his face.

So Balaam lifted up his eyes, and saw Israel, dwelling, according to his tribes,—then came upon him, the Spirit of God; and he took up his parable, and said,—

The oracle of Balaam; son of Beor,
Yea the oracle of the man, of opened eye;

The oracle of one hearing sayings of God,
Who <the sight of the Almighty> receiveth in vision,
Who, falleth down, but hath unveiled eyes:

How pleasing are thy tents, O Jacob,—
Thy* habitations, O Israel:

Like ravines extended,*
Like gardens by a river,—
Like aloe-trees Yahweh hath planted,*
Like cedars by waters:

He poureth forth water from his buckets;* And <his seed> is among many waters,—
And taller than Agag is his King,
And exalted is his kingdom.

<God having brought him forth out of Egypt;>
The very horns of the buffalo are his,—
He eateth up nations that assail him,
And the bones of them he breaketh,
And the loins of him he crusheth:

He hath knelt—hath lain down,
Like a strong lion, yea like a lioness,
Who shall rouse him up?

Such as bless thee* are each one blessed,
But such as curse thee* are each one cursed.

Then kindled the anger of Balak against Balaam, and he smote together his hands,—and Balak said unto Balaam—

To revile my foes> I called thee,
And lo! thou hast kept on blessing,* these three times.

Now therefore, flee thou unto thy place,—
I said, I will highly honour thee; but lo! Yahweh hath kept thee back from honour.

And Balaam said unto Balak,—Was it not so, that <even unto thy messengers whom thou didst send unto me> I spake, saying—

Though Balak would give me his house full of silver and gold> yet could I not go beyond the bidding of Yahweh, to do good or ill, out of my own heart,—

What shall speak must I speak?

Now therefore, behold me! going to my own people,—

Come now! let me advise thee, what this people shall do unto thy people, in the after-part of the days.**
So he took up his parable, and said,—

The oracle of Balaam, son of Beor,
Yea, the oracle of the man, opened eye;

The oracle of one hearing sayings of God,
And knowing the knowledge of the Most High,

Who <the sight of the Almighty> receiveth in vision,
Who falleth down, but hath unveiled eyes:—

I see One, who is not now,
I observe One, who is not nigh,—

There hath marched forth a Star out of Jacob,
And arisen a Sceptre out of Israel,
That hath discerned the heard of Moab,
Yea, the crown of the head of all of the tumultuous:

So Edom hath become a possession,
Yea, a possession is Seir to his foes,—

But <Israel> is doing valiantly;

Yea One wieldeth dominion out of Jacob,—
Who hath destroyed the remnant out of the fortress.

And <when he saw Amalek> he took up his parable, and said—

<The beginning of nations> —Amalek,
But <his latter end> is even to perish.

And <when he saw the Kenite> he took up his parable, and said,—

Enduring thy dwelling-place,
Set thou, then, <in the crag> thy nest:—

Yet shall it be for destruction, O Cain,—
How long shall Assyria hold thee captive?

And he took up his parable, and said,—

Alas! who shall survive its fulfilment by God;

When ||ships|| come from the coast of the isles,

And humble Assyria, and humble the Hebrew,—

And ||the sea|| is even to perish?

Then Balaam arose, and went, and returned unto his place,—and ||Balak|| also went his way.

§ 31. Israel and the Daughters of Moab: Phinehas jealous for his God.

1 And Israel remained among the accases,—
and the people began to go away unchastely unto the daughters of Moab; 2 who invited the people unto the sacrifices of their gods,—so the people did eat, and did bow themselves down unto their gods. 3 Thus Israel let himself be bound unto Baal-peor, 4 and the anger of Yahweh kindled upon Israel.

4 And Yahweh said unto Moses—

Take all the heads of the people, and crucify them unto Yahweh, in the face of the sun,—that the host of the anger of Yahweh may turn away' from Israel.

5 And Moses said unto the judges of Israel,—

Slay ye each one his men, who have let themselves be bound unto Baal-peor.

6 And lo! <a man of the sons of Israel coming in> who brought near unto his brethren a Midianite woman, before the eyes of Moses, and before the eyes of all the assembly of the sons of Israel,— 7 when they were weeping at the entrance of the tent of meeting.

7 And Phinehas, son of Eleazar, son of Aaron the priest, saw it,—so he rose up out of the midst of the assembly, and took a spear in his hand;

and went in after the man of Israel, into the pleasure-tent, and thrust both of them through, the man of Israel, and the woman, in her parts of shame,—so the plague was restrained, from against the sons of Israel. 9 Then was it found that they who had died by the plague were four and twenty thousand.

10 Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying:

|Phinehas, son of Eleazar, son of Aaron the priest|| hath turned back my wrath from against the sons of Israel, in that he was jealous with my jealousy, in their midst,—so that I made not an end of the sons of Israel, in my jealousy. 12 Wherefore say,—

Behold me! giving unto him my covenant of peace; 13 so shall it prove to be unto him, and unto his seed after him, the covenant of our age-abiding priesthood,—because he was jealous for his God, and did put a propitiatory-covering over the sons of Israel.

14 Now ||the name of the man of Israel that was smitten, who was smitten with the Midianitish woman|| was Zimri, son of Salu,—prince of an ancestral house of the Simeonites; 15 and ||the name of the woman who was smitten, the Midianitess|| was Cozi, daughter of Zuri,— <the head of his kindred, of an ancestral house in Midian> was he.

16 And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:

Besiege the Midianites,—and ye shall smite them: 18 for ||besiegers|| were they unto you', with their wiles wherewith they besought you, over the matter of Peor,—and over the matter of Cozi, daughter of a prince of Midian, ||their sister||, who was smitten in the day of the plague, over the matter of Peor.

* Evidently the prophetic perfect, as the previous coupled shows. Cp. Dav. Heb. Syn., pp. 61, 62.
* So it shd. be (w. Sam.), Cp. Jer. xlviii. 46—G.n. [M.C.T. ias: "And hath undermined the tumultuous."]
* Mi.: "the sons of tumultuosity."
* Heb.: ko; N.B.: ἄγκαι, ἀγκαι, ἅγκαι.
* This is added as a general strain.
* Gr.: Kittim (Cyprus) side.
* The emphasis suggests that the person here intended is the master of the ships, who has himself humbled Asehur and Heber.
* i.e., in the valley of the a, a valley in Moab.
* This pronoun is feminine.
* This pronoun is feminine. Ban: a Moabite idol in whose worship females prostituted themselves" —Davies' H. L.
* To fasten, to a stake, to impale, to nail to—i.e., to crucify, as the Vul. rightly translates —Fuerst, Davies. "Some solemn form of execution, but meaning uncertain."—O.G.

26 And it came to pass <after the plague> that Yahweh spake unto Moses, and unto Eleazar, son of Aaron the priest, saying:

2 Reckon ye up the sum of all the assembly of the sons of Israel, from twenty years old and upwards, by their ancestral houses,—every one able to go forth to war, in Israel.

3 So then Moses and Eleazar the priest spake with them, in the waste plains of Moab,—by the Jordan near Jericho, saying:

4 From twenty years old and upwards,

As Yahweh commanded Moses, and the sons of Israel, who had come forth out of the land of Egypt.

5 Reuben, the firstborn of Israel,— the sons of Reuben,

6 <To Hanoch> [pertained] the family of the Hanochites;

7 <To Pallu> the family of the Palluites;

8 <To Hezon> the family of the Hezonrites,— <To Carmi> the family of the Carmites.

These] are the families of the Reubenites,—and they who were numbered of them were found to be—forty-three thousand, and seven hundred, and thirty.

9 Now the sons of Pallu were Eliab; and the sons of Eliab: Nemuel, and Danath and Abraham,—

10 So then the same Danath and Abraham, notable men of the assembly, who contended against Moses, and against Aaron, in the assembly of Korah, when they contended against Yahweh; and the earth opened her mouth, and swallowed them up—with Korah also, when the assembly died,—when the fire consumed two hundred and fifty men, and they became a warning.

11 But the sons of Korah: died not.

12 <To Jamin> pertained the family of the Nemuelites,

13 <To Jachin> the family of the Jaminites,— <To Zara> the family of the Zaraithes,—

14 <To Shaul> the family of the Shaulites.

These] are the families of the Simeonites,—two and twenty thousand, and two hundred.

15 <To Zepho> pertained the family of the Zephonites;

16 <To Hagggi> the family of the Hagggites,— <To Shuni> the family of the Shunites;

17 <To Ozni> the family of the Oznites,— <To Er> the family of the Erites:

18 These] are the families of the sons of Gad, as to them who were numbered of them,—forty thousand, and five hundred.

19 The sons of Judah,

Ez and Onan,—but Ez and Onan died in the land of Canaan.

20 And so, as to the sons of Judah, by their families, it was found that—

21 <To Shelah> pertained the family of the Shelainites,

22 <To Perez> the family of the Perezites,—

23 <To Zerah> the family of the Zerahites;

24 And, as to the sons of Perez, it was found that—

25 <To Hezron> pertained the family of the Hezronites,—

26 <To Hamul> the family of the Hamulites:

27 These] are the families of Judah, as to them who were numbered of them,—seventy-six thousand, and five hundred.

28 The sons of Issachar, by their families,

29 <To Tola> [pertained] the family of the Tolaites,—

30 <To Puah> the family of the Puahites;

31 <To Jashub> the family of the Jashubites,— <To Shimron> the family of the Shimonites:

These] are the families of Issachar, as to them who were numbered of them,—sixty-four thousand, and three hundred.

32 The sons of Zebulun, by their families,

33 <To Sered> pertained the family of the Seredites,

34 <To Elon> the family of the Elonites,—

35 <To Mahell> the family of the Mahellites:

These] are the families of the Zebulunites, as to them who were numbered of them,—sixty thousand, and five hundred.

36 The sons of Joseph, by their families,—

37 Manasseh, and Ephraim.

38 The sons of Manasseh,

39 <To Machir> pertained the family of the Machirites, and <To Machir> begat Gilead,— <To Gilead> pertained the family of the Gileadites;

40 These] are the families of Gilead:

41 <To Izhar> the family of the Izharites,—

42 <To Heleq> the family of the Helekites;

43 And <To Asriel> the family of the Asrielites;

* Then, 45,650; Or: "signal.
Now, 45,735; less, 270.
Then, 55,300.
A sp. v.r. (sever) has: Now, 52,200; less, 37,100.
"son" — G.n.
And the family of the Shechemites;

And the family of the Shechemites;

And the family of the Shechemites;

And the family of the Shechemites;

And the family of the Shechemites;

Now the sons of Zelophehad the son of Hefer had no sons, but only daughters;

and the names of the daughters of Zelophehad were Mahlah and Noah, Hoglah, Milcah, and Tirzah.

These are the families of Manasseh, and they who were numbered of them; fifty-two thousand, and seven hundred.

These are the sons of Ephraim by their families,

And Shuthelah pertained the family of the Shuthelahites;

To Becher was the family of the Becherites;

To Tahan was the family of the Tahitites.

And these are the sons of Shuthelah,

To Eran pertained the family of the Eranites.

These are the families of the sons of Ephraim, as to them who were numbered of them; thirty-two thousand, and five hundred.

These are the families of Joseph by their families.

The sons of Benjamin, by their families;

To Bela pertained the family of the Belaites,

To Ashbel the family of the Ashbelites;

To Ahiram the family of the Ahiramites;

To Shephupham the family of the Shephuhamites;

To Hupham the family of the Huphamites.

And the sons of Bela were Ard and Naaman,

[To Arad pertained the family of the Arvites,

To Naaman the family of the Naamites.

These are the sons of Benjamin, by their families, and they who were numbered of them; were forty-five thousand, and six hundred.

These are the sons of Dan, by their families;

To Shuham pertained the family of the Shuhamites,

These are the families of Dan, by their families:

All the families of the Shuhamites, as to them who were numbered of them,

were sixty-four thousand, and four hundred.

The sons of Asher, by their families;

To Immah pertained the family of the Immites.

To Ishvi the family of the Ishvites,

To Beriah the family of the Beriites.

To the sons of Beriah;

To Heber pertained the family of the Heberites.

To Malchiel the family of the Malchielites.

And the name of the daughter of Asher was Serah.

These are the families of the sons of Asher, as to them who were numbered of them; fifty-three thousand, and four hundred.

The sons of Naphtali, by their families;

To Jahzeel pertained the family of the Jahzeelites;

To Guni the family of the Gunites;

To Jezer the family of the Jezerites;

To Shillem the family of the Shillemites.

These are the families of Naphtali, by their families, and they who were numbered of them, were forty-five thousand, and four hundred.

These are they who were numbered of the sons of Israel, six hundred and one thousand, seven hundred, and thirty.

Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying:

Unto thee shall be apportioned the land, as an inheritance, by the number of names.

For the large one thou shalt make large his inheritance, and for the small one thou shalt make small his inheritance, unto each one, in proportion to them who were numbered of him, shall be given his inheritance.

Nevertheless by lot shall the land be apportioned, by the names of the tribes of their fathers, shall they inherit.

At the bidding of the lot shall be apportioned his inheritance, between large and small.

And these are they who were numbered of the Levites, by their families,

To Gershon pertained the family of the Gershomites,

To Kohath the family of the Kohathites,

To Merari the family of the Merarites.

These are the families of Levi—
The family of the Libites,
The family of the Hebronites,
The family of the Mahlites.

Then, 62,700;

Now, 62,700: more, 20,500.

Some cod. w. Sam., Sep., and Vul. have: "and Milcah."—G.n.

Then, 62,700:

Now, 32,500: less, 8,000.

Some cod. w. Sam., Jon., and Sep. omit: "and Milcah."—G.n.

Then, 35,400:

Now, 45,600: more, 10,200.

Then, 53,400:

Now, 60,850:

Now, 60,850: less, 8,000.

Then, 41,500:

Now, 53,400: more, 11,900.

Then, 60,850.
The family of the Mushites,

The family of the Korhites,—

And Kohath begat Amram; and the name of the wife of Amram was Jochebed, daughter of Levi, who was born to Levi in Egypt, and she bare to Amram, Aaron and Moses, and Miriam their sister.

And there were born to Aaron, Nadab, and Abihu, Eleazar, and Ithamar;

But Nadab and Abihu died,—when they brought near strange fire before Yahweh;

And they who were numbered of them were found to be—twenty-three thousand; [all the males, from one month old and upwards],—for they had not numbered themselves in the midst of the sons of Israel, because there was given unto them no inheritance, in the midst of the sons of Israel.

These are they who were numbered by Moses, and Eleazar, the priest,—when they numbered the sons of Israel, in the waste plains of Moab, by Jordan, near Jericho. And was there not found a man of them who had been numbered by Moses, and Aaron the priest,—when they numbered the sons of Israel, in the desert of Sinai. For Yahweh had said of them,

They shall surely die, in the desert.

And there was not left of them a man, save only Caleb son of Jephunneh, and Joshua son of Nun.

§ 33. The Daughters of Zelophehad.

Then came near the daughters of Zelophehad, son of Hepher, son of Gilead, son of Machir, son of Manasseh, pertaining to the families of Manasseh, son of Joseph,—these being the names of his daughters, Mahlah, Noah, and Hoglah and Milcah, and Tirzah. So they stood before Moses, and before Eleazar the priest, and before the princes, and all the assembly,—at the entrance of the tent of meeting, saying:

Our father died in the desert, although he was not among the assembly that conspired against Yahweh, in the assembly of Korah,—but in his own sin died he; and had he none.

Wherefore should the name of our father be withdrawn, out of the midst of his family, because he had no son?

Give ye unto us a possession, in the midst of the brethren of our father.

And Moses brought near their cause, before Yahweh.

Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying:

A right thing are the daughters of Zelophehad speaking: Thou shalt surely give them a possession for an inheritance, in the midst of the brethren of their father,—and shalt cause the inheritance of their father to pass over unto them.

And unto the sons of Israel shalt thou speak, saying:

When any man shall die, having no son then shall ye cause his inheritance to pass over to his daughter.

And if he hath no daughter then ye shall give his inheritance unto his brethren.

And if his father hath no brethren then shall ye give his inheritance unto the brethren of his father.

And if his father hath no brethren then shall ye give his inheritance unto his blood-relation that is near unto him of his family, and he shall possess it.

So shall it serve the sons of Israel as a regulative statute.

As Yahweh commanded Moses.

§ 34. Moses warned of his Death, and Joshua appointed.

And Yahweh said unto Moses,

Go up into this mount of Abarim,—and see the land which I have given unto the sons of Israel;

And when thou hast seen it then shalt thou return and be withdrawn unto thy kinsfolk,—as Aaron thy brother was withdrawn; because ye resisted my bidding in the desert of Zin, when the assembly contended,—that ye should hallow me regarding the waters, before their eyes,—the same were the waters of Meribah, of Kadesh, in the desert of Zin.

Then spake Moses unto Yahweh, saying:

Let Yahweh, God of the spirits of all flesh, appoint a man over the assembly; who may go out before them, and who may come in before them, and who may take them out, and who may bring them in,—that the assembly of Yahweh become not as sheep that have no shepherd.

And Yahweh said unto Moses:

Take thee Joshua son of Nun, a man in whom is spirit,—then shalt thou lean thy hand upon him; and shalt cause him to stand, before Eleazar the priest, and before all the assembly,—and shalt charge him, before their eyes; and shalt put some of thine honour upon him,—that all the assembly of the sons of Israel may hearken.

And before Eleazar the priest shall he stand, and shall ask by him for the decision of the Light, before Yahweh,—at the

* Reminding us of our modern English "Rules of Court"; cp. chap. xxxii. 29.

b See chap. xvi. 22, n.

* Heb.: "henoch", Exo. xvii. 9.

4 Mark this!
bidding thereof shall they go out, and at the bidding thereof they shall come in—the, and all the sons of Israel with him, even all the assembly.

2 And Moses did as Yahweh commanded him, and took Joshua, and caused him to stand before Eleazar the priest, and before all the assembly; and leaned his hands upon him, and charged him,—

As Yahweh spake by the hand of Moses.

§ 35. The Appointed Festivals.

And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying:

1 Command the sons of Israel, and thou shalt say unto them,—

My offering, my food, for my altar-flame, my satisfying odour shall ye take heed to offer unto me, in its season. Therefore shalt thou say to them.

This is the altar-flame, which ye shall offer unto Yahweh;—he-lams a year old, without defect, two daily, as a continual ascending-sacrifice.

4 The one lamb shall thou offer in the morning; and the other lamb shall thou offer between the two evenings; also the tenth of an ephah of fine meal, for a meal-offering, overflowed with oil. The fourth of a hin; a continual ascending-sacrifice, which was offered in Mount Sinai, as a satisfying odour, an altar-flame unto Yahweh. Also the drink-offering thereof, the fourth of a hin for each lamb;—in a holy place shall it be poured out, as a libation of strong drink unto Yahweh. And the other lamb shall thou offer, between the two evenings; like the meal-offering of the morning, and like the drink-offering thereof shall thou offer, an altar flame, a satisfying odour, unto Yahweh.

But on the sabbath day two he-lams a year old, without defect, and two-tenths of fine meal as a meal-offering, overflowed with oil, and the drink-offering thereof: the ascending-sacrifice of a sabbath, on its own sabbath, besides the continual ascending-sacrifice, and the drink-offering thereof.

And in the beginnings of your months shall ye bring near an ascending-sacrifice unto Yahweh;—two choice bullocks, and one ram, seven he-lams a year old, without defect; and three-tenths of fine meal, as a meal-offering, overflowed with oil, to each bullock, and two-tenths of fine-meal, as a meal-offering, overflowed with oil, to each ram; and a tenth, severally, of fine meal, as a meal-offering, overflowed with oil, to each lamb; an ascending-sacrifice, a satisfying odour, an altar-flame unto Yahweh. And as their drink-offerings.

half a hin shall be to a bullock, and the third of a hin to a ram, and the fourth of a hin to a lamb, of wine;—This is the ascending-sacrifice of a month, in its month, for the months of the year. Also one he-goat, as a sin-offering unto Yahweh, besides the continual ascending-sacrifice shall it be offered, with the drink-offering thereof.

And, on the first month, on the fourteenth day of the month shall be a passover unto Yahweh; and on the fifteenth day of this month shall be a festival;—seven days shall unleavened cakes be eaten. On the first day a holy convocation,—no laborious work shall ye do; but ye shall bring near—sanctuary;—an ascending-sacrifice unto Yahweh, two choice bullocks, and one ram, and seven he-lams a year old, without defect must they be for you; and for their meal-offering fine meal, overflowed with oil, three-tenths for a bullock, and two-tenths for a ram shall ye offer; in a tenth, severally shall thou offer, for each lamb, for the seven lambs. Also one he-goat for bearing sin, to put a propitiatory-covering over you; in addition to the ascending-sacrifice of the morning, which is for the continual ascending-sacrifice shall ye offer these. Like these shall ye offer, daily, for seven days, as the food of the altar-flame of a satisfying odour, unto Yahweh, besides the continual ascending-sacrifice shall it be offered, with the drink-offering thereof. And on the seventh day shall ye have a holy convocation,—no laborious work shall ye do.

And on the day of first-fruits, when ye bring near a new mea-offering unto Yahweh, in your weeks;—a holy convocation shall there be unto you, no laborious work shall ye do; but ye shall bring near as an ascending-sacrifice, for a satisfying odour unto Yahweh, two choice bullocks, one ram, seven he-lams a year old; also their meal-offering, fine meal, overflowed with oil, three-tenths for each bullock, two-tenths for the one ram; a tenth, severally for each lamb, of the seven lambs; one young he-goat, for putting a propitiatory-covering over you; in addition to the continual ascending-sacrifice, with the meal-offering thereof shall ye offer them, without defect they shall be for you, with their drink-offerings.

And in the seventh month, on the first of the month, a holy convocation shall there be unto you, no laborious work...
shall ye do,—*a day of loud acclamation*—shall it be unto you. 2 Therefore shall ye offer, as an ascending-sacrifice, for a satisfying odour unto Yahweh, one choice bullock, one ram,—seven he-lambs a year old, without defect; and as their meal-offering, fine meal, overflowed with oil,—three-tenths to a bullock, two-tenths to a ram; 4 and one-tenth to each lamb,—of the seven lambs; 5 and one young he-goat as a sin-offering—*for putting a propitiatory-covering over you:* 6 in addition to the monthly ascending-sacrifice, with the meal-offering thereof, and the continual ascending sacrifice with the meal-offering thereof and the drink-offering thereof, according to their regulation,—for a satisfying odour, an altar-flame unto Yahweh.

7 And <on the tenth of this seventh month> ||a holy convocation|| shall there be unto you,—when ye shall humble your souls,—<no work> shall ye do; 8 but ye shall bring near, as an ascending-sacrifice unto Yahweh, a satisfying odour, one choice bullock, one ram,—seven he-lambs a year old, <without defect> shall they be for you; 9 and, as their meal-offering, fine meal overflowed with oil,—three-tenths to a bullock, two-tenths to the one ram; 10 a tenth severally to each lamb,—of the seven lambs; 11 one young he-goat as a sin-offering,—in addition to the propitiatory sin-bearer, 12 and the continual ascending sacrifice, with their meal-offerings and their drink-offerings.

12 And <on the fifteenth day of the seventh month> ||a holy convocation|| shall there be unto you, <no laborious work> shall ye do,—but ye shall celebrate a festival unto Yahweh, seven days. 13 Then shall ye bring near as an ascending-sacrifice,—an altar-flame of a satisfying odour unto Yahweh,—thirteen choice bullocks, two rams,—fourteen he-lambs a year old, <without defect> shall they be; 14 and <as their meal-offering> fine-meal overflowed with oil,—three-tenths to each bullock, of the thirteen bullocks, two-tenths to each ram, of the two rams; and a tenth severally, to each lamb,—of the fourteen lambs; 15 also one young he-goat, as a sin-offering,—in addition to the continual ascending-sacrifice, the meal-offering thereof, and the drink-offering thereof.

17 And <on the second day> twelve choice bullocks, two rams,—fourteen he-lambs a year old, without defect; 18 with their meal-offerings and their drink-offerings—to the bullocks, to the rams, and to the lambs, by their number, according to the regulation; 19 also one young he-goat as a sin-offering,—*in addition* to the continual ascending-sacrifice, with its meal-offering, and their drink-offerings.

20 And <on the third day> eleven bullocks, two rams,—and fourteen he-lambs a year old, <without defect>; 21 with their meal-offering and their drink-offerings to the bullocks, to the rams, and to the lambs, by their number, according to the regulation; 22 also one young he-goat as a sin-offering,—*in addition* to the continual ascending-sacrifice, with the meal-offering thereof, and the drink-offering thereof.

23 And <on the fourth day> ten bullocks, two rams,—fourteen he-lambs a year old, <without defect>; their meal-offering, and their drink-offerings, to the bullocks, to the rams, and to the lambs, by their number, according to the regulation; 24 also one young he-goat as a sin-offering,—*in addition* to the continual ascending-sacrifice, with the meal-offering thereof, and the drink-offering thereof.

25 And <on the fifth day> nine bullocks, two rams,—fourteen he-lambs a year old, without defect; 26 with their meal-offering and their drink-offerings, to the bullocks, to the rams, and to the lambs, by their number, according to the regulation; 27 also one young he-goat as a sin-offering,—*in addition* to the continual ascending-sacrifice, with the meal-offering thereof, and the drink-offering thereof.

28 And <on the sixth day> eight bullocks, two rams,—fourteen he-lambs a year old, without defect; 29 with their meal-offering and their drink-offerings—to the bullocks, to the rams, and to the lambs, by their number, according to the regulation; 30 also one young he-goat as a sin-offering,—*in addition* to the continual ascending sacrifice, the meal-offering thereof, and the drink-offerings thereof.

31 And <on the seventh day> seven bullocks, two rams,—fourteen he-lambs a year old, without defect; 32 with their meal-offering and their drink-offering, to the bullocks, to the rams, and to the lambs—by their number, according to their regulation; 33 also one young he-goat as a sin-offering,—*in addition* to the continual ascending sacrifice, the meal-offering thereof, and the drink-offering thereof.

34 [And] <on the eighth day> ||a closing feast|| shall there be unto you,—<no laborious work> shall ye do;
28 but ye shall bring near—as an ascending-sacrifice, an altar-flame of a satisfying odour, unto Yahweh—one bullock, one ram,—seven he-lambs a year old, without defect: 29 with their meal-offering and their drink-offerings—to the bullock, to the ram, and to the lambs—by their number, according to the regulation; 30 also one young he-goat as a sin-offering, in addition to the continual ascending-sacrifice, with the meal-offering thereof, and the drink-offering thereof.

31 |These| shall ye offer unto Yahweh, in your appointed seasons,—besides your worship-offerings and your freewill offerings—as your ascending-sacrifices, and as your meal-offerings, and as your drink-offerings, and as your peace-offerings.

So Moses told the sons of Israel,—

According to all that Yahweh commanded Moses.

§ 36. The Vows of Wives and Daughters.

30 1 And Moses spake unto the heads of the tribes of the sons of Israel, saying:
||This|| is the thing which Yahweh hath commanded—

2 When a man shall vow a vow unto Yahweh, or swear an oath to bind a bond upon his soul, he shall not break his word, —according to all that proceedeth out of his mouth: shall he do.

3 And when a woman shall vow a vow unto Yahweh, and bind a bond, in the house of her father, in her youth; 4 and her father shall hear her vow or her bond which she bindeth upon her soul, and her father shall hold his peace at her > then shall all her vows stand, and every bond which she hath bound upon her soul shall stand. 5 But if her father forbade her, in the day when he heard > none of her vows or her bonds which she hath bound upon her soul shall stand, and Yahweh will pardon her, because her father forbade her. 6 But if she belonged to a husband, when her vows were taken upon her,—or a rash utterance fell from her lips, whereby she put a bond upon her soul; 7 and her husband heard it, and <on the day that he heard > he held his peace at her > then shall her vows stand, and her bonds which she hath bound upon her soul shall stand. 8 But if on the day her husband heard, he forbade her, then shall he have made of none effect her vow that is upon her, or the rash utterance of her lips, wherewith she put a bond upon her soul,—and Yahweh will pardon her.

but <as for the vow of a widow, or of a woman divorced> if whatsoever she hath bound on her soul shall stand against her. 10 But <if in the house of her husband> she vowed,—or bound a bond upon her soul, with an oath; 11 and her husband heard, and held his peace at her, did not forbid her, then shall all her vows stand, and every bond which she hath bound upon her soul shall stand. 12 But if her husband did make them of none effect on the day he heard > nothing which came forth out of her lips—of her vows, or of the bond of her soul—shall stand, —||her husband|| made it of none effect, and ||Yahweh|| will pardon her. 13 <As for any vow, or any oath of binding, to humble one's soul > ||her husband|| may make it stand, or ||her husband|| may make it of none effect. 14 But <if her husband ||do hold his peace|| at her, from day to day > then shall he cause all her vows to stand, or all her bonds which are upon her,—cause them to stand > because he held his peace at her, on the day when he heard. 15 And <if he ||do make them of none effect|| after that he hath heard them > then shall he bear her iniquity.

§ 37. The Avenging of Israel on the Midianites.

1 Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying:

2 Exact thou, the avenging of the sons of Israel, from the Midianites,—and afterwards* shalt thou be withdrawn unto thy kinsfolk.

3 So Moses spake unto the people, saying,

Arm ye from among you men, for the war,—and let them go against Midian, to render the avenging of Yahweh upon Midian. 4 <A thousand from each tribe,—of all the tribes of Israel > shall ye send forth unto the war.

5 And there volunteered out of the thousands of Israel, a thousand of each tribe,—twelve thousand, armeda for war. 6 And Moses sent them, a thousand of each tribe, to the war,—them, and Phinehas son of Eleazar the priest to the war, with the vessels of the sanctuary, and the alarm trumpetsb in his hand. 7 So they made war upon Midian, as Yahweh had commanded Moses,— and slew every male: 8 and <the kings of Midian> slew they besides their other slain—namely, Evi, and Rekem, and Zir, and Hur, and Reba, five kings of Midian,— <Balaam also, son of Beor > slew they with the sword. 9 And the sons of Israel took

*a Some cod. (w. Sam., Syr., and Vul.) have: "with"
[<w>"<w>"<w>]—G.n.

b Some cod. (w. Sam., Sep., Syr., and Vul.) have: "all her"—G.n.

* So it shall be (w. Sam., Jon., Sep., Syr., and Vul.)—G.n. (<M.C.T.> "Delivered over to, assigned to")<O.G.>

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captive the women of Midian, and their little ones, all their cattle also, and all their flocks, and all their substance carried they off as a prey: and all their cities also, in their sites, and all their encampments burned they up with fire. Then took they all the spoil, and all the booty, both of man and beast; and brought in unto Moses, and unto Eleazar the priest, and unto the assembly of the sons of Israel—the captives, and the booty, and the spoil, unto the camp, unto the waste plains of Moab, which are by Jordan, near Jericho. Then was Moses sore displeased with the officers of the force, the princes of thousands, and the princes of hundreds, who were coming in from the warring host. And Moses said unto them,—Have ye saved alive every female? Lo! they became unto the sons of Israel, by the advice of Balaam, the cause of treachery against Yahweh, over the affairs of Peor, and then came the plague against the assembly of Yahweh! Now therefore, slay ye every male among the young, every woman also that hath cohabited with man, slay ye. But all the young of womankind that have not cohabited with man preserve alive for yourselves.

Ye then, pitch outside the camp, for seven days, whosoever hath killed a person, and whoever hath touched the slain, cleanse yourselves (from sin) on the third day, and on the seventh day, ye, and your captives.

Every garment also, and every article of skin, and every thing made of goats' hair, and every article of wood shall ye cleanse (from sin).

Then said Eleazar the priest unto the men of the host, who had been to the war: This is the statute of the law, which Yahweh hath commanded Moses:

Surely the gold, and the silver, and the copper, the iron, the brass, and the lead, whatsoever thing can go into fire ye shall pass through fire, and it shall be clean, only with the water of separation shall ye cleanse it (from sin). But whatsoever cannot go into fire ye shall pass through water.

And ye shall wash your clothes, on the seventh day, and be clean, and afterwards shall ye come into the camp.

Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying: Reckon thou up the sum of the booty that was captured, both of man and of beast, thou, and Eleazar the priest, and the ancestral heads of the assembly; and divide the booty into two parts, between them who took upon them the war, who went out in the host, and all the rest of the assembly.

Then shalt thou levy a tribute unto Yahweh from the men of war, who went forth in the host, one living thing, out of five hundred, of the human beings, and of the herd, and of the asses, and of the flock; out of their half shall ye take [them], and thou shalt give [them] unto Eleazar the priest, as a heave-offering unto Yahweh.

And out of the half allotted to the sons of Israel shalt thou take one allotted portion out of fifty of the human beings, of the herd, of the asses and of the flock, all the cattle, and shall give them unto the Levites, who keep the charge of the habitation of Yahweh.

And Moses and Eleazar the priest did,—As Yahweh commanded Moses.

And it came to pass that the booty, over and above the prey which the people of the host had seized was, of the flock six hundred and seventy-five thousand; and of the herd seventy-two thousand; and of the asses sixty-one thousand; and of the human persons, even of the woman-kind who had not cohabited with man, all the persons, thirty-two thousand.

And the half, the share of them who had gone forth in the host, was, the number of the flock three hundred and thirty-seven thousand, and five hundred; and so, the tribute unto Yahweh, out of the flock, was six hundred and seventy-five; and the herd, thirty-six thousand, and the tribute of them unto Yahweh, seventy-two; and the asses thirty thousand, and five hundred, and the tribute of them unto Yahweh, sixty-one; and the human persons sixteen thousand, and the tribute of them unto Yahweh, thirty-two.

And Moses gave the tribute—the heave-offering of Yahweh, unto Eleazar the priest,—As Yahweh commanded Moses.

And of the half allotted unto the sons of Israel, which Moses halved away from the men who had gone out in the host, the half allotted unto the assembly was, of the flock three hundred and thirty-seven thousand, and five hundred; and of the herd six and thirty thousand; and of the asses thirty thousand and five hundred; and of the human persons, sixteen thousand. So then Moses
NUMBERS XXXI. 48—54; XXXII. 1—24.

8 Then came near unto Moses, the officers who belonged unto the thousands of the host,—the princes of thousands, and the princes of hundreds; 30 and said unto Moses,

"Thy servants have reckoned up the sum of the men of war who are in our hand,—and there is not missed from among us a man."

Therefore have we brought near an offering unto Yahweh, what each man hath found—articles of gold, ankle chains and bracelets, rings, earrings and buckles,—to put a propitiatory-covering over our souls, 30 before Yahweh.

So Moses and Eleazar the priest took the gold of them,—all the wrought articles. 32 And all the gold of the heave-offering which they offered up unto Yahweh, was—sixteen thousand, seven hundred and fifty shekels,—of the princes of thousands, and of the princes of hundreds.

The men of the host had taken prey, each man for himself. 34 So then Moses and Eleazar the priest took the gold of the princes, and hundreds, and brought it into the tent of meeting, as a memorial for the sons of Israel, before Yahweh.

§ 38. The Trans-Jordanic Inheritance of the Two-and-a-Half Tribes.

32 Now much cattle had come into the possession of the sons of Reuben, and of the sons of Gad, an exceeding mighty number. And when they saw the land of Jazer and the land of Gilead—lo! the place was a place for cattle.

So the sons of Gad and the sons of Reuben came in, and spoke unto Moses, and unto Eleazar the priest, and unto the princes of assembly, saying:

"As touching Aroth and Dibon, and Jazer and Nimrah, and Heshbon, and Elealeh,—and Sehem and Nebo, and Boon—the land which Yahweh smote before the assembly of Israel—<a land for cattle> it is,—and thy servants have cattle.

And they said—<If we have found favour in thine eyes, let this land be given unto thy servants, for a possession,—do not take us over the Jordan.

Then said Moses unto the sons of Gad and unto the sons of Reuben,—Shall thy brethren go into the war, and ye settle down here? 7 Wherefore, then, should ye dissipate the heart of the sons of Israel,—from passing over into the land which Yahweh hath given to them?"

8 Thus did your fathers,—when I sent them from Kades-barnea, to view the land,—and they went up as far as the ravine of Eshcol; 8 and viewed the land, and they dissuaded the heart of the sons of Israel from entering into the land, which Yahweh had given them. 10 Then was the anger of Yahweh kindled, on that day,—and ye were aware, saying:

Surely none of the men that came up out of Egypt, from twenty years old and upwards, shall see the soil, which I sware unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob,—because they have not followed after me fully; 12 save Caleb son of Jephunneh, the Kenizite, and Joshua, son of Nun,—for they followed after Yahweh fully.

So the anger of Yahweh kindled upon Israel, and he made them wander in the desert, forty years,—until all the generation which had done the evil in the eyes of Yahweh had wasted away.

Lo! therefore, ye have arisen in the room of your fathers, a brood of sinful men,—to heap up yet more upon the heat of the anger of Yahweh towards Israel.

If ye do turn away from following him then will ye yet again leave them behind in the desert,—so shall ye bring destruction upon all this people.

Then came they near unto him, and said,

"Fold for flocks would we build for our cattle [here],—and cities for our little ones; but we would arm ourselves promptly, before the sons of Israel, until that we have brought them into their place,—so should our little ones remain in the fortified cities, because of the inhabitants of the land. 18 We would not return unto our houses,—until the sons of Israel have possessed themselves each man of his inheritance. 19 For we would not inherit with them, over the Jordan, and onwards,—because our inheritance hath come unto us on this side the Jordan, towards sunrise.

And Moses said unto them,

"If ye will indeed do this thing,—if ye will arm yourselves, before Yahweh, for the war; 21 and every armed man of you pass over the Jordan before Yahweh,—until he hath disposessed his enemies, from before him; 22 and the land be subdued before Yahweh then <afterwards> shall ye return, and shall be acquitted by Yahweh and by Israel,—and this land shall be yours for a possession before Yahweh.

But if ye shall not do this> lo! ye will have sinned against Yahweh,—and take note of your sin, that it will find you out.

Build you cities for your little ones, and folds for your flocks,—and then <that which hath gone forth from your mouth> ye shall do.

Or: "persons."

* Cp. chap. xiii. 23, 24. 8 G. n.

a Sp. v. r. (litter): "then"

13
Then spake the sons of Gad, and the sons of Reuben, unto Moses, saying—

Thy servants will do, as my lord is giving command. & Our little ones, our wives, our cattle, and all our beasts shall remain there, in the cities of Gilead; and thy servants will pass over, every one armed for war, before Yahweh, to battle, as my lord is speaking.

So Moses gave command concerning them, unto Elithai, the priest, and unto Joshua son of Nun,—and unto the heads of the fathers of the tribes, of the sons of Israel; and Moses said unto them—

If the sons of Gad and the sons of Reuben will pass with you over the Jordan, every one armed for the war, before Yahweh, and the land be subdued before you, then shall ye give unto them the land of Gilead, for a possession.

But if they will not pass over armed, with you, then shall they accept a possession in your midst, in the land of Canaan.

Then responded the sons of Gad and the sons of Reuben, saying,—

That which Yahweh had spoken unto thy servants, we will do.

We will pass over armed, before Yahweh, into the land of Canaan,—then shall be our possession the inheritance across the Jordan.

So then Moses gave unto them—even unto the sons of Gad, and unto the sons of Reuben, and unto the half tribe of Manasseh son of Joseph—the kingdom of Sihon, king of the Amorites, and the kingdom of Og, the king of Bashan, the land, by her cities, with boundaries, even the cities of the land round about.

And the sons of Gad built Dibon, and Ataroth, and Aroer; and Atroth-shophan and Jazer, and Jogbehah; and Beth-nimrah, and Beth-haram, fortified cities, and folds for flocks. And the sons of Reuben built Heshbon, and Elealeh, and Kiriataim, and Nebo and Baal-meon—their names being changed, and Sibmah,—and they gave names to the cities which they built.

Then went the sons of Machir, son of Manasseh, to Gilead, and captured it, and dispossessed the Amorites who were therein. So Moses gave Gilead unto Machir, son of Manasseh,—and he dwelt therein. And Jair, son of Manasseh, went, and captured their encampments, and called them Havvoth-jair (= "The encampments of Jair").

And Noah went, and captured Kenath, with the villages thereof,—and called it Nobah, after his own name.

§ 39. The Itinerary of the Israelites.

These are the departures of the sons of Israel, whereby they came forth out of the land of Egypt, by their hosts,—in the hand of Moses and Aaron. And Moses wrote their comings forth, by their departures, at the bidding of Yahweh,—and these are their departures, by their comings forth.

So then they brake up from Rameses, in the first month, on the fifteenth day of the first month,—on the morrow of the passover—came forth the sons of Israel, with an uplifted hand, in the sight of all the Egyptians; when the Egyptians were burying them whom Yahweh had smitten among them, every first-born,—when upon their gods—Yahweh had executed judgments.

Thus then the sons of Israel brake up from Rameses,—and encamped in Succoth.

And they brake up from Succoth,—and encamped in Etham, which is at the edge of the desert.

And they brake up from Etham, and turned upon Pi-hahiroth, which is over against Baal-zephon,—and encamped before Migdol.

And they brake up from Hahiroth, and passed through the midst of the sea, towards the desert,—and went their way a journey of three days, in the desert of Etham, and encamped in Marah.

And they brake up from Marah, and came in towards Elim; there being in Elim twelve fountains of water, and seventy palm-trees, so they encamped there.

And they brake up from Elim,—and encamped by the Red Sea.

And they brake up from the Red Sea,—and encamped in the desert of Sin.

And they brake up from the desert of Sin,—and encamped in Dophkah.

And they brake up from Dophkah,—and encamped in Alush.

And they brake up from Alush,—and encamped in Rephidim, where was no water, for the people to drink.

And they brake up from Rephidim,—and encamped in the desert of Sinai.

And they brake up from the desert of Sinai,—and encamped in Kibroth-hattaavah.

And they brake up from Kibroth-hattaavah,—and encamped in Hazeroth.

And they brake up from Hazeroth,—and encamped in Rithmah.

And they brake up from Rithmah,—and encamped in Rimmon-peres.

And they brake up from Rimmon-peres,—and encamped in Libnah.

And they brake up from Libnah,—and encamped in Rissah.

And they brake up from Rissah,—and encamped in Kehelathah.

And they brake up from Kehelathah,—and encamped in Mount Shepher.

And they brake up from Mount Shepher,—and encamped in Haradah.

And they brake up from Haradah,—and encamped in Makeloth.

And they brake up from Makeloth.
And ye shall take your inheritance in the land by lot, by your families— <for the large one> ye shall make large his inheritance, and <for the small one> make small his inheritance, <whithersoever the lot cometh out to him> [[be]] shall it be,— <by the tribes of your fathers> shall ye take your inheritance.

But <if ye do not dispossess the inhabitants of the land from before you> then shall it be, that <they whom ye leave remaining of them> will become pricks in your eyes, and thorns in your sides,— and will harass you, concerning the land, wherein ye are settling down. And it shall be,—that <as I thought to do unto them> I will do unto you.

§ 40. The Boundaries of the Land.

1 And Yahweh spake unto Moses, saying: 34

Command the sons of Israel, and thou shalt say unto them,

<When [[ye]] are coming into the land of Canaan> this is the land which shall fall unto you, as an inheritance, even the land of Canaan, by the boundaries thereof.

3 Ye shall therefore have a south corner, from the desert of Zin, on the side of Edom,—so shall ye have a south boundary, from the end of the salt sea, eastward; and the boundary shall go round for you from the south towards the cliffs of Akraebim, then cross over towards Zin, and the extension thereof shall be from the south to Kadesh-barnim,—then shall it reach out to Hazar-addar, and cross over towards Amon; then shall the boundary turn round from Amon towards the ravine of Egypt,—and the extension thereof shall be towards the sea.

6 And <for a west' boundary>—ye shall have the great sea, even a boundary,—[[this]] shall serve you as a west' boundary.

7 And [[this]] shall serve you as a north' boundary,—<From the great sea> ye shall draw a line for you, to Mount Hor: * From Mount Hor > ye shall draw a line to the entering in of Hamath,—and the extension of the boundary shall be towards Zedad; then shall the boundary reach out towards Ziphron, and the extension thereof, be to Hazar-enan. [[This]] shall serve you as a north' boundary.

10 Then shall ye draw for yourselves a line, for an east boundary,—from Hazar-enan towards Shephaim; and the boundary shall go down from Shephaim towards Riblah, on the east of Ain,—then shall the boundary go down, and strike on the side of the Sea of Chinnereth, eastward; then shall the boundary go down towards the Jordan, and the extension thereof be to the salt sea. [[This]] shall be your land, by the boundaries thereof, round about.

* A spur of the Lebanon.
And Moses commanded the sons of Israel, saying,—

This is the land, which ye shall inherit by lot, which Yahweh had commanded to be given to the nine tribes, and the half tribe.

For the tribe of the sons of the Reubenites, by their ancestral house, and the tribe of the sons of Gad, by their ancestral house, have received,—and the half tribe of Manasseh have received, their inheritance:

the two tribes, and the half tribe have received their inheritance—on this side Jordan near Jericho, eastwards, towards sunrise.

Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying:

These are the names of the men who shall receive for you the land, as an inheritance,—Eleazar, the priest, and Joshua, son of Nun.

Also one prince from each tribe shall ye take to receive the land as an inheritance.

These therefore, are the names of the men—

For the tribe of Judah> Caleb, son of Jephunneh;
And for the tribe of the sons of Simeon> Shemuel, son of Ammiuhud;
And for the tribe of Benjamin> Elidad, son of Chilion;
And for the tribe of the sons of Dan> a prince—Bukki, son of Jogli:
And for the tribe of Joseph>
For the tribe of the sons of Manasseh> a prince,—Hammil, son of Ephod;
And for the tribe of the sons of Ephraim> a prince,—Kemuel, son of Shiphthah;
And for the tribe of the sons of Zebulun> a prince,—Elizaphan, son of Parnach;
And for the tribe of the sons of Issachar> a prince,—Pauliul, son of Azolland;
And for the tribe of the sons of Asher> a prince,—Alhid, son of Shelom;
And for the tribe of the sons of Naphtali> a prince,—Pedael,* son of Ammiuhud.

These are they whom Yahweh hath commanded, to receive—for the sons of Israel—their inheritance, in the land of Canaan.

§ 41. The Cities of the Levites and the Cities of Refuge.

And Yahweh spake unto Moses in the waste plains of Moab,—by Jordan, near Jericho, saying:

Command the sons of Israel, that they give unto the Levites—out of the inheritance which they possess—six cities to dwell in,—pasture land also unto the cities, round about them> shall ye give unto the Levites.

So shall the cities be theirs, to dwell in,—and their pasture lands shall be for their cattle and for their goods, and for all their beasts.

And the pasture lands of the cities which ye shall give unto the Levites shall be,—from the wall of the city, and outwards, a thousand cubits round about. So ye shall measure—the outside of the city—the eastward quarter two thousand by the cubit, and the south quarter two thousand by the cubit, and the west quarter two thousand by the cubit, and the north quarter two thousand by the cubit, with the city in the midst. This shall be unto them the pasture lands of the cities.

And among the cities which ye shall give unto the Levites> shall be the six cities of refuge, which ye shall give, that the manslayer may flee thither—and besides them> ye shall give, forty-two cities.

All the cities which ye shall give unto the Levites shall be forty-eight cities,—them, and their pasture lands.

And as touching the cities which ye shall give out of the possession of the sons of Israel> from the many shall ye take many, and from the few ye shall take few,—each, according to his inheritance, which they shall inherit shall give of his cities unto the Levites.

Then spake Yahweh unto Moses, saying:

Speak unto the sons of Israel, and thou shalt say unto them,—

When ye are passing over the Jordan unto the land of Canaan> then shall ye find for you convenient cities, cities of refuge, shall they be unto you,—and the manslayer, who hath slain a person by mistake, shall flee thither.

So shall the cities serve you for places of refuge from the redeemer,—that the manslayer may not die, until he has stood before the assembly, for judgment.

And as touching the cities which ye shall give> six cities of refuge shall there be unto you. Three of the cities> shall ye give, on this side the Jordan, and three of the cities shall ye give in the land of Canaan,—cities of refuge shall they be.

For the sons of Israel, and for the sojourner, and for the settler in your midst> shall these six cities serve, as places of refuge,—that any one may flee thither who hath slain a person by mistake.

If then, with an instrument of iron> he smote him, and he died> a manslayer he is,—a manslayer [shall surely die].

Sp. v.r. (םֵעָר) and some edd. (v. Sam., Jon., Sep., Syr., and one ear. pr. edn.) have: "unto you"—v.r.

Or: "靖 smitten a soul."
<if <with a stone thrown by hand, where-by one might die> he smote him, and he died> <a manslayer he is;—the manslayer shall surely die>. 18 Or if <with hand-weapon of wood, wherewith one might die> he smote him, and he died> <a manslayer he is;—the manslayer shall surely die>. 19 <The blood-redeemer> shall put to death the manslayer, when he lighteth upon him; he shall put him to death.

Or <if <with hate> he shall thrust at him, or hurl at him designedly, and he have died> 21 or <if <with enmity> he hath smitten him with his hand, and he is dead> then shall he that smote the blow that put to death <a manslayer he is;—the blood-redeemer shall put to death the manslayer when he lighteth upon him>.

But <if suddenly, without enmity> he shall thrust him, or hurl upon him any missile, without design; 23 or with any stone whereby one might die, without seeing [him], and it fall upon him, and he dieth; he not being at enmity with him, nor seeking to harm him> 24 then shall the assembly judge, between him that smote and the blood-redeemer, according to these regulations; 22 and the assembly shall rescue the manslayer out of the hand of the blood-redeemer, and the assembly shall restore him unto his city of refuge, whither he had fled, and he shall dwell therein, until the death of the high priest, who hath been anointed with the hallowing oil. 26 But <if the manslayer> go out of the bounds of his city of refuge, whereto he hath fled; and the blood-redeemer [find him]; outside the bounds of his city of refuge then may the blood-redeemer slay the slayer, without being guilty of blood; 28 for <in his city of refuge> should he have remained, until the death of the high priest, and <after the death of the high priest> might he have returned into the land which he doth possess.

So shall these serve you as a regulative statute unto your generations,—wheresoever ye may dwell. 29

<Whosoever taketh away life> 4 <at the mouth of witnesses> shall the slayer be slain,—but [one witness] shall not testify against a person, to put [him] to death.

And ye shall accept no ransom for the life of him that slayeth, if he have unlawfully caused death,—but he must surely be put to death. 32 And ye shall accept no ransom for him that hath fled to his city of refuge, if he should return to dwell in the land before the death of the priest. 35

So shall ye not pollute the land wherein ye are, 36 for [the blood] doth pollute the land, and [for the land] no propitiatory-covering can be made, as touching blood, that is shed therein, [save with the blood of him that shed it]; 34 thou must not then make unclean the land wherein ye are dwelling, in the midst of which I have my habitation; for [I—Yahweh] am making my habitation in the midst of the sons of Israel.

§ 42. The Marriage of Heiresses circumscribed.

1 Then came near the heads of fathers, belonging 36 to the family of the sons of Gilead, son of Machir, son of Manasseh, out of the families of the sons of Joseph,—and spake before Moses, and before the princes, heads of fathers, belonging to the sons of Israel; 2 and they said— Unto my lord> did Yahweh give command, to bestow the land as an inheritance, by lot, unto the sons of Israel,—[my lord]; therefore, was commanded by Yahweh, to give the inheritance of Zelophehad unto his brethren, unto his daughters. 3 When therefore, <unto any one from among the sons of the [other] tribes of the sons of Israel> they become wives> their inheritance shall disappear out of the inheritance of our fathers, and be added to the inheritance of the tribe to which they shall be received, and so <out of the lot of our inheritance> shall it disappear. 4 And <when the jubilee shall come to the sons of Israel> then shall their inheritance be added unto the inheritance of the tribe to which they shall be received, and <out of the inheritance of the tribe of our fathers> shall their inheritance disappear.

5 Then Moses commanded the sons of Israel, at the bidding of Yahweh, saying,— A right thing are the tribe of the sons of Joseph speaking.

6 This is the thing which Yahweh hath commanded, as to the daughters of Zelophehad, saying: Unto whosoever it may be good in their eyes let them become wives, save only unto the family of the tribe of their father> let them become wives. 7 So shall no inheritance belonging to the sons of Israel go round from tribe to tribe,—for the sons of Israel shall [each one] cleave unto the inheritance of the tribe of his fathers. 8 And [every daughter possessing an inheritance, from among the tribes of the sons of Israel] unto one of the family of the tribe of her father> shall become wife,—to the intent that the sons of...
Israel may possess, each one the inheritance of his fathers; and no inheritance go round from one tribe to another tribe,—for the tribes of the sons of Israel shall cleave each one unto his own inheritance.

<As Yahweh commanded Moses> did the daughters of Zelophehad. Thus then did Mahlah, Tirzah, and Hoglah, and Milcah, and Noah, the daughters of Zelophehad, become wives unto the sons of their father's brethren.

<Unto men from among the families of the sons of Manasseh, son of Joseph> became they wives, and so their inheritance remained with the tribe of the family of their father.

These are the commandments and the regulations which Yahweh gave in charge by the hand of Moses, unto the sons of Israel,—in the waste plains of Moab, by Jordan near Jericho.

THE BOOK OF DEUTERONOMY.

§ 1. Historical Introduction.— Editorial, written West of the Jordan; cp. vers. 1 and 5.

1 These are the words, which Moses spake unto all Israel, over the Jordan, in the wilderness, in the waste plain over against Suph, between Paran and Tophel, and Laban and Hazeroth, and Di-zahab: eleven days from Horeb, by way of Mount Seir,—as far as Kadesh-barnes.

And it came to pass, in the fortieth year, in the eleventh month, on the first of the month, that Moses spake unto the sons of Israel, according to all that Yahweh had given him in charge, for them; after he had smitten Sihon, king of the Amorites, who dwelt in Heshbon,—and Og, king of Bashan, who dwelt in Ashtaroth, in Edrei: <over the Jordan, in the land of Moab> did Moses take in hand to expound this law, saying:

§ 2. A Retrospect.—Spoken by Moses, with an Occasional Editorial Explanation thrown in.

6 Yahweh our God spoke unto us in Horeb,
saying,—

<Long enough> have ye dwelt in this mountain;

Turn ye and set yourselves forward, and enter into the hill country of the Amorites, and into all the places near, in the plain, in the mountain, and in the lowland, and in the south, and in the coast of the sea,—the land of Canaan, and the Lebanon, as far as the great river, the river Euphrates. See! I have set before you the land, enter, and possess the land, which Yahweh sworn unto your fathers, to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob, to give unto them, and unto their seed after them.

9 So I spake unto you, at that time, saying,—
I am unable by myself, to carry b you.

10 Yahweh your God hath multiplied you,—and here ye are; to-day, like the stars of the heavens, for multitude. Yahweh, the God of your fathers, be adding unto you the like of ye, a thousand times,—and bless you, as he hath spoken unto you! 12 How should I carry b by myself] the fatigue of you and the burden of you, and your controversies?

13 Set forth, for you,—men wise and discerning, and known to your tribes,—that I may appoint them to be heads over you.

14 And ye answered me,—and said,
"Good is the word which thou hast spoken, to be done'.

15 So I took heads for your tribes, wise men and known, and placed them as heads over you,—captains of thousands, and captains of hundreds, and captains of fifties, and captains of tens, and overseers for your tribes.

16 And I charged your judges, at that time, saying,—
Yc are to hear, between your brethren.

9 Num. xi. 19-14.
10 Cp. Jos. xii. 4—
13 Num. xi. 19-14.
16 Note this outburst; so natural on the lips of the real Moses.
and shall judge righteously, between each man and his brother, and his sojourner. 17 Ye shall not take note of faces, in judgment—<so the small, as' the great> shall ye hear, ye shall not shrink from the face of any man, for <judgment> unto God belongeth,—<the thing which is too hard for you> shall ye bring near unto me, and I will hear it.

18 So I commanded you, at that time, all the things which ye should do.

19 And when we brake up from Horeb we came through all that great and terrible desert which ye saw, by way of the hill-country of the Amorites, as Yahweh our God commanded us, and we entered in, as far as Kadesh-barnaa. 20 Then said I unto you,—Ye are come in as far as the hill-country of the Amorites, which Yahweh our God is giving unto us.

21 See thou—Yahweh thy God hath set before thee, the land,—go up—take possession, as Yahweh the God of thy fathers hath spoken unto thee, do not fear, neither be dismayed.

22 And ye came near unto me, all of you, and said—Let us send men before us, that they may search out for us, the land,—and bring us back word, the way by which we must go up, and the cities wherein we must enter.

23 And the thing was good in mine eyes,—so I took from among you twelve men, one man for each tribe. 24 And they turned and went up the hill-country, and entered in as far as the ravine of Eshcol, and explored it.

25 And they took in their hand of the fruit of the country, and bare it down unto us,—and brought us back word, and said, Good is the land, which Yahweh our God is giving unto us.

26 Nevertheless ye were not willing to go up,—but rebelled against the bidding of Yahweh, your God; 27 and murmured in your tents, and said,

<Because Yahweh hated us> hath he brought us forth out of the land of Egypt,—to deliver us into the hand of the Amorites, to destroy us.

28 Whither are we to go up? Our own brethren> have made our heart melt, saying—<A people greater and taller than we, cities large and walled-up into the heavens,—yes, moreover>, sons of Anakim> have we seen there.

29 Then I said unto you,—Ye must not tremble, nor be afraid of them:

<Yahweh your God, who is going before you> will fight for you,—according to all that he did with you in Egypt, before your eyes; 30 also in the desert which thou hast seen, where Yahweh thy God carried thee as a man will carry his son, throughout all the way that ye journeyed, until ye entered as far as this place.

31 But ye were putting no trust in Yahweh your God; 32 who was going before you in the way—to search out for you a place, where ye might encamp,—in the fire by night, that ye might get sight of the way wherein ye should go, and in the cloud, by day.

33 And Yahweh heard the voice of your words,—and was wroth, and said—Surely, not one of these men, this wicked generation, shall see the good land, which I swore to give unto your fathers: saving Caleb, son of Jephunneh, 35 he shall see it, and <unto him> will I give the land through which he hath trodden, and unto his sons,—because he hath wholly followed Yahweh.

36 <Even with me> did Yahweh show himself angry, for your sakes, saying,—

<Even thou> shall not enter therein.

37 <Joshua son of Nun, who standeth before thee> shall enter in thither,—<him> shall strengthen thou, for he shall cause Israel to inherit it.

38 And <your little ones, of whom ye said> they should become a prey, and your sons, who to-day know not good and evil> shall enter in thither,—and <unto them> will I give it, and they shall possess it.

39 But <as for you> turn ye, for your part,—and set forward towards the desert, by way of the Red Sea.

40 Then responded ye and said unto me—We have sinned against Yahweh, 41 [We, ourselves] will go up, and fight, according to all that Yahweh our God hath commanded us.

And <when ye had girded on every man his weapons of war> ye foolishly' went up towards the hill-country. 42 Then said Yahweh unto me—Say unto them, Ye shall not go up, nor fight, for I am not in your midst,—lest ye should be smitten before your enemies!.

43 So I spake unto you, howbeit ye hearkened not,—but rebelled against the bidding of
unto the land of his own possession, which Yahweh had given unto them.

13 ||Now|| arise, and pass ye over the ravine of Zered.
So we passed over the ravine of Zered.

14 ||Now|| the days in which we journeyed from Kadesh-barnaa, as far as where we crossed the ravine of Zered, were thirty-eight years,||—until all the generation of the men of war were consumed||—out of the midst of the camp, as Yahweh had sworn unto them.

15 Yea ||even the hand of Yahweh|| was against them, to destroy them out of the midst of the camp,—until they were consumed.

16 So it came to pass ||when all the men of war were consumed, by dying, out of the midst of the people||—then spake Yahweh unto me, saying:

17 ||Thou|| art passing to-day, the boundary of Moab, even Ar; ||‘‘so wilt thou draw near over against the sons of Ammon, do not thou besiege them, neither engage in strife with them,—for I will not give of the land of the sons of Ammon unto thee, as a possession, for ||unto the sons of Lot|| I have given it as a possession.

18 ||A land of giants|| used ||that also|| to be accounted, ||‘‘giants’’ dwelt therein aforetime, but ||the Ammonites|| called them Zamzummim:

19 a people great and many and tall, like the Anakim,—but Yahweh destroyed them from before them, and they took their possessions, and dwelt in their stead; ||‘‘as he did for the sons of Esau, who are dwelling in Seir,—when he destroyed the Horim from before them, and they took their possessions, and have dwelt in their stead, ||‘‘even unto this day’’ ‘‘||‘‘The Avvim also, who dwelt in settlements, as far as Gaza, ||‘‘Caphtorim, whom were coming forth out of Caphtor, destroyed them, and dwelt in their stead.

20 Arose ye, set forward, and cross over the ravine of Arnon, see! I have given unto thy hand—Sihon king of Heshbon, the Amorite, and his land, begin—take possession,—and engage in strife with him in battle.

21 This day ||will I begin to extend the dread of thee, and the fear of thee, over the face of the peoples under all the heavens,—who will hear the report of thee, then will they quake, and write in pain because of thee.

22 So I sent messengers out of the desert of Kedemoth unto Sihon, king of Heshbon,—with words of peace saying:

23 I would pass along through thy land, ||by

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**Notes:**

- Lit.: “the bees”; here again art. of “species.”
- Some cod. w. some ear. pr. edn. and Sam., Jen., Sep., Syr. and Vul. have: “hands” (pl.)—G.n.
- Some cod. w. some ear. “(pl.)—G.n.”
- Prop.: “Frighta.”
- Some cod. w. Sam. and Sep. have: “Now therefore”—G.n.
- Or: “villages.”
- Or: “Cretans.”—O.G.
the road, by the road> will I go,—I will not turn aside, to the right hand or to the left: 29 <Food for silver> shalt thou sell me, so will I eat, and <water for silver> shalt thou let me have, so will I drink,—only I would pass through on my feet:— as the sons of Esau, who are dwelling in Seir, did to me, and the Moabites, who are dwelling in Ar,—until that I pass over the Jordan, into the land which Yahweh our God is giving unto us.

But Sihon king of Heshbon was not willing, to let us pass along through it,—for Yahweh thy God had suffered him to make his spirit harsh, and his heart bold, that he might give him into thy hand,—as [appeared] this day.

Then said Yahweh unto me,

Soe I have begun to deliver before thee, Sihon and his land,—begin, take possession, that thou mayest make a possession of his land.

So then Sihon came out to meet us, [he, and all his people], to give battle at Jahaz.

And Yahweh our God delivered him up before us,—and we smote him, and his sons, and all his people. 24 And we captured all his cities, at that time, and devoted to destruction every city of males, with the women, and the little ones,—we left not remaining a survivor: 25 only <the cattle> made our prey,—and the spoil of the cities which we captured. 26 From Aroer, which is on the edge of the ravine of Arnon, and the city that is in the ravine, even as far as Gilgal > there was not a fortress that proved too high for us,— <the whole> did Yahweh our God deliver up before us.

Only <unto the land of the sons of Ammon> didst thou not come near,—all the side of the Jablak ravine, nor the cities of the hill country, nor any which Yahweh our God had forbidden to us.

Then turned we, and went up, the way of Bashan; 2 and Og king of Bashan <came out> to meet us, [he, and all his people] to give battle at Edrei. 3 And Yahweh said unto me:

Do not fear him, for <unto that land> have I delivered him, and all his people, and his land,—so then thou shalt do unto him, as thou didst unto Sihon king of the Amorites, who was dwelling in Heshbon.

Then did Yahweh our God deliver into our hand, 4 Og also, king of Bashan, and all his people,—so we smote him, until there was not left remaining to him a survivor.

And we captured all his cities, at that time,

there was no fortress, which we took not from them,—sixty cities, all the region of Argob, a [the kingdom of Og in Bashan].

All these were fortified cities, each with a high wall, folding gates and a bar,—besides country towns exceeding many.

And we devoted them to destruction, [doing unto them] as we did unto Sihon king of Heshbon,—devoting to destruction every city of males, the women, and the little ones. 7 But <all the cattle, and the spoil of the cities> made we our prey.

Thus did we, at that time, take the land out of the hand of the two kings of the Amorites (which was over the Jordan),—from the ravine of Arnon as far as Mount Hermon.

Sidonians call Hermon, Sirion,—but the Amorites call it Senir.

All the cities of the table-land, and all Gilead, 8 and all Bashan,—unto Salecah, and Edrei,—cities of the kingdom of Og, in Bashan.

For <only Og, king of Bashan> was left remaining of the remnant of the giants, lo! his bedstead was a bedstead of iron, is not the same] in Rabbath, of the sons of Ammon: <nine cubits> the length thereof, and <four cubits> the breadth thereof, by the fore-arm of a man.

And <this land> took we in possession at that time,—<from Aroer which is by the ravine of Arnon, and half the hill-country of Gilead and the cities thereof> gave I unto the Reubenites, and unto the Gadites; but <the remainder of Gilead, and all Bashan, the kingdom of Og> gave I unto the half tribe of Manasseh, —all the region of the Argob, with all Bashan.

The same is called, A land of giants. 14 Jair, son of Manasses] took all the region of Argob, as far as the boundary of the Geshurites, and the Maachathites,—and called them, after his own name, The Bashan of Havoth-Jair unto this day.

And unto Machir, gave I Gilead;

And unto the Reubenites and unto the Gadites gave I—unto Gilead, even as far as the ravine of Arnon, the middle of the ravine, and boundary,—even as far as the Jablak ravine, the boundary of the sons of


** So read; but written "son" (=king) = G.n.

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* See Num. xxxii. 33, n.

* Some cod. (w. Mon., Sep., Syr. and Vul.) have: "and (even) as."—G.n.

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The above text is a portion of Deuteronomy II. 28-37; III. 1-16. It describes the conquest of Bashan and Gilead by the Israelites, including the fate of the king of Bashan and the spoils taken from them. The text also mentions the length and breadth of a bedstead said to belong to Og, king of Bashan, which was 9 cubits long and 4 cubits broad. The Israelites are described as devoting the cities of the Amorites to destruction, and taking possession of the land of Bashan. The text concludes with the account of the division of Bashan among the tribes of Israel, with Jair and Machir each receiving portions of the region. The text is rich in historical and geographical details, providing insight into the conquests of the Israelites in Canaan.
Ammon; the Waste Plain also, and the Jordan and boundary,—from Chinnereth, even as far as the sea of the Waste Plain, the Salt Sea, under the slopes of Pisgah, on the east.

18 So I commanded you, at that time, saying,—
Yahweh your God hath given unto you this land to possess it, armed ye shall pass over before your brethren the sons of Israel, all the sons of vale.

19 Only thy wife and your little ones and your cattle— I know that ye have much cattle— shall abide in your cities, which I have given unto you; until that Yahweh shall give rest unto your brethren, as well as you, so shall they also possess the land which Yahweh your God is giving unto them, over the Jordan,—then shall ye return, every man unto his possession, which I have given unto you.

20 <Joshua> also commanded I, at that time, saying,—
Thine are the eyes that have seen all that Yahweh your God hath done unto these two kings, thus will Yahweh do unto all the kingdoms, whereunto thou art passing over; ye shall not fear them,—for Yahweh your God is it that is fighting for you.

21 Then sought I Yahweh, at that time, for a favour, saying:
My Lord Yahweh, thou thyself hast begun to shew thy servant thy greatness, and thy firm hand,—as to which, what God is there, in the heavens or in the earth, that can do according to thy doings, and according to thy mighty deeds?

22 Let me pass over, I pray thee, that I may see the good land that is over the Jordan,—this good mountain, and the Lebanon.

23 But Yahweh had been provoked with me, for your sakes, and hearkened not unto me,—and Yahweh said unto me, Enough for thee! do not add a word unto me further, in this matter. Ascend the top of the Pisgah, and lift up thine eyes westward, and northward, and southward and eastward,—and see with thine own eyes,—for thou shalt not pass over this Jordan. But command thou Joshua, and conform him and embolden him,—for he shall pass over before this people, and shall cause them to inherit the land, which thou shalt see.

25 So we abide in the valley, over against Beth-peor.

§ 3. A Charge based upon the Retrospect and upon further Reminiscences—spoken by Moses.

1 Now therefore, O Israel, hearken thou unto the statutes, and unto the regulations, which I am teaching you, to do them,—to the end ye may live, and enter, and possess the land, which Yahweh, the God of your fathers, is giving unto you. Ye shall not add unto the word which I am commanding you, neither shall ye take away* thereof,—that ye may keep the commandments of Yahweh your God, which I am commanding you. Yours are the eyes that have seen what Yahweh did in Baal-peor, for every man who went after Baal-peor did Yahweh thy God destroy out of thy midst; but ye who kept on cleaving unto Yahweh your God, alive are ye all to-day.

5 See! I have taught you statutes, and regulations, as Yahweh my God commanded me,—that ye should do so, in the midst of the land whereunto ye are entering to possess it. Therefore shall ye observe, and do [them], for that will be your wisdom, and discernment, in the eyes of the peoples,—who will hear all these statutes, and will say—

Nevertheless <a people wise and discerning is this great nation.

7 For what great nation is there which hath gods nigh unto it,—like Yahweh our God, whosoever we have cried out unto him? Or what great nation which hath righteous statutes and regulations, like all this law, which I am setting before you, to-day?

9 Only take thou heed to thyself, and keep thy soul diligently, so that thou forget not the things which thine own eyes have seen, and so that they go not out of thy heart, all the days of thy life,—but thou shalt make them known unto thy sons, and unto thy sons' sons:

10 What day thou didst stand before Yahweh thy God, in Horeb, when Yahweh said unto me,

Gather unto me the people, that I may let them hear my words,—which they must learn, that they may revere me all the days which they are living upon the soil, <their children also> must they teach.

11 So ye drew near and stood, under the mountain. Now the mountain was burning with fire, up to the midst of

* N.B. = "valiant men.”
* A sp. var. (or, some cod. [w. 1 ear. pr. edn.]) have: unto you.
* O. n. [the word in the text better maintains the continuity of the discourse.—Tr.]
* Heb. = praise. Exo. xvi. 9. n.
* Would a romanist have dared to forge this prayer also?
* Cp. chap. xii. 32.
* A vivid reminder of a recent event.
* As if to say: "However much we may fear or despise them, yet this we must acknowledge—that," etc.
* Or: = thy God.
* Observe that before Moses cites the Ten Commandments (chap. v.) he enlarges upon the awe-inspiring manner in which they were spoken, herein following the general method of Exo. xix. and xx. an. Cp. also chaps. xxi. and xxii. of this Book in illustration of the same anticipatory style.
Then spake Yahweh unto you, out of the midst of the fire, — a voice of words — ye' were hearing. [there was] only a voice. 12 Then declared he unto you his covenant, which he commanded you to do; the ten words, — and wrote them upon two tablets of stone.

And [unto me] gave Yahweh commandment at that time, to teach you statutes and regulations, — that ye should do them, in the land whereinto ye’ are passing over, to possess it.

Ye must [be] diligent heed, therefore, unto your own souls, — for ye saw no manner of form, on the day Yahweh spake unto you in Horeb, out of the midst of the fire; lest ye should break faith, and make you an image, — a form of any likeness, — a model of male or female; a model of any beast, — that is in the earth, — a model of any winged bird, — that flieth in the heavens; a model of any thing that creepeth on the ground, — a model of any fish that is in the waters beneath the earth; lest thou shouldest lift thine eyes towards the heavens, and see the sun, and the moon, and the stars — all the host of the heavens, — and shouldest bow thyself down to them, and be led to serve them, — the which Yahweh thy God hath assigned unto all the peoples under all the heavens; whereas [you] hath Yahweh taken, and brought you forth out of a smelting-pot of iron, — out of Egypt, — that ye might become his own’ inherited’ people, as at this day.

But Yahweh shewed himself angry with me, for your sakes, — and aware that I should not pass over the Jordan, and that I should not enter into the good land, which Yahweh thy God is giving unto thee, as an inheritance; for I am about to die in this land, I’ am not to pass over the Jordan, — but ye’ are to pass over, and possess this good land.

Take heed to yourselves, lest ye forget the covenant of Yahweh your God, which he hath solemnized with you, — and so make for yourselves an image, — the form of anything, — the which Yahweh thy God hath forbidden thee; — seeing that [as for] Yahweh thy God — a consuming fire — he is, — a jealous God.

When thou shalt beget sons and sons’ sons, and become careless in the land, and break faith, and make an image, — the form of any thing, and shalt do the thing that is wicked in the eyes of Yahweh thy God, provoking him to anger; — I take both the heavens and the earth to witness against you, today, that ye shall perish speedily from off the land which ye’ are passing over the Jordan to possess; — ye shall not prolong your days thereupon; for ye shall surely be laid waste; — and Yahweh will scatter you among the peoples, — and ye shall have left remaining of you, men easily counted, — among the nations whither Yahweh will drive you; — and ye will serve, there, gods made by the hands of man, — wood or stone, which neither see, nor hear, nor eat, nor smell.

If thou shalt seek from hence, Yahweh thy God, — then shalt thou find him, — when thou shalt search after him with all thy heart, and with all thy soul.

In thy distress, when all these things have found thee out — in the afterpart of the days — thou wilt return unto Yahweh thy God, and wilt hearken to his voice. For a God of compassion is Yahweh thy God, he will not forsake thee, neither will he destroy thee, — nor forget the covenant of thy fathers which he sware unto them.

For ask, I pray you, of the former days which were before thee, even from the day when God created man upon the earth, yea from one end of the heavens even to the other end of the heavens, — whether any tought was ever brought to pass, like this great thing, or was ever heard of like it; Did a people ever hear the voice of a god speaking out of the midst of fire, — as thou? [didst hear], — and yet live? — Or did a god ever make trial of entering in, to take unto him a nation, out of the midst of a nation, — by provings, by signs and by wonders, and by fighting, — and by a firm hand and by a stretched-out arm, and by great terrors, — according to all that Yahweh your God did for you in Egypt, before your eyes.

Thus was allowed to see, that thou mightest know, that Yahweh: he is God, there is’ none other than [he alone].

Out of the heavens he let thee hear his voice, to instruct thee, — and upon the earth he let thee see his great fire, and <his own words> thou didst hear, out of the midst of the fire. And because that he loved thy fathers, — therefore chose he his seed after him, — and brought thee forth, with his presence, with his great might, out of Egypt; — to dispossess nations, greater and stronger than thou, from before thee, — to bring thee in, to give unto thee their land for an inheritance: — As at this day.

a Exo. xx. 21.
4 b Exo. xxv. 17. God.
d Or: “any of.”
3 a Vulg. “over your words” (or “affairs”).
5 a Cp. Exo. xxxiv. 6, 7.
6 a Some cod. [w. Sam. and Seph.] have: “a Living God.”
7 a Cp. chap. v. 26—
8 a G.n.
9 a Any godly man in the days of Hezekiah or Manasseh have dared to invent these details.
10 a This emphases marks the resumption of Moses’ mediation, which Exo. xxi.—xxii. shews to have been employed in giving Israel a collection of By-laws.
§ 4. Appointment of Three Cities of Refuge in the
Newly-Conquered Provinces—Editorial.

41 Then did Moses set apart three cities, over
the Jordan, towards the rising of the sun; that
the manslayer might flee thither, who should
slay his neighbour, unaware, not having hated him aforetime, and might flee unto one of these cities, and live: namely, Bezer, in the desert of the table-land, for the Reubenites; and Ramoth in Gilgal, for the Gadites; and Golan in Bashan, for the Manassites.

§ 5. An Editorial Introduction leads up to Moses’
Recapitulation of the Ten Commandments and his further Description of the Circumstances
under which the Divine Voice uttered them.

44 This then is the law which Moses set before
the sons of Israel: These are the testimonies, and the statutes, and the regulations, which Moses spake unto the sons of Israel, when they came forth out of Egypt: over the Jordan, in the valley over against Beth-peor, in the land of Sihon king of the Amorites, who dwelt in Heshbon, whom Moses and the sons of Israel smote, when they came forth out of Egypt: so they took possession of his land, and the land of Og king of Bashan, the two kings of the Amorites, who were over the Jordan, towards the rising of the sun; from Aroer which is on the edge of the ravine of Arnon, even unto Mount Siyon, the same is Hermon; and all the waste plain over the Jordan, towards sunrise, even unto the sea of the waste plain,—under the slopes of the Pisgah.

Then called Moses unto all Israel, and said unto
them—
Hear, O Israel, the statutes and the regulations, which I am speaking in your ears to-day,—so shall ye learn them, and observe, to do.' 2

Yahweh our God] solemnised with us a
 covenant in Horeb; 3 not with our fathers,* did Yahweh solemnise this covenant,—but with us, ourselves,—[these here
to-day, all of us living]. <Face to face>
spoke Yahweh with you, in the mount out of the midst of the fire,
(I was standing between Yahweh and you, at that time, to declare unto you
the word of Yahweh,—for ye shrank with fear from the presence of the fire,
and went not up in the mount)
saying:—

§ 6. I am Yahweh thy God, who have
brought thee forth out of the land
of Egypt, out of the house of
servants.— Thou shalt not have other gods, besides me:
Thou shalt not make unto thee an image, any form that is in the heavens above,
or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the waters beneath the earth: thou shalt not bow thyself down to them, nor be led to serve them,—for I Yahweh thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of fathers upon sons, even unto three generations and unto four, unto them that hate me; but shewing loving-kindness unto a thousand generations,—unto them who love me, and keep my commandments:

Thou shalt not utter the name of Yahweh thy God falsely;—for Yahweh will not let him go unpunished who uttereth his name falsely:
Observe the sabbath’ day, to hallow it,—as Yahweh thy God hath commanded thee: 12 six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work; 14 but the seventh day is a sabbath unto Yahweh thy God,—thou shalt do no work—thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy servant nor thy handmaid, nor thy ox nor thy ass, nor any of thy cattle, nor thy sojourner who is within thy gates, that thy servant and thy handmaid may rest as well as thou. 15 So shalt thou remember that a servant was thy father in the land of Egypt, and that Yahweh thy God brought these forth from thence, with a firm hand, and with a stretched-out arm,—for this cause hast Yahweh thy God commanded thee to keep the sabbath’ day:
Honour thy father, and thy mother, as Yahweh thy God hath commanded thee,—that thy days may be prolonged, and that it may go well with thee, upon

* I.e., "not with our fathers only"—a well-known idiom.
* "Servitude" (as to concrete for abstract, cp. Gen. li. r, note c.
* Some cod. w. 1 ear. pr.
* edn., Ouk., Jon., Sep.; Syr., Vul. omit: "even the third," "his commandment"—Gen. This "his" is plainly a corruption for "my"—cp. Exo. xx. 6—Tr.
* For em. cp. Intern.; Chap. II., Synopsis, A, c.
* "to make keep" the day of rest.}
the soil which Yahweh thy God is about to give unto thee:

17 Thou shalt not commit murder:
18 Neither shalt thou steal:
19 Neither shalt thou bear false testimony:
20 Neither shalt thou covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor any thing that is thy neighbour's.

22 <These words> spake Yahweh, unto all the congregation of Israel, at Mount Sinai.

23 And it came to pass, when ye heard the voice, out of the midst of the darkness, the mountain also burning with fire, then drew ye near unto me, even all the heads of your tribes, and your elders, and ye said—

Lo! Yahweh our God hath let us see his glory and his greatness, <his voice also> have we heard out of the midst of the fire, <this day> have we seen, that God may speak with man, yet men live.

25 Now therefore, why should we die, if for this great fire, will consume us,—<if> we ourselves, hear the voice of Yahweh our God any more, we shall die. 26 For who is there of all flesh, that ever heard the voice of a Living God, speaking out of the midst of fire, as we, and yet lived?

27 Go thou near, and hear, all that Yahweh our God shall say, so shalt thou speak unto us, all that Yahweh our God shall speak unto thee, and we will hear and do.

28 And Yahweh heard the voice of your words, when ye spake unto me, and Yahweh said unto me—

I have heard the voice of the words of this people, which they have spoken unto me, they have well said all which they have spoken. 29 Oh that this their heart might be well with them, to revere me, and to keep all my commandments, all the days, that it might be well with them, and with their sons, unto times age-abiding. 30 Go, say unto them,—

Return ye to your tents.


1 || This then is the commandment, || namely || the statutes and the regulations, which Yahweh your God hath commanded to teach you,—that ye may do them in the land which I am giving unto them, to possess it.

2 || In all the way which Ye'ahweh your God hath commanded you, ye must not turn aside, to the right hand or to the left. || || in the intervening forty years' experience of Divine warning (cp. chap. i. 31) to intensify this feeling in the bosom of the real Moses! || || 32 So then ye must observe to do, as Yahweh your God hath commanded you, ye must not turn aside, to the right hand or to the left. || In all the way which Ye'ahweh your God hath commanded you, ye must walk,—that ye may live, and it be well with you, and that ye may prolong your days in the land, which ye shall possess.

33 § 6. Further Exhortations—spoken by Moses. ||

1 || This then is the commandment, || namely || the statutes and the regulations, which Yahweh your God hath commanded to teach you,—that ye may do them in the land which I am giving unto them, to possess it.

2 || In all the way which Ye'ahweh your God hath commanded you, ye must not turn aside, to the right hand or to the left. || Ye'ahweh your God hath commanded you, ye must walk,—that ye may live, and it be well with you, and that ye may prolong your days in the land, which ye shall possess.

3 Therefore shall thou hear, O Israel, and shalt observe to do, that it may be well with thee, and that ye may multiply greatly, as Yahweh the God of thy fathers hath spoken to thee, in a land flowing with milk and honey.

4 Hear, O Israel:

Yahweh || is our God,—Yahweh alone.

5 Thou shalt therefore love Yahweh thy God,—with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might; 6 so shall these words, which I am commanding thee to-day, be upon thy heart; 7 and thou shalt impress them upon thy sons, and shalt speak of them,—when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up; 8 and thou shalt bind them for a sign upon thy hand,—and they shall serve for bands, between thine eyes; 9 and thou shalt write them upon the posts of thy house, and within thy gates.

10 So shall it be, when Yahweh thy God shall bring thee into the land, which he sware to thy fathers—Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, to give unto thee,—into cities great and goodly, which thou didst not build; and houses full of all good things, which thou filledst not, and eunuchs whom thou beguiledst not, vineyards and oliveyards which thou plantedst not,—and shalt eat and be full; 12—|| || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || 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forget Yahweh,—who brought thee forth out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of servants.

13 <Yahweh thy God> shalt thou revere, And <him> shalt thou serve,—And <by his name> shalt thou swear.

14 Ye shall not go after other gods,—of the gods of the peoples who are surrounding you; for <a jealous God> is Yahweh thy God, in thy midst,—lest the anger of Yahweh thy God kindle upon thee, and so he destroy thee from off the face of the ground.

15 Ye shall not put Yahweh your God to the proof,—as ye put him to the proof in Massah (that is, "The place of proving").

16 Ye shall [keep] the commandments of Yahweh your God and his testimonies and his statutes, which he hath commanded thee; so shalt thou do what is right and what is pleasing in the eyes of Yahweh,—that it may be well with thee, and thou mayest enter in and possess the good land, which Yahweh swore unto thy fathers; to thrust out all thine enemies from before thee,—As spake Yahweh.

§ 7. The Children to be instructed in the National History.

20 <When thy son shall ask thee in time to come,* saying,—What mean the testimonies, and the statutes and the regulations, which Yahweh our God commanded you?>

21 Then shalt thou say unto thy son, <Servants> were we unto Pharaoh, in Egypt,—and Yahweh brought us forth out of Egypt, with a firm hand; and Yahweh put forth signs and wonders, great and sore, upon Egypt, upon Pharaoh and upon all his household, before our eyes; but he brought us forth from thence,—that he might bring us in to give unto us the land, which he sware unto our fathers. So then Yahweh commanded us to do all these statutes, to revere* Yahweh our God,—for our good, all the days, to preserve us alive, (as at this day); and righteousness shall it be to us,—when we take heed to do all this commandment before Yahweh our God, (as he commanded us).


7 <When Yahweh thy God shall bring thee into the land which thou art going in to possess, and shall clear away many nations from before thee — the Hittites and the Gergashites and the Amorites, and the Canaanites and the Perizzites, and the Hivites and the Jebusites — seven nations greater in number and stronger than thou; and Yahweh thy God shall deliver them up before thee, and thou shalt smite them> [thou shalt devote them to destruction, thou shalt not solemnize with them a covenant, neither shalt thou shew them favour; neither shalt thou intermarry with them,—<thy daughter> shalt thou not give unto his son, nor <his daughter> shalt thou take for thy son; for he will turn aside thy son from following me, and they shall serve other gods—so shall the anger of Yahweh kindle upon you, and he will destroy thee speedily.

Verily <thus> shall ye do unto them:<Their altars> shall ye tear down, And <their pillars> shall ye break in pieces,—And <their sacred stems> shall ye burn down, And <their carved images> shall ye burn up in the fire.

For <a holy people> art thou unto Yahweh thy God: <of thee>* hath Yahweh thy God [made choice], that thou shouldst become his people as a treasure,* above all the peoples that are on the face of the ground: not because ye were more in number than any of the peoples did Yahweh become attached to you, and make choice of you,—for ye were fewer than any of the peoples; but because Yahweh loved you, and because he would keep the oath which he sware unto your fathers did Yahweh bring you forth with a firm hand,—and redeem thee out of the house of servants,* out of the hand of Pharaoh, king of Egypt. So then, thou must know that Yahweh thy God [is he] is God,—the faithful God, keeping his covenant and his lovingkindness with them that love him, and keep his commandments, to a thousand generations1 but requiring them who hate him unto his face, to destroy them,—he will not be slack towards him that hateth him, <unto his face> will he requite him. So shalt thou keep the commandment, and the statutes and the regulations, which I am commanding thee to-day, to do them.

* Some cod. (w. Sam., Jon., Sep., Syr.) have: "Yahweh thy God."—G.n.
* Ex. xvii. 2-7.
* Cp. chap. v. 6, n.
* Cp. chap. v. 6, n.
* Ex. xxi. 31; xv. 6.
* Ex. xvii. 2-7.
* Cp. chap. v. 6, n.
* Cp. chap. v. 6, n.
* Cp. chap. v. 6, n.
* Cp. ch. xxvi. 18; and Exo. xix. 5.
* Ex. xx. 2.
* Exo. xxxiv. 4, 5.
* Exo. xxxiv. 4, 5.
* Exo. xxxiv. 4, 5.
* See note at the end of the Book of Joshua.
* Here the speaker informally glides into a direct citation of Divine words.
* Some cod. (w. Sam., Syr., Vul.) have: "he"—G.n.
* Some cod. (w. Onk., one ear. pr. edn., Jon., Sep., Vul.) have: "and he"—G.n.
* Some cod. (w. Onk., one ear. pr. edn., Jon., Sep., Vul.) have: "and he"—G.n.
* Cp. chap. vi. 1, 25, n.
Then shall it come to pass <if ye will hearken unto these regulations, and keep and do them> then will Yahweh thy God keep with thee, the covenant and the loving-kindness which he sware unto thy fathers; and will love thee, and bless thee, and multiply thee,—and bless the fruit of thy body and the fruit of thy ground, thy corn, and thy new wine and thy olive oil, the young of thy kine and the ewes of thy flock, upon the soil which he sware unto thy fathers to give unto thee. 14 Blessed shalt thou be beyond all the peoples,—there shall not be in thee a barren male or female, nor among thy cattle; 15 and Yahweh will turn away from thee, all disease,—and <as for all the sore sicknesses> of Egypt which thou knowest 16 he will not lay them upon thee, but will put them upon all who hate thee; 17 and thou shalt devour all the peoples whom [Yahweh thy God] is delivering up unto thee, thine eye shall not look with pity upon them,—neither shalt thou serve their gods, for <a smare> would it be unto thee.

<Although thou mightest say in thy heart: "More in number are these nations than I,—[how can I dispossess them]? thou must not be afraid of them,—thou must [remember] what Yahweh thy God did, unto Pharaoh, and unto all Egypt: the great provings which thine own eyes saw, and the signs and the wonders, and the firm hand, and the stretched-out arm, wherebyaheth [Yahweh thy God] brought thee forth,—<so> will Yahweh thy God do unto all the peoples, before whom thou art afraid. 19 Moreover also <the hornet> will Yahweh thy God send among them,—until they are destroyed who are left remaining, and who are hiding themselves from thy face. 20 Thou shalt not be affrighted at their presence,—for [Yahweh thy God in thy midst] is a God great and to be revered. So will Yahweh thy God [clear away] these nations from before thee, [little by little],—thou mayest not consume them [at once], lest the wild beasts of the field should multiply over thee. 22 But Yahweh thy God will deliver them up before thee,—and discomfit them with a great discomfiture, until they are destroyed; 24 and will deliver their kings into thy hand and thou shalt destroy their name, from under the heavens,—not a man shall stand before thee, until thou hast destroyed them. 25 The carved images* of their gods shall thou consume with fire,—thou shalt not covet the silver and gold upon them, to take unto thee, lest thou be ensnared thereby; for <the abomination of Yahweh thy God> it is; 26 and thou shalt not bring an abomination into thy house, and so become devoted to destruction, [like it],—thou shalt abhor it, and thou shalt loathe it, because <a thing devoted to destruction> it is.


<All the commandments> which I am com- manding thee to-day shall thou [observe] to do,—that ye may [live], and multiply, and enter in and possess the land, which Yahweh sware unto your fathers.

So then, thou shalt remember all the way* in which Yahweh thy God caused thee to journey these forty years in the desert,—that he might humble thee, to put thee to the proof, to know what was in thy heart,—whether thou wouldst keep his commandments or not. 3 So he humbled thee, and suffered thee to hunger, and fed thee with manna which thou hadst not known, neither had thy fathers' known,—that he might lead thee to consider that <not on bread alone> shall the son of earth live, but <con whatsoever cometh from the bidding of Yahweh> shall the son of earth live. 4 Thy mantle* hath not fallen with age from off thee, and [thy foot] hath not become swollen,—these forty years. 5 Thou must consider, then, with thy heart,—that <as a man chasteneth his son> 6 Yahweh thy God* hath been chastening thee.

Thou shalt therefore keep the commandments of Yahweh thy God,—to walk in his ways, and to revere him.


For [Yahweh thy God] is bringing thee into a good land; a land* of ravines of waters of fountains and depths, coming forth in valley, and in mountain: 8 a land* of wheat and barley, and vine and fig-tree, and pomegranate,—a land* of olive oil, and honey: 9 a land* wherein <not in scarcity> shalt thou eat food, thou shalt lack nothing therein,—a land* whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills* thou mayest hew copper.

So then thou shalt eat, and be satisfied,—

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*This "and" is omitted in some cod. (w. Sam., Jon.)—G.n.
Some cod. (w. one ed. Sep., Vul.) have "sickness" (singular).—G.n.
These counsels against timid forebodings—how natural on the lips of the real Moses; but how belied and overdone from the pen of a romanist writing centuries after the conquest of Canaan had become an accomplished fact. 4 Some cod. (w. Sam., Jon. MS., Sep., Syr.) omit this "and."—G.n.
Some cod. (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.) have: "hands" (pl.)—G.n.
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* Same word as ver. 5.
* Cp. chap. vi. 25; and note, ver. 11.
* The graphic word of one to whom it was a living memory: not at all apt from the pen of a romanist.
* Or, "food."—N.B. and cp. Num. xi. 11-14; chap. i. 9, 51.
* Or, "mountains."—G.n.
* Cp. Ex. vi. 1.
and bless Yahweh thy God, for the good land which he hath given unto thee.

11 Take heed to thyself, lest thou forget Yahweh thy God,—so as not to keep his commandments, and his statutes, and his judgments which I command thee this day; lest thou eat and be satisfied, and make thy soul fat, and-say in thine heart, And my soul is exalted, and I am become greater than Yahweh thy God, which brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of servants; which Yahweh thy God brought forth out of the land of Egypt, by a mighty hand and an outstretched arm; and before thy face did he make them perish, by the way which ye went to wander in the wilderness forty years, until thy soul was exalted, and until thine eye was turned away, and thine heart hardened; so that he might establish his covenant which he sware unto thy fathers, unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob.

15 And it shall be if thou forget Yahweh thy God, and follow other gods, and worship them, and serve them; and shouldst turn thy heart away from him, and curse his name; then shall he turn and do thee good and thy seed for ever; because his anger shall turn away from thee, when thou return unto him with all thy heart, and with all thy soul.

16 But as for thee, and thy children after thee, ye shall not so.

17 But thou shalt remember Yahweh thy God, for it is he that giveth thee power over thy works, and over all that thou puttest thine hand unto; only if thou wilt hearken unto his voice, and keep his commandments, which I command thee this day.

Do not speak in thy heart, when Yahweh thy God casteth thee out from before thee, saying, For mine own righteousness have I brought thee in, to possess this land,—whereas it is for the lawlessness of these nations that Yahweh is dispossessing them from before thee. Not for thine own righteousness, nor for the uprightness of thine own heart art thou going in to possess their land,—but for the lawlessness of these nations is Yahweh thy God driving them out from before thee, and that he may establish the word which Yahweh sware unto thy fathers, unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob.

19 So then, thou shalt remember and take heed, that thou forget not the covenant of Yahweh thy God, which he made with thee; lest thou make a covenant with the king, whom Yahweh shall cast out from before thee; 

20 Even in Horeb ye provoked Yahweh to wrath, and ye tested him, ye and your fathers; and he said unto you, Let me not go on with them; for they are a stiff-necked people; but let me have a king, and let us also have a ruler, over us; and Yahweh answered, Your voice is heard, and I will give a king unto you, and I will take away your king whom I have given you; and I will bring a king over you, whom I have not known, and you have not known; that he may make your days bitter, and bring you into a land of wilderness, a land of rock, and of drought, and of barrenness, where there is no water; that he may bring you into a land, wherein ye shall eat bread without seed, and wherein ye shall eat bread without wine and without strong drink; that he may give thee bread of thistles, and water of the rock.

21 Hear, O Israel! the Lord our God is one Lord; and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbour as thyself.

22 A great and noble nation is this people, such as is not, nor came to be, since the sons of men came upon the earth; great kings have ruled over them, and fierce people have been stamped out of the earth before them; but the Lord thy God brought them out, and destroyed them, and brought upon them the fierceness of his anger, and war, and wrath, and tempest, and pestilence, and he delivered them into thy hand, and thou didst destroy them, and didst destroy their kings without mercy; and their nations were given unto thee, and ye did destroy them, and didst cast their king and the kingdom into the lowest hell.

23 When thy sons shall say unto thee, What mean these stones which I see in the cereon? Then shalt thou tell them, That the Lord came from out of Egypt, from the sea of reeds:

24 And then went the Lord into Egypt, and brought them out thence; and in every thing that they did he destroyed them, until he brought them out into this place: and he destroyed all the kings of the land whom thy fathers did smite, even unto this day.

25 And the Lord took you out of the house of bondmen, out of the land of Egypt, with a mighty hand, and with an outstretched arm, and with great terror, and with signs, and with wonders:

26 And thou wentest and sawest a tree burning of itself, and the place thereof was not moved, and the fire therein was not consumed:

27 Then he looked upon thee, and loved thee, and did keep his covenant with thee, to perform his oath which he sware unto thy fathers:

28 And He brought you forth out of the land of Egypt with great power and with a stretched out arm, and smote the gods of those lands, and their idols; and He delivered you from them; and He brought you unto this place.

29 And I have brought you to this good land, a land of wells and of rivers of water, a land of wheat, and barley, and vines, and fig trees, and pomegranates, a land of oil, and honey, a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without let, without mercies, and without a care; a land wherein all thy soul shall be satisfied; a land of which the heaven above thee, and the earth beneath thee, is full.

30 Therefore cast out of thy heart all the wickedness of your eyes, the desiring of your heart.

31 Ye shall remember, and take heed, lest thou forget the covenant of Yahweh thy God, which he made with thee; and make thee a covenant with thy soul, and with thine eyes.

32 Ye shall not go after other gods, the gods of the nations that are round about you; (for they serve other gods, and their gods do evil in the sight of the Lord, and provoke him to anger;)

33 But the Lord thy God brought thee into rest, and delivered into thine hand cities which your eyes did not see, and your ears did not hear, and your heart did not know, even unto this day:

34 From heaven did he give thee a law, the Ten Commandments, which I commanded thee, and delivered them out of a fire, out of the midst of the fire, before your eyes, as was recorded in the sight of all the congregation.

35 There is no other nation on earth that doth such things as thine eyes have seen; which God did in a moment, in these great things, which are before your eyes:

36 Which have been are not, and which have never been, and which shall never be, cannot be imitated: wherefore shall ye go and serve other gods of your own imagination, whose gods ye have not known, and have not heard, and concerning whom the Lord hath said, I will not go over, neither know I of them; and amongst whom the Lord hath dwelt on your behalf, lest that thou shouldst go among them, and take their gods into thy soul, and the thing that is detestable among them, and consecrate yourselves to the Lord thy God.

37 For who is there among the gods of the nations that can do such things? or can deliver his people out of the hand of the one as the Lord your God hath delivered you from the hand of all your enemies, and from all your oppressors.

38 But remember and take heed, lest thou forget the covenant of Yahweh thy God, which he made with thee; and make thee a covenant with the Lord thy God, and with thine eyes:

39 For if ye shall go back, and forsake the Lord, and serve other gods, I will send them against you, and they shall take you away out of this good land, which the Lord thy God hath given thee, and shall drive you out (and) destroy you in a farther place, which ye are not able to come near to in your days, neither ye, nor your children after you.

40 Only take heed, and hear my voice; do not let it depart out of your mouth, but hold fast my commandments: for this is your wisdom and understanding in the sight of the Lord your God, so that you may be wise and careful:

41 For it is not in heaven, that the Lord should say, I will not hear; nor are the heavens so far from thee, that the Lord should say, I will not hear: for he is able to hear thee, being in heaven; and he will hear thee if thou doest the good that he liketh, and causeth the rain to come down upon thy land, in his season, and bountifully, that thou mayest gather in the vintage as the wine and the oil.

42 And I will go down, and I will cast my hand upon thee, and deliver thee out of all thine enemies, and I will exceedingly bless thee, and I will make thee a great nation, and I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee:

43 And thou shalt hang up this word in thy heart and in thy soul, and it shall be a sign and a token upon thy hand, and between thy feet, and it shall be a warning to thy children, that they may not depart from the way of the Lord, to make idols, each one, according to his own imagination, and to profane the name of Yahweh, and to incense him in a thing which he hateth: and Yahweh will not suffer him to live; because he hath profaned the name of the Lord, and Yahweh shall smite him with a deadly stroke:

44 And I call heaven and earth to witness against you, that I set before you the life, and the death; the blessing and the curse. As I have set before you; therefore choose ye life, that ye may live, and not death; that ye may love the Lord your God, and hearken unto his voice, and cleave unto him; for he is your life, and he will lengthen your days in the land, which the Lord thy God giveth thee, a land of inheritance, as he sware unto thy fathers.
DEUTERONOMY IX. 15—29 ; X. 1—9. 209

nation stronger and more in number than they.

15 So I turned, and came down out of the mountain, now [the mountain] was burning with fire,—and the two tables of the covenant were upon my two hands. 16 Then looked I, and lo! ye had sinned against Yahweh your God, ye had made you a molten calf,—ye had turned aside quickly, out of the way which Yahweh had commanded you. 17 So I seized the two tables, and cast them from off my two hands,—and brake them in pieces before your eyes.

18 Then lay I prostrate before Yahweh, as at the first, forty days and forty nights, <food> did I not eat, and <water> did I not drink,—because of all your sin which ye had sinned in doing the thing that was wicked 3 in the eyes of Yahweh, to provoke him to anger. 19 For I shrank with fear, from the face of the anger and the hot displeasure, wherewith Yahweh was provoked against you, to destroy you,—but Yahweh hearkened unto me, even at that time. 20 And <with Aaron> did Yahweh show himself exceedingly angry, to destroy him,—so I prostrated myself, even in behalf of Aaron, at that time. 21 And <your sin which ye had made, even the calf> took I, and burned it up with fire, and pounded it very small, until it was fine as dust,—then cast I the dust thereof into the torrent, that descended out of the mountain. 4

22 Also <at Taberah> and at Massah, and at Kibroth-hattaavah, <a cause of provocation> became ye, unto Yahweh. 23 Also <when Yahweh sent you out of Kadesh-barnea, saying, Go up and possess the land, which I have given unto you> then quarrelled ye with the bidding of Yahweh your God, and trusted him not, neither hearkened unto his voice. 24 Ye have been <quarrelling> with Yahweh,—from the day that I first knew you. 5

25 Thus, then, lay I prostrate before Yahweh, the forty days and the forty nights that I did prostrate,—because Yahweh spake of destroying you. 26 Therefore I prostrated myself unto Yahweh, and said, My Lord Yahweh! Do not destroy thy people, even thine inheritance, which thou hast redeemed in thy greatness,—which thou hast brought forth out of Egypt with a firm hand. 7 Have remembrance of thy servants, of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob,—do not regard the obduracy 8 of this people, or their lawlessness, or their sin: 28 lest the land out of which thou hast brought us forth say,'<Because Yahweh was not able to bring them into the land of which he had spoken to them,—and because he hated them> took he them forth, to put them to death in the desert.

29 Yet if they are thy people, and thine inheritance,—whom thou hast brought forth with thy great strength, and with thy stretched-out arm.

1 <At that time> said Yahweh unto me— 10 Cut thee out two tables of stone, like the first, and come up unto me, into the mountain,—and make thee an ark of wood; 2 that I may write, upon the tables, the words which were on the first tables, which thou brakest in pieces,—then shalt thou put them in the ark.

3 So I made an ark, of acacia wood, 4 and cut out two tables of stone, like the first,—and went up the mountain, having the two tables in my hand. 4 And he wrote upon the tables, according to the first writing—the ten words, which Yahweh had spoken unto 9 you in the mountain, out of the midst of the fire, in the day of the convocation,—and Yahweh delivered them unto me. 5 Then turned I, and came down out of the mountain, and put the tables in the ark which I had made,—and they have remained there, as Yahweh commanded me.

6 And ||the sons of Israel|| set forward out of Beeroth Bene-jaakan to Moserah,—<there> died Aaron, and was buried there, and Eleazar, his son, became priest in his stead. 7 From thence> set they forward unto the Gudgodah,—and from the Gudgodah to Jotbathah, a land of torrents of water.

8 <At that time> did Yahweh separate the tribe of Levi, to bear the ark of the covenant of Yahweh,—to stand before Yahweh, to wait upon him, and to bless in his name (until this day). 9 <For this cause> hath Levi neither portion nor inheritance, with his brethren,—||Yahweh|| is his inheritance, as Yahweh thy God spake' unto him.

8 Or: "drossness," "obstinity."
9 If this account, compared with Ex. xxxv. 1; and xxxvii. 1, points to the immediate construction of a temporary ark, there is nothing strange in that: we have already met with a temporary tent of meeting, Exo. xxxiii. 7-11.
10 Some cod. (v. Sam., Otnk., Jon.) have: "with"—O. n.
11 Or: "gathered host.
12 Heb.: 'add.
13 I.e.: "The wells of the sons of Jaakan."
14 Num. iii. 6; chap. xii. 12.

10 But I stayed in the mountain, according to the former days, forty days, and forty nights,—and Yahweh hearkened unto me, at that time also, Yahweh was not willing that I destroy thee. 11 So then Yahweh said unto me, 
Up with thee—to break away onward, before the people,—that they may enter in, and possess the land, which I sware unto their fathers, to give unto them.

§ 12. Further Exhortations.

12 ||Therefore|| therefore, O Israel, what is Yahweh thy God asking of thee,—but to revere Yahweh thy God, to walk in all his ways, and to love him, and to serve Yahweh thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul: 13 to keep the commandments of Yahweh, and his statutes, which I am commanding thee to-day,—||for thy good!||

14 Lo! ||unto Yahweh thy God|| belong the heavens, even the highest heavens—the earth, with all that is therein. 15 Only ||unto thy fathers|| Yahweh became attached, so as to love them,—therefore he made his choice of their seed after them—(of you—out of all the peoples!), (as at this day). 16 Therefore must ye circumcise the foreskin of your hearts,—and ||your manners|| must ye stiffe no more. 17 For ||as touching Yahweh your God|| ||he|| is God of gods, and Lord of lords; the great, the mighty, and the fearful God, who respecteth not persons, nor accepteth a bribe; 18 executing the vindication of the orphan, and the widow, and loving a sojourner, ||giving him food and raiment||.

19 Therefore shall ye love the sojourner,—for ||sojourners|| became ye, in the land of Egypt.

20 ||Yahweh thy God|| shalt thou revere, ||Him|| shalt thou serve,—
And ||unto him|| shalt thou cleave, And ||in his name|| shalt thou awear.

21 ||He|| is thy song of praise, 22 ||He|| thy God,—who hath done with thee these great and fearful things, which thine own eyes have seen.

23 ||As seventy souls|| went thy fathers down to Egypt,—and ||now|| Yahweh thy God hath made thee like the stars of the heavens, for multitude.

1 Therefore shalt thou love Yahweh thy God, and keep his observance, and his statutes, and his regulations, and his commandments, all the days. ||And ye must know to-day, (for not with your sons [do I speak] who know not, neither have they seen) the discipline of Yahweh your God,—his greatness, his—firm hand, and his stretched-out arm; and his signs, and his doings, which he did in the midst of Egypt,—unto Pharaoh king of Egypt, and unto all his land: 4 and what he did unto the forces of Egypt—unto his horses and unto his chariots, in that he caused the waters of the Red Sea to flow over their faces, when they were pursuing after you,—and so Yahweh destroyed them (unto this day):

5 And what he did unto you, in the desert,—until ye came in as far as this place; 6 and what he did to Dathan and to Abiram, sons of Eliab, son of Reuben, in that the earth opened wide her mouth, and swallowed-up them and their households, and their tents,—and all the living things that attended them, in the midst of all Israel.

7 ||For|| yours are the eyes that have seen every great deed of Yahweh,—which he hath done.

8 Therefore shall ye keep all the commandment which I am commanding thee to-day,—that ye may be strong, and so enter and possess the land, whither ye are passing over to possess it; 9 and that ye may prolong your days upon the soil which Yahweh sware unto your fathers, to give unto them and unto their seed,—a land flowing with milk and honey.

9 ||The land which thou art entering to possess|| ||not like the land of Egypt||, it is', from whence ye came out,—where thou didst sow thy seed, and then water it with thy foot, like a garden of herbs; 10 but ||the land whereinto ye are passing over to possess it|| is a land of hills, and valleys,—which ||of the rain of the heavens|| doth drink water: 11 a land which Yahweh thy God careth for,—continually are the eyes of Yahweh thy God upon it, from the beginning of the year, even unto the end of the year.

12 And it shall come to pass ||if ye will hearken unto my commandments, which I am commanding you, to-day,—to love Yahweh your God, and to serve him, with all your heart, and with all your soul||, then [saith he] I will give the rain of your land in its season, the early rain, and the latter rain promised as a blessing.

13 ||Some cod. (w. Sam., Sep. Syr., Vul.) have: ||and (or therefore) Y. was not willing|| "—G.n."

14 ||For journeying|| —O.G. 669.

15 ||Lit.||: "and the heavens of (the) heavens."

16 Here charged as a duty: later on (chap. xxx. 6)

17 ||ML.||: "who doth not lift up faces."

18 ||Or, ml.||: "bread and a mantle."


20 Beautiful figure of speech.

21 Some cod. (w. one ear. pr. edn., Sam., Jon., Sep., Syr., Vul.) have: ||and his|| "—G.n."

22 Another Mosaic reading is: "after them"—G.n.

23 Num. xvi. 1 ff.

24 ||Or.||: "all the great doings."

25 Cp. chap. vi. 1, 25; vii. 11.

26 "Or.||: "firm."

27 A natural and beautiful figure of speech, expressive of the constant activities of God's benign care of Palestine.

28 Palliser heavily in Palestine from middle of Octo- bert till January, and preparing the ground for the seed.—Davies' H.T.
Deuteronomy XI. 15—32; XII. 1—9.

rain;* so shalt thou gather in thy corn, and thy new wine, and thine oil; and I will give grass in thy field for thy cattle, and thou shalt eat and be satisfied.

Take heed to yourselves, lest your heart be befooled,—and ye turn aside, and serve other gods, and bow down to them. 17 So would the anger of Yahweh kindle upon you, and he would shut up the heavens, that there should be no rain, and the ground would not yield her increase,—so should ye perish speedily, from off the good land, which Yahweh is giving unto you.

Therefore shall ye lay these my words upon your heart, and upon your soul,—and bind them for a sign upon your hand, and they shall serve as bands between your eyes; and ye shall teach them unto your children, by speaking of them,—when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up; 20 and thou shalt write them upon the door-posts of thy house, and within thy gates: 21 that your days may multiply, and the days of your children, upon the soil which Yahweh sware unto your fathers, to give unto them,—like the days of the heavens upon the earth. 22 For if ye do indeed keep all this commandment, which I am commanding you to do, to love Yahweh your God, to walk in all his ways, and to cleave unto him; then will Yahweh dispossess all these nations from before you,—and ye shall dispossess nations greater and stronger than ye: 24 every place whereon the sole of your foot shall tread shall it be, from the desert and the Lebanon, from the river—{the river Euphrates, even to the hinder sea}—shall be your boundary. 25 No man shall stand before you; —the dread of you, and the fear of you—will Yahweh your God put forth over the face of all the land, whereon ye shall tread, let he spake unto you.

§ 13. The Blessing and the Curse: Mounts Gerizim and Ebal.

See! I am setting before you, to-day,—a blessing, and a curse: 27 the blessing, when ye shall have hearkened unto the commandments of Yahweh your God, which I am commanding you, to-day; 28 and [the curse] if ye shall not hearkened unto the commandments of Yahweh your God, but shall turn aside out of the way which I am commanding you, to-day,—to go after other gods, which ye know not.*

And it shall come to pass when Yahweh thy God shall bring thee into the land, which thou art entering to possess, then shalt thou put the blessing, upon Mount Gerizim, and the curse, upon Mount Ebal. Are they not over the Jordan, on the way towards the entering in of the sun, in the land of the Canaanite, who dwelleth in the plain over against Gilgal, beside the Teacher’s Terebinths? 29 For ye are passing over the Jordan, to enter to possess the land which Yahweh your God is giving unto you,—so shall ye possess it, and dwell therein. 30 Therefore shall ye observe to do all the statutes and the regulations, which I am setting before you, to-day.

§ 14. All Traces of Idolatry to be removed, and Yahweh’s Worship to be centralised.

1 These are the statutes and the regulations 12 which ye must observe to do, in the land which Yahweh the God of thy fathers hath given unto thee, to possess it,—all the days that ye are living upon the soil:

2 Ye must utterly destroy all the places, where the nations whom ye are dispossessing have served their gods,—Upon the high mountains, And upon the hills, And under every green tree;

3 And ye must tear down their altars, And break in pieces their pillars, And [their] sacred stems—must ye consume with fire, And [the carved images] of their gods—must ye fell to the ground,—And destroy their name out of that place.

4 Ye must not do thus unto Yahweh your God; 4 but unto the place which Yahweh your God shall choose, out of all your tribes, to put his name there,—as his habitation—shall ye ask your way, and come in thither; 6 and bring in thither your ascending-offerings, and your sacrifices, and your tithes, and the heave-offering of your hand,—and your vow-offerings, and your freewill-offerings, and the firstlings of your herd, and of your flock; 7 and shall eat there, before Yahweh your God, and rejoice in all whereunto ye are putting your hand, [i.e., and your households,—wherewith Yahweh thy God hath blessed thee].

8 Ye must not do according to all that we are doing here, to-day,—[every man, whatsoever is right in his own eyes]. 9 Because

* Or: "have not known."  
† Heb: "zarakah."  
§ Prov: "peace-offerings."  

14—2
ye have not entered, as yet,—into the resting-place and into the inheritance, which Yahweh thy God is giving unto thee. 10 But when ye shall pass over the Jordan, and settle down in the land which Yahweh your God is giving unto thee, and he shall give you rest from all your enemies round about, and ye shall dwell securely, 11 then shall it be, that unto the place which Yahweh your God shall choose to make a habitation for his name there shall ye bring in all that I command you, —your ascending-offerings and your sacrifices, your tithes, and the heave-offering of your hand, and all your chosen vow-offerings which ye shall vow unto Yahweh. 12 So shall ye rejoice before Yahweh your God, ye, and your sons, and your daughters, and your manservants, and your maidservants, and the Levite that is within your gates, 13 as much as he hath neither portion nor inheritance with you.

Take heed to thyself, lest thou cause thine ascending-sacrifice to go up in just any place which thou shalt see; 14 but in the place which Yahweh shall choose in one of thy tribes, 15 there shall thou cause thine ascending-sacrifice to go up, and there shalt thou do all that I am commanding thee.

Howbeit 16 of anything thy soul desireth mayest thou sacrifice, and so eat flesh—according to the blessing of Yahweh thy God which he hath bestowed upon thee, in all thy gates, 17 the unclean and the clean may eat thereof, 18 as the gazelle and as the hart. 19 Howbeit 20 the blood shall ye not eat,— upon the earth shalt thou pour it out, like water.

Thou mayest not eat within thy gates, the tithe of thy corn, of thy new wine or of thine oil, or the firstlings of thy herd, or of thy flock,— nor any of thy vow-offerings which thou shalt vow, nor thy freewill-offerings, nor the heave-offering of thy hand; 21 but before Yahweh thy God shalt thou eat it, in the place which Yahweh thy God shall choose, thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, and thy servant and thy maidservant and the Levite who is within your gates, 22 so shalt thou rejoice before Yahweh thy God, in all whereunto thou puttest thine hand. 23 Take heed to thyself, lest thou forsake the Levite,—all thy days, upon thy soil.

<When Yahweh thy God shall enlarge thy

boundary—as he hath spoken unto thee—and thou shalt say,
I would eat flesh because thy soul desireth to eat flesh; 21 of whatsoever thy soul desireth mayest thou eat flesh.

<When the place which Yahweh thy God shall choose to put his name there, shall be too far for thee> then shalt thou sacrifice of thy herd or of thy flock which Yahweh hath given unto thee, 22 as I have commanded thee,—and shalt eat, within thine own gates, of whatsoever thy soul desireth. 23 Even as the gazelle and the hart is eaten, 24 shalt thou eat it,—the unclean and the clean alike shall eat it.

Howbeit firmly refrain from eating the blood; 25 for the blood is the life,—therefore must thou not eat the life with the flesh. Thou shalt not eat it,— upon the earth shalt thou pour it out, like water. 26 Thou shalt not eat it,—that it may be well with thee, and with thy children after thee, when thou shalt do that which is right in the eyes of Yahweh.

Howbeit 27 thy holy things which thou shalt have, and thy vow-offerings shalt thou take and come in, unto the place which Yahweh shall choose; 27 and shalt offer thine ascending-sacrifice, the flesh and the blood, upon the altar of Yahweh thy God,—and the blood of thine [other] sacrifices shall be poured upon the altar of Yahweh thy God, and then the flesh shalt thou eat. 28 Observe and hear all those things which I am commanding thee, that it may be well with thee, and with thy children after thee,—unto times age-abiding, so long as thou shalt do that which is pleasing and right in the eyes of Yahweh thy God.

<When Yahweh thy God shall cut off from before thee, the nations whom thou shalt going in to dispossess,—and thou do dispossesses them, and dwellest in their land> take heed to thyself, lest thou be thrust after them, after they have been destroyed from before thee,—and lest thou enquire after their gods, saying—

<In what manner> did these nations serve their gods, that I too may do likewise?

Thou shalt not do likewise unto Yahweh thy God,—for everything that is an abomination unto Yahweh, which he doth hate have they done unto their gods, for even their sons and their daughters do they consume with fire unto their

<Another hint that only in the land of promise could the law be fully carried out.> Cp. ver. 1.

but at the same time a very decided confession for a late romantic to volunteer.> Cp. x. 8, 9; Num. iii. 11-15.

The correct word even there.> Cp. ver. 21, n.

Some cod. w. Sam., Onk. MS., Jon. let this "or"—"Gn.

Some cod. w. Sam., Jon., Sep., Svr., Vul. have: "hands" (pl.)—Gn.

Some cod. w. Sam., Jon., and one ear, pr. ed. (Chayim's 1534-5) have: "hands" (pl.)—Gn.

I.e.: "slaughter for eating"—connected also with sacrifice, as all eating of flesh among ancient Hebrews was sacrificial.—O. G. p. 287.

(Cp. same usage in N.T., Lk. xv. 35 (and elsewhere).

U. "soul"; and cp. Lev. xvi. 11, 14.

N.B.: Empathic "by repetition." Ex. Chap. II. Synopsia, B. c.

Chiefly "peace-offerings." Cp. ver. 6, n.
DEUTERONOMY XII. 32; XIII. 1-18; XIV. 1-6.

§ 15. Signs and Wonders not to tempt to Idolatry.

18 When there shall arise in thy midst—a prophet, or a dreamer of dreams,—and he shall give unto thee a sign or a wonder; and the sign or the wonder shall come in, whereof he spake unto thee, saying,—

Let us go after other gods, which ye know not, and let us serve them

3 then shall not hearken unto the words of that prophet, or unto that dreamer of dreams,—for Yahweh your God is putting you to the proof, to know whether ye do love Yahweh your God, with all your heart and with all your soul.

4 After Yahweh your God shall ye walk, And (him) shall ye revere,— And (his commandments) shall ye observe, And (unto his voice) shall ye hearken, And (him) shall ye serve,

5 And (unto him) shall ye cleave, And (that) prophet, or (that) dreamer of dreams shall be put to death, because he hath spoken revolt against Yahweh your God,—who brought you forth out of the land of Egypt, and redeemed thee out of the house of servants, to seduce thee out of the way whereunto Yahweh thy God hath commanded thee to walk,—so shalt thou consume the wicked thing out of thy midst.

6 When thy brother—son of thine own mother, or thine own son or thine own daughter, or the wife of thy bosom, or thy friend who is as thine own soul,—shall entice thee secretly, saying,—

Let us go and serve other gods, whom thou hast not known; for the gods of the peoples who are round about you, who are near unto thee, or who are far off from thee,—I from one end of the earth even unto the other end of the earth, thou shalt not consent unto him, neither shalt thou hearken unto him,—neither shalt thine eye look with pity upon him, neither shalt thou spare—neither shalt thou conceal him; but thou shalt slay him, thine own hand shall be upon him first, to put him to death,—and the hand of all the people, afterwards. And thou shalt stone him with stones, that he die,—for he hath sought to seduce thee from Yahweh thy God, who brought thee forth out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of servants. And all Israel shall hear and fear, and shall not again do according to this wickedness, in thy midst.

When thou shalt hear—in one of thy cities, which Yahweh thy God is giving unto thee to dwell there—saying:

There have gone forth men, sons of the Abandoned One, out of thy midst, and have seduced the inhabitants of their city, saying,—Let us go, and serve other gods which ye have not known; and thou shalt enquire, and search out, and ask diligently,—and let it be the thing, this abomination has been done in thy midst, then shalt thou smite the inhabitants of that city with the edge of the sword, devoting it to destruction, and all that is therein, and the cattle thereof, with the edge of the sword, and all the spoil thereof shall thou gather together into the midst of the broadway thereof, and shalt consume with fire the city and all the spoil thereof, every whit unto Yahweh thy God,—and it shall be a heap unto times age-abiding, it shall be built no more. So shall there not cleave to thy hand aught of the devoted thing,—that Yahweh may turn away from the glow of his anger, and grant thee compassion, and have compassion upon thee and multiply thee, as he sware unto thy fathers:

so long as thou shalt hearken unto the voice of Yahweh thy God, to keep all his commandments, which I command thee to-day, to do what is right in the eyes of Yahweh thy God.

§ 16. Israelites neither to Disfigure nor to Defile themselves.

1 Sons are ye unto Yahweh your God,—ye shall not cut yourselves, neither shall ye put lappets between your eyes, for the dead. For a holy people thou art unto Yahweh thy God,—and <of thee> did Yahweh make choice, that thou shouldst become his people as a precious treasure, above all the peoples that are on the face of the ground.

Thou shalt not eat any abominable thing.

These are the beasts which ye may eat,—the ox, the young of sheep, and the young of goats; the hart and the gazelle, and the roebuck,—and the wild goat and the mountain goat, and the wild ox, and the mountain sheep.

And every beast that parteth the hoof and cleaveth the cleft into two claws, chewing the cud, among beasts>

Nevertheless shall ye eat. 7 Nevertheless shall ye not eat, of that which cheweth the cud, and of them that divide the cloven hoof,—the camel, and the hare, and the rabbit, for though they do chew the cud, yet do they not part, unclean they are unto you. 8 And the swine because though he doth divide the hoof yet he cheweth not the cud, unclean he is unto you,—of their flesh shall ye not eat, and their carcases shall ye not touch.

§ 17. Tithes to be taken to Yahweh's Habitation—Triennially.

Thou shalt surely titheth all the increase of thy seed, which the field bringeth forth year by year. 23 And thou shalt eat before Yahweh thy God—in the place which he shall choose, to make a habitation for his name there—he, the tenth of thy corn, thy new wine and thine oil, and the firstlings of thy herd, and of thy flock,—that thou mayest learn to reverence Yahweh thy God, all the days. 24 But when the way becometh too long for thee, because thou canst not carry it, because the place is too far for thee, which Yahweh thy God shall choose to put his name there,—because Yahweh thy God blesseth thee 25 then shalt thou turn it into silver, and shalt bind up the silver in thy hand, and shalt journey unto the place, which Yahweh thy God shall choose; 26 and shalt turn the silver into whatsoever thy soul desireth—of the herd or of the flock, or of wine, or of strong drink, or of whatsoever thy soul shall ask thee for,—and shalt eat it there, before Yahweh thy God, and shalt rejoice, [thou and thy household] 27 and the Levite who is within thy gates thou shalt not forsake him,—for he hath neither portion nor inheritance with thee.


At the end of seven years shalt thou make 15 a release. 2 And this shall be the manner of the release, 1 Every creditor who lendeth ought to his neighbour his hand shall release it,—he shall not exact it of his neighbour or his brother, because there hath been proclaimed a release, unto Yahweh.

1 Of a foreigner thou mayest exact it,— 3 but what thou hast with thy brother thy hand shall release; 4 save  when there shall be among you 5 a needy person, 5 for Yahweh 6 will 7 indeed bless thee, in the land which Yahweh thy God is giving unto thee as an inheritance, to possess it: only' if thou [do hearken] unto the voice of Yahweh thy God, to observe to do—all this commandment 8 which I am commanding thee to-day. 9 When 10 Yahweh thy God hath blessed thee, as he spake unto thee then shalt thou lend unto many nations, but thou shall not borrow, and thou shalt rule over many nations, but over thee shall they not rule.

§ 19. Needy and Enslaved to be well cared for.

7 When there cometh to be among you 8 a needy person, any one 9 of thy brethren, within any one of thy gates, in thy land, which Yahweh thy God is giving unto thee 10 thou shalt not harden thy heart, nor shut thy hand from thy needy brother;
DEUTERONOMY XV. 8–23; XVI. 1–9.

but thou shalt [open] thy hand unto him, — and [ lend] him, enough to meet the poverty which doth impoverish him. 9 Take thou heed to thyself, lest there be something near thine abandoned’ heart, * saying—

*Drawing nigh* is the seventh year, the year of release, and so thine eye be [evil] against thy needy’ brother, and thou give not unto him,—and he cry out against thee, unto Yahweh, and it become in thee, a sin! 10 Thou shalt [give] unto him, and thy heart [shall not be evil] when thou givest unto him,—for <on account of this very thing> will Yahweh thy God bless thee, in all that thou doest, and in all whereunto thou puttest thy hand. 11 For the needy will not cease out of the midst of the land. —<for this cause> am I commanding thee, saying,

Thou shalt [open] thy hand unto thy brother, to thy poor and to thy needy, in thy land.

13 When thy brother, a Hebrew man (or a Hebrew woman) selleth himself unto thee> then shall he serve thee six years,—and <in the seventh year> shalt thou let him go out free, from thee; 13 and <when thou lettest him go out free, from thee> shalt thou not let him go out <empty>; 14 thou shalt [richly load] him out of thy flock, and out of thy threshing-floor, and out of thy wine-press,—<of that wherewith Yahweh thy God hath blessed thee> shalt thou give unto him; and thou shalt remember, that <a servant> thou wast, in the land of Egypt, and that Yahweh thy God [redeemed thee],—<for this cause> am I commanding thee this thing, to-day. 16 And it shall be <if he shall say unto thee, I will not go away from thee,—because he loveth thee, and thy household, because he is well off with thee> then shalt thou take an awl, and thrust it through his ear unto the door, so shall he be thy servant all his life. 16 And <unto thine handmaid also> shalt thou do thus. 16 It shall not be hard in thine eyes, when thou lettest him go out free, from thee; for <to the double of the hire of a hireling> hast he served thee; six years,—so wilt Yahweh thy God bless thee, in all that thou doest.

§ 20. Firstlings to be devoted to Yahweh.

10 <Every firstling that is brought forth in thy herd and in thy flock, that is a male> shalt thou hallow unto Yahweh thy God,—thou shalt not work with a firstling of thine oxen, neither shalt thou shear a firstling of thy flock: 10 <before Yahweh thy God> shalt thou eat it, year by year, in the place which Yahweh shall choose,—thou, and thy households. 11 But <when there is in it any blemish, lameness or blindness, any ill blemish> thou shalt not sacrifice it unto Yahweh thy God: 12 <within thine own gates> mayest thou eat it,—the unclean [of you] and the clean, alike, [as the gazelle and as the hart]. 13 Only <the blood thereof> shalt thou not eat,—<on the earth> shalt thou pour it out, like water.

§ 21. The Passover to be Kept.

Observe the month of Abib,* when thou shalt keep a passover unto Yahweh thy God,—for <in the month of Abib> did Yahweh thy God bring thee forth out of Egypt, by night: therefore shalt thou sacrifice a passover unto Yahweh thy God, of flock or of herd,—in the place which Yahweh shall choose, to make a habitation for his name there. 2 Thou shalt not eat therewith, any thing leavened, <seven days> shalt thou eat therewith unleavened cakes, the bread of humiliation,—<in haste> canst thou forth out of the land of Egypt, that thou mayest remember the day when thou camest forth out of the land of Egypt, all the days of thy life. 4 And there shall not be seen with thee leaven, in any of thy bounds, seven days,—neither shall there remain all night of the flesh which thou shalt sacrifice in the evening, on the first day, unto the morning. 5 Thou mayest not sacrifice the passover,—within any of thine own gates, which Yahweh thy God is giving unto thee; but <in the place which Yahweh thy God shall choose> to make a habitation for his name> shall thou sacrifice the passover, in the evening,—at the going in of the sun,* at the very time thou camest forth out of Egypt. 7 Therefore shalt thou cook and eat it in the place which Yahweh thy God <shall choose>,—and shalt turn away in the morning, and go thy way unto thy tents. 8 <Six days> shalt thou eat unleavened cakes,—and <on the seventh day> shall be a closing feast, unto Yahweh thy God, thou shalt do no work.*

§ 22. The Festival of Weeks.

9 <Seven weeks> shalt thou count unto thee,—<from the beginning of thrusting in the sickle into the standing corn> shalt thou

* Heb.: "thy heart of Belial," Cp. 1 S. i. 16; ii. 12, xx.
* Or.: "it belonged—against thee—a sin."
* Mt.: "thou shalt make a rich necklace for him"—O.G.
* "ye"—G.n.
* Lit.: "sprouting or ears."
* Or: "and."
* Or: "trepidation."
* "hurried right"—O.G.
* This then is "between the evenings."—Cp. Exo. xiii. 9–16.

* Some cod. (w. Sam., Sep., Syr.) have expressly: "no work"—G.n. [The M.C.T. is nearly equivalent to: "not do work"]—Tr.
begin to count, seven weeks. So shalt thou keep the festival of weeks unto Yahweh thy God, in the measure of the freewill offering of thy hand, which thou shalt give, as Yahweh thy God shall bless thee. So shalt thou rejoice before Yahweh thy God: thou, and thy son and thy daughter, and thy servant and thy handmaid, and the Levite which is within thy gates, and the sojourner, and the fatherless and the widow, who are in thy midst, in the place which Yahweh thy God shall choose, to make a habitation for his name there. So shalt thou remember that a servant thou wast in Egypt; and shalt observe and do these statutes.

§ 23. The Festival of Booths.
(Cp. chap. xxxi. 10.)

13 The festival of booths shalt thou keep for thyself, seven days, when thou hast gathered in of thy threshing-floor, and out of thy wine-vat. And thou shalt rejoice in thy festival, thou, and thy son and thy daughter, and thy servant and thy handmaid, and the Levite and the sojourner, and the fatherless and the widow, who are within thy gates. Seven days shalt thou keep festival unto Yahweh thy God, in the place which Yahweh shall choose, for Yahweh thy God will bless thee in all thine increase, and in all the work of thy hands, therefore shalt thou do nothing but rejoice.

§ 24. Three Annual Festivals.

16 Times in the year shalt each one of thy males see the face of Yahweh thy God, in the place which he shall choose, at the festival of unleavened cakes, and at the festival of weeks, and at the festival of booths, and none shall see the face of Yahweh empty-handed: every man according as his hand can give, according to the blessing of Yahweh thy God, which he hath bestowed upon thee.

§ 25. Concerning Petty Judges and Officers (and the Evils they are to suppress).

18 Judges and officers shalt thou appoint thee, in all thy gates, which Yahweh thy God is giving unto thee, by thy tribes, and they shall judge the people, with righteous judgment. Thou shalt not wrest judgment, thou shalt not take note of faces, nor shalt thou accept a bribe, for the bribe blindeth the eyes of wise men, and perverteth the words of righteous men.

§ 26. Difficult Cases to be referred to Superior Judges.

8 When any matter of judgment shall be too difficult for thee, between blood and blood, between plagues and pleads, or between stroke and stroke, matters of contention within thy gates then shalt thou arise and go up unto the place which Yahweh thy God shall choose; and shall come in unto the priests, the Levites, and unto the judge, who shall be in those days, and shalt enquire, and they shall declare unto thee.

Some cod. (w. Sam. Sep. have: "in the land of E."
Or: "be altogether rejoicing" — V. 26. This climax of rejoicing is noteworthy.

[Note: The text is a fragment and contains references to biblical passages and legal regulations. It discusses the observance of festivals, judicial proceedings, and the obligation to observe a certain number of days as a festive event.]
the sentence of judgment; 10 and thou shalt do, according to the sentence which they shall declare unto thee, out of that place, which Yahweh [shall choose],—yes thou shalt observe to do, according to all which they shall direct thee: 11 according to the direction wherewith they direct thee, and after the judgment which they shall announce to thee> shalt thou do,—thou shalt not turn aside from the sentence which they shall declare unto thee, to the right hand or to the left. 12 And <the man> who shall do presumptuously, by not hearkening unto the priest that standeth to minister there, to Yahweh thy God, or unto the judge> that man [shall die], and so shalt thou consume the wicked thing out of Israel. 13 And <all the people> shall hear and fear,—and shall not act presumptuously any more.

§ 27. Concerning Kings.

14 <When thou shalt enter into the land, which Yahweh thy God' is giving unto thee, and shalt possess it, and dwell therein,—and shalt say—

I will set over me a king, like all the nations that are round about me> thou shalt [set] over thee, as king, whom Yahweh thy God [shall choose],—<out of the midst of thy brethren> shalt thou set over thee a king, thou mayest not appoint over thee a man that is a foreigner, who is [not thy brother].

15 Moreover he shall not multiply to himself horses, neither shall he cause the people to return to Egypt, that he may multiply horses,—when [Yahweh] hath said unto you,

Ye shall not again return this way any more'.

16 Neither shall he multiply to himself wives, that his heart turn not aside,—nor [silver and gold] shall he multiply to himself [greatly].

17 But it shall be, <when he sitteth upon the throne of his kingdom> then shall he write for himself a copy of this law, upon a scroll, out of [that which is] before the priests, the Levites:% 18 so shall it be with him, and he shall read therein all the days of his life,—that he may learn to revere Yahweh his God, to observe all the words of this law, and these statutes, to do them: 19 that his heart may not be lifted up above his brethren, and he may not turn aside from the commandment, to the right hand or to the left,—that he may prolong his days over his kingdom—[he, and his sons], in the midst of Israel.

§ 28. Levites to be honoured and cared for.

1 Neither the priests, the Levites, [nor] any of 18 the tribe of Levi, shall have either portion or inheritance with Israel,—<the altar-fames of Yahweh, and his inheritance> shall they eat. 2 But <inheritance> shall he not have, in the midst of his brethren,—<Yahweh> is his inheritance, as he spake unto him. 3 This therefore, shall be the due of the priests, from the people, from them who offer the sacrifice, whether ox or lamb,—there shall be given unto the priest, the shoulder, and the two cheeks, and the maw: 4 <the firstfruit of thy corn, thy new wine, and thine oil, and the first of the fleece of thy flock> shalt thou give unto him. 5 For <of him> hath Yahweh thy God made choice, out of all thy tribes, —to stand to minister in the name of Yahweh, <of him> and his sons, all the days. 6 And <when the Levite shall come in, out of any of thy gates, out of any part of Israel, where he is sojourning,—yes, shall come in with all the desire of his soul, into the place which Yahweh shall choose> then may he minister in the name of Yahweh his God,—like any of his brethren the Levites, who are standing there before Yahweh. 7 <Portion for portion> shall they eat,—apart from his possessions, upon his patrimony.

§ 29. Canaanite Abominations specified and warned against: A Prophet like Moses to be expected: False Prophets not to be feared.

9 <When thou art' coming into the land which Yahweh thy God' is giving unto thee> thou shalt not learn to do, according to the abominable doings of those nations. 10 There shall not be found in thy midst—

One who causeth his son or his daughter to pass through fire,—

Or who useth divination, hidden arts or enchantments,

Or who mutileth incantations;

Or who bindeth with spells,—

Or who asketh of a familiar spirit, or an oracle,

Or who seeketh unto the dead.

12 For <an abomination unto Yahweh, is everyone who doeth these things,—and <on account of these abominations> is Yahweh thy God' dispossessing them from before thee. 13 <Blameless> shalt thou be, with Yahweh thy God; 14 for [these nations whom thou' art dispossessing shall unto them who use hidden arts and unto diviners> do hearken, but <as for thee> not so] doth Yahweh thy God] suffer thee. 15 <A prophet out of thy midst, of thy brethren,

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like unto me> will Yahweh thy God raise up unto thee:"—unto him> shall ye hearken:—according to all thou didst ask of Yahweh thy God, in Horeb, in the day of the convocation, saying,—
Let me no further hearken unto the voice of Yahweh my God, and <this great fire> let me see any more, lest I die.

17 And Yahweh said unto me:
They have well said what they have spoken. 18 <A prophet> will I raise up unto them, out of the midst of their brethren, like unto thee;—and I will put my words in his mouth, so shall he speak unto them whatsoever I shall command him. 19 And it shall come to pass, that <the man who will not hearken unto my words> which he shall speak in my name> [I, myself] will require it of him. 20 Howbeit <the prophet who shall presume to speak a word in my name, which I have not commanded him to speak, or who shall speak in the name of other gods> [that prophet shall die].

21 And <when thou shalt say in thy heart,>—
In what manner shall we know the word which Yahweh hath not spoken?>

22 <When the prophet shall speak in the name of Yahweh, and the word shall not come to pass>, neither shall it come in; <that word> is the word which Yahweh hath not spoken, <presumptuously> hath the prophet spoken it, thou shalt not be in dread of him.

§ 30. Three Cities of Refuge West of the Jordan—The Mainslayer. (1 P. § 4.)

19 1 <When Yahweh thy God shall cut off the nations, whose land Yahweh thy God is giving thee,>—and thou shalt dispossess them, and dwell in their cities, and in their houses> 2 <three cities> shalt thou set apart for thee,—in the midst of thy land> which Yahweh thy God is giving thee to possess. 3 Thou shalt prepare for thee a way, and shalt divide into three parts the boundary of thy land which Yahweh thy God shall cause thee to inherit,—and it shall be, that every mainslayer [shall flee thither]. 4 And this is the case of the mainslayer, who shall flee thither and live, —<Whoso shall smite his neighbour unwittingly,> [he! not having hated him aforetime,] 5 as when one entereth with his neighbour into a forest, to fell trees, and his hand fetcheth a stroke with the axe, to cut down the tree, and the head fieth off from the handle, and lighteth upon his neighbour, that he die> —the shall flee into one of these cities, and live; lest the blood's redeemer pursue the mainslayer, because his heart is hot, and overtaketh him, because the way is long, and he smiteth him so as to take away his life,<—he not being worthy of death, seeing that he had not been hating him, aforetime. 6 <For this cause> am I commanding thee, saying,—<Three cities> shalt thou set apart for thee. 7 <But if Yahweh thy God should enlarge thy bounds, as he spake unto thy fathers,—and should give thee all the land, which he spake of giving unto thy fathers;> because thou dost observe all this commandment, to do it which I am commanding thee to-day, to love Yahweh thy God, and to walk in his paths all the days> then shalt thou add unto thee yet three cities, unto three these; that innocent blood may not be shed, in the midst of thy land, which Yahweh thy God is giving unto thee, as an inheritance,—and so shed blood be upon thee. 8 <When any man shall be hating his neighbour, and shall lie in wait for him, and rise up against him, and smite him so as to take away his life,> that he dieth,—and shall then flee into one of these cities> 9 then shall the elders of his city send and fetch him from thence,—and deliver him into the hand of the blood's redeemer, that he die; 10 thine eye shall not look with pity upon him,—so shalt thou consume the shedding of innocent blood out of Israel, and it shall go well with thee.

§ 31. Concerning Boundaries and Witnesses.

Thou shalt not move back the boundary of thy neighbour, by which they set bounds at first,—in thine inheritance which thou shalt receive, in the land which Yahweh thy God is giving thee to possess.

One's witness shall not rise up against a man for any iniquity, or for any sin, with regard to any sin that he may commit,—<at the mouth of two witnesses, or at the mouth of three witnesses> must a matter be established. 16 <When there shall rise up a wrongful witness against a man,—to answer—>
against him, perversely. Then shall the two men who are at variance stand before Yahweh, before the priests and the judges, who shall be in those days; and the judges shall make diligent inquisition, and lo! if the witness be a false witness, and if falsely have answered against his brother, then shall ye do unto him as he had thought to do unto his brother, so shalt thou consume the wicked thing out of thy midst; and they who remain shall hear and fear, and not go on to do again according to this wicked thing, in thy midst: neither shall thine eye pity, life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot.

§ 32. As to Making War: Canaanite Cities only to be necessarily Destroyed.

When thou shalt go out to wage war against thine enemy, and shalt see the horses and chariots of a people more in number than thou, thou shalt not be afraid of them, for Yahweh thy God is with thee, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt. And it shall be, when ye are coming nigh unto the battle, that the priest shall approach and speak unto the people; and shall say unto them, Hear, O Israel, ye are coming near to-day, unto battle, against your enemies, let not your heart faint, do not fear, nor start, nor quake, because of them. For Yahweh your God is he that is going with you, to fight for you against your enemies, to save you.

Then shall the officers speak unto the people, saying, Who is the man that hath built a new house, and hath not dedicated it? let him go, and return unto his house, lest he die in the battle, and another man dedicate it. And who is the man that hath planted a vineyard, and hath not thrown it open? let him go, and return unto his house, lest he die in the battle, and another man throw it open. And who is the man that hath betrothed a wife, and hath not taken her? let him go, and return unto his house, lest he die in the battle, and another man take her.

Then shall the officers further speak unto the people, and say—Who is the man that is fearful and faint-hearted? let him go, and return unto his house.

And it shall be when the officers have made an end of speaking unto the people, then shall they appoint captains of hosts at the head of the people.

When thou shalt come nigh unto a city, to fight against it, then shalt thou proclaim unto it peace. And it shall be if peace be the answer it giveth thee, and it open unto thee, then shall it be, that all the people who are found therein shall become thy tributaries, and shall serve thee. But if it will not make peace with thee, but will make war with thee, then shalt thou lay siege to it; and Yahweh thy God will deliver it into thy hand, and thou shalt smite every male thereof, with the edge of the sword; but the women and the little ones and the cattle, and all that shall be in the city—all the spoil thereof shalt thou take as thy prey, so shalt thou eat the spoil of thine enemies, whom Yahweh thy God hath delivered unto thee.

Thus shalt thou do unto all the cities, that are very far away from thee, which are not of the cities of those nations.

But of the cities of these peoples, which Yahweh thy God is giving unto thee as an inheritance, shalt thou not save alive any breathing thing. But thou shalt devote them to destruction—the Hittites and the Amorites, the Canaanites and the Perizzites, the Hivites, and the Jebusites, as Yahweh thy God hath commanded thee; lest they teach you to do, according to all their abominations which they have done unto their gods, and so ye sin against Yahweh your God.

When thou shalt besiege a city for many days, to fight against it, to take it thou shalt not destroy the trees thereof, by wounding against them an axe, when thou mightest eat, therefore shalt thou not cut down, for Is the tree of the field [a man], that it should enter, because of thee, into the siege? Nevertheless the tree of which thou knowest that it is not a tree yielding food, the same mayest thou destroy, and cut down, and so build up a siege-work against the city which is making war with thee, until thou hast subdued it.
§ 33. Purging the Land from Innocent Blood.

When there shall be found one slain, on the soil which Yahweh thy God is giving unto thee to possess, lying prostrate in the field,—it not being known who smote him—then shall thine elders and thy judges go forth,—and measure unto the cities that are round about the slain; 2 and it shall be that <the city that is nearest unto the slain> the elders of that city shall take a heifer of the herd, which hath not been wrought with, which hath not drawn in a yoke; 4 and the elders of that city shall take down the heifer into a ravine with an everflowing stream, which is neither tilled nor sown,—and shall behead there, the heifer, in the ravine. 5 Then shall the priests, the sons of Levi, come near, for [of them] hath Yahweh thy God made choice, to wait upon him, and to bless, in the name of Yahweh,—and <at their bidding> shall be settled, every controversy and every punishment; 6 and [all the elders of that city who are nearest unto the slain] shall bathe their hands over the heifer that hath been beheaded in the ravine, 7 and shall respond, and say,—

Our hands shed not this blood, neither did [our eyes] see [the deed]. 8 Be propitious unto thy people Israel, whom thou hast redeemed, O Yahweh, and do not impute innocent blood in the midst of thy people Israel.

So shall they obtain propitiation for the guilt of shedding blood. 9 Thou therefore shalt consume the guilt of shedding innocent blood out of thy midst,—when thou shalt do that which is right in the eyes of Yahweh.

§ 34. Concerning the Marriage of Female Captives.

When thou shalt go forth to war, against thine enemies,—and Yahweh thy God shall deliver them into thy hand, 10 and thou shalt take them captive; 11 and shalt see among the captives a woman of beautiful figure,—and shalt have a desire unto her, and wouldst take [her] 12 to thee to wife—then shalt thou bring her into the midst of thy house,—and she shall shave her head and pare her nails; 13 and put away the raiment of her captivity from off her, and shall remain in thy house, and bewail her father and her mother, for the space of a month,—and <after that> mayest thou go in unto her, and be her husband, and she shall be thy wife. 14 And it shall be, <if thou hast no pleasure in her> then shalt thou let her go whither she will, 4 but thou shalt not sell her for silver,—thou shalt not make merchandise of her, because thou hast humbled her.

§ 35. The Right of the Firstborn guarded: Obedience to Parents enforced.

When a man shall have two wives—the one beloved and the other hated,—and they have borne him sons, both she that is beloved, and she that is hated, 15 then shall it be that the firstborn son belongeth to her that is hated 16 then shall he treat as firstborn, by giving him double, out of all that is found to be his,—for [hath] is the beginning of his strength, [his] is the right of the firstborn.

When a man hath a son, rebellious and insulting, who will not hearken to the voice of his father, and to the voice of his mother,—though they chastise him yet will not hearken unto them—then shall his father and his mother [lay hold of him], and bring him forth unto the elders of his city, and unto the gate of his place; and shall say unto the elders of his city:

This our son is rebellious and insulting,—he will not hearken unto our voice,—is a glutton 4 and a tippler.

Then shall all the men of his city stone him with stones, that he die, so shalt thou consume the wicked thing out of thy midst,—and 'all Israel' shall hear and fear.

§ 36. Concerning the Hanged (Crucified).

But when there shall be in any man a sin worthy of death, and he is to be put to death,—and thou shalt hang him on a tree 22 his dead body shall not remain all night upon the tree, but thou shalt bury him on the same day, for <a reproach unto God> 23 is he that is hanged,—so shalt thou not make unclean thy soul which Yahweh thy God is giving unto thee for an inheritance.

§ 37. Sunday Laws.

Thou shalt not see the ox of thy brother, or 2 his sheep, going astray, and turn away 1

Or: "torrent-bed."


Some cod. w. Sam., Onk., Jon., Sep., Syr. have: "her."—G.n.

"household." ML: "mantle."

"I.e.: In which she was taken captive."

Some cod. w. Jon., Sep., Syr.: have: "hands."—G.n.

"ML.: "according to her soul.""

"Or: "squadroner.""

Some cod. w. Sam., Onk., Ma., Sep., Syr., Vul. have: "his therefore."—G.n.

"I.e. the right of primo- geniture."

"Or: "crucify him."

"Or: "on wood.""

"Or: "a divine reproach.""

"Gal. iii. 13."

"ML.: "hide thyself.""
from them, thou shalt bring them back unto thy brother.

5 And if thy brother be not nigh unto thee, or thou know him not; then shalt thou make room for it within thine own shed; and it shall be with thee, until thy brother seek after it, when thou shalt return it unto him.

6 And he shall make thee see his ass, or his ox, or his sheep fallen, and turn away from them, thou shalt raise them with him.

A woman shall not have on the wearing apparel of a man, nor shall a man put on the apparel of a woman; for an abomination to Yahweh thy God is any one who doeth these things.

When a bird's nest chancest to be before thee, in the way, in any tree or upon the ground, whether with nestlings or eggs, and the mother be sitting upon the nestlings or upon the eggs, thou shalt not take the mother upon the young; thou shalt let go the mother, and then mayest thou take for thyself, that it may go well with thee, and that thou mayest prolong thy days.

When thou buildest a new house, then shalt thou make a parapet to thy roof, so shalt thou not trespass up blood-guiltiness against thy house, for he that is in danger of falling might fall therefrom.

Thou shalt sow thy vineyard with two sorts of seed, lest the fulness of the seed which thou sowest, and the increase of thy vineyard be profaned. Thou shalt not plough with an ox and an ass together. Thou shalt not put on linen-woolsey, of wool and flax, together.

When a man taketh a wife, and goeth in unto her, and hateth her; and raiseth against her, occasions of speech, and bringeth upon her an evil name, and saith—This woman I took, and approached her, and found not that she had the tokens of virginity—then shall the father of the damsel and her mother take and bring forth the tokens of the virginity of the damsel, unto the elders of the city, in the gate; and the father of the damsel shall say unto the elders,—My daughter gave I unto this man to wife, and he hated her; and lo! he hath raised occasions of speech, saying—

I found not that thy daughter had the tokens of virginity; and yet these are the tokens of the virginity of my daughter. And they shall spread out the garment before the elders of the city. Then shall the elders of that city take the man, and chastise him; and fine him a hundred shekels of silver, and give unto the father of the damsel, because he hath brought an evil name upon a virgin of Israel, and she shall remain his wife, he may not put her away, all his days.

But if this thing be true, and the tokens of virginity be not found with the damsel, then shall they bring forth the damsel into the entrance of her father's house, and the men of the city shall stone her with stones, that she die, because she hath wrought wickedness in Israel, by committing unchastity in her father's house; so shalt thou consume the wicked thing out of thy midst.

When a man is found lying with a woman married to a husband, then shall both of them die, the man that lay with the woman, and the woman, so shalt thou consume the wicked thing out of Israel.

When a damsel that is a virgin is betrothed to a husband, and a man findeth her in the city, and lieth with her then shall ye bring them both out unto the gate of that city, and stone them with stones, that they die; because she made not an outcry in the city, and the man because he hath humbled his neighbour's wife, so shalt thou consume the wicked thing out of thy midst.

But if in the field the man find the betrothed damsel, and the man force her and lie with her then shall the man that lay with her live alone; but unto the damsel shalt thou do nothing; the damsel is not guilty of a sin worthy of death, for as when a man riseth up against his neighbour, and smiteth him so as to take away life, is this matter; for in the field he found her, the betrothed damsel made an outcry, and there was none to save her.

When a man findeth a damsel that is a virgin who is not betrothed, and layeth hold of her, and lieth with her, and they are found then shall the man who lay with her give unto the damsel's father, fifty shekels of silver; and she shall be his wife, because he hath humbled her, he may not put her away, all his days.
A man shall not take his father's wife,—
nor shall he turn aside his father's
coverlet.

Neither he that hath been mutilated by crush-
ing, nor he that hath had his privy member
cut off, shall enter into the convocation* of
Yahweh.

Neither an Ammonite nor a Moabite shall enter into the
covocation* of Yahweh,—<even to the
tenth generation> shall none of his enter into the convocation* of
Yahweh.

Neither an Ammonite nor a Moabite shall enter into the
covocation* of Yahweh,—<even to the
tenth generation> shall none that belong
to them enter into the convocation* of
Yahweh, unto times age-abiding: * because
they met you not with bread and water,
in the way, when ye came forth out of
Egypt:—but hired against thee the Balaam
son of Beor, from Pethor of Moesopotamia, to
curse thee. Nevertheless, Yahweh thy God [consented not to] hearken unto Baalim,
but Yahweh thy God turned for thee, the
curse into a blessing,—because Yahweh thy
God loved thee. Thou shalt not seek
their peace, nor their welfare,—all thy days,
unto times age-abiding.

Thou shalt not abhor an Edomite, for <thy
brother> he is,—<thou shalt not abhor an
Egyptian, for <a sojourner> because thou in his land; || the sons who are born
to them, of the third generation|| may enter
unto them* in the covocation of Yahweh.

<When thou goest forth in camp against
thine enemies> then shalt thou beware of
everything foul. <When there is in
thy midst a man who is not clean, through
a mischance of the night> then shall he
go forth unto the outside of the camp, he
shall not come into the midst of the camp;
but it shall be, when the evening cometh
on, he shall bathe himself in water,—and
<at the going in of the sun> he shall come
into the midst of the camp. And
<a place aside> shalt thou have, without
the camp,—whither thou canst go forth
[abroad]; 13 and <a blade> shalt thou
have upon thy staff,—so shall it be, that
<when thou wouldest sit down outside
 thou shalt dig therewith, and shalt turn
back, and cover that which hath passed
from thee: || for ||Yahweh thy God|| walketh to and fro in the midst of thy
camp, to rescue thee, and to deliver up

thine enemies before thee, so shall thy

* Some cod. (w. Onk.,
 Jon., Samar., Vul.) have: "But thou"—G.n.

* Some cod. (w. Onk.,
 Jon., Samar., Vul.) have: "a Massoretic
 annotator informs us that the ancient
 standard codex
 read, here, "unto you," instead of "unto them,"
 thus relieving the text of an obvious difficulty.

† Or: "implement." Some cod. (w. Samar.,
 Sep., Syr., Vul.) have: "camp."—G.n.

† Or: "hands." Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr.
 edes., Samar., Sep., Vul.) have: "hands."—G.n.

† Or: "soul."
DEUTEROBRYM XXYIV. 4—22; XXV. 1—7.  223

<if the latter husband hate' her, and write her a scroll of divorcement, and put it into her hand, and send her away out of his house>,—or<if the latter husband die, who had taken her to him to wife> 4 then may her first husband who sent her away not again' take her to become his wife, after that she hath been defiled, for that were an abomination 5 before Yahweh, lest thou bring sin upon the land 6 which Yahweh thy God is giving unto thee for an inheritance.

<When a man taketh a new wife> he shall not go forth to war, neither shall he be charged with any business, 7 <free> shall he be for his own house one year, and shall rejoice with his wife whom he hath taken.

No man shall take in pledge a handmill, or an upper millstone,—for he' would be taking 8 life in pledge.

When a man is found stealing any person' from among his brethren, of the sons of Israel, and making merchandise of him, or selling him> then shall that thief die', so shalt thou consume the wicked thing out of thy midst.

Take heed, in the plague of leprosy, that thou observe diligently, and do,—according to all that the priests the Levites shall direct you, 9 as I have commanded them> so shall ye observe to do. 9 Remember that which Yahweh thy God did to Miriam,—by the way, as ye came forth out of Egypt.

<When thou lendest thy neighbour a loan of anything> thou shalt not enter into his house, to secure his pledge: 10 <outside> shalt thou stand, and 10 the man to whom thou' art lending shall bring forth unto thee his pledge, outside. 10 And if thou be a poor man, thou shalt not sleep in his pledge: 10 thou shalt restore' unto him' the pledge, at the going in of the sun, so shall he sleep in his own mantle, and bless thee,—and <unto thee> shall it be righteousness, before Yahweh thy God.

Thou shalt not oppress a hired servant, that is poor and needy,—of thy brethren or of thy sojourners that are in thy land, within thy gates: 15 <for his day> shalt thou give his hire, neither shall the sun go upon it], for <poor> he' is', and <unto it> is he' lifting up his soul,—lest he cry out against thee, unto Yahweh, and it be, in thee, <a sin>.

Fathers' shall not be put to death for sons', nor shall <sons> be put to death for fathers, 16

17 Thou shalt not pervert the judgment of the sojourner or the fatherless, 17 neither shalt thou take in pledge' the garment of a widow; so shall thou remember that <a servant> becamest thou in Egypt, 18 and that Yahweh thy God| may bless thee}, in all the work of thy hands. 19 <When thou bearest thine olive-tree> thou shalt not glean after thee, —<to the sojourner, to the fatherless, and to the widow> shalt it belong,—that Yahweh thy God' may bless thee}, I therefore am I' commanding thee to do this thing.

19 <When thou cuttest down thy harvest in thy field, and forgettest a sheaf in the field> thou shalt not turn back to fetch it, <to the sojourner, to the fatherless, and to the widow> shall it belong,—that Yahweh thy God' may bless thee], in all the work of thy hands. 20 <When thou bearest thine olive-tree> thou shalt not glean after thee,— <to the sojourner, to the fatherless, and to the widow> shall it belong: 21 so shalt thou remember that <a servant> becamest thou in the land of Egypt,—I therefore am I' commanding thee to do this thing.

1 When there ariseth a controversy between men, and they come nigh unto judgment, and judgment is granted them> then shall they justify the righteous man, and condemn the lawless. 2 And it shall be —<if the lawless man be worthy of stripes>: 3 then shall the judge cause him to lie down, and be beaten before him, according to the measure of his lawlessness, by number: <forty stripes> may he give him, not going beyond,—lest <if he do go beyond, to smite him above these, with many stripes> then should thy brother be of no account in thine eyes.

Thou shalt not muzzle an ox when he is treading out the corn.

<When brethren dwell together, and one of them dieth, having <no son>> the wife of the dead shall not marry outside, to a stranger,—<her husband's brother> shall go in unto her, and take her unto him to wife, and do for her as a husband's brother.

And it shall be, that <the firstborn which she beareth> shall succeed in the name of his brother, who is dead,—so shall his name not be wiped out from Israel. 7 But <if the man like not to take his sister-in-law> then shall his sister-in-law go up unto the gate, unto the elders, and say—

My husband's brother hath refused, to

be.
raise up unto his brother a name in Israel, he is not willing to do as a husband’s brother unto me.

9 Then shall the elders of his city call him, and speak unto him,—and he shall stand and say, I like not to take her.

10 Then shall his brother’s wife come near unto him, in the presence of the elders, and draw his shoe * from off his foot, and spit in his face,—and respond and say, [Thus] shall it be done unto the man who will not build up the house of his brother.

11 And his name shall be called in Israel,—The house of him who had his shoe drawn off.

12 When men strive together one with another, and the wife of the one draweth near to deliver her husband out of the hand of him that smiteth him,—and she putteth forth her hand, and seizeth him by his parts of shame,—then shalt thou cut off her hand, thine eye shall not pity.

13 Thou shalt not have, in thy bag, divers weights,—a great and a small. 14 Thou shalt not have, in thy house, divers measures,—a great and a small. * A weight, full and just shalt thou have, <a measure, full and just> shalt thou have,—that thy days may be prolonged upon the soil which Yahweh thy God is giving unto thee.

15 For <an abomination unto Yahweh thy God> is every one that doeth these things, —[every one that doeth unjustly].

§ 38. Amalek to be Destroyed.

17 Remember that which Amalek did unto thee by the way, when ye came forth out of Egypt; 18 how he encountered thee by the way, and cut off, in thy rear, all the wounded behind thee, [thou thyself] being weary and worn,—how he feared not God.

19 Therefore shall it be, <when Yahweh thy God hath given thee rest from all thine enemies round about, in the land which Yahweh thy God is giving unto thee for an inheritance to possess it> then shalt thou wipe out the remembrance of Amalek from under the heavens, —[thou shalt not forget].

§ 39. Concerning the Offering of Firstfruits and Tithes: Prayers for these Occasions.

26 And it shall be, <when thou shalt enter into the land which Yahweh thy God is giving unto thee, for an inheritance,—and shalt possess it, and dwell therein> 2 then shalt thou take,—of the first of all the fruit of the soil which thou shalt bring in from thy

261 land which Yahweh thy God is giving unto thee, and shalt put it in a basket,—and go thy way unto the place which Yahweh thy God [shall choose], to make a habitation for his name, there. 3 And thou shalt come in unto the priest who shall be in those days,—and shalt say unto him—

I declare, to-day, unto Yahweh thy God, that I am come into the land which Yahweh sware unto our fathers, that he would give unto us.

Then shall the priest take the basket, out of thy hand, —and set it down before the altar of Yahweh thy God. 5 And thou shalt respond and say, before Yahweh thy God—

< A Syrian' ready to perish > was my father, * so he went down to Egypt, and became a sojourner there, with men only few; but he became there, a nation great, mighty, and numerous; * and the Egyptians badly treated us, and humiliating us,—and put upon us harsh service; 7 so we made outcry unto Yahweh, God of our fathers,—and Yahweh hearkened unto our voice, and looked upon our humiliation, and our toil, and our oppression; * and Yahweh brought us forth out of Egypt, with a firm hand, and with a stretched-out arm, and with great terror,—and with signs, and with wonders; 10 and brought us into this place,—and gave unto us this land, a land flowing with milk and honey. 10 [Now therefore, lo! I have brought in the first of the fruit of the soil' which thou hast given unto me, O Yahweh.

Thus shalt thou set it down before Yahweh thy God, and shalt bow thyself down, before Yahweh thy God; 11 and shalt rejoice in all the good things which Yahweh thy God hath given unto thee, and unto thy house, [thou, and the Levite, and the sojourner who is in thy midst].

< When thou shalt make an end of tithing all the tithe of thine increase, in the third year* the year of tithing,—and shalt give unto the Levite, unto the sojourner, unto the fatherless and unto the widow, and they shall eat within thy gates, and be satisfied > then shalt thou say,—before Yahweh thy God:—

I have carefully removed that which was hallowed out of the house, moreover also' I have given it unto the Levite, and unto the sojourner, unto the fatherless and * unto the widow, according to all thy commandment which thou hast commanded me,—I have not trans-
gressed any of thy commandments, neither have I forgotten. 14 I have not eaten in my sorrow therefrom, neither have I removed therefrom when unclean, neither have I given thereof unto the dead, 15— I have hearkened unto the voice of Yahweh my God, I have done according to all which thou hast commanded me.

Look thou down out of thy holy habitation, out of the heavens, and bless thy people Israel, and the soil which thou hast given unto us, as thou didst swear unto our fathers, a land flowing with milk and honey.

§ 40. Commanding Avoesed.

16 This day is Yahweh thy God commanding thee to do these statutes, and the regulations, thou shalt therefore observe and do them, with all thy heart and with all thy soul.

Thou hast avowed, to-day, that Yahweh shall be thy God, and that thou wilt walk in his ways, and keep his statutes and his commandments and his regulations, and wilt hearken unto his voice.

And Yahweh hath avowed to-day, that thou shalt be a holy people unto Yahweh thy God, as he hath spoken.

§ 41. Great Stones to be inscribed and an Altar to be reared in Mount Ebal.

17 And Moses, with the elders of Israel, commanded the people, saying,—

Observe all the commandment which I am commanding you, to-day.

So then it shall be, when ye shall pass over the Jordan into the land which Yahweh thy God is giving unto thee,—that thou shalt rear thee up great stones, and plaster them with plaster; and shalt write upon them the words of this law, when thou shalt pass over,—to the end that thou mayest enter upon the land which Yahweh thy God is giving unto thee, a land flowing with milk and honey, as Yahweh the God of thy fathers hath spoken unto thee. 4 So then it shall be, when ye shall pass over the Jordan; that ye shall rear up these stones, which I am commanding you to-day, in Mount Ebal, 5— and thou shalt plaster them with plaster. And thou shalt build there, an altar unto Yahweh thy God,—an altar of stones, thou shalt not wield thereof any tool of iron.

6 Of whole stones shalt thou build the altar of Yahweh thy God,—then shalt thou cause to go up thereon ascending-sacrifices unto Yahweh thy God; 7 and thou shalt sacrifice peace-offerings, and shalt eat there,—and rejoice before Yahweh thy God. 8 And thou shalt write upon the stones, all the words of this law, doing it plainly and well.

§ 42. Provision for National Solemnisation of Blessings and Curses on Mounts Gerizim and Ebal: the Discourse passing over into a Sustained Prediction.

9 And Moses, and the priests the Levites, spake unto all Israel, saying,—

Keep silence and hear, O Israel. This day hast thou been made a people unto Yahweh thy God. 10 Thou shalt therefore hearken unto the voice of Yahweh thy God,—and do his commandments, and his statutes, which I am commanding thee, to-day.

And Moses commanded the people on that day, saying:

11 These shall stand, to bless the people, upon Mount Gerizim, when ye have passed over the Jordan,—Simeon and Levi and Judah, and Issachar, and Joseph and Benjamin; 12 and these shall stand by the curse, in Mount Ebal,—Reuben, Gad and Asher, and Zebulun, Dan and Naphtali. 13 Then shall the Levites respond and say unto every man of Israel, with voice uplifted:—

14 Cursed be the man that maketh an image, or a molten image,—an abomination unto Yahweh, the work of the hands of the craftsman, and putteth it in a secret place.

And all the people shall respond, and say—Amen.

15 Cursed be he that holdeth in light esteem his father or his mother.

And all the people shall say—Amen.

16 Cursed be he that moveth back the boundary of his neighbour.

And all the people shall say—Amen.
whereunto thou settest thy hand, and will bless thee in the land, which Yahweh thy God is giving unto thee:

9 Yahweh will confirm thee unto himself for a holy people, as he sware unto thee, because thou dost keep the commandments of Yahweh thy God, and dost walk in his ways. And all the peoples of the earth shall see that the name of Yahweh hath been called upon thee, and shall be afraid of thee.

10 And Yahweh will cause thee to abound in that which is good, in the fruit of thy body, and in the fruit of thy cattle, and in the fruit of thy soil, upon the soil which Yahweh sware unto thy fathers, to give unto thee:

11 Yahweh will open unto thee his rich storehouse—the heavens, to give the rain of thy land in its season, and to bless every work of thy hand; so shalt thou lend unto many nations, but shalt not borrow:

12 And Yahweh will give thee to be the head, and not the tail, and thou shalt be only above, and shalt not be beneath, because thou dost hearken unto the commandments of Yahweh thy God, which I am commanding thee, to-day, to observe and to do; and dost not turn aside from any of the words which I am commanding you to-day, to the right hand or to the left, to go after other gods, to serve them.

13 But it shall be, if thou do not hearken unto the voice of Yahweh thy God, to observe to do all his commandments which I am commanding thee, then will Yahweh set thee high, above all the nations of the earth: and all these blessings shall come upon in thee, and reach thee, because thou dost hearken unto the voice of Yahweh thy God:

14 Blessed shalt thou be in the city, and blessed shalt thou be in the field:

15 Blessed shalt thou be the fruit of thy body, and the fruit of thy ground, and the fruit of thy cattle, the young of thy kine, and the eggs of thy flock:

16 Blessed shalt thou be thy basket, and thy kneading-trough:

17 Blessed shalt thou be when thou comest in, and blessed shalt thou be when thou goest out:

18 Yahweh will deliver thine enemies who rise up against thee, to be routed before thee, one way shall they come out against thee, and seven ways shall they flee before thee:

19 Yahweh will command to be with thee, the blessing, in thy storehouses, and in all

* Or: "suffereth."  
* ML: "to smite to the soul of innocent blood."  
* Some cod. (w. Sam., 'edns. Sam., Jon., Vul.) have: "hands" (pl.).  
* See chap. xli. 16, n.  
* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns. Sam., Jon., Vul.) have: "and do."  
* Some cod. (w. Sam., Jon., Vul.) have: "bands." (pl.)  
* See chap. xli. 16, n.
Deuteronomy XXVIII. 22—31.

22 Yahweh will smite thee with consumption and with fever, and with inflammation and with violent heat, and with the sword, and with blight, and with mildew,—and they shall pursue thee, until thou perish. 23 And thy heave offerings which are over thy head, shall become bronze,—and the earth which is under thee iron.

24 Yahweh will cause the rain of thy land to be powder and dust,—<out of the heavens> shall it come down upon thee, until thou be destroyed.

25 Yahweh will give thee up to be routed before thine enemies, <one way> shalt thou go out against them, and <seven ways> shalt thou flee before them,—and thou shalt become a terror unto all the kingdoms of the earth. 26 And thy dead body shall become food for every beast of the heave offerings, and for the beast of the earth,—with none to fright them away.

27 Yahweh will smite thee with burning sores of Egypt, and with the hemorrhoids, and with scab, and with itch,—of which thou canst not be healed.

28 Yahweh will smite thee with madness, and with blindness,—and with terror of heart: 29 and thou shalt grope about in noonday brightness, as the blind man gropeth in thick darkness, and thou shalt not make thy ways prosper,—but shalt be only oppressed and spoiled, all the days, with none to save.

30 <A wife> shalt thou betroth, and <another man> shall lie with her; 31 <A house> shalt thou build, and shalt not dwell therein,— 32 <A vineyard> shalt thou plant, and shalt not throw it open; 33 <Thine ox> shalt be slaughtered before thine eyes, and thou shalt not eat thereof, 34 <Thine ass> shalt be taken from before thee,—and thou shalt have none to save.

35 <Thy sons and thy daughters> given to another people> thine eyes looking on, and failing for them all the day,—thine own hands being powerless.

36 <The fruit of thy soil, and all thy toil> shall be a people whom thou knowest not, <eat up>,—and thou shalt be only oppressed and crushed, all the days; 37 so that thou shalt be mad,—for the sight of thine eyes which thou shalt see.

38 Yahweh will smite thee with a grievous boil, upon the knees and upon the legs, of which thou canst not be healed,—from the sole of thy foot, even unto the crown of thy head.

39 Yahweh will bring thee, and thy king whom thou wilt set up over thee, unto a nation which thou hast not known, <unto thou, nor thy fathers>;—and thou shalt serve, there, other gods of wood and of stone.

40 Thus shalt thou become a horror, a byword, and a mockery,—among all the peoples' whither Yahweh thy God will drive thee.

41 <Much seed> shalt thou take out into the field,—and <little> shalt thou gather in, for the locust shall consume it.

42 <Thine vineyards> shalt thou plant, and dress,—but <wine> shalt thou not drink, neither shalt thou gather the grapes, for the worm shall eat them.

43 <Thine olive trees> shalt thou have in all thy bounds,—but <oil> shall drop off from thy olive trees,—and thou shalt not anoint thyself therewith, for thine olive shall drop off.

44 <Thy sons and daughters> shalt thou beget,—and they shall not be thine, for they shall go into captivity.

45 <All thy trees, and the fruit of thy ground> shalt the grasshopper devour. 46 The sojourner who is in thy midst shall mount up above thee, higher and higher,—whereas thou shalt come down lower and lower: 47 <Thou> shalt not lend to him,—he shall become head, and <thou> shalt become tail.

Moreover, all these curses shall come in upon thee, and pursue thee and overtake thee, until thou be destroyed,—because thou didst not hearken unto the voice of Yahweh thy God, to keep his commandments and his statutes, which he hath commanded thee; 48 and they shall be upon thee, for a sign, and for a wonder,—and upon thy seed, unto times age-abiding.

49 <Because thou servedst not Yahweh thy God, with rejoicing, and with gladness of heart, for abundance of all things> therefore shalt thou serve thine enemies, whom Yahweh will send against thee, with hunger, and with thirst, and with nakedness, and with want of all things,—and he will put a yoke of iron upon thy neck, until he hath destroyed thee.

50 Yahweh will bring against thee a nation from afar, from the end of the earth, as darteth a bird of prey,—a nation whose tongue thou canst not understand; a nation of fierce countenance,—who will not respect an elder, 51 nor to the young> show favour: 52 then shall he eat the young of thy cattle and the fruit of thy ground, until thou art destroyed, who will not leave for thee corn,
new wine or oil, the young of thy kine, or the ewes of thy flock, until he hath caused thee to perish. 33 And he shall lay siege to thee in all thy gates, until thy high and fortified walls come down, wherein thou wast trusting, in all thy land,—yes he will lay siege to thee in all thy gates, in all thy land, which [Yahweh thy God] hath given unto thee. 34 And thou wilt eat the fruit of thy body, the flesh of thy sons and of thy daughters, whom Yahweh thy God hath given unto thee,—in the siege and in the straitness wherewith thine enemies will straiten thee. 35 The man that is tender among you, and exceedingly delicate, his eye shall be jealous of his brother, and of the wife of his bosom, and of the remnant of his sons, whom he might leave behind; 36 so that he will not give to any one of them, of the flesh of his sons which he will eat, because he hath nothing at all left himself, in the siege and in the straitness wherewith thine enemies will straiten thee, within all thy gates. 37 The tender and delicate woman among you, who hath never adventured the sole of her foot, to set it upon the ground, through delicateness and through tenderness, her eye shall be jealous of the husband of her bosom, and of her own son, and of her own daughter, both as to her afterbirth that cometh forth from between her foot, and as to her children which she shall bear, for she will eat them, for want of all things, secretly,—in the siege and in the straitness wherewith thine enemies will straiten thee, within thine gates. 38 If thou wilt not take heed to do all the words of this law, which are written in this scroll, to revere this glorious and reverend name, Yahweh thy God, then will Yahweh make thy plagues wonderful, and the plagues of thy seed, plagues great and lasting, and diseases grievous and lasting; 39 and he will bring back on thee all the sickness of Egypt, because of which thou wast afraid, and they shall cleave unto thee; 40 even every disease and every plague, which are not written in this scroll of the law, will Yahweh bring up against thee, until thou art destroyed. 41 And ye shall be left, men few in number, whereas ye had become as the stars of the heavens, for multitude,—because thou hast not hearkened unto the voice of Yahweh thy God. And it shall come to pass, that as Yahweh rejoiced over you, to do you good, and to multiply you, so will Yahweh rejoice over you, to cause you to perish and to destroy you,—and ye shall be torn away from off the soil, whither thou art going in to possess it; 44 and Yahweh will scatter thee among all the peoples, from one end of the earth, even unto the other end of the earth,—and thou wilt serve there, other gods, whom thou hast not known—[thou, nor thy fathers]—of wood and of stone. 45 And <among those nations> shalt thou find no case, neither shall there be a place of rest for the sole of thy foot,—but Yahweh will give unto thee, there, a trembling heart, and a failing of eyes, and faintness of soul. And thy life shall be hung up for thee in front,—and thou wilt be in dread by night and by day, and wilt not trust in thy life. 47 In the morning thou wilt say—Oh that it were evening! and in the evening thou wilt say—Oh that it were morning! because of the dread of thy heart, which thou wilt dread, and because of the sight of thine eyes, which thou wilt see. 48 And Yahweh will take thee back again to Egypt, in ships, by the way whereof I said unto thee, Thou shalt not again any more see it. And ye will offer yourselves there for sale unto thine enemies, as servants and as handmaids, with no one to buy. 49 These are the words of the covenant which Yahweh commanded Moses to solemnise with the sons of Israel, in the land of Moab,—besides the covenant, which he solemnised with them, in Horeb. § 43. Renewed Exhortations: Hope in the End. 2 And Moses called unto all Israel, and said unto them,—Ye yourselves saw all that Yahweh did before your eyes in the land of Egypt, unto Pharaoh and unto all his servants, and unto all his land: 3 the great provings which thine own eyes saw,—those great signs and wonders: 4 yet hath Yahweh not given unto you a heart to know, or eyes to see, or ears to hear,—until this day. 4 I led you, therefore, forty years in the desert,—your mantles [fell not with age] from off you, even thy sandals: fell not with age from off thy foot: 5 <Bread> ye did not eat, and <wine> and strong drink ye did not drink,—that ye might know that I, Yahweh, was your God. 7 And <when ye entered into this place> then came forth Sihon king of...
Heshbon and Og king of Bashan, to meet us in battle, and we smote them; 8 and we took their land, and gave it for an inheritance unto the Reubenites, and unto the Gadites, and unto the half tribe of Manasseh. 9 Ye must, therefore, keep the words of this covenant, and do them, that ye may prosper in all that ye do.

Ye' are stationed, to-day, all of you, before Yahweh your God, your heads, your tribes, and your elders, and your officers, every man of Israel; 11 your little ones, your wives, and thy sojourner that is in the midst of thy camp, from him that heweth thy wood, unto him that draweth thy water: that thou mayest pass through into the covenant of Yahweh thy God, and into his oath, which Yahweh thy God is solemnising with thee, to-day: 12 that he may confirm thee to-day as his own people, while he becometh thine own God, as he spake unto thee, and as he sware unto thy fathers, unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob.

And /&quot;now&lt;/&quot; saith I, solemnising this covenant and this oath; 15 but with him who is here, with us, standing to-day before Yahweh our God, and with him who is not here, with us to-day. 16 (For ye know, how we dwelt in the land of Egypt,—and how we passed through the midst of the nations which ye did pass through; and ye saw their disgusting images, and their manufactured gods, —the wood and the stone, the silver and the gold that are with them.) 17 Lest there be among you a man or a woman, or a family or a tribe, whose heart is turning to-day, from Yahweh our God, to go and serve the gods of those nations,—lest there be among you, a root fruitful of poison and wormwood; 18 and so it come to pass while he is hearing the words of this oath, that he will bless himself in his heart—saying, /&quot;Prosperity shall I have, although in the stubbornness of my heart I go on,—so that the drunkenness addeth to the thirst; 20 Yahweh will not be willing to forgive him, but I will anger of Yahweh and his jealousy smoke against that man, and all the oath that is written in this scroll shall settle down upon him,—and Yahweh wipe out his name from under the heavens; 21 and Yahweh single him out for calamity, out of all the tribes of Israel,—according to all the oaths of the covenant that is written in this scroll of the law.

So that the generation coming after—your sons who shall rise up after you, and the foreigner who shall come in from a far-off land, will say,—when they see the plagues of that land, and the sicknesses thereof wherewith Yahweh hath made it sick: brimstone and salt, burning up all the land thereof, it shall not be sown, neither shall it shoot forth, neither shall there come up thereon any herbage,—like the overthrow of Sodom and Gomorrah, Admah and Zeboim, which Yahweh overthrew in his anger and in his wrath: 24 yea all the nations will say,

&lt;For what cause &gt; hast Yahweh done it thus unto this land? what meaneth this great heat of anger?

Then will men say,

Because they forsook the covenant of Yahweh, the God of their fathers,—which he solemnised with them, when he brought them forth, out of the land of Egypt; 26 and went and served other gods, and bowed down to them,—gods which they had not known, and in which he had given them no share: 27 therefore did the anger of Yahweh kindle upon that land,—to bring in upon it all the curse that is written in this scroll; and therefore hath Yahweh rooted them out from off their own soil, in anger and in wrath, and in great indignation, and cast them into another land, as at this day.

The secret things belong unto Yahweh our God; and the things that are revealed shall belong to us and to our children, unto times age-abiding, that we may do all the words of this law.

And it shall come to pass, when all these things shall come in upon thee—the blessing and the curse, which I have set before thee,—and thou shalt bring them back unto thy heart, 30 among all the nations' whither Yahweh thy God hath driven thee; and thou shalt return unto Yahweh thy God, and shalt hearken unto his voice, according to all that I am commanding thee to-day,—unto thy soul; with all thy heart, and with all thy soul shall then will Yahweh thy
DEUTERONOMY XXX. 4—20; XXXI. 1—8.

God bring back thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee, and return and gather thee, from among all the peoples whither Yahweh thy God hath scattered thee. <Though thou be driven out unto the utmost part of the heavens> will Yahweh thy God gather thee, and [from thence] will he fetch thee; and Yahweh thy God will bring thee into the land which thy fathers possessed, and thou shalt possess it, and he will do thee good and multiply thee, beyond thy fathers.

And Yahweh thy God will circumcise thy heart, and the heart of thy seed, to love Yahweh thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul, that thou mayest live. And Yahweh thy God will put all these oaths upon thine enemies and upon them who hated thee, who persecuted thee.

But thou wilt return, and hearken unto the voice of Yahweh, and wilt do all his commandments, which I am commanding thee, to-day. And Yahweh thy God will make thee pre-eminent, in every work of thy hand— in the fruit of thy body, and in the fruit of thy cattle, and in the fruit of thy ground, for good— for Yahweh will again rejoice over thee for good, as he rejoiced over thy fathers: if thou hearken unto the voice of Yahweh thy God, to keep his commandments, and his statutes, which are written in this scroll of the law— if thou return unto Yahweh thy God, with all thy heart and with all thy soul.

For I am commanding thee to-day: it is not too wonderful for thee, neither is it far off. It is not in the heavens, that thou shouldst say— Who shall ascend for us into the heavens, that he may fetch it for us, that we may hear it, and do it?

Neither is it over the sea, that thou shouldst say— Who shall pass over for us, to the other side of the sea, that he may fetch it for us, that we may hear it, and do it?

But near unto thee is the word, exceedingly: in thy mouth and in thy heart, that thou mayest do it.

See! I have set before thee, to-day, life and prosperity, and death and calamity; for thou must keep the commandments of Yahweh thy God which I am commanding thee, to-day, to love Yahweh thy God, to walk in his ways, and to keep his commandments and his statutes, and his regulations— so shalt thou live and multiply, and Yahweh thy God will bless thee, in the land which thou art entering to possess. But if thy heart shall turn away, and thou wilt not hearken, but shalt be drawn away, and shalt bow thyself down to other gods, and serve them> I declare unto you, to-day, that ye shall perish, ye shall not prolong your days upon the soil which thou art passing over the Jordan to enter and possess. I call to witness against you to-day, the heavens and the earth, that life and death have I set before thee, the blessing and the curse, therefore shouldst thou choose life, that thou mayest live, and the soil which Yahweh thy God, to hearken unto his voice, and to cleave unto him, for the life is thy life, and thy length of days, that thou mayest abide upon the soil which Yahweh swore to thy fathers, to Abraham, to Isaac and to Jacob, to give unto them.

§ 44. Moses, preparing to depart, commends Joshua, writes and gives in charge the Law, prepares and teaches his Witnessing Son.

And Moses went, and spake these words unto all Israel: and said unto them—<A hundred and twenty years old am I to-day, I can no more go out and come in,—Yahweh indeed hath said unto me, Thou shalt not pass over this Jordan.

Yahweh thy God is passing over before thee, he will destroy these nations from before thee, so shalt thou dispossess them,—Joshua is passing over before thee, as Yahweh hath spoken. So will Yahweh do unto them as he did unto Sihon and unto Og, kings of the Amorites, and unto the land of them whom he destroyed. So will Yahweh deliver them up before you,—and ye shall do unto them—according to all the commandment which I have commanded you. Be firm and bold, do not fear nor tremble, because of them, for Yahweh thy God it is who is going with thee, he will not fail thee nor forsake thee.

And Moses called for Joshua, and said unto him, in the sight of all Israel, Be firm and bold, for thou shalt go with this people, into the land of which Yahweh is going with thee, and thou shalt cause them to inherit it.

But Yahweh it is who is going before thee, he will be with thee, he will not fail thee nor forsake thee, thou must not fear, nor be dismayed.

* [Note: Citations and footnotes are not translated into the natural text.]
And Moses wrote this law, and delivered it unto the priests, the sons of Levi, who were bearing the ark of the covenant of Yahweh, and unto all the elders of Israel. And Moses commanded them, saying—

At the end of seven years, in the appointed season of the year of release, during the festival of booths; when all Israel cometh in to see the face of Yahweh thy God, in the place which he shall choose; thou shalt read this law before all Israel, in their hearing; Call together the people—the men, and the women, and the little ones, and thy sojourner, who is within thy gates, that they may hear, and that they may learn, so shall they revere Yahweh your God, and observe to do all the words of this law; and that their children who know not may hear and learn, that they may revere Yahweh your God— all the days that ye are living upon the soil, which ye are passing over the Jordan, to possess.

Then said Yahweh unto Moses: Lo! thy days have drawn near, that thou must die. Call Joshua, and station yourselves in the tent of meeting, that I may command him. So Moses went, with Joshua, and they took their station in the tent of meeting. And Yahweh appeared in the tent, in a pillar of cloud, and the pillar of cloud stood at the entrance of the tent. Then said Yahweh unto Moses, Lo! thou art about to sleep with thy fathers, and this people will rise up, and go away unfaithfully after the gods of the foreigners of the land, into the midst of whom they are entering, and will forsake me, and break my covenant which I have solemnised with them. Then will mine anger kindle upon them in that day, and I will forsake them, and will hide my face from them, and they shall be consumed, and many calamities and misfortunes shall fall upon them, and they will say, in that day— Is it not because my God is not in my midst, that these calamities have found me out?

But [I] will utterly hide my face, in that day, because of all the wickedness which they have done, in that they have turned away unto other gods.

Now therefore, write ye for me this Song, and teach it unto the sons of Israel, put it in their mouths, that this Song may become for me, a witness, against the sons of Israel. When I bring them upon the soil which I sware unto their fathers, flowing with milk and honey, and they shall eat and be filled, and wax fat; then will they turn away unto other gods and serve them, and despise me, and break my covenant. And it shall come to pass when many calamities and misfortunes shall find them out; then shall this Song respond to their face, as a witness, for it shall not be forgotten out of the mouth of their seed, for I know their imagination, which they are forming to-day, ere yet I bring them into the land of which I sware unto their fathers.

Moses therefore wrote this Song on that day, and taught it unto the sons of Israel. And he commanded Joshua, son of Nun, and said—

Be firm and bold, for [thou] shalt bring the sons of Israel into the land which I have sworn to them, and [I] will be with thee.

And it came to pass when Moses had made an end of writing the words of this law, upon a scroll, until he had finished them, then Moses commanded the Levites, who were bearing the ark of the covenant of Yahweh, saying:

Take this scroll of the law, and put it at the side of the ark of the covenant of Yahweh your God, so shall it be there in thy midst as a witness. For [I] know thy perverseness, and thy stiff neck. While I am yet alive with you to-day ye are quarrelling with Yahweh, and how much more after my death?

Call together unto me, all the elders of your tribes, and your officers, and let me speak in their hearing these words, and let me take to witness against them the heavens and the earth. For I know that after my death ye will [break faith], and turn aside out of the way which I have commanded you, and calamity will befall you, in the afterpart of the days, because ye will do the thing that is wicked in the eyes of Yahweh, to provoke him with the work of your own hands.

So Moses spake in the hearing of all the convocation of Israel the words of this Song, until they were ended:

* Second mention of the Song.
* So if shd be (w. Sam., N. G. p.: 8 yr.) — [n. n. (M. G. T. has simply: "sware").
* Third reference to the Song.
* Cp. Exo. iii. 14 and Intro. (chap. iv. iii.).
* Cp. ver. 9.
* Moses seems to have first spoken the Law, then written it.
* Cp. chap. xviii. 18; 2 K. xxii. 8-14.
* Some cod., w. 1 ear. pr. edn., O. M. M. S., Jon. have: "all these"—G. n. n. Namely, of the Song: cp. ver. 36.
* Cp. chap. xxxix. 1: also Isr. i. 2.
* "The thing that is wicked" is plainly idolatry, the exclamation against which overcomes uppermost.
* The fourth reference to the Song. And now it follows at last.
§ 45. The Song.

1 Give ear, O ye heavens, and I will speak, —
And let the earth hear the sayings of my mouth:

2 Let my teaching drop as the rain,
Let my speech distil as the dew, —
As fountains of waters on tender grass.
As myriad drops on seeding plants.

3 <When I the name of Yahweh proclaim>
Adore ye greatness unto our God: —

4 A Rock ! faultless' his work,
For [all his ways] are just, —
A God of faithfulness, and without' perversity, <Right and fair> is he !

5 They have broken faith with him, to be no son of his — their fault, —
A generation twisted and crooked.

6 Is it <Yahweh> ye thus requite,
O impious people and unwise? —
Is not [the] thy father who begat thee?
[YHWH], that made thee, and established thee?

7 Remember the days of age-past times, a
Remain the years of many generations, —
Ask thy father, and he will tell thee,
Thine elders, and they will say to thee: —

8 <When the Most High gave inheritances unto the nations,
When he spread abroad the sons of Adam>
He set the bounds of the peoples, b
According to the number of the sons of Israel.

9 For [Yahweh's portion] is his people, —
[Israel] his inheritor possession.

10 He met him, f in a desert land,
And in the howling waste of a wilderness,—
He encompassed him, watched over him,
Shielded him, as the pupil of his own eye, d

11 <As an eagle stirreth up his nest,>
<Over his young ones: fluttereth, —>
Sparrelth abroad his wings, taketh one,"
Beareth it up on his pinions>

12 Yahweh alone did lead him,
And there was with him, no God of a stranger.

13 He made him ride on the high places of the land, —
Caused him to eat the increase of the fields,—
And gave him to suck honey out of the cliff,
And oil out of the rock of flint; —

14 Curds of kine, and milk of sheep, —

With fat of well-fed lambs,
Yes rams bred in Bashan, a and he-goats,
With the white of the kernels b of what, —
And the blood of the grape thou didst drink as it foamed, c

15 Then Jeshurun d waxed fat, and kicked: —
Thou wast fat,
Thou wast thick.
Thou wast gorged, —
So he forsook the God who made him,
And treated as foolish his Rock of salvation.

16 They moved him to jealousy with foreign [gods], —
<With abominations> angered they him:

17 They sacrificed to malicious demons, a to a
No-God, Gods whom they knew not,—
New ones lately come in, —
Your fathers never shuddered at them!

18 <Of the Rock who had begotten thee> thou wast unmindful, —
And didst forget God who had given thee birth.

19 <When Yahweh saw> he derided, —
Because his sons and his daughters gave provocation.

20 So he said: —
I will hide my face from them,
I will see, what will be their hereafter, —
For <a generation given to intrigue> they are',
[Sons] whom there is no trusting; —
[They] have moved me to jealousy with a No-God,
They have angered me with their vanities: —
I, therefore, will move them to jealousy with a No-people, —
<With an impious nation> will I anger them.

21 For a fire is kindled in mine anger,
And shall burn as far as hades beneath,—
And consume the earth with her produce,
And set ablaze the foundations of the mountains:

22 I will heap them on calamities, —
Mine arrows > will I spend upon them:

The meltings of hunger, The devourings of fever,
And the dangerous pestilence, —

a Or: "the days of long age." Heb. "the days of c 'ad." 
b Or, possibly, "tribes"; but, in view of the immediately following words, it seems more natural to take the Hebrew word in its ordinary application, as synonymous with "nations."
c Probably in the cloud first mentioned in Exo. xiii, 21, 22. 
d Notably when passing through the Red Sea. 
M'L. "it"; query, the falling eaglet. 
e Possibly when Israel came into the mountainous region east of the Jordan. 
It so it ab be (w. Sam., Sep.) — G.m. M.'T.: "and he did eat." 

These "addes" are very abrupt, but very telling. 
Heb., "stock." 
Or: "foreigners." 
"Evil spirits"—Leeser. 
Note the fine sarcasm in this. 
I.e., with an unorganised horde—O.G. 810. 
Or: "catch up against them"—O.G. 
So Ps. H.L.: but, "sucked out"—O.G.; "exhausted by"—David's H.L. 
"Eaten up with the firebol, fig. of pestilence"—H.L. 
These then are the "arrows."
And <the tooth of beasts> will I send among them,
With the poison of crawlers of the dust:
<Without> shall the sword bereave,
<In the inmost recesses> terror,—
[To] both young man and virgin,
Suckling, with man of grey hairs.
23 I said,
I would puff them away,—
I would destroy from mortals, their memory;
Were it not that <the taunt of the foe> I feared,
Lest their adversaries should mistake,—
Lost they should say—
"Our hand is exalted,"
It is <not Yahweh; therefore, who hath wrought all this>!
27 For <a nation of vanished dignity> they are,—
And there is in them no understanding.
28 <If they had been wise> they would have understood this,—
They would have given heed to their hereafter!
29 Oh, how would [one] have chased a thousand;
And [two] put ten thousand to flight,—
Were it not that <their Rock> had sold them,
And <Yahweh> had abandoned them:
30 For <not like our Rock> is their rock,—
Their enemies themselves being judges;
31 For <of the vine of Sodom> is their vine,
And of the vineyards of Gomorrah,—
Their grapes are grapes of gall,
<Clusters of bitter things> are theirs:
32 The poison of large serpents is their wine,—
Yea the fierce venom of serpents.
33 Is not that [thologist] stored up with me,—
Sealed up amongst my treasures;
Unto the days of vengeance and requital;
Unto the time their foot shall totter?—
For <near> is the day of their fate,
And their destiny speedeth on.
36 For Yahweh will vindicate his people,
And <upon his servants> will have compassion,
<When he seeth that strength is exhausted,
And there is no one, shut up at large>.
37 Then will he say,
Where are their gods,
The rock, in whom they have trusted;
Who used to eat, <the fat of their sacrifices>,
To drink the wine of their libations?
38 Let them rise up, and help you,
Let them* be over you for a covering!"[b]
39 See: now, that [I,] I am <he that is>,
And there are <no> gods with me,—
[I] kill—and make alive.
I wound, and [I] heal,
And there is none at *<from my hand> can deliver."
40 For I lift up, unto the heavens, my hand,—
And say,
Living am I; unto times age-abiding:
<If I woe> my flashing sword,
And my hand take hold on justice> [c]
I will return vengeance unto mine adversaries,
And <them who hate me> will I requite:
I will make mine arrows drunk with blood,
And <my sword> shall devour flesh,—
With the blood of the slain, and the captive,
With [the flesh of] the chief leader* of the foe:
42 Shout for joy, O ye nations, [with] his people,
For <the blood of his servants> he avengeth,—
And <vengeance> he returneth unto his adversaries,
And is propitious unto the soil of *his people.

44 So Moses came in, and spake all the words of this Song in the hearing of the people, and of Hoshea, son of Nun;[d]
And <when Moses made an end of speaking all these words unto all Israel> he said unto them—

Apply your hearts unto all the words which I am witnessing against you! to-day,—
how that ye must command your sons to observe to do all the words of this law; for it is not too small a thing for you, for it is your life,—and hereby shall ye prolong your days upon the soil whereunto ye are passing over the Jordan to possess it.

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[a] Or simply: "men."
[b] "Miscellaneous."—O.G.
[c] "Which they are not;" O.G.
[d] "Of the same or similar meaning."
[e] Intro., Chap. II,
Symp. A. J.
[f] So it shall be (w. Oik.,
S 8 m. 8 eph.)—G.n.
[G.M.T. has: "Unto me belonging."]

* Or: "judge," but in the sense of "vindicate": an important use of the verb mishap ! cp. Ps. cxxxv. 14.
[O.G.]
No hero or deliverer, whether in prison or out, whether bond or free, to save them.
[O.G.]
So it shall be (w. Sam.,
G.n.)—G.n. [M.C.T. has: "His soil—his people."
[f] The fifth contextual reference to the Song. The iteration of Hebrew story is here well illustrated: and a due consideration of it may prove very helpful in exegesis. Cp. Ex. xix. 9, 10, 11.
[O.G.]
The earlier name of Joshua ("Jeshoshua"), see Num.
[O.G.]
[O.G.]
Here again the reference is to the Song: chap.
[O.G.]
Some cod. (w. t. cf. pr.
[O.G.]
[O.G.]
[O.G.]
§ 46. Moses further prepared for His Death.

46 And Yahweh spake unto Moses, on this self-same day, saying:

47 Get thee up into this mountain of the Abarim, Mount Nebo, which is in the land of Moab, which is over against Jericho, and behold the land of Canaan which I am giving unto the sons of Israel, for a possession; and die thou in the mount whither thou art going up, and be withdrawn unto thy kinsfolk, as Aaron thy brother died, in Mount Hor, and was withdrawn unto his kinsfolk; for that ye acted unfaithfully against me, in the midst of the sons of Israel, regarding the waters of Meribah-Kadesh, in the desert of Zin, for that ye hallowed me not in the midst of the sons of Israel. Yet <over against thee> shalt thou behold the land, but <thereunto> shalt thou not enter, into the land which I am giving unto the sons of Israel.

§ 47. Moses' Blessing on the Tribes and on All Israel.

38 Now this is the blessing wherein Moses, the man of God, blessed the sons of Israel, before his death.

2 And he said—

Yahweh, <from Sinai> came near,—
Yea he dwelt out of Seir, upon them,
He shone forth out of Mount Paran,
Yea he came out of holy myriads,—
Out of his right hand [proceeded] fire to
guide them.

3 Yea he loved the tribes,—
All his holy ones were in thy hand,—
Yea they were encompassed at thy feet,
Each one bare away some of thy words.

4 <A law> did Moses' command us,—
<A possession> for the convocation of Jacob.

5 Thus became he <in Jeshurun> a king,—
When the heads of the people gathered themselves together,
<As one man> the tribes of Israel.

[Reuben]—

6 Let Reuben live' and not die,—
Nor his men be easily counted.

7 And <this> is for Judah, when he said,
Hear, O Yahweh, the voice of Judah,
That <unto his own people> thou wouldst
bring him home,—

§ 48. Moses thus blessed the twelve tribes of Israel.

8 And <of Levi> he said:

Let thy perfection and thy light, <unto thy man of loving-kindness>,—
Whom thou didst put to the proof at Massah, With whom thou didst contend over the waters of Meribah;

9 Who saith, of his father and of his mother,
I behold them not,
And <of his own brethren> regardeth he not,
And <of his own sons> observeth he not,—
Because they watch thy speech,
That <thy covenant> they may preserve;

May teach thy regulations unto Jacob,
And thy law unto Israel,—
May put inness in thy nostrils,—
And a whole-offering upon thine altar.

11 Bless, O Yahweh, his substance,
And <with the work of his hands> wilt thou be well pleased,—
Crush thou the loins of them who rise up against him,
And of them who hate him, that they rise not again.

12 <Of Benjamin> he said,

The beloved of Yahweh shall settle down securely,—
With one to throw a shade over him all the day long,
Yea <between his shoulders> hath he found rest.

13 And <of Joseph> he said,

Blessed of Yahweh be his land,—
With the precious things of the heavens, with the dew,
And with the abyss, couching beneath;

14 With the precious fruit of the sun,—
And with the precious yield of the moons;

15 And with the chief of the ancient mountains,—
And with the precious things of the age-abiding hills;

16 And with the precious things of the earth and its fulness,
And with the goodwill of One who dwelt in a thorn-bush,—

Let it come on the head of Joseph,
And on the crown of the head of him who was consecrated among his brethren.

17 His firstborn ox be an honour to him,<
And the horns of a buffalo> be his horns,<
With them> let him thrust <peoples>,
All at once unto the ends of the earth,—

* I.e.: "the crossings," or "passages."  
* Some cod. w. 1 ear. pr. S.  
* "the singular = "thy people."  
* This "Blessing" differs widely from the "Witnessing Song" of the previous chapter. These Moses' worst fears, here his fondest wishes and idealisations find expression.

† I.e.: "fire of a law, or fire was a law, but ditch, law, is pers. and late;  
† rd. pers. = "fire of torches" cf. Exo. xx. 18 or "becoming fire" cf. Is. lv. 5."—O.G.

‡ Or: "peoples." "Dillman reads 'his people.'"—O.G.

§ Or: "remain."  
‡ Exo. xxviii. 30.  
‡ The high priest, who was the "mountains of aforetime," cp. ver. 27.

∥ Or: "remainder."  
∥ Exo. iii. 2. "Perh. blackberry bush."—O.G.

∥ His horns: to which his two sons are here strikingly compared.

∥ Or: "land."
DEUTERONOMY XXXIII. 18—29; XXXIV. 1—12.

And [of Zebulun] he said,
Rejoice, Zebulun, in thy going out,—
And [thou] Issachar, in thy tents:
The peoples, <unto the mountain> will they call,
<There> will they offer the sacrifices of righteousness,—
For <the abundance of the seas> will they suck,
Hidden treasures of the sand.

29 And <of Gad> he said:
Blessed be he that hath made room for Gad,—
<As a lioness> hath he laid himself down,
And hath torn an arm, likewise the crown of the head;
And hath provided a first part for himself,
For <there> a commander's portion hath been hid,—
So he cometh with the heads of the people,
<The righteousness of Yahweh> he executeth,
And his regulations, with Israel.

27 And <of Dan> he said,
Dan is a lion's whelp,—
He leapt out of Bashan.

28 And <of Naphtali> he said,
O Naphtali! satisfied with favour,
And full with the blessing of Yahweh,—
<The west and the sunny south> do thou possess.

24 And <of Asher> he said,
Most blessed of sons! be Asher,—
Let him have the goodwill of his brethren,
And let him dip, in oil, his foot:
<Iron and bronze> be thy sandals,
And <as thy days> be thy strength.

30 There is none like God, O Jeshurun,—
Riding upon the heavens to thy help,—
And <for his own majesty> on the skies;
<Abode> is the God of aforesome,
And <beneath> are the Arms of the ages,—
So he driveth before thee the foe,
And doth say— Destroy!

Thus hath Israel settled down securely,
< Alone > the fountain of Jacob,
Within a land both of corn and new wine,—
His heaven also dropeth down dew.

29 How happy art thou, O Israel!
Who is like unto thee,
O people victorious in Yahweh?
Thy helpful shield, who also is thy majestic sword,—
So that thy foes come cringing unto thee,
And [thou] <upon their heights> dost march along.

§ 48. Moses views the Land: His Death, Burial, Character, and Successor.

1 So then Moses went up, from the waste plains of Moab, into Mount Nebo, the head of Pisgah, which is over against Jericho,—and Yahweh showed him all the land—even Gilead as far as Dan; and all Naphtali, and the land of Ephraim and Manasseh,—and all the land of Judah, as far as the hinder sea; and the South,—and the circuit of the valley of Jericho, the city of palm trees as far as Zoa. And Yahweh said unto him—
'This is the land which I sware to Abraham,
to Isaac, and to Jacob, saying,
<Unto thy seed> will I give it.
I have let thee see with thine own eyes,
But <thither> shalt thou not pass o'er.

6 So Moses, the servant of Yahweh, died there, in the land of Moab, at the bidding of Yahweh; and he buried him in a valley in the land of Moab, over against Beth-peor,—but no man hath known his burying-place, until this day.

7 Now Moses was a hundred and twenty years old, when he died,—his eye had not dimmed, nor had his freshness fled.

8 And the sons of Israel bewailed Moses in the waste plains of Moab, thirty days,—then were completed the waiting-days of the mourning for Moses.

9 But Joshua, son of Nun, was full of the spirit of wisdom, for Moses had laid his hands upon him,—so the sons of Israel hearkened unto him, and did' 'as Yahweh commanded Moses).

10 And there arose not a prophet any more in Israel, like unto Moses,— whom Yahweh acknowledged, face to face; by all the signs, and the wonders, which Yahweh sent him to do, in the land of Egypt,—unto Pharaoh, and unto all his servants, and unto all his land; and by all the firm hand, and by all the great terror which Moses wrought in the sight of all Israel.
§ 1. Preparations for Entering Canaan.

1 And it came to pass, after the death of Moses, the servant of Yahweh,—that Yahweh spake unto Joshua son of Nun, the attendant of Moses, saying:

2 "Moses my servant is dead,—
   Now therefore, arise, pass over this Jordan, thou, and all this people, into the land which I am giving unto them,—unto the sons of Israel.

3 <Every place whereon the sole of your foot shall tread shall be yours,> unto you have I given it,—
as I spake unto Moses. 4 <From the desert and this Lebanon, even unto the great river,—the river Euphrates, all the land of the Hittites, and unto the great sea, toward the going in of the sun, shall be your boundary.>

5 No man shall stand before thee, all the days of thy life,—<as I was with Moses> so I will be with thee, I will not fail thee, neither will I forsake thee.

6 Be firm and bold,—for I will make this people to inherit the land which I swear unto their fathers,—to give unto them.

7 Only be very firm and bold, taking heed to do all the law which Moses my servant commanded thee, do not turn aside from it to the right hand or to the left,—that thou mayest prosper, withithersoever thou goest. 2 This scroll of the law must not cease out of thy mouth, but thou must muse over it day and night, that thou mayest take heed to do all that is written therein,—for [then] shalt thou make thy way prosperous, and [then] shalt thou have good success.

8 Have I not commanded thee? Be firm and bold, start nor be dismayed,—
for <with thee> is Yahweh thy God, withithersoever thou goest. 3

9 So then Joshua commanded the officers of the people, saying:

10 Pass ye through the midst of the camp, and command the people, saying:

Make ready for yourselves, provisions,—
for <in three days> are ye to pass over this Jordan, to go in and possess the land which Yahweh your God is giving you, to possess.

12 And <unto the Reubenites, and unto the Gadites, and unto the half tribe of Manasseh> spake Joshua, saying:

13 Remember the word which Moses the servant of Yahweh commanded you, saying,—
   "Yahweh your God is granting you rest, and doth give you this land.

14 <Your wives, your little ones, and your cattle shall remain in the land which Moses hath given you over the Jordan,—but ye shall pass over, armed, before your brethren,—all ye mighty men of valour, and shall help them;> until that Yahweh shall grant rest unto your brethren, as unto you, so shall they also possess the land which Yahweh your God giveth them, 4
   then shall ye return unto the land of your possession, and possess it, which Moses the servant of Yahweh hath given you over the Jordan, towards the rising of the sun.

16 Then responded they to Joshua, saying,—
   <All that thou hast commanded us will we do, and withithersoever thou shalt send us will we go;> 17 <As in every thing we hearkened unto Moses> so, will we hearkened unto thee,—only let Yahweh thy God be with thee, as he was with Moses. 4
   <Any man who shall rebel against thy bidding, and not hearkened unto thy words in all that thou shalt command him shall be put to death,—only be firm and bold.>

§ 2. Spies sent to Jericho.

1 Then did Joshua son of Nun, send cut from The Assiotes, two men to spy out silently, saying,—
   Go view the land, and Jericho.

2 So they came, and entered the house of a harlot, whose name was Rahab, and lay there. 2 And it was told the king of Jericho, saying,—

Exo. iii. 14.

Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edns., Sep., Vul.) have: "whither thou goest."—G.n.
Sp. v.r. (̄ε̄ρῑν) and some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edns., and the Aram.) have: "whither thou goest,"—G.n.
"and view"—G.n.
JOSHUA II. 3-24: III. 1-4.

Lo! men have come in hither, to-night, of the sons of Israel, to search out the land. 3 So the king of Jericho sent unto Rahab, saying,—

Bring forth the men that are come in unto thee, who have entered thy house, for to search out all the land> have they come.

And the woman took the two men, and hid them,—and said:

Even so, the men did come in unto me, but I knew not from whence they were; and it came to pass, as the gate was about to be shut in the darkness> that the men went out, I knew not whither the men went,—pursue them quickly, for ye shall overtake them.

But she had taken them up to the roof,—and concealed them with the stalks of flax> which she had laid in order for herself, upon the roof. So the men pursued them, by way of the Jordan, unto the fords,—the gate being shut as soon as they who pursued them had gone forth. 6 And ere yet they slept> she went up unto them, upon the roof; and said unto the men,

I know that Yahweh hath given> unto you the land,—and that the terror of you hath fallen> upon us, and that all the inhabitants of the land have melted away> from before you.

For we have heard how Yahweh |dried up> the waters of the Red Sea, from before you, when ye came forth out of Egypt,—and what ye did unto the two kings of the Amorites, whom were over the Jordan unto Sihon and unto Og, whom ye devoted to destruction; 11 and when we heard> then did our heart melt, and there rose up no longer any spirit in any man, because of you,—for as for Yahweh your God> he is God—in the heavens above, and upon the earth beneath.

Therefore, I pray you, swear unto me, by Yahweh, <since I have dealt with you in lovingkindness> that ye also will deal with the house of my father, in lovingkindness, and will give me a token of faithfulness: and will save alive my father and my mother, and my brethren, and my sisters, and all that they have,—and will deliver our souls> from death.

And the men said> unto her,

Our souls, in your stead, unto death> if ye> utter not this our business,—so shall it be> when Yahweh shall give> us the land> that we will deal with thee in lovingkindness and in faithfulness.

And she let them down through a cord through the window,—for her house> was within the wall of the rampart, and within the rampart> she was dwelling. 16 And she said unto them—

To the mountain> get you, lest the pursuers fall in> with you,—and hide yourselves there, three days, until the pursuers return, and afterwards shall ye go your way.

And the men said> unto her,—

Free> will we be> from this thine oath' which thou hast made us swear: 18 Lo! when we are coming into the land> <this cord of crimson thread> must thou bind in the window, by which thou didst let us down, and thy father and thy mother, and thy brethren and all the household of thy father> must thou gather together unto thee, unto the house. 19 And it shall be <whosoever shall go forth out of the doors of thy house, into the street> his blood> shall be on his own head, and we shall be free,—but whosoever shall be with thee in the house> his blood> shall be on our heads, if a hand> be upon him.

Or if thou utter this our business> then shall we be free> from this thine oath, which thou hast made us swear.

And she said—

According to your words> I will> shall it be. Thus sent she them away, and they departed,—and she bound the crimson cord in the window. 22 And they went, and came into the mountain, and abode there, three days, until the pursuers had returned,—so the pursuers made search throughout the land, but found them not. 23 And the two men returned> and came down out of the mountain, and crossed over> and came unto Joshua, son of Nun,—and recounted to him all that had befallen them; and they said unto Joshua,

Yahweh> hath delivered> into our hand, all the land,—moreover also> all the inhabitants of the land> have melted away> from before us.

§ 3. The Crossing of the Jordan.

So then Joshua rose early in the morning, and they brake up from The Acacias, and came as far as the Jordan, the and all the sons of Israel>—and they lodged there, before they passed over. 2 And it came to pass <after three days> that the officers went through the midst of the camp, and commanded the people, saying,

When ye see the ark of the covenant of Yahweh your God, and the priests of the Levites> bearing it, ye also shall break up> out of your places, and come after it. Yet shall there be [a distance] between you and it, about two thousand cubits by measure,—do not come near unto it, that ye may get to know the way by which ye must pass over.
Then said Joshua unto the people,

Hallow yourselves,—for <to-morrow> will Yahweh do in your midst, wonderful things.

And Joshua spake unto the priests, saying,
Take ye up the ark of the covenant, and pass on before the people.

So they took up the ark of the covenant, and went on before the people.

Then said Yahweh unto Joshua:

<This day> will I begin to magnify thee in the eyes of all Israel,—who shall know, that <as I was with Moses> I will be with thee.

Thou therefore, shalt command the priests, who are bearing the ark of the covenant, saying,—

<When ye are come as far as the edge of the waters of the Jordan> <in the Jordan> shall ye stand.

Then said Joshua, unto the sons of Israel,—

Draw near hither, and hear ye the words of Yahweh your God.

And Joshua said,

Hereby shall ye know, that a Living God is in your midst,—and that he will certainly dispossess: from before you, the Canaanite and the Hittite, and the Hivite and the Perizzite, and the Girgasite, and the Amorite, and the Jebusite.

Lo! the ark of the covenant of the Lord of all the earth, is about to pass before you into the Jordan.

Now therefore, take you twelve men, out of the tribes of Israel,—one man severally for each tribe; and it shall be, <when the soles of the feet of the priests who are bearing the ark of Yahweh, Lord of all the earth, do rest> in the waters of the Jordan,—the waters of the Jordan shall be cut off, the waters that are coming down from above;—and shall stand in one mound.

And it came to pass, <when the people set out from their tents, to cross the Jordan,—with the priests, bearing the ark of the covenant before the people> then <as the bearers of the ark came as far as the Jordan, and <the feet of the priests who were bearing the ark>, were dipped in the edge of the waters,—> the Jordan being full over all his banks, all the days of harvest;> that the waters which were coming down from above, stood,—rose up in one mound, a great way off, by the city Adam, which is beside Zarethan, and they which were going down to the sea of the waste plain, the salt sea;—were cut off,—and <the people> passed over, right against Jericho. And the priests who were bearing the ark of the covenant of Yahweh, stood on dry ground, in the midst of the Jordan, with firm footing,—while all Israel were passing over on dry ground, until all the nation had made an end of passing over the Jordan.

And it came to pass, <when all the nation had made an end of passing over the Jordan>, that Yahweh spake unto Joshua, saying:

Take unto you, from among the people, twelve men, one man severally from each tribe; and command ye them, saying,

Take you up hence, out of the midst of the Jordan, from the place where stood the feet of the priests with firm footing, twelve stones,—and carry them over with you, and lay them down in the lodging-place where ye shall lodge, to-night.

So Joshua called unto the twelve men whom he had made ready, from among the sons of Israel,—one man severally out of each tribe; and Joshua said unto them:

Pass ye over, before the ark of Yahweh your God, into the midst of the Jordan,—and lift ye up, each man one stone upon his shoulder, according to the number of the tribes of the sons of Israel: that this may be a sign in your midst,—for your sons will ask in time to come, saying,

What mean these stones to you?

Then shall ye say unto them—

That the waters of the Jordan were cut off from before the ark of the covenant of Yahweh, <when it passed into the Jordan> the waters of the Jordan were cut off.

So shall these stones become a memorial unto the sons of Israel, unto times age-abiding.

And the sons of Israel did so, as Joshua commanded, and took up twelve stones out of the midst of the Jordan, as spake Yahweh unto Joshua, according to the number of the tribes of the sons of Israel,—and carried them with them unto the place where they lodged, and laid them down there. <Twelve stones also> did Joshua set up in the midst of the Jordan, in the place where stood the feet of the priests who were bearing the ark of the covenant,—and they have remained there until this day.

Now the priests who were bearing the ark continued standing in the midst of the Jordan, until everything was finished which Yahweh commanded Joshua, to speak unto the people, according to all that Moses commanded Joshua,—the people therefore hasted, and passed over. And so it was, <as soon as all the people had made an end of passing over>,—then passed over the ark of Yahweh, and the priests, in presence of the people.

Also the sons of Reuben and the sons of Gad and the half tribe of Manasseh, passed over...
joseph armad; before the sons of israel, as moses had spoken unto them: about forty thousand, equipped for the war; passed over before yahweh, to battle, into the waste plains of jericho.

14 <on that day> did yahweh magnify joshua in the eyes of all israel, and they revered him, as they revered moses, all the days of his life.

15 then spake yahweh unto joshua, saying:

command the priests who are bearing the ark of testimony, that they come up out of the jordan.

16 so joshua commanded the priests, saying,

"come ye up out of the jordan.

and it came to pass when the priests who were bearing the ark of the covenant of yahweh came up out of the midst of the jordan, and the soles of the feet of the priests were withdrawn unto the dry ground, then returned the waters of the jordan unto their place, and went, as before, over all his banks.

19 so the people came up out of the jordan, on the tenth of the first month, and encamped in gilgal, at the eastern end of jericho.

20 and these twelve stones which they took out of the jordan did joshua set up in gilgal.

21 then spake he unto the sons of israel, saying,

"when your sons shall ask, in time to come, of their fathers, saying, 'what mean these stones?'

then shall ye let your sons know, saying, '<on dry ground> came israel over this jordan; in that yahweh your god dried up the waters of the jordan, from before you, until ye had passed over, as yahweh your god had done unto the red sea, which he dried up from before us, until we had passed over: for all the peoples of the earth might know the hand of yahweh, that <firm> it is; that they might revere yahweh your god, all the days.

5 and it came to pass when all the kings of the amorites who were over the jordan westward, and all the kings of the canaanites who were by the sea, heard how that yahweh had dried up the waters of the jordan, from before the sons of israel, until they had passed over, that their heart melted, and there was no spirit in them any more, because of the sons of israel.

5. the prince of yahweh's host appears to joshua.

7 <at that time> said yahweh unto joshua,

"make thee knives of flint, and again circumcise the sons of israel a second time.

so joshua made him knives of flint, and circumcised the sons of israel, at the hill of foreskins.

now this is the cause why joshua did circumcise, — all the people who came forth out of egypt, who were males, all the men of war died in the desert, by the way, after they came forth out of egypt. for though all the people who came forth had been circumcised yet all the people who were born in the desert by the way, after they came forth out of egypt, had they not circumcised.

4 because <for forty years> did the sons of israel journey in the desert, until all the nation who were men of war, who came forth out of egypt, were consumed, because they hearkened not unto the voice of yahweh, unto whom yahweh aware that he would not let them see the land, which yahweh aware unto their fathers, that he would give unto us, a land flowing with milk and honey.

7 <their sons, therefore, whom he had raised up in their stead> did joshua circumcise, for uncircumcised they were, in that they had not circumcised them by the way.

8 and so it came to pass, when they had made an end of circumcising all the nation, they remained in their place, in the camp, until they were healed.

9 then said yahweh unto joshua,

"to-day have i rolled away the reproach of egypt from off you.

wherefore the name of that place is called gilgal [i.e. a rolling away] unto this day.

10 thus then the sons of israel encamped in gilgal, and kept the passover on the fourteenth day of the month, in the evening, in the waste plains of jericho.

11 and they did eat of the corn of the land, on the morrow of the passover, unleavened cakes and parched ears of corn, on this selfsame day.

12 and the manna ceased on the morrow, when they had eaten of the corn of the land, neither had the sons of israel manna any more, — so they did eat of the yield of the land of canaan throughout that year.

§ 5. the prince of yahweh's host appears to joshua.

13 and it came to pass while joshua was at jericho> that he lifted up his eyes, and looked, and lo! a man, standing over against him, with his sword drawn, in his hand, — so joshua went unto him, and said to him,

"for us art thou, or for our adversaries?"

14 and he said—

"nay, but i am prince of the host of yahweh> have i come.

so joshua fell on his face to the earth, and worshipped, and said unto him,

what is my lord speaking unto his servant?

8 some cod. (in the mass itself) have: 'the first' (month) ep.

9 how impressive this circumstantial account of the ceasing of the manna!
Then said the prince of the host of Yahweh unto Joshua—
Slip off thy sandals from thy feet, for as far as the place whereon thou art standing; <holy> it is.<sup>*</sup>
And Joshua did so.

§ 6. Jericho Shut up and Barred because of the Sons of Israel.—None came out and none went in.
Then said Yahweh unto Joshua,
See, I have delivered, into thy hand, Jericho, and her king,—the mighty men of valour.
So then ye shall compass the city, all ye men of war, going round the city, once,—thus shalt thou do, six days.
And seven priests shall bear the seven rams' horns, before the ark, and on the seventh day shall ye compass the city, seven times,—and the priests shall blow with the horns.<sup>2</sup>
And it shall come to pass, when the ram's horn soundeth, when ye hear the sound of the horn, that all the people shall shout with a great shout,—and then shall the wall of the city fall down under it,<sup>3</sup> and the people shall go up, every man straight before him.

Then called Joshua son of Nun unto the priests, and said unto them,
Bear ye the ark of the covenant,—and let seven priests bear seven rams' horns, before the ark of Yahweh.
Then said he unto the people,
Pass on, and compass the city,—and let the armed host pass on before the ark of Yahweh.
And it was so, when Joshua had spoken unto the people that the seven priests who were bearing the seven rams' horns before Yahweh passed on, and blew with the horns,—the ark of the covenant of Yahweh also coming after them.<sup>4</sup> And the armed host went on before the priests who blew with the horns,—and the rear-guard came after the ark, going on and blowing with the horns.<sup>5</sup>
Now unto the people had Joshua given command, saying—
Ye shall not shout, nor let your voice be heard, neither shall there go out of your mouth a word,—until the day when I say unto you Shout! then shall ye shout.

So he caused the ark of Yahweh to compass the city, going round once,—and they came into the camp, and lodged in the camp.

And Joshua rose early in the morning,—and the priests bare the ark of Yahweh; and the seven priests who bare the seven rams' horns before the ark of Yahweh went on and on, and blew with the horns,—with the armed host going on before them, and the rear-guard coming after the ark of Yahweh, going on and blowing with the horns. So they compassed the city on the second day once, and returned into the camp,—thus did they, six days.

And it came to pass on the seventh day that they rose early, at the uprisings of the dawn, and compassed the city after this manner, seven times,—only, on that day, they compassed the city seven times. And it came to pass at the seventh time,—when the priests blew with the horns then did Joshua say unto the people—
Shout, for Yahweh hath delivered unto you the city.
And it shall be, that as for the city, devoted shall it be and all that is therein, unto Yahweh,—nevertheless, Rahab the harlot shall live, she, and all who are with her in the house; because she hid the messengers whom we sent.
But in any wise do ye [ hesitate] of what is devoted, lest ye should covet; and then take of what is devoted,—and so cause the camp of Israel to be devoted, and bring trouble upon it. But as for all silver and gold and vessels of bronze and iron, hallowed it is unto Yahweh,—unto the treasury of Yahweh shall it come.

So the people shouted, when the horns were blown,—yes it came to pass when the people heard the sound of the horn,—that the people shouted with a great shout, and the wall fell down under it, and the people went up into the city, every man straight before him, and so they captured the city. And they devoted all that were in the city,—both man and woman, both young and old,—and ox and sheep and ass, with the edge of the sword.<sup>2</sup> But unto the two men who spied out the land Joshua said, Go into the house of the woman, the harlot,—and bring out thence the woman, and all that she hath, as ye saw her unto her.
So the young men, the spies, went in, and brought out Rahab and her father and her mother and her brethren, and all that she had, yes all her kindred brought they out,—and set them outside the camp of Israel. But the city burned they with fire, and all that was therein,—save only the silver and the gold, and the vessels of bronze and iron put they into the treasury of the house of Yahweh. And Rahab the harlot, and the household of her father, and all that she had did Joshua save alive, so she sate dwelt in the midst of Israel' until this day,—because

<sup>*</sup> C. Emo. iii. 5.
<sup>2</sup> Probably into the most surrounding it; the city itself standing on a mound; cp. chap. xi. 18; Jer. xlvi. 1.
<sup>3</sup> M. C. T. they "written; " he " be read. Some cod. w. 5 ear. pr. edna. Aram, Syr. and Vul. have: " be," both written and read.—G. N.
<sup>4</sup> Some cod. w. 5 ear. pr. edna. Aram, 5yr. and Vul. have: " before the ark of Y."—G. N.
<sup>5</sup> C. Lev. xxvii. 28; Deut. xx. 17.
<sup>6</sup> Be it and be (w. Sep.—G. N. (M. C. T. has: " devout" " weapons.")
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she hid the messengers' whom Joshua sent to spy out Jericho.

26 And Joshua imposed an oath, at that time, saying,—

Cursed be the man before Yahweh, who shall raise up and build this city—Jericho,

<At the price of his firstborn> shall he lay its foundation,

And <at the price of his youngest> shall he set up its doors.

27 And so it was, that Yahweh was with Joshua,—and his fame was in all the land.


1 But the sons of Israel had committed an act of unfaithfulness, in respect of what was devoted.—for Achan, son of Carmi, son of Zabdi, son of Zerah, of the tribe of Judah, had taken of what was devoted, and the anger of Yahweh had kindled against the sons of Israel.

2 And Joshua sent men from Jericho, to Ai, which was beside Beth-aven, on the east side of Bethel, and spake unto them saying,

Go up and spy out the land.

So the men went up, and spied out Ai. 3 And they returned unto Joshua, and said unto him—

Let not all the people go up, [about two thousand men or three thousand men] can go up, and smite Ai,—do not weary the whole people to go thither, for <but few> they are.

4 There went up thither of the people, therefore, about three thousand men,—but they fled before the men of Ai. 5 And the men of Ai smote of them, about thirty-six men, and pursued them before the gate, as far as the Shebarim, and smote them on the slope,—so that the heart of the people melted, and became as water.

6 Then Joshua rent his clothes, and fell upon his face to the earth, before the ark of Yahweh, until the evening, ||he, and the elders of Israel,||—and they lifted up dust upon their heads. 7 And Joshua said—

Alas! My Lord Yahweh!

Wherefore hast thou [brought] this people over the Jordan, to deliver us into the hand of the Amorite, to destroy us?

Would, then, we had been content to dwell on the other side of the Jordan?

8 Oh, My Lord,—what shall I say, after Israel have turned their backs before their enemies?

<Only let the Canaanite and all the inhabitants of the land hear> and they will surround us, and cut off our name out of the earth,—what then will thou do, for thy great name?

10 And Yahweh said unto Joshua—

Get thee up! wherefore is it that thou art lying upon thy face! 11 Israel hath sinned, yea moreover they have transgressed my covenant which I commanded them,—yea moreover they have taken of what was devoted, yea moreover they have stolen, yea moreover they have dissembled, yea moreover* they have put it among their own goods. 12 Therefore cannot the sons of Israel stand before their enemies, <their back> do they turn before their enemies, because they have become devoted,—I will no more be with you, except ye destroy the devoted thing out of your midst.

13 Up! hallow the people, and thou shalt say,

Hallow yourselves by to-morrow,—for

||Thus|| saith Yahweh,

God of Israel:

||A devoted thing|| is in the midst of thee,

O Israel,

Thou canst not stand before thine enemies,

until ye have put away the devoted thing, out of your midst.

14 Therefore shall ye be brought near, in the morning, by your tribes,—and it shall be that—

||The tribe which Yahweh shall seize|| shall come near ||by families||, and

||The family which Yahweh shall seize|| shall come near ||by households||, and

||The household which Yahweh shall seize|| shall come near ||man by man||;

and it shall be, that—

||He that is seized with the devoted thing|| shall be burned with fire, ||he, and all that he hath||,—

because he hath transgressed the covenant of Yahweh, and because he hath wrought impiety in Israel.

15 So Joshua rose up early in the morning, and brought Israel near by their tribes,—and ||the tribe of Judah|| was seized; 17 and he brought near the family 16 of Judah, and ||the family of the Zarthites|| was seized,—and he brought near the family of the Zarthites [man by man] 1 and [Zabdi] was seized; 18 and he brought near his household, [man by man],—and ||Achan, son of Carmi, son of Zabdi, son of Zerah, of the tribe of Judah|| was seized. 19 And Joshua said unto Achan—

My son, give, I pray thee, glory unto Yahweh,

God of Israel, and make to him confession,—

and tell me, I pray thee, what thou hast done, do not hide it from me.

20 And Achan answered Joshua, and said,—

<Of a truth> ||I have sinned against Yahweh,

God of Israel, and <thus and thence> have I done:

21 <When I saw among the spoil, a certain goodly mantle of Babylon, and two hundred shekels of silver, and a certain wedge

* Or: "do not cause the whole people to go thither" — G.O.

Or: "do not cause the whole people to go thither" — G.O.

M.L. : "Up with thee!" —G.O.

K.O.T.

4 Gr: "bar"; lit. "tongue."
of gold—fifty shekels the weight thereof—then I covered them, then I took them,—and there they are—hid in the earth, in the midst of my tent, and the silver under it. 22 So Joshua sent messengers, and they ran unto the tent,—and there it was—hid in his tent, and the silver—under it. 23 And they took them out of the midst of the tent, and brought them in unto Joshua, and unto all the sons of Israel, —and poured them out before Yahweh. 24 And Joshua, and all Israel with him, took Achan—son of Zerah, and the silver and the mantle and the wedge of gold, and his sons and his daughters, and his oxen and his asses and his sheep and his tent, and all that he had, and brought them up the valley of Achor. 25 And Joshua said—Why hast thou troubled us? Yahweh will trouble thee this day. And all Israel stoned him with stones, and burned them up with fire, and covered them with stones; 26 ye shall see what a great heap of stones [which remaineth] until this day. And Yahweh turned from the fierceness of his anger,—<for which cause> hath the name of that place been called—The Valley of Achor, until this day.

§ 8. Ai Captured.

1 Then said Yahweh unto Joshua—Do not fear nor be dismayed, take w h thee all the army,—and arise, go up to Ai,—see! I have given into thy hand, the king of Ai and his people, and his city, and his land; so shalt thou do unto Ai and to her king, as thou didst unto Jericho and unto her king, save only—the spoil thereof and the cattle thereof—shall ye take as your own prey,—set thee an ambush for the city, behind it.

2 So Joshua arose, and all the people of war, to go up to Ai,—and Joshua chose out thirty thousand men, the mighty men of valour, and sent them forth by night. 4 And he commanded them, saying—

See! ye shall be lying in ambush against the city, behind the city, do not go very far from the city,—so shall ye all be ready. But I, and all the people who are with me, will draw near unto the city,—and it shall be—when they come out to meet us, as at the first—then will we flee before them; and will they come out after us, until we have drawn them away from the city, for they will say,

Fleeing before us, as at the first! therefore will we flee before them. 7 Then ye shall rise up out of the ambush, and take possession of the city,—and Yahweh your God will deliver it into your hand.

8 And it shall be—when ye have seized the city—then shall ye burn the city with fire, <according to the word of Yahweh> shall ye do,—see! I have commanded you. 9 So Joshua sent them forth, and they went into ambush, and abode between Bethel and Ai, on the west of Ai, —but Joshua lodged that night in the midst of the people. 10 And Joshua rose early in the morning, and mustered the people,—and went up—the elders of Israel—before the people, to Ai. And all the people of war who were with him—went up, and drew near, and came in, right before the city,—and pitched on the north of Ai, with a valley—between them and Ai. 12 And he took about five thousand men,—and set them in ambush between Bethel and Ai, on the west of the city. 12 And <when the people had set all the host that was on the north of the city, with the rear thereof on the west of the city>—then went Joshua, during the night, into the midst of the valley. 14 And it came to pass—when the king of Ai—saw it—that they hasted, and rose up early, and the men of the city came out to meet Israel for battle, and all his people at an appointed time, before the waste plain,—he not knowing; that there was an ambush lying in wait for him, behind the city. 14 Then Joshua and all Israel suffered themselves to be smitten before them,—and fled, by the way of the wilderness; and all the people who were in the city were called out to pursue them,—and they pursued Joshua, and so were drawn out away from the city. 17 And there remained not a man, in Ai or Bethel, who had not gone out after Israel,—and they left the city [open], and pursued Israel. 18 Then said Yahweh unto Joshua—Stretch out with the javelin which is in thy hand, towards Ai, for into thy hand will I deliver it. So Joshua stretched out with the javelin which was in his hand, towards the city. 19 And the ambush rose up quickly, out of their place, and ran, when he stretched out his hand, and entered the city, and captured it,—and hasted, and set the city on fire. And the men of Ai turned behind them, and looked, and lo! the smoke of the city had risen up towards the heavens, and there was in them no strength, to flee this way or that way,—moreover the people that were fleeing to the wilderness turned back upon the pursuers. 21 Yes—when Joshua and all Israel—saw that the ambush had captured the city, and that the smoke of the city had risen up to then returned they, and smote the men of Ai. And the others came forth out of the city to meet them, so they
were in the midst of Israel, some on this side, and some on that side, and they smote them, until there was left them none to remain or to escape. And the king of A'ï they caught alive, and brought him near unto Joshua. And it came to pass, when Israel had made an end of slaying all the inhabitants of A'ï in the field, in the wilderness whither they had pursued them, and all of them had fallen by the edge of the sword until they were consumed, then all Israel returned to Aï, and smote it with the edge of the sword. And so it was, that all who fell that day, both of men and of women, were twelve thousand, -[all people of Aï].

Now [Joshua] drew not back his hand [which he had stretched out with the javelin], until he had utterly destroyed all the inhabitants of A'ï. Nevertheless, [the cattle and the spoil of that city] Israel took as their own prey, -[according to the word of Yahweh, which he commanded Joshua]. So then Joshua burned Aï, and made of it an age-abiding heap, -[a desolation], [as it remained] until this day. And [the king of Aï] hanged he on the tree until eventide, but at the going in of the sun, Joshua gave command and they took down his dead body from the tree, and cast it in at the opening of the gate of the city, and raised up over it a great heap of stones, [which remained] until this day.

§ 9. The Blessings and Curses of the Law, written on Altar-Stones, Read aloud, and Confirmed by all the People.

Then built Joshua, an altar, unto Yahweh, God of Israel, -[in Mount Ebal]; as Moses, the servant of Yahweh, commanded the sons of Israel, as it is written in the scroll of the law of Moses, an altar of whole stones, wherein had not been wielded any tool of iron, -and they caused to go up thereon, ascending sacrifices unto Yahweh, and sacrificed peace-offerings. Then wrote he there, upon the stones, a copy of the law of Moses, which he wrote, in the presence of the sons of Israel. And [all Israel, and their elders and officers, and their judges] were standing on this side and on that side of the ark, before the priests the Levites, who were bearing the ark of the covenant of Yahweh, as well the sojourner as the home-born, half of them over against Mount Gerizim, and half of them over against Mount Ebal, as Moses the servant of Yahweh commanded to bless the sons of Israel, first of all. And after that read he all the words of the law, the blessing and the cursing, -according to all that was written in the scroll of the law. There was not a word of all that Moses commanded, -which Joshua read not before all the convocation of Israel, with the women and the little ones, and the sojourner who was going on in their midst.

§ 10. The Gibeonites by Craft secure a Covenant with Israel.

And it came to pass, when they heard, -namely, all the kings who were over the Jordan, in the hill country and in the lowland, and in all the coast of the great sea, over against the Lebanon, -the Hittite, and the Amorite, the Canaanite, the Perizzite, -the Hivite, and the Jebusite; -then gathered they themselves together as one man, to fight with Joshua, and with Israel, -[with one accord].

Now [the inhabitants of Gibeon] heard that which Joshua had done unto Jericho and unto A'ï; -they, however, acted craftily, and went and started, -and took old sacks for their asses, and leathern wine bottles, old, and rent, and bound up; and sandals, old and patched, upon their feet, and worn-out mantles upon them, -and [all the bread of their provision] was dry and broken. So they took their journey unto Joshua, unto the camp, at Gilgal, -and said unto him, and unto the men of Israel, -From a far country are we come, -[Now] therefore, solemnise with us a covenant. And the men of Israel said unto the Hivites, -Peraadventure, -[in our midst] ye are dwelling, how then can we solemnise with you a covenant?

And they said unto Joshua: -[Thy servants] we are. And Joshua said unto them: -[Who] are ye? And [from whence] come ye?

And they said unto him:
-From a very far country have thy servants come, because of the name of Yahweh thy God, -because we had heard his fame, and all that he had done in Egypt; and all that he had done unto the two kings of the Amorites who were over the Jordan, -unto Sihon, king of Heshbon, and unto Og, king of Bashan, who was in Ashtaroth. So our elders and all the inhabitants of our land spake unto us, saying:
Take ye, in your hand, provision for the journey, and go your way to meet them, -then shall ye say unto them, -[Your servants] we are. -[Now] therefore, solemnise with us a covenant.

-This our bread, took we [hot] for our provision, out of our houses, on the day we came forth to journey unto you, -but

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* Or: "spent."  
* Or: "devoted."  

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Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edn., Sep., Syr., Vul.) have: "and their offspring" -G.n.

Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edn., Sep., Syr., Vul.) have: "and the C., and the P." -E.n.

Lit: "with one mouth."  
* Some cod. (w. Sep., Vul.) have: "all that" -G.n.

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Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edn., Sep., Syr., Vul.) have: "furnished themselves with provisions" (as in vers. 11, 12) -O.n.

* "Become crumbs" -O.G.
§ 11. The Conquests of Joshua described and summed up.

1 And it came to pass <when Adonizedec, king of Jerusalem, heard> that Joshua had captured Ai, and devoted it to destruction, <as he had done unto Jericho and her king> [so had he done unto Ai and her king,—and that the inhabitants of Gibeon had made peace with Israel and had come into their midst> 2 then feared they greatly, because Gibeon was a great city, as one of the royal cities,—and because it was greater than Ai, and all the men thereof were mighty; 3 therefore sent Adonizedec, king of Jerusalem, unto Ho-ham, king of Hebron, and unto Piram, king of Jarmuth, and unto Japhia, king of Lachish, and unto Debir, king of Eglon, saying: 4 Come up unto me and help me, that we may smite Gibeon,—for it hath made peace with Joshua, and with the sons of Israel. 5 So they gathered themselves together and came up, even the five kings of the Amorites—the king of Jerusalem, the king of Hebron, the king of Jarmuth, the king of Lachish, the king of Eglon,—[they, and all their hosts],—and encamped near Gibeon, and made war against it. 6 So the men of Gibeon sent unto Joshua, unto the camp at Gilgal, saying, Do not withhold thy hand* from thy servants,—Come up unto us quickly, and save us, and help us, for all the kings of the Amorites that dwell in the hill-country, are gathered together against us. 7 So Joshua went up from Gilgal, [the and all the people of war with him, even all the mighty men of valor]. 8 And Yahweh said unto Joshua: Do not fear because of them, 4 for <into thy hand> 6 have I delivered them,—not a man of them shall stand before thee. 9 Then Joshua came in unto them, suddenly,—<all the night> came he up from Gilgal. 10 And Yahweh confused them before Israel, and smote them with a great slaughter at Beth-horon, and smote them as far as Azekah and as far as Makkedah. 11 And it came to pass, when they fled from before Israel, [they being on the slope of Beth-horon, that [Yahweh] cast down upon them great stones out of the

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* Or: “for”
* Lit. “hands” in M.C.T.; but some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. ed.): have: “hand”
* Or: “do not shrink from them in fear”
* “Into thy hand”
heavens, as far as Asekah, and they died,—
<more> were they who died by the hailstones,
than they whom the sons of Israel slew with
the sword.

22 Then spoke Joshua unto Yahweh, on
the day when Yahweh delivered up the Amorites
before the sons of Israel,—yes he said, in
the presence of Israel—
Thou Sun! <in Gibbon> be still,
And thou Moon! in the vale of Aijalon.
So the sun was still and [the moon] stayed,
until a nation should be avenged on its
fees. Is not [that] written in the Book of the
Upright? So then the sun stayed in
the middle of the heavens, and hastened not to go in,
about a whole day.
And there was no day like that—before it or after it, when Yahweh
hearkened unto the voice of a man,—in that
[Joshua] himself fought for Israel.
So Joshua returned, and all Israel with him, unto
the camp at Gilgal.

10 So these five kings fled,—and hid themselves
in a cave, at Makkedah. And it was told
Joshua, saying,—
The five kings are found, hid in a cave at
Makkedah.

15 And Joshua said,
Roll ye great stones against the mouth of the
cave, and set over it men, to watch them;
out do not [let] stay, chase after your
enemies, so shall ye attack them in the
rear,—do not suffer them to enter into their
cities, for Yahweh your God hath delivered
them into your hand.
And it came to pass when Joshua and the
sons of Israel had made an end of smiting them
with a very great slaughter, until they were
spent,—then did [the remainder that were left
of them] enter into the fortified cities.
And all the people returned unto the camp, unto
Joshua at Makkedah, in peace,—none sharpened
his tongue at any man of the sons of
Israel.
Then said Joshua,
Open ye the mouth of the cave,—and bring
out unto me, these five kings, out of the
cave.
And they did so, and brought out unto him,
these five kings, out of the cave,—namely,
the king of Jerusalem, the king of Hebron,
the king of Jarmuth, the king of Lachish, the king
of Eglon.
And it came to pass when they brought out these kings unto Joshua
that Joshua called for all the men of Israel, and
said unto the captains of the men of war who
had been with him,

Come, near, put your feet upon the necks of
these kings.
So they came near, and put their feet upon
the necks of them.
Then said Joshua unto them:
Do not fear, nor be alarmed,—be firm and
bold, for <thus and thus> will Yahweh do
unto all your enemies, against whom ye' do
fight.

26 And Joshua smote them after this, and put
them to death, and hanged them upon five
trees,—and they remained hung on the trees,
until the evening.
And it came to pass <at the time of the going in of the sun>
that Joshua gave command, and they took them
down off the trees, and cast them into the
cave, where they had hid themselves,—and put
great stones upon the mouth of the cave, [which
remain] until this very day.

28 And Joshua captured [Makkedah] on that
day, and smote it with the edge of the sword,
and <the king thereof> devoted he to destruction,
them and all the souls that were therein,
(but) left no survivor,—but did unto the king of Makkedah,
as he had done unto the king of Jericho.

29 And Joshua passed over, and all Israel with
him, from Makkedah unto Libnah,—and fought
against Libnah; 29 and Yahweh delivered [it
also] into the hand of Israel, with the king
thereof, and he smote it with the edge of the
sword, with all the souls that were therein, he
left therein no survivor,—but did unto the king of Libnah
as he had done unto the king of Jericho.

And Joshua passed over, and all Israel with
him, from Libnah unto Lachish,—and encamped
against it, and fought against it; 28 and Yahweh delivered Lachish into the hand of Israel, and
he captured it on the second day, and smote it
with the edge of the sword, with all the souls
that were therein,—according to all that he had
done unto Libnah.

31 And Joshua passed over, and all Israel with
him, from Lachish unto Eglon,—and they
encamped against it, and fought against it;
and captured it on the same day, and smote it
with the edge of the sword, and <all the
souls that were therein, on that day> devoted
him to destruction,—according to all that he had
done to Lachish.

And Joshua went up, and all Israel with him,
from Eglon unto Hebron,—and they fought
against it; 27 and captured it, and smote it with
the edge of the sword, and the king thereof,
and all the cities thereof, with all the souls
that were therein—he left not a survivor, according
to all that he had done to Eglion,—he devoted it
to destruction, and all the souls that were therein.

a Why "unto Yahweh") Was the address to Sun
and Moon virtually an appeal to Yahweh?
b See, here adds: "when he destroyed them in
Gibbon, and they were destroyed from before
c The terms of the narrative clearly intimate a
direct Divine "interposition, which, nevertheless,
was local in its action, and may well have been
purely phenomenal in its nature. That is how it
appeared, and that is what it did. Anything more
is speculation.

Some cod. (w. 3 sar. pr. edns.) have: "these five
kings."—G.N.

Some cod. (w. 3 sar. pr. edns.) have: "it" (as in
ver. 27)—G.n.
Then Joshua turned back, and all Israel with him, unto Debir,—and fought against it; and captured it, and the king thereof, and all the cities thereof, and smote them with the edge of the sword, and devoted to destruction every soul that was therein, he left not a survivor,—<as he had done unto Hebron>||iso|| did he unto Debir, and unto the king thereof, as also he had done unto Libnah, and unto her king.

So Joshua smote all the land—the hill country, and the south, and the lowland, and the slopes, and all their kings, he left not a survivor, but <every breathing thing> devoted he to destruction, as Yahweh, God of Israel, had commanded’. 44 Yea Joshua smote them, from Kadesh-barnes, even as far as Gaza,—and all the land of Gothen, even as far as Gibeon.

Yea <all these kings and their land> did Joshua capture at one time,—because ||Yahweh, God of Israel|| fought for Israel.*

And Joshua returned, and all Israel with him, unto the camp at Gilgal.

11 And it came to pass <when Jabin king of Hazor heard> that he sent unto Jobah king of Madon, and unto the king of Shimron, and unto the king of Achshaph; 2 and unto the kings who were on the north in the hill country and in the waste plain south of Chinneroth, and in the lowland,—and in the heights of Dor, on the west: 3 the Canaanite on the east and on the west, and the Amorite, and the Hittite, and the Perizzite and the Jebusite, in the hill country,—and the Hivite, under Hormon, in the land of Mirzap; 4 and they came out—'they, and all their hosts with them, much people, like the sand that is upon the seashore for multitude,—with horses and chariots very many'. 5 And <when all these kings were gathered together> they came in, and encamped as one man, at the waters of Merom> to fight with Israel. 6 Then said Yahweh unto Joshua—

Do not fear because of them, for <to-morrow>, about this time> am I going to deliver up all of them, slain, before Israel,—<their horses> shalt thou ham-string, and <their chariots> shalt thou burn up with fire.

So Joshua, and all the army* with him, came in upon them, by the waters of Merom, suddenly, and fell upon them. 8 And Yahweh delivered them up into the hand of Israel, and they smote them, and chased them as far as great Zidon, and as far as Misrehphoth-maim,—and as far as the valley of Mizpeh, eastward,—<and> they smote them until they left them not a survivor. 9 And Joshua did turn unto them, as Yahweh had said unto him,—<their horses> he ham-strung, and <their chariots> burned he up with fire.

Then Joshua turned back, at that time, and captured Hazor, and <the king thereof> smote he with the sword,—for ||Hazor, aforetime|| was the head of* all these kingdoms. 11 And they smote all the souls that were therein, with the edge of the sword, devoting them to destruction, there was left no breathing thing,—and <Hazor> burned he up with fire. 12 And <all the cities of these kings, and all the kings thereof> did Joshua capture, and he smote them with the edge of the sword, devoting them to destruction,—as Moses, the servant of Yahweh, commanded.

Yet <none of the cities that were still standing upon their mound> did Israel burn <none but Hazor alone> did Joshua burn. 14 But <all the spoil of these cities, and the cattle> did the sons of Israel take as their prey,—nevertheless’ <all the human beings> smote they with the edge of the sword, until they had destroyed them’, they left remaining no breathing thing.

<As Yahweh commanded Moses his servant> ||iso|| Moses commanded Joshua’, and <so> Joshua [did], he set aside nothing of all that Yahweh commanded Moses.*

So Joshua took all this land—the hill country, and all the south, and all the land of Gothen, and the lowland, and the waste plain,—and the hill country of Israel, and the lowland thereof: 17 from Mount Halak, that goeth up to Seir, even as far as Baal-gad, in the valley of the Lebanon, under Mount Hermon,—<and all their kings> he captured, and smote them, and put them to death. 18 <Many days> did Joshua <with all these kings> make war.

There was not a city that made peace with the people of Israel, save the Hivite, dwelling in Gibeon,—the whole took they in battle. 20 For <from Yahweh> came it to pass, that their heart was emboldened 4 to come out to war with Israel, that he might devote them to destruction, that they might find no favour,—but that he might destroy them,—

As Yahweh commanded Moses.

And Joshua came in, at that time, and cut off the Anakim from the hill country—from Hebron, from Debir, from Anah, and from all the hill country of Judah, and from all the hill country of Israel,—<with their cities> did Joshua devote them to destruction. 22 There was left remaining none of the Anakim, in the land of the sons of Israel,—save only <in Gaza>, in Gath, and in Ashdod > did some remain.

So Joshua took the whole land, according to all that Yahweh had spoken unto Moses, and Joshua gave it for an inheritance unto Israel, according to their portions* by their tribes,—and ||the land|| had rest from war.

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1. **Joshua X. 38-43; XI. 1-23.**

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* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.) have: "was head to"—O.n.
* Some cod. (w. 7 ear. pr. edns., Sep., Syr.) have: "in their portions"—O.n. [N.B. according to " = kaph, "in = beri."
* For similarity, see introc., Table 1., p. 29 note, letters (w. 2 ear. pr. edns., Sep., Syr., Vul.) have: "and from"—"2" and "11].

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* See "Note on the Destruction of the Canaanite Nations" at the end of this Book of Joshua.
* Lit., "people of war."
* Salt works. or glass-smelting works. 

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* Capt.
* Chap. vi. 5, n.
* See "Special Note" at the end of this Book.
* Capt. Exo. iv. 21, n.
* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns., Sep., Syr., Vul.) have: "and from"—O.n.
JOSHUA XII. 1—24; XIII. 1—12.

19 Now these are the kings of the land, whom the sons of Israel had smitten, and of whose land they had taken possession, over the Jordan, towards the rising of the sun,—from the ravine of Arnon as far as Mount Hermon, and all the waste plain, on the east: 2 Sihon, king of the Amorites, who dwelt in Heshbon,—ruling from Arroer, which is on the edge of the ravine of Arnon, and the middle of the ravine, and half Gilead, even as far as the ravine Jabok, the boundary of the sons of Ammon; 3 and the waste plain as far as the sea of Chinneroth, on the east, even as far as the sea of the waste plain, the salt sea, on the east, the way to Beth-jeshimoth,—and, on the south, under the slopes of Pisgah; 4 and the boundary of Og, king of Bashan, of the remnant of the giants,—him who dwelt in Ashtaroth and in Edrei; 5 ruling also in Mount Hermon, and in Salcah, and in all Bashan, as far as the boundary of the Geshurites, and the Maacathites,—and half Gilead, the boundary of Sihon king of Heshbon:—6 [Moses the servant of Yahweh, and the sons of Israel] had smitten them,—and Moses the servant of Yahweh, had given it, as a possession, unto the Reubenites, and unto the Gadites, and unto the half tribe of Manasseh.

7 And these are the kings of the land, whom Joshua and the sons of Israel smote over the Jordan, towards the west, from Baal-gad in the valley of Lebanon, even as far as the Mount Halak that goeth up towards Seir,—and Joshua gave it unto the tribes of Israel, as a possession, according to their portions: 8 in the hill country, and in the lowland, and in the waste plain, and in the slopes, and in the desert, and in the south,—the Hittite, the Amorite, and the Canaanite, the Perizzite, the Hivite, and the Jebusite:—

9 The king of Jericho, one.
10 The king of Jerusalem, one.
11 The king of Hebron, one.
12 The king of Jarmuth, one.
13 The king of Lachish, one.
14 The king of Eglon, one.
15 The king of Gezer, one.
16 The king of Debir, one.
17 The king of Geder, one.
18 The king of Hormah, one.
19 The king of Arad, one.
20 The king of Libnah, one.
21 The king of Adullam, one.
22 The king of Makkederah, one.
23 The king of Bethuel, one.
24 The king of Tappuah, one.
25 The king of Heper, one.
26 The king of Ashek, one.
27 The king of Lachsharon, one.
28 The king of Madon, one.
29 The king of Hazor, one.
30 The king of Shimron-meron, one.
31 The king of Achshaph, one.

21 The king of Taanach, one.
22 The king of Megiddo, one.
23 The king of Kadesh, one.
24 The king of Jokneam in Carmel, one.
25 The king of Dor, in the height of Dor, one.
26 The king of Gom in Gilgal, one.
27 The king of Tirzah, one.

All the kings, thirty and one.

§ 12. The Apportioning of the Land.

1 Now [Joshua] was old, advanced in days,—

2 [Thou] art old, advanced in days, and much the larger part of the land] remaineth to be possessed.

3 [This] is the land that remaineth,—all the regions of the Philistines, and all the Geshuri; 4 from the Shihor which faceth Egypt, even as far as the boundary of Ekron, northward, <to the Canaanites> is it counted,—five princes of Philistines—

4 The Gazites, and the Ashdodites, the Ashkelonites, the Zitites, and the Ekronites, also the Avvim 5 on the south:— 6 all the land of the Canaanites, and E Gerah which belongeth to the Zidonians, as far as Aphik,—as far as the boundary of the Amorites; 8 and the land of the Geshurites, and all the Lebanon, to the rising of the sun, from Baal-gad, under Mount Hermon,—as far as the entering in of Hamath: 9 <all the inhabitants of the hill country,> from the Lebanon as far as Misrephoth-maim—

10 all the Zidonians, [I myself] will dispossess them from before the sons of Israel,—nevertheless, assign thou it by lot unto Israel, for an inheritance, as I have commanded thee.

11 Therefore, therefore, apportion this land as an inheritance, unto the nine tribes,—and the half tribe of Manasseh. 12

13 [With them] the Reubenites and the Gadites received their inheritance,—which Moses gave them beyond the Jordan, eastward, as Moses the servant of Yahweh gave unto them: 9 from Arroer, which is on the edge of the ravine of Arnon, and the city, which is in the midst of the ravine, and all the table-land of Medeba, as far as Dibon; 10 and all the cities of Sihon, king of the Amorites, who reigned in Heshbon,—as far as the boundary of the sons of Ammon; 11 and Gilead, and the boundary of the Geshurites and the Maacathites, and all Mount Hermon, and all Bashan, as far as Salcah:—12 all the

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Some cod. w. 8 ear. pr. edn., Sep., Syr.) have: "in their portions" — G.n.

* Some cod. (w. 8 ear. pr. edn., Sep., Syr.) have: "in their portions" — G.n.

1 Sep. here adds: "from the Jordan to the great sea westward thou shalt give it; the great sea shall be the boundary; and to the two tribes and the half tribe of Manasseh"

2 Sp. r. (avoir) : "which"

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kingdom of Og, in Bashan, who reigned in Ashtaroth, and in Edrei,—<[he] being left of the remnant of the giants]; and Moses smote them and dispossessed them; 12 the sons of Israel, however, did not dispossess the Geshurites, or the Maacathites,—but Geshur and Maacath have remained in the midst of Israel, until this day.

13 Howbeit <unto the tribe of Levi> gave he no inheritance,—<the altar-place of Yahweh God of Israel> are his inheritance, as he spake unto him.

14 Thus then Moses gave [an inheritance] unto the tribe of the sons of Reuben, by their families; 15 and their boundary was from Arar, that is on the edge of the ravine of Arnon, and the city which is in the midst of the ravine, and all the table-land by a Medeba; 17 Heshbon and all her cities, which are on the table-land,—Dibon, and Bamoth-baal, and Beth-baal-meeon; 18 and Jahaz, and Kedemoth, and Mephaath;

19 and Kiriataim and Sibmah, and Zareath-shahar b on the mount of the vale; 20 and Beth-peor, and the slopes of Pisgah, and Beth-joeshima; 21 and all the cities of the table-land, and all the kingdom of Sihon, king of the Amorites, who reigned in Heshbon,—whom Moses smote—with the princes of Midian, Evi and Rekem and Zir and Hur and Reba, the five kings of Sihon dwelling in the land: 22 <Balaam also son of Beor, the diviner> did the sons of Israel slay with the sword, unto avenge their slain. 23 And so the boundary of the sons of Reuben was the Jordan and district. 24 This is the inheritance of the sons of Reuben, by their families, the cities and the villages thereof.

25 And Moses gave [an inheritance] unto the tribe of Gad, unto the sons of Gad, by their families; 26 and their boundary was—Jazer, and all the cities of Gilead, and half the land of the sons of Ammon,—as far as Aror, which faceth Rabbah;

27 and from Heshbon as far as Ramath-mizpeh, and Botonim,—and from Mahanaim, as far as the boundary of Debir; 28 and in the valley—Beth-haram and Beth-nimrah, and Socoott and Zaphon, the rest of the kingdom of Sihon, king of Heshbon, the Jordan, district, as far as the end of the sea of Chinnereth, beyond the Jordan, eastward. 29 This is the inheritance of the sons of Gad, by their families,—the cities and the villages thereof.

30 And Moses gave [an inheritance] unto the half tribe of Manasseh,—so it belonged to the half tribe of the sons of Manasseh, by their families; 31 and their boundary was—from Mahanaim, all 4 Bashan, all the kingdom of Og king of Bashan, and all the Encampments of Jair* which are in Bashan, three-score cities:

32 and ||half Gilead, and Ashtaroth and Edrei, cities of the kingdom of Og in Bashan|| pertained to the sons of Machir, son of Manasseh, to half the sons of Machir, by their families.

33 ||These are [the portions] which Moses gave for inheritance, in the west plains of Moab,—over the Jordan by Jericho, eastward. 34 But <unto the tribe of Levi> Moses gave no inheritance,—<Yahweh, God of Israel> [he] was their inheritance, as he spake unto them.

1 And ||these are the inheritances which the 14 sons of Israel received in the land of Canaan,—which Eleazar the priest, and Joshua the son of Nun, and the ancestral heads of the tribes of the sons of Israel gave them to inherit.

2 <By lot> was their inheritance divided,—as Yahweh commanded by the hand of Moses, unto the nine tribes and unto the half tribe.

3 For Moses had given the two tribes and the half tribe their inheritance over the Jordan,—but <unto the Levites> gave he no inheritance in their midst; 4 for the sons of Joseph became two tribes, Manasseh and Ephraim,—so they gave no portion to the Levites in the land, save only cities to dwell in, with the pasture lands thereof, for their cattle and for their substance.

5 <As Yahweh commanded Moses> <so> did the sons of Israel,—when they apportioned the land.

6 Then came near the sons of Judah unto Joshua, in Gilgal, and Caleb, the son of Jephunneh, the Kenizzite, said unto him,—

7 Thou knowest the word which Yahweh spake unto Moses the man of God, in my behalf and in thine, in Kadesh-barnea.

8 <Forty years old> was I when Moses the servant of Yahweh sent me, from Kadesh-barnea, to spy out the land,—so I brought him back word, as was in my heart. 9 But ||my brethren who had been up with me|| made the heart of the people melt,—whereas ||I|| wholly followed Yahweh my God.

10 So then Moses aware, on that day, saying—Surely ||the land on which thy foot hath trodden|| <unto thee> shall belong, for an inheritance, and unto thy sons, unto times age-abiding,—because thou hast wholly followed Yahweh my God.

11 ||Now therefore, lo! Yahweh hath kept me alive, as he spake, those forty and five years, from the time Yahweh spake this word unto Moses, while Israel journeyed in the desert.

12 ||Now therefore, lo! ||[I—to-day]| am eighty and five years old: 11 I remain, to-day, as courageous as on the day when Moses sent me <as my strength was then>; so also my strength is now,—for war, both to go out and to come in.

13 ||Now therefore, give me this mountain,
whereof Yahweh spake, on that day,—for thou thyself didst hear, on that day, that Anakim were there, and great cities fortified, if so be Yahweh be with me—then shall I dispossess them.

As spake Yahweh. 13 So Joshua blessed him, and gave Hebron unto Caleb son of Jephunneh, for an inheritance. 14 For this cause hath Hebron belonged unto Caleb son of Jephunneh the Kenizzite, for an inheritance, unto this day,—because he wholly followed Yahweh, God of Israel. 15 Now the name of Hebron was formerly, City of Arba, the greatest man among the Anakim was he. And the land had rest from war.

15 So then the boundary of the tribe of the sons of Judah, by their families,—reached unto the boundary of Edom, the desert of Zin southward, on the extreme south; 2 and their southern boundary began at the end of the Salt Sea,—from the bay that turneth to the south; 3 and goeth forth on the south of the cliffs of Akrabbim, and cometh forth to Zin, and goeth up on the south of Kadesh-barnean,—and passeth over by Hebron, and goeth up to Addar, and turneth round to Karka; 4 and passeth over to Azmon, and goeth forth at the ravine of Egypt, and so the extensions of the boundary are to the sea. 5 And this shall be your southern boundary.

And [a boundary eastward] is the Salt Sea, as far as the end of the Jordan. And the boundary on the north side is from the bay of the sea, from the end of the Jordan. 6 And the boundary goeth up Beth-hoglah, and passeth over, on the north, by Beth-arabah,—and the boundary goeth up by the Stone of Bohan, son of Reuben; 7 and the boundary goeth up towards Debir, out of the vale of Achor, then northward, turning unto Gilgal, which is over against the ascent of Adummim, which is on the south side of the ravine,—then the boundary passeth over unto the waters of En-shemesh; 8 and so the extensions thereof are unto En-rogel: 9 then ascendeth the boundary by the valley of the son of Hinnom, to the side of the Jebusite, on the south, the same is Jerusalem,—and the boundary goeth up unto the top of the mountain which faeth the valley of Hinnom to the west, which is at the end of the Vale of Giants, northward; 10 and the boundary turneth round, from the top of the mountain, unto the fountain of the waters of Nephtoah, and goeth out unto the cities of Mount Ephron,—then the boundary turneth round to Bealaah, the same is Kiriat-jearim; 11 then the boundary goeth round from Bealaah westward, unto Mount Seir, and passeth over unto the slope of Mount Ye'ir on the north, the same is Cheesalon,—and descendeth Beth-shemesh, and passeth over Tinnah; 12 then the boundary goeth forth unto the side of Ekron, northward, then the boundary turneth round towards Shikkeron, and cometh forth over Mount Baalah, and goeth out at Jabneel,—and the extensions of the boundary are to the sea. 13 And the western boundary are the great sea and coast. 14 This is the boundary of the sons of Judah, round about, by their families.

And to Caleb, son of Jephunneh, gave he a portion, in the midst of the sons of Judah, at the bidding of Yahweh, by Joshua,—even the City of Arba, father of Anak, the same is Hebron. 15 And Caleb dispossessed from thence, the three sons of Anak,—Sheeshai, and Ahiman, and Talmai, the descendants of Anak. 16 And he went up from thence, against the inhabitants of Debir,—now the name of Debir, formerly was Kiriat-sepher. 17 Then said Caleb,—He that smiteth Kiriat-sepher, and captureth it, I will give unto him Achsa, my daughter, to wife. 18 And Othniel son of Kenaz, brother of Caleb captured it,—so he gave unto him Achsa, his daughter, to wife. 19 And it came to pass, when she came, that she moved him to ask of her father a field, and when she alighted from off the ass Caleb said unto her—

What aileth thee? 20 And she said—

Give me a present, for (dry land) hast thou given me, therefore must thou give me (pools of water).

And he gave her upper pools and lower pools.

21 And this is the inheritance of the tribe of the sons of Judah, by their families. 22 And the uttermost cities of the tribe of the sons of Judah, towards the boundary of Edom in the south, were,—Kabessel and Eder, and Jager, and Kinah and Dimonah, and Adadah,—Kedesh and Hazor, and Ihban, Ziph and Talem, and Bealoth, and Hazor-hadattah and Kerioth-hexam, the same is Hazor; 23 and Amam and Shema, and Moladah, and Hazar-gadath and Hevehmon, and Beth-pelet, and Hazarsual and Beer-sheva, with the hamlets thereof, 24 Baalah and Iyyim, and Ezem, and Etail and Chosiel, and Hormah, and Ziklag, and Madmannah, and Sansannah, and Leboth and Shillum, and En-rimmon,—all the cities are twenty-nine, with their villages. 25 In the lowland,—Eshtoel and Zarah, and Ashnah, and Zanoah and En-gannim, Tappush, and Enam; 26 and Jarmuth, and Adullam, Booch, and Azekah; 27 and Shaaraim, and Adithaim, and Gederah, and Gederothaim,—fourteen cities,
with their villages].

37 Zenan and Hadashah, and Migdal-gad, 38 and Dilan and Mizpeh, and Jokthethel, 39 and Lachish and Borkath, and Eglon, 40 and Cabbon and Lehman, 41 and Chithlish, 42 and Gederoth, Beth-dagon and Naamah, and Makkedah,—sixteen cities, with their villages].

42 Libnah and Ether and Ashan, 43 and Iphath and Ashnah, and Nizzib, 44 and Keilah and Achzib, and Mareshah.—Nine cities, with their villages].

46 Ekron with her towns, and her villages. 47 From 48 Ekron, even unto the sea, —all that were by the side of Ashdod with their villages].

49 Ashdod, her towns and her villages, Gaza, her towns and her villages, as far as the ravine of Egypt,—and the great sea and coast.

51 And in the hill-country,—Shamar and Jattir, and Socoh, 52 and Yannah and Kiriath-sannah, [the same] is Debir, 53 and Anab and Eshtemoh, and ANIN, 54 and Goshen and Holon, and Giloh,—eleven cities, with their villages].

55 Arab and Ramah 56 and Esban, 57 and Janim 58 and Beth-tappuah, and Aphekah, 59 and Humtah, and Kiriath-arba, [the same] is Hebron, and Zior,—nine cities, with their villages].

60 Maon Carmel, and Ziph and Jutah, 61 and Jezreel and Jokdeam, and Zanoah, 62 Kain, Gibeah and Timnah,—ten cities, with their villages].

65 Halhul Beth-zur, and Gedor, 66 and Maarah and Beth-anoth, and Eltekon,—six cities, with their villages].

69 Kiriathbaal, [the same] is Kiriath-jearim, and Rabbah, —two cities, with their villages].

71 In the desert,—Beth-arabah, Middin, and Sebron, 72 and Nibshan and the City of Salt, and Kinged, —six cities, with their villages].

But as for the Jebusites, the inhabitants of Jerusalem: the sons of Judah could not dispossess them,—so the Jebusites have dwelt with the sons of Judah, in Jerusalem, until this day.

16 1 Then came out the lot, for the sons of Joseph, from the Jordan by Jericho, at the waters of Jericho, eastward,—the desert, going up from Jericho, through the hill country to Bethel; 2 and it goeth out from Bethel towards Luz,—and passeth over unto the boundary of the Archites at Arathon; 3 and descendeth westward unto the boundary of the Japhletites, as far as the boundary of Bethhoron the nether, and as far as Gezer,—and the extensions thereof are to the sea. 4 So the sons of Joseph, Manasseh and Ephraim, received their inheritance.

5 And the boundary of the sons of Ephraim, by their families, was,—yea the boundary of their inheritance on the east, was Atharoth-Addar, as far

as Beth-horon the upper; 6 and the boundary goeth westward at Michmethath, on the north, then the boundary bendeth round eastward, to Taanath-shiloh,—and passeth by it on the east to Janoah; 7 and goeth down from Janoah to Arathoth and to Naarah,—and toucheth upon Jericho, and goeth out at the Jordan. 8 From Tappuah runneth the boundary along westward, to the ravine of Kanah, and the extensions thereof are to the sea,—this is the inheritance of the tribe of the sons of Ephraim, by their families; 9 together with the cities which were separated for the sons of Ephraim, in the midst of the inheritance of the sons of Manasseh,—all the cities, with their villages]. 10 But they did not dispossess the Canaanites who dwelled in Gezer;—so the Canaanites have dwelt in the midst of Ephraim unto this day, and have become tributary servants.

1 And the lot for the tribe of Manasseh was, 17 for [the] was the firstborn of Joseph,—for [he] was the firstborn of Joseph,—for [he] was the firstborn of Joseph,—as for Machir, the firstborn of Manasseh, the father of Gilead: 18 because [he] was a man of war; therefore he Gilead and Bashan. 19 So the lot pertained to the rest of the sons of Manasseh, by their families, to the sons of Abiezer, and to the sons of Helek, and to the sons of Asriel, and to the sons of Shechem, and to the sons of Hepher, and to the sons of Shemidah,—these were the sons of Manasseh, son of Joseph, even the male descendants, by their families.

3 But Zelophehad, son of Hepher, son of Gilead, son of Machir, son of Manasseh, had no sons, but only daughters,—and these are the names of his daughters, Mahlah and Noah, Hoglah, Milcah, and Tirzah. 4 And they had come near, before Eleazar the priest, and before Joshua son of Nun, and before the princes, saying, 5 Yahweh commanded Moses, to give us an inheritance in the midst of our brethren,—And he had given them, according to the bidding of Yahweh, an inheritance, in the midst of the brethren of their father. 6 Thus there fell ten portions to Manasseh, besides the land of Gilead, and Bashan, which is beyond the Jordan; 7 because the daughters of Manasseh received an inheritance in his midst of his sons,—and the land of Gilead became the possession of the sons of Manasseh that remained. 8 So then the boundary of Manasseh was from Asher, Michmethath, which faceth Shechem,—and the boundary goeth along unto the right hand, unto the inhabitants of En-tappuah. 9 Manasseh had the land of Tappuah,—but Tappuah itself towards the boundary of Manasseh, pertained unto the sons

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*a Some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edna.) have "Lehmann" — G.n.
*b Some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edna.) have; "And from" — G.n.
*c Some cod. (w. 7 ear. pr. edna.) have; "Dumah" — G.n.
*e Writers: "Janim"; but read; "Janim" — G.n.
*f ML: "turned out to be."
and take possession of the land, which Yahweh God of your fathers hath given unto you.

4 Set forth for you three men for each tribe,—that I may send them, that they may arise—and go up and down in the land—and map it out as required for their inheritance, and come in unto me.

5 So shall they apportion it for themselves into seven parts,—Let †Judah| stay upon his boundary | on the south, and †the house of Joseph| stay upon their boundary | on the north | but †ye| shall map out the |rest of the| land, into seven parts,—and bring in (your descriptions | unto me | here),—then will I cast lots for you here, before Yahweh our God.

6 For Levi hath no portion in your midst, for †the priesthood of Yahweh| is his inheritance,—and †Gad, and Reuben, and the half tribe of Manasseh| have received their inheritance, beyond the Jordan on the east, which Moses the servant of Yahweh gave unto them.

7 So the men arose, and went,—and Joshua commanded them who were going, to map out the land, saying—

Take your journey and go up and down in the land, and map it out, and return unto me, and †here| will I cast lots for you before Yahweh, in Shiloh.

8 So the men went, and passed through the land, and mapped it out by cities, into seven parts, upon a scroll,—and came in unto Joshua, unto the camp, in Shiloh. 10 And Joshua cast for them lots, in Shiloh, before Yahweh,—and Joshua there apportioned the land unto the sons of Israel, †according to their portions.|"
goeth out unto the fountain of the waters of Nephtoah; 16 and the boundary goeth down to the uttermost part of the mountain which faeth the valley of the son of Hinnom, which is in the Vale of Giants, northward,— and descendeth the valley of Hinnom, unto the side 5 of the Jebusite, southward, and then descendeth to En-rogel; 17 and it turneth on the north, and goeth out at En-shemesh, and goeth unto Geiloah, which is over against the ascent of Adummim,— and goeth down by the Stone of Bochim, son of Reuben; 18 and it passeth along unto the side 6 over against the Arabah, northward,— and goeth down toward the Arabah; 19 and the boundary passeth along unto the side 6 of Beth-hoglah, northward, and so the extensions of the boundary are unto the bay of the Salt’ Sea, northward, unto the end of the Jordan southward,— This is the south boundary. 

20 And [the Israel itself] boundeth it as an eastward border. [This] is the inheritance of the sons of Benjamin, by the boundaries thereof round about, by their families. 21 So then the cities of the tribe of the sons of Benjamin, by their families, are,— Jericho and Beth-hoglah, and Emek-keznah, 22 and Beth-arabah and Zemarinim, and Bethel, 23 and Avvim and Parah and Ophrah, and Chephar-ammoni 4 and Ophi, and Geba,— twelve cities, with their villages: 24 Gibeon and Ramah, and Beeroth, 25 and Mirpah and Chephirah, and Mozah, 26 and Rekem and Ippal, and Parah, 27 and Zealah, Eleph, and the Jebusite [the same] is Jerusalem, Gibeah [and] Kiriaeth, fourteen cities with their villages. [This] is the inheritance of the sons of Benjamin, by their families.

19 And the second lot came out, for Simeon, for the tribe of the sons of Simeon, by their families, —and their inheritance was in the midst of the inheritance of the sons of Judah. 2 And they had for their inheritance,—Beer-sheba or Sheba, and Moladah, 3 and Hazar-shual, and Balah, and Ezem, 4 and Eglon and Bethul, and Hormah, 5 and Ziklag and Beth-marchoth, and Hazar-susah, 6 and Beth-leboath and Sharuhen, thirteen cities, with their villages: 7 Ain, Rimmon, and Ether and Asan,— four cities, with their villages, 8 and all the villages that were round about these cities, as far as Beala-theer, Ramah of the South. [This] is the inheritance of the tribe of the sons of Simeon, by their families: 9 Out of the portion of the sons of Judah> is the inheritance of the sons of Simeon,— for it came to pass that what was allotted to the sons of Judah, was too much for them, therefore did the sons of Simeon receive an inheritance in the midst of their inheritance.

Then came up the third lot, for the sons of Zebulun, by their families,— and the boundary of their inheritance was as far as Sarid. 11 And their boundary goeth up westward, even towards Maralah, and toucheth Dabbosbeth,— and reacheth unto the ravine that faeth Jokneam; 12 and turneth back from Sarid, eastward, toward the rising of the sun, upon the boundary of Chisloth-tabor,— and goeth out unto Daberath, and ascendeth Japhim; 13 and from thence> it passeth along on the east, towards Gath-hepher, towards Eth-kamn; — and goeth on as Rimmon which turneth about towards Neak; 14 and the boundary goeth round it, on the north to Hannathon,— and so the extensions thereof are the valley of Iphtahiel; 15 and Kattath and Nahalah, and Shimron, and Idalah and Beth-lehem,— twelve cities, with their villages. 16 [This] is the inheritance of the sons 8 of Zebulun, by their families,— twelve cities, with their villages.

17 For Issachar 8 came out the fourth lot,— for the sons of Issachar, by their families. 18 And their boundary was,— Jezreel and Chesolith, and Shunem, 19 and Hapharaim and Shicon and Anaharath, 20 and Rabbith and Kishion, 21 and Ebes, 22 and Remeth, and En-gannim and En-haddah, and Beth-pazes; 23 and the boundary toucheth Tabor and Shaharsaim, 24 and Beth-shemesh, and so the extensions of their boundary are to the Jordan,— sixteen cities, with their villages. 25 This is the inheritance of the tribe of the sons of Issachar, by their families,— the cities, with their villages.

24 Then came out the fifth lot, for the tribe of the sons of Asher, by their families. 26 And their boundary was,— Helkath and Hali, and Beten and Achushaph, 27 and Allam-mekech and Amud, and Mishal,— and it toucheth Carmel to the west, and Shibor-limath; 28 and it turneth toward sun-rise— to Beth-dagon, and toucheth Zebulun and the valley of Iphthal-el northward, and Beth-emek, and Neiel; 29 and goeth out unto Cabul, on the left, 30 and Ebrom 9 and Rehob, and Hammon and Kanah,— as far as Zidon the populous; 31 and the boundary turneth to Ramah, and as far as the city of the fortress of Tyre,— then the boundary turneth to Hoash, and so the extensions thereof are, on the west, from Hebel to Achzib; 32 Ummah also and Aphek, and Rehob,— twenty-two cities, with their villages. 33 [This] is the inheritance of the tribe of the sons of Asher, by their families,— these cities, with their villages.

25 For the sons of Naphtali 8 came out the sixth lot,— for the sons of Naphtali, by their families. 26 And their boundary was from Heleph, from the terebinth of Bazzanam, 8 8 Heb. : Yiph's. 9 Some cod. (w. 5 Sar. pr. edns.) have: "Ireland"—O.n. 10 Some cod. have: "Abdon"—G.n. 11 Some cod. (w. Sep. and Vul.) have: "tribe of the sons"—G.n. 12 Heb. : tskhms. & So O.G. 130.
and Adani-nekeb, and Jabneel, as far as Lakkum; and so the extensions thereof were to the Jordan; and the boundary turneth westward, to Ammoth-tabor, and goeth out from thence, toward Hukkok, and toucheth Zebulun on the south, and Jesher it toucheth on the west, and Judah, at the Jordan towards sunrise.

29. And the fortified cities are, Ziddim, Zer, and Hammath, Rakkaht, and Chinnereth, and Adamah and Ramah, and Hazor, and Kedesh and Edrei, and En-hazor, and Iron and Migdal-el, Horem, and Beth-anath, and Beth-shemesh, the nineteen cities, with their villages.

30. This is the inheritance of the tribe of the sons of Naphtali, by their families, the cities, with their villages.

31. And for the tribe of the sons of Dan, by their families, came out the seventh lot. And the boundary of their inheritance was, Zorah and Eshtaol, and Ir-shemaeb, and Shaalabbin and Ajalon, and Ithlah, and Elon and Timnah, and Ekron, and Eltekeb and Gibbethon, and Bealath, and Jehud and Beneberak, and Bet-cenec and Manasseh, and Rakkon, with the boundary over against Joppa. And when the boundary of the sons of Dan went out beyond these, then they went up the sons of Dan and fought against Leshem, and captured it, and smote it with the edge of the sword, and took possession thereof, and dwelt therein, and they called Leshem—Dan, after the name of Dan their father. This is the inheritance of the sons of Dan, by their families, the cities, with their villages.

32. When they had made an end of distributing the land by the boundaries thereof, then gave the sons of Israel an inheritance unto Joshua son of Nun, in their midst, at the bidding of Yahweh, gave they unto him the city which he asked, even Timnath-serah, in the hill country of Ephraim, and he built the city and dwelt therein.

33. These are the inheritances which Eleazar the priest and Joshua son of Nun and the ancestral heads' distributed for inheritance to the tribes of the sons of Israel, by lot, in Shiloah, before Yahweh, at the entrance of the tent of meeting, so they made an end of apportioning the land.


20. And Yahweh spake unto Joshua, saying:

1. Speak out for you the cities of refuge, whereof I spake unto you, by the hand of Moses:

2. that the manslayer who slayeth a person by mistake, unwittingly, may flee thither,

so shall they be unto you for refuge from the blood-redeemer, and he shall flee unto one of these cities and present himself at the entrance of the gate of the city, and shall speak in the ears of the elders of that city, his defence, and they shall take him for protection into the city unto them, and shall give him a place, so shall he dwell with them. And when the blood-redeemer purneweth after him then shall they not deliver up the manslayer, into his hand, because it was that he slew his neighbour, and had not been unwittingly towards him, a foretime; so shall he remain in that city, until he standeth before the assembly, for judgment, until the death of the high-priest who shall be in those days, then shall the manslayer return, and enter into his own city, and into his own house, within the city from whence he fled.

2. Then they set apart Kadesh in Galilee, in the hill country of Naphtali, and Shechem, in the hill country of Ephraim, and Kiria-tharbas, in the hill country of Judah. And beyond the Jordan, by Jericho eastward, they appointed Bezer in the wilderness, in the table-land, out of the tribe of Reuben, and Ramoth in Gilead, out of the tribe of Gad, and Golan in Bashan, out of the tribe of Manasseh. These were the cities appointed for all the sons of Israel, and for the sojourner who sojourneth in their midst, that whosoever should slay a person by mistake might flee thither, and not die by the hand of the blood-redeemer, until he should stand before the assembly.


1. Then came near the ancestral heads of the Levites, unto Eleazar, the priest, and unto Joshua son of Nun, and unto the ancestral heads of the tribes, of the sons of Israel; and spake unto them in Shiloah in the land of Canaan, saying:

Yahweh himself commanded, by the hand of Moses, that there should be given unto us cities to dwell in, with their pasture-lands for our cattle.

3. So the sons of Israel gave unto the Levites, out of their own inheritance, at the bidding of Yahweh, these cities, with their pasture-lands.

4. And when the lot came out for the families of the Kohathites then had the sons of Aaron the priest, from among the Levites—out of the tribe of Judah and out of the tribe of the Simeonites and out of the tribe of Benjamin—by lot thirteen

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*Or: "Horum"; or: "Haram"—authorities differ—See G.N.

**The term "En-shemesh"—G.N. = "Fountain of the sun," instead of "City of the sun."**

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And the sons of Kohath that remained had—<out of the families of the tribe of Ephraim and out of the tribe of Dan and out of the half tribe of Manasseh—by lot>—<ten cities>.

And the sons of Gershon had—<out of families of the tribe of Issachar and out of the tribe of Asher and out of the tribe of Naphtali and out of the half tribe of Manasseh in Bashan—by lot>—<thirteen cities>.

The sons of Merari, by their families had—<out of the tribe of Reuben and out of the tribe of Gad and out of the tribe of Zebulun—<twelve cities>.

So the sons of Israel gave unto the Levites these cities, with their pasturage lands, as Yahweh commanded, by the hand of Moses, by lot.

Thus they gave—out of the tribe of the sons of Judah and out of the tribe of the sons of Simeon—those cities which are mentioned by name. And the sons of Aaron, from among the sons of Kohath, from among the sons of Levi, had them, because their lot was the first lot;

yes there was given unto them, the city of Arba, the father of Anak, the seven sons of Hebron, in the families of the tribe of Judah, with their pasturage lands, round about it;

whereas <the fields of the city, and the villages thereof> gave them unto Caleb son of Jephunneh, as his possession.

But unto the sons of Aaron the priest gave they the city of refuge for the manslayer, even Hebron, with the pasturage lands thereof,—Libnah also, with her pasturage lands; and Jattir with her pasturage land, and Eballs with her pasturage land;

and Holon, with her pasturage land, and Debir, with her pasturage land; and Ain, with her pasturage land, and Juttah, with her pasturage land, Beth-shemesh, with her pasturage land,—<nine cities, out of these two tribes>.

And <out of the tribe of Benjamin> Gibon, with her pasturage land,—Geba, with her pasturage land;

Anathoth, with her pasturage land, and Almon, with her pasturage land,—<four cities>.

All the cities of the sons of Aaron, the priests, were thirteen cities, with their pasturage lands,—<four cities>.

And <out of the tribe of Dan> Elleke, with her pasturage land,—Gibbethon, with her pasturage land; Aijalon, with her pasturage land, Gath-rimmon, with her pasturage land,—<four cities>.

And <out of the half tribe of Manasseh> Taanach, with her pasturage land, and Gath-rimmon, with her pasturage land,—<two cities>.

All the cities were ten with their pasturage lands, for the families of the sons of Kohath which remained.

And the sons of Gershon, of the families of the Levites, had, <out of the half tribe of Manasseh>, a city of refuge for the manslayer, even Golan in Bashan, with her pasturage land, and Be-eshterah, with her pasturage land,—<two cities>.

And <out of the tribe of Issachar> Kishion, with her pasturage land,—Daberath, with her pasturage land; Jarmuth, with her pasturage land, En-gannim, with her pasturage land,—<four cities>.

And <out of the tribe of Asher> Mishal, with her pasturage land, Abdon, with her pasturage land; Helkath, with her pasturage land, and Rehob, with her pasturage land,—<four cities>.

And <out of the tribe of Naphtali> a city of refuge for the manslayer—even Kedesh in Galilee, with her pasturage land, and Hammoth-dor, with her pasturage land, and Kartan, with her pasturage land,—<three cities>.

All the cities of the Gershonites, by their families, were thirteen cities, with their pasturage lands.

And <unto the families of the sons of Merari, the Levites> that remained <out of the tribe of Zebulun> Jokneam, with her pasturage land,—Kartah, with her pasturage land;

Dimnah, with her pasturage land, Nahalal, with her pasturage land,—<four cities>.

And <out of the tribe of Reuben> Bezer, with her pasturage land,—<six cities>.

Kedemoth, with her pasturage land and Mephaath, with her pasturage land,—<four cities>.

And <out of the tribe of Gad> a city of refuge for the manslayer—even Ramoth in Galil, with her pasturage land, and Mahanaim, with her pasturage land; Heshbon, with her pasturage land, Jazer, with her pasturage land,—<in all, four cities>.

All the cities for the sons of Merari, by their families, who remained of the families of the Levites, ye knew their lot was <twelve> cities.

All the cities of the Levites, in the midst of the possession of the sons of Israel were forty-eight cities with their pasturage lands; these cities passed, each severally, with its pasturage lands round about it; thus was it with all these cities.

So Yahweh gave unto Israel, all the land.
which he had sworn to give unto their fathers,—
and they took possession thereof, and dwelt therein. 44 And Yahweh gave them rest round about, according to all that he had sworn unto their fathers,—and there stood not a man before them, of all their enemies, <all their enemies> did Yahweh deliver into their hand. 45 There failed not a thing, out of all the good things, whereof Yahweh had spoken unto the house of Israel,—<the whole> came to pass. 6

§ 15. The Two and Half Tribes Dismissed: their Altar of Witness.

22* Then① called Joshua—for the Reubenites, and for the Gadites,—and for the half tribe of Manasseh; 2 and said unto them,

11 Yes,* have observed all that Moses the servant of Yahweh commanded you,—and have hearkened unto my voice, in all that I commanded you: 3 ye have not forsaken your brethren, these many days, unto this day,—but have kept the charge of the commandment of Yahweh your God.

4 Now, therefore, that Yahweh your God hath given rest unto your brethren, according as he spake unto them, 5—<now, therefore>, turn ye and get you to your homes* within the land of your possession, which Moses the servant of Yahweh gave unto you, over the Jordan.

6 Only* take ye diligent heed, to do the commandment and the law, which Moses the servant of Yahweh commanded you—to love Yahweh your God, and to walk in all his ways, and to keep his commandments, and to cleave unto him,—and to serve him—

with all your heart, and with all your soul.

So Joshua blessed them,—and sent them away, and they took their journey unto their homes. 7 Now <unto the one> half tribe of Manasseh had Moses given a possession in Bashan, and <unto the other> half did Joshua give possession with their brethren, over the Jordan, westward,—moreover also <when Joshua sent them away unto their homes> he blessed them, and spake unto them, saying:

<With much wealth> return ye unto your homes,* even with very much cattle, with silver and with gold, and with copper* and with iron, and with very much raiment,—divide ye the spoil of your enemies with your brethren.

9 So the sons of Reuben and the sons of Gad and the half tribe of Manasseh, returned and departed from the sons of Israel, from Shiloh, which was in the land of Canaan,—to go unto the land of Gilead, unto the land of their possession, wherein they had received their possessions, at the bidding of Yahweh by the hand of Moses.

10 And <when they came into the circles of the Jordan, which were in the land of Canaan>,—then did the sons of Reuben and the sons of Gad and the half tribe of Manasseh build ’there’ an altar by the Jordan, [an altar of large dimensions], 11 And the sons of Israel heard say,—

Lo! the sons of Reuben and the sons of Gad and the half tribe of Manasseh have built an altar in front of the land of Canaan, in the circles of the Jordan, in the region opposite* the sons of Israel.

12 And <when the sons of Israel heard> all the assembly of the sons of Israel gathered themselves together at Shiloh, to go up against them to war. 13 And the sons of Israel sent unto the sons of Reuben and unto the sons of Gad and unto the half tribe of Manasseh, within the land of Gilead,—Phinehas, son of Eleazar the priest; 14 and ten princes with him, one prince of an ancestral house for each of the tribes of Israel,—they being several heads of their ancestral houses* among the thousands of Israel.

15 So they came in unto the sons of Reuben and unto the sons of Gad and unto the half tribe of Manasseh, within the land of Gilead,—and spake with them, saying:

<<Thus say all the assembly of Yahweh—

What is this act of treachery which ye have committed against the God of Israel, that ye should turn back, to-day, from following Yahweh,—in that ye have builded you an altar, that ye might rebel, to-day, against Yahweh? 16 Too little for us was the iniquity of Peor, from which we have not cleansed ourselves, unto this day,—although the plague came upon the assembly of Yahweh; 17 but that <ye> must turn back to-day from following Yahweh,—though it must needs be that <if ye> rebel to-day against Yahweh then shall to-morrow <with all the assembly of Israel> will he be wroth!

Howbeit <if unclean> be the land of your possession, do ye on your part come over into the land of the possession of Yahweh, where abideth the habitation of Yahweh, and take your possession in our midst,—but <against Yahweh> do not rebel, nor <against us> rebel, by building yourselves an altar apart from the altar of Yahweh our God.

Did not Achan son of Zerah* commit an act of treachery, with a devoted thing, and <upon all the assembly of Israel> came wrath,—so that not <he—one man alone> died in his iniquity?

Then responded the sons of Reuben and the sons of Gad and the half tribe of Manasseh,—and spake unto the heads of the thousands of Israel:

<<El-Elohim-Yahweh, El-Elohim-Yahweh> 20 Hebrew one knowseth, and <Israel> he shall

* Lit.: "came in.

① A v.p.v. 2 (levis) w.many Mi.: "camps.

② Or.: "let them go."
know,—if in rebellion, or if in treachery, against Yahweh do not save us this day: that we should build for ourselves an altar, to turn back from following Yahweh,—or if that we might cause to go up thereon ascending-sacrifice or meal-offering, or if that we might offer thereon peace-offerings let Yahweh himself require it; if, indeed, we have not rather, out of anxiety and of purpose done this thing, saying,—

<In time to come> your sons might speak to our sons, saying,

What have ye to do with Yahweh, a God of Israel; seeing that a boundary hath Yahweh put between us and you, ye sons of Reuben and ye sons of Gad—ye have no portion in Yahweh,—so might your sons cause our sons, to cease from revering Yahweh. We said, therefore,

Let us prepare, we pray you, to build us an altar,—not for ascending-offering nor for sacrifice; but that a witness may be between us and you, and between our generations after us, that we are to do the service of Yahweh, before him, with our ascending-offerings and with our sacrifices, and with our peace-offerings,—that your sons may not say, in time to come, to our sons, Ye have no portion in Yahweh.

Therefore said we,

And it shall be, when they [so] say to us, or to our generations, in time to come,—that we will say—Behold ye the pattern of the altar of Yahweh, which our fathers made, not for ascending-offerings nor for sacrifice, but that a witness it might be between us and you.

Far be it from us—that we should rebel against Yahweh, or turn back, to-day, from following Yahweh, by building an altar, for ascending-offering, or meal-offering or for sacrifice,—other than the altar of Yahweh our God, which is before his habitation.

And Phinehas the priest, and the princes of the assembly, even the heads of the thousands of Israel who were with him, heard the words which the sons of Reuben and the sons of Gad and the sons of Manasseh spake; then was it well-pleasing in their eyes. And Phinehas son of Eleazar the priest said unto the sons of Reuben and unto the sons of Gad and unto the sons of Manasseh—

To-day we know that in our midst is Yahweh, in that ye have not committed, against Yahweh, this act of treachery,—now have ye rescued the

sons of Israel out of the hand of Yahweh.

So Phinehas son of Eleazar the priest and the princes returned from the sons of Reuben and from the sons of Gad, out of the land of Gilead, unto the land of Canaan, unto the sons of Israel,—and brought them back word. And the thing was well-pleasing in the eyes of the sons of Israel, and the sons of Israel blessed God,—and spake not of going up against them, to war, to lay waste the land, wherein the sons of Reuben and the sons of Gad dwelt.

So the sons of Reuben and the sons of Gad named the altar [a Witness];

<A witness it is' between us,

That ||Yahweh|| is God.\]

§ 16. Joshua's End drawing near, he exhorts the People.

1 And it came to pass after many days, when Yahweh had given rest unto Israel, from all their enemies round about,—and ||Joshua|| had become old, advanced in days> that Joshua called for all Israel, for their elders, and for their heads, and for their judges, and for their officers,—and said unto them,

[||I|| am old, advanced in days; but ||ye|| have seen—all that Yahweh your God hath done unto all these nations, because of you,—for ||Yahweh your God|| is he that hath fought for you.

Behold, I have allotted to you these nations which remain, as an inheritance, for your tribes,—from the Jordan, and all the nations which I have cut off, even unto the great sea, at the going in of the sun.

But ||Yahweh your God|| he will thrust them out from before you, and drive them away out of your sight,—so shall ye possess their land, ||as Yahweh your God spake unto you||.

Therefore must ye be very firm to observe and to do all that is written in the scroll of the law of Moses,—so as not to turn aside therefrom, to the right hand or to the left; so as not to go in among these nations, these which remain with you,—and with the name of their gods; shall ye neither make memorial nor put on oath, and neither serve them, nor bow down to them. But ||unto Yahweh your God|| must ye cleave,—as ye have done until this day; therefore hath Yahweh disposed of, from before you, nations great and strong,—but ||as for you|| not a man hath stood before you, ||until this day||.

One man of you] can chase a thousand,—for ||Yahweh your God|| is he that fighteth for you, ||as he spake to you||.

Take diligent heed, therefore, unto your souls,—to love Yahweh your God.

\a Some cod. (w. 2 eur. pr. edna., Aram. MS., and Syr.) have: "called the ||altar a witness"—G.n.\b Some cod. (w. Aram., Seph., Syr. and Vul.) have (in full): ||'Y. he is God"
JOSHUA XXIII. 12—16; XXIV. 1—17.

11 But if ye turn back and cleave unto the remnant of these nations, and intermarry with them, and go in with them, and they will work wickedness against you—and then I will not drive out these nations out of the land. 12 Know that Yahweh your God will no longer drive out these nations from before you, but they will become unto you a snare and a hook, and a snare in your eyes, until ye have perished from off this good land, which Yahweh your God hath given unto you.

14 But lo! I am going to-day, in the way of all the earth, ye must acknowledge therefore, with all your heart and with all your soul, that there hath not failed a single thing, out of all the good things which Yahweh your God spake concerning you, [the whole] hath come to pass to you, there hath not failed thereof, a single thing.

15 But it shall be that all the good things which have come unto you, which Yahweh your God spake unto you, will Yahweh bring upon you all the evil things, until he hath destroyed you from off this good land, which Yahweh your God hath given unto you. 16 When ye transgress the covenant of Yahweh your God, which he hath commanded you, and go and serve other gods, and bow yourselves down unto them, then will the anger of Yahweh kindle upon you, and ye will perish quickly, from off the good land which he hath given unto you.

§ 17. Joshua’s Final Admonitions: his Death and Burial.

24 And Joshua gathered together all the tribes of Israel, unto Shechem, and called for the elders of Israel, and for their heads, and for their judges, and for their officers, and they presented themselves before God. 2 Then said Joshua unto all the people—Thus saith Yahweh, God of Israel, beyond the Jordan—dwell ye in the land which your fathers dwelt in from old times, unto the place which Yahweh shall choose. 3 So I took your fathers, Abraham, from beyond the Jordan, and led him through all the land of Canaan, and multiplied his seed, and gave unto him Isaac; 4 and gave unto Isaac Jacob and Esau; they were two nations. 5 Then sent I Moses and Aaron, and plagued Egypt, according to what I did in their midst, and afterwards brought you forth. 6 Ye brought forth your fathers, out of Egypt, and ye came unto the sea, and the Egyptians pursued after your fathers, with chariots and with horsemen, unto the Red Sea. 7 So they made outcry unto Yahweh, and he put darkness between you and the Egyptians, and brought in upon them the sea, and covered them—and your eyes beheld what I did with the Egyptians, and when ye had remained in the desert many days, I brought you into the land of the Amorites, who were dwelling over the Jordan, and they fought with you, and I delivered I them into your hand, and ye took possession of their land, so I destroyed them from before you. 9 Then rose up Balak, son of Zippor, king of Moab, and made war with Israel, and sent and called for Balaam son of Beor, to curse you; but I was not willing to hearken unto Balaam, so I kept on blessing you, and I rescued you out of his hand. Then passed ye over the Jordan, and came in unto Jericho, and when they would have made war with you—even the lords of Jericho—the Amorite and the Perizzite and the Canaanite and the Hittite and the Girgashite, the Hivite and the Jebusite—then delivered I them into your hand. 11 And I sent before you the hornet, which drove them out from before you, the two kings of the Amorites—not with thy sword, nor with thy bow. 12 Thus I gave unto you a land on which thou hadst not laboured, and cities which ye had not built, and ye proceeded to dwell therein,—of vineyards and oliveyards, which ye planted not ye are eating. 14 Now therefore, revere ye Yahweh, and serve him, in sincerity and in truth,—and put away the gods which your fathers served beyond the River, and in Egypt, and serve ye Yahweh. 15 But if it be a vacation in your eyes, serve Yahweh> choose ye for yourselves, to-day, whom ye will serve, whether the gods which your fathers served, that were beyond the River, or the gods of the Amorites in whose land ye are dwelling, but I and my house will serve [Yahweh]. Then responded the people, and said, Far be it from us, that we should forsake Yahweh—to serve other gods; 17 for <as for Yahweh our God> he will brought up both us and our fathers, out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of servants,—and who did before our eyes, these great signs, and preserved us throughout all the way.
wherein we journeyed, and among all the peoples through the midst of whom we passed; and did Yahweh drive out all the peoples, even the Amorites who were dwelling in the land, from before us. We will serve Yahweh, for he is our God.

Then said Joshua unto the people—
Ye cannot serve Yahweh, for he is jealous of you; he will not forgive your transgression, nor your sins. When ye forsake Yahweh, and serve the gods of a stranger, then will He turn, and inflict on you calamity, and consume you. If after that He hath dealt well with you.

But the people said unto Joshua,—
Nay! but we will serve.

Then said Joshua unto the people—
Witnesses! are ye against yourselves, that have chosen you Yahweh, to serve him.

And they said:
Witnesses!

22 Now therefore, put ye away the gods of the stranger, that are in your midst, and incline your heart unto Yahweh, God of Israel.

23 And the people said unto Joshua,—
Yahweh our God, will we serve, and unto his voice, will we hearken.

24 So then Joshua solemnised a covenant for the people, on that day, and set for them a statute and a regulation, in Shechem.

25 And Joshua wrote these words in the scroll of the law of God, and took a great stone, and set it up there, under the oak that was by the sanctuary of Yahweh.

26 And Joshua said unto all the people—
Lo! this stone shall serve as a witness, for it hath heard all the sayings of Yahweh, which he hath spoken with us, so shall it serve against you as a witness, lest ye should act deceptively against your God.

27 And Joshua sent the people away, every man unto his inheritance.

28 And it came to pass after these things, that Joshua son of Nun, servant of Yahweh, died, being a hundred and ten years old. And they buried him within the bounds of his own inheritance, in Timnath-serah, which is in the hill country of Ephraim, on the north of Mount Gaash.

29 So then Israel served Yahweh all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the elders who prolonged their days after Joshua, and who had known all the work of Yahweh, which he had wrought for Israel.

30 And the bones of Joseph—which the sons of Israel had brought up out of Egypt—were buried in Shechem, in the portion of field, which Jacob bought of the sons of Hamor, father of Shechem, for a hundred pieces of money, and they belonged unto the sons of Joseph, as an inheritance.

31 And Eleazar son of Aaron died, and they buried him in the hill of Phinehas his son, which was given to him, in the hill country of Ephraim.

*I.e.: "seem to acknowledge, but not really do so."* O.B. 471.

The Sep. here adds: "And they placed with him, in the grave wherein they buried him, the knives of flint whereby he circumcised the sons of Israel in Gilgal, when he brought them forth out of Egypt, as Yahweh commanded them; and there they are until this day." Cp. chap. v. 3, 8—G.n.

In the Sep. are found these verses: "And on that day the sons of Israel took the ark of Yahweh, and bare it in their midst; and Phinehas ministered as priest instead of Eleazar his father until his death, and was buried in the hill which belonged to him. And the sons of Israel went every man to his own place and to his own city; and the sons of Israel served the Ashteroth and the Asheres, and the gods of the nations which were round about them; and God sold them into the hand of Eglon king of Moab, and he ruled over them eighteen years." Cp. Judg. ii. 13-14—G.n.
SPECIAL NOTE
ON THE
DESTRUCTION OF THE CANAANITE NATIONS.

In reviewing the destruction of the nations of Canaan, it is most important to bear in mind the terrible nature of the crimes for which they were exterminated. Their very worship was grossly sensual and revoltingly cruel. In honour of their deities women surrendered their virtue. Their sacred places were brothels. The generative organs were openly represented by disgusting symbols. The peoples had holy (!) prostitutes, male and female.—עַרְבֵּיתָה and עַרְבֵּיתָת. Lustful gods are cruel, and demand to be worshipped with human blood. Hence, to the king-idol Molech, the Canaanites, with some contiguous nations, immolated their sons and daughters. At such crimes as these nature shudders; and Palestine was fain, in abhorrence, to eject her inhabitants. Who shall say that the Most High has not the right to extinguish such polluters of the earth and contaminators of mankind as these? Doubtless the world has been made permanently the sweeter and the more habitable by reason of the occasional Divine use of the beam of destruction. Let us remember that there was long waiting before these nations were destroyed. Not till their iniquity was "full" did the stroke of vengeance fall. It was doubtless both safe and kind that the extermination was to be made ruthlessly complete. And let us not forget that Joshua's commission was divine, direct, positive, explicit and repeated; and therefore no example for generals destitute of such sanction. How far other commanders may volunteer, or be lawfully commissioned, to follow Joshua's example—is, for us, a question of casuistry into which we are not here called upon to enter. Moreover, Divine Mercy drew a line around the devoted nations, and outside that line peoples might be spared—unless, indeed, the interdict went forth against them;* while, on the other hand, Divine Equity warned the Hebrews that, if they fell into the same sins, they should receive a like punishment. For their fathers' sake, indeed, they were not to be utterly annihilated; but short of that, if they would sin, they must suffer. Their land would vomit them forth. We know the sad sequel: they fell into sensual and cruel idol-worship; and God kept His word, as the captivities of Assyria and Babylon attest. We have yet to trace the long and painful story of Israel's sin and punishment: let us be thankful that we shall also have the privilege of turning over to a brighter leaf and dwelling on glowing prophetic songs of redemption, deliverance and salvation.

So much by way of general statement. If the inquiry be urged whether there is sufficient evidence to justify the sweeping statements made at the outset of this Note, the answer can only be in the affirmative, due allowance being made for the circumstantial character of the testimony. It is just as well that the proof should, in a sense, run between the lines. In fact, it is only when some adequate knowledge is possessed of the really obscene and blood-thirsty nature of idol-worship in Western Asia that the mind is prepared to feel the full force of allusions scattered throughout the Old Testament. Many, indeed, are the allegations against Israel for going unchastely after other gods; but even the needlessly coarse terms of our public versions (in speaking of it as "going a-whoring" after idols) have probably failed to suggest to the majority of even educated minds the awful and undoubted fact that such worship was accompanied by rites (to use the guarded language of the Oxford Gesenius) "sometimes involving actual prostitution."* Hence there would appear to be something like a moral necessity to lift a little the veil which hides from view the true character of the worship of the Baals, the Asherahs and the Ashitaroths of Canaan.

As to the worship of the local Baals it is attested that "it was debased by repulsive immorality."* Further, "when Israel entered Canaan the worship of the Baalim was everywhere present. As it was especially associated with agriculture, which the Israelites learned from the Canaanites, there was danger lest they should take over also the religious festivals connected with the various agricultural

* Gen. xv. 16, 17.  
* See Deu. xx. 10—18.  
* O.G. p. 275.  
seasons, and thus succumb to the deadly fascination of the sensual nature-worship of the older inhabitants. That this actually happened we learn from the history."

As to the Asherahs, there is a doubt which does not in any way affect the main issue. The doubt is merely whether Asherah is the name of a distinct goddess, as well as the name of the "pole," "stump," or "stems" which represented her; or whether the notorious "Ashthoreth" (Astarte) was herself worshipped under these obscene images. In any case the rites associated with the "Asherahs" were immoral.

The "Encyclopedia Britannica" unhesitatingly designates "Asherah" an impure goddess. But even if, as some think, the two names became confused, so that even when Asherah is named Astarte is ultimately intended, we have only to pass on and give a moment's attention to the latter to reach the fearful conclusion already indicated.

As to Astarte then: "She must have been pre-eminently the goddess of sexual passion. By Greeks and Phoenicians alike she is habitually identified with 'Aphrodite,' and there are sufficiently definite allusions to the unchaste character of the rites with which she was worshipped."" Her devotees were initiated with impure rites.""4

From the point of view thus obtained, the passages referred to below slowly unfold their terrible significance."

To complete, once the needful reference to this painful and admonitory subject, the student has only to connect the worship of the Golden Calf (Exodus xxxii.) with the Egyptian worship ofApis, as briefly disclosed by the "Encyclopedia Britannica," to apprehend why, on that occasion, the sedate Moses was driven frantic with consternation; and has only to conceive, in the light of the facts indicated in Numbers xxv. and in this Note, the real nature of the awful snare into which Israel fell at Baal-peor, to apprehend that instant excision alone could be trusted to prevent national extermination.

\footnote{Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible, 210 \&.}

\footnote{Obscene they manifestly were, as the monumental figures of them plainly enough attest. How readily a "pollard" could be shaped to suggest a conjunction which virtuous shame must ever hide, can well be imagined. And the smallest predominance given to the one or other element would be quite enough to account for the interchange in usage between the two forms asheris (mas.) and asherok (fem.).\textsuperscript{a}}

\footnote{Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible, 189 \&.}

\footnote{Lev. xvii. 26-30; xx. 22; Num. xxxv. 1-18; Deu. xxiii. 17 (where the discreet reader will please note, by turning to this passage, the result of combining our rendering of the text with the plainer terms employed in the footnote appended thereto)—"devote," sacred person, by profession; in reality, enticing to uncleanness as a part of the service of god or goddess; the prevalence of the custom in the idolatries around, giving need and point to the stern prohibition; 1 K. xiv. 24; xv. 12, 15; xxii. 46; 2 K. xxii. 7; 2 Ch. xv. 16; xxvii. 9; Ps. cvi. 36-38; Is. lvii. 3-6 (in rendering which, the only doubt is how plain the allusion should be made in the actual words employed in translation; for whether, with Fuerst, we put, for πηλακανος, "thou pointest the penis, a paraphrase for the penis erectus," H.L. p. 480; or, with Chayne, "when thou sawest the phalus," P.B. 101; in either case we do but get a glimpse of a monstrous custom prevalent in the East, and not unknown in the West, as a reference to the Greek phallos and the Latin priapus will at once reveal); Jer. v. 7; vii. 30, 31; xix. 4, 5; xxvi. 39-36; Hos. iv. 19-14; Amos ii. 7-9. This list of passages will serve as a guide to others similar.}
§ 1. Israel, only in part driving out the Canaanites, fall into their Idolatry.

1 And it came to pass, after the death of Joshua, that the sons of Israel asked of Yahweh, saying, —

Who shall go up for us against the Canaanites, first, to make war upon them?

2 And Yahweh said —

[Judah] shall go, —lo! 3 I have delivered the land into his power.

3 Then said Judah, unto Simeon his brother —

Come up with me into the territory allotted me, and let us make war on the Canaanites, then will I also go with thee, into thy territory.

So Simeon went with him. 4 And Judah went up, and Yahweh delivered the Canaanites and the Perizzites into their hand, —and they smote them in Bezek, ten thousand men. 5 And they found Adoni-bezek 6 in Bezek, and fought with him, —and smote the Canaanites and the Perizzites. 6 But Adoni-bezek fled, and they pursued him, —and took him, and cut off his thumbs, and his great toes. 7 Then said Adoni-bezek —

[Seventy kings, with their thumbs and great toes cut off]! have been picking up crumbs under my table, —as I have done! 80] hath God required me.

And they brought him into Jerusalem, and he died there. 8 And the sons of Judah made war upon Jerusalem, and captured it, and smote it with the edge of the sword, —and (the city) they set on fire. 9 And (afterwards) the sons of Judah went down to make war upon the Canaanites, —dwelling in the hill country, and in the south, and in the lowland.

10 And Judah went against the Canaanites who were dwelling in Hebron, now [the name of Hebron, formerly] was Kiriat-arba, —and they smote Sheshai and Ahiman, and Talmai. 11 And he went from thence, against the inhabitants of Debir, —now [the name of Debir, formerly] was Kiriat-sepher. 12 And Caleb said,

<He that smiteth Kiriat-sepher, and captures it> I will give unto him Achashah my daughter, to wife.

13 Then Othniel, son of Kenaz, Caleb's younger brother, captured it, —and he gave him Achashah his daughter, to wife.

14 And it came to pass <when she came> that she moved him to ask of her father a field, 6 and, when she slighted from off the ass, Caleb said unto her —

What aileth thee? 7

15 And she said unto him —

Give me a present; for <south land> hast thou given me, give me therefore pools of water.

So Caleb gave her Upper-pools, and Lower-pools. 8

16 Now [the sons of the Kenite, father-in-law of Moses] had come up from the city of palm-trees, 4 with the sons of Judah, into the wilderness of Judah, which is in the south of Arad, —so they went and dwelt with the people.

17 Then went Judah, with Simeon his brother, and they smote the Canaanites dwelling in Zephanah, —and devoted them to destruction, and the name of the city was called Hormah. 6

18 And Judah captured Gaza with the boundaries thereof, and Ashkelon, with the boundaries thereof, —and Ekron, with the boundaries thereof. 10 And it came to pass that Yahweh was with Judah, and he took possession of the hill country, —but did not dispossess the inhabitants of the vale, because they had [chariots of iron]. 12

20 So they gave unto Caleb' Hebron, as spake Moses, —and he drew out from thence the three sons of Anak. 21 But <the Jebusites dwelling in Jerusalem> the sons of Benjamin did not drive out, but the Jebusites have dwelt with the sons of Benjamin, 8 in Jerusalem, unto this day.

22 Then went up the house of Joseph —[they also] —unto Bethel, —and [Yahweh] was with them. 22 And the house of Joseph sent to spy out Bethel, —now [the name of the city, formerly] was [Luz]. 24 So the watchmen saw a man coming forth from the city, —and they said unto him —

Shew us, we pray thee, the way to get into the city, and we will deal with thee, in lovingkindness.

10 Deut. xxxiv. 3.
11 = "utter destruction"; cp. Num. xxi. 3.
And he shewed them the way to get into the city, and they smote the city, with the edge of the sword,—but <the man and all his family> they let go. And the man went into the land of the Hittites, and built a city, and called the name thereof Luz, that is the name thereof, unto this day.

But Manasseh took not possession of Bethshean and her towns, nor of Taanach and her towns, nor dispossessed the inhabitants of Dor and her towns, nor the inhabitants of Ibleam, and her towns, nor the inhabitants of Megiddo, and her towns,—but the Canaanites were determined to remain in this land; <when Israel, however, had waxed strong> they put the Canaanites under tribute,—though they <dispossessed> them not.

And <Ephraim> dispossessed not the Canaanites who were dwelling in Gezer,—so the Canaanites remained in their midst, in Gezer.

Zebulun dispossessed not the inhabitants of Kitron, nor the inhabitants of Nahalal,—but the Canaanites remained in their midst, and came under tribute.

Acco, nor the inhabitants of Zidon,—nor of Ahlab, nor of Achzib, nor of Helbah, nor of Aphik, nor of Rehob; but the Asherites dwelt in the midst of the Canaanites, the inhabitants of the land,—for they dispossessed them not.

Naphtali dispossessed not the inhabitants of Beth-shemesh nor the inhabitants of Beth-anath, but they dwelt in the midst of the Canaanites, the inhabitants of the land,—and the inhabitants of Beth-shemesh, and of Beth-anath became theirs, under tribute.

And the Amorites forced the sons of Dan into the hill country,—for they suffered them not to come down into the vale; and <though the Amorites were determined to remain in the hill country of Heres, in Aijalon, and in Shaalbim> yet was the hand of the house of Joseph heavy, so that they came under tribute. And the boundary of the Amorites was from the ascent of Akrabbim, from Sela and upwards.

1 And the messenger of Yahweh came up from Gilgal unto Bochim. And he said—
I led you up out of Egypt, and brought you into the land, which I had sworn unto your fathers, and I said—
I will not break my covenant with you, to times age-abiding;
But ye must not solemnise a covenant with the inhabitants of this land, <their altars> must ye tear down,—But ye have not hearkened unto my voice, what is this ye have done?

Wherefore also I said, I will not drive them out from before you,—but they shall be your adver-

saries, and their gods shall become unto you a snare.

And it came to pass, <when the messenger of Yahweh had spoken these words> unto all the sons of Israel> that the people lifted up their voice, and wept. So they called the name of that place Bochim, and offered sacrifice there, unto Yahweh.

Now <when Joshua had let the people go> the sons of Israel went away, every man to his inheritance, to take possession of the land. <And the people served Yahweh all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the elders who outlived Joshua> who had seen all the great work of Yahweh which he had wrought for Israel. So then Joshua, the son of Nun, the servant of Yahweh, died,—being a hundred and ten years old.

And they buried him within the bounds of his inheritance, in Timnath-serah, in the hill country of Ephraim,—on the north of Mount Gaash.

All that generation also were gathered unto their fathers; and there arose a generation after them, after them, who had not known Yahweh, nor even the works which he had wrought for Israel.

So the sons of Israel did the thing that was wicked in the sight of Yahweh,—and served the Baals; and forsook Yahweh, the God of their fathers, who brought them up out of the land of Egypt, and went after other gods, from among the gods of the peoples who were round about them, and bowed themselves down unto them,—and angered Yahweh. Yet, they forsook Yahweh,—and did service unto the Baal and unto Ashtaroth.

Then kindled the anger of Yahweh upon Israel, and he delivered them into the hand of spoilers, who plundered them,—and he sold them into the hand of their enemies round about, so that they could no longer stand before their enemies. <Whithersoever they went out> the hand of Yahweh was found to be against them for misfortune, as spake Yahweh, and as spake Yahweh unto them,—and they were distressed exceedingly.

And <though Yahweh raised up judges, who saved them out of the hand of them that plundered them> yet <even unto their judges> did they not hearken, for they went unchastely astray after other gods, and bowed themselves down to them,—they turned aside speedily out of the way wherein their fathers who hearkened unto the commandments of Yahweh, walked, <they did not so>.

And <when Yahweh raised them up judges> then was Yahweh with the judges, and saved them out of the hand of their enemies, all the days of the judge,—for Yahweh was grieved at their outcry, because of them who oppressed them, and ill-treated them. But

262 JUDGES I. 23—36; II. 1—19.

5 Or: "What, now? have
<when the judge was dead> they again broke faith more than their fathers, by going their way after other gods, by serving them, and bowing themselves down to them,—they ceased not from their doings nor from their stubborn way.

So then the anger of Yahweh kindled upon Israel, and he said—

<Forasmuch as this nation have transgressed my covenant, which I commanded their fathers, and have not hearkened unto my voice>.

[II. Ehud.]

And the sons of Israel again' did the thing that was wicked in the sight of Yahweh,—and Yahweh emboldened Eglon, king of Moab, against Israel, because they did the thing that was wicked in the sight of Yahweh; and he gathered unto him, the sons of Ammon, and Amalek,—and came and smote Israel, and took possession of the city of palm-trees. 

So the sons of Israel served Eglon king of Moab, eighteen years.

And the sons of Israel made outcry unto Yahweh, and Yahweh raised up unto them a saviour, Ehud son of Gera, a Benjamite, a man left-handed,—and the sons of Israel sent, by his hand, a present, unto Eglon king of Moab.

So Ehud made himself a sword which had two edges, a cubit in length,—and girded it under his raiment, upon his right thigh. 

And so it was <when he had made an end of offering the present> that he sent away the people who had been bearing the present; but the himself turned back from the images that were by Gilgal, and said,

<A secret word> have I, unto thee, O king! And he said—

Silence! * Thereupon went out from his presence all who had been standing near him. And Ehud came in unto him [he] having been sitting in a summer parlour, which he had for himself alone, and Ehud said,

<A divine word> have I, unto thee.

So he arose from off his seat. * And Ehud put forth his left hand, and took the sword from off his right thigh,—and thrust it into his body; and the handle also went in after the blade, and the flesh closed upon the blade, for he withdrew not the sword out of his body,—and he came out into the ante-chamber. And <when Ehud came out> his servante went in, and looked, and lo! the doors of the parlour were bolted,—so they said,

Surely he covereth his feet, in the summer chamber.

But <though they tarried a long time> yet

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Or: “vindicated.” * Or: “throne.”

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* Or: “hath.” "hush.”

* Or: “an upper cooling his right hand.”

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* Or: “in a summer parlour.”
lo! he opened not the doors of the parlour,—so they took the key, and opened [them], when lo! their lord[, fallen to the ground dead'.

But {Ehud} escaped while they delayed,—yes [he] passed the images, and escaped into Seirah.

And so it was <when he came> that he blew with a horn throughout the hill country of Ephraim,—and the sons of Israel came down with him, out of the hill country. [he] being before them. 30 And he said unto them—

Come down after me, for Yahweh hath delivered your enemies, the Moabites into your hand.
So they came down after him, and captured the fords of the Jordan, towards Moab, and suffered not a man to pass over. 30 And they smote of Moab, at that time, about ten thousand men, every one a mighty man, and every one a man of valour, —and [there escaped not a man]. 30 And Moab was subdued on that day, under the hand of Israel. And the land had rest eighty years, and Ehud judged them until his death.

[III. Shamgar.]

And <after him> was Shamgar, son of Anath, who smote of the Philistines, six hundred men, with an ox-goad,—and [he also] saved Israel.

[IV. Deborah.]

1 And the sons of Israel again' did the thing that was wicked in the sight of Yahweh,—when {Ehud} was dead. 3 So Yahweh sold them into the hand of Jabin king of Canaan, who reigned in Hazor,—now [the prince of his host] was Sisera, and [he] dwelt in Harosheth of the nations. 3 And the sons of Israel made outcry unto Yahweh,—for he had nine hundred chariots of iron, and [he] oppressed the sons of Israel heavily, twenty years.

And {Deborah, a woman who was a prophetess, wife of Lapidoth} [she] was judging Israel, at that time: 5 she' used to sit, therefore, under the palm-tree of Deborah, between Ramah and Bethel, in the hill country of Ephraim,—and the sons of Israel came up to her, for justice. 6 And she sent and called for Barak son of Abinoam, out of Kadesh-naphtali,—and said unto him—

Hath not Yahweh God of Israel, commanded,—

Come and draw towards Mount Tabor, and bring with thee—ten thousand men, of the sons of Naphtali, and of the sons of Zebulun; 7 and I will draw unto thee, unto the torrent of Kishon, Sisera, prince of the host of Jabin, with his chariots, and with his multitude,—and will deliver him into thy hand. 8

And Barak said unto her,

—if thou wilt go with me> then will I go—but
—if thou wilt not go with me> I will not go.

And she said—

I will [go] with thee; [only] it shall not be [thine own honour; that shall arise from the journey which thou' art about to take, for [into the hand of a woman] will Yahweh sell Sisera.

So Deborah arose, and went with Barak towards Kadesh. 10 And Barak called together Zebulun and Naphtali, towards Kadesh, and there went up at his feet—ten thousand men,—and Deborah went up with him. 11 Now [Heber the Kenite] had separated himself from the Kenites, even from the sons of Hobab, father-in-law of Moses, 4 —and moved his tent as far as the oak of Zaanan, which is near Kadesh. 12 And they told Sisera that Barak, son of Abinoam, had gone up to Mount Tabor. 13 So Sisera called together all his chariots—nine hundred chariots of iron,—and all the people that were with him,—from Harosheth of the nations, unto the torrent of Kishon. 14 Then said Deborah unto Barak—

Up! for this day is the day on which Yahweh hath delivered Sisera into thy hand, hath not [Yahweh] gone forth before thee? 7 So Barak went down from Mount Tabor, with ten thousand men after him. 19 And Yahweh put to flight Sisera and all the chariots and all the host, with the edge of the sword, before Barak,—so Sisera alighted from his chariot, and fled on foot. 18 Now [Barak] pursued the chariots, and the host, as far as Harosheth of the nations,—and all the host of Sisera fell by the edge of the sword, [there was not left so much as one]. 18 Now [Sisera] had fled on foot, unto the tent of Jael, wife of Heber the Kenite, for there was peace between Jabin, king of Hazor, and the house of Heber the Kenite. 18 Then And Jael went out to meet Sisera, and said unto him—

Turn aside, my lord, turn aside with me, do not fear.
So he turned aside with her into the tent, and she threw him over a coverlet. 19 And he said unto her—

Let me drink, I pray thee, a little water, for I am thirsty.
So she opened the bottle of milk, and gave him drink, and spread over him the coverlet. 20 And he said unto her,

Stand at the entrance of the tent,—and it shall be <if any man come> and ask thee and say—Is there here a man?—that thou shalt say, There is not.

—Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edna.) have: "hands"—G.N. 4 Josh. xiv. 33. 5 Or: "ravine." 6 Cp. Num. x. 29. 7 Or: "valley." 8 But cp. ver. 11.
Then took Jael, wife of Heber, the tent-pin, and put the mallet in her hand, and went in unto him, softly, and smote the tent-pin into his temples, and it pierced through into the ground, — he being fast asleep and shrouded in darkness, and he died.

And lo! Barak — in pursuit of Sisera! So Jael went forth to meet him, and said unto him,

Come and let me shew thee — the man whom thou' art seeking.

And he came in with her, and lo! Sisera — lying dead, with the tent-pin in his temples.

Thus God subdued, on that day, Jabin king of Canaan, — before the sons of Israel. And the hand of the sons of Israel went on, waxing more and more heavy upon Jabin king of Canaan, — until they had cut off Jabin king of Canaan.

Then sang Deborah, and Barak, son of Abinoam, — on that day, saying:

For the leadership of leaders in Israel,
For the volunteering of the people, —
Bless ye Yahweh!

Hear, ye kings!
Give ear, ye princes!
I will sing,
Will make melody* to Yahweh, God of Israel.

O Yahweh!
When thou didst come forth out of Seir,
When thou didst march along out of the field of Edom,
Earth trembled,
Heaven also poured forth, —
Yea, dark clouds poured forth* waters;
From mountains came down streams
In presence of Yahweh, —
From this Sinai,
In presence of Yahweh, God of Israel.

In the days of Shamgar son of Anath,
In the days of Jael,
The roads were forsaken,—
And the frequenters of highways* betook themselves to roundabout paths:
There was a failure of rulers,
In Israel, a failure,—
Until I arose, a Deborah,
Arose, a mother in Israel: —
They chose gods that were new,*
— war at the gates!
Was there a shield* to be seen?
Or a spear?
Among forty thousand in Israel?*

My heart [asith]—
For the governors of Israel,
For the volunteers among the people—
Bless ye Yahweh!

Ye that ride on whiteasses, —
Ye that sit on carpets, —
Speak!
And ye that walk upon the road, —
In the place of the noise of bowmen among the wells>
There— laud ye—
The righteous acts of Yahweh,
The righteous acts of his rule over Israel.

Then had come down to the gates the people of Yahweh.
Awake! awake! Deborah,
Awake! awake! utter words of song,—
Arise! Barak,
And bindfast thy captives, O son of Abinoam! —

Then came down a remnant to the nobles —
a people,* —
Yahweh came down with me against the mighty.

Out of Ephraim] [came down] they whose root was in Amalek?
After thee, Benjamin, among thy tribes,—
Out of Machir had come down governors,
Out of Zebulun such as bear aloft the staff of the marshal;
And my princes in Issachar were with Deborah,
Yea, Issachar was the support of Barak,
Into the vale rushed they forth at his feet.

Among the divisions of Reuben great were the resolves of the heart:
Wherefore abodest thou among the folds?
To hear the mocking of the flocks?
The divisions of Reuben had great counsellings of heart.

Gilead] [beyond the Jordan] took his rest,
But Dan wherefore remained he with the ships?
Asher abode by the shore of the seas,
And by his creeks* must needs rest.

Zebulun — a people that scorned their souls unto death;
And Naphtali — upon the heights of the field.

On came kings, they fought,
Then fought the kings of Canaan,
In Taanach,
By the waters of Megiddo,—
Plunder of silver they took not away!

From heaven was the battle fought,—
The stars in their courses fought against Sisera.
The torrent of Kishon swept them away,
The torrent of olden times, the torrent of Kishon!

Let my soul march along, with victorious strength!

* Some cod. (w. Sep.) “the princes of I.”
* Rising on Mt. Tabor and flowing into the Mediterranean near Mount Carmel.
* Or: “by.”
* Cp. chap. xii. 15.
* Some cod. (w. Aram., Sep., Syr. and Vul.)
Then stamped hoofs of horses,  
With the gallopings, gallopings of his mighty steeds.

Curse ye Meroz, saith the messenger of Yahweh,  
Curse ye with a curse, the inhabitants thereof,—  
Because they came not in to the help of Yahweh,  
To the help of Yahweh, against the mighty.*

Blessed above women shall be Jael, wife of Heber the Kenite,—  
Above women in the tent be blessed:

Water> he asked,  
Milk> she gave,—  
In a bowl for nobles> presented cream:
Her hand, to the tent-pin put she forth,  
And her right hand> to the toilers' mallet,—  
Then smote she Sisera,  
She shattered his head,  
Yea> she split open and pierced through his temples;

Between her feet> he bowed—  
he fell,  
he lay,—  
Between her feet> he bowed—  
he fell,  
Where he bowed>  
There> he fell—destroyed!

Through the window> looked out and shrilly cried,  
The mother of Sisera, through the lattice,—  
Why is his chariot ashamed to come?  
Why delay the wheels of his chariot?

The wise ladies, her princesses responded,—  
Nay! she> returned answer to herself:—  
Is it not They keep finding—dividing spoil,  
One damsel, two damsels, to every several hero,  
Spoil> of divers coloured raiment> for Sisera,  
Spoil> of divers coloured raiment, embroidered,  
Coloured raiment richly embroidered,  
On the necks of them who are taken as spoil?*

So> perish all thine enemies, O Yahweh,  
But bo> they who love him> as the going forth of the sun, in his might!

And the land had rested forty years.

[V. GIDEON.]  
And the sons of Israel did the thing that was wicked, in the sight of Yahweh,—so Yahweh delivered them into the hand of Midian seven years;  
and the hand of Midian prevailed against Israel,—because of Midian> did the sons of Israel prepare for themselves the hollows> which were in the mountains, and the caves, and the strongholds.  
And so it used to be, <if Israel had sown> then came up Midian and Amalek and the sons of the east, yea came up against them,  
and encamped against them, and destroyed the increase of the land, until thou comest unto Gaza,—neither left they sustenance in Israel, nor sheep nor ox, nor ass;  
for they used to come up like locusts for multitude, both they and their cattle> were without number, so they came into the land to lay it waste.  
Thus was Israel greatly impoverished, because of Midian,—and the sons of Israel made outcry unto Yahweh.

And it came to pass <when the sons of Israel cried unto Yahweh,—on account of Midian>  
then sent Yahweh a prophet unto the sons of Israel,—who said unto them—

Thus> saith Yahweh, God of Israel,  
I led you out of Egypt,*  
And brought you forth out of the house of servants:

Yea I rescued you out of the hand of Egypt,  
And out of the hand of all who oppressed you,—  
That I might drive b thcm out from before you,  
And I gave unto you their land;  
Yea and I said to you,—  
I, Yahweh> am your God,  
Ye must not fear the gods of the Amorites,  
in whose land ye> are about to dwell,—  
But ye have not hearkened unto my voice.

Then came the messenger of Yahweh, and sat down under the oak which was in Ophrah, which belonged to Joash, the Abiezrite;  
and (Gideon his son>) was beating out wheat> in the winepress, to escape the notice of the Midianites;  
so the messenger of Yahweh appeared unto him,—and said unto him,  
Yahweh> is with thee, thou mighty man of valour!

And Gideon said unto him—  
Pardon, my lord! <if Yahweh be> with us>  
then wherefore> hath all this beenfallen us?  
and where are all his wonders, which our fathers have recounted to us—saying,  
Was it not <out of Egypt> that Yahweh brought us up?

But you> hast Yahweh abanoned> us,  
and delivered us into the hand of Midian.

And Yahweh> [turned unto him] and said—  
Go in this thy might, and thou shalt save Israel, out of the hand of Midian,—have I not sent thee?

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*a Some cod. [w. Sep., Syr.]:  
"out of the land of E."—G.n.
*b Some cod. [w. Aram, Sep., Syr. and Vul.] have: "And I drove"—G.n.
*c Or: "among the heroes."  
*Lit: "On the necks of the spoil!"
*a Some cod. [w. Sep., Syr.]:  
"out of the land of E."—G.n.
*b Some cod. [w. Aram, Sep., Syr. and Vul.] have: "And I drove"—G.n.
*c So the P.B.
12 And he said unto him—

Pardon, O my Lord! How shall I save Israel? Lo! I am thy servant, and of the house of my father.

14 And Yahweh said unto him—

I will be with thee, and thou shalt smite the Midianites, as one man.

17 And he said unto him,

If I beessech thee, I have found favour in thine eyes: then wilt thou work for me a sign, that it is thou who art speaking with me.

18 Do not, I beseech thee, withdraw from hence, until I come unto thee, and bring forth my present, and set it before thee.

And he said:

If I will tarry until thou return.

19 So went, and made ready a kid of the goats, and an ephah of meal, an unleavened cake, the flesh: he put in a basket, and the broth: he put in a pot, and brought them forth unto him, under the oak, and presented them. And the messenger of God said unto him—

Take the flesh and the cakes, and set them on this crag, and the broth: do thou pour out.

And he did so.

21 Then the messenger of Yahweh put forth the end of the staff, that was in his hand, and touched the flesh, and the cakes: and there came up fire out of the rock, and consumed the flesh and the cakes, and the messenger of Yahweh had departed out of his sight.

22 Then saw Gideon that the messenger of Yahweh was gone up from him. Also, My Lord Yahweh! forsake me as I have seen the messenger of Yahweh! face to face!

23 And Yahweh said unto him—

Peace be unto thee! Do not fear, thou shalt not die.

24 So built there an altar unto Yahweh, and called it, Yahweh-shalom.

25 And it came to pass, on that night, that Yahweh said unto him—

Take the young bullock that belongeth to thy father, even the second bullock of seven years, and throw thou down the altar of Baal, that belongeth to thy father, and the sacred stem that is by it: shalt thou cut down.

Then shalt thou build an altar unto Yahweh thy God, on the top of this fort, with the pile, and shalt take the second bullock, and cause it to go up as an ascending-sacrifice, with the wood of the sacred stem which thou shalt cut down.

26 So took ten men from among his ser-

vants, and did as Yahweh had spoken unto him:—and so it was that <as he> too much feared the house of his father, and the men of the city, to do it by day, he did it by night.

And the men of the city rose up early in the morning, and lo! the altar of Baal [had been overthrown], and the sacred stem that was by it had been cut down, and the second bullock had been caused to ascend upon the altar that had been built.

So they said, one to another,

Who hath done this thing? And they inquired, and made search, and it was said,

Gideon son of Joash hath done this thing.

So the men of the city said unto Joash,

Bring forth thy son, that he may die,—because he hath overthrown the altar of Baal, and because he hath cut down the sacred stem that was by it.

And Joash said unto all who stood by him—

Will ye plead for Baal, or will ye save him?

Whose pleaseth for him? let him be put to death while it is yet morning,—if he be a god, he be let him plead for himself, because one hath overthrown his altar.

So he was called on that day, Jerub-baal, saying,—

Let Baal plead against me. Because he had overthrown his altar.

Now all the Midianites and the Amalekites and the sons of the east were gathered together,—and they crossed over and pitched in the vale of Jeresel. But the spirit of Yahweh clothed Gideon,—so he blew with a horn, and Abiezzer was gathered after him.

Messengers also sent he throughout all Manasseh, and they also were gathered after him,—messengers also sent he throughout Asher, and throughout Zebulun, and throughout Naphtali, and they came up to meet them.

And Gideon said unto God,—

If thou art about to bring salvation, by my hand, unto Israel, as thou hast spoken> lo! I am placing a woolen fleece, on the threshing-floor,—<if the fleece alone and all the ground be dry> then shall I know that thou wilt bring salvation, by my hand, unto Israel, as thou hast spoken.

And it was so: and he rose up early, on the morrow, and pressed together the fleece, and wrung out the dew from the fleece, a small bowl full of water.

Then said Gideon unto God,

Let not thine anger kindle upon me, but let me speak, only this once:—

Let me, I pray thee, put to the proof this once, with the fleece,
I pray thee, let it be dry on the fleece alone', while <on all the ground> there be dew'.

40 And God did so on that night,—and it was dry on the fleece alone', while <on all the ground> there was dew'.

7 Then Jerubbash [the same] is Gideon, and all the people that were with him, rose up early, and encompassed by the fountain of Harod,—and the camp of Midian was on the north of them, by the hill of Moreh, on the vale. 3 And Yahweh said unto Gideon,

<Too many> are the people that are with thee, for me to deliver the Midianites into their hand,—lest Israel vaunt themselves against me, saying,

[Mine own hand] hath saved me.

3 [Now] therefore, proclaim, I pray thee, in the ears of the people, saying,

[Whose fearer and trembleth]—let him turn and go back from Mount Gilead.

And there returned of the people twenty-two thousand, and <ten thousand> remained. 4 Then said Yahweh unto Gideon,

[Yet] are the people too many, take them down unto the waters, that I may prove them for thee there,—and it shall be, that <he of whom I say unto thee>, [This one shall go with thee] [the same] shall go with thee, and <every one of whom I say unto thee>, [This one shall not go with thee] [the same] shall not go.

5 So he took down the people unto the waters,—and Yahweh said unto Gideon,

<Every one that lappeth with his tongue of the water, as a dog lappeth> thou shalt set him' by himself, likewise <every one that boweth down upon his knees, to drink>.

6 And so it was, that <the number of them that lapped with their hand to their mouth> was three hundred men,—but <all the rest of the people> bowed down on their knees, to drink water. 7 Then said Yahweh unto Gideon,

<By the three hundred men that lapped> I will save you, and deliver the Midianites into thy hand; and let [all [the rest of] the people] go every man to his own place.

8 So the people took provisions in their hand, and their horns, but <every man of Israel besides> sent he away every man to his home, whereas <the three hundred men> he retained. Now [the camp of Midian] was beneath him in the vale.

9 And it came to pass <on that night> that Yahweh said unto him,

Arise! go down against the camp,—for I have delivered it into thy hand.

10 Or <if thou art afraid'> to go down, go down>—thou and Purah thy young man> unto the camp; 11 so shalt thou hear what they shall say, — and <afterward> shall thy hands grow strong, and thou shalt go down against the camp.

Then went he down, ||he' and Purah his young man||, unto the outmost part of the armed men that were in the camp. 12 Now ||the Midianites and the Amalekites and all the sons of the east|| were lying along in the vale, ||like locusts for multitude||,—<their camels also> were without number, ||as the sand that is by the sea side, for multitude>>. 13 And Gideon came in, and lo! a man relating to his neighbour a dream,—and he said—

Lo! <a dream> have I dreamed, and lo! a round cake of barley bread tumbling into the camp of Midian, and it came as far as the tent—and smote it that it fell, and turned it upside down, and the tent lay along.

14 Then responded his neighbour and said:—

<Nothing else> is this, than the sword of Gideon son of Josheb, a man of Israel,—God hath delivered' into his hand, both Midian and all the host.

15 And it was so <when Gideon heard> the story of the dream, and the interpretation thereof> that he bowed himself down,—and returned unto the camp of Israel, and said—

Arise! for Yahweh hath delivered into your hand the host of Midian.

16 And he divided the three hundred men, into three companies,—and put horns into the hands of them all, with empty pitchers, and torches inside the pitchers. 17 Then he said unto them,

<On me> shall ye look, and <in like manner> shall ye do,—and lo! <when I am coming unto the outmost part of the camp> then shall it be, that <as I do> [so] shall ye do. 18 <When I shall blow with the horn>, [I and all who are with me]> then shall ye also, round about all the camp, blow with your horns, and shall say,

For <Yahweh and for Gideon>!

19 So Gideon came, and the hundred men that were with him, unto the outmost part of the camp, at the beginning of the middle watch, they had but <in newly set> the watchers,—and they blew with the horns, and brake in pieces the pitchers, that were in their hand. 20 <Ye> the three companies blew with the horns, and shivered the pitchers, and caught hold,—with their left hands,—of the torches, while <in their right hands> were the horns, to blow with,—and they cried,

A sword for Yahweh, and for Gideon!

21 And they stood still, every man in his place, round about the camp,—and all the host ran' and shouted, and fled. 22 When the three hundred blew the horns, Yahweh set the sword
of every man, against his neighbour, and against all the host,—and the host fled, as far as the Place of Acacia, towards Zererath, as far as the border of Abel-meholah, by Tabath. 22 And the men of Israel were called together, out of Naphthali and out of Asher, and out of all Manasseh,—and pursed Midian. 23 And <messengers> did Gideon send through all the hill country of Ephraim, saying—Go down to meet Midian, and capture, before them, the waters, as far as Beth-barah, and the Jordan. So all the men of Ephraim were called out, and captured the waters, as far as Beth-barah, and the Jordan. 25 And they captured the two princes of Midian, Oreb and Zeeb, and slew Oreb at Oreb's Rock, and <Zeeb> they slew at Zeeb's Winepress, and pursued Midian, and <the heads of Oreb and Zeeb> brought they in unto Gideon at the ford of the Jordan.

8 1 And the men of Ephraim said unto him—What is this thing thou hast done to us, in not calling us, when thou wentest to fight with Midian? And they chide with him sharply. And he said unto them, What have I done [now], in comparison with you? Is not the grape-gleaning of Ephraim better than the vintage of Abiezer? 9 Into your hand> hath God delivered the princes of Midian—Oreb and Zeeb, what then had I been able to do in comparison with you?

Then was their spirit softened toward him, when he had spoken this word. 4 And Gideon came towards the Jordan, being about to pass over—[he] and the three hundred men who were with him, [faint yet pursuing].

So he said unto the men of Succoth, Give, I pray you, leaves of bread to the people that are following me; for <faint> they are, and [I am in pursuit of Zebah and Zalmunna, kings of Midian. 6 And the princes of Succoth said, Are the palms of the hands of Zebah and Zalmunna already in thy power,—that we should give to thine army bread? 7 And Gideon said, Therefore <when Yahweh hath delivered Zebah and Zalmunna into my power> then will I tear your flesh with the thorns of the wilderness, and with the nettles.

So he went up from thence, to Penuel, and spake unto them in like manner,—and the men of Penuel answered him, as had answered the men of Succoth. So he spake to the men of Penuel also, saying,—When I return with success> I will break down this tower.

Now [Zebah and Zalmunna] were in Karkor, and their hosts with them. [about fifteen thousand, all that were left out of all the host of the sons of the east,—and [the fallen] were a hundred and twenty thousand men, who had drawn the sword. 11 So Gideon went up by the way of the tent-dwellers, on the east of Nobah and Jogbeah, and smote the host, when [the host] had become secure. 12 And when Zebah and Zalmunna fled, then he pursued them, and captured the two kings of Midian—Zebah and Zalmunna, and <all the host> put he in terror.

And Gideon son of Joash returned from the battle,—from the ascent of Heres; 14 and caught a young man, of the men of Succoth, and enquired of him,—so he wrote down for him the princes of Succoth, and the elders thereof, seventy-seven men. 15 Then came he in unto the men of Succoth, and said, Lo! Zebah and Zalmunna,—concerning whom ye did taunt me, saying—Are the palms of the hands of Zebah and Zalmunna already in thy power, that we should give to thy weary men bread?

So he took the elders of the city, and the thorns of the wilderness and the nettles, and taught therewith the men of Succoth: 17 [the tower of Penuel also] brake he down,—and slew the men of the city. 18 Then said he unto Zebah and unto Zalmunna, What manner of men were they, whom ye slew at Tabor? And they said, [As thou art, so were they], [each one] as handsome as the sons of a king. 19 And he said: [My brethren, sons of my mother> they were! [As Yahweh liveth] <if ye had saved them alive> I would not have slain you'.

20 So he said to Jether his firstborn, Up! slay them. But the youth drew not his sword, for he feared, because he was yet a youth. 21 Then said Zebah and Zalmunna—Up! [thou] and fall upon us, for [like the man] is his might. So Gideon arose, and slew Zebah and Zalmunna, and took the crescents that were on the necks of their camels. 22 Then said the men of Israel, unto Gideon, Rule over us—[even thou, and thy son, and thy son's son],—for thou hast saved us out of the power of Midian.

And Gideon said unto them, [I will not rule over you, neither shall my son rule over you,—Yahweh shall rule over you, 24 And Gideon said unto them—I would make to you a request, Give me then, every man the nose-ring of his spoil. For they had [nose-rings of gold] for <Ishmaelites> they were'. 26 And they said, We will freely give’.
So they spread out a mantle, and cast therein, every man the nose-ring of his spoil. 26 And it was, that the weight of the nose-rings of gold which he requested, was a thousand and seven hundred [shchekels] of gold.—besides' the crescents, and the pendants, and the raiment of purple that were upon the kings of Midian, and besides' the ornaments that were on the necks of their camels. 27 And Gideon made thereof an Ephod,* and set it up in his own city, in Ophrah, and all Israel went unchastely astray after it there,—so it became, to Gideon and to his house, a snare. 28 Thus was Midian subdued, before the sons of Israel, neither did they again lift up their head,—and the land had rest forty years, in the days of Gideon.

So then Jerubaal, son of Joash, went and dwelt in his own house. 30 And Gideon had seventy sons, sprung from his own loins,—for <many wives> had he. 31 And <his concubine who was in Shechem> [she also] bare him a son,—and he gave him the name of Abimelech. 32 And Gideon, son of Joash, died in a good old age,—and was buried in the grave of Joash his father, in Ophrah, of the Abiezrites.

And it came to pass that <as soon as Gideon was dead> the sons of Israel turned back, and went unchastely astray after the Baals,—and appointed them Baal-berith, to be god: 34 so the sons of Israel remembered not Yahweh, their own God,—who had rescued them out of the hand of all their enemies, on every side;

neither dealt they in lovingkindness with the house of Jerubaal [namely] Gideon,—[according to all the goodness wherewith he had dealt with Israel].

[VI. ABIMELECH.]

1 Then went Abimelech son of Jerubaal, to Shechem, unto the brethren of his mother,—and spake unto them, and unto all the family of the house of his mother's father, saying; 2 Speak, I pray you, in the ears of all the owners of Shechem,—Which is better for you, that there should rule over you, seventy men, all sons of Jerubaal, or that there should rule over you, one man? And remember that <your bone and your flesh> am I! 3 So the brethren of his mother spake for him, in the ears of all the owners of Shechem, all these words,—and their heart inclined after Abimelech, for they said—<Our own brother> is he'. 4 So they gave him seventy pieces of silver, out of the house of Baal-berith,—and Abimelech hired therewith, loose and unstable men, and they followed him. 5 And he entered the house of his father, at Ophrah, and slew his brethren, sons of Jerubaal [seventy men, upon one stone],—but there remained Jotham, the youngest son of Jerubaal, for he had hidden himself. 6 Then were gathered together all the owners of Shechem, and all the house of Millo,* and they went and made Abimelech king,—by the oak of the pillar, that was in Shechem. 7 And <when it was told Jotham> he went and stood on the top of Mount Gerizim, and lifted up his voice, and cried aloud,—and said unto them—Hearken unto me, ye owners of Shechem, and may God' [hearken unto you]. 8 The trees [went their way]* to anoint over them, a king,—and they said unto the olive tree—Reign thou over us. 9 But the olive tree said unto them, Should I leave my fatness, which <in me> gods and men do honour,—and go to wave to and fro, over the trees? 10 Then said the trees unto the fig-tree,—Come! [thou reign over us. 11 But the fig-tree said' unto them, Should I leave my sweetness, and mine excellent increase,—and go to wave to and fro, over the trees? 12 Then said the trees unto the vine,—Come! [thou reign over us. 13 But the vine' said unto them, Should I leave my new wine, that rejoiceth gods and men,—and go to wave to and fro, over the trees? 14 Then said all the trees, unto the bramble,—Come [thou] to reign over us. 15 And the bramble said unto the trees, <If [in truth] ye' are about to anoint me to be king over you> come, take refuge in my shade,—but <if not> there shall come forth fire out of the bramble, and devour the cedars of Lebanon. 16 [Now] therefore, <if <in truth and sincerity> ye have acted, in making Abimelech king,—and if ye have dealt [well] with Jerubaal and with his house, and if <according to the deserving of his hands> ye have done unto him; 17 in that my father fought for you, and cast his soul away from before him, and rescued you' out of the hand of Midian,—yet have [ye] risen up against the house of my father, to-day, and slain his sons—seventy men, upon one stone],—and made Abimelech, son of his maidservant, king over the owners of Shechem, because he is [your brother]; 19 if then <in truth and sincerity> ye have dealt with Jerubaal and with his house, this day> rejoice ye in Abimelech, and let [him also] rejoice in you; 20 but <if not> let fire come out from Abimelech, and devour the owners of Shechem, and the house of Millo,—and let fire come out from the owners of Shechem, and from the house of Millo, and devour Abimelech!

* P.B.: "an Ephod-idol."

a Or: "all Beth-millo."
b Or: "actually went."
verb emphatic by re-
duplication: op. Intro.-Chap. II., Synopsis, 2. 1.
to Beer,—and dwelt there, away from the face of Abimelech his brother.

And Abimelech ruled over Israel three years.

Then God let go a spirit of mischief between Abimelech and the owners of Shechem,—and the owners of Shechem dealt treacherously with Abimelech: 34 that the cruel wrong to the seventy sons of Jerubbaal might come [upon them]—and that their blood might be laid upon Abimelech their brother, who slew them, and upon the owners of Shechem, who strengthened his hands to slay his brethren. 35 So the owners of Shechem set for him liears in wait, upon the tops of the mountains, and they robbed all who crossed over them by the road,—and it was told Abimelech.

And Gaal son of Ebed 36 came, with his brethren, and they passed through to Shechem,—and the owners of Shechem put their trust in him. 37 Then went they out into the fields, and gathered the fruit of their vineyards and trode [the grapes], and held a vintage festival,—and entered the house of their god, and did eat and drink, and poured contempt on Abimelech.

And Gaal son of Ebed 38 said: Who is Abimelech—and who is the son of Shechem, that we should serve him? Is he not the son of Jerubbaal? and Zebul his officer? Serve ye the men of Hamor, Shechem's father, but why should we serve him?

Would then, this people were in my hand! that I might set aside Abimelech,—and say 39 to Abimelech.

Increase thine army, and come out!

And < when Zebul, governor of the city, heard' the words of Gaal the son of Ebed > 40 then was kindled his anger. 41 And he sent messengers unto Abimelech, by deceit, saying,—Lo! Gaal son of Ebed, and his brethren are coming into Shechem; and lo! are fortifying the city against thee.

Now therefore, up by night, [thou and the people that are with thee] and lie in wait in the field; 42 and it shall be in the morning, about sunrise: thou shalt get up early, and spread thyself out against the city,—when lo! he and the people that are with him coming out against thee, so shalt thou do unto him as thy hand shall find opportunity.

So Abimelech rose up, and all the people that were with him, by night,—and they lay in wait above Shechem, in four companies. 43 Then came forth Gaal son of Ebed, 44 and took his stand at the opening of the gate of the city,—so Abimelech rose up, and the people that were with him, from the place of ambush. 45 And when Gaal saw the people, he said unto Zebul,

Lo! people coming down from the tops of the mountains.

And Zebul said unto him, <The shadow of the mountains> thou' seest, like men. 46

Then did Gaal yet further speak, and say—Lo! people coming down from the highest part of the land,—and one company, coming in by way of the Conjurers' Terebinth.

So then Zebul said unto him,—Where thon, is thy mouth that kept on saying,

Who is Abimelech, that we should serve him?

Is not <this> the people which thou didst despise? Go forth, I pray thee [now], 47 and fight with them!

And Gaal went forth before the owners of Shechem,—and fought against Abimelech. 48 And Abimelech chased him, and he fled before him,—and there fell a multitude of slain as far as the entering of the gate.

Then dwelt Abimelech in Arumah, 49—and Zebul thrust out Gaal and his brethren, that they should not dwell in Shechem.

And it came to pass < on the morrow > that the people went forth into the field,—and they told Abimelech. 50 So he took the people and divided them into three companies, and lay in wait in the field,—and he looked, and lo! the people coming forth out of the city, so he rose up against them, and smote them. 51 And Abimelech, and the companies that were with him, spread themselves out, and [one of the companies] took their stand at the opening of the gate of the city,—while [the two companies] spread themselves out against all that were in the field, and smote them. 52 And Abimelech fought against the city, all that day, and captured the city, < the people also that were therein > he slew,—and brake down the city, and sowed it with salt.

And < when all the owners of the tower of Shechem heard > they entered into the base ment 53 of the house of El-berith. 54 And it was told Abimelech, that all the owners of the tower of Shechem had gathered themselves together. 55 So Abimelech went up Mount Zalmon 56 he and all the people that were with him, and Abimelech took an axe in his hand, and cut down a bough from the trees, 57 and lifted it, and laid it on his shoulder,—and said unto the people that were with him—What ye have seen me do, haste! do likewise.

So, even all the people cut down every man his bough, and followed Abimelech, and laid them over the base ment, 58 and set it on fire over them who were therein,—even all the men of the
tower of Shechem died, about a thousand men and women.

50 Then went Abimelech unto Thebez, and encamped against Thebez, and captured it.

51 Now there was a strong tower in the midst of the city, and there was a millstone upon the head of Abimelech, and brake in pieces his skull.

52 Then called he hastily unto the young man bearing his armour, and said unto him—

Draw thy sword, and put me to death, lest they say of me, a woman slew him.

So his young man thrust him through, and he died.

And when the men of Israel saw that Abimelech was dead, they went their way every man to his own place.

Thus did God requite the wickedness of Abimelech, which he had done to his father, in slaying his seventy brethren; and all the wickedness also, of the men of Shechem, did God requite upon their own head, and so brought in upon them the curse of Jotham, son of Jerubbaal.

[VII. TOLA.]

10 And there arose, after Abimelech, to save Israel—Tola son of Puah, son of Dodo, a man of Issachar,—and he used to sit in Shamir, in the hill country of Ephraim; and he judged Israel twenty-three years, and died, and was buried in Shamir.

[VIII. JAIR.]

3 And there arose, after him, Jair the Gileadite, and he judged Israel twenty-two years. Now he had thirty sons, that rode on thirty ass colts, and they had thirty cities,—they are called Havvoth-jair, until this day, which are in the land of Gilead. And Jair died, and was buried in Kamon.

[IX. JEPHTHAH.]

6 And the sons of Israel again did the thing that was wicked in the sight of Yahweh, and served the Baals and the Ashtoreths, and the gods of Syria, and the gods of Zidon, and the gods of Moab, and the gods of the sons of Ammon, and the gods of the Phillistines, and forsook Yahweh, and served him not.

So the anger of Yahweh kindled upon Israel, and he sold them into the hand of the Phillistines, and into the hand of the sons of Ammon; and they envied and oppressed the sons of Israel in that year,—

a Mt., "bring back."

b How "judging" may mean "vindicting," and "vindicating" may amount to "saving," this Book of Judges abundantly shows. This development of the idea assumes importance in connection with Psalm lxxix., and many other places.

<eighteen years> did they this unto all the sons of Israel who were beyond the Jordan, in the land of the Amorites, that was in Gilead.

9 And the sons of Ammon crossed the Jordan, to fight, even against Judah and against Benjamin, and against the house of Ephraim;—so that Israel was sore distressed.

10 Then did the sons of Israel make outcry unto Yahweh, saying,—

We have sinned against thee, because we have forsaken our God, and have served the Baals.

11 Then said Yahweh unto the sons of Israel,—Wasa it not from the Egyptians, and from the Amorites, and from the sons of Ammon, and from the Phillistines [that I saved you]?

12 The Zidonians also, and the Amalekites, and the Maonites oppressed you,—and ye made outcry unto me, and I saved you out of their hand.

13 Yet have ye forsaken me, and served other gods,—therefore will I not again save you.

14 Go and make outcry unto the gods whom ye have chosen,—they must save you, in the time of your tribulation.

15 And the sons of Israel said unto Yahweh—We have sinned, do thou with us, according to all that is fitting in thine eyes,—only rescue us, we beseech thee this day.

16 And they put away the gods of the stranger out of their midst, and served Yahweh, and his soul was impatient of the misery of Israel.

17 Now the sons of Ammon were called out, and they encamped in Gilead,—and the sons of Israel assembled themselves together, and encamped in Mizpah. Then said the people, the princes of Gilead, one to another,—Who is the man that will begin to fight against the sons of Ammon? he shall become head to all the inhabitants of Gilead.

1 Now Jephthah the Gileadite was a mighty man of valour, but the daughter was the son of an unchaste woman,—yet Gilead was the father of Jephthah. And the wife of Gilead bare him sons,—and when the wife's sons grew up they thrust out Jephthah, and said unto him—Thou shalt not inherit with the house of our father, for son of an alien woman art thou.'

1 So Jephthah fled from the face of his brethren, and dwelt in the land of Tob,—and there gathered about Jephthah unemployed men, who went forth with him. And so it came to pass, after a time,—that the sons of Ammon made war with Israel. When, therefore, it came to pass that the sons of Ammon made war with Israel, then went the elders of Gilead, to summon Jephthah out of the land of Tob. And they said to Jephthah,
Oh! come and be our commander,—that we may do battle with the sons of Ammon.

But Jephthah said to the elders of Gilead,

Have not ye hated me, and thrust me out from the house of my father? Wherefore, then, are ye come unto me now, when ye are in distress?

And the elders of Gilead said unto Jephthah—

Therefore! have we now returned unto thee, that if thou go with us, and do battle with the sons of Ammon, and Yahweh deliver them up before me, shall I myself become your head?

And Jephthah said unto the elders of Gilead—

If ye do bring me back to do battle with the sons of Ammon, and Yahweh deliver them up before me, shall I myself become your head?

And the elders of Gilead said unto Jephthah—

Yahweh himself will be hearkening between us, if according to thy word.

Then went Jephthah with the elders of Gilead, and the people set him over them, as head and commander,—and Jephthah spoke all his words before Yahweh, in Mizpah.

So then Jephthah sent messengers unto the king of the sons of Ammon, saying—

What occasion is there between us, that thou shouldst have come unto me, to fight against my land?

And the king of the sons of Ammon said unto the messengers of Jephthah—

Because Israel took away my land, when they came up out of Egypt, from Arnon even unto the Jabbok, and unto the Jordan,—now, therefore, restore them in peace.

And Jephthah yet once more sent messengers unto the king of the sons of Ammon; and said unto him—

Thus saith Jephthah,—Israel took not away the land of Moab, or the land of the sons of Ammon; for when they came up out of Egypt, and Israel journeyed through the desert as far as the Red Sea, and came in unto Kadesh, then did Israel send messengers unto the king of Edom, saying—

Let me pass, I pray thee, through thy land, but the king of Edom hearkened not, unto the king of Moab also sent they, but he would not consent,—so Israel abode in Kadesh. Then journeyed they through the desert, and went round the land of Edom, and the land of Moab, and so came from the rising of the sun to the land of Moab, beyond Arnon, and entered not within the boundary of Moab, for Arnon is the boundary of Moab. Then did Israel send messengers unto Sihon king of the Amorites, king of Heshbon,—and Israel said unto him,

Let us pass, we pray thee, through thy land, as far as my own place.

But Sihon trusted not Israel, to pass through his boundary, so Sihon gathered together all his people, and encamped in Jahaz,—and fought against Israel. Then did Yahweh, God of Israel, deliver up Sihon, and all his people, into the hand of Israel, and they smote them,—so Israel took possession of all the land of the Amorites, the inhabitants of that land. Yes they took possession of all the territory of the Amorites,—from Arnon, even as far as the Jabbok, and from the desert, even as far as the Jordan.

Therefore it was Yahweh God of Israel that dispossessed the Amorites from before his people Israel,—and shalt thou possess it? What Chemos thy god giveth thee to possess will thou not possess? and whatsoever Yahweh our God hath set before us to possess shall we not possess?

Therefore, art thou really better than Balak son of Zippor, king of Moab? Hath there been any striving at all with Israel, or any fighting at all with them, all the time that Israel hath been dwelling in Heshbon and in her towns, and in Arroer and in her towns, and in all the cities that are on the banks of Arnon,—for three hundred years? Wherefore, then, have ye not made a rescue within this time? Therefore, have not sinned against thee; but thou art doing me a wrong, in fighting against me,

Let Yahweh, the Judge, give judgment today, between the sons of Israel, and the sons of Ammon!

But the king of the sons of Ammon hearkened not unto the words of Jephthah, which he sent unto him.

Then came upon Jephthah the spirit of Yahweh, and he passed through Gilead and Manasseh,—and passed through Mizpah of Gilead, and from Mizpah of Gilead he passed through unto the sons of Ammon. And Jephthah vowed a vow unto Yahweh, and said,—If thou wilt deliver the sons of Ammon into my hand, then shall it be, that whatsoever cometh forth out of the doors of my house, to meet me, when I return successful, from the sons of Ammon shall belong unto Yahweh, and I will offer him up, as an ascending-sacrifice.

* Lit. "hearer."
* Some cod. (w. 3 sar. pr. edn.) "unto" "G.n. M.C.T. "be.""
* Lit. "What to me and thee?"
* Sp. v.r. (s-sor) "and they said": in some cod.

K.O.T. "they" is both written and read "G.n. M.C.T. "be.""

In the mass of MSS. cod. (w. Syr. "me."

Cp. ver. 17—G.n.

Some cod. (w. Aram. MS., Syr. and Vul.) read literally "unto" "G.n. M.C.T. "passed through the sons of A."
32 So then Jephthah passed over unto the sons of Ammon, to fight against them; and Yahweh delivered them into his hand; and he smote them from Aroer even till thouest in to Minmith, even twenty cities, and so far as Abelkeramim, with an exceeding great smiting, and thus were the sons of Ammon subdued before the sons of Israel.

21 Then came Jephthah towards Mizpah unto his own house, and lo ||[his daughter]|| coming forth to meet him, with timbrels, and with dances, and she ||was none other than his only child,|| he had not, besides her, either son or daughter.

33 And it came to pass ||[when he saw her]|| that he rent his clothes, and said—

Alas! my daughter,
Thou hast ||brought me low,||
Even thou hast come to be among them
who trouble me,—
Yet ||I|| opened wide my mouth unto Yahweh,
and cannot go back.

35 And she said unto him—

My father!
Thou hast opened wide thy mouth unto Yahweh,
Do with me, according to that which hath gone forth out of thy mouth,—
After that Yahweh hath exacted for thee
an avenging from thine enemies,
From the sons of Ammon.

27 And she said unto her father,

Let this thing ||be done for me,||—

Let me alone two months, that I may depart,
and go down upon the mountains, and
bewail my virginity, ||I|| my companions.

35 And he said—

Depart.
So she let her go, for two months, and she departed, ||she and her companions,|| and bewailed her virginity, upon the mountains.

40 And it came to pass, at the end of two months, that she returned unto her father, and he fulfilled on her her vow which he had vowed; ||she not having known man.|| And it became a statute in Israel:—

40 ||From year to year|| departed the daughters of Israel, to lament aloud for the daughter of Jephthah, the Gileadite, ||four days in the year.||

12 1 And the men of Ephraim were called together, and passed over northward, and said unto Jephthah—

Wherefore didst thou pass over to do battle with the sons of Ammon, and ||for us|| didst not call, to go with thee? ||Thy house|| will we consume over thee with fire.

2 And Jephthah said unto them, ||Great strife|| had ||I and my people,|| even with the sons of Ammon; but ||when I cried unto you for help,|| ye saved me not out of their hand. ||So < when I saw that thou hast not going to save > then put ||my life in my hand; and passed over against the sons of Ammon, and Yahweh delivered them into my hand. ||Wherefore, then, have ye come up against me this day, to fight against me?||

4 And Jephthah gathered together all the men of Gilead, and fought with Ephraim, and the men of Gilead smote Ephraim, because they said—

||Fugitives of Ephraim|| are ||ye,|| O ye Gileadites, in the midst of Ephraim, in the midst of Manasseh.

5 And the Gileadites captured the fords of the Jordan, against the Ephraimites,—and so it was, that < when the fugitives of Ephraim said, 

Let me pass over > the men of Gilead said to him, 

||An Ephraimite|| art thou? and < if he said— 

Nay! >

6 they said to him,

Come now, say Shibboleth, and < if he said Shibboleth, and he could not take heed* to speak in that manner > then laid they hold on him, and slew him at the fords of the Jordan,—and there fell ||at that time,|| of the Ephraimites, forty-two thousand.

7 And < when Jephthah had judged Israel six years > then Jephthah the Gileadite died, and was buried in ||one of the cities of Gilead.||

[X. ISZAN.]

8 And there judged Israel after him, Izzan of Bethphellem. ||And so it was, he had thirty sons, and thirty daughters sent he abroad, while thirty daughters brought he from abroad for his sons.|| And he judged Israel seven years.

10 And Izzan died, and was buried in Bethphellem.

[XI. ELON.]

11 And after him did Elon the Zebulunite judge Israel,—and he judged Israel ten years. ||Elon the Zebulunite died, and was buried in Aijalon, in the land of Zebulun.||

[XII. ABIDON.]

13 And there judged Israel after him, Abdon son of Hillel, the Pirathonite. ||And so it was, he had forty sons and thirty grandsons, who rode on seventy ass colts,—and he judged Israel eight years.|| And Abdon son of Hillel, the Pirathonite died,—and was buried in Pirathon, in the land of Ephraim, in the hill country of the Amalekites.

[XIII. SAMSON.]

1 And the sons of Israel again did the thing that was wicked in the sight of Yahweh,—so

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* = "The meadow of the vineyards;" "Vineyard-meadow;"

* O.G. 433, suggested reading = "wander about.""Crossed to Zaphon"

P.B. (Moore).

* Nearly = "darling."

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Yahweh delivered them up into the hand of the Philistines forty years.

1 And there was a certain man of Zorah, of the family of the Danites, and his name was Manoah; and his wife was barren, and had borne no child.

2 And the messenger of Yahweh appeared unto the woman, and said unto her—

Lo! I pray thee, thou art barren, and hast borne no child, but thou shalt conceive, and shalt bear a son. Now therefore, beware, I pray thee, and do not drink wine or strong drink, nor eat anything unclean; for lo! the art about to conceive and bear a son, and no razor shall come on his head, for one separate unto God shall be from his birth, and he shall begin to save Israel out of the hand of the Philistines. So the woman came in, and told her husband, saying, A man of God came unto me, and his appearance was as the appearance of the messenger of God, reverend exceedingly, and I asked him what his name was, and he told me not: But he said unto me, Lo! thou art about to conceive, and bear a son; now therefore, do not drink wine or strong drink, nor eat anything unclean, for one separate unto God shall be from his birth until the day of his death.

3 Then Manoah made entreaty unto Yahweh, and said:

Pardon, O My Lord! The man of God whom thou didst send, I pray thee, let him come again unto me, that he may teach us what we are to do, unto the boy that is to be born.

And God hearkened unto the voice of Manoah, and the messenger of God came again unto the woman, as she was sitting in the field, Manoah her husband not being with her. So the woman made haste, and ran, and told her husband, and said unto him, Lo! the man that appeared unto me, who came the other day, is come again unto me.

4 Then Manoah arose, and followed his wife, and came unto the man, and said unto him—

Art thou the man that spake unto the wife? And he said, I am.

5 And Manoah said, Now let thy words come to pass, What shall be the rule for the boy, and his work?

And the messenger of Yahweh said unto Manoah—

6 Of all that I said unto the woman let her beware.

8 Or: “a divine being”—P.B. (Moore); “a god”—Moore; “the hero”—F.V. H.L.; “solar”—T.G.; “like the sun”—T.G.; “in Mahaneh-dan”—Moore; “at the present time”—O.G. 430.

7 Or: “a terrible”—P.B. “Manner of life”—P.B. (Moore); “very venerable.”
And his father and his mother said to him—
Is there not, among the daughters of thy brethren, or among all my people, a woman, that thou'art going away, to take a woman' from among the uncircumcised' Philistines?
But Samson said unto his father—
Take [her] for me, for [she] is pleasant in mine eyes.
4 Now his father and his mother knew not, that [from Yahweh] it was, that [an occasion]—he was seeking of the Philistines,—at that time the Philistines having dominion over Israel.
5 So Samson went down, and his father and his mother, to Timnath,—and they came as far as the vineyards of Timnath, when lo! a young lion!! roaring to meet him. And the Spirit of Yahweh came suddenly over him, and he tore in pieces as if he had torn in pieces a kid, there being nothing at all in his hand,—but he told not his father or his mother what he had done.
6 So he went down, and spake unto the woman,—and she was pleasant in the eyes of Samson.
And he returned, after a time, to take her, and went aside to see the carcasse of the lion,—and lo! a swarm of bees[] in the body of the lion, and [honey], which he took into his hands, and went on—eating as he went, and came unto his father and unto his mother, and gave unto them, and they did eat,—but he told them not that [out of the carcasse of the lion] he had taken the honey.
10 And his father went down unto the woman,—and Samson made there a banquet, for [so] used the young men [to do].
11 And it came to pass [because they feared him] that they took thirty companions, who remained with him.
12 And Samson said unto them,
I pray you let me put you forth a riddle,— [if ye] tell [it] me, within the seven days of the banquet, and find it out—then will I give you thirty linen wraps and thirty changes of raiment; but [if ye cannot] tell me then shall [ye] give me' thirty linen wraps, and thirty changes of raiment.
And they said unto him,
Put forth thy riddle, that we may hear it.
14 And he said to them—
<Out of the eater> came forth food,
And [out of the strong] came forth sweetness.
15 And it came to pass [on the fourth day] that they said to Samson's wife,
Entice thy husband, that he may tell us the riddle, lest we burn thee and the house of thy father, with fire. Wast it not [to

impoverish us> that ye invited us—[was it not]?
16 And the wife of Samson wept upon him, and said—
Thou dost [altogether hate me], and dost not love me, [a riddle] hast thou put forth to the sons of my people, and [unto me] hast thou not told it!
And he said to her,
Lo! [to my own father and mother> have I not told it, and [to thee> shall I tell it?
17 So she wept upon him the seven days,—while their banquet lasted,—and it came to pass [on the seventh day] that he told her, because she urged him, and she told the riddle unto the sons of her people.
18 And the men of the city said to him, [on the seventh day]—ere yet the sun went in—
What is sweeter than honey?
And what is stronger than a lion?
And he said to them:
[If ye had not ploughed> with my heifer>
Ye had not found out my riddle!
19 And the Spirit of Yahweh came suddenly over him, and he went down to Ashkelon, and smote of them thirty men, and took their garments, and gave the changes of raiment to them who had told the riddle,—and his anger was kindled, and he went up to his father's house. And the wife of Samson was given unto his companion' who had served him as his friend.
And it came to pass [after a time, in the 15 days of wheat-harvest> that Samson went to visit his wife, with a kid, and he said—
I will go in unto my wife, in the chamber. But her father would not suffer him to go in.
3 And her father said—
I [thought] that thou didst [hate] her, so I gave her to thy companion,—Is not [her younger sister] fairer than she? Pray let her be thine, in her stead.
3 And Samson said of them,
I shall be more blameless this time, than the Philistines,—though I should do them a mischief.
4 So Samson went, and caught three hundred jackals,—and took torches, and turned tail to tail, and put one torch between the two tails, in the midst. And, when he had set fire to the torches, he let them go into the standing corn of the Philistines,—and set fire, both to the stack of sheaves and to the standing corn, and besides to the olive plantation.
6 Then said the Philistines—
Who hath done this? And they said—

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* O.G.; "opportunity."
* Giti.; but part, art. of species = "a."
* So it shd be (w. Sep.)—G.n. [M.C.T. has: "seventh."]
* Max. cod. vary between "Was it not," and "hither."—G.n.
* O.G. conjectures another reading: "ere yet he entered the (bridal chamber)"; and so E.B. Moore.
* "The friend of the bridegroom" of John iii. 29.
Samson, son-in-law of the Timnite, because he hath taken his wife, and given her to his companion.

So the Philistines went up and burned her and her father, with fire. 7 And Samson said to them,

<Though ye do the like of this> yet will I be avenged upon you, and <afterwards> will I cease.

8 So he smote them, leg on thigh, with a great smiting, and went down and dwelt in a cleft of the crag Etam. 9 Then went up the Philistines, and encamped in Judah, and were spread abroad in Lehi. 10 And the men of Judah said,

Wherefore have ye come up against us?

And they said—

<To bind Samson> are we come up, to do unto him as he hath done unto us.

11 Then went down three thousand men of Judah, unto the cleft of the crag Etam, and said unto Samson—

Knowest thou not that the Philistines are lording it over us? What, then, is this thou hast done to us? 4 And he said unto them,

<As they have done to me> ||so|| have I done to them.

12 And they said to him—

<To bind thee> are we come up, to deliver thee into the hand of the Philistines.

And Samson said to them,

Swear to me, that ye will not fall upon me ||yourselves||.

13 And they answered him, saying—

Nay; but we will ||bind|| thee, and deliver thee into their hand, but we will not ||put thee to death||.

So they bound him with two new ropes, and took him up from the crag. 14 ||He|| was coming in as Lehi, and the Philistines came shouting to meet him,—when the Spirit of Jehovah came suddenly over him, and the ropes that were upon his arms became as threads of flax which have been ignited with fire, so that his bonds melted from off his hands. 15 Then found he the jawbone of an ass newly-slain, ||so|| he thrust forth his hand, and took it, and smote therewith ||twice men||.

16 And Samson said,

<With the jawbone of an ass>—

Have I piled them up in heaps? 17 With the jawbone of an ass

Have I smitten a thousand men!

17 And it came to pass ||when he had made an end of speaking> that he cast away the jaw-bone out of his hand, and called the name of that place Ramath-lehi. 18 And he was sore athirst, so he cried unto Jehovah, and said,

||Thou art ||haat given, into the hand of thy servant, this great salvation, and now|| must I die of thirst, and fall into the hand of the uncircumcised?

19 So then God clave open the hollow that is in Lehi, and there came therefrom water, and he drank, and his spirit came back, and he revived,—<for this cause> called he the name thereof—Ain-hakkore, which is in Lehi, until this day.

20 And he judged Israel, in the days of the Philistines, twenty years.

1 Then went Samson unto Gaza, and saw || there an unchaste woman||, and went in unto her. 2 And it was told ||the Gazites||, saying—

Samson hath come in hither. So they came round, and lay in wait for him, all the night, in the gate of the city,—but kept themselves quiet all the night, saying,

<Until the light of the morning> then will we slay him.

3 And Samson lay till midnight, and arose at midnight, and took hold of the doors of the gate of the city, and of the two doorposts, and tore them away, with the bar, and put them on his shoulders,—and carried them up to the top of the hill that faceeth Hebron.

4 And it came to pass, after this, that he loved a woman in the ravine of Sh seventh, whose ||name|| was Delilah. 5 So the lords of the Philistines came up unto her, and said to her—

Entice him, and see wherein lieth his great strength, and wherewith we may prevail against him, and bind him, to humble him, and ||we|| will give thee, every man, ||seven hundred pieces of silver||.

6 So Delilah said unto Samson,

Do tell me, I pray thee, wherein lieth thy great strength, and wherewith thou mightest be bound, to humble thee.

7 And Samson said unto her,

<If they bind me with seven green cords, that have not been dried> then shall I become weak, and be as any other man.

8 So the lords of the Philistines brought up to her seven green cords, that had not been dried,—and she bound him therewith. 9 Now ||the liers in wait|| were tarrying for her, in an inner chamber,—and she said unto him,—

||The Philistines|| are upon thee, Samson!

And he snapped the cords as a thread of tow is broken, when fire bloweth thereon, so his strength was not discovered. 10 And Delilah said unto Samson,
Lo! thou hast been laughing at me, and speaking unto me falsehoods,—Now do tell me, I pray thee, wherewith thou mightest be bound.

11 And he said unto her, If they bind me fast with new ropes, wherewith work was never done, then shall I become weak, and be as any other man.

12 So Delilah took new ropes, and bound him therewith, and said unto him—The Philistines are upon thee, Samson! Now the lords in wait were tarrying in an inner chamber. And he snapped them off his arms like a thread.

13 And Delilah said unto Samson—Hitherto hast thou been laughing at me, and speaking unto me falsehoods, do tell me, wherewith thou mightest be bound. And he said unto her, If thou weave the seven braids of my head with the warp.

14 So she beat them up with the pin, and said unto him, The Philistines are upon thee, Samson! And he awoke out of his sleep, and pulled out the pin of the loom, and the warp.

15 And she said unto him—How canst thou say, I love thee, when thy heart is not with me? These three times hast thou laughed at me, and hast not told me wherein lieth thy great strength.

16 And it came to pass when she urged him with her words continually, and pressed him that his soul became impatient, unto death; so he told her all his heart, and said to her—

No razor hath come on my head, for one separate unto God have I been from my birth; if I were shaven, then would depart from me my strength, and I should become weak, and be as any other man.

18 And when Delilah saw that he had told her all his heart, she sent and called for the lords of the Philistines, saying—Come up this once, for he hath told me all his heart.

And the lords of the Philistines came up unto her, and brought up the silver in their hand. And she made him sleep upon her knees, and called for a man, and caused him to shave off the seven braids of his head,—and she began to humble him, and his strength departed from him. And she said—

The Philistines are upon thee, Samson! And he awoke out of his sleep, and said—I will go out now, as time after time, and shake myself free:

but not knowing, that Yahweh had departed from him. And the Philistines seized him, and put out his eyes,—and took him down to Gaza, and bound him with fetters of bronze, and it came to pass that he used to grind in the prison.

21 And the hair of his head began to grow, after he had been shaven.

22 Now the lords of the Philistines had gathered themselves together to offer a great sacrifice unto Dagon their god, and to rejoice,—and they said,

Our god hath delivered into our hand, Samson our enemy.

24 And when the people saw him they praised their god,—for they said—Our god hath delivered into our hand our enemy, even him who laid waste our land, and who multiplied our slain.

25 And it came to pass when their heart was merry that they said, Call for Samson, that he may make sport for us.

So they called for Samson out of the prison, and he made sport before them, and they stationed him between the pillars. And Samson said unto the youth that held him by his hand,

Place me where I may feel the pillars whereon the house resteth, that I may lean upon them.

27 Now the house was full of men and women, also were all the lords of the Philistines,—and on the roof were about three thousand men and women, looking on while Samson made sport. So then Samson cried unto Yahweh, and said,—My Lord Yahweh! remember me, I pray thee,—and strengthen me, I pray thee, only this once, O God, that I may be avenged with one avenging, for my two eyes; upon the Philistines.

29 Then did Samson grasp the two middle pillars, whereon the house rested, and whereon it was upheld, and he braced himself against them,—the one with his right hand, and the other with his left.

And Samson said—Let my soul die with the Philistines! And he bowed mightily, and the house fell upon the lords, and upon all the people that were therein. So the dead, whom he slew at his death, were more than they whom he slew in his life.

—Davies’ H.L. Or:

Some cod. w. 1 ear, pr. edn, and Sep.; add: “I pray thee,” Cp. vers. 6, 10-G.n.

Sep. adds: “then shall I become weak and be as any other man. And it came to pass, when he slept, that Delilah took the seven braids of his head, and wove them with the warp, and beat them up with the pin, and said, That the Sep. exhibits the primitive text as confirmed by fact that the Masoretic text as it now stands says nothing about Samson having gone to sleep, though vers. 14 alludes to it”—G. Intro. 177.

“*The pin or string used in beating up the woof in the loom.”—O.G.

“So it shall be (w. Sep.)—G.n. ‘M.C.T. has: the pin, the pin, the pin and the warp.’


“Mi: mother’s womb.”

“Written: ‘her’; to be read: ‘me.’ In some cod. ‘me’ both written and read; and so 4 ear. pr. edn, and Aram. Sep, Syr. and Vul.—G.n.

“Or: ‘Let me alone that’

Davies’ H.L. Or:

“Allow me that”—T.G.

“avenge myself . . . for one of my two eyes.”

P.B. Moore: “Avenged myself . . . for one of my two eyes.”
Then came down his brethren, and all the house of his father, and lifted him up, and carried him up, and buried him, between Zarah and Eshtemoa, in the buryingplace of Manoah his father, he having judged Israel twenty years.

§ 3. Micah and the Danites.

17 And there was a man of the hill country of Ephraim, whose name was Micah. 2 And he said unto his mother—
   "The one hundred pieces of silver that were taken by thee, when thou didst utter a curse, and didst also say in my hearing,
   'Lo! the silver is with me!'
   I took it.

Then said his mother,
   'Blessed be my son by Jehovah.'

3 And when he had restored the one hundred shekels of silver to his mother, his mother said—
   I had hallowed the silver unto Jehovah, out of mine own hand, for my son, to make a graven (molten) image, [now] therefore, I will restore it unto thee.

4 But he restored the silver to his mother, so his mother took two hundred pieces of silver, and gave it to the silversmith, who made thereof a graven (molten) image, and it was in the house of Micah.

5 Now [the man Micah] had a house of gods, and he made an ephod, and teraphim, and installed one of his sons, who became his priest.

6 In those days there was no king in Israel, every man did that which was right in his own eyes.

7 And there was a young man out of Bethlehem-judah, of the family of Judah, he being a Levite, and he being a sojourner there. So the man took his journey out of the city, out of Bethlehem-judah, to sojourn, wheresoever he could find [a home], and he came into the hill country of Ephraim, as far as the house of Micah, in pursuing his journey.

8 And Micah said unto him,
   Whence comest thou? And he said unto him—
   A Levite, am I, from Bethlehem-judah, and I am taking my journey to sojourn, wheresoever I can find [a home].

9 And Micah said unto him—
   Dwell with me, and be to me a father and a priest, and I will give thee ten pieces of silver by the year, and a suit of apparel, and thy sustenance.

So the Levite went.

10 And the Levite was content to dwell with the man, and the young man became to him, as one of his sons. 11 And Micah installed the Levite, and the young man became his priest, and remained in the house of Micah.

12 Then said Micah—
   Now I know that Jehovah will do me good,
   seeing I have a Levite as my priest.

<In these days> there was no king in Israel, 18 and <in those days> the tribe of the Danites was seeking for itself an inheritance to dwell in, for there had not fallen to them, unto that day, in the midst of the tribes of Israel, enough for an inheritance.

So then the sons of Dan sent, out of their family, five men out of their bounds—men who were sons of valour—out of Zarah and out of Eshtemoa—to spy out the land, and to explore it, and they said unto them,
   Go! explore the land.

And they came into the hill country of Ephraim, as far as the house of Micah, and lodged there.

21 [They] being by the house of Micah knew the voice of the young man, the Levite, so they turned aside there, and said to him—
   Who brought thee in hither? and what art thou' doing in this place, and what hast thou here?

22 And he said unto them,
   <Thus and so> hath Micah dealt with me, and hath hired me, and I am become his priest.

23 So they said unto him—
   Ask of God, we pray thee, that we may know whether the journey on which we are going shall have good success.

24 And the priest said unto them—
   Go! and prosper. <In thee> Jehovah> is your journey on which ye go.

25 So the five men went their way, and entered Laish, and saw the people who were therein, dwelling securely, <after the manner of the Zidonians> quietly and securely, and there was no one to reproach them with anything in the land, none to possess himself of dominion, they being [far away] from the Zidonians, and having no dealings with any one.

26 So they came unto their brethren, in Zarah and Eshtemoa, and their brethren said unto them—
   Why are ye minded to do nothing?

27 And they said—
   Arise! and let us go up against them, for we have seen the land, and lo! it is very good, are [ye] then, minded to do nothing? do not be too slothful to go, and enter, and take possession of the land. 28 <When ye do enter> ye will enter amongst a people secure, and the land is of ample bounds, and ye God hath delivered it into your hands, [a place] where there is no lack of anything that is in the earth.

29 So there brake up from thence <out of the

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7 Ali: "a graven image and even a molten image." Heb: "graven image," as in Deut. xxvii. 15; here, however, with the material indicated. Of course it would be "molten first, and then "graven" or "casted," and the inversion of the terms may be due to the addition of the latter by way of explanation. p. P.B. 88, 89.
8 But cp. Is. xxx. 22.
family of the Danites, out of Zorah and out of Eshಠாலை; six hundred men, begirt with weapons of war. 12 And they went up and encamped in Kiriath-jeearim, in Judah, wherefore they have called that place Mahaneh-dan—unto this day, lo! it is behind Kiriath-jeearim. 13 And they passed on from thence unto the hill country of Ephraim—and came as far as the house of Micah. 14 Then responded the five men who had been to spy out the land of Laish, and said unto their brethren,

Know ye that there are in these houses, an ephod, and teraphim, and a graven image, and a molten image,—[now] therefore, know what ye will do!

15 So they turned aside thither, and entered into the house of the young man the Levite, the house of Micah,—and asked him of his welfare. 16 Now the six hundred men, begirt with weapons of war, stood at the entrance of the gate,—they being of the sons of Dan. 17 Then went up the five men who had been to spy out the land, they came in thither, they took the graven image and the ephod, and the teraphim, and the molten image,—now the priest was standing at the entrance of the gate, with the six hundred men who were begirt with weapons of war. 18 But when these had entered the house of Micah, and taken the graven image and the ephod, and the teraphim, and the molten image, the priest said unto them,

What are ye doing?

19 And they said unto him—

Hold thy peace, lay thy hand upon thy mouth, and go with us, and become to us a father and a priest,—is it better that thou be priest to the house of one man, or that thou be priest to a tribe and to a family in Israel?

20 Then was the heart of the priest glad, and he took the ephod, and the teraphim, and the graven image,—and came into the midst of the people. 21 So they turned, and went their way,—and put the little ones, and the cattle, and the goods, before them.

22 [They] had gone a good way from the house of Micah, when [the men that were in the houses near to the house of Micah] were called out and overtook the sons of Dan. 23 And they called unto the sons of Dan, who turned their faces,—and said unto Micah,

What aileth thee? that thou hast called out thy neighbours?

24 And he said—

<My gods which I had made> ye have taken away, and the priest, and have departed, and what have I more? How then is it that ye can say unto me. What aileth thee?

25 And the sons of Dan said unto him,

Do not let thy voice be heard among us,—lest men embittered in soul fall upon you, and thou gather in thy life* and the lives* of thy household.

26 And the sons of Dan went on their journey,—and when Micah saw that they were too strong for him >he turned and went back unto his house. 27 They therefore took what Micah had made, and the priest that he had, and came upon Laish, upon a people quiet and secure, and smote them with the edge of the sword,—the city also—burnt they with fire. 28 And there was no one to rescue, because it was far from Zidon, and they had no dealings with any one, sitting in the valle that pertaineth to Beth-rehob.

Then built they the city, and dwelt therein, and called the name of the city Dan;[1] by the name of Dan their father, who was born to Israel,—howbeit <Laish> was the name of the city [at the first]. 29 And the sons of Dan set up for themselves the graven image,—and Jonathan, son of Gershom, son of Moses, he and his sons became priests to the tribe of the Danites, until the day of the captivity of the land. 30 So they set up for themselves the graven image of Micah, which he had made,—and let it remain all the days that the house of God was in Shiloh.


1 And it came to pass in those days, when it was king, there was none in Israel> that there was a certain Levite sojourning on the farther side of the hill country of Ephraim, who took to him a concubine out of Bethlehem-judah.

2 And his concubine went astray against him. and departed from him, unto the house of her father, in Bethlehem-judah,—and remained there, the space of four months. 3 Then arose her husband, and went after her, to speak unto her heart, that he might bring her back again, having his young man with him, and a couple of asses,—and she brought him into the house of her father, and <when the father of the damsel saw him> he rejoiced to meet him. 4 And his father-in-law, the father of the damsel, constrained him, and he abode with him three days,—and they did eat and drink, and lodged there. 5 And it came to pass <on the fourth day, when they arose early in the morning>.

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[a] Or: "Camp of Dan."

[b] Cp. chap. xi. 25.


[d] Cp. ver. 17.—G.n. [M.C.T. has: "the graven image of the ephod."]

[e] Lit. "that thou hast called thyself out."

[f] "soul," "souls." [g] Some cod. w. 1 car. pr. edn., Sep. [cited in Massomh] have: "as far as "G. Int. 177.


[i] Josh. xix. 47.

[j] Some cod. w. 3 car. pr. edn., and Sep. in Massomh: "according to "G.

[k] Altered to "Mansoeh," in some copies. "All the ancient authorities agree that Mansoeh... stands here [in the copies that have "reading"] for Moses... and that it is so written to spare the reputation of the great lawyer." Those who can should by all means ponder the whole of the interesting and instructive note in Ginsburg's Intro. pp. 395—398.


[m] "affectionately"—P.B. or: "it"; i.e., her heart.
and go up to go> that the father of the damsel
said unto his son-in-law,—
Stay thy heart with a morsel of bread, and
<afterwards> ye shall go your way.
4 So they both of them sat down and did eat
together, and drink. Then said the father of
the damsel unto the man,
Be content, I pray thee, and tarry the night,
and let thy heart be glad.
5 And <when the man rose up to go> he and
his concubine and his young man,—his father-in-
law, the father of the damsel, said to him,
Come now, see! the day hath sunk down to-
wards evening, come now! tarry the night;
lo! the day goeth down, tarry the night here,
and let thy heart be glad, so shall ye rise
early to-morrow for your journey, and thou
shalt go thy way to thine own home.
6 But the man would not tarry the night, but
rose up and went his way, and came as far as
over against Jebus,—the same is Jerusalem,—
and <with him> were a couple of asses saddled,
his concubine also was with him. 11 <They>
being by Jebus, and the day having gone far
down> the young man said unto his lord—
Do come, I pray thee, and let us turn aside
into this city of the Jebusites, and tarry the
night therein.
12 And his lord said unto him,
We will not turn aside into a city of aliens,
who are not of the sons of Israel,—but
will pass on as far as Gibeah.
13 And he said to his young man,
Come and let us draw near unto one of the
places,—and tarry the night in Gibeah, or
in Ramah.
14 So they passed on, and went their way,—
and the sun went in upon them beside Gibeah,
which belongeth to Benjamin. 15 Then turned
they aside there, to go in and tarry the night in
Gibeah,—so he went in and abode in the broad-
way of the city; and there was no one minded
to take them into a house, to tarry the
night. 16 But lo! an old man calling in
from his work, out of the field, in the evening,
and <the man> was from the hill country of
Ephraim, the himself being a sojourner in
Gibeah,—but the men of the place were
Benjaminites. 17 So he lifted up his eyes, and
saw a wayfarer man in the broadway of the
city,—and the old man said—
Whither goest thou? and from whence hast
thou come?
19 And he said unto him—
We are passing along from Bethlehem-
judah, unto the farther side of the hill
country of Ephraim, whence I am, but I
have been as far as Bethlehem-judah, and
now <unto the house of Yahweh> am I
going, and there is no one minded to take
me into a house. Nevertheless <straw
and fodder too> is there for our asses, yea
moreover <bread and wine> there are,
for me, and for thy handmaid, and for the
young man that is with thy servants,—
there is lack of nothing.
20 And the old man said—
Thou art welcome! only, all thy wants be on
me,—by no means <in the broadway>
mayest thou lodge.
21 So he brought him into his house, and gave
provender to the asses,—and they bathed their
feet, and did eat and drink. 22 They were
gladdening their heart, when lo! men of the
city, men of the sons of the Abandoned One
beset the house round about, beating violently
against the door,—and they spake unto the old
man the owner of the house, saying,
Bring forth the man that hath entered into
thy house, that we may know him.
23 And the man, the owner of the house, went
forth unto them, and said unto them,
Do not, my brethren, do not act vilely, I pray
you,—<after this man hath entered into
my house> do not commit this impiety.
24 Lo <my virgin daughter, and his concubine>
I must needs now bring [them] forth, and
ye must humble [them], and do [unto them],
what seemeth good in your own eyes,—but
<unto this man> must ye not do this
impious thing.
25 But the men would not hearken unto him, so
the man laid hold on his concubine, and brought
her forth unto them, outside,—and they knew
[her], and abused her all the night, until the
morning, and let her go at the uprisings of the
dawn. 26 So the woman came in at the turnings of
the morning,—and fell down at the entrance
of the man’s house where her lord was, and
lay there till it was light. 27 So then her
lord rose up in the morning, and opened the
doors of the house, and went forth, to go on
his journey,—when lo! the woman, his concu-
bine, fallen at the entrance of the house, <with
her hands upon the threshold>.
28 And he said unto her—
Up! and let us be going.
But there was no answer. So he took
her up on the ass, and the man rose up,
and went his way to his own place. 2 And
<when he was come into his house> he took
a knife, and laid hold on his concubine, and

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1 Or: "so he again tar-
ried." 2 Lit.: "tent." In some
ed.).
3 Lit.: pl. "declining." 4 Lit.: "tents."—G.n.

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8 Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr.
ed). Aram. and Syr.) have: "servant" (sing.)
and Vul.) : "ye may
not," "do not."—G.n.

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Cp. Gen. xix. 4-6.

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Mil.: "no one was an-
swering."
divided her limb by limb, into twelve pieces,—
and sent her throughout all the bounds of
Israel. 30 And so it was, that every
one who beheld said—

There hath not happened, nor been seen the
like of this, from the day when the sons
of Israel came up out of the land of Egypt,
until this day:

Put it to yourselves concerning it, take
counsel and speak!

Then went forth all the sons of Israel, and
the assembly came together as one man,
from Dan even to Beer-sheba with the land
of Gilead,—unto Yahweh at Mizpah. 2 And the
chiefs of all the people—all the tribes of Israel—
presented themselves in the convocation of
the people of God,—four hundred thousand foot-
men, that drew the sword. 3 And the sons
of Benjamin heard that the sons of Israel had
gone up to Mizpah. Then said the sons of
Israel,

Tell [us], In what manner was brought to
pass this violence? 4 And the Levite, husband of the woman that
was cut in pieces, responded and said,—
<Into Gibeah that pertaineth to Benjamin>
I entered into my concubine to tarry the
night.

And the owners of Gibeah rose up against me,
and beset the house, for my sake, by night,—
<me> they thought to slay, and <my concubine> they so humbled, that she died.

So I laid hold on my concubine, and cut her
in pieces, and sent her throughout all the
country of the inheritance of Israel,—
because they had wrought lewdness and
impiety in Israel.

Lo! ye all! are sons of Israel,—give your
word and counsel, there!

Then arose all the people, as one man,
saying,—

No man of us will go to his tent, and no man
of us will turn aside to his house. 9 [Now]
therefore, this is the thing: that we will
do to Gibeah,—(Go) against it by lot;
and we will take ten men of a hundred of
all the tribes of Israel, and a hundred of a
thousand, and a thousand of ten thousand,
to fetch provisions for the people,—that
they may do, when they come to Gibeah of
Benjamin, according to all the impiety that
it hath wrought in Israel.

So all the men of Israel were gathered together
against the city, as one man knit together.
11 And the tribes of Israel sent men throughout
all the divisions of Benjamin, saying,—

What is this vile thing that hath been brought
to pass, among you?

12 [Now] therefore, deliver up the men—the
sons of the Abandoned One—who are in
Gibeah, that we may put them to death,
and vileness be consumed out of Israel.

But [the sons of] Benjamin would not

a See chap. xix. 24, n.
b Some cod. read though "the sons of"; in other

cod. "the sons of" are both write (w. 1 ear. pr.
both write and read (w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Aram.,
Sep. and Syr.)—G.n., G.
Intro. 313.

Lit.: "limb [bound] in his right hand."

14 Then did the sons of Benjamin gather themselves together out of
the cities, unto Gibeah,—to go forth to battle
against the sons of Israel. 15 And the sons
of Benjamin were numbered on that day, out
of the cities, twenty-six thousand men, that drew
the sword,—besides' <of the inhabitants of Gibeah> were numbered seven hundred chosen men.
16 <Out of all this people> were seven
hundred chosen men, left-handed,—any one of
whom could sling with a stone to a hair's
breadth, and not miss. 17 And 'the men of
Israel' were numbered, apart from Benjamin,
four hundred thousand men, that drew the
sword,—every one of these being a man of war.
18 And they arose, and went up to Bethel, and
asked of God, and the sons of Israel said,

Who shall go up for us first, to fight against
the sons of Benjamin?

And Yahweh said—

'Judah' first.

19 And the sons of Israel arose in the morning,—
and encamped against Gibeah. 20 And the men
of Israel went forth, to fight against Benjamin, 21 —so the men of Israel set themselves in array
against them, to fight against Gibeah. 22 Then
came forth the sons of Benjamin out of Gibeah,—
and laid low of Israel, on that day, twenty-
two thousand men, to the ground. 23 And
the people, the men of Israel, encouraged them-
selves,—and again set themselves in array for
battle in the place where they had set them-
selves in array on the first day. 24 Now
the sons of Israel had gone up, and went before
Yahweh, until the evening, and asked of
Yahweh, saying,

Shall I again draw near to battle against
the sons of Benjamin, my brother?

And Yahweh said,

Go up against him.

25 So the sons of Israel came near against
the sons of Benjamin, on the second day. 26 And
Benjamin came forth to meet them out of
Gibeah, on the second day, and laid low of
the sons of Israel, yet eighteen thousand
men, to the ground,—(all these) drew the
sword. 27 Then went up all the sons of
Israel, and all the people, and came to
Bethel, and wept, and tarried there before
Yahweh, and fasted on that day, until the evening,—
and caused to go up ascending-sacrifices and
peace-offerings, before Yahweh. 28 And
the sons of Israel asked of Yahweh, — (there)
being the ark of the covenant of God, 29 in those days; 30 and Phinehas, son of Eleazar,
son of Aaron, stood before those days, saying:

Shall I yet again go forth to battle, against
the sons of Benjamin, my brother, or shall I forbear? And Yahweh said—

Go up, for <to-morrow> will I deliver him into thy hand.

23 And Israel set liers in wait against Gibeah round about. 24 So the sons of Israel went up against the sons of Benjamin, on the third day, and set themselves in array against Gibeah, as time after time. 25 And the sons of Benjamin came forth against the people, they were drawn away from the city, and began to smite of the people, slaying as time after time. in the highways, whereof (one) goeth up to Bethel, and (the other) to Gibeah in the field, about thirty men in Israel. 26 Then said the sons of Benjamin,

They are being smitten before us, as at the first. But the sons of Israel had said—

Let us flee, and draw them away from the city into the highways. 27 And (all) the men of Israel rose up out of their place, and set themselves in array in Baal-tamar, and (the liers in wait of Israel) began to break forth out of their place, out of the forest of Gibeah. 28 And there came over against Gibeah ten thousand chosen men, out of all Israel, and the battle was severe; they not knowing that disaster was overtaking them. 29 Thus Yahweh smote Benjamin before Israel, and the sons of Israel destroyed Benjamin that day, twenty-five thousand and one hundred men, (all these) drew the sword. 30 So the sons of Benjamin saw that they were smitten; and that the men of Israel had given place to Benjamin, because they trusted to the liers in wait, whom they had set near Gibeah. 31 And the liers in wait hastened, and rushed upon Gibeah, and the liers in wait marched forward, and smote all the city with the edge of the sword. 32 Now the appointed sign between the men of Israel and the liers in wait, had been, to cause a great cloud of smoke to ascend out of the city. 33 So when the men of Israel turned in the battle, and (the Benjamites) began to smite and slay of the sons of Israel, about thirty men, for they said,

Yea! they are being smitten before us, as in the first battle>

34 then the cloud began to ascend out of the city, a pillar of smoke, and the Benjamites looked behind them, and lo! the whole city flamed up towards the heavens. 35 And when the men of Israel turned then were the men of Benjamin dismayed, for they saw that disaster had overtaken them. 36 And when they turned before the men of Israel unto the way of the desert, the battle overtook them, while (as for) them that came out of the cities they began to destroy them in their midst; 37 they hemmed in the Benjamites, they pursued them, with ease trade them down, as far as over against Gibeah towards

sunrise. 44 So there fell of Benjamin, eighteen thousand men,—(all those) being men of valour. 45 And (when) they turned and fled towards the desert unto the cliff Rimmon> then gleaned they of them, in the highways, five thousand men, and they followed hard after them as far as Gidom, and smote of them, two thousand men. 46 So then it came to pass that (all the fallen of Benjamin) were twenty-five thousand men, that drew the sword, (on that day),—(all these) being men of valour. 47 But there turned and fled, towards the desert, unto the cliff Rimmon, six hundred men,—who abode in the cliff Rimmon, four months. 48 Thus (the men of Israel) turned against the sons of Benjamin, and smote them with the edge of the sword, beginning with the city, each and every one down to the beast, even to every one that was met with,—moreover (all) the cities they came to> they set on fire. 1 Now (the men of Israel) had sworn in Mizpah, saying,—

Not a man from among us shall give his daughter unto Benjamin, to wife. 2 So then the people came to Bethel, and abode there, until the evening, before God,—and lifted up their voice, and wept bitterly, and said,

Wherefore, O Yahweh, God of Israel, hast this come about in Israel,—that there should be lacking, to-day, out of Israel, one tribe! 4 And it came to pass, on the morrow, that the people rose early, and built there, an altar,—and offered ascending-sacrifices, and peace-offerings. 5 And the sons of Israel said,

Who was there that came not up, in the convocation, out of all the tribes of Israel, unto Yahweh? 6 For the great oath had been taken, as to any who came not up unto Yahweh at Mizpah, saying—

He shall be put to death. 7 And the sons of Israel grieved for Benjamin, their brother,—and they said,

There is cut off, to-day, one tribe out of Israel. What are we to do for them who remain, for wives,—seeing that we ourselves have sworn by Yahweh, not to give them of our daughters, for wives? 8 So they said,

What one of the tribes of Israel is there, that hath not come up unto Yahweh at Mizpah? And lo! no man had come into the camp; out of Jabesh-gilead, unto the convocation: 9 <When the people were numbered> lo! there was not there a man of the inhabitants of Jabesh-gilead. 10 So the assembly sent thither twelve thousand

1 So Pu. H. L.; but read prob. "men and beast." 2 Lit. "hewn off." Some cod. v. 2 est. pr. edns. have: "withdrawn"—G. M.
men, of the sons of valour,—and commanded them, saying:—
Go and smite the inhabitants of Jabesh-gilead, with the edge of the sword, with the
women, and the little ones.
11 And this is the thing that ye shall do,—
Every male, and every woman that hath
cohabited with man, shall ye devote to
destruction.
12 And they found,—of the inhabitants of Jabesh-
gilead,—four hundred young women, virgins,
who had not cohabited with man,—so they
brought them into the camp, at Shiloh, which is
in the land of Canaan. 13 Then the whole
assembly sent, and spake unto the sons of
Benjamin, who were in the cliff Rimmon,—and
proclaimed to them, peace. 14 So Benjamin
returned at that time, and they gave them the
women whom they had saved alive of the
women of Jabesh-gilead,—but they found not
for them [to suffice] [even so].
15 Now the assembly had grieved for Benja-
mim,—because Yahweh had made a breach, in
the tribes of Israel. 16 So then, the elders of
the assembly said,
What are we to do for them who remain,
for wives,—for womankind [hath been
destroyed out of Benjamin]?
17 And they said,
There is an inheritance for the escaped of
Benjamin,—and there must not be wiped
out, a tribe, out of Israel. 18 Yet we
may not give them wives, of our own
daughters,
For the sons of Israel had sworn, saying,
¶Cursed¶ be he that giveth a wife to
Benjamin.

1 And it came to pass [in the days when the
Judges administered justice] that there was a
famine in the land,—and so a certain man went
his way, out of Bethlehem-judah to sojourn in
the country of Moab, ¶he, and his wife, and his
two sons]. 2 And ¶the name of the man¶ was
Elimelech, and ¶the name of his wife¶ Naomi,
and ¶the name of his two sons¶ Mahlon and
Chilion—Ephrathites, out of Bethlehem-judah,—
so they came into the country of Moab, and
remained there. 3 And Elimelech,
husband of Naomi, died,—and she was left,
¶she and her two sons]. 4 And they took them
wives, of the women of Moab, ¶the name of the
one¶ was Orpah, and ¶the name of the other¶
Ruth,—and they dwelt there, about ten
years. 5 And ¶they also¶ both ¶died¶
[Mahlon and Chilion],—so the woman was
bereft of her two sons, and of her husband.
6 Then she arose, ¶she and her daughters-in-
law¶, and returned out of the country of Moab,
¶for she had heard, in the country of Moab,
how that Yahweh had visited his people, in giving unto them bread. 7 So she went forth out of the dwelling-place where she had remained, and her two daughters-in-law with her,—and they went on the way, to return unto the land of Judah.

8 Then said Naomi to her two daughters-in-law:

Go return, each one to the house of her mother,—
Yahweh deal with you in lovingkindness, as ye have dealt with the dead, [and with me].

9 Yahweh grant you, that ye may find a place of rest,* each one in the house of her husband,—

And she kissed them, and they lifted up their voice, and wept. 10 And they said to her,—<With these> will we return, unto thy people.

11 Then said Naomi—

Go back, my daughters! wherefore should ye journey with me?

Have I yet sons in my womb, that they should become your [husbands]?

12 Go back, my daughters, go your way, for I am too old to have a husband,—

<If I should say> I have [hope], if I should [even to-night] have a husband, and should [even bear sons]> 13 would ye [therefore] tarry until they were grown? would ye [therefore] shut yourselves up from having husbands?

Nay! my daughters, for it is far more bitter for me than for you, that forth hath gone against me, the hand of Yahweh.

And they lifted up their voice and wept, <yet more>.

Then Orphah kissed her mother-in-law, but Ruth clave unto her. 13 And she said—

Lo! thy sister-in-law hath gone back, unto her people, and unto her gods,—go thou back, after thy sister-in-law.

16 And Ruth said—

Do not urge me to leave thee, to go back from following thee,—for <whether thou goest> I will go, and <where thou lodgest> I will lodge, ||thy people shall be my people, and ||thy God be my God; <where thou diest> I will die, and ||there will I be buried:

<So> let Yahweh do to me, and ||so let him said, if <death itself part me and thee.

18 And <when she saw that> [bravely determined] was she to go with her,—she ceased entreating her. 19 So ||they two went their way, until they entered Bethlehem.

And it came to pass <when they entered Bethlehem> that all the city was moved concerning them, and the women said—

Is this Naomi?

20 And she said unto them,

Do not call me Naomi [="Sweet"],—call me Mara [="Bitter"], for the Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me: 21 I was full’ when I departed, but <empty> am I brought back of Yahweh,—wherefore should ye call me Naomi?,

When ||Yahweh|| hath given answer against me,

And ||the Almighty|| hath crushed me?

22 So Naomi returned, and Ruth the Moabitess, her daughter-in-law, with her, who returned out of the country of Moab,—and ||they entered Bethlehem|| in the beginning of barley harvest.

1 Now ||Naomi|| had an acquaintance of her 2 husband’s, a man of great integrity, of the family of Elimelech,—||whose name|| was Boaz. 2 And Ruth the Moabitess said unto Naomi—

Let me go, I pray thee, to the field, and glean ears of corn after him in whose eyes I may find favour.

And she said to her—

Go, my daughter.

2 So she went her way, and came, and gleaned in the field, after the reapers,—and it happened to her, to light upon the portion of field-land belonging to Boaz, who was of the family of Elimelech. 4 And lo! Boaz’ coming from Bethlehem, and he said to the reapers,

||Yahweh|| be with you with you,

and they said to him,

Yahweh bless thee!

2 Then said Boaz to his young man, that was set over the reapers,—

Whose’ is this maiden?

And the young man that was set over the reapers answered and said,—

<The Moabish maiden> is she’ who came back with Naomi, out of the country of Moab; 7 and she said—

Let me glean, I pray thee, and gather among the sheaves, after the reapers; so she came in, and hath continued from that time, all the morning until just now, and hath not rested in the house, for a little.

8 And Boaz said unto Ruth—

Hearest thou not, my daughter?

Do not go to glean in any other field, neither indeed shalt thou pass on, from hence,—but <here> shalt thou keep fast by my maidens; ||thine eyes|| be on the field which they shall reap, and go thou after them,

Have I not commanded the young men, that they touch thee not?

And <when thou art athirst> then go unto the vessels, and drink of what the young men shall draw.

10 Then she fell upon her face, and bowed herself to the ground,—and said unto him—

Cp. chap. iii. 1.

"That I should have her."

* Or: "hath testified."

So written: but to be read: "kineman."

Some cod. w. 3 ear. pr. edn., have: "kine-

man," both written and read—G.n. [Cp. O.G.369.]

4 Or: "from morning light."—G.n.

So it should be (w. Sep.)—G.n. [M.C.T.]: "save that she rested."
Wherefore have I found favour in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take notice of me, seeing that I am a stranger? 11 And Boaz answered, and said to her, It hath been told me all that thou hast done unto thy mother-in-law, since the death of thy husband, and how thou hast left thy father and thy mother, and the land of thy nativity, and come unto a people whom thou knewest not, aforetime. 12 Yahweh recompense thy deed, and let thy reward be full from Yahweh, the God of Israel, unto whom thou hast come to take refuge under his wings. 13 And she said—

Let me find favour in thine eyes, my lord, for that thou hast comforted me, and for that thou hast spoken unto the heart of thy handmaid, even though I be not of thine own handmaids. 14 And Boaz said to her at mealtime—

Draw nigh hither, and eat of the bread, and dip thy morsel in the vinegar. So she sat beside the reapers, and there was reached unto her parched corn, and she did eat and was satisfied, and left thereof remaining. 15 And she rose up at go to glean Boaz commanded his young men, saying—

<Even between the sheaves> let her glean, and reproach her not; 16 and <draw out> for her, from the bundles, and leave behind that she may glean it, and rebuke her not.

So she gleaned in the field, until the evening, and> and beat out that which she had gleaned, and there was about an ephah of barley. 18 And she took it up, and came into the city, and <when her mother-in-law had seen what she had gleaned> she brought forth and gave her what had been left remaining, after that she was satisfied. 19 And her mother-in-law said to her—

In what place hast thou gleaned, to-day? and where hast thou wrought? 20 May he that took notice of thee, be blessed! So she told her mother-in-law, with whom she had wrought, and said—

The name of the man with whom I wrought to-day is Boaz. 21 Then said Naomi, to her daughter-in-law—

Blessed be he of Yahweh, who hath not left off his loving-kindness to the living, and to the dead. And Naomi said to her—

<Near to us> is the man, <Of our own kindred> is he! 22 And Ruth the Moabitess said,—

Yea> for she said unto me—

<By my young men shall thou keep fast, until they have ended all my harvest. And Naomi said unto Ruth her daughter-in-law,—

Good is it, my daughter, that thou go forth with his maidens, and that they meet thee not, in any other field. 22 So she kept fast by the maidens of Boaz, to glean, until the end of the barley harvest, and the wheat’s harvest, and dwelt with her mother-in-law.

1 Then Naomi her mother-in-law said to her,— 2 My daughter! shall I not seek for thee a place of rest, in which it may be well with thee? 3 <Now therefore, is not Boaz of our kinsred, with whose maidens thou hast been? Lo! he is winnowing the barley threshing-floor, to-night; 4 Thou wilt, therefore, bathe thee, and anoint thee, and put thine apparel upon thee, and go down to the threshing-floor, do not make thyself known to the man, until he have done eating and drinking. 5 And it shall be <when he lieth down> that thou shalt mark the place where he doth lie, and shalt go in and turn aside the covering of his feet, and lay thee down, and <will tell thee> what thou shalt do. 6 And she said unto her,—

<All that thou sayest> will I do. 7 So she went down to the threshing-floor, and did according to all that her mother-in-law had commanded her. 8 And <when Boaz had eaten, and drunk, and his heart was glad;> he went in to lie down at the end of the heap of corn. Then came she in softly, and turned aside the covering of his feet, and laid her down. 9 And it came to pass, <in the middle of the night> that the man started up, and turned;—<and lo! a woman> lying at his feet. 10 And he said, Who art thou? 11 And she said, <I am Ruth, thy handmaid, spread, therefore, thy wing over thy handmaid, for a kinsman> thou art'. 12 And he said—

Blessed be thou of Yahweh, my daughter, for thou hast made thy last loving-kindness better than the first,—in not following after young men, whether poor, or rich. 13 <Now therefore, my daughter, do not fear, whatsoever thou shalt say? I will do for thee,—for all the gate of my people doth know, that a virtuous woman thou art'. 14 And <now> although it is true that a kinsman is I', yet is there a kinsman nearer than I.'

* Some cod. (W. Vul.): have "and unto" — Q. n. 4. written * So written to be read "saw me unto me." Some cod. (W. 4 car. pr. edns., Aram. and Syr.) have: unto me—both written and read. Other cod. (W. Sep. and Vul.): unto me—Q. n., G. Intro. 312. Or: "strong," "worthy," "capable." cp. Prov. xii. 4, xxxi. 10, where same Heb. word used.

a Or: "foreigner." b Lev. xxv. 28. c Or: "and he reached." d Or: "By the young men whom I have." e Mi. = "the young men whom I have." f Some school of Masoretic (W. Sep. and Vul.): have: "and unto" — Q. n. 4. written g So written to be read "saw me unto me." Some cod. (W. 4 car. pr. edns., Aram. and Syr.) have: unto me—both written and read. Other cod. (W. Sep. and Vul.): unto me—Q. n., G. Intro. 312. Or: "strong," "worthy," "capable." cp. Prov. xii. 4, xxxi. 10, where same Heb. word used.
12 Tarry the night, and it shall be, in the morning, if he will act as kinsman to thee, well, let him so act, but if he inclineth not to act as kinsman, then will I so act to thee;—by the life of Yahweh, I will not eat bread, nor drink water, until he put me this day in mind of it.

14 So she lay at his feet, until the morning, and rose up before one could know his neighbour. And he said—

Do not let it be known that a woman came into the threshing-floor.

15 And he said—

Bring the cloak that is upon thee, and hold it. So she held it, and he measured six measures of barley, and laid it upon her, and he went into the city.

16 And <when she came unto her mother-in-law> she said—

What is that thou, my daughter, hast done? And she told him all that the man had done for her. And she said—

<These six measures of barley> gave he unto me,—for he said—

Do not go in empty, unto thy mother-in-law.

17 And she said—

Abide, my daughter, until thou know how the matter will fall out, for the man will not rest, except he hath finished the thing to-day.

4:1 Now Boaz went up to the gate, and sat him down there; and lo! the kinsman passing by of whom Boaz had spoken, so he said—

Turn aside! and sit down here, such a one!

And he turned aside, and sat down. Then fetched he ten of the elders of the city, and said—

Sit ye down here. And they sat down.

2 Then said he to the kinsman,

The parcel of land that was our brother Elimelech’s is to be disposed of by Naomi, who hath returned out of the country of Moab; *and I thought, I would unveil thine ear, saying—

Take it over in presence of such as are here seated, and in presence of the elders of my people.

If thou wilt act as kinsman, act as kinsman, but if thou wilt not act, only tell me—that I may know, for there is none who can set thee aside as kinsman, but I will an after thee.

And he said—

I will act as kinsman.

5 Then said Boaz,

<What day thou takest over the land> from the hand of Naomi> also <of Ruth the Moabitess> wife of the dead> dost thou take [it], to raise up the name of the dead upon his inheritance.

6 Then said the kinsman—

I cannot act as kinsman for myself, lest I mar my own inheritance,—do thou act as kinsman in my right, for I cannot so redeem.

7 Now <that the Moabitess> [was the way] in Israel, at a redeeming, and at an exchanging, to confirm every word: A man drew off his shoe, and gave it to his neighbour,—yes, was the way of taking to witness, in Israel.

8 So the kinsman said unto Boaz.

Take it over for thyself,—

and he drew off his shoe. Then said Boaz to the elders, and all the people—

<Witnesses> are ye to-day,

That I have taken over all that was Elimelech’s,

And all that was Chilion’s, and Mahlon’s,—

From the hand of Naomi:

Moreover <Ruth the Moabitess, wife of Mahlon> have I taken over, to be my wife,

To raise up the name of the dead upon his inheritance,

That the name of the dead be not cut off—

From among his brethren,

And from the gate of his dwelling-place,—

<Witnesses> are ye to-day!

11 Then said all the people who were in the gate, and the elders—

Witnesses!—

Yahweh grant the woman who is coming into thy house,

To be as Rachel, and as Leah,

Which two of them did build the house of Israel.

Do thou bravely then, in Ephrathah,

And proclaim thou a name in Bethlehem,

And let thy house be like the house of Peretz,

Whom Tamar bare to Judah,—

Of the seed which—may Yahweh give thee,

Of this young woman!.

13 So Boaz took Ruth, and she became his wife, and he went in unto her,—and Yahweh granted her conception, and she bare a son. Then said the women unto Naomi,

Blessed be Yahweh!

Who hath not let thee fail of a kinsman to-day,—

And may his name [be proclaimed] in Israel;

So shall he become a restorer of thy life, and a nourisher of thine old age,—

For [thy daughter-in-law] who loveth thee hath borne him.

15 But <of> should be omitted, as in ver. 10—G.n.

5 ML: "soul."
SPECIAL NOTE:
A SUGGESTIVE GENEALOGY.

One of the greatest charms of the Bible is to be found in its genealogies. Commonly considered to be as dry as dust, it may safely be affirmed that in that dust lie hidden grains of purest gold.

This short snatch of pedigree, at the end of the Book of Ruth—how rich in suggestiveness it is! Whether by author or by editor appended, the hand that wrote it was guided by the spirit of the entire Old Testament. Boaz points to one who was then yet to come—to David, in the first instance; how much further, remains to be seen. Boaz stands in the line that runs from Perez to David, and behind Perez, of course, stands Judah his father; so that we at once span from Judah to David—Judah, the heir of special promises, to David the first of a royal line which runs forward into a future which has not ended yet, and which cannot end until provision has been made thereby for every thirsty one to partake freely of “the lovingkindness to David well assured.”

Boaz brings Ruth into the royal line, and Ruth was a Moabitess—in other words, a Gentile—so that the exclusiveness of Hebraicism is evidently not the only aspect in which it may be viewed. But what power is it that brings this young Gentile widow to dwell in Bethlehem? Plainly, the power of love: on the face of it, love to Naomi, Ruth’s mother-in-law. But was there not, in that love, a religious strength of conviction and fervour which embodied the human affection? “Thy God shall be my God,” she said; and she is afterwards treated as if she meant it; as if she knew what she was doing, when she came to Bethlehem that she might find “refuge,” from the idol-worship of her native land, “under the wings of Yahweh God of Israel.”

Finally, the place is significant. Bethlehem may have been a small city—in fact, a mere village; nevertheless it is known in after times as “the village where David was;” and—which is still more significant—the village from which, according to a well-known prediction, was to come forth One greater than David, even He “whose comings forth have been from of old, from the days of age-past time.”

And so the outlook widens. As when some traveller, greeting the timely sign-post, makes pause and asks—Whence have I come, and whither am I bound? so the thoughtful reader of the Bible considers the stages by which his journey is advancing:—From Adam, by way of Seth, to Noah; from Noah, by way of Shem, to Abraham; from Abraham, by way of Isaac and Jacob, to Judah; from Judah, by way of Perez and Boaz, to David; and then, will it not be—a road that leads still on, from David to David’s Son and Lord?

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*a* Cp. chap. iv. 12.
*b* Gen. xlix. 10.
*c* 2 Sam. vii. 12-16; Ps. lxxxi. 19 37.
*d* Is. iv. 6-8.
*e* Chap. i. 16.
*f* Chap. ii. 11, 12.
*g* John vii. 42.
*h* Micah v. 2.
*i* Ps. cx. 1.
1 And there was a certain man, of Ramathaim-zuph, of the hill country of Ephraim, whose name was Elkanah, son of Jeroham, son of Elihu, son of Tohu, son of Zuph, an Ephraimite; and he had two wives, (the name of the one) Hannah, and (the name of the other) Peninnah; and Peninnah had children, but Hannah had no children. So then that man went up, out of his city, from time to time, to worship and to sacrifice unto Yahweh of hosts, in Shiloh, and there were the two sons of Eli, Hophni and Phinehas, priests unto Yahweh. And when the day came for Elkanah to sacrifice, he used to give: to Peninnah his wife, and to all her sons and her daughters, portions; and unto Hannah he used to give one portion, howbeit <Hannah> he loved, although [Yahweh] had restrained her from having children. And her rival used even to cause her great vexation, for the sake of provoking her, because Yahweh had restrained her from having children. And [thus] she used to do, year by year, whenever she went up to the house of Yahweh, [thus] used she to vex her, and she wept, and would not eat. So Elkanah her husband said to her—Hannah! wherefore shouldst thou weep, and wherefore wilt thou not eat? and wherefore should thy heart be sad? Am I not better to thee than ten sons? And Hannah rose up, after she had eaten in Shiloh, and after she had drunk, and fell upon her face. So he sat upon his chair, by the door-post of the temple of Yahweh; and [she] being in bitterness of soul, prayed unto Yahweh, and [wept sore]. And she vowed a vow, and said—Yahweh of hosts! If thou wilt upon the humiliation of thy handmaid, And remember me, And not forget thy handmaid, But wilt give unto thy handmaid a man-child, Then will I give him unto Yahweh, all the days of his life, And no razor shall come upon his head.

§ 1. Samuel and Eli.

And so it was <as she continued praying before Yahweh> that Eli was watching her mouth. But as for <Hannah> [she] was speaking in her heart, only her lips were moving, but [her] voice could not be heard,—so Eli thought she had been drunken. And Eli said unto her, [How long] wilt thou be [drunken]? Put away thy wine from thee.

And Hannah responded and said—Nay! my lord;

<A woman depressed in spirit> am I:

Neither wine nor strong drink have I drunk.—but I poured out my soul before Yahweh.

Do not count thy handmaid for an abandoned woman, for <out of the abundance of my grief and my vexation> have I spoken [hitherto].

Then responded Eli, and said—Go and prosper!

And the [God of Israel] grant thy petition which thou hast asked of him!

And she said:

Let thy serving-woman find favour, in thine eyes.

So the woman went her way, and did eat, and [her countenance] was said no longer.

And they rose up early in the morning, and worshipped before Yahweh, and returned, and entered their own house, in Ramah, and Elkanah knew Hannah his wife, and Yahweh remembered her. And so it was <when the days had come round during which Hannah was with child> that she bare a son,—and called his name Samuel [= "Heard of God"].

Because, <of Yahweh> I asked him.

And the man Elkanah, and all his house, went up, to offer unto Yahweh the yearly sacrifice, and [each] his own vow. But [Hannah] went not up,—for she said to her husband—[Not] till the boy be weaned, Then will I take him, And he shall appear before Yahweh, And abide there evermore.

And Elkanah her husband said to her—Do what is good in thine own eyes, tarry until thou have weaned him, Only' may Yahweh establish' his word!

So the woman tarried, and nursed her son,
until she weaned him. Then took she him up with her, when she had weaned him, with a bullock of three years old, and one ephah of meal, and a skin of wine, and took him to the house of Yahweh at Shiloh,—the boy yet being young. So they slew the bullock,—and took the boy in, unto Eli. And she said—

Pardon, my lord! *By the life of thy soul* > my lord, —[I am the woman who was standing near thee here, praying unto Yahweh:]

> For this boy > I prayed,—
> And Yahweh hath given me my petition' which I asked of him.

Hence [I also] have loaned him unto Yahweh, all the days that he liveth." "He is lent unto Yahweh. And he bowed down there, unto Yahweh.

Then prayed Hannah, and said,

My heart hath leaped for joy in Yahweh,
My horn is exalted in Yahweh; my mouth is opened wide, o'er my foes,
Because I rejoice in thy salvation.

There is none holy like Yahweh,
Nay! there [is none] except Thee, Nor [is] there a rock, like our God.

Do not multiply words, so loftily—loftily," Nor let arrogance proceed from your mouth,—For a God of knowledge is Yahweh, And <for himself>" are great doings made firm.

> The bow of the mighty is dismayed,—
> While [the fainting] are girded with strength;

> The sated] have, for bread, taken hire,
But [the famished] have left off their toil,—
So that [the barren] hath given birth unto seven, While [the that hath many sons] languisheth:

> Yahweh doth kill, and make alive,
> Taketh down to hades, and bringeth up:

> Yahweh maketh poor, and enricheth,—
> Layeth low, yea exalteth;

> Raiseth, from the dust, the poor, From the dunghill > uplifteth the needy, To give them a dwelling with nobles, And <a throne of glory> to make them inherit.

For <to Yahweh> belong the pillars of the earth, And he setteth thereon the habitable world.

* The feet of his loving ones> be shod guard, But [the lawless] in darkness shall be silent,—

For [by strength] shall no man prevail.

As for Yahweh > they shall be shattered who contend with him, Over him] in the heavens' will he thunder, Yahweh will judge the ends of the earth,— That he may give strength to his King, And exalt the horn of his Anointed One.

Then went Elkanah to Ramah, unto his own house,—but [the boy] remained ministering unto Yahweh, before Eli the priest.

Now [the sons of Eli] were abandoned men,—they knew* not Yahweh. And [the custom of the priests with the people] was—<when any man offered a sacrifice> then would come the priest's young man, as the flesh was boiling, with a three-pronged fork in his hand; and would strike it into the boiler, or into the trough, or into the kettle, or into the pot, <all that the fork would bring up> the priest took for himself. <Thus and thus> used they to do unto all Israel, who came thither, in Shiloh. Also, before any could make perfume with the fat> the priest's young man would come in and say to the person who was sacrificing, Come! give flesh for the priest's roasting,—for he will not take of thee boiled flesh—only raw.

And <if the man said to him, Let them at least [make incense] at once, with the fat, then take thou as much as thy soul craveth.>

Then said he to him, But* <at once> shalt thou give it; or else I will take it by force.

And so it was, that [the sin of the young man] was exceeding great, before Yahweh,—for men* scorned the offerings of Yahweh. But <as for Samuel> he was ministering before Yahweh,—<a boy girded with an ephod of linen>. Also <a little robe> used his mother to make for him, and bring it up to him, from year to year,—when she came up with her husband, to offer the sacrifice of the year. And Eli used to bless Elkanah and his wife, and to say—

Yahweh give thee seed of this woman, instead of the loath that hath been lent unto Yahweh.

So they went their way to his* own place.

And* Yahweh visited Hannah, and she

* So to be read; written: "loving one"—G.n. Writes in the singular; and read (w. 4 ear. pr. edna, Sep., Vul.)—G.n.

> In my God"—G.n. Chap. Intro., Chap. II., Synopsis, B. c.

Or: "acknowledged.""


R: Or: "the men."""

ML: "sons of Belial"—G.n.

Writen in the singular; and read (w. 4 ear. pr. edna, Sep., Vul.)—G.n.

So it shd be (w. Aram., Sep., Vul.)—G.n.

So as for Samuel, he was ministering before Yahweh,—<a boy girded with an ephod of linen>. Also <a little robe> used his mother to make for him, and bring it up to him, from year to year,—when she came up with her husband, to offer the sacrifice of the year. And Eli used to bless Elkanah and his wife, and to say—

Yahweh give thee seed of this woman, instead of the loan that hath been lent unto Yahweh.

So they went their way to his own place.

And* Yahweh visited Hannah, and she...
conceived, and bare three sons, and two daughters. Thus did the boy Samuel grow up with Yahweh.

21 Now Eli was very old—but he used to hear all that his sons did unto all Israel, and how they even lay with the women who did service at the opening of the tent of meeting.

22 So he said to them, Wherefore should ye do such things as these? for I keep hearing of your wicked doings, from all these people.

23 Nay, my sons! for it is no good report that I do hear: leading into transgression the people of Yahweh.

24 <If one man sin against another> God will interpose, but <if against Yahweh a man sin who> will intercede for him?

But they hearkened not unto the voice of their father, for Yahweh was pleased to put them to death.

25 But [the boy Samuel] went on growing in stature, and in favour,—both with Yahweh, and also with men. And there came a man of God, unto Eli,—and said unto him,—

I did indeed reveal myself unto the house of thy father, when they were in Egypt, as servants unto the house of Pharaoh; choosing him out of all the tribes of Israel unto myself.

To minister as priest, To offer upon mine altar, To perfume with incense, To bear an ephod before me,— Therefore gave I unto the house of thy father all the altar-flames of the sons of Israel.

Wherefore have ye been kicking at my sacrifices, and my presents, which I commanded, to serve for a home,—and shouldst have honoured thy sons more than me: fastening yourselves, with the first of every present of Israel, before me?!

Hence the oracle of Yahweh God of Israel, I said that thy house, and the house of thy father should go to and fro in my presence, unto times age-abiding: But now (is the oracle of Yahweh)— Be it far from me!

For them who honour me will I honour, But they who despise me shall be lightly esteemed.

Lo! days are coming, when I will hew off thine arm, and the arm of the house of thy father,—that there shall be no elder in thy house;

But thou shalt descend distress at home, in all that shall gladden Israel,—and there shall not be an elder in thine own house, all the days.

23 But any man of thine whom I may not cut off from mine altar it shall be—
To consume his eyes,
And grieve his soul;
Howbeit all the multitude of thy house shall die by the sword of men.

24 And this is the sign, which shall come upon thy two sons, upon Hophni and Phinehas,—
 In one day shall they both of them die;
And I will raise me up a faithful priest, According to that which is in my heart and in my soul will he do;
Therefore will I build for him an assured house,
And he shall go to and fro in presence of mine Anointed, (all the days).

And it shall be, that any that is left in thy house shall come bowing down to him for a small coin of silver, and for a cake of bread, and shall say:
Appoint me, I pray thee, to one of the priestly offices, that I may eat a morsel of bread.

1 Now [the boy Samuel] was ministering unto Yahweh, before Eli,—and [the word of Yahweh] had become rare in those days, there was no well-known vision. But it came to pass, at that time, when Eli was lying down in his place, his eyes were having begun to be dim, he could not see, though the lamp of God was not yet to be put out, and [Samuel] was lying down in the temple of Yahweh, where was the ark of God, that Yahweh called unto Samuel, and he said—
Behold me!

So he ran unto Eli and said—
Behold me! for thou callest me.
And he said—
I called not, return—lie down.
So he went, and lay down.
And again Yahweh called once more—
Samuel!
Then rose Samuel, and went unto Eli, and said—
Behold me! for thou callest me.
And he said—
I called not, my son, return—lie down.
7 Now [Samuel] as yet knew not Yahweh,—nor as yet had been revealed unto him [the word of Yahweh].
8 And again Yahweh called—
Samuel!
a third time.
Then he arose, and went unto Eli, and said—
Behold me! for thou callest me.
Then did Eli perceive, that Yahweh was calling the boy.
8 So Eli said to Samuel—
Go, lie down, and it shall be (if he call unto thee) that thou shalt say—

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19-2
Speak, Yahweh, for thy servant is listening.
And Samuel went, and lay down in his place. 
10 Then came Yahweh, and stood, and called as time after time—
Samuel! Samuel!
And Samuel said—
Speak, for thy servant is listening.
11 And Yahweh said unto Samuel,
Lo! I am doing a thing, in Israel,—at which both ears of everyone that heareth it shall tingle.
12 In that day I will confirm against Eli, all that I have spoken against his house,— beginning and finishing.
Therefore do I tell him, that I am about to judge his house unto times age-abiding,— for the iniquity which he knoweth in that his sons are cursing God, and he hath not rebuked them.
And therefore have I sworn, respecting the house of Eli,—that the iniquity of the house of Eli shall receive no propitiatory-covering, by sacrifice or by present, unto times age-abiding.
And Samuel lay until the morning, and rose early in the morning, and opened the doors of the house of Yahweh,—but Samuel feared to tell the appearing unto Eli.
16 So Eli called Samuel, and said—
Samuel! my son.
And he said—
Behold me!
And he said—
What is the word, which he spake unto thee? I pray thee, do not hide it from me. 
17 So let God do to thee, and let him add, if thou hide from me a word, out of anything which he hath spoken unto thee.
So Samuel told him all the words, and hid nothing from him. And he said, 
Yahweh he is; what is good in his own eyes let him do.
19 And Samuel grew,—and Yahweh proved to be with him, and let none of all his words fall to the ground. 20 So all Israel, from Dan even to Beer-sheba, came to know,—that Samuel had become confirmed as a prophet unto Yahweh.
21 Thus did Yahweh again appear in Shiloh,—for Yahweh had revealed himself unto Samuel in Shiloh, in the word of Yahweh.

And so it was when the word of Samuel had reached all Israel, that Israel went forth to meet the Philistines in battle, and they encamped near Eben-ezer, while the Philistines encamped in Aphek.

And the Philistines set themselves in array to meet Israel, and when the battle spread, then was Israel smitten before the Philistines,—and there were slain of the army in the field about four thousand men.
3 And when the people came into the camp, the elders of Israel said,
Wherefore hath Yahweh smitten us to-day, before the Philistines?
Let us fetch unto us of Shiloh, the ark of the covenant of Yahweh, that when it cometh into our midst, it may save us out of the hand of our enemies.
4 So the people sent to Shiloh, and bare from thence the ark of the covenant of Yahweh of hosts, who inhabiteth the cherubim,—and were the two sons of Eli, with the ark of the covenant of God, namely, Hophni and Phinehas.
And so it was when the ark of the covenant of Yahweh came into the camp, that all Israel brake out into a loud shout of joy,—so that the earth rang again.
6 And when the Philistines heard the noise of the shout, they said—
What meaneth the noise of this loud shout of joy in the camp of the Hebrews?
And they learned that the ark of Yahweh had come into the camp. 7 And the Philistines were afraid, for they said—
God hath come into the camp.
And they said—
Woe to us! for there hath not happened the like of this, heretofore.
8 Woe to us! Who shall rescue us out of the hand of these majestic gods?
These are the gods, whom smote the Egyptians with all manner of smiting in the desert!
9 Take courage, and quit yourselves like men, ye Philistines, lest ye come into bondage to the Hebrews, as they have been in bondage unto you,—therefore must ye quit yourselves like men, and fight.
10 So the Philistines fought, and Israel was smitten, and they fled every man to his home; and the slaughter became exceeding great,—and there fell of Israel—thirty thousand footmen.
And the ark of God was taken,—and the two sons of Eli were slain, Hophni and Phinehas.
13 And there ran a man of Benjamin out of the army, and entered Shiloh on the same day,—with his clothes rent, and with earth upon his head. 13 And when he entered, lo! Eli was sitting upon his chair, by the wayside, watching, for his heart was trembling for the ark of God,—and the man entered to tell the news in the city, and all the city made outcry.
14 And when Eli heard the noise of the outcry, he said—

a "There can be no doubt that the Sep. has preserved the original reading" (as here in text— 'God')—G. Intro. 264.

b So it shd be (w. the Sep.) —G. Intro. 177. [M.C.T. omits: 'and rose early in the morning.']

C Written, "eye"; to be read, "eyes"; so some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edns.)
both read and wrote—G.n.

D Or: "by," Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn.): "according to"—G.n.


5 ML: "tents."

6 Or: "ranks."

7 Or: "throne."

8 So it shd be (w. Aram., Sep., Syr.)—G.n.
What meaneth the noise of this tumult? And the man hasted, and came, and told Eli.

18 Now the man said unto Eli—

"I am he that came in from the army, yea, from the army, fled to-day.

And he said—

What is the thing that hath happened, my son?

And the bearer of tidings answered, and said—Israel hath fled before the Philistines,

Moreover also: they that take the ark of the Lord of Israel, have made themselves men of renown among the people.

Moreover also: the two sons are slain, Hophni and Phinehas, and the ark of God is taken.

And it came to pass, when he mentioned the ark of God, that he fell from off his seat backwards, at the side of the gate, and his neck brake, and he died, for old was the man, and heavy, and he had judged Israel forty years.

Now his daughter-in-law, wife of Phinehas, was with child, ready to give birth, and when she heard the tidings, as to the taking of the ark of God, and the death of her father-in-law, and her husband, she bowed herself and gave birth, for her pains had seized her.

And about the time of her death the women that stood by her said—

Do not fear, for thou hast given birth.

But she neither answered nor regarded. And she called the boy I-chabod! [=Where's the glory?] saying,

"Elohim is gone from us!—"

In regard to the taking of the ark of God, and to her father-in-law, and to her husband. So she said—

"Elohim is gone from us!—"

For the ark of God hath been taken.

§ 2. The Wanderings of the Ark.

1 Now the Philistines having taken the ark of God, brought it in from Eben-ezer unto Ashdod. And when the Philistines took the ark of God, they brought it into the house of Dagon, and placed it by the side of Dagon.

And when they of Ashdod rose early on the morrow and entered into the house of Dagon, they looked and lo! the ark of Yahweh, So they took Dagon and restored him to his place. And when they rose up early in the morning of the morrow, lo! the ark of Yahweh, and the head of Dagon, and both the palms of his hands, had been cut off against the threshold, only Dagon himself was left to him.

For this cause do not the priests of Dagon, nor any that enter into the house of Dagon, tread upon the threshold of Dagon in Ashdod, until this day.

Then was the hand of Yahweh heavy against them of Ashdod, and he astounded them, and smote with tumours Ashdod and her bounds.

And when the men of Ashdod saw that [so] it was then kept they saying.

Let not the ark of the God of Israel abide with us, for hard is his hand upon us, and upon Dagon our god.

So they sent and gathered together all the lords of the Philistines unto them, and said—

What shall we do with the ark of the God of Israel?

And they said:

To take the ark of the God of Israel and go round.

So they took round the ark of the God of Israel.

And so it was after they had taken it round, then was the hand of Yahweh against the city, with an exceeding great consternation, and he smote the men of the city, from the least even unto the greatest, and they brake out with tumours.

Then sent they the ark of God to Ekron, and so it was when the ark of God entered Ekron, that the Ekronites made outcry, saying—

They have brought round unto me the ark of the God of Israel, to slay me, and my people!

So they sent and gathered together all the lords of the Philistines, and said—

Send away the ark of the God of Israel, and restore it to its own place, that it slay not me, and my people.

For there had come a deadly consternation, throughout all the city, heavy exceedingly was the hand of God there. And the men who died not were smitten with the tumours, so the cry of the city for help, ascended to the heavens.

And it came to pass, that the ark of Yahweh was in the country of the Philistines, seven months.

Then called the Philistines for the priests and for the diviners, saying,

What shall we do with the ark of Yahweh?

Let us know, wherewith we shall send it to its own place.

And they said—

If ye are going to send away the ark of the God of Israel, do not send it away [empty], but ye must surely return to him a guilt-offering, and then shall ye be healed, and it shall be known to you, wherefore his hand would not turn away from you.

And they said—

What shall be the guilt-offering, that we shall return to him?

And they said—

By the number of the lords of the Philis-
the five tumours of gold, and five mice of gold, for the "plague" was upon you all, and on your lords. Wherefore ye shall make likenesses of your tumours, and likenesses of your mice that are laying waste the land, and shall give unto the "God of Israel" [glory],—Peradventure he will lighten his hand from off you, and from off your god, and from off your land. Wherefore, then, should ye make your heart dull, as the Egyptians and Pharaoh made their heart dull! "When he had done his great deeds upon them," did they not let them go, and they departed?

Then shall ye look—"if by the way of its own boundary" it goeth up to Beth-shemesh, then it was who caused us this great affliction,—"but if not" then shall we know that it was not "his hand" that smote us, but a chance, it was, that befell us. The men, therefore, did so, and took two milch kine, and fastened them in the waggon, but their calves shat they up in the shed. And they put the ark of Yahweh, into the waggon, also the coffer, with the mice of gold, and the likenesses of their tumours. And the kine went straight along the road, on the way to Beth-shemesh, yea <along the main highway> they went, lowing as they went, turning not aside, to the right hand or to the left. And "the lords of the Philistines went along after them, as far as the bounds of Beth-shemesh. Now these were reaping their wheat-harvest in the vale, so they lifted up their eyes, and saw the ark, and rejoiced to meet it. And the waggon entered into the field of Joshua, a man of Beth-shemesh, and stood still [there], where also was a great stone,—so they clave into pieces the planks of the waggon, and the kine offered them up as an ascending-sacrifice unto Yahweh. And "the Levites" took down the ark of Yahweh, and the coffer that was with it, wherein were the jewels of gold, and put them upon the great stone,—and the men of Beth-shemesh caused to go up ascending-offerings and offered sacrifices, that day, unto Yahweh. And the five lords of the Philistines saw it,—and returned unto Ekron, the same day.

Now these are the golden 'boils' which the Philistines returned as a guilt-offering unto Yahweh,—"for Ashdod" one, "for Gaza" one, "for Ashkelon" one, "for Gath" one, "for Ekron" one; And the golden 'mice', by the number of all the cities of the Philistines, pertaining to the five lords, both fortified cities, and country villages,—yes "even the great meadows" whereon they rested the ark of Yahweh—until this day—is in the field-land of Joshua, the man of Beth-shemesh. And "when he smote the men of Beth-shemesh, because they looked into the ark of Yahweh, yea smote of the people seventy men [and] fifty thousand men," the people mourned, for that Yahweh had smitten the people with a great smiting. Then said the men of Beth-shemesh, "Who is able to stand before Yahweh, this holy God?" and unto whom shall he go up from us? And they sent messengers unto the inhabitants of Kirjath-jearim, saying,—"The Philistines have returned the ark of Yahweh, come down, fetch it up unto you. Then came the men of Kirjath-jearim and fetched up the ark of Yahweh, and brought it into the house of Abinadab <in the hill>,—and <Eleazar his son> hallowed them, to guard the ark of Yahweh. And so it was, that from the day the ark came to dwell in Kirjath-jearim—the days multiplied, and became twenty years,—and all the house of Israel went mourning after Yahweh.

§ 3. Samuel and Israel.

And Samuel spake unto all the house of Israel, saying,

<If with all your heart ye are returning unto Yahweh> then put away the gods of the foreigner out of your midst, and the Ashoreths,—and firmly set your heart towards Yahweh, and serve him [alone], that he may deliver you out of the hand of the Philistines. So the sons of Israel put away the Baals, and the Ashoreths,—and served Yahweh, [alone]. E And Samuel said, Gather all Israel unto Mispheth,—that I may pray for you, unto Yahweh.
So they gathered themselves unto Mizpah, and drew water, and poured it out before Yahweh, and fasted on that day, and said [there],

We have sinned against Yahweh.

And Samuel judged the sons of Israel in Mizpah.

And <when the Philistines heard that the sons of Israel had gathered themselves together unto Mizpah> the lords of the Philistines went up against Israel, — and <when the sons of Israel heard it> they shrank with fear, from the face of the Philistines. 8 And the sons of Israel said unto Samuel,

Do not turn in silence from us, from making outcry unto Yahweh our God,—that he would save us out of the hand of the Philistines.

So Samuel took one sucking lamb, and offered it up, as an entire ascending-sacrifice unto Yahweh, — and Samuel made outcry unto Yahweh, for Israel, and Yahweh answered him. 10 And <when Samuel was offering up the ascending-sacrifice> [the Philistines] drew near to fight against Israel,—but Yahweh thundered with a great noise throughout that day, over the Philistines, and confused them, and they were smitten before Israel. 11 And the men of Israel went forth out of Mizpah, and pursued the Philistines, —and smote them as far as under Beth-car. 12 And Samuel took a certain stone, and set it between Mizpah and Esanah, a.b. and called the name thereof Eben-ezer.a—said,

Hitherto hath Yahweh helped us.

So the Philistines were subdued, and [no more] came within the boundary of Israel,—and the hand of Yahweh was against the Philistines, all the days of Samuel. 14 And the cities which the Philistines had taken from Israel were restored to Israel, from Ekron even as far as Gath; —even the boundaries thereof did Israel rescue out of the hand of the Philistines, —thus came there to be peace' between Israel and the Amorites.c

And Samuel judged Israel, all the days of his life. 16 And he used to take his journey, from year to year, and go round to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpah, —and used to judge Israel, at all these places. 17 And this returning[a] was to Ramah, for <there> was his house, and <there> judged he Israel,—so he built there' an altar unto Yahweh.

§ 4. Samuel and Saul.

And it came to pass <when Samuel was old> that he appointed his sons judges to Israel; 2 and the name of his firstborn son was [Joel], and the name of his second [Abijah], —they were judges in Beer-sheba. 3 Howbeit his sons walked not in his ways, but stooped to extortion,—and took bribes, and perverted judgment.

So then all the elders of Israel gathered themselves together, — and came unto Samuel, to Ramah; 5 and said unto him—

Lo! [thou] art old, and [thy sons] walk not in thy ways:

Now appoint for us a king to judge us, like all the nations.

But the thing was displeasing in the eyes of Samuel, when they said,

Give unto us a king to judge us.

So Samuel prayed unto Yahweh. 7 And Yahweh said unto Samuel,

Hearken unto the voice of the people, in all that they shall say unto thee,—for <not thee> have they rejected, but <me> have they rejected, from being king over them.

According to all the doings which they have done, from the day I brought them up out of Egypt, even until this day, in that they have forsaken me, and served other gods> >[see] are they' doing even unto thee.

Now therefore, hearken to their voice,—save that thou [let] protest] against them, and tell them the manner of the king' who will reign over them.

So then Samuel spake all the words of Yahweh unto the people, who were asking of him, a king. 11 And he said,

[This] will be the manner of the king' who will reign over you,—

<Your sons> will he take and appoint for himself, as his charioteers and as his horsemen, and they shall run before his chariots; —and he will appoint for himself, princes of thousands, and princes of fifties,—and to plough his fields, and to reap his harvest, and to make his weapons of war, and the instruments of his chariots; 13 And <your daughters> will he take,—as perfumers and as cooks, and as bakers;

And <your fields, and your vineyards, and your oliveyards, the best of them> will he take, and give to his servants; 15 And <your seed, and your vineyards> will he tithe, and give to his courtiers and to his servants;

And <your men-servants, and your maid-servants, and your oxen, even the goodliest, and your asses> will he take,—and put them to his work; 17 <Your flocks> will he tithe,—

And [ye yourselves] shall become his servants.

Then will ye make outcry, in that day, because of your king' whom ye have chosen for yourselves,—and Yahweh will not answer you, in that day.

But the people refused to hearken' unto the voice of Samuel,—and they said—

Nay! but a king' shall be over us: we shall [even we] become like all the nations,

So it shd be (w. Sep.)—G.n. [M.C.T.: "young men."]
— and our king shall judge us, and go forth before us, and fight our battles.

21 And Samuel heard all the words of the people, — and spake them in the ears of Yahweh. 

22 And Yahweh said unto Samuel, 

Hearken unto their voice, and make them a king.

And Samuel said unto the men of Israel:

Go ye, every man to his own city.

9 Now there was a man of Benjamin, whose name was Kish—son of Abel, son of Zeror, son of Becorath, son of Abiah, son of a Benjamite, — a mighty man of valour; 2 and he had a son, whose name was Saul, a choice young man and of noble appearance, and there was not' a man of the sons of Israel, more noble than he, — from his shoulders and upwards — was he taller than any of the people.

3 Now there had gone astray asses belonging to Kish, Saul's father, — so Kish said unto Saul his son—

I pray thee, take with thee one of the young men, and arise—go, seek the asses.

4 And he passed through the hill country of Ephraim, and passed through the land of Shalishah, but they found them not; — then passed they through the land of Shalim, and they were not' there; then passed he through the land of the Benjamites, but they found them not.

5 [They] had come into the land of Zuph when [Saul] said to his young man who was with him, 

Come! and let us return; lest my father leave off [caring] for the asses, and be concerned for us.

And he said to him:

Lo! I pray thee, [a man of God] [lives] in this city, — [the man] is held in honour, — all that he saith [surely cometh to pass].

[Now] let us go thither; peradventure he may tell us our way, whereon we should go.

7 Then said Saul to his young man:

Behold <if we go> what shall we bring the man, for [the bread] hath failed from our sacks, and [present] there is none' to bring to the man of God,—what is there with us?

8 And the young man again' answered Saul, and said—

Lo! there is found in my hand, the fourth part of a shekel of silver, — which thou canst' give to the man of God, and he will tell us our way.

9 [Beforertime] in Israel [thus] said a man when he went to enquire of God,

Come and let us go as far as [the seer], —

For the prophet of to-day used to be called [beforetime] [the seer].

10 And Saul said unto his young man, 

[God'] is thy word; come! let us go! So they went unto the city, where the man of God was.

11 [They] were going up the ascent of the city; when they found young women, coming out to draw water,—so they said unto these, — Is [the seer] in this place?

12 And the young women answered them and said:

He is, lo! before you now, even as [to-day] hath he entered the city, for the people have a sacrifice, to-day, in the high place.

13 [As ye enter the city] [so] shall ye surely find him, ere yet he shall go up to the high place to eat, for the people will not eat until he hath come, for [the] doth bless the sacrifice. [after that] will they eat who have been bidden.

[Now] therefore, go up, for about this very time shall ye surely find him.

14 So they went up into the city. — [As they were entering into the midst of the city] lo! [Samuel] coming out over against them, to ascend the high place. 15 Now [Yahweh] had unveiled the ear of Samuel, — one day before Saul came, saying:

16 [About this time to-morrow] will I send unto thee, a man out of the land of Benjamin, whom thou shalt anoint, to be king over my people Israel, and he shall save my people, out of the hand of the Philistines,—for I have looked upon the oppression, — because their outcry hath come in unto me.

17 And [when] [Samuel] beheld Saul, — [Yahweh] answered him, —

Lo! [the man] of whom I said unto thee, [Here] is one shall control my people.

18 And Saul drew near unto Samuel, in the midst of the gate,— and said—

I pray thee, do tell me, where is' the house of the seer?

19 And Samuel answered Saul, and said—

[If I am] [the seer], —

Go up before me to the high place, so shall ye eat with me, to-day, — and I will let thee go in the morning, and [all] that is in thy heart will I tell thee.

20 And [as for the asses] that went astray from thee three days ago do not regard them, — for they are found,— but to whom belongeth
1 Samuel IX. 21—27; X. 1—15.

all that is desirable in Israel? Is it not to thee, and to all the house of thy father?
3 Then answered Saul, and said—

Am not I [a man of Benjamin, of the smallest of the tribes of Israel, and [now] my family the poorest of all the families of the tribe of Benjamin?
4 Wherefore, then, hast thou spoken unto me of such a thing as this?
5 And Samuel took Saul and his young man, and brought them into the guest-chamber,—and gave them a place at the head of them who were bidden, [they being about thirty persons,] 23 And Samuel said to the cook, Set on the portion of that I gave thee, [of] which I said unto thee. Put it by thee.
6 And the cook took up the shoulder, and that which was upon it, and placed it before Saul, and said—

Lo! the part reserved! Set it before thee [and eat, for unto the time appointed] hath it been kept for thee, since the time that I said, [The people] have I bidden.

So Saul did eat with Samuel, on that day. 26 And [when they had come down from the high place into the city] he spread a couch for Saul [upon the house-top, and he lay down]. 28 And it came to pass [at the sun设置了[pass of the time]] that Samuel called unto Saul on the house-top, saying,

Arise! that I may send thee away.

So Saul arose, and they two, he and Samuel, went forth abroad. 27 As they were going down to the end of the city] [Samuel] said unto Saul—

Bid the young man, that he pass on before us, (and he passed on)

but thou stand still where thou art, that I may let thee hear the word of God.

10 Then took Samuel a flask of oil, and poured out upon his head, and kissed him,—and said—

Is it not that Yahweh hath anointed thee over his inheritance, as leader?

9 [When thou departest, to-day, from me] then shalt thou find two men by the grave of Rachel, within the boundary of Benjamin, in Zelzah,—and they will say unto thee,
The asses are found, which thou wentest to seek, and lo! thy father hath abandoned caring for the asses, and is concerned for you, saying, What shall I do for my son?

1 Then shalt thou pass on quickly from thence onwards, and come as far as the oak of Tabor, and there shall find thee there, three men going up unto God, at Bethel,—[one] carrying three kids, and [another] carrying three cakes of bread, and [another] carrying a skin of wine; 4 then will they ask thee, of thy welfare,—and give thee two cakes of bread, which thou shalt receive at their hand.

5 [After that shalt thou come unto the hill of God, where is the garrison of the Philistines, and shall it be as thou comest in thither into the city thou shalt light upon a band of prophets, coming down from the high place, and [before them] a harp, and a timbrel, and a flute, and a lyre, [they having been moved to prophesy].] Then will come suddenly upon thee, the Spirit of Yahweh, and thou shalt be moved to prophesy with them,—and shalt be changed into another man.

6 And it shall be [when these signs shall come unto thee] then act thou for thyself, as thou shalt find occasion, for [God] is with thee.

7 And thou shalt go down before me to Gilgal, for lo! I am coming down unto thee, to offer up ascending-offerings, to sacrifice peace-offerings,—[seven days] shalt thou tarry, until I come unto thee, then will I let thee know what thou shalt do.

8 And so it was, that [when he turned away to depart from Samuel] God gave him another heart,—and all these signs came to pass that day.

9 And [when they came thither to the hill] lo! a band of prophets coming to meet him,—then came suddenly upon him, the Spirit of God, and he was moved to prophesy in their midst. 11 And it came to pass, that [all who knew him aforetime] looked, and lo! [with the prophets] he did prophesy. So the people said, one to another—What, now, hath become the son of Kish? Is [even Saul] among the prophets?

7 Then responded one of that place, and said,

But who is [their father]?

For this cause it became a proverb,

Is [even Saul] among the prophets?

12 And [when he had made an end of prophesying] he came to the high place. 14 Then said Saul's uncle unto him, and unto his young man—Whither have ye been?

And he said,

To seek the asses, and [when they were nowhere' to be seen] we came unto Samuel.

15 And Saul's uncle said,—

Do tell me, I pray thee, what Samuel said to thee.

Then Saul called out the people, unto Yahweh, at Mizpah, and said unto the sons of Israel—

"Thus saith Yahweh, God of Israel: I myself brought up Israel, out of Egypt, and rescued you out of the hand of the Egyptians, and out of the hand of all the kingdoms that distrest you. Yet ye have rejected your God, who himself hath been giving you salvation from all your calamities and your distresses, and ye have said to him: A king shall thou set over us, therefore, present yourselves before Yahweh, by your tribes, and by your thousands. And when Samuel had brought near all the tribes of Israel, then was taken the tribe of Benjamin. And when he had brought near the tribe of Benjamin, by their families, then was taken the family of Matri. And when he had brought near the family of Matri, man by man, then was taken Saul the son of Kish; so they sought him, but he was not to be found. Then asked they again of Yahweh, 'Hath there yet to come in hither a man?' And Yahweh said, 'Lo! he hath hid himself among the stores.' So they ran, and fetched him thence, and when he presented himself in the midst of the people, then he was seen to be taller than any of the people, from his shoulders and upwards. And Samuel said unto all the people—Have ye seen him whom Yahweh hath chosen, that there is none like him, among all the people? And all the people shouted, and said—Let the king live! When Samuel declared unto the people the manner of the kingdom, and wrote it in a scroll, and laid it up before Yahweh. And Samuel sent away all the people, every man to his own house. Yea, even Saul went to his own house, at Gibeah, and the valiant men, whose heart God had moved went with him. But abandoned men said—How can this one save us? So they treated him with contempt, and brought him no present; but he was as one that was deaf."

§ 5. Saul defeats Nahash the Ammonite.

1. Then came up Nahash the Ammonite, and encamped against Jabesh-gilead; and all the men of Jabesh said unto Nahash, Solemnise against us a covenant, that we may serve thee. 2. And Nahash the Ammonite said unto them, "Hereby will I solemnise [a covenant] with you by digging out for you, every one’s right eye,—and laying it for a reproach, upon all Israel. 3. And the elders of Jabesh said unto him—Give us a respite of seven days, that we may send messengers’ throughout all the bounds of Israel,—and then, if there is none to save us, we will come out unto thee. 4. And when the messengers came to Gibeah of Saul, and spake the words in the ears of the people, all the people lifted up their voice, and wept. But lo! [Saul] came in, following the oxen, out of the field, and Saul said, What aileth the people, that they should weep? Then were recounted to him the words of the men of Jabesh. And the Spirit of God came suddenly upon Saul, when he heard these words,—and his anger raged furiously. So he took a yoke of oxen, and cut them in pieces, and sent throughout all the bounds of Israel, by the hand of messengers—saying, "Whoever cometh not forth after Saul, and after Samuel, shall it be done unto his oxen. Then fell the dread of Yahweh, upon the people, and they came forth, as one man. And when he numbered them in Bezek, the sons of Israel were found to be three hundred thousand, and the men of Judah thirty thousand. So they said unto the messengers who had come—"Thus shall ye surely say to the men of Jabesh-gilead, To-morrow shall ye have deliverance, about the time the sun is hot. And when the messengers came and told the men of Jabesh, they rejoiced. So the men of Jabesh said, "To-morrow will we come out unto you,—Then shall ye do with us, according to all that is good in your eyes. And it came to pass on the morrow, that Saul set the people in three companies, and they entered into the midst of the host, during the morning watch, and smote Ammon until the day was hot. And it came to pass that they who were left were scattered, so that there were not left among them two together. Then said the people unto Samuel,
Who is he that was saying, Shall Saul reign over us? Give up the men, that we may put them to death.

13 But Saul said, There shall not be put to death a man, this day, for to-day hath Yahweh wrought deliverance in Israel.

14 Then said Samuel unto the people, Come and let us go to Gilgal, and let us there renew the kingdom.

15 So all the people went to Gilgal, and made Saul king there, before Yahweh, in Gilgal, and offered there sacrifices of peace-offerings before Yahweh; and Saul and all the men of Israel rejoiced there exceedingly.

§ 6. Samuel expostulates with Israel.

12 1 And Samuel said unto all Israel, Lo! I have hearkened unto your voice, in all that ye said to me, and have set over you a king.

2 [Now] therefore, lo! the king going to and fro before you, But [I] am old and grey-headed, And <my sons> lo! they are with you, But [I] have gone to and fro before you from my youth until this day.

3 Behold me! testify against me, before Yahweh, and before his Anointed— Whose [ox] have I taken? Or whose [ass] have I taken? Or whom have I oppressed? Whom have I crushed? Or at whom [hands] have I taken a bribe, to cover up mine eyes therewith? And I will restore it unto you.

4 And they said, Thou hast not oppressed us, Neither hast thou crushed us, Neither hast thou taken [at the hand of any man], [any thing].

5 And he said unto them— [Witness] is Yahweh against you, And [witness] is his Anointed, this day, That ye have not found in my hand [any thing]! And they 4 said: Witness!

6 And Samuel said unto the people: [Witness] is Yahweh, who wrought with Moses and with Aaron, And who brought up your fathers, out of the land of Egypt.

7 [Now], therefore, take your stand and let me plead with you, before Yahweh, and tell you all the righteous acts of Yahweh, which he wrought with you, and with your fathers:

8 How that <when Jacob had come into Egypt,—and your fathers had made outcry unto Yahweh> then Yahweh sent Moses and Aaron, and they brought forth your fathers’ out of Egypt, and he caused them to dwell in this place;

9 And <when they forgot Yahweh their God> he sold them into the hand of Sisera, prince of the host of Jabin, king of Hazor, and into the hand of the Philistines, and into the hand of the king of Moab, and they fought against them;

10 But <when they made outcry unto Yahweh> and said— We have sinned, in that we have forsaken Yahweh, and have served the Baals and the Ashorethas,—[now], therefore, deliver us out of the hand of our enemies, that we may serve thee— then Yahweh sent Jerubbaal and Jephthah, and Samuel,—and delivered you out of the hand of your enemies, on every side, and ye dwelt in safety.

11 But <when ye saw that Nahash king of the sons of Ammon> came upon you> then said ye unto me, Nay! but [a king] shall reign over us, when [Yahweh your God] was your king?

12 [Now], therefore, lo! the king whom ye have chosen, for whom ye have asked,—lo! therefore, Yahweh hath set over you a king.

13 [If ye will reverse Yahweh, and serve him, and hearken unto his voice, and not rebel against the bidding of Yahweh> Then shall [both ye'] and your king that reigneth over you] continue to follow after Yahweh your God.

14 But <if ye hearken not unto the voice of Yahweh, but rebel against the bidding of Yahweh> then will the hand of Yahweh continue to be against you, and against your fathers.

15 [Even now] stand still and see this great thing, — which Yahweh is about to do before your eyes: 17 Is it not wheat harvest, to-day? I will cry unto Yahweh, that he give me rain; the earth shall also yield its fruit.

16 So Samuel cried unto Yahweh, and Yahweh gave forth thunders and rain, on that day, and all the people greatly feared Yahweh, and Samuel. 19 And all the people said unto Samuel—
Pray for thy servants, unto Yahweh thy God, and let it not be that we die,—
For we have added to all our sins a wrong, in asking for ourselves a king.

20 Then said Samuel unto the people—

Do not fear; Yahweh has done all this wrong;—
nevertheless, do not turn aside from following Yahweh, but serve Yahweh, with all your heart;—
and turn not aside after vanities, that can neither profit nor deliver, because they are vanities.

22 For Yahweh will not give up his people, because of his great name,—for Yahweh was minded to make you his people.

23 <As for me also> far be it from me, that I should sin against Yahweh, by ceasing to pray for you,—but I will direct you, in the good and right way.

24 [Only] revere Yahweh, and serve him in truth, with all your heart,—for see, what great things he hath done with you.

But if ye will do wrong; both ye and your king shall be swept away.

§ 7. Saul quails before the Philistines: Jonathan and Saul drive them out of the Land; and Saul's Kingdom is for a time established.

1 Saul was thirty years old when he began to reign; and <when he had reigned two years over Israel> Saul chose him three thousand men out of Israel, of whom there were with Saul, two thousand in Michmash and in the hill-country of Bethel, and 1,000 were with Jonathan, in Gibeah Benjamint, but 1,000 the rest of the people he let go, every man to his own home.

Then did Jonathan smite the garrison of the Philistines that was in Geba, and the Philistines heard of it,—and Saul blew with a horn throughout all the land, saying,

Let the Hebrews hear!

And [all Israel] heard say—

Saul hath smitten the garrison of the Philistines.

Moreover, also, Israel have made themselves odious among the Philistines,—so the people were called together to follow Saul to Gilgal. And [the Philistines] gathered themselves together to fight with Israel thirty thousand chariots, and six thousand horsemen, a people also like the sand that is on the sea-shore for multitude,—and they came up, and encamped in Michmash, east of Beth-aven.

So [the men of Israel] saw they were in a strait, for the people had been harassed,—and the people had hidden themselves in caves, and in thickets, and among cliffs, and in holes, and in pits. And [Hebrews] had passed over the Jordan, to the land of Gad, and Gilead,—but Saul was yet in Gilgal, and [all the people] trembled after him. And he waited seven days, by the set time that Samuel had named, but Samuel came not to Gilgal,—and the people were scattered from him.

Then said Saul,

Bring near unto me, the ascending-sacrifice and the peace-offerings.

And he offered up the ascending-sacrifice.

And it came to pass <as he had made an end of offering> up the ascending-sacrifice, lo! [Samuel] had come,—and Saul went out to meet him, that he might bless him. Then said Samuel—

What hast thou done?

And Saul said—

<Because I saw that the people had been scattered from me, and [thou] hadst not come within the appointed days, and the Philistines had gathered themselves together to Michmash> therefore I said—[Now] will the Philistines come down against me, at Gilgal, but the face of Yahweh have I not appraised:

So I forced myself, and offered up the ascending-sacrifice.

And Samuel said unto Saul—

Thou shewest thyself foolish,—thou hast not kept the commandment of Yahweh thy God, which he commanded thee, for [now] would Yahweh have established thy kingdom unto Israel until times abiding;

Whereas [now] shall thy kingdom not be established,—Yahweh hath sought out for him a man after his own heart, and Yahweh hath commanded him to be leader over his people, because thou hast not kept that which Yahweh commanded thee.

And Saul arose, and ascended from Gilgal unto Gibeah of Benjamint. And Saul numbered the people who were found with him, about six hundred men.

And [now] Saul, and Jonathan his son, and the people that were found with him, were abiding in Gibeath Benjamint,—but [the Philistines] had encamped in Michmash.

And the spoilsmen came forth out of the camp of the Philistines, in three companies,—[the first company] turned unto the way of Ophrah, unto the land of Shual; and [the second company] turned unto the way of Beth-horon,—and [the third company] turned unto the way of the boundary, that overlooketh the valley of Zelboim, towards the wilderness.
Now [as smith] could not be found, throughout all the land of Israel,—for the Philistines had said.

Let the Hebrews make sword or spear.

So all Israel went down to the Philistines,—to sharpen every man his share, and his mattock, and his axe, and his sickle.²² Howbeit they had a file for the sickle, and the mattocks, and the three-pronged forks, and the axes,—and for setting the goads.²³ Thus would it come to pass, in the day of battle, that there was found,—neither sword nor spear, in the hand of any of the people, that were with Saul and Jonathan,—but such were found belonging to Saul and to Jonathan his son.²⁴ Now the garrison of the Philistines had come out to the pass of Michmash.

14 And it came about, on a certain day, that Jonathan son of Saul said unto the young man bearing his armour:

Come! and let us pass over unto the garrison of the Philistines, that is on the other side, yonder! but <to his father> he told it not.

Now Saul was tarrying in the uttermost part of Gibeah, under the pomegranate tree that is in Migron,—and the people that were with him were about six hundred men; and [Abijah, son of Abitub, brother of Ichabod, son of Phinehas, son of Eli], was priest of Yahweh in Shiloh, wearing an ephod,—and the people knew not that Jonathan had departed.

And between the passes by which Jonathan sought to come over up to the garrison of the Philistines there was a crag of rock on the one side, and a crag of rock on the other side; and [the name of the one was Bozer, and the name of the other Seneh.³³ The one crag] was a pillar on the north, over against Michmash, and [the other] on the south, over against Geba.

So Jonathan said unto the young man bearing his armour:

Come! and let us cross over unto the garrison of these uncircumcised, [peradventure] Yahweh may work by us,—for there is no restraint with Yahweh, to save by many, or by few.

And his armour-bearer said to him,

Do all that is in thy heart,—decide for thyself (lo! I am with thee!), according to thine own heart.

Then said Jonathan,³⁴ Lo! [we are] crossing over unto the men,—and will discover ourselves unto them.

If [thus] they say unto us, Keep quiet! until we get to you—then will we stand still where we are, and will not go up unto them; ³⁵ but if [thus] they say, Come up unto us—then will we go up; for Yahweh hath delivered them into our hand.³⁶

This then, is our sign.

So they two discovered themselves unto the garrison of the Philistines,—and the Philistines said—

Lo! [the Hebrews] coming forth out of the holes, wherein they had hidden themselves.

And the men of the garrison responded to Jonathan and his armour-bearer, and said—

Come up unto us, and we will let you know a thing.

Then said Jonathan unto his armour-bearer—

Come up after me, for Yahweh hath delivered them into the hand of Israel.

So Jonathan went up on his hands and on his feet, and [his armour-bearer] followed him,—and they fell before Jonathan, and [his armour-bearer] was slaying after him. ³⁷ And the first smiting wherewith Jonathan and his armour-bearer smote was about twenty men,—within, as it were, half a furrow's length of a yoke of land. ³⁸ And there came to be a trembling in the camp, in the field, and among all the people, <the outposts and the spoilers> they too trembled,—and the earth quaked, so it became a preternatural trembling.³⁹

And the scouts of Saul in Gibeah of Benjamin looked, and lo! [the camp] melted away, hither and thither.⁴⁰ Then said Saul unto the people who were with him:

Number, I pray you, and see who hath departed from us.

So they numbered; and lo! Jonathan and his armour-bearer were missing. ³⁸ Then said Saul unto Abijah, Bring near the ark of God; for the ark of God was, on that day, in the midst of the sons of Israel. ³⁹ And it came to pass, as soon as Saul had spoken unto the priest that the tumultuous noise that was in the camp of the Philistines went on and on: [Its increasing].

Then said Saul unto the priest—

Withdraw thy hand.⁴⁰ And Saul and all the people that were with him gathered themselves together, and came as far as the host,—and lo! the sword of every man was against his fellow, [an exceeding great confusion].³¹ And <the Hebrews who had aforesaid belonged to the Philistines, who had come up with them in the host> (even they turned round) so as to be with Israel who were with Saul and Jonathan.³² And [all the men of Israel who had hidden themselves throughout the hill country of Ephraim] heard that the Philistines had fled,—and [they also] followed hard after them in the battle. ³² Thus

²² Some cod. have: "bounder."—G.n.
²³ Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns. Sep., Vul.) have: "hands."—G.n.
²⁴ Ml.: "a trembling of God."—G.n.
²⁵ So it shd be (w. Sep. and Syr.)—G.n.
²⁶ So it shd be (w. Sep., with grouping of the letters) (w. Sep. and Vul.)—G.n.
²⁷ Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns. Sep., Vul.)—G.n.
²⁸ So it shd be (w. Aram., Syr., Vul.)—G.n.
did Yahweh, on that day, save Israel,—and
the battle passed over by Beth-shean.

Now the men of Israel were tired out on
that day,—yet had Saul bound the people by
an oath, saying—
(Cursed be the man that catcheth food
until the evening, and I be avenged upon mine
enemies.

So none of the people had tasted food. 25 And
[all] the land] had entered into the forest,—
and there was honey upon the face of the ground.
So the people came into the forest, and lo! there
were streams of honey,—but no man reached
his hand to his mouth, because the people
revered the oath. 27 But Jonathan, heard
not his father putting the people on oath, so he
reached forth the end of the staff that was in
his hand, and dipped it in the honey-cups,—
and brought back his hand to his mouth, and
his eyes were brightened. 29 Then
responded one among the people, and said—
With an oath I did thy father charge the
people, saying—
(Cursed be the man that catcheth food
to-day!)
And so the people were faint. 30 Then said
Jonathan:
My father hath afflicted the land,—
See, I pray you, how my own eyes have been
brightened, because I tasted a little of this
honey. 31 How much more if haply the
people had eaten freely to-day of the spoil
of their enemies, which they found? for
now] would not the smiting of the Philis-
tines have been [mighty?]

Howbeit they smote the Philistines on that
day from Michmash to Ajalon,—but the people
became exceeding faint. 32 And the people
darted greedily upon the spoil, and took sheep,
and oxen, and calves, and filled them to the
ground,—and the people did eat with the
blood. 33 And they told Saul, saying,
Lo! the people are sinning against Yahweh,
by eating with the blood.

And he said—
Ye have dealt treacherously, roll unto me
here! a great stone.

And Saul said—
Disperse yourselves among the people, and
say unto them—
Bring near unto me every man his ox,
and every man his lamb, and slay them there,
and then eat, so shall ye not sin

against Yahweh, by eating with the
blood.

And all the people brought near—every man
that which was in his hand, that night, and
they slew them there. 34 And Saul
built an altar unto Yahweh,—the same was
the first altar that he built unto Yahweh.

Then said Saul—
Let us go down after the Philistines by night,
and make of them a prey until the morning
light, and let us not leave of them [a man.]
And they said,
<All that is good in thine eyes> do!
Then said the priest,
Let us draw near hither unto God.
37 So Saul asked of God,
Shall I go down after the Philistines? wilt
thou deliver them into the hand of Israel?
But he answered him not, that day. 38 Then
said Saul,

Come near hither, all ye chief of the people,—
and get to know and see, [wherein] hath
been this sin, to-day.

For by the life of Yahweh, who saveth
Israel] <though it be in Jonathan my
son> yet shall be <die;>
But there was none ready to answer him, of all
the people. 39 Then said he unto all Israel—
<Ye, shall be on one side, and I and Jon-
than my son, will be on the other side.>
And the people said unto Saul,
<What is good in thine eyes> do!
40 And Saul said unto Yahweh—
O God of Israel, now set forth the truth.
Then were [Jonathan and Saul] taken, and
the people; escaped. 42 And Saul said,
Cast lots between me and Jonathan my son.
Then was [Jonathan] taken.

And Saul said unto Jonathan,
Come tell me, what thou hast done.
So Jonathan told him, and said,
I just tasted <with the end of the staff>
that was in my hand <a little honey>,
here I am—I must die!

Then said Saul,—
<So I may God do, and I may be add>
surely thou must die, Jonathan]

But the people said unto Saul—
Shall Jonathan die, who hath wrought this
great salvation in Israel? Far be it!
By the life of Yahweh: there shall not fall
a hair of his head to the ground, for <with
God> hath he wrought this day.
So the people delivered Jonathan, that he did
died.

Then Saul went up from following the Philis-
tines,—and ||the Philistines|| departed unto their own place.

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1 SAMUEL XIV. 24—46.
And Saul took possession of the kingdom over Israel, and made war round about against all his enemies—against Moab, and against the sons of Ammon, and against Edom, and against the kings of Zobah, and against the Philistines, and whosoever he turned against he was victorious. Then made he ready a force, and smote the Amalekites, and delivered Israel out of the hand of such as plundered them.

And the sons of Saul were Jonathan, and Ishvi, and Malchishua, and the names of his two daughters were, the name of the first-born Merab, and the name of the younger Michal.

And the name of Saul's wife was Ahinoam, daughter of Ahimaaz, and the name of the prince of his host, Abner, son of Ner, Saul's uncle. And the name of Kish was Saul's father, and the name of Ner, Abner's father, was son of Abiel.

And there was war against the Philistines all the days of Saul, and whosoever Saul saw any mighty man, or any son of valour, he drew him unto himself.

8. Saul, commissioned to destroy Amalek, fails, and his reign is doomed.

And Samuel said unto Saul, It was iuef Yahweh sent to anoint thee to be king over his people, over Israel, therefore hearken thou to the voice of Yahweh's words.

Thus saith Yahweh of hosts, I have well considered what Amalek did unto Israel, how he lay in wait for him in the way, when he came up out of Egypt.

Now go and smite Amalek, and devote ye to destruction all that he hath, and spare him not, but thou shalt slay both man and woman, both child and suckling, both ox and sheep, both camel and ass.

So then Saul called together the people, and numbered them in Telaigm, two hundred thousand footmen, and ten thousand men of Judah.

And Saul came as far as the city of Amalek, and stirred up strife in the ravine. Then said Saul unto the Kenites—Go, depart, get you down out of midst of the Amalekites, lest I destroy you with them, ye that deal in lovingkindness, with all the sons of Israel, when they came up out of Egypt.

So the Kenites departed out of midst of the Amalekites. And Saul smote Amalek, from Havilash till thou enterest Shur, which is over against Egypt. And he took Agag, king of Amalek, alive, but <call the people> devoted he to destruction at the edge of the sword.

But Saul and the people spared Agag, and the best of the sheep and the oxen and the lambs also the fatlings, and all that was good, and would not devote them to destruction, but <all the cattle that was contemptible and diseased> devoted they to destruction. Then came the word of Yahweh unto Samuel, saying—

I am grieved that I made Saul to be king, for he hath turned back from following me, and my words hath he not established. And it was vexing to Samuel, so that he made outcry unto Yahweh all the night. And Samuel rose early to meet Saul in the morning, and it was told Samuel, saying—

<Saul having come to Carmel, and lo! having set him up a sign> hath gone round, and passed over, and descended to Gilgal.

And Samuel came unto Saul, and Saul said unto him—

Blessed be thou by Yahweh: I have established the word of Yahweh.

And Samuel said,

What then is this bleating of sheep, in mine ears, and the lowing of oxen, which I can hear?

Then said Saul—

<From the Amalekites> have they brought them in; in that the people spared the best of the sheep, and of the oxen, to sacrifice unto Yahweh thy God, but <the rest> have we devoted to destruction.

Then said Samuel unto Saul,

Stay, and let me tell thee, that which Yahweh hath spoken unto me this night, And he said to him—Speak.

And Samuel said,

Was it not <when little thou wast in thine own eyes> that thou wast made head of the tribes of Israel, and that Yahweh anointed thee to be king over Israel?

So then Yahweh sent thee on a journey, and said—

Go, and devastate to destruction, the sinners—the Amalekites, and make war against them, until they have consumed them.

Wherefore, then, didst thou not hearken unto the voice of Yahweh, but didst rush upon the spoil, and do that which was wrong in the sight of Yahweh?

And Saul said unto Samuel—

As indeed I have hearkened unto the voice of Yahweh, and have been on the journey on which Yahweh sent me, and have brought in Agag, king of Amalek, and <the Amalekites> have I devoted to destruction.

And the people took, of the spoil, sheep and oxen.

The chief of the things so devoted,—To sacrifice unto Yahweh thy God, in Gilgal.
Then said Samuel—
Doth that which is pleasing unto Yahweh consist in ascending-offerings and sacrifices, So much as in hearkening unto the voice of Yahweh? Lo! to hearken is better than sacrifice, And to give heed than the fat of rams; For as the sin of divination is rebellion, And as transgression with household gods is stubbornness,—<Because thou hast rejected the word of Yahweh.> Therefore hath he rejected thee from being king.  

Then said Saul unto Samuel—
I have sinned; for I have transgressed the bidding of Yahweh, and thy words, for I feared the people, and hearkened unto their voice.  

Now therefore, I pray thee, pardon my sin,—and turn again with me, that I may bow down unto Yahweh.  

And Samuel said unto Saul, I will not turn again with thee,—<Because thou hast rejected the word of Yahweh.> Therefore hath Yahweh rejected thee from being king over Israel.  

And when Samuel turned about to go away, then laid he hold of the skirt of his robe, and it was rent.  

And Samuel said unto him, Yahweh hath rent the kingdom of Israel from thee, to-day,—and will give it unto a neighbour of thine, who is better than thou.  

Moreover also [the Eminence of Israel] will not lie, neither will he repent,—For no son of earth is he to repent!  

Then he said: I have sinned.  

Now honour me, I pray thee, before the elders of my people, and before Israel,—and turn again with me, then will I bow down unto Yahweh thy God.  

So then Samuel turned again, after Saul,—and Saul bowed down unto Yahweh.  

Then said Samuel—
Bring ye near unto me—Agag, king of Amalek, And Agag came unto him, in fetters. Then said Agag, Surely <terrible> is the bitterness of death!  

And Samuel said, <As women have been made childless by thy sword> <So> childless among women shall be thine own mother.  

And Samuel cut Agag saunder before Yahweh, in Gilgal.  

Then Samuel departed unto Ramah,—but Saul went up unto his own house, at Gibeah of Saul.  

And Samuel did no more see Saul, until the day of his death; for Samuel pined for Saul,—but [Yahweh] was grieved that he had made Saul king over Israel.  


And Yahweh said unto Samuel—<How long art thou going to pine for Saul, seeing that I have rejected him from being king over Israel? Fill thy horn with oil, and come! let me send thee unto Jesse the Bethlehemite, for I have provided me among his sons] king.  

And Samuel said, How can I go? <As soon as Saul heareth> he will slay me.  

Then said Yahweh, <A heifer> take thou with thee, and say, <To sacrifice unto Yahweh> am I come.  

Then shalt thou bid Jesse to the sacrifice,—when I will let thee know what thou must do, so shalt thou anoint for me him whom I shall name unto thee.  

And Samuel did that which Yahweh had spoken, and went to Bethlehem. And the elders of the city came trembling to meet him, and one said—<Peaceably> comest thou?  

And he said—  

Peaceably: <to sacrifice unto Yahweh> am I come. Hallow yourselves, and come with me to the sacrifice.  

And he hallowed Jesse and his sons, and bade them to the sacrifice.  

And it came to pass <when they entered> that he looked upon Eliab,—and said to himself, Surely <before Yahweh> is his Anointed.  

But Yahweh said unto Samuel—Do not regard his countenance, or the height of his stature, for I have rejected him,—for it is not what man looketh to but what God looketh to. For <man> looketh to the outward appearance,* but [Yahweh] looketh to the heart.  

Then Jesse called Abinadab, and made him pass before Samuel,—and he said, <Neither of this one> hath Yahweh made choice.  

Then Jesse made Shammah pass by,—and he said,—<Nor of this one> hath Yahweh made choice.  

So Jesse made seven of his sons pass before Samuel,—and Samuel said unto Jesse, Yahweh hath not made choice of these.

*This gives a touching glimpse of Samuel. He pined for Saul, yet as Yahweh had definitely rejected the son of Kish, Samuel prudently kept at a distance. His loyalty to God was supreme.  

1. Sp. v. (seer): "they"—which in some cod. is both written and read (w. 2 ear. pr. edn., Amm., Sep., Syr. and Vul.)—G.n.  

2. Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn. and Sep.): "word"—G.n.  


4. Or (ml.): "lift up," edn. and Sep.: "word"—take away."—G.n.
17 Then said Samuel unto Jesse:

Are these all the young men? And he said:

There yet remaineth the youngest; but lo! he is tending the sheep.

Then said Samuel unto Jesse:

Do send, and summon him, for we cannot sit round, while he cometh in hither.

So he sent, and brought him in. Now he was ruddy, a stripling with handsome eyes, and noble mien.

Then said Yahweh:

Rise—anoint him for this is he.

And Samuel took the horn of oil, and anointed him in the midst of his brethren. And the Spirit of Yahweh came mightily upon David, from that day forward.

Then arose Samuel, and went his way unto Ramah.

But the spirit of Yahweh departed from Saul, and there terrify him a sad spirit, from Yahweh.

Then said the servants of Saul unto him:

Lo! we pray thee, a sad superhuman spirit doth terrify thee:

Pray let our lord bid thy servants before thee, seek out a man, skilled in playing on the lyre, so shall it be, when a sad superhuman spirit cometh on thee then shall he play with his hand, and thou shalt be joyful.

And Saul said unto his servants:

I pray you, look out for me a man that excelleth in playing, and bring him in unto me.

Then responded one of the young men and said:

Lo! I have seen—a son of Jesse, the Bethlehemite, skilled in playing, and a mighty man of valour, and a man of war, and of intelligence, and a handsome man, and Yahweh is with him.

So Saul sent messengers unto Jesse, and said:

Send unto me—David thy son, who is with the sheep.

Then took Jesse an ass laden with bread, and a skin of wine, and one kid, and sent by the hand of David his son, unto Saul. And David came in unto Saul, and stood before him, and he loved him greatly, and he became his armour-bearer.

And Saul sent unto Jesse saying:

I pray thee, let David stand before me, for he hath found favour in mine eyes.

And so it used to be, when a superhuman spirit came unto Saul, then would David take the lyre, and play with his hand, and Saul would be refreshed, and be joyful, and the sad spirit would depart from him.

§ 10. David and Goliath.

And the Philistines gathered together their hosts, unto battle, and they were gathered together unto Sooch, which belongeth unto Judah, and they encamped before Sooch and Azekah in Ephes-dammim.

And Saul and the men of Israel gathered themselves together, and encamped in the vale of Elah, and set the army in array against the Philistines. And the Philistines were standing near the hill on one side, and the Israelites were standing near the hill on the other side, while the valley was between them.

And there came forth a champion out of the camp of the Philistines, Goliath, his name, from Gath, six cubits and a span.

With a helmet of bronze on his head, and a scaly coat of mail, the weight of the coat being five thousand shekels of bronze; and greaves of bronze on his feet, and a javelin of bronze between his shoulders; and the shaft of his spear was like a weaver’s beam, and the flashing head of his spear was six hundred shekels of iron; and his shield-bearer was coming on before him.

And he took his stand, and cried unto the ranks of Israel, and said unto them:

Wherefore should ye come out to set in array for battle? Am not I the Philistine, while ye are servants unto Saul? Choose you a man, and let him come down unto me:

If he prevail in railing with me, and smite me, then will we be your servants, but if I prevail over him, and smite him, then shall ye become our servants, and serve us.

And the Philistine said:

I will reproach the ranks of Israel, this day; give me a man, that we may fight together.

When Saul and all Israel heard these words of the Philistine they were dismayed, and feared exceedingly.

Now David was the son of that Ephrathite of Bethlehem-Judah, whose name was Jesse, and who had eight sons, and the man in the days of Saul was old, advanced in years.

And the three eldest sons of Jesse had followed Saul to the battle, and the names of his three sons who went into the battle were Eliab the firstborn, and the next to him was Abinadab, and the third was Shammah. But David was the youngest, and the three eldest followed Saul; whereas David kept going and returning from Saul, to tend his father’s sheep at Bethlehem.

And the Philistine drew near morning and evening, and presented himself forty days.

And Jesse said unto David his son,

Take, I pray thee, unto thy brethren—this epah of parched corn, and these ten loaves, and run to the camp unto thy brethren; also these ten slices of soft cheese shalt thou take to the captain of their thousand, and as for thy brethren give good heed.

* So it shd be (op. chap. xvii. 65—G.n.

Or: "in touching (the strings)

E.O.T."

Some cod. (w. Aram., Sep., Syr, and Vul.): "a sad superhuman spirit"

G.n.


So it shd be (w. Aram., Sep., Syr, Vul.):—G.n.

[M.O.T.: "greave" (sing.

G.n.

[O.P. ver. 24.

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to their welfare, their pledge, also shall thou receive.

19 Now Saul, and they, and all the men of Israel, were in the vale of Elah, ready to fight with the Philistines. So then David rose up early in the morning, and enlisted the sheep to a keeper, and took up [the provisions] and went his way, as Jesse had commanded him,—and came into the circular rampart, as the force was going forth into the ranks, and shouted for the fight. So Israel and the Philistines set in array for battle, army against army. Then David entrusted the provisions that were upon him to the care of the keeper of the stores, and ran unto the ranks,—and came and asked for the welfare of his brethren.

20 Now as he was speaking with them> lo! the champion came up, Goliath the Philistine] by name of Gath, [coming up] out of the ranks of the Philistines, and he spake according to these words,—and David heard [them].

21 Now ||all the men of Israel|| <when they saw the man> fled from before him, and feared exceedingly.—And the men of Israel said—Have ye seen this man that is coming up? For to reproach Israel> is he coming. So then it shall be, that <the man that shall smite him> shall make free in Israel.

Then spake David unto the men that were standing by him, saying, What shall be done to the man that shall smite yonder Philistine, and so shall take away reproach from off Israel? For who is this uncircumcised Philistine that he hath reproached the ranks of a Living God?

26 And the people answered him, according to this word, saying,—||So shall it be done to the man that shall smite him.

27 Now Eliaab his eldest brother heard' when he spake unto the men,—then was kindled the anger of Eliaab against David, and he said—Wherefore is it that thou hast come down? and to whom hast thou entrusted those few sheep in the wilderness?

||I know thy pride, and the foolishness of thy heart, for to see the battle> hast thou come down.

29 And David said, What have I done ||now||? Was there not ||a cause||?

30 Then turned he from him unto another, and said—according to this word,—and the people returned him an answer, like the first. And the words which David spake were overheard,

—and <when they told them before Saul> he summoned him.

32 And David said unto Saul, Let not the heart of my lord fail, because of him,—thy servant] will go, and fight with this Philistine.

33 And Saul said unto David,—Thou art not able to go against this Philistine, to fight with him,—for <a youth> art thou, but ||he|| a man of war [from his youth].

34 Then said David unto Saul, Thy servant used to tend' his father’s sheep,—and there would come a lion, or a bear, and carry off a lamb out of the flock ; and I would go out after him, and smite him, and rescue it out of his mouth,—and <if he rose against me> I would catch him by his beard, and smite him, and slay him.

35 Thy servant could slay ||either a lion or a bear,—and ||this uncircumcised Philistine] shall become ||as one of them|| for he hath reproached the ranks of a Living God.

36 And David said, ||Yahweh] who hath rescued me out of the power of the lion, and out of the power of the bear,|| he will rescue us out of the hand of this Philistine. Then said Saul unto David,—Go! and ||Yahweh|| will be with thee.

38 And Saul clad David with his own military coat, and set a helmet of bronze upon his head,—and clad him with a coat of mail. And David girded his sword above his military coat, but was reluctant to go, for he had not proved them,—so David said unto Saul—

I cannot go in these, for I have not proved them.

And David put them off him. Then took he his stick in his hand, and chose him five smooth stones out of the torrent-bed, and put them in the shepherd’s pouch which he had—even in the wallet, and had his sling in his hand,—and so drew near unto the Philistines. And the Philistines' came on and on, and drew near unto David,—and the man carrying the shield was before him. And <when the Philistine looked about, and saw David> he disdained him,—for he was a youth, and ruddy, a stripling of fair countenance. Then said the Philistine unto David,

<A dog> am I, ||that thou' art coming unto me ||with sticks||?

And the Philistine cursed David, by his god.* And the Philistine said unto David,—||Come|| unto me, that I may give thy flesh to the birds of heaven, and to the beasts of the field.'

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* So it shd be (w. Sep.)—G.n.

So it shd be [or as rendered by O.G.: "he laboured vainly"] (w. Sep.)—G.n.


Sep. adds: "Shall I not go and smite him, and turn aside, to-day, reproach from Israel? For who is this uncircumcised?" (that he hath, etc.)—G.n.

Then said David unto the Philistine—

'(Thou) art coming unto me,' with sword, and with spear, and with javelin,—but 'I am coming unto thee'in the name of Yahweh of hosts, God of the ranks of Israel which thou hast reproached.

39 This day will Yahweh deliver thee into my hand, and I will smite thee, and take thy head from off thee, and will give thy dead body and the dead bodies of the host of Philistines, this day, unto the birds of heaven, and unto the wild beasts of the earth,—that all the earth may know that Israel hath a God;\(^a\) and that all this gathered host may know that <not with sword and with spear> doth Yahweh save, for <unto Yahweh> belongeth the battle, and he will deliver you into our hand.\(^4\)

40 And it came to pass <when the Philistine arose, and came and drew near to meet David> that David hasted, and ran toward the ranks to meet the Philistine. \(^5\) And David thrust his hand into his pouch, and took from thence a stone, and slung it, and smote the Philistine, in his forehead,—that the stone sank into his forehead, and he fell upon his face, to the earth. \(^6\) Thus David prevailed over the Philistine, with the sling and with the stone, and smote the Philistine, and slew him,—but <sword> was there none' in the hand of David. \(^7\) So David ran, and stood by the Philistine, and took his sword and drew it out of the sheath thereof, and slew him, and cut off, threewith, his head,—and <when the Philistines saw that their hero was slain> they fled.

42 Then arose the men of Israel and Judah, and shouted, and pursued the Philistines, as far as thine entrance into Gath,\(^a\) and as far as the gates of Ekron,—and the slain of the Philistines fell in the way to the two gates, even as far as Gath and as far as Ekron. \(^5\) And the sons of Israel returned from hotly pursuing the Philistines,—and plundered their camps. \(^4\) And David took the head of the Philistine, and brought it into Jerusalem,—but <his armour> put he into his tent.

45 And <when Saul saw David going forth to meet the Philistine> he said unto Abner, prince of the host,

'Whose son is the young man, Abner?
And Abner said,
'By the life of thy soul, O king! I know not.'

46 Then said the king,—

'Ask [thou] whose son the striping is.'

47 And <when David returned from smiting the

Philistine> Abner took him, and brought him before Saul,—[with the head of the Philistine in his hand]. \(^5\) And Saul said unto him,

Whose son art thou? O young man?
And David said,

Son of thy servant Jesse, the Bethlehemite.

§ 11. David and Jonathan—David in disfavour with Saul.

1 And it came to pass <when he had made an 18 end of speaking unto Saul> that [the soul of Jonathan, a] was knit with [the soul of David], so that Jonathan loved him [as his own soul].

2 And Saul took him, that day,—and suffered him not to return unto the house of his father.

3 And Jonathan and David solemnised a covenant,—because he loved him as his own soul.

4 And Jonathan stripped himself of the robe which was upon him, and gave it to David,—and his equipments, even to his sword, and to his bow, and to his girdle. \(^8\) And David went forth,—[whithersoever Saul sent him]—he behaved himself prudently, so Saul set him over the men of war,—and he became a favourite in the eyes of all the people, [yes even in the eyes of the servants of Saul].

5 But so it was <when they came in on the return of David from the smiting of the Philistines> that the women went forth out of all the cities of Israel, singing and dancing, to meet Saul the king,—with timbrels, with rejoicing, and with instruments of three strings.

6 And the women that made merry responded to each other in song, and said,—

[Saul] hath smitten [his thousands],
But [David] his [tens of thousands].\(^6\)

7 Then was Saul exceeding angry, and this saying was offensive in his eyes, and he said,—

They have ascribed [to David] ten thousands, But [to me] have they ascribed thousands,—What [more] then, can he have but [the kingdom]?\(^9\)

8 And Saul was eyeing David from that day forward.

9 And <when it came to pass, on the morrow, that a superhuman spirit of sadness came suddenly upon Saul, and he was moved to raving in the midst of the house,—and [David] began playing with his hand, as he had done day by day> that a spear being in Saul's hand, \(^11\) Saul hurled the spear, and said to himself—

I will smite David, even to the wall! But David moved round from before him \([twice]>.\)

10 And Saul feared because of David,—[for Yahweh was with him], whereas <from Saul> he had departed. \(^12\) So Saul removed him from him, and appointed him to be for him the captain of a thousand,—and he went out and came in before the people. \(^14\) And it came
And Saul said unto Jonathan, and to all Israel and Judah, I will do nothing without you. And Jonathan made a covenant with David, because he loved him: and Jonathan went and told his father Saul, and said unto him, David earnestly sought mine honour. And Saul said, Is it possible for the king's son to be with the son of men? Yet Saul assumed the marks of a king's son. And Jonathan made him swear again: and Jonathan did not tell his father all the words of the oath which David had sworn with him. Then Jonathan called David, andJonathan said unto David, What hast thou done? And Saul said, Thou art a valiant man, and a man of war: and now shall thy brethren fight with the Philistines, and thou shalt be with me in the battle. And again Jonathan made a covenant with David the second time. And Jonathan said, This day hath God delivered thee into mine hand; and now I will certainly smite thee, David, and take away thine head: and I will give the people all the substance of thy father's house unto me, and his inheritance shall be mine. Then said Jonathan, What is there with thee, my brother? what hast thou done? And David said unto Jonathan, There is none guiltiness in me, or in thy servant, whosoever hath said, of the two thrones. And Jonathan said, Thou shalt not die. Behold, my father shall certainly do this thing, and there shall not fail one of all the words of my lips. Then ought I to die, and ought I not rather to get up when my brother the king is dying, and slay the man that killed my master? But his brother Jonathan was not informed: and Saul's servants were the men that weregathering up a harvest in the field. Then answered Doeg the Edomite, which was set over the ravens of Saul, saying, I saw the son of Jesse coming down with an hundred men out of the field, and as though there were a great company of prophets came down from the north, and spake one to another. And David turned his words softly, and spake more softly than any other man, and better: and when he arose to speak, his voice was not that of the voice of man. So Saul said to David, Thou art a valiant man, and a man of war: and now will my soul be delivered into thine hand. And Saul said, Whose son art thou, David? and Saul went on his journey to Naioth. And it was told Saul, saying, David spake thus and thus. And Saul said, Go, and fetch him. And it came to pass, as David came to the town, that Saul said unto Jonathan his son, come, and let us go out thither, that we may catch David. And it was told Saul, saying, David spake thus and thus. Then Saul said, Go, and see the king. And David went out of the city, and spoke with the king. And David said to Saul, Why am I this day in thine sight? And Saul said, Because I love thee, and because thine mother loved thee, and hath blessed thee. And Saul said, Whence camest thou? And David said, From the washery of Zopham, which is at Gath. And Saul said, Whence is thine father's household of the men of Zebulun? And Saul said, Thou art not small, thou art a man of war, and a man of war is not small. And Saul said to David, Go, and stand before me, when I make my sacrifice to the Lord, and I will put my sacrifice in thine hand. And Saul said to David, Go, and put the sheep into the fold. And Saul said to Jonathan his son, David hath desired of me to be slain this day in the field: come, therefore, and let us go out thither, that we may catch the man that is smiting Israel. And Saul his son Jonathan stood up for David, and said, Father, I will go out and fetch David into the city. And Saul said to Jonathan his son, Wherefore art thou come down, my son Jonathan? And Jonathan answered Saul, David earnestly asked me to give him bread: and I gave him, and his two brethren also; for he said to me, Give me, I pray thee, a little bread: for I have not eaten since the morning, neither have the people eaten. And Saul said, Go to the city; and go thou, and bring me from thence a yet more, and it came to pass that Saul went on to fear because of David, yet more, and it came to pass that Saul was hostile to David, all the days. And Saul spake unto Jonathan his son, and unto all his servants, that they should put David to death; but Jonathan, Saul's son, delighted in David exceedingly, —so Jonathan told David, saying, Saul, my father, is seeking to put thee to death,—now therefore, take heed to thyself. I pray thee in the morning, and abide thou in concealment, and hide thyself; —and I will come out and stand beside my father in the field where thou art, and I will speak of thee unto my father,— and if I see ought, I will tell thee. So then Jonathan spake of David things that were good, unto Saul his father, and said unto him— May the king not sin against his servant against David; for he hath not sinned against thee, nay, indeed; his doings have been good to theeward exceedingly. And when he put his life in his hand, and smote the Philistine, and Yahweh wrought a great victory for all Israel> thou sawest, and didst rejoice. Wherefore, then, shouldst thou sin against innocent blood by putting David to death without cause? And Saul hearkened unto the voice of Jonathan, and Saul was aware, —and Saul spake, by the life of Yahweh he shall not be put to death! And Jonathan called for David, and Jonathan told him all these things, and Jonathan brought in David unto Saul, and so he was in his presence, as aforetime. But when the war again brake out, and David went forth and fought with the Philistines, and smote them with a great smiting, and they fled before him> then came there a sad spirit of Yahweh unto Saul, <he' being in his house, seated, with his spear in his hand,—while David played with his hand> Saul sought to smite David with the spear, even to the wall, but he slipped away from Saul, who smote the spear into the wall, whereas David fled and escaped that night. And Saul sent messengers unto David's house, to watch him, and to put him to death, in the morning; and Michal his wife told David, saying, If thou dost not deliver thyself to-night> to-morrow art thou to be put to death.
1 Samuel XIX. 12—24; XX. 1—12.

What have I done? What is my transgression, and what is my sin, before thy father, that he seeketh my life?
2 And he said unto him—
Far be it! thou shalt not die.
Lo! my father doeth nothing, great or small, without unveiling mine ear, wherefore then should my father hide from me this thing?
There is nothing in this.
3 But David sware yet further, and said—
Thy father did know that I have found favour in thine eyes, therefore saith he,—
Do not let Jonathan know this, lest he grieve;
but, indeed in by the life of Yahweh, and by the life of thine own soul surely there is but as it were a step betwixt me and death!
And Jonathan said unto David,—
<Whosoever thy heart shall desire> I will do for thee.
4 And David said unto Jonathan—
Lo! the new moon is to-morrow, and I must not sit with the king to eat, let me go then, and hide myself in the field, until the evening.
6 If thy father enquire for me then shalt thou say—
David did ask leaves of me, to run to Bethlehem, his own city, for a yearly sacrifice is to be held there for all the family.
7 If henceforth he say—
It is well> thy servant shall have peace, but if it anger him> know that harm hath been determined by him.
8 Thus shalt thou do a lovingkindness for thy servant, for into a covenant of Yahweh hast thou brought thy servant, with thee; But if there is in me transgression put me to death thyself, for unto thy father wherefore shouldst thou bring me in?
9 And Jonathan said—
Far be it from thee! but if I get to know that harm is determined by my father, to bring it upon thee is not that the thing that I will tell thee?
10 Then said David unto Jonathan,
Who shall tell me,—if thy father answer thee aught that is harsh?
11 And Jonathan said unto David,
Come! and let us go out into the field. And they two went out into the field. Then said Jonathan unto David—
Witness [be] Yahweh God of Israel> that I will sound my father about this time to-morrow or the third day, and lo! if there be good towards David> will I not

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1 Lit. pl. "prophets." By the plural (excellentia) one status only appears to be understood. T.G. is "guilt." G. O. G. 400. "Dwelling-place" "hospice" "habitation." T.G. posse. habitations, habitationis. O.G.; "dwellings." D.

2 So it should be (w. Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.) — G. M.C.T. = "feared." So it should be (w. the Sep.) — G. M.C.T. = "laid." A. sp. ver. (siue) "they" — G. M.C.T. = "thither." So it should be (w. Sep.) — G. M.C.T. = "there!" O. G. = "thither."
And it came to pass, on the morrow, the second of the month, that David's place was empty, and Saul said unto Jonathan his son, Wherefore hast not the son of Jesse come to either yesterday or today? to eat meat? And Jonathan answered Saul, David asked leave of me, to go as far as Bethlehem; and said, Let me go, I pray thee, for a family sacrifice is to be made in the city, and my brethren have commanded me, now therefore, if I have found favour in thine eyes, let me slip away, I pray thee, that I may see my brethren. For this cause hath he not come in unto the table of the king.

Then was Saul's anger kindled against Jonathan, and he said unto him, Thou son of rebellious perversity! do I not know that thou art confederate with the son of Jesse to thine own confusion, and to the confusion of the shame of thy mother?

For as long as the son of Jesse liveth on the ground thou shalt not be established, thou nor thy kingdom. Now therefore, send and fetch him unto me for, if he be doomed to death,* is he! And Jonathan answered Saul his father, and said unto him—Wherefore must he be put to death? What hath he done?

And Saul hurred his spear at him, to smite him. So Jonathan knew that it was determined of his father, to put David to death. Jonathan therefore rose up from the table, in a glow of anger, and did eat no food on the second day of the month, for he was grieved for David, because his father had reviled him.

And it came to pass in the morning, that Jonathan went forth into the field, to the place appointed with David,—a little lad being with him. And he said to his lad—Run, find, I pray thee, the arrows which I am about to shoot.

The boy ran, but the lad shot the arrow beyond him. And when the lad came as far as the place of the arrow which Jonathan had shot, Jonathan cried after the lad, and said, Is not the arrow beyond thee? And Jonathan cried after the lad, Haste thee—be quick, do not stay! So Jonathan's lad picked up the arrows and brought [them] unto his master. But the lad knew nothing, only Jonathan and

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* So it shall be (w. Sep.)—Gn. [M. C. T. — "the stone slayer."]
* Mt. — "the bowmen that will cause enquiring."]
* O. G. — "whereas, thou shalt be greatly missed"

—p. 432.

* It is an accident, he is not clean, because he hath not been cleansed.

* So it shall be (w. Sep.)—Gn. [M. C. T. — "my brother himself hath."], With a slight change of "reading": "son of a rebellious girl"—O. G. 597.
* So it shall be (w. Sep.)—Gn. [M. C. T. — "arrows."]
* Or. — "suffered thee to go."

* So it shall be (w. Sep.)—Gn.

* Gt. — "arrow"—Gn.

* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. ed. Aram., Sep.)—"And the boy—Gn.

* Written: "arrow" —read, "arrows." "Arrows." "Arrows in some cod., both verses and read (w. 2 ear. pr. ed.)—Gn.

* So it shall be (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.)—Gn.
David knew the matter. 4 So Jonathan gave his weapons unto his lad, and said to him, Go, carry them into the city.

41 <As soon as [the lad] was gone> 42 [David] arose from beside the South, 1 and fell on his face to the earth, and bowed himself down three times,—and they kissed each other, and wept over each other, until [David] exceeded. 43 Then said Jonathan unto David—

Go in peace, b—[remembering] that we have both sworn in the name of Yahweh, saying, Yahweh shall be between me and thee, and between my seed and thy seed, unto times ages-abiding.

And he arose, and departed,—and [Jonathan] entered the city.

§ 12. David in Ezion: At Nob—Adullam—Mishah of Moab—the Forest of Herath—Keilah, and elsewhere. Saul slays all the priests of Nob save Abiathar.

21 Then came David to Nob, unto Ahimelech, the priest,—and Ahimelech trembled when he met David, and said unto him—

Why art thou alone? and no man with thee?

2 And David said unto Ahimelech the priest—

The king hath charged me with a matter, and hath said unto me—

Let no man know aught of the business on which I am sending thee, and with which I have charged thee,—

But unto the young men have I appointed 2 such and such a place.

2 Now therefore, what is there under thy hand? 4 <five loaves> give thou into my hand,—or whatever can be found.

4 And the priest answered David, and said, There is no common bread under my hand,—but <hallowed bread> there is, if the young men have kept themselves at least from women.

5 And David answered the priest and said to him—

Of a truth! women have been withheld from us, of late, through my coming out, and the wallets of the young men have become hallowed,—while [the bread] itself is in a manner common, and the more so since [to-day] there are other loaves to be hallowed 1 in the vessel.

So the priest gave him hallowed [bread],—because there was there no bread, save the Presence-Bread, which had to be removed from before Yahweh, to put hot bread, on the day when it should be taken away.

8 Now in that very place was a man of the servants of Saul, on that day, detained before Yahweh,—whose name was Doeg the Edomite,—chief of the shepherds that belonged unto Saul.

8 Then said David to Ahimelech,

See whether there is here under thy hand a [spear or a sword]? for <neither my sword, nor my other weapons> did I take in my hand, for [the king's business was urgent].

9 And the priest said :

The sword of Goliath the Philistine, whom thou didst smite in the vale of Elah> lo! that is wrapped up in a cloth, behind the ephod, <if that thou wilt take to thee> take it, for there is no other, save that here.

And David said—

There is none [like it], give it me.

10 Then arose David, and fled, that day, from the face of Saul,—and came in unto Achish, king of Gath. 11 And the servants of Achish said unto him, Is not [this] David, king of the land?

Was it not [of this man] that they kept responding in the dances, saying,

[Saul] hath smitten his [thousands]

But [David] his [tens of thousands]? 2

12 And David laid up these words in his heart,—and feared greatly, because of Achish king of Gath. 13 So he feigned himself mad, in their sight, and raged in their hand,—and struck against 3 the doors of the gate, and let his spittle run down upon his beard. 14 Then said Achish unto his servants,—

Lo! ye can see, a madman playing his pranks, wherefore should ye bring him in unto me? 15 <Lacking of madmen> am I that ye should bring in this one to play his mad pranks unto me? Shall [this] one enter my household?

1 David therefore departed thence, and escaped 22 into the cave of Adullam,—and <when his brethren and all the household of his father heard it> they went down unto him, thither.

2 And there gathered themselves unto him—every one that was in distress, and every one that had a creditor, and every one embittered in soul, 4 and he came to be over them as a prince,—and there were with him, about four hundred men. 3 And David departed thence, to Mishah of Moab,—and said unto the king of Moab, I pray thee, let my father and my mother dwell 4 with you, until that I know what God will do for me.

4 So he set them before the king of Moab,—

8 Written and read as chap. xvii. 7.
9 So it shd be (w. Syr.) Vul. — O. N. [M.C.T.: "come out." a V.A. and R.V.
11 O.G. (p. 69) would read: "mound" (with Sep.) v. 16.
12 Cp. v. 10.
13 Or: "Go and prosper." This verb shd be plural.
14 So it shd be (w. Sep.)—G.N. [M.C.T.: "informed marks upon."
and they dwelt with him, all the days that David was in the fortress. 9 Then said Gad the prophet unto David—

Thou must not abide in the fortress, go and get thee into the land of Judah. So David departed, and entered the forest of Hereth.

And when Saul heard that David was discovered, and the men that were with him—

Saul winning the Tamarisk-tree of Ramah, with his spear in his hand, and all his servants stationed by him—

then said Saul unto his servants who were stationed by him—

Hear, I pray you, ye Benjamites! What! <even to all of you> will the son of Jesse give fields and vineyards?

<All of you> will he appoint to be princes of thousands, and princes of hundreds?

That ye have conspired, all of you, against me, and there is none to uncover mine ear as to the covenanting of my son with the son of Jesse?

And none from among you that taketh pity upon me, and that uncovereth mine ear to this—

That mine own son hath stirred up my servants against me, to lie in wait, as at this day?

Then answered Doeg the Edomite—

being stationed near the servants of Saul—and said—

I saw the son of Jesse coming into Nob, unto Ahimelech son of Ahitub;

Then enquired he for him of Yahweh, <Provisions also> gave he unto him,—

And <the sword of Goliath the Philistine> gave he unto him.

Then the king sent to call Ahimelech, son of Ahitub, the priest, and all the house of his father—the priests, who were in Nob,—and they came, all of them, unto the king. 12 And Saul said,

Hear, I pray thee, thou son of Ahitub! And he said—

Behold me: my lord.

And Saul said unto him,

Wherefore have ye conspired against me, <thou, and the son of Jesse>,—in that thou gavest him bread and a sword, and didst enquire for him of God, that he might rise up against me, that he might lie in wait, as at this day?

14 Then Ahimelech answered the king, and said,—

But who, among all thy servants, [like David], is [faithful], being son-in-law to the king, and [cometh near to have audience with thee], and is [honoured in thy household]?

Did I [that day] begin to enquire for him of God? Far from me! Let not the king impute to his servant such a thing, nor to any of the household of my father, for thy servant knoweth nothing of all this, lesse or more.

16 And the king said:

Thou shalt [die], Ahimelech,—[thou and all the household of thy father].

And the king said unto the runners that were stationed by him—

Turn ye round and put to death the priests of Yahweh, because [their hand also] is with David, and because they knew that he was [in flight], and unsealed not mine ear.

But the servants of the king were not willing to thrust forth their hand, to fall upon the priests of Yahweh.

18 Then said the king to Doeg,

Turn [thou], and fall upon the priests. So Doeg the Edomite turned, and [himself] fell upon the priests, and put to death, that day, four score and five men bearing an ephod or linen; 19 Nob also, the city of the priests, smote he with the edge of the sword, <both men and women, children and sucklings>, and oxen and asses and sheep, with the edge of the sword.

20 But there escaped one son of Ahimelech, son of Ahiab, whose [name] was Abiathar,—and he fled after David. 21 So Abiathar told David,—that Saul had slain the priests of Yahweh.

22 Then said David to Abiathar—

I knew, that day, when Doeg the Edomite was [there], that he would [surely tell] Saul. 23 I* am chargeable with all the lives of the house of thy father.

Abide with me! do not fear, for [who is he, that seeketh my life]? seeketh thy life,—for <in safeguard> shalt thou be [with me].

1 Then told they David, saying,—

Lo! the Philistines* are fighting against Keilah, and they are plundering the threshing-floors.

2 So David enquired of Yahweh, saying,

Shall I go and smite these Philistines? And Yahweh said unto David—

Go, and smite the Philistines, and save Keilah.

But the men of David said unto him,

Lo! [we, here, in Judah], are afraid,—how much more, then, if we go to Keilah, against the ranks of the Philistines?

4 So David yet again enquired of Yahweh, and Yahweh answered him,—and said—

Arise, go down to Keilah, for I am about to deliver the Philistines into thy hand.

5 David therefore went, with his men, 4 to Keilah, and fought with the Philistines, and drave forth

6 So it shd be (w. Sep. and Syr.) — G.n. [M.C.T.: omits "nor"]

So it shd be (w. Sep.) — G.n. [M.C.T.: "is spawned for"]

So in effect T.G. and Davises: but Fu. (reading ear for ear): "prince of thy body-guard service."
their cattle, and smote them, with a great smiting.—so David saved' the inhabitants of Keilah.

6 Now it came to pass <when Abiathar, son ofAhimelech, fled unto David to Keilah> that he came down with [an epidod] in his hand. 7 And <when it was told Saul that David had entered Keilah> Saul said—

God hath given him over into my hand, for he hath shat himself in by entering' into a city with folding doors and bar.

So Saul summoned all the people to war,—to go down to Keilah, to besiege David, and his men. 9 And David ascertained that [against him] Saul was contriving mischief,—so he said unto Abiathar the priest,

Bring hither the epidod.

Then said David:

O Yahweh, God of Israel, thy servant hath heard that Saul is seeking to come unto Keilah,—to destroy the city [for my sake]:

Will the owners of Keilah surrender me into his hand? Will Saul come down, as thy servant hath heard?

O Yahweh, God of Israel, I pray thee, tell thy servant.

And Yahweh said—

He will come down.

Then said David,

Will the owners of Keilah surrender me and my men, into the hand of Saul?

And Yahweh said—

They will surrender.

Then arose David and his men, about six hundred, and went forth out of Keilah, and went to and fro, wheresoever they could,—and <unto Saul> it was told that David had escaped out of Keilah, so he forbade to go forth. 14 Then David abode in the wilderness, in the fortresses, and he abode in the hill country, in the wilderness of Maon. And Saul sought him continually, but God delivered him not into his hand. 15 Then David said that Saul had come out to seek his life [David] being in the wilderness of Ziph, in the thicket. 16 So Jonathan, Saul's son, arose and went unto David in the thicket,—and strengthened his hand in God; 17 and said unto him,—

Do not fear, for the hand of Saul my father shall not find thee, but [though] shalt become king over Israel, and [I] shall be next unto thee,—yes' and [so] Saul my father knoweth this.

And they two solemnised a covenant before Yahweh,—and David remained in the thicket, but [Jonathan] departed to his own house.

19 Then came up the Ziphites unto Saul' in Gibeah, saying,—

Is not David' hiding himself with us, in the strongholds in the thicket, in the hill of

Hachilah, *which is on the right of Jesi- mon?* 20

Then Saul said,

Bless'd be ye, of Yahweh,—because ye have taken pity upon me.

22 Go, I pray you, make ready yet further, and get to know and see his place, where may be his track, who hath seen him there,—for it hath been said unto me, [Cunning indeed] is [he]! 23 See, then, and get to know,—of all the hiding places, where he hideth himself, and return unto me, for certainty, then will I go with you,—and it shall be <if he is> in the land> that I will search' him out [through all the thousands of Judah].

So they arose and departed to Ziph, before Saul,—but [David and his men] were in the wilderness of Maon, in the Arabah, to the right of Jesi- mon. 24 Then Saul and his men departed, to seek [him]; but it had been told David, and he had gone down the cliff, and taken up his abode in the wilderness of Maon,—and when Saul had [heard it] he pursued David in the wilderness of Maon. 25 And Saul went on this side of the mountain, and [David and his men] on that side of the mountain,—wherefore David became hurried, to get away from the presence of Saul, but [Saul and his men] were surrounding David and his men, to capture them: 27 when [as messenger] came unto Saul, saying,—

Haste thee and come! for the Philistines have spread over the land.

Then returned Saul from pursuing David, and departed to meet the Philistines,—[for which cause] they called that place Sela-hammahlekoth ["the Cliff of Separation"] 29 And David went up from thence,—and abode in the strongholds of En-gedi.


1 And it came to pass <when Saul had returned 24 from following the Philistines> that it was told him, saying:

Lo! David' is in the wilderness of En-gedi.

2 Then Saul took three thousand chosen men, out of all Israel,—and went to seek David and his men, over the face of the rocks of the mountain-goats. 3 And he came into the sheep-folds by the way, [there] being a cave, which Saul entered, to cover his feet,—[David and his men, in the hinder part of the cave,

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* Or: ""fabricating.""  
* Mf: ""become thine as a second.""  
* Lat.: ""all the days.""  
* Mf: ""soul.""  
* Some cod. (w 2 or 3 ear. ednas): ""Hablah.""  
* Some cod. (w 1 ear. edn. ednas, Sep. Vul.): ""and the waste.""  
* Some cod. (w 2 ear. pr. ednas, Sep. Vul.): ""and m. r.""  
* Some cod. (w 3 ear. pr. ednas, Sep. Vul.): ""Get to know them and see": cp. ver. 22—G.n.  
* Some cod. (w 1 ear. pr. edn. Sep.): ""to seek David.""  
* Some cod. (w 1 ear. pr. edn. and Sep.): ""and his men.""  
* Mf: ""that they told.""
I Sam. xxiv. 4—22; xxv. 1—6.

And he said unto him—

Far be it from me, of Yahweh, that I should do this thing unto my lord, unto the Anointed of Yahweh, to thrust forth my hand against him,—for the Anointed of Yahweh is he.

So David did chide his men with the words, and did not suffer them to rise up against Saul. And Saul rose up out of the cave, and went on his way.

Then David rose up after wards, and went forth out of the cave, and cried out after Saul, saying—

My lord, O king!

And when Saul looked about behind him, David inclined his face to the earth, and bowed himself down.

Then said David to Saul, Wherefore shouldst thou hearken unto the words of the sons of earth, saying,—

Lo! David is seeking thy hurt?

Lo! [this day] have thine own eyes seen, how Yahweh had delivered thee up, to-day, into my hand in the cave, and when one bade me slay thee> I looked with com passion upon thee,—and I said—

I will not thrust forth my hand against my lord, for the Anointed of Yahweh is he.

But, my father, see, [yea, see!] the corner of thy robe in my hand,—for in that I cut off the corner of thy robe, and yet did not slay thee> know thou, and see, that there is not in my hand either wrong or transgression, neither have I sinned against thee, yet art thou' hunting my life, to take it.

Let Yahweh do justice between me and thee, and let Yahweh avenge me of thee,—but mine own hand shall not be upon thee.

As saith the proverb of the ancients,

<From the lawless> proceedeth lawlessness,—

<mine own hand> therefore shall not be upon thee.

After whom> hath the king of Israel' come forth? [After whom> art thou in purs uit? After a dead dog! after a single flea?

Therefore shall [Yahweh] become [judge], and do justice betwixt me and thee,—that he may see, and plead my cause, and justly deliver me out of thy hand.

And it came to pass when David had made an end of speaking these words unto Saul> that Saul said,

<Thy voice> is this, my son David?

And Saul lifted up his voice, and wept. And he said unto David,

<More righteous> art thou than I, for thou hast requited me [good], but I have requited thee [evil].

I found out, dost thou to-day, how thou hast dealt with me> for good,—how when Yahweh had surrendered me into thy hand> thou didst not slay me. And when a man findeth his enemy> will he let him get safely away?

[Yahweh] then, give thee [good] reward for what [this day] thou hast done unto me.

Now therefore, lo! I know that thou [shalt] indeed become king,—and that the kingdom of Israel [shall be established in thy hand.]

Now therefore, swear unto me by Yahweh, that thou wilt not cut off my seed, after me,—and wilt not destroy my name out of the house of my father.

So David sware unto Saul,—and Saul departed unto his own house, but David and his men went up on the stronghold.


And Samuel died, and all Israel were gathered together, and made lamentation for him, and buried him within his own house, in Ramath, and David arose and went down into the wilderness of Maon. 2 Now there was a man in Maon, whose cattle were in Carmel, and the man was exceeding great, and he had three thousand sheep, and a thousand goats,—and so it was, that he was shearing his sheep in Carmel.

Now [the name of the man] was Nabal, and [the name of his wife] Abigail,—and [the woman] was of good understanding, and of beautiful figure,—but [the man] was unfeeling and of evil practices, and he was a Calebite.

So then David heard in the wilderness,—that Nabal was shearing his sheep. 4 David, therefore, sent ten young men,—and David said unto the young men,—

Go up to Carmel, and enter in unto Nabal, and ye shall ask him, in my name, of his welfare; 5 and say thus—
Long life to thee! * Mayest thou prosper, And thy household prosper, And all that thou hast prosper! 7 Now therefore, I have heard that thou hast shearsers,—
Well, the shearsers that thou hast have been with us, We reproached them not, Neither missed they anything, All the days they were in Carmel. Ask thy young men, that they may tell thee, That so my young men may find favour in thine eyes, For a good day have we come! Give, I pray thee, what thy hand findeth, to thy servants, b And to thy son, to David! 9 So David's young men came, and spake unto Nabal, according to all these words, in the name of David,—and waited. 10 Then Nabal answered the servants of David, and said,
Who is David? And who is the son of Jesse? 11 Shall I then take my bread, and my wine, and my oil, and give it to these men? For they are the sons of my lord. 12 So the young men of David turned away from their journey, and came back, and drew near, and told him, according to all these words. Then said David unto his men—
Gird on every man his sword, And they girded on every man his sword, and David also girded on his sword, and there went up after David—about four hundred men, and two hundred abode by the stores. 14 But a certain one of her young men told Abigail, Nabal's wife, saying,—
Lo! David sent messengers out of the wilderness to bless our lord, and he treated them with contempt. 15 But the men were exceeding good to us, and we were not harmed, neither missed we anything, all the days we went to and fro with them, while we were in the fields: A wall became they unto us, both by night and by day, all the days we were with them, tasting the flock. 17 Now, therefore, know thou, and see, what thou canst do, for mischief is determined against our lord, and against all his household,—but he is such an abandoned man, that one cannot speak unto him. 18 Then Abigail hastened—and took two hundred loaves, and two skins of wine, and five sheep made ready, and five measures of parched corn, and a hundred cakes of figs, and two hundred cakes of raisins,—and put them on the asses. 19 And she said to her young men,—
Pass on before me, behold me coming after you; but to her husband, Nabal, she said nothing. 20 And so it was as she was riding on her ass, and descending within the covert of the hill—lo! David and his men descending over against her,—so she met them. 21 Now David had said—
Surely in vain did I guard all that pertained to this man in the wilderness, so that there was nothing missed of all that he had,—seeing he hath returned to me evil for good. 22 So may God do to David, and so may he add, if I leave remaining, of all that he hath, until the morning,—so much as a little boy. 23 And when Abigail saw David, she hasted and alighted from off her ass, and fell down before David upon her face, and prostrated herself on the ground; yea she fell at his feet, and said—
On me, even me, is my lord, the trespass,—
But, I pray thee, let thy handmaid speak in thine ears, And hear the words of thy handmaid. 25 Let it not be, I pray thee, that my lord regard this abandoned man—Nabal; For as his name is, so is he. 26 Nabal is Base; is his name, and Base is with him,—But I, thy handmaid, saw not the young men of my lord, whom thou didst send. 27 Now, therefore, my lord—
By the life of Yahweh, and By the life of thine own soul,—
Seeing Yahweh hath withheld thee from coming in with bloodshed, and from saving thyself with thine own hand,—
Now, therefore, like Nabal be thine enemies, and who are making search for my lord wrongfully. 28 Now, therefore, this blessing which thy maid-servant hath brought to my lord, let it even be given unto the young men who are going to and fro at the feet of my lord. 29 Forgive, I pray thee, the trespass of thy handmaid,—for Yahweh will certainly make for my lord an assured house, for the light of the m.; cp. ver. 34—G.n. 29 G.n. [M.C.T.: "water."] 30 T.G.: "dog."—Fuerst. 31 Or: "man of Belial." 32 Or: "man of Belial." 33 See 2 car. pr. edms., Syr., Vul.; but some cod. (w. 4 car. pr. edms. and Aram.): "until the xv. 19; Jdg. 1:15.
(the battles of Yahweh) is my lord fighting, and (wrong) shall not be found in thee, all thy days; 22 yea (though there hath arisen a son of earth to pursue thee, and to seek thy life) yet shall the life of my lord be bound up in the bundle of the living, with Yahweh thy God, but (as for the life of thine enemies) he shall sling it out with the middle of the hollow of the sling.

And it shall be (when Yahweh shall do for my lord, according to all the good that he hath spoken concerning thee) (and shall put thee in charge as leader over Israel) then shall this not become to thee a staggering and stumbling of heart, unto my lord—that thou didst either shed blood without need, or that the hand of my lord (saved himself).

And (when Yahweh hath dealt well with my lord) then remember thou thy handmaid.

Then said David unto Abigail,—

Blessed be Yahweh, the God of Israel, who hath sent thee this day, to meet me; 23 and be thy discreet judgment, and be thou myself, for fathers hast kept me this day from coming in with bloodshed, and from saving myself (with mine own hand).

Nevertheless (by the life of Yahweh, God of Israel) (who hath restrained me from harming thee) surely (except thou hadst hastened and come to meet me) there had not been left unto Nabal, by the light of the morning, so much as a little boy. 24 So David received at her hand, that which she had brought him, and (unto herself) he said—

Go up, in peace, unto thy house, see! I have hearkened unto thy voice, and accepted thy person. 25 And (when Abigail came unto Nabal) lo! he had a banquet in his house, like the banquet of a king; and (the heart of Nabal was glad) according to (the) drinking deeply, so she told him nothing—less or more, until the light of the morning. 26 And it came to pass in the morning (when the wine had gone out of Nabal, and his wife told him these things) that his heart died within him, and he became like a stone. 27 And it came to pass (in about ten days) that Yahweh smote Nabal, that he died. 28 And (when David heard that Nabal was dead) he said—

Blessed be Yahweh, who hath maintained the plea of my reproach, at the hand of Nabal, and hath restrained (his) servant; from wrong, yea (the wrong of Nabal) hath Yahweh turned back on his own head.

Then sent David, and spake with Abigail, to take her to himself to wife. 40 And the servants of David came unto Abigail the Carmelite, and spake unto her, saying,

David hath sent us unto thee, to take thee to himself to wife.

And she arose, and bowed herself down with her face to the earth, and said—

Lo! thy handmaid, as serving-woman to bathe the feet of the servants of my lord.

And Abigail hastened, and mounted, and rode upon her ass, with her five damsels that used to journey at her feet, and she went her way after the messengers of David, and became his wife. 42 David took Ahinoam also out of Jezreel, and they two became his wives.

And Saul, indeed, had given his daughter Michal, David's wife, to Palti, son of Laish, who was of Galm.

§ 15. David a Second Time Spereth Saul's Life.

1 And the Ziphites came unto Saul in Gibeah, saying,—

Is not David hiding himself in the hill of Hachilah, overlooking Jeshimon?

2 Then Saul arose, and went down into the wilderness of Ziph, and with him three thousand chosen men of Israel, to seek David in the wilderness of Ziph. And Saul encamped in the hill of Hachilah, which overlooketh Jeshimon, by the way, but David was staying in the wilderness, so he saw that Saul was coming after him into the wilderness.

4 David therefore sent runners, and took knowledge that Saul had come, for a certainty.

5 So then David arose, and came to the place where Saul had encamped, and David saw the place where Saul was lying, with Abner, son of Ner, prince of his host, and Saul was lying within the circular trench, with the people encamped round about him. 6 And David responded, and said unto Ahimelech the Hittite, and unto Abishai son of Zeruiah, brother of Joab, saying,

Who will go down with me unto Saul, within the camp?

And Abishai said,

I will go down with thee.

7 So David came, with Abishai, unto the people by night, and lo! Saul lying asleep, within the trench, and his spear stuck in the ground, at his head, and Abner and the people lying round about him. 8 Then said Abishai unto David,

God hath surrendered, to-day, thine enemy, into thy hand; 9 Now therefore, let me smite him. I pray thee, with the spear to the earth, at one stroke, I will not do it twice. 10 But David said unto Abishai,

Do not destroy him,—for who hath thrust

8 Some cod. (w. 4, ear. pr. ends., Syr.): "Habalah" G.n.
9 It reads, "enemies"; in some cod. "enemy" both in writes and read (w. 4 ear. pr. ends.) G.n.
1 Samuel XXVI. 10—25; XXVII. 1—8.

10 And David said—

"By the life of Yahweh, surely I will smite him, or his day must come that he die, or into battle must he go down, and be swept away."

11 Far be it from me, of Yahweh, that I should thrust forth my hand against the Anointed of Yahweh!

"Now therefore, take, I pray thee, the spear that is at his head, and the cruse of water, and let us go our way."

12 So David took the spear, and the cruse of water, from near the head of Saul, and they went their way, and no man saw, and no man knew, and no man awoke, for all of them were sleeping, for a deep sleep from Yahweh had fallen upon them.

13 Then David crossed over to the other side, and took his stand on the top of the mountain, afar off, \(\text{\&}\) a great space being between them.

14 And David cried aloud unto the people, and unto Abner son of Ner, saying, Wilt thou not answer, Abner?

Then answered Abner, and said, Who art thou, that hast cried aloud unto the king?

15 And David said unto Abner—

Art not thou [a man]? Who indeed is like thee in Israel? Wherefore, then hast thou not kept watch over thy lord, the king?

For one of the people hath entered, to destroy the king—thy lord.

16 Not good; is this thing which thou hast done, \(\text{\&}\) by the life of Yahweh verily \(\text{\&}\) of death ye are, in that ye have not kept watch over your lord, over the Anointed of Yahweh.

17 And Saul knew the voice of David, and said—

Thy voice is this, my son David?

And David said, My voice, my lord O king!

18 And he said, Wherefore is it, that my lord is in pursuit of his servant? For what have I done? or what is in my hand that is wrong?

19 \(\text{\&}\) Now\(\text{\&}\) therefore, I pray thee, let my lord the king hear the words of his servant, \(\text{\&}\) if \(\text{\&}\) of Yahweh have goaded thee on against me let him accept the sweet smell of a gift, but \(\text{\&}\) if the sons of men \(\text{\&}\) accursed they are before Yahweh, for they have driven me out, to-day, from joining myself with the inheritance of Yahweh, saying—

Go, serve other gods!

20 \(\text{\&}\) Now \(\text{\&}\) therefore, let not my blood fall to the earth, away from the presence of Yahweh, for the king of Israel hath come out to hunt for a single flea, as when one pursueth a partridge among the mountains.

**Then said David—**

I have sinned. Return, my son David, for I will harm thee no more, because my life was precious in thine eyes, this day,—lo! I have acted foolishly and greatly erred.

22 And David responded, and said,

Lo! the spear of the king! Let, therefore, one of the young men come over, and fetch it.

23 And let Yahweh give back to each man, his righteousness, and his faithfulness,—in that Yahweh delivered thee, to-day, into my hand, but I would not thrust forth my hand against the Anointed of Yahweh.

24 Lo! then as thy life was much set by this day in mine eyes, so let my life be much set by in the eyes of Yahweh, and let him rescue me out of all tribulation.

25 Then said Saul unto David—

Blessed\(\text{\&}\) be thou, my son David, thou shalt both \(\text{\&}\) of\(\text{\&}\) great\(\text{\&}\) prevail.

And David went on his way, but Saul returned unto his own place.

§ 16. David obtains Ziklag of Achish and dwells there.

1 And David said, unto his own heart,

Now shall I be swept off, in a single day, by the hand of Saul,—there is nothing for me better than that I escape into the land of the Philistines, so shall Saul give up seeking for me any more, in any of the bounds of Israel, so shall I escape out of his hand.

2 And David arose, and he and the six hundred men that were with him passed over, unto Achish son of Maacah, king of Gath. And David abode with Achish in Gath, \(\text{\&}\) he and his men, each man with his household, \(\text{\&}\) David with his two wives, Abinoam the Jezreelitess, and Abigail wife of Nabal, the Carmelite.\(\text{\&}\)

And when it was told Saul, that David had fled to Gath, he added no more, to seek him.

5 Then said David unto Achish—

If I pray thee, I have found favour in thine eyes, let them give me a place in one of the cities in the country, that I may dwell there,—for why should thy servant dwell in the royal city with thee?

6 So Achish gave him on that day, Ziklag, \(\text{\&}\) wherefore Ziklag hath pertained unto the kings of Judah, unto this day. And the number of the days that David dwelt in the country of the Philistines became a year and four months.\(\text{\&}\)

8 And David and his men went up, and made a...
raided against the Geshurites and the Gizrites, and the Amalekites, for they were the inhabitants of the land who had been from age-past times, as thou enterest Shur, even as far as the land of Egypt. Now when David would smite a land he used to save alive neither man nor woman, but took sheep and oxen, and asses and camels, and apparel, and returned, and came in unto Achish. Then said Achish,

Whither have ye made a raid, to-day?
And David said—
Against the South of Judah, or against the South of the Jerahmeelites, or as far as the South of the Kenites.
11 But neither man nor woman used David to save alive, to bring into Gath, for he said,
Lest they tell of us, saying,—
So hath David done, and so hath his manner, all the days that he hath dwelt in the country of the Philistines.
12 And Achish believed in David, saying,—
He hath made himself odious unto his own people, unto Israel, therefore shall he be my servant all his life long.

§ 17. Saul and the Witch of En-dor.

28 And it came to pass, in those days, when the Philistines gathered together their hosts for war, to fight with Israel; that Achish said unto David,
Thou must know that I with all my heart shall thou go forth in the host, and may thy men.
And David said unto Achish,
Therefore will I keep of my head I will appoint thee, all the days.
Now was dead, and all Israel had lamented him, and buried him in Ramah, even in his own city,—Saul moreover had put away them who had familiar spirits and them who were oracles out of the land.
So then the Philistines gathered themselves together, and came in, and encamped in Shunem,—and Saul gathered together all Israel, and they encamped in Gilboa.
And when Saul saw the host of the Philistines, he was afraid, and his heart trembled exceedingly.
Then enquired of Yahweh, but Yahweh answered him not,—neither by a dream, nor by the Lights, nor by prophets.
Then said Saul unto his servants—
Seek me out a woman that owneth a familiar spirit, that I may even go unto her, and enquire of her.
And his servants said unto him,
Lo! there is a woman that owneth a familiar spirit in En-dor.
Saul therefore disguised himself, and put on other raiment, and departed—"he and two men with him," and they came to the woman by night,—and he said—
Divine for me, I pray thee, by the familiar spirit, and bring up for me whomsoever I shall name unto thee.
And the woman said unto him—
Lo! if thou knowest what Saul hath done, how he hath cut off them who have familiar spirits and him who is an oracle out of the land, wherefore then, art thou striking at my life, to put me to death?
So then Saul swore unto her by Yahweh, saying,—
<By the life of Yahweh> there shall no punishment befall thee for this thing.
Then said the woman,
Whom shall I bring up for thee?
And he said,
<Samuel> bring thou up for me.
And when the woman saw Samuel she made outcry with a loud voice, and the woman spake unto Saul, saying—
Wherefore hast thou deceived me, thou thyself being Saul?
And the king said unto her—
Be not afraid, but what sawest thou?
And the woman said unto Saul,
<A god> saw me, coming up out of the earth.
And he said to her—
What was his form?
And she said—
An old man, coming up, he being wrapped about with a robe.
Then Saul knew that it was Samuel, so he inclined his face to the earth, and bowed himself down.
And said unto Saul,
Wherefore hast thou deceived me, by bringing me up?
And Saul said—
I am in sore distress, for the Philistines are making war against me, and God hath turned away from me, and answered me no more—either by means of the prophets, or by dreams, therefore have I even called for thee, to let me know, what I am to do.
Then said Samuel,
Wherefore, then, shouldst thou ask me,—when <Yahweh> hath turned away from thee, and hath come to be with thy neighbour?
17 Therefore hath Yahweh done for him, as he spake by me,—yea Yahweh hath rent the kingdom out of thy hand, and given it to a neighbour of thine—to David.

18 <As thou didst not hearken unto the voice of Yahweh, neither didst execute the glory of his anger upon Amalek> [therefore] hast Yahweh done unto thee this day; 19 that Yahweh may deliver [Israel also, with thee] into the hand of the Philistines, and [to-morrow] thou and thy sons with thee are about to fall,—<the host of Israel also> will Yahweh deliver, into the hand of the Philistines.

20 Then Saul fastened, and fell prostrate—the whole length of him—to the earth, and was sore afraid, at the words of Samuel,—and indeed, no [strength] was left in him, for he had not eaten food all the day and all the night. 21 And the woman came unto Saul, and <when she saw that he was greatly terrified> she said unto him—

Lo! thy handmaid hearkened unto thy voice, and I put my life into my hand, and heard thy words which thou didst speak unto me.

22 [Now] therefore, I pray thee, hearken [thou also] unto the voice of thy handmaid, and let me set before thee a morsel of food, and eat thou,—that there may be in thee strength, when thou goest on thy journey.

23 But he refused, and said—

I will not eat. But <when his servants, and the woman also, strongly urged him> then hearkened he unto their voice, and rose up from the earth, and sat on the bed. 24 Now [the woman] had a calf fattening, in the shed. So she hasted, and sacrificed it, and took meal, and kneaded, and baked thereof, unleavened cakes; and brought near before Saul and before his servants, and they did eat. Then rose they up and departed, the same night.

§ 18. David starts with the Philistines to invade Israel, but is sent back.

20 1 Now the Philistines gathered together all their hosts, towards Aphek,—and [the Israelites] were encamping by the fountain, that is in Jezreel. 2 And [the lords of the Philistines] were passing on by hundreds and by thousands,—but [David and his men] were passing on in the rear, with Achish. 3 Then said the princes of the Philistines,

What are these Hebrews [doing]?

And Achish said unto the princes of the Philistines—

Is not this David, servant of Saul king of Israel, who hath been with me this year, or two, and I have found in him nothing, from the day of his coming over unto me unto this day?

4 But the princes of the Philistines raged against him, and the princes of the Philistines said unto him—

Let the man go back, that he may return unto the place which thou didst appoint him, and let him not go down with us, into battle, so shall he not become to us a traitor in the battle,—for [wherewith] should this fellow gain favour with his lord? Would it not be with the heads' of those men?

5 Is not this David, of whom they made responses in the dances, saying,—

[Saul] hath smitten [his thousands],

But [David] his [tens of thousands]? 6

So Achish called for David, and said unto him—

<By the life of Yahweh> surely [upright] thou art', and <pleasing in mine eyes> have been thy going out and thy coming in with me, in the host, for I have found in thee no wrong, from the day of thy coming in unto me, until this day,—but [in the eyes of the lords] [displeasing] thou art'.

7 [Now] therefore, return, and go in peace,—so shalt thou not do wrong in the eyes of the lords of the Philistines.

8 Then said David unto Achish—

But what have I done? and what hast thou found in thy servant, from the day that I came before thee, unto this day,—that I may not go in and fight, with the enemies of my lord the king?

9 Then answered Achish, and said unto David,

I acknowledge that [pleasing] thou art in mine eyes, as a messenger of God,—notwithstanding [the princes of the Philistines] have said,

He shall not go up with us, into the battle.

10 [Now] therefore, rise up early in the morning, [thou] and the servants of thy lord who have come with thee,—yes as soon as ye have risen early in the morning, and have light> then depart.

11 So David rose up early, [he and his men], to depart in the morning, to return into the land of the Philistines,—but [the Philistines] went up to Jezreel.

§ 19. David rescues his People from the Amalekites.

1 And it came to pass [when David and his men came to Ziklag on the third day] that [the Amalekites] had made a raid into the South, and into Ziklag, and had smitten Ziklag, and burned it with fire; and had taken captive you, and <unworthy Chase> do not thou impute in thy heart, for [pleasing] art thou before me; yes as soon," etc.—G.n.

Written and read as in chap. xviii. 7; xxi. 11—G.n.

So it shall be (w. Sep. and Vul.)—G.n.

In Sep. is here found: and depart unto the place which I appointed you, and <unworthy Chase> do not thou impute in thy heart, for [pleasing] art thou before me; yes as soon," etc.—G.n.

Heb. nageh.
the women and all who were therein, from small even unto great, they had not put one to death,—but had driven them forth, and gone their way. So when David and his men came to the city> lo! it was burnt with fire,—and their wives, and their sons, and their daughters, had been taken captive. Then David and the people that were with him lifted up their voice, and wept,—until they had no more strength to weep. And the two daughters of David—Abishag the Jerushite, and Abigail, wife of Nabal the Carmelite—David was in sore distress, for the people had spoken of stoning him, because the souls of all the people were embittered, every man for his own son and for his own daughters, but David emboldened himself in Yahweh his God. Then said David to Abiathar the priest, son of Ahimelech, Do bring near me, I pray thee, the ephod. So Abiathar brought near the ephod unto David. And David enquired of Yahweh, saying, Shall I pursue this troop? shall I overtake it? And he said unto him: Pursue, for thou shalt overtake it, and thou shalt rescue it. So David went, and he, and the six hundred men, who were with him, and they came in as far as the ravine of Besor,—where they had to be left behind—stayed. But David pursued, he, and four hundred men, but the two hundred men stayed', because they were too weared to cross over the ravine of Besor. And they found an Egyptian in the field, and took him unto David,—and gave him food, and he did eat, and they gave him water to drink; and they gave him a piece of a cake of figs, and two cakes of raisins, and when he had eaten his spirit came back unto him,—for he had neither eaten food, nor drunk water, three days and three nights. Then David said to him—Whose art thou? and whence art thou? And he said,—A young man of Egypt, am I, servant to an Amalekite, and my lord left me behind, because I fell sick, three days ago. As for us> we invaded the South of the Cherithites, and against that which pertained unto Judah, and against the South of Caleb,—and Ziklag burned we with fire. And David said unto him, Wilt thou bring me down unto this troop? And he said—Swear unto me by God, that thou wilt not put me to death, neither wilt thou surrender me into the hand of my lord, and I will bring thee down unto this troop. So he brought him down, and lo! they were left to themselves over the face of all the land,—eating and drinking, and dancing around, for all the great spoil which they had taken out of the land of the Philistines, and out of the land of Judah. And David smote them, from the closing twilight even unto the evening of the next day,—and there escaped not of them a man, save four hundred young men who rode upon camels, and fled. And David rescued all whom the Amalekites had taken,—his two wives also did David rescue; and there was nothing missing to them,—whether small or great, whether spoil, or sons or daughters, or any thing which they had taken unto themselves,—the whole did David recover. And David took all the flocks and the herds,—they drove them before those other cattle, and they said, This is David's spoil. And David came unto the two hundred men, who had been too weary to follow David, and whom they had suffered to remain at the ravine of Besor,—and they came forth to meet David, and to meet the people who were with him, and when David came near unto the people, they enquired of his success. Then responded every man who was bad and abandoned, among the men who had been with David, and said—Because they went not with me* there shall not be given them of the spoil that we have rescued,—save to every man his wife and his children, let them put them forth, then, and go. Then said David, Ye shall not do so, my brethren,—with that which Yahweh hath given to us, who hath preserved us, and delivered the troop that came against us into our hand. Who indeed could hearken unto you in this matter? Surely like the share of him that went down into the battle> even so shall be the share of him that remained by the stores.—alike shall they share. And so it came to pass—from that day forward—that he appointed it, for a statute and for a custom unto Israel, until this day. And when David came to Ziklag he sent of the spoil unto the elders of Judah, unto his friends, saying,—Lo! for you a blessing, out of the spoil of the enemies of Yahweh: to them who were in Bethel, and to them who were in Ramoth of the South, and to them who were in Jattir, and to them who were in Aroer, and to them who were in Siphmoth, and to them who were in Eshtemoa, and to them who were in Racal, and to them who were in Mount Seir, in the land of Edom.
and to them who were in the cities of the Jerameelites,
and to them who were in the cities of the Kenites,
and to them who were in Hormah,
and to them who were in Corashan,
and to them who were in Atashch,
and to them who were in Hebron,—
and to all the places where David had gone to and fro, || he and his men.||

§ 20. Saul's Sons slain in Battle, and Saul destroys himself.

31 Now <as || the Philistines| were fighting against Israel> the men of Israel fled from before the Philistines, and fell slain, in Mount Gilboa. And the Philistines followed hard after Saul, and after his sons,—and the Philistines smote Jonathan and Abinadab and Malchishua, sons of Saul. And the battle went sore against Saul, and the archers discovered him,—and he was terrified || at the archers. Then said Saul to his armourbearer—

Draw thy sword and pierce me through therewith, lest these uncircumcised come, and pierce me through, and abuse me. But his armourbearer was not willing, for he was sore afraid. So Saul took his sword and fell thereon. And <when his armourbearer said> that Saul was dead> || he also fell upon his sword, and died with him. 6 Thus died Saul, and his three sons, and his armourbearer, yea* all his men, on that day. || together.||

And <when the men of Israel who were across the vale, and who were across the Jordan, saw> that the men of Israel had fled, and that Saul and his sons were dead> they forsook the cities, and fled, and the Philistines' entered, and took up their abode therein.

And it came to pass on the morrow, <when the Philistines came to strip the slain> that they found Saul, and his three sons, lying prostrate in Mount Gilboa. So they cut off his head, and stripped off his armour, and sent throughout the land of the Philistines round about, to publish it in the house of their idols, and unto the people. And they put his armour in a house of Ashtaroth,* and <his dead body> fastened they on the wall of Beth-shan.

And <when the inhabitants of Jabesh-gilead> heard concerning him, what the Philistines had done unto Saul> * then arose all the men of valour, and journeyed all the night, and took the body of Saul, and the bodies of his sons, from the wall of Beth-shan,—and came to Jabesh, and burned them there; * and took their bones, and buried them under the tamarisk-tree* in Jabesh,—and fasted seven days.

* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns. 5yr. and Vul.) * "It was perch. a sacred tree, marking shrine"—* G. O. 79.

§ 1. David gets Tidings of Saul's Death, and slays the Messenger.

1 And so it was <after the death of Saul, when David had returned from the smiting of the Amalekites, and David had abode in Ziklag two days> 2 yea so it was <on the third day> that lo! a man came out of the camp, from Saul, with his clothes rent, and earth upon his head,—and so it was <when he came in unto David> that he fell to the earth, and did homage.

2 And David said unto him,

From whence comest thou? And he said unto him,—

<Out of the camp of Israel> am I escaped. 4 And David said unto him—

E.O.T.

How turned out the matter? tell me, I pray thee.

And he said—

The people have fled from the battle,

Yea moreover, ||many|| of the people have fallen, and died,

Yea moreover, ||Saul, and Jonathan his son|| are dead.

5 Then said David unto the young man who was telling him,—

How knowest thou that Saul and Jonathan his son are dead?

6 And the young man who was telling him said,

It ||so happened|| that I was on Mount Gilboa, when lo! ||Saul|| leaning upon his spear,—and lo! ||the chariots and horsemen|| hotly

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pursued him; so he turned behind him, and saw me,—and cried out unto me, and I said, Behold me! And he said unto me, Who art thou? And I said unto him, <An Amalekite> am I. *And he said unto me, I pray thee, take thy stand by me, and put me to death, for the cramp hath seized me—even for as long as my life shall be in me. *So I took my stand by him, and put him to death, for I perceived that he could not survive his fall,—so I took the crown that was on his head, and the bracelet that was on his arm, and have brought them in unto my lord. [Here].

11 Then David took hold of his clothes, and rent them,—yea, moreover, [so did] all the men who were with him. 12 And they lamented aloud, and wept, and fasted until the evening,— For Saul, and for Jonathan his son, And for the people of Yahweh, And for the house of Israel, Because they had fallen by the sword.

13 And David said unto the young man who was telling him, Whence' art thou? And he said, <Son of a sojourner—an Amalekite> am I. 14 And David said unto him,— How wast thou not afraid to thrust forth thy hand, to destroy the Anointed of Yahweh? 15 So David called one of the young men, and said,— Go near—fall upon him. And he smote him, that he died. 16 And David said unto him, Thy blood be upon thine own head,—for thine own mouth hath testified against thee, saying, I myself put to death the Anointed of Yahweh.

§ 2. David's Dirge over Saul and Jonathan.

17 Then chanted David this dirge,—over Saul and over Jonathan his son; 18 and he thought to teach the sons of Judah [the song of] the Bow,—lo! it is written in the Book of the Upright:—

19 The beauty of Israel! on thy high places—slain! How have fallen—the mighty!

20 Do not tell it in Gath, Do not publish it in the streets of Askelon,— Lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice, Lest the daughters of the Uncircumcised triumph,

21 Ye mountains in Gilead! Be there neither dew nor rain upon you, Nor fields of offerings,— For 'there' were cast away, the shields of the mighty, The shield of Saul, unanointed with oil.

22 <From the blood of the slain, From the fat of the mighty> The bow of Jonathan ne'er drew back,— And [the sword of Saul] ne'er returned [empty].

23 Saul and Jonathan Delightfully loving in their lives, Even <in their death> were not divided,— <Beyond eagles> were they swift, <Beyond lions> were they strong!

24 Ye daughters of Israel! <For Saul> weep ye,— Who clothed you in crimson, [decked] with lovely things, Who hung ornaments of gold on your apparel!

25 How have fallen the mighty, in the midst of the battle! [Jonathan] [on thy high places] slain! I am distressed for thee, my brother, [Jonathan!] Delightful to me, exceedingly,— [Wonderful] was thy love to me, [passing] the love of women.

27 How have fallen the mighty, and perished the weapons of war!

§ 3. David, under Divine Guidance, removes to Hebron, is anointed King by Judah, and rewards the Men of Jabesh-gilead.

1 And it came to pass <after this> that David enquired of Yahweh, saying,— Shall I go up into one of the cities of Judah? And Yahweh said unto him, Go up. And David said— Whither shall I go up? And he said— Unto Hebron.

2 So David went up thither, and his two wives also, Ahinoam, the Jezreelites, and Abigail, wife of Nabal the Carmelite. 3 <His men also> who were with him> did David bring up—every man with his household,—and they dwelt in the cities of Hebron.

4 Then came the men of Judah, and anointed David there, to be king over the house of Judah. And they told David, saying—<Men of Jabesh-gilead> were they who buried Saul.

5 So David sent messengers unto the men of Jabesh-gilead,—and said unto them— [Blessed] be ye of Yahweh, that ye did this lovingkindness unto your lord, unto Saul, and buried him.

6 Now therefore, Yahweh require you with
lovingkindness and truth,—moreover also—

He will requite you, for this noble deed, in
that ye did this thing.

Now therefore, let your hands be made
firm, and become ye sons of valour, for your
lord Saul is dead,—and <me> moreover have the house of Judah anointed, to be
king over them.

4. Abner, espousing the Claims of Ish-bosheth, son
of Saul, meets Joab at Gibeon: the Play of their
young Men ensues in a Fierce Battle: Asahel slain by Abner.

But Abner son of Ner, prince of the host
that pertained unto Saul], took Ish-bosheth,
son of Saul, and brought him over to Mahanaim;
and made him king for Gilead, and for the
Ashurites, and for Jezreel,—and over Ephraim, and
over Benjamin, and over [all Israel].
Fifty years old> was Ish-bosheth son of Saul,
when he began to reign over Israel, and
<two years> reigned he,—but [the house of Judah] followed David.
And it came to pass, that [the number of the days that David
was king in Hebron, over the house of Judah] was seven years and six months.
And Abner son of Ner, and the servants of Ish-
boseeth, son of Saul, came out from Mahanaim
to Gibeon. And Joab son of Zeruiah, and
the servants of David, went out from Hebron
and met, by the pool of Gibeon, together,—
and they sat down, [these] by the pool, on
the one side, and [those] by the pool, on
the other side. Then said Abner unto Joab,
Let the young men arise, I pray thee, and
make sport before us.
And Joab said—
Let them arise.
Then there arose, and went over by number,—
twelve of Benjamin, pertaining to Ish-boseeth,
son of Saul, and twelve of the servants of David.
And they caught every one his fellow by the head, with his sword in his fellow's
side, so they fell, together,—and that place was
called Helkath-hazzadim ["Field of Potters"], which is in Gibeon.
So the battle became exceeding obstinate, on that day,—
and Abner and the men of Israel were defeated
before the servants of David.
Now there were there, three sons of Zeruiah, Joab,
and Abishai, and Asahel,—and [Asahel] was light of foot as a wild gazelle.
And Asahel pursued Abner,—and turned not, in going
to the right hand or to the left, from pursuing
Abner.
Then Abner looked behind him, and said—
Art thou' Asahel?

And he said—
I am.
Then Abner said to him—
Turn these aside, to thy right hand, or to thy
left, and lay thee hold on one of the young
men, and take thee his armour.
But Asahel would not turn aside from pursuing
him. And Abner said [yet again] unto Asahel,
Turn thee aside from pursuing me,—wherefore
should I smite thee to the earth? how
then should I lift up my face unto Joab, thy
brother?
Howbeit he refused to turn aside, wherefore
Abner smote him with the hinder end of the spear, in the belly." that the spear
came out behind him, and he fell there, and
died on the spot,—and so it was, that [as
many as came up to the place where Asahel
died] stood still.
Then Joab and Abishai pursued Abner,—but [the
sun] had gone in by the time [they] had
come as far as the hill of Ammah, that over-
looketh Giah, by way of the wilderness of Gibeon.
And <when the sons of Benjamin had
gathered themselves together after Abner, and
become one band,—and had taken their stand
on the top of a certain hill> then Abner cried
aloud unto Joab, and said—
To the uttermost must the sword devour?
Dost thou not well know that [bitter] shall
it be, in the latter end? How long then,
 wilt thou not bid the people turn back from
pursuing their own brethren?
Then said Joab—
As God liveth] surely <if thou hadst not
spoken> [then in the morning] the people
would of themselves have gone up, every
man from pursuing his brother.
So Joab blew with the horn, and all the people
stood still, and they neither pursued Israel
further,—nor fought any more. And Abner and his men journeyed through the
waste plains all that night,—and crossed the
Jordan, and went through all the Bithron, and
entered Mahanaim.
And Joab] returned from pursuing Abner, and <when he
had gathered together all the people> there were
missing of the servants of David—nineteen men,
and Asahel; but [the servants of David] had
smitten of Benjamin, of the men of Abner,
[so that] three hundred and sixty men had
died. And they carried Asahel, and buried him in the grave of his father, which
was in Bethlehem,—and Joab and his men
journeyed all the night, and had daylight in Hebron.
And the war between the house of Saul and the
house of David was prolonged,—and [David]
waxed stronger and stronger, and [the house of Saul] became weaker and weaker.
§ 5. The Sons born to David in Hebron.

And there were born unto David, sons, in Hebron,—and it came to pass that—

His firstborn was Amnon, by Ahinoam, the Jezreelite;

And his second, Chileab, by Abigail, wife of Naashon the Carmelite,

And the third, Absalom, son of Maachah, daughter of Talmai, king of Geshur;

And the fourth, Adonijah, son of Haggith,—

And the fifth, Shephatiah, son of Abital;

And the sixth, Ithream, by Eglah wife of David.

These: were born unto David, in Hebron.

§ 8. Abner, provoked by Ish-bosheth, returns round to David, whom he visits in Hebron.

And it came to pass <while the war continued between the house of Saul and the house of David> that [Abner] shewed himself courageous for the house of Saul. 7 Now [Saul] had a concubine [whose name] was Rishah daughter of Aiah,—and [Ish-bosheth] said unto Abner,

[Why] wentest thou in, unto my father’s concubine?

And it provoked Abner greatly, on account of the words of Ish-bosheth, and he said—

Am I [the head of the dogs] that pertain unto Judah?

[To-day] would I deal in lovingkindness with the house of Saul thy father, towards his brethren, and towards his friends, and have not delivered thee into the hand of David,—and yet thou hast charged upon me,—the transgression of the woman [to-day].

[So] may God do unto Abner, and [so] may he add to him,—if [as-Isah hath sworn] unto David> [even so] I deal not with him; 10 by turning over the kingdom from the house of Saul,—and establishing the throne of David, over Israel and over Judah, [from Dan] even unto Beer-sheba.

And he could no further answer Abner [a word;],—because he feared him.

So Abner sent messengers unto David, on the spot, saying—

[Whose] is the land?

Saying [also]—

Solemnise thy covenant [with me; and lo! [my hand] shall be with thee, to bring round unto thee, all Israel.

And he said—

Good!!! [I] will solemnise with thee a covenant, —but [one thing] must I ask of thee, saying—

Thou shalt not see my face, except thou have brought in* Michal, Saul’s daughter, when thou comest to see my face.

And David sent messengers unto Ish-bosheth son of Saul, saying,—

Give up my wife, Michal, whom I espoused to myself, for a hundred foreskins of Philistines.

So Ish-bosheth sent and took her from her husband,—from Paltiel, son of Laish. 14 And her husband went along with her, weeping as he went behind her, as far as Behurim,—when Abner said unto him—

Go, return.

And he returned.

Then had Abner [speech] with the elders of Israel, saying,—

[In times past] ye were seeking David, to be king over you.

[Now] therefore, act,—for [Yahweh] spake unto David, saying,

[By the hand of David my servant] will I save my people Israel, out of the hand of the Philistines, and out of the hand of all their enemies.

And Abner also spake in the ears of Benjamin,—and Abner also went to speak, in the ears of David, in Hebron, all that was pleasing in the eyes of Israel, and in the eyes of all the house of Benjamin. 19 So <when Abner came in unto David, in Hebron, and [with him] twenty men> David made [for Abner, and for the men who were with him] a banquet. 20 Then said Abner unto David—

I will verily arise and go, and gather together unto my lord the king all Israel—that they may solemnise with thee a covenant, so shalt thou reign over all that thy soul desireth. And David let Abner go, and he departed in peace.

§ 7. Joab slays Abner, over whom David pronounces a Dirge.

And lo! [the servants of David, and Joab came in from a raid, and [great spoil] brought they in with them; but Abner] was not with David in Hebron, for he had let him go; and he had departed in peace. 23 <When Joab, and all the host that was with him> had come in> then told they Joab, saying,

Abner son of Ner hath been in unto the king, and he hath let him go; and he hath departed in peace.

Then Joab came in unto the king, and said—

What hast thou done?

Lo! Abner came in unto thee. Wherefore is it that thou didst let him go, so that he is clean departed?


25 Thou knowest Abner son of Ner, that <to deceive thee> he came, and to take knowledge of thy going out, and thy coming in, and to take knowledge of all that thou art doing.

And when Joab had come out from David, he sent messengers after Abner, and brought him back from the wall of Sirah, but David knew it not. So Abner returned to Hebron, and Joab took him aside into the midst of the gate, to speak with him quietly, and then smote him there, in the belly, that he died, for the blood of Asahel the brother of Joab.

And when David heard of it, after that he said—

Guiltless am I and my kingdom before Yahweh, unto times age-abiding, of the blood of Abner son of Ner.

Let it be hurled upon the head of Joab, and against all his father's house, and let there not fall from the house of Joab one that hath an issue, or a leper, or one that leaneth on a crutch, or that falleth by the sword, or that lacketh bread.

Thus Joab and Abishai his brother slew Abner, because he had caused the death of Asahel their brother, in Gibeon, in the battle.

And David said unto Joab, and unto all the people that were with him—

Rend your clothes, and gird you with sackcloth, and lament aloud before Abner.

And King David himself was following the bier.

And they buried Abner in Hebron, and the king lifted up his voice and wept, at the grave of Abner, and all the people wept.

And the king addressed his dirge unto Abner, and said—

As a base man dieth should Abner have died?

Thy hands were not bound, and thy feet near to fetters were not brought, as one falleth before assassin, so didst thou fall!

And again all the people went over him.

And when all the people came near to get David to eat bread, while yet it was day—

David awoke, saying—

Said let God do to me, and [so], let him add, if before the sun go in I taste bread, or anything else.

And all the people took note of it, and it was noble in their eyes, as all that the king did was, in the eyes of all the people, noble.

So then all the people, and all Israel, took note, that day, that [it was not of the king] to cause the death of Abner son of Ner.

And the king said unto his servants,—

Will ye not take note that a prince and a great man hath fallen this day, in Israel?

And I myself this day am weak, though anointed king,

But these men, the sons of Zeruiah, are more severe than I:

Yahweh repay [the doer of wickedness].

[According to his wickedness].

§ 8. Ish-bosheth slain: his Death avenged by David.

Now when Ish-bosheth, the son of Saul heard that Abner had died in Hebron, his hands became feeble, and [all Israel] were dismayed.

And two men, captains of bands, pertained to Ish-bosheth, son of Saul—[the name of the one] was Baanah, and [the name of the other] Rechab: sons of Rimmon the Beerothite, of the sons of Benjamin, for even Beeroth used to be reckoned unto Benjamin;

and the Beerothites fled to Gittaim, and have been sojourners there, until this day.

And [Jonathan, son of Saul] had a son, lame of his feet, [five years old] was he, when tidings came in of Saul and Jonathan from Jezreel, so his nurse took him up, and fled, and it came to pass, when she started up to flee, that he fell and was lamed, and [his name] was [Mephibosheth].

So then the sons of Rimmon the Beerothite, Rechab and Baanah, took their journey and came in, about the heat of the day, unto the house of Ish-bosheth, when he was lying on his noonday couch;

and [at] the door entered they as far as the middle of the house, to fetch wheat, and they smote him in the belly, and [Rechab and Baanah his brother] escaped.

Thus they entered the house when [he] was lying on his bed, in his sleeping-chamber, and smote him, and slew him, and beheaded him, and took his head, and journeyed by way of the waste plain all the night; and brought in the head of Ish-bosheth unto David, at Hebron, and said unto the king,

Lo! the head of Ish-bosheth son of Saul, thine enemy, who sought thy life: so hath Yahweh given to my lord the king, avengement this day, on Saul and on his seed.

Then David responded to Rechab and Baanah his brother, sons of Rimmon the Beerothite, and said unto them,—

By the life of Yahweh, who hath redeemed my soul out of all distress <when he that brought tidings to me, saying Lo! Saul is dead, though [he] was as one that bringeth good tidings, in his own eyes> yet I seized him, and slew him in Ziklag,—which was how I gave him reward for his tidings: how much more <when lawless men have slain a righteous person, in his own house, upon his bed>.

2 Samuel IV. 12; V. 1—25; VI. 1, 2.

§ 9. David, becoming King over all Israel, takes Jerusalem, and his Fame and Family are increased.

1 Then came all the tribes of Israel unto David, in Hebron, and spake, saying—

Behold us! [thy bone and thy flesh] we are.

2 Also [in time past, when Saul was king over us] thou wast he that led out and brought in, Israel; and Yahweh said to thee—

[Thou] shalt be shepherd unto my people, Israel, and [thou] shalt become leader over Israel.

So all the elders of Israel came unto the king, in Hebron, and King David solemnised to them a covenant in Hebron, before Yahweh, and they anointed David to be king over Israel.

[Thirty years old] was David when he began to reign,—[forty years] he reigned: [in Hebron] reigned he over Judah, seven years and six months,—[in Jerusalem] reigned he thirty and three years, over all Israel and Judah.

Then went the king and his men, to Jerusalem, against the Jebusites, inhabiting the land,—and they spake to David, saying—

Thou canst not come in hither, unless thou take away the blind and lame—

Thinking, David will not come in hither.

So then David captured the citadel of Zion,—[the same] is the city of David. And David said, on that day—

Whosoever is smiting the Jebusites, then let him reach as far as the aqueduct.

But [as for the lame and the blind] they were the hated of David's soul,—[for which cause] they kept on saying—

Blind and lame! he will not enter the place.

So then David dwelt in the citadel, and called it The City of David,—and David built round about, from Millo and inwards.

And David went on and on waxing great,—

Yahweh, God of hosts, being with him.

Then Hiram, king of Tyre, sent messengers unto David, with cedar-wood, and carpenters, and masons, and they built a house for David.

So David perceived that Yahweh had esta-
him, arose and went beyond Basal Judah, to bring up from thence, the ark of God, which was placed in the ark of Yahweh, which inhabited the cherubim, thereupon. So they carried the ark of God in a new waggan, and brought it out of the house of Abinsab, who was in Gibeah, and ||Uzza and Ahio, sons of Abinsab, were driving the new waggan. So they brought it out of the house of Abinsab, which was in Gibeah, with the ark of God, and Ahio was going before the ark. And ||David and all the house of Israel were dancing for joy before Yahweh, with all boldness and with songs, and with lyres, and with harps, and with timbrels, and with sistrons, and with cymbals. And when they came as far as the threshing-floor of Nachon> Uzzah thrust forth his hand unto the ark of God, and took hold of it, for the oxen were restive. Then was kindled the anger of Yahweh against Uzzah, and God smote him there, for the error, so that he died there, by the ark of God. And it was a sadness unto David, for that Yahweh had broken in with a breach against Uzzah, therefore called he that place, Perez-uzzah (as it is called) until this day. And David was afraid of Yahweh, on that day, and said, How can the ark of Yahweh come unto me? So David would not remove unto him the ark of Yahweh, unto the city of David, but David took it aside to the house of Obed-edom, the Gittite. And the ark of Yahweh abode in the house of Obed-edom the Gittite, three months, and Yahweh blessed Obed-edom, and all his household. And it was told King David, saying, Yahweh hath blessed the household of Obed-edom, and all that he hath, because of the ark of God. David therefore went and brought up the ark of God, out of the house of Obed-edom, unto the city of David, with rejoicing. And so it was that when they who bare the ark of Yahweh had stepped forward six paces, he sacrificed an ox and a heifer. And David was dancing with all boldness before Yahweh, ||David being girt with an ephod of linen.

§ 12. David, proposing to build a Temple, is forbidden; but receives large promises for himself and his posterity.

1 And it came to pass when the king had taken up his abode in his house, and Yahweh had given him rest round about, from all his enemies, that the king said unto Nathan the prophet, See, I pray thee—

2 The Massorets make a break here, Disregarding it, we might render: ||And when David, etc.,

3 And Nathan said unto the king, ||All that is in thy heart> go—do—for Yahweh is with thee.

4 Or: ~lutes. Cp. O.G.

5 A small metal frame with loose metal bars carrying loose rings, borne and swung or shaken in the hand. O.G.

6 So it shall be (w. Aram, Sep, Syr, Vul) ||O.G. (M.C.T. omits: his hand). Ml: ||upon (or on to); but some cod. (w. Aram., Sep, and Vul.) have: into ||O.G.


8 Or: ~lutes. Cp. O.G.

9 ||Cities of Judah; a town which is elsewhere called Basal (city) and Kirjath-searim.—T.G. ||So called as seat of Basal-worship in Judah ||—O.G. 128; Hastings' B.D. Vol. 1. 21.

10 Some cod. (w. Aram, Sep, Vul) have: whereupon is called the name of Y. of hosts dwelling (enwrapped) in the cherubim.—G.n.

11 So it shall be (w. Sep) Cp. ver 14 and 1 Ch. xiii. 8

12 ||Cities of Judah; a town which is elsewhere called Basal (city) and Kirjath-searim. So called as seat of Basal-worship in Judah. ||—O.G. 128; Hastings' B.D. Vol. 1. 21.

13 ||Cities of Judah; a town which is elsewhere called Basal (city) and Kirjath-searim. So called as seat of Basal-worship in Judah. ||—O.G. 128; Hastings' B.D. Vol. 1. 21.
But so it was that the word of Yahweh came unto Nathan, saying:

Go and say unto my servant—unto David:

"Thus saith Yahweh,—Shalt thou build me a house, for me to dwell in; seeing that I have not dwelt in a house, since the day that I brought up the sons of Israel out of Egypt, even unto this day,—but have been wandering in a tent as my habitation?"

Wherefore have ye not built me a house of cedar?"

"Now therefore, [thus] shalt thou say unto my servant, unto David:"

"Thus saith Yahweh of hosts, I myself: took thee away from the pasture, from after the flock,—to become leader over my people, over Israel; and was with thee, whithersoever thou didst go, and have cut off all thine enemies, from before thee,—and will make thee a name, like the name of the great ones who are in the earth; and will appoint a place for my people, for Israel, and will plant them, and they shall inhabit their place, and be unsettled no more,—neither shall the sons of pervercity again' humiliate them, as at first; 13 even from the day when I put judges in charge over my people Israel, thus will I give thee rest from all thine enemies.

And Yahweh must tell thee that will Yahweh make for thee.

And it shall be that when thy days shall be fulfilled, and thou shalt sleep with thy fathers, then will I raise up thy seed after thee, which proceedeth from thine own body, and I will establish his kingdom. 11 He shall build a house for my name,—and I will establish his kingly throne unto times age-abiding:

I will become his father,
And he shall become my son:
If he commits iniquity> then will I correct him
With the rod of men,
And with the stripes of the sons of men;"

And it came to pass <after this> that David smote the Philistines, and subdued them, and David took the bridle of the metropolis, out of the hand of the Philistines. He smote Moab, and measured them with the line, casting them down to the ground, and he measured with two lines to put to death, and with one full line to keep alive; so the Moabites became David's, as servants bringing gifts. And David smote Hadadezer son of Rehob, king of Zobah; when he went to lay his hand on the River Euphrates, and David captured from him, a thousand and seven hundred horsemen, and twenty thousand footmen, and David destroyed all the chariots, but reserved of them, a hundred chariots.

And when the Syrians of Damascus came to help Hadadezer, king of Zobah, David smote of the Syrians, twenty-two thousand men. Then David put garrisons in Syria of Damascus, and the Syrians became David's, as servants bringing gifts, and so Yahweh gave victory unto David, whithersoever he went. And David took the shields of gold which had come to the servants of Hadadezer, and brought them to Jerusalem; also from Betah and from Berothai, cities of Hadadezer, did King David take bronze, exceeding much.

And when Tou* king of Hamath heard that David had smitten all the forces of Hadadezer> then Tou* sent Hadarom* his son unto King David, to ask after his welfare, and to bless him, because he had fought against Hadadezer and had smitten him, for Hadadezer* had had wars with Tou,* and in his hand were vessels of silver, and vessels of gold, and vessels of bronze. <Them also> did King David hallow unto Yahweh,—with the silver and the gold which he had hallowed from all the nations which he had subdued: from Syria, and from Moab, and from the sons of Ammon, and from the Philistines, and from Amalek,—and from the spoil of Hadadezer son of Rehob, king of Zobah.

And David made a name, when he returned from his* smiting of the Syrians in the valley of salt,—eighteen thousand. And he put [in Edom] garrisons, throughout all Edom, put he garrisons, and so it was that all Edom became servants unto David,—and Yahweh gave victory unto David, whithersoever he went.


And David reigned over all Israel,—and so it was that David used to execute justice and righteousness for all his people; and Joab, son of Zeruiah, was over the army,—and Jehoshaphat, son of Ahilud, was remembrancer. And Zadok, son of Ahitub, and Ahimelech, son of Abiathar, were priests,—and Seraiah, was scribe; and Benaiah, son of Jehoiada, was over the Cherethites and the Pelethites,—and the sons of David became chief rulers.

§ 15. Mephibosheth, Jonathan's Son, Sought out and Highly Favored.

1 And David said, Is* there yet' one left unto the house of Saul,—that I may show him lovingkindness, for the sake of Jonathan?

2 Now <unto the house of Saul> belonged a servant, whose name was Ziba, and when they had called him unto David> the king said unto him—Art thou Ziba?

And he said—Thy servant!

3 Then said the king—Is there never a man remaining' unto the house of Saul, that I may show him the lovingkindness of God? And Ziba said unto the king, There remaineth' a son unto Jonathan, lame in his feet.

a = the authority or dominion of the mother city or province of the Philistines.

b Some cod. (w. Sep, Sryr.) have: "Edom." Cp. 1 Ch. xvii. 11—G.n. Some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edna, Sep., Sryr., Vul.) have, both written and read: "River Euphrates." Cp. 1 Ch. xlviii. 3—G.n.

b It shd be (w. Sep., Sryr., Vul.) and so in all places where the name "Toi" is found. Cp. 1 Ch. xlviii. 3—G.n.


b So it shd be (w. Sep., Vul.) and so in all places where the name "Toi" is found. Cp. 1 Ch. xlviii. 3—G.n.

And the king said to him,
Where is he?
And Ziba said unto the king,
Lo! [the] is in the house of Machir son of Ammiel, in Lo-debar.

Then sent King David,—and fetched him out of the house of Machir son of Ammiel, from Lo-debar.

Now <when Mephibosheth, son of Jonathan, son of Saul, came in unto David> he fell on his face and did homage. And David said,
Mephibosheth?
And he said,
Lo! thy servant.

And David said to him—
Do not fear, for I will [indeed shew] thee lovingkindness for the sake of Jonathan thy father, and will restore unto thee all the land of Saul thy father,—but [thou thyself] shall eat bread at my table
[continually].

And he did homage, and said—
What is thy servant,—that thou hast turned towards such a dead dog as I?

Then the king called for Ziba, Saul’s servant,* and said unto him,—
All that pertained unto Saul and unto all his house> have I given unto the son of thy lord;* therefore shalt thou till for him the ground, [thou, and thy sons, and thy servants,] and shalt bring in, so that thy lord’s son may have bread to eat, but [Mephibosheth, thy lord’s son] shall continually eat bread at my table.

Now Ziba had fifteen sons, and twenty servants.

Then said Ziba unto the king,
According to all that my lord the king shall command his servant, [so] will thy servant do,—but [Mephibosheth] is to eat at the table of David, as one of the sons of the king.

Now Mephibosheth* had a little son, [whose name] was Micha. And [all that dwelt in the house of Ziba] were servants unto Mephibosheth.

So [Mephibosheth] dwelt in Jerusalem, for [at the table of the king, continually] had he to eat,—[he] being lame, in both his feet.

§ 16. David makes War upon the Sons of Ammon and upon the Syrians.

And it came to pass <after this> that the king of the sons of Ammon died,—and that Hanun his son reigned in his stead. Then said David—
I will shew lovingkindness unto Hanun son of Nahash, as his father shewed [unto me] lovingkindness.

So David sent to comfort him, by the hand of his servants, as to his father,—and the servants of David came' into the land of the sons of Ammon.

Then said the rulers of the sons of Ammon unto Hanun their lord—

Is David honouring thy father, in thine eyes, that he hath sent unto thee comforters? Is it not <for the sake of exploring the city,> and spying it out, and overthrowing it> that David hath sent his servants unto thee?

Wherefore Hanun took David’s servants, and shaved off half their beards, and cut off their upper garments in the middle, as far as their buttocks,—and let them go. And <when they told David> he sent to meet them, because the men were greatly ashamed,—and the king said—

Tarry at Jericho, until your beards be grown, then shall ye return.

And <when the sons of Ammon saw that they had made themselves odious with David> the sons of Ammon sent and hired the Syrians of Beth-rehob, and the Syrians of Zobah,—twenty thousand footmen, and of king Maacah—a thousand men, and men of Tob—twelve thousand men. And <when David heard of it> he sent Joab and all the army of heroes.

And the sons of Ammon came out, and set in array for battle, at the entrance of the gate,—whereas the Syrians of Zobah, and of Rehob, and the men of Tob and of Maacah, were by themselves, in the field. And <when Joab saw that the front of the battle was towards him> [before and behind]> he chose out of all the chosen men of Israel, and set them in array against the Syrians; while <the rest of the people> he delivered into the hand of Abishai his brother,—and set [them] in array against the sons of Ammon.

And he said—
If the Syrians be too strong for me> then shalt thou become my deliverance,—but <if the sons of Ammon> be too strong for thee> then will I come with deliverance to thee.

Be strong, and let us put forth our strength, for the sake of our people, and for the sake of the cities of our God,—and Yahweh do what is good in his own eyes.

And Joab drew nigh, and the people that were with him, to fight against the Syrians,—and they fled before him. And <when the sons of Ammon> saw that the Syrians had fled> then fled they before Abishai, and entered the city,—so Joash returned from the sons of Ammon, and entered Jerusalem.

And <when the Syrians saw that they were defeated before Israel> they gathered themselves together;* and Hadadezer* sent and brought out the Syrians that were beyond the River,* and they entered Helam,—Shobach the prince of the host of Hadadezer* being before

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* ML: “young man.” N.B.: “of the king” (w. Syr.) now no longer young.

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a Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn.): “of” (G.n.$)
b Written, “in”; read, “of.” In some cod. (w. 5 ear. pr. edns.) both written and read: “of” (G.n.$)
c Some cod. (w. 8 ear. pr. edns.): “Hadadezer” (G.n.$)
d i.e.: Ephrathas.
And when it was told David—

And David sent Joab, and his servants with him, and all Israel, and they destroyed the sons of Ammon, and laid siege to Rabbah;—but David was remaining in Jerusalem.

And it came to pass that David arose from his couch, and walked to and fro on the roof of the king's house, when, from the roof, he saw a woman bathing herself,—the woman being exceedingly beautiful to look upon. And David sent and enquired after the woman;—and one said—

And Joab sent and told David all the news of the battle; and he charged the messenger saying,—

Then shall it be if the king's anger arise, and he say unto thee,

Why came ye near unto the city, to fight? Knew ye not, that they would shoot from off the wall?

Who smote Abimelech son of Jerubbaal? Did not a woman cast on him an upper millstone from off the wall, that he died, in Thebez?

Wherefore came ye near unto the wall?

Then shalt thou say—

[Moreover] thy servant, Uriah the Hittite, died.

And the messenger went his way,—and came in, and told David, all that Joab had sent him [to tell]. And the messenger said unto David,

The men were too strong for us, and sallied forth against us, in the field,—so we were drawn against them as far as the opening of the gate. Then did the archers shoot upon thy servants, from off the wall, and there died some of the servants of the king,—[moreover also] thy servant, Uriah the Hittite, died.

The ark, and Israel and Judah are dwelling in huts and my lord Joab, and the servants of my lord, [on the face of the field] are encamped,

Was I then, to enter my own house, to eat and to drink and to lie with my wife? [By thy life, yes, by the life of thy soul] I could not do this thing.

Abide here to-day also, and [to-morrow] will I let thee go.

So Uriah abode in Jerusalem that day, and the morrow. And David called him, and he did eat before him, and drank, and he made him drunk,—and he went forth in the evening to lie down on his bed, with the servants of his lord, but unto his own house went he not down.

And so it was [in the morning] that David wrote a letter unto Joab,—and sent it by the hand of Uriah; and he wrote in the letter, saying,—

Set ye Uriah in the forefront of the hottest battle, and retire ye from him, that he be smitten and die.

So it came to pass [when Joab was laying siege to the city] that he put Uriah in the place where he knew that the men of valour [were]. And forth sallied the men of the city, and fought with Joab, and there fell some of the people, of the servants of David,—then died also Uriah the Hittite.

So Joab sent and told David all the news of the battle; and he charged the messenger saying,—

When thou hast ended all the news of the battle, in speaking unto the king, then shall it be if the king's anger arise, and he say unto thee,

Why came ye near unto the city, to fight? Knew ye not, that they would shoot from off the wall?

Who smote Abimelech son of Jerubbash? Did not a woman cast on him an upper millstone from off the wall, that he died, in Thebez?

Wherefore came ye near unto the wall?

Then shalt thou say—

[Moreover] thy servant, Uriah the Hittite, died.

And the messenger went his way,—and came in, and told David, all that Joab had sent him [to tell]. And the messenger said unto David,
Then said David unto the messenger—

[|Thou|] shalt thou say unto Joab,—

Let not this thing be grievous in thine eyes, for <now this one, and then that one> doth the sword devour,—make hot thy battle against the city, and overthrow it;

Thus embolden thou him.

And <when Uriah's wife heard that Uriah her husband was dead> she made loud lamentation over her lord. 24 And <when the time of mourning had passed> David sent and received her into his house, and she became his wife, and bare him a son. But the thing which David had done was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh.

12 So then Yahweh sent Nathan the prophet unto David,—who therefore came unto him and said to him—

||Two men|| there were in a certain city, ||the one|| rich, and ||the other|| poor. 2 The ||rich|| man had flocks and herds exceeding many; 3 whereas the ||poor|| man had ||nothing||,—save one little lamb, which he had made his own, and sustained, and it had grown up with him and with his children, ||all together||, — <of his own morsel> used it to eat, and <out of his own cup> used it to drink, and <in his own bosom> used it to lie, and it was to him as a daughter.

Now there came a traveller to the rich man, but he thought it a pity to take of his own flock, or his own herd, to make ready for the wayfarer who had come to him,—so he took the lamb of his poor neighbour, and made ready for the man who had come to him.

Then was kindled the anger of David against the man, fiercely,—and he said unto Nathan, <By the life of Yahweh> ||doomed to death> is the man that hath done this; 6 and <the lamb> shall he pay back sevenfold,—because he did this thing, and, for that he had no pity.

Then said Nathan unto David:

|Thou| art the man!

|Thou| saith Yahweh, God of Israel—

|It| anointed thee to be king over Israel, and ||I|| delivered thee out of the hand of Saul; and gave unto thee the kingdom of Israel, and gave unto thee the house of Israel and Judah. And if this had been too little> I could have given thee more and more of such things.

Wherefore | hast thou despised the word of Yahweh, by doing that which is wicked in mine eyes?—

* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns. Sep., Syr., Vul.) ||neighbour|| — G.n. [M.C.T.: "neighbours."]
* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.) ||and (= therefore) thou"—G.n.
* M.C.T. has: "greatly blasphemed the enemy of Y." ["which is nonsense" (Ginsburg), and therefore is commonly rendered "ungrammatically"]: "hast given great occasion to the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme.["] That this is an official alteration is attested by Rashi, one of the most illustrious Jewish expositors of the Middle ages and the most faithful depositary of the ancient traditions. He emphatically declares: 'This is an alteration due to the need for the glory of God.' —G. Intro. p. 394.

hast thou smitten with the sword, and <his wife> hast thou taken to thyself to wife, yes <him> hast thou slain with the sword of the sons of Ammon!

|Now|, therefore, the sword shall not depart from thy house, unto age-abiding times,—because thou hast despised me, and taken the wife of Uriah the Hittite to be thy wife.

|Thus| saith Yahweh,—

"Behold me! raising up over thee calamity out of thine own household, and I will take thy wives, before thine eyes, and give unto thy neighbour, and he will lie with thy wives, [in the eyes of this sun].

|For| thou didst it in secret,—but ||I|| will do this thing before all Israel, and before the sun.

And David said unto Nathan, I have sinned against Yahweh.

Then said Nathan unto David,—

"Yahweh also|| hath put away thy sin, thou shalt not die! ||Nevertheless|| because thou hast greatly blasphemed Yahweh, by this thing: > the very son that is born to thee shall ||die||.

And Nathan departed unto his own house,—and Yahweh struck the child that the wife of Uriah had borne unto David, and it fell sick.

David therefore earnestly sought God in behalf of the boy,—and David kept a fast, and used to go in and pass the night, and lie upon the ground. 17 And the elders of his house stood up over him, to raise him from the ground,—but he would not, neither would he eat food with them. 18 And it came to pass <on the seventh day> that the child died,—but the servants of David feared to tell him that the child was dead, for said they—

Lo! <while the child was living> we spake unto him, and he hearkened not unto our voice, how then can we say unto him. The child is dead, and so he do [himself] harm?

But <when David saw that his servants were whispering among themselves> then understood David that the child was dead,—and David said unto his servants—

Is the child ||dead||?

And they answered—

Dead!

Then David arose from the ground, and bathed

"Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns. Sep., Syr., Vul.): "neighbor" — G.n. [M.C.T.: "neighbours."]
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and anointed, and changed his apparel,* and <entering into the house of Yahweh> bowed himself down,—then came he into his own house, and asked, and they set before him food, and he did eat. 21 Then said his servants unto him,

What is this thing that thou hast done? <For the child’s sake> while living thou didst fast and weep, but <as soon as the child was dead> thou didst arise and eat food.

22 And he said,—

<While yet the child lived> I fasted, and wept,—for I said—

Who knoweth whether Yahweh may not grant me favour, and the child live?

23 But <[now] that he is dead> wherefore should I go on fasting? can I bring him back again? <I am going unto him>, but <[he] will not come back unto me'.

24 And David consoled Bath-sheba his wife, and went in unto her, and lay with her,—and she bare a son, and called b his name [Solomon] and Yahweh loved him. 25 And he sent by the hand of Nathan the prophet, and called his name Jedidiah [Beloved of Yah] for Yahweh’s sake.

§ 18. Victories over the Sons of Ammon, by Joab and David.

And Joab fought against Rabbah, of the sons of Ammon,—and captured the royal city.

Then Joab sent messengers unto David,—and said—

I have fought against Rabbah; I have also captured the city of the waters. 28 [Now] therefore, gather thou together the rest of the people, and encamp against the city, and capture it,—lost [II] capture the city, and it be called by my name.

So David gathered together all the people, and went to Rabbah,—and fought against it, and captured it. 30 Then took he the crown of Milcom from off his head, [the weight thereof] being a talent of gold, with the precious stones, and it remained on the head of David,—<the spoils of the city also> brought he forth in great abundance; 31 <the people also that were therein> brought he forth, and put them to the saw, and to threshing sledges of iron, and to axes of iron, and made them pass through the brickkiln, and thus used he to do unto all the cities of the sons of Ammon. And David and all the people returned unto Jerusalem.

§ 19. Absalom's sister Tamar forced by her brother Amnon. Amnon slays him and flees.

1 And it came to pass <after this> that [Absalom, son of David] <having a beautiful sister, whose name was Tamar> Amnon son of David loved her. 2 And it so troubled Amnon, that he made himself ill on account of Tamar his sister, for <a virgin> was she', and it was monstrous in Amnon’s own eyes, to do anything unto her. 3 But [Ammon] had a friend, [whose name] was Jonadab, son of Shimeah, David’s brother,—and [Jonadab] was a very cunning man. 4 So he said to him,—

Why art thou looking so wretched—a king’s son too—morning by morning? Wilt thou not tell me?

And Amnon said to him, <With Tamar, my brother Absalom’s sister> am I in love.

5 And Jonadab *said unto him:

Take to thy bed, and feign thyself ill,—and <[when thy father cometh in to thee> then shalt thou say unto him—

I pray thee, let Tamar my sister come, that she may give me food, and let her prepare, before mine eyes, some delicacy, to the end that I may see [it made], and so eat at her hand.

6 So Amnon took to his bed, and feigned himself ill,—and <when the king came in to see him> Amnon said unto the king—

I pray thee, let Tamar my sister come, and make ready before mine eyes a couple of cakes, that I may eat at her hand.

7 So David sent unto Tamar, in the house—saying,—

Come, I pray thee, to the house of Amnon thy brother, and prepare him enticing food.

8 And Tamar went to the house of Amnon her brother, [he] having taken to his bed,—and took dough and kneaded it, and folded it before his eyes, and baked the cakes. 9 Then took she the pan and put them out before him, but he refused to eat.

And Amnon said—

Have forth every one from me. And they went out every one from him.

10 Then said Amnon unto Tamar—

Bring the food into the chamber, that I may eat out of thine own hand. So Tamar took the cakes’ which she had made, and brought them in to Amnon her brother, in the chamber. 12 And <when she brought them unto him to eat> he took hold of her, and said to her,

Come lie with me, my sister!

13 But she said to him—

Nay! my brother, do not force me, for it should not be done so in Israel,—do not commit this wileness.

14 And [I]—whether could I take my reproach? [Thou] too, wouldst be as one of the vile fellows, in Israel.

[Now] therefore, speak, I pray

Absalom had commanded his young men, saying—

Mark, I pray you, when the heart of Amnon is merry with wine, and I say unto you—

Smite ye Amnon, then shall ye put him to death, do not fear, have not I myself commanded you? Be bold, and show yourselves to be sons of valour.

So Absalom’s young men did to Amnon as Absalom had commanded. Then arose all the king’s sons, and rode away—each man on his mule, and fled.

And it came to pass, while they were yet on the road, that the report reached David, saying—

Absalom hath smitten all the king’s sons, and there is not left of them any one.

And the king arose, and rent his garments, and lay on the ground, and all his servants who stood by rent their garments. Then responded Jonadab son of Shimshai David’s brother, and said—

Let not my lord say that they have put all the young men—the king’s sons—unto death; for Ammon alone is dead; for by the bidding of Absalom was it appointed, from the day that he forced Tamar his sister.

Now therefore, let not my lord the king lay his heart such a thing—as to say—All the king’s sons are dead, but Ammon alone is dead.

Now Absalom had fled. And the young man that was watching lifted up his eyes, and looked, and lo! much people coming on the road behind him, on the mountain-side. So Jonadab said unto the king,

Lo! the king’s sons are come, according to the word of thy servant; so hath it come to pass.

And so it was; as he made an end of speaking, that lo! the king’s sons came, and lifted up their voice and wept—the king also, and all his servants wept with an exceeding great weeping.

But Absalom had fled, and had taken his journey unto Talmai son of Ammihud, king of Geshur. And David the king mourned for his son continually.

And it came to pass that he was there three days.
And the spirit of the king pined to go forth unto Absalom,—for he had consoled himself over Amnon, in that he was dead.

§ 30. Joab employs a Wise Woman of Tekoa to induce David to recall Absalom: A Tardy Reconciliation.

14 And Joab, son of Zeruiah, perceived* that the heart of the king was towards Absalom. So Joab sent to Tekoa, and fetched from thence a wise woman,—and said unto her:

I pray thee, feign thyself a mourner, and put on I pray thee, mourning apparel, and do not anoint thyself with oil, but be as a woman that hath [these many days] been mourning for the dead; so shalt thou come in unto the king, and speak unto him, [after this manner].

And Joab put the words in her mouth.

And <when the woman of Tekoa came in unto the king> she fell on her face to the ground, and did homage,—and said—

Save, O king!

And the king said to her—

What aileth thee?

And she said—

Of a truth, <a widow woman> am I, for my husband is dead.

Now <thy maidservant> had two sons, and they two strove together in the field, with none to tear them asunder.—so the one smote the other, and slew him. Lo! therefore, all the family hath risen up against thy maidservant, and have said:

Give up him that hath smitten his brother, that we may put him to death, for the life of his brother, whom he hath slain, that we may destroy <the heir also>.

So will they quench my ember that is left, and make my husband without name or remainder, on the face of the ground.

And the king said unto the woman—

Go to thy house, and <I will> give command concerning thee.

Then said the woman of Tekoa unto the king,

<Upon me> my lord, O king, be the iniquity, and upon the house of my father,—but <the king and his throne> be guiltless.

And the king said,—

<He that speaketh unto thee> bring him in unto me, and he shall [no more] annoy thee.

Then said she:

Let the king, I pray thee, remember Yahweh thy God; so that the blood-redeemer may not make utter ruin, and that they destroy not my son.

And he said—

<By the life of Yahweh> not one hair of thy son shall fall to the earth.

13 Then said the woman,

Pray let thy maidservant speak unto my lord the king, a word.

And he said—

Speak.

And the woman said,

Wherefore, then, hast thou devised the like of this <for the people of God>; and yet the king, <in speaking this word>, is verily guilty, unless the king <bring back his fugitive>. 14 For <when we <die> we become as water poured on the ground, which cannot be gathered up again,—therefore doth God not take away the life, but deviseth plans so as not to thrust out from him, a fugitive.

[Now] therefore, [is it] that <I have come to speak unto the king my lord this word, because the people kept putting me in fear, so thy maidservant said—>

Do let me, I pray you, speak unto the king! peradventure the king will fulfil the request of his handmaid.

For the king can hearken, to rescue his handmaid out of the power of the man who would seek to destroy both me and my son together, out of the inheritance of God.

So thy maidservant said,

Pray let the word of my lord the king be comforting,—for <the messenger of God> so is my lord the king, in bearing the good and the bad, <Yahweh thy God> then, be with thee.

Then responded the king, and said unto the woman,

Nay now! do not hide from me, the thing which I am about to ask thee.

And the woman said,

Pray let my lord the king speak.

Then said the king,

Is <the hand of Joab> with thee, in all this?

And the woman answered and said—

<By the life of thy soul> my lord, O king, there is no way to the right or to the left, of anything that my lord the king hath spoken, for <thy servant Joab himself> charged me, and <himself> put, in the mouth of thy maidservant, all these words:

<for the purpose of turning round the face of the matter> hath thy servant Joab done this thing,—my lord being wise, as with the wisdom of a messenger of God, in knowing all that is [done] in the land>.

20 Then said the king unto Joab,

See, I pray thee, I have done this thing,—go then—bring back the young man, Absalom.

20 So Joab fell with his face to the earth, and did
homage, and blessed the king,—and Joab said—

"To-day" doth thy servant know, that I have found favour in thine eyes, my lord O king, in that the king hath fulfilled the request of thy* servant.

21 And Joab arose, and went to Geshur,—and brought Absalom to Jerusalem. 22 And the king said—

Let him go round to his own house, and <my face> let him not see.

So Absalom went round unto his own house, and <the face of the king> saw he not.

25 Now <like unto Absalom> was there no man handsome in all Israel, unto the crown of his head: there was not, in him, [a blemish]. 26 And when he polled his head—

and it was at ever year's end that he used to poll it, because it was heavy upon him, therefore he used to poll it—he would weigh the hair of his head, two hundred shekels, by the royal standard. 27 And there were born to Absalom three sons, and one daughter, [whose name] was Tamar,—[he] a woman beautiful to look upon.

28 So Absalom dwelt in Jerusalem two years of days,—and <the face of the king> had he not seen. 29 Then sent Absalom unto Joab, to send him unto the king, but he would not come to him,—so he sent yet a second time, but he would not come. 30 Then said he unto his servants—

See [the allotted portion of Joab] adjointeth me, and [he] hath barley there, go, and set it on fire.

So the servants of Absalom set the portion on fire. 31 Then rose Joab, and went unto Absalom, in his house,—and said unto him,

[Wherefore] have thy servants set the portion that pertaineth to me, on fire?

32 And Absalom said unto Joab—

Let I sent unto thee, saying—

Come hither, that I may send thee unto the king, saying—

[Wherefore] am I come from Geshur? I might as well have yet' been there.

[Now] therefore, let me see the face of the king, and <if there is in me iniquity> then let him put me to death.

33 So Joab came unto the king, and told him, and the king called for Absalom, and he came in unto the king, and bowed himself down* with his face to the ground, before the king,—and the king kissed Absalom.


1 And it came to pass <after this> that Absalom prepared him chariots and horeses,—and fifty men, to run before him. 2 And Absalom used to rise up early, and take his stand beside the way of the gate,—and so it was,—<when any man who had a controversy would come unto the king for judgment> then Absalom called unto him, and said:

"Of what city> art thou?"

And he said,

<Of one of the tribes of Israel> is thy servant.

And Absalom said unto him,

See! [thy cause]* is good and right,—but <to hear it> thou hast no' one [from the king].

4 And Absalom said,

Oh would that I were appointed to judge in the land! that <unto me> might come every man having a complaint or a defence, then would I see him righted.

5 Moreover, so it used to be, that <when any man came near to do him homage> he would put forth his hand, and lay hold of him, and kiss him. 6 And Absalom did, after this manner, to all Israel [who] came for judgment, unto the king,—so Absalom stole away the heart of the men of Israel.

7 And it came to pass <at the end of forty years> that Absalom said unto the king—

Let me go, I pray thee, that I may pay my vow which I have vowed unto Yahweh, in Hebron; 8 for thy servant vowed <[a vow] while I abode in Geshur in Syria, saying,—

<If Yahweh> will but bring me back

unto Jerusalem> then will I serve

Yahweh,

9 And the king said unto him—

Go and prosper!

So he arose and went to Hebron. 10 And Absalom sent spies throughout all the tribes of Israel, saying,—

When ye hear the sound of the horn> then shall ye say,

Absalom hath become king in Hebron!

11 And <with Absalom> went two hundred men, out of Jerusalem, who having been bidden, were going in their simplicity,—neither knew they anything. 12 And Absalom sent and called b Ahithophel the Gilonite, David's counsel, over his city, out of Gilo, when he was offering sacrifices,—and so it was that the conspiracy was strong, and [the people] went on multiplying with Absalom.

§ 22. David in alarm takes Flight from Jerusalem. Pathetic Incidents.

13 Then came one bearing tidings unto David, saying,—

It hath come about, that the heart of the men of Israel goeth after Absalom.

14 Or: "pleas." ML: 'words b So it shd be (w. Sep. (are)),

G.n. 15

16
Then said David, to all his servants who were with him in Jerusalem—

Arise and let us flee, or we shall have no way of escape from the face of Absalom,—make speed to depart, lest he make speed, and so overtake us, and bring down misfortune upon us, and smite the city with the edge of the sword.

And the king's servants said unto the king,—

According to all* that my lord the king shall choose> here are thy servants.

So the king went forth, with all his household* attending him,—but the king left ten women who were concubines, to keep the house. 17 Thus then the king went forth, with all the people* attending him,—and they came to a stand at a place that was far off.

And ||all his servants*|| were passing on beside him, and all the Cherethites, and all the Pelethites,—and ||all the Gittites—six hundred men, who had accompanied him from Gath|| were passing on before the king. 18 Then said the king unto Ittai the Gittite,

Therefore* shouldest thou go with us? return and abide with the king, for ||a stranger*|| art thou; moreover also* ||canst thou|| art thou from thine own country.

<Only yesterday> camest thou, and <today> shall I let thee wander with us, on our journey, seeing that ||I|| am going whichsoever I may!* Return and take back thy brethren with thee, and may Yahweh deal with thee* in lovingkindness and faithfulness.

But Ittai answered the king, and said,—

<By the life of Yahweh, and by the life of my lord the king> surely ||in whatsoever place my lord the king|| may be, whether for death or for life> there will be thy servant* be.

Then said David unto Ittai—

Go, and pass on.

So Ittai the Gittite passed on, with all his men, and all the little ones that were with him. 21 And ||all the land|| was weeping, with a loud voice, and ||all the people|| were passing on,—||the king also|| was passing on, through the torrent-bed of Kidron, and all the people were passing on over the face of the way leading to the wilderness.

And lo! ||Zadok also, and all the Levites|| with him|| were bearing the ark of the covenant of God, and they set down the ark of God, and Abiathar went up,—until all the people* had made an end of passing over out of the city. 22 Then said the king unto Zadok,

Take back the ark of God into the city,—<if I find favour in the eyes of Yahweh> then will he bring me back, and let me see both him and his habitation,* but ||if he say, I have no delight in thee> here I am, let him do unto me as may be good in his eyes.

And the king said, unto Zadok the priest,

Art thou not ||a seer*||? return into the city, in peace,—and Ahimaaz thine own son, and Jonathan son of Abiathar—your two sons, with you.

See! ||I|| am tarrying in the waste plains* of the wilderness,—until there some word from you, to tell me.

So Zadok and Abiathar took back the ark of God to Jerusalem,—and abode there.

Now ||David|| was going up by the ascent of Olivet, weeping as he went up, with his head covered, ||himself*|| passing on barefoot,—and all the people who were with him covered every man his head, and went up, weeping as they went. 21 And ||unto David|| it was told, saying,

||Ahithophel|| is among the conspirators* with Absalom.

And David said,

Turn to foolishness, I pray thee, the counsel of Ahithophel, O Yahweh.

And it came to pass ||when David reached the summit, where he bowed himself down unto God|| that lo! there met him, Hushai the Archite, his tunic rent, and earth upon his head. 22 And David said unto him,—

<If thou pass over with me> then shalt thou become unto me, a burden; 24 but ||to the city|| thou return> then canst thou say unto Absalom—

<Thy servant* ||I|| O king, will be, as ||the servant of thy father|| I was formerly> so will I ||now|| be thy servant:

thus shalt thou frustrate for me' the counsel of Ahithophel.

And hast thou not, with thee, there' Zadok and Abiathar the priests? so then it shall be, that <what thing soever thou shalt hear out of the house of the king> thou shalt tell to Zadok and to Abiathar, the priests. 26 Lo! they have there with them, their two sons, Ahimaaz for Zadok, and Jonathan for Abiathar,—so shall ye send, by their hand, unto me, everything which ye shall hear.

So Hushai, David's friend, went into the city,—when ||Absalom|| was about to enter Jerusalem.

1 Now ||David|| had passed on but a little from the summit, when lo! ||Ziba, servant of Mephibosheth|| met him,—with a couple of asses saddled, and ||upon them* two hundred cakes of bread, and one hundred cakes of raisins, and
one hundred summer fruits, and a skin of wine.

And the king said unto Ziba, What meanest thou [by these]? And Ziba said—

[The asses] are for the king’s household, to ride on; and [the bread and the summer fruits] are for [the young men to eat]; and [the wine] is for drink to such as are faint in the wilderness.

Then said the king, And where is thy lord’s son? And Ziba said unto the king— Lo! abiding in Jerusalem, for he said, [To-day] will the house of Israel [restore unto me] the kingdom of my father.

Then said the king unto Ziba, Lo! thine is all that pertaineth to Mephibosheth.

And Ziba said—

I have done homage, that I might find favour in thine eyes, my lord O king.

And when King David had come as far as Bahurim, lo! from thence a man was coming out of the family of the house of Saul, [whose name was] Shimei son of Gera, coming out and cursing as he came. And he pelted, with stones, David and all the servants of King David,— all the people, and all the mighty men, being on his right hand and on his left.

And [thus] said Shimei, when he cursed,— Out! Out! thou man of bloodshed, and man of the Abandoned One!

Yahweh hath brought back upon thee all the shed-blood of the house of Saul, in whose stead thou hast reigned, and Yahweh hath delivered the kingdom into the hand of Absalom thy son,—and [here thou art] in thy ruin, for that [a man of bloodshed] thou art.

Then said Abishai, son of Zeruiah, unto the king— Wherefore should this dead dog curse my lord the king? I pray thee, let me cross over and take off his head.

But the king said,

What have I in common with thee, ye sons of Zeruiah? [Thus] he curseth, because Yahweh hath said unto him— Curse David.

Who then can say,

Why hast thou done thus?

Then said David unto Abishai, and unto all his servants,

Lo! [my own son who sprang from my body] is seeking my life,—then how much more now, a Benjamite? Let him alone, and let him curse, for Yahweh hath permitted him.

[It may be] that Yahweh will behold with his eye;—and that Yahweh will return me good, for his cursing this day.

And [when David and his men went along in the way] Shimei was going along on the side of the hill over against him, cursing as he went, pelting him with stones, and throwing dust.

And the king and all the people that were with him went weary,—and they refreshed themselves there.

§ 23. Absalom enters Jerusalem, where he confers with his Counsellors, follows odious Advice, and resolves on the Pursuit of his Father.

And Absalom and all the men of Israel entered Jerusalem,—and Ahithophel with him.

And it came to pass when Hushai the Archite, the friend of David, came in unto Absalom, that Hushai said unto Absalom— Long live the king! Long live the king!

Then said Absalom unto Hushai, Is [this] thy lovingkindness unto thy friend? Wherefore wentest thou not with thy friend?

And Hushai said unto Absalom, Nay! but whom Yahweh, and all the people, and the men of Israel have chosen, [his] I will be, and [with him] will I dwell. And [again] whom [should] I serve? Should it not be in presence of his son? <as I served in presence of thy father> [so] will I continue in thy presence.

Then said Absalom unto Ahithophel,— Give ye your counsel, what we shall do.

And Ahithophel said unto Absalom, Go unto thy father’s concubines, whom be hath left to keep the house,—so shall all Israel hear that thou hast made thyself odious unto thy father, and the hands of all that are with thee shall be strengthened.

And they stretched out for Absalom a tent upon the house-top,—and Absalom went into unto his father’s concubines, in the sight of all Israel.

Now the counsel of Ahithophel, which he counselled in those days, was as if a man had enquired at the oracle of God,—so was the counsel of Ahithophel, [both to] David, and also to Absalom.

Then said Ahithophel unto Absalom,— I pray thee, let me choose for myself twenty thousand men, and arise, and pursue David—night; and let me come upon him when he is weary, and weak-handed, and I shall strike him with terror, and all the people who are with him shall flee,—then will I smite the king alone: so that I may bring back all the people unto thee,— <when a return—save> the man whom thou art seeking> all the people] will be at peace.

Or: “kept dust him without...

9 Cp. 1 Sam. 18, n.

10 Mi.: “What to me and to you?” Cp. Jno. ii.

11 So read; written otherwise, but nearly in same sense.

12 *The ancient authorities emphatically declare that the passage before us exhibits an alteration of the Sopherim, and that the text originally was ‘the Lord will behold (בְּבֵיתוֹ) with his eye’” — O. Intro. p. 565.

13 And when David and his men went along in the way; [Shimei] was going along on the side of the hill over against him, cursing as he went, pelting him with stones, and throwing dust.

14 And the king and all the people that were with him went weary,—and they refreshed themselves there.
4 And the saying was right in the eyes of Ab- 

10 slom,—and in the eyes of all the elders of Israel. 

15 Then said Absalom, 

I pray you, call ye* Hushai the Archite 

also,— and let us hear what is in his mouth [also].

16 And <when Hushai came in unto Absalom> 

Absalom spake unto him saying, 

—After this manner> hath Ahithophel spoken, 

shall we do what he saith? <if b not> thou> 

shall speak. 

17 Then said Hushai unto Absalom, 

—<Not good> is the counsel that Ahithophel 

hath given[—at this time]]. 

18 And Hushai said— 

—[Thou] knowest thy father and his men— 

that <men of might> they are[—], and 

<embittered in sorrow> they are[—], like a bear 

bereaved of her young, in the field,—thy 

father also[—] is a man of war, and will not 

lodge with the people. 2 Lo! <by this time> 

hath [he] hidden himself in some 

pit, or other place,—and it shall be <as 

soon as he falleth upon them at the first> 

that be that hearkeneth for tidings will hear

[of it], and will say— 

There is a defeat' among the people that 

are following Absalom: 

then will even the son of valour himself, 

whose heart is as the heart of a lion], 

utterly melt[—],—for all Israel do know that 

<—a man of might> is thy father, and that 

<—sons of valour> are they who are with him. 

11 Therefore I counsel—that there be a general 

gathering together unto thee of all Israel, 

from Dan even unto Beer-sheba, as the sand 

that is by the sea for multitude,—and that 

thine own presence[—] be going on in their 

midst. 

12 So shall we come upon him in some place 

where he hath been found, yea [we] shall be 

upon him, as when the dew falleth upon the 

ground[—] and there shall not be left of him, 

or of the men that are with him [so much as 

one]. 

13 But <if into a city> he withdraw> then 

will all Israel bring up unto that city [ropes], 

—and we will drag it down unto the ravine, 

until there be not found in that place [so 

much as a small stone]. 

14 Then said Absalom and all the men of Israel, 

—Better is the counsel of Hushai the Archite, 

than the counsel of Ahithophel. 

[Yahweh] indeed, had given charge[—] to frus-

trate the wise counsel of Ahithophel, with the 

intent that Yahweh might bring upon Absalom 

[ruin].

wife unto her husband. —surely the life of one 

man thou' art seeking,— 

and all the people," etc. 

—G.n. 

—Syr. 

—G.n. 

—G.n. 

—G.n. 

—Syr. 

—Syr. and Vul.] —G.n. 

—Syr. and Vul. —G.n. 

—Syr. and Vul. —G.n. 

—G.n. 

—G.n. 

—G.n. 

—G.n.
of a man whose name was Ithra the Ishmaelite, who went in unto Abigail, daughter of Nahash, sister of Zeruiah, mother of Joab. 36 And Israel and Absalom encamped in the land of Gilead.

27 And it came to pass <when David entered Mahanaim> that Shobi son of Nahash of Rabbah of the sons of Ammon and Machir son of Ammiel of Lo-debar, and Barzillai the Gileadite, of Rogelim, 38 brought ||sleeping rugs and banises, and earthen vessels, and wheat and barley, and meal and roasted corn,—and beans and lentils, and parched pulse; 39 and honey and cream, and sheep, and cheese of kine, for David, and for the people that were with him, to eat,—for they said, "The people are hungry and thirsty in the wilderness."

§ 25. David's Army gives battle to Absalom's and defeated: Absalom's Death and David's Lament:
The King is roused from his Grief by Joab.

18 Then David mustered 8 the people that were with him,—and set over them, captains of thousands, and captains of hundreds. 9 And David sent forth the people—[a third part] under the hand of Joab, and [a third part] under the hand of Abishai son of Zeruiah, brother of Joab, and [a third part] under the hand of Ittai the Gittite. Then said the king unto the people, "I myself will surely go forth with you." But the people said—

Thou must not go forth, for if we [flee] they will not regard us, neither if half of us die will they regard us, for thou [is compared] with us—[art worth] ten thousand, —[now] therefore, it will be better that thou come to us out of the city [with succour].

And the king spake unto them.

[Whatever is best in your eyes] I will do. And the king stood beside the gate, while [all the people] came out by hundreds and by thousands. 5 And the king charged Joab and Abishai and Ittai, saying,

Deal gently [for my sake] with the young man, even Absalom.

And [all the people] heard when the king charged all the captains, for the sake of Absalom.

So the people went forth into the field against Israel,—and the battle took place in the forest of Ephraim. 7 Then were the people of Israel defeated there, before the servants of David,—and the slaughter there was great, on that day—twenty thousand. 8 And the battle there was spread out over the face of all the land,—and the forest devoured more of the people than the sword devoured there on that day.

Now <when Absalom met the servants of David> ||Absalom|| was riding upon a mule, and the mule came under the thick branches of a large oak, and his head caught hold of the oak, and he was suspended between heaven and earth, [the mule that was under him passing on]. 10 And a certain man saw it, and told Joab,—and said—

Lo! I saw Absalom suspended in an oak. 11 Then said Joab to the man that was telling him—Lo! <since thou sawest him> why didst thou not write him there to the ground? thou should I have been bound to give thee ten pieces of silver, and a girdle.

12 And the man said unto Joab,

<Though I were> weighing upon my palm thousand pieces of silver,yet would I not put forth my hand against the son of the king,—for <in our hearing> the king charged thee and Abishai and Ittai saying,

Watch any man who [would touch] the young man Absalom.

13 Otherwise <had I dealt with my life> false (and nothing can be hid from the king), then [thou thyself] wouldst have stood aloof.

And Joab said,

<Not thus> may I tarry before thee. And he took three darts in his hand, and thrust them into the heart of Absalom, while he was yet alive in the midst of the oak. 15 The came round ten young men who bare Joab's armor,—and smote Absalom, and slew him.

Then Joab blew with a horn, and the people returned from pursuing Israel,—for Joab had restrained the people. 17 And they took Absalom, and cast him into the forest, into a large pit, and raised up over him a very great heap of stones, and [all Israel] fell upon every man to his home. 18 But [Absalom] had taken, and raised up for himself, in his lifetime, the pillar that is in the king's vale, for he said,

I have no son, to keep in remembrance my name, so he called the pillar after his own name, and it is called Absalom's monument until this day.

19 Then ||Ahimaaz, son of Zadok|| said,

Let me run, I pray thee, and carry tidings unto the king,—how that Yahweh hath vindicated him, at the hand of his enemies.

20 And Joab said to him—

<Not a man to bear tidings> art thou the day, but thou shalt bear tidings another day,—but [this day] shalt thou not bear tidings,—for this cause] that the king's son is dead.

Some cod. (Ar., Sep., Syr. and Vul.—ep. ver.)["my life"]—G.n.

Some cod. (Ar., Sep., Syr. and Vul.—ep. ver.)["heart"]—G.n.

Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edn. Aram., Syr., Vul.) have both written and read: "my life"—G.n.

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Some cod. (Ar., Sep., Syr. and Vul.—ep. ver.)["heart"]—G.n.

Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edn. Aram., Syr., Vul.) have both written and read: "my life"—G.n.
Then said Joab to a Cushite,
  Go tell the king, what thou hast seen.
And the Cushite bowed himself down to Joab,
  and ran.
  Then [yet again] said Ahimaaz son of Zadok unto Joab.
But <be what may> do, I pray thee, let [me also] run, after the Cushite.
And Joab said—
  Wherefore is’t that [thou] wouldst run, my son, when [thou] hast no’ tidings of [any profit]?!
  But <be what may> I will run.
So he said to him—
  Run.
Then ran Ahimaaz by the way of the plain, and got beyond the Cushite.
  Now [David] was sitting between the two gates, and the watchman went on to the top of the gate-house, upon the wall, and lifted up his eyes, and looked, and lo! [a man, running alone].
  So the watchman called out, and told the king. And the king said,
  <If he is alone> there are tidings in his mouth.
And he came on nearer and nearer.
  Then saw the watchman another man, running, so he called out unto the porter,
  Lo! [a man, running alone].
And the king said—
  [This one also] beareth tidings.
Then said the watchman,
  It seemeth [to me] that [the running of the foremost is like the running of Ahimaaz son of Zadok.]
And the king said—
  <A good man> is he’, and [with good tidings> he cometh.]
Then called out Ahimaaz, and said unto the king,
  Peace!
And he bowed himself down to the king, with his face to the earth, and said—
  [Blessed] be Yahweh thy God, [who hath] surrendered the men who were lifting up their head against my lord the king.
And the king said—
  Is it [well] with the young man—[Absalom]? Then said Ahimaaz—
  I saw a great crowd, when Joab sent the king’s servant and [me] thy servant, but I knew not what [it meant].
  And the king said—
  Aside! stand [here].
So he turned aside, and stood.

Then lo! [the Cushite] coming in,—and the Cushite said—
  <Tidings> getheth my lord the king, how that Yahweh hath vindicated thee to-day, at the hand of all them who had risen up against thee.

And the king said unto the Cushite—
  Is it [well] with the young man—[Absalom]? Then said the Cushite—
  Be <like the young man> the enemies of my lord the king, and all who have risen up against thee, for harm.
Then was the king deeply moved, and went up to the chamber over the gate, and wept,—and thus he said as he went—
  O my son Absalom, my son—[Absalom]! could I but have died in thy stead, O Absalom, my son—my son! And it was told Joab,—
  Lo! [the king] is weeping and mourning over Absalom.
So the victory, on that day, was turned into mourning, with all the people, for the people heard, on that day, saying—
  The king is distressed for his son.
And the people stole away, on that day, to go into the city,—as people steal away who are put to shame, when they flee in battle.
But [the king] muffled his face, and the king made outcry, with a loud voice,—
  O my son Absalom, O Absalom, my son, my son!
Then came Joab unto the king, in the house,—and said—
  Thou hast, to-day, covered with shame the faces of all thy servants, who have rescued thy life to-day, and the lives of thy sons and thy daughters, and the lives of thy wives, and the lives of thy concubines; by loving them who hated thee, and hating them who loved thee,—for thou hast declared, to-day, that <nothing to thee> are princes or servants, for I perceive, to-day, that <if a Absalom> had lived, and <all we> to-day had died > that [then] it had been right in thine eyes.
  [Now] therefore, rise—go forth, and speak unto the heart of thy servants,—for <by Yahweh> have I sworn, that <if thou do not go forth> not a man shall tarry with thee to-night, and this will be to thee a greater misfortune than all the misfortune that hath come upon thee from thy youth until now.
So the king arose, and took his seat in the gate,—and <to all the people> was it told, saying—
  Lo! [the king] is sitting in the gate.
Then came all the people before the king, but [Israel] had fled every man to his home.

§ 26. The Bringing Back of the King.
And it came to pass that all the people were reproaching one another, throughout all the tribes of Israel, saying,—
  [The king] delivered us out of the hand of

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* Or: "circuit."
* Cp. 1 K. 4. 42.
* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.): "Yahweh thy God] be blessed," changing the emphasis—G.n.
* Or: "knew not anything", O.G. 553 b.
* So read; written, "not" until—G.n.
* Cp., for idiom, Is. xl. 2.
* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns. and Syr.): "even"
our enemies, and [he] rescued us out of the hand of the Philistines, but [now] he hath fled out of the land, away from Absalom; 10 and [Absalom, whom we anointed over us, hath died] in the battle.

But [now] therefore, why are [ye] silent as to bringing back the king?

And [King David] sent unto Zadok and unto Abiathar the priests, saying,

Speak ye unto the elders of Judah, saying, Wherefore should ye be behindhand, in bringing back the king unto his home,—seeing that [the speech of all Israel hath come unto the king, regarding his home?]

<Mine own brethren> are ye, <my bone and my flesh> are ye,—wherefore then should ye be behindhand in bringing back the king?

And [unto Amasa] shall ye say,

Art not [thou] [my bone and my flesh]? [So] let God do to me, and [so] let him add, if thou become not [prince of the army] before me continually, instead of Joab.

Thus bowed he the heart of all the men of Judah, as one man,—and they went unto the king,

Return, [thou, and all thy servants]!

Then the king returned, and came as far as the Jordan,—and [Judah] came to Gilgal, to go* and meet the king, to escort the king over the Jordan.

Then hastened Shimei, son of Gera, the Benjamite, who was of Bahurim,—and came down, with the men of Judah, to meet King David.

And [a thousand men] were with him, out of Benjamin, Ziba also, servant of the house of Saul, and his fifteen sons and twenty servants, with him,—and they went through the Jordan, before the king. 18 But the ferry-boat kept crossing, to bring over the household of the king, and to do what was good in his eyes. And [Shimei, son of Gera] fell down before the king, when he had passed over the Jordan; 19 and he said unto the king,—

Let not my lord impute to me iniquity, neither do thou remember the perverseness of thy servant, on the day that thou wastent out, my lord O king,b from Jerusalem, that the king should lay it upon his heart.

For thy servant doth know, that [I] sinned,—lo! therefore, I have arrived to-day, as the first of all the house of Joseph, to come down to meet my lord the king.

Then responded Abishai, son of Zeruiah, and said,

<For this> shall not Shimei be put to death, for that he cursed the Anointed of Yahweh?

But David said:

What have I in common with you, ye sons of Zeruiah, for ye would become to me, to-day, a very traitor? 16

Shall there [to-day] be put to death a man in Israel! for do I not know, that [to-day] I am king over Israel?

Then said the king unto Shimei—

Thou shalt not die.

And the king aware to him.

And [Mephibosheth, son of Saul] came down to meet the king,—he had neither dressed his feet, nor trimmed his beard, nor [his clothes] had he washed, from the day the king departed, until the day that he entered in peace. 22 And it came to pass <when he entered Jerusalem> to meet the king, that the king said unto him,

Wherefore’ wentest thou not with me, Mephibosheth?

And he said,

My lord, O king, [my servant] betrayed me,—for thy servant said—

I will even saddle me mine ass, that I may ride thereon, and go with* the king, for [lame] is thy servant.

And he had slandered thy servant, unto my lord the king,—but [my lord the king] is as a messenger of God, do therefore what is good in thine own eyes.

For <when all the house of my father were nothing better* than dead men,* unto my lord the king> then didst thou set thy servant among them that used to eat at thine table,—what then have I further [by way of right], or to cry out any further unto my lord the king?

Then the king said unto him, Wherefore shouldst thou speak any further of thine affairs? I have said—

[Thou and Ziba] shall share the land.c

And Mephibosheth said unto the king,

<Even the whole> let him take,—now* that my lord the king hath entered, in peace, into his own house.

And Barzillai the Gileadite came down from Rogelim,—and passed, with the king, over the Jordan, to escort him over the Jordan. 28 Now, Barzillai was very aged, eighty years old,—and [he himself] had sustained the king throughout his sojourn in Mahanaim, for he was [an exceeding great man].

So then the king said unto Barzillai,—

[Thou] come over with me, and I will sustain thee with me, in Jerusalem.

But Barzillai said unto the king,—

<Like unto what> are the days of the years of my life, that I should come up with the king, to Jerusalem. 25 <Eighty years old>—and I to-day,—could I discern between good and bad? or could thy servant taste what I might eat, and what I might drink? o could I hearken any more to the voice of singing men and singing women? Where*

* Some cod. (w. 1 ear, pr. edn.): "to go down." Cp. ver. 20 — G.n.
* So it read—G. Intro. 331.
* Or: "for ye would become to me—

** Come to me to-day—Satan "first betraying and then accusing.—cp. 1
* Some cod. (w. 5 ear, pr. edn.): "unto" — G.n.
* Some cod. (w. 1 ear, pr. edn.): "unto" — G. Intro. 22 — Zech. iii. 1.
* Mi.: "Men of death."
* Or: "estate," i. e. Saul’s
* Mi.: "after."
* Mi.: "after."
fore, then, should thy servant yet be a burden unto my lord the king?

<Just a little way> will thy servant pass over the Jordan with the king; but wherefore should the king recompense me with this reward? Let thy servant, I pray thee, turn back again, that I may die in mine own city, by the grave of my father, and my mother. But here is thy servant Chimham—let him pass over with my lord the king, and do unto him that which may be good in thine eyes.

Then said the king, <With me> shall Chimham pass over, and I will do unto him that which shall be good in thine eyes; and whatsoever thou shalt choose to lay upon me, I will do for thee.

And when all the people had passed over the Jordan> then the king passed over, and the king kissed Barzillai, and blessed him, and he returned unto his own place. And the king passed over to Gilgal, and Chimham passed over with him; and all the people of Judah, escorted the king, yea moreover, half the people of Israel.

Then lo! all the men of Israel were coming unto the king, and they said unto the king—Why did our brethren the men of Judah steal thee away, and escort the king and his household over the Jordan, and all the men of David with him?

And all the men of Judah made answer unto the men of Israel—Because the king is near of kin unto us, wherfore then is it, that ye are angry over this matter? Have we eaten at the king’s cost? or hath he bestowed any gifts on us?

And the men of Israel answered the men of Judah, and said—<Ten parts> have we in the king; therefore even in David > have we more right than ye. Why then, made ye light of us, so that our word was not heard first as to bringing back our king?

And the words of the men of Judah were fiercer than the words of the men of Israel.


20 Now in that place there happened to be an abandoned man, whose name was Sheba son of Bichri, a man of Benjamin, so he blew a horn, and said—We have no share in David. Nor inheritance have we in the son of Jesse. Every man to his home. O Israel!

2 Then went up all the men of Israel from following David, to follow Sheba son of Bichri, but the men of Judah clave unto their king, from the Jordan, even as far as Jerusalem.

3 And David entered into his own house, in Jerusalem, and the king took the ten women, the concubines whom he had left to keep the house, and put them in ward, and sustained them, but unto them went he not in, so they were shut up until the day of their death, in lifelong widowhood.

4 Then said the king unto Amasa,

Assemble me the men of Judah, within three days, and <thou> here take thy stand!

5 So Amasa went, to assemble Judah, but he tarried beyond the fixed time, which he had appointed him.

6 Then said David unto Abishai, <Now> shall Sheba son of Bichri do us more harm than Absalom, and thou take the servants of thy lord, and pursue him, lest he have got him into fortified cities, and so have escaped our eye.

7 Then went out after him—the men of Joab, and the Cherethites and the Pelethites, and all the mighty men—and they went out from Jerusalem, to pursue Sheba son of Bichri.

8 When they were by the great stone which is in Gibeon, Amasa had arrived before them. Now Joab was girded about with his war-coat as his upper garment, and over it a girdle with a sword, fastened upon his loins, in the sheath thereof, and it came out and fell. Then said Joab unto Amasa,

Art thou well, my brother? And Joab took Amasa by the beard with his right hand, to kiss him. Amasa not heeding the sword that was in the hand of Joab> he smote him therewith in the belly, and shed out his bowels to the ground, and struck him not again, and he died. So Joab and Abishai his brother pursued Sheba son of Bichri.

Now [a man] stood over him, of the young men of Joab, and said—Whosoever is well pleased with Joab, and whosever pertaineth to David, let him follow Joab.

12 But Amasa was wallowing in blood, in the midst of the highway, and when the man saw all the people stood still, he moved Amasa, out of the highway into the field, and...
cast over him a garment, [as soon as he saw] that every man that came up to him stood still. 

12 When he had removed him out of the highway, every man passed on, after Joab, to pursue Sheba son of Bichri.

13 And he passed on throughout all the tribes of Israel, unto Abel and unto Beth-masach, and all the Berites,—and they were called together, and came in, yes and followed him. 

14 So they came, and laid siege against him, in Abel, Beth-masach, and they cast up a mound against the city, so that it stood within a rampart,—and ||all the people who were with Joab|| were battering the wall to throw it down.

15 Then cried a wise woman out of the city,—

Hear ye! hear ye! I pray you, say unto Joab,

Come near hither, and let me speak unto thee.

16 So he came near unto her, and the woman said—

Art thou Joab? 

And he said—

I am. 

And she said unto him—

Hear thou the words of thy handmaid. 

And he said, I do hear. 

17 Then spake she, saying,—

They ||used to speak|| in former times, saying, ||Enquire|| in Abel! ||And so|| they ended it.

18 ||I am|| of the peaceable among the faithful in Israel,—||thou|| art seeking to put to death a city, and a mother in Israel, whereas wouldst thou swallow up the inheritance of Yahweh?

19 Then answered Joab and said,—

Far be it! far be it from me! I will neither swallow up nor lay waste. 

20 <Not so> is the matter! but ||a man of the hill country of Ephraim, [Sheba son of Bichri] his name], hath lifted up his hand against the king, even against David, give him alone, and I will depart from the city.

And the woman said unto Joab, 

Lo! ||his head|| shall be cast unto thee, through the wall.

21 So the woman came unto all the people in her wisdom, and they cut off the head of Sheba son of Bichri, and cast it out unto Joab. And he blew with a horn, and they dispersed themselves from the city, every man to his house; but ||Joab|| returned to Jerusalem unto the king.

22 And ||Joab|| was [restored] unto all the army of Israel,—

And ||Benaiah, son of Jehoiada|| was over the Cherethites and over the Pelethites,

23 And ||Adoniram|| was over the tribute,—

And ||Jehoshaphat, son of Ahilud|| was the remembrancer;

24 And ||Sheva|| was scribe,—

And ||Zadok and Abiathar|| were priests; —

Moreover also ||Ira the Jairite|| was chief ruler unto David.

§ 28. A Famine sent in Vindication of the Gibeonites' right to a place in Israel: They avenge themselves on Saul's House: The Story of Rishah.

1 And there came to be a famine, in the days of David, [for three years, ||year after year||, so then David sought the face of Yahweh,—and Yahweh said—

It respecteth Saul and his house, as to bloodshed, in that he put to death the Gibeonites.

2 The king therefore called the Gibeonites, and said unto them [now ||the Gibeonites|| were [not of the sons of Israel] but of the remnant of the Amorites, with whom ||the sons of Israel|| had entered into an oath, and Saul had sought to smite them, in his jealousy for the sons of Israel and Judah]—wherefore David said unto the Gibeonites—

What shall I do for you,—and wherewith shall I make propitiation, so that ye may bless the inheritance of Yahweh?

4 And the Gibeonites said unto him—

It is not a matter with us of silver or gold, with Saul or with his house, neither would we have a man put to death in Israel.

And he said—

What do ye say I should do for you! 

Then said they unto the king, 

<The man who consumed us, and who thought to have destroyed us from taking a place within any of the bounds of Israel> let there be delivered up to us—seven men of his sons, and we will crucify them unto Yahweh in Gibeah of Saul, the chosen of Yahweh.

And the king said, 

I will deliver them up.

7 But the king had pity upon Mephibosheth, son of Jonathan, Saul's son,—because of the oath of Yahweh that was between them, between David and Jonathan, Saul's son. 

8 So the king took the two sons of Rishah, daughter of Aiah, whom she had borne to Saul, even Armoni and Mephibosheth,—and the five sons of Michal, daughter of Saul, whom she had had.
borne to Adriel son of Barzillai, the Meholathite; 9 and delivered them up into the hand of the Gibeonites, and they crucified them in the mountain, before Yahweh, so they seven fell together,—they being put to death in the first days of harvest, in the beginning of the barley harvest. 10 Then Rizpah daughter of Aiah, took sackcloth, and spread it out for herself, on the rock, from the beginning of harvest, until water poured out upon them from the heavens,—and suffered neither the birds of the heavens to rest on them by day, nor the wild beasts of the field, [to devour them] by night. 11 And it was told David,—what Rizpah daughter of Aiah, Saul’s concubine, had done. 12 So David went and fetched the bones of Saul, and the bones of Jonathan his son, from the owners of Jabesh-gilead,—who stole them from the broadway of Beth-shan, where the Philistines had hanged them, on the day when the Philistines had smitten Saul in Gilboa: 13 and he brought up thence the bones of Saul, and the bones of Jonathan his son,—and they gathered together the bones of them who had been crucified; 14 so they buried the bones of Saul and Jonathan his son in the land of Benjamin, in Zelah, in the grave of Kish his father, thus did they all⁷ that the king commanded,—and God suffered himself to be entreated for the land [after this].

§ 29. Various Encounters with the Philistines.

15 And the Philistines had yet again—a war with Israel,—so David went down, and his servants with him, and fought the Philistines, and David became famous. 16 So <i>labbî-benôb</i>, who was of the descendants of the giant,* [the weight of whose spear-head] was three hundred shekels of bronze, he being newly armed> thought to smite⁸ David; 17 but Abishai son of Zeruiah [came to his help], and smote the Philistine, and slew him. [Then] swore the men of David unto him, saying— Thou must not go forth again more with us to battle, that thou quench not the lamp of Israel.

18 And it came to pass [after this] that there was yet again a battle in Gob, ⁷ with the Philistines,—[then] Sibbekai the Hushathite smote Saph, who was of the descendants of the giant. 19 And there was yet again another battle in Gob ⁷ with the Philistines,—when Elhanan son of Jaare-oregim of Bethlehem, smote Goliath the Gittite, the shaft of whose spear was like a weaver’s beam.

20 And there was yet again a battle in Gath; when there was a man of stature, with six fingers on each hand, and six toes on each foot, twenty-four in number; ⁸ he also having been born to the giant; 21 but when he reproached Israel> Jonathan son of Shimeah David’s brother [smote] him. ⁹ [These four] had been born to the giant in Gath,—but they fell by the hand of David, and by the hand of his servants.

§ 30. David’s Song of Triumph over all his Enemies.

(Cp. Psalm xviii.)

1 And David spake unto Yahweh, the words of this song,—in the day when Yahweh had rescued him, out of the hand of all his enemies, and out of the hand of Saul; ² and he said,—

2 Ḥayye[wh] was my mountain Craig and my stronghold, and my deliverer—[mine];

3 [My God] was my rock,
I sought refuge in him,— My shield, and my horn of salvation, my high tower, and my refuge,
My Saviour! [from violence] thou didst save me.

4 <As one worthy to be praised> called I on Yahweh,—
And <from my foes> was I saved.

5 <When the breakers of death encompassed me,—
[the torrents of perdition]> made me afraid,—
[the meshes of hades] had surrounded me,—
the snare of death had confronted me;>

6 <In my distress> called I on Yahweh,
Yea <unto my God> did I call,—
And he hearkened, out of his temple, unto my voice,
And [my cry for help] was in his ears! ⁷

7 Then did the earth shake and quake,
[The foundations of the heavens] were deeply moved,—
Yea they did shake, because he was angry,
There went up a smoke in his nostrils, And [a fire out of his mouth] devoured,—
[Live coals] were kindled from it:
Then he stretched out the heavens, and came down,—
And [thick gloom] was under his feet; ⁸
Then he rode on a cherub, and flew,—
And was seen on the wings of the wind; ⁹
And made of the darkness around him, pavilions,—
[Out of the brightness before him] were kindled live coals of fire; ¹⁰
[Thunder from the heavens] did Yahweh give forth,—
Yea [the highest] uttered his voice;
And he sent forth arrows, and scattered them;—
Lightning, and confused them;
Then appeared* the channels of the sea,
Were uncovered* the foundations of the world,—
At the rebuke of Yahweh,
The blast of the breath of his nostrils in high, he took me,—
He drew me out of many waters;—
He rescued me from my foes, in his might,—
From* them who hated me, because they were too strong for me:
They confronted me, in the day of my necessity,—
Then became Yahweh my stay:
And brought out, into a large place, [even me],—
He delivered me, because he delighted in me:
Yahweh rewarded me, according to my righteousness,—
<According to the cleanness of my hands> he repaid me:
For I had kept the ways of Yahweh,—
And not broken away from my God;
For [all his regulations] were before me,—
And <as for his statutes> I turned not from them.
So became I blameless towards him,—
And kept myself from mine iniquity:
Yahweh therefore repaid me, according to my righteousness,—
According to my pureness before his eyes.
<With the loving> thou didst show thyself loving,
<With the blameless hero> thou didst show thyself blameless;
<With the pure> thou didst show thyself pure,
But <with the perverse> thou didst show thyself ready to contend:
And <a patient people> thou didst save,—
But [thine eyes] were on the lofty—they layedest them low;
For thou wast my lamp, O Yahweh,—
And Yahweh enlightened my darkness;
For [by thee] I ran through a troop,—
<By my God> I leapt over a wall.
<As for God> [blameless] is his way,—
[The speech of Yahweh] hath been proved,
[As a shield] he is to all who seek refuge in him.
For who is a God, save Yahweh?—
And who a Rock, save our God?
[God] is my fortress of strength,—
And shewed to the blameless his way;—

* Some cod. (w. Syr. and Vul.) *And from." "And by my G." C.
Cp. Ps. xlviii. 29—30 n.
Cp. Ps. xlviii. 18.
So read [plural]; written in singular-cum.
Some cod. (w. 2 car. pr. eds., Sep. Syr. Vul.): *And with* *-Gm.
Cp. G. Intro. 149
Some cod. (w. 2 car. pr. eds., Aram. Sep. Syr.): *And with* *-Gm.
*And by my G." C.
Cp. Ps. xlviii. 30—31 n.
So written; but read, "my way." Some cod. (w. ear. eds.) have, both written and read: "my way." C.
Cp. Ps. xlviii. 31—32 n. (With "my way," render: "And he shewed to be blameless, my way.")

* So read; but written: "his feet." 
* So it shall be [w. Aram. Sep. Syr. Vul.]: *And who hath* *-Gm.
Cp. Ps. xlviii. 31—32 n. (With "my way," render: "And be shewed to be blameless, my way.")

24 Planting my feet like the hind's,—
Yes <on my high places> he caused me to stand;
Teaching my hands to war,—
So that a bow of bronze was bent by mine arms;
Thus didst thou grant me, as a shield, thy salvation,—
And ||thy condescension|| made me great.
Thou didst widen my stepping-places, under me,—
So that mine ankles faltered not:
I pursued my foes, and destroyed them,—
And returned not, till they were consumed;
So I consumed them, and crushed them, and they rose not again,—
Thus fell they under my feet:
Thus didst thou gird me with strength, for the battle,—
Thou subduedst mine assailants under me:
And <as for my foes> thou didst give me their neck,—
Yes <them who hated me> that I might destroy them:
They cried out, b
But there was none to save,—
Unto Yahweh.
But he answered them not.
Then did I beat them in pieces, like the dust of the earth,—
<Like the clay of the lanes> did I crush them, stamp them down.
Thus didst thou rescue me from the contemptions of my people,—
Didst keep me to be the head of nations:—
||A people whom I had not known|| served me;
||The sons of the foreigner|| came cringing unto me,—
<At the hearing of the ear> they submitted to me,—
||The sons of the foreigner|| were disheartened, And came quaking, out of their fortresses.
Yahweh liveth, and blessed be my rock,—
And exalted be the God (of the rock)* of my salvation:—
The God who hath avenged me,'
And brought down peoples under me;
And brought me forth from among my foes,—
Yea <from mine assailants> hast thou set me on high,
<From the man of violence> hast thou delivered me.
||For this cause|| will I praise thee, O Yahweh among the nations,—
And <to thy name> will I praise thee, I touch the strings:—

* Some cod. (w. Syr. and Vul.) *And from." "And by my G." C.
Cp. Ps. xlviii. 29—30 n.
Cp. Ps. xlviii. 18.
So read [plural]; written in singular-cum.
Some cod. (w. 2 car. pr. eds., Sep. Syr. Vul.): *And with* *-Gm.
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Yes <on my high places> he caused me to stand;
Teaching my hands, to war,—
So that a bow of bronze was bent by mine arms;
Thus didst thou grant me, as a shield, thy salvation,—
And ||thy condescension|| made me great.
Thou didst widen my stepping-places, under me,—
So that mine ankles faltered not:
I pursued my foes, and destroyed them,—
And returned not, till they were consumed;
So I consumed them, and crushed them, and they rose not again,—
Thus fell they under my feet:
Thus didst thou gird me with strength, for the battle,—
Thou subduedst mine assailants under me:
And <as for my foes> thou didst give me their neck,—
Yes <them who hated me> that I might destroy them:
They cried out, b
But there was none to save,—
Unto Yahweh.
But he answered them not.
Then did I beat them in pieces, like the dust of the earth,—
<Like the clay of the lanes> did I crush them, stamp them down.
Thus didst thou rescue me from the contemptions of my people,—
Didst keep me to be the head of nations:—
||A people whom I had not known|| served me;
||The sons of the foreigner|| came cringing unto me,—
<At the hearing of the ear> they submitted to me,—
||The sons of the foreigner|| were disheartened, And came quaking, out of their fortresses.
Yahweh liveth, and blessed be my rock,—
And exalted be the God (of the rock)* of my salvation:—
The God who hath avenged me,'
And brought down peoples under me;
And brought me forth from among my foes,—
Yea <from mine assailants> hast thou set me on high,
<From the man of violence> hast thou delivered me.
||For this cause|| will I praise thee, O Yahweh among the nations,—
And <to thy name> will I praise thee, I touch the strings:—
Who hath made great the victories of his
King.—
And shown lovingkindness to his Anointed
One,
To David and to his Seed.
Unto ages-abiding.

§ 31. The Last Words of David: His Ideal of
Kingship and Assurance of its Realisation in
his House.

Now these are the last words of David,—
The oracle of David, son of Jesse,
Yea the oracle of The man raised up on high,
The Anointed of the God of Jacob,
The Delight of the Songs of Israel:—

1 | The Spirit of Yahweh spake in me,—
And his word was on my tongue;
Said the God of Israel,
Unto me: spake the Rock of Israel:—
One Ruling over Men,*
A Righteous One ruling in the reverence of God.

4 | Is even as the light of the morning when
arise the sun,—
A morning [without clouds],
As from brightness, [and] from rain, the
fresh shoots out of the earth.

5 | When not so was my house with Gop:—
Then a covenant age-abiding he appointed me.
Ordered in all things and guarded,
Now that it is all my salvation and all my
desire—
Will he not make it shoot forth?*
But as for the abandoned,* like thorns to be
tossed away are they all,—
For with the hand—can they be taken;
But the man that would touch them,
Must fence himself with iron, and the shaft of
a spear,—
Then with fire shall they be consumed* on the spot!

§ 32. David's Mighty Men.

[These] are the names of the mighty men,
who belonged to David,—
[The president* a Tachmonite head of the
chieftains b] the same was Adino the
Eznite,* for eight hundred, slain at one time.

9 | And after him Eleazar son of Dodo,*
son of Ahohi,—in the hero-class of mighty
men with David, when they reproached the
Philistines they were gathered together there
to battle, but the men of Israel had gone up;

[he, however, arose and smote among the
Philistines until his hand was weary, and
his hand clave unto his sword, so Yahweh
smote a great victory on that day,—the
people coming back after him, only to strip
the slain.

11 | And after him Shammon son of Agee, the
Harruite,—and when the Philistines were
gathered together into a troop, there being at
hand an allotment of field-land full of lentils,
but the people having fled from the face of
the Philistines then took he his stand in the
midst of the allotment, and defended it, and
smote the Philistines,—and Yahweh smote a
great victory.

13 | And three of the thirty chiefs descended,
and came in, towards harvest, unto David,
unto the cave of Adullam,—although a troop of
Philistines were encamped in the vale of
Rephaim;* and David then was in a strong-
hold,—and a garrison of Philistines was then
in Bethlehem. And David longed, and said,—
Who will give me to drink water out of the
well of Bethlehem, that is within the
gate?

16 | And the three mighty men brake through the
camp of Philistines, and drew water out of the
well of Bethlehem, that was within the
gate, and bare it, and brought it in unto
David,—yet would he not drink, but poured it
out unto Yahweh, and said—
Be it far from me, O Yahweh,* that I should
do this! is it not the blood of the men who
went with their lives [in their hands]?
So he would not drink it. *These things* did
the three mighty men.

18 | And Abishai brother of Joab son of Zeruiah
then was chief of three,* in that he brandished
his spear against three hundred whom he slew;
and he had a name among three. Was he
not most honourable of the three, and so
became their captain? Nevertheless unto the
three he attained not.

20 | Benaiah also, son of Jehoiada, son of an
active man,* hero of many a deed, a man of
Kabzeel> ||he|| smote the two sons of Ariel of Moab, ||he|| also went down and smote a lion in the midst of a pit, on a day of snow; ||he|| also smote an Egyptian, who was of valiant bearing, and ||in the hand of the Egyptian|| was a spear, but he went down unto him with a staff,—and wrested the spear out of the hand of the Egyptian, and slew him with his own spear. These things did Benaiah son of Jehoiada, and ||he|| had a name among three mighty men. He was the most honourable ||of thirty||, although unto the three ||he|| attained not,—so David added him to his council.

Amminadab, brother of Joab, was among the thirty,—Elhanan, son of Dodo, of Bethlehem; Shammah, the Harodite; Elisha, the Bethlehemite; Helez, the Peluite; Ira, son of Ikkesh, the Tekoite; Abiezer, the Anathothite, Mebunnai, the Husathite; Zalmon, the Ahohite, Maharai, the Netophathite; Helech, son of Baanah, the Netophathite,—Ittai, son of Ribai, of Gibeah, of the sons of Benjamin;

Benaiah, a Pirathonite, Hiddai, of the torrents of Gaash;

Abbital, the Arbathite, Azmaveth, the Barhumite;

Eliahb, the Shalbonite, ||Of the sons of Jashen, Jonathan;||

Shammah, the Harorite, Ahiah, son of Sharar, the Hararite; Elephai, son of Ahithophel, son of Abi-ahish, son of the Maacathite. Eliahu, son of Ahithophel, the Gilonite.

Hezro, the Carmelite, Psaai, the Arbite;

Igal, son of Nathan, of Zobah, Bani, the Gadite;

Sela, the Ammonite, ||Armour bearers|| to Nahash, ||the Beerothite, Joab son of Zeruiah;||

Ira, the Ithrite, Gareb, the Ithrite;

Uriah, the Hittite, ||In all|| thirty and seven.

§ 33. David angers God by Numbers the People:
Chooses three Days' Pestilence: The Plague stayed at Jerusalem, where the King buys the threshing-floor of Araunah, builds an Altar, and offers Sacrifice.

And again was the anger of Yahweh kindled against Israel,—so that he suffered David to be moved against them, saying, Go, count Israel and Judah.

The king, therefore, said unto Joab, captain of the force, who was with him,—Go to and fro, I pray thee, throughout all the tribes of Israel, from Dan even unto Beer-sheba, and number ye the people,—so shall I know the sum of the people.

Then said Joab unto the king,—Yea, Yahweh thy God add unto the people, how many soever they be, a hundredfold, and ||suffer|| the eyes of my lord the king; to see it,—but ||my lord the king|| wherefore doth he find pleasure in this thing?

Notwithstanding the word of the king prevailed against Joab, and over the captains of the force,—so Joab went forth, with the captains of the force, before the king, to number the people—Israel. And they passed over the Jordan,—and encamped in Aron, on the right side of the city, that is in the midst of the ravine of Gad even towards Jazer. Thus came they to Gilgal, and unto the land of Tahtim-hodah,—and came to Danjaan, and round about Zidon; and entered the fortress of Tyre, and all the cities of the Hivites, and of the Canaanites,—and they went out to the South of Judah, even to Beer-sheba. So when they had gone to and fro throughout all the land: they came at the end of nine months and twenty days unto Jerusalem. And Joab delivered up the sum of the number of the people, unto the king,—and there were found to be ||in Israel|| eight hundred thousand men of valour, drawing the sword,—and ||the men of Judah|| five hundred thousand men.

And the heart of David smote him, after he had reckoned up the people;—David said unto Yahweh,—I have sinned greatly, in what I have done, ||Now therefore, O Yahweh, take away||, I beseech thee, the iniquity of thy servant, for I have done very foolishly.

And when David arose in the morning ||the word of Yahweh had come unto Gad the prophet, the seer of David, saying||:

Go and speak unto David—

||Thus|| saith Yahweh, ||Three things|| do I offer thee,—choose thee one of them, that I may do it unto thee.

So Gad came in unto David, and told him,—and said to him:

Shall there come unto thee seven years of famine in thy land? Or ||for three months|| wilt thou flee before thine enemies, while ||they|| pursue thee? Or shall there be ||for three days|| pestilence in thy land? ||Now|| consider and see, what ||answer|| I shall return to him that sent me.

"The river-valley which belongs to Gad, i.e., the Jabbok"—Pu. B.L. ||"some cod.: "land"—G.n.||

See O.G. 193 a.
4 And David said unto Gad—
I am in a great strait,—let us fall, I pray thee, into the hand of Yahweh, for [manifold] are [his compassions], but [into the hand of man] let me not fall.  

So Yahweh sent forth a pestilence throughout Israel, from the morning even unto the time appointed,—and there died of the people, from Dan even unto Beer-sheba, seventy thousand men.  

But [when the messenger stretched out his hand towards Jerusalem, to destroy it] then relented Yahweh as to the evil, and he said to the messenger who was destroying the people—

Enough! [now] stay thy hand.  

And [the messenger of Yahweh] was by the threshing-floor of Araunah the Jebusite.  

Then said David unto Yahweh, when he saw the messenger who was smiting the people, yea he said—

Lo! [II] have sinned, and [II] have done perversely,

But what have [these sheep] done?

Let thy hand, I pray thee, be against me, and against the house of my father!  

And Gad came unto David, on that day,—and said unto him—

Go up, rear thou unto Yahweh an altar, in the threshing-floor of Araunah the Jebusite.

§ 1. In his Old Age, Abishag is given to David as his Companion.

Now [King David] was old, advanced in days,—and they covered him with clothes, but he gat no heat.  

Wherefore his servants said unto him—

Let there be sought for my lord the king, a young woman—a virgin, so shall she stand before the king, that she may become his companion,—and she shall lie in thy bosom, and my lord the king shall get [heat].  

So they sought a fair young woman, throughout all the bounds of Israel,—and found Abishag, the Shunammite, and brought her in, unto the king.  

§ 2. Adonijah aspiring to the Throne, Solomon is made King.

And [Adonijah, son of Haggith] exalted himself, saying—

[II] will be king.
Therefore prepared he for himself chariots and horsemen, and fifty men to run before him. 6 Now his father had not displeased him all his days, by saying—

Why [thus] hast thou done? Moreover also [he] was of exceeding handsome appearance, and [him] did his mother bear [after Absalom]. 7 So then he had speech with Joab, son of Zeruiah, and with Abiathar the priest,—and they gave help, following Adonijah. 8 But [Zadok the priest, and Benaiah son of Jehoiada, and Nathan the prophet, and Shimei, and Rei, and the mighty men who belonged to David] were not with Adonijah. 9 And Adonijah sacrificed sheep and oxen and heifers, near the stone of Zoheth, which is beside En-rogel,—and invited all his brethren, sons of the king, and all the men of Judah, servants* of the king; 10 but <Nathan the prophet, and Benaiah, and the mighty men, and Solomon his brother> he invited not. 11 Then spake Nathan unto Bath-sheba mother of Solomon, saying—

Hast thou not heard that Adonijah son of Haggith hath become king, and [our lord David] knoweth it not? 12 [Now] therefore, come; let me give thee counsel, I pray thee,—so shalt thou rescue thine own life, and the life of thy son Solomon. 13 Go, and get thee in unto King David, and thou shalt say unto him—

Didst not [thou thyself] my lord O king, swear unto thy handmaid, saying—

[Solomon thy son] shall become king after me, yea [he] shall sit upon my throne? 14 Lo! <while thou art yet speaking there with the king> [I also] will come in after thee, and confirm* thy words. 15 So Bath-sheba went in unto the king, into the chamber, now [the king] was very old,—and [Abishag the Shunammite] was ministering unto the king. 16 And Bath-sheba bowed, and did homage unto the king,—and the king said 4—

What aileth thee? 17 And she said unto him—

My lord, [thou thyself] didst swear by Yahweh thy God, unto thy handmaid, Assuredly [Solomon thy son] shall become king after me, yea [he] shall sit upon my throne. 18 But [now] lo! [Adonijah] hath become king; 1 [now] therefore, my lord, O king, thou knowest it not: 19 and he hath sacrificed oxen and heifers and sheep, in abundance, and hath invited all the sons of the king, and Abiathar the priest, and Joab general of the army,—but [Solomon thy servant] hath he not invited. 20 [Thou therefore, my lord, O king> the eyes of all Israel are upon thee,—to tell them, who shall sit upon the throne of my lord the king, after him. 21 Otherwise it shall come to pass <when my lord the king shall sleep with his fathers> then shall I and my son Solomon be counted [offenders]. 22 And lo! <while yet she was speaking with the king> [Nathan the prophet] came in. 23 So they told the king, saying,

Lo! Nathan the prophet! And <when he had come in before the king> he bowed himself down to the king with his face to the ground.

Then said Nathan—

My lord, O king, hast [thou] said, [Adonijah] shall become king after me,—yes, [he] shall sit upon my throne? 24 For he hath gone down to-day, and hath sacrificed oxen and heifers and sheep, in abundance, and hath invited all the sons of the king, and the generals of the army, and Abiathar the priest, and [there they are]—eating and drinking before him,—and they have said—

Long live King Adonijah! 25 But [thou, even me thy servant, and Zadok the priest, and Benaiah son of Jehoiada, and Solomon thy servant] hath he not invited. 26 [If of my lord the king] this thing had been brought to pass> then wouldest thou not have made known unto thy servant, who should sit upon the throne of my lord the king, after him? 27 Then responded King David, and said, Call me Bath-sheba. So she came in before the king, and stood before the king. 28 And the king said, and said,—By the life of Yahweh, who hath redeemed my life 4 out of every strait 29 [even so] will I do this day. 30 Then Bath-sheba bowed with her face to the ground, and did homage unto the king,—and said—

Let my lord, King David, live to times age-abiding! 31 Then said King David—

Call me Zadok the priest, and Nathan the prophet, and Benaiah, son of Jehoiada.
And they came in before the king. Then said the king unto them—
Take ye with you the servants of your lord, and cause Solomon my son to ride upon the mule which pertaineth unto myself,—and bring him down unto Gihon; 34 then shall Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet anoint him there as king over Israel,—and ye shall blow with the horn, and say—
Long live King Solomon! Then shall ye come up after him, and he shall enter, and sit upon my throne, yea the he shall become king in my stead; even <him> have I charged to become leader, over Israel, and over Judah.

Then did Benaiah son of Jehoiada make response unto the king, and say—
Amen! §0|| say Yahweh, God of my lord the king.

<As Yahweh hath been with my lord the king> §0|| let him be with Solomon,—and make his throne greater than the throne of my lord, King David.

So Zadok the priest, and Nathan the prophet, and Benaiah son of Jehoiada, with the Cherethites and the Pelethites, went down, and caused Solomon to ride upon the mule of King David,—and they escorted him to Gihon. Then took Zadok the priest, the horn of oil out of the Tent, and anointed Solomon,—and they blew with a [ram's] horn, and all the people said,
Long live King Solomon!

And all the people came up after him, [the people themselves also] playing with flutes, and rejoicing with great joy,—so that the earth rent with the sound of them.

And Adonijah, and all the guests who were with him, heard' it, just as [they] had made an end of eating,—and <when Joab heard> the sound of a horn> he said—
Wherefore' the noise of the city, in tumult?

<While yet he was speaking> lo! [Jonathan son of Abiathar the priest] came in,—and Adonijah said—
Come in, for <a worthy man> thou art, and <good tidings> dost thou bring.*

But Jonathan responded and said to Adonijah,—
[Of a truth] [our lord, King David] hath made [Solomon] king. 44 And the king hath sent with him—Zadok the priest, and Nathan the prophet, and Benaiah son of Jehoiada, with the Cherethites, and the Pelethites,—and they have caused him to ride upon the mule of the king; 45 and Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet have anointed' him king, in Gihon, and they went up from thence rejoicing, so that the city rent again,—

§3. Nearing his End, David gives precautionary Charges to Solomon: The Father's Death; The Son's Prosperity.

And <when the days of David drew near 2 that he must die> he charged his son, saying:—

II. I am going the way of all the earth,—thou must be strong, therefore, and shew thyself a man; 3 and keep the observances of Yahweh thy God, by walking in his ways, by keeping his statutes, his* commandments, and his regulations and his testimonies, as written in the law of Moses,—to the end thou mayest prosper in all that thou dost, and whithersoever thou turnest thyself; 4 to the end that Yahweh may establish his word which he spake concerning me, saying,

<If thy sons will take heed to their way, by walking before me, in truth, with all their heart, and with all their soul> (then, said he) there shall not be cut off

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* Cod. vary: some: "Thy God," writes and read; others: "God" (absolutely) written and read (w. Sep. and Vul.)—G.n.  
** Or: "from off."  
* Some cod. (w. 3 ear. edns.)—" and "—G.n.  
* Some cod. (w. 6 ear. edns., Aram., Sep., Syr. and Vul.)—" and his"—G.n.
to thee a man, from off the throne of Israel.

Moreover also [thou] knowest what Joab son of Zeruiah did to me, how he dealt with two generals of the armies of Israel—with Abner son of Ner, and with Amasa son of Jether—both of whom he slew, shedding the blood of war in peace, and putting the blood of war upon his girdle that was on his loins, and upon his sandals, that were on his feet. Thou, therefore, must do according to thy wisdom, but will not let his grey hair go down in peace to hades.

But [with the sons of Barzillai the Gileadite] thou wilt deal in lovingkindness, and they will be among them who eat at thy table, for [so] drew they near unto me, when I fled from Absalom thy brother.

Lo! also, there is with thee—Shimei son of Gera a Benjamite, of Behurim, well he it was who cursed me with a grievous curse, on the day I journeyed to Mahanaim,—but well he came down to meet me at the Jordan, and so I sware to him by Yahweh, saying—

I will not put thee to death, with the sword.

[Now therefore, do not hold him guiltless, for [a wise man] thou art; and wilt know how thou oughtest to deal with him, and wilt suffer his grey hairs to go down to death with blood, to hades.

So then David slept with his fathers,—and was buried in the city of David. [Now the days that David reigned over Israel] were forty years,—[in Hebron] he reigned seven years, and [in Jerusalem] he reigned thirty and three years.

But [when Solomon] took his seat upon the throne of David his father then was the kingdom firmly established.

§ 4. Adonijah seeks Abishag to wife. How Solomon deals with him; also with Abiathar, Joab, and Shimei.

And Adonijah son of Haggith came in unto Bath-sheba, mother of Solomon: And she said—

[Peaceably> comest thou? And he said—

Peaceably.

Then said he—

I have somewhat to say unto thee. And she said—

Say on.

And he said—

[You] knowest that [mine] was the kingdom, and [on me] had all Israel set their faces, that I should become king,—howbeit the kingdom [hath turned away] at Yahweh, and become my brother's, for [from Yahweh] became it [his].

Now therefore, [one request] have I to ask of thee, do not turn away my face.

And she said unto him—

Say on. And he said—

Speak, I pray thee, unto Solomon the king, for he will not turn away thy face, that he give me Abishag the Shunammite to wife.

And Bath-sheba said:

Good! [If myself] will speak for thee, unto the king.

So Bath-sheba went in unto King Solomon, to speak to him for Adonijah,—and the king rose up to meet her, and bowed himself down to her, and sat down upon his throne, and caused a throne to be set for the mother of the king, and she sat on his right hand. Then said she—

[One small request.] am I asking of thee, do not turn away thy face.

And the king said to her—

Ask on, my mother, for I will not turn away thy face.

And she said:

Let Abishag the Shunammite be given to Adonijah thy brother, to wife.

Then answered King Solomon, and said to his mother—

Wherefore then, art thou asking Abishag the Shunammite for Adonijah? Ask then, for him the kingdom, because he is mine elder brother,—[even for him, and for Abiathar the priest, and for Joab, son of Zeruiah].

Then sware King Solomon by Yahweh, saying,—

[S]o let God do to me, and [so] let him add, if [at the cost of his life] Adonijah hath not spoken this word.

[Now therefore, by the life of Yahweh, who hath established me, and seated me upon the throne of David my father, and who hath made me for a household, as he had spoken> surely [to-day] shall Adonijah be put to death!]

So King Solomon sent by the hand of Benaiah son of Jehoiada,—and he fell upon him, that he died. Also <unto Abiathar the priest> said the king—

[To Anathoth] get thee unto thine own fields, for [death-doomed] thou art,—but [this day] will I not put thee to death, [because thou didst bear the ark of My Lord, Yahweh, before David my father, and because thou wast afflicted in all wherein my father was afflicted].

So Solomon thrust out Abiathar from being priest unto Yahweh,—to fulfill the word of

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*a Or: "cares."
*b Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.) Sep., Syr., Vul.: "unto him" —G.n.

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*a Mi.: "with his life endn. Sep., Syr., Vul.: "soul." —G.n.
*b Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. * Mi.: "a man of death."
Yahweh which he spake concerning the household of Eli, in Shiloh.  

And it came to pass, when the report was spread abroad, that Josiah, the son of Amon, went out of Jerusalem; and he went and passed over the Kidron valley, and was there slain by the king of Babylon:  

And his servants made speed, and brought him out, and cast him into the sepulchre of his father: and they put a great earthmound upon him.  

And his servants carried him in a chariot to Beth-shemesh, and buried him in the sepulchre of his fathers in the city of Judah.  

And over him there came all the captains of the armies of Israel, and all the captains of the host of the king of Babylon, and they buried him in the sepulchre of the sons of David.  

And all the people of the land, with the priests and the Levites, mourned him, and saw his dead body, and bewailed him, and said, The king, and his soul, be sweet and tranquil!  

And when all the people of the land had persuaded and concurred, they came and carried him out of Jerusalem, and brought him to the sepulchre of his father, and buried him in the sepulchre of his fathers.  

And they abolished the groves of Bethel, and the high places, and the Ashtaroth, and the niches, and they made the image of a bullock an abomination.  

And they laid up the bones of Ahab in the temple of Jehovah, and they madeDisposition of bones of Ahab.  

And all the rest of the acts of Ahab, and all that he did, and his might, and how he reigned, are they not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel?  

And Ahab slept with his fathers, and Jehoshaphat his son succeeded him.  

And the word of Jehovah came to Jehoshaphat,  

Thus saith the king, Come forth! And he said, Nay! but let us go to the king of Edom, and to the king of Moab, and to the king of Ammon, and to the king of Syria, and to the king ofman, and to the king of the north,  

And he said, Thus spake Jehovah, saying,  

Then sent the king and called for Shimei, and said unto him—  

And Beniah came into the Tent of Jehovah, and said unto him—  

And the king sent, and called for Shimei, and said unto him—  

And Beniah, the son of Jehoiada, went up, and fell upon him, and put him to death; and he was buried in his own house, in the wilderness.  

And the king put Beniah, the son of Jehoiada, in his stead, over the host; and Zadok the priest did the king put in the stead of Abiathar.  

And Shimei said to the king—  

And Solomon said, If there be a way that this people go forth, and that they go not forth from thence, neither come they to thee, nor come their flesh to die, neither be thy soul moved to desire their soul to perish from thee—  

And Solomon loved Jehovah, by walking in the statutes of David his father: and Jehovah was with him, and was exalted exceedingly.  

In Gibeon Jehovah appeared unto Solomon, in a dream by night, and said, Ask, what I shall give thee.  

And he said, Thou hast dealt well with thy servant my father, in great lovingkindness, according
gave birth to a child,—'we two' being together, there was no stranger with us in the house, male but we two in the house.'
19 And this woman's son died in the night—she overlaid it.
20 Then arose she <in the middle of the night> and took my son from beside me, while thy handmaid was sleeping, and laid it in my bosom. 21 And <when I arose in the morning, to give suck to my child> lo! it was dead! but <when I looked at it narrowly in the morning>, lo! it was not my son that I had borne.
22 Then said the other woman—
Nay! but [my son] is the [living] and [thy son] the [dead].
But [this] one kept on saying—
Nay, verily! but [thy son] is the [dead] and [my son] the [living].
Thus spake they before the king. 23 Then said the king,
||The one woman is saying||This is [my son] |the one that liveth| and [thy son] is |the one that is dead|— and [the other] is saying. Nay! but [thy son] is |the dead one|, and [my son] the |living|.
24 And the king said—
Bring me a sword! So they brought a sword before the king.
25 Then said the king,
Divide the living child, in twain, and give half to the one, and half to the other.
26 Then spake the woman whose was the living child unto the king—for tender became her compassions over her son—so she said—Pardon, my lord! Give [her] the living child, and do not kill it. But the other kept on saying—
Neither mine, nor thine> shall it be, divide it.
27 Then responded the king, and said—
Give [her] the living child, ye shall not kill it,—she is its mother.
28 And all Israel heard of the judgment which the king had delivered, and they stood in awe before the king,—for they saw, that the wisdom of God was in him, to execute justice.

§ 6. Solomon Shows His Wisdom in the Case of Two Unchaste Women.
16 Then came there in two unchaste women, unto the king,—and stood before him. 17 And the woman said—
Pardon, my lord! 18 And this woman dwelt in one house,—and I gave birth to a child near her, in the house. 19 And it came to pass <the third day after I bore> that [this woman also]...

20 And God gave wisdom unto Solomon, and discernment, and very great largeness of heart,—like the sand that is on the shore of the sea;—so that [the wisdom of Solomon] excelled [the wisdom of all the sons of the East,—and all the wisdom of the Egyptians] so that he was wiser than any man,—than Ethan the Ezrahite, and Heman and Calcol and Darda, sons of Mahol,—and it came to pass that [his name] was throughout all the nations round about. 22 And he spake three thousand proverbs,—and it came to pass that [his songs] were a thousand and five. 23 And he discoursed of trees,—from the cedar that is in Lebanon, even unto the hyssop, that springeth out in the wall,—and he discoursed of beasts and of birds, and of creeping things, and of fishes. 24 And there came in [of all the peoples], to hear the wisdom of Solomon—of all the kings of the earth, who heard his wisdom.

¶ 9. Solomon treats with Hiram King of Tyre for Materials to build a Temple.

1 And Hiram King of Tyre sent his servants unto Solomon, for he had heard that [him] had they anointed king, in the room of his father,—for [Hiram] was [a lover] of [David] continually. 2 So Solomon sent unto Hiram, saying:— 3 Thou knowest David my father, how that he could not build a house unto the Name of Yahweh his God, because of the wars that were about him on every side,—until Yahweh should put them under the soles of his feet;—but now [I Yahweh my God]
hath given me rest on every side,—there is neither adversary nor incident of evil.

Behold me then, purposing to build a house for the Name of Yahweh my God,—even as Yahweh spake unto David my father, saying—

"<Thy son, whom I will set in thy stead, upon thy throne, he shall build the house for my Name.>

Now therefore, command thou that they fell me cedars out of Lebanon, and [my servants] shall be [with thy servants], and <the hire of thy servants> will I give thee, according to all that thou shalt say,—for [thou] knowest, that none amongst us hath skill to fell timber, like the Zidonians.

And it came to pass <when Hiram heard the words of Solomon> that he rejoiced greatly,—and said:

"Blessed be Yahweh, to-day, who hath given unto David a wise son, over this great household.

And Hiram sent unto Solomon, saying,

I have heard that which thou hast sent unto me,—<I will do all thy desire, as to timber of cedar and timber of fir>.<

My servants> shall bring them down out of Lebanon unto the sea, and <I will put them> in rafts on the sea, unto the place of which thou shalt send me word, and will cause them to be discharged there, and thou shalt receive them, and thou shalt do my desire, by giving food for my household.

So then Hiram began giving unto Solomon timber of cedar, and timber of fir, even all his desire. And Solomon gave unto Hiram twenty thousand measures of wheat, as food for his household, and twenty measures of beaten oil,—<thus> used Solomon to give unto Hiram year by year.

And <Yahweh> gave wisdom unto Solomon, as he promised him,—and he came to pass that there was peace between Hiram and Solomon, and <they two> solemnised a covenant.

And King Solomon raised a labour-band, out of all Israel,—and it came to pass that the labour-band was thirty thousand men. And he sent them to Lebanon, ten thousand a month, by courses, <a month> were they in Lebanon, <two months> at home,—and Adoniram was over the levy. And it came to pass that Solomon had seventy thousand bearers of burdens,—and eighty thousand hewers in the mountain; besides the chiefs of Solomon's officers, who were over the work, three thousand and three hundred,—who ruled over the people that wrought in the work. And the king commanded, and they quarried great stones, costly stones, to found the house with hewn stones. And Solomon's builders and Hiram's builders with the Gebalites wrought them,—thus made they ready the timber and the stones for building the house.

§ 10. The Temple described and built; also a House for the King. Hiram, a Tyrian Artificer, executes the Work.

And so it came to pass <in the fourth and twentieth year>, by the coming forth of the sons of Israel out of the land of Egypt, in the fourth year (in the month of Zif, <the same being the second month>) of the reign of Solomon over Israel, that he began to build the house unto Yahweh. Now the house which King Solomon built unto Yahweh was sixty cubits in length, and twenty in breadth,—and thirty cubits in height. And the porch in front of the temple of the house was twenty cubits in length, according to the breadth of the house,—ten cubits in breadth, up front of the house. And he made to the house windows, with closed bars. And he built—by the wall of the house—a gallery round about, against the walls of the house round about, both to the temple, and to the shrine,—and he made side chambers round about. The lowest gallery was five cubits broad, and the middle six cubits broad, and the third seven cubits broad,—for he put up ledges against the house round about, on the outer side, so as not to make fastenings in the walls of the house. Now <the house, when it was in building>, <with whole quarried stones> was built,—<neither hammer, nor axe, nor any tool> of iron was heard in the house, <when it was in building>. The entrance of the lowest story was on the right side of the house,—and <by winding stairs> went they up unto the middle [story], and <out of the middle> into the third. So he built the house, and finished it,—and closed the house with planks and beams of cedar; and built the gallery against all the house, five cubits in height,—and so fastened the house, with timber of cedar.

Then came the word of Yahweh unto Solomon, saying:

Concerning this house, which thou art building

<If thou wilt walk in my statutes, And my regulations wilt practice, And so observe all my commandments, by walking in them>.

Or: "traitor."

Or: "ac- cuser." Heb.: sapha.

ML.: "saying."

Some cod.: "according to all."—G.N.

Some cod.: "cypress."

Some cod. (w. 8 ear. pr. edna., Sep. and Syr.): "and two."—G.N.

A.O.: "recess, rebate- ment; i.e. ledge."

Some cod. (w. 8 ear. pr. edna., Sep. and Vul.): "and ten."—G.N.

Or: "in front of."


O.G.: "recess, rebate- ment; i.e. ledge."

Some cod. (w. 8 ear. pr. edna., Sep. and Vul.): "and ten."—G.N.


Or: "unevened."

Or: "trees."
Then will I establish my word with thee, which I spake unto David thy father; and will make my habitation in the midst of the sons of Israel, and will not forsake my people Israel.

13 Thus Solomon built the house, and finished it; and he built the walls of the house on the inside, with boards of cedar, from the floor of the house unto the cross-beams of the ceiling; he overlaid it with wood, on the inside, and he overlaid the floor of the house with boards of fir. And he built twenty cubits, at the hinder part of the house, with boards of cedar, from the floor as far as the cross-beams, and he built it within, for a shrine, even for the holy of holies; but forty cubits was the house itself, the same was the temple, before the oracle. And the cedar for the house within was carved with caryatides, and with festoons of flowers, the whole was cedar, there was no stone to be seen. And the shrine in the midst of the house within made he ready, for placing there the ark of the covenant of Jehovah. And the interior of the shrine was twenty cubits in length, and twenty cubits in breadth, and twenty cubits in height, and he overlaid it with pure gold, and overlaid the altar with gold. Thus did Solomon overlay the house within, with pure gold, and he drew chains of gold across the front of the shrine, and overlaid it with gold; yea all the house overlaid he with gold, until he had made all the house into one whole, even all the altar that was by the shrine overlaid he with gold.

And he made, within the shrine, two cherubim of wild olive wood, ten cubits in height; and five cubits was the one wing of the cherub, and five cubits the second wing of the cherub, ten cubits, from the one end of his wings unto the other end of his wings. Ten cubits also was the second cherub, of one size and one shape were the two cherubim. The height of the one cherub was ten cubits, and so of the second cherub. And he placed the cherubim in the midst of the inner house, and the cherubim stretched forth their wings, so that the wing of the one touched the [one] wall, and the wing of the other cherub, was touching the other wall, and their wings in the midst of the house were touching, wing to wing. And he overlaid the cherubim with gold.

And all the walls of the house round about were carved he with figures of cherubim, and palm-trees, and festoons of flowers, within and without. Even the floor of the house overlaid he with gold, within and without.

And the entrance of the shrine made he with doors of wild olive wood, the pillars and posts being a fifth. The two doors also were of olive-wood, and he carved upon them carvings of cherubim, and palm-trees, and festoons of flowers, and overlaid them with gold, yea he spread out over the cherubim and over the palm-trees the gold. Also he made him for the entrance of the temple, with posts of wild olive-wood, a fourth part. And the two doors were of fir wood, the two leaves of the one door were folding, and the two leaves of the other door were folding. And he carved cherubim, and palm-trees, and festoons of flowers, and overlaid them with gold, smoothed out on the carved work.

And he built the inner court, with three rows of hewn stone, and a row of beams of cedar.

But his own house was Solomon thirteen years in building, so he finished all his house.

Thus he built the house of the forest of Lebanon, a hundred cubits its length thereof, and fifty cubits its breadth thereof, and thirty cubits the height thereof, upon four rows of pillars of cedar, with beams of cedar upon the pillars; and it was covered with cedar above upon the joists, that were on forty-five pillars, fifteen in a row. And there were window spaces in three rows, and light over against light, three times. And all the openings and the posts were square in their frame, and light over against light, three times. And a porch of pillars made he, fifty cubits in length, and thirty cubits in breadth, and a porch was on the one front of them, and pillars and threshold were on the other front of them. And a porch for the throne, where he should judge, even the porch of judgment he made he, and it was wainscotted with cedar, from floor to ceiling. And his own house where he should dwell, in the other court within the porch was of like workmanship unto this, and a house also made he, for the daughter of Pharaoh, whom Solomon had taken to wife, in a similar porch. All these were of costly stones, after the dimensions of hewn stones, sown with saws, within and without, even from the foundation, unto the coping, and without as far as the great court. And the foundation was of costly stones, large stones, stones of ten cubits, and stones of eight cubits.

11 And above were costly stones, after the dimensions of hewn stone, and cedar. And the great court round about was of three
rows of hewn stone, and a row of beams of cedar,—both to the inner court of the house of Yahweh, and to the porch of the house.

13 And King Solomon sent and fetched Hiram, out of Tyre: 14 <son of a widow woman> was her of the tribe of Naphtali, but his father was a man of Tyre, a worker in bronze, and he was filled with wisdom, and discernment, and knowledge, for executing all manner of work in bronze; and he came unto King Solomon, and wrought all his work.

15 And he cast two pillars of bronze,—eighteen cubits the height of each pillar, and a line of twelve cubits would surround the second pillar. 16 And [two capitals] made he, to set upon the tops of the pillars, of molten bronze,—five cubits was the height of the one capital, and five cubits the height of the other capital; with a frame of checker work, wreaths of chain work, for the capitals, seven for the one capital, and seven for the other capital. 17 So he made the pillars, and two rows round about upon the one frame of checker work, covering the capitals which were upon the top with pomegranates; thus did he for the other capital. And the capitals which were upon the top of the pillars were of lily work, in a span four cubits.

18 And there were capitals upon the two pillars, that were beside the belly, which was beside the checker work, and there were two hundred pomegranates, in rows round about, upon either capital. So he reared the pillars for the porch of the temple,—yes he reared the right pillar, and called the name thereof Jachin, and the left pillar, and called the name thereof Boaz. And upon the top of the pillars was lily work,—which gave finish to the work of the pillars.

19 And he made a molten sea,—ten cubits from the one brim to the other, it was round all about, and five cubits was the height thereof, and a line of thirty cubits would encompass it round about. And [colocynth] were under the brim thereof round about, encompassing it, ten in a cubit, encircling the sea, round about,—two rows of colocynth, made in the casting thereof: standing upon twelve oxen, three looking northward, and three looking westward, and three looking southward, and three looking eastward, the sea being upon them above,—[all their hinder parts] being inward. And the thickness thereof was a handbreadth, and the brim thereof was like the brim-work of a cup, of lily-blossoms, twocubitsandthousandbaths did it contain.

20 And he made ten stands of bronze,—four cubits the length of each stand, and four cubits the breadth thereof, and three cubits the height thereof. And [this] was the work of the stand, there were [side walls; to them,—and the side walls were between the joining ledges; and upon the side walls which were between the ledges were lions, oxen, and cherubim, and upon the ledges was a pedestal above, and beneath the lions and oxen a wreath of hanging work. And the four wheels of bronze had each stand, with axles of bronze, and the four steps thereof had shoulder-pieces,—under the large was the molten shoulder-pieces, over against each wreath work.

21 And the mouth thereof, within the capital and upwards was a cubit, and the mouth thereof was round, of pedestal work, a cubit and a half,—moreover also upon the mouth thereof were graving, with their side-walls four-square, not round. And four wheels were beneath the side-walls, the axles of the wheels being in the stands,—and the height of each wheel was a cubit and a half: and the work of the wheels was like the work of the chariot-wheel; and their axles, and their felloes, and their spokes, and theirannexes the whole were molten. And there were [four shoulder-pieces] at the four corners of each stand, of the stand itself were the shoulder-pieces thereof. And in the top of the stands, half a cubit in height, was a circular piece round about, and on the top of the stands the tenons thereof, and the side walls thereof were of the same jordan, <upon the plates of the tenons thereof, and upon the side-walls thereof> cherubim, lions, and palm-trees, according to the open space of each with a wreath round about. Thus made he the ten stands,—[one mould, or measure, one shape had they all].

23 Then made he ten lavers of bronze,—<forty baths> would each laver contain; [four cubits was] each laver, <one laver> was on each of the ten stands.

25 And he set the stands, five on the right side of the house, and five on the left side of the house,—but the sea he set on the right side of the house eastward, over against the south.

26 And Hiram made lavers, and shovels, and bowls, and hid, and Hiram ended the doing of all the work which he wrought for King Solomon, for the house of Yahweh: two pillars, and the bowls of the capitals which were upon the top of the two pillars, and the two frames of checker-work, covering the two bowls of the capitals, which were upon the top of the pillars, and the four hundred pomegranates, for the two frames of checker-work,—two rows of pomegranates to each frame, for covering the two bowls of the capitals, which were on the face of the pillars; and the ten stands,—with the ten lavers upon the stands; and the one sea—<with the twelve oxen under the sea; and the pans and the shovels and the toes>
bowls, and all these vessels which Hiram made King Solomon, for the house of Yahweh were of burnished bronze. 46 In the circuit of the Jordan did the king cast them, in the clay ground, between Succoth and Zarethan. And Solomon let all the vessels be, because of their exceeding great multitude—the weight of the bronze was not found out. And Solomon made all the vessels* that were in the house of Yahweh,—the altar of gold, and the table of gold, whereon was the presence-bread; 47 and the lamp-holders—five on the right and five on the left, before the shrine, of pure gold,—with the blossoms, and the lamps, and the tongs, of gold; 48 and the bowls, and the snuffers, and the tongs, and the shovels, and the basins of gold, and all the vessels* that were for the sanctuary. 49 So was completed all the work which King Solomon made for the house of Yahweh, and Solomon brought in the hallowed things of David his father—silver, and the gold, and the vessels—he did put in the treasuries of the house of Yahweh.


And hitherto did Solomon call together the elders of Israel, and all the heads of the tribes, and the captains of the fathers of the sons of Israel, unto King Solomon in Jerusalem, that they might bring up the ark of the covenant of Yahweh, out of the city of David, where it is, unto Jerusalem, which is the same Solomon brought up the ark of the covenant of Yahweh, out of the city of David, unto the temple, which is the seventh month. 2 And all the men of Israel came together unto King Solomon, in the month of steady flowing,* at the feast, 3 so that the same is the seventh month. 4 And all the elders of Israel came in—then the priests took up the ark; 4 and they brought up the ark of Yahweh, and the Tent of Meeting, and all the hallowed vessels that were in the tent, yeas the priests and Levites did bring them up. And King Solomon, and all the assembly of Israel who had assembled themselves unto him, were with him, before the ark, sacrificing sheep and oxen, which could neither be recorded nor counted, for multitude. 6 So the priests brought in the ark of the covenant of Yahweh into its place, into the shrine of the house, into the holy of holies, under the wings of the cherubim. 7 For the cherubim spread forth their two wings, over the ark. 8 And the cherubim made a covering over the ark and over the staves thereof. 9 And they drew out the staves, and the heads of the staves were seen from the holy place, in front of the shrine, although they were not seen on the outside,—and they have remained there until this day. 9 There was nothing in the ark, save the two tables of stone, which Moses deposited there in Horeb,—the tables of the covenant which Yahweh solemnised with the sons of Israel, when they came forth out of the land of Egypt.

10 And so it was when the priests came forth out of the holy place, that a cloud filled the house of Yahweh; 11 so that the priests could not stand ministering, because of the cloud, for its glory filled the house of Yahweh. 12 Then said Solomon,—Yahweh said, that he would make his habitation in thick gloom:

I have built* a house as a high abode for thee,—
A settled place for thee to abide in, for ages.

And the king turned about his face, and blessed all the convocation of Israel,—while all the convocation of Israel was standing; 12 and he said—

Blessed be Yahweh, God of Israel, who spake with his mouth, unto David my father,—that which with his hand he hath fulfilled, saying:—

<Since the day that I brought forth my people Israel out of Egypt> I had chosen no city, out of all the tribes of Israel, for building a house, where my Name might be,—but I have chosen Jerusalem, that my Name should be there,* and I have chosen David, to be over my people Israel.

And so it came to pass, that it was near the heart of David my father,—to build a house for the Name of Yahweh, God of Israel. 16 Then said Yahweh unto David my father,

Because it was near thy heart to build a house for my Name thou didst well that it was near thy heart;

[Only] thou thyself must build the house,—but <thine own son who hath proceeded out of thy loins> [he] shall build the house, for my Name.

So then Yahweh hath established his word which he spake,—and I have been raised up in the room of David my father, and have taken my seat upon the throne of Israel, as spake Yahweh, and have built the house for the Name of Yahweh, God of Israel; 19 and have appointed there a place for the ark, wherein is the covenant of Yahweh,—which he solemnised with our fathers, when he brought them forth out of the land of Egypt.

22 And Solomon stood before the altar of Yahweh, in the presence of all the convocation of Israel,—

so it shd be (w. Sep.) Cp. 2 Ch. vi. 6—G.n. G. Intro. 174-5.
and spread forth his hands towards the heavens; 

28 and said,  

29 O Yahweh, God of Israel!  

30 Not like thee is there a God, in the heavens above, or upon the earth beneath,—keeping Covenant and Lovingkindness for thy servants who are walking before thee, with all their heart; 31 who hast kept for thy servant David my father, that which thou didst promise him,—in that thou didst promise with thy mouth, and <with thy hand> hast fulfilled, [as it is this day]. 

32 Now therefore, O Yahweh, God of Israel, keep thou for thy servant David my father, that which thou didst promise him, saying,  

33 There shall not be cut off from thee a man from before me, to sit upon the throne of Israel,—if only thy sons take heed to their way, by walking before me, as thou hast walked before me. 

34 Now therefore, O God of Israel,—verified be the word, I pray thee, which thou didst speak to thy servant David my father. 

35 But <in very deed> will God dwell upon the earth? Lo! <the heaven, yea the heaven of heavens> cannot contain thee, how much less this house which I have built? 36 Yet wilt thou turn unto the prayer of thy servant, and unto his supplication, O Yahweh my God,—to hearken unto the cry, and unto the prayer, wherewith thy servant doth pray before thee to-day; 37 that thine eyes may be opened toward this house, night and day, toward the place of which thou hast said, 

38 My Name shall be there; hearing unto the prayer which thy servant shall offer toward this place. 

39 Wilt thou, therefore, hearken unto the supplication of thy servant, and of thy people Israel, whencesoever they shall pray toward this place,—yea wilt <thou thyself> hear, in thine own dwelling-place, in the heavens, and <when thou hearest> then wilt thou forgive? 

40 When a man shall sin against his neighbour, and there shall be taken up against him an oath, to put him on oath,—and he shall come in and swear< before thine altar, in this house> then wilt <thou thyself> hear in the heavens, and act, and judge thy servants, condemning the lawless, by setting his way upon his own head,—and justifying the righteous, by giving to him, according to his righteousness? 

41 When thy people Israel are smitten before an enemy, because they have been sinning against thee,—and they turn again unto thee, and confess thy Name, and pray and make supplication unto thee, in this house>

42 then wilt <thou thyself> hear in the heavens, and forgive the sin of thy people Israel, and bring them back unto the soil, which thou gavest unto their fathers? 

43 When the heavens are shut up, and there is no rain, because they have been sinning against thee,—and they shall pray toward this place, and confess thy Name, and <from their sin> shall return, because thou hast been afflicting them> then wilt <thou thyself> hear in the heavens, and forgive the sin of thy servants, and of thy people Israel, that thou mayest teach them the good way, wherein they should walk,—and give rain upon thy land, which thou hast given unto thy people, for an inheritance? 

44 When there shall be <famine> in the land, when there shall be <pestilence>, when there shall be <blasting>, <mildew>, <locust>, <caterpillar>, when the enemy shall besiege in one of <their own gates>, whatsoever plague, whatsoever <sickness>; any prayer, any <supplication> which <any> son of <earth> may have, of all thy people Israel,—who will certainly know every man the plague of his own heart, and so shall they spread abroad his hands toward this house> then wilt <thou thyself> hear in the heavens, in the settled place of thine abode, and forgive and act, and give unto every man according to all his ways, whose heart thou wilt know,—for <thou thyself alone> knowest the heart of all the sons of men; 45 to the end they may revere thee, all the days which they do live, upon the face of the soil,—which thou gavest unto our fathers? 

46Moreover also< unto the stranger, who is not of thy people Israel,—but hath come in out of a far country, for the sake of thy Name,—for they will certainly hear of thy great Name, and of thy strong hand, and of thy stretched-out arm,—and so will come in and pray towards this house>

47 wilt <thou thyself> hear in the heavens, in the settled place of thine abode, and act, according to all for which <the stranger> shall cry unto thee,—to the end that all the peoples of the earth may truly know thy Name, so as to revere thee, like thy people Israel, and to know that <thine own Name> hath been given unto this house, which I have built? 

48 When thy people Israel go forth to war against
their enemy, and whithersoever thou mayest send them, and shall pray unto Yahweh, in the direction of the city which thou hast chosen, and the house which I have built for thy Name> then wilt thou hear, in the heavens, their prayer and their supplication, and maintain their cause.

<When they sin against thee—where there is no son of earth—that sinneth not, and thou shalt be angry with them, and deliver them up before an enemy—who shall carry them away as their captives, into the land of the enemy, far or near; and they come back to their right mind, in the land whither they have been taken captive, and so turn and make supplication unto thee, in the land of their captors, saying,

We have sinned and done perversely, we have been lawless; and so they turn unto thee with all their heart, and with all their soul, in the land of their enemies, who have carried them away captive, and pray unto thee in the direction of their own land, which thou gavest unto their fathers, the city which thou hast chosen, and the house which I have built for thy Name> then wilt thou hearken in the heavens, the settled place of thine abode, unto their prayer, and unto their supplication, and maintain their cause; and grant forgiveness to thy people, who have sinned against thee, even as to all their transgressions wherein they have transgressed against thee, and grant them compassion before their captors, so that they may have compassion upon them; because thy people and thine inheritance are they, whom thou didst bring forth out of Egypt, out of the midst of the smelting-pot of iron; that thine eyes may be open unto the supplication of thy servant, and unto the supplication of thy people Israel, to hearken unto them, in all their crying unto thee; because thou thyself didst separate them unto thee, for an inheritance, out of all the peoples of the earth, as thou spakest by the hand of Moses thy servant, when thou broughtest forth our fathers out of Egypt, O Lord Yahweh.

And it came to pass when Solomon had made an end of praying unto Yahweh all this prayer and supplication, that he arose from before the altar of Yahweh, from kneeling on his knees, with his hands outspread to the heavens; and stood and blessed all the congregation of Israel, with a loud voice, saying:

Blessed be Yahweh, who hath given rest unto his people Israel, according to all that he promised, there hath not failed one word of all his good promise, which he promised by the hand of Moses his servant.

Yahweh our God be with us, as he was with our fathers, let him not leave us, nor forsake us; but bow our hearts unto himself, to walk in all his ways, and to keep his commandments, and his statutes, and his regulations, which he commanded our fathers.

And let these my words, wherewith I have made supplication before Yahweh, be near unto Yahweh our God, day and night, that he may maintain the cause of his servant, and the cause of his people Israel, as any need ariseth.

To the end that all the peoples of the earth may know, that Yahweh is God; if there is none else.

So shall your heart be sound with Yahweh our God, to walk in his statutes, and to keep his commandments, as at this day.

And the king, and all Israel with him, were offering sacrifice before Yahweh. So Solomon offered as a sacrifice peace-offerings, which he offered unto Yahweh:

Oxen, two and twenty thousand, and Sheep, a hundred and twenty thousand.

Thus did the king and all the sons of Israel dedicate the house of Yahweh:

<On that day> did the king hallow the middle of the court, that was before the house of Yahweh, for he offered there the ascending-sacrifice, and the meal-offering, and the fat portions of the peace-offerings, because the altar of bronze that was before Yahweh was too small to receive the ascending-sacrifice and the meal-offering, and the fat portions of the peace-offerings.

And Solomon made that time a festival, and all Israel with him—a great convocation, from the entering in of Hamath unto the ravine of Egypt, before Yahweh our God, seven days and seven days, fourteen days.

<And on the eighth day> he sent the people away, and they blessed the king, and departed to their homes rejoicing and glad of heart, over all the goodness which Yahweh had done for David his servant, and for Israel his people.

And it came to pass when Solomon had made an end of building the house of Yahweh, and the house of the king, and everything that Solomon desired, which he was pleased to make, then appeared Yahweh unto Solomon, a second time,
—as he appeared unto him, in Gibeon. And Yahweh said unto him—

I have heard thy prayer and thy supplication, wherein thou hast made supplication before me, I have hallowed this house, which thou hast built, to put my Name there unto times age-abiding, and mine eyes and my heart shall be there, continually.

4 As for thee, therefore, if thou wilt walk before me, as David thy father walked, with a whole heart and with uprightness, to do according to all that I have commanded thee, and keep my statutes and my regulations, I will establish the throne of thy kingdom over Israel, unto times age-abiding, as I promised unto David thy father, saying,

There shall not be cut off from thee a man on the throne of Israel.

6 If ye turn back unto me, and keep my commandments, and my statutes, which I have set before you, but depart and serve other gods, and bow yourselves down to them, then will I cut off Israel, from the face of the soil, which I have given unto them, and the house which I have hallowed for my Name will I suffer to be carried away from before me, and Israel shall become a byword and a mockery among all the peoples; and this house which hath been renowned shall be desolate, every one that passeth by it shall be astonished and shall whistle, and men shall say—

For what cause hath Yahweh done thus unto this land, and unto this house?

And men will answer—

Because they forsook Yahweh their God, who brought forth their fathers out of the land of Egypt, and laid hold of other gods, and bowed themselves down to them, and served them (for this cause) hath Yahweh brought in upon them all this ruin.

§ 12. King Hiram dissatisfied with his cities.

And it came to pass at the end of twenty years, when Solomon had built the two houses, the house of Yahweh, and the house of the king; 11 Hiram king of Tyre having supplied Solomon with timber of cedar, and with timber of fir, 12 and with gold, according to all his desire; that Hiram gave unto Solomon twenty cities in the land of Galilee. 13 And Hiram came out from Tyre to view the cities which Solomon had given him, and they were not pleasing in his eyes. So he said—

What cities are these which thou hast given me, my brother?

And he called them, Unfruitful Land, as they are called unto this day. 14 Now Hiram had sent to the king, a hundred and twenty talents of gold.


Now the following is an account of the taxes which King Solomon raised, for building the house of Yahweh and his own house, and Millo, and the wall of Jerusalem, and Hazor and Megiddo, and Gezer. 16 Pharaoh king of Egypt had gone up, and captured Gezer, and burned it with fire, the Canaanites also who were dwelling in the city, had he slain, and had given it as a dowry, to his daughter, wife of Solomon. 17 So then Solomon built Gezer, and Beth-horon, the nether, and Baalath and The- mor in the wilderness, 18 and the store cities, which Solomon had, and the cities for chariots, and the cities for horsemen, and the desire of Solomon that he was pleasant, built in Jerusalem, and in Lebanon, and in all the land that he ruled over. 19 All the people that were left of the Amorites, the Hittites, the Perizzites, the Hivites, and the Jebusites, who were not of the sons of Israel; 20 the sons, who were left after them in the land, whom the sons of Israel were not able to drive to destruction: Solomon levied them for toil and labour-band, which remained unto this day. But of the sons of Israel, Solomon devoted none to bondservice, but they were men of war, and his servants, and his general and his heroes, and captains of his chariots, and his horsemen.

These were the chiefs of the officers, who were over the work, for Solomon, five hundred and fifty, 24 who ruled over the people that wrought in the work. 24 So Scarely had Pharaoh daughter come out of the city of David, into her own house, which he had built for her, when he built Millo.

And Solomon used to offer, three times a year, ascending-sacrifices and peace-offerings, upon the altar which he had built unto Yahweh, and to offer incense at the altar which was before Yahweh, thus Solomon gave completeness unto the house.

26 A fleet also did King Solomon build at Ezion-geber, which is beside Elath on the coast of the Red Sea, in the land of Edom. 27 And Hiram sent in the flit his servants, seamen having knowledge of the sea, with the servants of Solomon; and they came to Ophir, and...
§ 14. Visit of the Queen of Sheba.

And when the queen of Sheba heard the report of Solomon, as pertaining to the Name of Yahweh, she came to prove him with abstruse questions. She came to Jerusalem with a very heavily-laden train, of camels bearing spices, and gold in great abundance, and precious stones, and when she was come to Solomon, he spoke unto him all that was near her heart; and Solomon answered all her questions, and there was nothing hidden from the king, which he told her not. And when the queen of Sheba had seen all the wisdom of Solomon, and the house which he had built, and the food of his table, and the seated assembly of his servants, and the attendance of his ministers with their apparel, and his cupbearers, and his fans, and as he ascended out of the house of Yahweh, there was in her no more spirit. And she said unto the king, 

"True" was the word which I heard in mine own land, concerning thine affairs, and concerning thy wisdom. Howbeit I believed not the words, until that I came and mine own eyes had seen, and lo! there had not been told me half the half; thou hast exceeded in wisdom and prosperity, even the report which I heard. And how happy are thy wives! And how happy are these thy servants, who do stand before thee continually, who hear thy wisdom!

Yahweh thy God be blessed, who delighted in thee, to set thee upon the throne of Israel; because Yahweh loveth Israel unto time age-abiding; therefore hath he appointed thee to be king, to execute justice and righteousness, and she gave unto the king a hundred and twenty talents of gold, and spices in great abundance, and precious stones, there came no more such spice for abundance, as that which the queen of Sheba gave unto King Solomon.

Moreover also the fleet of Hiram, which bought gold from Ophir, brought in, from ophir sandal-wood in great abundance, and precious stones. So the king made of the sandal-wood a footpath to the house of Yahweh, and to the house of the king, lyres also and pipes for the singers, there hath neither come such sandal-wood, nor been seen, unto this day. And the queen of Sheba, all her desire, which she asked besides that which he gave her as the bounty of King Solomon; she turned, and went to her own land, and her servants.

§ 15. Various Material Tokens of Solomon's Greatness.

And it came to pass that the weight of the gold which came in unto Solomon in one year was six hundred and sixty-six talents of gold; besides the tribute of the subjunctive, and of the travelling merchants, and of all the kings of Arabia, and the pasha of the land. And King Solomon made two hundred shields of beaten gold, of six hundred shekels of gold, he laid he upon one shield; and three hundred bucklers, of beaten gold, one hundred and fifty shekels of gold, he laid he upon one buckler. And the king put them in the house of the forest of Lebanon. And the king made a great throne of ivory, and overlaid it with gold from Ophir. There were six steps to the throne, and there was a circular top to the throne, behind it, and there were supports on this side and on that, unto the place of the seat, with two lions standing beside the supports; and twelve lions were standing there, upon the six steps, on this side and on that; there had never been made the like, for any of the kingdoms.

And all the drinking vessels of King Solomon were of gold, and all the vessels of the house of the forest of Lebanon were of pure gold, none was of silver, it was accounted in the days of Solomon as nothing. For a fleet of Tarshish had the king, at sea, with the fleet of Hiram, once in three years, came in the fleet of Tarshish, bringing gold and silver, ivory and apes, and peacocks.

So King Solomon became greater than any of the kings of the earth, for riches and for wisdom. And all the earth did seek the face of Solomon, to hear his wisdom, which God had put in his heart. And they did bring every man his present—vessels of silver, and vessels of gold, and garments, and armour, and spices, horses and mules, a rate of a year in a year. And Solomon gathered together chariots and horsemen, and so it was that he had a thousand and four hundred chariots, and twelve thousand horsemen, for whom he found place in the chariot cities, and near the king in Jerusalem.

And the king caused silver in Jerusalem to be as stones, caused he to be as the sycamores that are in the lowlands, for abundance. And the horses that Solomon had were an export out of Egypt, and a company of the merchants of the king used to fetch it, and it drove at a price. And a chariot came up and forth out of Egypt, for six hundred
shekels of silver and a horse for a hundred and fifty,-and [so] for all the kings of the Hittites, and for the kings of Syria, <by their means>- came they forth.

§ 16. Solomon's Foreign Wives seduce him into Idolatry; for which cause Yahweh declares his anger and raises up enemies; one of whom, Jeroboam, is commissioned to reign over Ten Tribes. Solomon's Death.

11 But [King Solomon] loved many foreign women, together with the daughter of Pharaoh,—women of the Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, Zidonians, Hittites: 2 out of the nations concerning whom Yahweh had said unto the sons of Israel—

Ye shall not go in unto them, and [they] shall not come in unto you; surely they will turn aside your heart after their gods.

<Unto these> did Solomon cleave in love. 2 So it came to pass that he had seven hundred wives who were princesses, and three hundred concubines,—and [his wives] turned aside [his heart]. 4 Yea it came to pass <in the old age of Solomon> that [his wives] turned aside his heart after other gods,—his heart therefore was not sound with Yahweh his God, [as was the heart of David his father]. 5 And Solomon went after Ashtoreth, goddess of the Zidonians, and after Milcom the abomination of the Ammonites. Thus Solomon did the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh,—and went not fully after Yahweh, as did David his father.

7 Then did Solomon build a high place for Chemosh in Moab, in the hill that is before Jerusalem,—and for Molech, the abomination of the sons of Ammon; 8 and [thus] did he for all his foreign wives,—who burned incense and offered sacrifices unto their gods.

Therefore did Yahweh shew himself angry with Solomon,—because his heart had turned aside from Yahweh God of Israel [who had appeared unto him twice]; 9 and had been giving command to him concerning this thing, that he should not go away after other gods,—but he had not taken heed unto that which Yahweh had commanded.

11 Wherefore Yahweh said unto Solomon—

<Forasmuch as this hast come to pass with thee, and thou hast not heeded my covenant and my statutes, which I charged upon thee> I will rend the kingdom away from thee, and will give it unto a servant of thine.

Notwithstanding [in thine own days] will I not do it, for the sake of David thy father, —<out of the hand of thy son> will I rend it.

14 [Howbeit] <all the kingdom> will I rend away, <one tribe> will I give unto thy son,—<for the sake of David my servant> and for the sake of Jerusalem, which I have chosen.

14 And Yahweh raised up an adversary against Solomon, Hadad the Edomite,—<of the seed of the king> was he, in Edom. 15 And it came to pass <when David was dealing with Edom> that Joab and Joseph of the army went up toTelem and smote the Edomites, and had smitten every male in Edom. 16 for [six months] did Joab remain there with all Israel, —until he had cut off every man in Edom> that Hadad fled, [he and certain men of Edom] the servants of his father, with him, to go into Egypt,—<Hadad being a little boy>. 18 So they arose out of Midian, and came into Paran,—and took certain men with them out of Paran, and came into Egypt, until the Pharaoh king of Egypt, who gave him a house and [food] appointed him, and [land] did give unto him. 19 And Hadad found great favour in the eyes of the Pharaoh,—so that he gave him to wife, the sister of his own wife, the sister of Tahpenes the queen. 20 And the sister of Tahpenes bare to him Genubath his son, and Tahpenes weaned him, in the house of Pharaoh,—and so it came about, the Genubath was of the household of Pharaoh among the sons of Pharaoh. 21 And [Hadad] heard in Egypt, that David slept with his fathers, and that Joab general of the army was dead> Hadad said unto Pharaoh,

Let me go, that I may take my journey unto mine own land.

22 Then said Pharaoh unto him—

But what hast thou been lacking with me in Egypt? that lo! thou art seeking to take thy journey unto thine own land?

And he said—

Nothing, howbeit [let me go].

23 And God raised up against him an adversary Rezon son of Eliada,—who had fled from Hadadezer king of Zobah, his lord; 24 and gathered unto him men, and became captain of a band when David slew them [of Zobah],—they went they to Damascus, and dwelt therein, and reigned in Damascus. 25 Thus became he an adversary unto Israel, all the days of Solomon 26 this [was] the mischief which Hadad did,—sooth he abhorred Israel, when he reigned over Syria.

28 <Jeroboam also, son of Nebat, an Ephrahite from Zeredah, whose mother's name was Zeruia a widow woman, he being servant to Solomon, lifted up a hand against the king. And thus was the cause that he lifted up a hand against the king,—[Solomon] built Millo, he closed the breach of the city of David his father. 29 Now [the man Jeroboam] <by being an ace>

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man>, Solomon observed his servant, that he was one to execute a work<sup>a</sup>, so he gave him oversight of all the charge of the house of Joseph. And it came to pass at that time, when Jeroboam went forth out of Jerusalem> that there met him Ahijah the shilonite, the prophet, in the way, who having wrapped himself about with a new mantle<sup>b</sup>; and they two were by themselves in the field. Then Ahijah laid hold of the new mantle, that was upon him,—and rent it into twelve pieces; and said to Jeroboam, Take thee ten pieces,—for Thus saith Yahweh, God of Israel—Behold me! about to rend the kingdom out of the hand of Solomon, and I will give unto thee ten tribes: Howbeit one tribe shall he retain,—for the sake of my servant David, and for the sake of Jerusalem, the city that I have chosen, out of all the tribes of Israel: Because they have forsaken me, and bowed themselves down to Ashthoret, goddess of the Zidonians, to Chemosh, god of the Moabites, and to Milcom, god of the sons of Ammon,—and have not walked in my ways, by doing what is right in mine eyes, even my statutes and my regulations, like David his father. Yet will I not take all the kingdom out of his hand,—but will suffer him to be leader all the days of his life, for the sake of David my servant, whom I chose,—who kept my commandments and my statutes. But I will take the kingdom out of the hand of his son,—and will give it to thee, even the ten tribes. Nevertheless to his son will I give one tribe,—to the end there may remain a lamp unto David my servant always before me, in Jerusalem, the city that I have chosen for myself, to put my Name there. But will I take, and thou shalt reign over all that thy soul could desire,—and thou shalt be king over Israel. So shall it be if thou wilt hearken unto all that I shall command thee, and wilt walk in my ways, and do that which is right in mine eyes, by keeping my statutes and my commandments, as did David my servant; then will I be with thee, and will build thee an assured house, as I have built for David, and will give unto thee Israel. Thus will I humiliate the seed of David, because of this; yet not for ever.<sup>b</sup> When therefore Solomon sought to put Jeroboam to death> Jeroboam arose and fled into Egypt, unto Shishak king of Egypt,—and remained in Egypt, until the death of Solomon. Now the rest of the story of Solomon, and all that he did, and his wisdom> are they not written in the book of the records of Solomon? <sup>2</sup> Now the days which Solomon reigned in Jerusalem over all Israel were forty years. So then Solomon slept with his fathers, and was buried in the city of David his father,—and Rehoboam his son reigned in his stead.

§ 17. Rehoboam reigns instead of Solomon, and loses the Ten Tribes.

1 And Rehoboam went to Shechem,—for Shechem had all Israel come to make him king. And it came to pass when Jeroboam son of Nebat heard of it—he being yet in Egypt, whither he had fled from the face of Solomon the king,—<sup>3</sup> that Jeroboam returned from Egypt; <sup>4</sup> yea they sent, and called him, and Jeroboam and all the convocation of Israel came,—and spake unto Rehoboam, saying:

Thy father made our yoke grievous,—now therefore, do thou lighten the grievous service of thy father, and his heavy yoke which he put upon us, that we may serve thee.

And he said unto them—Depart ye for yet three days, and then come again unto me. And the people departed. Then King Rehoboam consulted the elders who used to stand before Solomon his father, while he yet lived, saying,—How do ye advise, that I answer this people?

And they spake unto him, saying—If thou wilt be servant unto this people, and wilt serve them,—and answer them kindly, and speak unto them good words> then will they be thy servants, always.<sup>a</sup>

But he declined the counsel of the elders which they gave him, and consulted with the young men, who had grown up with him, who were standing before himself; <sup>b</sup> and said unto them—What counsel do ye give as to how we shall answer this people who have spoken unto me, saying—Make a lightening of the yoke which thy father put upon us?

Then spake unto him the young men who had grown up with him, saying,—Thus shalt thou say to this people that have spoken unto thee, saying—Thy father made our yoke heavy, thou therefore, lighten it upon us, Thus shalt thou speak unto them, My little finger is thicker than my father's loins;

Now therefore, whereas my father<sup>c</sup> laid upon you a heavy yoke> I will add to your yoke,—

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<sup>a</sup> Vul.: "said that Solomon was dead."—G.n.
<sup>b</sup> Some cod. (w. &c. pr. edzn., Aram., Sep., Syr., and Vul.) have: "King Solomon."—G.n.
<sup>c</sup> So it shd be [w. Sep. and Vul.]. Cp. 2 Ch. x. 2. M.C.T.: "and Jeroboam dwelt in Egypt.

<sup>a</sup> Written: "one": read: "they."—G.n.
<sup>b</sup> M.L.: "all the days."
13 So Jeroboam and all the people came in unto Rehoboam, on the third day,—as the king had hidden, saying—
Come again unto me, on the third day.
13 And the king answered the people, harshly,—and declined the counsel of the elders wherewith they had counselled him; 14 and spake unto them after the counsel of the young men, saying,
My father made your yoke heavy,
But || I || will add unto your yoke.—
My father chastised you with whips,||
But || I || will chastise you with scorpions.||

15 Thus the king hearkened not unto the people,—for there had come about a turn from Yahweh, that he might establish his word, which Yahweh had spoken by Ahijah the Shilonite, unto Jeroboam, son of Nebat. 16 So when all Israel saw that the king hearkened not unto them, the people answered the king, saying—
What portion have we in [David],
Or inheritance in the son of Jesse?
To your house! O Israel!
Now see to thine own house, O David!

And Israel departed to their houses. 17 But as for the sons of Israel who were dwelling in the cities of Judah, Rehoboam reigned over them.
Then King Rehoboam sent Adoniram* who was over the tribute, but all Israel stoned him with stones, that he died,—[King Rehoboam] therefore, hastily mounted his chariot, to flee unto Jerusalem.
So Israel rebelled against the house of David,—unto this day.

And it came to pass when all Israel heard that Jeroboam had returned, that they sent and called him into the assembly, and made him king over all Israel,—there were none that followed the house of David, [saving the tribe of Judah only].

And when Rehoboam entered Jerusalem,
he called together all the house of Judah and the tribe of Benjamin—a hundred and eighty thousand chosen men, able to make war,—to fight against the house of Israel, to bring back the kingdom to Rehoboam, son of Solomon.
Then came the word of God unto Shemaiah, the man of God, saying:
Speak unto Rehoboam, son of Solomon, king of Judah, and unto all the house of Judah, and Benjamin,—and the remnant of the people, saying:

Thus saith Yahweh—
Ye shall not go up, neither shall ye fight with your brethren the sons of Israel,—return ye every man to his own house, for <from me> hath this thing been brought about.
So they hearkened unto the word of Yahweh, and turned back to depart, according to the word of Yahweh.

§ 18. Jeroboam, partly from Motives of Policy, leads Israel into Idolatry, which a Prophet out of Judah rebukes, and then comes to a tragic End.

Then Jeroboam built Shechem, in the hill country of Ephraim, and dwelt therein,—and went forth from thence, and built Penuel.
And Jeroboam said in his heart,—
Now shall the kingdom return to the house of David:
If this people go up to offer sacrifices in the house of Yahweh, in Jerusalem,—then will the heart of this people return unto their lord, unto Rehoboam, king of Judah,—and they will slay me, and return unto Rehoboam, king of Judah.
Whereupon the king took counsel, and made two calves of gold,—and said unto them—
It is too much for you! to go up to Jerusalem,
Lo! thy gods, O Israel, that brought thee up out of the land of Egypt;
And he set the one in Bethel,—and the other he put in Dan. 30 And this thing became a sin,—and the people went before the one, as far as Dan. 31 And he made a house of high-places,—and made priests from the whole compass of the people, who were not of the sons of Levi.
And Jeroboam made a festival in the eighth month, on the fifteenth day of the month, like the festival which [was held] in Judah, and offered up on the altar, likewise did he in Bethel, sacrificing to the calves which he had made,—and he kept in attendance* in Bethel, the priests of the high-places which he had made. 32 And he offered up on the altar which he had made in Bethel, on the fifteenth day of the eighth month, in the month which he had devised out of his own heart,—thus made he a festival for the sons of Israel, and offered up on the altar, to make a perfume.

And lo! a man of God came in out of Judah, by the word of Yahweh, unto Bethel,—||
and Jeroboam was standing by the altar, to make a perfume.|| 2 And he made proclamation against the altar, by the word of Yahweh, and said,
O altar! altar!
Thus saith Yahweh,—
Lo! a son to be born unto the house of David, [Josiah] the name, who shall read: "out of his own heart"—G.n.

a Or: "stationed."
So read; written, "by himself." In some cod. (w s s. pr. edn. Aram, Sep., Syr. and Vul.) both written and read: "out of his own heart"—G.n.

sacrifice upon thee the priests of the high-places, who are making a perfume upon thee, and human bones shall be burned upon thee; and he shall give, on that day, a sign, saying, "This is the sign of which Yahweh hath spoken."

Lo! [the altar] is to be rent, and the ashes that are upon thee shall be poured out!"

And it came to pass when the king heard the word of the man of God which he proclaimed against the altar in Bethel, Jeroboam thrust forth his hand, from off the altar, saying—

Lay hold of him! and his hand which he had thrust forth against him was dried up, that he could not draw it back to him. Moreover [the altar] was rent, and the ashes poured out from the altar, according to the sign which the man of God gave, by the word of Yahweh. Then responded the king and said unto the man of God—

"Appeare, I pray thee, the face of Yahweh thy God, and pray for me, that my hand may be restored unto me.

"The man of God appeared the face of Yahweh, and the hand of the king was restored unto him, and became as atontime. Then the king unto the man of God, Come home with me, and refresh thyself, and let me give thee a present.

"But the man of God said unto the king—

"If thou wouldst give me the half of thy house, I would not go in with thee, neither would I eat bread or drink water, in this place; for the word of Yahweh, saying, Thou shalt not eat bread, nor shalt thou drink water, neither shalt thou come back by the way thou wentest.

"So he departed another way, and went not back by the way which he came unto Bethel. But [a certain aged prophet] was dwelling in Bethel, whose sons came in and related to him all the deeds which the man of God had done that day in Bethel, and the words which he had spoken unto the king, and they related them to their father. And their father said unto them, Which way then went he? Now his sons had seen the way which the man of God went, who had come out of Judah. So he said unto his sons, Saddle for me, the ass. And they saddled for him the ass, and he rode thereon; and after the man of God, and went and said unto him, sitting under an oak. And he said unto him—"Art thou the man of God who came in out of Judah?

It shall be (w. Sep., VUL.)—G.N. So it shall be (w. Syr. and VUL.)—G.N.

And he said—

I am.

Then said he unto him, Come home with me,—and eat bread.

And he said—

I may not return with thee, nor go in with thee,—neither will I eat bread or drink water with thee, in this place; for there came a message unto me by the word of Yahweh,

"Thou shalt neither eat bread, nor drink water there,—thou shalt not turn back to come by the way by which thou wentest."

And he said to him—

"I also am a prophet, like unto thee, and a messenger hath spoken unto me, by the word of Yahweh, saying—

Bring him back with thee, into thy house, that he may eat bread, and drink water. He deceived him. So he went back with him, and did eat bread in his house, and drank water.

And so it was as [they] were sitting at the table; yes [so it was], that the word of Yahweh came unto the prophet who had brought him back; and he cried out unto the man of God who had come in out of Judah, saying,

"Thus saith Yahweh,—

"Forasmuch as thou hast rebelled against the bidding of Yahweh, and hast not kept the commandment which Yahweh thy God commanded thee; but hast returned, and eaten bread and drunk water, in the place of which he said unto thee,

Thou mayest neither eat bread nor drink water:

thy dead body shall not enter the burying-place of thy fathers.

And it came to pass after he had eaten bread, and after he had drunk, that he saddled for him the ass, for the prophet whom he had brought back. And when he had gone, there met him a lion by the way, and slew him, and his dead body was cast out in the way, and [the ass] was standing near it, and [the lion] was standing near the dead body.

And lo! [certain men, passing by] saw the dead body, cast out in the way, and the lion standing near the dead body,—so they came in, and spake [of it] in the city, wherein [the aged prophet dwelt. And when the prophet who had brought him back from the way's] of it he said—

"The man of God it is, who rebelled against the bidding of Yahweh, therefore did Yahweh deliver him unto the lion, and it hath torn him and slain him, according to the word of Yahweh which he spoke unto him."

And he spake unto his sons, saying,

"Saddle for me the ass.

And they saddled it. So he went and

* In some cod. (w. 3 car. Syr. and Vul.): "nor pr. edna., Aram., Sep., shalt thou."—G.N.
found his dead body, cast out in the way, with
[the ass and the lion] standing near the dead
body,—the lion had neither eaten the dead
body, nor had it torn the ass. 29 And the
prophet took up the dead body of the man of
God, and laid it upon the ass, and brought it
back,—and the aged prophet came into the
city, to make lamentation, and to bury him.
30 And he laid his dead body in his own grave,—
and they lamented over him [saying]—
Alas, my brother!
31 And it came to pass [after he had buried him]
that he spake unto his sons, saying,
<When I die> then shall ye bury me in the
grave wherein the man of God is buried;
beside his bones] lay my bones: 
For the message which he proclaimed, by the
word of Yahweh, against the altar which is
in Bethel,—and against all the houses of
the high places which are in the cities of
Samaria. 33 After this thing Jeroboam turned not from
his wicked way,—but again made [from the
whole compass of the people] priests of high
places, whomsoever he would he installed,
and he became priest of high places. 34 And
so this thing became the sin of the house of
Jeroboam,—that it should be both taken away
and destroyed, from off the face of the ground.

§ 19. Jeroboam, sending his Wife to the Prophet
Ahijah, at Shiloh, in behalf of their Sick Son,
is severely rebuked; dies, and is succeeded by
Nadab his Son.

14 1 [At that time] fell sick, Abijah son of Jeroboam. 2
Then said Jeroboam to his wife—
Arise, I pray thee, and feign thyself another,
that it be not known, that thou art the
wife of Jeroboam,—and thou shalt go thy
way to Shiloh, to [the Lord] Ahijah the
prophet, who promised I shall be king over
this people; 2 and thou shalt take with thee ten
loaves, and cracknels, and a bottle of
honey, and shalt go unto him,—that he will
tell thee what shall befall the young man.

4 And the wife of Jeroboam did so, and arose,
and went to Shiloh, and entered the house of
Ahijah,—now [Ahijah] could not see, for his
eyes were fixed by reason of his old age. 5 But
[Yahweh had said unto Ahijah—
Lo! the wife of Jeroboam] coming to enquire
something of thee, concerning her
son, for he is sick [thus and so] shalt thou
speak unto her,—though [when she cometh in>
she feign to be a stranger-woman.

6 So it came to pass [when Ahijah heard the
sound of her feet, as she entered the doorway]
that he said—
Come in, thou wife of Jeroboam,—wherefore
[is it] that thou art feigning to be
a stranger-woman, seeing that [I] sent unto thee, with something hard to
bear? 7 Go, say to Jeroboam—
[Thus] saith Yahweh, God of Israel,
[Forsworn much as I exalted thee out of the
midst of the people,—and gave thee to
be leader over my people Israel; and
rent the kingdom away from the house of
David, and gave it to thee,—and yet thou hast not been like my servant
David, who kept my commandments,
and who followed me, with all his heart
to do only that which was right in my
eyes; but hast made wicked things
doings beyond any who were before
thee,—and hast gone and made the
other gods, even molten images, to
voice me to anger, and hast cast [me]
behind thy back> [therefore] I will
hold me! bringing misfortune against
the house of Jeroboam, and I will shut
off the meanest pertaining to Jeroboam,
whether shut up or left at large,
Israel,—and will consume after the
house of Jeroboam, as one consumes
dung, till it be all gone:

8 [Him that dieth in Jeroboam in the
city] shall [the dogs] eat,
And [him that dieth in the field] shall
[the birds of heaven] eat,—
For [Yahweh] hath spoken.

9 [Thou therefore, arise, go to thine own house]—
as thy feet are entering the city> that
young man shall die.

10 Then shall all Israel lament for him, and bury
him, for [this one, pertaining to Jeroboam,
shall reach a burying-place,—because the
hath been found in him something good
toward Yahweh, God of Israel, in the house
of Jeroboam.

11 Therefore will Yahweh raise up for himself
a king over Israel, who will cut off the
house of Jeroboam, this day, but what
[even now]? *

12 Therefore will Yahweh smite Israel, as a
reed shaken in water, and will root out
Israel, from off this goodly soil, which they
gave unto their fathers, and will scatter
them beyond the River (Euphrates),—be
cause they have made their Sacred Steer
provoking Yahweh to anger:

13 That he may deliver up Israel,—on account
of the sin of Jeroboam, which he com-
mittcd, and which he caused [Israel] to
commit.

14 Then arose the wife of Jeroboam, and went
her way and entered Tirzah, as [she] was
coming into the entrance hall> the young
man died. 15 And <when they buried him>
all Israel lamented him,—according to the
words

Yahweh, which he spake through his servant Abijah the prophet. Now <the rest of the story of Jeroboam, how he warred, and how he reigned> behold them! written in the book of the Chronicles of the kings of Israel. 20 And the days which Rebhoboam reigned were twenty-two years; and he slept with his fathers, and Nadab his son reigned in his stead.

70. The Story of Rehoboam's Reign resumed.

And Rehoboam, son of Solomon, reigned in Judah, forty-one years old, was Rehoboam when he began to reign, and seventeen years gained he in Jerusalem, the city which Yahweh had chosen to put His name there, out of all the tribes of Israel, and His mother's name was Naamah, the Ammoniteess.

And Judah did the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh, and provoked him to jealousy above all that their fathers had done, with their sins which they committed. 42 And they also built for themselves high places and images, and Sacred Stems,—upon every high hill, and under every green tree. 43 Moreover so there were male devotees in the land, they did according to all the abominable actions of the nations, which Yahweh dispossessed from before the sons of Israel.

And it came to pass in the fifth year of King Rehoboam > that Shishak king of Egypt, came against Jerusalem; 43 and took away the treasures of the house of Yahweh, and the treasures of the house of the king, yes, the whole took he away, and took away all the bucklers of gold, which Solomon had made. 44 King Rehoboam made, in their stead, bucklers of bronze, and committed them unto the hand of the captains of the runners, who kept guard at the entrance of the house of the king, and so it was <whenever the king went into the house of Yahweh> the runners bare them, and then brought them back into the chamber of the runners.

Now <the rest of the story of Rehoboam, all that he did> are not written in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah. 45 And there was war between Rehoboam and Jeroboam, continually. 46 So then Rehoboam slept with his fathers, and was buried with his fathers in the city of David, and his mother's name was Naamah the Ammoniteess, and Abijah his son reigned in his stead.

21. Abijah (a bad King) reigns over Judah.

Now <the eighteenth year of King Jeroboam son of Nebat> began Abijah to reign over Judah. 2 Three years reign he in Jerusalem, and the name of his mother was Maachah, daughter of Abishalom. 3 And he walked in all the sins of his father which he had done before him, and his heart was not blameless with Yahweh his God, like the heart of David his father. 4 But for the sake of David did Yahweh his God give him a lamp, in Jerusalem, by raising up a son of his after him, and by suffering Jerusalem to stand; because David did that which was right in the eyes of Yahweh, and turned not aside from anything that he commanded him, all the days of his life; save only in the matter of Uriah the Hittite. 5 And there was war between Rehoboam and Jeroboam, all the days of his life.

§ 22. Asa (a good King) reigns over Judah.

Now <in the twentieth year of Jeroboam king of Israel> began Asa, to reign as king of Judah; 7 and in forty-one years reigned he in Jerusalem, and the name of his mother was Maachah, daughter of Abishalom. 8 And Asa did that which was right in the eyes of Yahweh, like David his father; 9 and he put away the male devotees out of the land, and removed all the idols that his fathers had made. 10 Moreover also <even Maachah his mother> he removed from being queen, because she had made a monstrous thing to the Sacred Stem, and Asa cut down her monstrous thing and burned it in the Kidron ravine. 11 But in the high places removed he not, nevertheless the heart of Asa was blameless with Yahweh all his days. 12 And he brought in the hallowed things of his father, and his own hallowed things, into the house of Yahweh, silver and gold, and vessels.

13 And there was war between Asa and Baasha, king of Israel, all their days. 14 And Baasha king of Israel came up against Judah, and built Ramah, so as not to suffer any one to come out or go in unto Asa king of Judah. 15 So Asa took all the silver and the gold, that were left in the treasures of the house of Yahweh, and the treasures of the house of the king, and delivered them into the hand of his servants, and King Asa sent them unto Ben-hadad, son of Tabrimmon, son of...
Hezion, king of Syria, who dwelt in Damascus,
saying:
[Let there be a] covenant between me and
thee, [as] between* my father and thy
father:
Lo! I have sent thee a gift, silver and gold,
Come break thy covenant with Baasha, king
of Israel,
That he may go up from against me.
So Ben-hadad hearkened unto King Asa, and
sent the generals of the forces which he had,
against the cities of Israel, and smote Iyooohn
[Jon], and Dan, and Abel-beth-maccah,—and
all Chinneroth, against all the land of Naph-
tali.
And it came to pass, when Baasha heard thereof, he left off building Ramah,—
and returned to Tirzah.
And [King Asa] published it unto all Judah,
not only to his might, and all that he did and the cities
which he built are not written in the
book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah?
Howbeit <in the time of his old age> he was diseased in his feet.
So then Asa slept with his fathers, and was buried with
his fathers, in the city of David his father,—
and Jehoshaphat his son reigned [in his
stead].

§ 23. Nadab (a bad King) reigns over Israel: Slain by Baasha (another bad King), who succeeds him.
Now [Nadab son of Jeroboam] began to reign over Israel, in the second year of Asa,
king of Judah,—and he reigned over Israel,
two years.
And he did the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh,—
and walked in the way of his father, and in his sin,
wherewith he caused [Israel] to sin.
And Baasha son of Ahijah, of the house of Issachar,
conspired against him, and Baasha smote him
in Gibbethon, which belonged to the Philistines,—
Nadab and all Israel being in siege against
Gibbethon.
And Baasha slew him, in the third year of Asa king of Judah,—and reigned in his stead.
And it came to pass <when he became king> that he smote all the house of Jeroboam, he left not remaining any breathing thing pertaining to Jeroboam, until he had destroyed him,—according to the word of Yahweh, which he spake by the hand of his
servant Ahijah the Shilonite; for the sins of
Jeroboam which he committed, and which he caused
Israel, to commit,—by his provocation wherewith he provoked to anger Yahweh God of Israel.
Now <the rest of the story of Nadab, and all that he did> are not written in
the book of the Chronicles of the kings of Israel.
And there was [war] between
Asa and Baasha king of Israel, all their days.
In the third year of Asa king of Judah he
began Baasha, son of Ahijah, to reign over
Israel, in Tirzah, [and he reigned] twenty-four
years. And he did that which was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh,—and walked in the way
of Jeroboam, and in his sin wherewith he caused [Israel] to sin.
Then came the word of Yahweh unto Jehu son of Hanani, against Baasha, saying:
Forasmuch as I exalted thee out of the dust,
and gave thee to be leader over my people Israel,—and yet thou hast walkt
in the way of Jeroboam, and caused [my people Israel] to sin, provoking me to anger
with their sins>
Behold me consuming after Baasha, and after
his house,—and I will deliver up thy house like the house of Jeroboam son of Nebat:
Him that dieth of Baasha in the city shall eat; and
him that dieth of his house shall eat; and
the birds of heaven shall eat.
Now <the rest of the story of Baasha, and what he did, and his might> are not written in the book of the Chronicles of the
Kings of Israel?
So Baasha also did evil in the sight of Yahweh, as did all his fathers.
And he reigned twenty-two years in Tirzah.—

§ 24. Elah succeeds his father Baasha, is slain
Zimri his servant, who is speedily beseeched and
destroys himself by fire.
In the twenty-sixth year of Asa king of
Judah> began Elah son of Baasha to reign
over Israel, in Tirzah, [and he reigned] two
years.
Then conspired against him his
servant Zimri, captain of half the chariots,
as he was in Tirzah drinking himself drunk, in
the house of Arza, who was over the household
in Tirzah. And Zimri went in, and smote him and slew him, in the twenty-seventh year
of Asa king of Judah,—and reigned in his stead.
And it came to pass <when he began to reign>, as soon as he sat on his throne, that he
smote all the house of Baasha, he left him not
even the meanest,—neither of his kinsfolk
nor of his friends. Thus did Zimri destroy
the house of Baasha,—according to the word
Yahweh which he spake unto* Baasha, through ehu the prophet; 17 as to all the sins of Baasha, and the sins of Elah his son,—wherewith they sinned, and wherewith they caused [Israel] to sin, provoking to anger Yahweh God of Israel, with their vanities.

Now <the rest of the story of Elah, and all that he did> are [they] not written in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel.

In the twenty-seventh year of Asa king of Judah—did Zimri reign, seven days in Tirzah, but [the people] were encamped against Gibbethon, which belonged to the Philistines. When therefore the people who were encamped, heard say, Zimri hath conspired, [moreover also] he hath smitten the king—

Israel made Omri, general of the army, king over Israel, on that day, in the camp. So Omri, and all Israel with him, went up from Gibbethon,—and laid siege against Tirzah.

And it came to pass, <when Zimri saw that the city was captured,—that the people were assembled into the citadel of the house of the king,—and burned over him the house of the king, with fire, and died;> because of his sins which he committed by doing the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh,—by walking in the way of Jeroboam, and in his sin which he committed, by causing [Israel] to sin. Now <the rest of the story of Zimri, and his conspiracy wherein he conspired> are [they] not written in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel.

Then were the people of Israel divided,—[half the people] were following Tibni son of Ginath, to make him king, and [half] following Omri. But [the people that followed Omri] prevailed against [the people that followed Tibni son of Ginath]; so that [Tibni] died, and [Omri] reigned.

25. The Reign of Omri, a very wicked King.

In the thirty-first year of Asa king of Judah—began Omri to reign over Israel [<the firstborn>] twelve years: [in Tirzah] he reigned six years. And he bought the hill Samaria, Shemer, for two talents of silver,—and built on the hill, and called the name of the city which he built, after the name of Shemer lord of the hill ([Samaria]).

And Omri did the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh,—and did more wickedly than all who were before him; yet he walked in all the days of Jeroboam son of Nebat, and in his sin therewith he caused [Israel] to sin,—provoking to anger Yahweh, God of Israel, with their vanities.

Some school of Masorites, the other: "consuming."—G.n. school of Masorites: "sin."—G.n. It shd be (w. Sep.)—to two parts."

27 Now <the rest of the story of Omri, what he did, and his might that he shewed> are [they] not written in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel.

So Omri slept with his fathers, and was buried in Samaria,—and [Ahab his son] reigned [in his stead].

§ 26. Ahab succeeds his father Omri, marries the Zidonian Jezebel, and worships Baal—to whom he erects an Altar in Samaria.

Now [Ahab son of Omri] began to reign over Israel, in the thirty-eighth year of Asa king of Judah,—and Ahab son of Omri reigned over Israel, in Samaria, twenty-two years. And Ahab son of Omri did the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh,—and did more wickedly than all that were before him. And it came to pass, <as though it had been too light a thing that he should walk in the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat;> that he took to wife Jezebel, daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Zidonians, and went and served Baal, and bowed down to him.

And he reared an altar unto Baal,—in the house of Jezebel, that he built in Samaria. And Ahab made the Sacred Stem,—and Ahab did yet more to provoke to anger Yahweh God of Israel than all the kings of Israel who were before him.

In his days—did Hiel the Bethelite build Jericho,—

[At the price of Abiram his firstborn] he laid its foundation, And [at the price of Segub his youngest] he set up its doors, [according to the word of Yahweh which he spake through Joshua son of Nun].

§ 27. Elijah appears upon the Scene, threatening a long Drought. The Prophet dwells by the Ravine of Cherith; then lodges with a Widow at Zarephath in Sidon, whose Son he restores to Life.

Then said Elijah * the Tishbite, of Taibbe in 17 Gilead, unto Ahab,

[By the life of Yahweh, God of Israel, before whom I stand]—There shall not these two years, be either dew or rain,—save at the bidding of my word.

Then came the word of Yahweh unto him saying:

3 Get thee hence, and turn thee eastward,—and hide thyself in the ravine of Cherith, which faceth the Jordan; and it shall be that <of the torrent> shalt thou drink,—and <of the ravens> have I commanded to sustain thee, there.

So he went and did, according to the word of Yahweh, yea he went and dwelt in the ravine

1 Then said Elijah * the Tishbite, of Taibbe in 17 Gilead, unto Ahab,

[By the life of Yahweh, God of Israel, before whom I stand]—There shall not these two years, be either dew or rain,—save at the bidding of my word.

Then came the word of Yahweh unto him saying:

3 Get thee hence, and turn thee eastward,—and hide thyself in the ravine of Cherith, which faceth the Jordan; and it shall be that <of the torrent> shalt thou drink,—and <of the ravens> have I commanded to sustain thee, there.

So he went and did, according to the word of Yahweh, yea he went and dwelt in the ravine

24—2
of Cherith, which facest the Jordan. 6 And [the ravens] used to bring him bread and flesh, in the morning, and bread and flesh, in the evening,—and [<of the torrent> he] used to drink. 7 But it came to pass [<at the end of certain days> that the torrent dried up,—because there had been no rain in the land. 8 Then came the word of Yahweh unto him, saying—

9 Arise, get thee to Zarephath, which belongeth to Zidon, and dwell there,—Lo! I have commanded, there, a widow woman, to sustain thee.

10 So he arose and went to Zarephath, and <when he came to the entrance of the city> lo! there, [a widow woman gathering sticks],—and he called to her, and said,

Fetch me, I pray thee, a little water in a vessel, that I may drink.

11 And <as she went to fetch it> he called to her and said,

Bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread, in thy hand.

12 And she said—

<By the life of Yahweh, thy God> verily I have not’ a cake, only a handful of meal in the jar, and a little oil in the cruse,—and lo! I have been gathering a couple of sticks, so I shall go in and make it ready for me and for my son, that we may eat it—and die!

13 And Elijah said unto her—

Do not fear, go in,—make ready according to thy word,—howbeit, make me thereof a little cake [first], and bring it out to me, and <for thyself and thy son> make ready [afterwards]. 14 For <thus> saith Yahweh, God of Israel, [The jar of meal] shall not waste, And [the cruse of oil] shall not fail,— Until the day that Yahweh giveth rain upon the face of the ground.

15 So she went and made ready, according to the word of Elijah,—and did eat [ashe, and he, and her house[,] (certain days):

16 [The jar of meal] did not waste,— And [the cruse of oil] did not fail,— According to the word of Yahweh, which he spake through Elijah.

17 And it came to pass <after these things> that the son of the woman, owner of the house, fell sick,—yea it came to pass that his sickness was very severe, until no [breath] was left in him.— Then said she unto Elijah,

What have I in common with thee? 5 O man of God? Hast thou come unto me, to call to remembrance mine iniquity, and to cause the death of my son?

19 And he said unto her—

Give me thy son.

And he took him out of her bosom, and carried him unto the upper room, where [he] was staying, and laid him upon his own bed. 20 Then cried he unto Yahweh, and said,— O Yahweh, my God! <Even upon the widow with whom I am sojourning> hast thou brought misfortune by causing the death of her son?

21 And he stretched himself out upon the boy, three times, and cried unto Yahweh, and said,— O Yahweh, my God!

Let the life of this boy, I pray thee, come again within him.

22 And Yahweh hearkened unto the voice of Elijah,—and the life of the boy came again within him, and he lived. 23 Then Elijah took the boy, and carried him down out of the upper room, into the house, and gave him to his mother,—and Elijah said,

See! thy son liveth.

24 And the woman said unto Elijah,

[Now] then I know, that [a man of God] thou art,—and that [the word of Yahweh] is in thy mouth, [of a truth].

§ 28. Elijah, as a Herald of Rain, meets Obadiah; shows himself to Ahab; encounters the Prophets of Baal on Mount Carmel.

1 And it came to pass [<after many days>] that 18 [the word of Yahweh] came unto Elijah, in the third year, saying,—

Go, show thyself unto Ahab, that I may send rain upon the face of the ground.

2 And Elijah went, to show himself unto Ahab. Now [the famine] was severe in Samaria.

3 And Ahab had called for Obadiah d who was over his house.

Now [Obadiah] was one who revered Yahweh exceedingly. 4 And so it came to pass <when Jezebel was cutting off the prophets of Yahweh> that Obadiah took a hundred prophets, and hid them by fifties in caves, and sustained them, with bread and water. 5 So then Ahab said unto Obadiah,

Go, and let us pass throughout the land, unto all the fountains of water, and unto all the ravines,—peradventure we may find grass, and save alive horse and mule, and not have more of the beasts cut off.

6 So they divided to them the land, to pass through it,—[Ahab] went one way, [by himself], and [Obadiah] went another way, [by himself]. 7 And so it was <as Obadiah was on the road> that lo! [Elijah] met him,— and he recognised him, and fell upon his face, and said—

Now art thou my lord Elijah!?

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*a* Written: "he and she"; to thee." Cpt. Jno. ii. 4.
*b* "and he." "she and he." Some cod. "that thou hast." G.n.
*c* Lit.: "what to me and"  
*d* "measured himself."  
*e* "soul."  
*f* "measured himself."  
*g* Cpt. Lu. vii. 15.  
*i* Or.: "Go and pass." So it shd be. (w. Sep. and Syr.)-G.n.  
*j* ML.: "fifty in a cave"; but some cod. (w. Sep., Syr. and Vul.): "by fifties," as in ver. 18—G.n.
And he said to him—
  I am left, Yahweh's [only] prophet,—but
||the prophets of Baal|| are four hundred and fifty men.
22 Let there be given us, therefore, two bullocks, and let them choose for themselves one bullock, and cut it in pieces, and lay it upon the wood, but <fire> shall they not put,—then I will make ready the other bullock, and place upon the wood, but <fire> will I not put.
23 Then shall ye call on the name of your god, and ||I|| will call on the name of Yahweh, and it shall be <the God that respondeth by fire> ||he|| is GOD.
And all the people responded—
Well spoken 1a
24 Then said Elijah to the prophets of Baal—
Choose for yourselves one bullock, and make ye ready [first], for ||ye|| are many,—and call ye on the name of your god, but <fire> shall ye not put.
25 So they took the bullock which was given them, b and made ready, and called on the name of Baal—from the morning even until the noon, saying—
O Baal! answer us.
But there was no voice, nor any' that answered.
And they leaped about by the altar which had been made. c 27 And it came to pass <at noon> that Elijah mocked them, and said—
Cry with a loud voice, for <a god> he is', either he hath ||a meditation, or an occasion to retire||, or he hath ||a journey||,—per-adventure he ||sleepeth||, and must be awaked.
28 And they cried, with a loud voice, and cut themselves, after their custom, with swords, and with lances,—until the blood gushed out upon them. 29 And so it was <when noon was passed> that although they prophesied until the offering up of the evening gift; yet was there no voice nor any' that answered, nor any' that heartenked.
30 Then said Elijah unto all the people:
Draw near unto [me].
And all the people drew near unto [him]. Then repaired he the broken-down altar of Yahweh; 
yea Elijah took twelve stones, according to the number of the tribes of the sons of Jacob, d unto whom the word of Yahweh came, saying—
||Israel|| shall be thy name;
31 and built, with the stones, an altar, in the name of Yahweh,—and he made a trench, as large as would contain two measures of seed, round about the altar; 32 and he put in order the wood,—and cut in pieces the bullock, and laid upon the wood. Then said he—
Fill four pitchers with water, and pour out upon the ascending-sacrifice, and upon the wood.
And they did so. And he said—

Do it the second time.
And they did it the second time. And he said—

Do it the third time.
And they did it the third time. And the water ran round about the altar,—

| moreover also | <the trench> filled with water. And it came to pass at the time of the offering of the gift—> that Elijah the prophet drew near, and said,

O Yahweh, God of Abraham, Isaac and Israel!

|| To-day || let it be known—

| That thou || art God in Israel,\footnote{G.n. Some cod. (w. Sep.)—Rab. Bible 1017: "to Israel"—G.n.} And that || I || am thy servant,—

And that \(<\) by thy word> have I done all these things.

\footnote{28 Writ. \"words\"; Read \(w. 2\) ear. pr. ed.; Syr. and Vul. \"word\"—G.n.} \footnote{So it shd be \(w.\) Aram and Sep.—G.n. \[M.C.T.: \# the fire of Y.\]} \footnote{Sep. here adds: \"and the young man went again seven times\"—G.n.} \footnote{\# For the \"up\" ep. Gen. xiv. 31.} Answer me, O Yahweh! answer me,

That this people may know, that thou—

Yahweh || art GOD,—

So shalt thou thyself have turned their heart back again.

Then fell fire from Yahweh, and consumed the ascending-sacrifice, and the wood, and the stones, and the dust,—even the water that was in the trench> it licked up.

And \(<\text{when all the people saw it}>\) they fell upon their faces,—and said,

\[Yahweh; \# he\] is GOD.

\[Yahweh; \# he\] is GOD.

And Elijah said unto them—

Seize ye the prophets of Baal—let not \(\#\) a man of them escape.

So they seized them. And Elijah took them down unto the ravine of Kishon, and slaugthered them there.

Then said Elijah unto Ahab,

Go up, eat and drink,—for there is a sound of downpour of rain.

So Ahab went up to eat and to drink,—but ||Elijah\# went up to the top of Carmel, and bowed himself to the earth, and put his face between his knees.—

\footnote{35 Writ. \"knee\"; read \# \"knee\"—G.n.} Then said he unto his young man—

Go up, I pray thee, and look about in the direction of the sea.

So he went up, and looked about, and said—

There is \# nothing whatever.\footnote{There is \# nothing whatever.} Then said he—

Go again, seven times.

And it came to pass <at the seventh time> that he said—

Lo! a little cloud, like a man’s hand coming up from the sea.

Then he said—

Go up,\# say unto Ahab—

\footnote{36 Or: \"all about bow.\"} \footnote{Some cod. (w. Aram.)—Rab. Bible 1017: "to Israel"—G.n.} \footnote{\# Some cod. (w. Sep.)—Rab. Bible 1017: "to Israel"—G.n.} \footnote{And he feared the wrath of \# God.—G.n.} \footnote{\# Some cod. (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.)—Rab. Bible 1017: "to Israel"—G.n.} \footnote{Or: \"young man.\" Chap. xx. 10—G.n.} \footnote{Or: \"desert.\"}

Harness, and get thee down, lest the rain shut thee in.

And it came to pass <Meanwhile> that the heavens had enshrouded themselves with clouds and wind, and there came a great rain from the heavens, and Ahab rode, and went to Jezreel; \footnote{§ 29. Elijah flees from Jezreel, first to Beersheba, then to Horæ, where he is commissioned anew, and, returning, summons Elisha to become his successor.} \footnote{\# The hand of Yahweh came upon Elijah, and he girded his loins,—and ran before Ahab, until thou enterest Jezreel.} Then Elijah took his mantle, and girded it about his loins.

\footnote{§ 29. Elijah flees from Jezreel, first to Beer-sheba, then to Horæ, where he is commissioned anew, and, returning, summons Elisha to become his successor.} And Ahab told Jezreel, all that Elijah had done,—\footnote{And withal} bow* he had slain all the prophets with the sword. \footnote{§ 29. Elijah flees from Jezreel, first to Beer-sheba, then to Horæ, where he is commissioned anew, and, returning, summons Elisha to become his successor.} Then Jezebel a messenger unto Elijah, saying,—

\[So || let the gods do, \# and || so let them tell me, \# if \text{by this time to-morrow} > I make thy life as the life of one of them.\]

\footnote{§ 29. Elijah flees from Jezreel, first to Beer-sheba, then to Horæ, where he is commissioned anew, and, returning, summons Elisha to become his successor.} And \(<\text{when he saw [that]> he arose}^{4} \text{went for his life, and came to Beer-sheba, where he belonged to Judah,—and left his servants there.} \text{But [he himself] went into the wilderness a day’s journey, and came and sat down under a certain shrub,—and asked for his life that he might die, and said—} \text{Enough, now}|| \text{O Yahweh! take away life, for [no better] || I [than my fathers].} \]

\footnote{§ 29. Elijah flees from Jezreel, first to Beer-sheba, then to Horæ, where he is commissioned anew, and, returning, summons Elisha to become his successor.} \text{And [as he lay, and slept, under a certain shrub] > lo! a messenger, touching him, said to him—} \text{Rise, eat.} \text{So he looked about, and lo! <at his head> a cake baked on hot stones, and a cruse of water,—and he did eat and drink, and then went up and lay down.} \text{And the messenger of Yahweh came again a second time, and took him, and said—} \text{Rise, eat,—because <too much for thee> the journey.} \text{So he arose, and did eat and drink,—} \text{and journeyed, <in the strength of that day> forty days and forty nights, as far as the mountain of God || [Horæ].} \text{And he entered there, into a cave, and lodged there,—and the word of Yahweh [came] unto him, and said to him, What dost thou here, Elijah?} \text{And he said—} \text{Very jealous have I been, for Yahweh of hosts,} \text{Because the sons of Israel have forsaken thy covenant, <Thine altars> have they thrown down, <Thy prophets> also have they slain with the sword,—}
And I alone am left, and they have sought my life, to take it.

And he said—

Go forth to-morrow, and stand in the mountain before Yahweh.

And lo! [Yahweh, passing by], and a great and strong wind— rending the mountains, and breaking in pieces the crags, before Yahweh,

Not [in the wind] was [Yahweh],—

And [after the wind] an [earthquake],

Not [in the earthquake] was [Yahweh];

And [after the earthquake] a [fire],

Not [in the fire] was [Yahweh],—

And [after the fire] [the voice of a gentle whisper].

And it came to pass [when Elijah heard it] he wrapped his face in his mantle, and went forth, and stood at the entrance of the cave,— and lo! [unto him] [a voice]; and it said—

What dost thou here, Elijah?

And he said—

Very jealous have I been, for Yahweh, God of hosts.

Because the sons of Israel have forsaken thy covenant,

[Thine altar] have they thrown down,

[Thy prophets also] have they slain with the sword,—

[And I alone am left], and they have sought my life, to take it.

And Yahweh said unto him, Go, return to thy way; towards the wilderness of Damascus;

And [when thou enterest]

Then shalt thou anoint Hazael to be king over Syria;

And [Jehu son of Minshi] shalt thou anoint to be king over Israel,—

And [Elisha son of Shaphat of Abel-meholah] shalt thou anoint to be prophet in thy stead;

Then shall it come to pass, that—

[He that escapeth the sword of Hazael] shall [Jehu] slay,—

And [him that escapeth the sword of Jehu] shall [Elisha] slay;

Yet will I leave remaining in Israel, seven thousand, all knees, which have not bowed to Baal, and all mouthes which have not kissed to him.

So he departed from thence, and found Elisha son of Shaphat, [as he] was plowing, with twelve yoke of oxen before him, he being with the twelfth;—so Elijah crossed over unto him, and cast his mantle towards him;

And he left the oxen, and ran after Elijah, and said—

Let me, I pray thee, kiss my father and my mother, that I may follow thee.

11 And he said unto him,—

Go, turn back, for what have I done to thee?

21 So he turned back from following him, and took the yoke of oxen, and sacrificed them, and with the implements of the oxen boiled their flesh,* and gave unto the people, and they did eat.—then he arose, and followed Elijah, and ministered unto him.

§ 30. Ben-hadad king of Syria, laying siege to Samaria, is twice defeated; Ahab is punished for suffering him to escape.

Now Ben-hadad, king of Syria, had gathered together all his forces, and [thirty-two kings] were with him, and horses and chariots,—then came he up, and laid siege to Samaria, and made war against it. And he sent messengers unto Ahab king of Israel, into the city, and said to him,—

[Thus] saith Ben-hadad,

[Thy silver and thy gold] are [mine], and [thy wives and thy sons the goodliest] are [mine].

Then responded the king of Israel, and said, According to thy word will my lord O king! [thine] am I, and all that I have.

And the messengers came back again, and said,

[Thus] speaketh Ben-hadad, saying,—

Because I sent unto thee, saying,

[Thy silver and thy gold and thy wives and thy sons] to me shall thou give;

Therefore [about this time to-morrow] will I send my servants unto thee, and they shall search thy house, and the houses of thy servants,—and it shall be, that [all the delight of thine eyes] shall they put in their hand, and take away.

Then called the king of Israel, for all the elders of the land, and said—

Mark, I pray you, and see, how this man is seeking mischief,—for he had sent unto me, for my wives, and for my sons, and for my silver, and for my gold, and I refused him not.

And all the elders and all the people said unto him,—

Do not thou hearken, neither do thou consent.

So he said unto the messengers of Ben-hadad—

Say ye to my lord the king,—

[All that thou didst send for, to thy servant at the first] will I do, but [this thing] I cannot do.

And the messengers departed, and took him back word. Then Ben-hadad sent unto him and said,—

[Sol] let the gods do to me, and [so] let them add,—if the dust of Samaria suffice by handfuls, for all the people who are at my feet.

* G.n.

* Some cod. (w. Syr.) add: "unto him." (Cp. ver. 9)

* Ml.: "boiled them the flesh." Gt.: "boiled of the flesh" (by regrouping letters).—G.n., U.

* A sp. vr. (sevir): "and they said."—G.n.

Intro. 180.
And the king of Israel responded and said:

Tell him,—

Let not him that girdeth him boast himself like him, that looseth it.

And it came to pass when he heard this message, as he was drinking, he and the kings in the pavilions that he said unto his servants—

Make ready!

So they made ready against the city.

And lo! a certain prophet drew near unto

Ahab king of Israel, and said,—

Thus saith Yahweh,

Hast thou seen all this great multitude? Behold me delivering it into thy hand, to-day, so shalt thou know that I am Yahweh.

And Ahab said—

By whom?

And he said—

Thus saith Yahweh,

By the young men of the princes of the provinces.

Then said he—

Who shall begin the war?

And he said—

Thou!

Then numbered he the young men of the princes of the provinces, and they were found to be, two hundred and thirty-two, and after them he numbered all the people, all the sons of Israel, seven thousand. And they went forth at noon. Now Ben-hadad was drinking himself drunk, in the pavilions, he and the thirty-two kings helping him. Then went forth the young men of the princes of the provinces, first, and when Ben-hadad sent they told him, saying—

Men have come forth, out of Samaria.

And he said—

If peaceably they have come, take them alive, or if fighting they have come, take ye them.

Now when these had come forth out of the city, even the young men of the princes of the provinces, with the force which was following them, then smote they every one his man, and the Syrians fled, and Israel pursued them, but Ben-hadad king of Syria escaped on a horse, with horsemen. And the king of Israel went forth, and took the horses and the chariots, and he went on smiting the Syrians, with a great smiting.

Then drew near the prophet, unto the king of Israel, and said unto him—

Go strengthen thyself, and mark and see, what thou wilt do, for at the return of the year is the king of Syria coming up against thee.

And the servants of the king of Syria said unto him—

Gods of the mountains are their gods, for this cause prevailed they against us, but only let us fight with them in the plain, and verily we shall prevail against them.

But this thing do, set aside the king, every man out of his place, and put governors in their stead; and thou must number thee a force, like the force which thou hast lost, both horse for horse and chariot for chariot, and if we fight with them in the plain, verily we shall prevail against them.

And he hearkened unto their voice, and did so.

And so it came to pass at the return of the year, that Ben-hadad numbered the Syrians,—and came up to Aphek, to fight with Israel; and the sons of Israel were numbered, and provisioned, and went to meet them, and the sons of Israel encamped before them like two little flocks of goats, whereas the Syrians filled the land.

Then approached the man of God, and spake unto the king of Israel, and said—

Thus saith Yahweh—

Because the kings have said—

A god of the mountains is Yahweh, but not a god of the vale is he.

Therefore will I deliver all this great multitude into thy hand, so shalt thou know that I am Yahweh.

So they encamped over against them seven days, and it came to pass, on the seventh day, that the battle was joined, and the sons of Israel smote the Syrians a hundred thousand footmen, in one day.

And they who were left fled to Aphek, into the city, and the wall fell over twenty-seven thousand men who were left, and Ben-hadad fled, and came into the city, into a chamber within a chamber. And his servants said unto him,

Lo! we pray thee, we have heard king known for lovingkindness they are.

Let us, we pray thee, put sackcloth upon our loins, and ropes about our heads, and let us go forth unto the king of Israel, and peradventure he will save alive thy soul.

So they girded sackcloth upon their loins, and put ropes about their heads, and came in unto the king of Israel, and said—

Thy servant, Ben-hadad, saith,—

Let my soul live, I pray thee, and he said—

Is he yet alive? My brother he is.

Now the men could divine, so they hastened to let him confirm the word of his own accord, and they said—

Thy brother is Ben-hadad!...
1 KINGS XX. 34-43; XXI. 1-11. 377

He said therefore,—

Go fetch him.

So Ben-hadad came forth unto him, and he made him come up unto him on his chariot. 24 And he said unto him—

<The cities which my father took from thy father> will I restore, and <bazaars> shalt thou make thee in Damascus, as my father made in Samaria.

So then [I] with this covenant> will let thee go.

Go be solemnis'd with him a covenant, and let him go.

And a certain man of the sons of the prophets> said unto his neighbour, by the word of Yahweh—

Smite me, I pray thee.

But the man refused to smite him. 26 So he said to him—

<Because thou hast not hearkened unto the voice of Yahweh> lo! <when thou art departing from me> there shall smite thee a lion.

And when he departed from beside him, a lion smote him, and smote him. 27 Then found another man, and said—

Smite me, I pray thee.

So the man smote him—kept smiting and smitting. 28 Then the prophet departed, and waited for the king, by the way,—and disguised himself with his turban over his eyes. 29 And so it was <when the king> was seeing> <he> cried out unto the king, and said—

Thy servant went out in the midst of the battle, and lo! [a man] turned aside and brought unto me a man, and said—

Keep this man, if he be [missing], then shall [thy life] go for [his life], or <talent of silver> shalt thou weigh out.

And so it was, as thy servant was busy here and there that [the] was gone.a And the king of Israel said unto him—

Such is thy judgment, thou thyself hast decided it.

Then hastened he, and removed the turban from his eyes, and the king of Israel knew him, that <of the prophets> was he. 31 And he said unto him—

Thus saith Yahweh,

<Because thou hast let go the man whom I had devoted, out of thy hand> therefore shall [thy life] be instead of [his life], and [thy people] instead of [his people].

And the king of Israel departed unto his house, sullen and disturbed, and entered Samaria.

§ 31. Naboth’s Vineyard, coveted by Ahab, is recklessly procured by Jezebel: Ahab, rebuked by Elijah, humbles himself and is spared.

1 And it came to pass <after these things> 21 that Naboth the Jezreelite had [a vineyard], which was in Jezreel,—hard by the palace of Ahab, king of Samaria. 2 Ahab, therefore, spake unto Naboth, saying—

Come! give me thy vineyard, that I may have it for a garden of herbs, for <the same> is near by my house, and let me give thee, instead thereof, a vineyard better than it,—<if it be good in thine eyes> I will give thee silver’ to the value of this.

And Naboth said unto Ahab,—

Far be it from me, of Yahweh! that I should give up the inheritance of my fathers, unto thee!

4 So Ahab came into his house, sullen and disturbed, because of the word which Naboth the Jezreelite had spoken unto him, that he should have said,

I will not give thee the inheritance of my fathers.

So he laid him down upon his bed, and turned away his face, and did eat no food.

5 Then came unto him Jezebel his wife,—and said unto him—

Why is it, that thy spirit is sullen, that thou art [not eating food]? b

6 And he said unto her—

Because I spake unto Naboth, the Jezreelite, and said unto him—

Come! give me thy vineyard for silver, or <if thou wouldst prefer> I will give thee a vineyard, in its stead; and he said—

I will not give thee my vineyard.

7 Then Jezebel his wife said unto him:

Art [thou] still going to carry on the kingdom over Israel?

Rise! eat food, and let thy heart be merry, [I] will give thee the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite!

So she wrote letters, in the name of Ahab, and sealed them with his signet-ring,—and sent the letters unto the elders, and unto the nobles who were in his city, dwelling with Naboth. 8 Now she wrote in the letters, saying,—

Proclaim ye a fast, and cause Naboth to sit at the head of the people; 10 then let two reckless men* take their seats before him, that they may bear witness against him, saying,

Thou hast reviled God and king! then shall ye carry him forth and stone him, that he die.

11 So the men of his city, the elders and the nobles who dwelt in his city, did' just as Jezebel had

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*a Heb.: "sons of Belial." cp. 18. i. 16; ii. 12, nn.
*b So it is better that, Is either g'don, or k'don, both meaning prop. "to revile": and not b'dak, which never means that.
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sent unto them,—as it was written in the letters' which she had sent unto them;— they proclaimed a fast,—and caused Naboth to sit at the head of the people. Then came in the two reckless men, and sat before him, and the men bare witness against him, even against Naboth, before the people, saying.

Naboth hath reviled God and king! So they carried him forth, outside the city, and stoned him with stones, that he died. Then sent they Jezebel saying,—Naboth is stoned, and is dead. And it came to pass when Jezebel heard that Naboth was stoned, and was dead, that Jezebel said unto Ahab—Rise! take possession of the vineyard of Naboth the Jerreislemite, which he refused to give thee for silver, for Naboth is not alive, but dead!

And it came to pass when Ahab heard that Naboth was dead, that Ahab arose to go down unto the vineyard of Naboth the Jerreislemite, to take possession thereof. Then came the word of Yahweh unto Elijah the Tishbite, saying:

Arise! go down to meet Ahab king of Israel, who is in Samaria,—I tell thee! he is in the vineyard of Naboth, whither he hath gone down, to take possession thereof. Then shalt thou speak unto him, saying—Thus saith Yahweh, Hast thou committed murder, And also taken possession? Then shalt thou speak unto him, saying: Thus saith Yahweh,

In the place where the dogs have lapped up the blood of Naboth shall the dogs lap up thy blood even thine.

Then said Ahab unto Elijah, Hast thou found me, O mine enemy? And be said:

I have found thee! Because thou hast sold thyself to do the thing that is wicked in the eyes of Yahweh>

Behold me! saith he! bringing in upon thee, calamity, and I will consume after thee,—and cut off of Ahab, even the meanest, whether shut up or left at large in Israel; and will deliver up thy house—Like the house of Jeroboam son of Nebat, And like the house of Baasha son of Ahab,—for the provocation where with thou hast provoked, and caused [Israel] to sin.

Moreover also, concerning Jezebel hath Yahweh spoken, saying,—The dogs shall eat Jezebel, in the townland of Tzreel:

§ 32. Ahab and Jehoshaphat in Samaria, appendix IX.

Ramoath-Gilead, where Ahab is slain. Ahab's Son reigns in his stead. Jehoshaphat's Successor over Judah: he is succeeded by Jehoram.

And there continued three years' war between Syria and Israel. But it came about to pass in the third year that Jehoshaphat, king of Judah went down unto the king of Israel. And the king of Israel said unto his servants, Know ye that [ours] is Ramoth-gilead,—we are too idle to take it out of the hand of the king of Syria?

And he said unto Jehoshaphat, Wilt thou go with me to make war upon Ramoth-gilead?

And Jehoshaphat said unto the king of Israel, I am as thou art, My people are as thy people, My horses as thy horses.

Then said Jehoshaphat unto the king of Israel. Seek, I pray thee, at once, the word of Yahweh. So the king of Israel gathered together prophets, about four hundred men, and said unto them—Shall I go against Ramoth-gilead, to battle, or shall I forbear? And they said—Go up, that the Lord may deliver it into the hand of the king.

Then said Jehoshaphat, Is there not here a prophet of Yahweh, save whose words?—that we may seek [from him]!
And the king of Israel said unto Jehoshaphat,
Beside is a certain man, by whom we might seek Jehovah: but [I] hate him, for he is never moved to prophesy concerning me anything good, [only evil], Micaiah, son of Imlah.

And Jehoshaphat said,
Let not the king say so.'

Then the king of Israel called a certain courtier, and said,
Hasten Micaiah son of Imlah.

Now [the king of Israel, and Jehoshaphat king of Judah] were sitting—each man upon his throne, having put on robes, in a level place, at the entrance of the gate of Samaria, and [all the prophets] were being moved to prophesy before them; 11 when Zedekiah a son of Chenaah made himself horns of iron, and said—
[Thus] saith Jehovah,
With the sword shalt thou push down the Syrians, until thou hast consumed them.

And [all the prophets] were being moved to prophesy in like manner, saying—
Go up to Ramoth-gilead, and thou shalt prosper, and Jehovah will deliver it, into the hand of the king.

Now [the messenger who went to call Micaiah], spake unto him, saying—
Behold, I pray thee, [the words of the prophets] <with one mouth> are good, as touching the king, and thy word. I pray thee, be as the word of one of them, so wilt thou speak that which is good.

And Micaiah said,—
By the life of Jehovah, [what Jehovah saith unto me] will I speak.

So he came unto the king, and the king said unto him—
Micaiah, shall we go against Ramoth-gilead to battle, or shall we forbear?

And he said unto him—
Go up and prosper, and Jehovah will deliver it into the hand of the king.

And the king said unto him—
How many times must [I] adjure thee,—that thou speakest unto me nothing but truth, in the name of Jehovah?

And he said—
I saw all Israel, scattered among the mountains, like sheep that have no shepherd,—so Jehovah said,
These have [no masters] let them return every man unto his own house, in peace.

Then said the king of Israel, unto Jehoshaphat,—
Did I not say unto thee, He will not be moved to prophesy concerning me anything good, [only calamity].

Then he said,—
[Therefore] hear thou the word of Jehovah,—I saw Jehovah, sitting upon his throne, and all the hosts of the heavens standing by him, on his right hand, and on his left.

And Jehovah said—
Who will persuade Ahab, that he may go up and fall, at Ramoth-gilead?
And [one] said in this manner, and [another] said in that manner. 21 Then came forth a spirit, and stood before Jehovah, and said—
[1] I will persuade him.

And Jehovah said unto him,—
Wherewith?

And he said—
I will go forth, and become a spirit of falsehood in the mouth of all his prophets,—
So he said—
Thou mayest persuade, yes' and prevail, go forth, and do so.

[Now] therefore, lo! Jehovah hath suffered a spirit of falsehood to be put into the mouth of all these thy prophets. But [Jehovah himself] hath spoken concerning thee, [calamity].

Then drew near Zedekiah [son of Chenaah], and smote Micaiah on the cheek, and said—
Where then passed the Spirit of Jehovah, from me, to speak unto thee?

Then said Micaiah,—
Lo! thou art about to see, on that day,—when thou enterest a chamber within a chamber, to hide thyself.

And the king of Israel said,
Take Micaiah, and carry him back unto Amon captain of the city,—and unto Joash son of the king; 27 and thou shalt say—
[Thus] saith the king, Put this man into the prison,—and let him eat the bread of oppression, with the water of oppression, until I enter in peace.

Then said Micaiah,—
If thou [return] in peace, Jehovah hath not spoken by me.

And he said,
Hear, ye peoples, [all of you]! 14

So the king of Israel went up, with Jehoshaphat king of Judah, unto Ramoth-gilead.

And the king of Israel said unto Jehoshaphat—
I am about to disguise myself, and enter into the battle, [thou] therefore, put on thy robes.

So the king of Israel disguised himself, and entered into the battle.

Now [the king of Syria] had commanded the captains of chariots which he had, thirty and two, saying,—Ye shall not fight with small or great,—[save with the king of Israel alone].

And it came to pass, when the chariot-captains saw Jehoshaphat, that [they] said:
Surely it is [the king of Israel]!"
But when they turned aside against him to fight, Jehoshaphat cried out. And it came to pass, when the chariot-captains saw that it was not the king of Israel, that they turned back from pursuing him. But a certain man, drawing a bow in his innocence, smote the king of Israel, between the shoulder-joints and the coat of mail, wherefore he said to his charioteer:

Turn thy hand, and convey me out of the host, for I am sore wounded.

But the battle increased that day, and the king was propped up in the chariot, before the Syrians, and died in the evening, and so the blood of the wound ran out into the hollow of the chariot. And a loud cry went through the host, at the going in of the sun, saying—

Every man to his own city! and every man to his own land!

So the king died, and was brought into Samaria, and they buried the king in Samaria. And when the chariot was washed out at the pool of Samaria, the dogs lapped up his blood, also the harlots bathed [there], according to the word of Yahweh which he had spoken.

Now the rest of the story of Ahab, and all that he did, and the house of ivory that he built, and all the cities that he built are not written not in the book of the Chronicles of the kings of Israel.

So Ahab slept with his fathers, and Ahaziah his son reigned in his stead.

Now Jehoshaphat son of Asa began to reign over Judah, in the fourth year of Ahab king of Israel. Jehoshaphat was thirty-five years old when he began to reign, and twenty-five years he reigned in Jerusalem, and the name of his mother was Azubah, daughter of Shilhi. And he walked in all the way of Asa his father, he turned not aside therefrom—doing that which was right in the eyes of Yahweh: nevertheless the high places were not taken away, still were the people offering sacrifices and burning incense in the high places. And Jehoshaphat made peace with the king of Israel.

Now the rest of the story of Jehoshaphat, and his might that he shewed, and how he warred, are they not written in the book of the Chronicles of the kings of Judah?

Moreover the rest of the acts of Jehoshaphat, first and second, are they not written in the book of the Chronicles of the Chronicles of the kings of Judah?

And the rest of the acts of Jehoshaphat, first and second, are they not written in the book of the Chronicles of the kings of Judah?

Thus said Ahaziah son of Ahab, unto Jehoshaphat:

Let my servants go with thy servants into the ships,—but Jehoshaphat did not consent.

So Jehoshaphat slept with his fathers, and was buried with his fathers, in the city of David his father, and Jehoram his son reigned in his stead.

Ahaziah son of Ahab began to reign over Israel, in the seventeenth year of Jehoshaphat king of Judah, and reigned over Israel two years. And he did the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh, and went in the way of his father, and in the way of his mother, and in the way of Jeroboam son of Nebat, who caused Israel to sin. He served Baal, and bowed down to him, and provoked to anger Yahweh, God of Israel, according to all that his father had done.

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* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edna., Sep. and Vul.) both writ and read: "made"—G.n.
* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edna., Sep. and Vul.) both writ and read: "made"—G.n.
* edna., Sep. and Vul.: "and turned not"—G.n.
* I.e.: "large sea-going ships"—O.G.
* In some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edna., Am., Sep., Syr.) and Vul.: both writ and read: "made"—G.n.
* Heb.: ykdr'm, Gr.: yrdr'm. See "Heb. note," p. 50.
1. Ahaziah, King of Israel, warned by Elijah, sends Parties of Fifty Men to take him; Two Parties destroyed, the Third spared.

Then Moab revolted against Israel, after the death of Ahab. And Ahaziah fell through the lattice in his upper chamber, which was in Samaria, and became sick, so he sent messengers, and said unto them—

Go enquire of Baalzebub, god of Ekron, whether I shall recover from this sickness. But [the messenger of Yahweh] spake unto Elijah the Tishbite,

Rise, go up to meet the messengers of the king of Samaria,—and say unto them—

Is it because there is no God in Israel, that ye are going to enquire of Baalzebub, god of Ekron?

Wherefore?

Thus saith Yahweh,

From the bed whereunto thou hast gone up shalt thou not come down, for thou shalt surely die.

And Elijah departed. And when the messengers returned unto him> he said unto them—

How is it that ye have returned?

And they said unto him—

A man came up to meet us, and said unto us—

Go, return unto the king who sent you, and ye shall say unto him,

Thus saith Yahweh—

Is it because there is no God in Israel, that thou art sending to enquire of Baalzebub, god of Ekron? Therefore from the bed whereunto thou hast gone up shalt thou not come down, for thou shalt surely die.

And he said unto them,

What was the manner of the man who came up to meet you,—and spake unto you those words?

And they said unto him—

A hairy man, with a leathern girdle girt about his loins.

And he said—

Elijah the Tishbite> it was.

Then sent he unto him a captain of fifty, with his fifty,—and he went up unto him, and lo! he abode on the top of the mountain, and he said unto him,

O man of God! the king hath said,

Come down!

And Elijah responded and said unto the captain of fifty,

If, then a man of God I am, let fire come down out of the heavens, and devour thee and thy fifty.

So there came down fire out of the heavens, and devoured him and his fifty. Then he again sent unto him another captain of fifty, with his fifty. And he also spake and said unto him,

O man of God! thus saith the king.

Haste thee, come down!

And Elijah responded and said unto them—

If a man of God I am, let fire come down out of the heavens, and devour thee and thy fifty.

And there came down a fire of God out of the heavens, and devoured him and his fifty. Then he again sent a third captain of fifty, with his fifty,—and the third captain of fifty ascended and came near, and bowed down upon his knees before Elijah, and made supplication unto him, and said unto him,

O man of God! let my life, I pray thee, and the lives of these thy fifty servants, be precious in thine eyes.

Lo! there hath come down fire out of the heavens, and devoured the captains of the former fifties, with their fifties,—therefore, let my life be precious in thine eyes.

And the messenger of Yahweh said unto Elijah,

Go down with him, do not fear because of him,

So he arose, and went down with him, unto the king; and said unto him—

Thus saith Yahweh—

For that thou didst send messengers to enquire of Baalzebub, god of Ekron> was it because there was no God in Israel, for whose word thou couldst enquire?

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a Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Aram., Syr. and Vul.) omit: "then."

b In some cod. (w. Sep. and Syr.) "unto him"—G.n.


Let there be, I pray thee, a double portion of thy spirit upon me.

And he said—

Thou hast asked a hard thing, —<if thou seest me when taken from thee, thou shalt have it,> but if not thou shalt not have it.

And it came to pass when they were going up and on and talking—<that I> there was a chariot of fire, with horses of fire, which parted them two; then sauntered, and Elijah went up into a storm, into the heavens. And as soon as Elijah saw it, he began crying out—

My father! my father!
The chariots of Israel, and the horsemen thereof!

But when he could see him no longer, he took hold of his clothes, and rent them in two pieces. Then took he up the mantle of Elijah, which had fallen from him; turned and stood, on the brink of the Jordan; and took the mantle of Elijah which had fallen from him, and smote the waters, and said—

Where> is Yahweh, the God of Elijah? And when he also had smote the waters> they were divided, hither and thither, and Elias passed over.—

And when the sons of the prophets who were in Jericho, saw him, they said—

The spirit of Elijah resteth on Elisha. So they came to meet him, and bowed the souls down to him, to the ground.

And he said—

Lo! we pray thee, there are with thy servants fifty men, sons of valour—let thee go, we pray thee, and seek thy lord, and the Spirit of Yahweh have borne him away, and cast him on one of the mountains, or into one of the valleys.

And he said—

Ye shall not send.

But when they urged him until he was ashamed> he said—

Send. So they sent fifty men, and made search those three days, but found him not. And when they came back unto him, he> having tarried at Jericho> he said unto them,

Did I not say unto you, Do not go?

And the men of the city said unto Elisha,

Lo! we pray thee, the situation of the city is good, as my lord> seeth; but the waters> are bad, and the land> spt miscarry.

And he said—

Bring me a new bowl, and put therein salt. So they brought it unto him; and he went forth unto the spring of the waters, and cast therein salt, and said—

Thus saith Yahweh, I have healed these waters; there shall come henceforth a course of corn and wine.
from thence, no longer, [death or aptness to miscarry].

So the waters were healed, [as they remain] into this day,—[according to the word of Elisha which he spake].

And he went up from thence, to Bethel,—and <as he was going up on the way> [some said] came forth, out of the city, and made mockery of him, and said to him,

Go up, bald head! Go up, bald head!

And <when he turned round and saw them> he cursed them, in the name of Yahweh,—and here came forth two she-bears out of the wood, and laced of them, forty-two youths. 29 And he went from thence, unto Mount Carmel,—and from thence he returned to Samaria.

§ 3. The Kings of Israel, Judah and Edom subdue Moab. Elisha on the Scene.

Now [Jehoram, son of Ahab] began to reign over Israel, in Samaria, in the eighteenth year of Jeshophat, king of Judah,—and he reigned twelve years. 2 And he did the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh, [only] not like his father, nor like his mother,—but he put way the pillars* of Baal [which his father] had made; 3 nevertheless <unto the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat which he caused Israel to commit> he did cleave,—he turned not away therefrom.

Now [Mesha king of Moab] was a sheepster,—and used to render to the king of Israel, of the wool of a hundred thousand fat sheep, and of a hundred thousand rams. 4 And came to pass <when Ahab died> that the king of Moab revolted against the king of Israel. 5 So King Jehoram went forth, on that day, out of Samaria, and numbered all Israel. 6 And he departed, and sent unto Jeshophat king of Judah, saying—

The king of Moab hath revolted against me, wilt thou go with me against Moab to battle?

and he said—

I will go up, I am as thou' art, my' people are as thy' people, my' horses as thy' horses.

and he said—

Which way then, shall we go up?

and he said—
The way of the wilderness of Edom.

Then departed the king of Israel, and the king of Judah, and the king of Edom, and went and, a journey of seven days,—and there was water for the host, and for the cattle that went with them. 4

Then said the king of Israel—

Alas! for Yahweh hath called these three kings, to deliver them into the hand of Moab.

11 So Jeshophat said—

Is there not, here, a prophet of Yahweh, that we may enquire of Yahweh [from him]?

Then answered one of the servants of the king of Israel, and said,

Here is Elisha son of Shaphat, who poured water on the hands of Elijah.

12 Then said Jeshophat,

The word of Yahweh is's with him. 9

So the king of Israel, and Jeshophat, and the king of Edom, went down unto him.

13 And Elisha said unto the king of Israel—

What have I and thou in common? got thee unto the prophets of thy father, and unto the prophets of thy mother.

But the king of Israel said to him—

Nay! for Yahweh hath called together these three kings, to deliver them into the hand of Moab.

14 Then said Elisha—

<By the life of Yahweh of hosts, before whom I stand> <were it not that the countenance of Jeshophat king of Judah> I would lift up; I would neither look at thee, nor see thee.

15 But <now> bring me one that can touch the strings.

For it to used to <when the player touched the strings> then would the hand of Yahweh be upon him. 19 Then said he,

'Thus' saith Yahweh,—

Make, in this torrent-bed, * pits, pits! 17

For [thus] saith Yahweh,—

Ye shall not see wind,

And ye shall not see rain,

Yet that torrent-bed shall be filled with water,—

And ye shall drink, [eye, and your cattle, and your beasts;]

And <this being a small thing in the eyes of Yahweh> he will deliver Moab into your hand;

And ye shall smite every strong city, and every choice city,

And [every goodly tree] shall ye fell,

And [all fountains of water] shall ye close up,—

And [every goodly heritage] shall ye mar* with stones.

And it came to pass <in the morning, when the offering ascended> that lo! [waters] were coming in from the way of Edom,—and the land was filled with the water.

21 Now [all Moab] had heard' that the kings had come up to fight against them,—so they came together, from all who could gird on a girdle and upwards, and took their stand at the border. 22 And <when they rose early in the morning> [the sun] shone forth upon the waters,—and so the Moabites beheld' over against them, the waters, [red as* as blood]. 23 They said therefore—

* C.T. : " pillar,* " sinnar.
* A hundred thousands fat sheep, and a hundred thousand rams, with the wool.
* Resumption of statement made in chap. i. 1.
* ML: "that were at their feet," "were driven in their footsteps after them".
* Of: "ditches" or "trenches." For repetition, cp. Intro., Chap. II., Synopsis, B. e.
* Some cod.: "red with" —G.n.
* Some cod.: "red with" —G.n.
 § 4. Elisha and the Widow's Cruze of Oil. The Son of a Shunammite given and restored to life. A Famine.

1 Now a certain woman of the wives of the sons of the prophets made outcry unto Elisha, saying—

Thy servant, my husband, is dead, and though I knowest that thy servant was one who revered Yahweh, now the creditor hath come to take my two sons to himself as bondmen.

2 And Elisha said unto her—

What shall I do for thee? Tell me what thou hast, in the house.

And she said—

Thy maid-servant hath nothing at all in the house, save a flask of oil.

3 And he said—

Go, sell the vessels, from without, of all thy neighbours, and let them not be few.

4 And when thou hast come in, then shalt thou shut the door behind thee and behind thy vessels, and shalt pour out into all these vessels—and that which is full shalt thou set aside.

5 So she went out from his presence, and shut the door behind her, and behind her sons,—they bringing near to her, and she pouring out. And it came to pass when the vessels were full that she said unto her son—Bring me a vessel more.

And he said unto her—There is not a vessel more.

And the oil stayed. Then came she in, and told the man of God, and he said—Go, sell the oil, and pay thy creditor, and thou and thy sons shall live of the rest.

6 And so it was, on a day, that Elisha passed over unto Shunem, where was a woman of position, and she constrained him to eat bread, and so it came about that whenever he passed that way that he turned aside thither, to eat bread. Then said she unto her husband, Lo! I pray thee—I perceive that a holy man of God he is, passing our way continually. Then I pray thee, let us make a little upper chamber on the wall and set for him there—a bed, and a table, and a seat, and a lampstand, so shall it be when he cometh to us that he can turn in thither.

7 And it came to pass, on a day, that he came thither, so he turned aside into the upper chamber, and slept there. Then said he unto Gehazi, his young man, Call this Shunammite, and he called her, and she stood before him.

8 And he said to him—

I pray thee, say unto her—Lo! thou hast cared for us with all this anxious care, what can be done for thee? Is it, that we should speak for thee unto the king, or unto the general of the army? But she said, In the midst of mine own people do I dwell.

9 So he said, What then can be done for thee? And Gehazi said, Verily she hath no sons, and her husband is old.

10 And he said—Call her.

So he called her, and she stood in the doorway.

11 Then said he—At this season, about the time of spring thou shalt be embracing a son.

And she said—Nay! my lord, thou man of God, do not delude thy maid-servant.

12 And the woman conceived, and bare a son, at this season, about the time of spring, when b
And when the child was grown, it came to pass on a certain day that he went out unto his father, unto the reapers; and he said unto his father—

My head! my head!

So he said unto the young man, Carry him to his mother. And when he had carried him, and brought him in unto his mother, he sat on her knees until noon, and then died. 21 And she went up and laid him on the bed of the man of God, and shut him in, and then went out. 22 And she called unto her husband, and said—

Send me, I pray thee, one of the young men, and one of the asses—that I may run unto the man of God, and return!

And he said—

Wherefore art thou going unto him, to-day, [neither new moon nor sabbath]? And she said—

Peace! Then saddled she the ass, and said unto her young man—

Lead on, and go forward, do not slacken, for my sake, the riding, except I have bidden thee. So she went her way and came unto the man of God, unto Mount Carmel. And it came to pass <when the man of God saw her, opposite> that he said unto Gehazi his young man,—

Lo! this Shunammiteess! [Now] run, I pray thee, to meet her, and say to her—

Is it well with thee? is it well with thy husband? is it well with the child?

And she said,—

Well! but <when she came unto the man of God, on the mount> she caught hold of his feet, and Gehazi drew near to thrust her away, when the man of God said—

Let her alone! for her life is embittered to her, howbeit [Yahweh] hath hidden it from me, and hath not told me. Then said she—

Did I ask a son of my lord? Said I not, Thou must not mislead me? and he said to Gehazi—

Gird thy loins, and take my staff in thy hand, and go thy way, <if thou meet with any man> thou must not bless him, and <if any man bless thee> thou must not respond to him, then shalt thou lay my staff upon the face of the boy.

But the mother of the boy said—

<By the life of Yahweh and by the life of thine own soul> I will not leave thee, to be aroose and follow her.

Now Gehazi had passed on before them, and laid the staff on the face of the boy, but there was neither voice, nor attention,—so he returned to meet him, and told him, saying—

The boy hath not awakened.

And <when Elisha had come into the house> lo! the boy was dead, laid upon his bed. 29 So he went in, and shut the door upon them two—and prayed unto Yahweh. 30 Then he stretched him upon the bed, and put his own mouth upon his mouth, and his own eyes upon his eyes, and his own hands upon his hands, a and bowed himself b upon him,—and the flesh of the child waxed warm. 31 Then returned he, and walked in the house—once to and fro, and then went up and bowed himself upon him,—and the boy sneezed as many as seven times, and the boy opened his eyes. 32 Then called he Gehazi, and said—

Call this Shunammiteess.

So he called her, and <when she was come in unto him> he said—

Take up thy son.

So she came in, and fell at his feet, and bowed herself to the ground,—and took up her son, and went forth. 35 Now Elisha returned to Gilgal, and there was a famine in the land, and <the sons of the prophets> being seated before him, he said to his young man—

Put on the large pot, and boil a mess of food, for the sons of the prophets.

And one went out into the field, to gather herbs, and found a vine in the field, and gathered thereof wild gourds, [his lap full],—and came in, and sliced them into the pot; for they knew them not. 39 So they poured out for the men to eat,—and it came to pass <as they were eating of the mess> that they made outcry and said—

Death in the pot, O man of God! And they could not eat. 41 And he said—

Then fetch meal.

And he cast it into the pot,—and then said—

Four out for the people, that they may eat. And there was no harm in the pot. 43 And a man came in from Baal-shalishah, and brought for the man of God firstfruit bread, twenty barley loaves, and garden grain in the husk thereof. And he said—

Give to the people, that they may eat.

But his attendant said—

How can I set this before a hundred men? And he said—

Give to the people, that they may eat, for ||Thus|| saith Yahweh.

They are about to eat and to leave remaining. 46 So he set before them, and they did eat and left remaining. [according to the word of Yahweh].

a ML: "palms;"  
b Or: "bent;" "bowed."  

25
5 Now Naaman, general of the army of the king of Syria, was a great man in presence of his lord and held in honour, because had Yahweh given deliverance to Syria, and the man was a hero of valor—but a leper.  

2 Now the Syrians had gone out in companies, and had brought back out of the land of Israel, a little maiden, who became an attendant on the wife of Naaman.  

3 And she said unto her mistress,  

Ah! would that my lord were before the prophet, who is in Samaria! then would he set him free from his leprosy.  

4 And he went in and told his lord, saying,  

<Thus and thus> hath spoken the maiden who is of the land of Israel!  

5 And the king of Syria said—  

Go, get in, that I may send a letter unto the king of Israel.  

6 So he went, and took in his hand ten talents of silver, and six thousand pieces of gold, and ten changes of raiment.  

7 And he brought in the letter unto the king of Israel, saying,  

<Now> therefore <when this letter cometh in unto thee> lo! I have sent unto thee Naaman my servant, and thou shalt set him free from his leprosy.  

8 And it came to pass <when the king of Israel had read the letter> that he rent his clothes, and said,  

Am I God to kill and to make alive, that this man is sending unto me, to set one free from his leprosy,—but of a truth, just mark, I pray you, and see, that he is seeking an occasion against me.  

9 And it was so <when Elisha the man of God heard that the king of Israel had rent his clothes> that he sent unto the king, saying—  

Wherefore hast thou rent thy clothes? let him come, I pray thee, unto me, that he may get to know that there is a prophet in Israel.  

10 So Naaman came, with his horses and with his chariot, and stood at the entrance of the house of Elisha: and Elisha sent a messenger unto him, saying,—  

Go and bathe seven times in the Jordan, so shall thy flesh come back to thee, and be thou clean.  

11 But Naaman was wroth, and went away,—and said—  

Lo! I thought <Unto me> will he come right out and take his stand, and call on the name of Yahweh his God, and wave his hand towards the spot, and so set free the leper.  

12 Are not Abanan and Pharai, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel? may I not bathe in them? and be clean?  

So he turned, and went away in rage.  

13 Then drew near his servant, and spake unto him, and said—  

My father! if some great thing had prophethad commanded thee; would thou not have done it? then how much rather when he hath said unto thee, Bathe and be clean?  

14 Then went he down, and dipped himself in Jordan seven times, according to the word of the man of God: and his flesh came back as the flesh of a little child, and he was clean.  

15 And he returned unto the man of God, he and all his company, and came, and took his stand before him, and said—  

Lo! I pray thee—I know that there is God in all the earth, save in Israel.—<Therefore> I pray thee, accept a blessing from thy servant.  

16 But he said—  

<By the life of Yahweh, before whom stood> I will not accept one.  

And <though he urged him to accept it> did he refuse.  

17 Then said Naaman—  

Shall there not then, I pray thee, be given to thy servant, two mules' burden of earth?  

For thy servant will henceforth offer neither ascending-offering nor sacrifice to other gods, save only to Yahweh.  

18 <In this thing> Yahweh grant forgiveness to thy servant,—  

<When> the Lord entreath the house of Rimmon, bow down therein, he leaning upon my hand, and so I bow down in the house of Rimmon, when boweth down the house of Rimmon> Yahweh, I pray grant forgiveness to thy servant, in this thing.  

19 And he said unto him—  

Go and prosper!  

But <when he had gone from him some distance> Gehazi, the servant of Elisha the servant of God, said—  

Lo! my lord hath restrained this Naaman the Syrian, by not taking at his hand the which he brought!  

<By the life of Yahweh> verily I will run after him, and accept of him some thing.  

21 So Gehazi hastened after Naaman.  

And <when Naaman saw one running after him> he alighted from his chariot to meet him, and said—  

Is all well?  

* Or: "salvation."

* Ml: "who came to be before the wife of N."

* So read; written: "horse."

* Some cod. write but do not read: "I pray thee, and in some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns. Aram. and Syr.) G.n.  

* Or: "present." Cpk. 18. xxv. 27.  

* So it shd be (w. Sep.)—G.n.  


* In some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns., both written and read: "horses")—G.n.
and he said,

Alas! my lord, for it was borrowed!

6 And the man of God said—

Where fell it?

And he shewed him the place. And he cut down a piece of wood and cast it in thither, and the iron did swim. 7 And he said—

Take it up to thee.

So he put forth his hand, and took it.

§ 7. For Revealing the Plots of the Syrian King, a Force is sent to take Elisha, but is smitten with Blindness and taken into Samaria.

8 Now the king of Syria was making war against Israel, so he took counsel with his servants, saying—

In such and such a place shall be my encampment.

9 The man of God, therefore, sent unto the king of Israel, saying—

Beware of passing by this place,—for thither are the Syrians' coming down.

10 So the king of Israel sent unto the place whereof the man of God had spoken to him and warned him, and was on his guard there,—not once nor twice.

11 Then was the heart of the king of Syria disquieted concerning this thing,—and he called his servants, and said unto them,

Will ye not tell me, who of our men are for the king of Israel?

12 Then said one of his servants,

None, my lord O king,—but Elisha, the prophet, who is in Israel, telleth the king of Israel the words which thou speakest in thy bed-chamber.

13 And he said—

Go, and see where he is, that I may send and take him.

And it was told him, saying—

Lo! in Dothan.

14 Therefore sent he thither—horses and chariots, and a strong force,—and they came in by night, and encompassed the city.

15 And when the attendant of the man of God arose early and went forth> lo! a force surrounding the city, with horses and chariots. Then said his young man unto him—

Alas! my lord, what shall we do?

16 And he said—

Do not fear,—for are they who are with us than they who are with them.

17 Then prayed Elisha, and said,

O Yahweh! open, I beseech thee, his eyes, that he may see.

And Yahweh opened the eyes of the young man, and he saw, and lo! [the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire, round about Elisha].

18 And when they came down to him> Elisha prayed unto Yahweh, and said—

Smite, I beseech thee, this people, with sudden blindness.
And he smote them with sudden blindness,  
[[according to the word of Eliaha]].  
28 Then Eliaha said unto them—  
[[This]] is not the way; neither is [[this]] the city, follow me, that I may lead you unto  
the man, whom ye would secure!  
So he led them to Samaria. 29 And it came to  
pass <<when they had entered Samaria> that  
Eliaha said,  
O Yahweh! open the eyes of these men, that  
they may see!  
And Yahweh opened their eyes, and they  
saw, and lo! they were in the midst of  
Samaria! 30 Then said the king of Israel  
unto Eliaha, when he saw them,—  
Shall I smite—shall I smite, my father?  
29 And he said—  
Thou shalt not smite. <<Them whom thou  
hadst taken captive with thy sword and  
with thy bow> wouldst | thou | have been  
smiting?  
Set bread and water before them, that they  
may eat and drink, and go their way unto  
their lord.30 And he made for them a great feast, and <<when  
they had eaten and drunk> he let them go, and  
they went their way unto their lord. So  
then, troops of Syrians came again <<no more>>  
into the land of Israel.

§ 8. Ben-hadad besieges Samaria, causing a severe  
Famine, the End of which Eliaha foretells and  
Four Leapers announce.

24 But it came to pass <<after this>> that Ben-  
hadad king of Syria gathered together all  
his host,—and came up and laid siege against  
Samaria. 32 And there came to be <<a great  
famine>> in Samaria, and lo! they continued  
the siege against it,—until an ass's head was  
sold for eighty pieces of silver, and one pint  
of dove's dung for five pieces of silver. 33 And  
so it was that <<as the king of Israel was passing  
by on the wall>> <<a woman>> made outcry unto  
him, saying—  
Save, my lord, O king! 27 And he said—  
<<If Yahweh do not save thee>> whence should  
I save thee? out of the threshing-floor or out  
of the wine-press? 28 And the king said to her—  
What aileth thee?  
And she said—  
<<This woman>> said unto me—  
Give thy son, that we may eat him, to-day,  
and <my son> will we eat to-morrow. 30 So we  
ooked my son, and did eat him,—  
and I said unto her, on the next day,  
Give thy son, that we may eat him;  
But she had hid her son.

28 And it came to pass <<when the king heard the  
words of the woman>> that he rent his clothes,  
while yet he was passing by upon the wall,  
the people looked, and lo! sackcloth upon his  
feet, [within] 31 And he said—  
<<So>> let God do to me, and [<<so>>] let him  
do to himself— <<if the head of Eliaha son of  
Saphan remain on him, to-day!>> 32 Now <<Eliaha>> being seated in his house, and  
the elders] seated with him,—<<when he sent  
a man from before him, ere yet the messenger  
could come in unto him>> <<the messenger>> said unto the elders—  
Do ye see how this son of a murderer hath  
to take away my head?  
See! <<when the messenger is coming in.  
close ye the door, and press him back  
with the door, is not the sound of his horse's  
feet behind him? 33 <<While yet he was speaking with them>> I  
<<the messenger>> coming down unto him,—he  
said,—  
Lo! <<this>> is a calamity from Yahweh, what  
should I wait for Yahweh [any longer]? 1 Then said Eliaha—  
Hear ye the word of Yahweh,—  
Thus saith Yahweh—  
<<About this time to-morrow>>  
A measure of fine meal for a shekel,  
And two measures of barley for a shekel  
in the gate of Samaria. 2 Then the officer on whose  
hand the king leaned responded to the man of  
God, and said,  
<<Even if Yahweh were making windows in the  
heavens>> could this thing <<come to pass>>?  
And he said—  
Lo! <<thou>> art about to see it with thine own  
eyes, but <<thereof>> shalt thou not eat! 3 Now there were four men <<leapers>>, at the  
entrance of the gate;—and they said one to  
another—  
Why are we sitting here until we are  
dead? 4 If we say—  
Let us enter into the city,  
Then <<the famine>> is in the city, and we  
die there, and <if we remain here> then  
shall we die.  
Now therefore, let us fall away unto the  
camp of the Syrians; <if they save our  
life> we shall live, and <<if they put us to  
death>> we shall die.  
So they rose up in the twilight, to enter  
into the camp of the Syrians;—<<when  
they entered the outskirts of the camp  
of the Syrians>> lo! there was not there  
man. 5 Now [[the Lord]] had caused the  
camp of the Syrians to hear a noise of chariots  
and a noise of horses, a noise of a great host,  
and they said one to another—

3 M.C.T. (as rendered by  
Leeser): "the lord of the  
kings on whose hand he  
used to lean"; but there  
is a reading, sustained by  
2 car. pr. edns. Sep.,  
Syr., Vul., wh. reads as  
in our text—G.n.  
4 Heb: "uddady.  
5 Some cod. (w. Sep.  
Syr.): "there is a noise"  
G.n.  
6 Some cod. (w. 1 car.  
edn. [Rabbinic, 13]]  
Syr., and Vul.): "a  
noise"—G.n.
Lo! the king of Israel hath hired against us—
the kings of the Hittites, and the kings of the Egyptians, to come against us.

7 So they arose, and fled in the twilight, and left their tents, and their horses, and their asses,—\*the camp, just as it was\*—, and fled for their lives. 8 When, therefore, these lepers came in as far as the outskirts of the camp, they entered into one tent, and did eat and drink, and carried from thence silver, and gold, and raiment, and went away and hid them,—and came again, and entered into another tent, and carried from thence—and went and hid them. 9 Then said they one to another—

<Not a right thing> are <we> doing.

\*This day\* is | a day of good tidings; and <we> are holding our peace, <if we tarry until the light of the morning> there will come upon us | some misfortune,—

<Now> therefore, come and let us go in, and tell the household of the king.

10 So they came in and called unto the gate of the city, and told them, saying,

We entered into the camp of the Syrians, and lo! there was not <there> a man, nor sound of human being,—only horses tied, and asses tied, and their* tents, just as they were! |

And the watchers of the gate called<sup>3</sup> and told it to the household of the king | within. |

11 Then arose the king by night, and said unto his servants,

Let me tell you, I pray you, what the Syrians have done to us,—they knew that we were <famished>, so they have gone forth out of the camp, to hide in the field, saying,

<When they come forth out of the city> then shall we take them alive, and <into the city> will we enter.

12 Then responded one of his servants, and said—

Let there be taken, I pray thee, five of the horses that remain, which have been left therein, <there they are> according to all the multitude of Israel<sup>*</sup> who have been left therein <there they are> according to all the multitude of Israel<sup>*</sup> who have been consumed,—and let us send and see!

13 So they took two chariots and horses,—and the king sent after the host of the Syrians, saying,

Go and see!

14 And they followed them as far as the Jordan, and lo! \[all the way\] was full of garments, and utensils, which the Syrians had cast away in their fright,—and the messengers returned, and told the king. 15 Then went the people forth and spoiled the camp of the Syrians,—and so there came to be—

A measure of fine meal for a shekel, 16 And two measures of barley for a shekel, according to the word of Yahweh. 17 Now || the king || had set the officer on whose hand he leaned, in charge over the gate, and the people trode upon him in the gate, that he died,—||as spake the man of God, who said it when the messenger* came down to him. 18 Yes it came to pass <<the man of God had spoken unto the messenger* saying,—

Two measures of barley for a shekel, 19 And a measure of fine meal for a shekel, shall there be about this time to-morrow, in the gate of Samaria:

20 And when the officer responded to the man of God, and said, 21 || Yahweh were making windows in the heavens, could it be according to this word?* 22 And he said,—

Lo! thou art about to see it with thine own eyes, but [thereof] shalt thou not eat> 23 Yes it fell out to him | thus|,—and the people trode upon him in the gate, that he died.

§9. The Return of the Shunammite at an

Opportunity Moment.

1 Now || Elisha || had spoken unto the woman 8 whose son he had restored to life, saying—

2 Arise, and take thy journey, || thou and thy household, || and sojourn wheresoever thou canst sojourn,—for Yahweh hath called for a famine, moreover also | it is coming upon the land seven years.

3 So the woman arose, and did according to the word of the man of God,—and took her journey, <she and her household> and she sojourned in the land of the Philistines, seven years. 4 And it came to pass <at the end of seven years> that the woman returned out of the land of the Philistines,—and she went forth to make outcry unto the king, concerning her house and concerning her field. 5 Now || the king || was speaking unto Gehazi, servant of the man of God, saying,—

Do recount unto me, I pray thee, all the great things that Elisha hath done.

6 And so it was <just as he was recounting to the king> how he had restored the dead to life— lo! || the woman whose son he had restored to life> began making outcry unto the king, for her house and for her field. 7 Then said Gehazi, My lord, O king! || this || is the woman, and || this || her son, whom || Elisha || restored to life.

8 So the king asked the woman, and she recounted

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<sup>* So it shd be (w. Sep.)—

"G.n.

* So it shd be (w. esp. v.r. —*w*— and Sep.)—*G.n., G. Intro. 653-4.

<sup>1</sup> This repetition (from "Israel" to "Israel") is not found in many cod. nor in Sep., Syr., Vul.—G.n.

<sup>2</sup> See Intro. Chap. IV., III., Example III. p. 27, note.
§ 11. The Reign of Jehoram, Son of Jehoshaphat, King of Judah.

11 Now in the fifth year of Joram son of Ahab, king of Israel, the king of Judah died. 2 Jehoram, son of Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, began to reign. 3 He was two years old when he began to reign; and he reigned a total of eight years in Jerusalem. 4 And he walked in the ways of the kings of Israel, just as his father had done,而且还行了他列祖以色列的王所行的一切可憎的罪。 5 He also took away the image of Baal which his father had made, but worshiped at the high places of Lebanon, as his father did. 6 He also made altars for Asherah, as did the kings of Israel, and worshiped them. 7 He built altars for all the graven image houses, which his father had made, throughout Judah, and in Jerusalem. 8 He also built altars for all the graven images of Baal, which his father had made, and worshiped them. 9 Moreover he burned incense in the high places, and on the mountains, and under every green tree. 10 Then Israel came to his end in the hands of the king of Assyria, and in the city of Samaria did the king of Assyria take them away in the third year of the reign of Joram king of Judah. 11 For he sent and brought them down out of the city, because of their wickedness. 12 Then the king of Assyria carried them away to Assyria, and placed them in the city of Halah, and in the city of Habor, on the banks of the River, and in the cities of the Medes. 13 And he took away Joram’s son out of Judah, and brought him to Assyria; and there he died. 14 And it came to pass, as it was written in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel, so it came to pass. 15 Now the rest of the acts of Joram, and all that he did, are they are written in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel. 16 And his bowels were inflamed with disease, and he died.

§ 12. The Reign of Ahaziah, Son of Ahab, King of Judah.

22 In the twelfth year of Joram son of Ahab, king of Israel, Ahaziah son of Jehoram, king of Judah, began to reign. 23 Two years old was Ahaziah when he began to reign; and he reigned a total of one year in Jerusalem. 24 And his mother’s name was Athaliah, daughter of Omri, king of Israel. 25 So he walked in the ways of the house of Ahab, for he was a son-in-law of the house of Ahab. 26 And he went with Joram son of Ahab to make war against Hazael king of Syria, in Ramoth-gilead; and the Syrians wounded Joram. 27 So Joram the king turned to get healed in Jezreel, from the wounds wherewith the Syrians had wounded him in Ramah, when he fought with Hazael king of Syria; and Ahaziah son of Jehoram, king of Judah, went down to see Joram son of Ahab in Jezreel, because he was sick.
And he said—
<Thus and thus> spake he unto me, saying,

[Thus] saith Yahweh,
I have anointed thee to be king unto Israel.

Then hasted they, and took, every man his garment, and put it under him, upon the very steps,—and blew with a horn, and said,
Jehu is king!

13 Then did Jehu son of Jehoshaphat son of Nimshi conspire against Joram,—when [Joram] was watching Ramoth-gilead, [he and all Israel] because of Hazael king of Syria.

14 But Jehoram the king had returned to get himself healed in Jezreel, of the wounds wherewith the Syrians had wounded him, when he fought with Hazael king of Syria. Then said Jehu—

<If such is' your mind> let no fugitive get forth out of the city, to go and tell it in Jezreel.

15 So Jehu rode in a chariot, and went towards Jezreel, for [Joram] was lying there,—and [Ahaziah king of Judah] had come down to see Joram. 

16 Now [the watchman] was standing upon the tower, in Jezreel, so he saw the great company of Jehu, when he came, and said—

[A great company] can I see!

Then said Jehoram—
Take a horseman* and send to meet them, that he may say—

Is it peace?

17 So the horseman went to meet him, and said—

[Thus] saith the king. Is it peace?

And Jehu said—

What hast thou' to do with peace?* turn thee behind me.

And the watchman told, saying,
The messenger came up to them, but hath not turned back.

18 Then sent he a second horseman, and he came up to them and said,

[Thus] saith the king Is it peace?*

And Jehu said—

What hast thou' to do with peace? turn thee behind me.

And the watchman told, saying,
He came up to them, but hath not turned back,—and [the driving] is like the driving of Jehu son of Nimshi; for <with mad haste> doth he drive.

21 Then said Jehoram,
Harness!

So one harnessed his chariot,—and Jehoram king of Israel and Ahaziah king of Judah went forth, each man in his chariot, yea they went forth to meet Jehu, and came upon him in the heritage of Naboth the

* Some cod. (w. 5 ear. pr. edns., Aram, Sep., Syr. and Vul.) "over"—

[Note "Joram" as a Heb. variant of "Jehoram."

Or: "chariottee.

4 N.B., Ml.: "What to thee and to peace!"

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Note: "Joram" as a Heb. variant of "Jehoram."
And it came to pass, when Jehoram saw Jehu, that he said—

Is it peace, Jehu?—

And he said—

What can be the peace, while thy mother Jezebel's harlotries and her incantations do so abound?

Then Jehoram turned his hands, and fled,—

and said unto Ahaziah—

Treachery! O Ahaziah!

And ||Jehu|| bent his bow, and smote Jehoram, between his arms,—and the arrow came out at his heart,—and he sank down in his chariot. Then said he unto Bidkar his officer,

Take [him] up, [and] cast him forth, into the field-portion of Naboth the Jezreelite,—for remember when I and thou were riding as a couple together after Abah his father> that ||Yahweh|| laid upon him this doom:

Surely the blood of Naboth and the blood of his sons have I lately seen,

Declareth Yahweh.

Therefore will I requite thee in this portion,

Declareth Yahweh.

And ||Ahaziah king of Judah|| saw it, and fled by the way of the garden house,—and Jehu pursued him, and said—

<Hi also!> smite him in the chariot!

It was in the ascen of Gur, which is by Ibleam. And he fled to Mepidgo, and died there. And his servants conveyed him in a chariot and brought him into Jerusalem,—and buried him in his sepulchre, with his fathers, in the city of David. Now it was in the eleventh year of Joram son of Ahab> that Ahaziah began to reign over Judah.

Now when Jehu entered Jezreel and ||Jessebel|| heard of it> she set her eyes in stibium, and ornamented her head, and looked forth through the lattice. So when ||Jehu|| had entered in at the gate> she said,

Was it peace, when Zimri slew his lord?

And he lifted up his face unto the lattice, and said—

|Who| is with me? |Who|?

And there looked out unto him, two or three eunuchs. And he said—

Hurled her down.

And they hurled her down,—and there was sprinkled of her blood—upon the wall, and upon the horses, and they trode upon her.

And when he had entered and eaten and drunk> he said—

Look, I pray thee, after this accursed woman, and bury her, for <the daughter of a king> she is.

So they went to bury her,—but found not of her—save the skull, and the feet, and the palms of the hands.

Then came they back, and told him, and he said—

The word of ||Yahweh|| it is, he spake it by the hand of his servant, Elijah the Tishbite, saying—

In the town-land of Jezreel:

Shall dogs cast the flesh of ||Jehu||?

So shall the carcase of ||Jesebel|| become like heaps of dung on the face of the field, in the town-land of Jezreel:

So that they cannot say, ||This|| is ||Jesebel||.

1 Now ||Abab|| had seventy sons in Samaria, and Jezreel, so Jehu wrote letters, and sent to Samaria, and to ||Jezreel||—the elders, and to them who had been foster-parents for Abab, saying:

2 ||Now|| therefore, when this letter comes in unto you, there being ||with you|| sons of your lord,—and ||with you|| chariotes and the horses, and a fortified city,—and the armour> ye shall look out the goodliest and fittest of the sons of your lord, and set on the throne of his father, and ye shall do battle for the house of your lord.

3 Then feared they very greatly, and said,

Lo! ||two kings|| stood not before him; ||then|| should ||we|| stand?

So he that was over the house, and he that was over the city, and the elders, and the foster parents sent unto ||Jehu||, saying—

Thy servants> we are! And <all that thou shalt say unto us>

we do,—

We will make no man king,

Whatsoever is good in thine own eyes>

Then wrote he unto them a second letter, saying—

If <mine> ye are, and <unto my voice ye intend to hearken> take ye the heads of the men> who are sons of your lord, and come in unto me about this time to-morrow in Jezreel.

Now the sons of the king, seventy persons, were with the great men of the city, who had been bringing them up. And it came to pass, when the letter reached them> that they took the sons of the king, and slew them; seven persons, and put their heads in baskets, and sent unto him, to ||Jezreel||. And they came in a messenger and told him, saying,

They have brought in the heads of the sons of the king.

And he said—

Lay ye them in two heaps, at the entrance of the gate, until the morning.

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1 Some cod. (w. Sep. and Vul.): "ground"—G.n.
2 Some cod. (w. Sep. and Vul.): "and unto the"—G.n.
3 Some cod. (w. Sep. and Vul.): "lords"; but pl. intensive plural.
4 Some cod. (w. Sep. and Vul.): "ground"—G.n.
5 Some cod. (w. Sep. and Vul.): "and unto the"—G.n.
6 Some cod. (w. Sep. and Vul.): "and unto the"—G.n.
7 Some cod. (w. Sep. and Vul.): "and unto the"—G.n.
And it came to pass <in the morning> that he went out and took his stand, and said unto all the people,

[Righteous:] are [ye!] !

Lo! [I] conspired against my lord, and slew him, but [who] smote [all these]?!

Know ye, then, that there shall fall nought of the word of Yahweh, to the ground, which Yahweh spake concerning the house of Ahab,—but [Yahweh] hath done that which he spake through his servant Elijah.

Then Jehu smote all that were left remaining unto the house of Ahab, in Jezreel, and all his great men, and his acquaintances and his priests,—until there was not left remaining to him [a survivor]. 17 Then arose he, and came in, and departed for Samaria,—[the sheep-shearing house itself being upon the road]; 1{ so [Jehu] sighted upon the brethren of Ahaziah king of Judah, and said—

Who's [are] [ye]!?

And they said—

[Brethren of Ahaziah] are [we]; so we came down to salute the sons of the king, and the sons of the queen.

Then said he—

Take them alive.

So they took them alive, and slew them [casting them] into the pit of the shearing house,—forty-two men, neither left he remaining a man of them. 2

Then departed he from thence, and lighted on Jehonadab son of Rechab coming to meet him, and he blessed him, and said unto him—

Is thy heart [right], as my heart is with thy heart?

And Jehonadab said—

It is.

Then <if it ia> give me thy hand.

So he gave him his hand. And he took him up to him, into the chariot; 16 and said—

Do come with me, and see my jealousy for Yahweh.

So he made him ride in his chariot. 17 And <when he came into Samaria> he smote all that were left remaining unto Ahab, in Samaria, until he had destroyed him,—according to the word of Yahweh, which he had spoken unto Elijah.

Then Jehu gathered together all the people, and said unto them,—

[Ahab] served Baal [a little],—[Jehu] will serve him [much].

[Now], therefore, <all the prophets of Baal, all his servants and all his priests> call ye unto me; do not let [a man] be missing; for [a great sacrifice] have I, to Baal, [no one that is missing] shall live.

But [Jehu] acted [craftily] to the end he might destroy the servants of Baal. 20 And Jehu said—

Hallow ye a solemn feast unto Baal.

And they made proclamation. 21 And Jehu sent throughout all Israel, and all the servants of Baal came in, so that there was not left remaining a man, who had not come in,—and they entered the house of Baal, and the house of Baal was filled, from door to door. 22 Then said he to him who was over the wardrobe chamber,

Bring forth vestments for all the servants of Baal.

And he brought forth for them the vestments. 23 Then entered Jehu, with Jehonadab son of Rechab, into the house of Baal,—and he said unto the servants of Baal—

Search ye and see, that there be' not here, with you, any of the servants of Yahweh, [none but the servants of Baal alone].

24 And <when they entered to offer sacrifices and ascending offerings> [Jehu] set him [outside] eighty men, and said—

[The man who shall escape, of the men whom I am bringing into your power]> [his own life] shall be for [his life].

25 And it came to pass <as soon as he had made an end of offering the ascending-sacrifice> that Jehu said to the runners and to the officers—

Enter, smite them, let not [a man] get out. So they smote them, with the edge of the sword,—and the runners and the officers cast them out, and then went as far as the city of the house of Baal, 26 and brought forth the idolatrous pillars* that were in the house of Baal, and then burned it; 27 and they brake down the pillars* of Baal,—and he brake down the house of Baal, and appointed it for a sewer—until this day.

28 Thus Jehu destroyed Baal out of Israel. 29 Nevertheless <as for the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat, which he caused [Israel] to commit> Jehu turned not away from following them,—[the calves of gold, one being in Bethel, and the other in Dan].

And Yahweh said unto Jehu:

[Because thou hast done well, by doing that which was right in mine eyes]—

[according to all that was in my heart]—

[hadst done to the house of Ahab] [sons] of thine [unto the fourth generation] shall sit upon the throne of Israel.

But [Jehu] took not heed to walk in the law of Yahweh God of Israel, with all his heart,—he turned not away from the sins of Jeroboam, which he caused [Israel] to commit.

28 In those days began Yahweh to make inroads in Israel,—and Hazael smote them in all the boundaries of Israel; 28 <from the Jordan, towards sunrise> all the land of Gilead, the Gadites, and the Reubenites, and the Manassites,—from Aroer, which is by the torrent of Arnon, both Gilead and Bashan].

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* Lit. "mouth to mouth"
4 Here M.C.T. "pillar" (sing.)—Tr.
6 Some cod. "from all the sins"—G.n.
7 Or: "to cut off the outskirts of Israel."
Now the rest of the story of Jehu, and all that he did, and all his might, are they not written in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel? And Jehu slept with his fathers, and they buried him in Samaria, and [Jehoahaz his son] reigned in his stead. Now the days that Jehu reigned over Israel were twenty-eight years in Samaria.

§ 14. The murderous Design of Athaliah frustrated; Joash (= Jehoash) preserved and made King over Judah. His Reign.

11 Now when Athaliah, mother of Ahaziah, saw that her son was dead, she arose and destroyed all the seed royal. But Jehosheba, daughter of King Joram, sister of Ahaziah, took Joash son of Ahaziah, and stole him from among the king's sons that were being slain—him and his nurse—into the bedchamber,—so she hid him from the face of Athaliah, that he was not slain. And he was with her, in the house of Yahweh, hiding himself, six years,—while Athaliah was reigning over the land.

But in the seventh year Jehoiada sent and took the captains of hundreds, of the Carian body-guard, and of the runners, and brought them unto him, in the house of Yahweh,—and when he had solemnised a covenant with them, and put them on oath, in the house of Yahweh, then shewed he them the king's son; and commanded them, saying,—This is the thing which ye must do,—A third part of you will be coming in on the sabbath, and keeping the watch of the house of the king; and a third in the side-gate; and a third in the gate behind the runners,—so shall ye keep the watch of the house by turns. And two parts of you are all that are going out on the sabbath,—so shall ye keep the watch of the house of Yahweh, as touching the king.

Thus shall ye encompass the king round about, every man with his weapons in his hand, and he that cometh within the ranks let him be slain,—so be ye with the king, when he cometh out and when he goeth in.

And the captains of hundreds did according to all that Jehoiada the priest commanded, and they took every man his men who were coming in on the sabbath, with them who were going out on the sabbath,—and came unto Jehoiada the priest. And the priest gave unto the captains of hundreds the spears* and the shields which belonged to King David,—which were in the house of Yahweh.

May the king live!

13 And when Athaliah heard the noise of the runners, the people, then came she in unto the people, in the house of Yahweh, and looked, and lo! the king standing by the pillar, as the custom was, and the captains and the trumpeters by the king, and all the people of the land rejoicing, and blowing with trumpets,—so Athaliah rent her garments, and cried out:

Conspiracy! conspiracy!

14 And Jehoiada the priest commanded the captains of hundreds—officers of the force, and said unto them—Take her forth into the inside of the ranks, and he that cometh after her ye are to slay with the sword.

For the priest said,

Let her not be slain in the house of Yahweh.

15 So they made way for her, and she entered the road by which the horses approached the house of the king, and was slain there.

16 And Jehoiada solemnised a covenant between Yahweh, and the king, and the people, that they should become a people unto Yahweh, also between the king and the people. And all the people of the land entered the house of Baal, and brake it down, his altars and his images brake they in pieces utterly; and Mattan the priest of Baal they slew before the altars, and the priest appointed officers over the house of Yahweh. And he took the captains of hundreds, and the Carian body-guard, and the runners, and all the people of the land, and they brought down the king out of the house of Yahweh, and they came, by way of the gate of the runners, into the house of the king,—and he took his seat on the throne of the kings; and all the people of the land rejoiced, and the city had rest,—when they had put Athaliah to death with the sword, in the house of the king.

7||Seven years old was Jehoash, when he began to reign.

1 In the seventh year of Jehu began Jehoash 12 to reign, and forty years reigned he in Jerusalem, and [the name of his mother] was Zibiah of Beer-sheba.

And Jehoash did that which was right in the eyes of Yahweh.
all his days,—whereunto Jehoiada the priest instructed him: 9 have only that <the high places> took they not away,—still' were the people sacrificing and burning incense in the high places.

2 And Jehoash said unto the priests—
\(<\text{All the silver of the hallowed things, that is brought into the house of Yahweh—the silver of one who transgresseth, the silver of [their] persons by the estimate of [each one],—all the silver which it cometh into any man’s heart to bring into the house of Yahweh}> \text{let the priests take to them, every one from his acquaintance,—and let [them]} repair the breaches of the house, [wheresoever there may be found a breach].

But it came to pass, that <in the twenty-third year of King Jehoash> the priests had not repaired the breaches of the house. 7 So King Jehoash called for Jehoiada the priest, and for the other priests, and said unto them—

Why are ye not repairing the breaches of the house?

Now therefore, do not take silver from your acquaintance, for <to [repair] the breaches of the house> ought ye to have given it?

The priests therefore consented, not to take silver from the people, and not to repair the breaches of the house. 8 Then took Jehoiada a certain chest, and bored a hole in the door thereof,—and set it beside the altar, on the right, as one entereth into the house of Yahweh, and the priests that kept the entrance-hall, used to put therein—all the silver that was brought into the house of Yahweh. 9 And it came to pass <when they saw that there was much silver in the chest> that the king’s scribe and the high priest came up, and brought together and counted the silver that was found in the house of Yahweh; 10 then used they to give the silver that had been weighed out, into the hands of the doors of the work, who had oversight of the house of Yahweh,—and they brought it forth, to the carpenters, and to the builders, who were working upon the house of Yahweh; 11 and to the masons, and to the hewers of stone, and to buy timber, and hewn stone, for repairing the breaches of the house of Yahweh,—and to every one that went out upon the house, to repair it. 12 Howbeit there were not made for the house of Yahweh, bowls of silver, snuffers, dashing basins, trumpets, any vessel of gold, or any vessel of silver,—out of the silver that was brought into the house of Yahweh; 13 for <to the doors of the work> used they to give it; and so they repaired, therewith, the house of Yahweh. 14 And they used not to reckon with the men into whose hands they gave the silver, to give it to the doors of the work,—because <with faithful-

\(\text{ness}> \text{were [they] dealing, [16] [Silver for guilt. offerings and silver for sin-offerings] was not brought into the house of Yahweh,—<to the priests> they} \text{ belonged.

[17] Then came up Hazael king of Syria, and fought against Gath, and captured it,—so Hazael set his face to go up against Jerusalem.

Therefore did Jehoash, king of Judah, take all the hallowed things which Jehoshaphat and Jehoram and Ahaziah, his fathers, kings of Judah, had hallowed, and his own hallowed things, and all the gold that was found in the treasuries of the house of Yahweh and the house of the king,—and sent to Hazael king of Syria, so he went up from against Jerusalem.

Now <the rest of the story of Joash, and all that he did> are [they] not written in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah.

And his servants arose and made a conspiracy, and smote Joash, in the house of Millo which goeth down to Silla. 21 Yea [Jozabah<sup>6</sup> son of Shimeath and Jehozabad son of Shomer, his servants]] smote him, that he died, and he was buried<sup>4</sup> with his fathers, in the city of David,—and Amaziah<sup>6</sup> his son, reigned in his stead.

\$ 15. Jehoash, Son of Jehu, Reigned over Israel (wicked).

1 <In the twenty-third year of Jehoash son of 13 Ahaziah king of Judah> began Jehoash, son of Jehu, to reign over Israel, in Samaria, [and he reigned] seventeen years. 2 And he did the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh,—and went after the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat which he caused [Israel] to commit, he departed not therefrom. 3 Then was kindled the anger of Yahweh against Israel,—and he delivered them into the hand of Hazael king of Syria, and into the hand of Ben-hadad son of Hazael, continually. 4 And Jehoash appeased the face of Yahweh,—and Yahweh hearkened unto him, because he had seen the oppression of Israel, for that [the king of Syria] oppressed them.

So Yahweh gave unto Israel a saviour, and they went forth from under the hand of Syria,—and the sons of Israel dwelt in their own homes, as aforetime. 6 Howbeit they departed not from the sins of the house<sup>4</sup> of Jeroboam which he caused [Israel] to commit, \(\text{[therein]}\) they \(\text{walked,—moreover also} \) [the Sacred Stem<sup>4</sup>] still stood in Samaria. 7 For he had not left remaining unto Jehoash a people, save only fifty horsemen, and ten

\(<\text{Some cod. (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.): "it."—G.n.}\>

\(<\text{Heb.}: \text{Hagadash}, 9; 31, \text{'Anagdah.} \text{cp. "Heb."}\>

\(<\text{MI}: \text{"all the days."}\>

\(<\text{Some cod. (w. Aram. and Syr.): commit: "of the house."}\>

\(<\text{So it shld be (w. Aram., Sep. and Vul.): G.n.}\>

\(<\text{M.C.T.: "he."}\>

\(<\text{Written: "hand." read: Aram., Sep.: written and "hands." In some cod. read: "hands." (pl.)—w. 3 ear. pr. edns., G.n., G. Intro. 154.}\>
Reign of Jehoash

§ 16. Jehoash ( = Jehoahaz) son of Jehoahaz reigns over Israel. The Death and Burial of Elisha.

10. In the thirty-seventh year of the reign of Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, Jehoash son of Jehoahaz began to reign over Israel in Samaria, and he reigned sixteen years. And he did that which was right in the eyes of the Lord, turning away from all the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat, which he had caused Israel to commit, and he walked in the ways of Asa his father. In the thirty-seventh year of his reign he began to reign.  

11. Now the rest of the story of Jehoahaz, and all that he did, and his might, are not written in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel.  

12. So then Jehoahaz slept with his fathers, and he was buried in Samaria, and his son Jehoash reigned in his stead.  

13. Thou shouldst have smitten five or six times, then hadst thou smitten Syria until it had been consumed; but now shalt thou smite Syria three times.  

20. And Elisha died, and they buried him. And when they had done it, they that had come to pass as they went burying the man saw a troop; and when they saw it, they returned again, and said, There is blood upon the head of Elisha; and they all went to search the young man, seeing the blood upon the head of Elisha.  

21. And Hazael king of Syria had oppressed Israel all the days of Jehoahaz, 22. And it came to pass, when he turned again to pass by Samaria, the Kings of Moabite|

§ 17. Amaziah son of Joash reigns over Judah. He is defeated by Joash, whom, however, he succeeds. Azariah (= Uzziah).

1. In the second year of Joash son of Jehoahaz, king of Israel, began Amaziah son of Joash, king of Judah, to reign.  

2. Twenty-five years old was he when he began to reign, and he reigned twenty-nine years in Jerusalem;  

3. And he did that which was wrong in the eyes of the Lord;  

4. And he smote Amaziah by the hand of David his father; and he did much evil in the eyes of the Lord.  

5. And he said to Amaziah, The arrows of Zion are threefold, they are signified to thee, O king:  

6. And he smote him before the people.  

7. And Amaziah the son of Joash king of Judah went down to fight against Amaziah king of Jerusalem; and Amaziah and his people laid hand on Amaziah and smote him in Jerusalem, and brought him to Samaria.  

8. So Joash, the son of Jehoahaz, began to reign over Israel in the thirty and eighth year of the reign of Amaziah, king of Judah, and he reigned sixteen years in Samaria.  

9. The rest of the acts of Jehoash are recorded in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel.  

10. And they buried him in the city of David; and his son Uzziah reigned in his stead.  

7. He shall smite Edom, in the valley of salt, with the rod of his power; and with the stroke of his hand he shall smite Edom.  

11. So read: written: "shall be put to death" in some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edns., Aram, and Syr.) have: "Jehoahaz" - G.n.  


13. Writen: "Jehoaddan"; read: "Jehoaddan";  

14. Deu. xxiv. 16.  

15. Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edns., Aram, and Syr.) have: "Jehoahaz" - G.n.

16. Lit.: "in it," and so and Vul.) have lit.: "in M.C.T. but some cod. them" - G.n.

(w. Aram., Sep., Syr.)
thousand, and seized Sela, in the war,—and called the name thereof Joktheel, [as it is] until this day.

6 "Then" sent Amaziah messengers’ unto Jehoash son of Jehoahaz son of Jehu, king of Israel, saying,—

Come now, let us look one another in the face.

9 And Jehoash king of Israel sent unto Amaziah king of Judah, saying,

"A thistle that was in Lebanon[1] sent unto a cedars[2] that was in Lebanon, saying—

Give thy daughter to my son to wife,—

and there passed by a beast of the field that was in Lebanon, and trampled down the thistle:

10 Thou hast smitten Edom, and thy heart would lift thee up,—

Glory, and stay at home! Wherefore, then, shouldst thou contend with misfortune, and fall, [thou, and Judah with thee]!"

11 But Amaziah hearkened not.

So then Jehoash king of Israel came up, and they looked one another in the face, || he and Amaziah king of Judah ||,—in Beth-shemesh, which belongeth unto Judah.

12 Then was Judah defeated before Israel,—and they fled, every man to his own home; and <upon Amaziah, king of Judah, son of Jehoash son of Ahaziah> did Jehoash king of Israel [seize] in Beth-shemesh,—and entered Jerusalem, and brake down the wall of Jerusalem, at the gate of Ephraim, as far as the corner gate, four hundred cubits;

14 and took all the gold and the silver and all the vessels that were found in the house of Yahweh, and in the treasuries of the house of the king, and hostages,—and returned to Samaria.

15 Now <the rest of the story of Jehoash, what> he did, and his might, and how he fought with Amaziah king of Judah > are [they] not written in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel?

16 And Jehoash slept with his fathers, and was buried in Samaria, with the kings of Israel,—and [Jeroboam his son] reigned [in his stead].

17 And Amaziah son of Josiah king of Judah [lived] <after the death of Jehoash son of Jehoahaz king of Israel> [fifteen years].

Now <the rest of the story of Amaziah> is [it] not written in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah?

19 And <when they made against him a conspiracy in Jerusalem> he fled to Lachish,—but they sent after him to Lachish, and slew him [there].

20 And they bare him on horses,—and he was buried in Jerusalem, with his fathers, in the city of David.

21 And all the people of Judah took Azariah,* [he] being sixteen years old,—and made [him] king instead of his father Amaziah.

22 "He" built Elath, and restored it to Judah,—after the king slept with his fathers.

§ 18. Jeroboam (II.) reigns over Israel.

23 <In the fifteenth year of Amaziah, son of Josiah, king of Judah> began Jeroboam, son of Josiah, king of *Israel, to reign in Samaria, [and he reigned] forty-one years. 24 And he did the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh,—he turned not away from any of the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat, which he caused |Israel| to commit. 25 "He" restored the boundary of Israel, from the entering in of Hamath, unto the sea of the waste plain,—according to the word of Yahweh, God of Israel, which he spake by the hand of his servant Jonah, son of Amittai, the prophet, who was of Gath-hepher.

26 For Yahweh saw the humiliation of Israel, that it was bitter [indeed],—and that there was no one shut up, nor any one left at large, no one indeed to help Israel. 27 Neither had Yahweh spoken, to wipe out the name of Israel from under the heavens,—so he saved them, by the hand of Jeroboam son of Josaph.

Now <the rest of the story of Jeroboam, and all that he did, and his might when he was warred, and how he restored Damascus and Hamath to Judah in Israel> are [they] not written in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel?

28 And Jeroboam slept with his fathers, with the kings of Israel,—and Zechariah his son reigned [in his stead].

§ 19. Azariah (= Uzziah) reigns over Judah.

1 <In the twenty-seventh year of Jeroboam 15 king of Israel> began Azariah son of Amaziah king of Judah to reign. 2 <Sixteen years old> was he when he began to reign, and <fifty-two years> reigned he in Jerusalem,—and [the name of his mother] was Jecholiah, of Jerusalem.

3 And he did that which was right in the eyes of Yahweh,—according to all that [Amaziah his father] had done. 4 Only: <the high places> took they not away,—still were the people sacrificing and burning incense in the high places.

5 And Yahweh smote the king, so that he became a leper, until the day of his death, and dwelt in a lazaret-house,[5] and [Jotham, son of the king] was over the house, judging the people of the land.

6 Now <the rest of the story of Azariah, and all that he did> are [they] not written in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah. 7 And Azariah slept with his fathers, and they buried him with his fathers, in the city of David,—and [Jotham his son] reigned [in his stead].

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*Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edn.) = "Joseph." *The schools of the Masorettes vary; but some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edn., Syr. and Vul.) have: "from." *Cp. 2 Ch. xxv. 38—Gn.

**Lit." = "sons of security."

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§ 20. Zechariah (son of Jeroboam II.) reigns over Israel; followed by Shallum, Menahem, Pekahiah, and Pekah.

8. In the thirty-eighth year of Azariah king of Judah, began Zechariah son of Jeroboam to reign over Israel, in Samaria, [and he reigned] six months. And he did the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh, as did his fathers,—he turned not away from the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat, which he caused [Israel] to commit. Then conspired against him Shallum son of Jabesh, and smote him before the people, and slew him,—and reigned in his stead.

Now <the rest of the story of Zechariah> behold it! written in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel.

9. That was the word of Yahweh, which he spake unto Jehu, saying, Thy sons, to four generations shall sit on the throne of Israel.

10. And it was so!

11. Shallum the son of Jabesh began to reign, in the thirty-ninth year of Uzziah, king of Judah,—for the space of a month in Samaria. Then came up Menahem son of Gadi, from Tirzah, and entered Samaria, and smote Shallum son of Jabesh in Samaria,—and slew him, and reigned in his stead.

Now <the rest of the story of Shallum, and his conspiracy which he made> behold them! written in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel!

12. Then Menahem smote Tiphsah, and all that were therein, and the boundaries thereof, from Tirzah, because they opened not therefore he smote them,—call the women therein that were with child, and he ripped up.

13. In the thirty-ninth year of Azariah king of Judah, began Menahem son of Gadi to reign over Israel, ten years [reigned he], in Samaria. And he did the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh,—he turned not away from the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat, which he caused [Israel] to commit, all his days.

14. Pul the king of Assyria came against the land, so Menahem gave unto Pul, a thousand talents of silver,—that his hands might be with him, to confirm the kingdom, in his hand. And Menahem exacted the silver of Israel, of all the mighty men of wealth, to give to the king of Assyria, fifty shekels of silver, of each man,—so the king of Assyria turned back, and stayed not there, in the land.

21. Now <the rest of the story of Menahem, and all that he did> are therein not written in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel.

22. And Menahem slept with his fathers,—and [Pekahiah his son] reigned in his stead.

23. In the fiftieth year of Azariah king of Judah, began Pekahiah son of Menahem to reign over Israel, in Samaria, [and he reigned] two years. And he did the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh,—he turned not away from the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat, which he caused [Israel] to commit.

24. And there conspired against him—Pekah son of Remaliah a hero of his, and smote him in Samaria, in the citadel of the house of a king, with Argob and with Arieh, and <with him> fifty men of the sons of the tribe of Gileadites,—and he slew him, and reigned in his stead.

Now <the rest of the story of Pekahiah, and all that he did> behold them! written in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel.

25. In the fifty-second year of Azariah king of Judah, began Pekah son of Remaliah to reign over Israel, in Samaria, [and he reigned] twenty years. And he did the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh,—he turned not away from the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat, which he caused [Israel] to commit.

26. In the days of Pekah king of Israel came Tiglath-pileser, king of Assyria, and took Ijon, and Abel-beth-maacah, and Janah, and Kedesh, and Hazor, and Gilead, and Galilee, all the land of Naphtali,—and carried them away captive to Assyria.

27. And Hoshea son of Elah made a conspiracy against Pekah, son of Remaliah, and smote him, and slew him, and reigned in his stead,—in the twentieth year of Jotham son of Uzziah.

28. Now <the rest of the story of Pekah, and all that he did> behold them! written in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel.


22. In the second year of Pekah son of Remaliah king of Israel, began Jotham son of Uziah king of Judah to reign. Twenty-five years old was he, when he began to reign, and <sixteen years> reigned he, in Jerusalem, and [the name of his mother] was Jerusalem, daughter of Zachok.

23. And he did that which was right in the eyes of Yahweh, according to all that Uziah his father had done. Only <the high places> took they not away, still were the people offering sacrifices and burning incense in the high places,—he built the upper gate of the house of Yahweh.

24. Now <the rest of the story of Jotham, what he did> is therein not written in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel.

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* Heb.: "מָצִיוּתָהוּ.
* Or.: "a royal house"—so written "house of the king." In some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.) both "house of the king"—G.n. and "house of the king"—O.n.
* Heb.: "יָגוֹדָה.

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* Heb.: "נַפְטָדָה, 19: 8, อ. ".
* Or.: "a royal house"—so written "house of the king." In some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.) both "house of the king"—G.n. and "house of the king"—O.n.
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* Or.: "a royal house"—so written "house of the king." In some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.) both "house of the king"—G.n. and "house of the king"—O.n.
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Chronicles of the Kings of Judah?

§ 22. Ahaz succeeds Jotham as king over Judah.

18 [In the seventeenth year of Pekah son of Remaliah] began Ahaz son of Jotham king of Judah to reign. 2 Twenty years old was Ahaz when he began to reign, and [sixteen years] reigned he in Jerusalem. And he did not that which was right in the eyes of Yahweh, God, like David his father; but walked in the way of the kings of Israel, moreover also he made [his son] pass through the fire, according to the abominable practices of the nations, whom Yahweh dispossessed from before the sons of Israel; and he offered sacrifice and burned incense in the high places, and on the hills, and under every green tree.

[Then] came up Rezin king of Syria, and Pekah son of Remaliah king of Israel, unto Jerusalem, to make war; and they laid siege against Ahaz, but could not overcome him.

At that time > Rezin king of Syria recovered Elath, to Syria, and wholly cleared out the Jews from Edom, and the Syrians entered Elath, and have dwelt there, unto this day.

So Ahaz sent messengers unto Tiglath-pileser king of Assyria, saying, <Thy servant and thy son> I am;—Come up and save me, out of the hand of the king of Syria, and out of the hand of the king of Israel, who are rising up against me.

And Ahaz took the silver and the gold that was found in the house of Yahweh, and in the treasuries of the house of the king, and sent them to the king of Assyria, as a bribe.

So the king of Assyria hearkened unto him, and the king of Assyria came up unto Damascus, and seized it, and carried away the people thereof captive to Kir, and put [Rezin] to death.

So then King Ahaz went to meet Tiglath-pileser king of Assyria, in Damascus, and saw the altar which was in Damascus, and King Ahaz sent unto Urijah the priest, a likeness of the altar, and a model thereof, according to all the workmanship thereof; and Urijah the priest built an altar, according to all that King Ahaz sent from Damascus; [so] did Urijah the priest make it, by the time

King Ahaz came from Damascus. And when the king came from Damascus> then the king saw the altar, —so the king drew near unto the altar, and caused [offerings] to ascend thereupon. And he made perfume with his ascending-sacrifice, and with his meal-offering, and poured out his drink-offering, and dashed the blood of the peace-offerings which he had upon the altar. And <the altar of bronze which was before Yahweh> he brought away from the forefront of the house, from between the altar, and the house of Yahweh,—and put it at the side of the altar northward. And King Ahaz commanded Urijah the priest, saying—<Upon the great altar> make thou perfume with the ascending-sacrifice of the morning, and with the meal-offering of the evening, and with the ascending-sacrifice of the king and with his meal-offering, and with the ascending-sacrifice of all the people of the land, and their meal-offering and their drink-offering, and all the blood of the ascending-offering, and all the blood of the [peace offering] shall be for me to inquire [into].

So Urijah the priest did according to all that King Ahaz commanded. And King Ahaz cut off the side walls of the stands, and took away from off them the laver, and <the sea> took he down from off the oxen of bronze, which were under it,—and set it on a pavement of stones. Also <the covered walk for the Sabbath, which they had built in the house, and the outer entrance for the king> he changed in the house of Yahweh,—because of the king of Assyria.

Now <the rest of the story of Ahaz, what he did> is [it] not written in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah.

And Ahaz slept with his fathers, and was buried with his fathers, in the city of David,—and [Hezekiah his son] reigned in his stead.

§ 23. Hoshea reigns over Israel, and becomes tributary to Shalmaneser king of Assyria, who besieges Samaria and carries Israel into Captivity.

1 [In the twelfth year of Ahaz king of 17 Judah] began Hoshea son of Elah to reign in Samaria, over Israel, and he reigned nine years. And he did the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh,—only not like the kings of Israel who were before him. [Against him] came up Shalmaneser king of Assyria, —and Hoshea became his servant, and rendered him a present. Then found the king of Assyria, in Hoshea, a conspiracy, in that he had sent
messengers unto So, king of Egypt, and had not brought up a present to the king of Assyria, as [he had done] year by year,—therefore the king of Assyria shut him up, and bound him in prison. 5 And the king of Assyria came up throughout all the land,—yes he came up to Samaria and besieged it three years. 6 In the ninth year of Hoshea, sent the king of Assyria all the land,—throughout the land of Israel, and took it. 7 And the king of Assyria carried Israel away captive to Assyria, and settled them in Halah, and in Abalah, and in the mountains of Media, and in the cities of Samaria, the king of Assyria set them there. 8 And the king of Assyria commanded the priest of the high places, saying, 9 Set up an altar, and a high place for me in one of the cities of your choice, which I shall give you. 10 And the priests of the high places went to the king, and said to him, 11 If you will set an altar in one of the cities of your choice, we will serve the Lord, even one altar in that city, and will offer burnt offerings and burnt sacrifices to the Lord. 12 But the king, hearkened not unto the people of the land. 13 And the king spake to all the people that dwelt in the cities which he had taken, saying, 14 So did the king of Assyria to all the叶子 which he took, and dwelt in them; and he set over them over 3000 officers, that they might rule over them. 15 Then the king of Assyria brought men from Babylon, and from Cuthah, and from Avva, and from Hamath, and from Sepharvaim, and placed them in the cities which he had taken from Israel, and in Samaria. 16 And the Lord brought up the Assyrians unto king Ahaz, saying, 17 Because you have not hearkened to the words of the prophets, therefore shall you see an altar in the city of Samaria, and a high place in the streets thereof. 18 Therefore work the Lord in the land, 19 And the Lord spake to the king, saying, 20 Hearken not unto him: for all that he saith is a lie. 21 For the king of Assyria shall come, and all his people: and when he cometh, he shall set himself against this city, and against all Israel; 22 And he shall build forts against this city, and cast up a mound against it, and build a wall. 23 And the Lord shall bring the Assyrians unto king Ahaz, saying, 24 And the king of Assyria brought men from Babylon, and from Cuthah, and from Avva, and from Hamath, and from Sepharvaim, and placed them in the cities which he had taken from Israel, and in Samaria. 25 And the king of Assyria commanded the priest of the high places, saying, 26 So spake the king of Assyria unto the priest of the high places, saying, 27 For the king of Assyria commanded the priest of the high places, saying, 28 And the king of Assyria carried Israel away captive to Assyria, and settled them in Halah, and in Abalah, and in the mountains of Media, and in the cities of Samaria, the king of Assyria set them there.
were making their own gods, — and did put them in the houses of the high places, which had made, each several nation in their cities wherein they were dwelling.

24 So then (the men of Babylon made Succothbenoth, and the men of Cuth made Nergal, and the men of Hamath made Ashima:

25 and the Avites made Nibah and Tartak, and the Sepharvites did consume their sons in the fire, to Adrammelech and Anammelech gods of Sepharvaim.

26 Thus became they reverers of Yahweh, — and yet made for themselves, from the whole compass of them, priests of high places, who became offerers for them in the house of the high places. 27 <Yahweh—were they revering, — and yet <their own gods — were they serving, according to the custom of the nations from whence they had brought them away captive. 28 Unto this day are they offering according to the former customs, — they are not revering Yahweh, neither are they offering after their own statutes, or their own custom, nor yet after the law and the commandment which Yahweh commanded the sons of Jacob.

Whose name he made to be Israel:

29 With whom Yahweh solemnised a covenant, and commanded them, saying —

Ye shall not revere other gods, — nor bow down to them, nor serve them, nor sacrifice to them;

30 But <Yahweh—Who brought you up out of the land of Egypt, with great might, and with arm outstretched>

shall ye revere, — and shall ye bow down and shall ye sacrifice;

31 And <the statutes and the regulations, and the law and the commandment, which he wrote for you> shall ye surely observe to do, continually.

So shall ye not revere other gods;

32 But <the covenant which I have solemnised with you> shall ye not forget,— So shall ye not revere other gods;]

33 But <Yahweh your God> shall ye revere,— Then will he deliver you out of hand of all your enemies.

34 Howbeit they hearkened not, — but <according to their own former custom> were they offering.

35 Thus were these nations doing reverence unto Yahweh, and yet <unto their own carved images> were they rendering service, — yes <their sons and their son’s sons> <as the fathers offered> so are they offering until this day.


1 And it came to pass in the third year of Hoshea son of Elah king of Israel that Heze-

kish* son of Ahaz king of Judah began to reign.

2 Twenty-five years old was he when he began to reign, and twenty-nine years — reigned he in Jerusalem, — and <his mother’s name> was Abi b daughter of Zachariah.

3 And he did that which was right in the eyes of Yahweh, — according to all that David his father did.

4 <He> removed the high places, and brake in pieces the pillars, and cut down the Sacred Stem, — and beat in pieces the serpent of bronze that Moses had made, because <until those days> had the sons of Israel been burning incense thereunto, so he called it Nehush-tan.

5 <In Yahweh, God of Israel> did he trust, — so that <after him> was none like him, among all the kings of Judah, nor that were before him; — and he did cleave unto Yahweh, he turned not’ away from following him, — but kept his commandments, which <Yahweh> commanded <Moses>.

6 So Yahweh was with him, <whithersoever he went forth> he prospered, — and he rebelled against the king of Assyria, and served him not.

7 <He> smote the Philistines, as far as GAZAH, and her boundaries, — from the watchmen’s tower even to the fortified city.

8 And it came to pass in the fourth year of King Hezekiah — the same was the seventh year of Hoshea son of Elah king of Israel > that Shalmaneser king of Assyria came up against Samaria, and laid siege against it;

9 and he captured it at the end of three years, <in the sixth year of Hezekiah, — the same> is the ninth year of Hoshea king of Israel > was Samaria captured.

10 So the king of Assyria drave away Israel to Assyria, — and settled them in Halah, b and in Habor, by the river of Gozan, and the mountains of Media: 12 because they hearkened not unto the voice of Yahweh their God, but transgressed his covenant, all that Moses the servant of Yahweh commanded, — they neither hearkened nor performed.

13 And <in the fourteenth year of King Heze-

kich) > came up Sennacherib king of Assyria, against all the fortified cities of Judah, and took them. 14 Then sent Hezekiah king of Judah unto the king of Assyria, to Lachish, saying — I have sinned.

Return from me,

<What thou shalt lay upon me> I will bear.

So the king of Assyria appointed unto Heze-

kich king of Judah, three hundred talents of silver, and thirty talents of gold. 15 And Hezekiah delivered up all the silver that was

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*** Cp. 2 Ch. xxix. 1.

**** "Abiha") — G. n. [M.C.T.]: "they.”

***** Heb.: b athletics (fem.)

****** Or: "had the s. of I become burners of incense thereunto.”

****** "a”) - G. n.

****** "prob. bronze-god” -- O.G.
found in the house of Yahweh, and in the treasuries of the house of the king. 18 <At that time> Hezekiah cut off the doors of the temple of Yahweh, and the columns, which Hezekiah king of Judah had overlaid,—and gave them unto the king of Assyria.

17 And the king of Assyria sent Tartan and Rab-saris and Rab-shakeh, from Lachish unto King Hezekiah, with a heavy force to Jerusalem, —so they came up and drew near to Jerusalem, and took their stand a by the upper channel of the pool, which is in the highway of the fuller's field. 18 Then called they for the king, and there went out unto them Eliakim son of Hilkiah, b who was over the household,—and Shebnaiah, the scribe, and Joah son of Asaph, the recorder. 19 And Rab-shakeh said unto them—

Pray ye, say unto Hezekiah,—

||Thus|| saith the great king, the king of Assyria, What trust is this' wherewith thou dost trust?

Thou hast said—they are only words of the lips!—

Counsel and might [have I] for the war. ||Now|| in whom' dost thou trust, that thou hast rebelled against me?

||Now|| lo! thou dost trust thyself on the support of this bruised cane, ||in Egypt|| wherein <if a man lean> it will enter his hand and lay it open,—||so|| is Pharaoh king of Egypt, to all who trust upon him.

But <if ye should say unto me,||In Yahweh our God|| do we trust—

Then is that' not he whose high places and whose altars Hezekiah hath removed, and said unto Judah, and unto Jerusalem—

<Before this altar> shall ye bow down, ||in Jerusalem|| !

||Now|| therefore, pledge thyself, I pray thee, with my lord, the king of Assyria,—

That I supply thee with two thousand horses,

If thou, on thy part, be able to set riders upon them.

How then wilt thou turn back the face of one pasha of the least of my lord's servants!

Or hast thou, on thy part, trusted to Egypt for chariots and for horsemen?

||Now|| is it ||without Yahweh|| that I have come up against this place, to destroy it?

||Yahweh himself|| said unto me,

Go thou up against this land, and destroy it.

26 Then said Eliakim son of Hilkiah, and Shebnaiah, and Joah, unto Rab-shakeh:

Speak, we pray thee, unto thy servants in the [Syrian] language, for ||we|| can understand it, a—

And do not speak with us in ||the Jewish language,|| in the ears of the people who are upon the wall.

27 But Rab-shakeh said unto them—

Is it ||concerning thy lord, and concerning these things|| that my lord hath sent me to speak those things?

Is it not concerning the men who are ||tarrying|| upon the wall, that they may eat their own dung and drink the own water b with you?

28 So then Rab-shakeh took his stand, and cried out with a loud voice in ||the Jewish|| language, ||and spake, and said—

Hear ye the message c of the great king, the king of Assyria:—

||Thus|| saith the king:—

Let not Hezekiah deceive you, c for he shall not be able to deliver you out of his hand;

Neither let Hezekiah cause you to trust in Yahweh, saying, ||Yahweh|| will ||certainly deliver|| us,||this city, therefore, shall not be given over into the hand of the king of Assyria.

Do not hearken unto Hezekiah,—for ||thus|| saith the king of Assyria, Deal with me thankfully, f and come over unto me,

Then shall ye eat—

Every one of his own vine,

And every one of his own fig-tree,

And drink every one the waters of his own cistern;

Until I come and take you, into a land like your own land—

A land of corn and new wine,

A land of bread and vineyards,

A land of oil olive and honey,

So shall ye live, and not die,—

But do not hearken unto Hezekiah,

For he would persuade you, saying, ||Yahweh|| will deliver us!

Have ||the gods of the nations|| not delivered|| any one of them, his country out of the hand of the king of Assyria?

Where' are the gods of Hamath, and Arpad?

Where are the gods of Sepharvaim, Hezir, and Ivah?

Yea, did they deliver Samaria' out of my hand?

35 Who are they, among all the gods of the earth, that have delivered?

||Ml.||: "for <hearing> are we."

b So written; but read: "the water of their feet."

"water of their urine."—G.n.


"water of their urine-water."—G.n.

Some cod. (w. 8 ear. pr. edna.) "water of their urine."—G.n.

"words."—G.n.

"lift you up," "lift up your face for you."

"Or: 'make ye with me blessing': i.e. 'get blessing out of my esteem.'"

"These another write 'make ye with me blessing': i.e. 'get blessing out of my esteem.'"

"Some cod. (w. 1 ear. edna. and Vul.) be written and read: 'the hand.'—G.n.

"Some cod. (w. 9 ear. pr. edna. and Vul.) be written and read: 'the hand.'—G.n.

"Some cod. (w. 8 ear. pr. edna. Sep. and Vul.) be written and read: 'the hand.'—G.n."

"Thus concisely in the majority of MSS. and early printed edns. (w. Sep., Syr. and Vul.)—G.n.

"They another write 'make ye with me blessing': i.e. 'get blessing out of my esteem.'"
countries, that have delivered their country, out of my hand,—

That [Yahweh] should deliver [Jerusalem] out of my hand?

But the people held their peace, and answered him not a word,—for <the command of the king> it was saying—

Ye must not answer him.

Then came in Eliakim son of Hilkiah who was over the household, and Shebna the scribe, and Josh son of Asaph the recorder, unto Hezekiah, with rent clothes,—and they told him the words of Rab-shakeh.

And it came to pass <when King Hezekiah heard> that he rent his clothes,—and covered himself with sackcloth, and entered the house of Yahweh; 2 and sent Eliakim who was over the household, and Shebna the scribe, and the elders of the priests, covered with sackcloth,—unto Isaiah, the prophet, son of Amoz; 3 and they said unto him—

Thus saith Hezekiah,

<A day of trouble, and rebuke, and reviling> is this day,—

For children are come to the birth, and ||strength|| is there none' to bring forth!

It may be that Yahweh thy God will hear all the words of Rab-shakeh, whom the king of Assyria his lord hath sent, to reproach a Living God, and will rebuke the words which Yahweh thy God hath heard,—

Wherefore lift thou up a prayer, for the remnant that remaineth.

So the servants of King Hezekiah came unto Isaiah. 4 And Isaiah said unto them, —

Thus shall ye [say] unto your lord,—

Thus saith Yahweh,

Be not thou afraid, because of the words which thou hast heard, wherewith the servants of the king of Assyria have reviled [me]:

Behold me! about to let go against him |a blast|, 5 and <when he heareth the report> then will he return to his own country,—and I will cause him to fall by the sword, in his own land.

So Rab-shakeh returned, and found the king of Assyria warring against Libnah,—for he had heard that he had broken up from Lachish.

And when he heard say of Tirshakah, king of Ethiopia, saying—

Lo! be hath come forth to fight with thee,—then he again' sent messengers unto Hezekiah, saying—

Thus shall ye [speak] unto Hezekiah king of Judah, saying—

Let not thy God in whom thou' art trusting boguile thee, saying,—

Jerusalem shall not be given over, into the hand of the king of Assyria.

Lo! ||thou thyself|| hast heard, what the kings of Assyria have done to all the lands, in devoting them to destruction,—and shalt ||thou|| be delivered?

Did the gods of the nations ||deliver them|| whom my fathers destroyed, Gozan, and Haran,—and Rezeph, and the sons of Eden, who were in Telassar?

Where are the king of Hamath, and the king of Arpad, and the king of the city of Sepharvaim,—of Hena, and Ivvah?

And <when Hezekiah had received the letter at the hand of the messengers, and had read it> then went he up to the house of Yahweh, and Hezekiah spread it out before Yahweh. 12 And Hezekiah prayed before Yahweh, and said,

O Yahweh, God of Israel, inhaling the cherubim,

[Thou thyself] art GOD, ||alone||, for all the kingdoms of the earth,—

[Thou] didst make' the heavens and the earth.

Bow down, O Yahweh, thine ear, and hear,

Open, O Yahweh, thine eyes, and see,—

Yes hear thou the words of Sennacherib, who hath sent—To reproach a Living God!

||Of a truth|| O Yahweh,—the kings of Assyria have devoted to destruction' the nations and their lands; 13 and have put their gods in the fire,—for <no-gods> were [they], but the work of the hands of men—wood and stone, and so they destroyed them.

||Now|| therefore, O Yahweh our God, save us, we pray thee, out of his hand, That all the kingdoms of the earth may know,

That ||thou, Yahweh|| art God, ||alone||!

Then Isaiah son of Amoz sent unto Hezekiah, saying,—

Thus saith Yahweh, God of Israel,

<What thou hast prayed unto me concerning Sennacherib king of Assyria> I have heard. 21 ||This|| is the word that Yahweh hath spoken concerning him,—
The virgin daughter of Zion |laughs thee to scorn, mocketh thee|,
The daughter of Jerusalem ||after thee|| |doth wag her head|.

||Whom|| hast thou reproached, and insulted?

And ||against whom|| hast thou lifted high thy voice?

Yea thou hast proudly raised thine eyes, ||against the Holy One of Israel||.

||Through thy messengers|| thou hast reproached My Lord," and hast said —

—

Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.) : "Yahweh" in stead of "My Lord"

G.n.
Therefore—

Thus saith Jehovah, concerning the king of Assyria,
He shall not enter this city,
Nor shoot there an arrow,—
Nor attack it with shield,
Nor cast up against it, a mound;

By the way that he cometh in>
By the same shall he return,—
And into this city shall he not enter.

Declareth Jehovah!

Thus will I throw a covering over this city,
to save it,—
For mine own sake,
And for the sake of David my servant.

And it came to pass <during that night> that the messenger of Jehovah went forth, and smote, in the camp of the Assyrians, a hundred and eighty-five thousand. And <when men arose early in the morning> lo! they were all dead bodies! 36 So Sennacherib king of Assyria brake up, and went his way, and returned,—and remained in Nineveh.

And it came to pass <as he was bowing down in the house of Naisroh his god> that Adrammelech & Sharezer [his sons] smote him with the sword, hew-they escaped into the land of Ararat,—and Esarhaddon his son [reigned in his stead].

1 <In those days> was Hezekiah sick unto death,—and Isaiah son of Amoz, the prophet, came unto him, and said unto him—

Thus saith Jehovah.

Set in order thy house, for about to die thou art, and shalt not recover.

Then he turned his face unto the wall,—and prayed unto Jehovah, saying:

I beseech thee, O Jehovah, remember, I pray thee, how I have walked before thee, in truth, and with a whole heart, and that which is good in thine eyes have I done! And Hezekiah wept aloud.

And it came to pass that Isaiah had not gone out into the middle court> when the word of Jehovah came unto him, saying:

Return, and thou shalt say unto Hezekiah the leader of my people—

Thus saith Jehovah.

God of David thy father,
I have heard thy prayer, I have seen thy tears,—Behold me! about to heal thee,
6 And I will add unto thy days, fifteen years,
And out of the hand of the king of Assyria
will I deliver thee, and this city,
And will throw a covering over this city,
For my own sake,
And for the sake of David my servant.

7 And Isaiah said—
Take ye a cake of figs.
So they took and laid it upon the boil, and he recovered.

8 Now Hezekiah had said unto Isaiah,
What sign is there, that Yahweh will heal me,—and that I shall go up on the third
day, to the house of Yahweh?

9 And Isaiah said—
'This' unto thee is the sign from Yahweh, that Yahweh will do the thing which he hath spoken.
The shadow hath gone forward ten steps, shall it return ten steps?

10 And Hezekiah* said—
It is |a light thing| for the shadow, to decline
ten steps,—
Nay, but let the shadow go back' ten steps.

11 And Isaiah the prophet cried unto Yahweh,—
and he caused the shadow on the steps by which it had gone down on the steps of Ahaz to go back, ten steps.

12 <At that time> Berodach-baladan son of Baladan, king of Babylon, sent letters and a present, unto Hezekiah,—for he had heard' that Hezekiah had been sick. 13 And Hezekiah hearkened unto them,* and shewed them all his house of precious things—the silver, and the gold, and the spices, and the precious ointment, and his armoury, and all that was found among his treasures,—there was |nothing| that Hezekiah shewed them not, in his house or in all his dominion. 14 Then came Isaiah the prophet unto King Hezekiah,—and said unto him—

What said these men, and from whence came they unto thee?

And Hezekiah said,
<From a land far off> came they—from Babylon.

And he said—
What have they seen in thy house?

Then said Hezekiah—
<All that is in my house> have they seen, there was |nothing| that I shewed them not, among my treasures.

14 Then said Isaiah unto Hezekiah,—
Hear thou the word of Yahweh:

17 Lo! days are coming, when all that is in thine house, and that thy fathers have
treasured up, unto this day, shall be carried into Babylon,—nothing shall be left, saith Yahweh; 18 and <of thy sons who shall issue from thee, whom thou shalt beget> shall they* take away,—
and they shall become eunuchs, in the palace of the king of Babylon.

19 And Hezekiah said unto Isaiah,—
|Good| is the word of Yahweh, which thou hast spoken.
And he said—
Is it not, that |peace and stability| there shall be in my days?

Now <the rest of the story of Hezekiah, and all his might, and how he made a pool and an aqueduct, and brought water into the city> are |they| not written in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah? 21 So Hezekiah slept with his fathers,—and |Manasseh his son| reigned |in his stead|.

§ 27. Manasseh's wicked Reign over Judah:
Judgments threatened.

1 <Twelve years old> was Manasseh when he began to reign, and <fifty-five years> reigned he in Jerusalem,—and the name of his mother was Hephzibah. 2 And he did the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh,—after the abominable practices of the nations, whom Yahweh had dispossessed from before the sons of Israel. 3 He again built the high places, which Hezekiah his father had destroyed,—and reared altars to Baal, and made a Sacred Stem, 4 as did Ahab, king of Israel, and bowed down to all the army of the heavens, and served them. 5 And he used to build altars in the house of Yahweh,—concerning which Yahweh had said,—

5 In Jerusalem| will I put my Name.| 6 And he built altars to all the army of the heavens,—in the two courts of the house of Yahweh; 6 and caused his son to pass through the fire, and practised hidden arts and used divination, and dealt with a familiar spirit and wizards,—exceeded in doing the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh, provoking [him] to anger; 7 and he set the image of the Sacred Stem which he had made,—in the house, of which Yahweh had said unto David, and unto Solomon his son,

6 In some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edns., Aram., Sep., Syr. and Vul.) add: "unto me.

7 Ex. xx. 4, n.

8 Written: "he"; read: "they." In some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edns.): "all his."—G.n.


10 Heb.: "sehabrah" (fem.).

11 Or: "made."—G.n.

12 Some cod.: "and a wizard."—G.n.

13 Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn. [1st Rabbinc., 1517], Sep., Syr. and Vul.): "was glad over them."
and I will not again let the foot of Israel wander away from the soil which I gave unto their fathers. Only if they take heed to do according to all that I have commanded them, even to the extent of all the law which |my servant Moses| commanded them.

But they hearkened not,—and Manasseh led them astray to do the thing that was wicked, more than the nations which Yahweh destroyed from before the sons of Israel. 10 Yahweh therefore spake through his servants the prophets,—

<Because Manasseh king of Judah hath made these abominations,—hath done that which is wicked, more than all which the Amorites did who were before him, and

and hath caused [even Judah] to sin with his manufactured gods. Thus saith Yahweh, God of Israel, Behold me bringing in calamity upon Jerusalem and Judah,—that whosoever heareth thereof shall his ears will tingle;

And I will stretch over Jerusalem, the line of Samaaria, and the plummet of the house of Ahab,—

And will wipe out Jerusalem, as one wipeth out a dish, wiping it and turning it upside down;

And will abandon the remnant of mine inheritance, and deliver them into the hand of their enemies,—and they shall become a prey and a plunder, to all their enemies:

Because they have done the thing that is wicked in mine eyes, and have become such as to provoke me to anger,—from the day when their fathers came forth out of Egypt, even until this day.

Moreover also, <innocent blood> did Manasseh shed in great abundance, till he had filled Jerusalem, from one end to the other, besides his committing the sins which he caused Judah to commit, in doing the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh.

Now <the rest of the story of Manasseh, and all that he did, and his sin that he committed> are not written in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah. And Manasseh slept with his fathers, and was buried in the garden of his own house, in the garden of Uzza,—and |Amôn his son| reigned [in his stead].

§ 28. Amôn's short but wicked reign.

<Twenty-two years old> was Amôn when he began to reign, and <two years> reigned he in Jerusalem,—and |his mother's name| was Meshullethmeth daughter of Haruz of Jothbah. 20 And he did the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh,—as did Manasseh his father; 21 yea he walked in all the way wherein |his father| had walked,—served the manufactured gods that |his father| had served, and bowed down to them; 22 forsook Yahweh the God of his fathers,—walked not in the way of Yahweh. 23/ The servants of Amôn conspired against him,—and slew the king in his own house. 24 Then the people of the land brought all who had conspired against King Amôn,—and the people of the land made |Josiah| his son king [in his stead].

Now <the rest of the story of Amôn, which he did> is |it| not written in the book of Chronicles of the Kings of Judah? 25/ he was buried in his grave, in the garden of Uzza,—and |Josiah| his son reigned [in his stead].

§ 29. Josiah's good reign, during which the Law is found. The King's reforming work postpones but cannot avert the Coming Visitation. Josiah is slain at Megiddo by Pharaoh Necho King of Egypt.

<Eight years old> was Josiah when he began to reign, and <thirty-one years> reigned he in Jerusalem,—and |his mother| was Jedidah daughter of Adaiah; 2 And he did that which was right in the eyes of Yahweh,—and walked all the way of David his father, and turned aside, to the right hand or to the left.

And it came to pass <in the eighteenth year of King Josiah>—that the king sent Shaphan son of Azaliah son of Meshullam, the scribe, to the house of Yahweh, saying—

Go up unto Hilkiah, the high priest, and he pour out the silver that hath been brought into the house of Yahweh,—with the keepers of the entrance—hail before the people, 3 that they may give it into the hand of the doers of work, who have oversight of the house of Yahweh, that they may give it to the doers of the work, who are in the house of Yahweh, to repair the breaches of the house—

to the carpenters, and to the builders, to the masons,—and to buy timber, and hewn stones, for repairing the house.'

Now there used to be no reckoning with them, as to the silver that was given in their hand,—because <with faithfulness> were they dealing.

Then said Hilkiah the high priest, to Shaphan the scribe—

* Ml.：“by the hand of.”
* Or: “done.”
* Cp. Lev. xxvi. 80, n. chap. x. 21.
* Lit.：“from mouth to

* Cp. Lev. xxvi. 80, n. G.n.
* Heb.：“ לָאֵשׁ יֵשׁ, 80, n.
* Heb.：“לָאֵשׁ יֵשׁ, 80, n.
* Some cod. (w. Arum. and Syr.): “|and all that|” —G.n.
* Mi.: “and one buried him.” Some cod (w. 2 ear. pr. edns., Arum. MS., Sep. Syr. and Vul.): “and they buried him”—G.n.
* Heb.：“לָאֵשׁ יֵשׁ, 80, n.
* So it shd be (w. V. Cp. vers. 9—G.n.
* Mi.: “lay it upon

* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns. and Sep.) breaches of the house—
* G.n.
Then came Shaphan the scribe unto the king, and brought the king word again;—and said—
Thy servants have poured out the silver that was found in the house, and have delivered it unto the hand of the doers of the work, who have overspread the house of Yahweh.

Then Shaphan the scribe told the king, saying—

A book hath Hilkiah the priest delivered unto me.

And Shaphan read it before the king.

And it came to pass when the king heard the words of the book of the law, that he rent his clothes.

And the king commanded Hilkiah the priest, and Ahikam son of Shaphan, and Achbor son of Micaiah, and Shaphan the scribe, and Asaiah the king's servant, saying:

Go ye—enquire of Yahweh for me and for the people, and for all Judah, concerning this book of which ye have heard, for greatly is the wrath of Yahweh, in that ye have profaned me, because our fathers have not hearkened unto the words of this book, to do according to all which is written concerning us.

So Hilkiah the priest, and Ahikam, and Achbor, and Shaphan, and Asaiah, went unto Huldah the prophetess, wife of Shallum son of Tikvah, son of Harhas, keeper of the vestments; she having her dwelling in Jerusalem, in the new city;—and they spake unto her.

And she said unto them,

Thus saith Yahweh, God of Israel, Say ye unto the man that hath sent you unto me:

Thus saith Yahweh, Behold me! about to bring calamity upon this place, and upon the inhabitants thereof,—all the words of the book, which the king of Judah hath read:

Because they have forsaken me, and burned incense unto other gods, that they might provoke me to anger, with all the workmanship of their hands;—and my wrath shall be kindled against this place, and shall not be quenched:

But unto the king of Judah, whom hath sent you to enquire of Yahweh; thus shall ye say unto him,—

Thus saith Yahweh, God of Israel,

As touching the words which thou hast heard:

Because tender was thy heart, and thou didst humble thyself before Yahweh when thou hearest what I have spoken against this place and against the inhabitants thereof—that they should become a desolation and a curse, and didst rend thy clothes, and weep before me;—therefore also I have hearkened—

Declareth Yahweh.

[For this cause] behold me! about to gather thee unto thy fathers, and thou shalt be gathered unto thy graves, in peace, and so thine eyes shall not look upon all the misfortune which I am about to bring upon this place.

And they brought the king word again.

Then the king sent,—and there were gathered unto him, all the elders of Judah, and Jerusalem; and the king went up to the house of Yahweh, and all the men of Judah and all the inhabitants of Jerusalem with him, and the priests, and the prophets, and all the people, both small and great,—and he read in their ears, all the words of the book of the covenant, which had been found in the house of Yahweh.

And the king took his stand by the pillar, and solemniseth a covenant before Yahweh—to follow Yahweh, and to keep his commandments and his testimonies and his statutes, with all [their] heart and with all [their] soul, to confirm the words of this covenant, written in this book. And all the people took their stand in the covenant.

Then the king commanded Hilkiah the high priest, and the priests of the second order, and the keepers of the entrance-hall, to bring forth, out of the temple of Yahweh, all the vessels that had been made for Baal, and for the Sacred Stem, and for all the army of the heavens,—and he burned them up outside Jerusalem, in the fields of Kidron, and carried the ashes of them to Bethel;

and he put down the idol-priests, whom the kings of Judah had appointed, so that incense might be burned in the high places, in the cities of Judah, and round about Jerusalem,—them also that burned incense to Baal, to the sun, and to the moon, and to the constellations; and to all the army of the heavens; and he brought forth the Sacred Stem out of the house of Yahweh, outside Jerusalem, into the Kidron ravine, and burned it in the Kidron ravine, and crushed it to powder,—and cast the powder upon the graves of the sons of the people; and he brake down the houses of the male devotees, which were in the house of Yahweh,—where the women did weave houses to the Sacred Stem; and he brought in all the priests out of the cities of Judah, and defiled the high places where the priests had burned incense from Geba unto Boer-sheba,—and brake down

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Footnotes:

a Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.) : "Hilkiah yahu"—G.n.

b Heb. mkkdyv; 4; 1, mkkdyhaw; 21, mkkdyhu.

c Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.) : "and for the remnant in Israel and in Judah." Cp. 2 Ch. xxxiv. 21—G.n.

d Some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edns.) : "Hamah"—G.n.

e So it shd be (w. Aram., Sep., Syr. and Vul.). Cp. 2 Ch. xxxiv. 24—G.n.

f MIL: "they gathered."

* Some cod. : "Levites" (instead of "prophets"). (Cp. 2 Ch. xxxiv. 30.


* Or: "were weaving."
the high places of the gates, that were at the entrance of the gate of Joshoth, the governor of the city, which were on one’s left hand, in the gate of the city; and he defiled Topheth, which was in the valley of the sons of Hinnom, so that no man might cause his sons or his daughters to pass through the fire unto Molech; and he did away with the horses, which the kings of Judah had devoted to the sun, at the entrance of the house of Yahweh, near the chamber of Nathan-meolech the courtier, which was in the suburbs,—also he <the chariots of the sun> burned he with fire; and the altars which were on the roof of the upper chamber of Ahaz, which the kings of Judah had made, also the altars which Manasseh had made, in the two courts of the house of Yahweh, did the king break down, and hurried away from thence, and cast out the powder of them into the Kidron ravine; and the high places that were before Jerusalem, which were on the right hand of the mount of destruction, which Solomon king of Israel had built unto Ashoth-reh — the abomination of the Zidonians, and unto Chemoth — the abomination of the Moabites, and unto Milcom — the disgusting thing of the sons of Ammon — did the king defile; and he brake in pieces the pillars, and cut down the Sacred Steams,—and filled the seas with human bones; moreover also, the altar that was in Bethel, the high place which Jeroboam son of Nebat made, wherewith he caused Israel to sin, — even that altar, and the high place he brake he down, and burned the high place, crushing it to powder, and burned a Sacred Stem. And <when Josiah turned, and saw the graves which were there, in the mount> he sent and took the bones out of the graves, and burned upon the altar, and defiled it,— according to the word of Yahweh, which the man of God’ proclaimed, who proclaimed these things. Then said he — What is yonder erection, which I do see? And the men of the city said unto him— The grave of the man of God, who came in out of Judah, and proclaimed these things, which thou hast done, concerning the altar of Bethel. And he said— Let him rest, lest no man disturb his bones.

So they let his bones rest, with the bones of the prophet who came in out of Samaria. Moreover also <all the houses of the high places which were in the cities of Samaria, in which the kings of Israel had made, as to provoke Yahweh to anger> <did Josiah remove, and he did to them according to all the doing which he had done in Bethel>, and he turned away all the priests of the high places, which were there, by the altars, and burned human bones thereupon,—and returned to Jerusalem. Then did the king command all the people saying, Keep ye a passover unto Yahweh, your God,—such as is written in this book of the covenant.

Surely there had not been held such a passover as this, from the days of the Judges who judged Israel,—nor all the days of the kings of Israel, and the kings of Judah; only the in the eighteenth year of King Josiah, when this passover was held unto Yahweh, in Jerusalem.

Moreover also <them who had familiar spirits, and the wizards, and the households of gods, and the manufactured gods, and the abominations which were to be seen in the land of Judah, and in Jerusalem> <did Josiah command, that he might confirm the words of the law which were written in the book that Hilkiah the priest had found in the house of Yahweh. And like him was no king before him who turned unto Yahweh with all his heart, and with all his soul, and with all his might, according to all the law of Moses, neither did after him arise one like him. So Yahweh said: Even Judah> will I remove from before my presence, as I have removed Israel, and will reject this city, which I have chosen, even Jerusalem, and the house as to which I have said. | My Name | shall be there. Now the rest of the story of Josiah, and all that he did, are | they | not written in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah? In his days came unto Pharaoh-nechoh king of Egypt against the king of Assyria, unto the river Euphrates, and and when King Josiah went against him, he slew him at Megiddo, as soon as he saw him, and And his servants conveyed him in a chariot dead, from Megiddo, and brought him to Jerusalem, and buried him in his own sepulchre, and the people of the land took Jehoahaz, son of Josiah, the son of Josiah.

§ 30. Josiah succeeded by Jehoahaz (son), Jehoiakim (son), Jehoiachin (grandson), and Zedekiah (son).

31. <Twenty-three years old> was Jehoahaz when he began to reign, and <three months> reigned he in Jerusalem, and [his mother's name] was Hamutal<sup>a</sup> daughter of Jeremiah<sup>b</sup> of Libnah. And he did the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh, according to all that his <[his] fathers> had done. And Pharaoh-nechoh put him in bonds at Riblah, in the land of Hamath, that he might not reign<sup>c</sup> in Jerusalem, and he laid a fine upon the land, a hundred talents of silver, and a talent of gold.

34. And Pharaoh-nechoh made Eliakim<sup>d</sup> son of Josiah king instead of Josiah his father, and turned his name to Jehoiakim,<sup>e</sup> and <[Jehoahaz]> took he away, so he entered Egypt, and died there. And <the silver and the gold> did Jehoiakim give unto Pharaoh, howbeit he assessed the land, that he might give the silver at the bidding of Pharaoh, —[every man, according to his assessment]— exacted the silver and the gold of the people of the land, that he might give it to Pharaoh-nechoh.

35. <Twenty-five years old> was Jehoiakim when he began to reign, and <eleven years> reigned he in Jerusalem, and [his mother's name] was Zebudah<sup>f</sup> daughter of Pedaiah<sup*g</sup>, of Rumah. And he did the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh,—according to all that [his fathers] had done.

24. <In his days> came up Nebuchadnezzar<sup>h</sup> king of Babylon,—and Jehoiakim became his servant three years, then turned he and rebelled against him. And Yahweh sent against him troops of Chaldeans, and troops of Syrians, and troops of Moabites, and troops of the sons of Ammon, yea he sent them against Judah, to destroy him,—according to the word of Yahweh, which he spake through his servants the prophets.

Surely it was <because of the anger of Yahweh> that this came upon Judah, to remove them from his presence,—for the sins of Manasseh, [according to all] that he had done]: <moreover also> [for the innocent blood that he had shed, so that he had filled Jerusalem with innocent blood,—which Yahweh was not willing to pardon].

Now <the rest of the story of Jehoiakim, and all that he did> are they not written in the book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah?

6. So Jehoiakim slept with his fathers,—and [Jehoiachin his son] reigned [in his stead].

7. And the king of Egypt came no more again out of his land,—for the king of Babylon had taken—from the ravine of Egypt, unto the river Euphrates, [all that had belonged to the king of Egypt].

8. <Eighteen years old> was Jehoiachin when he began to reign, and <three months> reigned he in Jerusalem, and [his mother's name] was Nekuahtha daughter of Elhanan, of Jerusalem.

9. And he did the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh,—according to all that [his father] had done.

10. <At that time> came up the servants of Nebuchadnezzar<sup>i</sup> king of Babylon, unto Jerusalem,—and the city came into the siege.

11. And Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came against the city, and his servants were about to besiege it. Then came out Jehoiachin king of Judah, unto the king of Babylon, [he and his mother, and his servants, and his generals, and his courtiers,—and the king of Babylon took him, in the eighth year of his reign. And he carried forth from thence all the treasures of the house of Yahweh, and the treasures of the house of the king,—and he cut off all the fittings of gold, which Solomon king of Israel had made in the temple of Yahweh, [according to all that [Yahweh] had spoken].

12. And he carried away all Jerusalem, and all the generals, and all the mighty men of valour, ten thousand becoming captives, and all the artificers and the smiths,—none remained save the poorest of the people of the land. And he carried away captive Jehoiachin, to Babylon,—and <the king's mother, and the king's wives, and his courtiers, and the nobles of the land> took he away captive, from Jerusalem to Babylon. And <all the men of might—seven thousand, and artificers and smiths—a thousand, all who were valiant and ready to make war> the king of Babylon brought them captive to Babylon. And the king of Babylon made Mattaniah, his relative, king in his stead,—and changed his name to Zedekiah.

13. <Twenty-one years old> was Zedekiah when he began to reign, and <eleven years> reigned he in Jerusalem,—and [his mother's name] was Hamutal, daughter of Jeremiah of

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<sup>a</sup> Hamutal: "Hamutal"; but read: "Hamutal";
<sup>b</sup> Jeremiah: "Jeremiah";
<sup>c</sup> Pharaoh-nechoh: "Pharaoh-nechoh";
<sup>d</sup> Eliakim: "Eliakim";
<sup>e</sup> Jehoiakim: "Jehoiakim";
<sup>f</sup> Zebudah: "Zebudah";
<sup>g</sup> Pedaiah: "Pedaiah";
<sup>h</sup> Nebuchadnezzar: "Nebuchadnezzar";
<sup>i</sup> Babylon: "Babylon";
Libnah. And he did the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh, according to all that Jeohaiakim had done. For it was because the anger of Yahweh had come against Jerusalem, and against Judah, until he had cast them out from his presence > that Zedekiah rebelled, against the king of Babylon.

§ 31. The final Siege of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon: How the Temple was despoiled, the Nobles slain, and the common People driven into Egypt through fear of the Chaldeans. Jehoiachin in Babylon finds favour.

25 And it came to pass in the ninth year of his reign, in the tenth month, on the tenth day of the month, that Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came—thee and all his forces—against Jerusalem, and encompassed it, and they built against it a siege-wall round about. And the city came into the siege,—until the eleventh year of King Zedekiah. On the ninth of the month, when the famine had become severe in the city, and there had come to be no bread for the people of the land; then was the city broken up, and all the men of war [fled] by night by way of the gate between the two walls, which is by the garden of the king, the Chaldeans being near the city round about, and he went the way of the Waste Plain; and the force of the Chaldeans [pursued] the king, and overtook him in the Waste Plains of Jericho,—and all his force was scattered from him. So they seized the king, and brought him up unto the king of Babylon, at Riblah,—and they pronounced sentence of judgment. And the sons of Zedekiah they slew before his eyes, and the eyes of Zedekiah put they out, and then bound him with fetters of bronze, and brought him into Babylon. And in the fifth month, on the seventh of the month, [the same] was the sixteenth year of King Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, came Nebuzaradan, chief of the royal executioners, servant of the king of Babylon, to Jerusalem; and burned the house of Yahweh, and the house of the king, yea all the houses of Jerusalem, even every great man’s house, burned he with fire. And as the walls of Jerusalem round about did all the force of the Chaldeans who were with the chief of the royal executioners [break down]. And the residue of the people who were left in the city, and the disheartened who fell away unto the king of Babylon, and the residue of the multitude did Nebuzaradan, chief of the royal executioners, carry away captive. But <of the poorest of the land> did the chief of the royal


13 And the pillars of bronze that were in the house of Yahweh, and the stands, and the bases of bronze which was in the house of Yahweh, the Chaldeans brake in pieces, and they carried the bronze of them to Babylon; 14 the candlesticks, and the shovels, and the snuffers, and the basins, and the censers, and the spoons, even all the utensils of bronze wherewith ministration was used to be made; they took away; and the sprinkling pens and the shovels the dashing bowls which were of gold, in them and which were of silver, in silver did the royal executioners take away. 16 For the two pillars one sea and the ten stand which Solomon made for the house of Yahweh, the one without weight was the bronze of all the things. 17 Eighteen cubits was the height of each pillar, and the capital thereof was brass, and the height of the capital was three cubits, and the lattice-work and the granates upon the capital round about was whole was of bronze; and like these was the second pillar, upon the lattice-work.

18 And the chief of the royal executioners, Seraiah the head priest, and Zephaniah the second priest,—and the three keepers of the entrance hall; and <out of the city> took one courtier who himself was set over the men of war, and five men of them who were warders of the watch of the city, and the scribe—general of the army, used to muster the people of the land,—sixty men of the people of the land, who were found in the city; 19 and Nebuzaradan, chief of the royal executioners, took them,—and brought them unto the king of Babylon, at Riblah; 20 and the king of Babylon smote them and put them in Riblah, in the land of Hamath, and thus Judah disappeared from off their own land. 21 But <one> for the people who were left in land of Judah, whom Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon left remaining> he set over Gedaliah, son of Ahikam son of Shaphan.

22 And <when all the generals of the forces, of the men heard> that the king of Babylon had given oversight unto Gedaliah> then came they in unto Gedaliah, at Mizpa,—even Ishmael son of Nethaniah and Johanan son of Kassim, and Seraiah son of Tanhumeth the Netophathite, and Jaazaniah son of Maacathite they their men. 23 And Gedaliah awoke them, and to their men, and said to them, Do not fear because of the servants of Chaldeans,—dwell in the land, and serve.

* According to one school of Masorists writes: "divers" or "plowmen;" but read: "husbandmen." Cp. Jer.ii. 60. G.n.


9 Ginzburg concludes the reading here as Jer. xi. 9 was over the same; and that is, not to serve the Cohen in harmony with the context—G. Intro. 15.
THE FIRST BOOK OF THE CHRONICALS.

§ 1. Genealogy: Adam to Abram.

1 Adam, Seth, Enosh: 2 Kenan, Mahalaleel, Jared:
3 Enoch, Methuselah, Lamech: 4 Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth.
5 [The sons of Japheth: Gomer, and Magog, and Madai, and Javan, and Tubal, and Meshech, and Tiras.
6 And the sons of Gomer: Ashkenaz, and Diphath, and Togarmah.
7 And the sons of Javan: Elishah, and Tarshish, and Kittim, and Rodanim.
8 [The sons of Ham: Cush, and Mizraim, Put, and Canaan.
9 And the sons of Cush: Seba, and Havilah, and Sabta, and Raamah, and Sabteca.
10 And the sons of Raamah: Sheba, and Dedan.
11 And Mizraim begat Ludim, and Anamim, and Lehabim, and Naphtuhim.
12 and Pathrusim, and Casluhim—whence went forth the Philistines, and Caphtorim.
13 And Canaan begat Zidon his firstborn, and Heth;
17 [The sons of Shem: Elam, and Asshur, and Arpachshad, and Lud, and Aram, and Uz, and Hul, and Gether, and Meshech.
18 And Arpachshad begat Shelah, and Shelah begat Eber.
19 And Unto Eber were born two sons, the name of the one was Peleg, for in his days was the earth divided, and the name of his brother was Joktan.
20 And Joktan begat Almodad, and Sheleph, and Hazarmaveth, and Jerah;
21 and Hadoram, and Uzal, and Diklah;
22 and Ebal, and Abimelech, and Sheba;
23 and Ophir, and Havilah, and Jobab; All these were the sons of Joktan.
24 Shem, Arpachshad, Shelah, Eber, Peleg, Reu;
25 Serug, Nahor, Terah; 26 Abram—[the same] is Abraham.

§ 2. Abraham to Israel.

27 [The sons of Abraham: Issac and Ishmael.
28 [These] are their generations, the first-born of Ishmael: Nebaioth, then Kedar, and Adbeel, and Mibsam;
29 and Mishma, and Dumah, Massa, Hadad, and Tema;
30 and Jetur, Naphish, and Kedemah. [These] are the sons of Ishmael.
31 And the sons of Ketura, the concubine of Abraham: she bare Zimran, and Jokshan, and Medan, and Midian, and Ishbak, and Shuah;
32 and the sons of Jokshan: Sheba, and Dedan;
33 and the sons of Midian: Ephah, and Epher, and Hanoch, and Abida, and Eldaah; All these were the sons of Keturah.
§ 3. The Tribe of Judah (I).

3 The sons of Judah were Er, and Onan, and Shelah, the three born to him of the daughter of Shua the Canaanitess; but Er the firstborn of Judah became wicked in the eyes of Jahweh, and he slew him. 4 And Zimri his daughter-in-law bare him Perez and Zerah. 5 All the sons of Judah were five. 6 The sons of Perez were Hezron and Hamul. 7 And the sons of Zerah were Zimri and Ethan, and Heman and Calcol and Dara; 8 all of them were five. 9 And the sons of Carmi were Achar, the troubler of Israel, who trespassed in a thing devoted. 10 And the sons of Ethan were Azariah. 11 And the sons of Hezron, who were born to him, Jerahmeel and Ram and Caleb. 12 And Ram the firstborn of Amminadab begat Mahola; 13 and Mahola the firstborn of Mahol, and the sons of Mahol were Zerah and Shaul. 14 And Shaul died, and there were in his stead, Jobab the son of Zerah, of Bozrah. 15 And Jobab died, and there were in his stead, Husham, of the land of the Temanites. 16 And Husham died, and there were in his stead, Hadad, the son of Bedad, who smote Midian in the field of Moab, and the name of his city was Avith. 17 And Hadad died, and there were in his stead, Samlah of Masrekah. 18 And Samlah died, and there were in his stead, Shaul, of Rehoboth by the River. 19 And Shaul died, and there were in his stead, Baal-hanan, the son of Achbor. 20 And Baal-hanan died, and there were in his stead, Hadad, 1 and the name of his city was Pau, 2 and the name of his wife was Mehetabel, daughter of Matred, daughter of Mezraim. 21 And Hadad died. 22 And the sons of Seir were Reuel and Hiah and Zephi and Eber. 23 The sons of Reuel were Nahath, Zerah, Shammah, and Mizzah. 24 The sons of Zerah were Perez and Zerah. 25 The sons of Perez were Hezron and Hamul. 26 And the sons of Zerah were Zimri and Ethan, and Heman and Calcol and Dara; 27 all of them were five. 28 And the sons of Carmi were Achar, the troubler of Israel, who trespassed in a thing devoted. 29 And the sons of Ethan were Azariah. 30 And the sons of Hezron, who were born to him, Jerahmeel and Ram and Caleb. 31 And Ram the firstborn of Amminadab begat Mahola; 32 and Mahola the firstborn of Mahol, and the sons of Mahol were Zerah and Shaul. 33 And Shaul died, and there were in his stead, Jobab the son of Zerah, of Bozrah. 34 And Jobab died, and there were in his stead, Husham, of the land of the Temanites. 35 And Husham died, and there were in his stead, Hadad, the son of Bedad, who smote Midian in the field of Moab, and the name of his city was Avith. 36 And Hadad died, and there were in his stead, Samlah of Masrekah. 37 And Samlah died, and there were in his stead, Shaul, of Rehoboth by the River. 38 And Shaul died, and there were in his stead, Baal-hanan, the son of Achbor. 39 And Baal-hanan died, and there were in his stead, Hadad, 1 and the name of his city was Pau, 2 and the name of his wife was Mehetabel, daughter of Matred, daughter of Mezraim. 40 And Hadad died. 41 And the sons of Seir were Reuel and Hiah and Zephi and Eber. 42 The sons of Reuel were Nahath, Zerah, Shammah, and Mizzah. 43 The sons of Zerah were Perez and Zerah. 44 The sons of Perez were Hezron and Hamul. 45 And the sons of Zerah were Zimri and Ethan, and Heman and Calcol and Dara; 46 all of them were five. 47 And the sons of Carmi were Achar, the troubler of Israel, who trespassed in a thing devoted.
name of the wife of Abishur[1] was Abihail,—
and she bare him Abhan, and Molad. 30 And
the sons of Nadab[2] Seled and Appaim,—but
Seled died without sons. 31 And [the sons of]
and [the sons of] Sheshan[5] Ahlai. 32 And
[the sons of] Jada[6], brother of Shammai[7], Jether,
and Jonathan,—but Jether died without sons.
These were the sons of Jerahmeel. 34 Now
Sheshan had [no sons], but [daughters],—and
[Sheshan] had a servant, an Egyptian, whose
name was Jarha; 35 so Sheshan gave his
daughter to Jarha his servant to wife,—and
she bare him Attai. 36 And [Attai] begat Nathan,
and [Nathan] begat Zabad; 37 and [Zabad]
begat Ephal, and [Ephal] begat Obed; 38 and
[Obed] begat Jehui, and [Jehui] begat Azariah; 39 and
[Azariah] begat Helez, and [Helez] begat Eleasah;
and [Eleasah] begat Sismai, and [Sismai] begat Shallum;
and [Shallum] begat Jekamiah, and [Jekamiah]
begat Eliahah. 40 Now the sons of Caleb, brother of Jerahmeel were, Meshaa his
firstborn, [the same] was the father of Ziphi,
and the sons of Mareshah the father of Hebron.
41 And [the sons of] Hebron[9] Korah and Tappuah,
and Rekem and Shema. 42 And [Shema] begat Raham, the father of Jorkeam,—and [Rekem]
begat Shammai. 43 And [the sons of] Shammai was Maon,—and [Maon] was the father of Beth-zur.
44 And [Ephrah, the cubicle of] Caleb bare Haran and Moza, and Gazez,—and [Haran] begat Gazez. 45 And [the sons of] Jahdai Regem and Jotham and Geshan and Pelet, and Ephra and Shaaph. 46 A cubicle of Caleb, Maacah; bare Sheber, and Tirhanah;
and she also bare Shaaph, father of Madmannah, Sheva, father of Machbena, and father of Gibeon; and [the daughter of Caleb] was Acmash. 47 [These were] the sons of Caleb, sons[10] of Hur, firstborn of Ephraim,—Shobal the father of Kirath-jearim; 48 Salma, the the father of Bethlehem, Hareth, the father of Beth-gader. 49 And Shobal, the father of Kirath-jearim[11] has sons,—Haroeh, half of the Menuhoth. 50 And [the families of] Kirath-jearim[12] were the Ithrites, and the Puthitites, and the Shumathites, and the Mishiraites,—from these came the Zorathites, and the Ezdothites. 51 The sons of Salma[13] were Bethlehem, and the Netophathites, Atroth-beth-josh, and half of the Manathathites, the Zorites; 52 and the families of scribes that dwelt at Jabez, the Tirathites, the Shemithites, the Sacsathites. [The same] are the Kenites who came in from Hammath, father of the house of Rechab.

3 And the sons of David, who were born to him in Hebron,—the firstborn:

1 Now [these] were the sons of David, who were born to him in Hebron,—the firstborn:

1 A sp. v.r. (sein): "son"  
2 So R.V.  
3 Heb.: "qyrath"  
4 So it shd be (w. Sep., Vul.): "Crown of the house of Josh."—T.O.  
5 By Ainhom the Jezreelites, [the second] Daniel, by Abigail the Carmelites;  
6 the third Abasolm son of Maacah, daughter of Talmi, king of Geshur,—[the fourth] Adonijah, son of Haggith;  
7 the fifth Shophathiah, by Abital,—[the sixth] Ithream, by Egla, his wife;  
8 six born to him in Hebron, and he reigned there, seven years and six months.

And [in the third and thirty and three years] reigned he, in Jerusalem. 9 And [these] were born to him in Jerusalem, Shimaa, and Shobab, and Nathan, and Solomon—four, by Bathshua, daughter of Ammiel; 10 and Ishar, and Elisama, and Eliphelet, 11 and Nogah, and Nepheg, and Japhia, 12 and Elisama, and Elia, and Elipheleth—nine. 13 [The] sons of David,—besides sons of concubines, and [Tamar] their sister.

14 And [the son of] Solomon was Rehoboam, Abijah his son, Asa his son, Jehoshaphat his son; 15 Jeram his son, Ahaziah his son, Joash his son; 16 Amaziah his son, Azariah[14] his son, Joatham his son; 17 Azaz his son, Hezekiah his son, Manasseh his son; 18 Amon his son, Josiah[15] his son. 19 And [the sons of] Josiah; [the firstborn] Johanan [the second] Jehoiakim,—  
20 the third] Zedekiah, [the fourth] Shallum. 21 And [the sons of] Jehoiakim,—Jecohias[16] his son, 22 Zechariah his son. 23 And [the sons of] Jeconiah,—Shealtiel his son; 24 and Malchiram, and Pedaiah, and Shenazzar,—Jekamiah, Ho shama, and Nedabiah. 25 And [the sons of] Pedah, Zeerubabel, and Shimei,—[the sons of] Zeerubbabel, Meshullam, and Hananiah, and Shelomith was their sister; 26 and Hashubah, and Obel, and Berechiah, and Hasadiah, Jushab-hesed—five. 27 And [the sons of] Hananiah[17] Pelatiah, and Jeshua,—the sons of Rephaiah, the sons of Arnan, the sons of Obadiah, the sons of Shecaniah; 28 and [the sons of] Shecaniah Shemaiah,—[the sons of] Shemaiah, Hattush, and Igal, and Bariah, and Noariah, and Shaphat—six; 29 and [the sons of] Neariah Elioenai, and Hizkiah, and Azrikam—three; 30 and [the sons of] Elionai Hodaviah, and Eliashib, and Pelia, and Akkub, and Johanan, and Delaiah, and Anani—seven.


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*Some cod. (w. 5 ear. pr. edn.; [Babb.]): "Azaryahu.—G.N.  
* Heb.: "ydkhlyh.u."  
* Heb.: "ydpkhf.n."  
* Heb.: "ydrknhbyh."  
* A sp. v.r. (sein): "son"  
* A sp. v.r. (sein): "son"  
* Or (as prop. name, w. Sep., Vul.): "Asir." Cp. O.T. 64, e.  
* A sp. v.r. (sein): "sons"  
* A sp. v.r. (sein): "sons"  
* Written: "hdpkhlyh.u."—read: "hdpkhlyh.u."—G.N.
these were the sons of Etam, Jezreel and Ishma, and Idabash—and the name of their sister was Hazzelelponi; and Penuel the father of Gedok, and Ezer, the father of Hushah. These are the sons of Hur, the firstborn of Ephrathah, the father of Bethlehem. And Ashur the father of Tekoa had two wives, Helah and Naarah. And Naarah bare him Ahuzzam and Hepher, and Temeni and Hashaasharai. These were the sons of Naarah. The sons of Helah were Zereth, Ithar, and Ethnan. And Koz begat Anub, and Zobebah, and the families of Aharhel, the son of Harum.

Now it came to pass that Jabez was more honourable than his brethren, but his mother had called his name Jabez, saying, Because I bare him with pain.

So then Jabez called upon the God of Israel, saying, Oh that thou wouldest indeed bless me, and enlarge my boundary, and that thy hand might be with me, and that thou wouldest work to deliver me from evil.

And God granted him that which he asked.

And Chelub the brother of Shuhah begat Mehr, the same was the father of Eshton.

And Eshton begat Beth-rapha, and Paseah, and Tehinnah, the father of Ir-nahash. These are the men of Recah. And the sons of Kenaz were Othniel, and Seraiah, and the sons of Othniel were Hathath. And Meonothai begat Ophrah, and Jered, and the father of Garehshamiram, for they were of the craftsmen. And the sons of Caleb the son of Jephunneh were Iru, Elah, and Naam, and the sons of Elah were Kenaz.

And the sons of Jehallelel were Ziph and Ziphah, Tiria, and Asarel. And the sons of Ezrah Jether and Mered, and Ephra and Jalon. And these are the sons of Bithia, the daughter of Pharaoh, whom Mered took, and she conceived and bare Miriam and Shammuel and Ishbah, the father of Eshebon.

And the sister of Nahum were the father of Keilah the Garmite, and Eshtemoa the Maacathite. And the sons of Shimon were Amnon, and Rinnah, Ben-hanan and Tilon. And the sons of Ishi were Zobeth, and Ben-zobeth.

The sons of Shelah, the son of Judah: Enger, the son of Leach, and Leach, the father of Mares, and Marreshah, and the families of the house of them that wrought fine linen, the house of Ashba; and Jokim, and the men of the house of Ashba; and Joas, and Sarah who ruled for Moab; and Jashub-ilehem, but the records are ancient. They were the potters and inhabitants of Netaim; and Gedera, with the king in his work dwelt they there.

§ 4. The Tribe of Simeon (II.).

The sons of Simeon, Nemuel, and Jamin, and Jarib, Zerah, Shaul; and Shallum his son, Mibsam, and his son Mishma his son. And the sons of Mishma Hammuel his son, Zaccur his son, Shimei his son. And Shimei had six sons, and six daughters, but their brethren had not many children, nor did any of their families multiply so much as the sons of Judah. And they dwelt in Beer-shewah, and Mephaath, and Ziklag, and Beth-marcaboth, and Hazar-susim, and Beth-biri, and Shareshaim. These were their cities unto the reign of David. And their villages were Etam, and Ain, Rimmon, and Tochen, and Shahar, five cities; and all their villages that were round about these cities, as far as Baal. These were their habitations, and they had their own genealogical register. And Moshobab, and Jamlech, and Joshah, the son of Amaziah; and Joel, and Jehu, the son of Joshibiah, the son of Seraiah, the son of Asiel; and Elioenai, and Jaakobah, and Jeshobaal, and Asaah, and Adiel, and Jesimiel, and Benajah; and Ziza, the son of Shihoh, the son of Allon, the son of Jediah, the son of Shemiram, the son of Shemahia. These introduced by their names were leading men in their families. And their ancestral house brake forth exceedingly; so they went to the entering in of Gerar, unto the east of the valley, to seek pasture for their flocks; and they found pasture, fat and good, and the land was broad on both sides, and quiet and secure, for of Ham were the dwellers there aforetime. But these written by name came in the days of Hezekiah king of Judah and smote their tents, and the Meunim who were found there, and devoted them, until this day, and dwelt in their stead, for there was pasture for their flocks there.
of Manasseh, of the sons of valour, men bearing shield and sword and bending the bow, and instructed in war] were forty-four thousand and seven hundred and sixty, ready to go forth in the host. 19 So they made war with the Hagarites,—and Jetur and Naphish, and Nodab; and were helped against them, and the Hagarites and all that were with them were delivered into their hand,—for [unto God] made them outcry, in the war; and he suffered himself to be entreated by them, because they put their trust in him; 21 and they captured their cattle—[their camels] fifty thousand, and [their flocks]; two hundred and fifty thousand, and [as many as] two thousand,—and [persons] of men] a hundred thousand; 22 for [many slain] fell, for [God] was the war,—and they dwelt in their stead, until the captivity.

§ 8. The Tribe of Levi (VI.).


a. U.: "souls."
b. The conjunction were before "Ephe" shd be omitted (w.Sep., Vul.)—G.n.
c. Some cod. (w.Syr., Vul.): "and Phinehas"

So O.G. 405c.
pr. edns.): "Azan" (or "Assan")—G.n.
29—G.n.
4 Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns., Sep.): "Ebed"—G.n.
5 In some cod. (w. 4 ear. edns., Sep.): "Azan"—G.n.
began Zadok, and begat Shallum;
and Shallum begat Hilkiah, and begat
Hilkiah begat Azariah; and begat Seraiah,
and Seraiah begat Jehozadak. 15 And Jezo-
hadad departed, when Yehoshua carried
away Judah and Jerusalem into captivity,—by
the band of Nebuchadnezzar.

18 Thesons of Levi:
Gershon, Kohath, and Merari. 17 And the
name of the sons of Gershon, Libni and
Shimei. 18 And the sons of Kohath were:
Amram, and Izhar, and Hebron, and
Uzziel. 19 The sons of Merari:
Mahli, and Mushai. And the families of
Levi by their fathers:
20 To Gershom pertain Libni his son, Jachath
his son, Zimmah his son, Joel his son,
Zerah his son, Jeatherai his son. 21 The
sons of Kohath:
Ammiudah, his son, Korah his son, Asir
his son, Elkanah his son, and Eibaphis his
son, and Assir his son; 22 Tahath his son,
Urieel his son, Uzzaiah his son, and
Shaul his son. 23 And the sons of Elkanah:
Amsaiah, and Ahimoth. 24 As for Elkanah:
The sons of Elkanah: Zophai his son, and
Nahath his son, 25 Eliah his son, and
Elkanah his son. 26 And the sons of
Samuel:
[the firstborn] Joel, and Abiah. 29 The
sons of Merari:
Mahli, his son, Shimei his son, Uzzah
his son, Shimea his son, Haggiah his son,
Asiah his son. 31 And these are the sons of
David to stand, as the servants of song, in
the house of Yahweh, when he had given rest
unto the ark; 32 so they became attendants before the
habitation of the tent of meeting, with song, until
Solomon built the house of Yahweh, in Jeru-
alem; and they took their stand according to
their prescribed manner over their work.

30 Yeas [these] are they who stood, with their
sons: Of the sons of the Kohathites:
Heman the singer, son of Joel, son of Samuel,
son of Elkanah, son of Jeroham, son of Eliel,
son of Toah, son of Zuph, son of Elkanah,
son of Mahath, son of Amsaiah; 34 son of
Elkanah, son of Joel, son of Azariah, son of
Zophaniam, son of Tahath, son of Assir, son
of Elipheasah, son of Korah; 35 son of Isha,
son of Kohath, son of Levi, son of Israel. 36
And his brother Asaph who stood on his right hand
Asaph son of Berechiah, son of Shimea, son of
Michael, son of Baaseiah, son of Malchijah, son
of Ethni, son of Zerah, son of Adaiah, son of
Sham, son of Zimmah, son of Shimei, son
of Jahath, son of Gershom, son of Levi. 37 And
the sons of Merari, their brethren, on the left hand:
Ethan son of Kushi, son of Alid, son of Malluch;
Hashabiah; son of Amaziah, son of Hilkiah,
son of Ami, son of Bani, son of Shemer;
son of Mahli, son of Mushi, son of Merari, son
of Levi. 38 Howbeit [their brethren, the Levites] were
given, for all the work of the habitation, of the
house of God. 39 But [Aaron and his sons] were to
make perfume upon the altar of ascending-sacrifices;
and upon the altar of incense, according to all that
God commanded. 40 And these are the sons of Aaron:
Eleazar his son, Phinehas his son, Abishua his son,
Bukkiah his son, Uzzi his son, Zerahiah his son,
Morioth his son, Amariah his son, Ahitub his
son, Zadok his son, Ahimassah his son. 41 And these
are their dwelling places, according to their encampments, in
their boundary,—pertaining to the sons of Aaron, and the
families of the Kohathites, for [their] families: 42 so they
gave them Hebron, in the land of Judah, and the pasture
lands thereof round about it; but the field-land of the
city, and the villages thereof gave they to Caleb son of Jephunneh. 43 And to the sons of Aaron gave they
the cities of refuge—Hebron, and Libnah, with her pasture
lands, and Jattir and Eshtemoa, with her pasture
lands; and Hilen with her pasture lands, Debir, with her pasture
lands; and Asas, with her pasture lands, and Bethshemesh, with her pasture
lands; and all their cities were thirteen cities, through
out to their families. 44 And unto the rest of the sons of Kohath,—of the families of the tribe of Dan, and of
the tribe of Ephraim and of the tribe of Benjamim, the
half-tribe of Manasseh, by lot to the cities. 45 And unto the sons of Gershom, by their families,—out of the tribe of
Issachar, and out of the tribe of Asher, and
of the tribe of Naphtali, and out of the
tribe of Manasseh in Bashan thirty
and six cities. 46 And unto sons of Merari:

a Some read; but write: "his son" (sing.). — G. N.
b Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn.), Sep. Syr. Vulg. omit the second "Elkanah". — G. N.
c Gt. 1. "And Samuel his son and the sons of S." — Cp. ver. 33. — G. N.
ds. As in text (without bracket). — Cp. ver. 33; and 1 Sam. vii. 2.
e ML: "the hands of son", "That is, to watch over the singing" — G. N.
Or. "in song": "in the work or service of s."

f Or. "regulation."

2 N. B. Heman the singer is the grandson of Samuel, and descended from Levi. His pedigree is here given for 22 generations.
3 Ziph," write: "Zophi," — G. N.
4 "And Samuel his son and the sons of S." — G. N.
5 Cp. ver. 33. — G. N.
6 A sp. v.r. (vexx.) : "son" — G. N.
7 Cp. ver. 36. — G. N.
8 A sp. v.r. (vexx.) : "son" — G. N.
by their families—out of the tribe of Reuben, and out of the tribe of Gad, and out of the tribe of Zebulun> by lot twelve cities.

64 So then the sons of Israel gave, to the Levites, the cities and the pasture lands thereof; yes they gave, by lot, out of the tribe of the sons of Judah, and out of the tribe of the sons of Simeon, and out of the tribe of the sons of Benjamin> these cities which are mentioned by name. 66 But <as for some of the families of the sons of Kohath> they had the cities of their lot, out of the tribe of Ephraim; and they gave unto them the cities of refuge—Shechem and her pasture lands, in the hill country of Ephraim, and Gezer, with her pasture lands; and Jokneam, with her pasture lands, and Beth-horon, with her pasture lands; and Aijalon, with her pasture lands, and Gath-rimon, with her pasture lands; and <out of the half-tribe of Manasseh> Aner, with her pasture lands, and Bileam, with her pasture lands, for the rest of the family of the sons of Kohath. 67 <Unto the sons of Gershom>—out of the family of the half tribe of Manasseh—Golan in Bashan, with her pasture lands; and Ashtaroth, with her pasture lands. 68 And <out of the tribe of Issachar> Kedesh, with her pasture lands, and Debora, with her pasture lands; and Ramoth, with her pasture lands, and Anem, with her pasture lands. 69 And <out of the tribe of Asher> Maresha, with her pasture lands, and Atap, with her pasture lands; and Bukok, with her pasture lands; and Rehob, with her pasture lands. 70 And <out of the tribe of Naphtali> Kedesh, in Galilee, with her pasture lands, and Hammon, with her pasture lands, and Kirjathaim, with her pasture lands. 71 <Unto the rest of the sons of Menari>—out of the tribe of Zebulun—Rimmon, with her pasture lands, and Tabor, with her pasture lands. 72 And <beyond the Jordan at Jericho> on the east of the Jordan—out of the tribe of Reuben—Bezer in the wilderness, with her pasture lands, and Jahzah, with her pasture lands; and Kedemoth, with her pasture lands, and Mephaath, with her pasture lands. 73 And <out of the tribe of Gad> Ramoth in Gilead, with her pasture lands, and Mahanaim, with her pasture lands; and Heshbon, with her pasture lands, and Jazer, with her pasture lands.

§ 9. The Tribe of Issachar (VII.).

7 And <to the sons of Issachar> belonged, Tola and Puah, Jashub and Shimron, four. 2 And <to the sons of Tola> were Uzi and Rephaiah and Jeriel and Jahni and Ibam and Shemuel, chiefs of their ancestral house, pertaining to Tola, heroes of valour, in their generations—their number in the days of David, twenty-two thousand and six hundred. 3 And <the sons of Uzzi> Izrahiah, and <the sons of Izrahiah> Michael and Obadiah and Joel, Ishshiah—five, chiefs all of them; 4 and <with them by their generations, pertaining to their ancestral house> were bands of a host for war, thirty-six thousand—so they had many wives and sons; 5 and <their brethren, of all the families of Issachar, heroes of great valour> were eighty-seven thousand, when they had all registered themselves.

§ 10. The Tribe of Benjamin (VIII.).

6 <Benjamin> Bela and Becher and Jediael, three. 7 And <the sons of Bela> Ezbon and Uzi and Uzziel and Jerimoth and Iri, five, chiefs of the ancestral house, heroes of great valour—who <when they had registered themselves> were twenty-two thousand and thirty-four. 8 And <the sons of Becher> Zemirah and Joash and Elizebor and Elocham and Omri, and Jeremoth and Abijah, and Anathoth, and Alemeth. 9 And <when they had registered themselves by their generations, the chiefs of their ancestral house> were heroes of valour—twenty thousand and two hundred. 10 And <the sons of Jediael> Bilhan, and <the sons of Bilhan> Jeush and Benjamin and Ehud and Chenaanah, and Zethan, and Tarshish, and Aliahshah. 11 All these—sons of Jediael, by ancestral chiefs, heroes of great valour—were seventeen thousand and two hundred, ready to go forth as a host to war. 12 Shuppim also and Huppim, sons of Ir, Hushim sons of Aher.

§ 11. The Tribe of Naphtali (IX.).

13 <The sons of Naphtali> Jahziel and Guni, and Jezer and Shallum, sons of Bilhah.

§ 12. The Tribe of Manasseh (X.).

14 <The sons of Manasseh> Asriel, whom [his wife] bare,—his concubine, the Syrian bare Machir the father of Gilead; and Machir took a wife pertaining to Huppim and Shuppim, and [the name of his sister] was Maacah, and [the name of the second] Zelophehad, and [Zelophehad] had [daughters]. 15 So then Maacah, wife of Machir, bare a son, and called his name Peresh, and [the name of his brother] was Sheresh, and [his sons] were Ulam and Rakem. 16 And <the sons of Ulam> Bedan. These were the sons of Gilead, son of Machir, son of Manasseh. 17 And <his sister>, Hamanoleseth bare Ishod, and Abiezer,
and Mahlah. 12 And [the sons of Shemida were] Ahian and Shechem, and Likhi, and Aniam.


28 And [the sons of Ephraim were] Shuthelah, and Berech his son, and Tahan his son, and Elesah his son, and Tahath his son; 29 and Zabad his son and Shuthelah his son, and Ezer and Elad,—but the men of Gath who had been born in the land slew them, because they had come down to take away their cattle. 30 And Ephraim their father mourned many days,—and his brethren came to comfort him. 31 And he went in unto his wife, and she conceived, and bare a son,—and he called his name, Beriah, because [in mistake] was she in his house. 32 And [his daughter was] Sheerah, who built Beth-horon the nether and the upper,—and Uzez-sheerah. 33 And Rephah his son, and Resheph, and Telah his son, and Tahath his son,—34 Ladan his son, Anamihud his son, Eliphal his son, 35 Non his son, Japhia his son. 36 And [their possessions, and their dwellings were] Bethel, and the villages thereof; and [eastward] Naaran, and [westward] Gezer, and the villages thereof, and Shechem, and the villages thereof,—as far as Ajah, and the villages thereof,—and on the sides of the sons of Manasseh, Beth-horon and the villages thereof Taanach and the villages thereof, Megiddo and the villages thereof, and Ofel and the villages thereof. [In these dwelt] the sons of Joseph, son of Israel.


39 [The sons of Asher were] Imnah, and Ishvah, and Ishvi and Beriah,—and Serah their sister. 40 And [the sons of Beriah were] Heber, and Malchiel,—[the same] was the father of Birzaith. 41 And [Heber begat] Japhlet, and Shomer, and Hotham,—and [Shua] their sister. 42 And [the sons of Japhlet were] Pasach, and Bimhal, and Ashvath. [These were] the sons of Japhlet. 43 And [the sons of Asher were] Ali, and Rohaph, Jahbah, and Aram. 44 And [the sons of Hezir were] Zophah, and Imna, and Shelesh and Amal. 45 [The sons of Zophah were] Siah and Harneph, and Shual and Beri, and Imrah,—Zebul and Hod, and Shasham and Shishah, and Beera. 46 And [the sons of Jether were] Jephunneh, and Pipa, and Ara. 47 And [the sons of the Ulla were] Ariah, and Hanniel, and Rizia. 

48 [All these were] sons of Asher, chiefs of the ancestral house, chief men, heroes of great valour, chiefs of the leaders,—and [when they registered themselves, in host, for war] the number of the men was twenty-six thousand.

§ 15. Another Genealogy of Benjamin, leading up to that of Saul, first king.

1 And [Benjamin begat] Bela his first-born Ashbel, the second, and Aharah the third, 2 and Nohah the fourth, and Rapha, the fifth, 3 and Bela had sons—Addar, Gera, and Abihud; 4 and Abihos, Naaman, and Ahoah, and Gera, and Shephuphan, and Huram. 5 And [these are] the sons of Ehud,—[these are] the ancestral chiefs to the inhabitants of Geba, but these were carried away captive unto Manasseh, and [as for Naaman and Aijah and Gera] [the same] carried them captive,—and [begat] Uzza and Ahihud. 6 And [Saharim begat] children in the field of Moab after he had sent away Hushim and Baara their wives. 7 Then begat he of Hodesh his wife Jobab, and Zibia, and Meshe, and Malcah, and Jeuz, and Sachia, and Mirmah. 8 [These were] the sons of his ancestral house. 9 And [of Hushim he begat] Ataun, and Elpaal. 10 And [the sons of Elpaal, Elaphim, and Masham, and Shemed,] [he built] Ophra and Lod, and the villages thereof. 11 And [for Beriah and Shema] [they were] ancestral chiefs to the inhabitants of Aijalon,—they put to flight the inhabitants of Gath,—Ahio, Shashak, and Jeremoth,—Zebadiah and Arad, and Eder,—Micaiah, and Ishhod, and Jobah, and Jaha, and Ahoah 12 and Elpaal, and Esthan, and Zichri, and Zabdi,—and Elienai, and Elishai, and Asahel, and Adaria, and Bascli, and Shimrath, sons of Shimei,—Hebron, and Eber,—and Eliezer, and Elad, and Abdon, and Zichri, and Hanan,—Elau, and Anthothjai,—and Iphdeiah,—Penuel,—sons of Shashak,—Shamsh and Sheharial, and Athaliah,—Jaazaniah, and Elijah, and Zichri, sons of Jeroboam. 13 [These were] ancestral chiefs to their generations, chief men,—[these dwelt] in Jezreel. 14 And [in Gibeah dwelt] the father of Gibion [Jefiel], the name of whose wife was Maacah,—and his first-born Abdon, and Zur and Kish, and Baal and Naadab,—Jedid and Geder, and Ahio.
1 Chronicles VIII. 32—40; IX. 1—29.

Zechariah. And Mikloth begat Shimeah, —moreover also he died in Jerusalem, with their own brethren. And the sons of Micah were Pithon, and Melech, and Tarea, and Ahaz. And the sons of Jozabad were Jeriah, and Shimea, and Joash, and Jachin, and Zadullam, and Joah. And the sons of Eliezer were Micah and Imlah. And the sons of Hattush were Eliel and Shelemiah, and Shemiramoth, and Elnathan, and Behanan. And the sons of Shobal were Rehob, and Benon, and Ishi, and Shaphan, and Hushai. And the sons of Haran were Meremoth, and Paddan, and Jochanan. And the sons of Uz were Irad, and Selah, and Balaam. And the sons of Becher were Zimri and Sedah. And the sons of Shephathi were Zopheth and Hanan, and Oballa. And the sons of Shuppim were Hizkiah and Abijah. And the sons of Shishak were Zara, and A版权归, and Jehiel, and Azri, and Hashuel, and ephim.

And the sons of Shihathaim were Zoheth and Hasip. And the sons of Ater were Hezron, and Hussah, and Hashuel, and Mattithiah. And the sons of Ikkedah were Zia, and Ezer, and Saul. And the sons of Abdon were Sibsamah and Zicri, and Zechariah, and Joel, and Nathan, and Serafiah. And the sons of Eber were Io and Eben, and Ezer. And the sons of Zela were Ram and Arubam, and Selah. And the sons of Saul were Raham, and Banan, and chishah, and Mephibosheth. And the sons of Beau were Bela and Zebah, and Shauban, and Ishuv. And the sons of Tola were Ussib, and Obadiah, and Helaph, and Riphath, and Tela, he dwelt in the valleys of Netophath. And the sons of Asher were Penuel, and Igal. And the sons of Abinadab were Tali, and Shilaloth. And the sons of Elpaal were Zele, and Shaddai, and Ater, and Helel, and Sh聘请, and Baale, and Nathanias, and Shaphat, and Mahalaleel. And the sons of Shobal were Adam, and Rechab. And the sons of Appaim were Rechab, and Algal, and Shecaniah, and Shemaiah, and Shobab, and Jaddua, andintel, and Benaiah, and Meshullam, and Shephatiah, and Zorai. And the sons of Caleb were Iru, and Elpelet, and Shephatiah, and Cushi, and Beor. And the sons of Jabez were Geshur, and Choresh, and Aram, and Miriam, and Imothep, and Timna. And the sons of Johanan were Azrikam, and Joel, and Jeshua, and Shaphan, and Jozabad. And the sons of Enok were Asaph and Zimri. And the sons of Simei were Miriam and Peroz. And the sons of Sheel were Zimri, and Shalum, and Naaman, and Ahisaac, and Shephatiah, and Zadok, and Haggai. And the sons of Uzziel were Shemtan, and Meshullam, and Hezir, and Asa, and Joel. And the sons of Segub were Pocah, and Pachuth, and Zuriel, and Shimei. And the sons of Shaphan were Zorah, and Jeremiah, and Shimei. And the sons of Haziel were Shul, and Bani, and Jozadak. And the sons of Zaccur were Shallum, and Benaiah, and Ishmael, and Azrikam, and Jeroham. And the sons of Elhanan were Aijah and Ithiel, and Ezer. And the sons of Hezro were Halfon, and Sarnach, and Segub, and Adiel, and Helkai. And the sons of Micah were Pithon and Melech and Tarea and Ahaz. And the sons of Eliezer were Micah and Imlah. And the sons of Shallum were Zephaniah and Jeuel, and their brethren, six hundred and fifty. All these were of the sons of Benjamin.

§ 16. Principal Families dwelling in Jerusalem before the Captivity.

1. And all Israel registered themselves, and lo! they are written, in the Book of the Kings of Israel, — and Judah was carried away captive to Babylon, for their faithlessness. Now the first inhabitants, who were in their possessions, in their cities, were Israel, the priests, the Levites, and the Nethinim. And those who dwelt, in Jerusalem, were: the sons of Judah, and the sons of Benjamin, — and the sons of Ephraim, and Manasseh: Uthai son of Ammihud, son of Omri, son of Imri, son of Bani, of the sons of Perez, son of Judah. And of the Shilonites was Asiah the firstborn, and his sons. And of the sons of Zerah was Joesa, — and their brethren, six hundred and ninety. And of the sons of Benjamin was Saul, son of Meshech. And of the sons of Kiriathaim was Hushai, son of Shallum, son of the tribes of Benjamin, and Adishai, son of Jeroham.

2. And of the priests were Jedediah, and Jehoiarib, and Jachin, and Azariah, and Johanan, and Gareb, son of Elah, son of Azariah, son of Zadok, son of Hezro, chief ruler of the house of God; and Adishai, son of Jeroham, son of Pashur, son of Malchijah, — and Maasei son of Adiel, son of Jahaziel, son of Meshech, son of Meshillemith, son of Immer; and their brethren, chief men of their ancestral house, a thousand and seven hundred and sixty,—able men, for the business of the service of the house of God.

3. And of the Levites were Shemaiah, son of Hasshub, son of Azrikam, son of Hashabiah, of the sons of Merari; and Bakbakkar, Heresh, and Galal, and Mattaniah, son of Mica, son of Zichri, son of Asaph; and Obadiash, son of Shemaiah, son of Galal, son of Jeduthun, and Berechiah son of Asa, son of Elkanah, who dwelt in the villages of the Netophathites. And the keepers of the gates were Shallum, and Akkub, and Talmon, and Ahiman, — and their brethren—Shallum the chief; and Hithero they were in the gate of the king, eastward,—the same were the keepers of the gate, for the camps of the sons of Levi. And Shallum son of Kore, son of Ebiasaph, son of Korah and his brethren of the ancesstral house of the Korhites were over the business of the service, watchers at the vestibule of the tent, and their fathers had been over the camp of Yahweh, watchers at the entrance. And Phinehas son of Eleazar was chief ruler over them aforetime, Yahweh being with him. Zechariah son of Meshelemiah was doorkeeper at the entrance of the tent of meeting. All those who were chosen for doorkeepers in the vestibule were two hundred and twelve,—the same. In their villages had registered themselves, the same did David and Samuel the seer establish in their trust. So they and their sons were over the gates of the house of Yahweh, of the house of the tent, by watches. Towards the four winds were the keepers of the gates, eastward, westward, northward, and southward. And their brethren in their villages had to come in, every seven days, from time to time, along with these. For in trust were four mighty men of the keepers of the gates, the same were Levites, and they were over the chambers, and over the treasures of the house of God. And round about the house of God used they to lodge, for upon them was the charge, and they were over the setting open, morning by morning. And some from among them were over the utensils of the service, for by number used they to bring them in, and by number used they to take them forth. And some from among them were appointed over the utensils, yes over all the vessels of the place, and over the fine meal, and the wine.
and the oil, and the frankincense, and the spices. And some from among the sons of the priests were compounders of perfumes, with the spices. And Mattithiah, from among the Levites—a of the same was the first-born of Shallum the Korahite—was in trust over the making of the flat cakes. And some from among the Kohathites of their brethren were over the Bread that was set in Array—to place it sabbath by sabbath. These also were the singers, ancestral chiefs of the Levites, in the chambers, free—for by day and by night—was there [a charge] upon them, in the business.

These were the ancestral chiefs, of the Levites, by their generations, chief men,—these dwelt in Jerusalem.

§ 17. Genealogy of Saul repeated: introductory to an Account of his Death, and David's Succession to the Throne.

And in Gibon dwelt the father of Gibon, Jeiel, a of the name of whose wife was Maacah: and his firstborn son Abdon, and Zur, and Kish, and Baal and Ner, and Nadab; and Gedor, and Ahio, and Zechariah, and Mikloth.

And Mikloth begat Shimeam, and they also begot against their brethren—did dwell in Jerusalem, along with their brethren.

And Ner begat Kish, and Kish begat Saul, and Saul begat Jonathan, and Malchishua, and Abinadab, and Eshbaal.

And the son of Jonathan was Merib-baal, and Merib-baal begat Micah; and the sons of Micah were Pithon, and Melech, and Tahrea (Ahaz).

And Ahaz begat Jarash, and Jarash begat Alemeth, and Azemath, and Zimri, and Zemirih begat Moza; and Moza begat Binea, and Raphaiah his son, Eleasah his son, Azel his son; and Azel had six sons, and these are their names—Azrikam, [his firstborn], and Ishmael, and Sheariah and Obadiah, and Hanan, [and Asha]. These were the sons of Azel.

Now the Philistines fought against Israel, and the men of Israel fled before the Philistines, and the wounded fell in Mount Gilboa. And the Philistines followed hard after Saul, and after his sons, and the Philistines smote Jonathan, and Abinadab, and Malchishua, sons of Saul. And the battle was sore against Saul, and the archers dis

covered him with the bow, and he was terrified because of the archers. Therefore said Saul unto his armour-bearer:

Draw out thy sword and thrust me through thereby, lest these uncircumcised men abuse me, But his armour-bearer would not, for he feared greatly, so then Saul took the sword, and fell upon it. And when his armour-bearer saw that Saul was dead, then he also fell upon the sword, and died. So Saul died, and his three sons, and all his house together died.

And when all the men of Israel that were in the vale saw that they had fled, and that Saul and his sons were dead, then forsook they their cities, and fled, and the Philistines came and dwelt in them.

And it came to pass, on the morrow, when the Philistines came to strip the slain,—then they found Saul, and his sons, lying prostrate, in Mount Gilboa. So they stripped him, and took his head, and his armour, and sent throughout the land of the Philistines round about, to publish it to their idols, and to the people.

And they put his armour in the house of the gods, but his skull fastened they up, in the house of Dagon.

And when all Jabesh-Gilead heard all this, the Philistines had done to Saul; they took up all the men of valour, and took away the corpse of Saul, and the corpses of his sons, and brought them to Jabesh, and buried their bodies under the terebinth, in Jabesh, and fasted seven days.

Thus died Saul for his unfaithfulness when he dealt unfaithfully against Yahweh, over the word of Yahweh, which he kept not, and also in asking by necromancy when he desired to enquire; and enquired not of Yahweh, whereby he slew him, and turned round the kingdom unto David, son of Jesse.

§ 18. David anointed King in Hebron: Zion captured and called The City of David.

Then did all Israel gather themselves together to David, unto Hebron, saying,—Lo! thy bone and thy flesh are we.

Moreover also— in time past— when Saul was king— thou wast he that led out and brought in Israel,—and Yahveh thy God said unto thee:

Thou shalt shepherd my people Israel, Yea thou shalt be chief ruler, over all people Israel.

Thus came all the elders of Israel unto David, king, to Hebron, and David solemnised to them the covenant in Hebron, before Yahweh,—and they anointed David to be king over Israel, according to the word of Yahweh, through Samuel.

Then went David and all Israel to Jerusalem.
1 CHRONICLES XI. 5—47.

§ 19. *Warriors who helped David to establish his Kingdom, with some of their Exploits.*

Now **these** are the chiefs of the heroes, that pertained to David, who held strongly with him in his kingdom,* with all Israel, to make him king,—according to the word of Yahweh, concerning Israel. 11 And **this** is the number of the heroes who pertained to David, —Jashobeam son of Hemmonite, chief of the thirty, **the same** branded his spear over three hundred—slain at one time. 12 And **after him** was Eleazar son of Dodai, the Ahohite,—**he** was among the three heroes; 13 **he** was with David in Pas-dammim, where **the Philistines** were gathered together to battle; and there was a field-plot full of barley,—and **the people** fled, from before the Philistines; 14 so they took their stand in the midst of the plot and rescued it, and smote the Philistines,—and Yahweh wrought a great victory. 15 And three of the thirty chiefs went down upon the rock unto David, into the cave of Adullam,—a host of Philistines, being encamped in the vale of Rephaim. 16 Now **David** then was in the stronghold,—and **a garrison of Philistines** then was in Bethlehem. 17 And David longed, and said—

Who will give me to drink of the water, out of the well of Bethlehem, that is within the gate?

And the three brake through the host of the Philistines, and drew water out of the well of Bethlehem, that was within the gate, and bare it, and brought it in unto David,—yet would not David drink it, but poured it out unto Yahweh; 19 and said—

Far be it from me, of my God, that I should do this!

The blood of these men shall I drink, with their lives? * 4

For with their lives have they brought it! So he would not drink it. * 20 And Abishai brother of Joab—he was the chief of three, **he** having brandished his spear against three hundred—who were slain—and so **he** had a name among three. 21 Of the third in the second rank was he honourable, therefore became he their captain, though **unto the [first]** three did he not attain. 22 Benaiyah son of Jehoiada, son of a man of valour, hero of many a deed, from Kabziel—he smote the two [sons] of Ariel of Moab, **he** also went down and smote a lion in the midst of a pit, in time of snow; 23 **he** also smote an Egyptian, a man of [great] stature, five cubits, and **in the hand of the Egyptian** was a spear like a weaver's beam, so he went down unto him with a staff, and wrested the spear out of the hand of the Egyptian, and slew him with his spear. 24 **These things** did Benaiah son of Jehoiada, so **he** had a name among three heroes. 25 Among the thirty **lo!** [honourable] was he, but **unto the [first]** three did he not attain,—howbeit David set him over his council.*

Now **the heroes of the forces** were,—Asahel, brother of Joab, Elhanan son of Dodo, of Bethlehem; 26 Shammoth, the Harorite, Helez the Pelatite; 27 Ira, son of Ikkesh, the Tekoite, Abiezer, the Anathothite; 28 Sibbecai, the Hushathite, Zalmon, the Ahohite; 29 Maharai, the Netophathite, Hezai, son of Parnach, of the sons of Benjamin. 30 Benaiah, the Pirathonite; 31 Hurai, son of the torrents of Gaash, Abiel the Arbathite; 32 Azmaveth, the Bahurimite, Eliahu, the Shaalbonite; 33 the sons of Hashem, the Gizonite, Jonathan, son of Shageh, the Hararite; 34 Abish, son of Sacar, the Hararite, Eliphal, son of Uru; 35 Hepher, the Mecherathite, Ahijah the Pelonite; 36 Hezro, the Carmelite, Naarai, son of Ezbai; 37 Joel, brother of Nathan, Mihiar son of Hagri; 38 Zeleek, the Ammonite, Naharai, the Berothite, the armour-bearer of Joab son of Zeruiah; 39 Ira, the Ithrite, Gabr, the Ithrite; 40 Uriah, the Hittite, Zabad son of Ahlai; 41 Adina, son of Shiza, the Reubenite, a chief of the Reubenites and over the thirty; 42 Hanan, son of Maacah, and Josaphat, the Mithmite; 43 Uzza, the Asherathite, Sheha, and Jereioth son of Hotham, the Ahorite; 44 Jediael, son of Shimri, and Joha, his brother, the Tizite; 45 Elieel, the Mahavite, and Jeribai and Josiah, sons of Elnaam, and Ittahiah the Masabite; 46 Elieel, and Obad, and Jaaciel, of Zobah.*

* U.: “souls.”

* Written: “not” (lo’); but read “he” (lo). In Codex Hallei (w. 1 sar. Pr. edn. Sep. Syr., Vul.: “he,” both written and read—G.n.

* So it shd be (w. Sep. and Vul.)—G.n.

* Or: “audience— chamber.”


* So it shd be (w. Sep. and Vul.)—G.n.
§ 20. List of Valiant Men who helped David while he was yet persecuted by Saul.

12 Now these are they who came unto David to Ziklag, while he yet being shut up, because of Saul, son of Kish, and they were among the heroes, helpers in the war; armed with bow, using right hand or left with stones, and with arrows in the bow,—of the brethren of Saul, out of Benjamin: 2 The chief Ishi, and Jozabed, sons of Shemaiah the Gibeonite, and Jeriel and Polet, sons of Azmaveth,—and Beraiah, and Job the Anathothite; 4 and Ishmaiah the Gibeonite, a hero among the thirty, and over the thirty,—and Jeremiah and Jahaziel, and Johanan, and Jozabad, the Gederathite; 5 Eluzai and Jerimoth and Bealiah and Shemariah, and Shephatiah the Haruphite; 6 Elkanah and Isshiah, and Azarel, and Joezer and Jashobeam, the Korathites; 7 and Joelah and Zabadiah, sons of Jeroham, of Gedor.

And of the Gadites there separated themselves unto David, to the stronghold towards the desert, heroes of valor, men of war, for battle, men that could handle shield and spear,—and faces of lions were their faces, and like gazelles upon the mountains were they, for swiftness: 9 Ezer, the chief, Obadiah, the second, Eliphael the third; 10 Mashmannah, the fourth, Jeremiah, the fifth; 11 Attai, the sixth, Eliel, the seventh; 12 Johanan, the eighth, Elzabad, the ninth; 13 Jeremiah, the tenth, Machbanai, the eleventh. 14 These were of the sons of Gad, chiefs of the host, one to a hundred, the least, and the greatest to a thousand.

These are they who passed over the Jordan, in the first month, when it was full over all its banks,—and they put to flight all of them of the vale, to the east and to the west.

And there came of the sons of Benjamin, and Judah, as far as the stronghold, unto David. And David went forth to meet them, and responded, and said to them, If peaceably ye are come unto me, to help me, I shall have towards you, a heart for unity,—but if to betray me to mine adversaries, there being no violence in my hands, may the God of our fathers see and requite!

Then the spirit clothed Amasa, chief of the thirty, the third, O David, Yea, with thee, O son of Jesse!

Prosperity, prosperity to thee, And prosperity to thy helpers, For thy God hath helped thee; So David accepted them, and set them among the chiefs of the band.

And of Manasseh there fell away unto David, when he came with the Philistines against Saul to battle, but they helped the not,—for the lords of the Philistines advised him to say, At the price of our heads he might fall away to his master, Saul.

When he went into Ziklag there fell away unto him of Manasseh, Adnah and Jozabad, and Jediael and Michael and Jozabad, and Elihu and Zillethai,—chiefs of the thousand that pertained to Manasseh; 21 and they helped with David, against the band, for heroes of valor were they there all, and they became captains in the host; 22 from day to day there came unto David, to help him,—until it was a great camp, like the camp of God.

§ 21. Warriors out of Various Tribes who came to Hebron to make David King over All Israel.

And these are the numbers of the chairs armed for war, they came unto David, to Hebron,—to turn round the kingdom of Saul unto him; according to the bidding of Yahweh: 24 Of Judah, bearers of shield and spear each thousand and eight hundred, armed for war. 25 Of the sons of Simeon, heroes of valor for the war seven thousand and an hundred. 26 Of the sons of Levi, for thousand and six hundred. 27 And Jehuda was chief ruler for Aaron,—and with his three thousand and seven hundred; 28 and Zadok, a young man, a hero of valor,—and the house of his father, captains twenty and two. 29 Of the sons of Benjamin, brethren of Saul, three thousand,—and of them the greatest part of them had been keeping the charge of the house of Saul. 30 Of the sons of Ephraim, twenty thousand and eight hundred heroes of valor, men of renown, to the ancestral house. 31 And of the half tribe of Manasseh, eighteen thousand, who were distinguished by name, coming in to make David king. 32 And of the sons of Issachar, as were of good understanding of the times, who knew what Israel should do; 33 their chief were two hundred, and all their brethren were at their bidding. 34 Of Zebulun, such were ready to go forth in host, expert in battle with all weapons of war fifty thousand. 35 And of Naphtali, there were a thousand captains, and with them, with shield and spear thirty-seven thousand.
<of the Danites, expert for war> twenty-eight thousand, and six hundred. 36 And <of Asher, such as were ready to go forth in host to set in array for battle> forty thousand. 37 And <from over the Jordan, of the Reubenites and Gadites and half tribe of Manasseh, with all manner of weapons of war for battle> a hundred and twenty thousand. 38 ||All these, being men of war, expert in setting in battle-array<with a perfect heart> came to Hebron, to make David king over all Israel,—moreover also [all the rest of Israel] were of one heart to make David king. 39 So they were there, with David, three days, eating and drinking,—for their brethren had made preparation for them. Moreover also [they who were near of kin unto them, as far as Issachar and Zebulun and Naphtali] were bringing bread, on asses and on camels and on mules and on oxen, meal-food, cakes of figs and cakes of raisins, and wine, and oil, and oxen, and sheep—in abundance,—for there was joy in Israel.

§ 22. Removal of the Ark from Kiriat-jearim, as far as the house of Obed-edom. 13 1 And David consulted with the rulers of thousands and hundreds, even with every chief ruler. 2 And David said to all the convocation of Israel, <If unto you> it seemeth to be good, and from Yahweh our God we will urgently<send unto our brethren who remain in all the lands of Israel, and with them> the priests and the Levites in their pasture-land cities,—that they may gather together unto us; 3 and let us bring round the ark of our God, unto us,—For they sought it not, in the days of Saul. 4 Then said all the convocation, that it should be done thus,—for right was the thing, in the eyes of all the people. 5 So David convoked all Israel, from Shihor of Egypt, even unto the entering in of Hamath,—to bring the ark of God from Kiriat-jearim. 6 And David went up and all Israel to Baalah, unto Kiriat-jearim, which pertaineth to Judah,—to bring up from thence, the ark of God,—Yahweh who inhabiteth the cherubim, on which is called the Name. 7 And they carried the ark of God, upon a new waggon, out of the house of Aminadab,—and [Uzza and Ahio] were driving the waggon. 8 And [David and all Israel] were dancing for joy before God, with all boldness, and with songs and with lyes, and with harpes and with timbrels, and with cymbals, and with trumpets. 9 And <when they came as far as the threshing-floor of Chidon> Uzza thrust forth his hand, to seize the ark, for the oxen were restive. 10 Then was kindled the anger of Yahweh against Uzza, and he smote him, because he thrust forth his hand unto the ark,—and he died there, before God.

11 And it was a sadness unto David, that Yahweh had broken in with a breach against Uzza,—and he called that place Perez-uzza,[as it is called] unto this day. 12 And David was afraid of God, on that day, saying,—

How can I bring unto me, the ark of God? 13 So David removed not the ark unto him, into the city of David,—but took it aside into the house of Obed-edom, the Gittite. 14 And the ark of God remained with the household of Obed-edom, in his house, three months,—and Yahweh blessed the household of Obed-edom, and all that he had.

§ 23. David’s Palace, Family, and Victories over the Philistines. 1 And Hiram king of Tyre sent messengers unto David, and timber of cedars, with masons and artificers, to build for him a house. 2 So David perceived, that Yahweh had confirmed him as king over Israel,—that his kingdom was exalted, for the sake of his people Israel. 3 And David took more wives, in Jerusalem,—and David begat more sons and daughters. 4 Now these are the names of them who were born, whom he had in Jerusalem,—Shammua and Shobah, Nathan, and Solomon; 5 and Ibhar and Elishua, and Elpelet; 6 and Nogah and Nepheg, and Japhia; 7 and Eliahma and Elishama, and Eliphelet. 8 And <when the Philistines heard that David had been anointed king over all Israel> all the Philistines came up to seek to secure David,—and David, hearing, went out against them. 9 Now [the Philistines] had come and spread themselves out, in the vale of Rephaim. 10 Then David asked of God, saying,

Shall I go up against the Philistines? and wilt thou deliver them into my hand? 11 And Yahweh said to him, Go up, and I will deliver them into thy hand. 12 So they came up in Baal-perazim, and David smote them there, and David said,

God hath broken forth against mine enemies by my hand, like the breaking forth of waters.—

<For this cause> called they the name of that place, Baal-perazim. 13 And they left their gods there,—and David gave the word, and they were burned up in fire. 14 And the Philistines yet again spread themselves out in the vale. 15 So David [asked again] of God, and God said to him,

Thou shalt not go up after them,—get thee round, away from them, so shalt thou come in upon them, over against the mulberry-trees; 16 and it shall be, <when thou hearest a sound of marching in the

tops of the mulberry-trees: "Then" shalt thou go forth into the battle,—for God will have gone forth before thee, to smite the host of the Philistines.

16 So David did as God commanded him,—and they smote the host of the Philistines, from Gibeon even unto Gezer.

17 And the name of David went forth, throughout all the lands,—and "Yahweh" put the dread of him upon all the nations.

§ 24. The Ark brought to Jerusalem.

1 And he made him houses, in the city of David,—and prepared a place for the ark of God, and pitched for it a tent. 2 Then said David,

None must carry the ark of God, save the Levites,—for <of them> did Yahweh make choice, to bear the ark of Yahweh, and to attend unto it, times age-abiding.

3 So David convoked all Israel, unto Jerusalem,—to bring up the ark of Yahweh, unto the place whereof he had prepared for it.

4 And David gathered together the sons of Aaron, and the Levites: 5 <Of the sons of Kohath> Uriel the chief, and his brethren, one hundred and twenty; 6 <of the sons of Merari> Assiah the chief, and his brethren, two hundred and twenty; 7 <of the sons of Gershom> Joel the chief, and his brethren, one hundred and thirty; 8 <of the sons of Elizaphan> Shemaiah the chief, and his brethren, two hundred; 9 <of the sons of Hebron> Eliel the chief, and his brethren, eighteen; 10 <of the son of Uzziel> Amminadab the chief, and his brethren, a hundred and twelve. 11 Then called David, for Zadok and for Abiathar, the priests,—and for the Levites, for Uriel, Assiah and Joel, Shemaiah and Eliel, and Amminadab; 12 and said unto them.

"Ye" are the chiefs of the fathers of the Hallel yourselves, "ye" and your brethren, so shall ye bring up the ark of Yahweh,—God of Israel, into [the place] I have prepared for it.

13 "Because, at the first," ye did not [bring it] Yahweh our God brake forth against us, because we sought him not in the appointed way.

14 So the priests and the Levites hallowed themselves,—to bring up the ark of Yahweh, God of Israel. 15 And the sons of the Levites bare the ark of God, just as Moses commanded, according to the word of Yahweh,—on their shoulder, with the staves upon them. 16 And David spake to the chiefs of the Levites, to station their brethren the singers, with instruments of song," harps and lyres, and cymbals,—sounding aloud at the lifting up of the voice, for joy.

17 So the Levites caused to stand, Heman son of Joel, and <of his brethren> Asaph, son of Berechiah,—and <of the sons of Merari their brethren> Ethan, son of Kushaiiah; 18 and <with them> their brethren of the second degree,—Zochariah, Ben, and Jaaziel, and Shemiramoth, and Jehiel and Unni, Eliaib and Benaiah, and Maaseiah, and Mattithiah, and Eligeber, and Mibsam, and Micah, and the door-keepers; 19 And <the singers, Heman, Asaph and Ethan> <with the cymbals of bronze> were to sound aloud.

20 And Shemiramoth, and Azriel, and Shimri, and Jehiel, and Unni, and Eliaib, and Maaseiah and Benaiah,—with harps, over the trebles; 21 and Mattithiah, and Eligeber, and Micah, and Obed-edom, and Eliezer, and the door-keepers, were blowing with the trumpets before the ark of God,—and <of Obed-edom and Jehiel> were door-keepers to the ark. 22 Thus, it was ||David and the elders of Israel, and the rulers of thousands who were going, to bring up the ark of the covenant of Yahweh, out of the house of Obed-edom, with joy.

25 And so it was that <when God helped the Levites, who were bearing the ark of the covenant of Yahweh> they sacrificed seven bullocks and seven rams. 26 Now ||David was wrapped about with a robe of byssus, with all the Levites who were bearing the ark and the singers, and Chenaiah the leader of the service rendered by the singers,—but <upon the head of David> was an ephod of white linen.

28 So ||all Israel> were bringing up the ark of Yahweh, with shouting, and with sound of the horn, and with trumpets, and with cymbals,—sounding aloud, with harps and lyres.

29 And so it was that <when the ark of the covenant of Yahweh came in as far as the city of David,—and Michal daughter of Saul looked forth through the window, and saw King David dancing and playing> that she despised him in her heart.
16 So they brought in the ark of God, and placed it in the midst of the tent, which David had pitched for it,—and they brought near ascending-sacrifices and peace-offerings before God. 2 And when David had made an end of offering the ascending-sacrifices, and the peace-offerings> he blessed the people, in the name of Yahweh. 3 And he apportioned, to every one of Israel, both man and woman,—to every one, a loaf of bread, and a sweet drink, and a raisin cake.

§ 25. David's Arrangements, and Psalms, for worship before the Ark and before the Tent in Gibson.
(Cp. chap. xxi. 29.)

And he placed before the ark of Yahweh certain of the Levites, as attendants,—and to celebrate, and to give thanks and render praise, unto Yahweh, God of Israel: 5 Asaph the chief, and, second to him, Zechariah,—Jieel, and Shemiramoth, and Jehiel, and Mattithiah, and Eliab, and Benaiah, and Obed-edom, and Jieel, with instruments of harps; and with lyres, and Asaph with cymbals, sounding aloud: 6 and Benaiah and Jahazieli, the priests,—with trumpets continually, before the ark of the covenant of God.

<On that day> then David gave [these songs] in chief, to give thanks unto Yahweh,—through Asaph, and his brethren:—

Give ye thanks to Yahweh Call upon his name, Make known among the peoples, his doings; Sing ye to him, Make music unto him, Speak ye of all his wonders. Boast yourselves in his holy name, Joyful be the heart of them who are seeking Yahweh. Search out Yahweh, and his power, Seek diligently his face, at all times. Remember his wonders which he hath done, His splendid deeds, and the just decisions of his mouth. O ye seed of Israel his servant, Sons of Jacob—his chosen ones: Yahweh himself is our God, Through all the land are his just decisions. Remember ye to times age-abiding, his covenant, The word he hath commanded, to a thousand generations; Which he solemnised with Abraham, And his oath, to Isaac; And confirmed it, Unto Jacob, for a statute, Unto Israel, as a covenant age-abiding:

Saying, <To thee> will I give the land of Canaan, As your inherited portion:

While, as yet, ye were men who could be counted, A very few, and sojourners therein:
And they wandered, from nation to nation, And from one kingdom, to another people:
He suffered no man to oppress them, And reproved—for their sakes—kings!
Ye may not touch mine Anointed ones, And <to my Prophets> may ye do no wrong.

Sing to Yahweh, all the earth, Tell the tides, from day to day, of his salvation:
Recount, Among the nations, his glory, Among all the peoples, his wonders.
For great is Yahweh, and worthy to be mightily praised, And to be revered is he above all gods;
For [all the gods of the peoples] are things of nought,
But [Yahweh] made [the heavens];
[Strength and joy] are in his dwelling-place.
Give to Yahweh, ye families of the peoples, Give to Yahweh, glory and strength:
Give to Yahweh, the glory of his name,— Bring ye a present, and enter before him, Bow down to Yahweh, in the adornment of holiness:
Trouble at his presence, all the earth, But the world [shall be established], it shall not be shaken.
Let the heavens rejoice, and the earth exult, Let them say among the nations, [Yahweh] hath become king!
Let the sea roar, and the fulness thereof, Let the field leap for joy, and all that is therein:
[Then] shall shout in triumph, the trees of the forest,— Before Yahweh, for he is coming, to judge the earth.
Give ye thanks unto Yahweh, For he is good, For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.

And say ye, Save us, O God of our salvation, And gather us and deliver us from among the nations,— That we may give thanks unto thy holy name, That we may triumph aloud in thy praise.
Blessed be Yahweh, God of Israel, From one age even to another age.

Then said all the people, Amen, And gave praise to Yahweh.

So he left there, before the ark of the covenant of Yahweh, Asaph and his brethren,—to be in attendance before the ark continually, for the
duty of a day on its day; 30 and Obad-edom with his brethren, sixty-eight, and Obad-edom son of Jeduthun and Hossah to be doorkeepers; 31 and Zadok the priest, and his brethren the priests, before the habitation of Yahweh, in the high place that was in Gibeon: 32 to offer ascending-sacrifices unto Yahweh, upon the altar of ascending-sacrifices, continually, morning and evening, even according to all that is written in the law of Yahweh, which he commanded concerning Israel; 4 and with them Heman and Jeduthun, and the rest of the chosen ones, who were distinguished by name, to give thanks unto Yahweh,

For abounding is his lovingkindness!

43 And with him Heman and Jeduthun, [with] the trumpets, and the cymbals, for sounding aloud, and the instruments for the songs of God, and the sons of Jeduthun, for the gate.

44 And all the people departed, every man to his house, and David went round, to bless his own household.

§ 26. David, proposing to build a Temple, is forbidden: but receives large promises for himself and his posterity. (Cp. 2 S. vii.)

17 And it came to pass when David had taken up his abode in his house, that David said unto Nathan the prophet, Lo! I am dwelling in a house of cedars, but the ark of the covenant of Yahweh is under curtains.

2 Then said Nathan unto David, All that is thy heart do, for God is with thee.

3 But so it was that in that night the word of God came unto Nathan, saying:

4 And say unto David my servant, Thou shalt not build me a house, to dwell in; seeing that I have not dwelt in a house, since the day that I brought up Israel, until this day, but have been from tent to tent, and without a habitation.

Wheresoever I have wandered with all Israel I spake I ever [a word] with one of the judges of Israel, whom I charged to shepherd my people, saying, Wherefore have ye not built me a house of cedars?

11 [Now] therefore, [thou] shalt thou [borne] unto my servant David; [This] shall saith Yahweh of hosts;

4 If I myself took thee from the pastures from after the flock, to become leader over my people Israel; and was with thee wheresoever thou didst go, and have cut off all thine enemies from before thee; and will make thee a name, like the name of the great ones, who are in the earth; and will appoint for thee a place for my people Israel, and will plant them, and they shall inhabit their place, and be unsettled no more, neither shall the sons of people verity again wear them out, as at first; even from the days when I p. judges in charge over my people Israel, and have subdued all thine enemies, that I might make thee great; will Yahweh build thee a house;

And it shall be that when thy days are fulfilled, to sleep, with thy fathers; then will I raise up thy seed after thee, who shall be of thy seed, and I will establish his kingdom. [He] shall build my house, and I will establish his throne unto times age-abiding.

[If] I will become his father, and [he] shall become my son. And <my lovingkindness> will I cause to depart from him, as I caused it to depart from him who was before thee; but I will cause him to reign over my house and over my kingdom unto times age-abiding, and his throne shall be established, unto times age-abiding.

According to all these words, and according to all this vision, so speak Nathan unto David.

Then entered King David, and turned before Yahweh, and said:

Who am I, O Yahweh God, and what is my house, that thou hast hitherto; and hast made this seem small in thine eyes, O God, in that thou hast spoken concerning the house of thy servant for a great while to come? Thus thou provide for me, according to the rest of manhood, and hast exalted me before Yahweh God!

What yet further can David say unto thee [thou] to honour thy servant, seeing [thou thyself] knowest [thine own servant]?

Some cod. (w. Syr.): "a great name." Cp. 2 G.n. 2 Sam. vii. 9—G.n.

Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edn.): "cause them to languish." Cp. 2 S. viii. 14: "If," G.n.

So it shd be (w. Sep.): [Or: "order," "more..."


So wrote and read in many MSS. (w. 4 ear. pr. edn.): but in some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn.): "Nathan the prophet." Cp. 1 G.n. 518.

In Sep. "Heman and Jeduthun," not found second time—G.n.

So it shd be (w. Sep.)—G.n.

Mt. c. 18—G.n. 18 What yet further can David say unto thee [thou] to honour thy servant, seeing [thou thyself] knowest [thine own servant]?
19 O Yahweh, <for the sake of thy servant, and according to thine own heart> hast thou done all this great thing, —making known all the great things.
20 O Yahweh, there is none like unto thee, yea there is no God besides thee, according to all that we have heard with our ears.
21 Who then is like thy people Israel, a nation alone in the earth, —whom God went to redeem, to be his own people, to make for thyself a name for great and fearful things, to drive out nations from before thy people, whom thou didst redeem out of Egypt; and didst appoint thy people Israel for thyself as a people, unto times age-abiding, —||thou thyself also, O Yahweh, becoming their God?||

||Now therefore, O Yahweh ||the word which thou hast spoken concerning thy servant, and concerning his house, be it steadfast unto times age-abiding, —and do as thou hast spoken: yea let it be steadfast, and so let thy Name be magnified unto times age-abiding,
saying, ||Yahweh of hosts, the God of Israel|| is a God to Israel! —seeing that ||the house of David thy servant|| is established before thee.
23 For ||thou, O my God|| hast unveiled the ear of thy servant, that thou wilt build for him a house, —<for this cause> hath thy servant found [it in his heart] to pray before thee.
24 Now therefore, O Yahweh, ||thou art God, therefore hast thou spoken concerning thy servant this goodness.||
25 ||Now therefore, let it please thee to bless the house of thy servant, that it may be unto times age-abiding before thee, —for ||thou O Yahweh|| hast blessed, and it is to be blessed unto times age-abiding.

§ 27. Philistines, Moabites, Syrians, and Edomites subjugated to David.

18 And it came to pass <after this> that David smote the Philistines, and subdued them, —and took Gath and her villages, out of the hand of the Philistines.
2 And he smote Moab, —and the Moabites became servants to David, bearers of a present. And David smote Hadarezer 4 king of Zobah, towards Hamath, —as he went to establish his hold of the river Euphrates. 4 And David captured from him a thousand chariots, and seven thousand horsemen, and twenty thousand footmen, —and David destroyed all the chariots, saving that he reserved from them a hundred chariots. And <when the Syrians of Damascus came to help Hadadrezer king of Zobah> David smote of the Syrians, twenty-two thousand men. And David put [garrisons] in Syria of Damascus, and so it was that the Syrians became David’s servants, bearers of a present, —so Yahweh gave victory to David, whithersoever he went. 7 And David took the shields of gold, that were upon the servants of Hadarezer, —and brought them to Jerusalem; 8 also <from Tibhath and from Cun, cities of Hadarezer> David took very much bronze, —<therewith> did Solomon make the sea of bronze, and the pillars, and the vessels of bronze. 9 And <when Tou, king of Hamath, heard that David had smitten all the force of Hadarezer king of Zobah> he sent Hadoram his son unto King David, to ask after his welfare, and to bless him, because he had made war against Hadarezer and had smitten him, for [a man making war against Tou] had been Hadarezer, —and he had with him all manner of vessels of gold and silver and bronze; ||<them also> did King David hallow unto Yahweh, with the silver and the gold, that he bare away from all the nations, —from Edom, and from Moab, and from the sons of Ammon, and from the Philistines, and from Amalek. 12 Moreover Abishai, son of Zeruiah|| smote Edom, in the Valley of Salt, —eighteen thousand; 13 and set [in Edom] garrisons, and all Edom became servants unto David, —and Yahweh gave David the victory, whithersoever he went.

§ 28. David himself acting as Judge, has about him various Officers of State.

14 So David reigned over all Israel, —and he was executing justice and righteousness for all his people; 15 and ||Jehoshaphat, son of Elihud|| was over the army, —and ||Jehoiachin, son of Elihu|| was recorder; 16 and ||Zadok, son of Ahitub, and Abimelech|| son of Abiathar were priests, —and ||Shavsha|| was scribe; 17 and ||Benaiah, son of Jehoiada|| was over the Cherethites, and the Pelites, —and [the sons of David] were first, in attendance on the king.

§ 29. The Sons of Amazon insult David, as a consequence they and their allies, the Syrians, are defeated and themselves subjugated.

1 And it came to pass ||after this|| that Nahash 19 king of the sons of Ammon died, —and Hanun his son reigned in his stead. 2 Then said David —

I will shew lovingkindness unto Hanun, son of Nahash,—for his father shewed unto me lovingkindness.

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*a* Or: “for the sake of thine own heart.” *b* Cp. 2 S. viii. 21—Gn.
*c* See also 2 S. viii. 22—Gn. *[M.C.T.: “by all.”]*
*f* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. eds.) “Hadarezer.” *g* Gn.
*h* Mt.: “remembrancer.”

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*c* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. eds.) “Hadarezer.” *d* Gn.
*e* Mt.: “the hand of.”
*f* So it shall be (w. Sep., Syr.). *b* Cp. 2 S. x. 1—Gn.

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So David sent messengers to console him concerning his father,—and the servants of David came into the land of the sons of Ammon unto Hanun, to console him. 2 Then said the rulers of the sons of Ammon unto Hanun, Doth David honour thy father in thine eyes, that he hath sent to thee comforters? Is it not [for the sake of exploring and overthrowing, and spying out the land] that his servants have come to thee? 4 So Hanun took the servants of David, and shaved them, and cut off their upper garments in the middle, as far as their parts of shame,—and let them go. 5 And people went and told David, concerning the men, so he sent to meet them, because the men were greatly ashamed,—and the king said—Tarry at Jericho, until your beards be grown, and then return. 6 And <when the sons of Ammon saw, that they had made themselves odious with David> Hanun and the sons of Ammon sent a thousand talents of silver, to hire for themselves—out of Mesopotamia, and out of Aram-maschah, and out of Zobah—chariots, and horsemen. 7 So they hired for themselves thirty-two thousand chariots, and the king of Maacah, and his people, who came and pitched before Medeba,—and the sons of Ammon gathered themselves together out of their cities, and entered into the war. 8 Now <when David heard> he sent Joab and all the army of heroes. 9 And the sons of Ammon came out, and set in array for the battle, at the opening of the city,—whereas the kings who had come were by themselves, in the field. 10 So <when Joab saw that the battle confronted him> before and behind,—he chose out of all the choice in Israel, and set in array to meet the Syrians; 11 and the rest of the people> delivered he into the hand of Abishai his brother,—and they set in array, to meet the sons of Ammon. 12 And he said—<If too strong for me> be the Syrians then shalt thou come to my help,—but <if the sons of Ammon> be too strong for thee then will I help thee. 13 Be strong, and let us put forth our strength, for the sake of our people, and for the sake of the cities of our God,—and let Yahweh do what is good in his own eyes. 14 Then did Joab, and all the people who were with him, draw near before the Syrians unto the battle,—and they fled from before him. 15 And <when the sons of Ammon> saw that the Syrians had fled then fled they also from before Abishai his brother, and entered the city,—and Joab came to Jerusalem. 16 And when the Syrians saw that they had been defeated before Israel, then sent they messengers, and brought out the sons who were beyond the River,—with Shophach captain of the army of Hadarezer, before them. 17 And it was told David, and he gathered together all Israel, and crossed the Jordan, and came unto them, and set in array against them, and <when David had set in array against the Syrians for battle> they fought with him. 18 And the Syrarians fled before Israel, and David slew of the Syrians seven thousand chariots, and forty thousand footmen,—and <Shophach captain of the army> he put to death. 19 And <when the servants of Hadarezer> saw that they were defeated before Israel—they made peace with David and served him,—neither would the Syrians help the sons of Ammon anymore. 1 And it came to pass <at the time of the two years of the year, at the time of the going forth of the kings> that Joab led forth the force of the army, and laid waste the land of the sons of Ammon, and came and besieged Rabbah, and <David was tarrying in Jerusalem,—and Jehoshaphat was at Jericho;> and overthrew it. 2 And David took the crown of their king from his head, and found it weighed a talent of gold, and <therein> were precious stones, and it was set on the head of David,—and <the spoils of the city> brought he forth, in great abundance; 3 and <the people that were there brought he forth, and out with the saw and with the thrashing sledges of iron and with the ax> used David to do unto all the cities of the sons of Ammon,—and David and all his people returned to Jerusalem.

§ 30. Exploits of some of David’s Heroes against the Philistines. 4 And it came to pass <after this> that there was again a battle in Gezer, with the Philistines,—then] Sibbecai the Hushathite smote Sippai of the children of the giants, and that man was subdued. 5 And there again came to be a battle with the Philistines,—and Elhanan son of Jashareth, brother of Goliath the Gittite, the staff of whose spear was like a spear beam. 6 And there again came to be war with Gath, where was a man of great stature, with a spear three fingers and toes; six on each hand and feet were and twenty, and [he also] had been born unto the giant. 7 But <when he approached Israel> Jonathan, son of Shimea, brother of David, smote him. 8 These were born unto the giant in Gath,—but they fell by the hand of David, and by the hand of servants.

*Or: “consolers.”  
*ML: “that the face of him.”  
*Written: “Jaac”;  
*some: Gale “Hadarezer”—  
*Jer.” Some cod.  
*Gn.  
*Gt.: Mic. their king-fol.—Gn. and G.  
*Intro. 400, 401.  
*Some cod. (w. 2 xar. pr. edns.): “Hadadezer”—  
*Jair.” Some cod. (Gn. 4 xar. edns., Seq. Syn.)  
1 Chronicles XXI. 1—25.

§ 31. The Numbering of the People protested against, persisted in, and punished; the Place of Accepted Sacrifice to be the Site of the Temple.

21 Then the accuser stood up, against Israel,—and moved David, to number Israel. And David said unto Joab, and unto the rulers of the people,

Go, number Israel, from Beer-sheba even unto Dan,—and bring [the report] unto me, that I may know the number of them.

3 Then said Joab,

May Yahweh add unto his people, as many as they are, a hundred times, but are they not, my lord 0 king, all of them my lord's, as servants? wherefore should my lord seek this? wherefore should it become guilt to Israel?

4 But [the word of the king prevailed] against Joab,—and Joab departed, and went to and fro throughout all Israel, and came to Jerusalem.

And Joab delivered the sum of the number of the people unto David,—and all Israel was found to be a thousand thousand and a hundred thousand men, who drew sword, and Judah four hundred and seventy thousand men, who drew sword. But <Levi and Benjamin> counted he not among them,—for detestable was the word of the king unto Joab.

And it was displeasing in the eyes of God, concerning this thing,—therefore smote he Israel.

And David said unto God,

I have sinned greatly, in that I have done this thing,—but [now] I beseech thee, take away the iniquity of thy servant, for I have shown myself very foolish.

Then spake Yahweh unto Gad, the seer of David, saying:

Go—and thou shalt speak unto David, saying, [Thus saith Yahweh, <Three things> do I offer thee,—choose thee one from among them, that I may do it unto thee.

So Gad came unto David,—and said to him, [Thus saith Yahweh,]

Choose thee:

Whether <for three years> [there be] famine,

Or <for three months> that thou flee before thine adversaries, while the sword of thine enemies overtake thee.

Or <for three days> the sword of Yahweh, and pestilence be in the land, with [the messenger of Yahweh] laying waste throughout all the boundary of Israel,—

Now therefore, see, what answer I shall return unto him that sent me.

And David said unto Gad,

I am in a great strait,—Oh let me fall, I pray thee, into the hand of Yahweh, for abounding are his compensations, exceedingly, but into the hand of man let me not fall.

So Yahweh laid pestilence, upon Israel,—and there fell of Israel, seventy thousand men.

And God sent a messenger to Jerusalem, to lay it waste,* but <as he was laying it waste> Yahweh looked, and relented concerning the calamity, and said unto the messenger who was laying waste.

Enough! [now] stay thy hand.

And [the messenger of Yahweh] was standing by the threshing-floor of Ornan the Jebusite. And <when David lifted up his eyes, and saw the messenger of Yahweh, standing, between the earth and the heavens, and his sword drawn, in his hand, stretched out over Jerusalem> then fell David and the elders, clothed in sackcloth, upon their faces. And David said unto God,

Was it not [I] who gave word to number the people? Yea [I] it was who sinned and did the great wrong, what then had [these sheep] done?

O Yahweh, my God, let thy hand, I beseech thee, be against me, and against the house of my father, but not against [thy people] that they should be plagued!

And [the messenger of Yahweh] commanded Gad, to say unto David,—that David should go up, to rear an altar unto Yahweh, in the threshing-floor of Ornan the Jebusite. So David went up, according to [the word of Gad, which he spake in the name of Yahweh.

And Ornan turned, and saw the messenger, but [his four sons with him] were hiding themselves,—now [Ornan] had been threshing wheat.

Then came David unto Ornan,—and Ornan looked, and saw David, and went forth out of the threshing-floor, and bowed himself unto David, with his face to the ground. And David said unto Ornan

Grant me the place of the threshing-floor, that I may build thereon an altar, unto Yahweh,—<for silver in full> shalt thou grant it me, that the plague may be stayed from off the people.

And Ornan said unto David,

Take it to thee, and let my lord the king do what is good in his own eyes,—see! I have given the oxen for ascending-sacrifices, and <the threshing implements for wood, and the wheat for a meat-offering,—the whole> have I given.

Then said King David to Ornan,

Nay! out I will surely buy it for silver in full,—for I will not take that which is thine for Yahweh, nor offer an ascending-sacrifice that hath cost me nothing.

So David gave to Ornan, for the place,—shekels of gold, by weight, six hundred.

* Or: "adversary," frequently seems = one who tempts and betrays, and then accuses. Heb.: adad.

= So it shd be (w. Sep., Vul.). Cp. 2 S. xxiv. 13.

=G.n.

= So it shd be (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.). Cp. 2 S. xxiv. 19=G.n.

* Job. xxxiii. 22; Ps. lxviii. 49; Lu. xii. 30.

= Some cod. (w. Syr., Vul.): "b. the heavens and the earth."—G.n.
And David built there an altar unto Yahweh, and caused to go up ascending-sacrifices, and peace-offerings,—and called unto Yahweh, and he responded to him, by fire, out of the heavens, upon the altar of ascending-sacrifice. 27 And Yahweh gave word to the messenger, and he put back his sword into its sheath.

28 <At that time, when David saw that Yahweh had answered him in the threshing-floor of Ornan the Jebusite> then he sacrificed there. 29 But [the habitation of Yahweh, which Moses made in the desert, and the altar of ascending-sacrifice] were <at that time> in the high place at Gibeon; 30 and David could not go before it, to seek God,—for he had been terrified, because of the sword of the messenger of Yahweh.

Then said David,

[This is the house of Yahweh God,—and this is the altar of ascending-sacrifice, for Israel.]

§ 32. David’s Preparations for Building the Temple; and his Charge to Solomon and the Rulers respecting it.

And David gave word, to gather together the sojourners, who were in the land of Israel,—and he set hewers to hew squared stones, for building the house of God; 3 and <iron in abundance, for nails for the doors of the gates, and for hooks> did David prepare,—and bronze in abundance, without weight; 4 and cedars, even without number,—for the Zidonians and the Tyrians brought cedars-trees in abundance, unto David.

And David said,

[Solomon my son] is young and tender, and [the house to be built] must be great and lofty and famous and beautiful, for all lands,—oh let me then prepare for it.

So David prepared abundantly, before his death. 6 Then he called for Solomon his son,—and charged him, to build a house, for Yahweh, God of Israel. 7 And David said to Solomon his son,—

<As for me> it was <near my heart> to build a house for the Name of Yahweh my God; 8 but the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying,

<Blood in abundance> hast thou shed,
And <great wars> hast thou made,—
Thou shalt not build a house for my Name,
Because <much blood> hast thou shed
upon the earth, before me.

Lo! [a son] born to thee,
[He] shall be a man of rest,
And I will give him rest from all his enemies, round about,—
For <Solomon> shall be his Name,
And <peace and quietness> will I stow upon Israel, in his days;
<<He]] shall build a house for my Name,
And [he]] shall be my son,<br />
And [I]] will be his father;—
Therefore will I establish the throne of his kingdom over Israel, unto time-abiding.

Now my son, Yahweh be with thee; thy name shall be ever prosperous, and shalt build the house of Yahweh thy God, according to all that he hath spoken concerning thee.

Only Yahweh give thee discretion and understanding, and give thee charge over Israel,—so that thou take heed unto the law and the commandments which Yahweh commanded Moses, concerning Israel,—be strong and bold, thou mayst not be in fear, nor dismayed.

Lo! then <in my humiliation> have I prepared for the house of Yahweh, of gold, in abundance, and silver, in abundance, and bronze, in abundance, without weight, for <iron> in abundance; hath it become,—<tin> also and stone; have I prepared, and <thereunto> thou canst add.

And <with thee, in abundance> are women, hewers and carvers of stone and wood,—and every sort of wise man, in all manner of work: 10 for gold and for silver and for brass, and for iron, without number; Arise and do, And Yahweh be with thee!

And David charged all the rulers of Israel, to help Solomon his son:

Is not [Yahweh your God] with you? if he hath not given you rest on every side, for he hath given into my hand, the inhabitants of the land, and subdued] is the land, before Yahweh, and before his people.

[Now]] apply your heart and your soul, and seek unto Yahweh your God,—and that ye arise ye and build the sanctuary of Yahweh Elohim, that ye may bring the ark of the covenant of Yahweh, and the holy vessels of God, into the house which hath been built for the Name of Yahweh.

§ 33. Solomon to be David’s Successor. The Levites. Number, Families, and Duties.

Now [David] was old, and satisfied with days,—so he made Solomon his son king over Israel; 2 and gathered together all the rulers of Israel, with the priests, and the Levites. 3 Now the Levites were numbered, from thirty years
old and upwards,—and their number by their polls, of mature men, was thirty-eight thousand.

1 On these—to preside over the work of the house of Yahweh—were twenty-four thousand, —and officers and judges, six thousand; and four thousand were doorkeepers,—and four thousand were offerers of praise unto Yahweh, with instruments.

2 And David divided them into courses,—pertaining to the sons of Levi, to Gershon, Kohath and Merari.

3 Of the Gershonites Ladan and Shimei.

4 The sons of Ladan the chief Jehiel, and Zetham and Joel, three. The sons of Shimei Shelomoth and Haziel and Haran, three,—the sons were the ancestral chiefs of Ladan.

5 And the sons of Shimei Jahath, Zimmah, and Jeush, and Beriah, four,—the sons of Shimei four.

6 And Jahath was chief, and Zimmah the second,—but Jeush and Beriah had not many sons, so they became an ancestral house, by one reckoning.

7 The sons of Kohath Amram, Izhar, Hebron, and Uziel, four.

8 The sons of Amram Aaron and Moses,—and Aaron was separated, to hallow the holy of holies, unto times age-abiding, to make a perfume before Yahweh, to be in attendance upon him, and to bless in his name, unto times age-abiding;

9 And as for Moses, the man of God, his sons were called unto the tribe of Levi.

10 The sons of Moses were Gershom and Eliasar. The sons of Gershom were Sheubel the chief; and the sons of Eliasar were Rehaiah the chief,

11 And Eliasar had no other sons, but the sons of Rehaiah were very many.

12 The sons of Izhar Shelomoth the chief; and the sons of Shelomoth Hebron, Jeriah the chief, Amariah the second, Jehaziel the third, and Jekameam the fourth.

13 The sons of Uziel Micah the chief, and Ishash the second.

14 The sons of Merari were Mahli and Mushi. The sons of Mahli were Eleazar and Kish.

15 But Eleazar died, and had no sons, but daughters only,—and so the sons of Kish their brethren took them.

16 The sons of Mushi were Mahli and Eder and Jeremoth, three.

17 These were the sons of Levi by their ancestral house, the ancestral chiefs of them who were counted in the number of their names, by their polls, doing the work, for the service of the house of Yahweh,—from twenty years old, and upwards.

18 For, said David, Yahweh the God of Israel hath given rest unto his people,—and hath taken up his habitation in Jerusalem, unto times age-abiding; moreover also, as for the Levites they have no need to bear the habitation, nor any of its vessels in the laborious work thereof.

19 For the last words of David [the same were the number of the sons of Levi,—from twenty years old, and upwards. For their duty was to be in attendance upon the sons of Aaron, in the laborious work of the house of Yahweh, over the courts, and over the chambers, and over the purifying of everything holy,—and doing the laborious work of the house of God; and for the bread set in array, and for the fine meal for the meal-offering, and for the unleavened cakes, even for that which is baked in a pan, for the moistened food,—even of every measure, and size; and to stand morning by morning, to give thanks and offer praise unto Yahweh,—and likewise at even; and for all the offering of ascending-sacrifices unto Yahweh, on the sabbaths, and on the new moons, and on the set feasts,—by number, according to the manner prescribed for them continually, before Yahweh; and they shall keep the charge of the tent of meeting, and the charge of the holy place, and the charge of the sons of Aaron, their brethren,—in the laborious work of the house of Yahweh.

§ 34. Priests divided into Twenty-four Courses. Their Duties and those of their Helpers, the Levites, settled by Lot.

1 Now the sons of Aaron had their courses,—the sons of Aaron, Nadab and Abihu, Eleazar and Ithamar; but Nadab and Abihu [died] before their father, and the sons of Aaron had they none, but Eleazar and Ithamar became priests;

2 and David apportioned to them courses, both to Zadok of the sons of Eleazar, and to Ahimelech of the sons of Ithamar,—by their appointed place, in their service.

3 But the sons of Eleazar were found to be more numerous, by the chiefs of their able men, than were the sons of Ithamar, so they divided them,—the sons of Eleazar [had chiefs, of the ancient house, sixteen], whereas the sons of Ithamar had of their ancestral house, eight.

4 They divided them, therefore, by casting lots, these with those, for there were princes of the sanctuary, and princes of God, from among the sons of Eleazar, and among the sons of Ithamar.

5 And Shemaiah son of Nethanel the scribe from among the Levites, wrote them down, before the king and the rulers and Zadok the priest, and Ahimelech son of Abiathar, and the ancestral chiefs, pertaining to the priests and to the Levites, one ancestral house was taken for Eleazar, and the other was equally taken for Ithamar.

6 So then the first lot came forth for Jehoiarib, <for Jedaiash> the second; <for Harim> the

[Notes and footnotes are omitted for brevity.]

b ML: "to be at the hand of." Some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. eds. [Risch.], Aram., Syr., Vul.): "and from among" "G.n.
c ML: "according to the regulation concerning them." Some cod (w. Sep., Syr.):
third, <for Seorim> the fourth; 9 <for Malchijah> the fifth, <for Mijamin> the sixth; 10 <for Hakkoz> the seventh, <for Abijah> the eighth; 11 <for Jeshaiah> the ninth, <for Shecaniah> the tenth; 12 <for Eliahhu> the eleventh, <for Jakim> the twelfth; 13 <for Huppah> the thirteenth, <for Jeshebeab> the fourteenth; 14 <for Bilgah> the fifteenth, <for Immmer> the sixteenth; 15 <for Hezir> the seventeenth, <for Happizzez> the eighteenth; 16 <for Pethahiah> the nineteenth, <for Jehezkel> the twentieth; 17 <for Jachin> the twenty-first, <for Gamul> the twenty-second; 18 <for Delaiah> the twenty-third, <for Maaziah> the twenty-fourth. 19 ¶ These were their appointed places for their service, for entering the house of Yahweh, according to the regulation of them, by the hand of Aaron their father, just as Yahweh God of Israel commanded him.

20 Now as for the sons of Levi who remained <of the sons of Amram> Shubael, <of the sons of Shubael> Jehdeiah. 21 ¶ Of Rehaiah, <the chief Ishiah>; 22 <of the Izharites> Shelomoth, <of the sons of Shelomoth> Jahath; 23 and <of the sons of Hebron> Jeriah, <of Amariah> the second, 24 <of Jehozaiel> the third, 25 <of Jekemame> the fourth; 26 <of the sons of Uzziel> Micah, <of the sons of Micah> Shamir; 27 <the brother of Micah> Ishiah, <of the sons of Ishiah> Zechariah. 28 <The sons of Merari> Mahli and Mushi, <of the sons of Jaaziah> Bena; 29 <of the sons of Merari> of Jaaziah> Bena, and Shoham and Zaccur and Ibri; 30 <of Mahli> Eleazar, who had no sons; 31 <of Kish> the sons of Kish> Jerameel; 32 and <of the sons of Mahli> Mahli and Eder and Jerimoth. 33 These were the sons of the Levites, belonging to their ancestral house. 34 Moreover they also cast lots along with their brethren the sons of Aaron, before David the king and Zadok and Ahimelech, and the ancestral chiefs, pertaining to the priests and to the Levites,—the ancestral chief along with his younger brethren.

§ 35. David and His Captains Appoint Twenty-Four Courses of Singers and Musicians, Under Asaph, Jeduthun, and Heman.

21 And David and the captains of the host set apart for service, unto the sons of Asaph and Heman and Jeduthun, such as should prophesy, with lyres, with harps, and with cymbals,—and the number of the workers, for their service was: 22 <Of the sons of Asaph> Zenas and Joel and Nathan and Asa and Jerel and Meera, sons of Asaph,—under the direction of Asaph, who prophesied under the direction of the king. 23 Of Jeduthun the sons of Jeduthun—Gedaliah and Zeri and Jeshahiah and Matthithiah six, under the direction of Jeduthun, with lyres, as he prophesied in giving thanks, offering praise unto Yahweh. 24 Of Heman the sons of Heman—Bukki and Mattan, Uziel, Shebuel, and Jeremoth, Hananiah, Hanani, Eliathah, Giddalti, Romamti-ezer, Jeshobehaiah, Mollioth, Hotham, Mahazioth. 25 All these were sons of Heman, the seer of the king in the things of God, at the lifting of the horn. And they were numbered fourteen sons and daughters. 26 All these were under the direction of their father, in the singing in the house of Yahweh, with cymbals, harps, and lyres, for the service of the house of God, Asaph and Jeduthun and Heman under the direction of the king. 27 And the number of them—their brethren, whom were instructed in singing unto Yahweh, even all the skill was two hundred and eighty-eight. 28 So they cast lots for their charges, all alike, as small so the great, the teacher with the learner. 29 And the first lot came forth for Asaph Joseph, the second, Jeduthun, the third, Zaccor, his sons and his brethren, twelve. 30 The fourth, Izri, his sons and his brethren, twelve. The fifth, Shimei, his sons and his brethren, twelve. 31 The sixth, Ausar, his sons and his brethren, twelve. The seventh, Jelioh, his sons and his brethren, twelve. 32 The eighth, Jesharaiel, his sons and his brethren, twelve. 33 The ninth, Mattaniah, his sons and his brethren, twelve. 34 The tenth, Shimei, his sons and his brethren, twelve. 35 The eleventh, Azarel, his sons and his brethren, twelve. 36 The twelfth, to Haskibah, his sons and his brethren, twelve. 37 As the fourteenth, Mattithiah, his sons and his brethren, twelve. 38 As the fifteenth, to Jeremoth, his sons and his brethren, twelve. 39 As the sixteenth, to Hananiah, his sons and his brethren, twelve. 40 As the seventeenth, to Joshobehaiah, his sons and his brethren, twelve. 41 As the eighteenth, to Hanani, his sons and his brethren, twelve. 42 As the nineteenth, to Mallothi, his sons and his brethren, twelve. 43 As the twentieth, to Tabetheb, his sons and his brethren, twelve. Some cod. (w. 8 ear. pr. edn., resp., Syr.): "And the sons of Jeriah; but LXX.: "And the sons of Hebron J." Cp. xxiii. 19-25.
to Eliathah, his sons and his brethren, twelve. As the twenty-first, to Hothir, his sons and his brethren, twelve. As the twenty-second, to Giddalti, his sons and his brethren, twelve. As the twenty-third, to Mahazioth, his sons and his brethren, twelve. As the twenty-fourth, to Romani-ezer, his sons and his brethren, twelve.

§ 36. Courses of Levites serving as Door-keepers, Treasurers, and Officers and Judges.

1 To the courses of the door-keepers pertained,—of the Korahites Meshelemiah, son of Kore, of the sons of Asaph; and Meshelemiah had sons, Zechariah the first-born, Jediel the second, Zabudah the third, Jathniel the fourth; Elam the fifth, Jehohanan the sixth, Eliehoenai the seventh. And Obed-edom had sons, Shemaiah the first-born, Jehozabad the second, Joah the third, and Saccar the fourth, and Nethanel the fifth; Ammuel the sixth, Issachar the seventh, Peullethai, the eighth, for all had blessed him.

And Shemaiah his son were born sons, who bare rule to their ancestral house, for heroes of valour were they. The sons of Shemaiah were Ochni and Raphael, and Obed, Ezabad, whose brethren were of valour, Elish and Semachiah. All these were of the sons of Obed-edom, they and their sons and their brethren, able men in strength for the service, sixty-two, pertaining to Obed-edom.

And Meshelemiah had sons, and brethren, sons of valour, eighteen. And Hosah of the sons of Merari had sons, Shimir the chief, for though he was not the first-born, yet his father made him chief. Hilkiah the second, Tebaliah the third, Zechariah the fourth, all the sons and brethren of Hosah were thirteen.

To these belonged the courses of door-keepers, to the chiefs of the strong men, belonged charges, equally with their brethren, to be in attendance in the house of Yahweh.

Yea they cast lots, as the small so the great, by their ancestral house, for every seven gate. And the lot eastward fell to Shleumiah. And for Zechariah his son, a discreet counsellor they cast lots, and his lot came out, northward. To Obed-edom southward, and to his sons the storehouse. To Shuppim and to Hosah westward, near the refuge-gate, in the causeway that goeth up, one ward as well as another.

Eastward—that day—were six, northward—daily—four, southward—that day—four, and for the store—two and two. For the precinct—westward—four, at the causeway—two—by the precinct. These were the courses of the door-keepers, of the sons of the Korahites, and of the sons of Merari.

And the Levites, their brethren, were over the treasuries of the house of God, even to the treasuries of hallowed things. The sons of Ladan—the sons of the Gershonites belonging to Ladan—the ancestral chiefs belonging to Ladan the Gershonite—the Jeiel—his brother who were over the treasuries of the house of Yahweh.

Then came certain of the Amramites, of the Izharites, of the Hebronites, of the Uzzielites. And Shelomith, son of Gershon, son of Moses, was chief ruler over the treasuries. And his brethren pertaining to Eliaser his son, and Joshah his son, and Joram his son, and Zichri his son, and Shelomith his son. The same Shelomith and his brethren were over all the treasuries of the hallowed things, which David the king and the ancestral chiefs, with the captains of thousands and hundreds and the captains of the army, had hallowed: out of the battles and out of the spoils, they hallowed them, to strengthen (the provision) for the house of Yahweh.

And all that Samuel the seer, and Saul son of Kish, and Abner son of Ner, and Joab son of Zeruiah, who over ever had hallowed anything, it was under the direction of Shelomith and his brethren.

Of the Izharites, their brethren were over the outward business over Israel, as officers, and as judges.

Of the Hebronites, Hashabiah and his brethren, sons of valour, one thousand seven hundred had the oversight of Israel, across the Jordan westward, for all the business of Yahweh, and for the service of the king.

Of the Hebronites, Jorijah was chief, he was of the Hebronites by his generations, by his fathers, in the fortieth year of the reign of David, were they sought out, and there were found among them heroes of valour, in Jazer of Gilead; and his brethren that were heroes of valour were two thousand and seven hundred, ancestral chiefs, so David the king gave them oversight, over the Reubenites and the Gadites and the half tribe of Manassites, in all the affairs of God, and the affairs of the king.

§ 37. Twelve Monthly Courses of Royal Attendants, acting between the other Courses and the King.

Now the sons of Israel—as to the number of them, the ancestral chiefs—and rulers of...
thousands and hundreds, and their officers who waited upon the king as to any matter of the courses, who came in and went out month by month, for all the months of the year in each course were twenty-four thousand. "The chief of the courses, the first month, was Jashobeam, son of Zabdiel; and in his course were twenty-four thousand. "Of the sons of Perez was the chief of all the courses of the first month. And over the course for the second month was Dodai an Ahohite; and in his course were Mikloth also a chief over the courses, and in his course were twenty-four thousand. "The ruler of the third month, for the third month, was Benaijah, son of Jehoiada, the priest—"a chief, and in his course were twenty-four thousand.

"The same Benaijah was a hero of thirty, and over the thirty, and over his course was Ammizabad his son. "The fourth, for the fourth month, was Asahel, brother of Joab, and Zebadiah his son, after him; and in his course were twenty-four thousand. "Of the fifth, for the fifth month, was Shamhuth the Izrahite; and in his course were twenty-four thousand. "The sixth, for the sixth month, was Ira son of Ikkesh the Tekoite; and in his course were twenty-four thousand. "The seventh, for the seventh month, was Helez the Pelonite, of the sons of Ephraim; and in his course were twenty-four thousand. "The eighth, for the eighth month, was Sibbecai the Hushathite, of the Zerahites; and in his course were twenty-four thousand. "The ninth, for the ninth month, was Abiezer the Anathothite, of the Benjamites; and in his course were twenty-four thousand. "The tenth, for the tenth month, was Maharai the Netophathite, of the Zerahites; and in his course were twenty-four thousand. "The eleventh, for the eleventh month, was Benaijah the Pirathonite, of the sons of Ephraim; and in his course were twenty-four thousand. "The twelfth, for the twelfth month, was Heldai the Netophathite, of Othniel; and in his course were twenty-four thousand.

§ 39. Managers and Stewards of Royal Domain and Possessions.

And over the treasuries of the king was Azmaveth, son of Adiel. And over the treasuries in the fields, in the cities, in the villages and in the castles was Jonathan, son of Uzziah; And over the workers of the field, for the tillage of the ground was Ezri, son of Chelub. And over the vineyards was Sheime, the Ramathite. And over that which was in the vineyards, for the treasuries of wine was Zabdi, the Shiphmite. And over the olive-forests and the sycamore-forests that were in the lowland was Baal-hanan the Gederite. And over the treasuries of oil was Joash. And over the herds that pastured in Sharon was Shirai, the Sharonite. And over the herds in the vales was Shaphat, son of Adlai. And over the camels was Obil, the Ishmaelite. And over the asses was Jehdeya, the Meronothite. And over the flocks was Jaziz, the Hagerite. All these were over the possessions that belonged to King David.

§ 40. David's Nearest Advisers.

And Jonathan the son of Sallai was the chief of the king's valiant men. And Jehiel son of Hachmoni was with the king's sons. And Ahithophel was the king's adviser; and Hushai the Archite was the king's friend.

§ 41. David's last Charge to his Chief Men and his Solomon: His Plans and Patterns for the Temple and its Furniture.

And David called together all the rulers of Israel, the rulers of tribes and the rulers of the courses who waited upon the king—

*Some cod. w. 6 ear. pr. edns. V. Vul. : "in" G. n. soctt: "the Zerahite." *Among "G. n. Op. ver. 11—G. n. so written; but read Or: "Hagerite."
and the rulers of thousands and the rulers of hundreds, and the rulers over all the possessions and substance that belonged to the king and to his sons, with the courtiers and the heroes, even every hero of valour, unto Jerusalem.

1 Then David the king rose up on his feet, and said,

"Hear me, my brethren and my people,—

<As for me> it was near my heart, to build a house of rest for the ark of the covenant of Yahweh, and for the footstool of our God, and I made ready to build. 2 But God said to me,

"Thou shalt not build a house for My Name,—for <a man of war> thou art,’ and <blood> hast thou shed.

4 Howbeit Yahweh, God of Israel, made choice of me, out of all of the house of my father, to become king over Israel unto times age-abiding, for <of Judah> had he made choice to be chief ruler, and <in the house of Judah> (the house of my father),—and <among the sons of my father> (with me) was he well-pleased, to make me king over all Israel; 5 and <from among all my sons>—for <many sons> hath Yahweh given me,—he hath made choice of Solomon my son, to sit upon the throne of the kingdom of Yahweh, over Israel. 6 And he said unto me,

"Solomon thy son—he shall build my house, and my courts,—for I have made choice of him that he may be my son, and that I may be his father. 7 So will I establish his kingdom, unto times age-abiding,—if he be strong, to do my commandments and my regulations, as at this day.

8 Now therefore, <in the eyes of all Israel—the convocation of Yahweh>,

and in the ears of our God,

Observe and seek all the commandments of Yahweh your God,—to the end that ye may possess the good land,—and suffer your sons after you to inherit it, unto times age-abiding.

9 Thou therefore, Solomon my son,

Know thou the God of thy father,

And serve him with a perfect heart and with a willing soul,

For <all hearts> doth Yahweh search,

And <every devised purpose> doth he understand,

<If thou seek him>

He will be found of thee,

But <if thou forsake him>

He will cast thee off for ever.*

10 See!< now that> Yahweh hath made choice of thee, to build a house for a sanctuary—be strong and do!

11 Then gave David unto Solomon his son, the plan of the porch, and the recesses thereof, and the treasurest thereof, and the upper rooms thereof, and the inner chambers thereof, and the recess for the propriatory; 12 and the plan of all which had come by the spirit to be with him, for the courts of the house of Yahweh, and for all the rooms round about,—for the treasures of the house of God, and for the treasures of hallowed things; 13 and for the courses of the priests and the Levites, and for all the work of the service of the house of Yahweh,—and for all the utensils of the service of the house of Yahweh: 14 <of gold, by weight> for the gold, for all manner of utensils for each several service,—for all manner of utensils of silver, by weight, for all manner of utensils for each several service; 15 and a weight, for the lamp-stands of gold, and their lamps of gold, by the weight of each several lampstand, and the lamps thereof,—and for the lamp-stands of silver by weight, for each lampstand and the lamps thereof, according to the service of each several lampstand. 16 And the gold (gave he) by weight for the tables for setting in array, for each several table, —and silver, for the tables of silver; 17 and the fleshhooks and the bowls and the cups, pure gold,—and for the goblets of gold, by weight for each several goblet, and for the goblets of silver, by weight for each several goblet; 18 and <for the altar of incense> refined gold, by weight,—and <for the pattern of the chariot of the cherubim> gold, for them that were spreading out, and covering the ark of the covenant of Yahweh:—19 the whole in writing.

From the hand of Yahweh upon me
to give understanding,—
all the works of the pattern.

20 Then said David, unto Solomon his son,

Be strong and bold, and act, thou mayest not fear nor be dismayed,—for Yahweh, God, my God, will be with thee, he will not let thee go, neither will he forsake thee, until thou hast finished all the work of the service of the house of Yahweh. 21 And there are the courses of the priests and the Levites, for all the service of the house of God,—and <with thee, in all manner of work> is every willing, skilful man for any service, also the rulers and all the people, for all thine affairs.

§ 42. Offerings for Building the Temple made by David and his People.

1 Then said David the king unto all the 29
convocation,

Solomon my son, (the one)* of whom God hath made choice (is young and tender,—
and the work is great, seeing that <not for man> is the palace, but for Yahweh Elohim. 2 And <with all my might> have I made preparation for the house of

* Or: "for the time to come."

* Or: "my one son."
my God, the gold for the gold, and the silver for the silver, and the bronze for the bronze, the iron for the iron, and the wood for the wood,—and beryl stones and settings, stones coloured and particoloured, and all manner of precious stones and stones of white marble, in abundance. 8 And yet further, because of my delighting in the house of my God, having a treasure of mine own in gold and silver—I have given for the house of my God, above and beyond all that I have prepared for the holy house: 3 thousand talents of gold, of the gold of Ophir,—and seven thousand talents of refined silver, for overlaying the walls of the recesses. 8 Of gold for the gold, and of silver for the silver, and for all manner of work in the hand of the artificers,—Who then is ready to offer willingly, by filling his hand to-day, unto Yahweh?

Then offered they willingly—the ancestral rulers and the rulers of the tribes of Israel, and the rulers of thousands and hundreds, even to the rulers of the work of the king; 7 and gave for the service of the house of God, of gold five thousand talents and ten thousand darics, 8 and of silver ten thousand talents, and eighteen thousand talents,—and of iron one hundred thousand talents. 8 And everyone one with whom were found precious stones gave to the treasure of the house of Yahweh, unto the hand of Jehiel the Gershonite. 9 So the people rejoiced because they willingly offered, for with a perfect heart offered they willingly unto Yahweh,—moreover also David the king rejoiced with great joy.

§ 43. David's Public Thanksgiving, and his People's Response, in Prayer, Sacrifice and Feasting.

Therefore did David bless Yahweh in the eyes of all the convocation,—and David said, Blessed art thou, O Yahweh, the God of Israel our father, from age even unto age. 11 Thine, O Yahweh, are Greatness, and Might, and Beauty, and Victory, and Majesty, nay! all in the heavens and in the earth!—Thine, O Yahweh, is the kingdom, who art exalted above all—as chief; 12 and riches and honour are from before thee, and art ruling over all, and of thy hand are power and might,—and of thy hand it is, to give greatness and strength unto any.

Now therefore, O our God, we are giving thanks unto thee,—and offering praise, unto thy beautiful Name.

14 And yet, who' am I, and who' are my people, that I should be able to offer willingly like this? For from thee is the heaven and the heaven of heavens, and <out of thine own hand> hast thou given unto thee, 15 for <sojourners,> I and <before thee,> and strangers, like all the fathers,—<like a shadow> are we dwelling upon the earth, and there is hope. 16 O Yahweh our God, [all] the abundance which we have prepared, do build thee a house for thy holy Name; <out of thine own hand> it is, and <thine> the whole. 17 But I know, O my God, that thou art proving the heart, and <with uprightness> wilt thou be pleased, 18 in the uprightness of my heart; hast willingly offered all these things, and therefore, if <thy people> who are found here, I have seen with joy, offering willingly unto thee.

18 O Yahweh, God of Abraham, Isaac, and Israel, our fathers, oh guard this ark, abidingly, as the devised purpose of heart of thy people,—and establish their heart, unto thyself.

Also unto Solomon my son give thou an undivided heart, to keep thy commandments, thy testimonies, and thy statutes, to do the whole, and to build the palace which I have prepared.

20 Then said David, unto all the convocation, Bless, I beseech you, Yahweh your God. So all the convocation blessed Yahweh, the God of their fathers, and did bend their heads bow themselves down unto Yahweh, and unto the king; 21 and sacrificed unto Yahweh their sacrifices, and caused to go up ascends offerings unto Yahweh, on the morrow of the day, a thousand bullocks, a thousand rams, a thousand young sheep, and the drink-offerings thereof,—and sacrifices in abundance, for Israel. 22 And so they did eat and drink before Yahweh on that day, with great joy,—and they, the second time, made Solomon son of David king, and anointed him unto Yahweh to be chief ruler, and Zadok to be priest.

§ 44. Solomon's Accession to the Throne, and David's Death in Peace and Honor.

23 So Solomon took his seat upon the throne of Yahweh, as king, instead of David his father, and prospered,—and all Israel [hearkened to him]. 24 And all the rulers, and the heroes, moreover all the sons of King David, gathered in hand, under Solomon the king. 25 And Yahweh magnified Solomon exceedingly, before the face of all Israel, and gave unto him a royal majesty, that had not been on any king before him, over Israel. 26 Thus [David son of Jesse] reigned over Israel; 27 and the days that he reigned over Israel were forty years,—in Hebron he reigned he seven years, and <in Jerusalem...>
§ 1. Solomon convokes an Assembly at Gibeon, where he sacrifices; and God promises him Wisdom, Wealth, and Honour.

1 And Solomon, son of David, strengthened himself over his kingdom, and Yahweh his God was with him, and made him surpassingly great.

2 And Solomon gave word to all Israel—to the rulers of thousands, and hundreds, and to the judges, and to all the leaders of all Israel, ancestral chiefs; and Solomon, and all the convocation with him, went to the high place that was in Gibeon, for there was the tent of meeting of God, which Moses the servant of Yahweh made in the desert.

3 Howbeit the ark of God had David brought up from Kiriath-jearim, into the place that David had prepared for it, for he had pitched for it a tent in Jerusalem.

4 Also the altar of bronze that Bezalel son of Uri son of Hur had made was there before the habitation of Yahweh, so Solomon and the convocation sought it.

5 And Solomon went up thither, unto the altar of bronze before Yahweh, which belonged to the tent of meeting, and caused to go up thereon a thousand ascending-sacrifices.

6 During that night God appeared unto Solomon, and said unto him,

Ask what I shall give thee.

8 And Solomon said unto God,

10 Thyself didst deal with David my father in great lovingkindness, and hast made me king in his stead.

9 Now O Yahweh Elohim, let thy word with David my father be brought to pass, for thou hast made me king over a people, for multitude like the dust of the earth.

10 Now wisdom and knowledge give thou unto me, that I may go out before this people, and may come in, for who can judge this thy people, that is so great? a

11 And God said unto Solomon,

12 Because this was near thy heart, and thou hast not asked riches, wealth, or honour, or the life of them that hate thee, nor even in many days hast thou asked, but hast asked for thyself, wisdom and knowledge, that thou mayest judge my people, over whom I have made thee king; moreover wisdom and knowledge are granted unto thee, and will I give thee, such as the kings who were before thee did not possess, neither shall they who come after thee possess the like.

13 And Solomon came from the high place that was in Gibeon unto Jerusalem, from before the tent of meeting, and reigned over Israel.

14 And Solomon gathered chariots and horsemen, and came to have a thousand and four hundred chariots, and twelve thousand horsemen, and he settled them in chariot cities, and with the king in Jerusalem. And the king made silver and gold in Jerusalem, like stones, and cedars made he like the sycomores that are in the lowland, for abundance. And the horses which Solomon had were an export out of Egypt, and a company of royal merchants used to fetch a drove, at a price, and they built and brought forth out of Egypt a chariot, for six hundred shekels of silver, and a horse, for a hundred and fifty, and brought them forth.

15 Or: "this thy great people." So is and be (w. Sep., Vul.—G.n.)

16 Or: "soul."
§ 2. Solomon prepares to Build the Temple.

1 Then Solomon gave word to build a house for the Name of Yahweh, and a house for his kingdom.
2 And Solomon numbered seventy thousand men to bear burdens, and eighty thousand men to hew in the mountain, and three thousand six hundred to oversee them.
3 And Solomon sent unto Hiram king of Tyre, saying,—

As thou didst deal with David my father, and didst send him cedars to build him a house to dwell in, so I am about to build a house for the Name of Yahweh my God, to hallow unto him—to burn before him sweet incense, and for a continual setting in array, and to offer ascending-sacrifices morning and evening, on the sabbaths, and on the new moons, and on the appointed feasts of Yahweh our God,—

and this [law] is this law for Israel.

And the house which I am about to build must be great, for great is our God, above all gods.

But who is able to build him a house? and who can foresee the heavens even the heavens my father could not contain, and I, that I should build unto him a house, though only to burn incense before him?

And I therefore send thee a wise man, to work in gold and in silver and in bronze and in iron, and in purple and crimson and blue, and skilful to execute gravings, with the wise men who are with me, in Judah and in Jerusalem, whom my father David did provide.

And send me—timbers of cedar, and cypress, and sandal-wood, out of the Lebanon, for I know that thy servants are skilful, to cut the timbers of Lebanon, and lo! my servants shall be with thy servants; yea to prepare me timbers in abundance,—for the house which I am about to build must be great, and most wonderful.

And lo! for the hewers that cut the timbers have I given wheat as food for thy servants, twenty thousand measure, and barley, twenty thousand measure, and wine, twenty thousand baths, and oil, twenty thousand baths.

Then answered Hiram king of Tyre, in writing, which he sent unto Solomon,—

Because Yahweh hath loved his people hath he set thee over them as king.

And Hiram said, Blessed be Yahweh, God of Israel, who made the heavens and the earth, who hath given unto David the king a wise son, skilled in prudence and understanding, who will build a house for Yahweh, and a house for his kingdom.

Therefore, have I sent a wise man, skilled in understanding, pertaining to Hiram my father: son of a woman of the daughters of Dan, whose father was a Tyre, skilled to work in gold and in silver, in bronze, in iron, in stones and in timber, in purple, in blue and in fine white linen, and in crimson, and to grave any manner of graving, and to devise any manner of device that may be given to him, with thy wise men, and the wise men of my lord David thy father.

Therefore, the wheat and the barley, the oil and the wine, whereof my lord hath spoken, let him send unto his servants:

and we will cut down timbers out of the Lebanon, according to all thy need, and will bring them unto thee in floats, upon the sea to Joppah, and thence shall fetch them up to Jerusalem.

So Solomon numbered all the men that were sojourners, who were in the land of Israel, after the numbering, wherewith David his father had numbered them, and they were found to be—a hundred and fifty-three thousand and six hundred. And he made up from among them—seventy thousand to bear burdens, and eighty thousand to hew in the mountain,—and three thousand and six hundred, as overseers, to keep the people at work.

§ 3. The Building and Furnishing of the Temple described.

1 Then began Solomon, to build the house of Yahweh, in Jerusalem, in Mount Moriah, where he had appeared unto David his father,—in the place which David had prepared, in the threshing-floor of Ornan the Jebusite.

And he began to build, in the second month, on the second, in the fourth year of his reign.

And these are the things wherein Solomon was grounded for the building of the house of God,—the length, by cubits, in the first measure was sixty cubits, and the breadth twenty cubits. And the porch which was in front of the length,—in front of the breadth of the house was twenty cubits, and the height thereof was a hundred and twenty,—and he overlaid it within, with pure gold.

And the greater house he covered he with cypress wood, and overlaid it with...
fine gold,—and raised thereon palms, and wreathed garlands. 6 And he covered the house with precious stones, for beauty,—and [the gold] was gold of Parvaim. 7 And he covered the house, the beams, the entrance-hall, and the walls thereof, and the doors thereof, with gold,—and he carved cherubim upon the walls.

And he made the most holy house, the length thereof was according to the breadth of the house, twenty cubits, and the breadth thereof twenty cubits,—and he covered it with fine gold, to the number of six hundred talents; and [the weight of the nails] amounted to fifty shekels of gold,—and <the upper chambers> covered he with gold. 10 And he made, in the most holy house, two cherubim, of carved work,—and covered them with gold. 11 And <as for the wings of the cherubim> the length of them was twenty cubits,—[the one wing] by the cubit was five, reaching to the wall of the house, and [the other wing] five cubits, reaching to the wing of the other cherub; 12 and [the wing of the other cherub was five cubits, reaching to the wall of the house,—and [the other wing] was five cubits, clearing to the wing of the other cherub: 13 the wings of these cherubim, spread abroad were twenty cubits,—and they themselves were standing upon their feet, and their faces were inward. 14 And he made a vail, of blue and purple, and crimson and byssus cloth,—and raised thereon* cherubim. 15 And he made, for the front of the house, two pillars, thirty-five cubits in length,—and [the capital which was upon the top of each] was five cubits. 16 And he made wreathed chains in the shrine, and put them upon the top of the pillars,—and he made one hundred pomegranates, and put them in the chains. 17 And he reared up the pillars in front of the temple, one on the right, and one on the left,—and called the name of that on the right hand, Jachin, and the name of that on the left, Boaz.

4 1 And he made an altar of bronze, twenty cubits the length thereof, and twenty cubits the breadth thereof,—and ten cubits the height thereof. 2 And he made a molten sea,—ten—by the cubit—from the one brim thereof into the other brim thereof, it was round all about, and five—by the cubit—was the height thereof, and a line—of thirty by the cubit—did compass it round about. 3 And the likeness of oxen was under it round about on every side, encircling it, ten in a cubit—going round the sea, on every side,—two rows of oxen, made in the casting. 4 It was standing on twelve oxen, three looking toward the north, and three looking toward the west, and three looking toward the south, and three looking toward the east, the sea being upon them above,—and all their hinder parts inward. 5 And the thickness thereof was a hand-breadth, and the brim thereof was like the brim-work of a cup, with blossoms of lilies,—it could hold many baths, three thousand would it contain.

6 And he made ten lavers, and set five on the right hand—and five on the left, to bathe therein, what is offered as an ascending sacrifice do they rinse therein,—but the sea was that the priests should bathe therein. 7 And he made ten lampstands of gold according to the regulation thereof,—and set in the temple, five on the right hand, and five on the left. 8 And he made ten tables, and placed in the temple, five on the right hand, and five on the left,—and he made a hundred pouring bowls of gold. 9 And he made the court of the priests, and the large enclosure,—and doors to the enclosure, and <the doors thereof> overlaid he with bronze. 10 And <the sea> he set on the right side of the house, eastward over against the south. 11 And Huram made—the pans, and the shovels, and the pouring bowls,—and Huram finished doing the work, which he did for King Solomon, in the house of God: 12 two pillars, and the bowls and the capitals on the top of the two pillars, and the two frames of checker work, to cover the two bowls of the capitals, which were on the top of the pillars; 13 and four hundred pomegranates, for the two frames,—two rows of pomegranates for each frame, for covering the two bowls of the capitals, which were on the face of the pillars; 14 and <the stand> made he,—and <the laver> made he upon the stand; 15 the sea, one sea,—and the twelve oxen under it; 16 and <the pans and the shovels and the flesh-hooks> all the vessels made Huram his father for King Solomon, for the house of Yahweh,—of burnished bronze. 17 In the circuit of the Jordan did the king cast them, in the clay ground between Succoth and Zerodah.

18 So Solomon made all these utensils, in great abundance,—for the weight of the bronze could not be searched out.

19 Yea Solomon made all the utensils which were for the house of God,—and the altar of gold, and the tables, whereon was the Presence-bread; 20 and the lamp-holders and their lamps, that they should burn according to the regulation before the shrine, of purified gold; 21 and the blossom-work, and the lamps, and the tongs,
of gold,—*the same* was the purest gold;* and the snuffers and the bowls and the spoons and the censers, of purified* gold,—and the entrance of the house, the inner doors* thereof for the holy of holies, and the doors* of the house of the temple, were of gold. 5

1 Thus was perfected all the work which Solomon* made for the house of Yahweh,—and Solomon brought in the hallowed things of David his father,* <the silver, and the gold, and all the utensils> placed he, in the treasuries of the house of God.


2 ||Then|| Solomon called together *the elders* of Israel, and all the chiefs of the tribes, the ancestral leaders of the sons of Israel, unto Jerusalem,—to bring up the ark of the covenant of Yahweh out of the city of David, *the same* is Zion. 2 And all the men of Israel came together unto the king, in the festival,—*the same* was the seventh month. 4 And all the elders of Israel came in,—and the Levites bare the ark; 5 and they brought up the ark, and the tent of meeting, and all the holy utensils, that were in the tent,—the priests the Levites did bring them up. 6 And King Solomon, and all the assembly of Israel who assembled themselves unto him, before the ark, were sacrificing sheep and oxen, which could not be told nor could they be counted, for multitude. 7 And the priests brought in the ark of the covenant of Yahweh into the place thereof, into the shrine of the house, into the holy of holies,—into [the place] beneath the wings of the cherubim; 8 for the cherubim were spreading forth two wings, over the place of the ark,—so that the cherubim formed a covering over the ark and over the staves thereof, from above. 9 And they drew out the staves, and the heads of the staves could be seen out of the ark, in front of the shrine, although they could not be seen on the outside,—and it came to pass that they have remained there—unto this day. 10 There was *nothing* in the ark but the two tables which Moses placed [therein] in Horeb,—when Yahweh made a covenant with the sons of Israel, when they came forth out of Egypt. 11 And it came to pass <when the priests came forth> out of the holy place,—for all the priests who were present, had hallowed themselves, they had no need to observe the courses; 12 and the Levites who were the singers, even all of them pertaining to Asaph, to Heman, to Jeduthun, and to their sons and to their

brethren, arrayed in white linen, with cymbals and with harps and lyres; stood eastward of the altar,—and with them priests to number of a hundred and twenty, blowing with trumpets> 13 then came it to pass <when the trumpeters and the singers were as one> make one sound to be heard in offering praise and giving thanks unto Yahweh—yes when they lift on high the voice, with the trumpets and cymbals and with the instruments, Yea in offering praise unto Yahweh—For he is good. 14 For *age-abiding* is his lovingkindness that the house was filled with the cloud of the glory of Yahweh; 15 and the priests could not stand to minister by reason of the cloud, for *the glory of Yahweh* filled *the house of God*.

§ 5. Solomon dedicates the Temple by an Introductory Speech, a Recitative Benediction, and an Intercessory Prayer.

1 ||Then|| said Solomon,— 16 |Yahweh| said, that he would make his habituation in thick gloom; *thee,— A settled place for thee to abide in, for age-abiding. 3 And the king turned about his face, and blessed all the convocation of Israel,—while ||all|| the convocation of Israel] was standing; and he said: Blessed be Yahweh, God of Israel, who spake with his mouth, unto David my father, and <with his hand> hath fulfilled saying:

5 <From the day I brought forth a people out of the land of Egypt>—made choice of no city, out of all the thousands of tribes of Israel, for building a house, where my Name might be,—neither made I choice of any man, to be chief ruler over my people Israel: 6 nevertheless have I made choice of Jerusalem that my Name might be there,—a I have made choice of David, that might be over my people Israel. 7 And so it came to pass, that it was near heart of David my father,—to build a house, to the Name of Yahweh, God of Israel.

8 Then said Yahweh unto David my father, 9 <Because it was near thy heart to build a house for my Name> thou didst weaken that it was near thy heart:

10 Only *thou* must not build house,—but *thine own son,* that proceedeth out of thy loins,—he shall build the house for my Name.

10 So then Yahweh hath established his word which he spake,—and I have been raised

a ML: "the perfections of gold"—T.G., O.G.  
ba So Pa: "precious"—T.G.  
GbGl: "hinge-holes for the lid,"—for the doors.  
Cp 1 K. vii. 51—61.  
Or: "convoked."  
The "and" after "father" shall be omitted.  
*Or: "lutes."—O.G.  
Ob: "music."—O.G., b.  
*So it shall be (w. Sep.)—G.n.
Then stood he before the altar of Yahweh, in the presence of all the congregation of Israel;—and spake Yahweh, and have built the house to the Name of Yahweh, God of Israel; 11 and have put there, the ark,—wherein is the covenant of Yahweh,—which he solemnised with the sons of Israel.

If a man shall sin against his neighbour, and there shall be laid upon him an oath, to put him on oath,—and an oath shall come before thine altar in this house;—then wilt thou thyself hear out of the heavens, and act, and judge thy servants, bringing back unto the lawless, to set his way upon his own head,—and justifying the righteous, by giving to him, according to his righteousness?

Or if thy people Israel be smitten before an enemy, because they have been sinning against thee,—and they turn, and confess thy Name, and pray and make supplication before thee, in this house;—then wilt thou thyself hear out of the heavens, and forgive the sin of thy people Israel,—and bring them back unto the soil, which thou didst give to them and to their fathers?

When the heavens are shut up and there is no rain, because they have been sinning against thee,—and they shall pray towards this place, and shall confess thy Name, [from their sin] shall return, because thou hast been afflicting them;—then wilt thou thyself hear [out of] the heavens and forgive the sin of thy servants, and thy people Israel, that thou mayest direct them into the good way, wherein they should walk,—and give rain, upon thy land, which thou hast given unto thy people, for an inheritance?

When there shall be a famine in the land, when there shall be a pestilence,—when there shall be blasting or mildew, locust or caterpillar,—when their enemy shall besiege them in the land at their own gates—whatever plague or whatsoever sickness;—whatever prayer, whatsoever supplication, which any son of earth may have, or any of thy people Israel,—when any man shall come to know his plague, or his pain, and so he shall spread abroad his hands towards this house;—then wilt thou thyself hear out of the heavens, the settled place of thine abode, and forgive, and grant to every man according to his ways, whose heart thou wilt know,—for thou thyself alone knowest the heart of the sons of men;—to the end they may revere thee, to walk in thy ways, all the days which they shall be living upon the face of the soil,—which thou gavest unto their fathers?

Moreover also unto the stranger who is not of thy people Israel, but he shall come in out of a far country—for the sake of thy great Name, and of thy strong hand, and of thine outstretched arm,—and so they shall dwell

<Not like unto thee> is there a god, in the heavens, or throughout the earth,—who keepeth Covenant and Lovingkindness for thy servants who are walking before thee with all their heart:—who hast kept, for thy servant David my father, that which thou didst promise him,—in that thou didst promise with thy mouth, and with thy hand hast fulfilled, as it is this day.

Now therefore, O Yahweh, God of Israel, keep thou, for thy servant David my father, that which thou didst promise him, saying,

There shall not be cut off to thee a man, from before me, to sit upon the throne of Israel,—if only thy sons take heed to their way, to walk in my law, as thou hast walked before me.

Now therefore, O Yahweh, God of Israel,—verified be thy promise, which thou didst make unto thy servant David.

But [in very deed] will God dwell with man on the earth? Lo! the heavens, even the heaven of heavens cannot contain thee, how much less this house which I have built! Wilt thou then turn unto the prayer of thy servant and unto his supplication, O Yahweh my God,—to hearken unto the cry and unto the prayer, wherewith thy servant is praying before thee;—thine eyes may be open toward this house, day and night, toward the place of which thou hast said thou wouldst set thy Name there,—to hearken unto the prayer which thy servant may pray towards this place;—wilt thou therefore hearken unto the supplications of thy servant, and thy people Israel, when they shall pray toward this place;—yea wilt thou thyself hear, out of thine own dwelling-place, out of the heavens, and when thou hearest then wilt thou forgive?

Or: "for they may sin a.t.”

Or: “right.”

Or: "after them.”

Or: “after them.”

Or: “right.”

Or: "after them.”
come in and pray towards this house> then wilt thou thyself hear out of the heavens, out of the settled place of thine abode, and do according to all for which the stranger' shall cry unto thee,—to the end that all the peoples of the earth may know thy Name, so as to revere thee like thy people Israel, and know that thy Name hath been given unto this house, which I have built?

<<When thy people shall go forth to war against their enemies, whithersoever thou mayest send them,—and shall pray unto thee in the direction of this city which thou hast chosen, and the house which I have built for thy Name> then wilt thou hear, out of the heavens, their prayer and their supplication,—and maintain their right.>>

When they sin against thee—for there is no son of earth who sinneth not—and thou shalt be angry with them, and deliver them up before an enemy,—who shall carry them away as their captives into a land far away or near; and they come back to their right mind, in the land whither they have been taken captive,—and so turn and make supplication unto thee in the land of their captivity, saying,

We have sinned, we have done perversely, and been lawless;—and so turn unto thee with all their heart, and with all their soul, in the land of their captivity, whither they have carried them captive,—and shall pray in the direction of their own land, which thou gavest unto their fathers, and the city which thou hast chosen, and unto the house which I have built for thy Name> then wilt thou hear, out of the heavens,—out of the settled place of thine abode—their prayer and their supplications, and maintain their cause,—and forgive thy people, that wherein they sinned against thee?

Now, O my God, let—I beseech thee—thine eyes be open, and thine ears attent—to the prayer of this place.

Now therefore, arise! O Yahweh God, unto thy rest, unto thou, and the ark of thy strength:— Thy priests; O Yahweh God, let them be clothed with salvation, and thy men of lovingkindness let them rejoice in prosperity.

O Yahweh God! do not turn away thy face from thine Anointed One,—oh remember lovingkindness unto David thy servant.

§ 6. Divine Consecration of the Temple, followed by Sacrifices and a Festival.

Now, when Solomon had made an end of praying> Fire came down out of the heavens, and consumed the ascending-offering and the

sacrifices,—and the glory of Yahweh filled the house; so that the priests could not enter the house of Yahweh,—because the glory of Yahweh filled the house of Yahweh; and the sons of Israel> seeing the descending of the fire and the glory of Yahweh upon the house> then knelt down with their faces toward the ground, upon the pavement, bowed themselves in prostration, and gave thanks unto Yahweh.

For he is good,

For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.

And the king and all the people> were offered sacrifices before Yahweh.

And King Solomon offered a sacrifice of oxen four hundred and twenty thousand, and of sheep four hundred and twenty thousand,—and so he consecrated the house of God.

while the priests> over their charges were standing, [the Levites also] with the instruments for the songs of Yahweh, which David the king had made, for giving thanks unto Yahweh.

For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness, when David offered praise by their means,—the priests> kept on blowing trumpets over against them, while all Israel> were standing.

And Solomon hallowed the middle of the court that was before the house of Yahweh; for he offered there the ascending-sacrifices, the fat portions of the peace-offerings,—besides the altar of bronze which Solomon had made, was not able to receive the ascending-sacrifice and the meal-offering and the fat portions.

And Solomon made a festival—at that time, for seven days, and all Israel with him, exceeding great convocation,—from the evening in of Hamath unto the raven in Egypt.

And they made, on the eighth day, a closing feast,—because <the dedication of the altar> they had kept seven days an festival seven days.

And <on twenty-third of the seventh month> he sent people away to their own homes, rejoicing and glad in heart, over the goodness which Yahweh had performed unto David and unto Solomon, and unto Israel his people.

Thus Solomon finished the house of Yahweh and the house of the king,—and <all that came in upon the heart of Solomon, to do in the house of Yahweh and in his own house> prosperously executed.

§ 7. Divine Answer to Solomon's Dedictory Prayer, closed with Solomon's Warnings.

Then appeared Yahweh unto Solomon, night,—and said to him,

I have heard thy prayer, and have mark

[Or: "called (invoked)"
"Or: "afflict their vindication"
"Or: "welfare," "blessedness"
"Or: "called (invoked)"
"ML.: "to their own heart"
"ML.: "by their hand" = "through them"
"GI.: "Moses," "G.n.
"ML.: "tents"; but occasionally, better "houses."
choice of this place for myself, as a house of sacrifice:—

13 If I shut up the heavens that there be no rain, or if I lay command on the locust, to devour the land,—or if I send pestilence amongst my people: 14 if my people upon whom my Name is called shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear out of the heavens, and forgive their sin, and heal their land. 15 Now mine eyes shall be open, and mine ears attent—to the prayer of this place. 16 Now therefore, have I chosen and hallowed this house, that my Name may be there, unto times age-abiding, and mine eyes and my heart shall be there, all the days.

17 Thou therefore, if thou wilt walk before me, as David thy father walked, even to do according to all that I have commanded thee,—and my statutes and regulations thou wilt observe—then will I establish the throne of thy kingdom, according as I covenanted to David thy father, saying—There shall not fail there a man, to rule over Israel.

But if ye yourselves shall turn away, and forsake my statutes and my commandments, which I have set before you, and shall go and serve other gods, and bow down to them; then will I root you out from off the soil, which I have given to you, and this house, which I have hallowed for my Name, will I cast off from before my face,—and will appoint it for a by-word and a mockery, among all the peoples; and this house which hath been renowned, shall be astonished, and say—Wherefore hath Yahweh done thus and thus to this land, and to this house?

And men shall say,—Because they forsook Yahweh the God of their fathers, who brought them up out of the land of Egypt, and laid hold of other gods, and bowed down to them, and served them; for this causeth hath he brought upon them, all this calamity.

§8. Solomon's Building Enterprises; his Tributaries and Officers; his Confirmation of the Appointments made by Moses and David as to Public Worship; and his Maritime Commerce.

And it came to pass at the end of twenty years, wherein Solomon had built the house of Yahweh, and his own house, that the cities which Huram had given to Solomon he built them, and caused the sons of Israel to dwell there.

And Solomon went to Hamath-zobah,—and prevailed against it; 4 and he built Tadmor, in the wilderness,—and all the store cities, which he built in Hamath; 5 and he built Beth-horon, the upper, and Beth-horon, the nether,—fortified cities, with walls, and doors and bars; 6 and Baalath, and all the store cities which pertained to Solomon, and all the chariot cities, and the cities of the horsemen,—and every delight of Solomon which he delighted to build in Jerusalem, and in the Lebanon, and in all the land of his dominion.

7 As for all the people that were left, of the Hittites and the Amorites and the Perizzites and the Hivites and the Jebusites, who were not of Israel; 8 of their sons who were left after them in the land, whom the sons of Israel had not utterly destroyed, Solomon enrolled them as tributary—unto this day. 9 But of the sons of Israel, were there none whom he delivered up as bondmen unto his work,—for they were men of war, and his captains and his heroes, and captains over his chariots, and his horsemen. 10 Moreover, were the chiefs of his officers whom King Solomon had, two hundred and fifty,—who wielded dominion over the people.

11 And the daughter of Pharaoh, Solomon brought up, out of the city of David, unto the house which he had built for her,—for he said, A wife of mine must not dwell in the house of David king of Israel, for holy are those places whereinto the ark of Yahweh hath come.

12 Then Solomon offered up ascending sacrifices, unto Yahweh, upon the altar of Yahweh, which he had built before the porch: 13 even according to the duty of each a day upon [its own] day, offering up according to the commandment of Moses, for the sabbaths, and for the new moons, and for the appointed feasts, three times in the year,—in the festival of unleavened cakes and in the festival of weeks, and in the festival of booths; 14 and he caused to stand, according to the regulation of David his father, the courses of the priests over their service and of the Levites over their charges, to offer praise and to minister before the priests, for the duty of each day upon its own day, and the gate-keepers in their courses, at every several gate,—for such was the commandment of David the man of God; 15 neither departed they from the commandment of the king concerning the priests and the Levites as to any duty, or as to the treasuries. 16 So all the work of Solomon was prepared, from the day of founding the house of Yahweh, even as far as the finishing thereof,—complete was the house of Yahweh.

17 Then] went Solomon to Ezion-geber, and unto Eloth on the seashore in the land of...
§ 9. Visit of the Queen of Sheba.
(Cp. I. K. x.)

And [the queen of Sheba] heard the report of Solomon, so she came to prove Solomon with abstruse questions, in Jerusalem, with a very great train, and camels bearing spices, gold in abundance, and precious stones,—and when she was come to Solomon she spake with him, as to all that was near her heart. And Solomon answered her all her questions,—and there was nothing hidden from Solomon, which he told her not.

9 And when the queen of Sheba had seen the wisdom of Solomon, and the house which he had built; and the food of his table, and the seats of his servants, and the standing of his attendants, with their apparel, and his cupbearers, and his apparel, and his ascent whereby he used to ascend the house of Yahweh; then was there in her no more spirit.

And she said unto the king, True was the word, which I heard by in my own land, concerning thine affairs, and concerning thy wisdom.

Howbeit I believed not their words, until I came and mine eyes had seen it, and mine ears had heard it, half of the fulness of thy wisdom,—thou hast not exceeded the report which I heard.

9 And how happy are thy men, and how happy are these thy servants, who are standing before thee continually, and hearing thy wisdom.

Yahweh thy God be blessed, who hath delighted thee, to set thee upon his throne as king unto Yahweh thy God. Because of the love of thy God unto Israel, to establish them unto times ages-abiding; therefore hath he set thee over them, as king, to execute justice and righteousness.

And she gave unto the king, a hundred and twenty talents of gold, and spices in great abundance and precious stones,—and there was none, like that spice, which the queen of Sheba gave unto King Solomon.

Moreover also the servants of Huram, and the servants of Solomon, who brought gold from Ophir, brought sandal-wood and precious stones. And the king made of the sandal-wood, stools unto the house of Yahweh, and unto the house of the king, also lyres and harps, for the singers,—and there were none, like them before, in the land of Judah.

§ 10. A further Account of Solomon's Wealth.

Fame closes the Chronicler's History of the Monarch.

Now the weight of gold that came to Solomon in one year was six hundred and sixty talents of gold; besides what came in revenue from merchants' importations, and what the travelling merchants brought in,—and all the king's Arabia and the pschas of the land were bringing gold and silver unto Solomon.

And King Solomon made two hundred square of beaten gold, six hundred and twenty square of beaten gold] over one shield; and there were six hundred bucklers of beaten gold, three hundred bucklers of gold, over one buckler; and the king placed them in the house of forest of Lebanon. And the king made a great throne of ivory, over one shield, and therein were pure gold; and there were six steps to the throne, and a footstool in gold, over one shield, made fast, and supports, on this and on that, unto the throne,—and two handrails standing by the supports; and twelve stands there upon the six steps, on this and on that,—there was never made for any kingdom. And all the drinking vessels of King Solomon were of gold, [all the vessels of the house of the forest of Lebanon] were of pure gold,—there was no silver, it was esteemed in the day of Solomon, as nothing. For the ships of the king] used to go to Tarshish, with servants of Huram,—[once in three years] came in the ships of Tarshish, bearing gold and silver, ivory and apes, and peacocks.

And so King Solomon became greater than all the kings of the earth, as to riches and wisdom. And [all the kings of the earth] were seeking the face of Solomon, to hear his wisdom, which God had put in his heart; and [they were bringing in every present—utensils of silver, and utensils of gold, and mantles, armour, and spices, balsam, and mules,—the need of a year in a year].

And Solomon had four thousand stalls of horses, and four thousand chariots, and twelve thousand horsemen, and he settled them in the chariot cities, with the king in Jerusalem. And the king made silver in Jerusalem like stones,—and cedars trees] made he linen, and the sycomore trees which are in the lowland, for abundance. And they used to bring horse.
out of Egypt unto Solomon, and out of all lands.

Now the rest of the acts of Solomon, first and last, are they not written in the records of Nathan the prophet, and in the prophecy of Ahijah the Shilonite, and in the visions of Iddo the seer, concerning Jeroboam son of Nebat? 10 And Solomon reigned in Jerusalem over all Israel, forty years. 11 And Solomon slept with his fathers, and they buried him in the city of David his father,—and Rehoboam his son reigned in his stead.

11. Rehoboam succeeds Solomon; loses Ten Tribes; forsakes the Law, and is punished by an Egyptian Invasion under Shishak.

1 And Rehoboam went to Shechem,—for <to Shechem> had all Israel come, to make him king. 2 And it came to pass, <when Jeroboam son of Nebat, who was in Egypt—whither he had fled from the face of Solomon the king—heard of it> then returned Jeroboam out of Egypt. 3 And they sent, and called him, so Jeroboam and all Israel came,—and spake unto Rehoboam, saying:

 Thy father made our yoke oppressive,— now therefore, lighten thou somewhat the oppressive servitude of thy father and his heavy yoke which he put upon us, and we will serve thee. 4 And he said unto them, <Yet three days>—and then return unto me,—and the people departed. 5 Then King Rehoboam took counsel with the old men who had been standing before Solomon his father, while he yet lived, saying,—How do ye counsel to return answer unto these people? 6 And they spake unto him saying, <If thou wilt be kind to this people, and please them, and speak unto them kind words>—then will they be thy servants, all the days. 7 But he declined the counsel of the old men, which they gave him,—and took counsel with the young men who had grown up with him, who were standing before him. 8 And he said unto them, What do ye counsel that we should return as answer, unto this people,—who have spoken unto me saying, Lighten thou somewhat the yoke, which thy father put upon us? 9 Then spake with him the young men who had grown up with him, saying, [Thun] shall thou speak unto the people who have spoken unto thee saying, Thy father made our yoke heavy, Thou therefore, lighten somewhat our yoke,—[Thun] shall thou say unto them, My little finger is thicker than my father's loins;
and Mareshah, and Ziph; and Adoraim and Lachish, and Azekah; and Zorah, and Aijalon and Hebron, which are in Judah and Benjamin,—as fortified cities. And he strengthened the fortified places,—and put therein captains, and stores of food, and oil and wine; and in every city—shields and spears, and made them exceedingly strong,—thus Judah and Benjamin remained his.

And the priests and Levites that were in all Israel took their stand with him, out of all their boundaries. For the Levites left their pasture lands, and their possessions, and came to Judah, and to Jerusalem,—for Jeroboam and his sons cast them off, from ministering as priests unto Yahweh; and appointed for himself priests for the high places, and for the demons and for the calves which he had made. And after them,—b out of all the tribes of Israel, such as were setting their heart to seek Yahweh God of Israel, came to Jerusalem, to sacrifice unto Yahweh, God of their fathers.

So they strengthened the kingdom of Judah, and emboldened Rehoboam son of Solomon, for three years,—for they walked in the ways of David and Solomon, for three years.

And Rehoboam took to wife, Mahalath, daughter of Jerimoth, son of David,—and Abihail, daughter of Eliab, son of Jesse; and she bare him sons,—Jeush and Shemariah and Zaham. And after her, he took Maacah, daughter of Absalom,—and she bare him Abijah, and Attai, and Ziza, and Shelomith.

And Rehoboam loved Maacah daughter of Absalom, above all his wives and his concubines, for eighteen wives took he, and sixty concubines,—and begat twenty-eight sons and sixty daughters. So then Rehoboam appointed Abijah son of Maacah as head, to be chief ruler among his brethren, yea that he might make him king. So he took heed, and dispersed all his sons throughout all the lands of Judah and Benjamin, unto all the fortified cities, and gave them food in abundance,—and asked a multitude of wives.

And it came to pass when Rehoboam had established the kingdom, and had strengthened himself—he forsook the law of Yahweh,—and all Israel with him. And so it came to pass in the fifth year of King Rehoboam, that Shishak king of Egypt came up against Jerusalem,—because they had dealt treacherously against Yahweh;—with twelve hundred chariots, and with sixty thousand horsemen,—and without number the people who came with him out of Egypt—Lybians, Sukkites, and Ethiopians. And he captured the cities of defense which belonged to Judah,—and came, as far as Jerusalem.

And Shemaiah the prophet came unto Rehoboam, and the rulers of Judah, who had gathered themselves together unto Jerusalem because of Shishak,—and said unto them, Thus saith Yahweh,

Yay have left me, Therefore I also have left you, in the hands of Shishak.

And the rulers of Israel—and the king humbled themselves,—and said,

Righteous is Yahweh! They have humbled themselves, I will not destroy them—but will grant them, in a little while, to escape, and my wrath shall not be poured out upon Jerusalem, by the hand of Shishak.

Nevertheless they shall become his servants, that they may know my service, and the service of the kingdoms of the countries.

So Shishak king of Egypt came up against Jerusalem, and took the treasures of the house of Yahweh, and the treasures of the house of the king—the whole—he took,—and he took the bucklers of gold, which Solomon had made. And King Rehoboam made, instead of them, bucklers of bronze,—and committed them unto the hand of the captains of the runners, who kept guard at the entrance of the house of the king. And so it was whenever the king came into the house of Yahweh,—the runners came and bare them, and then returned them into the chamber of the runners. But when he humbled himself,—then turned from him the anger of Yahweh, that he would not destroy, to make an end,—moreover also in Judah there were some good things.

So King Rehoboam strengthened himself in Jerusalem, and reigned,—because forty-one years old was Rehoboam when he began to reign, and seventeen years reigned he in Jerusalem, the city which Yahweh had chosen, to set his Name there—from among all the tribes of Israel, and the name of his mother was Naamah, the Ammonitess. But he did evil,—in that he did not fix his heart to seek Yahweh.

Now the story of Rehoboam, first and last is it not written in the story of Shemaiah the prophet and Iddo the seer, for enrolling,—also the wars of Rehoboam and Jeroboam, all the days? And Rehoboam slept with his fathers, and was buried in the city of David,—and Abijah his son reigned in his stead.
§ 12. Abijah succeeds Rehoboam; enters into a successful Conflict with Jeroboam, and dies.

18 1 In the eighteenth year of King Jeroboam began Abijah to reign over Judah: 2 three years after his father Rehoboam reigned he in Jerusalem, and 3 the name of his mother was Maachah, 4 daughter of Uriel of Gibeah, and there was war between Abijah and Jeroboam. 3 And Abijah began the war with a force of heroes of war, four hundred thousand chosen men, and 3 Jeroboam set in array against him, to battle, with eight hundred thousand chosen men, heroes of valour. 4 And Abijah stood up upon Mount Zemaraim, which is in the hill country of Ephraim, and said:

Hear me, O Jeroboam and all Israel! 5 Is it not yours to know, that 3 Yahweh God of Israel gave the kingdom to David, over Israel, unto times age-abiding, to him and to his sons, by a covenant of salt? 6 Yet hath Jeroboam son of Nebat, servant of Solomon son of David, risen up, and rebelled against his lord. 7 And there are gathered unto him men of valour, and rebels against Rehoboam son of Solomon, when 3 Rehoboam was young and tender of heart, and had not strengthened himself to meet them.

8 Therefore, ye are thinking to strengthen yourselves against the kingdom of Yahweh, in the hand of the sons of David, and ye are a great multitude, and with you are calves of gold, which Jeroboam hath made for gods.

9 Have ye not driven out the priests of Yahweh, the sons of Aaron, and the Levites, and made for yourselves priests like the peoples of the countries? 10 Whosoever cometh to install himself with a young bullock, and seven rams, then becometh he a priest unto the [no-gods].

10 But with us 3 Yahweh is our God, and we have not forsaken him, and 3 the priests who are waiting upon Yahweh are sons of Aaron, with Levites in the work; 11 and they are making a perfume unto Yahweh, with ascending-sacrifices morning by morning, and evening by evening and an incense of sweet spiciness, and are putting in order bread upon the pure table, and the lampstand of gold with the lamps thereof, for lighting up evening by evening, for 3 observants are we of the charge of Yahweh our God, whereas ye have forsaken him.

12 And lo! with us as Head is God himself, and his priests, and the trumpets of alarm, to sound an alarm against you. — O sons of Israel! do not fight against Yahweh God of your fathers, for ye shall not prosper.

13 But 3 Jeroboam sent round an ambush, to come up from behind them, so they were before Judah and 3 the ambush did come up from behind them. 14 And when Judah turned and lo! as for them, the battle was before and behind, then made they outcry unto Yahweh, and 3 the priests kept on blowing with the trumpets. 15 Then the men of Judah gave a shout, and it came to pass when the men of Judah shouted then 3 God himself smote Jeroboam and all Israel before Abijah and Judah. 16 And the sons of Israel fled from before Judah, and God delivered them into their hand. 17 And Abijah and his people smote among them with a great smiting, and there fell down slain, of Israel, five hundred thousand chosen men.

18 Thus were the sons of Israel subdued at that time, and the sons of Judah prevailed, because they leaned upon Yahweh the God of their fathers.

19 And Abijah pursued after Jeroboam, and captured from him, cities, even Bethel, with the villages thereof, and Jeshanah, with the villages thereof, and Ephron, with the villages thereof; 20 neither was Jeroboam strong any more, in the days of Abijah, and Yahweh smote him that he died.

21 And Abijah strengthened himself, and took him, fourteen wives, and begat twenty-two sons, and sixteen daughters.

22 And the rest of the story of Abijah, both his ways and his words, — are written, in the commentary of the prophet Iddo.

§ 13. The Reign of Asa, a good and victorious King, who, howsoever, sins, and is punished before he dies.

1 So Abijah slept with his fathers, and they buried him in the city of David, and Asa his son reigned in his stead, — in his days the land rested ten years.

2 And Asa did that which was good and that which was right, in the eyes of Yahweh his God; and took away the foreign altars, and the high places, and brake in pieces the pillars, and cut in twain the Sacred Steens; 4 and bade Judah seek Yahweh, God of their fathers, and execute the law, and the commandment; and removed from all the cities of Judah, the high places, and the sun-images, — and the kingdom became quiet before him. 6 And he built cities of defence, in Judah, — for the land had quiet, nor was there near him any war.

4 So it shd be (w. Sep., Syr., and 1 K. xv. 2) — G.n.
5 M.C.T.: "hero" (sing.).
6 A. sp. v. 1 (seuer): "heroes" (pl.) — G.n.
7 Lit.: "lords"; but prob. the plural of excel.
in these years, because Yahweh had given him rest. 7 Therefore said he to Judah, Let us build these cities, and let us surround them with walls and towers, doors and bars, while the land is yet before us, for we have sought Yahweh our God, we have sought him, and he hath given us rest on every side. So they built, and prospered.

6 And it came to pass that Asa had a force bearing shield and spear, out of Judah, three hundred thousand, and out of Benjamin, such as bare a buckler and trode a bow, two hundred and eighty thousand;—all these were heroes of valour.

9 Then came out against them Zerah the Ethiopian, with a force of a thousand thousand, and three hundred chariots;—and he came as far as Mareselah. 10 And Asa went out to meet him,—and they set in array for battle, in the valley of Zaphonah, at Mareselah. 11 Then Asa cried out unto Yahweh his God, and said, O Yahweh, it is nothing with thee, to help whether with many or with such as have no strength. Help us, O Yahweh our God, for on thee do we lean, and in thy name have we come against this multitude. O Yahweh! our God, thou art, let not [weak man] have power against thee.

12 So Yahweh smote the Ethiopians, before Asa, and before Judah,—and the Ethiopians fled. And Asa and the people that were with him pursued as far as to Gerar, and the Ethiopians fell, so that there was no way for them to recover, for they were routed before Yahweh, and before his host,—and they carried away exceeding much spoil. 13 And they smote all the cities round about Gerar, for the dread of Yahweh was upon them,—and they plundered all the cities, for great plunder was there in them. Moreover also <the tents of the cattle> they smote,—and carried off sheep in abundance, and camels, and returned to Jerusalem.

15 Now <as for Azariah son of Oded> there came upon him, the spirit of God. So he went forth to meet Asa, and said unto him, Hear me, O Asa, and all Judah and Benjamin,—Yahweh is with you, so long as ye are with him, and if ye seek him he will be found of you, but if ye forsake him he will forsake you.

3 Now many days had Israel been, without the faithful God, and without a teaching priest, and without the law; But they turned, in their distress, unto Yahweh God of Israel,—and sought him, and he was found of them.

5 And in those times there had been no prosperity, to him that went out nor to him that came in,—for great conterna-

tions were upon all the inhabitants of the lands; and they were beaten in pieces—nation against nation, and city against city,—for Yahweh discomfited them with all manner of distress.

7 Ye therefore, be strong, and let not your hands be slack,—for there is a reward for your work! And <when Asa heard these words and the prophecy of Oded the prophet> he strengthened himself, and put away the abominations out of all the land of Judah and Benjamin, and out of the cities which he had captured out of the hill country of Ephraim,—and renewed the altar of Yahweh, that was before the porch of Yahweh. And he gathered together all Judah and Benjamin, and the sojourners with them, out of Ephraim and out of Manasseh, and out of Simeon,—for they fell unto him out of Israel, in great numbers, because they saw that Yahweh his God was with him.

10 So they gathered themselves together unto Jerusalem, in the third month of the fifteenth year of the reign of Asa. And they sacrificed unto Yahweh on that day out of the spoil they had brought in,—oxen seven hundred, and sheep seven thousand.

12 And they entered into a covenant, to seek Yahweh God of their fathers,—with all their heart, and with all their soul; and whosoever would not seek unto Yahweh God of Israel should be put to death,—whether small or great, whether man or woman. So they bound themselves by oath unto Yahweh, with a loud voice, and with shouting,—and with trumpets and with horns. And all Judah rejoiced over the oath, for with all their heart had they sworn, and with all their good will had they sought him, and he was found of them,—and Yahweh gave them rest round about.

15 Moreover also, <as touching Micaah mother of Asa> the king> he removed her from being queen, because she had made, unto the Sacred Stem, a monstrous thing,—so Asa cast out her monstrous thing, and reduced it to dust, and burnt it up in the Kidron ravine. But the high places were not taken away out of Israel,—only the heart of Asa was perfect, all his days.

16 And he brought the hallowed things of his father and his own hallowed things, into the house of God,—silver and gold, and utensils. And war was there none,—until the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Asa.

1 In the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Asa king of Israel came up against Judah, and built Ramah,—that he might let none come out or go in, unto Asa king of Judah.

2 So Asa brought forth silver and gold, out

* Gt.: "and the p. which Azariah son of Oded had spoken." Cp. ver. 1 * Or: "belonging to." Heb.: 'sahrah' (fem.). * So (in many MSS. (w. had spoken.)) G.n. * A sp. v.r. (aerir): "which they"—G.n. * So it shd be (w. Sep.)—G.n.
of the treasuries of the house of Yahweh, and the house of the king,—and sent unto Ben-hadad, king of Syria, who dwelt in Damascus, saying:

3 [Let there be] a covenant, between me and thee, as between my father and thy father.—

Lo! I have sent thee silver and gold, go break thy covenant with Baasha, king of Israel, that he may go up from me.

4 And Ben-hadad hearkened unto King Asa, and sent the chief captains of the forces which he had against the cities of Israel, and smote Ijon and Dan, and Abel-maim,—and all the storehouses of the cities of Naphtali.

And it came to pass, when Baasha heard it, he left off building Ramah,—and let his work cease. And [Asa the king] took all Judah, and they carried away the stones of Ramah, and the timbers thereof, which Baasha had used in building,—and he built them thither, Geba and Mizpah.

And [at that time] came Hanani the seer, unto Asa the king of Judah,—and said unto him,

<Because thou hast leaned upon the king of Syria, and hast not leaned upon Yahweh thy God> || for this cause || hath the force of the king of Syria escaped out of thy hand.

5 Were not [the Ethiopians and the Lybians] a huge host, with chariots and horsemen exceeding many? yet <because thou didst lean upon Yahweh> he delivered them into thy hand.

6 For [as touching Yahweh] ||[seeing that]|| [his eyes] are ever running to and fro throughout the whole earth, to show himself strong with them who are perfect toward himself> thou hast made thyself foolish over this,—for <from henceforth> there shall be with thee—war.

Then was Asa angry with the seer, and put him in the house of the stocks, for he was in a rage with him, over this,—and Asa oppressed some of the people, at that time.

But lo! <the story of Asa, first and last> [there it is] written in the book of the kings of Judah and Israel.

And Asa became diseased,—in the thirty-ninth year of his reign,—in his feet, <exceedingly severe> was his disease,—yet <even in his disease> he sought not Yahweh, but unto physicians.

And Asa slept with his fathers,—yea he died in the forty-first year of his reign; and they buried him in his own stately sepulchre, which he had hewn for himself in the city of David, and laid him on a couch which was full of sweet spices—yea of various kinds, made by the perfumer’s art,—and they burned for him with an exceeding great burning.

§ 14. The Reign of Jehoshaphat: his reforming Zeal and Prosperity; his entangling Alliances with Ahab and Israel; the Invasion of his Land and his signal Deliverance.

1 And Jehoshaphat his son reigned in his stead, 17—and strengthened himself against Israel;

2 and put forces in all the fortified cities of Judah,—and set garrisons in the land of Judah, and in the cities of Ephraim, which Asa his father had captured.

3 And it came to pass, that ||Yahweh|| was with Jehoshaphat,—because he walked in the first ways of David his father, and sought not unto the Baalim; 4 for <unto the God of his father> he sought, and <in his commandments> he walked,—and not according to the doing of Israel. 5 Therefore did Yahweh establish the kingdom in his hand, and all Judah gave a present unto Jehoshaphat,—and he came to have riches and honour, in abundance.

6 And his heart was encouraged, in the ways of Yahweh,—and he [yet further] took away the high places and the Sacred Stems, out of Judah.

7 And <in the third year of his reign> he sent to his rulers, even to Ben-hail and to Obadiah and to Zechariah, and to Jehoiada, and to Maaseiah,—that they were to teach throughout the cities of Judah; 8 and <with them> Levites, Shemaiah and Nethaniah and Zebadiah and Asahel and Shimrithoth 9 and Jehonathan, and Adonijah and Tobijah 9 and Tob-adonijah, Levites,—and <with them> Eliahu and Jehoram, priests; 10 and they taught throughout Judah, and <with them> was the book of the law of Yahweh,—so they went round throughout all the cities of Judah, and taught the people.

11 And it came to pass, that ||the dread of Yahweh|| was upon all the kingdoms of the countries, that were round about Judah,—and they waxed not against Jehoshaphat.

12 And <from among the Philistines> were they bringing in unto Jehoshaphat a present, and silver as tribute,—even the Arabians were bringing in unto him flocks, seven thousand seven hundred rams, and seven thousand seven hundred he-goats. 13 And so it came to pass that ||Jehoshaphat|| went on waxing surpassingly great,—and he built, throughout Judah, fortresses and cities for store; 14 and <much business> had he, throughout the cities of Judah,—but ||the men of war, the heroes of valor|| were in Jerusalem.

15 And ||these|| are the numbers of them, by their ancestral house,— <To Judah> pertained rulers of thousands, Adnah the chief, and <with him> mighty men of valor, three hundred thousand; and <under his direct-

a Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. ed.): [1 138.]; [1 138.]; ed.:

"Baasha":—G.n.

1—G.n.

N.C.T.

a Heb. : mitklaykh; 1: 4; G.n.

b Heb. : mitklaykh; 21; mitklaykh.

1 "Shemirimoth," written ;

"Shemiramoth," read—

29
And it came to pass <when Jehoshaphat had riches and honour, in abundance> that he contracted, by marriage, affinity with Ahab.

So he went down, at the end of some years, unto Ahab, to Samaria, Ahab therefore sacrificed for him, sheep and oxen, in abundance, also for the people whom he had with him,—and then persuaded him to go up against Ramoth-gilead. For Ahab king of Israel said unto Jehoshaphat king of Judah, Wilt thou go up with me to Ramoth-gilead?

And he said unto him—

"So am I even as thou, and like thy people are my people, and with thee in the war.

Then said Jehoshaphat, unto the king of Israel,—

Seek, I pray thee, some time to day, the word of Yahweh.

So the king of Israel gathered together the prophets, four hundred men, and said unto them:

Shall we go up against Ramoth-gilead to battle, or shall I forbear?

And they said—

Go up, and may God deliver it into the hand of the king!

Then said Jehoshaphat, Is there not here a prophet of Yahweh besides, that we may seek, [from him]?

Then said the king of Israel unto Jehoshaphat—There is yet one man, by whom to seek Yahweh, but [I] hate him, for he is never prophesying concerning me, anything good—but all his days—evil, [the same] is Micaiah, son of Imla.

Then said Jehoshaphat, Let not the king say [so]!

And the king of Israel called for a certain officer,—and said,

Haste, Micaiah son of Imla!

Now [the king of Israel, and Jehoshaphat king of Judah] were sitting, each upon his throne, clothed in robes, and they were sitting in an open space, at the entrance of the gate of Samaria,—and [all the prophets] were prophesying before them.

Then did Zedekiah son of Chenaanah make him horns of iron,—and said—

"Thus saith Yahweh,—<With these> shalt thou push Syria, until they are consumed.

And [all the prophets] were prophesying [so], saying—

Go up to Ramoth-gilead, and prosper, and Yahweh will deliver it into the hand of the king.

And [the messenger who went to call Micaiah spake unto him, saying,]

Lo! [the words of the prophets,] <with one mouth> are good' for the king,—be the word then, I pray thee, like one of their so wilt thou speak good.

Then said Micaiah,—

[By the life of Yahweh]<whosoever my God shall say>[that] unto me, I speak.

Now, when he came unto the king, the king said unto him,

Micaiah, shall we go against Ramoth-gilead to battle, or shall I forbear?

And he said,

Go ye up and prosper, and may they deliver into your hand.

Then the king said unto him,

<How many times> must [I] be put to oblation thee on oath,—that thou speakest unto me of nothing' but the truth in the name of Yahweh?

So he said,

I saw all Israel, scattered upon the mountains, like sheep that have no shepherd, and Yahweh said,

<No masters> have these; let them return every man unto his own house, in peace.

Then said the king of Israel, unto Jehoshaphat,—

Said I not unto thee,

He will not prophesy concerning me anything good, but evil?

Then said he,—

Therefore hear ye the word of Yahweh, I saw Yahweh, sitting upon his throne, and all the host of the heavens, standing before Yahweh, and said—

[I] will persuade him.

And Yahweh said unto him Wherewith?

And he said,

I will go forth and become a spirit of falsehood, in the mouth of all the prophets.
And he said—
Thou mayest persuade, moreover also' thou shalt prevail, go forth, and do
so.[2]

[Now] therefore, lo! Yahweh hath suffered a spirit of falsehood to be put into the mouth of these' thy prophets,—but [Yahweh] hath spoken concerning thee—evil.[2]

Then drew near Zedekiah son of Chenaanah, and smote Micaiah upon the cheek,—and said,
Which then is the way the spirit of Yahweh passed from me, to speak with thee?

Then said Micaiah,
Lo! thou shalt see, on that day when thou shalt enter into a chamber within a chamber, to hide thyself.

Then said the king of Israel,
Take ye Micaiah,' and carry him back unto Amon ruler of the city, and unto Joash son of the king: 29 and ye shall say,
[Thus] shall saith the king,
Put ye this one into the prison,—and feed him with the bread of oppression 4 and with the water of oppression, 4 until I return in peace.

Then said Micaiah,
<If thou do [at all return] in peace> Yahweh hath not spoken by me.
And he said,
Hear! ye peoples, all!

Then went up the king of Israel, and Jehoshaphat king of Judah, against Ramoth-gilead. 29 And the king of Israel said unto Jehoshaphat,
[I am about] to disguise myself, and enter into the battle, but [thou] put on thy robes.

So the king of Israel disguised himself, and entered* into the battle. 29 Now the king of Syria had commanded the captains of chariots which he had, saying,
Ye shall not fight, with small [or] with great,—save with the king of Israel alone.

So it came to pass <when the chariot-captains saw Jehoshaphat> that [they] said,
<The king of Israel> it is.'

And they compassed him about, to fight,—but Jehoshaphat made outcry, and [Yahweh] helped him, yea God almighty them from him.

And so it came to pass <when the chariot-captains saw that it was not the king of Israel> that they turned back from pursuing him;

but 'a certain man drawing a bow in his innocence, smote the king of Israel between the shoulder-joints and the coat of mail,—wherefore he died in the chariot.

Turn thy hand,* and convey me out of the host, for I am sore wounded.
34 But the battle increased on that day, and [the king of Israel] was propping himself up in the chariot before the Syrians, until evening,—and died at the time of the going in of the sun.

1 And Jehoshaphat the king of Judah returned 19 unto his own house in peace, to Jerusalem.
And there came out to meet him, Jehu son of Hanani, the seer, who said unto King Jehoshaphat,
<Unto the lawless> was it [right] to give help? and <on them who hate Yahweh> to bestow thy love?
For this cause therefore, is there wrath against thee, from before Yahweh; 3 howbeit [good things] are found with thee,—for that thou hast consumed the Sacred Stems 5 out of the land, and hast fixed thy heart to seek God.

So Jehoshaphat dwelt in Jerusalem,—and he again' went forth among the people, from Beer-sheba as far as the hill country of Ephraim, and brought them back unto Yahweh, the God of their fathers. 5 And he stationed judges in the land, throughout all the fortified cities of Judah, city by city; 6 and said unto the judges,
See what [ye] are doing; inasmuch as <not for man> must ye judge, but for Yahweh,—who will be with you, in the word of justice.

7 [Now] therefore, let the dread of Yahweh be upon you,—observe and do, for there is, with Yahweh our God, neither perversity nor respect of persons nor the taking of bribes.

And <even in Jerusalem> did Jehoshaphat station some of the Levites and the priests, and of the ancestral chiefs of Israel, to pronounce the just sentence of Yahweh, and to settle disputes,—when they returned to Jerusalem. 5 And he laid charge upon them, saying,—
<Thus> shall ye act, in the fear of Yahweh, faithfully and with an undivided heart.

<Any*> dispute that shall come in unto you from among your brethren who are dwelling in their cities, between blood and blood, between law and commandment and statutes and regulations> then shall ye warn them, that they may not become guilty against Yahweh, and so wrath come upon you and upon your brethren,—
<Thus> shall ye act, and not incur guilt.

And lo! [Amariah the chief priest] is over you as to every matter of Yahweh, and [Zebadiah son of Ishmael the chief ruler

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a Some cod. (w. Vul.; Syr.; Vul.): "all those"[1]

b Heb. : מַעָּט הָאָרֶץ

c Or. : "in vain allowances," (c. xxii. 20).


e Some cod. (w. 7 car. pr. edns., Sep., Syr., Vul.) [singing]: written and read G.n.

f "Handa," written; "hand," read. In some cod. (w. 1 car. pr. edn.; Sep., Syr., Vul.) "hand" [singing]: written and read G.n.

G.n.: "was propped up" (as in 1 K. xxii. 35)—G.n., G. Intro. 151.


Or. : "matter of judgment."

So it and be [without "or""] (w. Sep., Vul.) —G.n.

29-2
And it came to pass <after this> that the sons of Moab and the sons of Ammon, and <with them> some of the Meunim,* came against Jehoshaphat, to battle. 2 And there came [some] and told Jehoshaphat, saying, There is coming against thee, a great multitude from beyond the sea, from Syria,—and lo! they are in Hazazon-tamar, [the same] is Engedi. 3 And Jehoshaphat was afraid, and set his face to seek unto Yahweh,—and proclaimed a fast for all Judah. 4 And Judah gathered themselves together, to enquire of Yahweh,—even <of all the cities of Judah> came they in, to seek Yahweh. 5 And Jehoshaphat stood in the convocation of Judah and Jerusalem in the house of Yahweh,—before the new court; * and said, O Yahweh, God of our fathers, art not thou [our] God in the heavens? and art thou not ruling throughout all the kingdoms of the nations? and <in thy hand> are there not strength and might? and is there any who <against thee> can stand? 6 Art not [our] God, who didst dispose the inhabitants of this land, from before thy people Israel,—and didst give it unto the seed of Abraham who loved thee, unto times age-abiding? * and they have dwelt therein,—and have built for thee therein, a sanctuary for thy Name, saying: 7 If there come upon us calamity, the sword of judgment or pestilence or famine,—we will stand before this house, and before thee, for [thy Name] is in this house,—that we may make outcry unto thee out of our distress, that thou mayest hear and save. 8 And Jehoshaphat bowed his head, with his face to the ground,—and all Judah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem fell down before Yahweh, prostrating themselves unto Yahweh. 9 Levites,—of the sons of the Kohathites and the sons of the Korahites, stood up to praise unto Yahweh, God of Israel, with exceeding loud voice. 10 So they rose early in the morning, and went out to the wilderness of Tekoa,—and <as they went out> Jehoshaphat stood and said, Hear me, O Judah, and ye inhabitants of Jerusalem, Trust ye in Yahweh your God, and ye shall be trusted, Trust ye in his prophets, and ye shall prosper. 11 And <when he had given counsel unto the people> he appointed such as should sing unto Yahweh, and offer praise with holy strings,—<as they should be going forth before armed men> that they should be saying, O give thanks unto Yahweh, For age-abiding is his lovingkindness. 12 And <when they began to sing and praise> Yahweh * had set liars-in-wait against the sons of Ammon, Moab and Mount Seir, whom thou didst not suffer Israel to invade, when they came out of the land of Egypt,—but they turned away from them and destroyed them not, * yea lo! [they] are requiting us,—by coming to drive us out, from thy possession, which thou didst cause us to possess. 13 O our God, wilt thou not bring judgment upon them, seeing that there is, in us, no strength, before this great multitude, that is coming against us,—[we] therefore, know not what we shall do, but <unto thee> are our eyes. 14 And <all Judah> were standing before Yahweh,—also their little ones, their wives and their children.

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dead bodies and precious jewels, and they stripped off for themselves, beyond what they could carry away,—and they were three days plundering the spoil, for great it was. And <on the fourth day> they assembled themselves in the vale of Beracah, for there they blessed Yahweh, <on this account> the name of that place called The Vale of Beracah—unto this day.

Then turned every man of Judah and Jerusalem, with [Jehoshaphat] at their head, to go again to Jerusalem with joy,—for Yahweh had caused them to rejoice over their enemies. So they came to Jerusalem, with harps and with lyres, and with trumpets, unto the house of Yahweh.

And it came to pass that [the dread of God] was upon all the kingdoms of the countries,—when they heard that Yahweh had fought against the enemies of Israel. So the kingdom of Jehoshaphat was quiet,—for his God gave him rest round about.

Thus Jehoshaphat reigned over Judah,—<thirty-five years old> was he when he began to reign, and <twenty-five years> reigned he in Jerusalem, and the [name of his mother] was Azubah, daughter of Shilhih. And he walked in the way of his father Asa, and turned not from it,—doing that which was right, in the eyes of Yahweh. Howbeit [the high places] were not taken away,—for as yet [the people] had not fixed their heart unto the God of their fathers.

But <the rest of the story of Jehoshaphat, first and last>! lo! there it is written in the story of Jehu son of Hanani, which hath been added to the book of the Kings of Israel.

Yet <after this> did Jehoshaphat king of Judah join himself with Ahaziah king of Israel,—<he> was lawless in his doings; and he joined with him, to make ships to go unto Tarshish,—and they made ships in Ezion-geber. Then prophesied, Eliezer son of Dodavahu of Mareshah, against Jehoshaphat, saying,—<Because thou hast joined thyself with Ahaziah> Yahweh hath broken in pieces thy works. So the ships were wrecked, and were not able to go unto Tarshish.

§ 15. The Wicked Reign of Jehoram (Jehoshaphat's Son) calls forth a Warning Letter from the Prophet Elijah, which is fearfully fulfilled.

21 And Jehoshaphat slept with his fathers, and was buried with his fathers, in the city of David,—and Jehoram his son reigned in his stead. Now [he] had brethren, sons of Jehoshaphat,—Azariah and Jehiel and Zechariah and Azzariah, and Michael and Shephatiah,—all these were sons of Jehoshaphat king of Israel,

and their father gave them large presents—of silver and of gold and of precious things, with cities of defence in Judah,—but <the kingdom> gave he unto Jehoram, for [he] was the firstborn. But <when Jehoram had arisen over the kingdom of his father> he strengthened himself, and slew all his brethren, with the sword,—moreover also some of the rulers of Israel.

<Thirty-two years old> was Jehoram when he began to reign,—and <eight years> reigned he, in Jerusalem.

And he walked in the way of the kings of Israel, like as did the house of Ahab, for <the daughter of Ahab> had he, to wife,—so he wrought wickedness, in the eyes of Yahweh.

Howbeit Yahweh was not willing to destroy the house of David, because of the covenant which he had solemnised unto David,—and as he had promised to give unto him a lamp, and unto his sons, all the days.

<In his days> revolted the Edomites, from under the hand of Judah,—and set over themselves a king. So Jehoram passed over, with his captains, and all his chariots, with him,—and it came to pass that he rose up by night, and smote the Edomites that were round about unto him, and the chariot-captains.

So Edom revolted from under the hand of Judah —unto this day. Then must Libnah needs revolt at the same time, from under his hand,—because he had forsaken Yahweh, the God of his fathers. [He too] made high places among the mountains of Judah,—and caused the inhabitants of Jerusalem to be unchaste, and seduced Judah.

Then came there unto him, a writing, from Elijah the prophet, saying,—

[Thus] saith Yahweh, God of David thy father,

<Because thou hast not walked in the ways of Jehoshaphat thy father, nor in the ways of Asa, king of Judah; but hast walked in the way of the kings of Israel, and hast caused Judah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem to be unchaste, after the unchastities of the house of Ahab,—moreover also> <thine own brethren of the house of thy father who were better than thou> hast thou slain> 14 lo! [Yahweh] is about to plague, with a great plague, thy people,—and thy children and thy wives, and all thy possessions; also [thyself] with sore diseases, with a disease of thy bowels,—until thy bowels shall fall out, by reason of the disease, in a year added to a year.4

4 Some cod. (w, 6 ear. pr. edns., Vul.); "apparel"—Gn. 4 Or: "but"—O.G. instead of "dead bodies"—Gn.
5 Sool G. (O. G. De; "maked together"—Fu.
3 Some cod. (w, 5 ear. pr. edns., Vul.); "clothing." 4 Or: "but"—O.G.
6 Sool G. (O. G. De; "maked together"—Fu.
7 Some cod. (w, 6 ear. pr. edns.); "Asa his father"—Gn.
8 A sp. v.r. (s.str.): "Jehudah." In some cod. (w, 2 ear. pr. edns., Sep., Syr., Vul.); "Judah." Cities is both written and read—Gn. G. Intro. 192, 193.
9 Gt.: "to Bagad" or "to Zair." Op. 2 K. v. 21—Gn.
10 ML: "days upon days."
16 And Yahweh stirred up against Jehoram the spirit of the Philistines, and the Arabians, who were under the direction of the Ethiopians; and they came up against Judah, and forced their way into it, and carried off all the possessions that were found belonging to the house of the king, moreover also his sons and his wives,—so that there was left him never a son, save only Jehoshaz the youngest of his sons.

17 And after all this, Yahweh plagued him in his bowels with an incurable disease. And it came to pass, in a year beyond a year, even when the end of the days of two years had passed;—that his bowels fell out by reason of his disease, so that he died of malignant disease,—and his people made him no burning, like the burning of his fathers.

18 Thirty-two years old was he when he began to reign, and eight years he reigned in Jerusalem, and went his way—unregretted, and though they buried him in the city of David yet not in the sepulchres of the kings.

§ 16. Jehoram's Son and Successor, Athaliah, caused by his own wicked mother Athaliah and by the house of Ahab, to walk in wickedness, and is slain in Samaria by Jehu. His Mother usurps the Throne after (as she supposes) having slain all the Seed Royal; from whom, however, the boy Joash is secretly rescued.

22 And the inhabitants of Jerusalem made Athaliah his youngest son king, in his stead, for all the elder sons had the band of men slain who came in with the Arabians into the camp,—so Athaliah son of Jehoram king of Judah reigned. Forty-two years old was Athaliah when he began to reign, and one year he reigned in Jerusalem, and the name of his mother was Athaliah, daughter of Omri.

He too walked in the ways of the house of Ahab,—for his mother, because his counsellor, to work lawlessness. Wherefore he did the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh, because the house of Yahweh, for they became his counsellors, after the death of his father, to his destruction. Even in their counsel, he walked, and went with Jehoram son of Ahab king of Israel, to war against Hazael king of Syria, in Ramoth-gilead,—and the Syrians smote Joram. And he returned to be healed in Jezreel, because of the wounds wherewith they smote him in Ramah, when he fought with Hazael, king of Syria,—and Azariah son of Jehoram king of Judah went down to see Jehoram son of Ahaziah in Jezreel, because [sick] was he! But from God came the downfall of Athaliah, through his coming to Joram,—and because through his coming he went out with Jehoram against Jehu son of Nimshi, who had anointed to cut off the house of Ahab. And so it came to pass when Jehu was executing judgment upon the house of Ahab,—and found the rulers of Judah and the sons of the brethren of Ahaziah ministering to Athaliah,—that he slew them. And he took Athaliah, and they captured him, [she,] having hid himself in Samaria, and they brought him unto Jehu, and he staved him to death, and they buried him, because, said they, it is the son of Jehosheba, the young woman, whom Yahweh had all his heart,—and no one of the house of Ahaziah had ability for the kingdom.

10 But when Athaliah mother of Athaliah saw that her son was dead, she rose up and destroyed all the seed royal of the house of Judah. But Jehosheba, daughter of the king, took Joash son of Ahaziah, and stole him from among the sons of the king who were being slain, and put him and his nurse in a bedchamber,—so Jehosheba daughter of the king, Jehoram's wife of Jehosaphat the prince for [she] was the sister of Ahaziah—hid him from the face of Athaliah so that she slew him not. And it came to pass that he was with them, in the house of God, hidden six years, while Athaliah was reigning over the land.

§ 17. Jehoiada the Priest secures the Royal Succession to Joash, who reigns well during Jehoada's life, but then becomes corrupt. Jehoiada's faithful son Zechariah, and him comes to an untimely end.

1 And in the seventh year, Jehoiada strengthened himself, and took the rulers of hundreds—even Azariah son of Jeroham, Ishmael son of Jehohanan, and Azariah of Obadiah, and Maaseiah son of Adaniah—Elishaphat son of Zichri—unto himself, as covenant. And they went round through Judah, and gathered together the Levites of all the cities of Judah, and the ances-try chiefs of Israel,—and they came into Jeru-salem. And all the convocation solemnised covenant in the house of God, with the king, and him said to them,

Lo! the king's son must reign, as said Yahweh concerning the sons of David.

4 This is the thing that ye shall do,—A third of you entering on the sabbath, both of the priests and of the Levites, doorkeeper of the porch; and a third being in the house of the king, and a third, at the foundation gate,—and all
people, being in the courts of the house of Yahweh, then let no one enter the house of Yahweh save the priests and they who are in attendance of the Levites. They may enter, for it is holy. But all the people shall keep the watch of Yahweh.

7 So shall the Levites encompass the king round about, every man with his weapons, in his hand, and he that entereth into the house shall be put to death.

Thus be ye with the king, when he cometh in and when he goeth out.

5 So the Levites and all Judah did according to all that Jehoiada the priest commanded, and they took every man his men, who were coming in on the sabbath, with them who were going out on the sabbath, for Jehoiada the priest dismissed not the courses. And Jehoiada the priest gave unto the captains of hundreds, the spears and the bucklers and the shields, which belonged to King David, which were in the house of God. And he caused all the people to stand, even every man with his weapon in his hand, from the right corner of the house as far as the left corner of the house, by the altar and the house, near the king round about.

Then brought they forth the king's son, and set upon him the crown and the testimony, and made him king, and Jehoiada and his sons anointed him, and said:

May the king live!

12 Now when Athaliah heard the noise of the people which were running and those who were praising the king, then she went in unto the house of Yahweh, and looked, and lo! the king, standing by his pillar, and all the people, the captains, and the trumpets by the king, and all the people of the land rejoicing, and blowing with trumpets, and the singers, with instruments of song, and such as led the offering of praise, then Athaliah rent her garments, and said:

Conspiracy! conspiracy!

14 Then Jehoiada the priest commanded the captains of hundreds, officers of the force, and said unto them:

Take her forth within the ranks, and he that cometh in after her let him be slain with the sword.

So they made way for her, and she came into the entrance of the horse-gate of the house of the king, and they slew her there.

And Jehoiada solemnised a covenant, between himself and all the people, and the king, that they should become people unto Yahweh. Then all the people entered into the house of Baal and brake it down, and <his altars and his images> brake they in pieces, and <Mattan the priest of Baal> they slew before the altars.

13 And Jehoiada put the oversight of the house of Yahweh into the hand of the priests and the Levites, whom David set by courses over the house of Yahweh, that they might offer up the ascending-sacrifices of Yahweh, as it is written in the law of Moses, with rejoicing and with song, under the direction of David.

19 And he caused gatekeepers to stand at the gates of the house of Yahweh, that no one who was unclean should, on any account, enter.

20 Then took he the captains of hundreds and the nobles and the rulers over the people and all the people of the land, and brought down the king out of the house of Yahweh, and they entered, through the midst of the upper gate into the house of the king, and set the king, upon the throne of the kingdom. And all the people of the land rejoiced, and the city was quiet, when <Athaliah> they had slain with the sword.

24 <Seven years old> was Josiah when he began to reign, and <forty years> reigned he in Jerusalem, and <the name of his mother> was Zibiah of Beersheba. And Josiah did that which was right in the eyes of Yahweh, all the days of Jehoiada the priest. And Jehoiada took him two wives, and he begat sons and daughters.

4 And it came to pass after this, that it was near the heart of Josiah to renew the house of Yahweh. So he gathered together the priests and the Levites, and said unto them:

Go ye out unto the cities of Judah, and gather out of all Israel silver to repair the house of your God, year by year, and ye shall hasting the needed work of the house of Yahweh, which the Levites hastened it not.

6 Then the king called for Jehoiada the chief, and said unto him:

Wherefore hast thou not required of the Levites, to bring in out of Judah and out of Jerusalem the tribute of Moses the servant of Yahweh, and of the convocation of Israel, for the tent of testimony?

7 For as for Athaliah the Lawless, her sons brake up the House of God, moreover all the hallowed things of the house of Yahweh offered they unto the Baalim. So the king bade them, and they made a certain chest, and set it in the gate of the house of Yahweh, outside. And they made a proclamation throughout Judah and Jerusalem, to bring in unto Yahweh the tribute of Moses the servant of God, laid upon Israel in the desert. And all the rulers and all the people rejoiced, and brought in and cast into the chest, until they had finished. And it came to pass what time the chest was...
brought into the office of the king by the hand of the Levites, and when they had seen that abundant was the silver— that the scribe of the king came in, and the officer of the chief priest, and they emptied the chest, and bare it, and put it back in its place,—thus they did, day by day, and collected silver, in abundance; 12 and the king and Jehoiada gave it unto such as were doing the work of labouring upon the house of Yahweh, and they were hiring masons and carpenters, to renew the house of Yahweh,—moreover also, such as were fashioners of iron and bronze, to repair the house of Yahweh. 13 So the doors of the work wrought, and the work of restoration went forward, in their hand,—and they caused the house of God to stand forth according to its due proportions, and made it strong. 14 And when they had finished it, they brought in the king and Jehoiada the rest of the silver, and he made it into utensils for the house of Yahweh, utensils of attendance, and bowls, and spoons, even utensils of gold and silver. 15 Then were they offering ascending-sacrifices in the house of Yahweh, continually, all the days of Jehoiada.

But Jehoiada waxed old and became satisfied with days, and died,—a hundred and thirty years old, when he died. 16 And they buried him in the city of David, with the kings,—because he had done good in Israel, both toward God and his house.

Now after the death of Jehoiada came the rulers of Judah, and bowed themselves down unto the king, and hearkened the king unto them. 18 And they forsook the house of Yahweh, God of their fathers, and served the Sacred Stems, and the images,—so there was wrath against Judah and Jerusalem, for this their guilt. 19 And he sent among them prophets, to bring them back unto Yahweh,—and they testified against them, but they would not give ear.

And the spirit of God clothed Zechariah, son of Jehoiada the priest, and he took his stand above the people,—and said unto them:

Thus saith God, Wherefore are ye transgressing the commandments of Yahweh, that ye cannot prosper, because ye have forsaken Yahweh therefore hath he forsaken you.

So they conspired against him, and stoned him with stones, by the commandment of the king,—in the court of the house of Yahweh. 21 Thus Joash the king [remembered not] the lovingkindness which Jehoiada his father had done for him, but slew his son,—and [as he died] he said, Yahweh see and require!

And it came to pass when the year had gone round that the force of Syria came up against him, and they entered Judah, and Jerusalem, and destroyed all the rulers of the people, from among the people,—and [all the spoil of them] sent they unto the king of Damascus. 24 [Although with a comparatively few men] came the force of Syria yet Yahweh delivered into their hand an exceeding large force,—because they had forsaken Yahweh, the God of their fathers,—and upon Joash he executed his judgments.

And when they had departed from him, for they left him with sore diseases [his own servants conspired against him, for the blood of the son of Jehoiada the priest, and slew him upon his bed, and he died,—and though they buried him in the city of David yet did they not bury him in the sepulchres of the kings,] 26 Now if these are they that conspired against him,—Zabad son of Shimshai the Ammonites, and Jehozabad son of Shimri the Moabite.

But as for his sons, and the greatness of the oracle on him, and the foundation of the house of God, lo! there they are written in the commentary of the Book of Kings,—and Amaziah his son reigned in his stead.

§ 18. The Reign of Amaziah, not wholly good; a victorious War with Edom, a disastrous one with Israel; Amaziah dies in Lochiah by conspiracy.

After twenty-five years old was Amaziah, 25 when he began to reign, and after twenty-nine years reigned he in Jerusalem,—and the name of his mother was Jehoaddan of Jerusalem. 22 And he did that which was right in the eyes of Yahweh, only not with a whole heart. 23 And it came to pass when the kingdom was confirmed unto him,—that he slew his servants who had smitten the king his father; 24 but [their sons] he put not to death,—but as it is written in the law—in the book of Moses how that Yahweh commanded saying—[Fathers] shall not die for [sons], and [Sons] shall not die for [fathers], but Each man [for his own sin] shall die.

And Amaziah gathered Judah together, and appointed them by their ancestral houses, as rulers of thousands and as rulers of hundreds, for all Judah and Benjamin,—and he numbered them, from twenty years old and upwards, and found them three hundred thousand choice men, able to go forth to war, who could grasp spear and shield. 6 And he hired out of Israel, a hundred thousand heroes of valour, for a
hundred talents of silver. 7 But [a
man of God] came unto him, saying,
O king! let not the host of Israel come with thee,—for Yahweh is not with Israel, [with] any of the sons of Ephraim.
8 But [if thou art going] do, be strong for the battle,—God will cause thee to fall before the enemy, for there is strength in God, to help or to cause to fall.
9 And Amaziah said unto the man of God,
What then shall be done as to the hundred talents, which I have given to the company of Israel?
Then said the man of God,
Yahweh is able to give thee much more than this.
10 So Amaziah separated them, [appointing] unto the company which had come unto him out of Ephraim, to depart unto their own place,—wherefore their anger was greatly kindled against Judah, so they returned to their own place in a heat of anger.
11 And [Amaziah] took courage, and led forth his people, and went to the valley of salt,—and smote of the sons of Seir, ten thousand; 12 and the sons of Judah took captive [ten thousand alive], and brought to the top of the crag,—and cast them down from the top of the crag, and all of them were torn sunder.
13 But [as for the sons of the company which Amaziah sent back from going with him to the war] they spread themselves out against the cities of Judah, from Samaria, even unto Beth-horon,—and smote of them three thousand, and took great plunder.
And so it was [after Amaziah came in from smiting the Edomites] that he brought in the gods of the sons of Seir, and set them up for himself as gods,—and [before them] used he to bow himself down, and [unto them] used he to burn a perfume.
Then was kindled the anger of Yahweh, against Amaziah,—and he sent unto him a prophet, and said unto him,
Wherefore hast thou sought the gods of the people, which delivered not their own people out of thy hand?
And it came to pass [as he spake unto him] that he said to him,
To be [counselor to the king] have we appointed thee? forbear thou, wherefore should they smite thee?
So the prophet forbade, and said,—I know that God hath determined to destroy thee, because thou hast done this, and hast not hearkened unto my counsel.
17 Then Amaziah king of Judah took counsel, and sent unto Joash, son of Jehoahaz son of Jehu king of Israel, saying,—Come, let us look one another in the face!
18 And Joash king of Israel sent unto Amaziah king of Judah, saying,
A thistle that was in Lebanon sent unto a cedar that was in Lebanon, saying,—Come! give thy daughter unto my son to wife,—but there passed by a hawk of the field that was in Lebanon, and trampled down the thistle.
19 Thou hast said—
Lo! thou hast smitten the Edomites, and thy heart hath lifted thee up to display honour,—
Now abide in thine own house, wherefore shouldst thou engage in strife with Misfortune, and fall, [though Judah with thee]?
20 But Amaziah hearkened not, because [from God] it was, to the end he might deliver them up into [their enemies'] hand,—because they had sought the gods of Edom. 21 So Joash king of Israel came up, and they looked one another in the face, 22 and Amaziah king of Judah,—in Beth-shemesh, which belongeth unto Judah.
23 Then was Judah defeated before Israel,—and they fled every man to his own home; 24 and [Amaziah king of Judah, son of Joash son of Jehoahaz] was taken by Joash king of Israel, in Beth-shemesh, —and he brought him to Jerusalem, and brake down the wall of Jerusalem, from the gate of Ephraim as far as the corner-gate, four hundred cubits; 25 and [all the gold and the silver and all the utensils that were found in the house of God with Obed-edom, and the treasures of the house of the king, and hostages> [he took],—and returned to Samaria.
26 And Amaziah son of Joash king of Judah lived, after the death of Joash son of Jehoahaz king of Israel,—fifteen years.
27 Now [the rest of the story of Amaziah, first and last] lo! it is written in the book of the Kings of Judah and Israel.
§ 19. The Reign of Uzziah: a Good and Prosperous King, who, however, presumptuously thrusting himself into the Priest's Office, is smitten with Leprosy; and his son Jotham acts as Regent.
1 Then all the people of Judah took Uzziah, 26 when [he] was sixteen years old,—and made him king, instead of his father Amaziah.
2 [He] built Elath, and restored it to Judah,—after that the king slept with his fathers. 3 <Sixteen years old> was Uzziah, when he began to reign, and <fifty-two years> reigned he in Jerusalem,—and [the name of his mother] was Jecchiliah 4 of Jerusalem. 4 And he did that which was right, in the eyes of Yahweh,—according to all that Amaziah his father had done.

1 Ml. "tents."
2 Lit. "sons of security."
3 Written: "Yekilyah"; read: "Yekolyah."
5 And it came to pass that he set himself to seek God, in the days of Zechariah, who gave understanding in the seeing of God, and throughout the days of his seeking Yahweh God [prospered him]. 8 So he went forth and made war against the Philistines, and brake down the wall of Gath, and the wall of Jabneh, and the wall of Ashdod, and built cities in Ashdod, and among the Philistines. And God helped him against the Philistines and against the Arabian who dwelt in Guz-baal, and the Meunim. And the Ammonites gave a present to Uzziah; and his name went forth as far as the entering in of Egypt, for he shewed exceeding great strength.

9 And Uzziah built towers, in Jerusalem, over the corner-gate, and over the valley-gate, and over the angle, and he made them strong. 10 And he built towers in the desert, 6 and dug many wells, for much cattle had he, both in the lowland, and in the plain, husbandmen and vine-dressers, in the mountains and in the fruitful field, for he was a lover of the soil. 11 And it came to pass that Uzziah had a force ready to make war, to go forth as a host in company, by the number of their reckoning, under the direction of Jeiel the scribe, and Masheiah the officer, under the direction of Hananiah, from among the captains of the king. 12 [The whole number of the ancestral chiefs pertaining to the heroes of valour: was two thousand and six hundred; and under their direction was the force of a host, three hundred and seven thousand five hundred, ready to make war, with the strength of a force, for helping the king against an enemy. 14 And Uzziah prepared for them, for the host, bucklers and spears and helmets, and coats of mail, and bows, and yea even sling-stones. 15 And he made in Jerusalem, inventions invented of the inventor, to be upon the towers and upon the turrets, for throwing with arrows, and with great stones, so that his name went forth afar, for he was marvellously helped, until that he was strong. But when he became strong uplifted was his heart, unto ruin, for he acted unfaithfully against Yahweh his God, and entered into the temple of Yahweh, to burn incense upon the altar of incense. 17 Then entered after him, Azariah the priest, and with him eightieth priests of Yahweh, sons of valour; and they took their stand against Uzziah the king, and said unto him—It is not for thee O Uzziah, to burn incense unto Yahweh, but for the priests, the sons of Aaron, who are hallowed to burn incense.

Go forth out of the sanctuary, for thou hast acted unfaithfully, and not to thee, for an honour [shall it be] from Yahweh Elohim.

19 Then was Uzziah wroth, and in his hand was a censer, to burn incense, and when he was wroth with the priests a leprosy, shot forth in his forehead before the priests, in the house of Yahweh, from off the altar of incense. 20 When Azariah the chief priest and all the priests turned towards him, lo! [he] was leprous, in his forehead, so they hastened him from thence, yea even he himself hurried to go out, because Yahweh had smitten him.

21 And it came to pass that Uzziah the king was a leper until the day of his death, and dwelt in a house apart—a leper, for he was cut off from the house of Yahweh, and Jotham his son was over the house of the king, judging the people of the land.

22 Now the rest of the story of Uzziah, first and last, hath Isaiah son of Amoz, the prophet, written.

23 And Uzziah slept with his fathers, and they buried him with his fathers in the field of burial that pertaineth unto the kings, for they said, A leper he is. And Jotham his son reigned in his stead.


1 [Twenty-five years old] was Jotham when he began to reign, and [sixteen years] reigned he in Jerusalem, and [the name of his mother was Jerushah, daughter of Zadok. And he did that which was right in the eyes of Yahweh, according to all that Uzziah his father had done, only he entered not into the temple of Yahweh, though still were the people acting corruptly. 3] [He] built the upper gate of the house of Yahweh, and on the wall of Ophel built he extensively. 4 Cities also built he, in the midst of the country of Judah, and in the thick woods built he fortresses and towers. 5 He also made war against the king of the sons of Ammon, and prevailed against them, and the sons of Ammon gave him during that year, a hundred talents of silver, and ten thousand measures of wheat, and ten thousand measures of barley, and thousand, this did the sons of Ammon render him, both in the second year, and the third. 6 So Jotham strengthened himself, for he fixed his ways before Yahweh his God.

7 But the rest of the story of Jotham, and all his wars, and his ways: lo! there they are written in the book of the Kings of Israel and Judah. 8 [Twenty-five years old was he when he began to reign, and sixteen years reigned he in Jerusalem. And Jotham slept with his fathers, and they buried him in the city of David, and Ahaz his son reigned in his stead.

a Some cod. (w. 1. 3. edn. Sep. Syr.): reverence "G. n.
8 Or: "wilderness."
9 Or: "able men."
10 "On the wooded heights."—O.G.
Berechiah son of Meshillemoth, and Jehizkiah son of Shallum, and Amasa son of Hadlai, against them who were coming in from the army; and said unto them, Ye shall not bring in the captives hither, for with guilt against Yahweh already upon us are thinking to add unto our sins and unto our guilt, for great is the guilt we have, and fierce is the anger over Israel.

So the armed men left the captives and the plunder, before the rulers, and all the convocation. Then rose up the men who have been expressed by name and took the captives, and all who were naked among them clothed they out of the spoil, and arrayed them and sandalled them, and gave them to eat and to drink, and anointed them, and conducted them with asses for every one that was exhausted, and brought them to Jericho the city of palm-trees near unto their brethren, and then returned to Samaria.

And the sons of Israel carried away captives from among their brethren two hundred thousand, wives, sons and daughters, moreover also did they plunder them, and brought the spoil to Samaria.

But a prophet unto Yahweh, Oded his name, so he went out to meet the host that was coming unto Samaria, and said unto them, Lo! in the wrath of Yahweh, God of your fathers, against Judah hath he delivered them into your hand, and ye have slain them in a rage, until to the heavens it hath reached.

Therefore are thinking to tread down the children of Judah and Jerusalem as servants and as handmaids for yourselves. But is it not so—that ye yourselves are altogether guilty against Yahweh your God?

Therefore, hearken unto me, and restore the captives whom ye have taken captive from among your brethren,—for the anger of Yahweh is over you.

Then rose up certain of the chiefs of the sons of Ephraim—Azariah son of Jehohanan.

* So it shd be; wrong in A.V. and in R.V.
first and last; there they are; written in the
book of the Kings of Judah and Israel.
27 And Ahaz slept with his fathers, and they
buried him in the city, in Jerusalem, but they
brought him not into the sepulchres of the
kings of Israel, — and Hezekiah his son
reigned in his stead.

§ 22. The Reign of Hezekiah, who purifies and re-
dedicates the Temple; celebrates a Great Pas-
over; destroys Idolatrous Imagery; restores
Temple Services; provides for Priests and
Levites; is saved from Assyrian Invasion;
falls sick and receives a wonderful Token; is
uplifted with Pride, but humbles himself, and
dies greatly honoured.

29 And Hezekiah began to reign when he was
twenty-five years old, and twenty-nine years
reigned he in Jerusalem, — and the name of his
mother was Abijah, daughter of Zechariah.
And he did that which was right in the eyes of Yahweh,—according to all that
David his father had done.

And in the first year of his reign, in the
first month, he opened the doors of the house of
Yahweh, and repaired them. And he
brought in the priests, and the Levites, — and
gathered them together in the broadway on the
east; and said unto them,
Hear me, O Levites!
Now shall hallow yourselves, and hallow the house
of Yahweh, God of your fathers, and take
forth the impure thing out of the holy place.
For our fathers have acted unfaithfully and
done the thing that was wicked in the eyes of
Yahweh our God, and have forsaken him,—
and have turned round their faces from the
habitation of Yahweh, and have offered
their backs.
Moreover they have shut up the doors of
the porch, and have quenched the lamps, and
incense have they not burned,—
and ascending-sacrifice have they not
casted to go up in the holy place, unto the
God of Israel.
Thus hath it come to pass, that the wrath of
Yahweh hath been upon Judah and Jeru-
salem,—and he hath delivered them up as a
terror and as an astonishment and as a
hissing, even as ye can see with your own
eyes.
And lo! our fathers have fallen by the sword,
and our sons and our daughters and our
wives are in captivity for this.

Now is it near my heart, to solemnise a
covention unto Yahweh, God of Israel,—
that he may turn from him the glow of
his anger.

My sons! now do not be faulty,—for of
you hath Yahweh made choice, to stand
before him, and to wait upon him, and to
be his' attendants and burners of incense.

* So the Western Masorites. The Easterns
point = 'us' — G.n.

12 Then arose the Levites — Mahath son of
Amasai, and Joel son of Azariah, of the sons of
the Kohathites, and (of the sons of Merari)
Kish son of Abdi, and Azariah son of Jehaleli,—
and (of the Gershonites) Josiah son of
Zimmah, and Eden son of Josiah; —
and (of the sons of Elizaphan) Shimri and Jeiel,*
and (of the sons of Asaph) Zechariah and Mattaniah;

14 and (of the sons of Heman) Jehiel* and Shimei,
and (of the sons of Jeduthun) Shemaiah, and Uzziel; —
and they gathered together their brethren, who hallowed themselves, and came
in according to the command of the king, in the
things of Yahweh, — to purify the house of
Yahweh.

16 So the priests entered into the inner part of
the house of Yahweh, to make purification, and
they brought out every unclean thing which
they found in the temple of Yahweh, into the
court of the house of Yahweh, — where the
Levites received it, to carry it forth to the
Kidron ravine outside. And they began, on
the first of the first month, to hallow, —
and on the eighth day of the month they came
to the porch of Yahweh, so they hallowed
the house of Yahweh in eight days, — and on
the sixteenth day of the first month they finished.

Then came they in unto Hezekiah the king,
and said,
We have purified all the house of Yahweh,—
the altar of ascending-sacrifice, and all the
utensils thereof, and the table for setting in
array, and all the utensils thereof.

And all the utensils which King Ahaz in his
reign rejected when he acted unfaithfully
have we made ready and hallowed, — and
there they are before the altar of Yahweh.

So Hezekiah the king rose up early, and
gathered together the rulers of the city, —
and went up to the house of Yahweh.

And they brought in seven bullocks, and seven
rams, and seven young sheep, and seven he-goats for
bearing sin, for the kingdom and for the sac-
tuary and for Judah, — and he bade the sons of
Aaron, the priests, cause them to ascend upon
the altar of Yahweh. So they slaughtered
the bullocks, and the priests received the
blood, — and dashed it against the altar, —
and they slaughtered the rams, and dashed the
blood against the altar, — and slaughtered the
young sheep, and dashed the blood against the
altar. —

And they brought near the he-goats for bearing sin, before the king, and the
convocation, — and they leaned their hands
upon them; and the priests slaughtered them,
and sin-cleansed, with their blood, the altar, to
put a propitiatory-covering over all Israel,—
because for all Israel did the king appoint
the ascending-sacrifice and the offering for
bearing sin.

25 And he caused the Levites to stand in the

* Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr.):
+ Lit. "altar-wards."
house of Yahweh, with cymbals and with harpa- 
and with lyres, by the commandment of David, 
and of Gad the seer of the king, and of Nathan 
the prophet,—for <by the hand of Yahweh> 
came the commandment by the hand of his 
prophets. 26 So the Levites took their 
stand, with the instruments of David, and the 
priests, with the trumpets. 27 And 
Hezekiah gave word, to cause the ascending-
sacrifice to go up on the altar,—and <when the 
ascending-sacrifice began> the singing unto 
Yahweh began, and the trumpets, even under 
the direction of the instruments of David, king 
of Israel. 28 And <all the convocation> were bowing 
themselves in prostration, and <the song> was 
resounding and the trumpets were blowing,— 
<the whole> until the completing of the ascending-
sacrifice. 29 And <when the offering 
was complete> the king knelt down and all who 
were present with him, and bowed themselves in 
prostration. 30 And Hezekiah the king 
and the rulers gave word to the Levites, to offer 
praise unto Yahweh, in the words of David, 
and of Asaph the seer,—so they offered praise 
right joyfully,* and bent their heads and bowed 
themselves in prostration. 31 Then 
responded Hezekiah and said—
<Now> have ye consecrated yourselves unto 
Yahweh. 
Draw near, and bring in sacrifices and thank-
offerings unto the house of Yahweh,— 
So the convocation brought ascension-sacrifices 
<and everyone of a willing heart> 
[brught] ascending-sacrifices. 32 And it came 
to pass that <the number of ascending-sacrifices 
which the convocation brought> was—seventy 
bullocks, and a hundred rams, and two hundred 
young sheep,—as an ascending-sacrifice unto 
Yahweh. <all these>. 33 But <the hallowed beasts> were six hundred 
bullocks, and three thousand sheep. 34 Only 
<the priests> were too few, and were unable to 
play all the ascending-sacrifices,—so their 
brethren the Levites strengthened them, until 
the work was complete and until the priests had 
hallowed themselves, for <the Levites> were 
more upright in heart to hallow themselves, than 
the priests. 35 Moreover also <the ascending-
sacrifices> were in abundance, with the fat 
portions of the peace-offerings, and with 
the drink-offerings to every ascending-sacrifice,— 
thus was established the service of the house of 
Yahweh. 36 And Hezekiah rejoiced, 
and all the people, because God had established 
it for the people,—for <suddenly> had the thing 
come about.

30 Then sent Hezekiah unto all Israel and 
Judah, moreover also <letters> wrote he 
unto Ephraim and Manasseh, that they should 
come unto the house of Yahweh, in Jerusalem, 
to keep a passover unto Yahweh, God of 
Israel. 32 Yes the king and his rulers and 
all the convocation in Jerusalem, had taken 
counsel,—to keep the passover in the second 
month. 33 For they were unable to keep it at 
that time,—because <the priests> had not hallowed 
themselves in sufficient numbers, and <the people> had not gathered themselves unto 
Jerusalem. 34 And the thing was right, in 
the eyes of the king,—and in the eyes of all the 
convocation. 35 So they established a 
decree, to make proclamation throughout all 
Israel, from Beer-sheba even unto Dan, that 
they should come in to keep a passover unto 
Yahweh the God of Israel, in Jerusalem,—for 
<not for a long time> had they kept it as 
written.

6 The runners, therefore, went with letters from 
the hand of the king and his rulers, throughout 
all Israel and Judah, and according to the 
commandment of the king, saying,—
Ye sons of Israel, return ye unto Yahweh, 
God of Abraham, Isaac and Israel, and he 
will return unto the remnant,* that which is 
left to you, out of the hand of the kings of 
Assyria. 7 And be not ye like your fathers, or like 
your brethren, who acted unfaithfully with 
Yahweh, God of your fathers,—who therefore 
delivered them up for an astonishment, as <ye yourselves> can see. 8 <Now> do not stiffen your neck, like your 
fathers,—stretch forth the hand unto 
Yahweh, and enter into his sanctuary which he hath hallowed unto times age-
abiding, and serve Yahweh your God, 
that he may turn from you the glow of his 
anger. 9 For <by your returning unto Yahweh> <your 
brethren and your children shall find compassion 
before their captors, so as to return 
unto this land. 
For <gracious and compassionate> is Yahweh your God, and will not turn away his face 
from you, if ye will return unto him.

10 So the runners were passing from city to city 
throughout the land of Ephraim and Manasseh, 
even unto Zebulun,—but they were laughing 
them to scorn, and mocking them. 11 How-
beit <some, out of Ashor and Manasseh and out 
of Zebulun> humbled themselves, and came to 
Jerusalem. 12 Also <upon Judah> came the 
hand of God, to give them one heart,—to keep 
the commandment of the king and the rulers, 
as the word of Yahweh had come.

13 And there gathered themselves unto Jerusalem 
much people, to keep the festival of unleavened

* Or: "Lutes"—O.G.
* Heb: 4444.
* Or: "the song (or music) of Yahweh."
* According to the guidance—O.G. 391.
* Mt: "to pass along a voice."
* Or: "give"—as if in pledge.
* Some cod. (w. 7 ear. pr. edns.) have this "and" and but others (w. Sep. and Vul.) omit it—G.n.
* Lit: "filled your hand."
* Cp. Exo. xxviii. 41.
* Mt: "in" or by. Some cod. (w. 6 ear. pr. edns. Syr.): "according to"—G.n.
* Mt: "he will bring back the remnant.—G.n.
cakes, in the second month,—an exceeding large convocation].

14 Then rose they up, and removed the altars, which were in Jerusalem,—and all the censors took away the candles, and cast them into the Kidron ravine. Then slaughtered they the passover, ... on the fourteenth of the second month,—and all the priests and the Levites were put to shame and hallowed themselves, and brought in the ascending-sacrifices of the house of Yahweh. And they stood in their place, according to their regulation, according to the law of Moses the man of God,—and the priests, dashing the blood, which they received at the hand of the Levites. For there were many in the convocation, who had not hallowed themselves, but the Levites were over the slaughtering of the passover-lambs, for every one who was not pure, to hallow him unto Yahweh. For the multitude of the people <many out of Ephraim and Manasseh, Issachar and Zebulun> had not purified themselves, for they did eat the passover, otherwise than as was written,—for Hezekiah prayed for them, saying, May Yahweh the Good, put a propitiatory-covering about every one who hath prepared his heart to seek God, even Yahweh' God of his fathers,—though not according to the purification of the sanctuary!

20 And Yahweh hearkened unto Hezekiah, and healed the people.

21 And so the sons of Israel who were found in Jerusalem kept the festival of unleavened cakes seven days, with great rejoicing, and the Levites and the priests [were offering praise unto Yahweh day by day], with loud instruments unto Yahweh.

22 And Hezekiah spake unto the heart of all the Levites who were giving food instruction respecting Yahweh,—and they did eat the appointed feast seven days, sacrificing the peace-offerings, and offering praise unto Yahweh, God of their fathers.

23 Then all the convocation took counsel, to keep seven days more,—and they kept seven days, with rejoicing. 24 For Hezekiah king of Judah presented to the convocation, a thousand bullocks and seven thousand sheep, and the rulers presented to the convocation, a thousand bullocks and ten thousand sheep,—and the priests in great numbers hallowed themselves. So all the convocation of Judah, and the priests and the Levites, and all the convocation that came out of Israel rejoiced,—also the sojourners who were coming in out of the land of Israel, and the dwellers in Judah. 26 Thus was there great rejoicing, in Jerusalem,—for since the days of Solomon son of David king of Israel> there had not been the like of this, in Jerusalem.

27 Then rose up the priests the Levites, and blessed the people, and there was a hearkening unto their voice,—and their prayer entered into his holy dwelling-place, even into the heavens. 28 Now when all this was finished all Israel who were present went forth unto the cities of Judah, and brake in pieces the pillars—and cut down the Sacred Stems—and threw down the high places, and all the altars, out of all Judah and Benjamin—and throughout Ephraim and Manasseh, until they had made an end.—then all the sons of Israel returned every man to his own possession, unto their own cities.

2 And Hezekiah appointed the courses of the priests and the Levites, over their courses, every man according to the requirements of his service, both priests and Levites, for ascending-sacrifice and for peace-offerings,—to be in attendance and to give thanks and to offer praise, in the gates of the camps of Yahweh; also the portion of the king out of his own substance, for the ascending-sacrifices,—even for the ascending-sacrifices of the morning and of the evening, and for the ascending-sacrifices for the sabbaths, and for the new moons, and for the appointed feasts,—as written in the law of Yahweh. And he bade the people who were dwelling in Jerusalem give the portion of the priests and the Levites,—to the end they might persevere in the law of Yahweh. And <as soon as the thing spread abroad> the sons of Israel caused to abound the firstfruit of corn, new wine, and oil, and honey, and all the increase of the field,—yea <the tithe of all—in abundance> brought they in. And <as for the sons of Israel and Judah who were dwelling in the cities of Judah> they [<a tithe of corn, and meal, and oil, and balm, and hallowed things, which had been hallowed unto Yahweh their God> did bring in and pile up]—heaps, heaps. <In the third month> began they the heaps, at the foundation,—and <in the seventh> they finished. And Hezekiah and the rulers came, and saw the heaps,—and blessed Yahweh, and his people Israel.

9 Then applied Hezekiah unto the priests and the Levites concerning the heaps. 10 And Azariah, the chief priest of the house of Zadok, spake unto him,—and said—<From the time of beginning to bring in the heave-offering into the house of Yahweh—to eat and to be full> there hath still been left, even to this abundance.

For <Yahweh> hath blessed his people, and <that which is left> is this great plenty.
Then Hezekiah gave word to prepare chambers in the house of Yahweh, and they prepared them; 12 and brought in the heave-offering and the tithe and the hallowed things, faithfully,—and <over them, as chief ruler> was Cononiah  the Levite, and Shimei his brother, next; 13 and Jehiel and Azariah and Nahath and Asahel and Jeremoth and Jozabad, and Eliel and Ismachiah, and Mahath, and Beniah,—overssees under the direction of Cononiah and Shimei his brother, by the appointment of Hezekiah the king; and Azariah the chief ruler of the house of God.

5 And ||Kore, son of Imnah the Levite, the doorkeeper on the east[,] was over the freewill offerings of God,—to give the heave-offering of Yahweh, and the most holy things. 16 And <under his direction> were Eden and Miniamin and Jeshua and Bani and Shecaniah, in the cities of the priests, in trust to give unto their brethren by courses, as the great so the small; 18 besides registering them by males, from three years old and upward, unto every one that entered into the house of Yahweh, in the need of a day upon its day,—by their service, in their watches, according to their courses: 17 both the registering of the priests, by their ancestral houses, and the Levites, from twenty years old and upward,—in their watches, in their courses;

even to the registering of all their little ones, their wives and their sons and their daughters, unto all the convocation,—for <in their trust> they hallowed themselves in holiness; 18 also unto the sons of Aaron the priests in the fields of the pasture land of their cities, in every several city, men who were expressed by name,—to give portions to every male among the priests, and to all registered among the Levites.

7 And Hezekiah did thus, throughout all Judah,—and he did that which was good and right and faithful, before Yahweh his God.

11 And || in all the work which he began in the service of the house of God,—and in the law—and in the commandment, to seek unto his God || with all his heart || he wrought, and prospered.

12 <After these things done in faithfulmess> came Sennacherib king of Assyria,—and entered into Judah, and encamped against the fortified cities, and thought to break into them for himself. 12 And when Hezekiah saw that Sennacherib had come,—and that his face was—to war, against Jerusalem— 1 he took counsel with his captains and his heroes, to stop the waters of the fountains, which were outside the city,—and they helped him. 1 And there were gathered together much people, so they stopped all the fountains, and the torrent that flowed through the midst of the land, saying,—

Wherefore should the kings of Assyria come, and find many waters?

4 And he took courage, and built all the wall that was broken down and carried up thereon towers, and <on the outside> another wall, and strengthened Millo, the city of David,—and made weapons in abundance, and bucklers, and set captains of war over the people,—and gathered them together unto him in the broadway of the gate of the city, and spake unto their heart, saying,—

7 Be strong and bold, do not fear neither be dismayed, because of the king of Assyria, nor because of all the multitude that is with him,—for <with us> is One greater than with him: 8 <with him> is an arm of flesh, but <with us> is Yahweh our God, to help us, and to fight our battles. And the people loaned upon the words of Hezekiah king of Judah.

5 <After this> Sennacherib king of Assyria sent his servants towards Jerusalem, || himself|| being near Lachish, and all his imperial might  with him,—unto Hezekiah king of Judah, and unto all Judah that was in Jerusalem, saying:

10 ||Thus || saith Sennacherib, king of Assyria,—<Upon what> are ||ye|| trusting, that ye are awaiting the siege in Jerusalem?

13 Is it not ||Hezekiah|| persuading you, so as to deliver you up to die with hunger and with thirst, saying,—

Yahweh our God will deliver us out of the hand of the king of Assyria?

Is it not ||the same Hezekiah|| who hath removed his high places, and his altars,—and hath given word to Judah and Jerusalem, saying,

<Before one altar> shall ye bow yourselves down, and <thereupon> shall ye burn incense?

15 Will ye not take note, what I have done, ||I and my fathers,|| to all the peoples of the countries? 16 Have the gods of the nations of the countries been [at all able] to deliver their country, out of my hand?

14 Who <among all the gods of these nations whom my fathers devoted to destruction> hath ever been able to deliver his people out of my hand,—that your god should be able to deliver you' out of my land?

15 ||Now|| therefore, do not let Hezekiah beguile you nor persuade you thus, neither do ye believe him.

For no God of any nation or kingdom hath ever been able to deliver his people out of
my hand, or out of the hand of my fathers,—how much less shall your gods deliver you out of my hand?

And yet more spake his servants, against Yahweh, God,—and against Hezekiah his servant. 17 <Letters> also wrote he, to scoff at Yahweh God of Israel, and to speak against him, saying,

<Like the gods of the nations of the countries, who delivered not their people out of my hand> shall the god of Hezekiah not deliver his people out of my hand.

Then cried they out, with a loud voice, in the Jews' language, unto the people of Jerusalem who were upon the wall, to afflict them, and to terrify them,—to the end they might capture the city. 19 And they spake against the God of Jerusalem,—as against the gods of the peoples of the earth, the work of the hands of men.

And Hezekiah the king and Isaiah, son of Amoz, the prophet, prayed concerning this,—and made outcry unto the heavens. 20 So Yahweh sent a messenger, who cut off every hero of valour, and chief ruler and captain, in the camp of the king of Assyria,—and he returned with shame of face to his own land, and <when he entered the house of his god> then the issue of his own body—there—caused him to fall by the sword.

Thus did Yahweh save Hezekiah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem out of the hand of Sennacherib king of Assyria, and out of the hand of every one,—and gave them rest on every side.

And many were bringing in a present unto Yahweh, to Jerusalem, and precious things, unto Hezekiah king of Judah,—so that he was exalted in the eyes of all the nations, from thenceforth.

In those days was Hezekiah sick unto death,—and <when he prayed unto Yahweh> he was entreated of him, and a wonderful token he gave him. 22 But <not according to the benefit due unto him> did Hezekiah make return, for uplifted was his heart,—and so there came upon him wrath, and upon Judah and Jerusalem. 23 Then Hezekiah humbled himself, for the uplifting of his heart, and he and the inhabitants of Jerusalem,—so that the wrath of Yahweh came not upon them, in the days of Hezekiah.

And it came to pass that Hezekiah made riches and honour in great abundance,—and treasures made he for himself—for silver and for gold and for costly stones, and for spices and for precious things, and for all utensils to be coveted; 28 storehouses also, for the increase of corn, and new wine and oil,—and cribs for every kind of beast, and cribs for the flocks; 29 and <cities> made he for himself, and possessions of flocks and herds, in abundance,—for God had given him exceeding great wealth. 30 And (the same Hezekiah) stopped up the upper spring of the waters of Gihon, and brought them straight down the west side of the city of David,—and Hezekiah prospered in all his work. 31 Yet verily <with regard to the ambassadors of the rulers of Babyl on, who sent unto him to enquire concerning the wonderful token which came to pass in the land> God left him,—to prove him, to take note of all that was in his heart.

But <the rest of the story of Hezekiah, and his lovingkindnesses> there they are written in the visions of Isaiah, son of Amoz, the prophet, in the book of the Kings of Judah and Israel.

And Hezekiah slept with his fathers, and they buried him in the vaults of the sepulchres of the sons of David, and all Judah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem did him honour in his death,—and Manasseh his son reigned in his stead.

§ 23. Manasseh's wicked and deposing Reign: the King, degraded and carried to Babylon, humbles himself, and is pardoned: being brought back, he fortifies Jerusalem, and restores the Worship of Israel's God.

<Twelve years old> was Manasseh when he began to reign,—and <fifty-five years> reigned he in Jerusalem. 2 And he did the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh,—according to the abominable ways of the nations, whom Yahweh dispossessed from before the sons of Israel. 3 And he again built the high places, which Hezekiah his father had thrown down,—and set up altars to the heavens, and made Sacred Stems, and bowed in prostration unto all the army of the heavens, and served them; 4 and built altars in the house of Yahweh, —as which Yahweh had said,

<In Jerusalem> shall be my Name, unto times age-abiding.

Yea he built altars unto all the army of the heavens,—in the two courts of the house of Yahweh. 6 And he< ] caused his sons to pass through the fire, in the valley of the son of Hinnom, and practised hidden arts and used divination, and practised sorcery, and appointed a necromancer, and a wizard,—he exceeded in doing the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh, to provoke him to anger; 7 and he set a resemblance-image which he had made,—in the house of God, as to which God had said unto David, and unto Solomon his son,

<In this house and in Jerusalem which I have chosen out of all the tribes of Israel> will I put my Name, unto times age-abiding.
8 So will I not again remove the foot of Israel away from the soil which I appointed for their fathers. Only they must observe to do, all that I have commanded them, even all the law and the statutes and the regulations, by the hand of Moses.

9 And so Manasseh led astray Judah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem, to commit wickedness beyond the nations which Yahweh had destroyed from before the sons of Israel.

10 And Yahweh spake unto Manasseh and unto his people, but they did not give ear. 11 So Yahweh brought in upon them, the captains of the army that belonged to the king of Assyria, and they captured Manasseh with hooks, and bound him captive with a pair of bronze fetters, and took him away to Babylon. 12 But in his distress he appeased the face of Yahweh his God, and humbled himself greatly, before the God of his fathers; and when he prayed unto him, then was he entreated of him, and hearkened unto his supplication, and brought him back to Jerusalem, unto his own kingdom, and so Manasseh came to know, that Yahweh is God.

14 And after this he built an outer wall to the city of David on the west of the Gihon in the ravine, even to the entering in through the fish-gate, and went round to Ophel, and carried it up very high, and put captains of valour in all the fortified cities throughout Judah. 15 And he removed the gods of the foreigner and the image, out of the house of Yahweh, and all the altars that he had built in the mountain of the house of Yahweh, and in Jerusalem, and he cast them forth outside the city. 16 And he built the altar of Yahweh, and sacrificed thereon peace-offerings, and thanksgiving sacrifices, and gave word to Judah to serve Yahweh, God of Israel. 17 Howbeit 'still' were the people sacrificing in the high places, only unto Yahweh their God.

18 But the rest of the story of Manasseh, and his prayer unto his God, and the story of the seers who spake unto him in the name of Yahweh (God of Israel) [there they are] in the story of the kings of Israel: 19 [both his prayer and how [God] was entreated of him—] and all his sin and his treacherous act, and the sites wherein he built high places, and set up the Sacred Stems and the images, before he humbled himself [there they are] written in the story of the seers.

20 And Manasseh slept with his fathers, and they buried him in the garden of his own house, and Amon his son reigned in his stead.

§ 24. Amon's brief but wicked reign: ended by the Assassination of the King by his own Servants in his own House.

21 [Twenty-two years old] was Amon when he began to reign, and [two years] reigned he in Jerusalem. 22 And he did the thing that was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh, as Manasseh his father had done, and unto all the images which Manasseh, his father had made: Amon offered sacrifice, and did serve them. 23 But he did not humbly himself before Yahweh as Manasseh his father humbled himself, for he, Amen, made guilt abroad. 24 And his servants conspired against him, and put him to death, in his own house. 25 But the people of the land smote all the conspirators against King Amon, and the people of the land made Josiah his son king in his stead.

§ 25. Josiah's good reign, during which the Book of the Law is found. The King's reforming zeal postpones but cannot avert the Coming Visitation. Josiah is slain at Megiddo by Pharaoh-necho king of Egypt.

1 Eight years old was Josiah when he began to reign, and thirty years he reigned he in Jerusalem. 2 And he did that which was right, in the eyes of Yahweh, and walked in the ways of David his father, and turned not aside to the right hand or to the left. 3 And in the eighth year of his reign, [he] being yet a boy he began to seek unto the God of David his father, and in the twelfth year he began to purify Judah and Jerusalem, from the high places and the Sacred Stems, and the carved images and the molten images. 4 And they threw down before him, the altars of the Baalim, and the sun-pillars which were on high above them he hewed down, and the Sacred Stems and the carved images and the molten images brake he in pieces and ground to dust, and tossed over the face of the graves, of them who had been sacrificing unto them. 5 And the bones of the priests he burned he upon their altars, and so purified Judah and Jerusalem: also throughout the cities of Manasseh and Ephraim and Simeon, even as far as Naphtali, searched he their houses, round about. 6 And when he had thrown down the altars and the Sacred Stems, and the images, he had beaten to powder, and the sun-pillars he had hewn down throughout all the land of Israel then returned he to Jerusalem.

* So it shd be (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.), Cp. 2 K. xxii. 8-G.n.
  † Or 'behold' fixed; read: 'built.' In some cod. (w. Sep., Vul.): 'fixed,' both written and read; but in others (w. 6 ear. edns., Syr.): 'built,' written and read—G.n.
  * Cp. O.G. 309, b.
  * So it shd be (w. Sep.).
  * Cp. 2 K. xxii. 18—G.n.

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* Same word as in Deut. vi. 8.
  † Heb.: yeshuqahu.
  ** Written: 'the'; read: 'their.'
  †† So written; but read [2 words as one]: 'with their tools' (or among their ruins) [O. G.]. Some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edns.) support what is read—G.n.
  †† Here prob. molten, as sometimes. Cp. Exo. xx. 4, n.

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And in the eighteenth year of his reign, when he had purified the land and the house, he sent Shaphan son of Azaliah and Maaseiah the ruler of the city and Josiah son of Josaziah the recorder, to repair the house of Yahweh his God. So they went in unto Hilkiah the high priest, and delivered the silver that had been brought into the house of God, which the Levites who kept the entrance-hall had collected from the hand of Manasseh and Ephraim and from all the remnant of Israel, and from all Judah and Benjamin,—and returned to Jerusalem. And the overseers in the house of Yahweh delivered it into the hand of the doer of the work,—yes they delivered it to the doers of the work, because they were working in the house of Yahweh, in searching and repairing the house: yes they delivered it to the artificers and to the builders, to buy carved stones and timbers for the joinings,—and to build up the houses which the kings of Judah had destroyed. Now the men were working faithfully in the work, and over them as overseers were—Jahath and Obadiah, Levites, of the sons of Merari, and Zechariah and Meshullam, of the sons of the Kohathites, to preside,—and Levites, all who had understanding in instruments of song; also over the burden-bearers, and such as took the lead, for everyone who was working in any manner of service,—and of the Levites were scribes and officers and doorkeepers. Now as they were taking out the silver which had been brought into the house of Yahweh Hilkiah the priest found the Book of the Law of Yahweh by the hand of Moses. Then spake up Hilkiah, and said unto Shaphan the scribe, The Book of the Law have I found, in the house of Yahweh,—and Hilkiah gave the book unto Shaphan. Then Shaphan took in the book unto the king, and returned yet further unto the king a message, saying,—All that was delivered into the hand of thy servants they are doing; and they have poured out the silver, that was found in the house of Yahweh, and have delivered it into the hand of the overseers, and into the hand of the doers of the work. Then Shaphan the scribe told the king, saying, A book hath Hilkiah the priest given to me. And Shaphan read therein before the king.

And it came to pass when the king heard the words of the book that he rent his clothes. Then did the king command Hilkiah—and Ahikam son of Shaphan—and Abdon son of Micah—and Shaphan the scribe—and Asaah servant of the king saying:

Go, enquire of Yahweh for me, and for the remnant in Israel and in Judah, concerning the words of the book which hath been found,—that the wrath of Yahweh, which hath been poured out upon us, because our fathers kept not the words of Yahweh, to do according to all that is written in this book.

So Hilkiah and they whom the king had named went into Huldah the prophetess, wife of Shallum son of Tikvath son of Hakha keeper of the wardrobe, a she having her dwelling in Jerusalem in the new city,—and they spake unto her accordingly. And she said unto them,

Thus saith Yahweh God of Israel,—Say ye unto the man who hath sent you unto me:

Thus saith Yahweh, Behold me bringing in calamity upon this place, and upon the inhabitants thereof,—even all the curses that are written in the book which they have read before the king of Judah:

Because they have forsaken me, and burned incense unto other gods, so as to provoke me to anger, with all the works of their hands therefore hath my wrath been poured out upon this place, and shall not be quenched. But unto the king of Judah, who hath sent you to enquire of Yahweh thus shall ye say unto him,—Thus saith Yahweh God of Israel, As touching the words which thou hast heard: Because tender was thy heart, and thou didst humble thyself before God when thou hearest his words against this place and against the inhabitants thereof, and didst humble thyself before me, and didst rend thy clothes and weep before me therefore I also have heard.

The declaration of Yahweh. Behold me gathering thee unto thy fathers, and thou shalt be gathered unto thy sepulchres in peace, and thine eyes shall not look upon all the calamity which I am bringing in upon this place, and upon the inhabitants thereof.

And they returned, unto the king, the message.
Then the king sent, — and gathered together all the elders of Judah and Jerusalem. And the king went up to the house of Yahweh—and all the men of Judah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem—and the priests and the Levites, and all the people, from the great even unto the small,—and he read in their ears, all the words of the book of the covenant, which had been found in the house of Yahweh.

And the king stood in his place, and solemnised the covenant before Yahweh, to walk after Yahweh, and to keep his commandments and his testimonies and his statutes, with all his heart and with all his soul,—to perform all the words of the covenant that are written in this book. And he caused to take a stand, all that were present in Jerusalem, and Benjamin,—and the inhabitants of Jerusalem did according to the covenant of God, the God of their fathers.

And Josiah removed all the abominations, out of all the land which belonged to the sons of Israel, and caused all that were present in Jerusalem to serve, even to serve Yahweh their God,—<all his days> turned they not aside from following Yahweh, God of their fathers.

And Josiah kept, in Jerusalem, a passover unto Yahweh, — and they slaughtered the passover, on the fourteenth of the first month. And he set the priests over their charges, — and encouraged them unto the service of the house of Yahweh; and said to the Levites who gave instruction to all Israel as to the things which were hallowed unto Yahweh.

Put the holy ark in the house which Solomon son of David king of Israel did build, it is not yours as a burden on the shoulder,—<Now> serve ye Yahweh your God, and his people Israel; and prepare yourselves by your ancestral houses, according to your courses,—by the writing of David king of Israel, and by what hath been written by Solomon his son; and stand ye in the holy place, by the divisions of the ancestral house, for your brethren, the sons of the people, and the partitioning of an ancestral house, for the Levites.

So slaughter ye the passover,—and hallow yourselves, and prepare for your brethren, that they may do according to the word of Yahweh, by the hand of Moses.

And Josiah presented to the sons of the people—<of flocks> young sheep and the young of the goats, the whole for the passover offerings, for all present, to the number of thirty thousand, and <of bullocks> three thousand,—<these> out of the substance of the king. And <his rulers> willingly <to the people and to the priests and to the Levites> presented,—<Hilkiah and Zechariah and Jehiel, chief rulers of the house of God>, <unto the priests> did give <for passover offerings> two thousand and six hundred, and <of bullocks> three hundred; and <Conaniah, and Shemaiah and Nathanel his brethren, and Hashabiah and Jeiel and Jozabad, rulers of the Levites> presented to the Levites <for passover offerings> five thousand, and <of bullocks> five hundred.

Thus was the service prepared,—and the priests stood in their place, and the Levites in their courses, according to the commandment of the king. So they slaughtered the passover, and the priests dashed [the blood received] at their hand, and the Levites were flaying [the offerings]. Then they removed the ascending-sacrifice, that they might give them—by the divisions of each ancestral house—unto the sons of the people, to offer unto Yahweh, as it is written in the Book of Moses—and <in like manner> with the bullocks. And they cooked the passover with fire, according to the regulation,—<but the hallowed things> cooked they in cauldrons and in pots and in bowls, and then took quickly unto all the sons of the people. And <afterwards> prepared they for themselves and for the priests, because <the priests, the sons of Aaron> had been engaged in offering up the ascending-sacrifice and the fat pieces, until night,—<the Levites> therefore prepared for themselves, and for the priests, the sons of Aaron.

The singers also, the sons of Asaph, were in their place, according to the commandment of David, and Asaph, and Heman, and Jeduthun the seer of the king, and <the doorkeepers> were at the several doors,—there was no need for them to remove from their service, for <their brethren the Levites> prepared for them.

Thus was all the service of Yahweh prepared on that day; to keep the passover, and to offer up the ascending-sacrifice, upon the altar of Yahweh,—according to the commandment of King Josiah.

So the sons of Israel who were present kept the passover at that time,—and the festival of unleavened cakes, seven days. And there had not been kept, a passover like it, in Israel, since the days of Samuel the prophet,—yea <none of the kings of Israel> had kept such a passover as was kept by Josiah and the priests and the Levites and all Judah and Israel that were present, and the inhabitants of Jerusalem.

In the eighteenth year of the reign of Josiah was kept this passover.
20 After all this—when Josiah* had prepared the house> Neco king of Egypt came up,—to fight against Carchemish, by Euphrates,—and Josiah* went forth against him. 21 But he sent unto him messengers, saying—What have I to do with thee, O king of Judah? [not against thee] [have I come] this day, but against the house wherewith I have war, and help hath given word to speed me,—cease thou from [provoking] God who is with me, lest he destroy thee.
22 Howbeit Josiah* turned not his face from him, for [to fight against him] he had disguised himself, and he hearkened not unto the words of Neco, from the mouth of God,—so he came to fight in the valley of Megiddo. 25 And the archers shot at King Josiah,—and the king said unto his servants, Take me away, for I am sore wounded.
24 So his servants took him away out of the war-chariot, and conveyed him in a second chariot which she had, and carried him to Jerusalem, and he died, and was buried in the sepulchres of his fathers,—and [all Judah and Jerusalem] were mourning over Josiah. 28 And Jeremiah chanted a dirge over Josiah,* and all the singing men and singing women in their dirges have spoken concerning Josiah,* until this day, and they appointed them by statute for Israel,—and [there they are] written among the dirges.
25 But the rest of the story of Josiah, and his loving-kindness,—according to that which is written in the law of Yahweh: 27 even his story, first and last> [there it is] written in the book of the Kings of Israel and Judah.

§ 26. Josiah succeeded by Jehoahaz (son), Jehoakim (son), Jehoiachin (grandson), and Zedekiah (grandson), whose Wickedness, with that of the People, brings on the Invasion of Nebuchadnezzar, the Destruction of the Temple, and the Carrying Away to Babylon. The Proclamation of Cyrus at length relieves the Gloom.

36 1 And the people of the land took Jehoahaz, son of Josiah,*—and made him king instead of his father, in Jerusalem. 2 <Twenty-three years old> was Joashah when he began to reign,—and <three months> reigned he in Jerusalem.
was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh his God,—he humbled not himself before Jeremiah the prophet, from the mouth of Yahweh. 13 Moreover also, against King Nebuchadnezzar he rebelled, who had made him swear by God,—and he stiffened his neck, and emboldened his heart, from turning’ unto Yahweh, God of Israel. 14 Also all the rulers of the priests and of the people abounded in committing treachery, according to all the abominable ways of the nations,—and polluted the house of Yahweh, which he had hallowed in Jerusalem. 15 And though Yahweh God of their fathers sent unto them through his messengers, zealously sending them,—because he had compassion upon his people and upon his habitation: 16 yet became they mockers of the messengers of God, and despisers of his words, and mimics of his prophets,—until the mounting up of the wrath of Yahweh against his people, until there was no healing. 17 So he brought up against them the king of the Chaldeans, who slew their young men with the sword, in the house of their sanctuary, and had no compassion upon young man or virgin, elderly or ancient,—delivered he into his hand. 18 And <all the utensils of the house of God, both great and small, and the treasures of the house of Yahweh, and the treasures of the king and of his rulers: ||the whole he carried to Babylon; and they burned the house of God, and threw down the wall of Jerusalem,—and <all the palaces thereof> burned they with fire, and <all the precious vessels thereof> he destroyed; and he exiled the remnant left from the sword, into Babylon,—where they became his and his sons, as servants, until the reign of the kingdom of Persia: 21 to fulfil the word of God, by the mouth of Jeremiah, until the land had paid off her sabbaths,—<all the days of her lying desolate> she kept sabbath, to fulfil seventy years.

But in the first year of Cyrus king of Persia, to accomplish the word of God by the mouth of Jeremiah> Yahweh aroused the spirit of Cyrus king of Persia, so that he made proclamation throughout all his kingdom, moreover also in writing, saying:

Thus saith Cyrus king of Persia,

<All the kingdoms of the earth> hath Yahweh God of the heavens [given unto me], and [he himself] hath laid charge upon me, to build him a house, in Jerusalem, which is in Judah.

Who is there among you of all his people with whom is Yahweh his God? Then let him go up.

Cp. Lev. xxxvi. 34, 43. God be with him and let him go up.

Some god (w. Sep., Syr.): "Who . . . people. His

E Z R A.

§ 1. Edict of Cyrus encouraging Jews to return and build their Temple in Jerusalem.

1 1 In the first year of Cyrus, king of Persia, to fulfil the word of Yahweh from the mouth of Jeremiah> Yahweh aroused the spirit of Cyrus, king of Persia, and he made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom, moreover also in writing, saying:

Thus saith Cyrus, king of Persia,

<All the kingdoms of the earth> hath Yahweh God of the heavens [given unto me], and [he himself] hath laid charge upon me, to build for him a house, in Jerusalem, which is in Judah.

Who is there among you of all his people? His God be with him, and let him go up to Jerusalem, which is in Judah,—and build the house of Yahweh God of Israel, (the) is God 19 which is in Jerusalem;

2 Ch. xxxvi. 23—G.n.

4 And whosoever is left, of all the places where he doth sojourn> let the men of his place uphold him, with silver and with gold, and with goods and with beasts,—along with a voluntary offering for the house of God, which is in Jerusalem.

Then arose the ancestral chiefs of Judah and Benjamin, and the priests, and the Levites,—even every one whose spirit God had aroused, to go up to build the house of Yahweh, which was in Jerusalem; and all they who were round about them strengthened their hands, with utensils of silver, with gold, with goods and with beasts, and with precious things,—besides any thing he had volunteered.

And King Cyrus] brought forth the utensils of the house of Yahweh,—which Nebuchadnezzar had brought forth from Jerusalem, and put in the house of his gods:

Yea Cyrus king of Persia brought them forth,

Ot.: "with whom is Yahweh his God." Cp. ha-tishhim.

Or: "the God." Heb.: kōd. G.n.

Gt.: (?) "greatly beyond anything he had volunteered."
§ 2. A Register of Exiles who responded to the Edict of Cyrus.

2 Now these are the sons of the province, who came up from among the captives of the exile, whom Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon exiled to Babylon,—who came back unto Jerusalem and Judah, every one unto his own city; who came in with Zerubbabel, Joshua, Nehemiah, Seraiah, Reelaiah, Mordecai, Bilshah, Mispar, Bigvai, Rehum, Baanah,—the number of the men of the people of Israel:

3 [The sons of Paroch] two thousand one hundred and seventy-two;
4 [The sons of Shephatiah] three hundred and seventy-two;
5 [The sons of Ara] seven hundred and seventy-five;
6 [The sons of Pahath-Moab, belonging to the sons of] Joshua, Joab] two thousand eight hundred and twelve;
7 [The sons of] Elam] a thousand two hundred and fifty-four;
8 [The sons of Zattu] nine hundred and forty-five;
9 [The sons of] Zacci] seven hundred and sixty;
10 [The sons of] Bani] six hundred and fortynine;
11 [The sons of] Bebai] six hundred and twenty-three;
12 [The sons of] Azgad] a thousand two hundred and twenty-two;
13 [The sons of] Adonikam] six hundred and sixty-six;
14 [The sons of] Bigvai] two thousand and fifty-six;
15 [The sons of Adin] four hundred and fifty-four;
16 [The sons of Ater pertaining to Hezekiah] ninety-eight;
17 [The sons of] Bezai] three hundred and twenty-three;
18 [The sons of] Joran] a hundred and twelve;
19 [The sons of] Hashum] two hundred and twenty-three;
20 [The sons of] Gibbar] ninety-five;

21 [The sons of] Bethlehem] a hundred and twenty-three;
22 [The men of] Netophah] fifty-six;
23 [The men of] Anthoth] a hundred and twenty-eight;
24 [The men of] Azmaveth] forty-two;
26 [The sons of] Remaliah] six hundred and twenty-one;
27 [The men of] Michmas] a hundred and twenty-two;
28 [The men of] Bethel and Ai] two hundred and twenty-three;
29 [The sons of] Nebo] fifty-two;
30 [The sons of] Magbish] a hundred and fifty-six;
31 [The sons of the other] Elam] a thousand two hundred and fifty-four;
32 [The sons of] Harim] three hundred and twenty;
33 [The sons of] Lod, Hadid and Ono] seven hundred and twenty-five;
34 [The sons of] Jericho] three hundred and forty-five;
35 [The sons of] Senah] three thousand and six hundred and thirty;
36 [The priests];
38 [The sons of] Immer] a thousand and fifty-two;
39 [The sons of] Paath-hur] a thousand two hundred and forty-seven;
40 [The sons of] Harim] a thousand and seventeen;
41 [The Levites];
43 [The singers];
44 [The sons of] Assaph] a hundred and twenty-eight;
45 [The sons of] the doorkeepers;
46 [The sons of] Shallum, the sons of Ater, the sons of Talmai, the sons of Akkub, the sons of Hagiti, the sons of Shashbui,] in all] a hundred and thirty-nine;
47 [The Nethinim];
48 The sons of Ziba, the sons of Hapher, the sons of Tabassoath; the sons of Keret, the sons of Seheela, the sons of Padon; the sons of Lebanon, the sons of Hagbah, the sons of Akkub, the sons of Hag, the sons of Shamli, the sons of Hanani; the sons of Giddel, the sons of Gahar, the sons of Reaiah; the sons of Rezin, the sons of Nekoda, the sons of Gazzam; the

* ML: "upon."
* Or: "charger."-T.G.; or: "slaughter - knife."—O.G.
* "Slaughter - knives" — T.G.
* Or. "kiddush," T.G.; or: "slaughter, "kiddush."—O.G.
* "Slaughter - knives."—T.G.


sons of Uzza, the sons of Pasah, the sons of Besai; 20 the sons of Asnah, the sons of Meunim, the sons of Nephusim; 21 the sons of Bakub, the sons of Hakupha, the sons of Harbur; 22 the sons of Bazluth, the sons of Mehida, the sons of Harsha; the sons of Barkos, the sons of Sisera, the sons of Temah; 23 the sons of Neziah, the sons of Hatipha.

The Sons of the Servants of Solomon 24 The sons of Sotai, the sons of Hassophereth, the sons of Peruda; 25 the sons of Jaalah, the sons of Darkon, the sons of Giddel; 26 the sons of Shephatiah, the sons of Hattil, the sons of Pocheresh-hazzehaim, the sons of Ami. 27 All the Nethinim, and the Sons of the Servants of Solomon were three hundred and ninety-two.

And these were they who came up from Tel-melah, Tel-harsha, Cherub, Addan, Iruv, and they knew not, whether of Israel: they were: 28 the sons of Dobalah; 29 the sons of Tobiah, the sons of Tekoa, the sons of Nekoda; six hundred and fifty-two.

And of the sons of the priests were these, the sons of Habal, the sons of Hakkoz, the sons of Barzillai; who took of the daughters of Barzillai the Gileadite to wife, and was called after their name. 30 These sought their writing wherein they were registered, but they were not found, so they were desecrated out of the priesthood; and the governor told them, that they must not eat of the most holy things, until there should stand up a priest, with Lights and Perfections.

All the gathered host together was forty-two thousand three hundred and sixty; 32 besides, their men-servants and their maid-servants who were these, seven thousand three hundred and thirty-seven; and there pertained to them singing men and singing women, two hundred; 33 their horses were seven hundred and thirty-six, and their mules, two hundred and forty-five; 34 their camels four hundred and thirty-five; asses six thousand seven hundred and twenty.

And a portion of the ancestral chief was when they came to the house of Yahweh which was in Jerusalem, offered voluntarily for the house of God, to set it up on its basis. 36 According to their ability gave they unto the treasury of the work, 37 sixty-one thousand drains,  and  of silver

five thousand manehs,  and  tunics for priests one hundred.

So the priests and the Levites, and some of the people, and the singers and the doorkeepers and the Nethinim, took up their abode in their cities, and  all Israel  in their cities.

§ 3. The Altar restored and Foundation of Temple laid.

But when the seventh month was come, and the sons of Israel were in cities, then did the people gather themselves together as one man, unto Jerusalem.

Then arose—Joshua son of Jozadak and his brethren the priests, and Zerubbabel son of Shealtiel and his brethren, and built the altar of the God of Israel,—to offer thereon ascending-sacrifices, as it was written in the law of Moses, the man of God. 2 So they settled the altar upon its stands, for it was upon them, because of the peoples of the countries, therefore caused they to go up thereon, ascending-sacrifices unto Yahweh, ascending-sacrifices for the morning and for the evening. 4 And they kept the festival of booths, as it was written, and the ascending-offering of each day upon its own day, by number, according to regulation, the matter of a day upon its day; and of the new moons, and on all the appointed seasons of Yahweh, the hallowed things, also for every one that volunteered a voluntary offering unto Yahweh.

From the first day of the seventh month began they to offer ascending-sacrifices unto Yahweh,—but the temple of Yahweh had not its foundation laid. 7 And they gave silver, unto the masons and carpenters, and food and drink and oil unto them of Zidon and unto them of Tyre, to bring in cedar-trees out of the Lebanon, unto the sea of Joppa, according to the grant of Cyrus king of Persia unto them.

Now in the second year of their coming in unto the house of God, to Jerusalem, in the second month began Zerubbabel son of Shealtiel and Jeshua son of Jozadak and the rest of their brethren—the priests and the Levites, and all that were come out of captivity to Jerusalem, and stationed the Levites, of twenty years old and upwards, to preside over the work of the house of Yahweh.

So they took their station—even Jeshua, his sons and his brethren, Kadmiel and his sons, sons of Judah, as one man to preside over the doers of the work in the house of God, the sons of Heneadad, their sons and their brethren, the Levites.

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And when the builders laid the foundation of the temple of Yahweh, then the priests, enrobed, took their stand with trumpets, and the Levites the sons of Asaph with cymbals, to offer praise unto Yahweh, after the instructions of David king of Israel. And when they made responses in offering praise and in giving thanks unto Yahweh—

For he is good,
For age-abiding is his lovingkindness upon Israel—

then all the people shouted with a great shout, in offering praise unto Yahweh, over the laying of the foundation of the house of Yahweh.

But many of the priests and the Levites and the ancestral chiefs, who were old men, that had seen the first house, when the foundation of this house was laid before their eyes; were weeping with a loud voice; however, shouting and rejoicing, with voice raised on high; so that the people could not distinguish the noise of the shout of joy, from the noise of the weeping of the people, for the people did shout with a great shout, and the noise was heard afar off.

§ 4. Judah’s Adversaries, requesting to join and being refused, weaken the People’s Hands; and, later on, write to Artaxerxes, who returns a Prohibitive Edict.

1 Now when the adversaries of Judah and Benjamin heard—that the Sons of the Exile were building the temple, unto Yahweh, God of Israel—then drew they near unto Zerubbabel, and unto the ancestral chiefs, and said unto them,

Let us build with you, for like you we seek your God, and unto him have we been sacrificing since the days of Esar-haddon, king of Assyria, who brought us up hither.

But Zerubbabel and Joshua and the rest of the ancestral chiefs of Israel, said unto them,

<It pertaineth not to you and to us in common> to build a house unto our God,—but we ourselves together will build unto Yahweh, God of Israel, even as King Cyrus, king of Persia, hath commanded us.

Then came it to pass, that the people of the land were weakening the hands of the people of Judah,—and troubling them in building;

and hiring against them counsellors, to overturn their purpose,—all the days of Cyrus, king of Persia, even until the reign of Darius, king of Persia. And in the reign of Ahasuerus, in the beginning of his reign wrote they an accusation against the inhabitants of Judah and Jerusalem. And in the days of Artaxerxes wrote Beshan, Mithredath, Tabeel, and the rest of his associates, unto Artaxerxes, king of Persia,—and the writing of the letter was written in Aramaean, and was to be interpreted as Aramaean.

Rehum holder of judicial authority, and Shimshai the scribe, wrote a certain letter against Jerusalem,—to Artaxerxes the king, thus: Then Rehum holder of judicial authority, and Shimshai the scribe, and the rest of their associates,—the Dinaites and the Aparshathchites, the Tarpeles, the Aparshaites, the Archivites, the Babylonians, the Shushanites, the Dehavites, the Elamites; and the rest of the peoples, whom the great and noble Osnappar hath exiled, and set in the city of Samaria,—and the rest Beyond the River, and so forth: This is a copy of the letter which they sent unto him,—unto Artaxerxes the king,—

Thy servants, the men Beyond the River and so forth:

Be it known unto the king,—that the Jews who came up from thee unto us are come to Jerusalem,—the rebellious and wicked city are they building, and the walls have they finished, and the foundations will they repair.

Now be it known to the king, that if this city be built, and the walls thereof be finished neither <tribute, excise, nor toll> will they render, and so the revenue of the kings shalt thou damage.

Now because the salt of the palace we have eaten <the impoverishment of the king> it is not meet for us to see,—therefore have we sent, and certified the king; so that search may be made in the book of the records of thy fathers, so shalt thou find out in the book of records—and shalt ascertain, that this city is a rebellious city, and one that causeth damage unto kings and provinces, and that <rebellion> have they been wont to cause in the midst thereof since the days of age-past time,—<for this cause> was this city laid waste.

We do certify the king that <if this city is built, and the walls thereof finished> if for that very reason <portion Beyond the River> shalt thou have none.

The king sent a message unto Rehum holder of judicial authority, and Shimshai the scribe, and the rest of their associates, who

Heb.: <sinach. Mark the word. The work of a sasan, 4 accuser.> Note the document that follows, verses 12-16. It is characteristically "satanic," in the etymological sense of the word, containing fact and truth, coloured and distorted so as to injure.

Or: "colleagues."

Or: "and at length the rev. of the k. it shall damage."
were dwelling in Samaria, and the rest beyond the River.

Peace, and so forth.

18 "The letter which ye sent unto us" was distinctly read before me;

19 And "from me" went forth an edict, and they have made search and found, that "this city" "since the days of age-past time" "against kings" hath lifted herself up, and "sedition and rebellion" have been made therein; and "mighty kings" have there been over Jerusalem, and bearing rule everywhere beyond the River,—and "tribute, excise, and toll" have been given to them.

21 "Now" issue ye an edict, to forbid these men,—that "this city" be not built, until "from me" the edict be issued.

22 Beware, then, of failure to do thus,—wherefore should the damage increase, to inflict loss on the kings?

23 Then "the copy of the letter of Artaxerxes the king" had been read before Rehum, and Shimshai the scribe, and their associates: they journeyed in haste to Jerusalem, unto the Jews, and forbade them, with arm and force. Then ceased the work of the house of God, which was in Jerusalem,—yes it did cease, until the second year of the reign of Darius king of Persia.

§5. Prophets encourage the Builders; and Pasha Tattenai writes to King Darius, who confirms the Edict of Cyrus. The Temple finished.

5 Then were moved to prophesy, Haggai the prophet, and Zechariah son of Iddo, the prophet, unto the Jews who were in Judaea and in Jerusalem,—in the name of the God of Israel, unto them.

2 Then arose—Zerbabel son of Shealtiel, and Joshua son of Jozadak, and began to build the house of God, which was in Jerusalem,—and "with them" were the prophets of God, strengthening them.

3 At that time came unto them Tattenai, pasha Beyond the River, and Shethar-bozenai, and their associates,—and "spake" they unto them.

Who hath issued unto you an edict, "this house" to build, and "this wall" to complete?

4 "Then" "after this manner" spake we unto them.

What are the names of these men, who "this building" do rear?

5 Nevertheless "the eye of their God" was upon the elders of Judah, and they did not forbid them, until "the matter" unto Darius should come,—and "then" answer be returned by letter, concerning this.

6 A copy of the letter which Tattenai pasha Beyond the River, and Shethar-bozenai, and his associates, the Ahasuerites, who were beyond the River, sent unto Darius the king: "a message" sent they unto him,—and "thus" was it written therein,

"Unto Darius the king" all prosperity!

8 Be it known unto the king, that we journeyed into the province of Judah, unto the house of the Great God, and "the same" is being built with large stones, and "timber" is being laid in the walls,—and "this work" with speed is being done, and is prospering in their hands.

9 Then" asked we of these elders, "thus" we said to them,—Who hath issued to you an edict "this house" to build, and "this wall" to complete?

10 You "thee"—asked we of them, to certify thee,—that we might write the name of the man who are at their head.

And "thus" returned they "answer" to us, saying,—"We are servants of the God of the heavens and the earth, and are building the house which was built these many years ago, which "a great king of Israel" built and completed.

12 But "after that our fathers had provoked the God of the heavens to wrath" he delivered them into the hand of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, the Chaldean,—and "this house" he destroyed, and "the people" he exiled to Babylon.

13 Howbeit "in the first year of Cyrus king of Babylon" "Cyrus the king" issued an edict "this house of God" to build.

14 Moreover also "the utensils of the house of God, of gold and silver, which "Nebuchadnezzar" had brought forth out of the temple which was in Jerusalem, and had brought into the temple of Babylon, Cyrus the king [brought them forth] out of the temple of Babylon, and they were delivered to one Sheshbazzar by name, whom he made "pasha"; and said to him—"These utensils" take, go carry them into the temple that is in Jerusalem,—and let "the house of God" be built in its place.

16 Then "this Sheshbazzar" came, he laid the foundations of the house of God, which was in Jerusalem,—and "since then, even until now" it hath been in building, and is not finished.

17 "Now" therefore, "if unto the king" it seem good, let search be made in the treasure-house of the king which is there, in Babylon, whether it be so, that "from Cyrus the king" issued an edict, to build
this house of God, in Jerusalem,—and <the pleasure of the king concerning this> let him send unto us.

6 Then [Darius the king] issued an edict,—and they made search in the house of the books, where the treasures were laid up in Babylon.

And there was found in Achmetha, in the fortress which is in the province of Media, a roll,—and <thus> was it written therein, as a record:

3 In the first year of Cyrus the king", [Cyrus the king] issued an edict, as to the house of God in Jerusalem.

Let the house be built, the place where they used to offer sacrifices, and let the foundations thereof be reared,—[the height thereof] sixty cubits; [the breadth thereof] sixty cubits; 4 layers of large stones, three, and one* layer of new timber,—and <as for the expenses> <out of the house of the king> let them be given.

Moreover also <the utensils of the house of God, of gold and silver, which [Nebuchadnezzar] took forth out of the temple that was in Jerusalem, and brought unto Babylon> let them again be taken to the temple which is in Jerusalem, every one to its place, and lay them up in the house of God.

6 [Now] therefore, Tattenai pasha Beyond the River, Shethar-bozenai, and their associates, the Apharsachites, who are Beyond the River,—be ye far from thence: 7 let alone the work of this house of God,—[the pasha of Judah, and the elders of Judah] <this house of God> shall build upon its place;

And <from me> is issued an edict, as to that which ye shall do, with these elders of Judah, for the building of this house of God,—

That <of the resources of the king, even the tribute Beyond the River> [forthwith] the expenses be given unto these men, for they must not be hindered.

And <whatever may be the need> whether young bullocks or rams or lambs for ascending-sacrifices unto the God of the heavens, wheat, salt, wine or oil, according to the command of the priests who are in Jerusalem,—that it be given to them, day by day, without fail; 10 that they may be offering sweet-smelling sacrifices unto the God of the heavens,—and be praying for the life of the king, and his sons.

And <from me> is issued an edict, that <any man who shall alter this message> let timber be torn out of his house, and being lifted up let him be fastened thereunto,—and his house <a dunghill> be made for this; 12 and * the God who hath caused his Name to dwell there] destroy any king or people, who shall put forth their hand to alter to destroy this house of God, which is in Jerusalem.

II. Darius] have issued an edict, <forthwith> let it be done.

12 [Then] Tattenai the pasha Beyond the River, Shethar-bozenai, and their associates,—<according as Darius the king had sent> [so, forthwith] they did.

And <the elders of the Jews> went on building and prospering, through the prophesying of Haggai the prophet, and Zechariah son of Iddo,—they both built and finished, owing to the edict of the God of Israel, and owing to the edict of Cyrus and Darius, and Artaxerxes king of Persia. 15 And this house was finished, by the third day of the month Adar,—the which was the sixth year of the reign of Darius the king.


16 Then did the sons of Israel, the priests and the Levites, and the rest of the Sons of the Exile, keep' the dedication of this house of God, with joy; 17 and offered, for the dedication of this house of God, [bullcups] one hundred, [rams] two hundred, [lambs] four hundred,—and [he-goats, as a sin-offering for all Israel] twelve, according to the number of the tribes of Israel. 18 And they set up the priests in their divisions, and the Levites in their courses, over the service of God, which was in Jerusalem,—as it is written, in the Book of Moses.

19 And the Sons of the Exile kept' the passover,—on the fourteenth of the first month; 20 for the priests and the Levites |had purified themselves| as one man, |all of them| were pure,—so they slaughtered the passover for all the Sons of the Exile, and for their brethren the priests, and for themselves. 21 Therefore the sons of Israel who had returned from the Exile and all who had separated themselves from the impurity of the nations of the land* unto them, |did eat|,—to seek Yahweh, God of Israel;

and kept the festival of unleavened cakes seven days, with joy,—for Yahweh had made them joyful, and had turned the heart of the king of Assyria towards them, to strengthen their hands, in the work of the house of God, the God of Israel.

§ 7. Ezra is empowered by a Letter from Artaxerxes to visit Jerusalem.

1 Now <after these things, in the reign of 7 Artaxerxes king of Persia—Ezra>— son of Seraiah, son of Azariah, son of Hilkiah; 2 son of Shallum, son of Zedok, son of Ahitub; 3 son of Amariah, son of...
Azariah, son of Meremoth; 4 son of Zerahiah, son of Uzzi, son of Bukki; 5 son of Abishua, son of Phinehas, son of Eliazar, son of Aaron 6 the first priest:

6 this Ezra came up out of Babylon, 7 being a ready scribe in the law of Moses, which Jehovah God of Israel had given, and the king gave him, according to the hand of Jehovah his God, upon all his request.

7 So then there came up some of the sons of Israel, and some of the priests and the Levites, and the singers and the doorkeepers and the Nethinim, unto Jerusalem, in the seventh year of Artaxerxes the king. 8 And he entered Jerusalem, in the fifth month, the same was the seventh year of the king. 9 For on the first of the first month was a beginning made of coming up from Babylon, and on the first of the fifth month he entered into Jerusalem, according to the good hand of his God upon him. 10 For Ezra had settled his heart, to study the law of Jehovah, and to do [it], and to teach in Israel, statute and regulation.

11 Now this is a copy of the letter which King Artaxerxes gave unto Ezra the priest the scribe, the scribe of the words of the commandments of Jehovah, and of his statutes, for Israel:

12 Artaxerxes, king of kings 13 Unto Ezra the priest, scribe of the law of the God of the heavens—Despatch and so forth.

13 From me is issued an edict, that every one in my kingdom, of the people of Israel, and of their priests and the Levites, who is minded of his own freewill to go to Jerusalem—much as I will let him go.

14 Forasmuch as from before the king and his seven counsellors thou art sent, to enquire concerning Judah and as to Jerusalem, by the law of thy God which is in thy hand; and to carry the silver and gold which the king and his counsellors have freely offered unto the God of Israel, who in Jerusalem hath his habitation; and all the silver and the gold, which thou shalt find, in all the province of Babylon, with the freewill offering of the people and of the priests offered willingly for the house of their God which is in Jerusalem;

15 therefore with all diligence shalt thou buy— with this silver— bullocks, rams, lambs, with their meal-offerings, and their drink-offerings,—and shalt offer them upon the altar of the house of your God which is in Jerusalem; and whatsoever unto thee and unto thy brethren shall seem good with the rest of the silver and the gold to do, according to the pleasure of your God, thou shalt do.

16 And the utensils which are freely given to thee for the service of the house of thy God, put thou back, before the God of Jerusalem.

17 And the rest of the need of the house of thy God, which it shall fall to thee to give, thou shalt give, out of the treasure-house of the king.

18 And from me myself, Artaxerxes the king, issueth an edict, to all the treasurers who are Beyond the River, that whatsoever Ezra the priest the scribe of the law of the God of the heavens shall ask of you, with diligence shall it be done: unto a hundred talents of silver, and unto a hundred measures of wheat, and unto a hundred baths of wine, and unto a hundred baths of oil, and salt without limit.

19 Whatsoever is due to an edict of the God of the heavens let it be done diligently, for the house of the God of the heavens, for wheresoever should there be wrath against the realm of the king and his sons.

20 And you do certify, that as touching any of the priests or the Levites, the singers, the doorkeepers, the Nethinim, or the servitors of this house of God, tribute, excise or toll shall it not be competent to impose upon them.

21 And thou, Ezra, according to the wisdom of thy God that is in thy hand, appoint thou judges and magistrates, who shall administer justice to all the people that are Beyond the River, to all who know the law of thy God,— and whosoever knoweth not ye shall teach.

22 But whosoever shall not do the law of thy God and the law of the king speedily let penalty be exacted from him, whether to death, or to banishment, or to confiscation of goods, or to imprisonment.

23 Blessed be Jehovah, God of our fathers, who hath put the like of this into the heart of the king, to beautify the house of Jehovah, which is in Jerusalem; and unto me hath extended lovingkindness, before the king and his counsellors, yea all the valiant captains of the king, therefore have emboldened myself, according to the hand of Jehovah my God upon me, and gathered out of Israel, chief men, to go up with me.


1 Now these are their ancestral heads, and their genealogical register,—even of those who came up with me, are the reign of Artaxerxes the king, out of Babylon:

2 Of the sons of Phinehas Gershom,

3 Of the sons of Ithamar Daniel,—

4 Of the sons of David Hattush;—

5 Of the sons of Shecaniah, of the sons of Simeon. 
Parashah > Zechariah,—and with him—by genealogical registry of males—a hundred and fifty;

4 Of the sons of Pahath-moab > Eliehoenai, son of Zerahiah,—and with him two hundred males;

5 Of the sons of Zatta > Shecaniah, the son of Jehaziel,—and with him three hundred males;

6 And of the sons of Adin > Ebed, son of Jonathan,—and with him fifty males;

7 And of the sons of Elam > Jeshuaiah, son of Athaliah,—and with him seventy males;

8 And of the sons of Shephatiah > Zebadiah, son of Michael,—and with him eighty males;

9 Of the sons of Joab > Obadiah, son of Jehiel,—and with him two hundred and eighteen males;

10 And of the sons of Bani > Shelomith, son of Josiphiah,—and with him a hundred and sixty males;

11 And of the sons of Bebai > Zechariah, son of Bebai,—and with him twenty-eight males;

12 And of the sons of Azgad > Johanan, son of Hakkatan,—and with him a hundred and ten males;

13 Of the later sons of Adonikam > these being their names, Eliphelet, Jeuel, and Shemaiiah,—and with them sixty males;

14 And of the sons of Bigvai > Uthai and Zabud,—and with him seventy males.

And I gathered them together, unto the river that cometh into Ahava, and we encamped there three days,—and I informed myself among the people and the priests, and of the sons of Levi > I found none there. 15 So I sent for Elizeber, for Ariel, for Shemaiah, and for Elnathan, and for Jarib, and for El Nathan, and for Nathan, and for Zechariah, and for Meshullam, chief men,—also for Joiarib and for El Nathans, teachers. 16 And I sent them forth unto Iddo the chief, at the place Casiphia,—and I put into their mouth words, to speak unto Iddo and his brethren the Nethinim, at the place Casiphia, to bring unto us attendants for the house of our God. 17 So they brought unto us, according to the good hand of our God upon us, a man of discretion, of the sons of Mahli, son of Levi, son of Israel,—and Sherebiah, and his sons and his brethren, eighteen; 18 and Hashabiah, and with him Jeshuaiah, of the sons of Merari,—his brethren and their sons, twenty; 19 and of the Nethinim whom David and the rulers had given for the service of the Levites > Nethinim two hundred and twenty,—all those expressed by name.

20 Then proclaimed I there a fast, by the river Ahava, that we might humble ourselves before our God, to seek of him a smooth way, for us and for our little ones, and for all our substance.

21 For I was ashamed to ask of the king a band of soldiers and horsemen, to help us against the enemy in the way, because we had spoken unto the king, saying,

The hand of our God is upon all them that seek him for good,

But his power and his anger are against all who forsake him.

22 So we fasted and sought of our God concerning this,—and he suffered himself to be entreated by us. 23 Then I separated, from among the rulers of the priests, twelve,—even Sherebiah, Hashabiah, and with them, from among their brethren > ten; 24 and weighed unto them, the silver and the gold, and the utensils,—the heave-offering for the house of our God, which the king and his counsellors and his rulers and all Israel who were present, had offered: 25 I even weighed unto their hand, of silver six hundred and fifty talents, and of utensils of silver a hundred talents,—of gold a hundred talents; 26 and bowls of gold twenty, of a thousand drams,—and utensils of fine bright bronze two, precious as gold. 27 Then said I unto them:

Ye are hallowed unto Yahweh, and the utensils are hallowed,—and the silver and the gold are a freewill offering, unto Yahweh, God of your fathers:

28 Watch and guard, until ye weigh [them] before the rulers of the priests and the Levites and the ancestral rulers of Israel in Jerusalem,—in the chambers of the house of Yahweh.

29 So the priests and the Levites accepted the weight of the silver and the gold, and the utensils,—to bring to Jerusalem unto the house of our God.

30 Then we brake we up from the river of Ahava, on the twelfth of the first month, to journey unto Jerusalem,—and the hand of our God was upon us, and he delivered us from the grasp of the enemy and of the lieb in wait, by the way.

31 So we came to Jerusalem,—and we rested there three days.

32 And on the fourth day, it was weighed—the silver and the gold and the utensils in the house of our God, unto the hand of Meremoth son of Uriah, the priest, and with him was Elieazar son of Phinehas, and with them were Jozabad son of Jeshua and Noadiah son of Binnui, Levites: 33 by the
number and by the weight of the whole,—and all the weight, was written down, at that time.

21 They who came in out of the captivity, Sons of the Exile, offered as ascending-sacrifices unto the God of Israel—bullocks twelve for all Israel, rams' ninety-six, young sheep' seventy-seven, he-goats for bearing sin, twelve,—the whole, as an ascending-sacrifice unto Yahweh. Then delivered they the decrees of the king unto the satraps of the king, and the pashas Beyond the River,—and they upheld the people and the house of God.

§ 9. Ezra, informed of Jewish Marriages with Foreign Women, is stunned—and prays.

9 1 Now <when these things were ended> the rulers drew near unto me, saying,

The people of Israel and the priests and the Levites have not kept themselves separate from the peoples of the lands,—in view of their abominations—even of the Canaanites, the Hittites, the Perizzites, the Jebusites, the Ammonites, the Moabites, the Egyptians, and the Amorites; 2 for they have taken of their daughters, for themselves and for their sons, so that the holy seed have intermingled themselves among the peoples of the lands,—and [the hand of the rulers and the deputies] hath, in this unfaithfulness, been [<foremost>].

1 <When I heard this thing> I rent my garment, and my robe, and tore out the hair of my head and my beard, and sat stunned.

4 Then <unto me> were gathered, all who trembled at the words of the God of Israel, concerning the unfaithfulness of them who had been exiled,—but <I> sat stunned, until the evening gift. 5 And <at the evening gift> I arose from mine affliction, which had been accompanied by the rending of my garment and my robe,—and I bowed upon my knees, and spread forth my hands unto Yahweh my God; 6 and said,

O my God, I turn pale and am ashamed, to lift up, O my God, my face unto thee,—for <our iniquities> have multiplied above the head, and our guilt hath magnified itself unto the heavens.

7 <Since the days of our fathers> <we> have been in great guilt, until this day,—and <for our iniquities> have we been given up,—we, our kings, our priests!—unto the hand of the kings of the lands, by sword and by captivity and by spoiling and by a turning pale of face, as at this day.

8 And <now> <for a very little moment> hath come favour from Yahweh our God, in leaving to us a remnant to escape, and in giving to us a nail in his holy place,—that our God may enlighten our eyes, and give us a little reviving in our bondage.

9 For <bondmen> we are', but <in our bondage> hath our God not forsaken us,—but extended unto us loving-kindness before the kings of Persia, to give us a reviving, to set up on high the house of our God, to raise up the desolations thereof, and to give us a wall in Judah and in Jerusalem.

10 But <now> what can we say, O our God, after this? for we have forsaken thy commandments, 11 which thou didst command by the hand of thy servants the prophets, saying,

<As for the land which ye are entering to possess> <an impure land> it is', with the impurity of the peoples of the lands,—with their abominations, which have filled it from one end to the other, with their uncleanness.

12 <Now> therefore, <your daughters> do not ye give to their sons, and <their daughters> do not ye take for your sons, neither shall ye seek their prosperity nor their pleasure, unto times age-abiding,—to the end ye may become strong, and may eat the good of the land, and may suffer your children to possess it, unto times age-abiding.

13 And <after all that hath come upon us, for our wicked doings, and for our great guilt—>

For <thou> O our God, hast spared us, punishing us less than our iniquities deserved, and hast given us a deliverance such as this>

14 <should we again> break thy commandments and join ourselves by affinity of marriage with the peoples of these abominations>—wouldst thou not be angry with us, unto a full end, that there should be neither remainder nor deliverance?

O Yahweh, God of Israel, righteous' thou art', for we have had left us a deliverance as at this day,—here we are] before thee, in our guilty deeds, for there is no standing before thee, because of this thing!

§ 10. The Offenders sorrowfully consenting, Divorce Judges are appointed. A Record of the Guilty Individuals.

1 Now <when Ezra had prayed and when he had made confession, weeping and casting himself down, before the house of God> there gathered unto him out of Israel, an exceeding large convection—men and women and children, for the people wept with a very bitter weeping.

Then responded Shecaniah son of Jehiel of the sons of Elam,* and said unto Ezra,

<We> have been unfaithful with our God, and have married foreign women from among the peoples of the land,—yet <now> there is' hope for Israel concerning this thing.

* "Olam," written; "Elam," read—G.n.
3 [Now] therefore, let us solemnize a covenant unto our God—to put away all the women and such as have been born of them, in the counsel of my lord, and them who tremble at the commandment of our God, and <according to the law> let it be done.

4 Arise, for <upon thee> resteth the thing, but [we] are with thee,—be strong, and act. Then arose Ezra and made the rulers of the priests, the Levites, and all Israel, swear to do according to this word, and they swore. Then arose Ezra from before the house of God, and went into the chamber of Jehohanan son of Elishah, and [when he came thither] did he not eat, and did he not drink, for he was mourning over the unfaithfulness of them of the Exile. They made them a proclamation throughout Judah and Jerusalem, unto all the Sons of the Exile, to gather themselves together unto Jerusalem; and <whosoever should not come within three days> according to the counsel of the rulers and the elders> all his goods should be devoted, and [himself] be separated from the convocation of them of the Exile. Then were gathered together all the men of Judah and Benjamin unto Jerusalem, within three days, [the same] was the ninth month, on the twentieth of the month,—and all the people remained in the broadway of the house of God, trembling concerning the thing, and because of the heavy rains.

Then arose Ezra the priest, and said unto them, [Ye] have acted unfaithfully, and have married foreign women,—to add unto the guilt of Israel.

11 [Now] therefore, make confession unto Yahweh God of your fathers, and do his pleasure,—and separate yourselves from the peoples of the land, and from the foreign women. Then responded all the convocation and said, with a loud voice,—<Thus, according to thy word> concerning us must it be done. Nevertheless, the people are many, and [the season] is that of the heavy rains, and we are not able to stand outside,—and [the business] is not one for a single day, nor yet for two, for we have abundantly transgressed, in this thing.

14 Let, we beseech thee, our rulers take up their station for all the convocation, and <all who, throughout our cities, have married foreign women> let them come in at times appointed, and <with them> the elders of every city, and the judges thereof, until the glow of the anger of our God be turned from us, concerning this matter.

15 Only Jonathan son of Asahel and Jahzeiel son of Tikvah made a stand against this,—and Meshullam and Shashbathai the Levite helped them. But the Sons of the Exile [did thus], and Ezra the priest separated to himself certain men—ancestral heads by their ancestral houses, and all of them by name,—and they took their seats on the first day of the tenth month to search into the matter; and they made an end with all the men who had married foreign women,—by the first day of the first month.

18 Now there were found <of the sons of the priests> who had married foreign women,—<of the sons of Jehosus son of Jozadak, and his brethren> Maaseiah, and Eliezer, and Jarib, and Gedaliah; and they gave their hand, that they would put away their wives,—and <being guilty> [they offered] a ram of the flock for their guilt. And <of the sons of Immer> Hanani and Zebadiah. And <of the sons of Harim> Maaseiah and Elijah and Shemaiah, and Jehiel, and Uzziah. And <of the sons of Passhur> Elieoenai, Maaseiah, Ishmael, Nethaniah, Jozabad, and Elasar. And <of the Levites> Jozabad and Shimri, and Kelah, [the same] is Kelita, Pethahiah, Judah, and Eliezer. And <of the singers> Eliashib. And <of the doorkeepers> Shallum and Telem and Uri. And <of Israel> <of the sons of Parosh> Ramah and Izziyah and Malchijah, and Mijamin and Eleazar, and Malchijah, and Beniaiah. And <of the sons of Elam> Mattaniah, Zechariah, and Jehiel and Abdi, and Jeremoth, and Elijah. And <of the sons of Zattu> Elieoenai, Elissib, Mattaniah and Jeremoth, and Zabad, and Aziza. And <of the sons of Babei> Jehohanan, Hananiah, Zabbai, Athli. And <of the sons of Bani> Meshullam, Maltuch, and Adaiah, Jashub, and Sheal, Jeremoth. And <of the sons of Pahath-moab> Adna and Cheelah, Beniaiah, Maaseiah, Mattaniah, Bezael, and Binnui, and Manasseh. And <of the sons of Harim> Eliezer, Isijiah, Malchijah, Shemaiah, Shimeon; Benjamin, Malluch, Shemaiah. <Of the sons of Hashum> Mattenai, Shabtai, and Eliphelet.
THE BOOK OF NEHEMIAH.

§ 1. Nehemiah's Permit to visit Jerusalem.

1 The story of Nehemiah, son of Hacaliah,—and it came to pass in the month Chislev, in the twentieth year, when [1] was in Shushan the fortress, that Hanani one of my brethren came, [the certain men out of Judah],—so I asked them concerning the Jews who had escaped, who were left of the captivity, and concerning Jerusalem. And they said unto me,

[The remnant who are left of the captivity, there in the province are in great misfortune and reproach, the wall of Jerusalem is broken down, and the gates thereof are burned with fire.]

And it came to pass [when I heard these words] that I sat down and wept, and I mourned certain days,—and continued fasting and praying, before the God of the heavens; and said,

I beseech thee, O Yahweh God of the heavens, the great and fearful God,—keeping the covenant and lovingkindness for them who love him and keep his commandments:

Let, I pray thee, thine ears be attentive and thine eyes open—to hearken unto the prayer of thy servant—which [I am praying before thee now, day and night, for the sons of Israel, thy servants],—and making confession concerning the sins of the sons of Israel, which we have committed against thee, [both]

I and the house of my father have sinned.

We have dealt [very corruptly] against thee,—and have not kept the commandments, nor the statutes nor the regulations, which thou didst command Moses thy servant.

Remember, I pray thee, the word, which thou didst command Moses thy servant, saying,—

[If ye be unfaithful] I will scatter you among the peoples:

When ye return unto me and keep my commandments and do them,—though it should be that ye have been driven out unto the uttermost part of the heavens, from thence will I gather them, and bring them into the place that I have chosen to make a habitation for my Name there.

They therefore, are thy servants [and thy people],—whom thou hast redeemed by thy great power, and by thy firm hand.

I beseech thee, O My Lord, let—I pray thee—thine ear be attentive unto the prayer of thy servant, and unto the prayer of thy servants who delight to reverence thy Name, and of prosper. I pray thee, thy servant to-day, and grant him compassion before this man.

Now [I] was cup-bearer unto the king.

And it came to pass [in the month Nisan, in the twentieth year of Artaxerxes the king] that [wine] was before him,—so I took up the wine, and gave unto the king, and I had never been sad before him. Then said the king unto me,

Wherefore is thy countenance sad, seeing that thou art not sick? this is nothing else, but sadness of heart.

Then feared I exceedingly, and said unto the king—

["If" not expressed in Heb. Gl. it shd have been G.n.]
Let the king live! Wherefore should my countenance be sad, when the city—the place of the sepulchres of my fathers—is liest waste, and the gates thereof are consumed with fire?

4 Then the king said to me, <Concerning what> is it that wouldst make request?

So I prayed unto the God of the heavens, and then said unto the king, <If> unto the king, it seemeth good, and if thy servant might find favour before thee> That thou wouldst send me unto Judah, unto the city of the sepulchres of my fathers, that I might build it.

6 And the king said unto me, the queen also sitting beside him, For how long wouldst thou journey? and when wouldst thou return? So it seemed good before the king to send me, and I set him a time.

7 Then said I unto the king, <If> unto the king, it seemeth good, may letters be given me, unto the pashhas Beyond the River,—that they may convey me over, until I come into Judah; and also a letter unto Asaph, keeper of the park that belongeth unto the king, that he may give me timber to build up the gates of the fortress which pertaineth to the house, and for the wall of the city, and for the house whereunto I shall enter.

And the king gave me, according to the good hand of my God upon me.

§ 2. Nehemiah's Arrival. He surveys Jerusalem's Ruins, and—despite Sanballat—is determined to rebuild.

9 Then came I unto the pashhas Beyond the River, and gave them the letters of the king, now the king had sent with me captains of the army, and horsemen.

10 And when Sanballat the Horonite, and Tobiah the servant the Ammonite, heard of it; they vexed them, with a great vexation,—that there had come a man, to seek welfare, for the sons of Israel.

11 So I entered Jerusalem,—and was there three days. Then rose I by night, I, and a few men with me, I having told no man, what holy God] had been writing in my heart, to do for Jerusalem,—and before was there none with me, save the beast on which I myself was riding.

12 So I went forth through the valley-gate by night, even unto the front of the snake-fountain, and into the dung-gate,—and I viewed the walls of Jerusalem, how they were broken down, and the gates thereof consumed with fire.

14 Then passed I over unto the fountain-gate, and unto the pool of the king,—but there was no place for the beast that was under me to pass.

15 Then went I up in the torrent-bed, by night, and viewed the wall,—and turned back, and entered by the valley-gate, and so returned.

16 Now the deputies knew not whither I had gone, nor what I was doing,—not even to the Jews, nor to the priests, nor to the nobles, nor to the deputies, nor to the rest who were doing the work> had I as yet' told it. So I said unto them, Ye can see the misfortune that we are in, how that Jerusalem lieth waste, and the gates thereof are burned with fire:

18 Then told I them, of the hand of my God, that it had been good upon me, as also of the words of the king, which he had spoken unto me,—so they said,

We will arise and build!

and they strengthened their hands right well.

19 But when Sanballat the Horonite, and Tobiah the servant the Ammonite, and Geshem the Arab, heard it, they laughed at us, and poured contempt upon us,—and said,

What is this thing which ye' would do? <against the king> would ye' rebel?

20 Then answered I them, and said to them—The God of the heavens he will prosper us, therefore we his servants will arise and build,—But to you pertained no portion, nor right, nor memorial, in Jerusalem.

§ 3. Jerusalem's Wall repaired, in Sections, by Groups of Workers.

1 Then arose Eliashib the high priest and his brethren the priests, and built the sheep-gate, they hallowed it, and set up the doors thereof,—<even unto the tower of Hammeath> hallowed they it, unto the tower of Hananel; and at his hand> built, the men of Jericho,—and at his other] hand built Zaccur, son of Imri.

2 And the fish-gate> did the sons of Haemolah build,—they laid the beams thereof, and set up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the bars thereof;

4 and at their hand> repaired, Meremoth son of Uriah son of Hakkoz, and at their hand> repaired, Meshullum son of Berechiah son of Meshezabel,

6 And the old gate> did Joiada son of Paseah, and Meshullam, son of Besodeiah, repair,—they laid the beams

a Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Syr., Vul.): “walls” (pl.—G.n.

b Or: “whereunto I shall come.”

“Adam”’—= “a human being” = “anybody!”


5 Or (as pl. of excellence): “their lord” or “Lord.”
thereof, and set up the doors thereof, and the locks thereof, and the bars thereof; 7 and <at their hand> repaired, Melatiah the Gibeonite and Jaddan the Meronothite, men of Gibeaon and of Mizpah,—who pertained to the throne of the pasha Beyond the River; 8 <at a hand> repaired, Uzziah son of Haushaiah, goldsmiths, and <at his hand> repaired, Hananiah son of the perfumers,—and they fortified Jerusalem, as far as the broad wall; 9 and <at their hand> repaired, Rephaiah son of Hur, ruler of a half-circuitb of Jerusalem; 10 and <at their hand> repaired, Jedaiah son of Harumaph, evene over against his own house,— and <at his hand> repaired, Hattush son of Hehabneiah; 11 a second length did Malchijah son of Harim and Hasshub son of Pahath-moab, repair,—also the tower of the ovens; 12 and <at his hand> repaired, Shallum son of Hallohesh, ruler of a half-circuitb of Jerusalem,—[he and his daughters]. 13 The valley-gate did Hanun and the inhabitants of Zanakah, repair,—[they] built it, and set up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the bars thereof,—also a thousand cubits in the wall, as far as the dung-gate. 14 And the dung-gate did Malchijah son of Rechab, ruler of the circuit of Beth-haccherem, repair,—[he] built it, and set up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the bars thereof. 15 And the fountain-gate did Shallum son of Col-horesh, ruler of the circuit of Mizpa, repair,—[he] built it, and covered it, and set up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the bars thereof,—also the wall of the pool of Shelah, by the garden of the king, even as far as the stairs that go down from the city of David; 16 <after him> repaired, Nehemiah son of Azluk, ruler of the half-circuit of Beth-zur,—as far as over against the sepulchre of David, even unto the pool which had been made, and unto the house of heroes; 17 <after him> repaired, the Levites, Rehum son of Bani,— <at his hand> repaired, Hashabiah, ruler of the half-circuit of Keilah, for his circuit; 18 <after him> repaired, their brethren, Bavvai son of Hemed,—ruler of the [other] half-circuit of Keilah; 19 and there repaired at his hand, Ezer son of Jeshua, ruler of Mizpa, a second length,—over against the ascent of the armoury, at the corner; 20 <after him> especiallyb repaired Baruch son of Zabbai, a second length,—from the corner, unto the opening of the house of Eliahab, the high priest; 21 <after him> repaired, Meroth son of Urijah son of Hakkoz, a second length,—from the opening of the house of Eliahab, even unto the end of the house of Eliahab; 22 and <after him> repaired, the priests, the men of the Circuit; 23 <after him> repaired, Benjamin and Hashub, over against their own house,— <after him> repaired, Azariah son of Maseiah son of Ananiah, beside his own house; 24 <after him> repaired, Binnui son of Henadad, a second length,—from the house of Azariah, unto the corner, even unto the pinnacle: 25 [Pala] son of Zai, from over against the corner, and the tower that projecteth from the upper house of the king, which belongeth to the court of custody,— <after him> Pedaiah son of Parosh. 26 Now [the Nethinim] were dwelling in Ophel,—as far as over against the water-gate, on the east, and the tower that projecteth; 27 <after him> repaired, the Tekoites, a second length,—from over against the great tower that projecteth, even unto the wall of Ophel: 28 <from beside the horse-gate> repaired the priests, every one over against his own house; 29 <after him> repaired, Zadok son of Immer, over against his own house,—and <after him> repaired, Shemaiah son of Shecaniah, keeper of the east-gate; 30 <after him> repaired, Hananiah son of Shelemiah, and Hanun sixth son of Zalaph, a second length,— <after him> repaired, Meshullam son of Berechiah, over against his chamber; 31 <after him> repaired, Malchijah son of Zorphi, as far as the house of the Nethinim, and the traders,—over against the muser-gate, even unto the ascent of the pinnacle; 32 and <between the ascent of the pinnacle and the sheep-gate> repaired, the goldsmiths, and the traders.

§ 4. The Sarcasms of Sanballat and Tobiah opposed by Prayer.

1 But it came to pass <when Sanballat heard 4 that we were building the wall> it angered him, and he was greatly displeased,—and mocked the Jews; 2 and spake before his brethren, and the army of Samaria, and said,

What are these feeble Jews doing? will they fortify themselves? will they sacrifice? will they make an end in a day? will they bring to life the stones out of the heaps of dust, when [they] have been burned up?

3 Now [Tobiah the Ammonite] was beside him,—so he said, 4 Even that which they are building >if a fox should go up> he would break down their stone wall!

4 Hear, O our God, for we have become a contempt, and turn thou back their reproach upon their own head,—and give them up as a prey, in the land of captivity; 5 and do not be allowed them! 6

* Some cod. (w. 5 ear. pr. edns., Sep., Vul.): "and edns., Vul.): "and ar"—G.n.  
  9 Or: "half the environ" —T.G.  
  10 Or: "with emulation."  
  11 So written, and but read:  
  12 Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.) omit: "even"—G.n.  
  13 Or: "environ" —T.G.  
  14 Especially with beams

K.O.T.
cover their iniquity, and <their sin before thee> let it not be blotted out,—for they have caused vexation before them who are building.

6 So we built the wall, and all the wall was finished* unto the half thereof,—and the people had a mind* to work.

§ 5. Sanballat and his Neighbours conspire to Fight. Their Plot discovered and thwarted. Armed Watchers and Workers.

7 But it came to pass <when Sanballat and Tobiah and the Arabians and the Ammonites and the Ashdodites heard> that the repair of the walls of Jerusalem had gone up, that the breaches began to be stopped:> that it angered them exceedingly;* and they conspired, all of them together, to come, to fight against Jerusalem,—and to cause it harm;* howbeit we prayed unto our God,—and set a watch against them, day and night, because of them. Thus said Judah,*

The strength of the burden-bearer faileth, and the rubbish aboundeth,—and we are not able to build at the wall;* and our adversaries have said,

They shall not know, neither shall they see, until we come into their midst, and slay them,—so shall we cause the work to cease.

12 But it came to pass <when the Jews dwelling near them came in> then said they unto us, ten times,

<From all places whither ye shall turn> [they will be] upon us!

13 So I set—the lower slopes of the place behind the wall in the waste grounds,—yea I set the people, by their families, with their swords, their spears and their bows. Then I looked and rose up, and said—unto the nobles and unto the deputies and unto the rest of the people,

Do not ye fear because of them,— <the great and fearful Lord> remember ye, so shall ye fight for your brethren, your sons and your daughters, your wives, and your houses.

15 And it came to pass <when our enemies heard that it was known to us, and that God had overthrown their counsel> then returned we, all of us, unto the wall, every man unto his work. Then it came to pass <from that day> [the half of my young men] were working in the work, and [the half of them] were grasping the spears, the bucklers, and the bows, and the costs of mail,—but [the rulers] were behind all the house of Judah. They who were building at the wall and they who were carrying burdens, they who were lifting> [each man] <with his one hand> was working at the work, and <with the other> was grasping the weapon. * Even they who were building>

[every man] had his sword girded upon his loins, and so was building,—and [he that sounded the horn] was by my side. So I said unto the nobles and unto the deputies, and unto the rest of the people,

The work is great and large,—and we are separated upon the wall, far away, each man from his brother:

19 <In what place soever ye shall hear the sound of the horn> [thither] gather yourselves unto us,—[our God] will fight for us.

21 So [we] were working at the work,—one half of them grasping the spears, from the uprisings of the dawn, until the coming out of the stars. Moreover <at that time> I said to the people,

Let every one with his young man, lodge for the night in the midst of Jerusalem,—so shall they serve us, in the night, as a watch, and [the day] for work.

23 So neither I, nor my brethren, nor my young men, nor the men of the watch that followed me> [none of us] put off our clothes,—every one [went] with his weapon to the water.*

§ 6. The People’s Complaints that they were oppressed by their Brethren call forth stern Remonstrance, Immediate Reform, and Nehemiah’s Record of his Own Course.

Then came there to be a great outcry of the people and their wives,—against their brethren the Jews. And there were some who were saying,

<Our sons and our daughters> are we pledging,—that we may obtain corn, and eat, and keep ourselves alive.

3 And there were some who were saying,

<Our fields and our vineyards and our houses> are we pledging,—that we may obtain corn in the earth.

4 And there were others who were saying,

We have borrowed silver for the king’s tribute,—[upon] our lands and our vineyards. * Now therefore, <as is the flesh of our brethren> so is our flesh, <as are their children> so are our children. Yet lo! we’re putting in subjection our sons and our daughters, for bondservants, yea there are some of our daughters already trodden down, and we are powerless, and our fields and our vineyards, belong to others.

5 And it angered me greatly,—when I heard their outcry, and these words.

7 So my heart took counsel unto me* and I contended with the nobles and with the deputies, and said to them,

<A loan on interest,—every man to his brother> are ye* making,—

So I appointed over them a great assembly:* and I said unto them,

* Or: “compacted.”
* Mt.: “a heart.”
* So in many cod. and several ear. pr. edns.; but in some cod. (w. Syr., Vul.): “wall” (sing.);—O. G.
* Cp. O.G. 86, L. 2, 8.
* I. e., No one leaving them off, even for washing himself.
* So O.T.; and the structure of the ver. seems to demand this reading.
* I. e., “I carefully considered”—O.G. 579.
* Or: “conversation.”
NEHEMIAH V. 9–19; VI. 1–10.

We have bought our brethren the Jews, who had sold themselves unto the nations, according to our ability, and will [ye] even sell your brethren, or shall they sell themselves unto us?

And they were silent, and found no answer.

Then said I, *Not good* is the thing which ye are doing,—ought ye not <in the fear of God> to walk, because of the reproach of the nations, our enemies? 11 If I too, then, my brethren and my young men, might be lending unto them on interest silver and corn! I pray you, let us leave off this lending on interest! 12 Restore, I pray you, unto them this very day, their fields, their vineyards, their oliveyards, and their houses,—also the hundredth part of silver and corn, new wine and oil, for which ye have been lending to them.

And they said,

We will restore them, and <from them> we will require nothing; also we will do, as thou art saying.

Then called I the priests, and put them on oath, to do according to this promise. 12 Also <my lap> shook I out, and said—

<Thus and thus> may God shake out every man who shall not confirm this promise, out of his house and out of his labour, yea <thus and thus> let him be shaken out and empty,—

And all the convocation said,

Amen!

and praised Yahweh, and the people did according to this promise.

Moreover <from the day I was commanded to become their pasha in the land of Judah, from the twentieth year, even unto the thirty-second year of Artaxerxes the king, twelve years> [I and my brethren] <pasha's bread> have not eaten; 15 whereas [the former pashas, who were before me] suffered themselves to be a burden upon the people, and took from them in bread and wine, besides forty shekels of silver, even [their young men] bare rule over the people,—but <ll did not so, for the fear of God. 16 Moreover also <in this work of the wall> I repaired, and <no field did we buy>—though [all my young men] were gathered thither unto the work. 17 And <Jews and deputies, a hundred and fifty men, and they who were coming in unto us from among the nations which were round about us> [depended] upon my table. 18 Now [that which was prepared for a single day] was—one ox, six choice sheep, also [fowls] were prepared for me, and <apportioned unto ten days> of every

§ 7. Sanballat and other Enemies, seeking a Conference, and hiring a False Prophet, to intimidate Nehemiah, are yet further baffled.

1 And it came to pass <when it was reported> to Sanballat and Tobiah and to Geshem the Arabian and to the rest of our enemies, that I had built the wall, and there was left therein no breach,—though <up to that time, the doors> had I not set up in the gates> 2 that Sanballat and Geshem sent unto me, saying,

Come! and let us meet together in the villages,—But they were plotting to do me harm. 3 So I sent unto them messengers, saying,

<A great work> and I am doing, and cannot come down,—wherefore should the work cease whilst I leave it, and come down unto you?

4 Yet they sent unto me, according to this message, four times,—and I replied to them according to this answer.

5 Then Sanballat sent unto me, according to this message, a fifth time, by his young man,—with an open letter, in his hand: wherein was written—

<Among the nations> it is reported, and <Gashmu> saith it, that thou and the Jews are plotting to rebel, <for which cause> thou art building the wall,—and <thou> art to become their king, according to these words.

Moreover also <prophets> have set up to make proclamation concerning thee in Jerusalem, saying,

He hath become king* in Judah! 7

<Now therefore> will it be reported to the king, according to these words.

<Now, therefore, come, and let us take counsel together.>

Then sent I unto him, saying,

Nothing hath been done, according to these words, which thou art saying,—but <out of thine own heart> art thou feigning them.

For they all were seeking to put us in fear, saying,

Their hands will slacken from the work, and it will not be accomplished.

<Now therefore, strengthen thou my hands!>*

10 <When I> came into the house of Shemaiah,

[Written: "be"; read: "I." Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Sep., Syr., Vul.) both write and read, "I." Other w. (w. 2 ear. pr. edn., Syr., Vul.): "t." New G.]

* Written: "be"; read: "I." Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Sep., Syr., Vul.): both write and read, "be." Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edn., Syr., Vul.): "thee"—G.n.

** Written: "the interest"—G.n.

† Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edn., Sep., Syr., Vul.) both write and read: "be." Some cod. (w. 6 ear. pr. edn.): both write: "the." Some cod. (w. 5 ear. pr. edn., Syr., Vul.): "and"—G.n.

‡ Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edn., Sep., Syr., Vul.): "I."—G.n.

§ Some cod. (w. 6 ear. pr. edn.): "hand"—G.n.

¶ Some cod. (w. 6 ear. pr. edn.) both write and read: "thou." So it shd be (w. Syr.)—G.n.


†† Some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edn.): "Thou"—G.n.

‡‡ Some cod. (w. 6 ear. pr. edn.): "hand" (sing.)—G.n.

31–2
son of Delaiah, son of Mehetabel. [he] being shut in, he said,

Let us meet together in the house of God, in the midst of the temple, and let us close the doors of the temple, for they are coming to slay thee, yea, by night are they coming to slay thee.

11 Then said I, Should such a man as I flee? Who then being such as I would enter the temple to save his life? I will not enter.

12 Then perceived I, that lo! It was not God who had sent him, - though a prophecy he had spoken concerning me, but [Tobiah and Sanballat] had hired him: 13 to this end, [hired] he was, to the end that I might be afraid and do so, and might sin, and it might serve them for an evil report, to the end they might bring reproach upon me.

14 Have remembrance, O my God, of Tobiah, and of the nobles: according to these their doings, - moreover also of Noadiah the prophetess, and of the rest of the prophets, who would have put me in fear.

15 So the wall was finished, on the twenty-fifth of Elul, - in fifty-two days.

16 And it came to pass, when all our enemies heard, and all the nations which were round about us saw that they fell greatly in their own eyes, and took knowledge of that which from God had this work been wrought.

17 Moreover, in those days, were the nobles of Judah busy with their letters which were going unto Tobiah, and those of Tobiah were coming unto them; for many in Judah had taken an oath to him, because he was in marriage affinity with Shecaniah son of Arah; and Jehohanan his son had taken the daughter of Meshullam, son of Berechiah. Moreover, his good deeds were they telling before me, and my affairs were they carrying out to him, - letters did Tobiah send to put me in fear.

§8. Nehemiah appoints Governors of the City and Watchers for the Gates.

1 And it came to pass, when the wall was built, and I had set up the doors, - and the doorkeepers and the singers and the Levites had appointed, 2 that I gave Hanani my brother, and Hananiah captain of the castle, charge over Jerusalem, for he was a truly faithful man, and revered God above many.

3 And I said unto them,

Let not the gates of Jerusalem be opened until path be the sun, and while they are standing by let them close the doors, and make fast, - setting watch over the inhabitants of Jerusalem, every one in his watch, and every one over against his own house.

§9. Intending to Enrol the People, Nehemiah finds a Register of the First Return.

(Cp. Ezr. ii.)

4 Now [the city] was broad on both hands, and large, but [the people] were few in the midst thereof, - and the houses had not been built.

5 So then my God put it into my heart, and I gathered together the nobles and the deputies and the people, to register their genealogy, - then found I a register roll, of them who came up at the first, and found written therein: -

6 [These are] the sons of the province, who came up from among the Captives of the Exile, whom Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon did exile, - but they came back to Jerusalem and to Judah, every one to his own city; who came in with Zerubbabel, Jeshua, Nehemiah, Azariah, Raamiah, Nahamani, Mordecai, Bilshan, Mispereth, Bigvai, Nehum, Baanah, - the number of the men of the people of Israel.

8 [The sons of Parosh] two thousand, one hundred, and seventy-two;

9 [The sons of Shephatiah] three hundred, and seventy-two;

10 [The sons of Araim] six hundred, and fifty-two;

11 [The sons of Pahath-moab, belonging to the sons of Jeshua and Joab] two thousand, eight hundred, and eighteen;

12 [The sons of Elam] a thousand, two hundred and fifty-four;

13 [The sons of Zattu] eight hundred, and forty-five;

14 [The sons of Zaccai] seven hundred, and sixty;

15 [The sons of Binnui] six hundred, and forty-eight;

16 [The sons of Bebai] six hundred, and twenty-eight;

17 [The sons of Asgad] two thousand, three hundred, and twenty-two;

18 [The sons of Adonikam] six hundred, and sixty-seven;

19 [The sons of Bigvai] two thousand, and sixty-seven;

20 [The sons of Adin] six hundred, and fifty-five;

21 [The sons of Ater, pertaining to Hezekiah] ninety-eight;

22 [The sons of Hashum] three hundred, and twenty-eight;

23 [The sons of Bebai] three hundred, and eighty-eight;

24 [The sons of Hariph] a hundred, and twelve;

25 [The sons of Gibeon] ninety-five;

26 [The men of Bethlehem and Netophah] a hundred, and eighty-eight;

[By one school of Masorites, written: "Binnui"; but read: "Bani" - G.n.]
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27 The men of Anathoth, a hundred, and twenty-eight;
28 The men of Beth-azmaveth, forty-two;
29 The men of Kirjath-jearim, Chephiriah and Beeroth, seven hundred, and forty-three;
30 The men of Ramah and Geba, six hundred, and twenty-one;
31 The men of Michmas, a hundred, and twenty-two;
32 The men of Bethel and Ai, a hundred and twenty-three;
33 The men of the other Elam, fifty-two;
34 The sons of the other Nebor, one hundred, and fifty-four;
35 The sons of Harim, three hundred, and twenty;
36 The sons of Jericho, three hundred, and forty-five;
37 The sons of Lod, Hadid, and Ono, seven hundred, and twenty-one;
38 The sons of Sennah, three thousand, nine hundred, and thirty;
39 The priests, the sons of Jedediah, of the house of Jeshua, nine hundred, and seventy-three;
40 The sons of Immer, a thousand, and fifty-two;
41 The sons of Pashur, a thousand, two hundred, and forty-seven;
42 The sons of Harim, a thousand, and seventeen;
43 The Levites, the sons of Joshua, of Kadmiel, of the sons of Hodaviah, seventy-four;
44 The singers, the sons of Assaph, a hundred, and forty-eight;
45 The doorkeepers, the sons of Shallum, the sons of Ater, the sons of Talmon, the sons of Akkub, the sons of Hatita, the sons of Shobai, a hundred, and thirty-eight;
46 The Nethinim, the sons of Zia, the sons of Haushpa, the sons of Tabash, the sons of Korah, the sons of Sia, the sons of Padon; the sons of Lebna, the sons of Hagaba, the sons of Salmah; the sons of Hanan, the sons of Giddel, the sons of Gahab; the sons of Reaiah, the sons of Rezin, the sons of Nekoda; the sons of Gazzam, the sons of Uzza, the sons of Paseah; the sons of Besai, the sons of Meunim, the sons of Nephusheim; the sons of Bakbuk, the sons of Hakupha, the sons of Harhur; the sons of Bazlith, and the sons of Mehida.

47 The sons of Harsha; the sons of Barkos, the sons of Sisha, the sons of Temar; the sons of Neziah, the sons of Hatipha.
48 The Sons of the Servants of Solomon.
49 The sons of Sotai, the sons of Sophera, the sons of Pered; the sons of Jaalat, the sons of Darkon, the sons of Giddel; the sons of Shephatiah, the sons of Hattil, the sons of Pocheresh-Hazzebaim, the sons of Amon.
50 All the Nethinim, and the Sons of the Servants of Solomon were three hundred and ninety-two.
51 And these are they who came up from Tel-melah, Tel-harsha, Cherub, Addon, and Immer, but they could not tell their ancestral house, nor their seed, whether of Israel; they were: the sons of Delaiah, the sons of Tobiah, the sons of Nekoda, six hundred and forty-two. And of the priests: the sons of Hobah, the sons of Hakkoz, the sons of Barzillai, who had taken daughters of Barzillai the Gileadite to wife, and was called after their name.
52 These sought their writing wherein they were registered, but it was not found, so they were descended out of the priesthead; and the governor told them, they must not eat of the most holy things, until there should stand up a priest, with Lights and Perfections.
53 All the gathered host together was forty-two thousand, three hundred, and sixty; besides their men-servants and maidservants were these, seven thousand, three hundred, and thirty-seven, and to them pertained, singing-men and singing-women, two hundred, and forty-five; their horses were seven hundred, and thirty-six; their mules, two hundred and forty-five; camels, four hundred, and thirty-five; asses six thousand, seven hundred, and twenty.
54 And a portion of the ancestral chiefs gave unto the work, the governor gave unto the treasury, of gold a thousand darics, of silver fifty, of tunicos for priests five hundred, and thirty; and of some of the ancestral chiefs gave unto the treasury of the work, of gold twenty thousand darics, and of silver two thousand and two hundred manehs; and that which the rest of the people gave was of gold twenty thousand darics, and of silver two thousand manehs, and of tunicos for priests sixty-seven.
55 So the priests and the Levites and the doorkeepers and the singers and some of the people, and the Nethinim and all Israel, took up their abode in their cities.

* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. ednas.): "one" or "a certain." [This verse is found in some MSS. (w. 6 ear. pr. ednas.): "they were"—G.n.
* Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. ednas.): "one" or "a certain.""—G.n.
* So written; read: "Ne-
shishamim"—G.n.
* So written and read in many MSS. (w. 9 ear. pr. ednas.). In some cod. "Bazlith," written; "Bazlith," read. But in others, "Bazlith" or "Bazloth," both written and read (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.); Cpr. Err. ii. 62—
G.n.
* Some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. ednas.): "Mehire"—G.n. [Cpr. le, 4, 29, p. 29.]
* This verse is found in some MSS. (w. 6 ear. pr. ednas.): "they were"—G.n.
* For remainder of this verse, see next section and note.
§ 10. In the Seventh Month, at the People's Request, Ezra reads publicly out of the Law; the People weep, but are counselled to rejoice.

And when the seventh month arrived the sons of Israel were in their cities. Then all the people gathered themselves together, as one man, into the broad way that was before the water-gate, and they spake unto Ezra the scribe, to bring the book of the law of Moses, which Yahweh had commanded Israel. So then Ezra the priest brought the law, before the convocation of both men and women, and all that had understanding to hearken, on the first day of the seventh month; and read therein, before the broad place which was before the water-gate, from the time it was light, until the noon of the day, in the presence of the men and the women, and such as had understanding, and [the ears of all the people] were unto the book of the law. And Ezra the scribe stood upon a lofty platform of wood, which they had made for the purpose, and there stood beside him, Mattithiah and Shema and Anaiah and Uriah, and Hilkiah and Maaseiah, on his right hand, and on his left Pedaiah and Michael and Malchijah and Hashum and Hashbaddanah, Zechariah, Meshullam.

And Ezra opened the book before the eyes of all the people, for above all the people was he, and when he opened it all the people stood up. And Ezra blessed Yahweh the great God, and all the people responded:

Amen! Amen!

with the lifting up of their hands, and they bent their heads and bowed themselves down unto Yahweh, with their faces to the ground.

And Joshua and Bani and Sherebiah, Jamin, Akkub, Shabbethai, Hodiah, Maaseiah, Kelita, Azariah, Jozabad, Hanan, Pelaiah, and the Levites did cause the people to understand the law, the people remaining in their places. So they read in the book of the law of God, distinctly, and giving the sense, caused them to understand the reading.

Then Nehemiah — he was the governor — and Ezra the priest the scribe, and the Levites who were causing the people to understand, said unto all the people:

To-day is holy unto Yahweh your God, do not mourn, nor weep, for weeping were all the people, when they heard the words of the law. So he said unto them:

Go your way, eat the fat and drink the sweet, and send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared, for holy is the day, unto our Lord, and be not grieved, for [the joy of Yahweh] is your strength.

And the Levites were quieting all the people, saying —

Hush! for the day is holy, and be not grieved.

And all the people went their way, to eat and to drink, and to send portions, and to make great rejoicing, because they had understood the words which were made known unto them.

§ 11. The Reading of the Second Day leads to a Revival of Dwelling in Booths, neglected since the days of Joshua.

And on the second day were gathered together - the ancestral heads of all the people, the priests and the Levites, unto Ezra the scribe, even to give attention unto the words of the law.

And they found written in the law, that Yahweh gave command through Moses, that the sons of Israel should dwell in booths, during the festival of the seventh month; and that they should publish and send along a proclamation throughout all their cities and throughout Jerusalem, saying, Forth to the mountain, and bring in branches of olive, and branches of oleaster, and branches of myrtle, and branches of palms, and branches of thick trees, to make booths, as it is written.

So the people went forth, and brought in, and made themselves booths, every one upon his roof, and in the courts of the house of God, and in the broad place of the water-gate, and in the broad place of the gate of Ephraim. And all the convocation of them who had returned out of the captivity made booths, and dwelt in booths, for, since the days of Joshua son of Nun, had not the sons of Israel done so, unto that day, and there was very great rejoicing.

So he read in the book of the law of God, day by day, from the first day unto the last day, and they kept the festival seven days, and on the eighth day a closing feast, according to the regulation.

§ 12. A Solemn Fast: a Public Prayer; leading to a Written Promise of Reform.

Now on the twenty-fourth day of this month were the sons of Israel gathered together, with fasting and with sackcloth, having earth upon them. And the seed of Israel separated themselves from all the sons of the foreigner, and stood and made confession over their own sins, and the iniquities of their sons.

On this day they sent to all their neighbors, who were round about them, that they might come and take part with them also in the fast.

In the morning, the rulers of the house of God gathered themselves together to fast: and the house was full of them.

And a very great assembly gathered together in Jerusalem, on the first day of the month, from morning even until evening.

Then I and mine sons and my Levites, and the Levites who were in my service, set apart one hundred and twenty of the Levites for the service of the house of our God.

And I chose out twenty-four leaders, as porters, and I appointed them, according to their courses, the twenty-four courses of the sanctuary, as they were given by the king, to offer burnt offerings, and to burn fragrant incense, and to set forth bread on the table, and to prepare holy incense.

And I also set out mighty leaders in the cities of Judah, each one according to his district, to build the wall, according to the hand of God.

And I carried the gold, and the silver, and the stones, and the tithes, to Jerusalem.

And I said: ‘Let us build the wall of Jerusalem, that we may no more be the reproach of those who reproach us.’

Now therefore, consider the matter and let us proceed with work upon the wall, and not let them reproach us any more.’

And I said: ‘Let us arise and build the wall of Jerusalem, and not let them reproach us any more.’

And I took up the bricklaying with my hand, and I set up the lime-stone, and I said: ‘You may eat and drink, and let us build the wall of Jerusalem, that we may no more be reproached.’

And I also took up the bricklaying with my hand, and I set up the lime-stone, and I said: ‘You may eat and drink, and let us build the wall of Jerusalem, that we may no more be reproached.’

And I also took up the bricklaying with my hand, and I set up the lime-stone, and I said: ‘You may eat and drink, and let us build the wall of Jerusalem, that we may no more be reproached.’

And I also took up the bricklaying with my hand, and I set up the lime-stone, and I said: ‘You may eat and drink, and let us build the wall of Jerusalem, that we may no more be reproached.’

And I also took up the bricklaying with my hand, and I set up the lime-stone, and I said: ‘You may eat and drink, and let us build the wall of Jerusalem, that we may no more be reproached.’
and statutes and a law> didst thou command them, through Moses thy servant.

And <bread out of the heavens> didst thou give them, for their hunger, and <waters out of the cliff> didst thou bring them, for their thirst,—and bastest them go in to take possession of the land, which thou hadst lifted thy hand to give them.

But ||thou and our fathers|| dealt proudly,— and hardened their neck, and hearkened not unto thy commandments; 17 but refused to hearken, neither kept in mind thy wonders which thou hadst done with them, but they hardened their neck, and appointed a head that they might return to their servitude, in their perverseness. b

But ||thou art a God of forgivenesses, gracious and full of compassion, slow to anger and abounding in lovingkindness,|| and didst not forsake them.

Yea <although they made them a molten calf, and said, ||This> is thy God, <that brought thee up> out of Egypt,— and wrought great insuls> 19 yet ||thou> in thine abounding compassions> didst not forsake them in the desert, — ||the pillar of cloud|| departed not from over them by day, to lead them in the way, nor the pillar of fire by night, to light up for them the way b wherein they should go.

And <thy Good Spirit> thou gavest, to instruct them,— | and <thy manna> thou withholdest not from their mouth, and <water> thou gavest them, for their thirst.

Yea <forty years> didst thou sustain them in the desert, they lacked nothing,— ||their mantles|| waxed not old and ||their feet|| swelled not.

And thou gavest them kingdoms, and peoples, and allotted to each of them a corner,— and they took possession of the land of Sihon, and the land of the king of Heshbon, and the land of Og king of Bashan.

<Their children also> didst thou multiply, like the stars of the heavens,— and didst bring them into the land which thou hadst promised their fathers they should enter to possess; 24 so the children entered' and possessed the land, and thou subduedst before them the inhabitants of the land, the Canaanites, and deliveredst them into their hand,—with their kings, and the peoples of the land, to do with them accord-

| Eid.: “by the hand of.” |
| Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn. Sep.): “in Egypt.” |
| —GN. (Remigium, instead of Remigium.) |
| Cp. Exo. xxxiv. 6 |
| 9 N.B.: Sing. number. |
| Pl. “of excellence,” |
| Sing. but some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edn. Sep.) |
| plural. Cp. Exo. xxxii. 4—GN. |
| Some cod. (w. 6 ear. pr. edn. Syr.): “out of the land of Egypt.” |
| Cp. Exo. xxxii. 4—GN. |
| Some cod. |
| as above in ver. 12—GN. |
| [M.C.T. has a sense which mars the construction.] |
| Or, “to give them discretion, prudence.” |
ing to their pleasure; and they captured fortified cities, and a fat soil, and took possession of houses full of every good thing, wells digged, vineyards and oliveyards and fruit-trees, in abundance, so they did eat and were filled and became fat, and luxuriated in thy great goodness. 26 But they murmured and rebelled against thee, and cast thy law behind their back, and <thy prophets> they slew, who testified against them; that they might turn them back unto thee, and they wrought great insults. 27 Therefore didst thou deliver them into the hand of their adversaries, who distressed them, and <in the time of their distress> they made outcry unto thee, and thou <out of the heavens> didst hear, and <according to> thine abounding compassions gavest them saviours, that they might save them out of the hand of their adversaries. 28 But as soon as they had rest> they again wrought wickedness before thee, and thou didst leave them in the hand of their enemies, who bare rule over them, yet <when they again made outcry unto thee> thou didst hear and didst deliver them according to thy compassions, many times; and didst testify against them, to bring them back unto thy law, yet thou dealtst rightly, and hearkened not unto thy commandments, and <against thy regulations> they sinned, the which—if any son of earth shall do—then shall he live by them, and yielded a rebellious shoulder, and <their neck> they stiffened, and hearkened not. 29 And thou didst suffer many years to pass over them, and didst testify against them by thy Spirit through thy prophets yet did they not give ear, therefore didst thou deliver them into the hand of the peoples of the lands. 30 Yet <in thine abounding compassions> thou didst not make of them an end, neither didst thou forsake them, for <a God gracious and full of compassion> thou art. 31 But <from the days of the kings of Assyria, until this day. 32 But thou art righteous, so to all that hastfallen upon us,—for <faithfulness> hast thou wrought, whereas <we> have been lawless; 34 and <our kings, our rulers, our priests, and our fathers> have not kept thy law, nor given heed unto thy commandments, or unto thy testimonies, wherewith thou hast testified against them. 35 But <they>, in their kingdom, and in thine abundant goodness which thou gavest them, and in the broad and fat land which thou didst set before them, did not serve thee, neither turned they from their wicked doings. 36 Lo! <we> to-day are bondmen,—even upon the land which thou gavest our fathers to eat the fruit thereof and the good thereof, lo! <we> are bondmen; 37 and <the increase thereof> abounded unto the kings whom thou hast set over us, for our sins, and <over our bodies> are they bearing rule, and over our cattle, at their pleasure, and <in great distress> we are'. 38 <Seeing therefore, all this> <we> are pleading our faith, and putting it in writing, and <upon the sealed scroll> are our rulers, our Levites, our priests.

§ 13. The Names attached to the Promissory Document; and the Purport of the Attested Deed

1 Now <upon the sealed writings> were,—10 Nehemiah the governor, son of Hacaliah, and Zedokiah; 11 Seraiah, Azariah, Jeremiah; 12 Paahhur, Amariah, Malchiah; 13 Hattush, Shebaniah, 14 Malluch; 15 Hananiah, Obadiah; 16 Daniel, Ginnethon, Baruch; 17 Meshullam, Abijah, Mijamin; 18 Maaziah, Bilgai, Shemaiah,—these were <the priests>. 19 And <the Levites>—Jeshua, 20 son of Azaniah, Binnui, of the sons of Henadad, Kadmieel; and <their brethren>—Shebaniah, 21 Hodiah, Kelita, Polaia, Hanan; 22 Mica, Rehob, Haashabiah; 23 Zaccur, Sherebiah, Shebaniah; Hodiah, Bani, Boonim. 24 <The heads of the people>—Parosh, Pahathmoab, Elam, Zattu, Bani; 25 Banni, Azgad, Bebai; 26 Adonijah, Bigvai, Adin; 27 Ater, Hezekiah, Azur; 28 Hodiah, Hashum, Bezial. 29 Hariph, Anathoth, Nobai; 30 Maspies, Meashshana, Hezir; 31 Meshezabel, Zadok, Jaddus. 32 Pelatiah, Hanan, Aniaiah; 33 Hoshia, Hananiah, Hashub; 34 Hallohesh, Pilha, Shobek. 35 Rehum, Haashhabnah, Masieach; 36 and Ahiah, Hanan, Anan; 37 Malluch, Harim, Baanaah. 38 And <the rest of the people—the priests...>
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the Levites, the doorkeepers, the singers, the Nethinim, and all who had separated themselves from the peoples of the lands unto the law of God, their wives, their sons and their daughters,—every one having knowledge and understanding> 29 were holding fast unto their distinguished brethren, and were entering into a curse and into an oath, to walk in the law of God, which was given through Moses the servant of God, and to observe and do all the commandments of Yahweh our Lord, and his regulations, and his statutes; 30 and that we would not give our daughters unto the peoples of the land,—and their daughters> would we not take for our sons; 31 and if the peoples of the land should be bringing in wares,* or any corn on the sabbath day, to sell, we would not buy of them on the sabbath, or on a holy day,—and that we would remit the seventh year, and the loan of every hand; 32 And we laid on ourselves charges, appointing for ourselves the third of a shekel, yearly,—for the service of the house of our God; 33 for the bread to set in array, and for the continual meal-offering, and for the continual ascending-sacrifice, of the sabbaths, of the new moons, for the appointed feasts, and for things hallowed, and for victims bearing sin, to put a propitiatory covering over Israel,—and for all the work of the house of our God. 34 Also <lots> did we cast, concerning the offering of wood among the priests, the Levites, and the people, to bring it unto the house of our God, by our ancestral houses, at times arranged, year by year,—to burn upon the altar of Yahweh our God, as it is written in the law. 35 And that we would bring in the firstfruits of our ground, and the firstfruit of all fruit of all trees, year by year,—unto the house of Yahweh; 36 also that <the firstborn of our sons, and of our cattle, as it is written in the law,—and the firstlings of our herds and of our flocks> we would bring in unto the house of our God, unto the priests who should be in attendance in the house of our God; 37 and <the first part of our meal and our heave-offerings and the fruit of all trees, new wine, and oil> would we bring in unto the priests, into the chambers of the house of our God, and the tithe of our ground unto the Levites,—<the Levites themselves> taking the tithes in all our cities of agriculture. 38 And the priest the son of Aaron should be with the Levites, when the Levites should take the tithes,—and <the Levites> should bring up the tithe of the tithe, unto the house of our God, into the chambers pertaining unto the treasure-house. 39 For <into the chambers> should the sons of Israel and the sons of Levi bring in the heave-offering of the corn, the new wine and the oil, since <there> are the utensils of the sanctuary, and the priests who are in attendance, and the doorkeepers, and the singers,—so would we not neglect the house of our God.

§ 14. A Record of those who dwelt in Jerusalem of the Chiefs of Judah and Benjamin, and of the Priests and Levites; also of the Villages in which men of Judah and Benjamin dwelt.

1 And the rulers of the people dwelt in Jerusalem,—and the rest of the people> cast lots, to bring in one out of ten to dwell in Jerusalem the holy city, and nine parts in [other] cities. 2 And the people bestowed a blessing on all the men, willingly offered themselves to dwell in Jerusalem. 3 Now <these> are the chiefs of the province, who dwelt in Jerusalem, but <in the cities of Judah> dwelt every man in his possession throughout their cities, Israel, the priests, and the Levites and the Nethinim, and the Sons of the Servants of Solomon. 4 And <in Jerusalem> dwelt certain of the sons of Judah and of the sons of Benjamin,—<Of the sons of Judah> Athaiah son of Uzziah, son of Zechariah, son of Amariah, son of Shephatiah, son of Mahalaleel, of the sons of Perez; 5 and Maaseiah son of Baruch, son of Col-hozeh, son of Asahiah, son of Adahiah, son of Joiarib, son of Zechariah, son of Shilomith. 6 All the sons of Perez who were dwelling in Jerusalem> four hundred and sixty-eight, men of ability. 7 And <these> are the sons of Benjamin,—Sallu son of Meshullam, son of Joel, son of Pedaiah, son of Kolai, son of Maaseiah, son of Ithiel, son of Jeshaiah; 8 and <after him> Gabbai, Sallai,—nine hundred and twenty-eight. 9 And <Joel son of Zichri> was in charge over them,—and <Judah son of Hassenuah> was over the city, as second. 10 <Of the priests> Jedaiah son of Jocai, Jachin; 11 Seraiah son of Hilkiah, son of Meshullam, son of Zadok, son of Meraioth, son of Ahitub, chief ruler of the house of God; 12 and their brethren who were doing the work of the house, eight hundred and twenty-two,—and Adariah son of Jeroham, son of Pelahiah, son of Amzi, son of Zechariah, son of Pashhur, son of Malchijah; 13 and his brethren, ancestral chiefs, two hundred and forty-two,—and Amasahai son of Azarel, son of Ahzai, son of Meshillemoth, son of Immer; 14 and their brethren, strong men of ability, a hundred and twenty-eight,—and <the one who was in charge of them> was Zabdiel, son of Haggadoliem. 15 And <of the Levites> Shemaiah son of Hasshub, son of Azrikam, son of Hashabiah, son of Bunni; 16 and Shabbethai and Jozabad, over the outside business of the house of God, of the chiefs of the Levites; 17 and Mattaniah son of Mica, son of Zabdi, son of Asaph, leader of the praise; 18 who giveth thanks; in prayer, and Bakukiah the second among his brethren,—and Obadiah son of Shemaiah, son of Galal.
son of Jeduthun. [19] All the Levites in the holy city were two hundred and eighty-four.

19 And the doorkeepers—Akkub, Talmon, and their brethren who were keeping watch in the gates were a hundred and seventy-two.

20 But the residue of Israel, the priests, the Levites were in all the cities of Judah, every one in his inheritance.

21 Howbeit the Nethinim were dwelling in Ophel, and in Zia and Gihon were over the Nethinim.

22 And the overseer of the Levites in Jerusalem was Uzziah, son of Bani, son of Hashabiah, son of Mattaniah, son of Mica, of the sons of Asaph the singers, to take lead in the business of the house of God. For the commandment of the king was upon them, as to a fixed provision for the singers, the need of a day upon its day.

23 And Pethahiah son of Meshezabel, of the sons of Zerah, son of Judah, was at the hand of the king, in every matter pertaining to the people.

24 And as for the villages in their fields—some of the sons of Judah dwelt in Kiriath-arba, and the hamlets thereof, and in Dibon, and the hamlets thereof, and in Jekabzeel, and the villages thereof; [24] and in Joshua, and in Moladah, and in Beth-pelet; [27] and in Hazarsual, and in Beer-sheba, and the hamlets thereof; [26] and in Ziklag, and in Meconah, and in the hamlets thereof, and in En-rimmon, and in Zorah, and in Jarmuth; [26] Zanoah, Adullam, and their villages, Lachish, and the fields thereof, Azekah, and the hamlets thereof, so they encamped from Beer-sheba, unto the valley of Hinnom.

25 And the sons of Benjamin dwelt from Geba, to Michmas, and Aia, and Bethel, and the hamlets thereof.


§ 15. An Account of the Priests and Levites who came up in the First Return, glancing forward to the Days of Nehemiah.


And the Levites—Jehusa, Binnui, Kadmiel, Shebaniah, Judah, Mattaniah, —over the choirs, the and his brethren; [9] and

16. The Dedication of the Wall, by a Procession thereon of Two Choirs, by Sacrifices and Rejoicings, and by New Appointments for Priests and Levites.

27 And at the dedication of the wall of Jerusalem they sought the Levites, out of all their places, to bring them to Jerusalem, to keep the dedication and the rejoicing, both with thanksgiving and with music, cymbals, harps, and with lyres.

So the sons of the singers gathered themselves together, both out of the circuit round about Jerusalem, and out of the villages of the Netophathites; also out of Beth-gilgal, and out of the fields of Geba, and Azmaveth, for the villages had the singers built for themselves, round about Jerusalem.

And the priests and the Levites purified themselves, and purified the people, and the gates, and the wall.

[27] Then brought
NEHEMIAH XII. 32—47; XIII. 1—13.

I up the rulers of Judah upon the wall,—and I appointed two large choirs, even to go in procession to the right, upon the wall, towards the dung-gate; and after them went Hoshaijah, and half the rulers of Judah; then Azariah, Ezra, and Meehullam; Judah, and Benjamin, and Shemaiah, and Jeremiah; and of the sons of the priests, with trumpets> Zechariah—son of Jonathan—son of Semaiah—son of Mattaniah, son of Micaiah, son of Zeccur, son of Asaph; and his brethren—Semaiah and Azarel, Milalai, Gilalai, Maai, Nathaniel, and Judah, Hanani, with the instruments of music of David, the man of God,—with Ezra the scribe before them; and over the fountain gate and straight before them> they went up by the stairs of the city of David, at the going up of the wall,—above the house of David, even as far as the water-gate, eastward. And the second choir> was going over against them, following it,—with the half of the people upon the wall, above the tower of the ovens, even as far as the broad wall; and above the gate of Ephraim, and upon the old gate, and upon the fish-gate, and the tower of Hananel, and the tower of Hammeh, even as far as the sheep-gate,—and they came to a stand at the gate of the guard. So the two choirs> came to a stand at the house of God,—and I, and half the deputies with me; and the priests—Eliaikim, Maaseiah, Miniamin, Micaiah, Eliaoenai, Zechariah, and Hananiah> with trumpets; and Maaseiah and Semaiah and Eleazar and Uzzi and Jehohanan and Malchijah and Elam and Ezer,—and the musicians sounded aloud, with joy, upon the work of Jezeriah who was not over them. And they sacrificed, on that day, great sacrifices, and rejoiced, for the Lord had caused them to rejoice with great joy, moreover also the women and children> rejoiced,—so that the rejoicing of Jerusalem was heard afar off. And there were set in charge, on that day, certain men, over the chambers for the treasures, for the heave-offerings, for the firstfruits, and for the tithes, to gather into them, out of the fields of the cities, the portions appointed by the law, for the priests, and for the Levites, for the joy of Judah> was over the priests and over the Levites, who were remaining. So they kept the charge of their God, and the charge of the purification, and so did> the singers and the doorkeepers,—according to the commandment of David and of Solomon his son. For in the days of David and Asaph, of old> there were chiefs> of the singers, and songs> of praise and thanksgiving> unto God. But I> was not in Jerusalem,—for in the thirty-second year of Artaxerxes king of Babylon> I came unto the king, and at the end of certain days> obtained I leave of the king; and I> came unto Jerusalem,—and had intelligence of the wickedness which Eliashib had committed for Tobiah, in preparing for him a chamber, in the courts of the house of God; and it grieved me exceedingly,—and I> cast forth all the household utensils of Tobiah outside the chamber. Then I> commanded I, and they purified the chambers,—and I> put back there, the utensils of the house of God, the meal-offering and the frankincense.

§ 17. The Day of Dedication further distinguished by a Reading in the Law which led to the Expulsion of Tobiah the Ammonite out of the Temple Chambers.

<On that day> a portion was read in the book of Moses, in the ears of the people,—and it was found written therein, that the Ammonite and the Moabite should not enter into the convocation of God, unto times age-abiding; because they met not the sons of Israel, with bread and with water,—but hired against them Balaam, to curse them, although our God turned the curse into a blessing. So it came to pass, when they had heard the law,—that they separated all the mixed multitude from Israel. Now a priest> was set over a chamber of the house of God was allied unto Tobiah; so he prepared him a large chamber, where aforetime they used to lay the meal-offering, the frankincense, and the utensils, and the tithes of the corn, the new wine and the oil, in charge of the Levites, and the singers, and the doorkeepers,—and the heave-offerings for the priests. But throughout all this time> was I not in Jerusalem,—for in the thirty-second year of Artaxerxes king of Babylon> I came unto the king, and at the end of certain days> obtained I leave of the king; and I> came unto Jerusalem,—and had intelligence of the wickedness which Eliashib had committed for Tobiah, in preparing for him a chamber, in the courts of the house of God; and it grieved me exceedingly,—and I> cast forth all the household utensils of Tobiah outside the chamber. Then I> commanded I, and they purified the chambers,—and I> put back there, the utensils of the house of God, the meal-offering and the frankincense.

§ 18. Neglected Levites, recalled and provided for.

Then I> came to know, that the portions of the Levites was not been given; so that the Levites and the singers, who had been doing the work, had fled every one to his field. Therefore contended I with the deputies, and said: Wherefore> is the house of God forsaken>?

When came together, and set them in their place. Then [all Judah] brought in the tithe of corn, and new wine, and oil, unto the treasures; and I made treasurers over the treasures—Shelemiah the priest, and Zadok the scribe, and Pedaiah from among the Levites, and next unto them> Hanan son of Zaccub.
son of Mattaniah,—for faithful were they accounted, and it was [laid] upon them, to distribute unto their brethren.

14 Remember me, O my God, concerning this,—and do not wipe out my lovingkindnesses, which I have done for the house of my God, and for those keeping charge thereof.


15 <In those days> saw I in Judah—some treading winepresses on the sabbath, and bringing in sheaves and lading asses, moreover also wine, grapes, and figs, and every kind of burden, which they were bringing into Jerusalem on the sabbath day,—so I protested against it, as a day for them to sell provisions. 16 And [men of Tyre] dwelt therein, who were bringing in fish—and every kind of ware for sale,—and were selling, on the sabbath, to the sons of Judah, and in Jerusalem; 17 so I contended with the nobles of Judah,—and said unto them,

What is this wicked thing which [ye] are doing, and profaning the sabbath day?

18 Was it not [thus] your fathers did, and our God brought upon us all this calamity, and upon this city,—and [ye] would add indignation against Israel, by profaning the sabbath? 19 And it came to pass <when the gates of Jerusalem made a shadow before the sabbath> then gave I word, and they shut the doors, and I gave word, that they should not open them, until after the sabbath,—and <some of my young men> set I near the gates, so that no burden should be brought in, on the sabbath day. 20 But the traders and sellers of all kinds of wares lodged outside Jerusalem, once or twice. 21 Therefore I testified against them, and said unto them,

Wherefore are ye lodging against the wall? 22 If ye do it again> I will thrust upon you,—<From that time> they came not on the sabbath.

22 And I gave word to the Levites, that they should be purifying themselves and coming in, as keepers of the gates, to hallow the sabbath day.

§ 20. Mixed Marriages denounced and punished.

23 Moreover <in those days> saw I the Jews who had married women of Ashdod, of Ammon, of Moab; 24 and [their children] were one-half speaking the language of Ashdod, and understood not how to speak the language of the Jews,—but after the tongue of both people.

25 So I contended with them, and laid a curse upon them, and I smote, from among them, certain men, and pulled out their hair,—and I put them on oath by God,

Ye shall not give your daughters unto their sons, nor take of their daughters, for your sons nor for yourselves.

26 Was it not <over these things> that Solomon king of Israel sinned—though <among many nations> there was no king such as he, and he was [beloved by his God] and so God gave him to be king over all Israel,—<even him> did foreign women [cause to sin].

27 <Unto you> then, shall we hearken, to do all this great wickedness, to act unfaithfully with our God,—by marrying foreign wives?

28 And [one of the sons of Joiaud, son of Elia- shib the high priest] was son-in-law to San-ballat the Horonite,—therefore I chased him from me.

29 Remember them, O my God,—on account of the Defilements of the Priesthood, and the Covenant of the Priesthood, and of the Levites.

30 So I purified them from everything foreign,—and appointed charges unto the priests and unto the Levites, every one in his work; 31 also for the offering of wood, at times appointed, and for the firstfruits.

Remember me, O my God, for good!

* Some cod. (w. 6 ear. pr. edns., Syr., Vul.) omit this “and” — G.n.

A sp. v.r. (svcr) adds: G.n.

"day." In some cod. (w.

Some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edns.): "with the tongue" — G.n. [Let. 6 for k—Table 1. p. 29.]
§ 1. The Disobedience and Fall of Queen Vashti.

1 And it came to pass, in the days of Ahasuerus, —the same Ahasuerus that reigned from India even unto Ethiopia, a hundred and twenty-seven provinces: 2 in those days,—when King Ahasuerus was sitting on the throne of his kingdom, which was in Shuspan the palace; 3 in the third year of his reign— he made a banquet unto all his rulers, and his servants,—the power of Persia and Media, the nobles and the rulers being before him; 4 when he showed the riches of the glory of his kingdom, and the splendour of his excellent majesty,—many days, a hundred and eighty days; 5 that when these days were fulfilled the king made—for all the people that were present in Shuspan the palace, both for great and small—a banquet, seven days,—in the court of the garden of the palace of the king: 6 white stuff, cotton* and blue, being held fast with cords of fine linen and purple, upon rods* of silver, and pillars of white marble,—the couches being of gold and silver, upon a pavement of alabaster and white marble, and pearl and black marble. 7 And they gave them drink in vessels of gold, vessels from vessels being diverse,—even the wine of the kingdom in abundance by the bounty of the king. 8 And the drinking was according to the law: no one compelling,—for [so] had the king appointed unto every chief of his household, that every man should do according to his pleasure. 9 [so] Vashti the queen 10 made a banquet for the women,—in the royal house which belonged to King Ahasuerus. 11 On the seventh day> when merry was the heart of the king with wine> he commanded Mehuman, Biztha, Harbona, Bigtha, and Abagtha, Zethar and Carcas, the seven eunuchs who were waiting before King Ahasuerus,—11 to bring in Vashti the queen, with the royal crown,—to show the peoples and the rulers her beauty, for <of pleasing appearance> was she. 12 But Queen Vashti refused< to come in at the command of the king, which was given through the eunuchs,—and the king was exceeding wroth, and [his anger] burned within him. 13 Then said the king unto the wise men having knowledge of the times,—<for [so] was the manner of the king before all having knowledge of law and judgment;* 14 and [near unto him] were Carabena, Shethar, Admatha, Tarshish, Meres, Marsena, Memucan,—the seven rulers of Persia and Media, who used to behold the face of the king, who sat first, in the kingdom>—

15 According to law> what ought to be done, with Queen Vashti,—for that she hath not performed the command of King Ahasuerus, through the eunuchs?

15 Then said Memucan b before the king and the rulers, 16 Not against the king alone> hath Vashti the queen acted perversely,—but against all the rulers, and against all the peoples, who are in all the provinces of King Ahasuerus. 17 For the report of the queen [will go forth] unto all women, so putting contempt upon their lords, in their eyes,—when it is reported to them. 18 King Ahasuerus commanded Vashti the queen to be brought in before him, but she came not. 19 And [this day] shall the ladies of Persia and Media, who have heard the report of the queen, tell it, unto all the lords of the king,—with enough of contempt and wrath. 20 If unto the king it seem good> let there go forth a royal declaration from before him, and let it be written among the laws of Persia and Media, so that it shall not pass away,—That Vashti is not to come in before King Ahasuerus, and <her royal estate> let the king give unto her neighbour, who is better than she. 21 When the edict of the king which he shall make, is published throughout all his kingdom, for [great] it is,* then [all wives] will give honour unto their lords, both great and small. 22 And the thing seemed good' in the eyes of the king, and the rulers,—and the king did' according to the word of Memucan. 22 So he sent letters, into all the provinces of the king, into every province according to the writing thereof, and unto every people according to their tongue,—That every man should be ruler in his own

* Or: "fine linen"—O.G.  
* So O.G.; "rings"—T.O.  
* Or: "custom."  

** Government"—O.G.  
** Or: "however great it is"—Loeser.
house, and issue his commands, according to the tongue of his people.

§ 2. The Selection of Esther, a Jewess, to be Queen instead of Vashti.

1 After these things, when the wrath of King Ahasuerus was appeased he remembered Vashti, and what she had done, and what was decreed against her. Then said the young men of the king, who waited upon him,—Let them seek out for the king young virgins, of pleasing appearance; and let the king appoint officers throughout all the provinces of his kingdom, and let them gather together every young virgin of pleasing appearance unto Shuskan the palace, unto the house of the women, into the custody of Hegai eunuch of the king, keeper of the women, and let there be given the things needed for their purification; and the maiden that is pleasing in the eyes of the king let her be queen instead of Vashti.

And the thing seemed good in the eyes of the king, and he did so.

2 A certain Jew there was in Shuskan the palace,—whose name was Mordecai, son of Jair, son of Shimei, son of Kish, a man of Benjamin; who had been exiled from Jerusalem, with the exiles that were carried away with Jeconiah king of Judah,—whom Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon exiled. And it came to pass, that he was bringing up Hadassah, the same was Esther, his uncle’s daughter, for she had neither father nor mother,—and the maiden was of beautiful form and pleasing appearance, and when her father and mother died, Mordecai took her for his own daughter. So it came to pass when the king’s command and decree was heard, and there had been gathered together many maidens unto Shuskan the palace, unto the custody of Hegai that Esther was taken into the house of the king, unto the custody of Hegai, keeper of the women; and the maiden was pleasing in his eyes, and she received loving-kindness before him, and he hastened to give her the things needed for her purification, and things apportioned her; and to give her seven select maidens out of the house of the king,—and he removed her and her maidens to the best place in the house of the women. Esther had not told of her people, nor of her kin, for Mordecai had laid charge upon her, that she should not tell. And throughout every day Mordecai used to walk to and fro before the court of the house of the women,—to get to know the welfare of Esther, and what would be done with her.

Now when the turn of each maiden came, to go in unto King Ahasuerus, after it had been done to her according to the law of the women for twelve months, for so were ful-

* "However he may speak"—Leeser.
* Or: "supporting."

filled the days of their purification,—six months with oil of myrrh, and six months with perfumes, and with things for the purification of the women; then indeed, the maiden came in unto the king,—whatsoever she might mention was given her, to go with her, out of the house of the women up to the house of the king: in the evening she went in, and in the morning she returned unto the second house of the women, unto the custody of Shashoghaz the king’s eunuch, who kept the concubines,—she went not in again unto the king, except the king delighted in her, and she were called by name. But when the turn came for Esther daughter of Abihail the uncle of Mordecai—who had taken her as his own daughter—to go in unto the king she requested nothing, save what Hegai the king’s eunuch who kept the women might direct,—but so it was, that Esther obtained favour in the eyes of all who beheld her. So then Esther was taken unto King Ahasuerus, into his royal house, in the tenth month, the same was the month Tebeth,—in the seventh year of his reign. And the king loved Esther above all the women, and she obtained favour and loving-kindness before him, above all the virgins,—so that he set the royal crown upon her head, and made her queen, instead of Vashti. Then the king made a great banquet, for all his rulers and his servants, the banquet of Esther,—and a remission for all the provinces made he, and gave a present, according to the bounty of a king.

§ 3. Mordecai, the Queen’s Foster-father, saves the Life of King Ahasuerus.

Now when virgins were gathered together a second time then Mordecai was sitting in the gate of the king. Esther had not told of her kindred, nor her people, as Mordecai had laid charge upon her,—and the command of Mordecai Esther performed, like as when she was brought up with him. In those days, when Mordecai was sitting in the gate of the king Bithhan and Tarsh, two of the eunuchs of the king who guarded the threshold, were wroth, and sought to thrust a hand upon King Ahasuerus; but the thing became known to Mordecai, who told it unto Esther the queen,—and Esther told it unto the king, in the name of Mordecai. And when the thing was searched into and found true then were they two hanged upon the gallows, and it was written, in the book of the chronicles, before the king.

§ 4. Haman made Chief Minister; but, Mordecai refusing to bow down to him, Haman plots to destroy the whole Jewish People.

1 After these things did King Ahasuerus promote to power Haman son of Hammedatha

* Cp. ver. 3.
* Perh. : “holiday-making”—O.G.
the Agagite, and exalted him,—and placed his seat above all the rulers who were with him. 2 And [all the king's servants who were in the king's gate] used to bow and bow themselves down unto Haman, for [so] had the king given command concerning him,—but [Mordecai] bent not nor bowed himself down. 3 Then said the king's servants who were in the king's gate, unto Mordecai,— 4 Wherefore' art [thou] transgressing the command of the king? 5 And it came to pass <when they had spoken unto him day by day, and he had not hearkened unto them> that they told Haman, to see whether the account of Mordecai would stand, for he had told them that [he] was a Jew. 6 And <when Haman saw that Mordecai did not bend nor bow down unto him> then was Haman filled with wrath; 7 but <it was contemptible in his eyes> to thrust forth a hand on Mordecai alone, for they had told him of the people of Mordecai,—and Haman sought to destroy all the Jews who were throughout all the kingdom of Ahasuerus, the people of Mordecai. 8 Then said Haman unto King Ahasuerus, 9 There is a certain people, scattered abroad and dispersed among the peoples, throughout all the provinces of thy kingdom,— whose [laws] are diverse from every people, and <the laws of the king> they observe not, <for the king> therefore, it is not fit, to suffer them. 10 If unto the king it seem good let it be written, to destroy them,—and <ten thousand talents of silver> will I weigh out upon the hands of them who are doing the business, to bring [it] into the treasuries of the king. 11 So then the king took his signet-ring from off his hand, and gave it unto Haman son of Haddon the Agagite, the adversary of the Jews; 12 and the king said unto Haman, The silver is granted thee,—and the people, to do with them, as may seem good in thine eyes. 13 Then were called the scribes of the king, in the first month, on the thirteenth day therein, and it was written according to all that Haman commanded unto the satraps of the king and unto the pashas, who were over every province, and unto the rulers of every province, every province according to the writing thereof, and every people according to the tongue thereof,—<in the name of King Ahasuerus>

was it written, and sealed with the signet-ring of the king. 14 Then were sent letters, by the hand of the runners, into all the provinces of the king, To destroy, to slay and to cause to perish all Jews, both young and old, little ones and women, in one day, on the thirteenth of the twelfth month [the same] is the month Adar,—and the spoil of them to be a prey. 15 A copy of the writing, to be delivered as an edict throughout every province, was published to all the peoples,—that they should be ready against this day. 16 The runners went forth, urged on by the word of the king, and the edict was given in Shushan the palace,—and the king and Haman sat down to drink, but the city of Shushan was perplexed.

§ 5. Mordecai and Esther defeat the Schemes of Haman, who is hung on the Gallows which he had prepared for Mordecai, the latter being honoured in his Adversary’s Stead, and the Jews being permitted to stand for their Lives, and so are delivered.

1 <When Mordecai> came to know all that had been done, Mordecai rent his garments, and put on sackcloth, and ashes,—and went forth into the midst of the city, and cried out with an outcry loud and bitter; 2 and went in as far as before the gate of the king,—for none might enter into the gate of the king, clothed with sackcloth. 3 And throughout every province, whithersoever the word of the king and his edict came, was great mourning to the Jews, and fasting and weeping, and lamentation,—sackcloth and ashes were spread out for many.

4 So the maidens of Esther and her eunuchs went in and told her, and the queen withred in great anguish,—and sent garments to clothe Mordecai, and to remove his sackcloth from off him, but he accepted them not. 5 Then called Esther for Hathach, one of the eunuchs of the king whom he had stationed before her, and charged him, concerning Mordecai,—to get to know what this was, and why this was. 6 So Hathach went forth unto Mordecai,—in the broadway of the city, which was before the gate of the king. 7 And Mordecai told him all that had befallen him,—and an exact statement of the silver, that Haman had promised to weigh out unto the treasuries of the king, for the Jews, to destroy them. 8 Also a copy of the writing of the edict which had been given in Shushan to destroy them gave he unto him, to shew unto Esther, and to tell her,—and to lay charge upon her, to go in unto the king—to make supplication unto him, and to make request before him, for her people. 9 And Hathach came in and told Esther, the words of Mordecai.

* So O.G. Cp. chap. x. 2.
Then spake Esther unto Hathach,—and gave him charge, unto Mordecai:

|| All the servants of the king, and the people of the provinces of the king do know, that whatsoever man or woman shall go in unto the king—into the inter courts—who hath not been called || one || is his law, to put him to death, saving any to whom the king may hold out the golden sceptre, who then shall live,—but || I || have not been called to go in unto the king, these thirty days.

And they told Mordecai, the words of Esther. Then Mordecai commanded to answer Esther,—Do not think in thine own soul, to escape in the house of the king from among all the Jews.

But if thou || do indeed hold thy peace || at this time || respite and deliverance will be appointed for the Jews, from another place, but thou, and thy father's house will perish, — and who knoweth whether for a time such as this thou hast attained unto the royal estate?

Then Esther commanded, to answer Mordecai:

Go! gather ye together all the Jews who are to be found in Shushan, and fast ye for me—and neither eat nor drink—three days, night and day, and || I and my maids will fast so,—and in this manner will I go in unto the king, though it is not according to the law, and || when I have perished I have perished!

So Mordecai departed,—and did according to all that Esther had charged upon him.

And it came to pass, on the third day, that Esther put on her royal apparel, and stood in the inner court of the house of the king, over against the house of the king,—and || the king was sitting upon his royal seat, in the royal house, over against the opening of the house. And it came to pass when the king saw Esther the queen standing in the court that she obtained favour in his eyes,—and the king held out to Esther, the golden sceptre which was in his hand, so Esther drew near, and touched the top of the sceptre.

Then said the king unto her, What aileth thee, Queen Esther? and what is thy request? Unto the half of the kingdom shall it be given thee.

Then said Esther, If unto the king it seem good, let the king with Haman come in this day, unto the banquet which I have prepared for him.

And the king said, Hasten ye Haman, to perform the word of Esther.

So the king with Haman came in, unto the banquet which Esther had prepared.

What is thy petition, that it may be granted thee?—and what is thy request—unto the half of the kingdom—that it may be performed?

Then answered Esther, and said,—As touching my petition and my request>

If I have found favour in the eyes of the king, and if unto the king it seem good, to grant my petition, and to perform my request > let the king with Haman come in unto the banquet which I will prepare for them, and || to-morrow || I will do according to the word of the king.

Then went Haman forth on that day, joyful and of a merry heart,—but when Haman saw Mordecai in the gate of the king, that he rose not up nor moved because of him then was Haman filled with wrath against Mordecai.

Nevertheless Haman restrained himself, and came into his own house, —and sent and brought in his friends, and Zeresh his wife; and Haman recounted unto them the glory of his riches, and the multitude of his children, —and all the things wherein the king had promoted him to power, and how he had advanced him, above the rulers and the servants of the king.

And Haman said,

Moreover Esther the queen did bring in no one with the king into the banquet which she had prepared, saving myself,—ye moreover even for to-morrow || I || am invited unto her, with the king.

Yet || all this || sufficed me not,—so long as || I || see Mordecai the Jew, sitting in the gate of the king.

Then said Zeresh his wife and all his friends unto him,

Let them make ready a gallows, of the height of fifty cubits, and || in the morning || speak thou unto the king, that they hang Mordecai thereon, then go with the king into the banquet joyfully.

And the thing seemed good before Haman, and he made ready the gallows.

During that night the sleep of the king fled,—and he commanded to bring in the book of remembrance, the chronicles, and they were read before the king. And it was found written, how that Mordecai had told concerning Bigthana and Teresh, the two eunuchs of the king guarding the threshold,—who had sought to thrust forth a hand upon King Ahasuerus. Then said the king,

What honour and dignity hath been done unto Mordecai, for this?

Then said the king's young men, who were ministering unto him,

'Nothing' hath been done for him.

Then said the king,

Who is in the court?

Now Haman had come into the outer court of
the king's house, to speak unto the king, to hang Mordecai upon the gallows which he had prepared for him. 5 So the king's young men said unto him, Lo! Haman standing in the court. And the king said, Let him come in. 6 So Haman came in, and the king said unto him, What shall be done unto the man in whose honour the king delighteth? Then said Haman, in his own heart, Unto whom will the king delight to do honour, more than unto me? 7 So Haman said unto the king,—<As touching the man in whose honour the king delighteth,—let them bring in royal apparel wherewith the king hath clothed himself,—and the horse whereon the king hath ridden, and the royal crown which hath been set upon his own head; and let the apparel and the horse be delivered unto the hand of one of the king's rulers, one of the nobles, and so let them array the man, in whose honour the king delighteth,—and cause him to ride upon the horse through the breadth of the city, and let them proclaim before him, Thus and thus shall it be done unto the man in whose honour the king delighteth!> 10 Then said the king unto Haman, Haste, take the apparel and the horse, just as thou hast said, and do even so unto Mordecai the Jew, who is sitting in the king's gate,—do not let fail a thing, of all which thou hast spoken! 11 So Haman took the apparel and the horse, and arrayed Mordecai,—and caused him to ride through the breadth of the city, and proclaimed before him, Thus and thus shall it be done unto the man in whose honour the king delighteth! 12 Then Mordecai returned unto the gate of the king,—but Haman hurried unto his own house, mourning, and with covered head. 13 And Haman recounted unto Zeresh his wife, and unto all his friends, everything that had befallen him. Then said his wise men, and Zeresh his wife, unto him, If of the seed of the Jews is Mordecai before whom thou hast begun to fall, thou shalt not prevail against him, but shalt utterly fall! before him. 14 While yet they were speaking with him, the eunuchs of the king had come,—and they hastened to bring Haman, unto the banquet which Esther had prepared.

7 1 So the king and Haman came in, to banquet with Esther the queen. 2 Then said the king unto Esther, on the second day also, during the banquet of wine, What is thy petition, Queen Esther, that it may be granted thee? and what is thy request—unto the half of the kingdom—that it may be performed? 3 Then answered Esther the queen, and said, If I have found favour in thine eyes, O king, and if unto the king it seem good, let my life be granted me, as my petition, and my people, as my request; 4 For we are sold, ||I and my people||, to be destroyed, to be slain and to be caused to perish. If indeed for bondmen and for bondwomen we had been sold I had held my peace, although the adversary could not have made good the damage to the king. 5 Then spake King Ahasuerus, and said unto Esther the queen,—Who is he now, and where is he, whose heart is set to act thus? 6 And Esther said, A man who is an adversary and enemy, ||this wicked Haman||. And Haman was terrified, before the king and the queen. 7 <Now the king arising in his wrath from the banquet of wine, and going into the palace garden> Haman stood to make request for his life from Esther the queen, for he saw that ruin was determined against him by the king. 8 <When the king returned out of the palace garden into the place of the banquet of wine> Haman was lying prostrate upon the couch whereon Esther was. Then said the king, Will he even dare to force the queen|| while I am in the house? No sooner had the word gone forth out of the mouth of the king than <the face of Haman> they had covered. 9 Then said Harbonah—one of the eunuchs before the king,—Yes lo! ||the gallows that Haman made ready for Mordecai, who had spoken well for the king|| is standing in Haman's house, of a height of fifty cubits. Then said the king, Hang him thereon. 10 So they hanged Haman on the gallows which he had prepared for Mordecai,—and the wrath of the king was appeased. 11 <On that day> did King Ahasuerus give unto Esther the queen, the house of Haman, the adversary of the Jews,—and Mordecai came in before the king, for Esther had told, what he was to her. 2 And the king took off his signet-ring, which he had taken from Haman, and gave it unto Mordecai,—and Esther set Mordecai over the house of Haman. 3 <Yet again> spake Esther before the king, and fell down at his feet,—and wept and made supplication unto him, to cause the mischief of Haman the Agagite to pass away, even the plot which he had plotted against the Jews. 4 And the king held out unto Esther, the golden sceptre,—so Esther arose, and stood before the king; and said—If unto the king it seem good, and if I have found favour before him, and the thing...
be approved before the king, and | I myself | be pleasing in his eyes> let it be written, to reverse the letters plotted by Haman, son of Hammedatha, the Agagite, which he wrote to destroy the Jews, who are in all the provinces of the king.

6 For how can I endure to see the ruin that shall overtake my people? or how can I endure to see the destruction of my kindred?

7 Then said King Ahasuerus unto Esther the queen, and unto Mordecai the Jew,—Lo! <the house of Haman> have I given unto Esther, and <hu> have they hanged upon the gallows, because he thrust forth his hand against the Jews.

8 |Yet| therefore, write concerning the Jews as may seem good in your eyes, in the name of the king, and seal it with the king's signet-ring,—for a writing which hath been written in the king's name, and sealed with the king's signet-ring> none can reverse.

9 Then were called the king's scribes at that time—in the third month, ||the same|| is the month Siwán, on the twenty-third thereof, and it was written according to all that Mordecai commanded unto the Jews, and unto the satraps and pashas and rulers of the provinces, which are from India even unto Ethiopia, a hundred and twenty-seven provinces, every province according to the writing thereof, and every people according to their tongue,—and unto the Jews, according to their writing, and according to their tongue; 10 and he wrote in the name of King Ahasuerus, and sealed it with the king's signet-ring,—and sent letters by the hand of runners on horses, riding the swift steeds used in the king's service, bred of the studs: 11 That the king had granted unto the Jews who were in every city, to gather themselves together, and to stand for their life, 4 to destroy, to slay and to cause to perish—all the force of the people and province who should distress them, their little ones and women,—and [to take] the spoil of them as a prey: 12 <upon one day> throughout all the provinces of King Ahasuerus,—upon the thirteenth of the twelfth month, ||the same|| is the month Adar; 13 ||A copy of the writing to be given, as an edict, throughout every province, was published to all the peoples,—and that the Jews be ready against that day, to avenge themselves on their enemies. 14 ||The runners that rode on the swift steeds used in the king's service|| went forth, being urged forward and pressed on, by the word of the king,—and ||the edict|| was given in Shusan the palace.

15 And ||Mordecai|| went forth from the presence of the king, in royal apparel, of blue and white, with a large diadem of gold, and a mantle of fine linen and purple,—and ||the city Shusan|| was bright and joyful. 16 <To the Jews> had come light, and joy,—and gladness and honour.

17 And <in every province, and in every city, whithersoever the word of the king and his edict did reach> |joy and gladness| had the Jews,—a banquet and a happy day,—and |many from among the peoples of the land|| were becoming Jews, for the dread of the Jews had fallen upon them.

1 And <in the twelfth month, ||the same|| is the month Adar, on the thirteenth day thereof, when the word of the king and his edict arrived to be put in execution,—on the day when the enemies of the Jews hoped to have power over them, though it |was changed| so that the Jews themselves should have power over them who hated them> 2 the Jews assembled themselves together in their cities, throughout all the provinces of King Ahasuerus, to thrust forth a hand against them who were seeking their hurt, and |no man|| stood before them, for the dread of them had fallen upon all the peoples.

3 And |all the rulers of the provinces, and the satraps and the pashas, and the doors of business that pertained to the king|| were extolling the Jews,—for the dread of Mordecai had fallen upon them; 4 since great was Mordecai, in the house of the king, and |his fame|| was going forth throughout all the provinces,—for ||the man Mordecai|| went on waxing great.

5 So then the Jews smote all their enemies, with the smiting of the sword and slaughter, and destruction,—and they dealt with them who hated them according to their pleasure. 6 Yea <in Shusan the palace> did the Jews slay and destroy five hundred men. 7 And ||Parnhandatha and Aridatha; and Dalphon, and Parmahta, and Aspatha; 8 and Araish, and Poratha, and Aridai, and Adalia, and Vaiathas;—

8 the ten sons of Haman son of Hammedatha, the adversary of the Jews|| slew they,—but ||con the spoil|| they did not thrust forth their hand.

9 On that day> came in the number of the slain into Shusan the palace, before the king. 10 Then said the king unto Esther the queen,

<In Shusan the palace> have the Jews slain and caused to perish five hundred men, and the ten sons of Haman,—<in the rest of the provinces of the king> what have they done?

What, then, is thy petition, that it may be granted thee? and what is thy request further, that it may be performed?

12 Then said Esther,

<If unto the king|it seem good> let it be granted, to-morrow also, unto the Jews who are in Shusan, to do according to the edict of to-day,—and that ||the ten sons of Haman|| be hanged upon the gallows.

14 And the king commanded it to be done so, and there was given an edict, in Shusan,—and <the ten sons of Haman> they hanged.
ESTHER IX. 15—32; X. 1—3.

11 So the Jews who were in Shushan assembled themselves together, on the fourteenth day also, of the month Adar, and slew in Shushan three hundred men,—but <on the spoil> thrust they not forth their hand.

14 And the remainder of the Jews who were in the provinces of the king assembled themselves together and stood for their life, and then had rest from their enemies, having slain of them that hated them seventy-five thousand,—but <on the spoil> thrust they not forth their hand: 17 on the thirteenth day of the month Adar,—and then had rest on the fourteenth day thereof, and made it a day of banqueting and rejoicing. 18 But the Jews who were in Shushan assembled themselves together on the thirteenth day thereof, and on the fourteenth day thereof,—and then had rest on the fifteenth day thereof, and made it a day of banqueting and rejoicing. 19 <For this cause> the country Jews who dwelt in the country towns were making the fourteenth day of the month Adar one of rejoicing and banqueting, and a day of happiness,—and of sending portions every one to his neighbour.

§ 6. The Feast of Purim is established to commemorate the Preservation of the Jewish People.

20 And Mordecai wrote these things,—and sent letters unto all the Jews who were in all the provinces of King Ahasuerus, near, and far off; 21 to establish for them, that they should continue to observe the fourteenth day of the month Adar, and the fifteenth day thereof,—always year by year; 22 according to the days wherein the Jews found rest from their enemies, and the month which was turned for them, from sorrow to joy, and from mourning to a happy day,—that they should make them days of banqueting and rejoicing, and of sending portions, every one to his neighbour, and gifts unto the needy. 23 And the Jews took upon them which they had begun to do,—and that which Mordecai had written unto them; 24 because Haman, son of Hammedatha, the Agagite, the adversary of all the Jews, had plotted against the Jews, to cause them to perish,—and had cast Pur, [the same] is the Lot, to terrify them, and to destroy them; 25 but <by

[Esther's] going in before the king> he commanded by letter, that his wicked plot which he had plotted against the Jews, [should return] upon his own head,—and that he and his sons should be hanged upon the gallows. 26 <For this cause> called they these days Purim, after the name Pur, <for this cause>—for all the words of this epistle,—and what they had seen concerning such a matter, and what had reached unto them. 27 The Jews established and took upon themselves—and upon their seed, and upon all who should join themselves unto them, that it might not pass away, that they would continue to keep these two days, according to the writing concerning them and at their set time,—always year by year. 28 And <these days> were to be remembered and to be kept, always from generation to generation, by every family, every province, and every city,—that these days of Purim should not pass away, out of the midst of the Jews, and the memorial of them not cease from their seed.

29 Then wrote Esther the queen daughter of Abihael and Mordecai the Jew, with all authority,—to confirm this second epistle concerning the Purim; 30 and he sent letters unto all the Jews, throughout the hundred and twenty-seven provinces of the kingdom of Ahasuerus,—words of peace and stability:

31 to establish these days of the Purim, in their set time, according as Mordecai the Jew and Esther the queen had enjoined upon them, and according as they had enjoined upon their own soul, and upon their seed,—the story of the fastings and of their outcry. 32 And [the command of Esther] confirmed the story of these Purim,—and it was written in a book.

1 And King Ahasuerus laid tribute upon the land, and upon the shores of the sea. 2 But <all the acts of his authority, and his might, and the clear story of the promotion of Mordecai, wherewith the king promoted him> are [they] not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Media and Persia? 3 For [Mordecai the Jew] was next unto King Ahasuerus, and became great among the Jews, and accepted by the multitude of his brethren,—seeking happiness for his people, and speaking peace to all his seed.

THE BOOK OF
JOB.

A Narrative Introduction to the Book of Job.

1 ||A man|| there was—in the land of Uz, ||Job||
his name,—and that man was blameless and upright,* and one who revered God, and avoided evil.  2 And there were born unto him seven sons and three daughters.  3 And his substance was—seven thousand sheep, and three thousand camels, and five hundred yoke of oxen, and five hundred she-asses, and a body of servants exceeding large,—thus was that man the greatest of all the sons of the East.

4 Now his sons were wont to go, and make a banquet, at the house of each one upon his day, —and to send and call their three sisters, to eat and to drink with them.  5 And so it was, when the days of the banquet came round, that Job sent and hallowed them, and rising early in the morning offered ascending sacrifices according to the number of them all;  6 for Job said—

Pendezventure my sons have sinned,
And have cursed God in their hearts.
Thus it came to pass that Job went to do all the days.

6 Now there came a certain day, when the sons of God entered in to present themselves unto Yahweh,—so the accuser also entered in their midst.  7 And Yahweh said unto the accuser,
Whence comest thou?
And the accuser answered Yahweh, and said,
From going to and fro in the earth, and wandering about therein.  8 And Yahweh said unto the accuser,
Hast thou applied thyself unto my servant Job, that there is none like him in the earth, a man blameless and upright, one revering God and avoiding evil?

9 And the accuser answered Yahweh, and said,
Is it <for nought> that Job revereth God?

10 Hast not <thou thyself> made a hedge about him, and about his house, and about all that he hath, on every side?  11 The work of his hands> thou hast blessed, and ||his substance|| hath broken forth in the land.

11 But ||in very deed|| put forth, I pray thee, thy hand, and smite all that he hath,—verily <unto thy face> will he curse thee.

12 And Yahweh said unto the accuser,
Lo! ||all that he hath|| is in thy hand, only <against himself> do not put forth thy hand.
So the accuser went forth from the presence of Yahweh.

13 And there came a certain day,—when his sons and his daughters were eating, and drinking wine, in the house of their eldest brother.

14 And ||a messenger|| came unto Job, and said,—

||The oxen|| were plowing, and ||the asses|| feeding beside them;  15 when the Sabeans swooped down, and took them, and <the young men> smote them, and ||the sword of the;—and escaped am ||only I alone|| to tell thee.

16 <Yet> was this one speaking> when ||another|| came in and said,—

||A fire of God|| fell out of the heavens, and burned up the sheep and the young men, and consumed them;  17 and escaped am ||only I alone|| to tell thee.

17 <Yet> was this one speaking> when ||another|| came in and said—

||The Chaldeans|| appointed three chiefs, and spread out against the camels, and took them, and <the young men> smote they with the edge of the sword;  18 and escaped am ||only I alone|| to tell thee.

18 <Yet> was this one speaking> when ||another|| came in and said—

||Thy sons and thy daughters|| were eating, and drinking wine, in the house of their eldest brother;  19 when lo! ||the wind|| came from over the desert, and smote the four corners of the house, and fell upon the young men, and they died,—and escaped am ||only I alone|| to tell thee.

20 Then Job arose, and rent his robe, and shaved his head, and fell to the earth and worshipped;  21 and said—

Naked' ||came I forth from the womb of my mother,  22 and naked' must I return thither,

Yahweh gave, and ||Yahweh|| hath taken away,—

The name of Yahweh be blessed!

* Or: "straightforward,"
  Ml.: "straight,"
  b Sep. adds: "and one bullock for a sin-offering, for their souls"—G.n.
  e Gt. that the Heb. here was originally idol, properly "to curse": but that the Sopherim deliberately altered it euphemistically to haret, properly "to bless"—G.n.
  d Sep.: "wandering about under the heavens": but I come"—G.n.

* Cp. ver. s, n. The same applies here and ii. 5, 9.
2 And there came a certain day when the
sons of God entered in, to present them-
selves unto Yahweh,—so the accuser also
entered in their midst, to present himself
unto Yahweh. 2 And Yahweh said unto
the accuser,
Whence comest thou?
And the accuser answered Yahweh, and said,
From going to and fro in the earth, and from
wandering about therein.
And Yahweh said unto the accuser,
Hast thou applied thy heart unto my servant
Job, that there is none like him in the
earth, a man blameless and upright, one
who revereth God, and avoideth evil; and still
he is holding fast his integrity, although thou movest me against him,
to swallow him up without cause.
Then the accuser answered Yahweh, and said,
Skin for skin, and so all that a man hath
will he give for his life.
In very deed put forth, I pray thee, thy
hand, and smite unto his bone, and unto
his flesh,—verily unto thy face will he
curse thee.
And Yahweh said unto the accuser,
Behold him! in thy hand,—only his life
preserve thou!
So the accuser went forth from the presence
of Yahweh, and smote Job with a sore boil
from the sole of his foot, unto his crown. 8 And
he took him a potsherd, to scrape himself therewith;
he being seated in the midst
of ashes.
Then said his wife unto him,
Art thou still holding fast thine integrity?.
Curse God, and die!
And he said unto her,
As one of the base women speaketh,
spokest thou? [Blessing] shall we accept
from God, and [misfortune] shall we not
accept?
In all this > Job sinned not with his lips.

Now when the three friends of Job heard of
this misfortune which had befallen him,—
they came, every man from his own place,
Eliphaz the Temanite, and Bildad the Shuhite,
and Zophar the Naamathite,—for they had
by appointment met together to come to show
sympathy with him, and to comfort him. 12 And
when they lifted up their eyes afar off, and
knew him not> they lifted up their voice, and
wept, and rent, every one his robe,
and sprinkled dust upon their heads, toward
the heavens. 13 And they sat with him upon
the ground, seven days and seven nights,—
and none was speaking unto him a word, for
they saw that exceeding great was the stingling
pain.

Job curses the Day on which he was Born.

1 After this > opened Job his mouth, and cursed his day. 2 So then Job began, and said:

2 Perish the day wherein I was born,
And the night it was said,
Lo! a manchild!

4 That day be it darkness,—
Let not God enquire after it from above,
May there shine upon it no clear beam:
Let darkness and death-shade buy it back;
May there settle down upon it a cloud,
Let a day’s dark eclipse cause it terror:
That night darkness take it,—
May it not rejoice among the days of the
year, Into the number of months> let it not
take.
Lo! that night be it barren,
Let no joyous shouting enter therein:
Let day-cursetors pronounce it,
Those skilled in rousing the dragon of the
sky!:
Darkened be the stars of its twilight,—
Let it wait for light, and there be none,
Neither let it see the eyelashes of the
dawn:
Because it closed not the doors of the womb
wherein I was, and so hid trouble from mine eyes.

Wherefore > did I not die?
From the womb> come forth and cease to
breathe?
For what reason> were there prepared for
me—knees?
And why—breasts, that I might suck?
Surely <at once> had I lain down, and been
quiet,
I had fallen asleep, had I been at rest:
With kings, and counsellors of the earth,
Who had built them pyramids:

Or with rulers possessing |gold|—


Prob. elephanthis, the most dreadful kind of leprosy—Davies' H.l.

Sep. here reads—

How long wilt thou take counsel and say.
Lo! I will wait yet a little while, looking out for
my hope of deliverance:
when lo! thy memorial is cut off out of the
earth, the sons and the daughters, the offspring
of my womb and my pains, for whom I toiled vainly in
distress; and thou— in the putridity of
worms > dost sit and tarry the night outside; and
I am wandering and serving from place to place
and from house to house; longing for such time as
the sun shall go in, that I may rest from my wearying
toil and from my pains which are wont to seire
me now. Verily curse, etc.

Cp. chap. vii. 5.
Gt: "even thou!" [emp.]—G.n.

Or: "responded." O.G. 0: No, it shd be (w. Sep. and Vul.)—G.n.

So it shd be (w. Sep. and Vul.)—O.n.
0: So Fuerst: "ruins." T.G., O.G., Davies.

W.

In the womb—Goen. 0: "womb."
Who had filled their houses with silver:
Or that <like an untimely birth hidden
away> I had not come into being, a
Like infants that never saw light:
There' ||the lawless|| cease from raging,
And there' the toil'worn are at rest:
At once' are prisoners at peace,
They hear not the voice of a driver:
<Small and great> [there] they are,
And the slave' is free from his master. b
Wherefore' give, to the wretched, [light]?
Or [life] * to the embittered in soul?—
Who long for death, and it is not,
And have digged for it, beyond hid
treasures:
Who rejoice unto exultation,
Are glad, when they can find the grave:
To a man, whose way is concealed,
And God hath straitly enclosed him!
For <in the face of my food> ||my sighing
cometh in,
And <poured out like the water> are my
graums:
For <a dread> I dreaded, and it hath come
upon me,
And ||that from which I shrank|| hath overtaken me.
I was not careless, nor was I secure, nor had
I settled down,—
When there came—constraining !

Job's Three Friends, essaying to comfort him,
assume his Guilt as the Cause of his Chastisement,
and provoke bitter Replies from the Sufferer.

1 Then responded Eliphaz the Temanite, and
said—
2 <If one attempt a word unto thee> wilt
thou be impatient?
But <to restrain speech> who' can en-
dure?
3 Lo! thou hast admonished many,
And <slack hands> hast thou been wont
to uphold:
4 <Him that was stumbling> have thy words
raised up,
And <sinking knees> hast thou strength-
ened.
5 But ||now|| it cometh upon thee,
And thou despairest,
It smittest even thee,
And thou art dismayed.
6 Is not ||thy reverence|| thy confidence?
And is not ||thy hope|| ||the very integrity of thy ways|? d
7 Remember, I pray thee, ||who|| ||being inno-
cent> had perished,

Or when' ||tho upright> have been cut off.
<So far as I have seen> ||They who plow for iniquity
And sow misery||,
Reap the same:
9 By the blast of God ||they perish,
And <by the breath of his nostrils> are
they consumed:
<[Notwithstanding] the roaring of the lion,
and the noise of the howling lion>
Yet ||the teeth of the fierce lions> are
broken:
11 <The strong lion perishing for lack of prey>
||Even the whelps of the lioness|| are scattered.
12 But <unto me> something was brought by
stealth,*—
And mine ear caught a whispering of the
same:
13 <When there were thoughts, from visions
of the night,—
When deep sleep falleth upon men>
||Dread> came upon me, and trembling,
<The multitude of my house> it put in
dread:
15 Then ||a spirit< over my face> floated along,
The hair of my flesh bristled-up:
16 It stood still, but I could not distinguish its
appearance,
I looked, but there was no' form before mine
eyes,*—
||A whispering voice> I heard:—
17 Shall ||mortal man> be more just than
God?
Or a man' be more pure than his Maker?
Lo! <in his own servants> he trusteth not,
And <in his own messengers> lie chargeth
with error:
19 How much more' the dwellers in houses of
clay,*
Which <in the dust> have their foundation,
Which are crushed sooner than a moth:
20 <Betwixt morning and evening> are they
broken in pieces,
<With none to save> they utterly' perish:
21 Is not their tent-rope within them ||torn
away||?
They die, disrob'd of wisdom!

1 Call, I pray thee—is' there one to answer thee? 5
Or <to which of the holy ones> wilt thou
turn?
2 For <to the foolish man> death is caused by
vexation,
And ||the simple one|| is slain by jealousy.

a The Sep. here reads:—
But <if there had been an}thing true' in thy
words>—
None of these misfortunes would have come upon thee
[''["Nur would mine ear," etc.].
So it shd be [w. Sep.]= G. n.
"ML": ||"a whisper and a voice."
15 Cp. chap. xv. 15.
16 Cp. chap. x. 9; xxxiii. 8; 2 Cor. v. 1.
18 Cp. Intro. Chap. II., 21b, 1, b.
19 Cp. O.G. 452.
I have seen the foolish taking root,
And then hath his home decayed\(^*\) [in a moment];
His children are far removed from safety,
And they are crushed in the gate, and there is none\(^*\) to deliver:
\(<\text{Whose harvest}?> \text{[the hungry]} \text{easeth up},
And \(<\text{even out of thorn hedges}>\) he taketh it,
And the snare gapeth for their substance.
For sorrow [cometh not forth out of the dust],—
Nor \(<\text{out of the ground}>\) sprougeth trouble.
\(<\text{Though my trouble}>\) were born,
As \([\text{sparks}]^*\) [on high] do soar>
Yet indeed \(<\text{I}>\) would seek unto El,
And \(<\text{unto Elohim}>\) would I set forth my cause:
Who doeth great things, beyond all search,—
Wondrous things\(^a\) till they cannot be recounted;
Who giveth rain [upon the face of the earth],
And sendeth forth waters, over the face of the open fields;
Setting the lowly on high,
And \(<\text{mourners}>\) are uplifted to safety;
Who doth frustrate the schemes of the crafty,
That their hands cannot achieve abiding success;
Who captureth the wise in their own craftiness,
Yea the headlong counsel of the crooked:
\(<\text{By day} >\) they encounter darkness,
And \(<\text{as though it were night}>\) they grope at high noon.
But he saveth from the sword, out of\(^*\) their mouth,
And \(<\text{out of the hand of the strong} >\) the needy.
Thus to the poor hath come hope,
And \(<\text{perversity}>\) hath shut her mouth.
Lo! how happy is the man whom \(\text{God} \) correcteth!
Therefore \(<\text{the chastening of the Almighty}>\) do not thou refuse:
For \(<\text{he}>\) wondeth that he may bind up,
He smiteth through, that \(<\text{his own hands}>\) may heal.
\(<\text{In six troubles} >\) he will rescue thee,
And \(<\text{in seven} >\) there shall smite thee no misfortune:
\(<\text{In famine} >\) he will ransom thee from death,
And in battle, from the power of the sword;
\(<\text{During the scourge of the tongue} >\) shalt thou be hid,
Neither shalt thou be afraid of destruction when it cometh;
\(<\text{At destruction and at hunger} >\) shalt thou laugh,
And \(<\text{of the wild beast of the earth} >\) be not thou afraid;
For \(<\text{with the stoves of the field} >\) shall be thy covenant.
And \(<\text{the wild beast of the field} >\) hath been made thy friend;
And thou shalt know that \(<\text{at peace} >\) is thy tent,
And thou shalt visit thy fold and miss nothing;
And thou shalt know, that numerous is thy seed,
And \(<\text{thine offspring} >\) like the young shoots of the field.\(^*\)
Thou shalt come, yet robust, to the grave,
As a stack of sheaves mounteth up in its season.
Lo! as for this, we have searched it out—
\(<\text{so it is}>\)
Hear it, and know \(<\text{thou} >\) for thyself.

Then responded Job, and said:

Oh that \(<\text{be weighed} >\) were my vexation,
And \(<\text{my engulphing ruin} >\) into the balances they would lift up all at once!
For \(<\text{now} >\) \(<\text{beyond the sand of the sea}>\) would it be heavy,
\(<\text{On this account} >\) \(<\text{my words} >\) have wandered.
For \(<\text{the arrows of the Almighty} >\) are in me,
\(<\text{The heat whereof} >\) my spirit is drinking up,
The \(<\text{terrors of \(\text{God} \) array themselves against me.} >\)
\(<\text{Dost} >\) the wild ass' bray over grass?
Or \(<\text{loweth the ox} >\) over his fodder?\(^a\)
Can that which hath no savour be eaten without salt?
Or is there any taste in the white of an egg?\(^a\)
My soul hath refused to touch,
\(<\text{Those things} >\) are like disease in my food.
Oh that my request would come!
And \(<\text{my hope} >\) oh that \(\text{God} \) would grant!
That it would please \(\text{God} \) to crush me,
That he would set free his hand, and cut me off!
So might it still be my comfort,
And I might exult in the anguish he would not spare,—
That I had not concealed the sayings of the Holy One.
What is my strength that I should hope?
Or what mine end, that I should prolong my desire\(^a\)

\(^{a}\) So it shd be (w. Sep.)—G.n.
Many Mss. read: "and he takes into the granaries."—Ps. 119, 4.
ML: "some of flame."
Some cod. (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.) "And w. t."—G.n.
Some cod. (w. Aram. Syr., Vul.): "sword of"
—G.n.
CP. Ps. xcv. 12.
If drerna: "hand;" but read: "hands" (pl.). Some cod. (w. 5 ear. pr. eds.) both write and read: "hands."—G.n.
\(^{a}\) A meaning preferred by 0.G.
Strictly, mixed fodder" 4 Or: "life." U. "soul."
"My patience"—0.G., 6195, 6, 3.
Is my strength [the strength of stones]? Or is [my flesh] of bronze?

Is there any help at all in me?

Is not [abiding success] driven from me?

The despairing? [from his friend] should have loving-kindness,

Or [the reverence of the Almighty] he may forsake.

Mine own brethren [have proved treacherous like a torrent,

Like a channel of torrents which disappear,

Which darken by reason of the cold,

<Over them> is a covering made by the snow;

<By the time> they begin to thaw > they are dried up,

<As soon as it is warm> they have vanished out of their place.

Caravans turn aside by their course,

They go up into a waste, and are lost:

The caravans of Tema looked about

The travelling companies of Sheba] hoped for them:

They are ashamed that they had trusted,

They have come up to one of them, and are confounded.

For [now] ye have come to him,

Ye see something fearful, and fear.  

Is it that I said,

Make me a gift,

Or [out of your abundance] offer a bribe

on my behalf;

And deliver me from the hand of the adversary?

And [out of the hand of tyrants] ransom me?

Shew me, and [I] will hold my peace,

And [wherein I have erred] cause me to understand.

How pleasant are the sayings that are right!

But what can a decision from you [decide]?

To decide words] do ye intend,

When [to the wind] are spoken the sayings

of one in despair?

Surely [the fatherless] ye would assail,

And make merchandise of your friend?

But [now] be pleased to turn to me,

That it may be [to your faces] if I speak falsehood,

Reply, I pray you, let there be no perversity,

Yea reply even yet, my vindication is in it!

Is there, in my tongue, perversity?

Or can [my sense] not discern [engulfing ruin]?

Is there not a warfare to a mortal, upon earth?

And <as the days of a hireling> are not his days?

<As> a bondman] panteth for the shadow,

And as [a hireling] longeth for his wage:

So! have I been made to inherit months of calamity,

And [nights of weariness] have been appointed me.

<As soon as I lie down> I say, When shall I arise? yet he lengtheneth out the evening,

And I am wearied with toilings until the breeze of twilight.

My flesh is clothed with worms and a coating of dust;  

[My skin] hath hardened, and then run afresh:

[My days] are swifter than a weaver's shuttle,

And they are spent, without hope.

Remember thou > that [a wind] is my life,

Not again shall mine eye see blessing;

Nor shall see me—the eye that used to behold me,

[Thine eyes] are upon me, and I am not.

A cloud faileth, and is gone,

[So] he that descendeth to hades, shall not come up:

He shall not return again to his house,

And his own place shall be acquainted with him no more.

[If also] cannot restrain my mouth,—

I must speak, in the anguish of my spirit,

I must find utterance, in the bitterness of my soul.

Am I a sea, or a sea-monster,—

That thou shouldest set over me a watch?

<When I say,

My bed shall comfort me,

My couch shall help to carry my complaint>

Then thou scorist me with dreams,

And <by visions> dost thou terrify me:

So that my soul chooseth strangling,

[Death] rather than [these] my bones!

I am wasted away,

Not <to times age-abiding> can I live,

Let me alone.

For <a breath> are my days.

What is a mortal

That thou shouldest nurture [him]?

Or that thou shouldest fix upon him thy mind?

ML: "my palate."

ML: "heart"

For this more gloomy view of Hades, cp. vi. 21, chap. 21, 22. For a brighter possibility see chap. xiv. 13.

That is unmeaning like the sea."—T.G.

Or: "bring him up."

ML: "heart"; but cp. Prov. vi. 22, n.
JOB VII. 18–21; VIII. 1–22; IX. 1–11.

18. That thou shouldest inspect him morning by morning, 
   <Moment by moment> shouldest test him?
19. How long wilt thou not look away* from me?
   Wilt thou not let me alone, till I can swallow my spittle?
20. I have sinned,
   What can I do for thee, thou watcher of men?
   Wherefore hast thou set me as thine object of attack,*
   Or have I become, unto thee, a burden?
21. And why wilt thou not remove my transgression, And take away mine iniquity? For now|| in the dust should I lie down, And thou shouldest seek me diligently, and I should not be.*

8 1 Then responded Bildad the Shuhite, and said:—
   How long wilt thou speak these things? Or as a mighty wind> shall be the sayings of thy mouth?
2. Should ||God|| pervert justice? Or ||the Almighty|| pervert righteousness?
3. Though thy children sinned against him, And he delivered them into the hand of their transgression>
4. Yet <if thou thyself wilt diligently seek unto God,—
   And ||unto the Almighty|| wilt make supplication;—
5. If ||pure and upright> ||thou thyself art> Surely ||now|| will he answer thy prayer,*
   And will prosper thy righteous habitation:
6. So shall thy beginning appear small,—
   When ||latter end|| he shall greatly increase!
7. For inquire, I pray thee, of a former generation,
   And prepare thyself for the research of their fathers;—
8. For of yesterday|| are we], and cannot know,
   For ||shadow> are our days upon earth:
9. Shall ||they|| not teach thee—tell thee,f
   And ||out of their memory> bring forth words?
10. Can the paper-reed grow up, without a marsh?
   Or the rush grow up, without water?
11. Though while still [in its freshness] it be not plucked off>
   Yet <before any kind of grass> it doth wither:

13. ||So|| shall be the latter end* of all who forget ||God,
   And ||the hope of the impious|| shall perish:
   Whose trust* shall be contemptible,*
14. And ||a spider's web> his confidence:
   He leaneth upon his house, and it will not stand,
   Holdeth it fast, and it will not remain erect.
15. Full of moisture> he is, before the sun,
   And ||over his garden> his shoot goeth forth:
16. ||Over a heap> his roots are entwined,
   ||Place of stones> he descrieth;*
17. ||If one destroy him out of his place>
   Then will it disown him [saying]—
   I have not seen thee.
18. Lo! ||that is the joy of his way,—
   And ||out of the dust> shall others spring up.

19. Lo! ||God will not reject a blameless man,||
   Neither will he grasp the hand of evil-doers:
20. At length he shall fill with laughter thy mouth,
   And thy lips, with a shout of triumph:
21. ||They who hate thee|| shall be clothed with shame,*
   But ||tent of the lawless|| shall not be!

9 1 Then responded Job, and said—
2. ||Of a truth|| I know that so it is,
   But how can a mortal be just with ||God?||
3. ||If he choose to contend with him>
   He cannot answer him, one of a thousand:
4. ||Wise in heart, and alert in vigour> What man hath hardened himself against him, and prospered!
5. Who removeth mountains, unawares,
   Who overturneth them in his anger;
6. Who shaketh the earth, out of its place,
   And ||pillars thereof> shudder;
7. Who commandeth the sun, and it breaketh not forth,
   And ||about the stars> he putteth a seal;—
8. Who spreadeth out the heavens, by himself alone!
   And marcheth along, on the heights of the sea;*
9. Who made the Bear,* the Giant,* and the Cluster,*
   And the chambers of the south;
10. Who doeth great things, past finding out,
   And marvels, beyond number.
11. Lo! He cometh upon me, yet can I not see him,

a Cp. chap. iv. 6.
b Or: "thy butt.", "According to the testimony of the ancient records" this is, "they" was the original reading; but as "boltering on blasphemy" the Septuagint altered it to "unto myself," by simply dropping the letter Kaph — G. Intro. 360.
c N.B.: almost = annihilating.
d So it shd be (w. Sep.) — G.n.
13. So it shd be (w. Sep.) — G.n.
14. Or: "be cut off." — T.G.
16. Or: "man of integrity." — T.G.
20. The celebrated Mephit.
23. Or: "the Wain.
24. "Specially of stars, hence the Pleiades" — T.G.
26. 466.
Who shall say unto him, 'What hast thou done?'

For as I have not denied the lips of death,
I have not concealed anything that I thought to myself:
I have not hid my transgression in my bosom.
My heart has not deceitfully weighed anything.
If I have eaten the omen of a sacrifice, I would hasten to it.
If I have set my mouth against the mighty, I would not dishonor the law.

And I would not keep silence concerning thy people,
Nor would I conceal thy covenant.

When, lo, I have chosen, I would not set thee
As one of the few.
Or <if I am righteous> I will not lift up my hand;<br>Surfeited with shame> look thou then on my humiliation.<sup>a</sup><br><sup>16</sup><br><br>When it is lifted up> <em>like a howling lion</em> thou dost hunt me;<br>Then again thou dost show thyself marvellous against me.<br><br>Thou renewest thy witnesses before me,<br>And dost increase thy vexation with me,<br><em>Relaye</em>y—yes an army is with me.<br><sup>17</sup><br>Wherefore then <em>from the womb</em> didst thou bring me forth?<br>I might have breathed my last, and <em>no eye</em> have seen me.<br><br><em>As though I had not been</em> should I have become,—<br><em>From the womb to the grave</em> might I have been borne.<sup>b</sup><br><br>Are not my days <em>few</em>?—then forbear,<sup>c</sup> And set me aside, that I may brighten up for a little;<br>Before I go, and not return,<br>Unto a land of darkness and death-shade:<br><sup>20</sup><br>A land of obscurity, like thick darkness,<br>Of death-shade and disorder,<br>And which shineth like thick darkness.<br><br>11 Then responded Zophar the Naamathite, and said:—<br><br>2 Should <em>the multitude of words</em> not be answered?<br>Or should <em>a man</em> full of talk<sup>d</sup> be justified?<br><sup>3</sup><br>Shall <em>thy prating</em> cause men to hold their peace?<br><em>When thou hast mocked</em> shall there be none' to put thee to shame?<br><em>Since thou hast said</em>, Right' is my doctrine,<br>And pure' am I in his' eyes.<br><sup>4</sup><br>But <em>in very deed</em> oh that <em>God</em> would speak,<br>That he would open his lips with thee:<br>That he would declare to thee the secrets of wisdom,<br>For they are double to that which actually is,—<br><br>Know then that <em>God</em> could bring into forgetfulness for thee, a portion of thine iniquity.<br>The hidden depth of <em>God</em>'s canst thou discover?<br>Or <em>unto the utmost</em> limit of the Almighty canst thou attain?<sup>h</sup><br><br><em>The heights of the heavens</em> what canst thou do?<br><em>Depths deeper than hades</em> what canst thou know?<br><em>Breath</em> longer than the sea is the measure thereof,<br>And broader than the sea.<br><br>10 <em>if he sweep on, or shut up, or call together</em><br><br>Who then shall hinder him?<br>For <em>he</em> knoweth men of falsity,<br>And saeth iniquity, and him that doth not diligently consider.<br><br>But an empty man will get sense,<sup>a</sup> When <em>a wild ass</em>'s colt is born a man?<sup>b</sup><br><em>With</em> <em>thee</em> hast prepared thy heart,<br>And wilt spread forth, unto him, thy hands—<br><em>in thine hand</em> put it far away,<br>And let there not dwell in thy tent<sup>c</sup> perversity—<br><br>Surely then shalt thou lift up thy face free from blemish,<br>And shalt be established, and not fear.<br>For <em>now</em> shalt thou forget sorrow,<br><em>Like waters passed away</em> shalt thou remember it.<br><br><em>Above high noon</em> shall rise life's continuance,<br><em>Darkness</em> <em>like a morning</em> shall appear,<br>And thou shalt be confident, that there is' hope,<br>And <em>when thou hast searched</em> securely' shalt thou lie down;<br>And shalt rest, with none' to put thee in terror,—<br>And many shall entreat thy favour.<br>But <em>the eyes of the lawless</em> shall fail,—<br>And <em>place of refuge</em> shall have vanished from them,<br>And <em>their hope</em> be a breathing out of life.'<br><br>12 <em>Of a truth</em> ye are the people,<br>And <em>with you</em> wisdom | will die.<br><sup>3</sup> I also have a mind<sup>e</sup> like you,<br><em>[I] fall not short</em> of <em>you</em>,<br>But who' hath not' such things as these?<br><em>A laughing-stock</em> to one's neighbour<em>d</em> do I become,<br>One who hath called upon <em>God</em> and he hath answered him!<br><em>A laughing-stock</em>—a righteous man without blame.<br><br>5 <em>For ruin</em> there is contempt, in the thought of the man at ease,—<br>Ready, for such as are of faltering foot!<br>At peace' are the tents that belong to the spoilers,<br>And there is security to them who provoke <em>God</em>,<br>To him who bringeth a <em>god</em> in his hand.<br>But <em>in very deed</em> ask, I pray thee, the beasts, and they will teach thee,<br>And the bird of the heavens, and it will tell thee;<br><br>ML: "a heart," "a mind." Cp. Prov. vi. 32, n.<br><sup>32</sup> So it shd be (w. Syr.) — G.n.<br><sup>4</sup> "Shall an empty man get a mind or a wild ass's colt be born a man?"— O.G. 6293.<br><sup>5</sup> " = looked carefully about going to rest." O.G. 6293.<br><sup>6</sup> T. U.: "soul." Heb.: <em>nephesh</em>.<br><sup>7</sup> Some cod. (w. T. edn., Arama., Sep. Syr. and Vul.) "tent" (sing.)— G.n.<br><sup>8</sup> ML: "heart." Cp. Prov. vi. 32, n.
JOB XII. 8—25; XIII. 1—21.

8 Or address the earth, and it will teach thee, And the fishes of the sea will recount it to thee:
9 Who knoweth not among all these, That the hand of Yahweh hath done this?
10 In whose hand is the soul of every living thing, And the spirit of all flesh of men.
11 Dost thou try words to him, And fetter him with a cord?
12 In whose hand is the light of the sun, And in whose hand is length of days understanding?
13 With him are wisdom and strength, And his counsel and understanding.
14 Lo! He pulleth down, and it cannot be built, He closeth up over a man, and it cannot be opened:
15 Lo! He holdeth back the waters, and they dry up, Or sendeth them out, and they transform the earth:
16 With him is strength and effective wisdom, Belong he that erreth, and he that causeth to err.
17 Who leadeth away counsellors as a spoil, And judges He coileth up:
18 The feters of kings He loometh, Or hath bound a slave's waistcloth about their loins:
19 Who leadeth away priests as a spoil, And men firmly seated He overturneth:
20 Setting aside the speech of the trusty, And the discernment of elders He taketh away:
21 Pouring contempt upon nobles, And the girdle of the mighty hath he loosed.
22 Laying open deep things out of darkness, And bringing out to light, the death-shade:
23 Who giveth greatness to nations, or destroyeth them, Who spreadeth out nations, or leadeth them into exile:
24 Who taketh away the sense of the chiefs of the people of the earth, And hath caused them to wander in a pathless waste:
25 They grope about in the dark, having no light, And He hath made them to reel, like a drunken man.
26
27 Lo! <...[this]> hath mine own eyes seen,— Mine ear hath heard and understood it:
28 Just as ye know || I too know, I fall not short of you].

5 But indeed || I || <unto the Almighty> would speak, And <to direct my argument unto God> would I be well pleased.
6 For || ye || do besmear with falsehood, Worthless physicians, all of you!
7 Oh that ye would || altogether hold your peace, And it should serve you for wisdom!
8 Hear, I pray you, the argument of my mouth, And <to the pleadings of my lips> give heed:
9 Is it || for God> ye would speak perversely? And <for him> would ye speak deceit:
10 Even <for him> would ye be partial? Or <for God> would ye [so] plead?
11 Would it be well, when he searched you out? Or <as one might jest with a mortal> would ye jest with him?
12 He will || severely rebuke you, If ye are secretly partial.
13 Shall not this majesty || overwhelm you? And || the dread of him || fall upon you?
14 Are not your memorable sayings, proverbs of ashes?
15 Breastworks of clay || your breastworks! Quietly let me alone, that || I || may speak out, Then let come on me || what may:
16 In any case I will take up my flesh in my teeth, And <my life> will I put in my hand:
17 Lo! he may slay me, || yet <for him> will I wait,— Nevertheless <my ways—unto his face> will I show to be right:
18 Even || be will be on my side—unto salvation, For <not before his face> shall any impious person come.
19 Hear ye patiently || my speech, And be my declaration in your ears.
20 Lo! I pray you, I have set forth in order a plea, I know that || I || shall be found right.
21 Who is it that shall contend with me? For <now> || if I should hold my peace> why! I should breathe my last!
22 Only <two things> do thou not with me, || Then || <from thy face> will I not hide me:—
23 Thy hand—from off me > take thou far away, And <thy terror > let it not startle me!"
Then call thou, and I:  will answer,  
Or I will speak, and reply thou unto me.

How many' are mine iniquities and sins?
<My transgression and my sin> let me know!

Wherefore' <thy face> shouldst thou hide?
Or count me, as an enemy to thee?

<A driven leaf> wilt thou cause to tremble?
Or <dubbly dead> wilt thou pursue?

For thou wishest against me, bitter things,
And dost make me inherit the iniquities of my youth;

And thou dost put—in the stocks—my feet,
And observest all my paths.
<Against the roots of my feet> thou dost cut out a bound;

And [a man himself]; <as a rotten thing>
weareth out,
As a garment which the moth hath eaten.

Man that is born of a woman;
Is of few days, and full of trouble:

As a flower> he cometh forth—and fadeth,
He fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not.

And yet upon such a one as this> hast thou opened thine eyes?
And [him]; wouldst thou bring into judgment with thee?

Who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean?
Not one!

If determined' are his days> [the number of his months] is with thee,
Fixed times' for him> thou hast appointed
and he cannot go beyond.

Look away from him; that he may rest,
Till he shall pay off, as a hireling, his day.

Though there is—for a tree—hope,—
If it should be cut down> that [again] it will grow,
And the tender branch thereof will not cease;

If its root should become old in the earth,
And in the dust its stock should die:
Through the scents of water it may break forth,
And produce branches like a sapling>

Yet [man] dieth, and is prostrate,*
Yea the son of earth doth cease to breathe, and where is he?

[Waters] have failed from [the sea],
And [a river] may waste and dry up;

So [a man] hath lain down, and shall not arise,—
Until there are no heavens> they shall not awake,
Nor be raised up out of their sleep.

Oh that <in hades> thou wouldst hide me!
That thou wouldst keep me secret, until the turn of thine anger,

That thou wouldst set for me a fixed time,
And remember me:

<If a man die> can he live again?*

All the days of my warfare would I wait,
Until my relief should come:—

Thou shouldst call, and [I] would answer thee,—
For the work of thine own hand> thou shouldst long.

For [now] <my steps> thou countest,
Thou wilt not pass over* my sin:

Sealed up in a bag> is my transgression,
And thou hast glued over mine iniquity.

But [in very deed] a mountain falling will lie prostrate,
Or a rock moved out of its place;

Stones have been hollowed out by waters,
The floods thereof wash away the dust of the earth,
And [the hope of mortal man] thou hast destroyed:

Thou dost overpower him utterly, and he departeth,
Disfiguring his face; [so] hast thou sent him away.

His sons [come to honour],
And he knoweth it not,
Or they are brought low,
And he perceiveth it not of them.

But [his flesh] <for himself> is in pain,
And [his soul] <for himself> doth mourn.

Then responded Eliphaz the Temanite, and said:—

Should [a wise man] answer unreal knowledge?
Or fill, with the east wind, his inner man?

Disputing with discourse that doth no good,
Or with speech, wherein is no profit?

But [thou] wouldst take away reverence,
And wouldst attain unto meditation before God.

For thine own mouth would teach thine iniquity,
And thou wouldst choose the tongue of the crafty.

Thine own mouth shall condemn thee, and [not I],
And thine own lips shall testify against thee.

The first of mankind> wast thou born?
Or before the hills> wast thou brought forth?

In the secret council of God hast thou been wont to hearken?

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* Cp. Ps. civ. 31; cxxxviii. 8.
* = "Ground of the wishes expressed, vers. 15-15"—O.G. 476v, 8, c.
* = "Only his flesh upon him is in pain,
And his soul upon him mourneth."

"Both the inner nephesh and the outer fa- dir are conceived as residing on a common substratum "—O.G.
* So it shd be: (w. Sep.,—G.n.
* Cp. ver. 20—G.n.

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"Windy."

ML.: "answer."
JOB XV. 9—35; XVI. 1—8.

Or canst thou attain* for thyself unto wisdom?
9 What knowest thou, that we know not?
[What] understandest thou, and the same [is]
not with us?  
10 Both hoary and venerable! are among us,
One mightier than thy father in days!
11 <Too small for thee> are the consolations of
Gon?  
Or a word spoken gently with thee?
12 How doth thine own heart carry thee away,
And how thine eyes do roll!  
13 For thy spirit reprieth against God,
And thou bringest forth—out of thy mouth—
words!
14 What is a mortal, that he should be pure;
Or that righteous' should be one born of a
woman?
15 Lo! <in his holy ones> c he puttest not
confidence,
And [the heavens] are not pure in his eyes:  
16 How much less when one is detected and
corrupt,
A man who drinketh in—like water—
perversity,
17 I will tell thee—hear me,
<Since this I have seen> c I must needs
declare it.
18 Which wise men tell,
And deny not [that which is] from their
fathers.
19 <To them deny> was the earth given,
And no alien passed through their midst:
20 <All the days of the lawless man> c he,
doth writhe with pain,
And [the number of years] is hidden from
the tyrant;
21 "A noise of dreadful things" is in his ears,
<In prosperity> the destroyer cometh
upon him;
22 He hath no confidence to come back out of
darkness,
[c] being destined to the power of the
sword;
23 A wanderer c he, for bread, [saying]
Where [is it]?
He knoweth that <prepared by his own
hand> is the day of darkness;
24 Distress and anguish shall startle him,
It shall overpower him, like a king ready
for the onset:
25 Because he had stretched out—against God
—his hand,
And <against the Almighty> had been
wont to behave himself proudly;
26 He used to run against him with uplifted
sword,
With the stout bosses of his bucklers;
27 For he had covered his face with his fatness,

And had gathered a superabundance on his
loins;
And had inhabited demolished cities,
Houses wherein men would not dwell,
That were destined to become heaps.
29 He shall not rich, nor shall his substance
continue,
Neither shall their shadow's stretch along
on the earth;
30 He shall not depart out of darkness,
<His young branch> shall the flame' dry
up,
And he shall depart, by the breath of his
own mouth!
31 Let no one trust in him that—by vanity—
is deceived,
For [vanity] shall be his recompense;
32 <Before his day> shall it be accomplished,
With [his palm-top] not covered with
leaves;
33 He shall wrong—like a vine—his sour
grapes,
And shall cast off—as an olive-tree—his
blossom.
34 For [the family] of the impious] is unfruitful,
And [a fire] hath devoured the tents of
bribery;
35 Conceiving mischief, and bringing forth
iniquity,
Yea [their inmost soul] prepareth deceit.

Then responded Job, and said:—  
1 I have heard many such things,
<Wearisome comforters> are ye all!
2 Is there to be an end to windy words?
Or what so strongly exciteth thee, that thou
must respond?  
3 I also <like you> could speak,—
If your soul were in the place of my soul
I could string together words against you,
And could therewith shake over you my
head.
4 I could make you determined, by my mouth,
And then my lip-salve should restrain you.*
5 Though I do speak] unassuaged is my
stinging pain,—
And <If I forbear> of what am I relieved?  
6 But [now] hath he wearied me,
Thou hast destroyed all my family;
7 And <having captured me> it hath served
—as a witness;
And so my wasting away hath risen up
against me.
8 <In my face> it answereth.

* So it shall be (w. Sep.)—  
G.n.
4 So Fuerst. Others: "wink."  
* Or: "That which I have
* So it shall be (w. Sep.)—
G.n.
4 It: "assembly."  
4 What sickness thee (what
disturbes, vexes thee) that
thou answerest?"—O.G.
8 Some [with a change of
reading]: "the motion of
my lips (in expressing
sympathy) would I not
8 Ml. "what goeth from
me."  
8 Or: "meaness; less prob.
my lying, i.e., my affliction
regarded as a lying
witness."—O.G. 471.
JOB XVI. 9—22; XVII. 1—16; XVIII. 1—8.

9. "His anger" hath torn and persecuted me; He hath gnashed upon me with his teeth; 
Mine adversary; hath sharpened his eyes for* me. 
10. They have gaped upon me with their mouth, <With reproach> have they smitten my cheek. 
Together, against me, have they closed their ranks.b 
11. God doth abandon me to him that is perverse, 
And <into the hands of the lawless> he throweth me headlong. 
12. <At ease> was I when he shattereth me, 
Yea he seized me by my neck, and dashed me in pieces. 
Then set me up for himself as a mark: 
His archers came round against me, 
He clave asunder my reins c and spared not, 
He poured out, on the earth, my gall: 
13. <Sackcloth> sewed I on my skin, 
And rolled—<in the dust—>my horn: 
14. <My face> is reddened from weeping, 
And <upon mine eyelashes> is the death-shade:— 
15. Though no violence was in my hands, 
And <my prayer> was pure. 
O earth! do not cover my blood, 
And let there be no place for mine outcry. 
16. <Even now> lo! <in the heavens> is my witness, 
And <the that voucheth for me is on high.d >My friends are <they who scorn me>, 
<Unto God> hath mine eye shed tears:— 
That one might plead, for a man, with God,— Even a son of man, for his friend! 
17. <When*> [a few years] come Then <by a path by which I shall not return> shall I depart. 
1. My spirit is broken, 
2. <My days> are extinguished, 
<Graves are left me.> 
3. Verily there are mockers* with me! 
And <on their insults> my eye doth rest. 
4. I <pray thee,—be thou surety for me with thyself, Who is there that, on my side, can pledge himself? 
For <their heart> hast thou kept back from understanding, 
5. <On this account> thou wilt not exalt them. 

<He that for a share* denounoeth friends, Even the eyes of his children shall be dim. 
But he hath set me, as the byword of peoples, 
And <one to be spit on in the face> do I become. 
Therefore hath mine eye become dim from vexation, 
And <my members> are like a shadow, all* of them. 
Upright men shall be astounded over this, 
And <the innocent> <against the impious> shall rouse themselves. 
That the righteous may hold on his way, 
And <the clean of hands> increase in strength. 
But indeed, <as for them> all will ye bethink yourselves and enter into it, I pray you? 
Or shall I not find, among you, one who is wise? 
My days are past, my purposes are broken off,
The possessions of my heart!
<Night for day> they appoint, 
<Light> is near, by reason of darkness! 
<If I wait for hades as my house, >In darkness> have spread out my couch; 
<To corruption> have exclaimed, <My father> thou! 
My mother! and My sister! to the worm> 
Where then would be my hope? 
And <as for my blessedness> who should see it! 
<With me to hades> would they go down, 
If wholly—<into the dust> is the descent! 

Then responded Bildad the Shuhite, and said:— 18

1. How long will ye* make a perversion* of words? 
Ye should understand, and <afterwards> we could speak.
2. Wherefore are we accounted like beasts? Or appear stupid, in thing* eyes? 
3. <One tearing in pieces his own soul in his anger>— 
4. For thy sake shall the earth be forsaken? 
Or the rock be moved out of its place? 
5. <Even the light of the lawless> shall go out, — 
Neither shall shine the flame of his fire; 
6. <The light> hath darkened in his tent, 
Yea, <his lamp above him> goeth out; 
7. The steppings of his strength are hemmed in, 
And his own counsel casteth him down; 
8. For he is thrust into a net by his own feet, 
And <upon a trap> he marcheth;
There catcheth him—by the heel—a gin,  
They holdeth him fast—a noose;  
Concealed in the ground is a cord for him,—  
And a snare for him, on the path.  
Round about them terrors have startled him,  
And have driven him to his feet.  
Let his strength be famished,  
And calamity ready at his side;  
Let it devour the members of his body,  
Let the firstborn of death devour his members;  
Uprooted, out of his tent, be his confidence,  
And let it drive him down to the king of terrors;  
There shall dwell in his tent, what is naught-of-his,*  
Let brimstone be strewn over his dwelling;  
Beneath> let his roots be dried up,  
And be cut off his branch;  
His memorial have perished out of the land,  
And let him have no name over the face of the open field;  
Let them thrust him out of light into darkness,  
Yea out of the world> let them chase him;  
Let him have neither scion nor seed among his people, Neither any survivor in his place of sojourn;  
Over his day have they been astounded who come behind,  
And them who are in advance a shudder hath seized.  
Surely these are the dwellings of him that is perverse,  
And this is the place of him that knoweth not God.

Then responded Job, and said:—

1 Then long will ye grieve my soul?  
Or crush me with words?  
These ten times> have ye reviled me, Shameless, ye wrong me.*  
And even if indeed I have erred>  
With myself I lodgeth mine error.  
If indeed against me ye must needs magnify yourselves,  
And plead against me, my reproach>  
Know, then, that hath overthrown me,  
And within his net> enclosed me.

Lo! I cry—out Violence! but receive no answer,  
I cry aloud, but there is no vindication;  
My way hath he walled up, that I cannot pass,  
And upon my paths hath he made darkness rest;  
My glory—from off me> hath he stripped,  
And hath removed the crown of my head;

He hath ruined me on every side, and I am gone,  
And he hath taken away—like a tree—my hope;  
Yes he hath kindled against me his anger,  
And accounted me towards him like unto his adversaries;  
Together> enter his troops,  
And have cast up, against me, their mound,  
And have encamped all around my tent;  
My brethren—from beside me> hath he moved far away,  
And mine acquaintance> are wholly estranged from me;  
Failed me> have my near of kin,  
And mine intimate acquaintance> have forgotten me;  
Ye guests of my house and my maidsens;  
A stranger> have ye accounted me,  
An alien> have I become in their eyes;  
To mine own servant> I called, and he would not answer,  
With mine own mouth> I kept entreating him;  
My breath> is strange to my wife,  
And I am lost to some to the sons of my own mother;  
Even young children> despise me,  
I rise up, and they speak against me;  
All the men of mine intimate circle abhor me,  
Whom I loved> have turned against me;  
Unto my skin and unto my flesh> have my bones' cleaved,  
And I have escaped with the skin of my teeth.  
Pity me! pity me! ye, my friends:  
For the hand of hath stricken me!  
Wherefore should ye persecute me as God?  
And with my flesh> should not be satisfied?

Oh, then, that my words could be written,  
Oh that in a record could they be inscribed:  
That with a stylus of iron and [with] lead:>  
For all time—in the rock—they could be graven!  
But I know that my redeemer> liveth,  
And as the dust over [my] dust> will he arise;  
And though after my skin is struck off>  
Yet apart from my flesh> shall I see God:

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* Or: "Terror shall dwell in his tent so that it is no more his." Cp. O. G.

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* A sp. v.r. "seev:" "your"  
* Cp. O. G. 261, 5.

* Or: "my near of kin";  
* Or: "my intimate acquaintance"—T.G.; my companions—T.G. appeals for pity—Davies' H.L.; "my kindness"—O. G.

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* Or: "later on."  
* "This"—T. G. "This" nameless thing (this bundle of bones).
27 Whom [I myself] shall see on my side,
And [mine own eyes] [shall] have looked
upon, and not [those of] a stranger.
Exhausted are my deepest desires in my
bosom!
28 Surely ye should say—
Why should we persecute him?
Seeing [the root of the matter] is found in
me.
29 Be ye afraid—on your part—of the face of
the sword,
Because [wrath] [bringeth] the punishments
of the sword,
To the end ye may know the Almighty.  

20 Then responded Zophar the Naamathite, and
said:—
2 Not so! do my thoughts answer me,
And to this' end, is my haste within me:
3 <The correction meant to confound me> I
must hear,
But [the spirit—out of my understanding]
will give me a reply.
4 Knowest thou [this]—from antiquity,
From the placing of man upon earth:—
5 That [the joy-about of the lawless] is short,
And [the rejoicing of the impious] for a
moment—
6 <Though his elevation mount up to the
heavens,
And [his head] <to the clouds> doth reach>
7 <Like his own stubble> [shall] be utterly
perish,
[They who had seen him] shall say, Where
is he?
8 <Like a dream> shall he fly away, and they
shall not find him,
Yea he shall be chased away, as a vision of
the night.
9 [The eye that had scanned him] shall not do
it again,
Neither [any more] shall his place' behold
him:
10 [His children] shall seek the favour of the
poor,
And [his own hand] shall give back his
wealth.
11 [His bones] are full of youthful vigour,
Yet [with him—in the dust] shall it lie
down,
12 <Though [a sweet taste in his mouth] be
given by vice,
Though he hide it under his tongue;
13 Though he spare it, and will not let it go,
[But retain it in the midst of his mouth]>
14 [His food] [in his stomach] is changed,
The gall of adders, within him!
15 <Wealth> hath he swallowed, and hath
vomited the same,

8 Some cod. [w. Arah.]
Sep. Vul. : “him”—
G.n.
9 So Fuerst. Ewald, Dill.
mann. “Know there is
a judgment”—T.G. and
K.O.T.
10 Out of his belly> shall [God] drive it forth:
11 <The poison of adders> shall he suck,
The tongue of the viper shall slay him;
12 Let him not see in the channels
The flowings of torrents of honey and milk.
13 <In vain> * he toiled, he shall not swallow,
<Like wealth to be restored> in which he
cannot exult!
14 For he hath oppressed—hath forsaken the
poor,
<A house> hath he seized, which he cannot
rebuild.
15 Surely he hath known no peace in his inmost
mind,—
<With his dearest thing> shall he not get
away:
16 Nothing escaped his devouring greed,—
<For this cause> shall his prosperity’ not
continue:
17 <When his abundance is gone> he shall be
in straits,
[All the power of distress] [shall] come upon
him.
18 It shall be that <to fill his belly> he will
thrust at him the glow of his anger,
And rain [it] upon him for his punishment. 

24 He shall flee from the armour of iron,—
There shall pierce him, a bow of bronze!
25 He hath drawn it out, and it hath come forth
out of his back,—
Yea the flashing arrow-head, out of his gall,
There shall march on him—[terrors]:—
26 [Every misfortune] is laid up for his
treasures,—
There shall consume a fire [not blown up],—
It shall destroy what remaineth in his tent:
27 The heavens shall reveal’ his iniquity,
And [the earth] be rising up against him:
28 The increase of his house shall vanish,
Melting away * in the day of his anger.
29 [This] is the portion of the lawless man,
[from God],—
And the inheritance decreed him from the
Mighty One. 

1 Then responded Job, and said:—
2 Hear ye patiently my words,
And let this be your consolation:
3 Suffer me, that [I] may speak,
And <after I have spoken> thou * canst
mock!
4 Did [I] <unto man> make my complaint?
Wherefore’, then, should my spirit not be
impatient?
5 Turn round to me, and be astonished,
And lay hand on mouth!

9 So Fuerst. “As with
their food”—T.G. and
Day. “Into his very
bowels”—O.G. 680.
4 “But kindled from
heaven”—O.G. 518, 1, c.

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mock!
4 Did [I] <unto man> make my complaint?
Wherefore’, then, should my spirit not be
impatient?
5 Turn round to me, and be astonished,
And lay hand on mouth!
<When I call to mind> then am I dismayed,
And there seizeth my flesh a shuddering—
Wherefore do |lawless men| live,
Advance in years |even wax mighty in
power|?
Their seed is established in their sight
along with them,
Yea their offspring, before their eyes;
Their houses are at peace, without dread,
Neither is |the rod of God| upon them;
|His bull| covereth, and causeth not averse
His cow safely calveth, and casteth not her
young;
They send forth—like a flock—their young
ones,
And |their children| skip about for joy;
They rejoice aloud as with timbrel and lyre,
And make merry to the sound of the pipe;
They complete, in prosperity, their days,
And |in a moment to hades| they sink down.
Yet they said unto God,
Depart from us, and
|In the knowledge of thy ways| find we
no pleasure.
What is the Almighty, that we should serve
him?
Or what shall we profit, that we should
urge him?
Lo! |not in their own hand| is their welfare,
|The counsel of lawless| is far from me!
|How oft| the lamp of the lawless goeth out,
And their calamity cometh upon them;
|Sorrow| appertaineth he in his anger;
They become as straw before the wind,
And as chaff, which the storm stealeth away.
Shall |God| reserve |for his children| his
sorrow?
Let him recompense him so that he may
know it;
|His own eyes| shall see his misfortune,
And |the wrath of the Almighty| shall he drink.
For what shall be his pleasure in his house
after him,
When |the number of his months| is cut in
twain?
Is it |to God| one can teach knowledge,
Seeing that |he| shall judge |them| who are on
high?
This man dieth, in the very perfection
of his prosperity;
Wholly tranquil and secure;

24 |His veins| are filled with nourishment,*
And |the marrow of his bones| is fresh;
Whereas |this other man| dieth, in bitterness
of soul,
And hath never tasted good fortune:
Together |in the dust| they lie down,
And |the worm| spreadeth a covering over
them.
Lo! I know your plans,
And the devices, wherewith ye would do me
violence!
For ye say,
Where is the house of the noble-minded?
And where the dwelling—tent of the lawless?
Have ye not asked the passers-by in the
way?
And |their signs| can ye not recognise?
That |to the day of calamity| is the wicked
reserved,
|To the day of indignant visitation| are they led.
Who can declare—to his face—his way?
And |what he hath done| who shall
recompense him?
Yet |to the graves| is borne,
And |over the tomb| one keepeth watch;
Pleasant to him are the mounds of the
torrent-bed,
And |after him| doth every man march,
As |before him| there were, without number.
How then should ye comfort me with vanity,
Since |as for your replies| there lurketh
|in them| treachery?

1 Then responded Eliphaz the Temanite, and said:—

2 <Unto God> can a man act as friend?
Surely a discreet man befriendeth himself!
Is it a pleasure to the Almighty, that thou
shouldst be righteous?
Or any profit, that thou shouldst be blameless
in thy ways?
Is it |for thy reverence| that he
will accuse thee
will enter with thee into judgment?
Is not |thy wickedness| great?
And |without end| are not thine iniquities?
Surely thou hast been wont to put thy
brother in pledge |for nothing|,
And |the garments of the ill-clad| hast
thou stripped off:
|No water—to the weary| hast thou given
to drink,
And |from the hungry| thou hast withheld
bread:
|A man of might| |to him| pertaineth the
land,

8 Or: "His sides are full of fat"—T.G. "His MI.: "beaps,"

9 vessels (pails, pans) are full of milk"—Davies, 417 in. r.
And [the favourite] dwelleth therein:
And the arms of the fatherless thou dost crush.
For this cause | round about thee | are snares,
And a dread startleth thee suddenly;
Or darkness—thou canst not see,
And its flood of waters covereth thee.
Is not its food [in] the height of the heavens?
Behold, then, the head of the stars, that they are high.
Wilt thou say then,
What doth God know?
<Out through a thick cloud> can he judge?
[Dark clouds] are a veil to him, and he cannot see,
Or <the vault of the heavens> doth he walk?
The path of the ancient time wilt thou mark,
Which the men of iniquity trod?
Who were snatched away before the time,
And its stream washed away their foundation?
Who had been saying unto God,
Depart from us! and—
What can the Almighty do for himself?
Yet [the] had filled their houses with good!
The counsel of the lawless then, is far from me:
The righteous shall see and rejoice,
And <the innocent> shall laugh them to scorn:
If our assailants do not vanish>
Then <their abundance> a fire consumeth!
Shew thyself to be one of me—I pray thee—and prosper,
<Thereby> shall there come on thee blessing.
Accept, I beseech thee, from his mouth—
Then lay up his sayings in thy heart.
If thou return unto the Almighty and submit thyself,
If thou far remove perversity from thy tent:
Then lay up, in the dust, precious ore,
And <among the stones of the torrent-beds> fine gold:
So shall the Almighty become thy precious ores:
Yea, glittering silver unto thee!
For <then> <in the Almighty> shalt thou take exquisite delight,
And shalt lift up—unto God—thy face;
Thou shalt make entreaty unto him, and he will hear thee,
And thy vows shalt thou pay;

And thou shalt decree a purpose, and it shall be fulfilled unto thee,
And <upon thy ways> shall have shone a light;
<When men cast themselves down> then thou shalt say Up!
And <him that is of downcast eyes> shall he save;
He shall deliver the innocent,
And thou shalt escape by the pureness of thy hands.

Then responded Job, and said:—
<Even to-day> is my complaint' rebellion?
His hand is heavier than my groaning.
Oh that I knew where I might find him!
I would come even unto his dwelling-place;
I would set out, before him, a plea,
And <my mouth> would I fill with arguments;
I would note the words wherewith he would respond to me,
And would mark what he would say to me.
Would he <with fulness of might> contend with me?
Nay, surely the would give heed to me!
<There' an upright man> might reason with him,
So should I deliver myself completely from my judge.
Behold! <eastward> I go, but he is not there,
And <westward> but I perceive him not;
On the north, where he worketh, but I get no vision,
He hideth himself on the south' that I cannot see him.
But <he> knoweth the way that I choose,
Having tried me > as gold I shall come forth.
Of his steps my foot taketh hold,
His way have I kept, and not swerved;
The command of his lips and would not go back,
And <in my bosom> have I treasured the words of his lips.
But <he> is one, and who can turn him?
What is his soul desired he hath done.
Surely he will accomplish what is decreed for me,
And <many such things> hath he in store.
For this cause' <from his presence am I driven in fear,
I diligently consider and am kept back from him in dread:

Some cod. (w. 7 ear. pr. edna.): "shall thy gain be blessing"—G.n.
So it shd be (w. Sep.):—G.n.
So if many MSS. (w. 4 ear. pr. edna., Sep., Syr., Vul.): but in some cod.

So it shd be (w. Sep.):—
So it shd be (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.)—G.n.
So O.G. "bitterness, " an outcry "—T.G.; "harshness, "violence"—Fuerst; "a protest "—Davies.
So it shd be (w. Sep. and Vul.). Cp. Ps. cxix. 11—G.n.
M. "the way with me," "are with him,"
33—2
Yea, God hath made me timid of heart, 
And the Almighty hath put me in terror. 
Because I was not cut off before the darkness, 
Nor before my face did the gloom form a shroud.

Wherefore since from the Almighty times' 
are not hid: 
Have his knowing ones' no vision of his days? 
Men move back, men move back; 
They seize and consume; 
The sea of the fatherless they drive off, 
They take in pledge the ox of the widow; 
They turn aside the needy out of the way, 
At once are the hallowed of the land made to hide themselves.

Lo! in the wilderness they go forth with their work, 
Eager seekers for prey, 
The waste plains yield them food for their young; 
In the field—a man's fodder they cut down, 
And the vineyard of the lawless they strip of its late berries; 
Ill-clad they are left to lodge without clothing, 
And have no covering in the cold; 
With the sweeping rains of the mountains they are wet, 
And through having no shelter they embrace a rock.

Men tear, from the breast, the fatherless, 
And over the poor they take a pledge; 
Naked they go about without clothing, 
And famished they carry the sheavess; 
Between their walls are they exposed to the sun, 
Tread, and yet are thirsty; 
Out of the city—out of the houses they make outcry, 
And the soul of the wounded calleth for help, 
And God doth not regard it as foolish. 
They have become rebels against the light, 
They are not acquainted with the ways thereof, 
Neither abide they in the paths thereof.

With the light riseth the murderer, 
He slayeth the poor and needy, 
And in the night he becometh like a thief. 
And the eye of the adulteress watcheth for the evening twilight, 
Saying: Not an eye will see me! 
A covering for the face he putteth on; 
He breaketh, in the dark, into houses, 
They lock themselves in,

They know not the light; 
For in the case of all such morning to them is the death-shade, 
For to be recognised is a death-shade terror.

Swift it be on the face of the waters, 
Speedily vanished its share in the land, 
He turneth not to the way of the vineyards. 
Drought and heat steal away snow water, 
Hades them who have sinned.

Maternal love shall forget him, the worm shall find him sweet, 
No more shall he be remembered, 
But perversity shall be shivered like a tree. 
He oppresseth the barren who beareth not, 
And to the widow he doeth not good.

Yea, he draggeth along the mighty by his strength, 
He riseth, and none hath assurance of life; 
It is given him to be secure, and confident, 
Yet his eyes are upon their ways.

They are exalted a little, and are not, 
Yes having been laid low, 
In the sight of all men are they gathered, 
Even as the top of an ear of corn do they hang down.

But if not who then can convict me of falsehood? 
Or make of no account my words?

Then responded Bildad the Shuhite, and said:—

Dominion and dread are with him, 
Who causeth prosperity among his lofty ones;

Is there any number to his troops? 
And upon whom ariseth not his light?

How then shall a mortal be just with God! 
Or how shall he be pure who is born of a woman?

Look as far as the moon, and it is not clear, 
And the stars are not bright in his eyes!

How much less a mortal who is a creeping thing? 
Or a son of the earth-born who is a worm?

Then responded Job, and said:—

How hast thou given help to one of no-strength? 
Given victory to an arm of no-power?

How hast thou given counsel to one of no-wisdom? 
Or effectual wisdom abundantly made known?

Whom hast thou taught speech? 
Whose inspiration hath come from thee?

The shades tremble, 
Beneath the waters and their inhabitants;

Naked! is hades before him,
JOB XXVI. 7—14; XXVII. 1—23; XXVIII. 1—7. 517

And there is no covering to destruction; 7 Who stretcheth out the north over emptiness, a
Hangeth the earth upon nothingness; 8 Who bindeth up the waters in his thick clouds, And the cloud is not rent beneath them; b
9 Who shutteth-in the face of the throne, He spreadeth over it his cloud; 10 A boundary hath he encircled on the face of the waters, As far as where light ends in darkness; a
11 The pillars of heaven; are shaken, And are terrified at his rebuke. 12 By his strength hath he exalted the sea, And by his skill hath he shattered the Crocodile; d
13 By his spirit hath he arched the heavens, His hand hath pierced the fleeing serpent. f

Lo! these are the fringes of his way, And what a whisper of a word hath been heard of him! But that the thunder of his might who could understand? b

27 And Job again took up his measure, and said:—

As God liveth, who hath taken away my right, Even the Almighty, who hath embittered my soul;
All the while my inspiration is in me, And the spirit of God is in my nostrils;
Verily my lips shall not speak perversity, Nor shall my tongue utter deceit.
Far be it from me that I should justify you, Even until I breathe my last: will I not let go mine integrity from me:
On my righteousness have I taken fast hold, and will not give it up,
My heart shall not reproach any of my days.
Let mine enemy be a veritably lawless one! And the that lifteth himself up against me one veritably perverse!
For what shall be the hope of the impious, though he graspheth with greed, When God shall draw forth his soul?
His outcry will God hear, When there cometh upon him distress?
Verily in the Almighty he will not find delight, Nor call on God continually. m

1 I would teach you, by the hand of God,
That which is with the Almighty will I not conceal.
Lo! ye have all of you seen, Wherefore, then, is it that ye are utterly without purpose?
This is the portion of a lawless man with God,
That the heritage of tyrants—from the Almighty he shall receive.
If his children be multiplied for them [there is] the sword, And his offspring shall not be filled with bread;
His survivors by pestilence shall come to the grave,
And his widows shall not weep;
Though he heap up silver like dust, And like a pile he prepare clothing;
He may prepare, but the righteous shall put on, And the silver shall the innocent appor-
tion.
He hath built, like a moth, his house,— Like a hut, which a watcher hath made.
The rich man shall lie down, and not do it again, b
His eyes hath he opened, and then is not.
There shall reach him—like waters—terror, By night a storm-wind hath stolen him away;
An east wind shall lift him up, and he shall depart.
And it shall sweep him away out of his place; And he will cast upon him and not spare.
Out of his hand shall he eat swiftly fly;
He shall clasp over him his hands, And shall hiss him forth out of his place.

28 <For silver is a vein, And a place for the gold they refine; ||Iron> out of the ore is taken, And stone poureth out copper; And an end hath one set to the darkness, And into every extremity is beholding search, For the stone of darkness and death-shade; He hath sunken a shaft, away from the inhabitants.
Places forsaken by the foot, They hang down, away from men) sway to and fro; As for the earth out of it cometh forth bread, And under it is upturned, as it were fire;
The place of sapphires are the stones thereof,
And it hath nuggets of gold:
A path, the vulture hath not discovered, Nor hath the eye of the hawk scanned it;

N.B.: the "envelope" so it shal be (w. Sep. and arrangement of lines, as Syr.); or (c) "and not in 88. ii. 14; Is. ix. 3; withdraw"—G.n. Mat. viii. 6.

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Ravenous beasts have not made a track thereof, 
Neither hath the lion' marched thereon: 
Upon the flint hath he thrust forth his hand, 
He hath turned up mountains by the roots; 
And every precious thing hath his eye seen: 
From trickling> he restraineth |rivers|. 
And some hidden thing is he bringing out to light>
Yet where can wisdom be found? 
Where is the place of understanding? 
Mortal knoweth not the way thereof, 
Neither can it be found in the land of the living; 
The resounding deep saith: ‘It is |not in me|! 
And the sea saith, ‘It is not with me! 
Pure gold cannot be given in its stead, 
Neither can silver be weighed as the value thereof; 
It cannot be put into the scales against the gold of Ophir, 
With costly onyx, or sapphire; 
Neither gold nor crystal can compare with it, 
Nor can (the exchange thereof) be a vessel| of pure gold, 
Coral or crystal cannot be mentioned, 
Yea <as possession> is wisdom, above red coral; 
The topaz of Ethiopia cannot compare with it, 
Against purest gold can it not be weighed.
Whence then cometh wisdom? 
And where is the place of understanding? 
Seeing it hath been hid from the eyes of every living thing, 
And from the bird of the heavens hath it been concealed.

Destruction and death have said, 
With our ears we have heard the report thereof! 
God understandeth the way thereof, 
And he discerneth the place thereof; 
For the ends of the earth are directed his look, 
Under all the heavens he seeth; 
Making —for the wind— a weight, 
And the waters he proved by measure, 
—When he made— for the rain—a decree, 
And a way for the lightning of thunders—
Then saw he it, and declared it, He settled it: yea also he searched it out.

And said to the son of earth, 
Lo! <the reverence of the Lord> that is wisdom, 
And <to avoid evil> is understanding.

And Job again took up his measure, and said:—
Oh that it were with me as in the month of old, 
As in the days when God used to watch over me;
When his lamp shone over my head, 
By whose light I could go through darkness;
As I was, in the days of my prime,
When the intimacy of God was over my tent;
While yet the Almighty was with me, 
Round about me were my young men;
When my steps were bathed in milk, 
And the rock poured out beside me, rivulets of oil;
When I went out to the gate unto the city, 
In the open place: made ready my seat;
Young men saw me, and hid themselves, 
And the aged arose—they stood:
Rulers restrained speech, 
Laid they on their mouth:
The voice of nobles was hushed, 
Their tongue <to their palate> did cleave;
When the ear heard, then it pronounced me happy, 
When the eye saw then it bare me witness;
Because I used to deliver the oppressed who was crying out for aid, 
The fatherless also, and him that had no helper;
The blessing of him that was ready to perish upon me was wont to descend, 
The heart of the widow caused I to sing for joy;
Righteousness I put on, and it clothed me;
Like a robe and turban was my |justice:
Eyes became I to the |blind|, 
And feet to the lame was; I was:
A father was to the needy, 
And for the cause which I knew not I used to search it out;
And I shivered the fangs of the perverse,—
Out of his teeth I bare the prey.

Then said I: 
Like a stem shall I grow old, 
Yea <as sand> shall I multiply days:
My root| is laid open to the waters,
And [the dew] shall lodge for the night in my boughs;

And [my honour] shall be young again with me,

And [my bow] in my hand be renewed.

To me> men hearkened, and waited,

And kept silence for my counsel;

After I had spoken> they spake not again,

And upon me> used my speech to drop;

And they waited <as for rain> [for me],

And <their mouths> they opened wide for the spring-rain;

I laughed at them—they lost confidence,

And <the light of my countenance> they suffered not to fail;

I chose out their way, and sat chief,—

And abide, as king, in an army,

As one who, to mourners, giveth comfort.

But <now> they who are of fewer days than I, have poured their derision upon me;

Whose fathers I refused—

To set with the dogs of my flock.

Even the strength of their hands> wherefore> was it mine?

Upon them> vigour was lost;*

In want and hunger> they were lean,—

Who used to gnaw the dry ground,*

A dark night of desolation!

Who used to pluck off the mallow* by the bushes,

With the root of the broom for their food;

Out of the midst> were they driven,

Men shouted after them, as after a thief;

In the fissures> of the ravines* had they to dwell,

In holes of dust and crags;

Among the bushes> used they to shrift;*

<Under the bramble> were they huddled together;*

Sons of the base, ye sons of the nameless,

They were scourged out of the land.

But <now> their song* have I become,

Yea I serve them for a byword;

They abhor me—have put themselves far from me,

And <from my face> have not withheld—spittle!

Because <my girdle> he had loosened and had humbled me>

Therefore <the bridle—my presence> cast they off;

On my right hand> the young brood rose up,—

My feet> they thrust aside,

And cast up against me their earthworks of destruction;

They brake up my path,—

<My engulfing ruin> they helped forward unaided;*

As through a wide breach> came they on,

With a crashing noise> they rolled themselves along.

There are turned upon me terrors,—

Chased away as with a wind> is mine abundance,

And <as a cloud> hath passed away my prosperity.

Now> therefore <over myself> my soul poureth itself out,

There seize me days of affliction:

Night> boreth [my bones] all over me,—

And [my sinews] find no rest;*

Most effectually> is my skin disfigured,*—

Like the collar* of my tunic> it girdeth me about: Calculator;

He hath cast me into the mire,

And I have become like dust and ashes.

I cry out for help unto thee, and thou dost not answer,*

I stand still, and thou dost gaze at me;

Thou art turned to become a cruel one unto me,

With the might of thy hand> thou assailest me;

Thou liftest up me to the wind, thou carriest me away,

And the storm maketh me faint;*

For I know that <unto death> thou wilt bring me back,*

Even unto the house* of meeting for every one living.

Only <against a heap of ruins> will one not thrust a hand!*

Surely <when one is in calamity—for that very reason> is there an outcry for help.

Verily I wept, for him whose lot was hard,

Grieved was my soul, for the needy.

Surely <for good> I looked, but there came in evil,

And I waited for light, but there came in darkness;

I boiled within me, and rested not,

There confronted me—days of affliction;

In gloom> I walked along, without sun,

I arose—<in the convocation> I cried out for help;

A brother> became I to the brutes that howl,

And a companion to the birds that screech:

My skin> turned black, and peeled off me,

And [my bones] burned with heat;

Thus is attuned to mourning—my lyre,

And my flute, to the noise of them who weep.
31 <A covenant> I solemnised for* mine eyes,— How then could I gaze upon a virgin?  
Or what would have been my portion of God from above?  
Or what inheritance of the Almighty from on high?  
Is there not calamity, for the perverse?  
And misfortune, for the workers of iniquity?  
Would [he] not see my ways?  
And <of all my steps> take account?  
Verily I walked not in falsity,  
Nor did my foot haste unto deceit:—  
Let him weigh me in balances of righteousness,—  
And let God take note of mine integrity!"  
If my goings have swerved from the way,—  
And <after mine eyes> hath gone my heart,  
And <to my hands> hath adhered any stain>  
Let me sow but [another] eat'.  
And let [what I have springing up] be uprooted!  
If my heart hath been enticed unto a woman,  
Or <by the door of my neighbour> I have lien in wait>  
Let my wife [grind to another],  
And <over her> let others bend!"  
Surely that' had been a shameful thing!  
And that an iniquity for the judges!"  
Surely <a fire> had that' been, which <unto destruction> would have consumed,  
And <of all mine increase> had it torn up the root.  
If I refused the right of my servant, or my handmaid,  
When they contended with me >  
What then could I have done when God rose up?  
And <when he visited> what could I have answered him?  
Did not he who, in the womb, made me' make him'?  
And is not he who formed us in the body one'?  
If I withheld—from pleasure—the poor,  
Or <the eyes of the widow> I dimmed;  
Or <used to eat my morsel alone, so that the fatherless did not eat thereof;  
Surely <from my youth> he grew up to me, as to a father,  
And <from my birth> I acted as guide to her;  
If I saw one perishing for lack of clothing,  
Or that the needy had no covering;  
If his loins did not bless me,"  
Or if <with the fleece of my lamb> he did not warm himself;  
If I shook <against the fatherless>—my hand,  
When I saw, in the gate, his need of my help>  
Let [my shoulder] <from the shoulder-blade> fall,  
And [my arm] <from the upper bone> be broken;  
For <a dread unto me> was calamity from God,  
And <from his majesty> I could not escape."  
If I made gold my stay,  
And <to precious metal> said, My confidence!  
If I rejoiced because great was my substance,  
And <an abundance> my hand had discovered;  
If I looked at the sun, when it flashed forth light,  
Or at the moon, majestically marching along;  
And befooled secretly was my heart,  
So that my hand kissed my mouth>
That too had been a judicial iniquity,"  
For I should have been false to God above.  
If I rejoiced in the misfortune of him that hated me,  
Or exulted when calamity found him;—  
Neither did I suffer my palate' to sin.  
By asking, with a curse, for his' life:"  
If the men of my household* have not said,  
Oh for some of his flesh—we cannot get filled.  
Outside> the sojourner lodged not for the night,  
My doors—to the wayfarer I threw open.  
If I covered, like Adam, my transgressions,  
By hiding in my bosom mine iniquity>  
Then let me be made to tremble at a great throng,  
Yea let ||the contempt of families|| terrify me,  
So that, keeping silence, I shall not go out of the door!  
Oh that I had one to hear me,  
Lo! my crossmark,  
May ||the Almighty|| answer me!  
And would that <a book> mine opponent had written!  

* Or: "proscribed I to."  
* Or: "blamelessness."  
* Ml.: "kneel."  
Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edna.): "a judicial iniquity." Cp. ver. 29. In some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edna.): "loins" (dual, as usually). In some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edna.): "loins" (dual) both written and read.—G.n.  
* Or.: "from the womb of my mother."  
Written: "loins" (sing.); read: "loins" (dual, as usually). In some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edna.): "loins" (dual) both written and read.—G.n.  
"Where the clothed loins are conceived as blessing charitable giver".—O.G. 325.  
* Or: "And because of his loiness I can do nothing." "have no ability."—O.G.  
* Ml.: "men of my test."  
* Or: "men of low degree."  
"Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edna., Sep., Vul.): "transgression" (sing)."  
A sp. v.r. (sev): "their."  
In some cod. a Mass. note: "Read, my life."—G.n.  
"And because of his loiness I can do nothing. They have no ability."—O.G.  
* Or: "soul."  
* Or.: "men of my test."  
* Or. perh.: "a man of low degree."  
"Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edna., Sep., Vul): "transgression" (sing)."  
A sp. v.r. (sev): "their."  
In some cod. a Mass. note: "Read, my life."—G.n.
Oh! would I not upon my shoulder lift it,
Or bind it as a crown upon me;
The number of my footsteps I would declare to him,
Like a noble would I draw near to him.

If against me my ground used to cry out,
And together my ridges did weep;
The strength thereof I used to eat without payment,
And the soul of the holders thereof I made green.

Instead of wheat let there come forth bramble,
Instead of barley a bad-smelling weed!

Ended are the words of Job.

Elihu, a Young Man, perceiving the Failure of Job's Three Friends to answer the Afflicted One, thinks to succeed where they have failed, and makes a Series of Eloquent Speeches.

So these three men ceased to respond to Job, because he was righteous in their eyes. Then was kindled the anger of Elihu, son of Barachel the Buzite of the family of Ram, against Job was kindled his anger, because he justified his own soul rather than God; and against his three friends was kindled his anger, because they found not a reply and condemned God. But Elihu had waited for Job with words, because the others were older than he. Howbeit when Elihu saw that there was no reply in the mouth of the three men then was kindled his anger. So then Elihu, son of Barachel, the Buzite, responded and said:

Young am I, whereas ye are aged,
For this cause I faltered, and feared—
To shew my knowledge unto you:
I said:
Days should speak,—
And the multitude of years should make known wisdom.
Yet surely there is a spirit in men,
And the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding;
Great men may not be wise,
Nor elders understand justice.

Therefore I said,
Hearken unto me,
I will shew my knowledge— even I.

Or: "tormented to death". Furst: "And the life of its owners I have caused them to breathe out"—O.G.
"As the Sep. rightly has it"—G. Intro. 361.
The Massoretic reading, "Job," was substituted by the Sopherim for the original reading, "God," because this "was considered blasphemous." "The context shows that the original reading is preferable"—G. Intro. 361. [Cp. also chap. xxxiv. 8.]

Lo! I waited for your words,
I kept giving ear for your reasons,
Until ye should search out what to say;
Yea unto you gave I diligent heed,—
But lo! there was, for Job, nothing to convince,
Nor could one of you answer his speeches.
Lost ye should say, We have found out wisdom.
"[God] must put him to fight, not man.
Since he directed not to me discourse Therefore with your speeches will I not reply to him.
They were dismayed, they responded no more,
They suffered speech to forsake them;
"Though I waited" yet could they not speak.
Surely they came to a stand, they responded no more.

I will respond even I—on my part;
I will shew my knowledge, even I!
For I am full of discourse,
The spirit in my bosom presseth me on.
Lo! my bosom is like wine not opened,
Like new wine-skins it will burst.
I will speak, that I may freely breathe,
I will open my lips and respond.
Let me be partial to no man,
And unto no son of earth give flattering titles,
Surely I know not how to give flattering titles, How soon' might my Maker take me away!
But in very deed hear, I pray thee, Job,
In my discourse,
And to all my words give thou ear.
Lo! I pray thee, I have opened my mouth,
My tongue, with my palate, hath spoken,
Mine utterances come straight from mine own heart,
And what I know— my lips have truly spoken.
"The spirit of God hath made me,
And the inspiration of the Almighty giveth me life.
If thou art able to answer me set in order before me—take thy stand!
Lo! I am like thyself toward God,
From clay have I been nipped off— even I!
Lo! my terror will not startle thee,
Nor my hand upon thee be heavy.
But thou hast spoken in mine ears,
And the sound of words I heard—
Pure am I, without transgression,
Clean am I, and have no iniquity.
Lo! occasions of hostility would he find against me.
He counteth me an enemy to him;
So it shd be (w. Sep.)—G.n.
Some cod. (w. 1 eur. pr. elin, Sep. Surya, Vt.):
"That he may count"—G.n.
JOB XXXIII. 11—33; XXXIV. 1—17.

11 He putteth—in the stocks—my feet,  
    He watcheth all my paths.  
12 Lo! <in this> thou hast not been right—let  
    me answer thee,  
For [God] is greater than [man].  
13 Wherefore <against him> hast thou con-  
    tended?  
For <with none of his reasons> will he  
    respond.  
14 For <in one way> God may speak,—  
And <in a second way> one may not heed  
it;—  
15 <In a dream, a vision of the night,  
When a deep sleep falleth upon men,  
In slumberings upon the bed>  
|Then|| uncovereth he the ear of men,  
And <on their correction> afflieth a seal;  
To turn a son of earth from his [a] deed,  
While yet <pride> from man he concealeth:  
16 He keepeth back his soul from the pit,  
And his life from passing away by a weapon.  
17 Or he is chastised with pain, upon his bed,  
And the strife of his bones is unceasing;  
So that his life maketh loathsome [his] food,  
And his soul’s, dainty meat;  
18 His flesh wasteth away out of sight,  
And barest are the bones once unseen;  
So doth his soul draw near to the pit,  
And his life to the1 infernities of death.  
19 <If there hath been near him a messenger  
who could interpret,—  
    One of a thousand,  
To declare to the son of earth His uprightness—>  
20 Then hath he shewed him favour, and said,  
Set him free a from going down to the pit,  
I have found a price of redemption!  
21 His flesh hath been made fresher than a child’s,  
He hath returned to the days of his youth;  
22 He made supplication unto [God], who hath  
    accepted him,  
And he hath beheld his face with a shout of  
    triumph,  
Thus hath he given back to man his righteousness,  
23 He sang before men, and said,  
I sinned, and <uprightness> I perverted.  
Yet he required me not;  
24 He hath ransomed my [b] soul from passing  
    away into the pit,—  
And [my] life <<in the light>> shall have  
    vision.

1. 20. 21. 23. 26. 32. 33.)  
2a So if shall be w. Syr.,  
Vul.: “or.”  
3 Cp. John 1. 7;  
4 Or: “what is right for him.”  
5 Or: “boy’s.”  
6 So written; but read:  
17a “his.” In some cod.  
20 “<in shape. v. 20>.”—(Gn.)  
32 “written and read.”  
40 Or: “life.”  
47a “written and read.”  
50 “written and read.”

20 Lo! <all these things> doth God work,  
Two ways, three, with a man;  
21 To bring back his soul from the pit,  
To enlighten with the light of the living.*  
22 Mark well, O Job, and hearken to me,  
Be silent, and I will speak:  
23 <If there is anything to say> reply to me,  
Speak, for I desire to justify thee;  
24 <If not do> thus hearken unto me,  
Be silent, that I may teach thy wisdom.  
25 Furthermore Elihu responded, and said:—  
26 Hear, ye wise men, my words,  
And ye who know give ear unto me;  
30 For [the ear] trieth words,  
As [the palate] testeth in eating.  
41 What is right> let us choose for ourselves,  
Let us know, among ourselves, what is good;  
5 For Job hath said—  
I am righteous,  
But [God] hath turned away my right;  
6 <Concerning mine own right> shalt I tell  
    a falsehood?  
Incurable is my disease—not for any transgression.  
7 What man is like Job?  
He drinketh in scoffing like water;  
8 And is on the way to keep company, with the  
workers of iniquity,  
And to walk with lawless men.  
9 For he hath said,  
It profiteth not a man,  
When [his] good pleasure is with God.  
10 Wherefore, ye men of mind, <hearken unto  
    me,—  
    Far be it, that [God] should be lawless,  
Or [the Almighty] be perverse!  
11 For <what any son of earth doeth> be  
    repayeth him,  
And <according to every man’s course> be  
    causeth him to find.  
12 Nay, verily [God] will not condemn unjustly,—  
Nor [the Almighty] pervert justice.  
13 Who’ set him in charge of the earth?  
Or who’ appointed [him] the whole world?  
14 <If he should set against him his heart,  
His spirit and his inspiration> unto himself  
    he should withdraw>  
15 All flesh together would cease to breathe,  
And [the earth-born] unto dust would return.  
16 <If then [thou hast] understanding> hear  
    this,  
Give thou ear to the teaching of my words:—  
17 Shall [the very hater of right] control?  
Or <the just—the mighty one> wilt thou condemn?
Moreover Elihu responded, and said:

1. <This> dost thou think to be right?
2. Thou hast said—
   My righteousness is more than God's.
3. For thou dost say,
   How can one profit by thee?
   How can I benefit, more than by my sin?
4. I will answer thee plainly,
   And thy friends with thee.
5. Look at the heavens and see,—
   And survey the skies— they are higher than thou.
6. If thou sinnest what canst thou work against him?
   Or <if thy transgressions be multiplied> what canst thou do unto him?
7. If thou art righteous what canst thou give unto him?
   Or what <at thy hand> can he accept?
8. Unto a man like thyself > might thy lawlessness [reach],
   And <unto a son of the earth-born thy righteousness.>
9. By reason of the multitude of oppressions [men] make outcry, They cry for help, by reason of the arm of the mighty;
   But none saith—
   Where is my maker,
   Who giveth songs in the night;
   Who teacheth us more than the beasts of the earth,
   And <beyond the bird of the heavens> giveth us wisdom;
10. [men] make outcry, and he answereth not,
   Because of the arrogance of evil-doers.

11. Howbeit <vanity> will God not hear,
   Yea the Almighty will not regard it.
12. How much less when thou sayest thou wilt not regard him!
   The cause is before him, and thou must wait for him.
13. But <because it is not so> thou sayest—
   His anger hath punished,
   And yet hath he not at all known of transgression;
14. Thus vainly openeth his mouth, Without knowledge he multiplieth words.

And Elihu added and said:

1. Restrain thyself for me a little, and I will shew thee,
   That <yet—for my Maker> there is justification.
2. I will bring my knowledge from afar,
   And <to my Maker> will I attribute righteousness.
3. For <of a truth—not false> are my words,
   One of competent knowledge is with thee.\footnote{Lit.: "with words."}
4. Other renderings of this verse have been proposed.
\footnote{L. I. 16; ii. 12.}
\footnote{Or: "unto the end."}
\footnote{Or: "multitudes."}
\footnote{Mi.: "yet for G. are there words."}
\footnote{Cp. chap. xxxii. 1, 3.}
JOB XXXVI. 5-33; XXXVII. 1-11.

5 Lo! [God:] is mighty; yet will he not despise,
Mighty in vigour of mind;⁣—
6 He will not keep alive one who is lawless,
But <the right of oppressed ones> will he grant;
7 He will not withdraw—from a righteous one—
his eyes, —
But <with kings on the throne>
He hath seated men³ triumphantly, and
they have been exalted.
8 But <if, bound in fetters,
They have been captured with cords of affliction>
Then hath he declared to them their deed,
And their transgressions—that they were
wont to behave themselves proudly;
9 Thus hath he uncovered their ear to a warning,
And said—that they should turn from iniquity.
10 <If they would hearken, and serve>
They should complete their days, in prosperity,
And their years, in pleasantness;
11 But <if they would not hearken>
By a weapon should they pass away.
And breathe their last, no one knowing.
12 Yea <if the inpious in heart> should store up anger,
They should not cry for help, when he bound them.
13 Their soul should die in youth,
And their life, among the unclean.⁣—
14 He would deliver the humbled in his humiliation,
And would uncover—in oppression—their ear.
15 Yea he might even have allured thee—
Out of the mouth of smaragdine,
[Into] a wide space—no narrowness there,—
And [the food set down on thy table] should have been full of fatness.
16 But <with the plea⁣* of a lawless one> thou art full,
[Plaes* and sentence] will take fast hold.
17 <Because there is wrath> —
[Beware] lest he take thee away with a stroke,
Then let not [a great ransom] mislead thee.
18 Will he value thy riches?
Nay not precious ore,
Nor all the forces of strength.
19 Do not pant for the night,
When peoples disappear from their place.
20 Beware, do not turn unto iniquity,
For <this> thou hast chosen rather than affliction.
21 Lo [God:] exalteth himself by his strength,
Who'l like him' doth teach?
22 Who'enjoined on him' his way?
And who' over said,
Thou hast wrought perversity?

24 Remember, that thou extol his work,
Of which men have sung;
25 Every son of earth hath viewed it,
Mortal man: looketh it from afar.
26 Lo [God:] is greater than we can know,
The number of his years—even past finding out!
27 For he draweth up drops of water;
They trickle as rain through his mist;
28 With which the clouds flow down,
They drop on man in abundance.
29 But surely none can understand the burstings
of the cloud,
The crashing of his pavilion!
30 Lo! he hath spread out over it, his lightning,
The bed of the sea; hath he covered.
31 For <by these things> he executeth judgment on peoples,
He giveth food in abundance:
32 Upon both hands he putteth a covering of lightning,
And layeth command upon it against an assailant:
33 His rolling thunder telleth concerning him,—
The cattle, even, concerning him that is coming up.
34 Yea <at this> my heart quaketh,
And starteth up out of its place.
35 Hear! oh hear! the raging of his voice,
A growling sound also, out of his mouth; goeth forth:
36 Under the whole heavens he letteth it loose;
His lightning also unto the wings of the earth;
37 After it roar eth a voice;
He thundereth with his voice of majesty,
Nor will he hold them back, when his voice is heard.
38 God thundereth with his voice, wonderfully,
Doing great things, which we cannot know:
39 For <to the snow> he saith, Fall earthwards,—
Also to the downpour of rain, yea the downpour of his mighty rains.
40 On the hand of every man he setteth a seal,
That all men may take note of his doing.
41 So then the wild-beast hath gone into covert,
And <in its lairs> doth it remain.
42 Out of a chamber cometh a storm-wind,
And <out of the north> cold.
43 By the breath of God is given—frost,
And [the breadth of waters] is congealed;
44 Also <with moisture> burdeneth he the thick cloud,
He disperseth his lightning-cloud;

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Lit.; "them." "Judgment" = O. G.
⁣—"catterwe" = T. G. and O. G. "Northern constellation."—Fuerst.
⁣—in the storm.
⁣—in a narrow channel(Davies. "Frozen...
Or; "north winds" = ml.:
JOB XXXVII. 12—24; XXXVIII. 1—26.

12 Yea [the earth] in circles] turneth itself to and fro, by his steering them to their work, Whithersoever he commandeth them, over the face of the world, towards the earth.

13 Whether [as a rod, or for his earth, Or in lovingkindness] be causeth it to come.

14 Give thou ear unto this, O Job, Stay, and consider well the wonders of God:

15 Canst thou get to know of God's giving charge over them, Or of the causing of the lightning of his cloud to shine forth?

16 Canst thou get to know concerning the poisings of the thick cloud, The wonders of one who is perfect in knowledge?

17 That thy garments should be hot when he quieteth the earth from the south?

18 Didst thou spread out, with him, the skies, Strong as a molten mirror?

19 Let us know what we shall say to him, We cannot set in order, by reason of darkness.

20 Shall it be declared to him—that I would speak?

21 Were any man to say aught he might be destroyed?

22 Yet [now] men see not the light, Bright though it is in the skies, When a wind hath passed over, and cleansed them.

23 Out of the north] a golden light cometh, Upon God is fearful splendour:

24 The Almighty, whom we have not fully found out, is great in vigour,— Neither justice nor abounding righteousness will he weaken.

25 Therefore do men revere him, He will not regard any who are wise in heart.

A Divine Voice Interposes.

38 Then Yahweh responded to Job, out of a storm, and said:

1 Who is it that darkenth counsel, By words, without knowledge?

2 Gird, I pray thee—like a strong man—thy loins, That I may ask thee, and inform thou me:

3 Where wast thou, when I founded the earth? Tell, if thou knowest understanding!

5 Who set the measurements thereof, if thou knowest?

Or who's stretched out over it a line? Whereon were the pedestals thereof sunk?

6 Or who laid the corner stone thereof—

7 When the morning stars sang together, And all the sons of God shouted for joy?

8 Or who shut in, with double doors, the sea, When bursting out of the womb, it came forth;

9 When I put a cloud as the garment thereof, And a thick cloud as the swaddling-band thereof;

10 And brake off for it my boundary,

And fixed a bar and double doors;

11 And said—

Hitherto shalt thou come, and no further,— And here shalt thou set a limit to the majesty of thy ways?

12 Since thy days [began] hast thou commanded the morning? Or caused the dawn to know its place;

13 That it might lay hold of the wings of the earth, And the lawless be shaken out of it?

14 It transformeth itself like the clay of a seal, So that things stand forth like one arrayed;

15 That their light may be withdrawn from the lawless, And the lofty arm be shivered.

16 Hast thou entered as far as the springs of the sea?

Or through the secret recesses of the resounding deep hast thou wandered?

17 Have the gates of death been disclosed to thee? And the gates of the death-shade couldst thou discern?

18 Hast thou well considered, even the breadth of the earth?

Tell—if thou knowest it all! Where then is the way, the light shall abide? And the darkness where then is its place?

19 That thou mayest conduct it unto the bound thereof, And that thou mayest perceive the paths to its house.

20 Thou knowest, for hast thou been born! And in number thy days are many!

21 Hast thou entered into the treasures of the snow? And the treasures of the hail couldst thou see?

22 Which I have reserved for a time of distress, For the day of conflict and of war?

23 Where then is the way the lightning is parted? The east wind spreadeth itself abroad over the earth.

24 Who hath cloven—for the torrent—a channel? Or a way for the lightning of thunders?

25 To give rain over the no-man's land,

—G.n.

* ML: "swallowed up." * O.G. 392b.

+ Some cod. (w. Sep., Syr.): "answer"—G.n.

b Or: "sailings"—Fuerst. Davies.

So one school of Masorites: the other has "me" written, and "us" read; but some cod. (w. Sep. and Syr.) have "me" written and read.

= "banks"—Fuerst. Syr. and Vul.—G.n.

+ Shore = "brake off the rocks of the shore"—Fuerst.

* Or: "rest." 

f Same as chap. xxviii. 26. See n. there.
JOB XXXVIII. 27—41; XXXIX. 1—22.

37 The desert, where no son of earth is;
To satisfy the wild and the wilderness,
To cause to spring forth the meadow* of young grass?
38 Hath the rain a father?
Or who hath begotten the drops* of dew?
39 Out of whose womb came the ice?
And the hoar-frost of the heavens who hath given it birth?
40 Like a stone are the waters congealed,
And [the face of the roaring deep] becomes firm!
41 Canst thou bind the feters of the Pleiades?
Or <the bands of Orion>* canst thou loose?
42 Canst thou bring forth the signs of the Zodiac* each in its season?
Or <the Bear> and her Young> canst thou lead?
43 Knowest thou the statutes of the heavens?
Or didst thou appoint his dominion over the earth?
44 Canst thou lift up to the thick cloud, thy voice,
And the overflow of waters cover thee?
45 Canst thou send forth the lightnings,
So that they go,
And say to thee, Behold us?
46 Who hath put into cloud-forms—wisdom?
Or who hath given—to the meteor—understanding?
47 Who can count the thin clouds, in wisdom?
And <the bottles of the heavens> who can empty out;
48 When the dust is cast into a clod,*
And the lumps are bound together?
49 Wilt thou hunt—for the Lioness—prey?
Or <the craving of the Strong Lion> wilt thou satisfy;
50 When they settle down in dens,
Abide in covert, for lying in wait?
51 Who prepareth for the Raven his nourishment,* When his young ones—unto God—cry out,
[When] they wander for lack of food?
52 Knowest thou the season when the Wild Goats of the crags* beget?
The bringing forth of the hind> canst thou observe?
53 Canst thou count the months they fulfill?
Or knowest thou the time when they give birth?
3 They kneel down, <their young> they bring forth,
4 Their young become strong, they grow up in the open field,
They go out, and return not unto them.
5 Who hath sent forth the Wild Ass* free?
And <the bands of the swift-runner>* who hath loosed?
6 Whose house* I have made the waste plain,
And his dwellings, the land of salt:
7 He laugheth at the throng of the city,<The shoutings of the driver> he heareth not;
8 He overspelt the mountains, his pasture-ground,
And <after every green thing> maketh search.
9 Will the Wild-Ox* be pleased to be thy servant?
Or lodge for the night by thy crib?
10 Canst thou bind the wild-ox, so that—with the ridge—he shall run his cord?
Or will he harrow the furrows* after thee?
11 Wilt thou trust in him, because of the greatness of his strength?
Wilt thou leave unto him thy tillage?
12 Wilt thou put faith in him, that he will bring back thy seed?
And that <corn for thy threshing-floor> he will gather?
13 <The wing of the Ostrich that waveth itself joyfully>
Is it the pinion of lovingkindness* or the plumage?
14 For she leaveth—to the earth—her eggs,
And <the dust> she letteth them be warmed;
15 And hath forgotten, that || a foot || may crush them,*—
Or || the wild beast || tread on them!*
16 Dealing hardly with her young, as none-of-hers,
17 In vain> her labour, without dread.
18 For <Gad> hath suffered her to forget wisdom,
And given her no share in understanding.
19 <What time, on high, she vibrateth her wings>*
She laugheth at the horse and his rider.
20 Couldst thou give—to the Horse—strength?
Couldst thou clothe his neck with the quivering mane?
21 Couldst thou cause him to leap like a locust?
The majesty of his snout* is a terror!
22 He diggeth* into the plain, and rejoiceth in vigour,
He goeth forth to meet armour;
23 He laugheth at dread, and is not dismayed.
Neither turneth he back, from the face of the sword;

JOB XXXIX. 23—30; XL. 1—24; XLI. 1—7.

23 <Against him> whis [the arrows of] the quiver,
The flashing head of spear and javelin;
24 <With stamping and rage> he drinketh up the ground,—
He will not stand still when the horn soundeth;
25 <As oft as the horn soundeth> he saith, Aha!
And <from afar> he senceth the battle,—
The thunder of commanders and the war-cry.
26 Is it <by thine understanding> that the Bird of Passage betaketh him to his pinions? Spreadeth out his wings to the south?
27 <Or at thy bidding> that the Eagle mounteth,
And that he setteth on high his nest?
28 <The crag> he inhabiteth, and so lodgeth himself,
On the tooth of the crag, and high fort;
29 <From thence> he searcheth out food,
<Far away> his eyes do pierce;
30 <And his young brood> suck up blood,
And <where the slain are> there is he!

The Divine Voice again speaks.

40 1 And Yahweh responded to Job, and said:—
2 Shalt a reprover contend with the Almighty? <He that disputeth with God> let him answer it!

Job humbles himself.

3 Then Job responded to Yahweh, and said:—
4 Lo! I am of no account, what shall I reply to thee?
5 <My hand> have I laid on my mouth:
6 <Once> have I spoken, but I will not proceed;
7 Yea twice, but I will not add.

The Divine Voice resumes.

8 So then Yahweh responded to Job, out of a storm, and said:—
9 Gird, I pray thee—as a strong man—thy loins,
I will ask thee, and inform thou me.
10 wilt thou even frustrate my justice?
Wilt thou condemn me, that thou mayest appear right?
11 <But if an arm like God> thou hast,
And <with a voice like his> thou canst thunder>
12 Desk thyself, I pray thee, with majesty and grandeur,

Yes <with dignity and splendour> thou shalt clothe thyself;
11 Pour out thy transports of anger,
And look on every one who is high, and lay him low;
12 Look on every one who is high, and humble him,
Yea tread down the lawless, on the spot:—
13 Hide them in the dust all together,
<Their faces> bind thou in darkness;
14 And (even I myself) will praise thee,
In that thine own right hand can bring thee salvation.

Behold, I pray thee, the Hippopotamus,
which I made with thee,
<Grass>—like the ox> he eateth;
16 Behold, I pray thee, his strength in his loins,
And his force, in the muscles of his belly;
17 He bendeth down his tail like a cedar,
<The sinews of his thighs> are twisted together;
18 <His bones> are bars of bronze,
His frame> is like hambered bars of iron:—
19 He is the beginning of the ways of God,
<Let his maker> present him his sword:—
20 Surely the mountains bring produce to him,
Where <all the wild beasts of the field> do play;
21 <Under the lotus-trees> he lieth down,
In a covert of reed and swamp;
22 The lotus-trees cover him with their shade.
The willows of the torrent-bed compass him about;
23 Lo! the river> becometh insolent—he is not alarmed!
He is confident, though a Jordan burst forth to his mouth:
24 <Before his eyes> shall he be caught?
<With a hook> can one pierce his nose?
1 Canst thou draw out the Crocodile? with a fish-hook?
Or <with a cord> canst thou fasten down his tongue?
2 Wilt thou put a rush-cord on his nose?
Or <with a thorn> wilt thou pierce his jaw?
3 Will he multiply unto thee supplications,
Or will he speak unto thee softly?
4 Will he solemnise a covenant with thee?
Wilt thou take him for a life-long servant?
5 Wilt thou sport with him, as with a little bird?
Or wilt thou bind him, for thy maidens?
6 Shall the companions bargain over him?
Or will they part him among the traders?
7 Wilt thou fill, with darts, his skin?
Or, with fish-spears, his head?

* Perh. = "holloweth" — G.N.
* Or: "searcheth" — T.G., Davies.
* So read; but writes: "wing" (sing.). In some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.) both writes and read: "wings" (pl.).
* The name sometimes comprehends the different kinds of vultures—T.tj.
* ML: "respond." Gt.: "would not be answered." — G.N.
* Some cod. (w. Sep. and Syr. omit: "but") — G.N.
* Or: "in their place." 
* Or: "chief." 
* Or: "in a hurry." 
* So authorities; but the Hebrew ("levithan") may rather mean "sea-monster." 
* N.B.: "servant of the river" — O.G. §185.
* "Age-abiding."
Lay thou upon him thy hand,  
Remember the battle—no more!  
Lo! [any hope of him] hath been found deceptive,  
<Even at the sight of him> shall not one be overwhelmed?  
None so bold that he will rouse him!  
Who' then is he' that <before me> can stand?  
Who' hath forestalled me, that I may repay him?  
<Under all the heavens> mine' it is!  
I will not pass by in silence his parts,  
Or the matter of strength, or the grace of his armour.  
Who' hath removed his outer garment,  
<Through his double row of teeth> who' would enter?  
The doors of his face> who' hath opened?  
The circles of his teeth> are a terror!  
A pride> are his arched sides,  
Closed up, with a firm seal;  
One to another> they join,  
[and <air>] cannot enter between them;  
Each to its fellow> they cleave,  
They grasp each other, and cannot be parted;  
His sneezings> flash forth light,  
And <his eyes> are like the eyelashes of the dawn;  
<Out of his mouth> torches dart forth,  
<Sparks of fire> escape;  
<Out of his nostrils> proceedeth smoke,  
Like a blown pot and rushes;  
His breath> setteth coals ablaze,  
And <as flame> out of his mouth> proceedeth;  
<In his neck> lodgeth strength,  
And <before him> danceeth dismay;  
The dewlaps of his flesh> cleave together,  
<Hardened upon him> they cannot be moved;  
His heart> is hardened like a stone,  
Yea hardened, [like the nether millstone];  
At his rising up> mighty men are afraid,  
By reason of terror> they are beside themselves:  
As for him that assaileth him> the sword availeth not.  
Spear, dart, or coat of mail:  
He cometh iron' as broken straw,  
And bronze' as rotten' wood'.  
The arrow' will not make him flee,  
Into chaff> are sling-stones' changed by him:  
As a straw> is a club' accounted,  
And he laugheth at the whir of the javelin;  
His underparts> are points of potsherd,  
A pointed threshing roller spreadeth out upon the slime.

31 He causeth to boil, as a cauldron, the raging deep,  
<The sea> he maketh like a brewing vessel:*  
<After him> he lighteth up a path,  
One might think the resounding deep to be hoary!  
There is not—upon the dust—his like,  
That hath been made to be without fear;  
<Every thing lofty> he beholdeth,  
[He] is king over all ravenous beasts.*

Job again humbles himself.

Then Job responded to Yahweh, and said:—

I know that <all things> thou canst do,  
And that no purpose can be withheld from thee.  
Who' is it that hideth* counsel without knowledge?  
<Therefore> have I declared, but not understood,  
Things too wonderful for me, which I could not know.  
Hear thou, I pray thee, and [I] will speak,  
I will ask thee, and inform thou me.  
By the hearing of the ear> had I heard thee,  
But <now> mine own eye> hath seen thee.  
For this cause> I tremble' and repent,  
On dust and ashes.

A Divine Adjustment between Job and his Three Friends.

And it came to pass <after Yahweh> had spoken these words unto Job> that Yahweh said unto Eliphaz the Temanite,  
Kindled is mine anger against thee and against thy two friends, for ye have not spoken concerning me the thing that is right, like my servant Job.  
Now therefore, take unto you seven bullocks and seven rams, and go unto my servant Job, and ye shall offer up an ascending-sacrifice in your own behalf, and ||Job my servant|| shall pray over you,—for <him> will I accept, that I may not deal out to you disgrace, because ye have not spoken concerning me the thing that is right, like my servant Job.  
So Eliphaz the Temanite and Bildad the Shuhite [and]b Zophar the Naamathite went, and did' according to that which Yahweh

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a So Fuerst: "unguent-pot," for boiling ointment in—T.G. and Davies.  
b "One made for fearlessness"—O.G.  
Fig.: "darkeneth"—Davies; "mistaketh"—Fuerst; "obscureth"—O.G.  
c "So Fuerst. "Despise""—O.G.  
d "Myself"—O.G.  
e "his face will I uplift."—O.G.

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b Some cod. (w. Sept., Syr., Vul.) have this: "and"—O.N.
THE PSALMS.

BOOK THE FIRST.

PSALM 1.

How happy the man
Who hath not walked in the counsel of the lawless,—
And <in the way of sinners> hath not stood,
And <in the seat of scoffers> hath not sat ;
But <in the law> of Yahweh is his delight,
And <in his law> doth he talk with himself
day and night.
So doth he become like a tree planted by
streams of waters,—
That yieldeth its fruit in its season.
Whose leaf also doth not wither.
And <whatever he doeth> prospereth.

Not so the lawless,—
But as chaff which is driven about by the wind ;
For this cause shall the lawless not stand in
the judgment,—
Nor sinners’ in the assembly of the righteous.

For Yahweh doth acknowledge the way of the righteous;
But [the way of the lawless] shall vanish.

PSALM 2.

Wherefore have nations assembled in tumult?
Or should [peoples] mutter an empty thing?

The kings of earth take their station,
And <grave men> have met by appointment together,—
Against Yahweh
And against his Anointed One [saying] :—
Let us break saunter their bonds,—
And cast from us their cords !

He that sitteth in the heavens will laugh,—
[My Lord] will mock at them ;
Then will he speak unto them in his anger,
And <in his wrath> confound them :
Yet [I] have installed my king,—
On Zion my holy’ mountain.

Let me tell of a decree,—
Yahweh hath said unto me,
<My son> thou art ;
>to-day> have begotten thee :
Ask of me, and let me give
Nations as thine inheritance,
And <as thy possession> the ends of the earth :
Thou shalt shepherd them with a sceptre of iron,—
<As a potter’s vessel> shalt thou dash them
in pieces.
PSALMS II. 10—12; III.; IV.; V. 1—11.

10 || Now therefore, ye kings, shew your prudence, Be admonished, ye judges of earth: Serve Yahweh with reverence, And exult with trembling: Kiss the son, lest he be angry, and ye perish by the way, For soon' might be kindled his anger,— How happy are all who seek refuge in him!

PSALM 3.
A Melody of David, when he fled from before Absolom his son. 1 Yahweh! how have mine adversaries multiplied, Multitudes are rising against me; Multitudes are saying of my soul,— No' salvation for him in God. [Selah.]
2 But [thou, Yahweh] art a shield about me, My glory, and the lifter up of my head.
3 <With my voice—unto Yahweh> do I cry, And he hath answered me out of his holy mountain. [Selah.
4 || I laid me down and slept,— I awoke, Surely [Yahweh] sustaineth me! I will not be afraid of myriads of people, Who round about have set themselves against me.
5 Rise! Yahweh! Save' me, my God. Surely thou hast smitten all my foes on the cheekbone, The teeth of the lawless hast thou broken.
6 To Yahweh> belongeth Salvation! <Upon thy people> be thy blessing. [Selah.

PSALM 4.
To the Chief Musician: * with stringed instruments. A Melody of David.
1 <When I cry> answer me, O mine own righteous God, In a strait place thou hast made room for me, Shew me favour, and hear my prayer.
2 Ye sons of the great! how long, turning my glory to contempt, Will ye love emptiness, will ye seek falsehood?
3 Know ye then, that Yahweh hath set apart the man of lovingkindness for himself: Yahweh will hear, when I cry to him.

4 Be deeply moved, but do not sin,— Ponder in your own heart upon your bed, and be silent. [Selah.
5 Sacrifice the sacrifices of righteousness; And put your trust in Yahweh.
6 Multitudes are saying, Who will shew us prosperity? Lift thou upon us the light of thy countenance, O Yahweh.
7 Thou hast put gladness in my heart,— Beyond the season when [[their corn and their new wine]] have increased.
8 <In peace> will I lay me down and at once sleep;
For [[thou, Yahweh alone]] wilt cause me <in security> to dwell.

PSALM 5.
To the Chief Musician. For the Flutes.* A Melody of David.
1 <To my words> give ear, O Yahweh, Understand thou my softly murmured prayer:
2 Attend to the voice of my cry, my King and my God,
For <unto thee> do I pray. O Yahweh! in the morning shalt thou hear my voice, In the morning will I set in order unto thee, and keep watch;
4 For <not a God finding pleasure in awlessness> art thou', And wrong' can be no guest of thine:
5 Boasters shall not station' themselves [before thine eyes],— Thou hatest all workers of iniquity:
6 Thou wilt destroy' them who speak falsehood,— The man of bloodshed and of deceit> Yahweh abhorreth.
7 But || in the abounding of thy lovingkindness> will enter thy house, I will bow down towards thy holy temple, in reverence of thee.
8 O Yahweh! lead me in thy righteousness, because of mine adversaries,
Make even, before me, thy way:
9 For in his mouth is nothing worthy of trust,|| Their inward purpose'' is engulphing ruin,— <An opened sepulchre> is their throat, <With their tongue> speak they smooth things.
10 Declare them guilty, O God, Let them fall by their own counsels,— Into the throes of their own transgressions> thrust them down,
For they have rebelled against thee:— That all may rejoice' who seek refuge in thee, To times age-abiding> may shout in triumph, that thou wilt protect them, And they' may leap for joy in thee' who are lovers of thy Name.

Some render: "kiss purely," of sincere homage—O.G. p. 141. These superscriptions, though ancient, are not understood to be as old as the Psalms themselves; and therefore may, without presumption, be weighed on their merits. Say (voices, or ezati (Yahweh)... It prob. came into use in late Persian period in connection with Psalms used with musical accompaniment in public worship, to indicate place of benedictions"—O.G. pp. 609, 670. Or: "deliverance," "victory." Or:"Director; "Choir-master"—O.G. 668, 664, [N.B.: The Sep. rendering of the word—"for the End." "Which may be explained in eschatological sense as referring to end of age of world after Eusebius, Theodor- sius," Cp. O.G. 884.] MI. "O God of my righteousness," Some cod. (w. Sep., Vul.: "hath given distinction to"—G.n.|

Or: "pipes"—T.G., "ing unknown"—O.G. Dav. H.L. "Name of a choir"—Fuerst. "Mean-

* Or: "piper"—T.G., "piper unknown"—O.G.
PSALMS V. 12; VI.; VII.; VIII. 1, 2.

12 For thou wilt bless the righteous man, O Yahweh,
   As with an all-covering shield— with good pleasure— wilt thou encompass him.

PSALM 6.

To the Chief Musician, with stringed Instruments upon the eighth. A Melody of David.

1 O Yahweh! do not <in thine anger> correct me,
   Nor <in thy wrath> chastise me.
 2 Shew me favour, O Yahweh, for languishing am I:
     Heal me, O Yahweh,—for dismayed are my bones:
 3 Yea [my soul] is dismayed greatly,
     Thou, then, O Yahweh,—how long?
 4 Return, O Yahweh, deliver my soul,
     Save me, for the sake of my lovingkindness;
 5 For <in death> is no remembrance of thee,—
     <In hades> who shall give thanks unto thee?
 6 I am weary with my sighing,
     I flood, through the whole night, my couch,—
     With my tears I cause [my bed] to dissolve:
     My face is all sunken with sorrow.
     It hath aged, because of all mine adversaries.
 8 Depart from me, all ye workers of iniquity,
     For Yahweh hath heard the voice of my weeping:
 9 Yahweh hath heard my supplication,
     Yahweh will receive [my prayer].
 10 Let all my foes' turn pale and be greatly dismayed;
     Again 'let them turn pale in a moment.

PSALM 7.

An Ode of David: which he sang unto Yahweh, on account of the words of Cush the Benjamite.

1 O Yahweh my God, <in thee> have I sought refuge,—
     Save me from all my pursuers, and deliver me:
 2 Lost one tear, as a lion, my soul,—
     And there be no deliverer to rescue.
 3 O Yahweh my God
     If I have done this,
     If there hath been perversity in my hands:
 4 If I have requited my friend with wrong,—
     Or have oppressed mine adversary without need>
 5 Let an enemy pursue my soul, and overtake it,

That he may tread down, to the earth, my life,—
And <mine honour—in the dust> he may cause to dwell.

[Selah.]

6 Rise! Yahweh! in thine anger,
    Lift thyself up, because of the haughty outbursts of mine adversaries,
    Stir up for me the justice thou hast commanded:
    Then <above it>—on high> do thou return!
 9 Yahweh will judge the peoples,—
     Do me justice, O Yahweh,
     According to my righteousness,
     And according to mine integrity upon me,
 9 Let the wrong of the lawless, I pray thee, come to an end,
     And establish thou him that is righteous,—
     For [a trier of hearts and reins] is God the righteous one.
 11 My shield is held by God,*
     Who is ready to save the upright in heart:
 11 A God to vindicate the righteous,—
     And yet a God to be indignant throughout every day.

12 [If he turn not] <his sword> will he whet,—
     <His bow> hath he bent, and made ready:
 13 But <for himself> hath he made ready the weapons so deadly,
     <His arrows> he [so fiery] would make:
 14 Lo! he gendereth trouble, .
     And conceiveth mischief,
     But giveth birth to a disappointment:
 15 <A pit> he cut out, and digged it,
     And then fell into the ditch he had made:
 16 His mischief [turneth back] on his own head,—
     And <on his own crown> [his violence] descendeth.
 17 I will praise Yahweh according to his righteousness,—
     And will praise in song the Name of Yahweh Most High.

PSALM 8.

To the Chief Musician. On "the Gittith." A Melody of David.

1 O Yahweh, our Lord! How majestic is thy Name, in all the earth,
     Who hast set* thy splendour upon the heavens.
 2 <Out of the mouth of children and sucklings>
     hast thou laid a foundation of strength,—
     Because of thine adversaries,
     To make foe and avenger be still.

8 Or: "vindication."

9 Or: "intellect and affections."

10 Or: "is on God," i.e., hung on him. "God
     holds my shield"—P.B.

4 "Upon the Gittith (lyre);"

34—2
PSALMS VIII. 3—9; IX.; X. 1—3.

2 When I view thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, Moon and stars, which thou hast established;

What was weak man, that thou shouldest mention of him? Or the son of the earthborn, that thou shouldest set him in charge?

That thou shouldest make him little less than messengers of God; With glory and honour shouldst crown him?

Shouldst give him dominion over the works of thy hands,— All things shouldst have put under his feet:

Sheep and oxen, all of them,— Yea even the beasts of the field;

The bird of the heavens, and the fishes of the sea, — The passer-by on the paths of the seas?

O Yahweh, our Lord! How majestic is thy Name, in all the earth.

PSALM 9.

To the Chief Musician. On “Muth-labben.” A Melody of David.

I will praise Yahweh with all my heart, I will recount all thy wonderful doings;

I will rejoice and exult in thee, I will praise in song, thy Name, O most High.

When mine enemies turned back They stumbled and perished from before thee;

For thou hast executed my right and my cause, Thou hast sat on the throne, judging righteously:

Thou hast rebuked the nations, Thou hast destroyed the lawless one, Their name hast thou wiped out, to times age-abiding and beyond.

O enemy! complete are the desolations, evermore,— Even cities hast thou uprooted, The memory of them hath perished.

So the Eastern Massoretes; but the Western (w. Aram., Sep., Vul.) have: “works” (pl.) — G.n.

Lack little of — O.G.

This rendering has seemed the best way out of a difficulty. The Heb. word is rohkim, which is used with more latitude than is the English word “God;” as may be seen by comparing Exo. xxvi. 6, 8, 9, 28 with Ps. lxxiii. 1, 2, 3, 7 and Isa. x. 1—5, to which may be added Heb. ii. 3. “Judges” (whether human, as in Exo. xxii., or 15) human, as in Ps. lxxiii. represent God. It is in this sense the phrase, “messengers of God,” is here used. C. N. T. Appendix on “Messenger”; observing, however, that rohkim, not melchikim, is the word here used.

Some cod. (w. 2 pr. edns., including 1st, 1477) and Syr.: “work” — G.n.

Or: “sineth” (one word); and so in 6 cxpr. edns. (including the first of 1477) but in some Masoretic copies there is a correction calling for two words. If one word, then it may be taken as: “Prob. on original voices for the boys, i.e., to be sung by boys in the style of girls—” Davies, H. L. If two words, possibly is a tune or a choir entitled, “On the death of Ben-” or a son.” Cp. Fuerteb, 215.

Some cod. (w. 2 cxpr. edns., Sep., Syr., Vul.): “words are abandoned” — G.n.

Some cod. (w. 1 cxpr. edn.): “forsook” — G.n.

But Yahweh <unto times age-abiding> will sit,* Ready for judgment is his throne;

And he will judge the world in righteousness, He will minister judgment to peoples, in uprightness.

Thus be Yahweh a refuge for the crushed one. A refuge for times of destitution: * To be known is Yahweh, by the sentence he hath executed,

That thou hast not forsaken the searchers for thee, O Yahweh.

Sing ye praise to Yahweh, who is seated in Zion, Tell among the peoples his doings.

When he was making inquisition for blood— Of them had he remembrance, He forgot not the outcry of the oppressed.*

Shew me favour, O Yahweh! Behold my humiliation due to them who hate me, Lift me on high out of the gates of death;

That I may recount all thy praises, In the gates of the daughter of Zion> may exult in thy salvation.

The nations have sunk in the pit they had made, In the net which they had hidden is caught their own foot.

To be known is Yahweh, by the sentence he hath executed,

By the doing of his own hands is he about to strike down the lawless one.

[Resounding music. Selah.]

The lawless shall return to hades, All nations forgetful of God.

For shall the needy be forgotten,— [Nor] the hope of the oppressed perish for ever.

Rise, Yahweh! let man not prevail, Let the nations be judged before thee.

Appoint, O Yahweh, a terror for them,— Let the nations know,* That they are men. [Selah.

PSALM 10.

1 Wherefore, O Yahweh, shouldst thou stand afar off? Wherefore hide thyself, in times of destitution? * In the pride of the lawless one> he hotly pursueth the poor, Let them be caught in the plots which they have devised!

For the lawless one hath boasted over the longing of his soul, And the robber hath blasphemed Yahweh. f

* Or: “suffer.”

f Or: “endure.”

g Or: “deadly.”

h Or: “patient.”

i Or “satisfied.”

j Some cod. (w. 5 cxpr. edns., 1 Robb.): “praise” (sing. — G.n.

k Or: “some awe-inspirming exhibition of power; pass., set them a teacher, master; neither altogether satisfactory” — O.G. 482.

PSALMS X. 4—18; XI; XII. 1—5.

4 The lawless one, in the loftiness of his countenance, will not enquire, God is not in any of his plots; his ways are firm at all times, on high are thy righteous regulations, out of his sight, as for all his adversaries he puffeth at them: He hath said in his heart, I shall not be shaken,—From generation to generation shall I be in misfortune.

7 With cursing his mouth is full, and with deceptions and oppression, are trouble and mischief: He abideth in the lurking-place of villages, in the hiding-places he murderneth the innocent,—

His eyes <for the unfortunate> are on the watch:

He lieth in wait in a hiding-place, like a lion in his covert, lieth in wait to catch the humbled, He catcheth the humbled, by drawing him into his net; He croucheth, he lieth down, then falleth he with his strong claws upon the unfortunate.

He hath said in his heart, God hath forgotten,—He hath veiled his face, Oh he hath never seen!

13 Arise! Yahweh! O God! raise thy hand,—Do not forget the patient!

13 Wherefore hast thou the lawless one blasphemed God? He hath said in his heart, Thou wilt not require [it]!

14 Thou hast seen! For mischief and misery dost discern, To requite with thine own hand, unto thee dost give himself up, to the fatherless hast thou thyself hast become a helper.

Shatter thou the arm of the lawless one, And as for the wrongful wilt thou not enquire for his lawlessness—wilt thou not find [it]?

16 Yahweh is king, to times age-abiding and beyond, The nations have perished out of his land, The longing of the patient thou hast heard, O Yahweh, Thou wilt establish their heart, Thou wilt make attentive thine ear:

To vindicate the fatherless and the crushed, A man of the earth shall [no further] cause terror!

PSALM 11.

To the Chief Musician. A Melody of David.

1 In Yahweh have I sought refuge, How can ye say to my soul, fleeing to a mountain, like a little bird; For I, the lawless, bend the bow, They have fixed their arrow upon the string, To shoot, in the darkness, at the upright in heart:

3 When the pillars are overthrown What could a righteous man do?

4 Yahweh is in his holy temple, As for Yahweh is he in the heavens is his throne, His eyes behold—His eyelashes test the sons of men.

5 Yahweh putteth the righteous to the test,—But the lawless one and the lover of violence—his soul doth hate.

6 He will rain, upon the lawless, live-coals,—Fire and brimstone, and a burning wind are the portion of their cup.

7 For righteous is Yahweh, Righteousness be loveliness, The upright shall behold his face.

PSALM 12.


1 Save Yahweh, For the man of lovingkindness is no more, For the faithful have vanished from among the sons of men.

2 Deception speak they, every one with his neighbour,—With lips uttering smooth things—with a heart and a heart do they speak.

3 May Yahweh cut off All the lips that utter smooth things,—The tongue that speaketh swelling words;

4 Them who say—With our tongue will we prevail Our lips are our own, Who is our master?

5 Because of violence done to the poor, Because of the crying of the needy>

Now will I arise! O may Yahweh say,—I will place [him] in safety—let him puff at him!
PSALMS XII. 6—8; XIII.

The words of Yahweh are words, that are pure,
Silver refined in a crucible of earth,
Purified seven times!

Thou, O Yahweh, wilt keep them,—
Thou wilt guard him, from this generation
unto times age-abiding.

On every side, the lawless march about,—
When worthlessness is exalted by the sons of men.

PSALM 13.
To the Chief Musician. A Melody of David.

How long, O Yahweh, wilt thou wholly forget me?
How long wilt thou hide thy face from me?
How long shall I lay up cares within my soul,
Sorrow in my heart, day by day?
How long shall mine enemy lift himself up over me?

Have regard! answer me, O Yahweh my God,—
Light up mine eyes, lest I sleep on into death;

Lest mine enemy say
I have prevailed over him!
And mine adversaries exult, that I totter.

But I, in thy lovingkindness have put my trust,
My heart shall exult in thy salvation;
I will sing to Yahweh,
For he hath dealt bountifully with me.

PSALM 14.
To the Chief Musician. A Melody of David.

The impious hath said’ in his heart—
There is no God!
They have acted corruptly,
They have done an abominable deed,
There is none that doeth good.

Yahweh, <out of the heavens> looked down
over the sons of men,—
To see whether there was one that shewed wisdom,
Enquiring after God:—

The whole have turned aside,
Together have they become tainted,—
There is none that doeth good,
Not so much as one!

Are all the workers of iniquity without knowledge?*

Devouring my people, as they devour food!
<Upon Yahweh> have they not called.
There they have been in great dread,*

B. Because is in the circle of the righteous man.

The purpose of the poor ye would put to shame,
Because is his refuge.

Oh that were granted the salvation of Israel!
When Yahweh bringeth back the captives of his people
Jacob shall exult,
Israel shall be glad.

PSALM 15.
To the Chief Musician. A Melody of David.

O Yahweh!
Who shall be a guest in thy tent?*
Who shall abide in thy holy mountain?

He that walketh without blame,
And doeth what is right,
And speaketh truth with his heart;

Hath not carried slander on his tongue,
Hath not done his friend a wrong,
Nor <a reproach> taken up against his neighbour;

Despised in his sight is the reprobate.
But <them who revere Yahweh> he doth honour,
He hath sworn to his neighbour, and will not change;

His silver hath he not put out on interest,
Nor <a bribe against the innocent> hath he taken.
He that doeth these shall not be shaken
unto times age-abiding.

PSALM 16.
To the Chief Musician. A Precious Psalm of David.

Preserve me, O God.
For I have sought refuge in thee.

Thou hast said unto Yahweh,
My Lord art thou!
My goodness, mounteth not unto thee.

It belongeth unto the holy ones,
Whom <in his own land> Yahweh ennobleth,
In whom is all his delight.

They multiply their idols,—<another> have they purchased!
I will not pour out their drink-offerings of blood,
Nor will I take up their names on my lips.
PSALMS XVI. 5—11; XVII.; XVIII. 1—7.

5. "Yahweh is mine allotted portion and my cup;
   His art maintaining my lot.

6. The lines have fallen unto me in pleasant places;
   Verily an inheritance that delighteth me.

7. I will bless Yahweh, who hath counselled me—
    Surely <by night> shall mine impulse admonish me.

8. I have set Yahweh before me continually,
    <Because he is on my right hand> I shall not be shaken!

9. Therefore hath my heart rejoiced,
    And mine honour exulted,
    Yes my flesh shall settle down securely;

10. For thou wilt not abandon me to hades,
    Neither wilt thou suffer thy man of loving-kindness,
    To see corruption;

11. Thou wilt cause me to know, the path of life—
    Fulness of joys before thee,
    Pleasures at thy right hand evermore!.

PSALM 17.

A Prayer of David.

1. Hear, O Yahweh, the right,
   Attend to my loud cry,
   Give ear unto my prayer,
   On lips that would not deceive:

2. <From before thee> let my sentence come forth,
   Thine eyes behold with equity.

3. Thou hast tested my heart,
    Hast made inspection by night,
    Hast refined me until thou couldst find nothing,
    Had I devised evil > my mouth should not have transgressed:

4. <As for the workings of men> have I taken heed of the paths of the violent one.

5. Thou hast held fast my goings on thy ways,
    My footsteps have not been shaken:

6. I have called upon thee, for thou wilt answer me, O GoA,—
    Incline thine ear unto me,
    Hear thou my speech:

7. Let thy lovingkindness be distinguished thou Saviour as of such seek refuge
    From them who lift themselves up against thy right hand.

8. Guard me as the pupil of the eye,<—
    Under the shadow of thy wings wilt thou hide me:

9. From the face of lawless ones who have treated me with violence,
    The foes of my soul, who come round against me:

10. <Their own fat [heart]> have they shut up,—
    With their mouth have they spoken proudly.

11. <As for our own goings> have they surrounded us,—
    Their eyes they fix, bending to the earth:

12. His likeness is as a lion, that longeth to rend,
    And as a young lion, lurking in secret places.

13. Rise, Yahweh! Confront his face,
    Bring him down,
    Deliver my soul from the lawless one [who is] thy sword:

14. From men [who are] thy hand, O Yahweh,
    From the men of this age,
    Whose portion is among the living,
    And <with thy treasure> thou fillest their bosom,—
    They must be satisfied with sons,
    And must leave their abundance to their children:—

15. I <in righteousness> shall behold thy face,<—
    Shall be satisfied when awakened by a vision of thee."

PSALM 18.

To the chief Musician. Of the servant of Yahweh, of David,—who spake unto Yahweh the words of this song,—in the day when Yahweh had rescued him out of the hand of all his enemies, and out of the hand of Saul; and he said:—

1. I will love thee, O Yahweh my strength!

2. "Yahweh was my mountain crag and my stronghold, and my deliverer:—
    My God was my rock,
    I sought refuge in him,
    My shield, and my horn of salvation, my high tower.

3. <As one worthy to be praised> called I on Yahweh,—
    And from my foes was I saved.

4. The meshes of death encompassed me,
    [The torrents of perdition] made me afraid;

5. The meshes of hades had surrounded me,
    The snares of death had confronted me,

6. <In my distress> called I on Yahweh,
    And unto my God made outcry for help,
    He heard, out of his temple, my voice,
    My outcry for help came before him—entered into his ears!

Then did the earth shake and quake,<—

9. <Gt.> their "—G.n.
   "Me," written; "un," read. In some cod. w. 2 ear. pr. edna.
   Some cod. w. 1 ear. pr. edna.; Sep. Syr. Vul.; "made wonderful"—G.n.

11. I lift: "the manakin of the daughter of the eye."
Even [the foundations of the mountains] were deeply moved,
Yea they did shake, because he was angry.
8 There went up a smoke in his nostrils,
And [a fire out of his mouth] devoured,
[Live coals] were kindled from it:
9 Then he stretched out the heavens, and came down,—
And [thick gloom] was under his feet;
10 Then he rode on a cherub, and flew,
And darted on the wings of the wind;
11 Made darkness his hiding-place,
Round about him—his pavilion,
Darkness of waters, clouds of vapours.
12 <Out of the brightness before him> his clouds
rolled along,
Hail [and live coals of fire].
13 Then did Yahweh thunder in [the heavens],
And the Highest uttered his voice,—
Hail [and live coals of fire].
14 And he sent forth his arrows and scattered them,
Yea <lightnings> he shot out, and confounded them.
15 Then appeared' the channels of waters,[c]
Were uncovered' the foundations of the world,—
At thy rebuke, O Yahweh,
At the blast of the breath of thy nostrils.
16 He sent from on high, he took me,—
He drew me out of many waters.
17 He rescued me from my foe, in his might,
And from them who hated me, because they
were too strong for me:
18 They confronted me, in the day of my neces-
sity,
Then became Yahweh my stay :
19 And brought me out, into a large place,
He delivered me, because he delighted in me.
20 Yahweh rewarded me according to my right-
eousness,
<According to the clearness of my hands> he repaid me;
21 For I had kept the ways of Yahweh,
And not broken away from my God;
22 For [all his regulations] were before me,
And <his statutes> did I not put from me:
23 So became I blameless with him,
And kept myself from mine iniquity.
24 Yahweh therefore repaid me according to my
righteousness,
According to the pureness of my hands, before
his eyes.
25 <With the loving> thou didst shew thyself
loving,—
<With[d] the blameless man> thou didst shew
thyself blameless;
26 <With the pure> thou didst shew thyself pure,
But <with the perverse> thou didst shew
thyself ready to contend.

27 <As for thee> [an oppressed people] thou didst save;
But [looks that were lofty] layedst thou low;
28 For [thou] didst light up my lamp,
Yahweh my God enlightened my darkness;
29 For <by thee> I ran through a troop,*
And <by my God> I leapt over a wall.
30 <As for God> blameless' is his way,
The speech[b] of Yahweh hath been proved,
A shield' he is' to all who seek refuge in him.
31 For who is a God, save Yahweh!
And who is a Rock, save our God?
32 The Gon'[s] who girded me with strength,
And set forth, as blameless, my way:
33 Planting my feet like hinds'[feet],
Yea <on my[e] high places> he caused me to stand:
34 Teaching my hands to war,—
So that a bow of bronze was bent by mine
arms,
35 Thus didst thou grant me, as a shield, thy
salvation, —
And [thy right hand] sustained me,
And [thy condescension] made me great.
36 Thou didst widen my stepping-places under me.
So that [my ankles] faltered not.
37 I pursued my foes, and overtook them,
And returned not, till they were consumed:
38 I crushed them, and they were unable to rise,
They fell under my feet.
39 Thus didst thou gird me with strength, for the
battle,
40 <As for my foes> thou didst give me their
neck,
And <as for them who hated me> I destroyed them.
41 They cried out,
But there was none to save,
Unto Yahweh,
But he answered them not.
42 Then did I beat them in pieces, like dust on the
face of the wind.*
<Like the mire in the lanes> did I scatter
them.
43 Thus didst thou rescue me from the contentions
of a people,—
Didst appoint me to be the head of nations,
A people I had not known] served me:
44 <At the hearing of the ear> they submitted to me,
The sons of the foreigner] came cringing unto
me:
45 The sons of the foreigner] last heart,
And came quaking out of their fortresses.
46 Yahweh liveth' and [blessed] be my Rock.
Yea [exalted] be the God of my salvation:

[a]: "and there were kindled," etc. Cp. 2 S. xxii. 13.
[b]: "speech," etc. Cp. 2 S. xxii. 16—G.n.
PSALMS XVIII. 47—50; XIX.; XX.; XXI. 1. 537

6 The God, who hath avenged me,*—
And subjugated peoples under me:
Who hath delivered me from my foes,—
Yea <from mine assaiants> hast thou set me on high,
<From the man of violence> hast thou rescued me.

8 ||For this cause|| will I praise thee among the
nations, O Yahweh,
And <to thy Name> will I sweep the
strings:—
Who hath made great the victories of his
King,—
And shewn lovingkindness to his Anointed
One,
To David and to his Seed,
Unto times age-abiding.

PSALM 19.
To the Chief Musician. A Melody of
David.
1 ||The heavens|| are telling the glory of God,
And <the work of his hands> the expanse*b is
declaring;
2 ||Day|| unto day doth pour forth speech,
And ||night|| unto night doth breathe out
knowledge.
There is no' speech, and there are no' words,—
Unheard' is their voice !
4 [Yet] <through all the earth> hath gone forth
their voice'—
And <to the end of the world> their sayings,—
<For the sun> hath he set up a tent therein;
And <there> is like a bridegroom coming out of
his chamber,
He rejoiceth as a hero to run a race:
<From one end of the heavens> is his going
forth,
And <his circuits> to the other end thereof,—
And <nothing> is hid from his glowing heat.
The law of Yahweh is complete,
Bringing back the soul,
The testimony of Yahweh is confirmed,
Making wise the simple;
The precepts of Yahweh are right,*
Rejoicing the heart,
The commandment of Yahweh is pure,
Enlightening the eyes;
The reverence of Yahweh is clear,
Enduring evermore,—
The decisions of Yahweh are faithful,
They are righteous altogether;
More desirable than gold
Yea than much fine gold,
Sweeter also than honey,
Or than droppings from the comb.*

11 ||Even thine own servant|| taketh warning by
them,
<In the keeping of them> great is the reward.
12 <Mistakes> who perceiveth?
<From things that are hidden> acquit me:
<Even from the presumptuous> keep back thy
servant.
May they not have dominion over me,
Then shall I be blameless,
And shall be acquitted from great’ trans-
gression:
The words of my mouth,
And the soft utterance of my heart.
Shall come with acceptance |before thee|,
O Yahweh, my Rock and my Redeemer !

PSALM 20.
To the Chief Musician. A Melody of
David.
1 Yahweh answer’ thee, in the day of distress,
The Name of the God of Jacob’ give thee safety’;
2 Send thy help out of the sanctuary,
And <out of Zion> sustain thee;
3 Remember every present of thine,*
And <ascending-sacrifice> esteem."
[Selah.
4 Give thee according to thy heart,
And <all thy purposes> fulfil.
We will shout aloud in thy salvation,
And <in the Name of our God> shall we
become great,*
Yahweh fulfil’ all thy petitions.
6 ||Now|| do I know’ that Yahweh <hath saved>
his Anointed One,—
He answereth him out of his holy heavens,
By the mighty saving deeds of his own right
hand.
7 ||These|| by chariots,
And <those> by horses,
But ||we|| <by the Name of Yahweh our God>
Will prevail.*
8 ||They|| have bowed down and fallen,
But ||we|| have arisen, and stand upright.
9 ||Yahweh|| hath saved the king."
Answer us, then, on the day when we call.

PSALM 21.
To the Chief Musician. A Melody of
David.
1 O Yahweh, <in thy strength> will the king’
rejoice,
And <in thy salvation> how greatly’ will he
exult !

* ML: " who hath granted avengings to me."
8 Gen. 1: 1. 2.
This indentation may suggest that these two lines are a momentary difficulty, to be instantly set aside.
9 Some cod. (w. 8 ear. pr. edn.): "all thy presents"—G.n.
10 ML: " pronouce fat."
11 Or: "keeps answering."
12 So it shd be (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.)—G.n.
PSALMS XXI. 2—13; XXII. 1—23.

2 <The longing of his heart> hast thou given him,
And <the request of his lips> hast thou not withheld.

3 For thou wilt come to meet him, with the blessings of goodness,
Thou wilt set on his head, a crown of pure gold.

4 <Life> he asked of thee,
Thou hast given it him, Length of days, to times age-abiding and beyond.

5 Great is his glory, in thy salvation,
<Honour and majesty> wilt thou lay upon him;

6 For thou wilt appoint him blessings evermore,
Wilt cheer him with joy by thy countenance;

7 For [the king] is trusting in Yahweh,
And <in the lovingkindness of the Highest> shall he not be shaken.

8 Thy hand [will find out] all thy foes,
[Thine own right hand] will find out them who hate thee.

9 Thou wilt make them like a furnace of fire, at the time of thy presence,—
||Yahweh|| <in his anger> will swallow them up,
And there shall consume them a fire:
10 <Their fruit—out of the earth> wilt thou destroy,
And their seed, from among the sons of men;

11 For they have held out, against thee, a wicked thing,
They have devised a scheme< they cannot accomplish.

12 For thou wilt cause them to turn their back,
<Upon thy bow-string> wilt thou make ready against their face.

13 Be exalted, O Yahweh, in thy strength!
With song and with string will we sound forth thy power.<b>

PSALM 22.


1 My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?
Far from saving me,
The words of my loud lamentation?

2 My God! I keep crying—
By day and thou dost not answer,
And night and there is no rest for me.

3 But thou art holy,
Who inhabitest the praises< of Israel.

4 <In thee> trusted our fathers,
They trusted, and thou didst deliver them;
5 <Unto thee> made they outcry, and escaped,<In thee> they trusted, and had not turned pale.

6 But I am a worm and no one,

A reproach of men, and despised of a people;
7 All that see me laugh at me,—
They open wide the mouth,*
They shake the head:—

8 He should trust in Yahweh—let him deliver him,—
Let him rescue him, seeing he delighteth in him.

9 For [though] art he that severed me< from the womb,
He that caused me to trust, upon the breasts of my mother;

10 <Upon thee> was I cast from the time I was born,
<From the womb of my mother> <my God> hast thou been.

11 Be not far from me, for [distress] is near,
For there is none to help.

12 Many bulls have surrounded me,
Strong oxen of Bashan< have enclosed me;

13 They have opened wide against me their mouth,
[A lion] rending and roaring .

14 <Like water> am I poured out,
And <put out of joint> are all my bones,—
|My heart| hath become |like wax|,
It is melted< in the midst of my body ;

15 <Dried as a potsherd> is my strength,<d>
And |my tongue| is made to cleave to my gums,
And <in the dust of death> wilt thou lay me.

16 For dogs have surrounded me,—
An assembly of evil doers< have encircled me,
They have pierced< my hands and my feet,

17 I may tell all my bones.
|They| will look—for—they beheld< me !

18 They part my garments among them,
And <for my vestment> they cast lots.

19 But [though] Yahweh< be not far off,
O my help! <to aid me> make haste ;

20 Rescue <from the sword> my life,<h>
<From the power of the dog> my solitary self ;

21 Save me from the mouth of the lion,—
Yea <from the horns of wild beasts> hast thou delivered me.<k>

22 I will declare thy Name unto my brethren,—
<In the midst of the convocation> will I praise thee.

23 Ye that revere Yahweh, praise him,
|All ye the seed of Jacob| glorify him,

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*a* MI: "cleave the lip.
*b* Heb.: yakhblahi. "Poet, for my life, as the one unique and priceless possession which can never be replaced." O.G. 400.
*c* MI: "answered (kindly)."
PSALMS XXII. 24—31; XXIII.; XXIV.: XXV. 1—8.

And stand in awe of him, all ye seed of Israel.
Neither hath he hid his face from him,
But when he cried for help unto him he heard.
Of thee is my praise in the great congregation,
My vows will I pay, before them who revere him.
The patient wronged-ones shall eat and be satisfied,
They shall praise Yahweh who are seekers of him,
Let your heart live for n ye.
All the ends of the earth [will remember and turn to Yahweh],
Yea all the families of the nations [will bow themselves down before thee],
Forbelongeth the kingdom,
And One to rule over the nations.
All the great ones of the earth shall eat and bow down,
Before him shall kneel all that go down to the dust,
Even he who had not kept alive his own soul!
My seed shall serve him,
It shall be reckoned, of the Lord, to a generation that shall come,
That his righteousness may be declared to a people to be born,
That he wrought with effect.

PSALM 23.
A Melody of David.

1 Yahweh is my shepherd—I shall not want:
2 In pastures of tender grass he maketh me lie down,
3 My life he restoreth,
He guideth me in right paths for the sake of his Name.
4 Yea, though I walk through a valley death-shadowed,
I will fear no harm, for thou art with me,
Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.
5 Thou spreadest before me a table, in face of mine adversaries,
Thou hast anointed, with oil, my head,
My cup hath run over.
6 Surely is goodness and lovingkindness will pursue me, all the days of my life.
And I shall dwell in the house of Yahweh evermore.

PSALM 24.
David's. A Melody.

1 To Yahweh belongeth
The earth and the fulness thereof,
The world, and they who dwell therein;
For the sea hath founded it,
And the currents doth make it firm.
2 Who shall ascend of Yahweh?
And who shall stand in his holy place?
3 The clean of hands,
And pure of heart—
Who hath not uplifted to falsehood, his soul.
Nor sworn deceitfully.
Shall bear away a blessing from Yahweh,
And righteousness from his delivering God.
4 This is the generation of them who inquire of him,
Who seek thy face, O God of Jacob.
[Selah.]
5 Lift up, O ye gates, your heads,
And lift yourselves up, ye age-abiding doors,
That the king of glory may come in.
6 Who is the king of glory?
Yahweh, strong and mighty,
Yahweh, mighty in war.
7 Lift up, O ye gates, your heads,
Yea lift [them] up, ye age-abiding doors,
That the king of glory may come in.
8 Who then is the king of glory?
Yahweh of hosts,
He is the king of glory.
[Selah.]

PSALM 25.
David's. [An Alphabetical Psalm.]

1 Unto thee O Yahweh, my soul would I lift:
2 O my God, have I put my trust,
Let me not be put to shame,
Let not my foes exult over me:
3 Yea let none who wait for thee be put to shame,
Let them be put to shame who act covertly without cause!
4 Thy ways O Yahweh, let me know,
Thy paths teach thou me:
5 Guide me into thy truth and teach me,
For thy art my delivering God,

[Written: "his soul"; read: "my soul" In some cod. (w. Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.) "his, both written and read; in others (w. 4 ear. pr. edn.) "my, both written and read—G.n."
Or: "who is he, then— the king of glory?" O. G. 206.
Each succeeding verse in Heb. begins with the succeeding letter of the alphabet. See ante, p. 29.
Lit.: "to length of days," Cp. Job xii. 12; Ps. xxxi. 4.]

Or: "who is he, then— the king of glory?" O. G. 216, 49.
Or: "circle," Cp. Ps. xiv. 5; "race,"—Carter.
So it shd be (w. Sep. and Syr.)—G.n.
[Selah.]

The image contains a page from a book with text in Hebrew and English. The page features Psalms 22-25, with a focus on Psalms 23 and 24. The text includes annotations and references to various editions and translations. The Hebrew text is accompanied by explanatory notes and references to different versions of the text. The page also contains a section on the alphabetical nature of certain Psalms and references to specific verses. The document is formatted in a traditional style, typical of religious texts and includes elements such as headings and verse numbers. The page is digitized by Google, indicating that it is part of a digital collection or archive. The overall layout is structured, with clear sections and annotations, making it suitable for study and reference. The content covers themes such as the role of Yahweh in the lives of the faithful, the king of glory, and the various aspects of worship and devotion. The page provides insights into the literary and theological significance of these Psalms within the context of Jewish and Christian religious traditions.
PSALMS XXV. 6—22; XXVI.; XXVII. 1—6.

1 <For thee> have I waited all the day:*
2 Remember thy compassions, O Yahweh, and thy lovingkindnesses,
For <from age-past times> have they been.
3 <The sins of my youth, and my transgressions> do not thou call to mind,—
<According to thine own lovingkindness> remember <thou> me,
For the sake of thine own goodness, O Yahweh.
4 <Good and upright> is Yahweh,
<For this cause> will he direct sinners into the way.
5 May he guide patient wronged-ones to be righted, 6
And teach such oppressed-ones his way.
6 All the paths of Yahweh are lovingkindness and faithfulness,
To such as keep his covenant, and his testimonies.
7 <For the sake of thy Name> O Yahweh,
Therefore <will thou> pardon mine iniquity,
For great it is.
8 Who' then is the man that revereth Yahweh?
Let him direct him into the way he should choose.
9 His soul <with prosperity> shall tarry,*
And <his seed> shall possess the land.
10 <Intimacy with Yahweh> have they who revere him,
<His covenant also> he letheth them know.
11 Mine eyes <are continually unto Yahweh,—
For <he> bringeth out of the net, my feet.
12 Turn thou unto me, and shew me favour;
For <alone and oppressed> I am.*
13 <The distresses of my heart> hath he relieved,—
And <out of my straits> brought me forth.*
14 Behold my humiliation and my pain,
And take away all my sins.
15 Behold my foes, for they abound,—
And <with the hatred of violence> do they hate me.
16 Oh keep my soul, and rescue me,
Let me not be put to shame, for I have sought refuge in thee.
17 Let <blamelessness and uprightness> watch over me,
Because I have waited for thee.
18 Redeem Israel', O God,—
Out of all his distresses.

PSALM 26.

David's.

1 Do me justice, O Yahweh.
For <[I] in my blamelessness> have walked,

And <in Yahweh> have I trusted,
I will not waver.
2 Try me, O Yahweh, and prove me,
Test my reins and my heart:*
3 For <thy lovingkindness> hath been before mine eyes,
And I have walked to and fro in thy faithfulness;
4 I have not sat with men of deceit,
Nor <with dissemblers> would I enter;
5 I have hated the convocation of evil-doers,
And <with lawless men> would I not sit;
6 I will bathe in pureness, my hands,—
So will I go in procession around thine altar,
O Yahweh;
7 To sound aloud a song,
And to recount all thy wonderful doings.
8 O Yahweh, I have loved the asylum of thy house,
Even the place of the habitation of thy glory!
9 Do not remove, with sinners, my soul,
Nor, with men of bloodshed, my life;
10 In whose hands is a plot,
And <their right hand> is filled with a bribe.
11 But [I] <in my blamelessness> will walk,
Redeem me and shew me favour.
12 My foot standeth in a level place,
<In the convocations> will I bless Yahweh.

PSALM 27.

David's.

1 Yahweh is my light and my salvation,
Of whom shall I be afraid?
2 Yahweh is the refuge of my life,
Of whom shall I be in dread?
3 When there drew near against me evil-doers to devour my flesh>
Mine adversaries, and mine enemies—mine!
—they stumbled and fell!
3 Though there pitch against me—a camp>
My heart shall not fear,—
Though there come up against me—a battle>
Still<e> am I confident.
4 One thing> have I asked of Yahweh,
That> will I seek to secure;—
That I may dwell in the house of Yahweh, all the days of my life,
To view the delightfulness of Yahweh,
And to contemplate in his temple.
5 For he will hide me in his pavilion,* in the day of calamity,—
He will conceal me, in the secrecy of his tent,
Within a rock will he set me on high.
6 Now therefore, shall my head be raised high'
above my foes round about me,

PSALM 26. 1 Do me justice, O Yahweh.
For <[I] in my blamelessness> have walked,

Some cod. (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.) prefix to this line the Heb. letter same ["And"]—G.n. [Thereby helping out the initial alphabet. Though it seems unfortunate that this first alphabetical Psalm should show such clear traces of disturbance in transmission, yet the aid of that remarkable initialsdevice to textual criticism at once becomes evident.]
9 G.t.: "causeless hatred"—G.n.
And I will sacrifice in his tent the sacrifices of triumphant joy,
I will sing and touch the strings, to Yahweh.

7 Hear, O Yahweh, <With my voice> do I cry,
Oh then* shew me favour and answer me.

8 <To thee> said my heart—
[When thou saidst] Seek ye my face—
<Thy face> O Yahweh, will I seek!

9 Do not hide thy face from me,
Do not repulse, in thine anger, thine own servant,—
<My help> thou hast been,
Do not send me away nor forsake me, •
O my saving God!

10 <When my own father and mother> had forsaken me>
Then ||Yahweh took me up! b

11 Point out to me, O Yahweh, thy way,—
And guide me in a level path,
Because of mine adversaries.

12 Do not give me up unto the desire c of mine adversaries,
For there have risen up against me Witnesses that are false,
And he that fanneth up violence.

13 I believe that I shall see—d
The goodness of Yahweh in the land of the living,*

14 Wait thou for Yahweh,—
Be strong, and let thy heart be bold,
Wait, then, for Yahweh!

PSALM 28.

David’s.

1 <Unto thee, O Yahweh> do I cry,
O my Rock! do not turn in silence from me, f—
Lest <if thou turn from me in silence>
I be like them who go down into the pit.

2 Hear the voice of my supplication,
When I cry to thee for help,
When I lift up my hands toward thy holy shrine.

3 Do not drag me away—
With the lawless,
Or with the workers of iniquity,—
Who speak peaceably with their neighbours,
But *wrong* is in their heart.

4 Give them According to their deed, and
According to the wrong of their practices,—

<According to the work* of their own hands>
give thou unto them,
Bring back their own dealing to themselves.

5 <Because they heed not>
The Deeds of Yahweh,
Or the Work* of his hands>
He will pull them down, and not build them.

6 Blessed’ be Yahweh,
Because he hath heard the voice of my supplication.

7 Yahweh is my strength and my shield,
<In him> hath trusted my heart, and I have found help,—
Therefore hath my heart danced for joy,
And <with my song> do I praise him.

8 ||Yahweh is strength to his people, b—
And <the all-saving’ refuge of his Anointed One> is he !

9 Oh save thy people,
And bless thine inheritance,
Tend them also, and carry them,
Unto times age-abiding.

PSALM 29.

A Melody of David.

1 Give to Yahweh, ye sons of the mighty,—
Give to Yahweh, [both] glory and strength:

2 Give to Yahweh, the glory of his Name,
Bow down to Yahweh, in the adoration of holiness.

3 The voice of Yahweh is upon the waters,—
The God of glory hath thundered,
Yahweh is upon mighty waters;
4 The voice of Yahweh is with power,
||The voice of Yahweh is with majesty ;
5 The voice of Yahweh is breaking cedars,
Now hath Yahweh [broken down] the cedars of Lebanon !

6 And hath made them leap like a calf,
Lelannon and Sirion, like the bull-calf of wild-oxen ;
7 ||The voice of Yahweh is cleaving out f flames of fire ;
8 The voice of Yahweh bringeth birth-pains upon the wilderness;
Yahweh bringeth birth-pains upon the wilderness of Kadesh !
9 The voice of Yahweh causeth the gazelles* to bring forth,
And hath stript forests;
And <in his own temple> ||every one there b is saying Glory !
10 ||Yahweh at the Flood was seated, 1

a Some cod. ||w. 2 ear. pr. ednas. f ||Rabbi.; Sep., Syr., Vul.] omit: “then” — G.n.
* Cp. Is. xl. 11.
b “soul.”
c The conditional word with which, in the Massoretic text, this verse opens, is dotted above and below as spurious, and shd accordingly be omitted. It is not found in some MSS., nor in Sep., Syr., Vul. “The italic words I found both in the Authorised Version and in the Revised Version, are an exegetical gloss” — G.n. and G. Intro. 333.
* Or: “of life.”
† Or: “do not be deaf to me.”

1 * Or: “in holy adorning.”
2 Cp. Ps. xvi. 9; Exo. xxviii. 2.
3 Job xxxix. 9, n.
4 And so it is in some cod. (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.).
5 Cp. Ps. xxxix. 11
6 G.n.
7 Or: “the gods”; or perh.: “God” (Heb.: 7him).
8 Or: “in holy adorning.”
9 Or: “eat enthroned.”
10 Cp. O.G. 489, 34. 35.
And Yahweh hath taken his seat as king, unto times age-abiding.

11 Yahweh will give strength to his people;—
Yahweh will bless his people with prosperity.

PSALM 30.


1 I will extol thee, O Yahweh,
For thou hast drawn me up,—
And not suffered my foes to rejoice over me.

2 O Yahweh, my God,
I cried for help unto thee,
And thou hast healed me.

3 O Yahweh! thou hast lifted out of hades, my soul,
Thou hast brought me back to life, from among those who were going down to the pit.

4 Sweep the strings to Yahweh,
Ye his men of loving-kindness,
And give ye praise at the mention of his holiness.

5 For there is a Moment in his anger,
Life-time in his good-pleasure,
In the evening cometh Weeping to lodge.
But by the morning tis a Shout of Triumph!

6 But I said in my tranquillity,
I shall not be shaken to times age-abiding.

7 O Yahweh! in thy good-pleasure hast thou caused my mountain to stand strong;—Thou didst hide thy face—I was dismayed!

8 Unto thee, O Yahweh do I cry,—
And unto My Lord do I make supplication:

9 What profit in my blood?
In my going down into the pit?
Can dust praise thee?
Can it declare thy faithfulness?

10 Hear, O Yahweh, and shew me favour,
O Yahweh! become thou a helper unto me.

11 Thou hast turned my lamentation into a dance for me,—
Thou hast torn off my sackcloth,
And girded me with gladness:

12 To the end that mine honour should make melody unto thee, and not be silent.
O Yahweh, my God!
Unto times age-abiding will I praise thee.

PSALM 31.

To the Chief Musician. A Melody of David.

1 <In thee> O Yahweh, have I sought refuge,
Let me not be ashamed, to times age-abiding,
<br> <In thy righteousness> deliver me:

2 Incline unto me, thine ear, Speedily rescue me,—
Become to me a Rock of refuge,
a Place of security,
For saving me.

3 <Because my mountain crag and my stronghold thou art> Therefore <for the sake of thine own Name> wilt thou lead me and guide me?

4 Wilt thou bring me forth, out of the net which they have hidden for me?
For thou art my refuge.

5 Into thy hand do I commit my spirit,—
Thou hast ransomed me, O Yahweh, God most faithful.

6 I hate such as give heed to false vanities,
I then, in Yahweh have set my hope.

7 I will indeed exult and rejoice, in thy loving-kindness,—
In that thou hast looked upon my humiliation,
Thou hast taken note that in distresses was my life;

8 And hast not shut me up in the hand of the foe;
Thou hast given standing, in a roomy place,
Unto my feet.

9 Shew me favour, O Yahweh, for in distress am I,—
Wasted with vexation is mine eye—my soul and my body;

10 For consumed with sorrow is my life,
And my years with sighing,—My strength hath staggered with my humiliation,
And my bones are without marrow.

11 By reason of all mine adversaries have I become a reproach,
Even to my neighbours altogether.
And a dread to mine acquaintances,—
They who have seen me abroad have fled from me;

12 I have been forgotten, like one dead—out of mind,
I have been as a missing vessel.

13 For I have heard the whispering of many—
A terror round about:
When they have sat in concave together against me>
To take away my life have they intrigued.

* So written; but read: “that I did not go down.” In some cod. (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.): “from among,” etc. Both written and read; in others w. 1 ear. pr. edn.: “that I did not,” etc. Both written and read—G. N. (432)

** Heb.: niḥkānūy (in M.C.T.) but some cod. w. 1 ear. pr. edn.: “Yahweh”—G. N.

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*ML.: “opened” = “torn open.”

* So it shall be w. Sep., Syr., Vul.: “my majesty.” But it is “didst set firm cause to stand the mountains of strength—strongmountains;” and so Aram. = “great.”

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* Cp. Ps. lixi. 8.

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* It. “a derision,” or “a terror”—G. N. Cp. ver. 15.

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* So it shall be w. Sep. and Syr., = G. N.

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PSALMS XXXI. 14—24; XXXII.; XXXIII. 1—9.

14 <in thee> have put my trust, O Yahweh, I have said “My God thou art’!
15 <In thy hand> are my times, Rescue me from the hand of my foes and from my pursuers!
16 Cause thy face to shine upon thy servant, Save me in thy loving-kindness.
17 O Yahweh! let me not be ashamed, For I have called upon thee, Let the lawless be ashamed, Go down in silence to hades!
18 Let false lips be made dumb,— Which are speaking—against a righteous one arrogantly.
   ||With pride and contempt.||
19 How great is thy goodness, which thou hast hidden away for them who revere thee,— Thou hast wrought for them who seek refuge in thee, In sight of the sons of men.
20 Thou wilt conceal them, in the secrecy of thine own presence, from the conspiracies of men,— Thou wilt hide them in a pavilion, from the strife of tongues.
21 Blessed be Yahweh, For he hath made wonderful his loving-kindness for me, in a fortified city.
22 But ||I|| had said in mine alarm. I am cut off from before thine eyes,— [But, indeed] thou didst hear the voice of my supplication, When I cried for help unto thee.
23 Love Yahweh, all ye his men of loving-kindness,— <Faithfulness> doth Yahweh observe, But repayeth abundantly him that worketh proudly.
24 Be strong, and let your heart be bold, All ye who are waiting for Yahweh.

PSALM 32.
David’s. An Instructive Psalm.

1 How happy is he Whose transgression is forgiven,* Whose sin is pardoned!†
2 How happy the son of earth, To whom Yahweh will not reckon iniquity! And in whose spirit is no guile!
3 <When I kept silence> my bones became worn out, Through my groaning all the day;
4 For <day and night> heavy upon me was thy hand, Changed was my life-sap into* the drought of summer.
   [Selah.]

* In some cod. is a Massa. correction: “proud” — G.n.
† Some cod. w. Sep. and Vul. add: “O Yahweh” — G.n.
 Or: “hsarres.”

3 <My sin> would I own unto thee, And <mine iniquity> not hide, I said “I will confess my transgressions unto Yahweh, And thou didst forgive the iniquity of my sin.” [Selah.
4 <For this cause> will every man of loving-kindness pray unto thee, in time to obtain,— Surely <in the overflow of many waters> Unto him will they not reach.
5 Thou art a hiding-place for me, From distress> wilt thou preserve me,— With shouts of deliverance> wilt thou compass me about. [Selah.
6 I will make thee discreet, I will point out to thee the way which thou must go, I will fix upon thee mine eye.
7 Do not ye become like a horse, like a mule, without* discernment,— <With the bit and bridle of his mouth> [hast thou] to restrain him,— He will not come near unto thee.
8 <Many pains> hath the lawless one,— But <be that trusteth in Yahweh> loving-kindness shall compass him about.
9 Rejoice in Yahweh and exult, O ye righteous, Yea, shout in triumph, all ye upright in heart!

PSALM 33.

1 Shout for joy, ye righteous, in Yahweh, <To the upright> seemly is praise.
2 Give ye thanks unto Yahweh with the lyre, <With a harp> of ten strings make ye music unto him.
3 Sing unto him, a song that is new, <With skill> sweep the strings, with loud noise.
4 For right’ is the word of Yahweh, And all his work is in faithfulness; Who loveth righteousness and justice, <With the loving-kindness of Yahweh> the earth’ is full.
5 <By the word of Yahweh> the heavens were made, And <by the spirit of his mouth> all their host:
6 Who gathered as into a skin-bottle the waters of the sea, Delivering, into treasuries, the roaring deeps.
7 Let all the earth stand in awe of Yahweh, Of him> be in dread, all ye inhabitants of the world;
8 For ||He spake, and it was, ||He commanded, and it stood forth.

¶ Or: “For he said [Be]” ± So Carter, Translator into Singhali.
PSALMS XXXIII. 10—22; XXXIV.; XXXV. 1—5.

10 Yahweh hath frustrated the counsel of nations,
    hath brought to nothing the devices of peoples.
11 The counsel of Yahweh shall stand,
    The devices of his heart from generation to generation.
12 How happy the nation whose God is Yahweh,
    The people he hath chosen as his own inheritance!
13 Out of the heavens hath Yahweh looked,
    He hath seen all the sons of men:
14 Out of his settled place of abode hath he fixed his gaze
    On all the inhabitants of the earth:
15 Who fashioneth their heart all together,
    Who understandeth all their doings.
16 Not a king can be saved by greatness of force,
    Nor a hero deliver himself by greatness of strength:
17 A deception is the horse for victory,
    And by his great strength shall he not deliver.
18 Lo! [the eyes] of Yahweh is toward them who reverence him,
    Unto such as are waiting for his lovingkindness:
19 To rescue from death, their soul,
    And to keep them alive in famine.
20 Our soul hath waited for Yahweh,
    Our help and our shield is he!
21 For in him shall our heart rejoice,
    For in his holy Name have we trusted.
22 Be thy lovingkindness, O Yahweh, upon us,
    According as we have waited for thee.

PSALM 34.

David's. When he disguised his sanity before Abimelech,—who dismissed him, and he departed. [An Alphabetical Psalm.]

1 Let me bless Yahweh at all times,
   Continually be his praise in my mouth.
2 In Yahweh do I boast my soul,
    The patient oppressed-ones shall hear and be glad.
3 Ascribe ye greatness unto Yahweh with me,
    And let us exult his Name together.
4 Enquired of Yahweh, and he hath answered me,
    And out of all my terrors hath he rescued me.
5 They looked upon him and were radiant;
    And as for their faces let them not be abashed.
6 This oppressed one cried, and Yahweh heard,—
    And out of all his distresses saved him.

PSALM 35.

David's.

1 Contend, O Yahweh, with them who contend with me,
    Make war upon them who make war upon me.
2 Grapple buckle and shield,
    And arise in my help;
3 Then draw the spear, and close up against my pursuers,
    Say to my soul: Thy salvation I am!'
4 Let them be ashamed and confounded,
    Who are seeking my life,—
    Let them turn back and be put to the blush,
    Who are devising my hurt:
5 Let them be as chaff before the wind,
    With the messenger of Yahweh pressing them on:

* Some cod. (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.) "eyes [are]" "Look ... and be radiant" G.n.
* G.n.
* Cp. Ps. xxv. 5. n.
* Cp. Ps. xxvi. 6—11.
* See 1 S. xxix. 6—11.
* Some cod. (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.) have imperatives; "U. "soul."
Let their way become dark and slippery, With: the messenger of YHWH] pursuing them.

For without cause have they hid for me in a ditch, their net,—
Without cause have they dug [a pit] for my life.*

There shall reach him a ruin he could not know,—
Yea || his own net which he hath hidden shall capture him,
Into that ruin shall he fall!
But || my soul shall exult in YHWH,—
Shall be glad in his salvation:
|| All my bones shall say—
O YHWH, who is like unto thee?
Rescuing the oppressed from one stronger than he,
Yea the oppressed and the needy, from their spoiler.

There rise up witnesses helping forward violence and wrong;—
What I know not they demand of me:
They repay me evil for good,
Bereaving my soul.
But as for me when they were sick my clothing was sackcloth,
I humbled, with fasting, my soul,
Though [my prayer] unto mine own bosom might return:
Like as for a friend, like as for a brother of mine own,
I walked to and fro,
As though mourning for a mother I gloomily bowed myself down.***

But in mine overthrow have they rejoiced,
And gathered themselves together against me foolish men, and
And I knew it not,
They have torn in pieces, and not been silent;
Amidst profane praters of perversion—
Have they gnashed upon me with their teeth.
My Lord! how long wilt thou look on?
Bring back my soul out of their raging,
From among lions my solitary self.
I will thank thee, in the midst of a great convocation,—
In the midst of a mighty people will I praise thee.
Let not them who are falsely my foes rejoice over me,
As for them who hate me without cause let them not wink the eye!
For <without salutation> will they utter,—
But against the quiet of the land deceitful things do they devise;
Yea they have opened wide against me their mouth,
They have said,
Aha! Aha! our own eye hath seen!!
Thou hast seen, O YHWH, do not keep silence! O My Lord! be not far from me:
Bestir thyself and wake up, to my vindication,
O my God and My Lord!—to my pleas:
Vindicate me according to thy righteousness, O YHWH, my God!
And let them not rejoice over me:
Let them not say in their heart,
Aha! to our mind!
Let them not say,
We have swallowed him up!
Let them turn pale, and then at once’ blush.
Who are rejoicing at my misfortune,—
Let them be clothed with shame and confusion,
Who are magnifying themselves against me.
Let them shout in triumph and rejoice.
Who are desiring my justification;
And let them say continually.
YHWH be magnified, Who hath taken pleasure in the prosperity of his servant.
Mine own tongue also shall softly utter thy righteousness,—
All the day-long thy praise!

PSALM 38.

To the Chief Musician. Of the Servant of YHWH—of David.

Declare’ the transgression of the lawless one, within my heart;* There is no’ dread of God’s before his eyes;
For he flattereth himself [too much] in his own eyes,
To find his iniquity—to hate it.
The words of his mouth are iniquity and deceit,
He hath left off to shew discretion by doing well:
Iniquity deviseth he upon his bed,—
He taketh his stand in a way not good
Wrong doth he not abhor!

O YHWH! in the heavens is thy loving-kindness,
Thy faithfulness as far as the fleecy clouds:
Thy righteousness is like mighty mountains.***

Ah, our desire”—O.G.
6909. U.: “soul.” In some cod. [w. 3 ear. pr. edns.]: “souls” “minds”: pl.—G.n.
In some cod. (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.): “his heart” —G.n.
Or: “like mountains of God.”

** Ur.: “soul.” Gt. (w. Sep.): —
** For without cause have they hid for me their net, Without cause did he dig a pit for my life.” [Bringing” ditch” (se “pit”) down into the second line.] Cp. Ps. ix. 15; xxxi. 4—G.n.
* Gt.: “in the pit he digged” [w. Syr.—G.n.—Cp. Exo. xxii. 1. Judas was one.]
* Gt.: “that walked to and fro” and “bowed myself down” and change places—G.n.
 According to others: “sandlerum.” Or (understanding the letter “syrin” “aleph”):
 has cried out. G. Inter. 14.
 So Fuerst. According to others: “cake-writes,” “parasites.”
And** thy just decrees** are a great resounding deep—
<Man and beast> thou savest, O Yahweh!

7 How precious thy lovingkindness, O God,—
Therefore** the sons of men** <under the shadow of thy wings> seek refuge:
They abundantly relish** the fatness of thy house,—
And <out of the full stream of thine own pleasures> thou givest them to drink.
For <with thee> is the fountain of life,
<In thy light> we see light.
Prolong thy lovingkindness unto them who know thee,—
And thy righteousness, to the upright in heart.
Let not the foot of pride reach' me,
Nor **the land of the lawless** scare me away.
There' did the workers of iniquity fall,—
Thrust down, and not to arise to strength.

PSALM 37.
David's. [An Alphabetical Psalm.]

1 Burn not with vexation* because of evil-doers,
Be not envyous of the workers of perversity;
For <like grass> soon' shall they wither,
And <like green herbage> shall they fade.

2 Trust in Yahweh, and do good,
Dwell in the land, and feed on fidelity;
Yea, rest thy delight on Yahweh,
That he may give thee the requests of thy heart.

3 Roll on Yahweh thy way,
Trust also in him, and **he** will effectually work:
So will he bring forth, as the light, thy righteousness,
And thy vindication as the noonday.

4 Be resigned to Yahweh, yea wait with longing for him;
Burn not with vexation
At him who prospereth in his way,—
At the man who doeth wickedness.

5 Cease from anger, and forsake wrath,
Burn not with vexation—[it would be] only to do evil;
For <evil doers> shall be cut off,
But <as for them who wait for Yahweh> **they shall inherit the earth.**

6 Yet a little therefore,
And the lawless* one shall not be,
Yea thou shalt look about, over his place—
And he shall have vanished!

11 But **the patient oppressed-ones** shall inherit the earth,*
And shall delight' themselves over the abundance of prosperity.
Plotting' is the lawless one, against the just,
And gnashing upon him with his teeth.
My Lord* shall laugh at him,
For he seeth, that his day' [will come].
<A sword> have, the lawless | drawn out|
And have trodden their bow,—
To bring down the oppressed and the needy,
Their sword shall enter into their own heart,
And **their bow** shall be broken.
Better' the little of the righteous man
Than the abundance of the lawless who are mighty;
For **the arms of the lawless** shall be broken,
But Yahweh is upholding the righteous.
Yahweh knoweth' the days of the blameless,
That **their inheritance** <unto times age-abiding> shall continue.
They shall not be ashamed in the time of calamity,
And **in the days of famine** shall they be filled.
For **the lawless** shall perish,
And the foes of Yahweh be like the glory of the meadows,
They have vanished!
**In smoke** have they vanished!
A lawless man borroweth', and will not repay,
But **a righteous man** sheweth favour and giveth;
For **as such are blessed of him** shall inherit the earth,*
But **the accursed of him** shall be cut off.

23 <From Yahweh> are the steps of a man made firm.
When <with his way> he is well pleased:
Though he fall' he shall not be hurried head-long,
For **Yahweh** is holding his hand.
Young' have I been, moreover' am old,—
Yet have I not seen
A righteous man forsaken,
Nor his seed begging bread:
All day long is he shewing favour and lending,
His seed' therefore, shall have a blessing.
Turn from evil, and do good,
And so settle down, unto times age-abiding.
For **Yahweh** loveth justice,
And will not forsake his men of lovingkindness,
Unto times age-abiding have the perversive been destroyed,—
And **the seed of the lawless** been cut off.

* So it shall be; but the Sopherim (="editorial scribes") cancelled the "And" — G.n. and G. Intro. 300.
† Some cod. (w. G.) "ap up."
‡ ML. "torrent."
§ ML. "Heat not thyself with vexation." And so verses 7, 8.
¶ Or: "land."
# Some cod. (w. G.) "Neither be."
£ Some cod. (w. 6 ear. pr. eds., Syr.): "vindications" (= "complete vindication," "the sentence shall be for them on every point") — G.n.
$ Or: "land."
θ Or (transferring the name): "Adonay.
λ So it shall be (w. Sep., Vul.): "the upright in heart." — G.n.
PSALMS XXXVII. 29—40; XXXVIII.; XXXIX. 1.

29 The righteous shall inherit the earth, * 
That they may settle down, to futurity, thereupon.

30 The mouth of a righteous man softly uttereth wisdom, 
And his tongue speaketh justice;
31 The law of his God is in his heart, 
His steps shall not swerve.

32 The lawless man lieth in wait for the just, 
And seeketh to put him to death:
33 Yahweh will not leave him in his hand, 
Nor condemn him, when he is judged.

34 Wait for Yahweh, and observe thou his path, 
That he may exalt thee, to inherit the earth;* 
On the cutting off of the lawless shalt thou look.

35 I have seen a lawless man, a tyrant,* 
And spreading himself out, like a cedar in Lebanon;*
36 Then I passed by, and lo! he had vanished! 
Yes I sought him, but he could not be found.

37 Mark the blameless man, 
And behold the upright, 
For there is a hereafter for the man of peace;* 
But transgressors are to be destroyed together,* 
The hereafter of lawless men is to be cut off.

38 But the deliverance of the righteous is from Yahweh, 
Their refuge in a time of distress.
Thus hath Yahweh helped them, 
Thus hath he delivered them; — 
He will deliver them from the lawless, 
And save them, 
Because they have sought refuge in him.

PSALM 38.
A Melody of David. To bring to Remembrance.

1 O Yahweh, do not in thine anger correct me, 
Nor in thine wrath chastise me;
2 For thine arrows have sunk down into me, 
And thy hand presseth heavily upon me.
3 There is no soundness in my flesh, 
By reason of thine indignation, 
There is no peace in my bones, 
By reason of my sin;
4 For mine iniquities have passed over my head, 
Like a heavy burden: they are too heavy for me:
5 My wounds are of bad odour — they have festered,

By reason of my folly:
6 I am bent, I am bowed down very low, 
<All the day> have I grieved, walked;
7 For my loins are filled with inflammation, 
And there is no soundness in my flesh:
8 I am numbed and crushed exceedingly,— 
I have cried aloud because of the groaning of my heart.*
9 O My Lord! (before thee) is all my longing, 
And (my sighing) from thee hath not been hid:
10 My heart fluttereth, my strength hath forsaken me, 
And (for the light of mine eyes) even they are not with me:
11 My lovers, and my friends <from before my stroke> stand afaroff, 
And (my near ones) far away do stand;
12 Yea they who are seeking my life have threatened engulfing ruin, 
And deceitful things — all day long — do they mutter.
13 But if I shall die, will not hear,— 
And as one dumb, who will not open his mouth:
14 Thus have I become as a man who cannot hear, 
In whose mouth are no arguments:
15 Because (for thee) O Yahweh, have I waited, 
Thou wilt answer, O Adonay,* my God!
16 For I said Lest they rejoice over me! 
<When my feet were tottering> against me 
they have magnified themselves:
17 For I <to halt> am ready, 
And my pain is before me continually;
18 For mine iniquity will I declare, 
I shall be anxious because of my sin;
19 And my foes are alive — have become strong — 
And multiplied are they who hate me for false cause:
20 Even they who are repaying evil for good — 
accuse me because I pursue the good.
21 Do not forsake me, O Yahweh! 
My God! be not far from me:
22 Make haste to help me, 
My Lord, my deliverance!

PSALM 39.
To the Chief Musician. For Jeduthun.*
A Melody of David.

1 I said [to myself] 
I will take heed to my ways, 
That I sin not with my tongue, —

a Or: "land.
 Or: "instruction.
 b "Ruthless" — O.G.
 c "so it shd be (w. Sep. and Syr.). (Cp. Ho. xiv. 6—
 d "Feasibly not more than 
 e "a future here" — O.G. 
 f Or: "well-Being," "well-doing.
 g Or: "at once." O.G. 403.
 h Omitted in some cod. w. Sep., Syr., Vul.—O.G.
 i So bringing Taw into its place, as the last letter in the Heb. alphabet.
 l Or: "after the manner of (the chair of) Jeduthun — O.G. 383.
 m Written: "Jeduthun." read: "Jeduthun." In some cod. w. 3 ear. pr. edns.: "Jeduthun," both written and read — O.G.

35—2
I will put* on my mouth a muzzle,
So long as the lawless is before me.

2 I was dumb with silence,
I held my peace, afar from happiness,
But °my pain‖ had been stirred:
3 °Hot‖ was my heart within me,
<While I was musing > there was kindled a fire,
I spake with my tongue!

4 Let me know, O Yahweh, mine end,
And the measure of my days—what it is,
I would know how short-lived I am.

5 Lo! <as hand-breadth> hast thou granted my days,
And ||my life-time|| is as nothing before thee,—
Surely <a mere° breath> are all men, {even}
such as stand firm.a
[Selah.

6 <Surely as a shadow > doth every man wander,
<Surely in vain> do they bustle about,
He heareth things up, and knoweth not who
shall gather them in.

7 ||Now|| therefore, for what have I waited, O My
Lord?°
||My hope|| is ||in thee||.

8 <<From all my transgressions> rescue thou me,—
||The reproach of the base> oh do not make me!
9 I am dumb. I cannot open my mouth,
For ||thou|| hast done it.
10 Remove from off me thy stroke,
<Because of the hostility of thy hand> am ||I;||
consumed.
11 ||When ||by rebukes for iniquity ||thou hast
corrected a man>
Then hast thou consumed° as a moth, all that
was delightful within him,
Surely <a breath> are all men. {Selah.

12 Hear my prayer, O Yahweh,
And <unto my cry for help> give ear,
<At my tears> do not be silent,—
For <a sojourner> am ||I|| with thee,
A stranger, like all my fathers°.
13 Look away from me, that I may brighten up,
Ere yet I depart and am no more.

PSALM 40.
To the Chief Musician. David’s. A Melody.b

1 I ||waited patiently|| for Yahweh,—
And he inclined° unto me, and heard my cry
for help;
2 So he brought me up
Out of the destroying° pit,
Out of the swampy° mire,—

And set, upon a cliff, my feet,
Making firm my steps:
3 Then put he, into my mouth, a new song,
Praise to our God,—
Many shall see and revere,
And shall trust in Yahweh.

4 How happy the man
Who hath made Yahweh his confidence,
Who hath not turned unto the haughty,
Nor gone aside unto falsehood.

5 <Mighty things> hast thou done—
||Thou, Yahweh my God||.
<Thy wonderful doings and thy purposes to-
wards us>—
There is no° setting them in order unto thes—
I would tell, and would speak !—
They are too great to rehearse.a

6 <Sacrifice and meal-offering> thou didst not
delight in,
<Kena> didst thou pierce° for me,c—
<Ascending - sacrifice and sin - bearer> thou
didst not ask :

7 ||Then|| said I—
Lo! I am come,
<In the written scroll> is it prescribed for me;
8 ||To do thy good-pleasure, O my God|| is my
delight,
And ||thy law|| is in the midst of mine
inward parts :
I have told the good-tidings of righteousness in
a great conversation,
Lo! <my lips> do I not restrain,
O Yahweh, ||thou|| knowest:

10 ||Thy righteousness|| have I not hid in the
midst of my heart,
||Thy faithfulness and thy salvation>° have I
spoken,
I have not concealed thy loving-kindness
and thy truthfulness from the° great convo-

11 ||Thou, O Yahweh|| wilt not restrain thy com-
passions from me,
||Thy loving-kindness and thy truthfulness|| shall
continually’ watch over me.
12 For there have closed in upon me, misfortunes
beyond number,
Mine iniquities have overtaken° me, and I
cannot see,
They have become more than the hairs of my
head,
And ||my courage|| hath forsaken me !
13 Be pleased, O Yahweh, to rescue me,°
O Yahweh! °to help me> make haste to!

a Or: °“thine instruction.”

b Or: “deliverance.”

c Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.) “in the”

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So O.G.

b ML: “dug.” °With
allusion to the cavity of the eye
. . . thou hast
given me the means of
hearing and obeying thy
will.” —O.G. 580°

b Cp. Is. 1: 4, 5. Also 1 S.

xx. 2.

b Or: “bent.”

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Some cod. (w. 2 ear.
pr. edns.) “in the”

b Heb.: 33°.

b ML: “my heart,” “my
mind.”

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Some cod. (w. 2 ear.
pr. edns.) “in the”

b Cp. 13-17 of this Ps. w.
Ps. lxx.
PSALMS XL. 14—17; XLI.; XLII. 1—5.

10 Let them turn pale and then at one's blush,
Who are seeking my life to snatch it away,—
Let them draw back, and be confounded,
Who are taking pleasure in my calamity;
Let them be astonished on account of their own shame,
Who are saying of me, Aha! Aha!
Let all them be glad and rejoice in thee,
Who are seekers of thee.
Let them say continually—Yahweh be magnified!
Who are lovers of thy salvation.

<But [I] being oppressed and needy>
May My Lord devise for me,—
<My help and my deliverer thou art!>
O my God, do not tarry!

PSALM 41.

To the Chief Musician. A Melody of David.

1 How happy is he that is attentive to the poor,
In the day of calamity will Yahweh deliver him:
Yahweh will preserve him and keep him alive.
And he shall be pronounced happy in the land,
Do not then give him up at the desire of his enemies!
Yahweh will sustain him upon the bed of sickness,
All his couch hast thou transformed in his disease.

BOOK THE SECOND.

PSALM 42.

To the Chief Musician. An Instructive Psalm for the Sons of Korah.

<As if> the heart cometh panting up to the channels of water>
So my soul panteth for thee, O God.
My soul thirsteth for God, for a God who liveth;—
When shall I enter in, and see the face of God?
My tears have been my food all day and night,
While it hath been said unto me all the day,
Where is thy God?

4 These things I keep calling to mind, and pouring out, over me, my own soul,
For I used to cross over with a crowd.
Lead them in procession up to the house of God,
With the voice of shouting and praise.—a throng keeping festival]]

Why shouldst thou be cast down, O my soul?
And why shouldst thou low mood over me?
Wait thou for God, for yet shall I praise him,
As the triumph of my presence.

In some cod. (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.) "why" is repeated. Cp. ver. 11 and Ps. xlviii. 6—G.n.
M.C.T. "his." Error in Mas. Text for "my"

—O. G. 447.

So that where I come I conquer, my "presence"
wins friends and sub-
PSALM 44.

To the Chief Musician. For the Sons of Korah. An Instructive Psalm.

1 O God! <with our own ears> have we heard,
   Our fathers have recounted to us,—
The work thou didst work
   In their days,
   In the days of aforetime:
2 Thou thyself, with thine own hand—
   Didst dispossess [nations],
   And didst plant them;
   Didst break peoples in pieces,
   And didst spread them' out:
3 For <not by their own sword> got they possession of the land,
   Nor did [their own arm] win victory for them,—
   But thine own right hand, and thine own arm,
   And the light of thy face,
   Because thou hadst accepted them.
4 Thou thyself [art my king, O God,
   Command thou the victories of Jacob.
5 <By thee> will we thrust at [our adversaries];
   In thy Name> will we tread down our assailants;
6 For <not in my bow> will I trust,
   Nor shall [my sword] give me victory;
   For thou hast saved us from our adversaries,
   And [them who hated us] hast thou put to shame.
7 In God> have we boasted all the day,
   And [thy Name—unto times age-abiding] will we praise. [Selah.
8 But nay [thou hast rejected] and confounded us,
   And wilt not go forth with our hosts;
9 Thou sufferest us to turn back from the adversary,
   And [they who hate us] have plundered at will:
10 Thou dost give us up like sheep to be devoured,
   And amongst the nations> hast thou scattered us.
11 Thou dost sell thy people for [no-value],
   And hast not made increase by their price.
12 Thou dost make us
   A reproach to our neighbours,
   A mockery and a derision' to them who are round about us:
13 Thou dost make us
   A by-word among the nations,—
   A shaking of the head' among the peoples.
14 <All the day> is my confusion before me,
   And the shame of my face hath covered me:

PSALM 48 a

1 Vindicate me, O God, and plead my cause.
   Against a nation [without lovingkindness],
   From the man of deceit and perversity> wilt thou deliver me?
2 For art my defending' God—
   Wherefore' hast thou rejected me?
   Wherefore' in gloom' should I wander, because of the oppression of an enemy?
3 Send forth thy light and thy faithfulness,
   Let [them] lead me;
   Let them bring me into thy holy' mountain,
   And into thy habitations:
4 That I may go in unto the altar of God,
   Unto God, mine exultant joy,—
   That I may praise thee with the lyre.
   O God—mine own God!
5 Why shouldst thou be cast down, O my soul?
   And why shouldst thou remain over me?
   Wait thou for God, for yet shall I praise him,
   As the triumph of my presence, and my God.

dues foes. Less probable rendering: "the salvation of my face" (person)—So O.G. In some cod. (w. Sep., Syr. and Vul.), the word "God" is brought back from next ver. thus:
"The victory of my presence and my God.

a See previous note.

b Hermon has three peaks.
   The pl. here" prob. refers to these different peaks."—O.G.
PSALMS XLIV. 16—25; XLV.

16 At the voice of him who reproacheth and revileth,
At the face of the foe and avenger.

17 ["If all this"] hath come upon us,
Yet had we not forgotten thee,
Neither had we dealt falsely' with thy covenant;
Our heart had not drawn back,
Nor had our going* swerved from thy path;
That thou shouldest have crushed us down' in
the place of wild dogs,
And covered us over with a deadly shadow.

20 ["If we had forgotten the Name of our God,
And had spread forth our hands unto the God
of the foreigner"]?
21 Would not ["God"] have searched into this,
Seeing that ["he"] knoweth the secrets of the heart?
22 Surely ["for thy sake"] have we been slain all
the day,
We have been accounted as sheep for slaughter.b

23 Awake thou! wherefore' shouldest thou sleep,
O Lord!? Bestir thee! do not reject us altogether!
24 Wherefore' shouldest thou hide [thy face]? Shouldst
forget our humiliation and our oppression?
For our soul [sinketh down to the dust],
Our body [cleaveth to the earth].

25 Arise to our help,
And ransom us, because of thine own loving-kindness.

PSALM 45.

To the Chief Musician. On* Shoshannim.*
For the Sons of Korah. A Psalm of
Instruction. A Song of Love.f

1 Overflowed' hath my heart, with an excellent
theme,
I will recite' my poem concerning the king,
Be [my tongue] [like] the pen of a scribe who is
skilled.

2 Most beautiful thou art, beyond the sons of men,
Graciously hast been poured forth by thy lips,
[For this cause] hath God blessed thee, to
times age-abiding.

3 Girl thy sword upon thy thigh, O mighty one,
[Tish] thine honour and thy majesty;
And [in] thy majesty > be successful! ride
forth!
On behalf of faithfulness, and humility—
righteousness,
And let thine own right hand show thee wonderful
things.

5 ["Thine arrows"] are sharp—
["Peoples"] <under thee> fall!
In the heart of the foes of the king.

6 ["Thy throne, O God"] is to times age-abiding
and beyond,
[<A sceptre of equity>]b is the sceptre of thy
kingdom.
7 Thou hast loved righteousness, and hated
lawlessness,—
[For this cause] hath God, thine own God,
amoined thee
With the oil of gladness, beyond thy partners.c

8 [Myrrh and aloes, cassia, all thy garments,—
<Out of the palaces of ivory> [the tones of
strings] have rejoiced thee.
9 Daughters of kings] are among thine honourable
women,*
Stationed is the bride at thy right hand, in gold
of Ophir.

10 Hearken, O daughter, and observe,
Incline also thine ear,
Forget, then, thine own people,
And the house of thy father;
11 When the king shall desire thine beauty,
Surely 
, is thy lord, then bow down to him.
12 Also ["the daughter of Tyre"] [cometh in] with
a present!
["Thy face"] shall the rich of the people
appease.

13 All glorious—["the daughter of a king"] [sitteth]
within,
[<Brocades, wrought with gold>] [are] her
clothing!
14 [In embroidered raiment] shall she be brought
unto the king,—
[The virgins that follow her, her companions]
are to be conducted unto thee:
15 They shall be brought, with rejoicings and
exultation,—
They shall enter into the palace of the king!

16 ["Instead of thy fathers"] be thy sons,
Thou shalt make them rulers in all the earth.

17 I will keep in remembrance thy Name, through
each succeeding generation,
[For this cause] [peoples] shall praise thee,
to times age-abiding and beyond.

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*a "Medit." — O.G. 524b.
*b Lit. "straightness."
*c Cp. Heb. 1:9; ii. 14; iii. 1, etc.
+d "The plur. prob. refers
to the strips or chips to
which the bark was re-
duced" — Davies H.L.
* The reading of Ben-
Asher, in accordance
with some of the best
MS's; but "the ma-
jority of the MS's, which
I have collated and the
early editions exhibit .
the recension of Ben-
Naphtali . . . which the
medieval Jewish inter-
preters (Saadia, Rashi,
etc.) who followed this
reading . . . translated
thy female servants" —
O. Intro. 286, 557.
* "On parti-coloured
cushions is she brought" —
L.B.
* These pronouns (which
are masculine in the
Massoretic text) should
be feminine (w. Syr.
—6.1).

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8 So in many MSS. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn. Aram., Seph., Syr., Vul.); but in
some cod. w. 9 ear. pr.
edns. ; "going"; "singing."
9 "O Yahweh" — i.m.
* Or: "O Adonis." Some
cod. w. 2 ear. pr. edns.: "O Yahweh" — i.m.
* "Or"; "ever" [if "sho-
shannim" means a choir.
* "Melodies" or "Instru-
ments" — Davies H.L.
* So O.G. 381b.
PSALM 46.
To the Chief Musician. For the Sons of Korah, on Alamoth. A Song.

1 [God—for us] is a refuge and strength,
A help in distresses, soon found. b
2 [For this cause] will we not fear,
Though the earth's withers change,
Or the mountains' slip into the heart of the seas:
3 The waters thereof roar and foam,
The mountains tremble with the swelling thereof. c

[Selah.]

4 A river! whose channels shall gladden the city of God,
The Most High hath hallowed his habitation. 
5 [God] is in the midst of her, she shall not be shaken,
God will help her, by the turnings of the morning.
6 Nations have roared,
Kingsdoms have tottered,
He hath uttered his voice. Earth melteth.
7 [Yahweh of hosts] is with us,
<A high tower for us is the God of Jacob.>

[Selah.]

8 Come! view the doings of Yahweh,—
Who hath set desolations in the earth;
Caus ing wars to cease unto the end of the earth,—
The bow he shivered,
And breaketh in pieces the spear,
War-chariot burneth he up with fire.
9 Let be! and know that [I am God],
I will be exalted among the nations,
I will be exalted in the earth.
10 Yahweh of hosts] is with us,
A high tower for us is the God of Jacob.

[Selah.]

PSALM 47.
To the Chief Musician. For the Sons of Korah. A Melody.

1 All ye peoples, clap your hands,
Shout unto God, with the voice of triumph;
2 For Yahweh—as Most High— is to be revered,
A great king, over all the earth;
3 He will subjugate
Peoples under us, and
Tribes of men beneath our feet.

4 He chooseth for us our inheritance,
The excellence of Jacob, which he hath loved.

[Selah.]

5 God hath ascended with a shout,
Yahweh, with the sound of a horn.
6 Sing praises unto God, sing praises,
Sing praises to our King, sing praises;
7 For God is the king of all the earth,
Sing praises with understanding.
8 God hath become king over the nations,
[God] hath taken his seat upon his holy throne.
9 The willing-hearted of the peoples have gathered themselves together,
The people of the God of Abraham;
For <to God> belong the shields of the earth,
Greatly is he exalted.

PSALM 48.
A Melodious Song. For the Sons of Korah.

1 Great is Yahweh, and worthy to be mightily praised,
In the city of our God, His holy mountain.
2 [Beautiful in elevation, the joy of all the land]—
Is Mount Zion, in the recesses of the north,—
The city of a great king.
3 God in her palaces >is to be known as a high tower.
For lo! [Kings]—
Met as appointed,
Passed by together;
4 They themselves saw,
So were they amazed,
Dismayed—they hurried away!
5 Trembling seized them [there],
[Pangs] like hers who is in travail.
6 With an east wind> wilt thou shatter the ships of Tarshish.
7 <Just as we had heard> [So] have we seen,
In the city of Yahweh of hosts,
In the city of our God,
God himself will establish her, unto times age-abiding. [Selah.

9 We have thought, O God, upon thy loving-kindness,
In the midst of thy temple:
10 According to thy Name, O God>
[So] be thy praise, unto the ends of the earth,
<With righteousness> is thy right hand filled.

[Or: “whom.”]
[Or: “earth.”]
[Or: “earth.”]
[Prob. the refrain of verses 7 and 11 has fallen out from here.]
PSALMS XLVIII. 11—14; XLIX.; L. 1—3. 553

11 Let Mount Zion rejoice,
Let the daughters of Judah exult,
Because of thy judgments.

12 Go round Zion, and compass her about,
Reckon up her towers;
13 Apply your mind to her rampart;
Pass between her palaces,
That ye may recount them to an after generation;
14 For [this] God is our God, to times age-abiding and beyond,
[He himself] will conduct us till death.

PSALM 49.
To the Chief Musician. For the Sons of Korah. A Melody.

Hear ye this, all ye peoples,
Give ear, all ye inhabitants of this passing world;—
Both sons of the low And sons of the high,—
Together' both rich and needly,—
My mouth shall speak forth Wisdom,
And the soft utterance of my heart be Understanding:
I will bend, to a by-word, mine ear,
I will open, on the lyre, mine enigma.
Wherefore should I fear in the days of calamity,
Though the iniquity of them who lie in wait for me should enclose me?
As for them who are trusting in their wealth,—
And in the abundance of their riches do boast themselves—
<A brother> can none of them redeem;
He cannot give unto God a ransom for himself;
So costly is it in the redemption of their soul.
That it faileth unto times age-abiding;
That he should [yet] live on continually,
Should not see corruption.
For it is seen that [the wise] die,
Together with the dullest and the brutish:
do they perish,
And leave, to others, their wealth:
Their [inward thought] is that their houses are for times age-abiding,

12 But a son of earth, though wealthy, cannot tarry,
He hath made himself a by-word—
<Beasts> they resemble!
13 [This] their way: it is folly to them,
And yet [their followers] with their mouth approve.
[Selah.]
14 Like sheep—into hades—are they driven,
[Death] shall shepherd them,—
And the upright shall have dominion over them in the morning.
[Even] their form: it is to decay,
Hades is all that remaineth of a habitation for him.
But [God] will redeem my soul, out of the hand of hades,
For he will take me.
[Selah.
16 Do not fear
When a man becometh rich,
When the glory of his house increaseth;
For <when he dieth> he shall take nothing,
His glory' shall not descend after him;
And <though <his own self>—while he lived> he used to bless,
And they will praise thee, when thou doest well to thyself>—
He shall enter as far as the circle of his fathers,
Nevermore shall they see the light.
19 A son of earth though wealthy, who discerneth not:
Hath made himself a by-word,
<Beasts> they resemble!

PSALM 50.
A Melody of Asaph.

1 El, Elohim, Yahweh, hath spoken, and called the earth,
From the rising of the sun, unto the going in thereof:
2 Out of Zion the perfection of beauty

3 Let our God come, and let him not keep silence!

1 Or: "w. Sep., Syr., Vul."
2 Or: "w. O.G. 2300" takes as "her rampart." In some cod. w. 2 ear. pr. edns., Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul. it is: "her rampart."—G.n.
3 Or: "such a God"—O.G.
4 In some cod. w. 5 ear. pr. edns., Aram., Sep., Vul.: "for ever" (ml. "unto times age-abiding")—but the Massorites, by a correction which divides one word into two, make it "unto death"—G.n. But see O.G. 761 ("tr. prob. to xlix. 1. n." = a title "Concerning Death").
5 Or: "this age." — Or: "riddle.
6 Some cod. "Surely" instead of "A brother."—G.n. In which case render:—
Surely no man can at all redeem,
Nor give unto God his ransom.
7 Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn.): "Nor can he."—G.n.
8 Or: "the pit."—
9 Some cod. (w. Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.): "their grave is" (or, "their graves are") ("their houses," etc.); G.t. "their grave."—G.n. C.p. O.G. 662.
10 Or: "for."
Psalm 51.

To the Chief Musician. A Melody of David. When Nathan the Prophet had come to him, after he had gone in unto Bath-sheba.

1 Be favourable unto me, O God, according to thy lovingkindness, And in the multitude of thy compassions blot out my transgressions;

2 Thoroughly wash me from mine iniquity, And from my sin make me pure;

3 For my transgressions do I acknowledge, And my sin is before me continually:

4 Against thee — against thee alone — have I sinned, And in thine sight — in thine eyes — have I done, —

That thou mayest
Be justified when thou speakest, —
Be clear when thou judgest.

5 Lo! <in iniquity> was I brought forth, And <in sin> did my mother conceive me.

6 Lo! <faithfulness> hast thou desired in the inward parts, Yea <in the hidden part> wilt thou cause me to know wisdom.

7 Wilt thou cleanse me from sin with hyssop, That I may be pure? Wilt thou wash me, That I may be whiter than snow? Wilt thou cause me to hear joy and gladness? The bones thou hast crushed would exult.

8 Hide thy face from me, — And all mine iniquities — blot out; And <in a pure heart> create me, O God, And <in a steadfast spirit> renew within me.

9 Do not cast me away from thy presence, And <in thy Holy Spirit> do not take from me: Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation,

Some cod. (w. 5 car. pr. edns. Sep. Syr. Vul.) And <there will be a way by which, etc. But >: “And him who is blameless in his way will I shew the salvation of God.” — G.n.

Or, simply: “To judge his people.” Some read: “on the mountains of God,” as in Ps. xxxvi. 6 — O.G. 80.

* Or, simply: “Thanks-giving.”

21 <These things> hast thou done, and I have kept silence, Thou thoughtest that I should really be like thyself, I will convict thee, yea I will set [thine offences] in order before thine eyes.

22 Understand this, I pray you, ye forgetters of God, Lest I tear in pieces, and there be none to deliver: —

23 || He that sacrificeth a thankoffering || will glorify me, —

And will prepare a way* by which I may shew him the salvation of God.

Psalm 51.

To the Chief Musician. A Melody of David. When Nathan the Prophet had come to him, after he had gone in unto Bath-sheba.

1 Be favourable unto me, O God, according to thy lovingkindness, And in the multitude of thy compassions blot out my transgressions;

2 Thoroughly wash me from mine iniquity, And from my sin make me pure;

3 For my transgressions do I acknowledge, And my sin is before me continually:

4 Against thee — against thee alone — have I sinned, And in thine sight — in thine eyes — have I done, —

That thou mayest
Be justified when thou speakest, —
Be clear when thou judgest.

5 Lo! <in iniquity> was I brought forth, And <in sin> did my mother conceive me.

6 Lo! <faithfulness> hast thou desired in the inward parts, Yea <in the hidden part> wilt thou cause me to know wisdom.

7 Wilt thou cleanse me from sin with hyssop, That I may be pure? Wilt thou wash me, That I may be whiter than snow? Wilt thou cause me to hear joy and gladness? The bones thou hast crushed would exult.

8 Hide thy face from me, — And all mine iniquities — blot out; And <in a pure heart> create me, O God, And <in a steadfast spirit> renew within me.

9 Do not cast me away from thy presence, And <in thy Holy Spirit> do not take from me: Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation,

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22 Understand this, I pray you, ye forgetters of God, Lest I tear in pieces, and there be none to deliver: —

23 || He that sacrificeth a thankoffering || will glorify me, —

And will prepare a way* by which I may shew him the salvation of God.
And with a willing spirit wilt thou uphold me.

I will teach transgressors thy ways,
And sinners unto thee should return.

Rescue me from shed-blood, O God, the God of my salvation,
My tongue should shout thy righteousness.

O My Lord! <my lips> wilt thou open,
And my mouth shall declare thy praise.

For thou wilt not desire sacrifice—that I should give it,
Ascending-offering will not please:
The sacrifices of God are a spirit that is broken,
<A heart—broken and crushed> O God, thou wilt not despise.

Do good, in thy good-pleasure, unto Zion,
Wilt thou build the walls of Jerusalem!

Then shalt thou desire the sacrifices of righteousness,
Ascending-sacrifice and whole burnt-offering.

Then shall ascend upon thine altar, young bulls.

PSALM 52.

To the Chief Musician. A Psalm of Instruction, of David. When Doeg the Edomite went, and told Saul; and said to him, David hath entered the house of Ahimelech.

Why dost thou boast thyself of wickedness, O mighty man?
The loving-kindness of God lasteth all the day.

Engulfing ruin doth thy tongue devise,
Like a whetted razor, working deceit;
Thou lovest Evil more than good,
Falsehood, more than speaking righteousness.

Thou lovest all devouring words, O deceitful tongue!

God also will break thee down utterly,
He will snatch thee up and tear thee away tenfold,
And uproot thee, out of the land of the living.

The righteous shall both see and fear,
And <over him> shall laugh:
Lo! the man who made not God his refuge,
But trusted in the abundance of his riches,
Emboldened himself in his wealth!

But I am like a flourishing olive-tree, in the house of God,
I have put confidence in the loving-kindness of God, for times age-abiding and beyond.

I will praise thee to times age-abiding.
Because thou didst effectually work,

And I will wait on thy Name,
Because it is good,
In the presence of thy lovingkindness.

PSALM 53.

To the Chief Musician. On "Mahalath," A Psalm of Instruction, of David.

The impious hath said in his heart,
There is no God!
They have acted corruptly,
They have wrought abominable perversity,
There is none that doeth good;

God looked down upon the sons of men,
To see whether there was one that shewed wisdom,
Enquiring after God.
They all have turned back,
Together have they become tainted,
There is none that doeth good,
Not so much as one!

Are the workers of iniquity without knowledge?
Devouring my people, [as] they devour food?
Upon God have they not called.

There have they been in great dread where no dread was,
Because God hath scattered the bones of thy besieger,
Thou hast put [him] to shame,
Because God had rejected them.

Oh that were granted the salvation of Israel!
When God bringeth back the captives of his people:
Jacob shall exult, Israel shall be glad.

PSALM 54.

To the Chief Musician: with Stringed Instruments. A Psalm of Instruction, of David. When the Ziphites came and said unto Saul, Is not [David] hiding himself with us?

O God! <by thine own Name> save me,
And <by thine own strength> wilt thou vindicate me?

Gl. "utter," or "proclaim"—G.n.
Some cod.: "man" (sing.)—G.n.
"Appar. a catchword in a song, giving name to tune"—O.G. 319.
In some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns. [1 Robb.]. Aram. Sep., Syr., Vul.): "Are all the workers." Cp. Ps. xiv. 4—G.n.
Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn.): "Yahweh." Cp. Ps. xiv. 4—G.n.
Ml.: "dreaded a dread.
In some MSS, is found the verse:—
"The purpose of the poor ye would put to shame, Because Yahweh is his refuge."
Cp. Ps. xiv. 6—G.n.
Ml.: "captivity."
O God! Hear my prayer,
Give ear to the sayings of my mouth;
For the aliens have risen up against me,
And the men of violence have sought my life.
They have not set God before them. [Selah.

Lo! [God] is bringing me help,
My Lord! is with the upholders of my life;
Let him turn back the mischief upon mine adversaries,
In thy faithfulness destroy them!

With a freewill-offering will I sacrifice unto thee,
I will praise thy Name, O Yahweh, for it is good;
For out of all distress hath he rescued me,
And upon my face hath mine own eye looked.

PSALM 55.
To the Chief Musician: with stringed instruments. A Psalm of Instruction, of David.

Give ear, O God, to my prayer,
And do not hide thyself from my supplication:
Attend unto me, and answer me,
I may ramble in my complaining,
And be driven to and fro—
Because of the noise of the enemy,
By reason of the oppression of the lawless one,
For they would let trouble drop upon me,
And in anger would they entrap me.
My heart would writhe within me,
And the terrors of Death have fallen upon me:
Fear and trembling would enter me,
And there would have overwhelmed me—a horror!

Then I said—
Oh that there were given me a pinion, like a dove,
I would fly away and be at rest:*
Lo! I would take a distant flight,
I would tarry in the wilderness. [Selah.

I would hasten mine escape,
From rushing wind, from storm.
Confuse, O My Lord, divide their speech,
For I have seen violence and contention in the city;
Day and night they go round her, upon her walls,
And trouble and misery are in her midst;

Engulfing ruin is in her midst,
And there depart not from her broadway, oppression and deceit.
For it is not an enemy that reproacheth me,
Or I could bear it,—
Not one that hath hated me, who against me hath magnified himself,
Or I might hide myself from him;
But it is [thou], a man esteemed as mine equal,
Mine associate, and mine acquaintance;
So that together have we been wont to find sweetness in counsel,
In the house of God used we to walk in the throng.

Desolations on them!*
Let them go down into hades alive,
For wicked doings are at home within them.
[I] unto God will cry,—
And Yahweh will save me.
At evening and morning and high noon have I been wont to lament and complain,
And he hath heard my voice!
He hath completely redeemed my soul, out of the attack upon me,
In multitudes were they [in conflict] with me.
God will hear,
Yea He will humble them who aforesaid sat enthroned. [Selah.

With whom are no changing,
Neither have they revered God.
He hath thrust forth his hands, against them he was wont to salute,
He hath violated his covenant;
Smother than curses were [the words of] his mouth,
But was [in] his heart,—
Softer his words than oil;
Yet they were drawn swords!
Cast upon Yahweh thy lot, and he will sustain thee:
He will not suffer to times ago-abiding, the righteous one to be shaken.
But [thou], O God, wilt bring them down to the pit of destruction,
Men of bloodshed and deceit shall not live out half their days;
But I will trust in thee.

So written, which Davies (II. L. 429) thinks better: but read: "Let death pounce or exact upon them." The latter is both written and read in some cod. (w. 9 ear. edn. Aram. Sep. Syr. Vul. G.n.
So it shd be (w. Sep. and Syr.)—G.n.
"The care, anxiety, etc., which are thy portion"; cp. Ps. xxxvii. 5—O. G. 886."
PSALMS LVI.; LVII.; LVIII. 1—3.

PSALM 56.

To the Chief Musician. Upon "The Dove of God from the distant Sea."—David’s. A precious Psalm. When the Philistines seized him in Gath.

1 Shew me favour, O God, For weak man hath panted for me, All the day a fighter oppresseth me: Mine adversaries have panted all the day, For many are fighting with me [loftily].

2 <What day I am afraid> I unto thee will direct my confidence. In God I will praise his cause;—In God I have trusted, I will not fear, What can flesh do unto me?

3 All the day they wrest [my words], Against me they all their devices are for mischief; They stir up strife—they lie hid, They mark my steps,—Seeing they have waited for my life.

4 <Because of iniquity> recompense thou them,—In anger bring thou down [the peoples], O God. My wandering hast thou recorded,—Put thou my tears in thy bottle, Are they not in thy record?

5 Then shall my foes turn back, in the day I cry, This I know, for God is mine!

6 In God will I praise with good cause: In Yahweh will I praise with good cause:

7 In God have I trusted, I will not fear, What can a son of earth do unto me?

8 Upon me O God, are thy vows, I will pay back praises unto thee.

9 For thou hast rescued my soul from death, With not [rescue] my feet from stumbling, That I may walk to and fro, before God, In the light of life.

PSALM 57.

To the Chief Musician. "Do not destroy." A precious Psalm [of David]. When he fled from the face of Saul into the Cave.

1 Shew me favour, O God, Show me favour, For in thee hath my soul sought refuge,—

2 So Fuerst. "Prob. name of an old song or music Silent dove among those far away"—Davies’ H.L. "Prob. name of melody: To the dove of distant terribith [based on a various reading]"—O.G. 401.

3 Or: "praise because of him." 4 U.: "soul." 5 Meaning doubtful; but with a different reading of "there is no deliverance for them"—G.n.

6 Or: "that." 7 "strangely: contr. exvi. s,":—O.G. 530.

8 So according to some authorities. "Meaning unknown."—O.G.

9 Or: "lute"—O.G.

10 Are ye indeed silent [when] righteousness ye should speak? When with equity ye should judge, O ye sons of men?

11 Aye! ye all do work [perversity],—Throughout the land [your hands] weigh out violence.

12 Lawless men have been estranged’ from birth, They have gone astray’ from their nativity, speaking falsehood;

13 Or: "I will sing, and touch the strings. Awake, mine honour, Awake, harp and lyre, I will awaken the dawn; I will thank thee, among the peoples, O My Lord, I will praise thee in song, among the races of men.

14 For unto the heavens is thy loving-kindness, And unto the skies thy faithfulness.

15 Be exalted above the heavens, O God, Above all the earth, thy glory!

PSALM 58.

To the Chief Musician. "Do not Destroy." A precious Psalm [of David].

1 Are ye indeed silent [when] righteousness ye should speak? When with equity ye should judge, O ye sons of men?

2 Aye! ye all do work [perversity],—Throughout the land [your hands] weigh out violence.

3 Lawless men have been estranged from birth, They have gone astray from their nativity, speaking falsehood;

4 Or: "lute"—O.G.

5 Heb.: adonay.

6 Or: "I will sing, and touch the strings. Awake, mine honour, Awake, harp and lyre, I will awaken the dawn; I will thank thee, among the peoples, O My Lord, I will praise thee in song, among the races of men.

7 For unto the heavens is thy loving-kindness, And unto the skies thy faithfulness.

8 Be exalted above the heavens, O God, Above all the earth, thy glory!
Awake, to visit all the nations,  
Do not shew favour to any iniquitous traitors.  

They return at evening,  
They grovel like a dog,  
And go round the city.

Lo! they belch forth with their mouth,  
Sword is in their lips.  
For [say they]: Who doth hear?  
Thou therefore, O Yahweh, wilt laugh at them,  
Thou wilt mock at all nations.  
O my Strength [b] unto thee will I make melody,  
For [God] is my high tower.  
My God of lovingkindness [d] will come to meet me,  
[God] will let me look on mine adversaries.  
Do not slay them, lest my people forget;  
Cause them to wander by thy strength, and prostrate them,  
[Thou] our shield, O Lord is [s].  
The sin of their mouth,  
The word of their lips>  
Let them then be captured in their pride,  
Both for the oath and for the deception they record.  
Bring to a full end in wrath,  
Bring to a full end, that they be no more,—  
That men may know that [God] is ruling in Jacob,  
Unto the ends of the earth.  

Let them return, then, at evening,  
Let them grovel like a dog,  
And go round the city.

They may prowl about [b] for food,—  
And [if they are not satisfied] then let them whine!  
But [I] will sing thy power,  
And will shout aloud, in the morning, thy lovingkindness,—  
For thou hast become a refuge for me,  
And a place to flee to in the day of my distress.  
O my Strength, unto thee will I make melody,  
For [God] is my high tower, my God of lovingkindness.

To the Chief Musician. “Do not Destroy.”  
A precious Psalm of David. When Saul sent, and they watched the house, to kill him.

1 Rescue me from my foes, O my God,  
From them who lift themselves up against me—  
Wilt thou set me on high?  
Rescue me, from the workers of iniquity,  
And from the men of bloodshed—  
For lo! they have lain in wait for my life,  
Mighty ones stir up strife against me,  
Without transgression of mine, and without sin of mine, O Yahweh;  
For no iniquity> do they run that they may take their stand,  
Rouse thyself to meet me, and see.  
Thou therefore, O Yahweh, God of hosts,  
God of Israel]

[Written: “arrow”; read: “arrows.” In some cod. (w, 6 ear. pr. edns., Arm., and Syr.): “arrows,” written and read: but in others (w, Sep., and Vul.): “arrow,” written and read.—G.n.]  
Cp. Ps. ii. 4.  
Mass. Text: “His strength” in which Ginsburg merely notes that some cod. (w, Sep. and Vul.) read: “My strength.” (Cp. ver. 17—G.n.) The translator has felt compelled to conform this ver. to ver. 17.  
So it shd be. Cp. ver. 17—G.n.  
So read; but written: “His God of lovingkindness.” Some cod. (w, Arm. and Sep.) read and write: “His” but others (w, [Aram.] and 2 ear. pr. edns.) both read and write: “My”—G.n.  
N.B.: A remarkable sentiment!  
So Or: “O Adonay.”  
So written; read: “May be caused (or suffered) to prowl about.” In some cod. (w, 1 ear. pr. edn.) both written and read: “May be caused (or suffered) to prowl about”—G.n.  
So it shd be (w, Sep. and Syr.)—G.n.
PSALMS LX.; LXI.; LXII. 1—6.

PSALM 60.

To the Chief Musician. Upon “The Lily of Testimony.” A precious Psalm of David, to instruct. When he waged war with Aram-naharaim, and with Aram-zobah, and then Joab returned and smote of Edom in the Valley of Salt, twelve thousand.

1 O God, thou hast rejected us—hast scattered us, Thou hast been angry, Wilt thou restore us?

2 Thou hast shaken the land—hast rent it, Heal thou the fractures thereof—for it hath tottered:

3 Thou hast suffered thy people to see hardship, Thou hast let them drink the wine of confusion.

4 Thou hast given—to them that revere thee—a banner, to float aloft,* Because of [thy] faithfulness. [Selah.]

5 [Selah.]

6 [God] hath spoken in his holiness— I will exult! I will asperse Shechem, And <the Vale of Succoth> will I measure out;

7 <Mine> is Gilead—and <mine> Manasseh, But [Ephraim] is the defence of my head; [Judah] is my commander's staff;

8 [Moab] is my wash-bowl, <Upon Edom> will I throw my shoe. h Over! Philistia! raise a shout of triumph.

9 Who will conduct me to a fortified city?

10 Who will lead me as far as Edom?

If it is not [thou], O God!—thou hast rejected us! And wilt thou not go forth, O God, with our hosts?

11 Grant us help out of distress, For <vain> is the deliverance of man:

12 [In God] we shall do valiantly, [He himself!] therefore, will tread down our adversaries.

PSALM 61.

To the Chief Musician. Upon a Stringed Instrument. David's.

1 Hear, O God, my loud cry, Attend' unto my prayer:

2 <From the end of the earth> unto thee do I cry, When my heart fainteth away,

3 For thou hast been A Refuge to me, A Tower of Strength, from the face of the foe.

4 I would be a guest in thy tent to the ages, I would seek refuge in the concealment of thy wings. [Selah.

5 For thou hast hearkened to my vows, Thou hast granted a possession, unto them who revere thy Name.

6 <Days>—unto the days of the king wilt thou add. <His years> as of generation after generation:

7 Let him retain his seat age-abidingly before God, Appoint that lovingkindness and faithfulness may watch over him!

8 So will I sing thy Name unto futurity, Paying my vows, day by day.

PSALM 62.

To the Chief Musician. On Jeduthun—A Melody of David.

1 Surely向着我的心灵[beconeth] my soul, <From him> is my salvation:

2 Surely[he] is my rock and my salvation, My high tower—I shall not be greatly shaken!

3 How long will ye shout at a man? Ye shall be crushed all of you,— Like a wall that bulgeth,—a fence pushed in!

4 Surely <from his elevation> they have taken counsel to thrust him down, They accept falsehood,—

5 <With his mouth> they each of them bless, But <inwardly> they revile. [Selah.

6 Surely向着我的心灵[be thou silent, my soul, From from him] is mine expectation:

7 Surely[he] is my rock, and my salvation, My high tower—I shall not be shaken!

* Some cod. <w. Aram., Sep., Vul.> “on stringed instruments” [pl.—G.n.]

Or: “into the city of Mazor.” “Mazor seems to be a district in Northern Arabia” — P.L.L. Paul Haupt in P.B. Lit.: “hath led,” but in Ps. cviii. 14: “will lead.”


* Prob.: “be enthroned.”


So Ben-Asher, many MSS., and 7 ear. pr. edns.; but Ben-Naphthali, w. 2 ear. pr. edns., has: “Ye would all crush.” [The Masoretic cautions vary]—G.n.

* Prob.: “to be exalted.”

* Prob.: “to be on earth.”

* Some cod. <w. Pr. edns., Aram., Sep., Vul.> both write and read: “me”—G.n.

* Some cod. <w. Pr. edns., Aram., Sep., Vul.> both write and read: “me”—G.n.
7 <Upon God> [depend] my salvation and mine honour,
My rock of strength, my refuge: are in God.
8 Trust ye in him all ye assembly of the people,*
Pour out, before him, your heart.
*God* is a refuge for us. [Selah.
9 Surely <vain> are men of low degree,
<Deception> men of high degree;—
In the balances they go up,
They are [made] of vanity [altogether].
10 Do not trust in extortion,
Nor <with robbery> become vain,—
[As for wealth] <when it beareth fruit>.
Do not set [thereon] your heart.
11 <One thing> hath God spoken,
<Two things> [there are] which I have heard,
That <power> belongeth unto God;—
12 And <thine>, O My Lord, is lovingkindness,—
For <thou> wilt pay back unto every man—
according to his deed.

**PSALM 63.**

A Melody of David. When he was in the Wilderness of Judah.

1 O God, <my God> thou art*,
Earnestly do I desire thee,—
My soul thirsteth for thee,
My flesh fainteth for thee,
In* a land—dry, and weary for want of water,—
2 <In like manner> as | in the sanctuary | I
have had vision of thee>
To behold thy power and thy glory.
3 <Because better is thy lovingkindness than life>
My lips* aloud shall praise thee !
4 Thus* will I bless thee while I live,
<In thy Name> will I lift up mine outspread hands:
5 <As with fatness and richness> shall my soul
be satisfied,
And <with joyfully shouting lips*> shall my mouth utter praise.
6 <Should I call thee to mind upon my couch>
<In the watches of the night> would I breathe
soft speech of thee.
7 For thou hast become a help unto me,—
And | in the shadow of thy wings> will I shout for joy.4
8 My soul hath run clinging to thee,
<On me> hath thy right hand laid hold.
9 <When || they || to crush it | would seek my life>—
They shall go into the lower parts of the earth:
10 Every one shall be given up into the power of the sword,
The portion of jackals> shall they become.

*Some cod. (w. 6 ear. pr. edns.): "all men seen"—G.n.
Some critics read: "To thee is praise becoming"—O.g. 199.

11 But <the king> shall rejoice in God,—
Every one shall glory who sweareth by him,
For the mouth of them who speak falsehood
shall be stopped!.

**PSALM 64.**

To the Chief Musician. A Melody of David.

1 Hear, O God, my voice when I complain,
<From dread peril by the foe> wilt thou guard my life.
2 Wilt thou hide me.
From the concave of evil-doers,
From the crowd of workers of iniquity.
3 Who have sharpened, like a sword, their tongue,
Have made ready their arrow—a bitter word;
4 To shoot, in secret places, at the blameless one,
Suddenly thee shoot at him, and fear not.
5 They strengthen for them a wicked word.
They talk of hiding snares.
They have said, Who can see them?
6 They devise perverse things,
They have completed the device well devised,
Both the intent of each one, and the mind are unsearchable.
7 <Once let God have shot at them an arrow>
Suddenly have appeared their own wounds!
8 <When they were to have ruined another>
their tongue smote themselves,
All who observe them take flight.
9 Therefore have all men feared,—
And have told the doing of God,
And <his work> have considered.
10 The righteous man shall rejoice in Yahweh,
And seek refuge in him,
Then shall glory— all who are upright in heart.

**PSALM 65.**

To the Chief Musician. A Melody of David—a Song.

1 Thine* are silence [and] praise,* O God, in Zion,—
And <to thee> shall be paid the vow.
2 Thou hearer of prayer !
<Unto thee> shall all flesh come.

3 Iniquitous things* have been too strong for me,
<As for our transgressions> wilt || thou | by propitiation remove them.
4 How happy the man thou shalt choose and bring near!
He shall abide in thy courts,—
PSALMS LXV. 5—13; LXVI.; LXVII. 1—3.

We shall be satisfied with
The blessing of thy house,
The holiness of thy temple.

5 By things reverend in righteousness wilt thou answer us,
O God of our salvation,
The confidence of all the ends of the earth,
And of the sea far away;

6 Who setteth fast the mountains by his strength,
Being girded with might;

7 Who stilleth
The noise of the seas,
The noise of their rolling waves, and
The tumult of races of men?

8 Yea the dwellers in the uttermost parts have feared at thy tokens,
The goings forth of morning and evening thou causest to shout for joy.

9 Thou hast visited the earth, and made it abound,
<Abundantly> dost thou enrich it—
The channel of God, is full of waters,
Thou preparest their corn,
Yea thou hast prepared it:

10 <The ridgeth thereof> drenching,
Setting the furrows thereof,
<With myriad drops> dost thou soften it,
<The sprouting thereof> dost thou bless.

11 Thou hast set a crown upon thy year of bounty,
And thy tracks! drop fatness;*

12 Fruitful are the pastures of the wilderness,*
And <with exultation> the hills do gird themselves.

13 Clothed are the pastures with flocks,
The valleys also cover themselves with corn,
They shout for joy, yea they sing.

PSALM 66.
To the Chief Musician. A Melodious Song.*

1 Make a joyful noise unto God, all the earth;
2 Praise ye in song the glory of his Name,
Celebrate the glory of his praise:

3 Say unto God—
How fearful in thy doings,
<Through the abounding of thy power> shall thy foes come cringing unto thee;

4 All the earth shall bow themselves down to thee,
And sing praises unto thee.
Shall praise in song thy Name. [Selah.

5 Come and see the doings of God,—
Fearful in deed toward the sons of men;

6 He turned the sea into dry land,
<Through the stream> crossed they over on foot,
There! did we rejoice in him:

7 Who ruleth, in his might, unto times age-abiding,
||His eyes | over the nations| keep watch,
<The rebellions> let them not exalt themselves.

8 Bless our God * O ye peoples,
And cause to be heard, the sound of his praise:—

9 Who hath set our soul among the living,
And hath not suffered ||our foot| to slip.

10 For thou didst prove us, O God,
Thou didst refine us, according to the refining of silver:

11 Thou didst bring us into the hunter's net,
Thou didst lay a load upon our loins;

12 Thou didst let men ride at our head; *
We went into fire and into water,
But thou didst bring us forth into freedom.*

13 I will enter thy house with ascending-sacrifices,
I will pay unto thee my vows,
14 Which my lips uttered,
And my mouth spake, in my distress.

15 <Ascending-sacrifices of fatlings> will I cause to ascend unto thee,
With the perfume of rams,
I will offer bulls, with he-goats. [Selah.

16 Come! hearken — that I may recount, all ye reverers of God,
What he hath done for my soul:—

17 <Unto him>—with my mouth > I did cry,
And high praise was under my tongue.

18 <If iniquity> I had cared for in my heart>
My Lord [had not heard me] !

19 ||But in truth|| God hath heard,
He hath attended to the voice of my prayer.

20 Blessed be God,
Who hath not turned away my prayer'
Nor his own lovingkindness' from me.

PSALM 67.
To the Chief Musician. With stringed Instruments. A Melody,* a Song.

1 ||God|| be favourable to us and bless us,
Cause his face to shine upon us. [Selah.

2 That thy way* may be known throughout the earth,
<Throughout all nations> thy saving help!*

3 Peoples will praise thee, O God,
Peoples will |all of them| praise thee

* Fix of a richly laden cart dropping its contents in its track—O.G.
* Or render: "The pastures of the wilderness drop fatness!"
* Or: "a song, a melody."
* So it shd be (w. Aram. and Syr.) —G.n.
* Or: "salvation."

36
PSALMS LXVII. 4—7; LXVIII. 1—22.

1. Races of men | will be glad and shout for joy, |—
   Because thou wilt judge peoples with equity,
   And races of men throughout the earth thou
   wilt lead. [Selah.

5. Peoples will praise thee, O God,—
   Peoples will | all of them | praise thee.

6. Earth | will have given her increase,
   God, our own God, | will bless us; |
   God | will bless us,
   That all the ends of the earth | may revere him.

PSALM 68.

To the Chief Musician. David's. A Melody, a Song.

1. Let God arise, let* his enemies be scattered!,
   Yea let them that hate him flee before him; b
   As smoke is driven about |
   Let them be driven about,—
   As wax is melted before a fire |
   Let the lawless perish before God.

2. But let | the righteous | be glad, let them exult
   Before God,
   Yea let them rejoice with gladness.

3. Sing ye to God.
   Make music of His name,—
   Lift up (a song)* to him that rideth through
   the waste plains,—
  以人为 This Yah is his name | exult ye before
   him.

5. The father of the fatherless,
   And the advocate of widows; |
   Is God in his holy habitation.

6. God is he that causeth the solitary to dwell in
   a home; |
   That bringeth out prisoners into prosperity,
   But the rebellious! have made their habitation
   in a sunburnt land.

7. O God! | When thou camest forth before thy
   people,
   When thou didst stride through the wilderness |
   [Selah.

* Earth | trembled,
   Yea | the heavens; | dripped at the presence of
   God,—
   This Sinai!—at the presence of God, the God
   of Israel.

9. A bounteous rain | dost thou shed abroad,
   O God, upon thine inheritance,b |
   When exhausted | thou thyself hast supported it:

   Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Sep., Syr., and Vul.)
   Save: "and let"—G.n.

   Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.)
   But others (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.): "Moreover," "yea,
   Or: "on Zalmon,"
   But ep. Fuerst, 1149, after Kimchi.

   "a mountain of God,"

   Or: "look ye askance,"
   Or: "The Lord hath come from Sinai into the
   Sanctuary."—G.n. "The sense is perfectly plain
   when we resort to the primitive orthography
   "—O. Intro. 52.

   "The God we have."—G.n.
   And due to Yahweh, My Lord; are escapes
   from death."

   Yea | God himself! will smite through the head
   of his foes,—
   The hairy crown of him that is marching on in
   his guilty deeds.

   22. Said My Lord,
   From Bashan! will I bring back,—
   I will bring back from the depths of the sea:

   Cap. O.G. 312, "note,"
   Plainly: "the humbled people,"
   Some cod.: "Messengers"—G.n.
   Lit. "the inhabitess of the house,"
   But the meaning may be: "the home-staying portion
   of the people." Cap. 1 S. xxx. 21—25.

   "Or: "on Zalmon,"
   But ep. Fuerst, 1149, after Kimchi.
   "a mountain of God,"

   Or: "look ye askance,"
   Or: "The Lord hath come from Sinai into
   the Sanctuary."—G.n. "The sense is perfectly plain
   when we resort to the primitive orthography
   "—O. Intro. 52.

   "The God we have,"
   And due to Yahweh, My Lord; are escapes
   from death."

   Yea | God himself! will smite through the head
   of his foes,—
   The hairy crown of him that is marching on in
   his guilty deeds.

   22. Said My Lord,
   From Bashan! will I bring back,—
   I will bring back from the depths of the sea:
PSALMS LXVIII. 23—33; LXIX. 1—17.

23 That thou mayest bathe thy foot in blood,—
||The tongue of thy dogs|| <from the foes> hath its portion.

24 They have seen thy progress b O God,
The progress of my God, my king into the sanctuary:

25 In front are the singers;—
Behind ^ are the harpers,
In the midst of damsels playing on timbrels:

26 <In the congregations> bless ye God,
My Lord, from among the called^ of Israel:

27 There is Benjamin, the Diminutive—ruling them,
The princes of Judah—their throng,
The princes of Zebulun,
The princes of Naphtali.

28 Thy God hath commanded thy strength,—
The strength. O God, which^ thou hast wrought for us.

29 <Because of thy temple above Jerusalem>—
<Unto thee> shall kings bear along a gift—
Rebuke thou
The wild beasts of the reeds,
The herd^ of mighty oxen among the calves of the peoples—
Each one bowing down^ with bars of silver,—
Scatter thou the peoples, who in wars take delight.

31 Ambassadors come out of Egypt,
The Ethiopian eagerly stretcheth out his hands unto God.

32 Ye kingdoms of the earth: sing unto God,
Praise in song Adonay; — [Selah.

33 Unto him that rideth upon the most ancient heavens; —
Lo! he uttereth his voice, a voice of strength.

34 Ascribe ye strength unto God,—
<Over Israel> is his majesty,
And his strength, in the skies.
To be revered is God, for his sanctuary.—

35 <As for the God of Israel> is his covenant giving strength and abundant might to the people.
Blessed be God!

PSALM 69.
To the Chief Musician. On "The Lilies." David's.

Save me, O God,
For waters have entered as far as the life; —

2 I have sunk in a deep swamp,
Where there is no place to stand,
I have come into abysses of waters,
Where a flood hath overflowed me;

3 I am weary with mine outcry,
Parched is my throat,—
Mine eyes have become dim, through waiting for my God.

4 <More than the hairs of my head>—
Are they who hate me without cause,—
<Fixer than my bones>—
Are they who are my foes for false' cause,—
<What I had not plundered> ||then||^ had I to restore.

5 O God, ||thou|| hast known my folly,
And ||my wrong-doings|| <from thee> have not been hid.

6 Let them not be ashamed, through me,
Who have waited for thee, O My Lord,
Yahweh of hosts,—
Let them not be confounded, through me,
Who are seeking thee, O God of Israel!

7 Because <for thy sake> have I borne reproach,
Confusion hath covered my face;

8 <One estranged> have I become, to my own brethren,
Yea, <an alien> to the sons of mine own mother;

9 Because ||zeal for thy house|| hath eaten me up,
And ||the reproaches of them who have reproached thee||^ have fallen upon me.

10 <When I have humbled my soul with fasting>,—
Then hath it turned to my reproach;

11 <When I have made my clothing of sackcloth>:
Then have I served them by a word;

12 They who sit in the gate talk against me,—
And [against me are] the songs of them who imbibe strong drink.

13 But <as for me> my prayer shall be unto thee, O Yahweh, in a time of acceptance,
O God <in the abounding of thy lovingkindness> answer me with thy saving' faithfulness.

14 Rescue me out of the mire, lest I sink,
Let me be rescued from my haters, and
From abysses of waters:

15 Let not a flood of waters overflow me,
And let not the depth swallow me up, —
Neither let the well close, over me, her mouth.

16 Answer me, O Yahweh, for good' is thy lovingkindness,
<According to the abounding of thy compassion> turn thou towards me:

17 Then do not hide thy face from thy servant,
<Because I am in distress> haste thee—answer me!


b Or: "procession."

b Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edn., Sep., Syr., Vul.)—"he hath scattered."

b princes"—O.n.

b It was, "And behind"; but the Sophocrit ("editorial scribes") struck out the "And"—O.n.

b Cp. o. G. p. 308.

b So it shd be—O.n.


b U. —"assembly."


b Or: "haasting." 

b So it shd be (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.)—O.n. [M.C.T.: he hath scattered.]

b Mi: "haasts his hands"; — i.e., in prayer, or with gifts.

b U. —"My Lord"; occasionally: "the Lord."

b Mi: "the heavens of heavens of afoertime."

b So it shd be (w. Sep. and Vul.)—O.n.

b U. —"soul."

b Cp. O.G. 7389.

b v. 14—"hosts."

b Mi: "the reproaches of thy reproachers."

b So it shd be (w. Sep.).

b Cp. Ps. xxxv. 13—O.n.

b Tr. or transfer both names:

b Cp. O. G. 7389. ["Mocking songs"]—O.n.

36—2
PSALMS LXIX. 18—36; LXX.: LXXI. 1—8.

18 Oh draw near unto my soul—redeem it,
   Because of mine enemies> ransom me.
19 Thou knowest my reproach, and my shame,
   and my confusion,
   are all mine adversaries.
20 Reproach hath broken my heart, and I am weak.
   Though I waited for one to pity me* yet there was none,
   and I found not any.
21 But they put in my food—poison!
   For my thirst> they gave for my drink—venger!
22 Let their table, before them, become a snare,
   And unto their friends, a lure;
23 Let their eyes become too dim to see,
   And their loins continually cause thee to shake;
24 Four out over them thine indignation,
   And let the glow of thine anger overtake them
25 Let their encampment become desolate,
   Be there none to dwell in:
26 For whom thou thyself hast smitten—pursued,
   And unto the pain of thy wounded ones—must needs add.
27 Lay punishment on their iniquity,
   And let them not enter into thy righteousness;
28 Let them be blotted out of the book of life,
   With the righteous let them be enrolled.
29 I am humbled and in pain,
   Thy salvation, O God> may it set me on high.
30 I will praise the Name of God with a song,
   And will magnify him with thanksgiving;
31 So shall it be more pleasing to Yahweh than a bullock of the herd.
32 The humble have seen—they rejoice!
   Ye seekers of God, let your heart, then, revive;
33 For a hearken to the needy> is Yahweh,
   And his prisoners> hath he not despised.
34 Let the heavens and the earth praise him,
   The seas, and everything that creepeth therein.
35 For God> will save Zion,
   And build the cities of Judah,
   Shall men dwell there, and possess it:
36 Ye the seed of his servants> shall inherit it.
   And the lovers of his Name shall settle down therein.

PSALM 70.

To the Chief Musician. David's. To call to Remembrance.*

1 If pleased> O God, to rescue me,
   O Yahweh, to help me—make haste.
2 Let them turn pale and then at once blush,
   Who are seeking my life,—
   Let them draw back, and be confounded,
   Who are taking pleasure in my misfortune;
3 Let them turn back, on account of their own shame,
   Who are saying> Aha! Aha!
4 Let all them be glad and rejoice in thee,
   Ye let them who are seekers of thee—say
   continually> God> be magnified!
   Who are lovers of thy salvation.
5 But I> being humbled and needy>
   O God, haste to me,—
   My help and my deliverer> art thou,
   O Yahweh do not tarry.

PSALM 71.*

1 In thee, O Yahweh> have I sought refuge,
   May I not be ashamed unto times age-abiding;
2 In thy righteousness> wilt thou rescue me
   and deliver me,
   Incline unto me thine ear, and save me:
3 Be thou unto me a Rock to dwell in,
   A Place of Security. To save me,
   For my mountain crag and my stronghold
   thou art.
4 Oh my God, deliver me
   From the hand of the lawless one,
   From the clutch of the perverse and ruthless one;
5 For art my hope,
   My Lord, Yahweh,
   My confidence from my youthful days:
6 Upon thee> have I stayed myself from birth,
   Thou art he that seid me> from the body
   Of thee> shall be my praise—continually.
7 A very wonder> have I been unto many,
   Seeing that thou hast been my strong refuge.
8 My mouth shall be filled with thy praise,
   With thy splendour.

* Cp., throughout, Ps. xl. 13—17.
* So Ginsburg thinks it shd be.
* U.: "soul."
* Some cod. (w. Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.) add: "of me."
* Some cod. (w. Aram. and Vul.): "Yahweh."
* Some cod. (w. 6 ear. pr. eds., 3 Aram., 2 Sep., Syr., Vul.): "Yahweh."
* Some cod. (w. 6 ear. pr. eds., [1 Rabh., Syr.]: "O my God."
* In many MSS.: "A beauty, "adorning."
19 Do not cast me off in the time of old age, 
   "When my vigour faileth," do not forsake me; 
For mine enemies have spoken of me,  
And they who watch for my life, have taken counsel together;  
Saying "God hath forsaken him,  
Pursue and take him,  
For there is none to rescue."

"O God, be not far from me,  
O my God, <to help me> make haste!  
Let them be ashamed—be consumed  
Who are assailing my life."—  
Let them be covered with reproach and confusion  
Who are seeking my hurt."

But "I continually will hope,  
And will add to all thy praise;  
My mouth shall relate thy righteousness,  
<All the day> thy deliverance,  
For I know not the numbers."

"I will enter into the mighty doings of My Lord—Yahweh,  
I will make mention of thy righteousness—thine alone."

"O God, thou hast taught me from my youthful days,  
And <hitherto> have I been wont to tell of thy wonders;  
<Now even> therefore, that I am old and grey-headed>  
O God, do not forsake me,—  
Until I tell of thine arm unto a new generation,  
<Unto every one that is to come> thy might;  
And <as for thy righteousness, O God, up on high,  
Wherein thou hast wrought great things>  
O God: who is like unto thee?"

"Thou hast let us see many distresses and misfortunes;  
Wilt again bring us to life,  
And <out of the sounding depths of the earth> wilt again raise us up;  
Thou wilt increase my greatness  
And, on every side, wilt comfort me."

"I also will praise thee by the aid of a harp;  
Thy faithfulness, O my God,—  
I will make music unto thee with a lyre,  
Thou holy one of Israel;  
My lips shall make a joyful noise,  
When I make music unto thee,  
And my soul which thou hast ransomed;"

U.: "soul."  
Some cod.: "Let them be confounded." (Ps. xcv. 4—G.n.)  
Or.: "who are accusing my soul."  
So written; but read: "me." In some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.); "me" is both written and read—G.n.  
So written; but to be read: "me." In some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.); "me" is both written and read—G.n.  
Or.: "equipment"; ml. "instrumentality."  
Or.: "lute"—O.G.  
Or.: "play."  
Or.: "life."  
A reading followed above on the strength of the parallelism;  
May be "the plural of quality."  
Or.: "prosperity."  
Some cod. {w. Sep., Syr., Vul.}; "righteousness—G.n.  
U.: "soul."  
A reading followed above on the strength of the parallelism;  
May be "the plural of quality."  
Or.: "prosperity."  
Some cod. {w. Sep., Syr., Vul.}; "righteousness—G.n.  
U.: "soul."
PSALMS LXXII. 16—20; LXXXIII. 1—20.

Let prayer also be offered for him continually,
<All the day> let him be blessed.

16 May there be an abundance of corn in the earth,
in the top of the mountains,—
Let the fruit thereof wave like Lebanon,
And they of the city bloom like the fresh shoots of the earth.

17 May his Name be age-abiding,
<In the presence of the sun> let his Name flourish,—
And may all the families of the ground bless themselves in him,
| All nations | pronounce him happy!

18 Blessed be Yahweh God, the God of Israel,—
Who doeth wondrous things by himself alone;
And blessed be his glorious Name, unto ages age-abiding,—
And filled with his glory be all the earth.
Amen and Amen!

20 Ended are the prayers of David, son of Jesse.

* Or: "have increase," "be spread." — O.G. 680.

Some cod. (w. Aram., Vul.) omit this occurrence of the word "God." — G.n.

BOOK THE THIRD.

PSALM 78.
A Melody of Asaph.

1 [Nothing but good] is God
Unto Israel,
Unto the pure in heart.

2 But <as for me>—
My feet had [almost stumbled],
My steps had [well-nigh slipped];

3 For I was envious of the boasters,
<At the prosperity of the lawless> used I to look.

4 For they have no pangs in their death,
And vigorous is their body;*

5 <Of the toil of weak mortals> have they none,
Nor <with the sons of earth> are they hard smitten.

6 <For this cause> doth arrogance deck them
as a neck-chain,
And a garment of wrong is their attire;

7 Their iniquity * [hath proceeded from fatness]
They have surpassed the imaginations of the heart;

8 They mock, and wickedly command oppression,
<From on high> they command;
They have set, in the heavens, their mouth,
And [their tongue] marcheth through the earth.

9 Therefore must his people return * thither,
And [the waters of abundance] are drained * by them;

11 And they say—
How doth God know?—
And is there knowledge in the Most High?

12 Lo! [these] are the lawless,
Who are secure for an age,*
They have attained unto wealth.

13 <Altogether in vain>—
Have I cleansed my heart,
And bathed in pureness, my hands;
And yet been smitten all the day,
And been rebuked morning by morning!

15 <If I had thought> I will relate it thus>—
Lo! <the circle of thy sons> had I betrayed.

16 <When I reasoned, that I might understand this>
[A vexation] it was in mine eyes:

17 Until I could enter the holy places of God,—
Could give heed to their hereafter:—

19 Surely * <in slippery places> dost thou set them,—
Thou hast suffered them to fall into places of danger.

22 How have they become desolate, as in a moment!
They have ceased—come to an end, by reason of calamities.

29 <As the dream of him that waketh>—
O My Lord! <when rousing thyself up>—
<Their shadowy being> wilt thou despise.

* Or: "such." — O.G. 666.


"The text is untranslated... prob. blest,... for... the like of these things..." — O.G. 666.

"Their semblance" — O.G.
PSALMS LXXIII. 21—28: LXXIV. 1—23.

21 But my heart had grown embittered, a
And in my reins b had I received wounds;
22 But if I was brutish, and could not perceive,
Like the beasts c had I become before thee.
23 Nevertheless if I am continually before thee,
Thou hast taken hold of my right hand;
24 By thy counsel wilt thou guide me,
And afterwards wilt thou take me.

25 Whom have I in the heavens?
And compared with thee there is nothing I desire upon earth.
26 Faded have my flesh and my heart,
The rock of my heart—and my portion—is
God unto times age-abiding.
27 For lo! they who are far from thee shall perish,
Thou hast put an end to every one who wandered unchastely from thee.
28 But as for me c the drawing near of God is my blessedness—
I have made of My Lord Yahweh my refuge,—
That I may recount all thy works.

PSALM 74.
An Instructive Psalm. Asaph’s.

1 Wherefore, O Lord, hast thou cast off utterly?
Shall thine anger smoke against the flock of thine own pasturing?
2 Remember thine own assembly thou didst acquire aforesight,
Thou didst redeem the tribe of thine own inheritance,
Mount Zion, wherein thou didst take up thy habitation.
3 Lift up thy steps unto the places utterly unsafe;
All the mischief!—the foe in the sanctuary!
4 Thine adversaries have warred in the midst of thine appointed meeting,
They have set their ensigns as tokens!
5 One used to be known according as he carried up high—
Into the thicket of trees—the axes;
6 But aforesight [the doors thereof all together]
With axes and hammers they batter down.
7 They have cast into the fire thy sanctuary,
The ground have they profaned the habitation of thy Name.

8 They have said in their heart,
Let us suppress them altogether,
They have burned up all the meeting-places of God in the land.
9 Our own signs have we not seen,—
There is no longer a prophet,—
Neither is there with us, one who knoweth—
How long!
10 How long, O Lord, shall the adversary reproach? a
Shall the enemy revile thy Name perpetually?
11 Wherefore shouldst thou withdraw thy hand—
Thy right hand? [Bring it] out of the midst of thy bosom!

12 But [God] hath been my king from aforetime,
Working Deliverances in the midst of the earth.

13 Thou didst cleave asunder, in thy might, the sea,
Thou didst break in pieces the heads of the Crocodiles, [till they floated] on the waters;
14 Thou didst crush the heads of the Sea-Monster.
Thou didst give him to food for the people of the deserts;
15 Thou didst cleave open fountain and torrent,
Thou didst dry up rivers of steady flow:
16 Thine is the day, Yea thine the night,
Thou didst establish moon and sun;
17 Thou didst set up all the bounds of the earth,
As for summer and winter thou didst form them!
18 Remember this,
[An enemy] hath reproached Yahweh,
Yea an impious people have reviled thy Name.
19 Do not deliver up to a wild beast, the life of thy turtle-dove,
The living host of thine oppressed ones do not forget perpetually.
20 Have respect to thy covenant,
For the dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of violence.
21 May the crushed one not again be confounded,
As for the oppressed and the needy let them praise thy Name.
22 Arise! O Lord, plead thine own cause,
Remember the reproach of thee, from the impious one, all the day:
Do not forget the voice of thine adversaries,
The noise of thine assailants; ascending continually.

Or: "embittered itself."
Or: "inmost mind.
=ahe behemoth:"—O.G.
Or: "And afterwards shall thou gloriously take me."
Or transfer both divine names: "of Adoniyah Yahweh."
Sep. and Vul.: "That I may recount all thy praises in the gates of the daughter of Zion."
Or: "settle down to rest;"
Similarly Fuerst p. 874: "perpetual desolations"—O.G.
Some cod. (w. 5 ear pr. edna, Aram.): "meetings" (pl.):—O.G.
Or: "their signs as signs for us:
So it shd be (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.): other cod. (w. 3 ear pr. edna): "holy things" (or "places") (pl.):—O.G.
4 Or: "at once.
So it shd be (w. Sep., G.O.; G. N."
4 As in Ps. lviii. 10.
So it shd be (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.)—G. N.
PSALM 75.

To the Chief Musician. "Do not Destroy." A Melody of Asaph, a Song.

1 We have given thanks unto thee, O God, we have given thanks, And <in calling upon thy Name>* men have recounted thy wonders.

2 Surely I will take a set time,—
   [II] <with equity> will judge;
   <Earth> was melting away with all its inhabitants;
   [II] I have fixed the pillars thereof. [Selah.]  

4 I have said to the boasters, Do not boast,
   And to the lawless, Do not lift up a horn;
   Do not lift up on high your horn, Nor speak of the Rock * with arrogance;
   For neither from east nor west, Nor from the wilderness of the mountains [cometh exaltation];
   For [God himself] is about to judge, <One> he will cast down, <Another> he will lift up;
   For [a cup] is in the hand of Yahweh, Whose wine is foaming, It is full of spiced wine, Which he hath caused to flow from one to another;—
   Surely <the dregs thereof> they shall drain out—they shall drink, Even all the lawless ones of the earth.

5 But [II] will exult * unto times age-abiding, I will sing praises unto the God of Jacob;

6 But <all the horns of the lawless> will I hew off,— Exalted' shall be the horns of the Righteous One.

PSALM 76.

To the Chief Musician. With Stringed Instruments. A Melody of Asaph, a Song.

1 God is *known in Judah,  
   In Israel > great' is his Name;

2 | Now hath come into Salem | his pavilion,  
   And his dwelling-place into Zion.

3 | There hath he broken in pieces the arrows of the bow,  
   Shield and sword, and battle. [Selah.]

4 <Enveloped in light> || thou art more majestic than the mountains of prey.
   The valiant of heart have become a spoil.  
   They have slumbered their sleep, And none of the men of might have found their hands.

5 <At thy rebuke> O God of Jacob, Stunned' are the horsemen.*

6 <As for thee> to be feared thou art!  
   Who then shall stand before thee, because of the power of thine anger?  
   Out of the heavens didst thou cause judgment to be heard,  
   Earth feared and was still:

7 When God' rose up to judgment,  
   To save all the oppressed * of the earth. [Selah.]

8 For the multitude of mankind shall give thanks unto thee,  
   The remainder of the multitude shall keep holy festival unto thee.

9 | | Vow and pay, unto Yahweh your God,—  
   Let || all who are round about him||  
   Bear a gift unto him who is to be revered.

10 He cutteth off the spirit of nobles.  
   He is of reverend majesty to the kings of the earth.

PSALM 77.

To the Chief Musician. On "Jeduthun": Asaph's, a Melody.

1 <With my voice—unto God> will I make outcry,*
   With my voice unto God, and he will give ear unto me;

2 <In the day of my distress—unto My Lord> will I seek,  
   **My hand** <by night> hath been outstretched, and never once became slack,  
   **My soul** hath refused to be consoled;

3 I remember God and I murmur,  
   I muse, and my spirit swooneth'. [Selah.

4 Thou hast held, watching mine eyes,  
   I was driven to and fro, and could not speak;

5 I reasoned Of the days of aforetime,  
   Of the years of by-gone ages;

6 I remember my song * in the night,—  
   <With my own heart> I commune,  
   And my spirit || maketh search;—

7 <For ages> will My Lord' reject?  
   And not again grant acceptance | any more;  

8 Hath his lovingkindness' come to a perpetual end?  
   Hath his word failed to generation after generation?

* So it shall be (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.) — G.n.  
So it shall be (w. Sep.) — G.n.  
Or: "make music."  
"Lightnings" — T.G., Fuerst.  "Lightning-flashes, i.e., perhaps burning or fiery arrows (eph. vi. 16)" — Davies' H.L.

a "Song (with stringed accompaniment);" — O.T., p. 618.
PSALMS LXXVII. 9—20; LXXVIII. 1—23.

9 Hath God forgotten to shew favour? Or hath he shut up, in anger, his compassion? [Selah.

10 Then said I—
<An affliction to me> it is; The changing of the right hand of the Most High.

11 I will remember the doings of Yah, Surely I will remember, out of aforesaid, thy wonderful way; And will talk to myself of all thy work, And of thy doings will I muse:—

12 O God, <in the sanctuary> is thy way, Who is a great God like Elohim! Thou art God, doing wonderfully,—Thou hast made known, among the peoples, thy might; Thou didst redeem, with thine arm—Thy people, Thy sons of Jacob and Joseph. [Selah.

16 The waters saw thee, O God, The waters saw thee, They were in birth-throes, Yea the resounding deeps were stirred; The clouds [poured down waters], The skies uttered [a voice], Yea [thine arrows] flew hither and thither; The [voice of thy thunder] was in the whirlwind, Thy lightnings illumined the world, The earth trembled and quaked; <In the sea> was thy way, And [thy path] in the mighty waters, And [thy footprints] could not be known; Thou didst lead, like a flock, thy people, By the hand of Moses and Aaron.

PSALM 78.

An Instructive Psalm. Asaph's.

1 Give ear, O my people, to mine instruction, Bend your ear to the sayings of my mouth; I will open, in a parable, my mouth, I will pour forth enigmas out of antiquity;—Which we have heard, and come to know, And our fathers have recounted to us; We will not withhold [them] from their children, <To a later generation> recounting the praises of Yahweh, Even his might and his wonders which he wrought;

5 When he set up a testimony in Jacob, And <a law> appointed in Israel,—Which he commanded our fathers, That they might make them known to their children;
6 To the end A later' generation [might come to know], Children who should be born, Who should arise, and recount [them] to their children; That they might set in, in Elohim, their confidence,—And not forget the doings of El, But <his commandments> might observe;—And not become, like their fathers, a generation stubborn and rebellious, A generation that fixed not his heart, Neither was their spirit' [faithful with' God], [The sons of Ephraim—armed bowmen] Turned in the day of battle; They kept not the covenant of God, And <in his law> refused to walk; And forgot [his doings], And his wonders which he had shewed them:
12 <In presence of their fathers> wrought he wondrously,"—In the land of Egypt—the field of Zoa:
13 He clave the sea, and caused them to pass through, And roared up the waters like a mound; And led them, by a cloud, in the daytime, And all the night, by a light of fire; He used to cleave rocks in the desert, And let them drink as out of a mighty deeps; And he brought forth streams out of the cliff, And caused waters to flow down, like rivers.
17 But again', once more' sinned they against him, Resisting the Most High in a land of drought: They put God to the proof in their heart, By asking food to their mind; And they spake against Elohim,—They said, Can God prepare a table in the desert? Lo! he hath smitten a rock, And waters [have gushed out], Yea [torrents] have rushed along,—<Food also> can he give? Or provide flesh' for his people?
21 [Therefore] Yahweh hearkened, and became wroth,—And [as fire] was kindled against Jacob, Moreover also [anger] mounted against Israel; Because They believed not in God, Nor trusted in his salvation;
22 Though he had commanded the skies above, And <the doors of the heavens> had opened;
And had rained on them manna to eat,  
And the corn of the heavens had given to them:

The food of the mighty each one did eat,  
Nourishment sent them to the full;

He let loose an east wind in the heavens,  
Then guided he, in his might, a south wind;

And rained upon them flesh as the dust,  
And like the sand of the sea birds of wing;

And let them fall in the midst of their camp, —  
Round about their habitations.

So they did eat and were abundantly filled,  
When what they longed for he had brought them:

They had not turned away from what they had longed for,  
Yet was their food in their mouth.

When the anger of God mounted against them,  
And he slew of their vigorous youths,

And the choice young men of Israel caused he to bow down in death.

For all this sinned they still,  
And believed not in his wonders;

So he ended, in a breath, their days,  
And their years, in a sudden terror!

If he slew of them then they sought him,  
Yea they turned, and did earnestly seek God;

And remembered that Elohim was their rock,  
Yea El Most High their Redeemer:

So they spake him fair with their mouth,  
And with their tongue did promise him falsely:

But their heart was not fixed with him,  
Nor were they trusty in his covenant:

Yet full of compassion would put a propitiatory-covering over iniquity, and not destroy,—

Yea many a time turned he back his anger,  
And would not stir up all his wrath.

So then he remembered  
That Flesh they were.

A Wind departing, that returneth not.

How often they resisted him in the desert,  
Vexed him, in the waste:

Yea they again put God to the test,  
And the Holy One of Israel caused they sorrow:

They remembered not his hand — The day  
When he ransomed them from the adversary:

When he set, in Egypt, his signs,  
And his wonders, in the plain of Zoan;

When he turned, into blood, their Nile-streams,  
And their own rivers could they not drink:

He sent among them  
The gad-fly, and it devoured them,  
And the frog, and it despoiled them;

When he gave to the corn locust their produce,  
And their toil, to the swarming locust:

He killed, with hail, their vine,  
And their sycomores, with frost:

When he gave up, to hail-storms, their beasts,  
And their cattle, to pestilent fevers:

He sent among them the heat of his anger,  
Wrath and indignation and distress,—

A mission of messengers of misfortune:

He levelled a path for his anger,—  
Withheld not, from death, their soul,  
But their life—to the pestilence he delivered:

So he smote  
Every first-born in Egypt,

The beginning of their strength,  
In the tents of Ham;

And he set forth, like sheep, his people,  
And guided them, like a flock in the desert:

Yea he led them securely, and they dreaded not,  
And the seas did cover.

Then brought he them within his own holy bounds,  
The mountain-range, which his right hand made his own:

So he drew out, before them, [ whole] nations,  
And allotted them, by line, an inheritance,  
And caused to dwell, in their own homes,  
the tribes of Israel.

But they tested and resisted God Most High,  
And his testimonies did not observe;

But drew back and dealt treacherously, like their fathers,  
They turned aside, like deceitful bowmen:

And provoked him to anger with their high places,  
And with their images used to move him to jealousy.

God hearkened and was wroth,  
And greatly abhorred Israel:

So he gave up the habitation of Shiloh,  
The tent he had set up among men:

Yea he gave up, into captivity, his strength,  
And his beauty into the hand of an adversary:

And delivered up, to the sword, his people,  
And with his own inheritance he was wroth;

His young men were devoured by fire,  
And his virgins were not praised in song;

His priests by the sword did fall,  
And his widows were not able to bewail.

Then awoke, as one that had slept, Adonay,  
As a warrior exulting with wine:

So he smote his adversaries in the rear,

Reproach age-abiding laid he upon them.

See Joel i. 4, notes.  
Or: "manly vigour."  
Or: "decisively rejected."  
Or: "My Lord."  
M.: "tents."  
Whether curved, graven, or even molten. Same word as Deut. vii. 5.

Cp. Gen. xlix. 3.  
Deu. xxi. 17.  
Psa. cxv. 36.  
Cp. (s.n. for sing. instead of plural.)

Cp. Isa. lxii. 11-14.  
Cp. O.G. 281, 5.  
Cp. O.G. 281, 5.
PSALMS LXXVIII. 67-72; LXXIX.; LXXX. 1-10.

Rescue us then, and put a propitiatory-covering over our sins, For the sake of thy Name.

Wherefore should the nations say— Where is their God? Let him be known among the nations before our eyes!

[Yes! by] the avenging of the blood of thy servants which hath been shed!

Let the groaning of the prisoner come in before thee,— According to the greatness of thine arm> Set free them who are appointed to death. —

Return, therefore, unto our neighbours— Sevenfold, into their own bosom, The reproach wherewith they have reproached thee, O Adonáy! —

So [we, thy people, and the sheep of thy pasture] will give thanks unto thee, to times age-abiding,— To generation after generation> will we recount thy praise.

PSALM 79.
A Melody of Asaph.

1 O God, nations Have entered thine inheritance, Have profaned thy holy temple, — Have laid Jerusalem in heaps:
2 They have given The dead bodies of thy servants, As food for the birds of the heavens, The flesh of thy men of lovingkindness, Unto the wild beast of the earth:
3 They have poured out their blood like water Round about Jerusalem, With none' to bury.
4 We have become A reproach to our neighbours,— A mockery and a derision, to them who are round about us.
5 How long, O Yahweh, wilt thou be angry utterly? Shall thy jealousy burn like fire? —
6 Pour out thy wrath Upon the nations that have not known thee, — And Upon the kingdoms that <on thy Name> have not called.
7 For he hath devourèd Jacob,— And <his dwelling-place> have they laid waste.
8 Do not remember against us former iniquities,— Hasten thee, let thy compassions come to meet us! — For we have been brought very low! —
9 Help us, O God of our salvation. On account of the glory of thy Name, —

* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edn. Sep. Syr. Vul.) "In the land "—O.n. (N.B. k for k (k for k) as often.) See Table, p. 29.
* Some cod. (w. Sep. and Vul.) "his servant"—O.n.

* A beautiful expression, How much all manual workers need to put their discernment into their hands!
* Cp. Jer. x. 20.

8 A vine out of Egypt> thou didst remove,† Thou didst cast out nations, and plant it: Thou didst make a clear space before it, So it rooted well its roots, and filled up the land; Covered were the mountains with its shade, And <with its boughs> the mighty' cedars.

* So it shall be (w. Amm. Syr.): "the sons of "—O.m. "the sons of death." —O.m. "Cause it to stand firm, let it fill up the land."
* U.: "My Lord." —"For the sons of God." —"The sons of God." —"because he was a judge." —"To his own people."
PSALMS LXXX. 11—19; LXXXI. ; LXXXII.

11 It thrust forth its branches as far as the sea,—
And unto the River its shoots.

12 Wherefore hast thou broken down its fences,
So that all who pass along the way [pluck its fruit]?*  
13 The boar out of the forest [browseth upon it],
And [the wild beast of the field] pastureth thereon.

14 O God of hosts, return, we pray thee,—
Look down out of the heavens, and see,
And inspect this vine:

15 Yes the stock which thy right hand planted,
Even upon the sons thou didst secure for thyself.

16 To be burned with fire it is cut down,—
At the rebuke of thy countenance* they will perish.

17 Let thy hand be
Upon the Man of thy right hand,
Upon the Son of Man thou didst secure for thyself;

18 So will we not draw back from thee,
Thou wilt bring us to life,
And on thy Name will we call.

19 O Yahweh, God of hosts! bring us back,
Light up thy face, 
That we may be saved.

PSALM 81.

To the Chief Musician. On “the Gittith.”*  
Asaph’s.

1 Shout ye for joy unto God our strength,
Sound the note of triumph to the God of Jacob;

2 Raise a melody, and strike the timbrel,
The lyre so sweet, with the harp;**

3 Blow, at the new moon, the horn,
At the full moon, for the day of our sacred festival.*  

4 For a statute to Israel it is,*
A regulation, by the God of Jacob;

5 A testimony in Joseph,* he appointed it,
When he went forth over the land of Egypt:

6 A language I liked not used I to hear;
I took away from the burden his shoulder,
His hands [from the clay] were set free.

7 In distress thou didst cry and I delivered thee,—
I answered thee, within a hiding-place of thunder;*
I proved thee, by the waters of Meribah. [Selah.]  

* So according to one reading; according to another: “out of the river.” Cp. O. Intro. 338, 339.
** “Bough” — O. G. But observe: Some cod. (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.) “son of man.” Cp. ver. 17—20. * * *  
Or: “thy mouth.” * * *  

8 Hear, O my people, and I will adjure thee,
O Israel, if thou wilt hearken unto me!

9 There shall not be within thee a foreign God,—
Neither shalt thou bow down to a strange God:

10 I, Yahweh, am thy God,
Who brought thee up out of the land of Egypt,—
Open wide thy mouth, that I may fill it.

11 But my people [hearkened not] unto my voice,
Even [Israel] inclined not unto me.

12 So then I let them go on in the stubbornness of their own heart,
They might walk in their own counsels!

13 If my people were hearkening unto me,
[If] [Israel] in my ways would walk>

14 Right soon <their foes> would I subdue,
And <against their adversaries> would I turn my hand:

15 The haters of Yahweh should come cringing unto him,
Then let their own good time be age-abiding!

16 Then would he feed them from the marrow of the wheat,
Yea <out of the rock—> with honey would I satisfy thee.*  

PSALM 82.

A Melody of Asaph.

1 God hath taken his place in the august assembly,*

2 How long will ye judge perversely
And <the countenances of the lawless> uplift? [Selah.]

3 Vindicate the weak and the fatherless,
The oppressed and the poor see righted;
Deliver the weak and the needy,
Out of the hand of the lawless make rescue.

4 They know not, neither can they perceive,
In darkness they wander,
All the foundations of the earth do shake
And <like one of the princes> shall ye fall!

* Or: “humbled.”

8 Arise! O God, judge thou the earth,
For thou wilt inherit all the nations.

Selah.
PSALMS LXXXIII.; LXXXIV.; LXXXV. 1—4. 573

PSALM 83.

A Song, a Melody of Asaph.

1 O God, Do not keep quiet,
Do not hold thy peace,
Neither be thou still, O God!
2 For lo! ||thine enemies|| are tumultuous,
And ||they who hate thee|| have lifted up the head;
3 Against thy people> they craftily devise a secret plot,
And conspire against thy treasured ones.
4 They have said—
Come, and let us wipe them out from being a nation,
That the name of Israel may be remembered no more.
5 For they have taken counsel with one heart,
<Against thee — a covenant> would they solemnise—
6 The tents of Edom, and the Ishmaelites,
Of Moab and the Hagarenes;
7 Gebal and Ammon, and Amalek,
The Philistines, with the dwellers in Tyre;
8 [Even Assyria] hath joined herself with them,
They have become an arm to the sons of Lot.

[Selah.

9 Make them like Midian,
Like Sisera, like Jabin, by the torrent of Kishon;* 10 They perished at En-dor,
They became manure for the soil !
11 Make them—<their nobles—like Oreb and like Zeeb,
And <like Zebah and like Zalmunna> all their princes; e
12 Who said—
Let us take a possession for ourselves
The pastures of God !

13 O my God, make them
As whirling [dust],
As chaff before a wind ;
14 Like a fire burneth a forest,—
And as a flame setheth mountains ablaze >
15 ||So|| wilt thou pursue them with thy tempest,—
And <with thy storm-wind> wilt terrify them :
16 Fill thou their faces with dishonour,
That men may seek thy Name, O Yahweh ;
17 Let them turn pale, and be terrified to futurity,
Yea let them blush, and perish :
18 That men may know that ||thou||
<Whose Name alone is Yahweh>  Art Most High over all the earth.

* Jdg. iv., v.  b Jdg. vii. 25.  c Jdg. viii. 12.

PSALM 84.

To the Chief Musician. On "the Gittith." For the Sons of Korah. A Melody.

1 How lovely are thy habitations, O Yahweh of hosts !
2 My soul ||longeth —yes even languisheth||—for the courts of Yahweh,—
My heart and my flesh|| shout aloud for a Living God.
3 Even the sparrow has found a house,
And ||the swallow|| a nest for herself, where she hath laid her young,
Thine altars, O Yahweh of hosts,
My king and my God !
4 How happy are they who abide in thy house,—
Still are they praising thee.  [Selah.
5 How happy the men whose strength is in thee,
Festive processions a in their heart.
6 ||Passing through the balsam-vale;||
<A place of fountains> they make it,
Yea <with blessings> is it covered by the early rain.
7 They go from strength to strength, c
Each one appeareth before God in Zion.
8 O Yahweh, God of hosts, hear thou my prayer,—
Give hear, thou God of Jacob.  [Selah.
9 [Our Shield:] behold thou, O God,
And look upon the face of thine Anointed One. 4
10 For better' is a day in thy courts, than a thousand,
I choose rather to stand at the threshold,
in the house of my God,
Than to dwell in the tents of lawlessness.
11 For ||a sun and shield|| is Yahweh God,—
<Grace and glory> will Yahweh give,
He will not withhold what is good, from them who walk without blame.
12 O Yahweh of hosts !
How happy the man who trusteth in thee !

PSALM 85.

To the Chief Musician. For the Sons of Korah. A Melody.

1 Thou hast accepted, O Yahweh, thy land,
Thou hast brought back the captives of Jacob ;
2 Thou hast taken away, the iniquity of thy people,
Thou hast covered, all their sin.  [Selah.
3 Thou hast withdrawn all thine indignation,
Thou hast ceased from the glow of thine anger.
4 Restore us, O God of our salvation,
And take away thy vexation towards us.

a Or simply: "bird."
 b M.I.: "Highways."
 c "At every step their strength increases"—P.B.
 d "They fondly think of the roads leading to Jerusalem"—Davies.
 e Or: "houses."
 f M.I.: "buckler."

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5 To times age-abiding wilt thou be angry with us? Wilt thou prolong thine anger, from generation to generation?
6 Wilt not thy self again give us life, That thy people may rejoice in thee.
7 Show us, O Yahweh, thy lovingkindness, And salvation wilt thou grant us.
8 I will hear what God—Yahweh—will speak,— For he will bespeak prosperity to his people, And to his men of lovingkindness, And to them who return with their heart unto him.
9 Surely near unto them who revere him is his salvation, That the glory may settle down in our land.
10 Lovingkindness and faithfulness have met together, Righteousness and prosperity have kissed each other;
11 Faithfulness out of the earth doth spring forth, Righteousness out of the heavens hath looked down.
12 Yahweh himself will give us the blessing, And our land shall yield her increase.
13 Righteousness before him shall march along,— That he may make, into a way, the steps of its feet.

PSALM 86.

A Prayer. David's.

1 Bow down, O Yahweh, thine ear—answer me, For oppressed and needy am I;
2 O guard my life For a man of lovingkindness am I,— Save thy servant, O Yahweh, My God, [Thy servant] who trusteth in thee;
3 Show me favour, O My Lord, For unto thee do I cry, all the day;
4 Rejoice the soul of thy servant, For unto thee O My Lord thy soul do I lift.
5 For thou, O My Lord, art good and forgiving, And abundant in lovingkindness! to all who call upon thee.
6 Give ear, O Yahweh, unto my prayer, And attend unto the voice of my supplications.
7 In the day of my distress will I call upon thee, For thou wilt answer me.
8 There is none like unto thee, among the gods, O My Lord, And nothing like works.

9 All nations whom thou hast made— Shall come in and bow down before thee, O My Lord, That they may glorify thy Name.
10 For great' thou art, and dost wondrous things, Thou, O God, of thyself alone.
11 Point out to me, O Yahweh, thy way, I will walk steadfastly in thy truth, My heart will rejoice to revere thy Name.
12 I will give thee thanks, Adonai, my God, with all my heart, And will glorify thy Name unto times age-abiding.
13 For thy lovingkindness is great towards me, And thou hast rescued my soul from Hades beneath.

14 O God, the insolent have arisen against me, And the assembly of tyrants have sought my life,
15 And have not set thee before them.
16 But thou, O My Lord, art A God of compassion and favour, Slow to anger, and abundant in lovingkindness and faithfulness!
17 Turn thou unto me, and shew me favour,— Give thy strength to thy servant, And save the son of thy handmaid.
18 Perform with me a token for good,— That they who hate me may see and be ashamed, In that thou, Yahweh, hast helped me and comforted me.

PSALM 87.

For the Sons of Korah. A Melody, a Song.

1 His foundation is in the holy' mountains:
2 Yahweh loveth the gates of Zion, More than all the dwellings of Jacob.
3 Glorious things are to be spoken of thee,' O city of God. [Selah.
4 I will mention Rahab and Babylon, to them who know me,— Lo! Philistia and Tyre with Ethiopia, This' one was born there.
5 But of Zion it shall be said— This' man and that' were born in her, And the Highest himself shall establish her.
6 Yahweh will record, when he enrolleth the peoples, This' one was born there. [Selah.
7 As well the singers as the flute-players are saying,— All my springs are in thee!

a Cp. Ps. cxvi. 23.
9 Cp. Exo. xxxiv. 6, 9.
b O.: "humbled,"
9 Cp. Deut. xxxii. 22.
c U.: "soul,"
9 "Are being spoken in thee"—O. G.
9 "soul,"
9 edms.: "O Yahweh"—G. n.
PSALMS LXXXVIII.; LXXXIX. 1—12.

PSALM 88.

A Song, a Melody. For the Sons of Korah. To the Chief Musician. On the "Malahath."* For alternate Song. An Instructive Psalm. By Heman the Ezrahite.†

1 O Yahweh, God of my salvation,*
By day have I made outcry,
In the night [also] before thee.
2 Let my prayer [come into thy presence],
Bow down thine ear to my loud cry.
3 For my soul is sated with misfortunes,
And my life unto Hades hath drawn near;
4 I am counted with them who descend into the pit,
I have become as a man that is without help;
5 Among the dead is my couch,—
Like the slain that lie in the grave,
Where thou rememberest them no more,
Yea [they] from thy hand are cut off;
6 Thou hast laid me in the lowest pit,
In dark places, in the deeps;
7 Upon me hath rested thine indignation,
And with all thy breakers hast thou caused affliction. [Selah.
8 Thou hast far removed mine acquaintances from me,—
Thou hast made me an abomination unto them,<Shut up> and I cannot go forth!
9 Mine eye hath dimmed through affliction;†
I have called upon thee, O Yahweh, all day long,
I have spread out unto thee, my hands.‡
10 <For the dead> wilt thou perform a wonder?
Or shall the shades arising, give thee thanks? [Selah.
11 Shall Thy lovingkindness be recounted in the grave?
Thy faithfulness, in destruction?
12 Shall any wonder of thine be known in the dark?* Or thy righteousness in the land of forgetfulness?
13 But I: unto thee, O Yahweh, have cried for help,
And in the morning my prayer will confront thee!
14 Wherefore, O Yahweh, shouldst thou reject my soul?
Shouldst thou hide thine face from me?
15 Afflicted have I been, and dying, from youth,
I have borne the terror of thee—I shall be distracted!§
16 Over me have passed thy bursts of burning anger,
The alarms of thee have put an end to me;

* Cp. Ps. lxxvi. title.
† So Ps. H.L.
‡ Or: "For"; or, "Belonging to."§ = of the family of Zerah, 1 Ch. ii. 6—O.G.
¶ Or: "my saving God."# Or: "I am free," i.e., "drift, cut off from Yahweh's remembrance."—O.G. 344, 6.
# Or: "humiliation."¶ Mt. "palms."
¶ U. "breathing my last."§ So T.G. 67: "become torpid."—G.n.

17 They have surrounded me like waters, all the day,
They have come circling against me together:
18 Thou hast far removed from me, lover and friend,
Mine acquaintances, are in darkness.*

PSALM 89.

An Instructive Psalm, by Ethan the Ezrahite.*

1 <The lovingkindnesses of Yahweh> age-abidingly will I sing,<To generation after generation> I will make known thy faithfulness with my mouth.
2 For I said,*
To times age-abiding shall lovingkindness be built up,
As for the heavens thou wilt establish thy faithfulness therein.
3 I have solemnised a covenant, for my chosen one,
I have sworn' unto David my servant:
4 <Unto times age-abiding> will I establish thy seed,
And will build up, unto generation after generation, thy throne. [Selah.
5 So shall the heavens praise thy wondrousness,
O Yahweh,—
Yea <thy faithfulness> in the convocation of holy ones.
6 For whom, in the skies, can one compare unto Yahweh? [Or] can one liken unto Yahweh, among the sons of the mighty?*
7 A God inspiring awe in the circle of the holy ones, exceedingly, And to be reverenced above all who are round about him.
8 O Yahweh, God of hosts!
Who, like thee, is mighty, O Yah!
With thy faithfulness round about thee:
9 Thou rulest over the swelling of the sea,
When the rolling waves thereof lift themselves;
Thou dost bid them be still:
10 Thou hast crushed— as one slain—Rahab,
With thy strong arm hast thou scattered thy foes.
11 Thine are the heavens Yea [thine] the earth,
The world and the fulness thereof>
12 Thou didst found them;—
13 The north and the south;
Thou didst create them,—
14 Tabor and Hermon <with thy Name> shall shout for joy:

* Some cod. (w. Syr.): "for the God."—G.n. # Some cod. (w. Sep. and Vul.): "For thou saidst"—G.n.
¶ Cp. previous Ps. § Of, "of the gods."—O.G.
¶ Or: "The heavens."—O.G.
¶ Or: "of the earth."—O.G.
¶ Or: "of the gods."—O.G.
13 Thine is an arm with might,  
   Strong is thy hand, High is thy right hand;  
   Righteousness and justice are the establishing of thy throne,  
   Lovingkindness and faithfulness go before thy face.

15 How happy are the people who know the joyful sound!  
   O Yahweh!  <in the light of thy countenance> shall they firmly march along;  
   <In thy Name> shall they exult all the day,  
   And <in thy righteousness> shall they be exalted.

17 For <the beauty of their strength> thou art,  
   And <in thine acceptance> shall our horns be exalted.

18 For <to Yahweh> belongeth our Shield,  
   And <to the Holy One of Israel> belongeth our King.

19 Then spaketh thou in vision of thy men of lovingkindness,  
   And saidst—  
   I have laid help upon a mighty one,  
   I have exalted one chosen from among the people;

20 I have found David my servant,  
   <With mine own holy oil> have I anointed him;  
   With whom my hand shall be firm,  
   Yea [mine arm] shall strengthen him;

22 No foe shall make excasions on him,  
   Nor shall [a son of perversity] humble him;  
   And I will shatter from before him, his adversaries,

24 And <them who hate him> will I smite;  
   And [my faithfulness and my lovingkindness] shall be with him,  
   And <in my Name> exalted' shall be his horn;  
   And I will set, in the sea, his hand,  
   And in the rivers, his right hand;  
   And <He> shall cry out unto me,  
   <My Father> thou art,  
   My God, and my Rock of Salvation!

27 Yea [I] will appoint him [firstborn],  
   Most High to the kings of the earth!

29 <Age-abidingly> will I keep for him my lovingkindness,  
   And [my covenant] hath been made steadfast for him;

30 Therefore will I appoint, to futurity, his seed,  
   And his throne' as the days of the heavens.

31 If <my statutes> they profane,  
   And <my commandments> do not keep;  
   Then will I punish <with a rod> their transgression;  
   And <with stripes> their iniquity;

33 But <my lovingkindness> will I not frustrate from them,  
   Neither will I falsify my faithfulness;

34 I will not violate my covenant,  
   <And that which hath proceeded out of my lips> will I not alter;

35 <One thing> have I sworn by my holiness,  
   Verily <to David> will I not lie;

36 Of His seed <age-abidingly> shall remain,  
   And [his throne] be like the sun before me;

37 <Like the moon> shall it be established unto times age-abiding,  
   And [a witness] <in the skies> hath been made sure.  
   [Selah.

38 Yet <thou thyself> hast cast off, and rejected,  
   Thou hast been wroth with thine Anointed One;

39 Thou hast cast down the covenant of thy Servant,  
   Thou hast profaned, to the earth, his crown;

40 Thou hast broken down all his defences,  
   Thou hast laid his fortresses in ruins;

41 All the passers by the way [have plundered him],  
   He hath become a reproach to his neighbours;

42 Thou hast raised the right hand of his adversaries,  
   Thou hast gladdened all his enemies;

43 Yea thou hast turned the edge of his sword,  
   Neither hast thou caused him to stand in the battle;

44 Thou hast brought to an end his splendour,  
   And [his throne—to the ground] hast thou hurled;

45 Thou hast shortened the days of his youths,  
   Thou hast covered him with shame.  
   [Selah.

46 How long, O Yahweh,  
   Wilt thou hide thyself utterly?  
   Shall thine indignation [burn like fire],

47 Remember how short-lived [I] am,  
   Wherefore <in vain> hast thou created all the sons of Adam?

48 Who is the man that shall live, and not see death?  
   That can deliver his soul from the hand of hades.  
   [Selah.

49 Where are thy former lovingkindnesses, O My Lord?  
   Thou didst swear unto David, in thy faithfulness!

a Gt.: "shall they shout for joy." Cp. ver. 12—0.n.
 b So (pl.) in many MSS., and in 4 ear. pr. edns.:  
   but "horn" (sing.) in 7 ear. pr. edns. [1 Habb.]
   -G.n.  
 c Or: "to."  
 d So (pl.) in many MSS., 3 ear. pr. edns., Arsm.,  
   Vul.; but "man" (sing.) in some cod., w. 7 ear.  
   pr. edns.-0.n.  
 e Gt.: "set a crown," Cp. Ps. cxviii. 18; or, "laid  
   strength"—0.n.  
 f Or: "Highest  
   of the kings of earth."  
 g Or: "mine instruction,"  
 h Some cod. (w. Arsm.,  
   Syr.): "take away"; or "cause to depart." Cp.  
   2 S. vii. 15.  
 i Gt.: "made his lustre cease." Cp.  
   several ear. pr. edns.-0.n.
 j Or: "intensive plural"  
 k "Thou hast made him to cease from his lustre"—O.G. Some cod. (w.  
   "made his lustre cease."—0.n.
 l Or: "Of what duration I am"—0.G. 319.
BOOK THE FOURTH.

PSALM 90.
A Prayer by* Moses, the Man of God.

1 Lord! <a dwelling-place> hast thou become to us,
From generation to generation:
2 Before the mountains were born,
Or thou hast hast brought forth the earth and the world,
Even from age unto age thou [wast] God.

3 Thou causest man to return unto dust,
And hast said—
Return, ye sons of Adam!
4 For [as thousand years, in thine eyes] [are]
As yesterday, in that it passed away,
Or [as] a watch in the night.
5 Thou hast snatched them away,
A sleep do they become,
In the morning [they are] like grass that shooteth up,
6 In the morning it sprouteth and shooteth up,
6 By the evening it is cut down and withered.

7 For we are consumed in thine anger,
And in thy wrath are we disannayed;
8 Thou hast set
Our iniquities before thee,
Our secret things near the luminary of thy face.
9 For all our days [decline in thy wrath],—
We end our years like a sigh.
10 The days of our years are three score years and ten;
And if [by reason of strength] they have fourscore years:
Yet [their breath] is labour and sorrow,
For it hath passed quickly, and we have flown away.

11 Who knoweth the strength of thine anger?
Even according to the fear of thee is thy wrath!

12 How to number our days> so' grant us to know,
That we may win us a heart that hath wisdom.

13 Return, Yahweh, oh how long?
And have compassion upon thy servants;
14 Satisfy us, in the morning, with thy loving-kindness,
That we may shout aloud and be glad.
Throughout all our days.
15 Make us glad, according to the days thou hast humbled us,
The years [we have seen] misfortune:
16 Let thy work appear unto thy servants,
And thy majesty upon their children;
17 And let the delightfulness of Adonay our God be upon us,—
And the work of our hands establish thou upon us,
Yea the work of our hands establish thou it.

PSALM 91.
1 He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High
Under the shadow of the Almighty> will tarry,
2 Saying of Yahweh—
My refuge and my fortress,
My God, in whom I will trust.
3 For he will rescue thee
From the snare of the fowler,
From the destructive pestilence.
4 With his pinion> will he cover thee,
And [under his wings] shalt thou seek refuge,
A shield and buckler> is his faithfulness.

5 Thou shalt not be afraid
Of the dread of the night,
Of the arrow> that flieth by day;
6 Of the pestilence that, in darkness, doth walk,
Of the plague that layeth waste at noonday.

* Or: "belonging to" "and unto"—G.n.
Or: "ye sons of the earth-born"—G.n.
ML: "in throughout" generation and generation.
Or: "given birth to.
So in many MSS., and 3 ear. pr. edna.; but some ed. (w. 3 ear. pr. edna.):
"E.O.T."
7 There shall fall, at thy side, a thousand,  
Yea [myriads]* at thy right hand,  
Unto thee shall it not come nigh;  
Save only' with thine own eyes shalt thou discern,  
And the recompense of the lawless shalt thou see.  
8 Because thou hast made Yahweh, my refuge,**  
The Most High thou hast made thy dwelling-place.  
There shall not be sent unto thee misfortune,  
Nor shall (plague) come near into thy tent;**  
For his messengers will he charge concerning thee,  
To keep thee, in all thy ways;  
On hands** will they bear thee up,  
Lest thou strike, against a stone, thy foot;  
On the lion* and adder* shalt thou tread,  
Shalt trample on young lion and crocodile.*  
9 Because on me he hath set firm his love;  
Therefore will I deliver him,  
I will set him on high,  
Because he hath known my Name;  
He shall call me, and I will answer him,  
With thee will I be in distress,  
I will rescue him, and will honour him;  
With length of days will I satisfy him,  
And will show him my salvation.  

PSALM 93.  
A Melody, a Song. For the Sabbath-day.  
1 It is good' to give thanks to Yahweh,  
And to sing praises unto thy Name,  
O Most High;  
2 To declare, in the morning, thy lovingkindness,  
And thy faithfulness at night;  
Upon an instrument of ten strings, and upon a harp,**  
With resounding music on the lyre.  
For thou hast made me glad, O Yahweh, in thy doing,**  
In the works of thy hands will I shout for joy.  
How great have grown thy works, Yahweh,  
[How very deep are laid thy plans!  
9 A man that is brutish** cannot know,  
And is dullest** cannot discern this:**  
When the lawless do thrive like grass,  
And all the workers of iniquity have blossomed;  
It is they that may be destroyed for ever.*

* For this quick emphatic movement, see Intro.  
Chap. II., Synopsis, A, c.  
Gr.: “Because thou hast said Y. is my r.”  
Or: “home.” Some cod.  
w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Aram.: “tents” = “homes”; pl.—G.n.  
Prop.: “r measure.”  
Or: “large serpent.”

4 Or: “glorify.”

5 Gr.: “satisfy him with” —G.n.

6 Or: “music.”

7 Or: “lute” —G. n.

8 Some cod. w. 1 ear. pr. edn. and Syr.: “doings” (pl.)—G.n.

10 Some cod. w. 1 ear. pr. edn. and Syr.: “work” (sing.)—G.n.

11 Or: “unto perpetuity.”

8 But thou shalt be on high age-abidingly, O Yahweh.  
9 For lo! thy enemies, Yahweh,  
For lo! thy enemies shall perish,*  
They shall be scattered—all the workers of iniquity;  
10 But thou wilt exalt, as [those of] the buffalo,*  
my horn,  
I have been anointed, with fresh oil.  
11 So hath mine eye descried' them who were lying in wait for me,—  
Of my wicked assailants mine ears shall hear.  
12. The righteous * like the palm-tree shall thrive,  
Like the cedar in Lebanon shall he grow;  
They who are planted in the house of Yahweh  
In the courts of our God shall flourish;  
Still* shall they bear fruit in old age,  
Vigorous and fresh shall they be;  
To declare that upright is Yahweh,  
My Rock, and no perversity* in him.  

PSALM 94.  
1 O God of avenging—Yahweh,  
God of avenging, shine forth:*  
Lift up thyself, O judge of the earth,  
Render a recompense unto the proud.  
How long shall the lawless, O Yahweh,  
How long shall the lawless’ exult?  

* For style, cp. Ps. xcv. 1; and Intro. B, c, p. 16, ante.  
# The meaning uncertain has no foundation.—Fuerst.  
Yet see Paul Haupt on Ps. xxii. 21 in P.B.  
So it shld be (w. Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.)—G.n.  
Mi.: “from then.”  
Gr.:—  
“Beyond the sounds of many waters, He is more majestic than the breakers of the sea.”  
Cp. Ps. xix. 7.  
* For style, cp. Ps. xcii. 9, and note.  
* Cp. ver. 1.
PSALMS XCIV. 4—23; XCV.; XCVI. 1—8.

4 They pour forth [words], they speak arrogantly,
All the workers of iniquity [do boast]:
5 <Thy people> O Yahweh, they will crush,
And <thine inheritance> tread down;
6 <The widow and sojourner> they will slay,
And <the fatherless> murder.
7 Yet have they said—
Yah [doth not see],
The God of Jacob [doth not understand].
8 Understand ye brutish among the people,
And <ye dullards> when will ye show discretion?
9 He that planteth the ear shall he not hear?
Or [that fashioneth the eye] shall he not have power to see?
10 [He that correcteth nations] shall he not reproive?
[He that teacheth man knowledge]!
11 Yahweh; knoweth the plans of men,
That [they] are a breath!
12 How happy the man whom thou correctest, O Yah!*
And whom <out of thy law> thou instructest!
13 That thou mayest give him rest from the days of misfortune,
Until there be digged—for the lawless one—a pit.
14 For Yahweh will not abandon his people,
And <his inheritance> will he not forsake;
15 For <unto righteousness> shall the judicial sentence return,
Then shall follow it—all the upright in heart.
16 Who will rise up for me, against the evildoers?
Who will make a stand for me, against the workers of iniquity?
17 <If> [Yahweh] had not been a help to me>
Soon had sunk into silence—my soul!
18 <If I say> My foot [hath slipped]>
[Thy lovingkindness] O Yahweh, supporteth me.
19 <In the multitude of my cares within me>
[Thy consolations] delight my soul.
20 Shall the throne that instructeth ruin* [have]
fellowship with thee?*
That frameth oppression [by statute]?
21 They make an attack on the life of the righteous one,—
And <innocent blood> they condemn.
22 But Yahweh hath become for me a high tower,
And my God, my rock of refuge.
23 Thus hath he brought back on them their iniquity,
And <by their own wickedness> will he destroy them,
[Destroy them] will Yahweh our God.

PSALM 95.

1 Come, let us make a joyful noise to Yahweh,
Let us shout in triumph, to the rock of our salvation!
2 O let us come before his face with thanksgiving,
<With the sounds of strings> let us shout aloud to him.
3 For <a great God> is Yahweh,
And a great king, above all gods.
4 <In whose hand> are the hidden recesses* of the earth,
And <the peaks of the mountains> are his;
5 Whose [is the sea, for [he] made it,
And <the dry land> [his hands] did form.
6 Enter! let us bow down, and bend low,
Let us kneel, before Yahweh our maker;
7 For [he is] our God,
And [we] are the people of his pasture, and the flock of his hand.
8 To-day [if to his voice] ye will hearken—
Do not harden your heart as at Meribah,*
As on the day of Massah,* in the desert;
9 When your fathers [tested me],
They proved me, yea they also saw what I could do.
10 Forty years> loathed I that* generation,
So I said—
<A people going astray in heart> they are',
Even they [have] not known my ways!
11 And I swore in mine anger,—
Verily they shall not enter into my rest.

PSALM 96.

1 Sing to Yahweh, a song that is new,
Sing to Yahweh, all the earth;
2 Sing to Yahweh, bless ye his Name,—
Tell the tidings, from day to day, of his salvation:
3 Recount Among the nations, his glory,
Among all the peoples, his wonders.
4 For great is Yahweh, and worthy to be mightily praised,
To be revered is he above all gods;
5 For [all the gods of the peoples] are things of nought,*—
But [Yahweh] made [the heavens],
6 [Praise and majesty] are before him,
[Strength and beauty] are in his sanctuary.*
7 Give to Yahweh, ye families of the peoples,
Give to Yahweh, glory and strength;
8 Give to Yahweh, the glory of his Name,
Bring a present, and enter his courts;*
PSALMS XCVI. 9—13; XCVII; XCVIII; XCIX. 1—6.

9. Bow down to Yahweh, in the adornment of holiness,
   Be in anguish at his presence, all the earth!
10. Say among the nations, Yahweh hath become King.
    Surely he hath fixed the world, It shall not be shaken,
    He will judge the peoples with equity.
11. Let the heavens rejoice, and the earth exult.
    Let the sea roar, and the fulness thereof;
12. Let the field leap for joy, and all that is therein,
    Then shall all the trees of the forest shout in triumph.
13. Before Yahweh, for he is coming,
    For he is coming to judge the earth,—
    He will judge the world, in righteousness,
    And the peoples, in his faithfulness.

PSALM 97.

1. Yahweh hath become king.
   Let the earth exult!
   Let the multitude of nations rejoice.
2. Clouds and thick darkness are round about him,
   Righteousness and justice are the establishing of his throne.
3. Fire before him proceedeth,
   That it may consume, round about, his adversaries.
4. His lightning hath illumined the world;
   The earth hath seen, and hath trembled;
5. The mountains like wax have melted,
   At the presence of Yahweh,
   At the presence of the Lord of all the earth.
6. The heavens have declared his righteousness,—
   And all the peoples have seen his glory.
7. Let all who serve an image be ashamed!
   They who boast themselves in things of nought,
   Bow down unto him, all ye gods.
8. Zion hath heard and rejoiced,
   And the daughters of Judah have exulted,
   Because of thy righteous decisions, O Yahweh:
9. For thou, Yahweh, art Most High over all the earth,
   Greatly hast thou exalted thyself above all gods.
10. Ye lovers of Yahweh be haters of wrong,—
    He preserveth the lives of his men of loving-kindness,
    From the hand of the lawless will he rescue them.
11. Light is sown for the righteous one,
    And for the upright in heart rejoicing:

12. Rejoice, ye righteous, in Yahweh,
    And give ye thanks, at the mention of his holiness.

PSALM 98.

A Melody.

1. Sing to Yahweh, a song that is new,
   For wonderful things hath he done,
   His own right hand and his holy arm have brought him salvation.
2. Yahweh hath made known his salvation,
   Before the eyes of the nations hath he revealed his righteousness:
3. He hath remembered his lovingkindness and his faithfulness towards the house of Israel,—
   All the ends of the earth have seen the salvation of our God.
4. Shout aloud to Yahweh, all the earth,
   Break forth and make a joyful noise and sweep the strings;
5. Sweep the strings to Yahweh
   With the lyre,
   With the lyre, and the voice of melody:
6. With trumpets and the sound of a horn, Shout aloud, before the king—Yahweh.
7. Let the sea roar, and the fulness thereof,
   The world, and they who dwell therein:
8. Let the floods clap their hands,
   Together let the mountains make a joyful noise.

Before Yahweh, for he is coming—
   To judge the earth,—
   He will judge the world, in righteousness,
   And the peoples, with equity.

PSALM 99.

1. Yahweh hath become king.
   Let the peoples tremble,
   He is enthroned on the cherubim,
   Let the earth shake.
2. Yahweh in Zion is great,
   And high is he over all the peoples.
3. Let them thank his Name—great and reverend,
   [Holy is he!]
4. Yea with the strength of a king—justice he loveth,—
   Thou hast established equity,
   Justice and righteousness in Jacob thou hast wrought.
5. Exult Yahweh our God,
   And bow down at his footstool,
   [Holy is he!]
6. Moses and Aaron were among his priests,
   And Samuel among them who were calling upon his Name,
   Who were calling upon Yahweh, and he used to answer them:

Or: “in holy adorning.”
Cp. Ps. xxix. 2; Exo. xxviii. 2.
So is it shd be (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.)—G.n.
Or: “regulations.”
Or: “souls.”
In some MSFR. (w. Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.)—G.n.
Either carved or graven, or possibly molten. Cp. Exo. xx. 4, n.
Cp. Ps. xxvi. 5.
Cp. Ps. viii. 5, n.
Cp. Ps. exii. 4—G.n.
PSALMS XCIX. 7—9; C.; CL.; CII. 1—14. 581

7 <In the pillar of cloud> used he to speak unto them, They kept his testimonies, and the statute he gave them.
8 O Yahweh our God! thou answerestst them,—<A pardoning God> thou becamest to them, Yet one bringing vengeance on their deeds. 9 Exalt Yahweh our God, And bow down towards his holy mountain, For holy! is Yahweh our God.

PSALM 100.
A Melody for Thanksgiving.
1 Make a joyful noise to Yahweh, all the earth: Serve Yahweh with rejoicing, Enter before him, with shouts of triumph.
2 Know that Yahweh is God,—\textit{He made us, and not we ourselves,\textit{b}} His people, and the flock of his pasture.
3 Enter ye his gates with thanksgiving, his courts, with praise, Give ye thanks to him, bless ye his Name; For good! is Yahweh, Age-abiding is his lovingkindness, And <unto generation after generation> his faithfulness.

PSALM 101.
David's. A Melody.
1 <Of lovingkindness and of justice> will I sing! <Unto thee, O Yahweh> will I touch the strings!
2 I will behave myself wisely in a blameless way, When wilt thou come in unto me?
3 I will walk to and fro in the blamelessness of my heart,—in the midst of my house:
4 I will not set before mine eyes, a vile thing,—<The doing of them who fall away> I hate, It shall not cleave unto me:
5 A perverse heart shall depart from me, <A maker of mischief> will I not acknowledge;
6 <He that uttereth slander in secret against his friend> \textit{Him} will I root out;
7 One of lofty eyes, and of an ambitious heart >\textit{Him} shall I not be able to endure.
8 Mine eyes shall be upon the faithful of the land, That they may dwell with me,—<He that walketh in a blameless way> \textit{He} shall attend me.

* Or: "oppressed one."
* Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn.) "with"—G.n.
* Or: "reign," "sit enthroned."
* Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn. [Robb.]) "moving to and fro"—G.n.
* He who swears by one in misfortune says, 'May I bear the like if I break my faith.'—T.G. 802.

PSALM 102.
A Prayer for the Humbled One* when he is about to faint, and <before Yahweh> poureth out his grief.
1 O Yahweh, hear thou my prayer, And let my cry for help, <unto thee> enter in.
2 Do not hide thy face from me, In the day when I am in distress,— Bend down unto me thine ear, <In the day when I call> speedily answer me.
3 For <consumed in smoke>b are my days, And <my bones> like a burning mass are scorched through;
4 <Smitten like herbage> so is my heart dried up, For I have forgotten to eat my food.
5 <At the noise of my groaning> my bone' hath cleaved to my flesh!:
6 I am like the pelican of the desert, I have become as an owl among ruins,
7 I have watched and am become Like a bird sitting alone upon a house-top.
8 <All the day> have mine enemies reproached me, And they who are mad against me, by me have sworn. 9 For <ashes—like bread> have I eaten, And <my drink—with my tears> have I mingled;
10 Because of thine indignation and thy wrath, For thou hast lifted me up, and cast me down.
11 <My days> are like a shadow extended, And <I> as green herbage> do wither.
12 But <thou, O Yahweh> age-abidingly wilt remain,* And the memorial of thee, to generation after generation.
13 Thou wilt arise, wilt have compassion upon Zion, Surely it is time to favour her, Surely the time appointed,' hath come;:
14 Seeing that thy servants |take pleasure| in her stones, And <her dust> they favour:

\textit{a} Cp. Exo. xxxiv. 6, 7.
\textit{b} So sev'ous; but read: "and not we ourselves"; others (w. 1 ear. pr. edn. Aram., Vul.) both sev'-ous and read: "and not we are." Some cod. (w. 6 ear. pr. edn.) "and and not we ourselves"; "concerning thee"—G.n.
\textit{b} Cp. Ps. iv. 17.
\textit{b} Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn. [Robb.]) "moving to and fro"—G.n.
12 That the nations may revere thy Name, O Yahweh,  
And all the kings of the earth, thy glory.
16 <When Yahweh [hath built up] Zion,  
Hath appeared in his glory;
Hath turned towards the prayer of the destituie,>*  
And not despised their prayer>
18 This shall be written for a later generation,  
And a people to be created will give praise  
unto Yah:-
19 That he looked down, out of his holy height,  
[from the heavens unto the earth]  
directed his gaze;—
20 To hear the groaning of the prisoner,  
To set free, them who were appointed to death;>  
To the end the Name of Yahweh [might be]  
celebrated in Zion|  
And his praise in Jerusalem:
21 When the peoples [gather themselves together],  
And the kingdoms, to serve Yahweh.
22 He hath prostrated, in the way, my strength,—  
He hath shortened my days.
24 I said,  
O my God, do not remove me< in the midst of my days,  
Throughout the generation of generations>  
are thy years;
25 Of old—the earth thou didst found,  
And the work of thy hands; are the heavens;
[They shall perish] But thou wilt abide;  
And they all <like a garment> shall fall in pieces,  
As a vesture wilt thou change them and they shall vanish;
27 But thou art the same,—  
And thy years shall have no end:
28 The children of thy servants shall continue,—  
And their seed <before thee> be established.

PSALM 103.
1 Bless, O my soul, Yahweh,—  
And all that is within me, his holy' Name;
2 Bless, O my soul, Yahweh,  
And forget not all his dealings:—
3 Who forgiveth all thine iniquity,*  
Who healeth all thy diseases;—

4 Who redeemeth from destruction, thy life,  
Who crowneth thee, with lovingkindness and compassion;
5 Who satisfieth, with good, thine age,  
Thy youth [reneweth itself like an eagle].
6 Yahweh is one [who executeth righteousness],  
Yes vindication for all the oppressed.
7 Who made known his ways unto Mosseś,  
Unto the sons of Israel> his doings.
8 <Compassionate and gracious> is Yahweh,—  
Slow to anger and abundant in lovingkindness.*
9 Not perpetually> will he contend,  
Nor age-abidingly > retain anger;
10 <Not according to our sins> hath he dealt with us,  
Nor according to our iniquities> hath he treated us.
11 For <as the heavens are exalted over the earth>  
His lovingkindness hath prevailed< over them>  
who revere him;
12 <As far> as East from West>  
Hath he put far< from us, our transgressions;>
13 <Like the compassion of a father for his children>  
Is [the compassion of Yahweh] for them who revere him;
14 For [he] knoweth how we are formed,*  
He is mindful< that [dust] we are>.
15 <As for man> <like grass> are his days,  
Like the blossom of the field> [so] doth he blossom;
16 For <a wind> hath passed over it, and it is gone,<  
And its own place is acquainted with it no more.
17 But the lovingkindness of Yahweh is from one age even to another  
Upon them who revere him,  
And his righteousness, to children's children:—
18 To such as keep his covenant,  
And remember his precepts, to do them.
19 <Yahweh> [in the heavens] hath established his throne,  
And [his kingdom] [over all] hath dominion.
20 Bless Yahweh, ye' messengers of his,—  
Heroes of vigour, doing his word,  
To hearken [again] to the voice of his word;
21 Bless Yahweh, all ye his hosts,  
Attendants of his, doing his pleasure;
22 Bless Yahweh, all ye his works,  
In all places of his dominion,  
Bless, O my soul, Yahweh.

* Or: "forlorn."
* ML. "the sinner of death."
* Written: "his"; read: "my." In some cod. (w. Sep. and Vul.): "his," both written and read; in others (w. 2 ear. pr. edn. Aram., Syr.): "my," both written and read—G.n.
* Or (ml.): "do not take me up."
* The rhythm of this line is intended to facilitate the acounting of the Divine Name on the second syllable—See Intro. (Chap. IV., II. B. 3, ante, p. 25).
* Dealing's is not only more exact than "benefits," but is here the more expressive word; since, in the enthusiasm of his gratitude, the Psalmist may have felt that all in the divine "dealings" formed a fitting subject for praise.
* Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn. [Bobb.], Sep. and Vul.): "inquities" (pl.)—G.n.
* Cp. Exo. xxxiv. 6, 7.
* Or: "is exalted."
* ML.: "our formation."
* He bethinketh him—Cheyne. "The pass. ptep. here used appears in some cases to express a state which is the result of the subject's own action."—Dav. Heb. Syn. p. 137. Or render boldly: "He is put in mind."—Cp. Ps. cxviii. 7; Is. xxvi. 8.
* Cp. Ps. lxxxvii. 39.
PSALM 104.

1 Bless, O my soul, Yahweh,—
   Yahweh, my God, thou art exceedingly great,
   With honour and majesty hast thou clothed thyself,

2 Putting on light, as a robe,
   Stretching out the heavens, as a curtain;
3 Building* in the waters, his upper chambers,—
   Who maketh clouds his chariot,
   Who passeth along on the wings of the wind;
4 Making His messengers winds,
   His attendants, a flaming fire;

5 He hath fixed the earth on its foundations,
   It is not to be shaken, to times age-abiding and beyond.

6 With the resounding deep—as a garment hast thou covered it,
   Above the mountains stand the waters;
7 At thy rebuke they flee,
   At the voice of thy thunder they hurry away;
8 Mountains rise', Valleys sink'
   Unto the place which thou hast fixed for them;
9 Bounds hast thou set, which they are not to pass over,
   They are not to return to cover the earth.

10 Who hast sent forth springs, through the torrent-beds,
   Between the mountains they flow along;
11 They give drink, to every wild beast of the field,
   The wild asses do break' their thirst.
12 Over them the bird of the heavens setteth down,
   From amidst the foliage they utter a voice.

13 Who watereth the mountains out of his upper chambers,
   Out of the fruit of thy works thou satisfiest the earth.
14 Who causeth the grass to shoot forth for the cattle,
   And the herb, for the service of man,
   That he may bring forth food out of the earth;
15 Wine may rejoice the heart of man,
   Making radiant his well-nourished face,—
   And food may <the heart of man> sustain.

16 Satisfied are
   The trees of Yahweh,
   The cedars of Lebanon, which he hath planted;
17 Where the birds build their nests,
   The stork* in the fir-trees hath her house;
18 The high mountains are for the chamois,
   The crags are a refuge for the conies.

19 He hath made the moon' for seasons,
   And the sun knoweth his place for entering in.

Psalm 104.

20 Thou causest darkness, and it becometh night,
   Creepeth forth Ever wild beasts of the forest;
21 The young lions roaring for prey,
   And seeking, from God their food.
22 The sun ariseth, they withdraw themselves,
   And lay them down.
23 Man goeth forth to his work,
   And to his labour, until evening.

24 How thy works abound', O Yahweh!
   All of them—in wisdom hast thou made,
   The earth is full' of thy possession;
25 This sea heretofore is great and broad on both hands,—
   Wherein are creeping things, even without number,
   Living things small with great;
26 There ships sail along,
   This sea-monster, thou hast formed to sport therein;
27 Of all them thou do wait,
   That thou mayest give them their food in its season;
28 Thou givest unto them, they gather,
   Thou openest thine hand, they are satisfied with good.

29 Thou hidest thy face, they are dismayed,
   Thou withdrawest their spirit,
   They cease to breathe,
   And unto their own dust do they return:
30 Thou sendest forth thy spirit, they are created,
   And thou renewest the face of the ground.

31 Be thy glory, O Yahweh, to times age-abiding,
   Let Yahweh rejoice in his own works:
32 Who looketh at the earth, and it trembleth,
   He toucheth the mountains, and they smoke.

33 I will sing to Yahweh, as long as I live!
   Yea I will touch the strings to my God, while I continue;
34 Pleading unto him be my meditation,
   I will rejoice in Yahweh.

35 Sinners shall be consumed' out of the earth,
   And the lawless no more, shall exist.—
   Bless, O my soul, Yahweh,
   Praise ye Yah !

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*a Or: "acquisition." So (sing.) in many MSS. (w. 5 ear. pr. edns.: 1. Rabb.) ; but in others (w. 6 ear. pr. edns.): "possessions" (or "acquisitions") (pl.) — G.n.
*b Or: "whale." So G.n.
*c Or: "The sea-monster which thou hast formed." Cp. O.G. 201. 5.
*d Or: "pick up."
*e So G.n.: "suddenly perish"— T.G.
*f Or Job xiv. 19.
** Or, as one word: "Halleluylah"; and so the Massoretic text. But Ginsburg concludes: "There can hardly be any doubt that this" [resolution of the phrase into two words, translated as three] "exhibits the primitive reading." He further expresses the confident conclusion that the phrase was originally the public reader's invitation to the worshippers to join in the public responses—G. Intro. pp. 875-81.
PSALM 106.

1 Give thanks to Yahweh, Call upon his Name, Make known among the peoples, his doings; Sing ye to him, Make ye music to him, Speak ye of all his wonders. Make your boast in his holy Name, Joyful be the heart of them who are seeking Yahweh. Search out Yahweh and his strength, Seek diligently his face at all times. Remember his wonders which he hath done, His portents, and the just decisions of his mouth.

6 O ye Seed of Abraham—his servants, Sons of Jacob—his chosen ones: Yahweh himself is our God, Through all the land are his just decisions.

8 He hath remembered, unto times age-abiding, his covenant, The word he commanded, to a thousand generations; Which he solemnised with Abraham, And his oath, to Isaac; And confirmed it unto Jacob for a statute, To Israel, as a covenant age-abiding; Saying, To thee will I give the land of Canaan, As your inherited portion; While as yet they were men easily counted,—A very few, and sojourners therein; And they wandered from nation to nation, From a kingdom, to another people. He suffered no son of earth to oppress them, And reproved—for their sakes—[even] kings! Ye may not touch mine Anointed ones, And to my Prophets may ye do no wrong.

15 Then called he a famine over the land, All the staff of bread he brake; He sent before them a man, For a slave was he sold—[even] Joseph; They forced, into a fetter, his foot, Into the iron he entered his soul; Until the time when his word came to pass, [Speech of Yahweh] proved him; The king sent, and set him free, One having dominion over peoples yet loosed his bonds, He appointed him lord to his household, And one having dominion over all he possessed;

22 That he might bind his rulers as he pleased, And his elders he might enshrine with wisdom.

23 So Israel came into Egypt, And [Jacob] sojourned in the land of Ham; And he made his people exceeding fruitful,—And caused them to become stronger than their adversaries.

24 He let them turn their heart— To hate his people, To deal treacherously with his servants; He sent Moses his servant, Aaron, whom he had chosen.

27 He set among them his threatening signs, And his wonders, in the land of Ham; He sent darkness, and made it dark, But they rebelled against his words; He turned their waters into blood, And so caused their fish to die; Their land swarmed with frogs, In the chambers of their kings!

28 He spake, and there came in the gad-fly, Gnats in all their bounds; He made their showers—bail, A fire flaming throughout their land; And he smote their vines, and their fig-trees, And brake in pieces the trees of their bounds; He spake—then came the swelling locust,— The devouring locust, and that without number; And devoured all the herbage in their land, And devoured the fruit of their ground. Then smote he every firstborn in their land, The beginning of all their strength; Thus brought he them forth, with silver and gold, Nor was there, throughout his tribes, one that faltered; Egypt rejoiced when they went out, For the dread of them had fallen upon them.

29 He spread out a cloud as a covering, And fire, to give light by night, They asked, and he brought in the quail,— And with the bread of the heavens he satisfied them.

1942.38
PSALMS CV. 41—45; CVI. 1—36.

4 He opened the rock, and there gushed forth waters,
   They flowed along, through parched places, as a river;
4 For he remembered his holy word,
   With Abraham his servant.
3 Thus brought he forth his people with gladness,—
   <With shouts of triumph> his chosen ones;
4 And gave them, the lands of the nations,
   <Of the of the peoples> took they possession:
4 In order that they might observe his statutes,
   And <over his laws> might keep watch,
   Praise ye Yah.*

PSALM 106.

1 Praise ye Yah,
   Give ye thanks to Yahweh—
   For he is good,
   For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.b
2 Who can relate the mighty deeds of Yahweh?
   Can cause to be heard, all his praise?
   How happy! They who observe justice,
   He that executeth righteousness at all times.
3 Remember me, O Yahweh, when thou acceptest thy people,*
   Visit me, with thy salvation;
3 That I may look upon the welfare of thy chosen ones,
   That I may rejoice in the joy of thy nation,
   That I may glory, with thine inheritance.
6 We have sinned—with our fathers,
   We have acted perversely, we have committed lawlessness;
7 Our fathers, in Egypt|| understood not thy wonders,
   They remembered not the abounding of thy lovingkindnesses,
   But rebelled by the sea—at the Red Sea.*
8 Yet he saved them, for the sake of his Name,
   To make known his mighty power;
9 So he rebuked the Red Sea, and it dried up,
   And he led them through deeps, as pasture-land;
10 And saved them from the hand of one full of hatred,
   And redeemed them out of the hand of the foe;
11 So the waters covered their adversaries,
   [Not one from among them] was left.
12 They believed therefore in his words,
   They sang his praise.
13 Soon* forgot they his works,—
   They waited not for his counsel;
14 But lusted a lust in the desert,
   And tested God in the waste.
15 So he gave them their request,
   But sent leanness into their soul.
16 And they became jealous
   Of Moses, in the camp,—
17 The earth opened and engulfed Dahath,
   And covered up the assembly of Abiram;
18 Then was kindled a fire in their assembly,—
   A flame consumed* the lawless ones.
19 They made a calf in Horeb,—
   And bowed down to a molten image;
20 Thus changed they my glory.b
   For the similitude of an ox that eateth grass.
21 They forgot God their saviour,
   Who had done great things in Egypt:
22 Wonders in the land of Ham,
   Terrible things by the Red Sea.
23 Then would he have bidden to destroy them,—
   Had not Moses his chosen stood in the breach before him,
   To turn back his wrath from destroying.
24 And they refused the delightful land,
   They believed not his word;
25 But murmured in their tents,—
   They hearkened not unto the voice of Yahweh.
26 So he lifted up his hand unto them,
   That he would let them fall in the desert;
27 And would disperse their seed among the nations,
   And would scatter them throughout the lands.
28 Yet they let themselves be bound to Baal-peor,—*
   And did eat sacrifices to the dead:
29 So they provoked* to anger by their doings,
   And a plague made a breach among them.
30 Then stood up Phinehas, and interposed,
   And stayed* was the plague:
31 So it was counted unto him, for righteousness,
   To generation after generation, unto times age-abiding.
32 And they provoked by the waters of Meribah,—
   And it fared ill with Moses, for their sakes;
33 For they embittered his spirit,*
   And he spake rashly with his lips.
34 They destroyed not the peoples of which Yahweh had spoken to them;
35 But had fellowship with the nations,
   And learned their doings;
36 Yea they served their idols,
   And they* became to them a snare:

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* Or: “licked up.”
* M.C.T.: “their glory.” "One of the alterations of the Sopherim [editorial scribes]. The original reading was, ‘They changed (kehbad) my glory,’ but it was altered because the statement that the Israelites changed God’s visible Shechinah for the image of an ox was deemed derogatory to the Divine Being”—G. Intro. 360.
* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edn.): “And hearkened not”—G.n.
* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edn.): “and have”—G.n.
* Or: “to dead things (lifeless gods)” —O. G. 257b, 559b, d.
* Some cod. (w. Syr., Vul.): “And it”—G.n.
PSALMS CVI. 37-48; CVII. 1-17.

37 Yes they sacrificed their sons and their daughters to mischievous demons; *
38 And poured out innocent blood,
The blood of their sons and their daughters,
Whom they sacrificed to the idols of Canaan,
And the land was polluted with blood-shed;
39 And they became unclean by their works,
And became unclean in their doings.
40 Then was kindled the anger of Jahweh with his people,
And he abhorred his own inheritance.
41 So he delivered them up into the hand of the nations,
And they who hated them had dominion over them;
42 And their enemies oppressed them,
And they were bowed down under their hand.

43 Many times did he rescue them,—
But they rebelled by their counsel,
And sank low in their iniquity.


BOOK THE FIFTH.

PSALM 107.

1 O give thanks to Jahweh.—
For he is good,
For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.

2 Let the redeemed of Jahweh say,
Whom he hath redeemed from the hand of the adversary;
3 And out of the lands hath gathered them,—
From the east and from the west,
From the north and from the south. b
4 They wandered about in the desert—in a waste,<br>Way to a city to dwell in> found they none;
5 Hungry—yea thirsty—
Their soul, within them, fainted:
6 Then made they outcry to Jahweh, in their peril,<br><Out of their distresses> he rescued them;
7 And led them by a straight road,
That they might journey to a city to dwell in.
8 Let them give thanks to Jahweh for his lovingkindness,
And for his wonderful dealings with the sons of men; *

* This line is proceeded in Sep. and Vul. by the<br>[publid reader's] invitation: "Praise ye Yah._
Lit.: "from the sea."
Ot.: "from the right."
= "south, because when facing east the right hand is towards the south."—O.G.
* So shd the verse be divided (w. Sep., Syr.,
Vul._—G.n.) Hence not: "waste of a way," as O.G. 44b.
* Or: "Adam."

9 For he hath satisfied the longing soul,
And <the famished soul> hath he filled with good.

10 The dwellers in darkness and death-shade,
Bound with oppression and iron;
Because they had rebelled against the sayings of God,—
And <the counsel of the Most High> they had spurned;
12 And he bowed down, with labour, their heart,
They staggered, with no one to help;
13 Then made they outcry to Jahweh in their peril,<br><Out of their distresses> he saved them;
14 He brought them forth out of darkness and death-shade,
And <their fetters> he took off.
15 Let them give thanks to Jahweh for his lovingkindness,
And for his wonderful dealings with the sons of men!
16 For he brake in pieces the doors of bronze,
And <the bars of iron> he hewed asunder.

17 [The perverse] <by reason of their transgression,
And on account of their iniquities> are afflicted;
* Or: "humiliation."
And they draw near unto the gates of death.

Then make they outcry to Jehovah in their peril,
And <out of their distresses> he saveth them.

He sendeth his word, and healeth them,
And delivereth them from their graves.

Let them give thanks to Jehovah
for his lovingkindness, and
for his wonderful dealings with the sons
of men!

Yea let them sacrifice the sacrifices of thanksgiving,
And recount his works with a shout.

Men who go down to the sea, in ships,
Doing business through mighty waters;
'They': see the works of Jehovah,
And his wondrous in the deep;
And he speaketh, and there ariseth a tempestuous wind,
Which lifeth on high its rolling waves;

They mount the heavens. They descend the roaring deeps,
||Their soul< by trouble> dissolveth;
They reel and stagger like a drunken man,
And ||all their wisdom> is engulphed;

Then make they outcry to Jehovah, in their peril,
And <out of their distresses> he bringeth them forth.

He calmeth the storm to a whisper,
And silent are their rolling waves;
Then are they glad, because they are hushed,
And he guideth them unto their desired haven.

Let them give thanks to Jehovah
for his lovingkindness, and
for his wonderful dealings with the sons
of men!

Yea let them extol him in the convocation of the people,
And <in the seated company of elders> let them praise him.

He turneth
Rivers into a desert, and
Springs of Water, into thirsty ground,
A Land of Fruit, into a waste of salt,
For the wickedness of them who dwell therein.

He turneth
A Desert, into a pool of water, and
A Parched Land into springs of water;
And hath caused the famished to dwell there,
And they have built them a city to dwell in;

And have sown fields, and planted vineyards,
And made them fruits of increase:
Thus hath he blessed them, and they have multiplied greatly,
And <their cattle> he maketh not few.

He poureth contempt upon nobles,
And casteth them to wander in a pathless waste;
So have they become few and been brought low,
By oppression, misfortune and sorrow;
But he hath set the needy on high from affliction,
And made families <like a flock>:

The upright seeth are glad,
And ||all perverseness> hath closed her mouth.

Who is wise? then let him observe these things!
And diligently consider the lovingkindness of Jehovah.

A Song, a Melody: David's.

[Fixed] is my heart, O God,
I will sing and touch the strings, even mine honour.

Awake, O harp and lyre,
I will awaken the dawn!

I will thank thee among the peoples, O Jehovah,
And will sing praise unto thee, among the tribes of men.

For <above the heavens> is thy lovingkindness,
And <as far as the skies> thy faithfulness.
Be thou exalted above the heavens, O God,
And <above all the earth> be thy glory.

To the end thy beloved ones may be delivered:
Oh save thou with thy right hand and answer me!

||God|| hath spoken in his holiness,
I will exult!
I will apportion Shechem!
And <the Vale of Succoth> will I measure out;

<Mine> is Gilead—<mine> Manasseh,
But ||Ephraim|| is the defence of my head,
||Judah> is my commander's staff;

||Moab> is my wash-bowl,
<Upon Edom> will I throw my shoe;
<Over Philistia> raise a shout of triumph.

The sign of dislocation is here also found in the Massoretic text. Effect has been given to (ginzburg's suggestion that ver. 40 ab have stood before ver. 39—CP note on verses 29-30).

In some cod. (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.) <me> is both written and read—G.n.

Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Sep., Syr., Vul.) <and mine> is read—G.n.

Or: "late"—O.G.

Written: "us"; but read: "me"; and so in many cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edn.); but in some cod. (w. 8 ear. pr. edn., Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.): "me" is both written and read—G.n.

Verses 29-30 are marked in Hebrew with the sign of dislocation (inverted nun), but where this paragraph was originally placed does not appear—G. Intro. pp. 341-46.

So T.G. Fuerst, Dav., Wellhausen (F.B.). But: "city"—O.G.
PSALMS CVIII. 10—13; CIX.; CX. 1.

10 Who will conduct me to a fortified city?
Who will lead me as far as Edom?
11 Hast not thou O God, rejected us?
And wilt not go forth, O God, with our hosts?
12 Grant us help out of distress,
For <vain> is the deliverance of man:
13 In God shall we do valiantly,
<He himself> therefore, shall tread down our adversaries.

PSALM 109.
To the Chief Musician. David's. A Melody.

1 O God of my praise, do not be silent;
2 For <the mouth of the lawless one and the mouth of the deceiver> <against me> are open,
They have spoken to me with a false tongue;
3 And <with words of hatred> have they surrounded me,
And have made war upon me without cause:
4 For <my love> they have been accusing me,
While <I> was at prayer:
5 Yea they have returned unto me—
Evil for good; and
Hatred for my love.
6 Set in charge over him, one who is lawless,
And let <an accuser> stand at his right hand:
7 When he is judged let him go out condemned,
And let <his own petition> become a sin;
8 Let his days become few,
<His Overseership> let another take;
9 Let his children become fatherless,
And his wife a widow;
10 Let his children <wander about> and beg,
Let them be driven out of their ruins;
11 Let the creditor take him at all that he hath,
And let strangers prey on the fruit of his toil;
12 Let him have no one to continue lovingkindness,
And there be none to favour his fatherless children;
13 Let his posterity be for cutting off,
<In another generation> let their name be wiped out;
14 Remembered be the iniquity of his fathers against Yahweh,
And <the sin of his mother> let it not be wiped out;
15 Let them be before Yahweh continually,
And let the memory of them be cut off out of the earth;
16 Because that he remembered not to shew lovingkindness,
But pursued the man that was oppressed and needy,
That <the downhearted> he might slay.

17 <Because he loved cursing>
May it have come upon him,
18 <Because he delighted not in blessing>
May it have kept far from him;
19 <Because he clothed himself in cursing as his outer garment>
Therefore may it have entered like water into his inward part,
And like oil into his bones;
20 Be it his, as a garment he shall wrap round him,
And for a girdle he shall, at all times, gird on;
21 <This be the reward of mine accusers, from Yahweh,
Even of them who are speaking wrongfully against my life.>
22 But <thou> Yahweh, Adonay, deal effectually with me, for the sake of thy Name,
<Since good> is thy lovingkindness: O rescue me;
23 For <oppressed and needy> I am,
And <my heart> is wounded within me.
24 <As a shadow when it stretcheth out> I am gone,
I am shaken off like the locust;
25 <My knees tremble from fasting,
And> <my flesh> faileth of fatness:
26 So <I> am become a reproach for them,
They see me, they shake their head.
27 Help me! O Yahweh my God,
Save me, according to thy lovingkindness:
28 That they may know that
<Thine own hand> this is,
<Thou, Yahweh> hast done it.
29 <They may curse> if <thou> wilt bless,—
<Mine assailants> shall be ashamed.
But <thy servant> shall rejoice.
30 Mine accusers shall be clothed with confusion,
And shall wrap about them, like a cloak, their own shame.
31 I will thank Yahweh loudly with my mouth,
Yea <in the midst of multitudes> will I praise him;
32 Because he standeth at the right hand of the needy,
To save, from them who would pass sentence on his life.

PSALM 110.
David's. A Melody.

1 The declaration of Yahweh to my Lord—
Sit thou at my right hand,
Until I make thy foes thy footstool.

* Lit.: "hath led": but G.n.
10 Lit.: "will lead": —G.n.
* So it shd be (w. Sep., Vul.) —G.n.
12 Some cod. (w. Aram., Sep. and Vul.): "O God, his fathers be mentioned unto Y."
13 Or: "Let the iniquity of his fathers be mentioned unto Y."
14 So it shd be (w. Sry.) — G.n.
15 Or: "memorial."
16 U.: "soul."
17 So it shd be (w. Sep. and Vul.) — G.n.
18 A Sep. v.r. ("mir"): "their" — G.n.
19 A Sep. v.r. ("mir"): "their" — G.n.
PSALMS CX. 2—7; CXL; CXLI; CXIII. 1—8.

2 <Thy sceptre of strength will Yahweh extend out of Zion. Tread thou down, in the midst of thy foes.

Thy people will freely offer themselves, in the day of thine army, —<In the splendours of holiness out of the womb of the dawn>

To thee shall spring forth the dew of thy youth.

Yahweh hath sworn — and will not repent. Thou shalt be a priest unto times age-abiding, After the manner of Melchizedek.

My Lord, on thy right hand, — Hath shat-tered — in the day of his anger — kings; He will judge among the nations — full of dead bodies! He hath shat-tered the head over a land far extended:

Of the torrent in the way will he drink, — For this cause will he lift up [his] head.

PSALM 111.

Praise ye Yah!

I will give thanks unto Yahweh, with a whole heart, In the circle of the upright and the assembly. Great are the works of Yahweh, Sought out, by all who find pleasure therein.

 Honourable and majestic is his doing, And his righteousness standeth for aye.

A memorial hath he made by his wonders, <Gracious and compassionate> is Yahweh.

Food hath he given to them who revere him, He will remember, age-abidingly, his covenant.

The mighty of his works hath he declared to his people, That he may give them the inheritance of the nations.

The works of his hands are faithful and just, Firm are all his precepts;

Upheld to futurity, to times age-abiding, Done in faithfulness and equity.

Ransom hath he sent to his people, He hath commanded, to times age-abiding, his covenant, <Holy and reverend> is his Name.

PSALM 112.

Praise ye Yah!

How happy is the man who revereth Yahweh, In his commandments delighteth he greatly;

Mighty in the earth shall his seed, The generation of the upright shall be blessed;

Wealth and riches shall be in his house, And his righteousness standeth for aye, Risen in darkness is light to the upright, The gracious and compassionate and righteous.

Well for a man shewing favour and lending! He shall sustain his affairs with justice.

Surely, unto times age-abiding shall he not be shaken, In remembrance age-abiding shall the righteous one remain.

Of evil tidings shall he not be afraid, Established is his heart, led to trust in Yahweh;

Upheld is his heart, shall he not be afraid, Until that he gazeth on his foes.

He hath scattered abroad, he hath given to the needy. His righteousness standeth for aye, His horn shall be exalted in honour.

The lawless one shall see, and be indignant, <His teeth will> gnash and melt away, The craving of the lawless shall vanish.

PSALM 118.

Praise ye Yah!

Praise, O ye servants of Yahweh, Praise the Name of Yahweh;

Be the Name of Yahweh blessed, Henceforth, even to times age-abiding.

From the rising of the sun unto the going out thereof, Worthy to be praised is the Name of Yahweh:

High above all nations is Yahweh, Above the heavens is his glory.

Who is like Yahweh our God? That goeth on high to dwell, That cometh down low to look, Through the heavens and through the earth;

That raiseth out of the dust, the poor, From the dunghill uplifteth the needy; To give a seat with nobles, With the nobles of his people!
PSALMS CXIII. 9; CXIV.; CXV.; CXVI. 1—14.

9 Causing the barren woman to dwell in a household,  
A mother of sons in her joy!  
Praise ye Yah.*

PSALM 114.

1 When Israel came forth out of Egypt,  
The house of Jacob from among a people of strange tongue;  
2 Judah became his sanctuary,  
Israel his realm;  
3 The sea beheld, and fled,  
The Jordan turned back;  
4 The mountains started like rams,  
The hills like the young of the flock;  
5 What aileth thee, O sea, that thou fleest?  
O Jordan, that thou turnest back?  
6 Ye mountains, that ye start like rams?  
Ye hills, like the young of the flock?  
7 Before the Lord be in anguish, O earth,  
Before the God of Jacob;  
Who turneth The Rock into a pool of water,  
The Flint into springs of water.

PSALM 115.

1 Not unto us, O Yahweh, not unto us, —  
But unto thine own Name, give glory,  
concerning thy lovingkindness,  
concerning* thy faithfulness.
2 Wherefore should the nations' say,  
Pray where is their God?  
3 When [our God] is in the heavens,  
Whatever he pleased, hath he done.
4 Their idols are silver and gold, a  
The work* of the hands of men, —  
5 Have they, but they speak not,  
Have they, but they see not;  
6 Have they, but they hear not,  
Have they, but they smell not:  
7 Their hands! but they feel not,  
Their feet! they walk not,  
No sound make they in their throat.
8 Shall they be they who make them,  
Every one* who trusteth in them.
9 O Israel!* trust thou in Yahweh,  
Ye that revere Yahweh, trust in Yahweh,  
<Their help and their shield> is he!  
10 O house of Aaron! trust ye in Yahweh,  
Ye that revere Yahweh, trust in Yahweh,  
<Their help and their shield> is he!

* N.B. Should probably be carried to beginning of next Ps.  
79, 390.
"A people talking unintelligibly"—O.G.  
Some cod. (w. on the Hebrew = Vul.) "works" (pl.) —G.n.
Some cod. (w. Sep. and Syr., Vul.) "And every one" —G.n.

11 Yahweh hath remembered us, he will bless—  
He will bless the house of Israel,  
He will bless the house of Aaron;  
12 He will bless them who revere Yahweh,  
The small with the great;  
13 Yahweh multiply' you,  
You and your children;  
14 Blessed are ye of Yahweh,  
Who made the heavens and the earth;  
15 As for the heavens belong to Yahweh,  
But the earth hath he given to the sons of men.*  
16 The dead cannot praise Yah,  
Nor any that go down into silence;  
17 From henceforth even unto times age-abiding.  
Praise ye Yah.  

PSALM 116.

1 I love Yahweh—because he heareth'  
My voice, my* supplications;  
2 Because he hath bowed down his ear unto me>  
Therefore <throughout my days> will I call.  
3 The meshes of death encompassed me,  
And the distresses of hades came upon me,  
Peril and sorrow I found;  
4 But on the Name of Yahweh I called —  
I beseech thee, Yahweh, deliver my soul.  
5 Gracious is Yahweh and righteous,  
And [our God] is full of compassion.  
6 Yahweh preserves the simple,  
I was brought low, when <to me> he granted salvation.  
7 Return, O my soul, to thy rest,  
For Yahweh hath dealt bountifully with thee.  
8 For thou hast rescued my soul from death,—  
Mine eyes from tears, my feet from stumbling.  
9 I will walk to and fro before Yahweh, in the lands of life.  
10 I believed' that I should speak,  
I was greatly depressed.  
11 [I] said in mine alarm,*  
All men* are false!  
12 How shall I give back to Yahweh,  
All his benefits unto me?  
13 The cup of salvation will I lift,  
And <on the Name of Yahweh> will I call:  
14 My vows—to Yahweh will I pay,  
...
PSALMS CXVI. 15—19; CXVII.; CXVIII.

15. "Costly" in the eyes of Yahweh>

Is [death] for his men of lovingkindness.

16. I beseech thee, O Yahweh—

For [I] am thy servant,

[I] am thy servant, the son of thy handmaid,

Thou hast loosed my bonds.

17. To thee> will I sacrifice a sacrifice of thanksgiving,

And <on the Name of Yahweh> will I call:

18. My voice— to Yahweh > will I pay,

Might it be in the presence of all his people;—

19. In the courts of the house of Yahweh,

In the midst of thee, O Jerusalem.

Praise ye Yah !

PSALM 117.

1. Praise Yahweh, all ye nations,

Laud him, all ye tribes of men;*

2. For his lovingkindness [had prevailed over us],

And [the faithfulness of Yahweh] is to times.

Praise ye Yah !

PSALM 118.

1. Give ye thanks to Yahweh—

For he is good,

For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness. *

2. I pray you! let Israel [say],

For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness. *

3. I pray you! let the house of Aaron [say],

For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness. *

4. I pray you! let them who revere Yahweh [say],

For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness. *

5. "Out of a strait> called I on Yah,

He answered me with enlargement. *

6. [Yahweh] is on my side,* I will not fear,

What can man [do unto me]? *

7. [Yahweh] is on my side,* with them who help me,

Therefore shall gaze upon them who hate me.

8. It is <better to seek refuge in Yahweh>

Than to put confidence in man:

9. It is <better to seek refuge in Yahweh>

Than to put confidence in nobles.

10. All nations> have compassed me about,

<In the Name of Yahweh> surely I will make them be circumcised; 1

11. They have compassed me about—yea compassed me about,

<In the Name of Yahweh> surely I will make them be circumcised; 1

12. They have compassed me about like wax been.*

They have blazed up* like the fire of thorns,

<In the Name of Yahweh> surely I will make them be circumcised. 6

13. Thou didst [thrust sore> at me that I might fall,

But ; Yahweh> hath helped me.

14. <My might and melody> is Yah,

And he hath become mine by salvation. 4

15. [The voice of shouting and salvation] is, in the tents of the righteous,

The right hand of Yahweh is doing valiantly:

16. The right hand of Yahweh is exalted,

The right hand of Yahweh is doing valiantly.

17. I shall not die, but* live,

That I may recount the doings of Yah.

18. Yah > [chastened me sore].

But <unto death> did not deliver me.

19. Open to me the gates of righteousness,

I will enter therein, I will give thanks unto Yah.

20. This> is the gate for Yahweh,

Such as are righteous shall enter therein.

21. I will thank thee, because thou hast answered me,

And hast become mine by salvation. 6

22. A stone the builders refused [Hath become the head of the corner:

From Yahweh> hath this' come to pass,

The same> is marvellous in our eyes.

23. This is the day, which Yahweh' hath made,

We will exult, and be glad therein.

24. Ah now, Yahweh, do save, we beseech thee,

Ah now, Yahweh, do send success, we beseech thee!

25. Blessed> be he that entereth,

In the Name of Yahweh,

We have blessed you,

Out of the house of Yahweh.

26. Yahweh is God',

And hath shed on us light,—

Bind ye the festal sacrifice with cords,

Up to the horns of the altar.

27. "My God> thou art", and I will thank thee,—

My Elohim, I will exalt thee.

28. Give ye thanks to Yahweh—

For he is good,

For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.

* Cp. Ps. cxiii. 9, n.
* Cp. Jer. xxxii. 27.
* So the Western School of Masoretes (w. 1 ear. pr. edn.) but the Easterns w. many MSS., 9 ear.
* pr. edns. and Aram. : the enlargement (= deliverance of Yah).—G.n.
* O.r. "mine."—G.n.
* Or: "cut them down."—But cp. O.G. 559.
* So it shd be (w. Sep.)—O.n.
* So it shd be (w. Aram., Sep., Vul.)—O.n.
* Or: "cut them down."—But cp. O.G. 559.
* Cp. ver. 21; Exo. xv. 2; Is. xii. 2; Intro. Chap. I. 3, n, p. 6.
* So O.G. 474, e.
* Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn.): "doing" (sing.)—O.n.
* Cp. ver. 14; Exo. xv. 2; Is. xii. 2; and Intro. Chap. I. p. 6, a.
* Or: "in him."
PSALM CXIX. 1—42.

ALPH.

1 How happy the men of blameless life,
Who walk in the law of Yahweh.

2 How happy they who observe his testimonies,
With a whole heart: they seek him.

3 Yes, they have not wrought perversity,
In his ways: they have walked.

4 Thou hast commanded thy precepts,
That they should be diligently kept.

5 Oh would that my ways might be settled!
That I might keep thy statutes.

6 Then shall I not be ashamed,
When I have respect unto all thy commandments.

7 I will thank thee with uprightness of heart,
When I have learned thy righteous regulations.

8 Thy statutes will I keep, Do not thou forsake me utterly.

BETH.

9 Wherewithal can a young man keep pure his way?
By taking heed, according to thy word.

10 With all my heart: I have sought thee,
Suffer me not to be led astray from thy commandments.

11 In my heart: I have treasured what thou hast said.
To the end I may not sin against thee.

12 Blessed art thou, O Yahweh— Teach me thy statutes.

13 With my lips: I have recounted All the regulations of thy mouth.

14 In the way of thy testimonies: I have rejoiced.
Like as over all riches.

15 In thy precepts: I will meditate, That I may discern thy paths.

16 In thy statutes: I will find my dear delight, I will not forget thy word.

GIMEL.

17 Bestow thy bounties upon thy servant—let me live,
That I may observe thy word.

18 Unveil thou mine eyes, that I may discern Wondrous things out of thy law.

19 A sojourner: am I in the earth, Do not hide from me, thy commandments.

20 My soul is crushed: with longing For thy just decisions at all times.

21 Thou hast rebuked the proud as accursed, Who stray from thy commandments.

22 Roll from off me, reproach and contempt. For thy testimonies have I observed.

DALETH.

23 Even rulers have taken their seat, against me have talked,
[Thy servant] will still meditate in thy statutes.

24 Yes thy testimonies: are my dear delight, My counsellors.

25 My soul cleaveth to the dust,
Give me life, according to thy word.

26 <My ways> I recounted, and thou didst answer me, Teach me thy statutes.

27 <The way of thy precepts> cause thou me to understand, And I will indeed meditate in thy wonders.

28 My soul weepeth itself away, for grief, Confirm thou me, according to thy word.

29 <The way of falsehood> take thou from me, And with thy law: O favour me.

30 <The way of faithfulness> have I chosen, <Thy regulations> have I deemed right.

31 I have kept close to thy testimonies, O Yahweh! do not put me to shame.

32 <The way of thy commandments> will I run, For thou wilt enlarge my heart.

HE.

33 Point out to me, O Yahweh, the way of thy statutes, That I may observe it unto the end.

34 Give me understanding, that I may observe thy law, That I may keep it with a whole heart.

35 Guide me in the path of thy commandments, For <therein> do I find pleasure.

36 Incline my heart unto thy testimonies, And not unto unjust gain.

37 Turn away mine eyes, from beholding vanity, <In thy way>: give me life.

38 Establish unto thy servant, thy word, Which pertaineth to the reverence of thee. Cause to pass away my reproach, that I have feared, For 'thy regulations': are good.

39 Lo! I have longed for thy precepts, <In thy righteousness> give me life.

WAW.

41 And let thy lovingkindness reach me, O Yahweh, Thy salvation, according to thy word.

42 So shall I have something to answer him that reproacheth me, That I have trusted in thy word.

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* Lit.: "caressings," "fondlings."  
** Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edn., Aram., Syr., Vul.): "thysayings"—G.n.  
*** Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.): "words" (pl.).  
**** As in ver. 30. Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.) have the plural: "words" (pl.).

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* Or: "vindications."  
*** Or: "leadeth."  
**** As in ver. 30. Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.): "words" (pl.).
1 And do not snatch away from my mouth the
word of truth in any wise; *
Because <for thy regulation> have I waited.
2 That I may keep thy law continually.
To times age-abiding and beyond.
3 That I may walk to and fro in a large place,
Because <thy precepts> have I sought.
4 That I may speak of thy testimonies before kings,
And not be ashamed.
5 That I may find dear delight in thy command- 
ments,
Which I have loved.
6 That I may lift up my hands unto thy com-
dmandments, which I have loved,
And may meditate in thy statutes.

ZATIN.
7 Remember the word unto thy servant,
 Upon which thou hast caused me to hope.
8 This | is my comfort in mine affliction,
That | thy word has given me life.
9 Insolent men | have derided me exceedingly,
<From thy law> have I not swerved.
10 I have remembered thy regulations <which have come down> from age-past times, O Yahweh,
And have consolled myself.
11 A raging heart has seized me, by reason of the
lawless,
Who forsake thy law.
12 <Songs> have thy statutes become to me,
In my house of sojourn.
13 I have remembered, in the night, thy Name, O
Yahweh,
And have kept thy law.
14 <This> have I had, Because <thy precepts> have I observed.

NETH.
7 My portion | is Yahweh,
I have promised that I would keep thy
words. *
8 I have sought the smile of thy face with all my
heart.
Shew me favour, according to thy word. 
9 I have thought upon my ways,
And have turned my feet unto thy testi-
monies.
10 I have hastened, and not delayed,
To keep thy commandments.
11 The meshes of the lawless have surrounded
me,
<Thy law> have I not forgotten.
12 <At midnight> I arise to give thanks unto thee,
For thy righteous regulations.
13 <Companion> am I, to all who revere thee,
And to them who keep thy precepts.

* Or: “utterly.”
* Some cod. w. 6 er. pr. edn., Sep., Syr., Vul.: “regulations” (=pl.).—G.n.
* ML.: “palms.”
* Or: “place.”
* Or: “That.”
* Or: “My portion is Y.; I have said,
That I might keep thy words.”

K.O.T.
64 <Of thy lovingkindness> O Yahweh, the earth
is full; 
<Thy statutes> teach thou me.

TETH.
66 Well> hast thou dealt with thy servant,
O Yahweh, according to thy word.
68 <Good judgment and knowledge> teach thou me,
For <in thy commandments> have I trusted.
69 <Before I was afflicted> I myself was going 
 astray,
But now <thy word> have I kept.
70 <Good> thou art, and doing good,
Teach me thy statutes.
71 Insolent' men have plastered falsehood over me,
With <a whole heart> will observe thy 
precepts.
72 <Gross like fat> is their heart.
<In thy law> have found dear delight.
73 It is <well for me> that I was afflicted,
That I might learn thy statutes.
74 <Better to me> is the law of thy mouth,
Than thousands of gold and silver.

YODH.
75 Thine own hands have made me and formed me.
Give me understanding, that I may learn thy 
commandments.
76 They who revere thee shall see me and rejoice 
That <for thy word> I waited.
77 I know, O Yahweh, that righteous are thy 
regulations.
And <in faithfulness> didst thou afflict me.
78 Let thy lovingkindness, I beseech thee, serve to 
comfort me,
According to thy word to thy servant.
79 Let thy compassions reach me, that I may live,
For <thy law> is my dear delight.
80 Let insolent men be ashamed, because <by 
means of falsehood> they have dealt with 
me perversely,
I will meditate in thy precepts.
81 Let them who revere thee turn unto me,
Even they who know thy testimonies.
82 Let my heart be thorough in thy statutes,
That I may not be ashamed.

KAPH.
83 My soul hath languished for thy salvation,
<For thy word> have I hoped.
84 Mine eyes have failed for thy word,
Saying, When wilt thou comfort me?
85 Though I have been like a wine-skin in the 
smoke>
<Thy statutes> have I not forgotten.
86 How few are the days of thy servant !
When wilt thou execute sentence on my 
persecutors?
87 Insolent men digged for me pits,
Men who are not according to thy law.

As in ver. 38.
* Or: “constituted.”
* So read, and both written
* Or: “blameless.”
* read and in some cod. w. —G.n.
* Or: “Which is.”

Sep. & Syr. Other cod.

38
PSALM CXIX. 86—128.

107 I have been afflicted exceedingly,—

O Yahweh, give me life according to thy word.

108 The freewill offerings of my mouth > accept.

I pray thee, O Yahweh,

And <thy regulations> teach thou me.

109 [My life] is in my hand continually,

Yet <thy law> have I not forgotten.

110 The lawless have set a snare for me,

Yet <from thy precepts> have I not strayed.

111 As an inheritance have I taken thy testimonies

unto ages-abiding.

For <the joy of my heart> they are.

112 I have inclined my heart to perform thy statutes,

Age-abidingly, to the end.

SAMECH.

113 <Half-hearted ones> do I hate,

But <thy law> do I love.

114 <My hiding-place and my buckler> thou art,

<For thy word> have I waited.

115 Depart from me, ye evil-doers,—

That I may observe the commandments of my God.

116 Uphold me according to thy word," that I may live,

And do not shame me out of my hope!

117 Sustain me, that I may be saved,

And may find dear delight in > thy statutes continually.

118 Thou hast made light of all who stray from thy statutes,

For their fraud is <falsehood>.

119 <Dress> have I accounted * all the lawless

of the earth,

Therefore do I love thy testimonies.

120 My flesh <bristled up from dread of thee>,

And <of thy regulations> stand I in fear.

AYIN.

121 I have done justice and righteousness,—

Do not leave me to mine oppressors.

122 Be thou surety for thy servant for good,

Let not insolent men oppress me.

123 Mine eyes: have become dim for thy salvation;

And for thy righteous word,

124 Deal with thy servant according to thy loving-kindness,

And <thy statutes> teach thou me.

125 <Thy servant> I am'—give me understanding,

So shall I get to know thy testimonies.

126 It is time that Yahweh should work,

They have frustrated thy law!

127 <For this cause> do I love thy commandments,

More than gold, yea than fine gold!

128 <For this cause> <all thy precepts concerning all things> I deem right;

<Every way of falsehood> I hate.

NUN.

156 <A lamp to my feet> is thy word,

And a light to my path.

157 I have sworn, and have fulfilled, e

To keep thy righteous regulations.

* Some cod. w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.: "words" [pl.]

—G.n.

So in many MSS. (w. 7 ear. pr. edn., Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.); but in some cod. w. 4 ear. pr.

G.n.

9 As in ver. 58. Some cod. (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.):

(1) Rab.); "and "are thy sayings" (pl.)

will fulfill"—G.n.

13 U.: "soul."

14 Cp. Intro., p. 29, antc. > So it should be (w. Sep. and Syr.)—G.n.

15 As in ver. 58.

16 So it should be (w. Aram., Sep., Syr.). Op. ver. 47

G.n.

17 So it should be (w. Sep., have I kept"—G.n.
PSALM CXIX. 129—170. 595

129. They have drawn near, who pursue villainy; from thy law, they have gone far away. The opening of thy word is light, giving understanding to the simple. My mouth have I opened wide, and pantèd, because for thy commandments have I longed.

132. Turn thyself unto me, and shew me favour, as is befitting to the lovers of thy Name. My steps direct thou by thy word; and let not iniquity have dominion over me.

134. Set me free from the oppression of man, so will I keep thy precepts. Thy face lighten thou up on thy servant, and teach me thy statutes.

135. Streams of water have run down mine eyes, because men have not kept thy law.

136. Righteous art thou, O Yahweh, and thy statutes are righteous. Thou hast righteousness commanded thy testimonies in great faithfulness.

137. My zeal hath put an end to me, for mine adversaries have forgotten thy words.

138. Refined is thy word to the uttermost, and thy servant loveth it.

139. Thy precepts have I not forgotten. Thy righteousness is righteous to times age-abiding, and thy law is truth.

139. Straitsness and distress have befallen me, thy commandments are my dear delights.

140. Righteous are thy testimonies, unto times age-abiding, give me understanding, that I may live.

141. I have cried out with all my heart, answere, O Yahweh; thy statutes will I observe.

142. I have cried out unto thee, oh save me, that I may keep thy testimonies.

143. I forestalled the twilight, and cried for help, for thy word I waited.

144. Mine eyes forestalled the night-watches, to meditate in thy word.

145. <My voice> O hear, according to thy loving-kindness, O Yahweh! according to thy word give me life.

150. Behold mine affliction, and rescue me, from thy law have I not forgotten. Plead my cause, and redeem me, by thy word give me life.

152. Far from the lawless is salvation, for thy statutes have they not sought.

152. Thy compassions are great, O Yahweh, according to thy regulations give me life.

157. Are my persecutors and mine adversaries, from thy testimonies have I not swerved. I have seen traitors, and felt loathing, because thy word they kept not.

158. See thou that thy precepts I have loved, O Yahweh, according to thy loving-kindness give me life. The sum of thy word is truth, and according to thy servant's regulations.

159. Rulers have persecuted me, without cause, but of thy word hath my heart stood in awe.

160. Joyful am I over thy word, like the finder of spoil in abundance.

161. Falsehood I hate and abhor, thy law do I love.

162. Seven times in the day have I praised thee, for thy righteous regulations.

163. Blessing in abundance have the lovers of thy law, and nothing to make them stumble.

164. I have looked for thy salvation, O Yahweh, and thy commandments have I done.

165. My soul hath kept thy testimonies, yea I have loved them greatly.

166. I have kept thy precepts, and thy testimonies, for all my ways are before thee.

167. Let my shouting come near before thee, O Yahweh, according to thy word give me understanding.

168. Let my supplication come in before thee, according to thy word deliver me.

a Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn. Sep. Vul.) 'according to' O-Gn.

b As in ver. 98.

c Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn. Syr.) 'word' (sing.) written and read - O-Gn.

Or: 'faithfulness.'


Some cod. (w. 6 ear. pr. eds. [Rabb.] 'decisions,' 'regulations' (pl.) O-Gn.


As in ver. 38. Some cod. (w. Sep. and Vul.) 'words' (pl.) written and read. Others (w. 2 ear. pr. eds. [Aram. Syr.]) 'word' (sing.) written and read O-Gn.

As in ver. 38. Some cod. (w. Sep. and Vul.) 'words' (pl.)

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171 My lips shall pour out praise, When thou shalt teach me thy statutes.
172 My tongue shall respond with thy word, For all thy commandments are righteous.
173 Be thy hand ready to help me, For thou hast I have chosen.
174 I have longed for thy salvation, O Yahweh, And thy law is my dear delight.
175 Let my soul live, that it may praise thee, So shall thy regulation help me.
176 I have strayed like a wandering sheep, O seek thy servant, For thy commandments have I not forgotten.

PSALM 120.
A Song of Ascents.
1 Unto Yahweh, in the distress that befell me I cried, and he answered me.
2 O Yahweh, rescue thou my soul From the false' lip, From the deceitful tongue.
3 What shall be given to thee, And what shall be added to thee Thou deceitful tongue?
4 The arrows of the hero sharpened, With burning coals of b Emma.
5 Woe is me, That I sojourn in Meshek, That I abide near the tents of Kedar?
6 Long hath my soul had her dwelling With him that hateth peace:
7 If I am for peace, and verily I speak If they are for war!

PSALM 121.
A Song of Ascents.
1 I will lift up mine eyes unto the mountains, From whence cometh my help!
2 My help is from Yahweh, Who made heavens and earth.
3 May he not suffer thy foot to slip May thy keeper not slumber
4 Lo! neither will slumber nor sleep The keeper of Israel.
5 Yahweh is thy keeper, Yahweh is thy shade, on thy right hand:
6 By day the sun shall not smite Nor the moon by night.

PSALM 122.
A Song of Ascents.
1 Yahweh will keep thee from all harm, He will keep thy life.
2 Yahweh will keep thy going out and coming in, From henceforth, even unto times age-abiding.

PSALM 123.
A Song of Ascents.
1 I was glad when they were saying unto me, Unto the house of Yahweh let us go!
2 Standing are our feet, Within thy gates, O Jerusalem!
3 Jerusalem! that hath been builded, A true city, all joined together as one:
4 Whither have come up the tribes, The tribes of Yah, A testimony to Israel, To give thanks unto the Name of Yahweh:
5 For there are set— Thrones for justice, Thrones for the house of David.
6 Ask ye for the peace of Jerusalem, They shall prosper who love thee!
7 Peace be with thy walls, Prosperity within thy palaces:
8 For the sake of my brethren and friends, Oh, might I speak [saying], Peace be within thee!
9 For the sake of the house of Yahweh our God Will I seek blessing for thee.

PSALM 124.
A Song of Ascents.
1 Unto thee have I lifted up mine eyes, O thou who art enthroned in the heavens.
2 Lo! as the eyes of men-servants are unto the hand of their masters As the eyes of a maid-servant, unto the hand of her mistress So are our eyes unto Yahweh our God, Until that he shew us favour.
3 Shew us favour, O Yahweh, shew us favour, For exceedingly are we sated with contempt:
4 Exceeding sated therewith is our soul, The scorn of the careless, The contempt of the proud.

PSALM 125.
A Song of Ascents.
1 If it had not been for Yahweh who was on our side, Oh might Israel say:
PSALMS CXXIV. 2—8; CXXV.; CXXVI.; CXXVII.; CXXVIII.; CXXIX. 1. 597

2 "If it had not been for Yahweh, who was on our side,
When men rose up against us,"
3 "Then! <alive> had they swallowed us up,
In the glow of their anger against us;"
4 "Then! <alive> had welshed us,
|The torrent| gone over our soul;"
5 "Then! had gone over our soul
The waters so proud!"
6 |Blessed| be Yahweh,
Who gave us not as prey to their teeth.
7 |Our soul|| as a bird| hath escaped from the snare of the fowlers,
|The snare| is broken, and ||we| are escaped :"
8 |Our help| is in the Name of Yahweh,
Who made heaven and earth.

PSALM 125.

A Song of Ascents.

1 "They who trust in Yahweh||
|Are| like Mount Zion,*
Which shall not be shaken,
|Age-abidingly> shall it remain.
2 |Jerusalem:|| mountains| are round about her;
|And Yahweh| is round about his people,
From henceforth even unto times age-abiding.
3 For the sceptre of lawlessness* shall not remain
over the allotment of the righteous,—
Lest the righteous put forth—unto perversity—
their hands.
4 Do good, O Yahweh, unto such as are' good,
Even unto such as are upright in their hearts.
5 "As for them who turn aside unto their crooked ways:"
Yahweh| will lead them forth| with the workers of iniquity,
Prosperity on Israel!

PSALM 126.

A Song of Ascents.

1 <When Yahweh brought back' the captives of Zion>
We were like them who dream : 
2 "Then! was our mouth| filled with laughter,
And our tongue' with a shout of triumph,—
Then! said they among the nations,
Yahweh| hath done great things| with these!
3 Yahweh| hath done great things| with us,
We are full of joy!
4 Bring thou back, O Yahweh, our captives,
Like channels in the South.
5 |They who are sowing with tears!|
<With shouting> shall reap:

Some cod. (w. 1 sar. pr. edn., Syr.,
"In M. Z."
Vul.): "of the lawless
—G.n.*
8 Some cod. w. Sep., Syr.,
"ones"—G.n.
449: Dav. Heb. Syn. 97,
188 a.]
4 Or: "That thou mayest
behold."
5 Or: "in sleep"—O.G.
Heb. Tenses, 65.
PSALM 130.
A Song of Ascents.
1 Out of the depths have I cried unto thee, O Yahweh.
2 O My Lord, hearken thou unto my voice,—
Let thine ears be attentive to the voice of my supplications.
3 If thou shouldest mark, O Yahweh,
O My Lord, who could stand?—
4 But with thee is forgiveness, That thou mayest be revered.
5 I have waited for Yahweh My soul hath waited for his word;—
I have hoped, O my soul, for My Lord, More than they Who watch for the morning, Who watch for the morning:—
7 Wait, O Israel, for Yahweh,—
For with Yahweh is lovingkindness, And there aboundeth with him—redemption. || He therefore will redeem Israel From all his iniquities.

PSALM 131.
A Song of Ascents. David's.
1 O Yahweh, my heart is not haughty; Nor are mine eyes lofty, Neither have I moved among great matters, Or among affairs too wonderful for me;—
2 Surely I have soothed and silenced my soul,— Like a weaned child, concerning my mother, Like a weaned child, concerning myself—mine own soul.

PSALM 132.
A Song of Ascents.
1 Remember, O Yahweh, unto David, All his humiliations!
2 What he Swore to Yahweh,— Vowed to the Mighty One of Jacob:
3 Surely I will not enter the home of my own house, Nor ascend my curtained couch; I will not give sleep to mine eyes, Nor to mine eye-lashes shall slumber;—
5 Until I find A place for Yahweh, Habitations' for the Mighty One of Jacob.
6 Lo! we heard of it at Ephrathah, We found it in the fields of the wood.
7 We would enter his habitations, We would bow down at his footstool.
8 Arise! O Yahweh, unto thy place of rest, Thou, and the ark of thy strength, Thy priests let them be clothed with righteousness, Thy men of lovingkindness let them shout for joy!
9 For the sake of David thy servant> Do not turn away the face of thine Anointed One.
10 Yahweh hath sworn unto David, In faithfulness will he not turn from it,— Of the fruit of thy body> Will I seat on thy throne. || If thy sons keep my covenant, And my testimony which I will teach them> Even their sons> Unto futurity> Shall sit on thy throne.
12 For Yahweh hath chosen Zion,— He hath desired it as a dwelling for himself: This is my place of rest unto futurity, Here will I dwell, for I have desired it;—
13 Her provision> will I abundantly bless, Her needy ones> will I satisfy with bread; And <her priests> will I clothe with salvation, And <her men of lovingkindness> shall shout aloud for joy;—
14 There will I cause to bud a horn to David, I have prepared a lamp for mine Anointed One.

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Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns. [1 Rabb.]): “upon” —G.n.
Or transfer the name: “O Adonay.” But some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.): “Yahweh” —G.n.
“So (w. Sep. Syr. Vul.) and these verses be divided —G.n.
Or: “for Adonay.” Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn.): “for Yahweh” —G.n.
Mil.: “wonders beyond me.”
Some cod. (w. Sep. and Vul.): “soothed and uplifted,”

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Some cod. w. 3 ear. pr. edns.: “field” (sing.) —G.n.
Or: “thine ark of strength.”
PSALMS CXXXII. 18; CXXXIII.; CXXXIV.; CXXXV.; CXXXVI. 1—12. 599

18 <His enemies> will I clothe with shame,
   But <upon himself> shall his crown be resplendent.

PSALM 133.
   A Song of Ascents. David’s.
   1 Lo! <how good and how delightful> For brethren [to dwell together even as one],
   2 Like the precious oil upon the head,
   Descending upon the beard;
   The bearded of Aaron,—
   Which descended unto the opening of his robe:*
   3 Like the dew of Hermon, which descended upon
   the mountains of Zion,—
   For [there] did Yahweh command the blessing,
   Life unto times age-abiding.b

PSALM 134.
   A Song of Ascents.
   1 Lo! bless Yahweh, all ye servants of Yahweh,
   Who stand in the house of Yahweh | by night;*
   2 Lift up your hand in holiness,
   And bless Yahweh.
   3 May Yahweh | bless thee | out of Zion,
   Even he that made heaven and earth.

PSALM 135.
   1 Praise ye Yah,*
   Praise ye the Name of Yahweh,
   Praise, O ye servants of Yahweh:
   Who stand In the house of Yahweh,
   In the courts of the house of our God.
   3 Praise ye Yah,*
   For good is Yahweh,
   Sing praises to his Name,
   For it is full of delight;
   4 For <Jacob> hath Yah chosen’ for himself,
   Israel, for his own treasure.
   5 For [I] know that great’ is Yahweh,
   Yeas our Lord:* is beyond all gods.
   6 <Whatsoever Yahweh hath pleased> he hath done,—
   In the heavens and on the earth,
   In the sea, and all resounding deeps:
   Causing vapours to ascend from the end of the earth,—
   <Lightnings for the rain> hath he made,
   Bringing forth wind out of his treasuries.
   8 Who smote the firstborn of Egypt,
   Both of man, and of beast;
   Sent signs and wonders into thy midst, O Egypt,
   Upon Pharaoh, and upon all his servants.
   10 Who smote great nations,
   And slew mighty kings:

11 Sihon, king of the Amorites,
   And Og, king of Bashan,
   And all the kingdoms of Canaan;
   And gave their land as an inheritance,
   An inheritance to Israel his people.
   13 O Yahweh! [thy Name] is age-abiding,—
   O Yahweh! [thy memorial] is to generation after* generation.
   14 For Yahweh will vindicate' his people,—
   And <on his servants> have compassion. b
   15 [The idols of the nations] are silver and gold,*
   The work[d] of the hands of men:
   <A mouth> have they, but they speak not,
   <Eyes> have they, but they see not;
   <Ears> have they, but they hear not,
   <Noses>—there is no’ breath in their mouth.
   <Like unto them> shall be they who make them,
   Every one who trusteth in them.
   19 O house of Israel! bless Yahweh,
   O house of Aaron! bless Yahweh;
   20 O house of Levi! bless Yahweh,
   Ye that revere Yahweh! bless Yahweh.
   21 Blessed be Yahweh out of Zion,
   Who inhabiteth Jerusalem,
   Praise ye Yah,*

PSALM 136.
   1 Give ye thanks to Yahweh
   For he is good,
   For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.¹
   2 Give ye thanks to the God of gods,⁴
   For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.
   3 Give ye thanks to the Lord of lords,
   For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.
   4 To him that doeth great wonders | by himself alone,
   For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.
   5 To him that made the heavens with understanding,
   For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.
   6 To him that stretched out the earth above the waters,
   For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.
   7 To him that made great lights,
   For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.
   8 The sun to rule the day,
   For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.
   9 The moon and stars to rule the night,
   For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.
   10 To him that smote Egypt in their firstborn,
   For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.
   11 And brought forth Israel out of their midst,
   For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.
   12 With a firm hand, and a stretched-out arm,
   For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.

* Mt.: “and.”
¹ See Ps. civ. 35. n.
² See Ps. civ. 35. n.
³ Heb.: 'ad hón nahunu
⁴ Sometimes = “rulers,” “representatives of God.”
⁵ Or. Ps. viii. 5. n.; lxxxi. 1, 6. n.
To him that divided the Red Sea into divisions,
For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.
And caused Israel to pass through the midst thereof,
For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.
And shook off Pharaoh and his army in the Red Sea,
For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.
To him that led his people through the desert,
For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.
To him that smote great kings,
For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.
And slew majestic kings,
For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.
Even Sihon, king of the Amorites,
For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.
Also Og, king of Bashan,
For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.
And gave their land for an inheritance,
For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.
An inheritance to Israel his servant,
For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.
Who in our low estate remembered us,
For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.
And freed us with force from our adversaries,
For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.
Who giveth food to all flesh,
For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.
Give ye thanks unto the God of the heavens,
For <age-abiding> is his lovingkindness.

PSALM 187.
1 <By the rivers of Babylon> we sat down, yea we wept:—
When we remembered Zion:
2 Upon the willows—in the midst thereof
Hanged we our lyres:
3 For <there> our captors asked of us words of song,
And our plunderers—gladness,—
Sing us the songs of Zion!
4 How shall we sing the song of Yahweh,
On a foreign' soil?
5 If I forget thee, O Jerusalem>
Let my right-hand forget:—
Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth,
If I do not remember thee!—
If I do not lift up Jerusalem above the head of mine own gladness.
7 Remember, O Yahweh, against the sons of Edom,
the day of Jerusalem,—
How they continued to say—
Overthrow! Overthrow!
Unto the foundation within it.

PSALM 188.
David's.
1 I will give thee thanks with all my heart,
<Before the messengers of God> will I praise thee in song:
2 I will bow down towards thy holy temple,
And thank thy Name, for thy lovingkindness
and for thy faithfulness.
For thou hast magnified, above all thy Name,
thy word!—
3 In the day I cried unto thee>
Then didst thou answer me,
And didst excite me, in my soul, mightily.
4 All the kings of the earth will thank thee, O Yahweh,
When they have heard the sayings of thy mouth;
And they will sing of the ways of Yahweh,
That great is the glory of Yahweh:
5 Though lofty is Yahweh yet <the lowly> he regardeth,
But <the haughty> afar off: doth he acknowledge.
6 Though I walk in the midst of distress thou wilt give me life,—
Because of the anger of my foes thou wilt thrust forth thy hand,—
And thy right' hand will save me:
7 <Yahweh> will carry through my cause,—
O Yahweh! thy lovingkindness is age-abiding,
The works of thine own hands do not thou desert.

PSALM 189.
To the Chief Musician. David's. A Melody.
1 O Yahweh! thou hast searched me, and observed:
3 Thou hast observed my downsitting and mine uprising,
Thou hast given heed to my desire, from afar:
5 My path and my couch hast thou examined,
And <all my ways> thou well knowest.

6 Gr.: "O destroying d. of B."—G.n.
7 Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.): "Ye will controlled and inspected"—G.n.
6 Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.): "Yea, because of my foes"—G.n.
8 Gr.: "hand" (pl.)—G.n.
9 Some cod. (w. A.): "work" (sing.)—G.n.
7 Or: "in."
Surely there hath not been a word on my tongue,
[But] behold! O Yahweh, thou hast observed it
on every side.

And hast laid upon me thy hand:
Knowledge too wonderful for me!
High, I cannot attain to it!

Whither can I go from thy spirit?
Or whither <from thy face> can I flee?
If I ascend the heavens, there thou art.
If I spread out my hands toward the east,
Even there || thy hand shall lead me,
And thy right hand shall hold me.
If I say, Surely darkness shall cover me!
Then night is light about me.
Even darkness || will not conceal from thee,—
But night, <like day> will shine,
So is the darkness as the light!

For thou didst possess thyself of my reins,
Thou didst weave me together in the womb
of my mother.
I thank thee, in that fearfully was my being
distinguished,*
Wonderful are thy works,
And mine own soul is observing [them]
intently!

My substance was not hid' from thee. —
When I was made in secret,
When I was skilfully figured in the lower
parts of the earth.

Mine unfinished substance || thine eyes beheld,
And in thy book || all the parts thereof were
written,—
The days they should be fashioned!
While yet there was not one among them.

To me > then, how precious have they desired
become, O God!
How numerous, the heads of them!
I would recount them!
"Beyond the sands" they multiply,
And am still with thee.

Wilt thou not, O God, slay the lawless one?
Therefore, ye men of bloodshed, depart from me!
For they speak of thee wickedly,
Thy foes' lift up [their hand] unto falsehood.*
Do not hate || them who hate thee, O
Yahweh?
And loathe || them who rise up against thee? ||

With completeness of hatred > I hate them, <As enemies> have they become to me.
Search me, O God, and observe my heart,
Try me, and observe my cares.
And see if there be any idol-way* in me,
And lead me in a way age-abiding.

PSALM 140.

To the Chief Musician. A Melody of David.

Rescue me, O Yahweh, from the men of mis-
chief,
From the men of violence <wilt thou preserve
me>:
Who have devised mischief in [their] heart,
Every day > do they stir up wars:
They have sharpened their tongue like a
serpent,—
The poison of the serpent is under their lips.

Keep me, O Yahweh, from the hands of the
lawless one,
From the man of violence > wilt thou pre-
serve me, —
Who have devised, to thrust at my steps:
The proud have hidden a snare for me,
And hoards have they set for me.

I have said unto Yahweh, My God thou
art!*
Give ear, O Yahweh, unto the voice of my
supplications.
O Yahweh, My Lord, my saving' strength,*
Thou hast screened my head in the day of
battle.
Do not grant, O Yahweh, the desires of the
lawless one,
His device > do not promote,
They would exalt themselves.

As for the head of them who surround me>
Let the mischief of their lips cover them:
May there be dropped* on them live coals,—
Into the fire > may they be let fall,
Into watery pits [from which] they shall
not rise].

As for the slanderer,4 let him not be
established in the earth,—
As for the man of wrongful violence> let
misfortune hunt him with thrust upon thrust.

I know that Yahweh will execute
The right of the oppressed one,
The vindication of the needy.
Surely || the righteous || shall give thanks to thy
Name,
The upright shall dwell > in thy presence.

* Or: "grievous," "injury," (or: "may there rain"), one way.
* Or: "I awake." (lit.: "the man of my salvation.")
* Or: "He will rain" /* Or: "land."
PSALM 141.
A Melody of David.

1 O Yahweh, I have cried unto thee,
   Make haste to me, Give ear unto my voice, when I cry to thee.
2 Let my prayer be set in order like incense before thee,—
   The lifting up of my hands, as the evening gift.
3 Set thou, O Yahweh, a watch at my mouth,
   Keep thou guard over the door of my lips.
4 Let not my heart incline to a matter of wrong,
   That I should busy myself with practices in lawlessness, with men working iniquity,
   And let me not eat of their dainties.
5 Let a righteous man smite me—
   <A lovingkindness> that he should correct me,
   An oil for the head [which] let not my head refuse!
   For [yet]: even my prayer shall be in their calamities.
6 Their judges have been hurlsed down by a crag;[b]
   Now have men heard my sayings, for they have become sweet.
7 <As when one plougheth and furroweth the earth>
   [Scattered about] are our bones at the mouth of hades!
8 Surely <unto thee, O Yahweh, My Lord> are mine eyes,
   <In thee> have I sought refuge,
   Do not pour out my life.
9 Keep me out of
   The clutches of the trap they have set for me,
   And
   The snares of the workers of iniquity.
10 They who are lawless shall fall into the nooses thereof,
   While I, at the same time, pass on.

PSALM 143.
A Melody of David. When he was in the Cave. A Prayer.

1 <With my voice—to Yahweh> make me outcry,
   <With my voice—to Yahweh> make I supplication:
2 I pour out before him my complaint,
   <My distress—before him> I tell,
3 <When my spirit fainted concerning myself>
   Then thou didst take note of my path,—
   <In the course which> I was about to take
   They had hidden a snare for me.

4 Look to the right hand and see,
   That there is none that <for me> hath regard,—
   Escape is lost to me,
   There is no one to care for my life.
5 I have made outcry unto thee, O Yahweh,—
   I have said,
   [Thou] art my refuge,
   My portion, in the land of the living.
6 Attend thou unto my loud cry,
   For I am brought very low,—
   Rescue me from my pursuers,
   For they are stronger than I.
7 O bring forth, out of prison, my soul,
   That I may give thanks unto thy Name,—
   <About me> let the righteous gather round,
   For thou wilt deal bountifully with me.

PSALM 148.
A Melody of David.

1 O Yahweh, hear my prayer,
   Give ear to my supplications,
   <In thy faithfulness> answer me, [in thy righteousness].
2 Do not then enter into judgment with thy servant,
   For no one living can appear just before thee.
3 For an enemy
   Hath pursued my soul,
   Hath crushed, to the earth, my life,
   Hath made me dwell in dark places, like the ancient dead.
4 Therefore hath my spirit fainted concerning myself,
   <Within me> hath my heart been confounded.
5 I have remembered the days of aforesight,
   I have talked with myself of every deed of thine,
   [Selah]
   <Of the work> of thy hands> I would speak:
6 I have spread out my hands unto thee,
   My soul is as a thirsty land, for thee.
7 Speedily answer me, O Yahweh,
   My spirit faileth,—
   Do not hide thy face from me,
   Or I shall be made like unto them who go down into the pit.
8 Let me hear, in the morning, thy lovingkindness,
   For <in thee> have I trusted,—
   Let me know the way in which I should walk,
   For <unto thee> have I uplifted my soul.
9 Rescue me from my foes, O Yahweh,
   Unto thee have I come seeking refuge.

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[a] Ml.: "palms" ("openen hands").
[b] As if (fig.): "by the hands of a crag." Or : "hurled forward on the points of a crag." (Cp. Fuerst.
[c] (a) "hurled" and (a) "the hand of a crag." (Cp. O.G. 262).
[d] (a) "of a crag." (Cp. O.G. 262).
[e] Some cod. (w. 1 car. pr. edn., Aram., Sep., Vul.): "all thy deeds"—G.n.
[g] Sense of M.C.T.: doubtfull: and (i.): "for thee have I waited." (Or "hoped".) (Cp. Is. viii. 17—G.n.)
PSALMS CXLIII. 10—12; CXLIV. 1—9.

10 Teach me to do thy good pleasure,
   For [thou] art my God,—
   Thy spirit; is good,
   Wilt thou set me down to rest in a level
   hand.*
11 <For the sake of thy Name,> O Yahweh, wilt
   thou give unto me life,
   In thy righteousness wilt thou bring forth,
   out of distress, my soul;
12 And <<in thy lovingkindness>> wilt thou exter-
   minate my foes,—
   And destroy all the adversaries of my soul,
   Because [I] am thy servant.

PSALM 144.
David's.

1 Blessed be Yahweh, my Rock,
   Who teacheth my hands to war,
   my fingers to fight:
2 My lovingkindness and my stronghold,
   My high tower and my deliverer—mine!!
   My buckler, and he in whom I have sought
   refuge,—
   He that subduedth my people under me.¢
3 O Yahweh! what is the earthborn,
   And yet thou hast acknowledged him,—
   The son of a mortal,
   And yet thou hast taken account of him:¢
4 The earthborn resembleth a vapour,
   His days like a passing shadow.
5 O Yahweh! bow thy heavens and come down,
   Touch the mountains, that they smoke,
   Flash forth lightning, that thou mayest scatter
   them,
   Send out thine arrows, that thou mayest confound
   them:
7 Put forth thy hands* from on high:
   Snatch me away and rescue me
   Out of the hand of the sons of the alien,—
   Whose mouth hath spoken deceit,
   And whose right hand is a right hand of
   falsehood:—
12 That our sons may be like plants well
   grown whilst yet young,—
   Our daughters like corner pillars, —
   carved, in the construction of a palace:
13 Our garners full, pouring out from one kind
   to another;
   Our flocks multiplying by thousands—by
   myriads, in our open fields:
14 Our oxen well-laden;
   No breaking in and no departing,—
   And no loud lament in our places of con-
   course:—
15 How happy the people that is in such a
   case!
   How happy the people that hath Yahweh for
   its God!

PSALM 145.
A Psalm of Praise. David's.

1 I will extol thee, my God, O King,
   And will bless thy Name, to times age-abiding
   and beyond:—
2 <Every day> will I bless thee,
   And praise thy Name, to times age-abiding
   and beyond.¢
3 Great! is Yahweh—and worthy to be heartily
   praised,
   And [his greatness] is unsearchable.¢
4 <Generation unto generation> shall celebrate
   thy works,
   And <thy mighty deeds> shall they tell:
5 <The splendour of the glory of thy majesty> shall
   they speak,
   And <thy wondrous> will I utter.¢
6 And <the might of thy terrible acts> shall men
   speak,
   And [as for thy greatness] I will recount
   it.
7 <The memory of thy great goodness> shall men
   pour forth,
   And <thy righteousness> shall they shout
   aloud.
8 [Gracious and compassionate] is Yahweh,—
   Slow to anger, and of great lovingkindness.¢
9 Good! is Yahweh to all,
   And [his tender compassions] are over all
   his works.

* Some cod. (w 1 ear. pr. edn.): "way." Others (w. Syr.): "path." Cp. Ps. xxvii. 11.
¢ A sp. v. r. (seer).: "sub-
   deth peoples." In some cod.
   "peoples," is both
   written and read (w.
   Arm. and Syr.). Cp.
   Ps. vii. 4—G.n.
¢ In some cod. there is a
   Massoretic note. Read:
   "under him"; and in
   others: "under him" is
   both written and read—
   G.n. Others: "under him" is
   both written and read—
   G.n.
¢ Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr.
   edn.): "Or the"—G.n.
   (Cp. Ps. viii. 4.) Or: "smile."
¢ Some cod. (w 1 ear. pr.
   "hand"—sing. G.n.
¢ Or: "lute."—O.G.
¢ Or: "play."
¢ Or: "No breach and no
   surrender."¢ So read; and so some cod.
   (w. 1 ear. pr. edn. Arm.
   Sep. Syr. Vul.) both
   written and read.
   M.C.T.: "thy greatness,
   or "great acts"
   —G.n.
¢ Or: Exo. xxxiv. 6, 7. Cp.
   Intro. Chap. 1, 3, a.
PSALMS CXLV. 10—21; CXLVI.; CXLVII. 1—15.

10 All thy works, O Yahweh, will give thanks unto thee:—
And thy men of lovingkindness will bless thee:

11 The glory of thy kingdom will they tell,—
And thy power will they speak.

12 To make known to the sons of men, his mighty deeds,
And the splendid glory of his kingdom.

13 Thy kingdom is a kingdom of all ages,—
And thy dominion is over generation after generation.

14 Yahweh is ready to uphold all who are falling,
And to raise all who are laid prostrate.

15 The eyes of all shall see the do wait,
And thou givest them their food in its season.

16 Thou openest thy hand, e
And fillest every living thing with gladness.

17 Righteousness is Yahweh in all his ways,
And kind in all his works.

18 Near is Yahweh to all who call upon him,—
To all them who call upon him in faithfulness.

19 The desire of them who revere him will he fulfill,
And their cry will he hear, and will save them.

20 Yahweh preserveth all who love him,
But all the lawless will he destroy.

21 The praise of Yahweh my month shall speak,
That all flesh may bless his holy Name,
Unto times age-abiding and beyond. d

PSALM 146.

1 Praise ye Yah.
Praise, O my soul, Yahweh.

2 I will praise Yahweh while I live!
I will make melody to my God while I continue!

3 Do not ye trust in nobles,
In a son of man who hath no deliverance:
His spirit goeth forth, he returneth to his ground,
In that very day his thoughts perish.

4 How happy is he that hath the God of Jacob as his help,
Whose hope is on Yahweh his God:—

6 Who made The heavens and the earth,
The sea and all that is therein,
Who keepeth faithfulness to times age-abiding:

7 Who executeth justice for the oppressed,
Who giveth food to the famishing,
[wh: who liberareth prisoners;]
[wh: who opened the eye of the blind,]
[wh: who raiseth the prostrate,]
[wh: who loveth the righteous;]
[wh: who preserveth sojourners,]
The fatherless and widowers he relieveth,—
But the way of the lawless he overturneth.

9 Yahweh will reign, to times age-abiding,
Thy God, O Zion. To generation after generation.

Praise ye Yah!

PSALM 147.

1 Praise ye Yah.
For it is good, to make melody to our God, —
For it is delightful, seemly is praise!

2 Yahweh is building Jerusalem,
The outcasts of Israel will he gather together.

3 He is healing the broken in heart,—
And binding up their hurts.

4 Counting the number of the stars,
To all them—names he giveth.

3 Great is our Lord, b and of abounding strength,
And his knowledge cannot be expressed.

6 Yahweh relieveth the humbled! c
Casting the lawless down to the earth.

7 Respond to Yahweh with thanksgiving,
Make melody to our God with the lyre.

8 Who covereth the heavens with clouds,
Preparing rain for the earth,
Who causeth the mountains to sprout grass:

9 (Giving to the beast, its food,
To the young ravens, when they cry.

10 Not in the strength of the horse: doth he delight,
Not in the legs of a man: hath he pleasure:

11 Yahweh hath pleasure in them who revere him,
In them who wait for his lovingkindness.

12 Laud thou, O Jerusalem, Yahweh,
Praise thy God, O Zion:

13 For he hath strengthened the bars of thy gates,
He hath blessed thy children in thy midst:

14 Who maketh thy boundaries to be peace,
With the narrow of wheat: doth he satisfy thee:

15 Who sendeth his utterance to the earth,
How swiftly runneth his word!

6 Or "Adam."

8 Or "For he is good,
Sing praises unto our God."

9 Heb.: d *b* *d* (as in Ps. cxxxv, 5).

* Or: "Oppressed."

11 Some cod. (w. Sep, byr, Vul.): "Nor" ( = "And not")—G.n.

* As in Ps. cxix. 36.
PSALMS CXLVII. 16—20; CXLVIII.; CXLI.; CL. 605

18 Who giveth snow like wool,  
    <Hearfrost—like ashes> he scattereth:  
17 Casting forth his ice like crumbs,  
    <Before his cold> who can stand?  
18 He sendeth forth his word and melteth them,  
    He causeth his wind to blow, the waters' stream along:  
19 Declaring his word * unto Jacob,  
    His statutes and his regulations, unto Israel.  
20 He hath not dealt so with any nation,  
And <his regulations> he maketh not known to them.  
    Praise ye Yah!

PSALM 148.

1 Praise ye Yah,  
Praise Yahweh, out of the heavens,  
Praise him, in the heights;  
3 Praise him, all his messengers,  
Praise him, all his host;  
4 Praise him, sun and moon,  
Praise him, all ye stars of light;  
4 Praise him, O ye heavens of heavens,  
And ye waters' that are above' the heavens;  
5 Let them praise the Name of Yahweh,  
For <thee> commanded, and they were created;  
6 So caused he them to stand perpetually—age-abidingly,  
<A decree> hath he given, and it passeth not beyond.  
7 Praise Yahweh, out of the earth,  
Sea monsters, and all resounding deeps;  
8 Fire and hail, snow and vapour,  
Stormy wind, fulfilling his word;  
9 Ye mountains, and all hills,  
Fruit trees, and all cedars;  
10 Thou wild-beast, and all ye cattle,  
Crawling creature, and bird of wing:  
11 Kings of earth, and all peoples,  
Rulers, and all judges of earth;  
12 Young men, yea even virgins,  
Elders, and children of earth.  
13 Let them praise the Name of Yahweh,  
For lofty' is his Name alone,  
His splendour' is over earth and heavens.

14 Therefore hath he exalted a horn for his people,  
A praise' for all his men of lovingkindness,  
For the sons of Israel—a people near him,  
Praise ye Yah!

PSALM 149.

1 Praise ye Yah,  
Sing to Yahweh a song that is new,  
His praise in the convocation of the men of lovingkindness.  
2 Let Israel rejoice' in him that made him,  
Let the sons of Zion exult in their king;  
3 Let them praise his Name in the dance,  
<With timbrel and lyre> let them make music to him.  
4 For Yahweh is taking pleasure in his people,  
He will beautify humbled ones* with victory.  
5 Let the men of lovingkindness exult as they glory,  
Let them shout aloud upon their beds:  
6 The high songs* of God be in their throat,  
And a two-edged sword in their hand:  
7 To execute An avenging among the nations,  
Rebuke among the peoples:  
8 To bind Their kings with fetters, and  
Their honoured ones with iron bands;  
9 To execute upon them the sentence written,  
An honour shall it be' to all his men of lovingkindness.  
Praise ye Yah!

PSALM 150.

1 Praise ye Yah,  
Praise ye God in his sanctuary,  
Praise him, in his strong* expansion;  
2 Praise him, for his mighty deeds,  
Praise him, according to* his exceeding greatness:  
3 Praise him, with the blast of a horn,  
Praise him, with the harp and lyre:  
4 Praise him, with timbrel and dance,  —  
Praise him, with stringed instrument and flute,*  
5 Praise him, with cymbals of clear tone,—  
Praise him, with cymbals of loud clang:  
6 Let every breathing thing praise Yah,  
Praise ye Yah!
SPECIAL NOTE
ON
THE PSALMS.

The exigencies of space in relation to the varying forms in which this Bible is issued afford a welcome opportunity for inserting here a Special Note on the Psalms, rather than reserve such note for the Old Testament Appendix. It will be necessary to restrict this further outgrowth from the original design of The Emphasised Bible to subjects which are in some measure peculiar to the work, leaving the student to seek elsewhere for fuller information on related topics. It will be convenient to treat, first, of some external features which are observable in the foregoing presentation of the Psalms; and, secondly, to touch upon some more essential characteristics of those precious compositions, especially in regard to certain grave questions of interpretation.

I. External Features.

1. The division of the Psalms into Books, having now been familiarised by means of the Revised Version, claims no further notice here than merely to say that the ancient issue of the Psalms is successive and enlarging collections, relieves us from all embarrassment and impulse to prejudgment, when we first find it stated at the end of the Second Book (Psalm lxxii.) that the prayers of David the son of Jesse are “ended,” and yet discover others, later on, attributed to the same author. Just as, in the Book of Proverbs, the first collection (x. to xxiv.) is supplemented by another which, at a later date, “Hezekiah and his men copied out” (xxv. 1), so later editions of the Psalms may very well contain compositions from David’s own pen which at an earlier time had not been brought to light, or had not been suitably edited for insertion among the hymns employed in the Temple service.

2. The titles of the Psalms need cause us no anxiety. That they are very ancient is evident from their appearance as translated in the Septuagint Version, but further than this we need not go: and if any Psalms, by the application of sound principles of exegesis, remonstrate against the occasion ascribed to them, we need do no more than pay respectful regard to a venerable tradition, and pass on in quest of more conclusive evidence. In particular it should be understood that the preposition generally rendered “of” in the phrase “Psalms of David,” may easily and naturally be rendered “to,” “for” “of,” or “by”—and so may be taken as the “to” of dedication, the “for” of desired use, the “of” of subject-matter, or finally the “by” of authorship—which last can itself scarcely preclude editorial preparation for liturgical use, to say nothing of perils of transcription and transmission, to guard us from which the labours of the textual critic are of such priceless worth. A Psalm “of” Asaph may have been “for” Asaph’s use, or one composed “by” him. We should scarcely think of a Psalm composed “by” the Sons of Korah; much rather “for” their use. And yet one and the same preposition serves in these several applications. An effort has been made in the foregoing version to keep the reader in the enjoyment of his legitimate freedom.

3. The word Selah has long been proof against all endeavours to resolve it. That it literally means “to lift up” has been generally admitted. But “lift up” what?—instruments or voices? And why and how lift up? And so despair has relinquished the inquiry; it was some musical note or sign—precise nature unknown. Others settled down in the conclusion that it simply or chiefly meant “Pause.” And “pause” was nearly successful; save that, to say “pause” at the end of a Psalm, seemed needless. To the Oxford Genesis belongs the merit of suggesting a more adequate explanation, the substance of which is cited in note [*] to Ps. iii. p. 530, ante. As a call upon the people to lift up their voices in praise of Yahweh, a pleasing pause for a practical purpose would be thereby constituted, and one which would suit equally the close of a strophe or the end of a Psalm; and at the same time not be wholly out of place even when it was used to mark a movement of musical rhetoric—interrupting a sentence—a movement akin to the pause for effect familiar in oratory. If the latter part of this explanation be borne in mine, the otherwise unwelcome letting in of a little extra space in connection with some of the occurrences of “Selah” in the foregoing pages, will be explained.

4. We are thus prepared for the more graphic setting of the word Hallelujah (= Hallelu Yah = “Praise ye Yah”) than was previously familiar to us; and for which we are indebted to Dr. Ginsburg. Hallelu Yah becomes the more general invitation to the people to join: Selah the more precise intimation of the points at which the loud acclaim should come in. That the two words are seldom or never found in company, may merely show that, after all, we have only

* See note [*] on heading to Ps. iv.  
* See p. 583, ante, note [*], end of Ps. civ.
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glimpses of the ancient temple worship. At first it may seem a little amusing that by the simple process of resolving the word “hallelujah” into its elements and then translating it in harmony with its force and intent we actually get rid of the word (as one compound word) altogether! That is so; but consider the gain. We not only catch a fresh sight of the ancient worship as a living thing, but we gain an access to the instances in which the thrice holy Divine Name (in its abbreviated form of “Yah” or “Yah”) occurs in the Old Testament, and, to someone already familiar with the minor matter of pronunciation, it seems peculiarly becoming that the same translation that ventures upon the spelling “Yahweh” should set free from its almost meaningless combination (often flippantly ejaculated, and sometimes lightly used as a badge) the august syllable Yah. The relation of “Yah” to “Yahweh” is so generally admitted, that to accept the obvious pronunciation of the former and refuse the proposed pronunciation of the latter, would appear to be rather inconsistent.

5.—The Alphabetic Psalms claim notice, if only because—the fact that there are such Psalms has in this Bible been forced into prominence by the exhibit in the margin of the Hebrew letters which form this characteristic. It will readily be understood that in some cases these letters have been placed in the right-hand margin merely for convenience, and that they still refer to the first Hebrew word in the line. There are seven such Alphabetic Psalms—namely, xxv., xxiv., xvii., exii., exi., cix., and cxvi. To these, some scholars add Psalms ix. and x., which were perhaps originally one Psalm, and in which fragments of the alphabetic arrangement are still discernible. The 119th is the most conspicuous of these singular compositions, both owing to the number of verses headed by each Hebrew letter in succession (eight to each), and to the circumstance that the names of the Hebrew letters are preserved as paragraph headings by the Biblias in common use. The device under consideration may be described as an aedicular acrostic. Eight verses in succession begin (in the original) with aleph; then eight verses start with words beginning with beth; and so on to the end of the alphabet of 22 letters. No other Psalms follow this arrangement in all. In the other alphabetical Psalms the arrangement is less formidable; a stanza only, or a distich, or even a single line being headed by each Hebrew letter as the initial of the original word employed. This initialling device makes a singularly striking and beautiful re-appearance in the Book of Lamentations, in which book of five chapters four are alphabetical: Chapters i. and ii. having each a single alphabet, hence twenty-two verses each; Chapter iii., a triple alphabet—three alephs, three beths, etc.—hence sixty-six verses in all; Chapter iv., a single alphabet and twenty-two verses; Chapter v., still twenty-two verses, but, strange to say, no alphabet. In settling the rendering of Chapter iii., it was found easily possible to conform with four or five triplets to the same style, so far as to begin three verses in succession with the same English letter. Ordinarily, as might be anticipated, the imitation has to be given up; but this small measure of success impressed the present translator's mind with the conviction that here we have to do with something more than a literary curiosity. There must have been patient devising on the part of the author; and there must have resulted an aid to memory so effective as scarcely to have been outside the original composer's intention. Truly, a fruitful consideration, bearing on the advantages even now of memorising Holy Scripture, and on the debt of gratitude we owe to paraphrasts and hymn-writers who, by alliteration, rhythm, and rhyme, render aid to the memory of the illiterate, the sick, the blind, and the bookless—aid which tends to keep Divine truth alive in the hearts of men when they most need its influence. Incidentally, the Alphabetic Psalms may yield a valuable lesson in textual criticism. Whoever the author of any one of these Psalms may have been, the intuition comes to us with unanswerable force that if the initial alphabet is nearly unbroken, it must have been originally intended to make it perfect.

Hence, when an expert like Dr. Ginsburg says, on Psalm xxv. 2, that he thinks that instead of "O my God, in thee," it should rather be "In thee, O my God," it needs only that we notice where the former in Hebrew is Elohay, beth, the latter is Berekh, Elohay, thus perfecting the sequence of the initials by bringing the letter beth next after aleph, to feel almost certain that he is right. In like manner, when we observe that, while the nineteenth letter (kaph) is absent, the twelfth letter (beth) starts two verses in succession, we cannot avoid the conclusion that this disturbance has at some time or other crept in, even though we cannot now set the matter right; and perhaps just here it may be of no practical consequence, as some nearly synonymous word to that rendered "Behold" in verse 18, but beginning with a k, may have originally commenced that sentence. Where, however, the alphabet is complete, we rest content in the assurance that copyists have had a double safeguard against error.

6.—Something has been done in this translation to resolve the individual Psalms into groups of lines, commonly called strophes, thereby marking subdivisions likely to be of practical service, both as indicating changes of tone, topic, speaker, and drift, and as letting in what might appear to be a sudden and gradually carried away into realms of thought and feeling wholly beyond their actual circumstances. It is probable that more might have been done in this direction, even by one individual, had unlimited time and space been at command; but it may in the end be better that studious readers should help themselves by grafting personal labour upon that which here and elsewhere has been prepared to their hand. Where the interjection of "Selah" has occasioned a division which cannot be justified even by a musical imagination, let some small "closing-up" sign be inserted by the student's own hand in the margin. Where, on the other hand, smaller strophes are seen to group themselves into larger divisions, let extra space, at the larger divisions, be in like manner suggested by some appropriate token.

II.—ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS.

It is impossible here to treat of many of the most obvious of these:—the adaptation of the Psalms, by reason of their direct address to Deity, to lift up man's spirit to his Maker; their powerful hold on
men's deepest sympathies, in that they are sensitively in touch with a wide range of human sin and sorrow; their prevailing tendency to carry the reader onward out of darkness into light, so that although many of them commence in deepest depths of despair, their ending is mostly on the mountain top of exuberant joy; and, not to go further, the happy blending of personal interests with national and world-wide affairs, so that the piety that begins at home in the privacy of the closet and, it may be, the agonies of a broken heart, is speedily borne on eagle wings to survey the glorious majesty of the Divine Kingdom. On these and other grounds, here left untouched, the lasting popularity of the Psalms securely rests.

A few points, however, not overmuch observed, claim brief remark.

1.—The dramatic structure of a good many Psalms makes special demand on interpretative inquiry. Take the Second Psalm as an example. In reading this we listen to no fewer than four distinct voices. There is first (and last) the voice of the Psalmist himself, speaking in his own person, however truly he was led of the Spirit in what he uttered; secondly, the language attributed to the lawless conspirators against Yahweh and his Anointed One; thirdly, the counter declaration of the Most High; fourthly, the record of the Son of God, who in turn cites the terms in which he had been addressed by the Divine Father, counselling him (the Son) to ask for and obtain world-wide dominion; the whole being then concluded, as named above, by the resuming voice of the Psalmist, as timely adviser, counselling the kings and rulers of the earth to act with prudence. It is little to say that the Psalm cannot be expounded in the absence of dramatic feeling and insight; it cannot even be read with fitting expression. Perhaps the most difficult of all the dramatic Psalms is the sixty-eighth, which severely taxes, not the expositor alone, but the translator, who has to determine how to render his descriptive tenses, whether as applying to past, present, or future; and, to decide this, he seems bound to apprehend, as best he may, what is the ideal key-note of the whole of this magnificent composition. The ground-thought being almost certainly the bringing up of the ark to Jerusalem, yet how manifestly this concept shrinks into a mere point of departure for a flight into Messiah's coming kingdom, for which the Ascension of the Anointed One into heavenly glory is a stepping-stone—unless indeed our own beloved Apostle Paul is wholly at fault in Ephesians Four.

2.—This feature of dramatic structure naturally leads forward to a deeper question—that of inspirational prophetic flight into the future. Were Psalms and Prophets divinely gifted seers into futurity, or were they not? Were they—as the Apostle Peter affirms they were—taken hold of and borne along or carried away out of the present into the future? It may be conceded that to be sent back to the historical starting-points of the prophetic word is well; but to get set fast there is ill indeed. The eagle of prophecy had its nest on the rock of accomplished fact; but to that rock it was not chained. It had a pinion strong enough to bear it up towards the sun, to an elevation from which it could desory things then distant, yes, and things yet to come.

3.—This step emboldens us to take another, landing us in the midst of the problem of dispensation. What spirit are we of?—what dispensation are we in? For instance, can we, may we, dare we curse as the old Hebrews cursed—as (we might almost say) they were trained to curse? Take Psalm cix. as an example, if you wish to see how whole-hearted and with what poetry and passion they could exsor their foes. Can we curse like that? or are we in duty bound and in spirit empowered to abstain? We know well we must not curse at all.1 But how is that? It is because we have heard a Voice saying, "Bless and curse not"; because we have seen an Example which would put us to shame if we, even on the strongest provocation, dared to "breathe out threatenings and slaughter"; and, finally, because we can never think the command to abstain from cursing arbitrary so long as we realise that we are at present only followers of the Messiah in his humiliation. In this the whole question of dispensation is involved. The sword of truth is two-edged: The Church—the called-out assembly—of the Messiah cannot curse; but there is another thing she cannot do—at least if rightly guided. She cannot confound herself with the manifested, world-dominating Kingdom of God. The life of the kingdom is in her by faith—that is all: she sees the kingdom at present only from afar. By faith she brings it nigh, it is true; and that is precisely the angle of vision from which she can say and sing the songs of the kingdom which she finds in the Book of Psalms. She leaps over the intervening "strange work" of overthrowing and breaking in pieces. That belongs not to her—least of all at present. That commission is safe in immortal and unerring hands. If we are ever to join in its execution, it can only be when we have "overcome": and we cannot overcome if we fail meantime to let patience have her perfect work.2 If it might be said without presumption: When Biblical Criticism knows how to make the reasonable distinction—that what is impossible now may be possible hereafter—it may cease torturing humble souls by seeming to say that there are no Predictions of a Personal Messiah in the Old Testament. In any case, it may safely be said: That in proportion as Christians can see their way to judge simply and clearly as to what in the Psalms they may legitimately decline as inapplicable to them; and what in the Psalms they may simply defer, as unfulfilled at present; and so cease to stretch and strain the Word in order to make it suit our intermediate dispensation, to which in the main it does not belong;—so in proportion will they enjoy these admirable lyrics with a refined delight which, probably, they have not hitherto known.

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1 2 Peter i. 21.  
2 Mat. v. 43-48; Rom. xii. 11; Jas. iii. 10.  
3 Rev. ii. 26, 27.  
4 Jas. i. 3, 4.
The Proverbs.

1 The proverbs of Solomon, son of David, King of Israel:

2 For the knowledge of wisdom and correction,
   For discerning the sayings of intelligence;
3 For receiving the correction of prudence,
   Righteousness and justice, and equity;
4 For giving to the simple shrewdness,
   To the young man, knowledge and discretion.

5 A wise man will hear, and will increase learning,
   And a discreet man wise counsels will acquire,
6 By gaining discernment of proverb, and satire.
   The words of the wise, and their dark sayings.
7 The reverence of Yahweh is the beginning of knowledge,
   Wisdom and correction the foolish have despised.
8 Hear my son, the correction of thy father,
   And do not reject the instruction of thy mother;
9 For a wreath of beauty shall they be to thy head,
   And chains of ornament, to thy neck.
10 My son, if sinners entice thee do not consent.
11 If they say—
   Come with us,—
   Let us lie in wait for blood,
   Let us watch in secret for him who is needlessly innocent;

12 Let us engulf them, like hades, alive,
   While in health like them who are going down to the pit;
13 All costly substance shall we find,
   We shall fill our houses with spoil;
14 Thy lot shall cast into our midst,
   One pure shall there be for us all!;
15 My son, do not walk in the way with them,
   Withhold thy foot from their path.
16 For their feet do run, and haste to the shedding of blood.
17 Surely, in vain is spread the net,
   In the sight of aught that hath wings!*

18 Yet they lie in wait for their own blood,
   They watch in secret for their own life.
19 Such are the ways of every one that grasps with greed,
   The life of the owners thereof it taketh away!
20 Wisdom in the open place soundeth forth,
   In the broadways she raiseth her voice;
21 At the head of bustling streets she crieth aloud,
   At the openings of the gates in the city—her sayings she doth utter:—
22 How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity?
   And ye saucers in scoffing delight them?
   And dullaards hate knowledge?
23 Will ye turn, at my reproof?
   Lo! I will pour out to you my spirit,
   I will make known my words to you.

24 Because I called, and ye refused,
   I stretched out my hand, and no one regarded;
   But ye dismissed all my counsel, and to my rebuke would not yield;
25 I also will at your calamity laugh,
   I will mock, when cometh your dread;
26 When cometh as a crashing your dread,
   And your calamity as a storm-wind overtaketh,
   When there come upon you, distress and anguish.
27 Then will they call me, but I will not answer,
   They will seek me diligently, but shall not find me.

28 Because they hated knowledge,
   And the reverence of Yahweh did not choose;
   Consented not to my counsel,
   Disdaied all my rebuke
29 Therefore shall they eat of the fruit of their own way,
   And with their own counsels be filled.
30 For the turning away of the simple will slay them,—
   And the carelessness of dullaards will destroy them.
31 Whereas he that hearkeneth unto me shall dwell safely,
   And be at rest, without dread of misfortune.

32 My son, if thou wilt receive my sayings,
   And my commandments wilt treasure up by thee;
2 So that thou 
   Direct unto wisdom, thine ear, 
   Bend thy heart, unto understanding;

3 Yea if thou cry aloud, 
   For knowledge utter thy voice;

4 If thou seek her as silver, 
   And if she hidden treasure thou search for her.

5 Then shalt thou understand the reverence of 
   Yahweh, 
   And the knowledge of God shalt thou find.

6 For Yahweh giveth wisdom, 
   <Out of his mouth> knowledge and understanding;

7 Yea he treasureth, for the upright, safety, 
   A shield [is he] to them who walk in integrity.

8 To him that observeth the paths of justice, 
   Yea <the way of his men> of lovingkindness he doth guard.

9 Then shalt thou understand righteousness 
   and justice, 
   And equity—every noble course.

10 When wisdom entereth thy heart, 
   And knowledge into thy soul is sweet;

11 Discretion shall watch over thee, 
   Understanding shall preserve thee:

12 To rescue thee from the way of the wrongful, 
   From the man that speaketh perverse things;

13 From them who forsake the paths of rectitude, 
   To walk in the ways of darkness;

14 Who rejoice to do wrong, 
   Exult in the perversities of the wrongful;

15 Whose paths are twisted, 
   And they are tortuous in their tracks:

16 To rescue thee, from the woman that is a stranger, 
   From the female unknown, who with her 
   <speeches seduce>;

17 Who forsaketh the friend of her youth, 
   And <the covenant of her God> hath forgotten;

18 For she hath appointed, unto death, her house, 
   And unto the shades, her courses;

19 None who go in unto her come back, 
   Neither attain they unto the paths of life;

20 To the end that thou walk in the way of good men, 
   And <the paths of the righteous> that thou observe.

21 For <the upright> shall abide on the earth, 
   And <the men of integrity> shall remain therein;

22 But <the lawless> out of the earth shall be cut off, 
   And <traitors> shall they tear away therefrom.

1 My son, <mine instruction> do not thou forget, 
   And <my commandment> let thy heart observe;

2 For <length of days> and years of life, 
   And <blessedness> shall they add to thee.

3 <Lovingkindness> and <faithfulness> let them not forsake thee, 
   Bind them upon thy neck, 
   Write them upon the tablet of thy heart:

4 So find thou favour and good repute, 
   In the eyes of God and man.

5 Trust thou in Yahweh, with all thy heart, 
   And <unto thine own understanding> do not lean;

6 In all thy ways acknowledge him, 
   And <he> will make straight thy paths.

7 Do not become wise in thine own eyes, 
   Revere Yahweh, and avoid evil;

8 <Healing> shall it be to thy body, 
   And refreshing, to thy bones.

9 Honour thou Yahweh, with thy substance, 
   And with the firstfruit of all thine increase;

10 So shall thy storehouses be filled, with plenty, 
   And <with new wine> shall thy vats overflow.

11 The <chastening of Yahweh> my son, do not reject, 
   Nor loathe his rebuke;

12 For <whom Yahweh loveth> he correcteth, 
   He causeth pain, to the son in whom he delighteth.

13 How happy the man who hath found wisdom, 
   And the man who draweth forth understanding,

14 For better is her merchandise, than the merchandise of silver, 
   Yea <than gold> her increase;

15 <More precious> is she, than corals, 
   Yea <none of thy delightful things> doth equal her;

16 Length of days is in her right hand, 
   <In her left> are riches and honour;

17 <Her ways> are ways of pleasantness, 
   And <all her paths> are peace;

18 <A tree of life> is she, to them who secure her, 
   And <they> who hold her fast are every one to be pronounced happy.

19 Yahweh <in wisdom> founded the earth, 
   Establishing the heavens with understanding;

20 By his knowledge the resounding deeps were burst open, 
   And <the skies> drop down dew.

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* Or: "without blame."

* Written: "man"; read: "men."

* Prob. her husband; cp. Jer. iii. 4.

* Or it shall be (w. Sep.)—G.n.

* Sep. expands this line into two:
   "Neither attain they unto paths of rectitude, 
   For they find not the years of life.—G.n.

* Or: "in the land."

* Or: "the blameless."

* Or: "be left over."

* Read "perch, shall be torn away."—O.G. 850. a

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* "Memory"—O.G. 524, d.

* U.: "know."

* Job i. 1, etc.


* Or: "must."

* C.p. Job v. 17; Heb. xii. 6.

* So it shd be (w. Sep.)—G.n.

* Sep. inserts here:
   "No harmful thing will compare with her, 
   Well-known is she to all who draw near unto her."—G.n.

* Sep. inserts here:
   "Out of her mouth> proceedeth righteousness, 
   Law and lovingkindness, are on her tongue."—G.n.

* Or: "well-being."
My son, let them not depart from thine eyes,  
Guard thou counsel, and purpose:  
So shall they become life to thy soul,  
And an adorning to thy neck:  
Then shalt thou walk securely in thy way,  
And thy foot shall not stumble;  
When thou sittest down thou shalt have no dread,  
Yea thou shalt lie down, and sweet' shall be thy sleep.  
Be not thou afraid of sudden dread,  
Nor of the desolation of the lawless, when it cometh.  
For Yahweh will be in all thy ways,  
And will keep thy foot from the snare.  
Withhold not good from them who ask it,  
When it is in power of thy hand to do it:  
Do not say to thy neighbour, Go and come again.  
And to-morrow I will give,  
When thou hast it by thee.  
Devise not against thy neighbour an injury,  
Seeing that the dwelleth securely by thee.  
Contend not with a man without cause,  
If he hath dealt thee no wrong.  
Do not thou envy the man of violence,  
Neither choose thou any of his ways;  
For an abomination to Yahweh is the tor- 

tuous man,  
But with the upright he is intimate.  
The curse of Yahweh is in the house of the lawless one,  
But the home of the righteous he blesseth.  
Though he smite him, it shall not be hemmed in,  
And if thou runnest thou shalt not stumble.  
Take fast hold of correction, let her not go,  
Keep her, for she is thy life.  
Upon the path of the lawless do not thou enter,  
And do not advance in the way of the wicked:  
Avoid it, do not pass thereon—  
Turn from it, and depart.  
For they sleep not, unless they can do mischief,—  
They rob themselves of their sleep, if they cannot cause someone to stumble.  
For they consume bread gotten by lawlessness,  
And wine obtained by violence they drink.  
But the path of the righteous is as the light of dawn,—  
Going on and brightening, unto meridian day.  
The way of the lawless is like' darkness,  
They know not, at what they stumble.  
My son, to my words attend,  
To my sayings incline thou thine ear;  
Let them not depart from thine eyes,  
Keep them in the midst of thy heart;  
For they are', to them who find them,—  
And to every part of one's flesh they bring healing.  
Above all that must be guarded keep thou thy heart,  
For out of it are the issues of life.

Acquire wisdom, acquire understanding,  
Do not forget, neither decline thou from the sayings of my mouth.  
Do not forsake her, and she will guard thee,—  
Love her and she will keep thee.  
The principal thing is wisdom, acquire thou wisdom,  
With all thine acquisition acquire thou understanding.  
Exalt her, and she will set thee on high,  
She will bring thee to honour, when thou dost embrace her:  
She will give for thy head a wreath of beauty,  
A crown of adorning will she bestow upon thee.

Hear, my son, and receive my sayings,  
And they will multiply to thee the years of life.  
In the way of wisdom have I taught thee,  
I have guided thee in tracks of uprightness.  
When thou walkest thy step shall not be hemmed in,  
And if thou runnest thou shalt not stumble.  
Take fast hold of correction, let her not go,—  
Keep her, for she is thy life.  
Upon the path of the lawless do not thou enter,  
And do not advance in the way of the wicked:  
Avoid it, do not pass thereon—  
Turn from it, and depart.  
For they sleep not, unless they can do mischief,—  
They rob themselves of their sleep, if they cannot cause someone to stumble.  
For they consume bread gotten by lawlessness,  
And wine obtained by violence they drink.  
But the path of the righteous is as the light of dawn,—  
Going on and brightening, unto meridian day.  
The way of the lawless is like' darkness,  
They know not, at what they stumble.  
My son, to my words attend,  
To my sayings incline thou thine ear;  
Let them not depart from thine eyes,  
Keep them in the midst of thy heart;  
For they are', to them who find them,—  
And to every part of one's flesh they bring healing.  
Above all that must be guarded keep thou thy heart,  
For out of it are the issues of life.

ML: "the stable part of day"—when the sun seems motionless in mid- 
heaven "—O.G. 463.
ML: "a light of brightness."
Remove from thee, perverseness of mouth,
And counterfeit of lips put far from thee.

Let thine eyes look, and thine eyelashes point straight before thee.

Make level the track of thy foot, that all thy ways may be directed aright:
Decline not, to the right hand or to the left,
Turn away thy foot from wickedness.

My son, attend to mine understanding; incline thine ear.
That thou mayest preserve discretion, and be wise in knowledge.

For with sweet droppings drip the lips of her that is a stranger;
And smoother than oil is her mouth.
But the latter end of her is bitter as wormwood,
Sharp as a two-edged sword.
Her feet are going down to death;
With her steps she taketh firm hold.
Her tracks have wandered she knoweth not (whither).

Now therefore, ye sons, hearken unto me,
And do not turn away from the sayings of my mouth.
Keep far from her thy way,
And do not go near the opening of her house.
Lest thou give to other men thy vigour,
And thy years, to him that is cruel.

Lest strange men be well fed by thy strength,
And thy toils be in the house of the alien.
So shalt thou give in thy latter end,
In the failing of thy flesh and of thy healthy condition.

And thou shalt say—
How! I hated correction!
And reproved my heart disdained;
Neither hearkened I to the voice of my teachers,
Nor inclined mine ear:

Soon was I in all evil,
In the midst of convocation and assembly.

Drink thou water out of thine own cistern,
And flow streams out of the midst of thine own well.
Let not thy fountains (flow over) abroad
In the streets, divisions of waters:

Let them be for thyself (alone),
And not for strangers with thee.
Let thy well-spring be blessed,
And get thy joy from the wife of thy youth:
A loving kind! a graceful doe!
Let her bosom content thee at all times,
And in her love mayst thou stay evermore.

Wherefore, then, shouldst thou stray, my son, with a strange woman?
Or embrace the bosom of a woman unknown?
For the eyes of Jehovah are the ways of a man,
And all his tracks doth he consider;
His own iniquities shall entrap him with the lawless,
And the cords of his own sin shall he be seized.
He shall die, for lack of discipline,
And by the abolishing of his perversity shall he be lost.

My son, have become surety for thy neighbour,
And have struck for a stranger thy hands.
Thou hast been snared by the sayings of thy mouth,
Thou hast been caught by the sayings of thy mouth.
Do this then, my son, and deliver thyself,
When thou hast come into the hand of thy neighbour,
Go, haste thee, and urge thy neighbour.
Do not give sleep to thine eyes, or slumber to thine eyelids.
Deliver thyself, as a gazelle out of the hand,
And as a bird out of the hand of the fowler.
Go to the ant, thou sluggard,
Observe her ways, and be wise;
Which, having no harvest, scribe, or ruler,
Prepareth in the summer her food,
Hath collected in the harvest her sustenance.
How long, O sluggard, wilt thou lie?
How long ere thou rise from thy sleep?
A little sleep, a little slumber,
A little folding of the hands to rest:
So shall come in, as a highwayman, thy poverty,
And thy want as one armed with a shield.
PROVERBS VI. 12—35; VII. 1—18.

12 <An abandoned man, a man of iniquity> [is he] who—
   Goeth on in perversity of mouth;
13 Winketh with his eyes;
   Speaketh with his foot;
   Pointeth with his fingers;
14 [Hath] perverse things in his heart,
   Deviseth mischief on every occasion,
   <Strifes> he sendeth forth.
15 <For this cause> suddenly cometh his doom,
   <In a moment> shall he be torn in pieces and
   there be no' mending.
16 <These six things> doth Yahweh hate—
   Yea seven are the abomination of his soul:—
17 Eyes' that are lofty,
   A tongue' that is false,
   And hands' shedding innocent blood;
18 A heart' contriving iniquitous devices,
   Feet' hast' ing to run into mischief;
19 One that uttereth lies—a false witness,
   And one sending forth strifes between
   brethren.
20 Observe thou, my son, the commandment of thy
   father,
   And do not decline from the instruction of thy
   mother:
21 Bind them upon thy heart continually,
   Fasten them upon thy neck;
22 <When thou walkest abroad> it shall guide thee,
   <When thou sleepest> it shall watch over thee,
   <When thou wak'st> it shall speak to thee:
23 For a lamp is the commandment,
   And the instruction a light,
   And the way of life are the reproofs of
   correction:
24 To keep thee from the wicked woman,
   From the flattery of the tongue of her that is a
   stranger.
25 Do not covet her beauty, in thy heart,
   Neither let her take thee, by her eyelashes;
26 Because for the sake of an impure woman
   [a man may be brought] even to a cake of
   bread,—
   And a man's wife
   <For a precious soul> may hunt!
27 Can a man snatch up fire in his bosom,
   And ||his clothes|| not be burned?
28 Or can a man walk upon hot coals,
   And ||his feet|| not be burned?
29 ||Sloth|| he that goeth in unto his neighbour's
   wife,
   No man shall be guiltless who toucheth her!
30 Men despise not a thief, when he stealth, To satisfy his appetite, because he is famished;
31 Yet <if found> he must pay back sevenfold,
   <All the substance of his house> must he give:

22 ||He that committeth adultery with a woman||
   lacketh sense,*
   ||A destroyer of his own life|| is he' that doeth it;
23 <Smiting and shame> shall lie find,
   And ||his reproach|| shall not be wiped out;
24 For ||jealousy|| is the rage of a man,
   Nor will he spare, in the day of avenging;
25 He will not look, at any ransom,
   Neither will he consent, though thou increase
   the brie.

1 My son, keep my sayings, And <my commandments> treasure by thee;
2 Keep my commandments and live,
   And mine instruction, as the pupil d of thine
   eye;
3 Bind them upon thy fingers,
   Write them on the tablet of thy heart;
4 Say unto wisdom, <My sister> thou!
   And <an acquaintance> call thou ||understanding||:
5 That thou mayest be kept, from the woman that
   is a stranger,
   From the female unknown, who ||with her
   speeches|| doth flatter.
6 For <in the window of my house>,
   Through my lattice I looked out;
7 And saw among the simple ones.
   Discerned among the youths,
   A young man lacking sense;
8 Passing through the street, near her corner,
   And <on the way to her house> he sauntered
   along;
9 In the twilight, in the evening of the day,
   In the midst of the night, and the gloom;
10 And lo! ||a woman|| came to meet him,
   Attired as one unchaste, of a wily heart.
11 <Boisterous> is she, and rebellious,
   <In her house> abide not her feet;
12 Now' outside, now' in the broadways,
   And <near every corner> she lieth in wait;
13 So she caught him, and kissed him,
   And <emboldening her face> she said to him:
14 ||Peace-offerings|| are by me,
   <To-day> have I paid my vows;
15 <For this cause> came I forth to meet thee,
   To seek diligently thy face, and I have found
   thee:
16 Coverlets> have I spread on my couch of
   pleasure,
   Dark-hued stuffs, of the yarn of Egypt;
17 I have sprinkled my bed,
   With myrrh, aloes, and cinnamon:
18 Come! let us take our fill of endearments,
   until morning,
   Let us delight ourselves with caresses;

 b U: "soul."
* Sep. adds:—
   "My son, honour thou Yahweh, and be bold,
   And <apart from him> be afraid of no other."
For the husband is not in his house, He hath gone on a journey afar;

<A bag of silver> hath he taken in his hand,

On the day of the full moon will he enter his house.

She turneth him aside, with her great persuasiveness,

With the flattery of her lips she compasseth him:

Going after her instantly,

As an ox, to the slaughter, he entereth,
And, as in fetters, unto the correction of a fool.

Until an arrow cleaveth his liver, As a bird hasteth into a snare, And knoweth not, that <for his life> it is!

Now, therefore, ye sons, hearken unto me, And attend, to the sayings of my mouth.

Let not thy heart turn aside to her ways, Do not go astray in her paths.

For many, wounded hath she caused to fall,— Yea strong men, slain wholly by her:

Ways to hades are in her house, Descending into the chambers of death.

Doth not wisdom cry aloud? And understanding send forth her voice?

At the top of the high places above the way, At the place where paths meet she taketh her stand;

Beside the gates, at the entrance of the city,— At the going in of the openings she shouteth:—

Unto you, O men, I call, And my voice is unto the sons of men; Understand, ye simple ones, shrewdness, And ye dullards understand sense; Hear for princely things will I speak, And the opening of my lips shall be of equity;

For faithfulness shall my mouth softly utter, But the abomination of my lips shall be lawlessness;

In righteousness shall be all the sayings of my mouth, Nothing therein shall be crafty or perverse;

All of them shall be plain, to them who would understand, And just, to such as would gain knowledge.

Receive my correction, and not silver, And knowledge, rather than choicest gold.

For better is wisdom, than ornaments of coral, And no delightful things can equal her.

Wisdom inhabiteth shrewdness, And the knowledge of sagacious things I gain.

The reverence of Jehovah is to hate wickedness: Pride, arrogance, and the way of wickedness; And a mouth of perverse things do I hate.

Mine are counsel, and effective working, I am understanding, mine is valour:

By me kings reign, And dignitaries decree righteousness:

By me rulers govern, And nobles—all the righteous' judges:

I love them who love me, And they who diligently seek me find me:

Riches and honour are with me, Lordly wealth, and righteousness;

Better is my fruit, than gold—yea fine gold, And mine increase, than choice silver:

In the way of righteousness I march along, In the middle of the paths of justice:

That I may cause them who love me to inherit substance, And their treasuries I may fill.

Yahweh had constituted me the beginning of his way, Before his works, At the commencement of that time;

At the outset of the ages had I been established,

In advance of the antiquities of the earth;

When there was no resounding deep I had been brought forth, When there were no fountains, bounding with water;

Ere yet the mountains had been settled, Before the hills had I been brought forth;

Or ever he had made the land and the wastes, Or the top of the dry parts of the world;

When he prepared the heavens there was I:

When he decreed a vault upon the face of the resounding deep;

When he made firm the skies above, When the fountains of the resounding deep waxed strong;

When he fixed for the sea its bound, That the waters should not go beyond his bidding, When he decreed the foundations of the earth:

Then became I beside him, a firm and sure worker, Then became I filled with delight, day by day,

Exulting before him on every occasion;

Exulting in the fruitful land of his earth, Yea, my fulness of delight was with the sons of men.

Or (mf.): "make righteous decrees."
c Written: "her"—read: "me." Some cod. (w. 1 ear. edns., Aram., Syr., Sep. and Vul.) both wrote and read: "me"—G.n.
d Sep. here adds:—"If I tell you the things which daily come to pass I must mention those which from the outset of the ages may be recounted."—G.n.

"first of the earth-particles"—O.G.

"Adam."
Now therefore ye sons, hearken to me, For how happy are they who pay regard!

Hear ye correction, and be wise, And do not neglect.

How happy the man that doth hearken to me,— Keeping guard at my doors, day by day, Watching at the posts of my gates;

For he that findeth me findeth life, And hath obtained favour from Yahweh;

But he that misseth me wrongeth his own soul.

All who hate me love death.

1 Wisdom hath builded her house, hath hewn out her seven pillars; hath slaughtered her beasts, hath mingled her wine, hath even set in order her table; sent forth her maidens, She crieth aloud: Upon the tops of the heights of the city:

Whoso is simple, let him turn in thine heart, <As for him that lacketh sense> she saith to him—

Come, feed on my food, And drink of the wine I have mingled;

Forsake the simple ones, and live, And advance in the way of understanding.

He that rebuketh a scoffer getteth to himself contempt,

And he that reproveth a lawless man getteth to himself his shame.

Do not reprove a scoffer lest he hate thee, Reprove a wise man, and he will love thee.

Give to a wise man, and he will be wiser still,

Inform a righteous man, and he will increase learning.

The beginning of wisdom is the reverence of Yahweh, And the knowledge of the Holy is understanding;

For shall be multiplied—thys days, And there be added to thee—the years of life.

If thou art wise thou art wise for thyself, But if thou scoff | alone shalt thou bear it.

The woman Stupidity is boisterous, So simple that she knoweth not what she would do;

So she sitteth at the entrance of her house, Upon a seat, in the heights of the city;

To invite them who pass by the way, Who are going straight on in their paths:

Whoso is simple let him turn aside hither, And as for him that lacketh sense she saith to him:

Stolen waters will be sweet,— And a secret meal will be pleasant;

But he knoweth not, that the shades are there; In the depths of hades are her guests.

The Proverbs proper—the First and Principal Collection (Chapters X. to XXIV.).

The Proverbs of Solomon:

A wise son maketh a glad father, But a foolish son is the grief of his mother.

The treasures of lawlessness do not profit, But righteousness delivereth from death.

Yahweh suffereth not to famish the soul of the righteous, But the desire of the lawless he thrusteth away.

He becometh poor, who dealeth with a slack hand, But the hand of the diligent maketh rich.

He that gathereth in summer is a prudent son, He that sleepeth long in harvest is a son causing shame.

Blessings are for the head of the righteous man, But the mouth of the lawless covereth up wrong.

The memory of the righteous yieldeth blessing, But the name of the lawless dieth out.

The wise in heart will accept commandments, But he that is foolish with his lips shall be thrust away.

He that walketh uprightly may walk securely, But he that maketh crooked his ways shall be found out.
10. "He that winketh with the eye causeth sorrow, and he that is foolish with his lips shall be thrust aside."

11. "A well-spring of life" is the mouth of the righteous, but the mouth of the lawless covereth wrong.

12. "Hatred stirreth up strife, but over all transgressions love throweth a covering.

13. "In the lips of the intelligent is found wisdom, but a rod is for the back of him that lacketh sense."

14. "Wise men treasure up knowledge, but the mouth of the foolish is a terror near at hand."

15. "The substance of the rich is in his strong city, but the terror of the poor is their poverty.

16. "The labour of the righteous leadeth to life, but the increase of the lawless to sin.

17. "On the way to life is he that heeddeth correction, but he that hateth reproof goeth astray.

18. "He that concealeth hatred hath false lips, and he that sendeth forth slander is a d一张lard.

19. "In the multitude of words there wanteth not transgression, but he that restraineth his lips sheweth prudence.

20. "Choice silver" is the tongue of the righteous, but the sense of the lawless is very small.

21. "The lips of the righteous feed multitudes, but the foolish shall die.

22. "The blessing of Yahweh maketh rich, and he addeth no grievance therewith.

23. It is a mere sport to a stupid man to commit lewdness, but wisdom pertaineth to a man of understanding.

24. "The dread of the lawless one shall overcome him, but the desire of the righteous shall be granted.

25. "Like the passing away of a tempest so the lawless one is not, but the righteous hath an age-abiding foundation.

26. "As vinegar to the teeth, and as smoke to the eyes so is the sluggard to them who send him.

27. "The reverence of Yahweh addeth days, but the years of the lawless shall be shortened.

28. "The hope of the righteous shall be gladness, but the expectation of the lawless shall vanish.

29. "A refuge for the blameless is the path of Yahweh, but destruction awaiteth the workers of iniquity.

30. "The righteous shall times age-abiding remain unshaken, but the lawless shall not inhabit the earth.

31. "The mouth of the righteous shall beareth the fruit of wisdom, but a perverse tongue shall be cut off.

32. "The lips of the righteous know what is pleasing, but the mouth of the lawless speaketh perversities.

1. "A deceptive balance" is an abomination to Yahweh, but a full weight is his delight.

2. "When pride cometh then cometh contempt, but with the modest is wisdom.

3. "The integrity of the upright shall guide them, but the crookedness of the treacherous shall be their ruin.

4. "Wealth shall not profit in the day of wrath, but righteousness shall deliver from death.

5. "The righteousness of the blameless shall smooth his way, but by his own lawlessness shall the lawless fall.

6. "The righteousness of the upright shall deliver them, but by their own craving shall the treacherous be captured.

7. "When the lawless man dieth his expectation perisheth, and the hope of strong men was vanished.

8. "The righteous man out of distress is delivered, then cometh a lawless man into his place.

9. "With the mouth a profane man destroyeth his neighbour, but through knowledge shall righteous men be delivered.

10. "When it is well with the righteous the city exulteth, when the lawless perish there is a shout of triumph.

a Instead of this line Sep. and Syr. read:—"But he that repровeth to the face maketh peace."—O. N.

b Mi.: "heart," C. chap. vii. 32, n.

c Ruin—O. G.

de So the clause ought to be rendered—"—G. Intro. 883.

f Or: "leadeth."

f Or: "Shepherd."

So it shal be (w. Aram. and Syr.) or; "favoured" (w. Sep.)—G. n. [M. C. T.: "let him give them]

"Ruin."—O. G.
11 <When the upright are blessed> exalted is the city,
But <by the mouth of the lawless> it is overthrown.\footnote{Or: "mixed."}

12 \footnote{ML. "heart." Cp. chap. vi. 32, n.} He that sheweth contempt for his neighbour\footnote{Sep. and Syr. add: -- "But a seat of contempt—a wife that hateth righteousness;" [Sluggard] shall come to poverty "—G.n.}
But [a man of understanding] observeth silence.

12 \footnote{So it shall be [w. Sep. and Syr. —G.n.} He that goeth about talebearing\footnote{So it shall be [bes for bæs] [w. Sep. and Syr.]—G.n. [See Table J. at end of Intro.].}
But [he that is faithful in spirit] concealeth a matter.

14 <With no guidance> a people will fall,
But [safety] lieth in the greatness of the counsellor.

15 He that becometh surety for a stranger\footnote{Perh. = "through all generations"—T.G.; or: "as surely"—Fuerst, Davies. Cp. chap. xvi. 5.} goeth to utter ruin;
But [he that hateth striking hands] is secure.

16 \footnote{ML. "heart."} A gracious wife\footnote{But [the diligent] shall obtain wealth.}
[shall obtain wealth.]

17 \footnote{The man of lovingkindness [dealeth well with his own soul].}
The man of lovingkindness\footnote{The man of lovingkindness [dealeth well with his own soul].}
But the cruel man\footnote{The cruel man [troubleth his own flesh].}

18 \footnote{The lawless man [earneth the wages of falsehood].}
The lawless man\footnote{But [the soveth righteousness] hath the reward of fidelity.}
But [he that soveth righteousness] hath the reward of fidelity.

19 \footnote{A righteous son [turneth] to life,}
A righteous son\footnote{[turneth] to life,}
But [the pursueth wickedness] to his own death.

20 \footnote{The abomination of Yahweh [are they of perverse heart].}
The abomination of Yahweh\footnote{Are they of perverse heart.}
But [his delight] are the men of blameless life.

21 <Hand to hand> the wicked man shall not be held innocent,
But [the seed of the righteous] hath been delivered.

22 \footnote{A ring of gold in the snout of a swine.}
As a ring of gold in the snout of a swine
Is a woman of beauty who hath abandoned discretion.

23 \footnote{The desire of the righteous [is only] good.}
The desire of the righteous\footnote{The desire of the righteous [is only] good.}
But the expectation of the lawless is wrath.

24 There is [who scattereth, and increaseth yet more],
And who withholdeth of what is due, only to come to want.

25 \footnote{ML. "made fat."}
The liberal soul\footnote{shall be enriched, \footnote{But [that refresheth] shall himself also be refreshed.}}
And [he that refresheth] shall himself also be refreshed.

26 <He that keepeth back corn> the populace will curse him,
But there is [a blessing] for the head of him that selleth.

27 \footnote{Gt. "mouth."} He that diligently seeketh good\footnote{He that diligently seeketh good [aimeth at favour].}
But [he that studieth mischief] it shall come on himself.

28 <He that trusteth in his riches> [the same shall fall],
But [like the leaf] shall the righteous break forth.

29 \footnote{He that troublith his own house [shall inherit the wind].}
He that troublith his own house\footnote{[shall inherit the wind].}
But [a servant] shall the foolish be, to the wise in heart.

30 \footnote{The fruit of the righteous [is a tree of life].}
The fruit\footnote{Of the righteous [is a tree of life].}
And [he that resueth souls] is wise.

31 Lo! [the righteous] in the earth shall be recompensed,
How much more the lawless and the sinner.

32 \footnote{A good man [obtaineth favour from Yahweh].}
A good man\footnote{Obtaineth favour from Yahweh.}
But [a man of wicked devices] will he condemn.

33 A son of earth shall not be established by lawlessness,
But [the root of the righteous] shall not be disturbed.

34 \footnote{A virtuous woman [is the crown of her husband].}
A virtuous\footnote{Woman [is the crown of her husband].}
But [a veritable decay in his bones] is she that causeth shame.

35 The plans of the righteous\footnote{Are just.}
But [the counsellors of the lawless] are deceitful.

36 \footnote{The words of the lawless are—of lying in wait for blood.}
The words of the lawless are—of lying in wait for blood,
But [the mouth of the upright] shall deliver them.

37 Overthrown are the lawless and they are not,
But [the house of the righteous] shall stand.

38 [In proportion to his prudence] is a man [to be praised],
But [the perverse in heart] shall be an object of contempt.

39 Better slighted, and have a servant,
Than to honour oneself, and come short of bread.

40 \footnote{A righteous man regardeth the desire of his beast.}
A righteous man\footnote{Regardeth the desire of his beast.}
But [the compassion of the lawless] are cruel.
11 He that tilleth his land shall be filled with food, 
But he that runneth after worthless men lacketh sense.  

A lawless man craveth the prey of the wicked, 
But the root of the righteous is enduring.  

By the transgression of the lips is the wicked man ensnared, 
But the righteous cometh out of distress.  

Of the fruit of a man’s mouth shall he be satisfied with good, 
And the dealing of the hands of a son of earth shall be paid back to him.  

The way of the foolish is right in his own eyes, 
And he that hearkeneth to counsel is wise.  

A foolish man letteth his vexation be known, 
But he that concealeth an affront is prudent.  

He that whispereth faithfulness shall declare rightousness, 
But a false witness is a fraud.  

There is who babbleth, as with thursts of a sword, 
But the tongue of the wise hath healing.  

A lip that is faithful shall be firm to futurity, 
But only for a twinkling is the tongue that is false.  

Deceit is in the heart of contrivers of mischief, 
But to the counsellors of peace shall be joy.  

Unseemly to the righteous is any trouble, 
But the lawless are full of misfortune.  

An abomination to Yahweh are lips that are false, 
But he that dealeth faithfully is his delight.  

A prudent man concealeth knowledge, 
But the heart of dullards proclameth folly.  

The hand of the diligent shall bear rule, 
But the indolent shall come under tribute.  

When anxiety is in the heart of a man one may bow him down, 
But a good word maketh him glad.  

The righteous man guideth his neighbour, 
But the way of the lawless leadeth them astray.  

Indolence roasteth not his own game, 
But the substance of a man is precious when he is diligent.  

In the way of righteousness is life, 
And in the path thereof is immortality.  

A wise son cometh of a father’s correction, 
But a scoffer heareth not a rebuke.  

Of the fruit of his mouth shall a man eat what is good, 
But the soul of the treacherous shall be sated with violence.  

He that watcheth his mouth guardeth his soul, 
He that openeth wide his lips it shall be his ruin.  

The sluggard desireth, but his soul hath nothing. 
But the soul of the diligent shall be enriched.  

A word of falsehood the righteous man hateth, 
But the lawless causeth shame and disgrace.  

Righteousness guardeth the man of blameless way, 
But lawlessness overthroweth the sinner.  

There is Who feigneth himself rich, yet hath nothing at all, 
Who pleadeth poverty, yet hath great substance.  

The ransom of a man’s life is his wealth, 
But the poor heareth not rebuke.  

The light of the righteous rejoiceth, 
But the lamp of the lawless goeth out.  

Only by pride doth one cause contention, 
But with the well-advised is wisdom.  

Wealth gotten by greed diminisheth, 
But he that gathereth by little increaseth.  

Hope deferred sickeneth the heart, 
But a tree of life is desire fulfilled.  

He that despiseth a matter shall get pledged thereto, 
But he that revereth a commandment the same shall be recompensed.  

Schackness doth not start its game.  
So O.O. 30, 677. But Gt. that instead of “the path thereof” shd be read: “an abominable way,” in which case we must needs adopt his next v.r. (“of for ‘of’) and complete the line thus: “But an abominable way leadeth to death” — G.n.  
Or: “life.”  
Or: “appetite.”  
Or: “be made fat.”  
Or: “be made fat.”  
ML: “soul.”  
Gt.: “an iniquity.”  
Gt.: “with the modest.”  
Chap. xi. 9—G.n.  
Chap. xx. 21—G.n.  
ML: “on the hand.”  
Sep. and Syr. add: —  
“arighteous man careth not his welfare and lendeth; Better is he that sustaineth the heart at the beginning Than he that inspireth confidence and deferreth hope.”  
Sep. and Syr. add: —  
“A crafty son hath nothing good, But as for a wise servant his doings prosper, and his way is directed aright” — G.n.
PROVERBS XIII. 14—25; XIV. 1—23.

14 ||The instruction of the wise|| is a well-spring of life, By departing from the snares of death.  
15 ||Sound discretion yieldeth favour,|| But the way of the treacherous is rugged.  
16 Every prudent man maketh use of knowledge, But a dullard spreadeth folly.  
17 A lawless messenger falleth into mischief, But a faithful herald bringeth healing.  
18 Poverty and contempt are for him that neglecteth correction, And he that regardeth reproof shall be honoured.  
19 A desire fulfilled is sweet to the soul, But it is an abomination to the lawless to depart from evil.  
20 ||He that walketh with the wise|| becometh wise, But the friend of dullards becometh foolish.  
21 Evil pursueth sinners, But unto the righteous shall good be recompensed.  
22 A good man leaveth an inheritance to children’s children, But laid up for the righteous is the wealth of the sinner.  
23 ||Much food|| is in the fallow ground of the poor, But there is that is swept away, for want of justice.  
24 ||He that withholdeth his rod hateth his son,|| But he that loveth him carefully correcteth him.  
25 ||The righteous|| eateth to satisfy his appetite, But the belly of the lawless shall want.  

14 | 1 Every wise woman buildeth up her house, But a foolish one <with her own hands> would break it down.  
2 ||He that walketh in his uprightness|| is one who revereth Yahweh, But he that is crooked in his way is one who despiseth him.  
3 ||In the mouth of the foolish|| is a haughty rod, But as for the lips of the wise thou shalt give heed to them!  
4 ||Without cattle|| the crib is clean, But much increase is in the strength of the ox.

a Sep. adds:  
"And ||the knowledge of the law|| is ||good understanding,|| But ||etc.|| as in text.||—G.n.  


c So the clause ought to be rendered (w. Sep. and Syr.)—G. Inf. 98.  
"Or: ||‘yieldeth the f. g. (w. Y.’s blessing’)’ —G.O. 644.  
"Or: ||‘break forth.’||  
"Or: ||‘is pleasing before a man.’  

6 ||A faithful witness will not deceive,|| But a false witness ||uttereth deceitful things.||  
7 ||A scoffer seeketh wisdom, and there is none,|| But knowledge ||to the discerning is easy.  
8 ||The wisdom of the prudent is to understand his way,|| But the folly of dullards is a fraud.  
9 ||The foolish scoff at guilt,|| But <between the upright> is good pleasure.  
10 ||The heart knoweth its own bitterness,|| And <in its joy> no stranger shareth.  
11 ||The house of the lawless shall be destroyed,|| But the tent of the upright shall flourish.  
12 There is <a way that enticeth a man> ||are the ways of death!  
13 ||Even in laughter> the heart may be in pain, And the latter end of gladness shall be grief.  
14 ||With his own ways shall be filled the backslider in heart,|| And <from himself> shall a good man be satisfied.  
15 ||The simple believeth every word,|| But the prudent looketh well to his going.  
16 ||A wise man feareth, and avoideth evil,|| But a dullard is haughty and confident.  
17 ||The impatient worketh folly,|| And a man of wicked devices is hated.  
18 The simple inherit folly, But the shrewd crowneth himself with knowledge.  
19 Abased are the wicked, before the good, And the lawless, at the gates of the righteous.  
20 ||Even by his neighbour|| is a poor man hated, But the lovers of the rich men are many.  
21 ||He that sheweth contempt for his neighbour sinneth,|| But he that sheweth favour to the afflicted> how happy is he!  
22 Shall they not ||become vagrants, who devise evil?|| But ||lovingkindness and faithfulness|| be to them who devise good.  
23 ||By all labour|| there will be abundance, But the talk of the lips tendeth only to want.
24. "The crown of the wise is their wealth, But the folly of dullards is folly.
25. A deliverer of souls is a faithful witness, But he that uttereth falsehoods is a fraud.
26. In the reverence of Yahweh is strong security, And his children shall have a place of refuge.
27. The reverence of Yahweh is a well-spring of life, That a man may avoid the snares of death.
28. In the multitude of a people is the majesty of the king, But in the ceasing of population is the ruin of the prince.
29. One slow to anger hath great understanding, But the hasty in spirit exalteth folly.
30. The life of the whole body is a tranquil mind, But decay of the bones is jealousy.
31. The oppressor of the poor hath reproached his Maker, But he that sheweth favour to the needy, is one who holdeth Him in honour.
32. By his own wickedness shall the lawless man be thrust down, But the righteous seeketh refuge in his integrity.
33. In the heart of the intelligent reposes wisdom, But in the midst of dullards it maketh itself known.
34. Righteousness exalteth a nation, But a reproach to any people is sin.
35. The good-pleasure of a king is due to a servant who is discreet, But his indignation shall be against him that bringeth shame.

15. A soft answer turneth away wrath, But a cutting word raiseth anger.
2. The tongue of the wise adorneth knowledge, But the mouth of dullards belcheth out folly.
3. In every place are the eyes of Yahweh, Observing the evil and the good.
4. Gentleness of the tongue is a tree of life, But crookedness therein a grievous wound in the spirit.
5. A foolish son spurneth the correction of his father, But he that heeddeth a reproach sheweth prudence.

6. The household of the righteous man is a great treasure, But in the increase of the lawless is disturbance.
7. The lips of the wise scatter abroad knowledge, But the heart of dullards is not right.
8. The sacrifice of lawless men is an abomination to Yahweh, But the prayer of the upright is his delight.
9. An abomination to Yahweh is the way of the lawless, But the pursuer of righteousness loveth.
10. There is grievous correction for him that forsaketh the right path, But he that hateth rebuke shall die.
11. Hades and destruction are before Yahweh, How much more then, the hearts of the sons of men.
12. A scoffer loveth not one who reproveth him, Unto the wise doth he not go.
13. A joyful heart maketh a pleasing countenance, But in sorrow of heart is a stricken spirit.
14. The heart of the intelligent seeketh knowledge, But the mouth of dullards feedeth on folly.
15. All the days of the afflicted are sorrowful, But a cheerful heart is a continual banquet.
16. Better is a little, with the reverence of Yahweh, Than great treasure, and disquietude therewith.
17. Better is an allowance of herbs and love there, Than a fatted ox, and hatred therewith.
18. A wrathful man stirreth up strife, But he that is slow to anger calleth contentation.
19. The way of the sluggard is like a thorn hedge, But the path of the upright is a raised road.
20. A wise son maketh a glad father, But a dullard despieth his own mother.
21. Folly is joy to him that lacketh sense, But a man of understanding taketh a straight course.
22. Plans are frustrated, for lack of consultation, But the multitude of counsellors shall counsel.

* Cp. O.T. 467; Davies' H.L. 299.
* Or: "Adam.
* "Face," written "mouth," read. In some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Aram., Sep., and Syr.) "mouth" is both written and read; but in others (w. 1 ear. pr. edn. and Vul.) "face" is both written and read—G.n.
* Or: "vegetables."
* Sep. adds:—
* A man slow to anger calleth contentation.
* Cp. chap. vi. 82, n.

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[Notes and references are indicated in the text with the corresponding page numbers and references to other parts of the text.]
23 A man hath joy, in the answer of his own mouth,  
And a word in its season—how good!

24 The way of life is upwards to the prudent,  
That he may depart from hades beneath.

25 <The house of proud men> will Yahweh tear down,  
But he will maintain the boundary of the widow.

26 <An abomination to Yahweh> are the plottings of the wicked,  
But <with the pure> are sayings of sweetness.

27 He that troubleth his own house who grasareth with greed,  
But he that hateth gifts* shall live.

28 The heart of the righteous studieth to answer,  
But the mouth of the lawless belcheth out mischief.

29 Far off is Yahweh, from the lawless,  
But <the prayer of the righteous> will he hear.

30 The sparkling of bright eyes rejoiceth the heart,  
[Good news] giveth marrow to the bones.*

31 The ear that heareth the reproof which giveth life  
<In the midst of the wise> shall remain.

32 He that declineth correction [despieth his own soul],  
But he that heareth reproof shall gain sense.

33 The reverence of Yahweh is the correction of wisdom,  
And <before honour> is humility.

16 <To man> belong the preparations of the heart,  
But <from Yahweh> cometh the answer of the tongue.

2 All the ways of a man may be pure in his own eyes,  
But the that testeth spirits is Yahweh.

3 Roll upon Yahweh, thy doings,  
That thy plans may be established.

4 Everything hath Yahweh made for its own purpose,  
Yes, even the lawless one for the day of calamity.

5 An abomination to Yahweh is every one who is haughty in heart,  
Hand to hand he shall not be held innocent.*

6 By lovingkindness and fidelity shall iniquity be covered,*  
And <in the revering of Yahweh> is a turning away from wrong.

7 When acceptable to Yahweh are the ways of a man>  
<Even his enemies> doth he cause to make peace with him.

8 Better a little with righteousness,  
Than large revenues, without justice.

9 A man's heart deviseth his way,  
But Yahweh directeth his steps.

10 An oracle is on the lips of a king,  
<In giving sentence> his mouth must not be unfaithful.

11 The balance and scales of justice belong to Yahweh,  
And <his handiwork> are all the weights of the bag.

12 The abomination of kings is to work lawlessness,  
For <by righteousness> is established a throne.

13 The delight of kings are lips of righteousness,  
And <the words of uprightness> he loveth.

14 The wrath of a king [meaneth] messengers of death,  
But a man who is wise will appease it.

15 In the light of a king’s countenance is life,  
And <his good-pleasure> is like the cloud of harvest-rain.*

16 To acquire wisdom how much better than gold!  
And <to get hold of understanding> more choice than silver!

17 The highway of the upright is to avoid evil,  
[He preserveth his soul] who guardeth his way.*

18 Before grievous injury is pride!  
And <before a fall> haughtiness of spirit!

19 Better is lowliness of spirit with the patient,  
Than a portion of spoil, with the proud.

20 He that showeth discretion concerning a matter shall find good,  
And <he that trusteth in Yahweh> how happy is he!
21. The wise in heart shall be called intelligent, And the sweetness of lips increaseth persuasiveness.
22. A well-spring of life is discretion to its owner, But its correction is folly.
23. The heart of the wise giveth discretion to his mouth, And upon his lips increaseth persuasiveness.
24. A comb of honey are pleasant words, Sweet to the taste and healing to the bone.
25. There is a way that leadeth to death, But at the latter end thereof are the ways of life.
26. The appetite of the toiler hath toiled for him, For his mouth hath urged him on.
27. An abandoned man diggeth up mischief, And upon his lips as it were a fire is scorching.
28. A perverse man sendeth forth strife, And a tattler separateth intimate friends.
29. A ruthless man enticeth his neighbour, And leadeth him in a way not good.
30. Closing his eyes to devise perverse things, Biting his lips he hath plotted mischief.
31. A crown of adornment is a hoary head, In the way of righteousness it should be found.
32. Better he that is slow to anger, than a hero, And he that ruleth his spirit, than he that captures a city.
33. Into the lap is cast the lot, But from Yahweh is its every decision.
34. A prudent servant shall rule over a son who causeth shame, And in the midst of brothers shall he share the inheritance.
35. Fining-pot for silver, crucible for gold, But he that trieth hearts is Yahweh.
36. Discord giveth heed to the aggrieving lip, Falsehood giveth ear to the destroying tongue.
37. He that mocketh the poor hath reproached his Maker, He that maketh merry at distress shall not be held innocent.
38. The crown of old men consists of children's children, And the adornment of children is their fathers.
39. Unseemly in an unworthy man is the lip of excellence, Much more in one of noble mind is the lip of falsehood.
40. A gift, in the eyes of its owner, is a stone of beauty, Whithersoever it turneth it bringeth prosperity.
41. He that hideth a transgression seeketh love, But he that repeateth a matter separateth intimate friends.
42. A reproof sinketh more deeply into an intelligent man Than a hundred stripes, into a dullard!
43. Nothing less than rebellion doth a wicked man seek, And a relentless messenger shall be sent out against him.
44. Let a bereaved bear encounter a man, Rather than a dullard, with his folly.
45. He that returneth evil for good Evil shall not depart from his house.
46. A letting forth of water is the beginning of strife, Therefore before it breaketh out abandon contention.
47. He that justifieth the lawless, and he that condemneth the righteous, An abomination to Yahweh are they both.
48. Wherefore is there a price in the hand of a dullard? That he who is without sense may acquire wisdom.
49. At all times doth a friend love, And a brother for distress must be born.
50. A man lacking sense is one who striketh hands, Giving security, before his neighbour.
51. A lover of transgression is one who loveth strife, He that heighteneth his door seeketh grievous harm.
52. The crooked in heart shall not find good, And he that is perverse with his tongue shall fall into wickedness.
53. He that begetteth a dullard it is to his own grief, Neither can the father of the base rejoice.

U.: "soul."  
Cp. chap. vi, 8, n.  
Dm.: "A man of Belial." Cp. 1 S. i. 16; ii. 12, n.  
Or: "right."  
Sep. adds:  
"But he that sheweth him favour shall find compassion."  
Sep. adds:  
"The faithful hath all the fulness of wealth. But the rebellious hath not a small evil."  
I.e.: "commanding speech."—Fuerst. Or: "excess," i.e., "arrogant speech."—O.G.  
Or: "gate." Some read: "mouth." See O.G.
PROVERBS XVII. 22—28; XVIII. 1—24; XIX. 1—3.

14 The spirit of a man sustaineth his sickness, But a dejected spirit can bear it.
15 The heart of the intelligent acquieth knowledge, Yea the ear of the wise seeketh knowledge.
16 The gift of a man maketh room for him. And before great men setteth him down.
17 Righteousness is he that is first in his own cause, Then cometh his neighbour, and thoroughly searcheth him.
18 The lot causeth contentions to cease, And the mighty it parteth.
19 A brother estranged is worse than a strong city, And contentions are as the bar of a citadel.
20 Of the fruit of a man's mouth shall his inmost mind be satisfied, With the product of his lips shall he be satisfied.
21 Death and life are in the power of the tongue, And its friends shall eat its fruits.
22 Who hath found a wife hath found a blessing, And hath obtained favour from Jehovah.
23 Supplications doth the poor man utter, But the rich answereth fiercely.
24 A man having many friends shall come to ruin, But there is a loving one, who sticketh closer than a brother.

1 Better is a poor man walking in his integrity, Than one of perverse lips and a dullard.
2 Surely for the soul to be without knowledge is not good, And he that hasteth with his feet is strayed.
3 The folly of a man subverteth his way, And against Jehovah his heart is angry.
4 Wealth addeth many friends, But the poor man from his own friend is parted.
5 A false witness shall not be held innocent, And he that uttereth lies shall not escape.

18 A man seeketh for satisfaction, going his own way, Through all safe counsel he breaketh.
19 A dullard delighteth not in understanding, In nothing save the exposing of his own heart.
20 When the lawless man cometh in then cometh also contempt, And with shame reproach.
21 Deep waters are the words of a man's mouth, A bubbling brook the well-spring of wisdom.
22 To prefer a lawless man is not good, Thrusting away the righteous, in judgment.
23 The lips of a dullard enter into contention, And his mouth is for blows crieth out.
24 The mouth of a dullard is his ruin, And his lips are a snare to his heart.
25 The words of a tattler are dainties, They, therefore go down into the chambers of the inner man.
26 Surely he that is slothful in his work, Brother is he to a master at laying waste.
27 A tower of strength is the name of Jehovah, Thereinto runneth the righteous, and is safe.
28 The substance of a rich man is his strong city, And like a high wall, in his imagination.
29 Before grievous injury a man's heart is haughtiness, And before honour is humility.
30 He that answereth before he heareth is a fool, It is to him, and is reproach.

Writ.: "cometh"; read: "then cometh." Some cod. W. E. S. (ed.:) "then cometh"—O. G.
Or: "deceitful brethren"—T. G. "Very dubious"
O. G.
ML. "belly."
Sep. and Vul. here add:—"He that putteth away a good wife putteth away a blessing, And taketh a woman who is unchaste, stupid, or lawless."—G. N.
Sp. v.r. (sawr), which in some cod. (w. Aram. and Syr.) is both noisities and read—G. N. Following this v.r. and preferring read as the root at the end of the line, we might render thus:—"There are friends, who can shout for joy, But there is a loving one, who sticketh closer than a brother."
That is—Many will shout with us in prosperity, for one who will stick close to us in adversity.
Some cod. (w. Aram. and Syr.) "ways"—G. N.
6. Many will entreat the favour of a noble, and every one is a friend to a man abounding in gifts.

7. All the brethren of a poor man hate him. How much more have his friends gone far from him. He may hunt up promises—there are none.

8. He that acquireth sense loveth his own soul; he that guardeth understanding shall find blessing.

9. A false witness shall not be held innocent. And the uttereth lies shall perish.

10. Unseemly for a dulleard is delicate living. How much more for a servant to bear rule over princes.

11. The discretion of a man deferreth his anger, and his adornning passeth over transgression.

12. The growl as of a young lion is the rage of a king. But like dew upon the grass is his good pleasure.

13. Engulfing ruin to his father is a son that is a dulleard. And continuous dripping are the contentions of a wife.

14. House and substance are an inheritance from one's fathers. But from Jehovah cometh a wife who is prudent.

15. Sloth falleth into a deep sleep. And a soul that is indolent shall famish.

16. One who guardeth the commandment guardeth his life. He that is reckless in his ways shall die.

17. A lender to Jehovah is one who sheweth favour to the poor. And his good deed he will pay him back.

18. Correct thy son, because there is hope. Yet not so as to slay him let thy passion be excited.

19. A man in a rage taketh away the penalty. Nevertheless if thou let him go free the more stripes must thou add.

20. Hear counsel. Receive correction. that thou mayest be wise in time after life.

21. Many are the devices in a man's heart, but the counsel of Jehovah shall stand.

22. The charm of a man is his lovingkindness. And better a poor man than one who deceiveth.

23. The reverence of Jehovah leadeth to life. Satisfied then, let a man remain—let him not be visited by calamity.

24. A sluggard burieth his hand in the dish, even unto his own mouth will he not bring it back.

25. The scoffer thou shalt smite, and the simple shall beware. But correct a man of intelligence—he will understand teaching.

26. He that ruinieth his father, and chaseth away his mother, is a son causing shame and reproach.

27. Cease, my son, to hear instruction that would cause thee to wander from the sayings of knowledge.

28. An abandoned witness scorneth justice. And the mouth of lawless men swalloweth iniquity.

29. Prepared for scoffers are punishments. And stripes for the back of dulleards.

Wine is a scoffer, and strong drink a brawler.

1. Every one therefore who erreth therein is unwise.

2. The growl as of a young lion is the dread inspired by a king. He that provoketh him endangereth his own life.

3. Honour hath the man who sitteth away from strife. But any fool may break through.

4. By reason of the autumn a sluggard will not plough. Therefore shall he be beg in harvest, and there be' nothing.

5. Deep water is counsel in a man's heart. But a man of understanding shall draw it out.

6. A kind' man one may call a great' man. But a faithful man who can find?

7. As for a righteous man walking in his integrity How happy are his children after him.

8. A king sitting on the throne of judgment Scattereth, with his eyes, all wrong.

9. Who can say I have cleansed my heart I am pure from my sin?
PROVERBS XX. 10—30; XXI. 1—15.

10 "Divers weights, and divers measures;"
   "An abomination to Yahweh are they;" both.
11 Even by his doings doth a youth make himself known,
   Whether pure and upright be his work.
12 "The hearing ear, and the seeing eye;"
   "Yahweh hath made them;" both.
13 Do not love sleep, lest thou come to poverty,
   Open thine eyes, be satisfied with bread.
14 "Bad! bad!" saith the buyer,
   But "going his way," then he boasteth.
15 There are gold, and an abundance of corals,
   But precious jewels are the lips of knowledge.
16 Take his garment who is pledge for a stranger;—
   Then for a woman unknown accept him as surety.
17 "Sweet to a man;" may be the bread of falsehood.
   But "afterward," shall his mouth be filled with gravel.
18 "Planns—by counsel;" shalt thou establish,
   And "with concerted measures;" make thou war.
19 "A revealer of secrets;" is one who goeth about talebearing,
   Therefore with him who openeth his lips shall thou not have fellowship.
20 "Who so revileth his father or his mother;"
   His lamp shall be put out in deep darkness.
21 "An inheritance hastily gotten at the beginning;"
   "The latter end thereof shall not bring blessing;"
22 Do not say, I will requite wrong;—
   Wait thou for Yahweh that he may save thee.
23 "An abomination to Yahweh;" are divers weights,
   And deceptive balances are not good.
24 "From Yahweh;" are a man's steps,
   "A son of earth;" then—how can he discern his way?
25 "It is a snare to a man;" that he should rashly cry Holy!—
   And "after making vows;" to reflect!
26 A wise king (winnoweth out the lawless),
   When he hath turned over them the wheel.
27 "The lamp of Yahweh;" is the spirit of a son of earth,
   Searching all the chambers of the inner man.

28 "Lovingkindness and faithfulness;" will guard a king,—
   Therefore should he support, with lovingkindness, his throne.
29 "The beauty of young men;" is their strength,
   And "the ornament of old men;" a hoary head.
30 "Blows that cut in;" cleanse away wickedness,
   And "smitings;" [enter] the chambers of the inner man.
31 "Like;" channels of water; is the heart of a king in the hand of Yahweh,—
   Whithersoever he will he turneth it.
32 "Every way of a man;" may be right in his own eyes.
   But "he that testeth hearts;" is Yahweh.
33 "To do righteousness and justice;" is more choice to Yahweh than sacrifice.
34 "Loftiness of eyes, and ambition of heart;"
   "The lamp of the lawless;" are sin.
35 "The plans of the diligent;" tend only to abundance,
   But "of every one that is urgent;" only to want.
36 "The gaining of treasures with a tongue of falsehood;"
   "Is a vapour driven away;" [they who seek them] seek death.
37 "The violence of the lawless;" shall drag them away,—
   Because they have refused to do justice.
38 "Crooked;" is the way of a guilty man;
   But "as for the pure;" straight is his dealing.
39 "Better;" to dwell on the corner of the roof;
   Than a quarrlesome wife, and a house in common.
40 "The soul of the lawless man;" crieth mischief,
   His own friend [findeth no favour in his eyes].
41 "When the scoffer is punished;" the simple;
   "becometh wise;"
42 "When the wise is instructed;" he receiveth knowledge.
43 The Righteous One observeth the house of the lawless,—
   He is ready to cast down lawless men into misfortune.
44 "He that shutteth his ear from the cry of the poor;"
   Even he shall call, and not be answered.
45 "A gift in secret;" quencheth anger,
   And a present in the bosom; mighty wrath.
46 "It is a joy;" to a righteous man; to do justice,
   But "dismay;" to the workers of iniquity.
21. The man who wandereth from the way of discretion, <In the gathered host of the shades> shall settle down.
22. A needy man shall he be that loveth mournim, "The lover of wine and oil shall not become rich.
23. A ransom for the righteous is the lawless, And <instead of upright men> the traitor.
24. Better to dwell in a desert land Than with a woman, quarrelsome and provoking.
25. Desirable treasure and oil are in the home of the wise, But <as a man who is a dullard> will destroy it.
26. He that pursueth righteousness and loving-kindness Shall find life, righteousness and honour.
27. A city of heroes doth a wise man scale, And bringeth down the strength of its confidence.
28. [He that keepeth his mouth and his tongue] Keepeth, out of distresses, his soul.
29. [A haughty insolent one—Scoffer is his name] Is he that acteth in a transport of pride.
30. [The craving of the sluggard] killeth him, For his hands have refused to work.
31. [All the day] he greatly craveth, Whereas [the righteous] giveth, and doth not spare.
32. [The sacrifice of the lawless] is an abomination, How much more, when [with wickedness] he bringeth it in!
33. [A false witness] shall perish, But [the man who hearkeneth] with abiding effect shall speak.
34. A lawless man emboldeneth his face, But [as for the upright] he directeth his ways.
35. There is no wisdom, nor understanding, Nor counsel, to confound Yahweh.
36. The horse is prepared for the day of battle, But <to Yahweh> pertaineth the victory.
37. More choice is a name than great riches, <Beyond silver and gold> is pleasant grace.
38. The rich and the poor meet together, <The master of them all> is Yahweh.

39. [A prudent man] seeth calamity, and hideth himself, But <the simple> pass on, and suffer.
40. [The reward of humility] is the reverence of Yahweh, Riches, and honour, and life.
41. [Thorns and snares] are in the way of the perverse,— He that guardeth his soul shall be far from them.
42. Train up a youth in the direction of his duty, Even when he becometh old he will not depart from it.
43. [The rich] over the poor beareth rule, And <slave> is the borrower to the lender.
44. [He that soweth perversity] shall reap trouble, And [the rod of his wrath] shall be ready.
45. [A benevolent eye] <the same> shall be blessed, Because he hath given of his bread to the poor.
46. Drive away the scoffer, that strife may depart, And quarrel, and contempt may cease.
47. Yahweh loveth the pure in heart, Gracious are his lips, his friend is the king!
48. [The eyes of Yahweh] watch over knowledge, Therefore hath he overturned the words of the treacherous.
49. [He that oppresseth the poor, to make increase for himself, Giving to the rich] shall surely come to want.

* Some cod. (w. 6 ear. pr. edns. Aram., Sep., Syr.) "distresseth" (sing.) —G.n.
* Ml.: "craving a craving." So written; but read: "considereth." Some cod. (w. 6 ear. pr. edns. Aram., Syr., Vul.) "write and read: "consideth"; but others (w. 1 ear. pr. edns. Sep.) write and read: "considereth"—G.n.
* "Law-suit"—Struck, cited in G.G.
* So it shd be (w. Aram., Sep. and Syr.)—G.n.
* Sep. add: — "And his delight are all who are blameless."—G.n.
* "Subverteth the affairs."—G.G.
* Sep. add: — "There are wicked ways before a man, wherefrom he liketh not to turn, But it is becoming to turn back from a way that is perverse and wicked."—G.n.
Incline thine ear and hear the words of wise men,  
Then thy heart wilt thou apply to my teaching;  
For sweet shall they be, when thou shalt keep them in thine inmost mind,  
They shall fit well together, upon thy lips.  
That in Yahweh may be thy trust:  
I have made them known to thee to-day even to thee:  
Have I not written for thee noble things, with counsels and knowledge:  
To cause thee to know the meaning of faithful sayings,  
That thou mayest give back faithful sayings to them who ask thee.

Do not rob the poor, because he is poor,  
Neither crush thou the oppressed in the gate;  
For Yahweh will plead their cause,  
And will despoil their despisers of life.

Do not have friendship with one given to anger,  
And with a wrathful man shalt thou not enter in:  
Lest thou learn his ways,  
And take a snare to thy soul.

Be not of them who strike hands,  
Of them who are sureties for debts:  
If thou hast nothing to pay:  
Why should one take away thy bed from under thee?

Do not move back the ancient boundary,  
Which thy fathers made.

Seest thou a man prompt in his business?  
<Before kings> shall he stand,  
He shall not stand before men who are obscure.

When thou sittest to eat with a ruler,  
Thou shalt consider well what is before thee;  
And shalt put a knife to thy throat,  
If thou art with a great appetite thou art:  
Do not crave his dainties,  
For the same are deceitful food.

Do not toil to get wealth,  
Of thine own understanding forbear:  
Wilt thou let thine eye fly uprepon, when it is nothing?  
For it will sure make itself wings,  
Like an eagle will it wing its way across the heavens.

Do not eat the food of him that hath a begrudging eye,  
Neither crave thou his dainties;  
For just as he hath thought in his own mind,  
Eat and drink! he may say to thee,  
But his heart is not with thee.  
As for thy morel thou hast eaten thou shalt vomit it,  
So shalt thou waste thy things so sweet.

In the ears of a dullard do not speak,  
For he will despise the good sense of thy words.

Do not move back the ancient boundary,  
And into the fields of the fatherless do not enter;  
For their near of kin is strong,  
He will plead their cause with thee.

Bring to correction, thy heart,  
And thine ears, to the sayings of knowledge.

Do not withhold, from a child, correction,  
<When thou smitest him with the rod> he shall not die:  
Thou shalt smite him,  
And his soul from hades shalt thou deliver.

My son! if thy heart be wise  
My heart shall rejoice even mine.

So shall my reins exult,  
When thy lips speak the things that are right.

Let not thy heart be envious of sinners,  
Only of the reverence of Yahweh, all day long;  
For surely there is a future,  
And thine expectation shall not be cut off.

Hear thou my son, and be wise,  
And lead forward, in duty, thy heart.

Do not be among them who tipple with wine,—  
Among them who are gluttons;  
For the tippler and the glutton shall come to poverty,  
And shall Slumber put on!

Hearken to thy father here, who begat thee,  
And despise not when she is old [thy mother].

Truth buy thou, but do not sell,  
Wisdom, and correction, and understanding.
24 [Greatly shall exult] the father of a righteous man,
And [the that begetteth a wise son] shall rejoice in him:
Rejoice shall thy father and thy mother,
Yea she [shall arouse] who bare thee.
Oh give, my son, thy mind unto me,
And let thine eyes observe my ways;
For a deep sleep is the unchaste woman,
And a narrow path the female unknown;
Yea [as for prey] lieth in wait,
And the treacherous among mankind she causeth to abound.
Who hath woe?
Who hath outcry of pain?
Who hath contentions?
Who hath complaining?
Who hath needless wounds?
Who hath dulness of eyes?
They who tarry over wine,
They who go in to search for mixed wine.

Do not look on wine when it becometh red,
When it giveth in the cup its sparkle; it gildeth down smoothly.
It is an evil of thee to give it to one.
And like a viper doth it sting.
Thine eyes will see strange women,
And thy heart will speak perverse things:
So shalt thou become as one lying down in the heart of the sea,—
Or as one lying down on the top of the mast
gear:—
They smote me—I felt no pain,
They struck me down—I noticed it not,—
When shall I wake up?
I will go on, I will seek it again!!

24 1 Be not thou ensior of wicked men,
Neither crave to be with them;
For violence their heart muttereth,
And mischief their lips do speak.

1 In wisdom is a house builded,
And in understanding is it established;
And in knowledge chambers are filled,
With all acquisitions, costly and fair.

A wise man is mighty,
And a man of knowledge becometh alert in vigour.

So read (with "and"), though not written. Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.) both write and read: "And [as]—G.n.
Or: "attention." U.: "heart.
Written: "delight in;"
read: "observe;" Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns. Arm, Sep, Syr, Vul.) both write and read: "observe—G.n.
4 Cp. Is. v. 29, n.
* Lit.: "its eye."—The eye of wine is the bubbling when it sparkles as poured out."—T.G.
** That is, in the lock-out basket at the masthead."—O.G.
[Better a wise man than a mighty]—G.n.
Aram. and Syr.: "And a man of knowledge than one who is alert in vigour.

Surely [with concerted measures] shalt thou make for thyself war,
And [success] lieth in the greatness of the counsellor.
[Unattainable] to a foolish man are the dictates of wisdom.
In the gate he openeth not his mouth.
He that deviseth to do mischief shall men call a master of plots.
The purpose of folly; is sin,
And an abomination to mankind is a buffoon.
Thou hast been slothful in the day of straitness.
Strait is thy strength.
Deliver thou such as are being led forth to death,
And them who are tottering to slaughter; oh that thou wouldst hold back!
Though thou say, Lo! we knew not this;
Shall not he that proveth hearts, himself discern
And he that formeth thy soul, himself know?
And bring back to a son of earth according to his deed?
My son, eat thou honey, because it is good,—
And droppings from the comb [because they are] sweet to thy palate;
Thus] take knowledge of wisdom, for thine own soul;
If thou find it: then there is a future,
And thine expectation shall not be cut off.

1 Do not lie in wait, thou lawless man, against the home of the righteous,—
Neither destroy thou his place of rest;—
For [seven times] may the righteous fall and yet arise,
But lawless men shall stumble into calamity.
When thine enemy falleth do not thou rejoice,
And when he stumbleth let not thy heart exult:
Lest Yahweh see it, and it be wicked in his eyes,
And he turn away from him his anger.
Burn not with vexation against evildoers;
Not envious of lawless men;
For there shall be no future for the wicked;

The lamp of the lawless shall go out.
Revere thou Yahweh, my son, and the king,
And with the fickle have thou no fellowship;
PROVERBS XXIV. 22—34; XXV. 1—17.

22 For <suddenly> shall arise their calamity;
And <the misfortune of their years> who knoweth??
23 These things also concern the wise,
<To take note of faces in judgment> is not good.
24 <He that saith to the lawless man>
||Righteous thou art||
Peoples shall denounce' him,
Populations shall curse him;
25 But <to reprovers> one should be pleasant,
And <upon them> should come an excellent blessing:
26 <Lips> should one kiss
With one who answereth in rightb words.
27 Prepare <in the open> thy work,
And make ready <in the field> for thyself,
<Afterwards> shalt thou build thy house.
28 Do not become a needless' witness against thy neighbour,
So mightest thou open too wide thy lips:
29 Do not say—
||According to what he hath done to me||
||So will I do to him,||
I will repay every one according to his work.
30 <By the field of the sluggard> I passed,
And by the vineyard of a man lacking sense;
31 And lo! There had come up all over it—thorns,
Therm had covered the face thereof—thistles,
And <the stone fence thereof> had been thrown down.
32 So I observed it: <for myself> I applied my heart,
I looked—I accepted correction:
33 A little sleep,
A little slumber,
A little folding of the hands to rest:
34 So shall come in, as a highwayman, thy poverty,
And ||thy want|| as one armed with a shield.

A Supplementary Collection of Proverbs.
(Chapters XXIV. to XXIX.)

1 These also are proverbs of Solomon,—which the men of Hezekiah king of Judah transcribed.
2 ||The glory of God|| is to conceal a thing,
But ||the glory of kings|| is to search out a thing.

3 <The heavens for height, and the earth for depth.>
But ||the heart of kings|| cannot' be searched.
4 <Remove the dross from the silver>
And there cometh forth, to the refiner, a vessel:
5 <Remove a lawless man from before the king>
That his throne ['may be established in righteousness.]
6 Do not honour thyself before a king,
Nor <in the place of great men> do thou stand;
7 For better it be said to thee. Come up hither,—
Than that thou be put lower down before a noble,
Whom thine own eyes ['have beheld.]
8 Do not go forth to strive in haste,—
Lest [thou know not] what to do in the latter end thereof,
When thy neighbour ['hath put thee to shame.]
9 <Thy contention> urge thou with thy neighbour,
And <the secret of another> do not reveal:
10 Lest he that heareth expose thee,
And ||the report concerning thee> turn not away.  
11 <Golden fruit in figured silver baskets>
Is a word spoken on fitting occasion.
12 <A ring of gold, and a vessel of precious metal>
Is a wise reprover, on a hearing ear.
13 <As the cold of snow in the day of harvest>
Is a faithful messenger to them who send him,—
When <the life> of his masters> he restoreth.
14 <Clouds and wind, when rain there is none>
Is the man who boa-theth himself of a pretended gift.  
15 <By long patience> is a judge persuaded,
And ||a soft tongue|| breaketh the bone.
16 <Honey having found> eat to suffice thee,
Lest thou loathe it, and vomit it forth.
17 Withhold thy foot from the house of thy neighbour,—
Lest he be weary of thee, and hate thee.

8 Sep. here adds:—
||A son who watcheth a matter outside shall belong to the place of destruction.||
It will surely receive him,
Nothing false <from the mouth of a king> should be uttered,
And <nothing false> <from his tongue> should go forth;
A ||word> is the tongue of a king, and not one of flesh,
And: he that is delivered up shall be slain;
For <if his anger be kindled> with vigour will he destroy men,
And <bones of men> will he break,
And consume like an unquenchable flame, So that he shall not become food for young eagles."
"Correct or honest"—O.G.
Mi. ||"heart."|| Cp. vi. 32, n.

9 Sep. here adds:—
"But thou shalt be, on thy part, like death:
<For favour and love> will he freely give."
"The same> shalt thou keep to thyself,
Lest thou become a reproach,
But guard thy ways with uprightness."—G.n.

10 Y. ||"soul."||
Mi. ||"a gift of falsehood."

18 <A hammer and a sword, and a sharpened arrow> Is a man becoming a false witness against his neighbour.
19 <A broken tooth and a faltering foot> Is confidence in the treacherous, in the day of danger.
20 <As splendour of dress on a cold day—vinaigre upon niter> So is a singer with songs, unto a sad heart.
21 <If he that hateth thee hunger> give him bread to eat, And <if he be thirsty> give him water to drink; For <burning coals> shall thou be heaping <upon his head,— And <Yahweh> will repay thee.
23 <[A north wind] bringeth forth rain> And <[a face stirred with indignation] a secretive tongue.> <Better to dwell on the corner of the roof> Than a quarrelsome wife, and a house in common. b
25 <As cold water to a thirsty soul> So is a good report from a far country.
26 <A fountain fouled, a spring spoiled> Is a righteous man tottering before one who is lawless.
27 <To eat honey in abundance> is not good, Nor is <[searching out their own honour] an honourable thing.> <As snow in summer, and as rain in harvest> ||So|| unbecoming to a dullard is honour.
28 <As a sparrow in wandering, as a swallow in flying> ||So|| [a causeless curse] shall not <alight.> <A whip for the horse, a bridle <for the ass> And a rod for the back of dullards.
29 Do not answer a dullard, according to his folly, Lest [even thou thyself] become like’ him; Answer a dullard, according to his folly, Lest he become wise in his own eyes.
30 One who cutteth off feet, one who drinketh down wrong; Is he who sendeth a message by the hand of a dullard. 7
31 [Useless] are the legs of the lame> And a proverb, in the mouth of a dullard.

8 <Like tying a stone to a sling> ||So|| is he that giveth honour to a dullard.
9 A brier cometh into the hand of a drunken-man, A proverb into the mouth of dullards.
10 [As] an archer who woundeth every thing, [So] one who hireth a dullard, and a drunken crossing the sea. a
11 <As a dog> returneth unto his own vomit> ||A dullard|| repeateth his folly. b
12 Thou hast seen a man wise in his own eyes,— More hope of a dullard, than of him!
13 Saithe the sluggard, A roaring lion in the road! A tearing lion in the midst of the broadways.
14 <[The door] turneth on its hinges> And <the sluggard> upon his bed.
15 The sluggard burieth his hand in the dish, He is too lazy to bring it back to his mouth.
16 Wiser is the sluggard in his own eyes, Than <[seven persons] who can answer with judgment.> <As he who layeth hold of the ears of a dog> Is a passer-by, who giveth vent to his wrath over a quarrel [not his].
18 <As a madman throwing firebrands, arrows and death> ||So|| is a man who deceiveth his neighbour. And saith, Was not <[one] in sport? ><Without wood a fire is quenched> And <where there is no’ tattler> strife is hushed.
20 <Black coal to burning blocks, and wood to fire> So is a contentious man, for kindling strife.
22 <The words of a tattler> are dainties. d <They therefore go down into the chambers of the inner man.>
23 <Dress silver overlaid upon earthenware> So are burning lyes, with a mischievous heart.
24 <With his lyes> the hater dissembleth, But <with himself> he layeth up deceit:
25 Though he make gracious his voice do not <trust him, For <seven abominations> are in his heart.>

a This rendering of a difficult verse (see A.V. and R.V.) is in part based on a correction by Dr. Gieseb. He says that the letters shd be re-grouped, the letter also being changed to skin, so as to read <writhe—col.> and so Aram. and Syr.—O.n.
 b Sep. here adds:—"There is a shame which bringeth sin, And there is a shame which is honourable and pleasing."—O.n.
 c Lit.: the division of the verse shd be shifted thus:—"<As one who layeth hold on the ears of a passing dog> Is he who giveth vent to his wrath over a quarrel not his."—O.n.
 d "Rites greedily swallowed."—O.G. 5299. Or: "are spoken with mysterious confidence."—Fuerst. (Cp. chap. iii. 8.
 e So read; but written: "lip" (sing). Some cod. w. 6 ear. pr. edns. both <writ> and <read> "lips" (pl.—O.G.
 f Some render: "Take away"—Fuerst. Cp. T.G. and O.G.
PROVERBS XXVI. 26—28; XXVII. 1—27; XXVIII. 1—4.

26. Hatred may clothe itself with guile; His wickedness shall be disclosed in the conversation.  
27. He that diggeth a pit shall fall, And he that rolleth a stone upon himself shall it return.  
28. A false tongue hateth them who are crushed by it, And a flattering mouth worketh occasion of stumbling.  

27. Do not boast thyself of to-morrow, For thou knowest not what a day may bring forth.  

28. Let another praise thee, and not thine own mouth,  
A stranger, and not thine own lips.  
Heavy is a stone, and weighty is sand,—  
But the vexation of a fool is heavier than both.  

29. The cruelty of rage, and the overflow of anger! But who can stand before jealously?  
Better is a rebuke that is open, Than love carefully concealed.  
5. Faithful are the wounds of a friend, But lavished are the kisses of an enemy.  
6. The surfeited soul trampleth upon droppings from the comb,  
But to the hungry soul every bitter thing is sweet.  
7. As a bird wandering from her nest,  
So is a man wandering from his place.  

8. Oil and perfume rejoice the heart,  
The sweetness of one's friend more than fragrant wood.  

9. Thine own friend and thy father's friend do not thou forsake;  
But the house of thy brother do not enter, in thy day of calamity,  
Better a neighbour near, than a brother far off.  

10. Be wise, my son, and rejoice my heart,  
That I may answer him that reproacheth me in a matter.  

11. A prudent man seeth calamity—he hideth himself,  
The simple pass on—they suffer.  

12. Take a man's garment when he hath become pledge for a stranger,  
Then accept him as surety.  

13. He that blesseth his friend, with a loud voice,  
In the morning early  
A reproach shall it be reckoned to him.  

14. A continuous dripping on a day of downpour,  
And a contentious wife are alike:  
15. He that hideth her hideth the wind,  
And perfume his right hand may proclaim.  
17. Let iron by iron become sharp,  
And let a man sharpen the face of his friend.  
18. He that guardeth the fig-tree shall eat the fruit thereof,  
And he that watcheth over his master shall be honoured.  
19. As in water face answereth to face,  
So the heart of man to man.  
20. Hades and destruction are not satisfied,  
And the eyes of a man are not satisfied.  
21. Failing pot for silver, and crucible for gold  
And a man [is to be tried] by what he praiseth.  
22. Though thou pound a fool in a mortar, amidst grain, with a pestle,  
His folly will not depart from him.  
23. Note well the appearance of thy flock,  
Apply thy mind to thy herds;  
24. For not age-abiding are riches,  
Nor is the diadem, from generation to generation;—  
25. The grass [is taken away], and the young shoot showeth itself,  
And the herbage of the mountains is gathered;  
26. There are lambs for thy clothing,  
And for the price of thy field there are he-goats;  
27. With enough goats-milk for thy food—for the food of thy household,  
And a maintenance for thy maidsens.  

1. The lawless fleeth when no man pursueth,  
But the righteous are confident.  

2. For the transgressions of a land many are the rulers thereof,  
But under an intelligent and discerning man stability is prolonged.  

3. A poor man, who oppresseth the helpless,  
Is like a rain beating down, leaving no food.  

4. They who forsake instruction praise one who is lawless,  
While they who keep instruction are at strife with them.  

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So T.G., Fu., Davies. "Hearty counsel"—O.G.  
"And suffer." Cp. chap. xxii. 3-G.n.  
Cp. chap. xx. 16.  

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5 Wicked men consider not justice, but they who seek Yahweh consider everything.

6 Better a poor man in his integrity than one who is crooked—turning two ways, though he be rich.

7 He that keepeth instruction is a son with discretion, but a companion of squanderers bringeth shame to his father.

8 He that increaseth his substance by interest and profit is for one ready to favour the poor, doth gather it.

9 Even his prayer is an abomination.

10 He that misguideth the upright into a hurtful way shall fall, but men of integrity shall inherit good.

11 Wise in his own eyes is the man that is rich, but a poor man of discernment searcheth him out.

12 In the exulting of the righteous there is great glorying, but when the lawless arise a man must be sought for.

13 He that coveth his transgressions shall not prosper, but he that confesseth and forsaketh shall find compassion.

14 How happy the man who is ever circumspect, whereas he that hardeneth his heart shall fall into calamity.

15 A growling lion, and a ranging bear, is a lawless ruler over a poor people.

16 A leader may lack intelligence, yet abound in oppressions, of greed shall lengthen out days.

17 A man oppressed with a person’s blood shall flee, let them not hold him back.

18 He that walketh with integrity shall be saved, but he that is crooked, turning two ways, shall fall in one.

19 He that tilleth his ground shall have plenty of bread, but he that pursueth empty heads shall have plenty of poverty.

20 A man of fidelity aboundeth in blessings, but one hasting to be rich shall not be held innocent.

21 To take note of faces in judgment is not good, and for a bit of bread a man will trespass.

22 A man hasting to be rich hath an evil eye, and knoweth not when want may overtake him.

23 He that reproveth a man shall afterwards find more favour, than he that useth a flattering tongue.

24 He that robbeth his father or his mother, and saith, It is no transgression, his companion is he to one who wasteth.

25 The ambitious in soul stirreth up strife, but he that trusteth in Yahweh shall be enriched.

26 He that trusteth his own heart is a dullard, but he that walketh wisely is the same shall be delivered.

27 One who giveth to the poor shall have no want, but he that hideth his eyes shall receive many a curse.

28 When lawless men rise a common man will hide himself, but when they perish righteous men multiply.

1 He that being often reproved stiffeneth his neck, suddenly shall he be hurt, and there be no healing.

2 When the righteous become great the people rejoice, but when a lawless man beareth rule a people sigh.

3 A man who loveth wisdom gladdenth his father, but a companion of harlots destroyeth his wealth.

4 A king by justice shall establish a land, but is open to bribes bringeth it to ruin.

5 A man who flattereth his neighbour spreadeth a net over his steps.

Or: "blamelessness."
Or: "who hath holy dread continually."
Or: "of a lion (while it is devouring its prey: opposite of roar, with which it springs upon it)"—O.G. 626.
So read; but written: "hates."
ML: "the blood of a soul."
See, here adds: "Correct thy son, and he will love thee. And will give delight (or delicacies) to thy soul, Then shall not hearken to a lawless nation (or Gentile)."
GL: "shall fall into a pit."—G.n.

Cp. chap. xxiv. 29.
Some cod. (w. Arum, pr. edns., Sep.): "loving-kindness"—kedem for kered—t.m. In which case render: "And shall not know when loving-kindness overtaketh him."
ML: "a man of reproves" "who deserves them." O.G.: "a man who opposes in speaking," "like to speak against, positive in assertion"—T.G.
Or: "many."
Some cod. (w. Arum, Sep., Syr., Vul.): "when lawless men (pl.) bear rule."—G.n.
ML: "a man of presents."
PROVERBS XXIX. 6—27; XXX. 1—9. 633

6 | In the transgression of a wicked man> is a
But | the righteous| doth shout in triumph and
rejoice.

7 | The righteous doth acknowledge the plea of the poor,
But | the lawless| regardeth not knowledge.

8 | Men given to mockery| inflame a city,—
But | wise men| turn away anger.

9 | A wise man pleading with a foolish man:
Whether he rage or laugh| there is no
settlement.

10 | Blood-thirsty men| hate the blameless man,
And | as for the upright| they seek his life.

11 | All his anger| doth a dullard let go,
But | a wise man| <by keeping it back> stilleth it.

12 | When a ruler giveth heed to the word of falsehood>
All his attendants| become lawless.

13 | The poor man and the man of usury meet together,
He that enlighteneth the eyes of them both| is
Yahweh.

14 | When a king judgeth faithfully the poor>
His throne| to futurity shall be established.

15 | A rod with rebuke giveth wisdom,
But | a youth unrestrained| bringeth shame to his mother.

16 | When the lawless become great> transgression increaseth,
But | the righteous| shall behold their ruin.

17 | Correct thy son, that he may give thee rest,
That he may give delight to thy soul.

18 | Where there is no vision| a people is set loose,
But | he that keepeth instruction| how happy is he!

19 | By words a servant will not be corrected,
Though he perceiveth| yet is there no answer.

20 | Thou hast seen a man hasty in his words,—
There is more hope of a dullard than of him.

21 | He that dealeth tenderly with his servant from childhood,
In his after life| shall have him for a son,

22 | A man given to anger| stirreth up strife,
And | the that exceedeth in wrath| aboundeth in transgression.

23 | The loftiness of a man| layeth him low,—
But | one of a lowly spirit| shall attain unto honour.

24 | He that shareth with a thief| hateth himself,
<An oath> he heareth, yet may not tell.

25 | The fear of man| setteth a snare,
But | the that trusteth in Yahweh| shall be placed on high.

26 | Many| seek the face of a ruler,
But | from Yahweh| is the sentence of each one.

27 | An abomination to the righteous| is the man
of perversity.
And | an abomination to the lawless| is a
man of straightforward way.

Sententious Sayings from the Store of Agur and Lemuel (Chapters XXX. and XXXI. 1-9).

1 | The words of Agur, son of Jakeh, [even] the 30
oracle,—
The utterance of the man, for Ithiel, for Ithiel and Ucal,*
Surely <more brutish> am I than any man,
Nor doth the understanding of a son of earth pertain to me;
Neither have I learned wisdom,
Nor <the knowledge of the Holy Ones> can I acquire.

Who hath ascended the heavens and then descended?
Who hath gathered the wind into his two hands?
Who hath wrapped up the waters in a mantle?
Who hath set up all the ends of the earth?
What is his name and what the name of his son, when thou knowest?

Every saying of God is refined,
<A shield> is to them that seek refuge in him.
Do not add unto his words,
Lest he convict thee, and thou be found false.

Two things have I asked of thee,
Withhold them not from me, ere yet I die:
Vanity and falsehood remove far from me,
Neither poverty nor riches give me,
Feed me with the food appointed me:
Lest I be full, and deny.
And say—Who is Yahweh?
Or lest I be impoverished and steal,
And do violence to the Name of my God.

Or: | "his own life." U.: "soul."
See Lev. vi. 1.
Or: | "be made safe."
Or: | by regrouping letters, after: "The utterance of the man":—
Oh that God were with me!
Oh that God were with me!*
Oh that God were with me!"
Or else:
"I have weared myself, O God, I have weared myself, O God, and am consumed"
Some cod.: "all them"—G.n.
Or: | "take hold of," "handle."
10 Do not slander a servant to his master;*  
Lest he revile thee, and thou be found guilty.

11 A generation! <Its father> it revileth,  
And <its mother> it doth not bless.

12 A generation! Pure in its own eyes,  
Yet <from its filth> hath it not been bathed,

13 A generation! How lofty are its eyes,  
And its eyelashes uplifted

14 A generation! <Swords> are its teeth,  
And <knives> its incisors,—  
To devour the humbled b out of the earth,  
And the needy, from among men.

15 [The vampire] hath two daughters, Give!  
Give!  
[Three] there are, will not be satisfied.

16 Hades,  
And barrenness,—  
A land not satisfied with water,  
And fire, that saith not, Enough!

17 <The eye> That mocketh a father,  
And despiseth to obey a mother>  
The ravens of the valley shall pick it out,  
And the young of the eagle shall eat it.

18 [Three] things there are, too difficult for me,  
Yea [four] which I do not understand:

19 The way of an eagle in the heavens,  
The way of a serpent on the rock,—  
The way of a ship in the heart of the sea,  
And the way of a man with a maid.

20 [So] is the way of a woman committing adultery,—  
She eateth, and wipeth her mouth,  
And saith, I have done no iniquity!

21 <Under three things> a land is stirred,  
Yea <under four> she cannot bear up:

22 Under a servant, when he reigneth,  
And a base man, when he is surfeited with food;

23 Under a hateful woman, when she is married,  
And a handmaid when she driveth out her mistress.

24 [Four] things there are, the small of the earth,—  
Yet they are wiser than the wise:

25 The ants, a people [not strong],  
Yet prepare they, in summer, their food;

26 The crickets, a people of [no power],  
Yet set they among the crags, their house;

27 <King> is there none to [the locusts],—  
Yet go forth in swarms, do they all;

28 [The lizard] with hands! reneweth its hold,—  
Yet the same is in the palaces of the king.

29 Three things there are, which step along well,  
Yea [four] which excel in going:

30 The lion, hero among beasts,  
Which turneth aside from the face of no one;

31 The greyhound,* or the he-goat,—  
And a king, having a band of soldiers* with him.

32 <If thou hast acted basely by lifting thyself up,—  
If thou hast plotted evil [put thy] hand to [thy] mouth!

33 Surely [the pressing of milk] bringeth forth curd,  
And [the pressing of the nose] bringeth forth blood;  
And [the pressing of wrath] bringeth forth strife.

1 The words of Lemuel the king,—  
The strain* which was taught him by his mother:—

2 What, my son?  
And what, the son of my womb?  
Aye what, the son of my vows?

3 Do not give, to women, thy strength,  
Nor thy ways, to them who ruin® kings.

4 It is not for kings, O Lemuel,  
It is not for kings to drink wine,  
Nor [for dignitaries] to desire strong drink,*

5 Lost he drink, and forget that which is decreed,  
And alter the plea of any who are sorely oppressed.

6 Give strong drink, to him that is perishing,  
And wine, to such as are embittered in soul:

7 Let him drink, and forget his poverty,  
And <his wearying toil> let him remember no more.

8 Open thy mouth for the dumb,  
For the cause of all the children of the departed.®

9 Open thy mouth—judge righteously,—  
And administer justice for the poor and the needy.

An Alphabethical Poem in Praise of the Worthy Woman.

10 <A virtuous woman> who can find?  
For <far beyond corals> is her worth.

11 The heart of her husband <trusteth her>,  
And <gain> he shall not lack:

12 She doeth him good and not evil,  
All the days of her life:

13 Some cod. [w. 1 ear. pr. edn.] both read "war-horse."  
O.G. 287.

14 So the Western Masso-  
rises. The Eastern (w. Vul.) 2 words: "Do not rise against him" —  
G.n.

15 Or: "children left behind"—T.O.; "all who are passing away"—O.G.  

16 Or: "strong," "worthy," "capable."  
Or: "a web"—Fuerst.

13 She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands:
14 She is like the ships of the merchant,
    <From afar> she bringeth in her food;
15 And she riseth, while yet it is night,
    And giveth food to her household,
    And a task to her maidens:
16 She considereth a field, and procureth it,
    <Out of the fruit of her hands> she planteth a
    <vinedyard>:
17 She girdeth, with strength, her loins,
    And putteth vigour into her arms:
18 She tasteth, whether <good> be her merchandise,
    And her lamp [goeth not out by night]:
19 <Her hands> she putteth forth to the distaff,
    <Her palms> lay hold of the spindle:
20 <Her palm> she spreadeth out to the oppressed,
    And <her hands> she extendeth to the needy:
21 She feareth not for her household, because of the slow,
    For (all her household) are clothed with crimson:

22 <Coverlets> she maketh for herself,
    <Of white linen and of purple> is her clothing:
23 <Known in the gates> is her husband,
    When he sitteth with the elders of the land:
24 <Fine linen wraps> she maketh and selleth,
    And <girdles> doth she deliver to the trader:
25 <Strength and dignity> are her clothing,
    And she laugheth at the time to come:
26 <Her mouth> she openeth with wisdom,
    And the instruction of kindness is on her tongue:
27 She looketh well to the goings of her household,
    And <the bread of idleness> will she not eat.
28 Her children rise up, and call her happy!
29 Her husband, and he praiseth her:
30 Many daughters] have done virtuously,
    But [thou] excellest them all!
31 Doceiful is loveliness and vain is beauty,
    <The woman that revereth Yahweh> shall shall be praised:
    Give her of the fruit of her own hands,
    And let her own works [praise her in the gates].

24 Writen: "he"; read: "she." Some cod. (w. l
    ear. pr. edn.) both read and write: "she"—G.n.
25 "She tasteth that her gain is good... i.e., she experiences that her trade is profitable."—O.G. 381.
26 Or: "covering", "bolderer." A Or: "at a later day."

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ECCLESIASTES;

OR, THE PROCLAIMER.

1 The words of the Proclaimer, son of David, king in Jerusalem.
2 Vanity of vanities! saith the Proclaimer, a vanity of vanities! all is vanity.
3 What profit hath Man,—in all his toil wherewith he toileth under the sun? 4 Generation: goeth and generation cometh, but the earth: unto times age-abiding remaineth.
5 And the sun [breaketh forth], and the sun [goeth in],—yes, unto his own place he panteth, from whence he brake forth.
6 Going unto the south, and circling unto the north, circling, circling continually is the wind, and over its own circuits returneth the sun.
7 All the streams flow into the sea, yet the sea is not full,—unto the place whither the streams flow> [thither] do they again flow.
8 All words are weak, unable is any man to tell,—not satisfied is the eye by seeing, nor filled is the ear with hearing. 9 That which hath been is the same that shall be, and that which hath been done is the same that shall be done,—and there is nothing new under the sun. 10 Is there a thing, of which it can be said, See here, it is new! Already hath it been for ages, [it is something] which was before us.
11 There is no remembrance of the things before,—nor even of the things after, which shall be will there be any remembrance, with them who shall come after.
12 I, the Proclaimer, was king over Israel, in Jerusalem. And I gave my heart to seek and to search out, wisely, concerning all things which are done under the heavens,—[the same is the vexatious employment God hath

* Some cod. (w. Aram. edn., Aram., Syr., Vul.):

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Other names have been thought of. Prov. the most helpful ref. is to Prov. i. 20, 24; viii. 1, 32—36; ix. 1—11.

Or: "the son of earth."
given` to the sons of men, to work toilsomely therein. 14 I saw all the works which were done under the sun,—and lo! all was vanity, and a feeding on wind. 15 [That which is crooked] cannot be straight,—and [that which is wanting] cannot be reckoned. 16 Speak (I), in my heart, saying, As for me, lo! I have become great, and have gathered wisdom, beyond any one who had been before me over Jerusalem,—and my heart hath seen much wisdom and knowledge: yea I have given my heart, to know wisdom, and to know madness and folly,—I know that [even this] is a feeding on wind. 10 For <in much wisdom> is much vexation,—and [he that increaseth knowledge] increaseth pain.

2 1 Said I, in my heart, Come now! I will prove thee with gladness, and look thou on blessedness,—but lo! [even that] was vanity. 2 <Of laughter> I said, Madness! and <of mirth> What can it do? 3 I sought out with my heart, to cherish with wine, my flesh,—but my heart was to guide with wisdom, even in laying hold of folly, until I should see which was blessedness for the sons of men, as to that which they could do, under the heavens, during the number of the days of their life. 4 I enlarged my works,—I built me houses, I planted me vineyards; 5 I made me gardens, and parks,—I planted in their trees of every kind of fruit; 6 I made me pools of water,—to irrigate therefrom the thick-set saplings growing up into trees: 7 I acquired, men-servants and women-servants, and the children of the household were mine,—also possessions, herds and flocks in abundance were mine, beyond all who had been before me in Jerusalem; 8 I heaped me up, both silver and gold, and the peculiar treasure of kings, and provinces,—I provided me singing-men and singing-women, and the delights of the sons of men, a wife and wives.

So I became great, and increased, more than any one who had been before me in Jerusalem,—moreover, my wisdom remained with me, and <nothing that mine eyes asked> withheld I from them,—I did not keep back my heart from any gladness, for my heart obtained gladness out of all my toil, and so this was my portion, out of all my toil. 11 <When I> looked upon all my works, which my hands had made, and on my toil, wherein I had toilsomely wrought> then lo! [all] was vanity, and feeding on wind, and there was no profit under the sun. 12 Thus turned I, to look

at wisdom, and madness, and folly,—for what can the man [do more] who cometh after the king? [save] that which is already men have done.

Then saw I>, that wisdom doth excel folly,—as far as light excelleth darkness.

<As for the wise man> [his eyes] are in his head, whereas the dullard [in darkness] doth walk,—but [I myself] knew that [one destiny:] what happeneth to them [all]. 13 Then said I, in my heart, <As it happeneth to the dullard> [even to me] will it happen, but wherefore [then] became I wise to excess? Therefore speake I, in my heart. 15 Even this is vanity. 16 For there is no remembrance of a wise man, more than of a dullard, unto times age-abiding,—seeing that <already, in the days to come> all hath been forgotten, how then cometh it that the wise man dieth equally with the dullard?

Therefore I hated life, for <a vexation unto me> was the work which was done under the sun,—for [all] was vanity, and a feeding on wind. 10 Therefore hated I, all my toil, wherein I was toiling, under the sun,—in that I should leave it for the man who should come after me; 19 and who' could know whether a <wise man> he would be or a foolish, and yet he would lord it over all my toil, wherein I had toiled and wherein I had acted wisely, under the sun,—[even this] was vanity.

Then resolved I, to give my heart over to despair,—concerning all the toil, wherein I had toiled, under the sun. 21 For here [is a man] whose toil hath been with wisdom and with knowledge and with skill,—yet <to a man who hath not toiled therein> shall he leave it as his portion, <even this> was vanity and a great vexation. 22 For what hath the man for all his toil, and for the striving of his heart,—wherein [he himself] toiled under the sun? 23 For [all his days] are pains, and <vexations> is his employment, <even in the night> his heart lieth not down,—[even this] was [vanity].

There was nothing more blessed for Man [than] that he should eat and drink, and see his desire for blessedness in his toil,—<even this> saw I myself, that [from the hand of God] it was. 22 For who could eat and who could enjoy, so well as I? 24 For <to a man who is good before him> hath he given wisdom and knowledge and gladness,—whereas <to the sinner> he hath given employment, to gather and heap up, to give to one who is good before God, <even this> was vanity, and a feeding on wind.
For every thing there is a season,—
And a time for every purpose, under the heavens:
1 A time to be born, and a time to die,—
A time to plant, and a time to pluck up that which is planted;
2 A time to kill, and a time to heal,—
A time to break down, and a time to build up;
3 A time to weep, and a time to laugh,—
A time to mourn, and a time to dance for joy;
4 A time to cast away stones, and a time to heap stones up,—
A time to embrace, and a time to refrain from loving embrace;
5 A time to seek, and a time to lose,—
A time to keep, and a time to cast away;
6 A time to rend, and a time to sew,—
A time to be silent, and a time to speak;
7 A time to love, and a time to hate,—
A time of war, and a time of peace.
What profit hath he that worketh in that wherein he himself doth toil? 11 I looked at the employment which God hath given to the sons of men to work therein: 12 Everything hath he made beautiful in its own time, also the work of the hand of man, and the thought of the heart of man: and what he hath conceived to do when he is a child hath no one after him. 13 Thou hast no power in thee, neither is there life in thee. 14 And I thought that that which was already had been, and that which shall be already shall have been; but that God seeketh that which hath been chased away.
15 Then I saw under the sun, that there was a place of justice, and there was a place of right, but there was no place of knowledge. 16 Said I in my heart, 17 Both the righteous and the wicked will God judge, for every one shall be rewarded according to his works.
18 And I thought that the sons of men should be wise in their own eyes:
19 That God might prove them, and see that they were beasts, of themselves. 20 For as the dust of the earth and the beasts thereof die,day by day, and the spirit thereof goeth on to its own place, so goeth the spirit of the sons of men, and the dust returneth to the dust. 21 Who knoweth which of the sons of men hath his birth, or which the spirit of the beasts hath its beginning, whether it ascend above, or descend below to the earth?
22 So I saw that there was nothing better than that a man should be glad in his works, for that is his portion: for who can bring him to see what shall be after him?

Then again I saw all the oppressors, 24 who were done under the sun, and lo! the tears of the oppressed, and they have no comforter, and on the side of their oppressors is power, and they have no comforter. 25 So I pronounced happy the dead, who were already dead, more than they who lived: 26 for both he who had not yet come into being, who had not seen the vexations, work, which was done under the sun. 27 Then I saw all the toil and all the skill of the work, that for this was a man envied of his neighbour, even this was vanity, and a feeding on wind. 28 The dullest one claspeth his hands, and consumeth his own flesh. 29 Better a handful with quietness, than both hands full with toil and feeding on wind.

Then again I looked at a vain thing under the sun: 30 Here is one, without a second, without son or brother, 31 he hath none, and yet there is no end to all his toil, 32 but his eye is not satisfied with riches, neither [is] that which is sown in the field 33 for whom am I toiling, and letting my soul want good? 34 Even this is vanity, yea a vexatious employment; it was. 35 Better are two than one, in that they have a good reward for their toil. 36 For if one should fall [the other] would raise up his companion, but alas! for him who is alone when he falleth, with no second to raise him up! 37 Moreover if two lie together, they have warmth, but how can one have warmth? 38 And though an enemy should prevail against one, two might make a stand before him, and is a threefold cord cannot be broken.

Better a boy, poor and wise, than a king old and stupid, who knoweth not how to take warning any longer. 38 For out of prison came he forth to reign, even in his own kingdom was he born poor.

I saw all the living, who were going hither and thither under the sun, that they were with the boy who was to be the second, who was to stand in the other's place: 39 There was no end to all the people, to all before

So Fuentst and Davies

Or: "in " = "during"
whom he came, yet' [they who should come later] would not rejoice in him,—surely [even this] was vanity, and a feeding on wind.

5 Keep thy foot," when thou goest unto the house of God, and be more ready to hear, than dullards to offer sacrifice,—for they make no acknowledgement of doing wrong. 2 Be not rash with thy mouth, and <with thy heart> be not in haste to bring forth a word, before God,—for [God] is in the heavens, and [thou] upon the earth, <for this cause> let thy words be few. 2 For a dream cometh through the multitude of business,—and the voice of a dullard is with a multitude of words.

4 <When thou vowest a vow unto God> do not defer to pay it, for there is no pleasure in dullards,— <what thou vowest> pay! 5 Better' that thou shouldest not vow,— than vow, and not pay. 6 Do not let thy mouth cause thy flesh to sin,—neither say thou, before the messenger, 6 that it was [a mistake],—wherefore should God be indignant at thy voice, and destroy the work of thy hands? 7 For [it was done] amidst a multitude of dreams, and vanities, and many words,—but <towards God> be thou reverent.

8 <If [the oppression of the poor, and the wresting of justice and righteousness] thou seest in the province> do not be astonished over the highest, <for one high above the highest> is watching, yea the Most Hig

9 And <the profit of the earth> is [for all], — [a king] <by the field> is served.

10 He that loveth silver] shall not be satisfied with silver nor [he that loveth abundance] with revenue,— [even this] was vanity.

11 <When blessings are increased> increased are the eaters thereof,— <what profit, then, to the owner> of them saving the sight of his eyes? 12 Sweet' the sleep of the labourer, whether <little or much> he eat,—but [the surfeit of the rich man] will not suffer him to sleep.

13 Here' was an uncircumcised evil, I had seen under the sun,— riches kept by the owner thereof, to his hurt; 14 and those riches perish, by being ill employed,—and though he begeth a son, yet is there in his hand nothing at all. 15 <As he came from his mother's womb> [naked] he again departeth, as he came,—and <nothing> can he take of his toil, which he can carry in his hand. 16 <Even this> moreover, is an uncircumcised evil, <altogether as he came> [so] shall he depart,— <what profit then shall he have who toilith for the wind?> 17 <Even all his days> [are spent] in darkness and mourning,

18 Lo! what [I myself] have seen—Better' that it should be excellent to eat and to drink and to see blessedness, in all one's toil wherein one toileth under the sun, for the number of the days of his life, in that God hath given it him, for [that is] his portion: 19 yet' <as regardeth every man, to whom God hath given wealth and goods, and granted him power to eat thereof, and to take his portion, and to find gladness in his toil> [this] is the gift of God. 19 <Though it be not much> let him remember the days of his life,—for God' beareth witness, by the gladness of his heart.

1 Here' was an evil,—I had seen under the sun, 6 —and it is [common] among men; 2 <A man to whom God giveth riches and gains and honour, so that nothing 'doth he lack for his soul>—of all that he craveth> and yet God doth not give him power to eat thereof, but 'a man unknown' eateth it,—[this] was vanity, and <an incurable evil> it was. 3 <Though a man should beget a hundred children, and live [many years] so that many' should be the days of his years, but his own soul> [it] should not be satisfied with the good, and he should not even have [as burial] I said,— <Better than he is> an untimely birth! 4 For [in vain] it came in, and [in darkness] it departeth,— and [with darkness] [its name] is covered: 5 [even the sun] it never saw, nor ought did it know,— <more quietness> hath this' than the other'. 6 <Even though one hath lived a thousand years twice told' yet [good] hath he not seen,— is it not [unto one place] that [all] are going? 7 <All the toil of man> is for his mouth,— though [even the desire] is not satisfied! 8 For what profit hath the wise man, over the dullard? What can [the poor man] know—so as to walk before the living? 9 <Better' what the eyes behold, than the wandering of desire,— [even this] was vanity, and a feeding on wind. 10 <Whatsoever one may be> [long ago] was he called by his name, and it is known that it is— Son of Earth,—[he cannot, therefore, contend with one stronger than he]. 11 <Seeing there are things in abundance which make vanity abound> what profit hath man? 12 For who knoweth what is good for a man throughout his life, for the number of the days of his life of vanity, seeing he will make them, 6 like a shadow,—for who can tell a man, what shall be after him, under the sun?

1 Better' a name, than precious ointment,— 7 And the day of death, than the day of one's birth.

18 "Feet," written "foot" read. In some cod. w. 3 esr. pr. edem, Aram. Sep. Syr. and Vul; "foot" (sing.) is both written and read—G.n.

10 Cp. Mai. ii. 7
So one school of Massorites: the other school reads "works" (pl.) and so Aram, Sep. Vul. —G.n.

17 Or: "as work." —G.n.


19 Or: "extended over mankind." —Cp. Mai. ii. 7
Or: "four" —G.n.

19 Or: "soul." —G.n.

18 Or: "appetite." —U.

10 Or: "" —G.n.

18 Or: "walk right before them." —O.T. 255, a.

19 Or: "they will be made." —Cp. Mai. ii. 7
Or: "their name." —O.T. 255, a.
Moreover, <not to all the words which men speak> do thou apply thy heart,—lest thou hear thine own servant' reviling thee! 21 For truly <many times> thy heart knoweth,—that <even thou thyself> hast reviled others.

22 <All this> have I proved by wisdom,—I said, I will be wise, but <that> was far from me. 22 <Far away> is that which hath been,—and deep, deep, <who> can find it out?

23 Resolved, I in my heart, to know and search out, and to seek wisdom, and a conclusion,—and to know lawlessness [to be] stupidity, and folly to be madness.

24 <I could> indeed find, to be <more bitter than death> the woman, whose heart is <snares and nets>, and her hands, <bands>,,—<who> is pleasing before God? shall escape from her, but <he that sineth> shall be captured by her. 26 See! <this> have I found, saith the Proclaimer [counting] one by one, to find a conclusion:—<what> my soul still sought yet I found not,—<one man out of a thousand> have I found, but <a woman among all these> have I not found.

26 [Only] see, <this> have I found, That God made 4 man upright,—But <thou> have sought out many devices.

7 Who is really a wise man, And who knoweth the interpretation of a thing? 8 The wisdom of a man lighteneth up his countenance, But <by defiance of countenance> one is disfigured. 7 I [said], * The bidding of the king observe thou, even out of regard to the oath of God. 3 Not rashly from his presence shouldst thou go: do not 8 take thy stand in a vexatious thing,—for <whosoever he pleaseth> he will do. 4 <Where the word of a king is> there is power,—who then may say to him, What wouldst thou do? 5 He that observeth the commandment will not notice a vexatious thing,—and <of time and manner> will the heart of the wise take note. 6 For <to every pursuit> there is a time and a manner,—when <[the vexation of man]] is great concerning it. 7 For there is no one who knoweth what shall be,—for <when it shall be> who will tell him? 8 [No man] hath power over the spirit.

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* Or: "inventions."
* Or: "explanation."
* Or: "administration."
* Or: "a matter of science."
* Or: "answer.
* Or: "reason."
* Or: "reason."
* Or: "cause.
* Or: "anxiety."
* Or: "case."
* Or: "hand."
* In some cod.: "hands."
to retain the spirit, and [none] hath power over the day of death, and there is no furlough in war,—neither shall lawlessness deliver them who are given thereto. 9. <All this> had I seen, and tried to apply my heart to every work which was done under the sun,—at such time as one man had power over another man, to his hurt.

9. And thereupon I considered the lawless when buried, when they had entered [their graves], that <from the place of the Holy One> they used to go and boast in the city that they had so done,—even this was vanity.

9. <Because sentence against a wicked work is not executed speedily—on this account> the heart of the sons of men is fully set within them, to commit wickedness. 11. Though a sinner be committing wickedness a hundred times, and continuing long in his own way> yet I surely know that it shall be well to them who revere God, who stand in awe before him; 12 but <well> shall it not be to the lawless man, neither shall he lengthen out his days like a shadow,—because he standeth not in awe before God.

11. Here was a vain thing which was done upon the earth,—that there were righteous men unto whom it happened according to the work of the lawless, and there were lawless men unto whom it happened according to the work of the righteous,—I said, that even this was vanity.

11. Then extolled I, gladness, in that there was nothing better for a man, under the sun, than to eat and to drink, and to be glad,—since [that] should tarry with him in his toil, for the days of his life which God had given him under the sun. 13. <When I gave my heart, to know wisdom, and to consider the business that was done upon the earth> then surely <by day and by night> there was one who suffered not his eyes [to sleep]. 14 Then I considered all the work of God, that man could not find out the work that was done under the sun, insomuch as man toil in seeking and yet cannot find,—yes! even though the wise man should say he knoweth yet he can not find it out.

9. For <unto all this> I applied my heart, and [my heart] considered all this, that the righteous and the wise and their servants were in the hand of God,—<no love nor hatred> could any man know, 'every one' was before Him. 2. 'Every one' was like every one else, <the one destiny> had the righteous and the lawless, the good and the pure and the impure, and he that sacrificed, and he that did not sacrifice,—as the good man.

9. So the sinner, <he that took an oath> as he who <of an oath> stood in fear. 9. [This was a misfortune in all that was done under the sun, that <one destiny> had they all,—yea also the heart of the sons of men] was full of wickedness, and [madness] was in their heart, while they lived, and [after they had] unto the dead. 4. For <whosoever was united to all the living> [for him] there was hope,—insomuch as a living dog feared better than a dead lion. 5. For 'the living' knew that they should die,—but 'the dead' knew not [anything], neither had they any longer unto times age-abiding, in aught that was done under the sun. 7. Go thy way,—eat, with gladness, thy food, and drink, with a happy heart, thy wine,—when already God is well pleased with thy works.

8. [Continually] let thy garments be white,—and <ointment upon thy head> let it not be lacking. 9. Enjoy life, with thy wife whom thou lovest, all the days of thy life of vanity, which he hath given thee under the sun, all thy days of vanity,—for all that is thy portion in life, and in thy toil wherewith thou art toiling under the sun. 9. <Whatever thy hand findeth to do> <with thy might> do,—for there is no work nor calculation nor knowledge nor wisdom, in hordes, whither thou art going.

11. I again saw under the sun, that not <the swift> was the race, nor <the strong> the battle, <the wise> nor <the rich> the food, nor yet <the intelligent> riches, nor <the well-informed> comeliness,—for <time and accident> happened to them all. 13. For, indeed, man could not know his own time, like fishes which were caught in a cruel net, and like little birds which were caught in a trap,—<like them> were ensnared the sons of men, by a time of misfortune, when it fell upon them suddenly.

13. <Even this> had I seen of wisdom, under the sun,—and <of great import> was the same unto me.—14 A little city, and men therein few,—and there came against it a great king, and surrounded it, and built against it large siege-works; 15 but there was found therein a man, poor [but] wise, and he delivered the city by his wisdom,—yet no one remembered that poor man. 16 Then said I: ‘Better is wisdom than strength,—although [the wisdom of the poor man] be despised, and this word not heard. 17 ‘The words of the wise [in quietness] are heard,—beyond the outcry of one who ruleth over dullards. 18 Better is

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*a Some cod. (w. Sep. and Vul.) ‘had boasted...that they’. This reading has been followed above, through the difficulty of otherwise making sense.*  
*b Or: ‘considered.’  
*c Or: ‘wealth’ (Adw. not G.) G-n.*  
*d Some cod. (w. 8 ear. pr. edna. Sep. Vul.) have the conjunction ‘and’, ‘but’.*  
*e Or: ‘sentences.’
wisdom, than weapons of war,—but [one sinner] may destroy much good.

10 1) Dead flies cause stink [and] ferment, the oil of the perfumer,—<More costly than wisdom or honour> is a little folly.
2. The sense of the wise is on his right hand,—But the sense of the dullard is on his left:
3. Yea [even by the way, as the foolish man walketh] along> his sense faileth him—and <he teleteth everyone that foolish> is he!
4. If the spirit of a ruler riseth up against thee> [thy place] do not leave,—for gentle[ness] pacifeth such as have greatly erred.
5. Here was a misfortune I had seen under the sun,—a veritable mistake that was going forth from the presence of one who had power:
6. Folly placed in great dignity,—While the rich <in a low place> took their seat:
7. I had seen [servants] upon horses,—And [rulers] walking like servants, on the ground.
8. He that diggeth a pit may fall,—And he that breaketh through a hedge there may bite him a serpent.
9. He that removeth stones may be hurt therewith,—And he that cleaveth wood may be endangered thereby.
10. If a blunt be the iron, and [himself] hath not sharpened [the edge] then <much force> must he apply,—but <an advantage for giving success> is wisdom.
11. If a serpent will bite, unless he is charmed> Then there is nothing better for him that owneth a tongue.
12. The words of a wise man’s mouth are pleasant,—But the lips of a dullard will swallow him up:
13. The beginning of the words of his mouth is folly,—But the latter end of his speech is mischief[ous] madness.
14. Yet [a foolish man] multiplieth words,—[Though] no man knoweth which hath been, And <that which shall be after him> who can tell him?
15. The toil of dullards shall weary a man. That he knoweth not how to go into the city.

16. Alas! for thee, O land, when thy king is a boy,—And <thy rulers> <in the morning> do eat:
17. How happy art thou, O land, when thy king is a son of nobles,—And <thy rulers> <in season> do eat, For strength, and not for debauchery.
18. By two lazy arms> the framework sinketh in,—And <by the hanging down of the hands> the house may leak.
20. Even in thy thought> do not revile [the king], Nor <within thy bed-chambers> revile thou the rich,—For [a bird of the heavens] might carry the voice, Yea [an owner of wings] might tell the matter.

1. Cast thy bread-corn, upon the face of the waters,—For <after many days> shalt thou find it:
2. Give a portion to seven, yea even to eight,—For thou canst not know, what there shall be of misfortune, upon the earth.
3. If the clouds be filled with a downpour> Upon the earth> will they empty themselves, And <if a tree fall in the south or in the north> In the place where the tree falleth> there will it be found.
4. He that observeth the wind will not sow,—And [he that watcheth the clouds] will not reap.
5. Just as thou knowest not what is the way of the spirit, when the body is in the womb of her that is with child>
Even so canst thou not know the work of God, who maketh all.
6. In the morning> sow thy seed, And <until evening> do not withhold thy hand,—For thou knowest not—Whether shall thrive, either this or that, Or whether [both alike] shall be fruitful.
7. Truly sweet is the light,—And <pleasant to the eyes> to see the sun:
6. But <though [many years]> a man live> [Through them all] let him rejoice; Yet let him remember the days of darkness, For many they may be, [all that cometh] may be vanity.
8. So (nearly) Fuerst. the floor sinketh in."
Others: "By much sloth "make a feast"—O.G.
Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth,
And let thy heart gladden thee in the days of
thine early manhood,
And walk thou—
In the ways of thine own heart,
And in that which is seen by thine own
eyes,—
Yet know, that <for all these things>
Will God bring thee into judgment.

Therefore remove thou vexation from thy heart,
And put away discomfort from thy flesh,—
For ||youth and dawn|| are vanity!

Yet remember thy Creator,* in the days of thy
vigour,—
Or ever come in, the days of discomfort,
And the years arrive, in which thou shalt
say—
I have, in them, no pleasure;

Or ever be darkened—
The sun, and the light, and the moon, and the
stars,—
And the clouds return* after a downpour of
rain;

In the day when the keepers of the house shall
tremble,
And the men of might bow themselves,—
And the grinders cease because they are few,
And they who look through the windows* are
darkened;

And the doors in the street be closed,
When the sound of the mill become low,—
And one rise at the chirp of a small bird,
And low-voiced be all the daughters of song;

Yes, <at what is high>, they be in fear,
And there be ||terrors||, in the way,
And the almondb be rejected, 4
And the grasshopper drag itself along,*
And desire perish,—

For man is going to his age-abiding home,
When the wailers shall go round in the
streets;

Or ever the silver cord be loosed,*
Or the golden bowl be broken,—
Or the bucket by the fountain be shivered,
Or the wheel at the well be broken;

And the dust return* to the earth, as it
was,—
And ||the spirit|| return unto God, who gave
it.

Vanity of vanities, saith the Proclaimer, all
is vanity.

<Besides that> the Proclaimer being wise,—
still further taught knowledge unto the people,
and weighed and searched, arranged proverbs in
abundance.

The Proclaimer sought to find out words giving
delight,
And to note down rightly, the words of truth.

||The words* of the wise|| are as goads,
Yea, <as driven nails>, their well-ordered
sayings,—

Given from one shepherd.

<And besides> my son, be
admonished,—
<Of making many books> there is no end,
And ||much study|| is a weariness of the flesh.

The conclusion of the matter—the whole> let
us hear,—
Towards God be reverent,
And <his commandments> observe,
For ||this> ||[concerneth] all mankind.

For <every work> will God bring into judg-
ment,
With every hidden thing,—
Whether good, or evil.

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* Ml.: "creators" [pl. of excellence] (w. many MSS. and 4 ear. pr. edns.); other cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edns.); lit. "crea-
tors" (sing.)—G.n.

* Or: "lattices."

* So Davies, Fuerst, O.G.;

* So O.G. 290.

* Or: "hath been heard."

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* So read: written: "re-
moved." Some cod. (w. 5 ear. pr. edns.) both write and read: "re-
moved." Others (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.) both read and write: "loosed."—

G.n.

* Or: "sentences."

* Cp. O.G. 63.

* "Devotion to books"—

O.G.
THE SONG OF SONGS.

1 The Song of Songs, which pertaineth to Solomon.

2 Let him kiss me with the kisses of his mouth!

3 For better are thy caresses than wine:
   <Oil poured out> is thy name,
   <virgins love thee.

4 Draw me!

5 After thee > will we run!

6 The king > hath brought me > into his chambers.

7 We will exult and rejoice in thee,
   We will mention thy caresses, beyond wine.

8 Swarthy > am but comely.
   Ye daughters of Jerusalem.

9 To a mare of mine, in the chariots of Pharaoh >
   Have I likened thee, my fair one!
10 Comely are Thy cheeks, with bea-row,
   Thy neck, with strings of gems.

11 Rows of golden ornaments > will we make
   With studs of silver.

12 By the time the king is in his circle >
   My nard > will have given out its fragrance:
13 A bag of myrrh > is my beloved to me,
   Between my breasts > shall it tarry the night!
14 A cluster of henna > is my beloved to me,
   In the vineyards of En-gedi."

15 Lo! thou art beautiful, my fair one,
   Lo! thou art beautiful,
   Thine eyes > are doves!

16 Lo! thou art beautiful, my beloved,
   Ye> is delightful!

17 Our couch is covered with leaves:
   Our beams > are cedars,
   Our fretted ceiling is cypress-trees.

1 I am the meadow-saffron > of Sharon,
   The lily of the valleys.

2 As a lily among thorns >
   So is my fairest, among the women!

3 As an apple-tree > among the trees of the forest >
   So is my beloved, among the sons:
   In his shade > I greatly delighted and sat down,
   And his fruit > was sweet to my taste.

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* "On the western shore of the Dead Sea" — O.G.
* "Apple." In Arabic ... "not only a common one, but also the lemon, citron, etc." — T.G.
4 He hath brought me into the house of wine,
And his banner** over me** is love.

8 Sustain me with raisin-cakes,
Refresh me with apples,—
For *sick with love* > I am'.

6 *His left hand under my head.*
Then *his right hand* embrace me!

[He.

7 I adjure you, ye daughters of Jerusalem.
By the gazelles or by the hinds of the field,—
That ye wake not, nor arouse, the dear love until
she please!

[She.

[He.

[She.

8 The voice of my beloved!
Lo! here he cometh,—
Leaping over the mountains,
Skipping over the hills.

9 Resembleth, my beloved, a gazelle,
Or a young stag,—
Lo! here he is, standing behind our wall,
Looking in at the windows,
Peeping in at the lattice.

10 Responded my beloved and said to me,—
Rise up! my fair—my beautiful—one,
And come away,

11 For lo! the winter is past,—
The rain is over, [and] gone;

12 The flowers have appeared in the earth,
The time of the spring-song hath come,—
And the voice of the turtle is heard in our land;

13 The fig-tree hath spiced her green figs,
And the vines—all blossom—yield fragrance,—
Rise up! my fair—my beautiful—one,
And come away!

[He.

O my dove!

<In the retreats of the crag,
In the hiding-place of the terrace>
Let me see thy form,
Let me hear thy voice,—
For [thy voice] is sweet,
And [thy form] comely.'

[Both.

15 *My beloved* is [mine],
And *I am* [his],
He that pastureth among lilies!

[She.

16 Until the day [breathe],
And the shadows [be lengthened]>
[Again] liken thyself, my beloved,
To a gazelle, or to a young stag,
Upon the left mountains.*

[She.

1 <Upon my couch, in the night-time> sought 3
I the beloved of my soul,—
I sought him, but found him not.

2 Come! I must arise, and go about in the city,
In the paths* and in the broadways,
I must seek the beloved of my soul,—
I sought him, but found him not.

3 The watchmen that go round in the city [found me],
<The beloved of my soul> have ye seen?

4 *Scarce I had I passed from them>*
When I found the beloved of my soul,—
I caught him, and would not let him go,
Until I had brought him into the house of my mother,
And into the chamber of her that conceived me.

[He.

5 I adjure you, ye daughters of Jerusalem.
By the gazelles, or by the hinds of the field,—
That ye wake not, nor arouse, the dear love until
she please.

[They.

6 Who is this, coming up out of the wilderness,
Like pillars* of smoke,—
With perfume of myrrh, and frankincense,
Besides all the aromatic powder of the merchant?

7 Lo! his couch, 'tis Solomon's own,
Threescore herois about it,—
Of the heroes of Israel:

8 *All of them* grasping the sword,
Trained for war,—
Every man* with his sword upon his thigh,
Because of dread, in the night-time.

9 *A palanquin* > King Solomon made himself,
Of the trees of Lebanon:

10 *The supports thereof* > made he of silver,
*The couch thereof* > of gold,
*The seat thereof* > of purple,—
*The midst thereof* hath an inlay of love* From the daughters of Jerusalem.

11 Go forth and gaze, ye daughters of Zion, upon
King Solomon,—
Wearing the crown, wherewith his mother crowned him,
In the day of his marriage,* and
In the day of his heart's gladness.

* Or: "standard."
* Or: "sound."
* Some cod. (w. Aram., Syr., Vul.) have "and"
* Or: "rededdened."
* Or: "O. O."
* N. B.: the "envelope" arrangement of lines.
* Or: "the singing time (either of birds or vine-dressers)"—Davis.
* Or: "column."
"The pruning time"—T.G. and O.G.
* According to some: * Or: "couch-covering."
"mountains of separation." * So, in effect, Davies'"—H. L. Furst.
* Or: "alleys."
* Or: "columns."

15 <Until the day [breathe],
And the shadows [be lengthened]>
[Again] liken thyself, my beloved,
To a gazelle, or to a young stag,
Upon the left mountains.*

[She.

1 <Upon my couch, in the night-time> sought 3
I the beloved of my soul,—
I sought him, but found him not.

2 Come! I must arise, and go about in the city,
In the paths* and in the broadways,
I must seek the beloved of my soul,—
I sought him, but found him not.

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<The beloved of my soul> have ye seen?

4 *Scarce I had I passed from them>*
When I found the beloved of my soul,—
I caught him, and would not let him go,
Until I had brought him into the house of my mother,
And into the chamber of her that conceived me.

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By the gazelles, or by the hinds of the field,—
That ye wake not, nor arouse, the dear love until
she please.

[They.

6 Who is this, coming up out of the wilderness,
Like pillars* of smoke,—
With perfume of myrrh, and frankincense,
Besides all the aromatic powder of the merchant?

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Threescore herois about it,—
Of the heroes of Israel:

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Trained for war,—
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Because of dread, in the night-time.

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*The seat thereof* > of purple,—
*The midst thereof* hath an inlay of love* From the daughters of Jerusalem.

11 Go forth and gaze, ye daughters of Zion, upon
King Solomon,—
Wearing the crown, wherewith his mother crowned him,
In the day of his marriage,* and
In the day of his heart's gladness.
THE SONG OF SONGS IV. 1—16; V. 1—8.

14 Nard and saffron, sweet cane and cinnamon,
With all woods of frankincense,—
Myrrh and aloes, with all the chiefs of spices:
15 A garden fountain, a well of living waters,—
And flowings from Lebanon.

[She.

16 Awake, O north wind, and come in, thou south,
Fan my garden—it's balsams will flow out,—
Let my beloved enter' his garden,
And eat his precious fruits.

[He.

1 I have entered my garden, my sister, bride,
2 I have plucked my myrrh, with my balsam,
3 I have eaten the honey of my thicket,—
4 I have drunk my wine, with my milk:—
5 Eat ye, O friends,
6 Drink, ye shall drink abundantly, ye beloved!

[She.

7 I was sleeping, but my heart was awake,—
The voice of my beloved—knocking!

Open to me, my sister, my fair one, my dove,
my perfect one,

For my head is filled with dew,
My locks with the moisture of the night.

8 I have put off my robe, oh how'shall I put it on?
I have bathed my feet, oh how'shall I soil them?

9 My beloved thrust in his hand, at the window,
And my feelings were deeply moved for him:—

5 I myself arose, to open to my beloved,—
And [my hands] dripped with myrrh,
And [my fingers] with myrrh distilling,

Upon the handles of the bolt.

6 I myself opened to my beloved,
But [my beloved] had turned away, had passed on,—

My soul had gone out when he spake,
I sought him, but found him not,
I called him, but he answered not.

7 The watchmen who were going round in the city [found me],
They smote me, wounded me,—

The watchmen of the walls [took away my chock from me].

I adjure you, ye daughters of Jerusalem,—
If ye find my beloved what will ye tell him?
That [sick with love] I am'.
[Daughters of Jerusalem.]

What is thy beloved more than any other beloved,
Thou most beautiful among women?
What is thy beloved more than any other beloved,
That <thus> thou hast adjured us?

[Sark.]

My beloved is white and ruddy,
Conspicuous beyond ten thousand:
His head is pure gold,
His locks are bursy, black as a raven;
His eyes are like doves, by the channels of water,
Bathing in milk, set as gems in a ring:
His cheeks like a raised bed of balsam,
Growing plants of perfume,
His lips like lilies, dripping with myrrh distilling;
His hands cylinders of gold, set with topaz,
His body wrought work of ivory, covered with sapphires;
His legs like pillars of white marble, founded on sockets of gold,
His form like Lebanon, choice as cedars:
His mouth most sweet,
Yea altogether he is delightful,
That this is my beloved,
Yea this is my dear one, ye daughters of Jerusalem.

[Daughters of Jerusalem.]

Whither hath thy beloved gone,
Thou most beautiful among women?
Whither hath thy beloved turned him aside?
That we may seek him with thee.

[Sark.]

My beloved is gone down to his garden,
To the beds of balsam,
To pasture in the gardens,
And to gather lilies,
And my beloved is mine,
He that pasteth among lilies.

[He.]

Beautiful art thou, my fair one, as Tirzah,
Comely, as Jerusalem,
Majestic as banded hosts!

Turn away thine eyes from me,
For they have excited me,
Thy hair is like a flock of goats, that are reclining on the sides of Mount Gilgal:

[He.]

Thy teeth are like a flock of sheep which have come up from the washing-place,
Whereof all of them are twin-bearers, and bereaved is there none among them:
Like a slice of pomegranate are thy temples, from behind thy veil:
Threescore are the queens, and fourscore are the concubines,
And virgins there are, without number.
One alone is my dove, my perfect one,
One alone was she to her mother,
Queen was she to her that bare her,
The daughters have seen her, and pronounced her happy,
Queens and concubines and they have praised her.

[They.]

Who is this that looketh forth like the dawn,
Beautiful as the moon,
Pure as the sun,
Majestic as banded hosts?

[He.]

To the garden of nuts I went down,
To look at the fresh shoots of the ravine,—
To see whether had burst forth the vine,
Had blossomed the pomegranate:
I know not [how it was] [my soul] not for me the chariots of my willing people!

[They.]

As it were the dance of a double camp . . .

How beautiful are thy feet in sandals, O daughter of a noble,—
The curvings of thy hips are like ornaments wrought by the hands of a skilled workman:
Thy navel is a round bowl, may it not lack spiced wine:
Thy body a heap of wheat fenced about with lilies:
Thy two breasts are like two young roes, the twins of a gazelle:
Thy neck is like a tower of ivory,
Thine eyes are pools in Heshbon, by the gate of Bath-rabbim,
THE SONG OF SONGS VII. 5–13; VIII. 1–14.

[Heb.]  
5 Thy nose, is like the tower of Lebanon, which looketh towards Damascus;  
6 Thy head upon thee, is like Carmel,  
And the hair of thy head, is like purple,—  
The king, is held captive by the ringlets!  

[She.]  
6 How beautiful, and how delightful, O dear love, for delights:  
7 This thy stature, is like to a palm-tree,  
And thy breasts, are like clusters:  
I said,  
I will ascend the palm-tree,  
I will lay hold of its fruit stalks—  
Oh then, let thy breasts, I pray thee, be like  
vine-clusters,  
And the fragrance of thy nose, like apples;  
And thy mouth, like good wine—

[She.]  
7 Flowing to my beloved smoothly,  
Gliding over the lips of the sleeping.  
10 I am my beloved's,  
And <unto me>, is his longing.

[She.]  
6 Set me as a seal upon thine heart,  
As a seal upon thine arm,  
For <mighty as death>, is love,  
<Exacting as hades>, is jealousy,—  
The flames thereof, are flames of fire,  
The flash of Yah!  
7 Many waters cannot quench love,  
Nor shall floods overwhelm it,—  
<If a man would give all the substance of his house, for love>  
They would utterly despise him.

[They.]  
8 A sister, have we, a little one,  
And breasts, hath she none,—  
What shall we do for our sister,  
In the day when she may be spoken for?  
9 If a wall, she is, we will build upon it a battlement of silver,—  
But if a door, she is, we will close it up with a plank of cedar.

[She.]  
10 A wall, and my breasts, like towers,—  
Then I became I, in his eyes, one who did indeed find good content.

[Heb.]  
11 A vineyard, had Solomon, as the owner of abundance,  
He put out the vineyard to keepers,—  
Every man, was to bring in, for the fruit thereof, a thousand silverings:

[They.]  
12 Mine own vineyard, is before me,—  
The thousand belong to thee, O Solomon,  
And two hundred to the keepers of the fruit thereof.

[Heb.]  
13 O thou fair dweller in the gardens,  
The companions, are giving heed to thy voice,  
Let me hear it.

[She.]  
14 Come quickly, my beloved, and resemble thou  
A gazelle, or a young stag,  
Upon the mountains of balsam-trees.

* "The true reading"—G. Intro. p. 386. "That is, loving flames kindled in the human heart emanate from Jehovah. The anxiety, however, on the part of the Sopherim not to describe Jehova as the source of human love, and especially not to exhibit him in parallelism with Hades, has caused the Western redactors of the text to obliterate the name of God in the only place where the Divine Name occurs in this book."—Ibid. Accordingly the received Heb. text (one word = "intense flame") is found in Western copies and in Ben-asher, but "the true reading" [two words] has been preserved in Eastern copies and in Ben-naphtau (w. the Hilie copy and 5 ear. pr. edas.)—Cp. G. N.

b Or: "against," "near."  
So O. G. 877. "A fortress"—T. G.; "acaczia"—Davies; "a rustic village," with all belonging to it."—Fuerst.
§1. After a General Introduction, follows—a

Solemn Indictment against Israel: sustained by Exhortation, Promise, and Threatening.

1. The vision of Isaiah, son of Amoz, which he saw, concerning Judah and Jerusalem,—in the days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah,—kings of Judah.

2. Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth, for

| Yahweh hath spoken: |
| Some> have I brought up, and advanced, and they have rebelled against me.

3. An ox knoweth his owner, and an ass his master's crib;

| Israel doth not know, |
| My people doth not consider.

4. Alas! a nation—committing sin, a people—burdened with iniquity, a seed—practising wickedness, sons—acting corruptly.

They have forsaken Yahweh, despised the Holy One of Israel,—Are estranged and gone back.

5. Why should ye be smitten any more? Ye would again turn aside.

The whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint:

| From the sole of the foot, even unto the head there is no soundness, |
| Bruise and stripe and newly-made wound,—They have not been pressed out, nor bound up, nor soothed with oil.

6. Your country—is a desolation, your cities—are consumed with fire,

Your soil—right before your eyes are devouring it, and it is a desolation, a very overthrow by foreigners:

| And left is the Daughter of Zion, |
| Like a hut in a vineyard,— |
| Like a lodge in a gourd-plot,— |
| Like a city besieged.

7. If Yahweh of hosts had not left as a very small remnant

| Like Sodom had we become, |

| Goromorrah had we resembled.

8. Hear the word of Yahweh, ye rulers of Sodom,—Give ear to the instruction of our God, ye people of Gomorrah:—

| Of what use to me is your multitude of sacrifices? | Saith Yahweh: I am satiated with ascending-offerings of rams, and the fat of fed beasts,— |

| When ye enter to see my face,* |

Who hath required this at your hand, trampling my courts?

| Ye shall not again bring an empty present, |

| An abomination is that unto me! |

New moon, and sabbath, calling an assembly—

| I cannot endure iniquity and sacred festivals! |

| Your new moons, and your appointed feasts my soul hateh! |

They have become unto me a burden I am too weary to bear:

| Even when ye spread forth your open palms |

| I hide mine eyes from you; |

| Yeah though ye multiply prayers |

| I am not hearkening, |

| Your hands, with deeds of blood are filled. |

Wash you, make you clean,

Put away the wickedness of your doings from before mine eyes,—

| Cease to do evil.

17. Learn to do well—Seek justice, correct the oppressor, vindicate the fatherless, plead the cause of the widow.

18. Come, I pray you, and let us settle the dispute,*—Saith Yahweh,—

| Though your sins be found like scarlet |

| As snow shall they be made white, |

| Though they appear red like crimson |

| As wool shall they become.

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* G. Intro, pp. 457-459.
* “Set right the ruthless” O.T.
* “Mutually to arrange a dispute” Fu. H. L.
* “We translate, with Mr. Cheyne, let us bring our reasoning to an end”—G.A.S.

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Some cod. (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.)：“And my people.”
-G.n.

Some cod. (w. Syr.): “And your c.”—G.n.
§ 2. A complete Vision concerning Judah and Jerusalem, in which Sin and Punishment and ultimate Cleansing and Glory are vividly portrayed: the whole prefaced by an extract from the prophet Micah (iv. 1–3).

1 That, which Isaiah, son of Amoz, saw in 2 vision,—concerning Judah and Jerusalem.

2 But it shall come to pass, [in the afterpart of the days],
That the mountain of the house of Yahweh shall be set up as the head of the mountains,
And be exalted above the hills,—
And all the nations shall stream thereunto;

3 And many peoples shall go, and say—
Come ye, and let us ascend
Unto the mountain of Yahweh,
Unto the house of the God of Jacob,
That he may teach us of his ways,
And we may walk in his paths,—
For <out of Zion> shall go forth a law,
And the word of Yahweh out of Jerusalem;

4 And he will judge between the nations,
And be umpire to many peoples,—
And they will beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks.

5 O house of Jacob! come ye, and let us walk in the light of Yahweh.

6 Therefore hast thou abandoned thy people, the house of Jacob,
Because they have become full of the East,
And use hidden arts, like the Philistines,—
And <with the children of foreigners> strike hands;
7 So that filled is their land with silver and gold,
And there is no end to their treasures,—
And filled is their land with horses,
And there is no end to their chariots;
8 And filled is their land with idols,—
<To the work of their own hands> do they bow themselves down,
To that which they made with their own fingers.

9 So the mean man boweth down,
And the great man stoopeth low,—
Therefore do not thou forgive them!

* Mt.: “The thing.”
* Some cod. w. 2 car. pr. * Some cod. w. 4 car. pr. * Some cod. w. 4 car. pr.
* Mt. and edns., Sep., Syr., Vul.]: “And nation”—G.n.
* Cheyne (P.B.).
* “A very characteristic play upon words”—G.n.
* “The whole of it (the people)”—O.G. 482, 4. b.
* “With the like of lye”—O.G. 459.
* Some cod. w. 4 car. pr. * “leaves” —G.n.
* “And unto.”—Cp. Mi. iv. 2—G.n.
* * Cp. vers. 11, 17; chap. v.
Enter into the rock,  
Or hide thee in the dust.—  
Because of the treachery of Jehovah,  
And for his majestic splendour.*

The lofty looks of mean men shall be humbled,  
And the haughtiness of great men shall be bowed down,—  
And Jehovah alone shall be exalted in that day».

For a day of Jehovah of hosts shall be  
Upon every one who is high and lofty,—  
And upon every one who is lifted up,  
And he shall be brought low;

And upon all cedars of Lebanon, that are  
And upon all the oaks of Bashan;

And upon all the lofty mountains,—  
And upon all the uplifted hills;—  
And upon every high tower,—  
And upon every fortress wall;—  
And upon all the ships of Tarshish,—  
And upon all desirous bannets.

And the haughtiness of mean men shall be humbled,—  
And the loftiness of great men shall be laid low;—  
And Jehovah alone shall be exalted in that day;/

And the idols shall wholly pass away;

And they shall enter  
Into the holes of the rocks, and into the caves of clay;—  
Because of the treachery of Jehovah,  
And for his majestic splendour,*  
When he arieth to shake terribly the earth.

In that day shall the son of earth cast his  
And his idols of silver, and his idols of gold,—which  
That he may enter  
Into the crevices of the rocks, and into the fissures of the clefts,—  
Because of the treachery of Jehovah,  
And for his majestic splendour,  
When he arieth to shake terribly the earth.

Cease ye from the son of earth,  
In whose nostrils is but a breath,—  
For <wherein' to be reckoned' upon> is [he]?

For lo! the Lord Jehovah of hosts removing from Jerusalem and from Judah,  
The stay and staff,—  
The whole stay of bread,  
And the whole stay of water;  
Man of might, and man of war,—  
Judge and prophet,  
And diviner and elder:

Captain of fifty, and favourite;*  
And counsellor, and skilled artisan,  
And master of magical formulars;

And I will appoint [boys] to be their princes,—  
And petulant children:» shall rule over them.

And the people will despise  
Every man over his fellow-man,  
And every man over his friend,—  
And they will rage  
[The boy] against [the elder],  
And [the despised] against [the honourable].

When a man shall lay hold on his brother,  
of the house of his father, [saying]—  
Clothing hast thou;  
Become thou our ruler, —  
This downfall be under thy hand»

He will swear,» in that day, saying—  
I will take no control,  
When in mine own house is neither food nor clothing,—  
Ye must not set me for a ruler of people!

For stumbled hath Jerusalem, and [Judah] hath fallen,—  
Because their tongue and their doings are against Jehovah,  
Provoking his glorious presence,»

The show of their face,» hath answered against them,  
And <their sin-like Sodom> have they told, they have not concealed it.

Alas for their souls!  
For they have required to themselves calamity;

Say ye to the righteous, It is well!  
For <the fruit of their doings> shall they eat:

Alas! <for the lawless> it is ill,  
For what his own hand hath matured shall be done to him.

My people! [children] are their tyrants,»  
And [women] rule over them,—  
My people! they who should lead thee forward are causing thee to stray,  
<Thy pathways> have they destroyed.»

Jehovah hath taken his station to plead, —  
And is standing to judge peoples:

[Yahweh] into judgment will enter,  
With the elders of his people,  
And their princes,—  
But ye have consumed the vineyard,  
That which hath been robbed from the oppressed; is in your houses.

* Or: "a look at their face"; "Skilled in magic arts, or drugs"—O. G.  
* [Caprice]—O. G.  
* Lit. "lift up"; supply his hand.
* ML: "the eyes of his glory = "his glorious eyes = "his gloriously manifested presence."
What right have ye to crush my people,  
And <the faces of the oppressed> to grind?  
Demandeth My Lord, Yahweh of hosts—

And Yahweh saith—  
<Because haughty> are the daughters of Zion,  
And they walk with neck thrown back, and  
wanton eyes,—  
Tripping along as they go,  
And <with their feet> making a tinkling sound>  

Therefore will My Lord <smite> with leprosy  
<the crown of the hair> of the daughters of Zion,—  
And <as for Yahweh> <their shame> will he lay bare!  

In that day> will My Lord <remove> the finery—of the anklets, and the little suns, and  
the little moons; 19 the pendants, and the  
bracelets, and the veils; 20 the chaplets, and  
the armlets, and the girdles, and the sceptre-cases, and the  
amulets; 21 the rings, and the nose-jewels; 22 the robes, and  
the over-tunics, and the cloaks, and the purses;  
and the mirrors, and the linen wraps, and  
the tiaras, and the cloaks.  

And it shall come to pass—  
That <instead of fragrance> [a putrid odour] shall be,  
And <instead of a girdle> an encircling rope,  
And <instead of braided hair> baldness,  
And <instead of a festal robe> a girding of sackcloth,  
Branding instead of beauty:

Thy males | by the sword shall fall,—  
And thy mighty men | by the war;  
And her gates shall mourn and lament,—  
And forsaken <on the ground> shall she sit.  

And seven women will hold take <of one man,  
in that day, saying,  
Our own bread> will we eat,  
<Or our own apparel> will we wear,—  
<Only> let us be called by thy name, to  
take away our reproach.  

In that day>  
Shall [the Bud of Yahweh] become beautiful and  
and glorious,—  
And [the Fruit of the Land] splendid and  
majestic;  
To the escaped of Israel.

And it shall come to pass—  
He that is left in Zion  
And he that remaineth in Jerusalem  
Shall be called holy,—  
Everyone written unto life, in Jerusalem!  

When My Lord shall have bathed away  
The filth of the daughters of Zion,  
And <the blood-guiltiness> of Jerusalem he  
shall wash away out of her midst,—  
By the spirit of judgment, and  
By the spirit of thorough cleansing>  

Then will Yahweh <create>—  
<Over all the house> of Mount Zion and  
Over her assembly>  
A cloud by day, and a smoke,  
And the shining of a fire-flame, by night,—  
For <over all the glory> shall be a canopy;  
And <a pavilion> shall there be  
For a shade by day, from the heat,—and  
For a refuge, and for a shelter, from storm  
and from rain.

§ 3. The Paralitotic Song of the Vineyard, Explained  
and Applied, with a six-fold Lament (<Alas!>)  
and a Refrain; followed by a Prediction of Invasion.

Let me sing, I pray you, for a well-beloved  
of mine,  
The song of my beloved, concerning his  
vineyard:—

<A vineyard> had my well-beloved, on a  
very fruitful hill;  
And he thoroughly digged it,  
And gathered out the stones thereof,  
And planted it with a precious vine,  
And built a tower in the midst thereof,  
Moreover also | a wine-press> hewed he  
therein,—  
Then waited he, that it should bring forth  
grapes,  
And it brought forth wild' grapes; e

Therefore, 0 inhabitant of Jerusalem,  
And men of Judah,—  
Judge, I pray you, betwixt me, and my vineyard:—

What could have been done further' to my  
vineyard,  
That I had not done in' it?  
Why' then—  
When I had waited that it should bring  
forth grapes'>  
Brought it forth wild' grapes?  

Now therefore, I pray you, let me tell you what  
I am about to do to my vineyard,—  
To take away the fence thereof,  
And it shall be eaten up,  
To destroy the wall thereof,  
And it shall be trodden down;  
And I will make it a waste;—

¶ Or: "<What aileth you [that] ye crush,"
¶ Or: "Adoniy, Yahweh,"
¶ "With their feet they rattle their bangles"
¶ O.G.
¶ Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.) have: "Yahweh"

¶ Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.): "My Lord (Heb. 'adoniy")—G.n.

¶ Some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edns.): "Yahweh" instead of: "My Lord (Heb. 'adoniy")—G.n.
¶ "Assembly" (pl.)—G.n.
¶ A sp. v.r. (serif): simply: "blood" (sing.)—G.n.
¶ Or: "every home," "Appar. = all the extent of Mt. Zion"—O.G.
¶ Some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edns.): "<Alas!>"—G.n.
It shall be neither pruned nor hoed,
But there shall come up briers and thorns,—
And <upon the clouds> will I lay a charge,
That they rain thereon no rain.

Surely the vineyard of Yahweh of hosts is
the house of Israel,
And the men of Judah are the plantation
in which he dearly delighted,—
And he waited
For equity; but lo! murderous iniquity;
For the rule of right, but lo! the cry of the
wronged.  

Alas! for them who join house to house,
Field to field bring they near,—
Until there is no room,
But ye are left to dwell alone in the midst
of the land.

<In mine ears> [said] Yahweh of hosts,—
Verily houses in abundance shall become
a desolation;
Large and fair, without inhabitant;
For ten yokes of vineyard shall yield
one bath.  

And the seed of a homer shall yield an
ephah.  

Alas! for them who rise early in the morning
that strong drink they may pursue,—
Who follow on in the evening cool, [until]
with wine they are heated;
And it cometh to pass—that lyre and harp,*
timbel and flute, and wine, are in their
banquets,—
But the doing of Yahweh they do not
discern,
And the work of his hands have they not
seen.

Therefore are my people taken away captive,
before they know it,—
And their honourable men are famished
with hunger,
And their multitude do grope for thirst.

Therefore hath Hades enlarged her desire,/*
And opened her mouth to its widest,
And their glory, and their multitude, and
their pomp, and he that is uproarious,
shall descend thereinto.

And the mean man hath been bowed down,
And the mighty man hath been humbled,—
Yea the looks of the haughty shall be humbled.  

But Yahweh of hosts hath been exalted in
justice,—
And the God that is holy hath been hal-
lowered in righteousness;
Then shall the young rams feed where they
please,—
And the wastes of the wealthy shall
strangers consume.

Alas! for them
Who draw on themselves punishment, with
strings of falsehood,—
And <as with waggon-bands> [penalty];
Who say—
Let his work quicken —let it hasten,
That we may see,—
And let the purpose of Israel's Holy One
draw near and come,
That we may know!

Alas! for them
Who call evil good, and good evil,—
Who put darkness for light, and light for
darkness,
Who put bitter for sweet, and sweet for
bitter.

Alas! for them
Who are wise in their own eyes,—
And <in their own sight> are prudent.

Alas! for them
Who are heroes, to drink wine,—
And men of valour, to mingle strong
drink,
Who justify the lawless, for a bribe,—
Whereas <the righteousness of the righteous> they take from him.  

<As a tongue of fire eateth up straw.>
And a flame reduceth dry grass to
powder./*
Their root, like rottenness, shall become,
And their blossom, like dust, shall ascend,—
Because they refused the law of Yahweh
of hosts,
And the utterance of the Holy One of
Israel they despised.

<For this cause> did the anger of Yahweh
kindle upon his own people,
And he stretched out his hand against them
and smote them—
So that the mountains trembled,
And their dead bodies served for fuel,*
in the midst of the streets.

<For all this> hath his anger not turned
back; But is his hand outstretched.  

Therefore will he lift up an ensign to the
nations afar off,
And signal* for him from the end of the
earth,
And lo! <with hot haste> will he come:

* N.B.: the striking assurance—
"And he waited for mishpah, but lo mishpah;" for p'cheshes, but lo p'cheshes.  
* Bath = a measure for liquids, about 94 gallons.
* Omer = 84 quarts = 10th of an ephah.
* Ephah = about 11 bush. Eng.
* Or: "lute" (+11).  
* ML: "her soul."  
* Cp. chap. ii. 9, 11, 17.

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* "That is, make a choice drink by mixing with spices, etc. (mixing with water came later, cp. 2 Macc. xv. 20) —O.G. 557.  
* As may be done by suppressing the evidence of it, or otherwise thwarting its due effect.

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<As flaming chaff swept down> —O.G.
* Or: "instruction."  
* Or: "became heaps of dirt." "And their causes rot in the street."—Cheyne. F.B.  
* Cp. Is. ix. 11, 12; chap. ix. 12, post.  
* ML: "whistle."
None shall be weary, and none shall stumble
in his midst,
He shall neither slumber, nor sleep,—
Nor shall be loosened, the girdle of his loins,
Nor snapped, the thong of his sandals:
\[\text{Whose arrows}||\text{are sharpened, and}||\text{all his}
\]
\[\text{bows}||\text{bent,—}
\]
\[\text{The hoofs of his horses}||\text{like flint}||\text{are accounted,}
\]
\[\text{And}||\text{his wheels}||\text{are like a storm-wind}:
\]
\[\text{A roar}||\text{hath he, like a lioness,—}
\]
\[\text{He}||\text{will roar like wild lions—}
\]
And will growl, and lay hold on prey, and carry into safety, and there be none' to deliver.

Yea he will gird at him, in that day, like the growling of the sea,—
<Though he look hard for the land> lo!
the darkness of distress,
Yea [the light] hath grown dark in its clouds.

§ 4. By a Vision in the Temple, Isaiah is called and qualified for his Prophetic Mission; and prepared to wait long for good Success.

1 <In the year that King Uzziah died> I saw My Lord, sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up, and |his skirts| did fill the temple.
2 |Seraphim|| were standing above him; |six wings severally| had each one,—

<With twain> he covered his face,
And <with twain> he covered his feet',
And <with twain> he did fly.
3 And they continued crying one to another, and said,
Holy—holy—holy, is Yahweh of hosts,—
The fulness of the whole earth is his glory.
And the foundations of the porch |were moved| at the voice of him that cried,—and bthe house| was filled with smoke.
4 Then said I—Woe to me! for I am undone.
Because <a man of unclean lips> am I, |And in the midst of a people of unclean lips| do I dwell—.

For <the King, Yahweh of hosts> have mine eyes seen
5 Then flew unto me, one of the seraphim,
And <in his hand|| a live coal,—
<With tongues> had he taken it from off the altar.
Then touched he my mouth, and said—
Lo! this hath touched thy lips,—
Thus shall be taken away, thine iniquity,
And |thy sin|| by propitiation be covered.
7 Then heard I the voice of My Lord, saying,
Whom shall I send?
And who' shall I go for?

And I said—
Here am I—'send me'.
9 Then said he—
Go and say unto this people,—
Hear on, but do not discern,
See on, but do not perceive:

10 Stupefy thou the heart of this people,
And <their ears> make thou heavy,
And <their eyes> overspread,—
Lest they see with their eyes,
And <with their ears> should hear,
And |their heart|| should discern and come back,
And they be healed.
11 Then said I—
How long, My Lord?
And he said—
Until the time that
Cities be wasted through having no inhabitant,
And houses—through having no men, And |the ground|| be laid waste unto desolation;
12 And Yahweh have far removed men,—
And great' be the abondonment in the midst of the land.
13 Yet still' shall there be in it a tenth,
Though it again' be consumed,—
Like an oak and like a terebinth,
Which <when felled> have a stock in them,
\[A holy seed|| shall be the stock thereof.\]

§ 5. Isaiah's first Message to King Ahaz:

"Courage!"

1 And it came to pass <in the days of Ahaz son of Jotham of Uzziah, king of Judah> that Rezin king of Syria, and Pekah king of Remaliah king of Israel, |came up|| to Jerusalem, to war against it,—but could not prevail against it.
2 Then said Yahweh, unto Isaiah,
Go forth, I pray thee, to meet Ahaz, ||thou, and Shear-jashub thy son||—unto the end of the channel of the upper pool, unto the highway of the fuller's field; and say unto him—
Take heed and keep thyself calm—do not fear, neither let thy heart be faint, because of these two fag-ends of smoking firebrands,—in spite of the glow of the anger of Rezin and Syria, and the son of Remaliah.

\[\text{A reading conjectured in O.G. p. 791:} "\text{The light hath grown dark about its beauty}||,} —
\]
\[\text{Whether by accident or design, there is evident here a breaking off of this strain—to be re-}
\]
\[\text{sumed at chap. viii. 21.} \]
\[\text{g.} ||\text{Ahad-she'}. } \text{ Cp. G.n.} \]
\[\text{b Or: "Adonays.} \text{ Some cod.: "Yahweh" (in-}
\]
\[\text{stead)—G.n.} \]
\[\text{c Or: "palsam."} \]
\[\text{d Or: "Amen-lahim."} \]
\[\text{e Or: "hot stone."} \]
\[\text{f Or: "beemear." } \text{ Cp. chap. xlv. 18.} \]
\[\text{g Some cod. (w. ear. pr. edna. Aram. Sep. Syr. and Vul.:) "And with their"—G.n.} \]
\[\text{h Note how A described!} \]
\[\text{m Ml.: "hath.} \text{ in it.} \text{ Some cod. (w. ear. pr. edna.): "in it" (both written and read)—G.n.} \]


Note how A described!

\[\text{b Or: "Yahweh" (in-}
\]
\[\text{stead of "Adonays."} \text{ G.n.} \]
\[\text{A sp.v.r. (sevur): "hath.} \text{ in it.} \text{ Some cod. (w. ear. pr. edna.): "in it" (both written and read)—G.n.} \]

\[\text{b Or: "Yahweh" (in-}
\]
\[\text{stead of "Adonays."} \text{ G.n.} \]
\[\text{A sp.v.r. (sevur): "hath.} \text{ in it.} \text{ Some cod. (w. ear. pr. edna.): "in it" (both written and read)—G.n.} \]
Isaiah VII. 5—23; VIII. 1—4.

5. (Because Syria hath taken counsel against thee, for mischief, [with] Ephraim and the son of Remaliah, saying,
6. Let us go up against Judah, and besiege it, and break it open, for ourselves, and set up a king in the midst thereof, even the son of Tabeal.)
7. "Thus saith My Lord Yahweh,"—
   It shall not stand.
   Neither shall it come to pass!
8. For (though the head of Syria is Damascus,
   And the head of Damascus is Rezin;)
   Yet (within threescore and five years more;) shall Ephraim be broken, that it shall not be a people;—
9. Even though (the head of Ephraim is Samaria,
   And the head of Samaria is the son of Remaliah;)—
   If ye trust not—
   Surely ye cannot be trusted!

§ 6. Isaiah's second Message to King Ahaz: "Ask a Sign!"

10. And again spake Yahweh unto Ahaz, saying—
11. Ask thee a sign, of Yahweh thy God,—
   Go down deep for a request,
   Or ascend on high;—
12. But Ahaz said,—
   I will not ask,
   Nor will I put Yahweh to the proof.
13. Then said he—
   Hear, I pray you, O house of David!
   Is it (too little) for you to weary [men], that ye must weary [even my God]?
14. Wherefore let My Lord Himself give you a sign,—
   Lo! [as a Virgin] (being with child and giving birth to a son) thou shalt call his name Immanuel.
15. (Curds and honey) shall he eat, by the time that he knoweth to refuse the bad and choose the good;—
   for (before the boy knoweth to refuse the bad and choose the good,) forty years shall be the land, at which [thou] art alarmed, in the presence of both her kings.

17. Yahweh will bring upon thee, and upon thy people, and upon the house of thy father, days which have not come, from the day when Ephraim departed from Judah,—
   (even the king of Assyria;)
18. And it shall come to pass (in that day) that Yahweh will give a sign—
   To the fly that is in the uttermost part of the Nile-canals of Egypt,
   And to the bee that is in the land of Assyria.
19. And they shall all of them (come and settle down)—
   In the desolate torrent-valleys,
   And in the rents of the crags,—
   On all the thorn-bushes,
   And on all the pastures;—
20. (In that day,) will My Lord shave (with a hired razor, even with them of the land of the River ["Enophates", with the king of Assyria:], the head, and the hair of the feet,—
   yea (even the beard:) will it sweep off.
21. And it shall come to pass (in that day) that a man shall keep alive a young cow, and two sheep. 22. Yea (it shall come to pass)
   (for the abundance of the yield of milk) that he shall eat curds,—for (curds and honey) shall every one eat, that is left in the midst of the land.
23. And it shall come to pass (in that day) that (every place wherein there used to be a thousand vines at a thousand piece of silver) yea (even for briars and thorns) shall it be. 24. (With arrows and with a bow,) shall one come in thither,—
   for (briars and thorns) shall be all the land.
25. But (call) the hills which [with the hoe can be weeded:]—there shall not come thither, the fear of briars and thorns,—but it shall be for the sending forth of oxen, and for the tread of less cattle.

§ 7. Isaiah himself instructed to take action: If the Name of Promise is declined, a Name of Threatening shall be given and attended.

1. And Yahweh said unto me:—
Take thee a large tablet, and write thereon, in plain characters,
   To Maher-shalal-hash-baz.
   ("Speed-spoil-hurry-prey.")
2. That I may take in attestation, faithful witnesses,—even Uriah the priest, and Zechariah, son of Jehberechiah.
3. Then approached I unto the prophetess, and she conceived, and bare a son,—and Yahweh said unto me,
   Call his name Maher-shalal-hash-baz. 4 For

* Or translation between names: "Adonay Yahweh,"
* Should not the expositor bear this in mind, and carry it over with him into the next section? Cn. note x on ver. 14.
* Why this encouragement to ask for an extraordinary sign, if a merely trivial coincidence had been in the Divine mind? "Takings yeds as a 'causeive'—used 'in the expression of command, wish and request'—"Davies' Gematria" Heb. Gram. p. 292.
* Some cod. : "Yahweh" (instead of "Adonay")—G.n.
* It is true that the Heb. word here is slawah, and not slahalak; but an examination of all the occurrences of the former shows that it is synonymous with the latter, and properly means "virgin."
* Some cod. : "2 esr. pr. edns. and Sep." read : "thou wilt call" —G.n. The translator deems the internal evidence strong enough to warrant the adoption of this reading in the text. Mark the result : "Thou — Ahaz — wilt call." And so he would, if he had accepted and received the sign. But did he truly respond to the gracious challenge, and thereby secure the immediate fulfillment of the promise? The answer, in the n-flat, is writ large in what follows ver. 17. He would not "trust," and therefore could not "be trusted"—ver. 16.
* In many MSS. (w. 5 and pr. edns. given as two words; but in some [w. 2 ear. pr. edns.], as one word—G.n.

* Or perh. : "watering-
   place." — G.n. A.S.
* Instead of "Adonay"
ISAIAH VIII. 5—22; IX. 1—3.

16 Bind thou up the testimony,—
Seal the instruction amongst my disciples.*

17 I will therefore long for Yahweh,
Who is hiding his face from the house of Jacob,—
And will wait [for him].

18 Lo! I’ and the children whom Yahweh hath given’ me are for signs and for wonders, in Israel,—from Yahweh of hosts, who is making’ his habitation in Mount Zion.

19 But when they say unto you—
Seek ye unto the necromancers’ and unto the wizards, who chirp, and who mutter>
Should not a people seek [unto its God]? [In behalf of the living] [should it seek] unto the dead?

20 To the law,* and to the testimony!
[If they speak not according to this word] [It is] because they have no* dawning day.

§ 9. A renewed Description of Deepening Gloom
(ep. v. 26—30), which serves as a Background for an Outburst of Messianic Light.

21 Therefore shall they pass through it, hard pressed and hungry,—
And it shall be [when they hunger] then will they rage and revile their king and their god, and turn their faces upward;

22 And <unto the land> shall they look hard, And lo! <distress and darkness, the gloom of anguish> driven away!

1 For there is no gloom to her who had been in anguish,

<In the former time> he brought into dishonour
The land of Zebulun and the land of Naphtali,

<In the latter time> hath he brought into honour
The Lake-way over the Jordan,
Galilee of the nations.

2 [The people who were walking in darkness] Have seen a great light,—
<The dwellers in a land death-shadowed>
[A light] hath shined upon them.

3 Thou hast increased the exultation,
Thou hast made great the joy,—
They joy before thee, according to the joy of harvest,
As men exult when they distribute spoil.

* Or: “my instructed ones.”
Cp. chap. i. 4; liv. 13.

† Or: “is about to make.”

‡ Or: “familiar spirits.”
Cp. Lev. xx. 27.

§ Or: “instruction.”

* So the letters shall be regrouped and the words accordingly emended; an opinion so strongly sustained in his Intro., p. 161, that the resultant reading is, in this translation, taken up into the text. It has the unlooked-for argument in its favour, that it calls for what Dr. R. Moulton terms the “envelope” arrangement of the lines, which fact does not seem to have occurred to Dr. Ginsburg himself—Tr. N.B.: “not,” is retained in M.C.T.; but at the foot to,” “to him,” is given as the official reading; which in some cod. (w. Aram. and Syr.) is both written and read—G.n.
4 For the yoke of their burden,
The cross-bar of their shoulder,*
The goad of their driver>
Hast thou broken, as in the day of Midian.
5 Surely every boot of one tramping in tumult, and the war-cloak rolled in blood]
Then shall serve for burning, food for fire;
6 For [A Child|| hath been born to us,
[A Son]|| hath been given to us,*
And the dominion is upon his shoulder,—
And his Name hath been called
Wonderful Counsellor,*
Mighty God,*
Father of Futurity,*
Prince of Prosperity.†
7 <Of the increase of dominion, and of prosperity>
There shall be no end—
Upon the throne of David, and
Upon his kingdom,
By establishing it, and
By sustaining it,
With justice, and
With righteousness,—
From henceforth,
Even unto times age-abiding:
[[The jealousy of Yahweh of hosts] will perform this!

§ 10. The Subject of Israel's Sin and Yahweh's consequent Displeasure resumed from Chapter v. 25. The same general Strain, and the same Refrains.

8 <A word> hath My Lord* sent unto Jacob,—
And it shall alight on* Israel;
And the people shall all* of them know [it]—
Ephraim and the dweller in Samaria—
Who <in pride and insolence of heart> are saying:
9 [[Bricks]] have fallen down,
But <with hewn stone> will we build,—
[[Syzomoros]] have been felled,
But <with cedar> will we replace them.
10 Therefore will Yahweh strengthen the adversaries* of Rezin against him,—
And his enemies will he arouse:
11 Syrians before, and Philistines behind,
Thus have they devoured Israel with open mouth,—

* ML.: "The staff of his shoulder." I.e., "The rod that strikes his shoulder, task-master's rod."—O.G. 61a.
† As to altered rhythm, see Intro. p. 3, n. 25.
□ "Wonder of a counsellor"—O.G.
* Heb.: "it gibbles, as in chap. x. 21.
* Or: "Father of progress."* Or: "peace."
□ "That mixture of hot honour and affection to which jealousy in its good sense comes near."—G.A.S.

13 Yet <the people> have not turned unto him that smote them,—
And <Yahweh of hosts> have they not sought.
14 Therefore hath Yahweh cut off from Israel—
Head and tail,
Palm-top and rush,
In one day.
15 <The elder and favourite> || the head,—
And <the prophet teaching falsehood> || he, is the tail;
16 And <they who should have led this people forward> have been causing them to stray,—
And <they who are led of them> are destroyed.b
17 [For this cause] <over their choice young men> will My Lord* not rejoice,
And <on their fatherless and their widows> will he not have compassion,
For <every one of them> is profane and an evildoer,
And <every mouth> is speaking baseness,—
18 <For all this> hath his anger > not turned back,
But <still> is his hand outstretched.
19 For lawlessness || hath consumed like fire,
19 <Briars and thorns> doth it devour,—
Yea it hath kindled upon the thickets of the forest,
And they have rolled up, as a column of smoke.
20 <Through the wrath of Yahweh of hosts> is the land consumed,—
And || the people> have come to be || as fuel for fire;||
21 A man || unto his own brother> sheweth not pity;
And he hath slain on the right, and yet is hungry,
And he hath eaten on the left, yet are they not satisfied,—
22 Every one || <the flesh of his own arm> will they eat:||
Manasseh — Ephraim, and Ephraim—
Manasseh,
||They together||—against Judah,—
23 <For all this> hath his anger > not turned back,
But <still> is his hand outstretched.

* ML.: "swallowed up."
* Or: "Adonay."
* Cp. O. G. 498, d (b).
* Cp. v. 8, 11, 16, 20, 21, 22; and Intro. Chap. I. 3, a.
2 Turning aside [from judgment] || the poor, ||
And robbing [of justice] || the oppressed of my people, —
So that [widows] become [their spoil],
And [of the fatherless] they make prey.
3 What, then, will ye do for the day of visitation,
And for the devastation which [from afar] shall come?
<Unto whom> will ye flee for help?
And where' will ye leave your glory?∗
4 <Without me> one hath bowed under a prisoner.
Yes <under the slain> do they fall!
<For all this> hath his anger [not turned back],
But <still> is his hand outstretched.


5 Alas! ||for Assyria|| the rod of mine anger,—
Yea <the very staff in their hand> is [my displeasure]:
6 <Against an irreligious∗ nation> will I send him,
Yea <against the people with whom I am wroth> will I command him,—
To capture spoil, — And lay hold on prey, And cause them to be trodden down as the mire of the lanes.
7 But <as for him> [not so] doth he deem,
And <in his heart> [not so] doth he think,—
For <to destroy> is in his heart,
And to cut off nations, [not a few];
8 For he saith:—
Are not [my generals] all alike? && kings?∗
Is not [Calno] ||like Carchemish?∗
Is not [Hamath] ||like Arpad?∗
Is not [Samaria] ||like Damascus?∗
9 <As my hand hath reached unto the kingdom of idols,—whose images did excel them of Jerusalem and Samaria>—
Shall I not, <as I have done to Samaria and her idols>, [so] do to Jerusalem and her images?
10 Wherefore it shall come to pass—<When My Lord shall finish his whole work upon Mount Zion, and upon Jerusalem>—
I will bring punishment—
Upon the fruit of the greatness of heart of the king of Assyria,
And upon the vainglory of his uplifted eyes.
12 For he hath said—
<By the strength of mine own hand> have I effectually wrought,
<And by my wisdom—for I have discernment>, —
That I might remove the bounds of peoples, ||
<Yea their treasures> have I plundered,
That I might lay prostrate, as a mighty one, the inhabitants;
14 And my hand [hath found as a nest] the wealth of the peoples,
And <as the gathering of eggs that are forsaken> || the all the earth || have || I gathered,—
And there was none to flap a wing, or open a mouth, or chirp.
15 Shall the axe [boast itself] against him that heweth therewith?
Or the saw [magnify itself] against him that wieldeth it?
As if a rod [could wield] them who lift it up!
As if a staff [could raise] what is [not wood]!∗
16 ||Therefore shall the Lord, || Yahweh∗ of hosts, Send [among his fat ones] ||leanness],
And <under his glory> shall he kindle [a kindling], ||like the kindling of fire;||
So shall [the Light of Israel] become ||a fire,||
And [his Holy One] ||a flame,||
Which shall burn and consume his thorns
and his briars, in one day;
18 And <the glory of his forest and of his garden land, both soul and body> shall it bring to an end,
— And it shall be like the wasting away of a consumptive.
19 And ||[the remnant of his forest-trees] [few in number] shall become,—yes ||a child might describe* them!—
20 And it shall come to pass <in that day>—
That the remnant of Israel,
And the escaped of the house of Jacob,
Shall [no more again] lean upon him that smote them,—
But shall lean upon Yahweh, the Holy One of Israel, ||in truth||,
21 ||A remnant|| shall return, —
The remnant of Jacob,—unto the mighty God;∗
22 For <though thy people, O Israel, shall be as the sand of the sea>—
||A [mere] remnant|| shall return of them,—
||A full end decreed|| bringeth in [justice] like a flood;
23 For ||a full end and that a decreed one|| is my Lord, Yahweh, hosts executing in the midst of all the earth.∗
And the spirit of Yahweh shall rest upon him, -

The spirit of wisdom and understanding,
The spirit of counsel and might,
The spirit of knowledge, and reverence of
Yahweh; -

So will he find fragrance, in the reverence
of Yahweh,
And not by the sight of his eyes will he judge,
Nor by the hearing of his ears will he decide;
But he will judge with righteouscensuses them
who are poor,
And decide with equity for the oppressedc
of the land, -
And he will smite the land with the sceptre
of his mouth,
And with the breath of his lips will he
slay the lawless one;
And righteousness shall be the girdle of his
loins,
And faithfulness the girdle of his reins;
And the wolf shall dwell with the lamb,
And the leopard shall lie down,
And the calf and the young lion, and the
fainting-together,
With a little child leading them;
And the cow shall find pasture,
Together shall their young ones lie down,
And the lion shall eat straw;
And the sucking child shall caress over the
hole of the ass,
Yea, over the viper's den hath the weaned
child stretched out his hand:
They shall not hurt nor destroy, in all my
holy mountain,
For filled is the land with the knowledge of
Yahweh,
As the waters unto the sea shall form a covering.

And there shall come to be in that day
A root of Jesse, which shall be standing as an
ensign of peoples,
Unto him shall nations seek, -
And his resting-place shall be glorious.

And it shall come to pass in that day
That My Lord will again set his hand to possess himself of the remnant of his people, who shall be left from Assyria and from Egypt, and from Pathros and from Ethiopia, and from Elam and from Shinar, and from Hamath and from the coastlands of the sea;
And he will lift up a standard to the nations,
And will gather the outcasts of Israel, -
And the dispersed of Judah he will collect,
From the four corners of the earth.
And the envy of Ephraim shall be removed,  
And the vexatious doings of Judah shall be cut off:  
Ephraim shall not envy Judah,  
And Judah shall not vex Ephraim;

But they shall fly on the wing of the Philistines, in the west,  
Together shall they make prey of the sons of the east,  
On Edom and Moab putting forth their hand,  
With the sons of Ammon hearkening unto them.

And Yahweh will devote to destruction the gulf of the Egyptian sea,  
And will brandish his hand against the River (= Euphrates), in the full force of his spirit,  
And will smite it in the seven streams,  
And cause a marching through in sandals;

So shall there be a highway for the remnant of his people who shall be left, out of Assyria,—  
Like as it was to Israel, in the day that he came up out of the land of Egypt!

Thou shalt say, therefore, in that day,

I will praise thee, O Yahweh!  
Though thou hast been angry with me  
Thine anger turneth back,  
And thou dost comfort me.

Lo! My God, is my salvation!  
I will trust, and not dread,—  
For my might and melody is Yah,  
Yahweh,  
And he hath become mine, by salvation.

Therefore shall ye draw water, with rejoicing,—out of the fountains of salvation.

And ye shall say, in that day,  
Praise Yahweh,  
Call upon his Name,  
Make known among the peoples, his doings,—  
Bring to remembrance, that |exalted| is his Name!

Praise in song Yahweh,  
For a splendid thing hath he done,—  
Well known! is this, in all the earth.

Make shrill thy voice and sing out, thou inhabitress of Zion,—  
That great in the midst of thee is ||the Holy One of Israel||.


The oracle on Babylon,—of which Isaiah, son of Amoz, [had vision]:—  
Upon a bare mountain lift ye up a standard,  
Raise high the voice to them,—  
Wave the hand,  
That they may enter the doors of nobles.

I myself have given charge to my hallowed ones,—  
Yes I have called  
My heroes in showing mine anger,  
My proudly exulting ones.

The noise of a multitude in the mountains,  
A resemblance of many people,—  
The noise of a tumult of kingdoms,  
Nations gathered together,  
Yahweh of hosts, mustering a host for battle!  
They are coming in  
From a land far away,  
From the utmost bound of the heavens,—  
Yahweh—with his weapons of indignation,  
To destroy the land.

Howl ye! for at hand is the day of Yahweh,—  
As a veritable destruction from the Almighty shall it come.

For this cause,—  
All hands shall hang down,—and  
Every mortal heart shall melt.

And they shall be in distress—  
Writhings and pangs shall lay hold,  
As a woman in childbirth shall they be in pangs,—  
Every one ||at his neighbour|| shall look in amazement,  
Faces of flames ||their faces!||

Lo! ||the day of Yahweh|| coming in,  
Fierce and overflowing, and burning with anger,—  
To devote the earth to desolation,  
And her sinners will he destroy out of it.

For the stars of the heavens, and their constellations|| shall not flash forth their light,—  
Obscured shall be the sun in his ||going forth||,  
And the moon shall not shed her light.

And I will visit upon the inhabited earth ||calamity||,  
And upon the lawless ||their punishment||,  
And will quiet the arrogance of the proud,  
And <the loftiness of tyrants> will I lay low.

I will cause |a man| to be more precious than |fine gold|,—  
Even |a son of earth| than |the finest gold of Ophir|.

\*\*\*  
\* Cp. Josh. xv. 5; xviii. 19.  
\* Mi. "tongue."  
\* It is now generally admitted that the text originally had: ||in the full force (case) of his spirit (or blast)|| — G. Intro. p. \*\*\*  
\* Cp. Exo. xv. 2; Ps. cxviii. 14, 21; Intro. p. 8, a.  
\* So write; to be read:  
\* To be made known"—G. n. "Let this be made known"—O.G.  
\* Some cod. (\*\*\*  
\* Cp. Exo. xv. 2; Ps. cxviii. 14, 21; Intro. p. 8, a.  
\* So write; to be read:  
\* To be made known"—G. n. "Let this be made known"—O.G.  
\* So O.G. 144, b.  
\* O.G. 454, 1, d.  
\* Or: "a mortal."  
\* 42—2
13 [For this cause] <the heavens> will I disturb,
     And [the earth] shall tremble] [out of her place,]
     In the wrath of Yahweh of hosts,
     And in the day of the glow of his anger.

14 And it shall be—
     Like a gazelle that is chased,
     And like a sheep with none to lift it up,
     [Each to his own people] will they turn,
     And [each to his own land] will they flee:
     [Every one found] shall be thrust through,—
     And [every one taken] shall fall by the sword;
     [Their infants] shall be dashed to the ground before their eyes,
     Plundered shall be [their houses], and [their wives ravished];

15 Behold me! stirring up against them, [the Moes],
     Who <of silver> shall take no account,
     And <as for gold> they shall not delight in it;
     And [bows] shall dash the young to pieces,—
     And [on the fruit of the womb] will they have no pity,
     <Over children> will [their eye] throw no shield.

16 Thus shall Babylon—
     The most lovely of kingdoms,
     The majestic beauty of the Chaldees—
     [Become] as in the divine overthrow of Sodom
     and Gomorrah.

17 It shall not be dwelt' in for ever,
    Neither shall it be inhabited, from generation to generation,—
    Neither shall encamp there [an Arab],
    Nor [shepherds] fold their flocks there.

18 Then shall lie down there, [wild beasts],
    And filled' shall be their houses, with [owls],—
    Then shall inhabit there, the ostrich,
    And [shaggy creatures] shall dance there.

19 And jackals shall answer in their citadels,
    And [wild dogs] in their voluptuous palaces,—
    And near to come' is [her time],
    And [her days] shall not be delayed.

14 1 For Yahweh will have compassion on Jacob,
    And will yet' choose Israel,
    And will give them rest upon their own soil,—
    And the sojourner [shall join himself] unto them,
    And they shall attach themselves unto the house of Jacob;
    And peoples [shall take them], and bring them into their own place,
    And the house of Israel shall possess them-

 selves of them [upon the soil of Yahweh]
 || for servants and for handmaidens. —
    Thus shall they be taking captive their captors,
    And shall tread down their oppressors.a

3 And it shall come to pass <in the day
    when Yahweh shall give thee rest from thy toil,
     and from thy disquiet,—and from
     the hard service which had been laid
     upon thee > <that thou shalt take up this
     taunt over the king of Babylon, and shalt
     say:—

     How' hath ceased' the oppressor !
     Ceased' the exactress !b
     Broke' hast Yahweh the staff of the
     lawless,—
     The sceptre of despots ;
     Smiting peoples in passion,
     With stroke unremitting,—
     Trampling in anger on nations,
     Persecution unhindered.

7 <Quiet' at rest> the whole earth,—
    Men have hurst into shouting!
     [Yeas' the pine-trees] make mirth at thee,
     [Cedars' of Lebanon] !
     <Since thou wast laid low>
    No feller hath come up against us !

9 ||Hades' beneath] is excited about thee
    To meet thine arrival,—
    Rousing up, for thee, Shades,'
    All the he-goats of earth !
    Maketh rise from their thrones,
    All the kings of the nations.

10 ||All of them] answer, and say to thee,—
    Thou too' made strengthless [as we] !
    <Unto us> art thou like !
    <Brought down to Hades> thy pride,
    The hum of thy harps,'
    <Beneath thee> is spread out corruption,'
    And [thy coverlet]—[worms] !

12 How' hast thou fallen from heaven,
    O Shining One—Son of the Dawn !
    Hewn down to the earth,
    O crusher of nations !

13 Yet [thou] didst say in thy heart—
    <The heavens> will I ascend,
    <Above the stars of God> will I lift
    up my throne,—
    That I may sit in the Mount of Assembly,'

14 In the Recesses of the North:
    I will mount on the hills of the clouds,
    I will match the Most High !

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a Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr.
    edn. Sep., Syc. and
    Vul.): "And ever" —
    d Cp. chap. xlix. 28; lx. 9;
    G.h.

b "Steppes-dweller" — O. G.

c "Jackals" — Davie's H. E.

Or.: "shadowy beings"

Or.: "bell-wethers" —
    li. 40; Zechar. x. 3.

Or.: "lutes" — O. G.

Or.: "the worm" —

Lit.: "covering" (pl.);
     but some cod. (w. 5 ear.
    pr. edn., Sep., Syc. and
    Vul.): "covering" (sing.)

G.n.

h "The dwelling-place of
    the gods, according to
    Babylonian conception."
ISAIAS XIV. 15—32; XV. 1—4.

[Text from page 661 of the book]
ISAIAH XV. 5—9; XVI. 1—14.

16 1 Send ye the lamb due to the ruler of the land.
From Sela towards the desert,—
Unto the mount of the daughter of Zion;
Yet shall it be that—
Like wandering birds from a nest cast forth.
Shall be the daughters of Moab, at the fords of Arnon.

2 Bring thou in counsel, Execute thou judgment,
Make as the night thy shadow, in the midst of high noon,—
Hide thou the outcasts,
The wanderer do not thou reveal.

3 Let mine own outcasts [sojourn with thee],
O Moab, become thou a covert to them, from the face of the spoiler,—
For vanished is the oppressor,
An end is extortion,
They who tread down have ceased out of the land.

4 So* shall be established [in lovingkindness] a throne,
And one shall sit thereon [in truth] in the home of David,—
Judging—and seeking justice, and speeding righteousness.

5 We have heard of the arrogance of Moab.
Proud exceedingly!
His haughtiness and his arrogance and his passion,
<Not true> are his boastings.
Therefore shall Moab howl for Moab,
All that belong to her shall wail,—
For the ruins of Kir-hareseth* shall they moan out.
Utterly stricken!

6 For the fields of Heshbon are withered—
The vine of Sibmah.
The owners of nations have broken off
<Unto Jazer> had they reached,
They had spread abroad to the desert,—
Her boughs had stretched forth, had gone over to the sea.

7 For this cause will I bewail, in the wailing of Jazer,
The vine of Sibmah,
I will drench thee with my tears, O Heshbon, and Elealeh,—
For upon thy fruit-harvest, and upon thy grain-harvest— the battle-shout hath fallen.

8 Now shall be withdrawn rejoicing and exultation, out of the garden-land,
And in the vineyards shall be neither singing nor shouting,—
Wine in the winepress the treaster [shall not tread],
The vintage-shout have I made to cease.

9 For this cause mine inward parts—for Moab [like a lyre] shall make a plaintive sound,—
Yea [what is within me] for Kir-heres.
And it shall be—
When it is seen that Moab hath laboured in vain on the high place
He shall enter into his holy place to pray, and shall not prevail.

10 ||This|| is the word which Yahweh spake concerning Moab in time past;
But now hath Yahweh spoken, saying,
<In three years—> as the years of a hireling shall the glory of Moab be diminished, with all the great multitude,—even a very small remnant, [of no account].

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* Possibly this verse shd be connected with the foregoing.
* G. N.  
* A Choice branches smote down lords of nations.—O. G.
* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.): "unto" (or "unto")—G. N.
§ 16. A Prophecy against Damascus.

17 The oracle on Damascus,—

Lo! [Damascus] is to be removed from being a city, And shall become a heap of ruins:

For flocks! are the desolate cities,—

Which shall lie down, and have none’ to make them afraid.

Then shall the fortress cease from Ephraim, And the kingdom from Damascus, and the remnant of Syria,—

Like the glory of the sons of Israel shall they be,—

Declareth Yahweh of hosts.

And it shall come to pass [in that day]—

That the glory of Jacob shall be diminished, And the fatness of his flesh shall be wasted;

And it shall come to pass—

That as the harvestman gathereth standing corn, And with his arm—the ears he reapeth—

Yea it shall come to pass—

That [so] shall he be who gleanseth ears, in the vale of Rephaim;

Yet shall there be left therein, a gleaning,

As in the beating of an olive-tree,—

Two—three berries, in the head of the tree—

Four—five, among her fruitful boughs,

Declareth Yahweh, God of Israel.

In that day shall the son of earth look to him that made him,—

And his eyes unto the Holy One of Israel be turned;

And he shall not look unto the altars, the work of his own hands,—

Nor to what his own fingers have made;

shall his eye be turned,

Whether Sacred Stems or Sun-pillars.

In that day shall his fortified cities become Like a neglected bough and a topmost branch,

Which they neglected because of the sons of Israel,—

So shall there be desolation.

Because thou didst forget the God of thy salvation,

And thy Rock of refuge thou didst not remember;

For this cause shall thou plant very pleasant plants,

And the slip of a stranger shall thou set:

In the day when thou plantest fence thou in,

And in the morning cause thou [thy slip] to blossom.—

A harvest will have.waved in the day of destiny, and mortal pain.


§ 17. A Prophecy against a Land Far South.

18 Ho! thou land of the buzzing of wings,—

Which is beyond the rivers of Ethiopia:

That sendeth, by the sea, ambassadors,

Even in vessels of paper-reed, upon the face of the waters,—

Go, ye swift messengers,

Unto a nation drawn out* and polished,

Unto a people terrible from their beginning and onwards,—

A nation most mighty and subduing,

Whose land rivers [have cut through].

All ye inhabitants of the world,

And ye, that dwell in the earth,—

When there is lifted up an ensign on the mountains—

Ye shall look,

And when there is blown a horn—

Ye shall hearken.

For thus said Yahweh unto me,—

I must be quiet,

I must look on in my fixed place of abode,—

Like a bright heat, on the light,

Like a cloud of dew, in the heat* of harvest.

For before harvest, when the bud is perfect,

And [the blossom] becometh [a ripening grape]—

Then will one cut down the twigs with pruning-hooks,

And [the tendrils] will he remove [and] cast down:

They shall be left together.

To the [ravenous birds] of the mountains,

And to the beast of the earth,—

In some cod. (w. 2 ear. gr. edns., Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.): “and he” —G.N.

* Or: “large river.”

* Or: “tall” —O.G. and others (q.v.: “postponed and polished (as by scouring)”).

* So O.G., Davies, Cheyne.

* Or: “shadow falling both ways.” So Fuerst.

* Some cod. (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.): “day” —G.N.
Then shall the ravenous bird | summer upon
them,
And every beast of the earth || upon them
shall winter. 7

<In that time> shall there be borne along,
As a present unto Yahweh of hosts,
A people drawn out and polished,
Even from a people terrible from their
beginning and onwards,—
A nation most mighty and subduing
Whose land rivers [have cut through],
Unto the place of the Name of Yahweh of
hosts.
Mount Zion.

§ 18. A Prophecy against Egypt: “Yahweh
will plague and heal?”

19 Then shall turn pale
The workers in combed flax,— and
The weavers of white linen;
Then shall her pillars be crushed,—
All who make wages || be bowed down in
soul.
Surely foolish are the princes of Zoon,
The wisest counsellors of Pharaoh [in
counsel] are brutish,—
How can ye say unto Pharaoh,
<Son of the wise> and F.
Son of the kings of olden time:—
Where then are thy wise men?
Pray let them tell thee!
And let them know what Yahweh of hosts
|hath purposed| on Egypt:
Doting’ are the princes of Zoon,
Deceived’ are the princes of Noph:
Who they are the corner-stone of her tribes’
|have led * Egypt astray |.
Yahweh || hath infused in her midst, a spirit
of perverseness,—
And they have led Egypt astray into all his
own doings,
As a drunken man staggereth’ into his own
vomit;
And Egypt shall have nothing which can be
done,
Which head or tail, palm-top or rush, |can
do | !

<In that day> shall Egypt be like unto
women,—
And shall start and tremble because of the
brandishing of the hand of Yahweh of
hosts, which he’ is about to brandish
over it.
Then shall the soil of Judah become, to
Egypt || a terror |;
Every one to whom it is mentioned: will
tremble,—
Because of the purpose of Yahweh of hosts,
which he’ is purposing against it.

<In that day> shall there be five cities in
the land of Egypt,
Speaking the language of Canaan,
And swearing unto Yahweh of hosts,—
The city of destruction || shall be the name
of one |!

<In that day> shall there be
An altar unto Yahweh, in the midst of the
land of Egypt,—
And a pillar near the boundary thereof,
unto Yahweh;—
And it shall become a sign and a witness,
unto Yahweh of hosts, in the land of
Egypt,—

a Some cod. (w. 7 ear. pr. edns., Aram. and Vul.): “Therefore will they lead” —G.n.
b Ml: “a reeling.”
c Lit: “lip.”
d So O.G. 240. Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns. and
solves the difficulty inas-
much as it clearly shows
that the Hebrew recon-
sion from which it was
made read, City of
righness” —G.n.

* Or: “obelisk” Heb.

* Some cod. (w. Syr.): “Y.
of hosts” —G.n.

a “Shall spend the harvest
time upon it” —O.G. 356.
Or: “tall” —O.G. and
others [qy.: “postponed
and polished (as by
scouring ”)].
Or: “enchanters.”
Heb: ml-twb.d.
For they will make outcry unto Yahweh, because of oppressors, that he would send them a saviour—and a great one. Then will be deliver them.

Then will [Yahweh] make himself known’ to the Egyptians, So shall [the Egyptians] know’ [Yahweh], in that day,— And they will offer a sacrifice and a present,* And will vow a vow unto Yahweh, and will perform.

And Yahweh will plague Egypt, plague and heal;— And they will turn unto Yahweh, And he will be entreated of them, and will heal them.

<In that day> shall there be a highway, from Egypt to Assyria, And [the Assyro-Egyptians] shall come into Egypt, And [the Assyro-Egyptians] into Assyria; And [the Assyro-Egyptians] shall serve b with the Assyro-Egyptians.

<In that day> shall [Israel] be a third with Egypt and with Assyria,— A blessing in the midst of the earth: Whom Yahweh of hosts hath blessed, saying,— (Blessed) be My people—the Egyptians, And the work of my hands — the Assyrians, And mine own inheritance—Israel.

§ 19. A Warning not to trust in Egypt—symbolically enforced by Isaiah.

20 1 <In the year that Tartan entered Ashdod, when Sargon king of Assyria sent him,—and he fought against Ashdod and captured it>,—

2 <at that time> spake Yahweh, through b Isaiah son of Amoz, saying,

Go, and loose the sackcloth from off thy loins, And <thy sandal> draw thou off from thy foot,— And he did so, walking disrobed and barefoot.

Then said Yahweh,—<As my servant Isaiah [hath walked] disrobed and barefoot, three years, as a sign and a wonder, against Egypt and against Ethiopia>

4 [So] shall the king of Assyria lead away the captives of Egypt, and the exiles of Ethiopia, young and old, disrobed and barefoot,—with their persons behind uncovered] [the shame of Egypt].

Thus shall they be confounded, and turn pale,— For Ethiopia, their expectation, and For Egypt, their boast; *

6 And the inhabitant of this shore [shall exclaim], in that day, Lo! such is our expectation, whereunto

* Or: "meal-offering."  * Mi.: "by the hand of."  * Or: "offer," "worship."  * Or: "glorying."  * Or: "we'll escape!"

§ 20. A Prophecy against the Desert of the Sea.

1 The oracle on the desert of the sea:*—

21 <As storm-winds in the South which [with a rush from the desert] do come from a terrible land>

2 [So] hath [a grievous vision] been told me:— [The deceiver] is deceiving, And [the spoiler] is spoiling, Go up, O Elam, Besiege, O Media, <All the sighing she hath caused> have I made to cease.

3 [For this cause] are my loins filled with anguish, [Pangs] have seized me, as the pangs of her that is giving birth,— I write, so that I cannot hear, I tremble, so that I cannot see:

4 My heart fluttereth', [A horror] terrifieth me,—<My twilight of pleasure> b hath he turned for me into a time of trembling.

5 [Ye thought] to prepare the table—spread the mat—eat—drink! . . .

Ariseth, ye chieftains, anoint the shield!'

6 For [thus] hath My Lord said unto me,— Go, set the watchman, <What he seeth> let him tell!

7 <When he seeth>

A train of horsemen in double rank,
A train of asses,
A train of camels>
Then shall he hearken attentively, with diligent heed.

8 Then cried he, A lion!

<On the watch> O My Lord, had I been standing continually, by day, And <at my post> had I been stationed whole nights:—

8 When lo! here was a train of men coming, With horsemen in double rank,—

And one began and said, Fallen! fallen! is Babylon, And [all the images of her gods] are smashed to the ground!

10 O thou My threshing!*
And the grain of my corn-floor!'

<That which I have heard from Yahweh of hosts, the God of Israel>
Have I declared [unto you].

a "Perhaps better, of Persian Gulf." —O. G. 411.
b "The twilight of my pleasure." —O. G. 888.
c "To make it slippery." —O. G.
d Carved, graven, or even molten—Deut. vii. 5.

* = "My oppressed people."

b Mi.: "And son of my threshing — floor;" i.e., my poor people crushed as corn in the threshing." —Davies H.L.
§ 21. A Prophecy against Dumah (Edom).

11 The oracle on Dumah:—

"Unto me> is one crying—out of Seir,
Watchman! how far gone is the night?
Watchman! how far gone is the night?"

12 Said the watchman,
There cometh a morning,
But also a night,—
"If ye will enquire> enquire ye—
Come again!"

§ 22. A Prophecy against Arabia.

13 The oracle on Arabia,—

"Among the shrubs in Arabia> must ye lodge,
Ye caravans of Dedanites.

14 To meet the thirsty> bring ye water,—
Ye dwellers in the land of Tema;
With bread for him that is in flight!

15 For before swords> have they fled:
Before a sword that is drawn,
Before a bow that is bent,
And before the stress of war.

16 For hath My Lord said unto me,—
Within a year, according to the years of a hireling> shall fail all the glory of Kedar;
And the remnant of the record of bowmen,
The heroes of the sons of Kedar shall become few;
For Yahweh, God of Israel> hath spoken.

§ 23. A Prophecy against the Valley of Vision.

22 The oracle on the valley of vision,—

What aileth thee, then,
That thou art wholly gone up to the housetops?

2 <With tumult> art thou filled, thou citadel in commotion! city exultant!
Thy slain> are Not the slain of the sword,
Nor the dead in battle.

3 All thy rulers> having fled together,
(by the bow> are taken captive;
All found in thee have been taken captive together,
Far away> have they fled.

4 For this cause> I said—
Look away from me,
Bitterly> will I weep,—
Do not press to comfort me,
For the ruin of the daughter of my people.

a "The oracle of silence, i.e., of concealed, hidden meaning." Or else: "name of Edom with mystic meaning; Dema =silence of death, desolation." For both, see G. B. 189.
b So A. B. Davidson, "Temple Bible." "How much of the night is passed? Literally, 'What from the night!'"—G. B. "How late is the hour of night!"—Cheyne (V. B.).
"Or: 'If ye will keep on asking, keep on asking.'"
"Instead of 'in Arabia,' Cheyne reads and renders: 'at even tide'—F. B.

5 For a day of confusion and downtreading and perplexity> pertaineth to My Lord Yahweh of hosts, in the valley of vision,—
an undermining of walls, and a crying for help to the mountain.
6 Yea Elam> beareth the quiver,
With trains> of men, [and] horsemen,—
And Kir> hath uncovered the shield.
7 And it hath come to pass that [the choice of thy vales] are full of chariots;
Yea, the horsemen> have set themselves [in array] at the gate.

8 Then removed he the veil of Judah,—
Yea thou didst peer, on that day, into the armory of the forest-house;
And the breaches in the city of David> ye beheld, for they were many,—
So ye gathered together the waters of the lower pool;
And the houses of Jerusalem> ye counted,—
And brake down the houses, to fortify the wall;
And a reservoir> ye made, between the two walls, for the waters of the ancient pool,—
And had no regard unto him that made it,
Nor unto him that formed it long ago had ye respect.

9 And when My Lord Yahweh of hosts called, in that day,—for weeping, and for lamentation, and for shaving bare, and for girding with sackcloth>—

10 Then lo! joy and rejoicing, killing oxen, and slaughtering sheep, eating flesh, and drinking wine,—
Let us eat and drink,
For to-morrow> we may die!

11 Therefore did Yahweh reveal himself in mine ears.
Surely there shall be no propitiatory-covering put over this iniquity for you, until ye die,
Saitth My Lord, Yahweh> of hosts.

§ 24. Shebna removed from his office as Steward, and Eliakim installed in his stead.

12 ||Thus> said My Lord Yahweh> of hosts, Come, go in unto this steward,
Unto Shebna, who is over the house:—

What doest thou here?
And whom hast thou here?
That thou hast hewn for thyself here a sepulchre,—
As one hewing on high' his sepulchre,
Cutting out in the cliff' a habititation for himself?

13 Lo! ||Yahweh> is about to hurl thee, with a hurl, O mighty man,—
And roll thee with a roll;

4 Some cod. (w. Aram., Sept., Syr., Vul.) add: "and thou shalt say "and"—G. B.
"Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edn., Vul.) have this and unto him"—G. B.
"Or: 'Adonay, Yahweh.'"
He will [[toes]] thee, with a toes, like a ball,
into a country wide on both hands,—
[[There]] shall thou die,
And [[there]] shall thy glorious' chariots be
the contempt of the house of thy lord.
Thus will I thrust thee out from thine office,—
And <from thy station> shall one tear thee down.
And it shall come to pass, <in that day>
That I will call for my servant, for
Eliakim, son of Hilkiah,
And will clothe him with thy tunic,
And <with thy girdle> will I gird him,
And <thine authority> will I deliver into his hand,—
So shall he become a father
To the inhabitant* of Jerusalem and
To the house of Judah.
22 And I will lay the key of the house of
David, upon his shoulder,—
And he shall open, and none shall shut,
And shut, and none shall open;
23 And I will fasten him as a peg in a sure place,—
And he shall become a throne of glory, to
the house of his father;
And they shall hang upon him, all the
weight of his father's house—
The offshoots, and the side-twigs—
All the small vessels,
Both the cups and all the jugs
25 <in that day> —
Declareth Yahweh of hosts
Shall the peg [giveth way], that was fastened
in a sure place,—
Yes it shall be cut off and fall,
And the burden that was upon it shall perish,
For [Yahweh] hath spoken!

§ 25. A Prophecy against Tyre: when restored to
her Traffic, she will render Tribute to the Temple
of Yahweh.
23 1 The oracle on Tyre,—
Howl! ye ships of Tarshish,
For it is laid too waste to be a haven to enter,
<From the land of Cyprus> hath it been
unveiled to them.
2 Be dumb, ye inhabitants of the Coast,—
Whom [[the merchants of Zidon]] <passing
over the sea> once replenished;
3 Yes <on mighty waters> was the grain of
Shiloh,
[[The harvest of the Nile]] was her increase,—
And so she became a mart of nations.
4 Turn thou pale, O Zidon,
For spoken' hath the sea, the fortress of the
sea, saying,—
I have neither been in pangs nor given birth,
I have neither brought up young men, nor
promoted virgins.
5 <Like the report of Egypt>
They shall be in pangs at the like report
of Tyre.*
6 Pass ye over to Tarshish,—
Howl, ye inhabitants of the Coast:
7 Is this, to you, an exultation? —
<Though from ancient days is her antiquity>,
Yet shall her own foot' carry her away, far
off to dwell. b
8 Who' hath purposed this, against Tyre.
The bestower of crowns,—
Whose merchants are princes,
Her traders, the honoured of the earth!
9 [[Yahweh of hosts]] hath purposed it,—
To humble the pride of all beauty,
To make of little esteem all the honourable
of the earth.
10 Pass through thy land, as the Nile,—
O daughter of Tarshish, there is no restraint c
any longer! 
11 <His hand> hath he stretched out over the
sea,
He hath shaken kingdoms,—
[[Yahweh]] hath given command against the
Phoenician coast,*
To destroy her fortresses.
12 Therefore hath he said,—
[[No more, again]] do thou exult,
Thou violated virgin daughter of Zidon,—
<To Cyprus> arise and pass over,
<Even there> shall one find thee no rest.
13 Lo! <the land of the Chaldeans>:
[T]his is the people, that was not,
[[Assyria]] founded it for the inhabitants of the
desert,—
They set up its siege-towers,
They demolished its palaces,
Made it a ruin!
14 Howl, ye ships of Tarshish,—
For laid waste' is your fortress.
15 So shall it be <in that day> —
That Tyre shall be forgotten seventy years,
According to the days of a certain king:
<At the end of seventy years> shall it befall
Tyre according to the song of the
harlot:
16 Take thou a lyre. Go round the city,
O harlot forgotten,—
Sweetly touch the strings. Lengthen out the
song,
That thou mayest be called to mind.
17 So shall it be <at the end of seventy
years>
That Yahweh will visit Tyre,
And she will return to her hire,—
Yes she will play the harlot—with all the
kingdoms of the earth, upon* the face of
the ground.

a In some cod. (w. Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.): "in- habitants"—G.n. b "Jars, pitchers"—O.G.

* Cp. O.G. p. 458, b. b Or: "sojourn." c Some cod.: "which are upon"—G.n. 

* See O.G. 4889. 

* But see O.G. 661.
18 But [her merchandise and her hire] shall be hallowed unto Yahweh, 
it shall not be stored up, nor hoarded,—
For <to them who dwell before Yahweh>
shall her merchandise belong,
That they may eat to satisfaction,
And have stately apparel.

§ 26. A world-wide Devastation gives place to a
Manifestation of Yahweh as King in Jerusalem;
in connection with which, supra-mundane
and mundane hostile Powers are Imprisoned,
Death is Defeated, the Veil over the Nations is
Removed, Israel fills the World with Fruit, and
Songs are sung both in the Uttermost Parts of the
Earth and in the Land of Judah.

24 Lo! Yahweh emptying the earth, and laying it waste,—
And he will overturn the face thereof,
And scatter them who dwell therein.
And it shall be—
As the people shall [so] the priest,
As the servant shall [so] his lord,
As the maid shall [so] her mistress,—
As the buyer shall [so] the seller,
As the lender shall [so] the borrower,
As the debtor shall [so] his creditor.
Emptied—emptied—shall be the earth, yea pillaged—pillaged,—
For [Yahweh] hath spoken this word.
Mourneth, fadeth, the earth
Languisheth, fadeth, the world,—
Languished have the loyty of the people of the earth.
Yea, the earth itself is profaned under them
who dwell therein,—
For they have
Set aside laws,
Gone beyond statute,
Broken an age-abiding covenant.

But I had said—
Ruine me! Ruine me! Woe to me!
Traitors have betrayed,
Yea, traitorously, have traitors betrayed!
Terror and pit, and snare,—are upon thee,
O inhabitant of the earth:
So shall it be—
He that fleeth from the sound of the terror
shall fall into the pit,
And he that geteth up out of the midst of the pit
shall be captured in the snare,—
For the windows on high have opened,
And shaken are the foundations of earth.
The earth breaketh, breaketh,—
The earth crasheoth, crasheoth,
The earth tottereth, tottereth;
The earth staggereth—staggereth, like a drunken man,
And rocketh to and fro like a night-hut,—
So shall be heavy upon her, her transgression,
And she shall fall, and not again rise."

And it shall be <in that day>
That Yahweh will bring punishment
Upon the host of the height, in the height,—
And upon the kings of the ground, on the ground.
And they shall be swept together in a
crowd, fettered for a pit,
And shall be lowered into a dungeon,—
And after many days shall they be punished.

Then shall blush, the silvery moon,
Then turn pale, the glowing sun,—
Because Yahweh of hosts hath become king
In Mount Zion,
And in Jerusalem,
And before his Elders, in glory. 

* Some cod. (w. 4 eac. pr. edns. Syr.): "Because of a curse the earth mourneth." —O.N.
† "Moad"—Cheyne (P.B.).
‖ So "I had said." ver. 16.
N.B.: the striking assen-
ance: pāḇēḵ uṣpāḇēḵ uṣpāḇēḵ.
25 O Yahweh! <my God> thou art,
I will exalt thee,
I will praise thy Name,
For thou hast done a wonderful thing,—
Purposes of long ago,
Faithfulness in truth.
For thou hast made,
Of a citadel, a mound,
Of a defended city, a ruin,—
Palaces for foreigners, to be no city,
To times age-abiding> shall it not be built.

[For this cause] shall glory thee—a strong people,
The city of tyrannous nations shall revere thee;
For thou didst become
A refuge to the weak,
A refuge to the needy, when distress was upon him,—
A shelter from the storm,
A shade from the heat,
When the blast of tyrants was like a storm against a wall.

<As heat in a desert> [the pomp of foreigners] will thou subdue,—
Heat—with the shade of a cloud,
The song of tyrants become low.

Then will Yahweh of hosts prepare for all the peoples in this mountain
A banquet of fat things, a banquet of old wines,—
Of fat things full of marrow, of old wines well refined;
And he will swallow up in this mountain
The mask of the veil, the veil that is upon all the peoples,—
And the web that is woven over all the nations.

Having swallowed up death itself victoriously—
My Lord, Yahweh, will wipe away tears from off all faces,—
And the reproach of his own people will he remove from off all the earth,
For Yahweh hath spoken.

So shall it be said in that day:
Lo! our God is this!
We waited for him that he might save us,
This is Yahweh!
We waited for him,
Let us exult and rejoice, in his salvation.

For the hand of Yahweh will settle down in this mountain,—
Then shall Moab be trodden down in its place,
Like the treading down of a strawheap in the water of a dunghill;

11 Should he spread forth his hands in the midst thereof,
As a swimmer spreadeth forth to swim>
Then would be laid low his pride, together with the devices of his hands.

Yes the lofty stronghold of thy walls
Hath he brought down—
Laid low—
Levelled to the ground, even unto the dust.

In that day shall be sung this song, in the land of Judah,—
A strong city> have we!
Salvation will he set for walls and rampart.
Open ye the gates,—
That there may enter in—a righteous nation preserving fidelity.

A purpose sustained> thou wilt guard,
saying
Prosper! Prosper!
Because in thee> hath he been led to trust.
Trust ye in Yahweh, unto futurity,—
For in Yah, Yahweh> is a rock of ages.

For he hath brought down the inhabitants of the height,
the city exalted,—
He layeth it low.
Layeth it low, even to the ground,
Levelleth it, even to the dust:
The foot trampleth' it,—
The feet of the lowly,
The steps of the weak.

The path of a righteous man> is even,
O Upright One! <the track of a righteous man> thou makest level.
Surely in the path of thy regulations> O Yahweh, we waited for thee,—
Unto thy Name and unto thy Memorial>
was there a longing of soul:
With my soul> longed I for thee in the night,
Yea with my spirit within me> I kept on searching for thee,—
For when thy regulations [extend] to the earth
The inhabitants of the world will have learned righteousness.

Let favour be shewed to the lawless> he hath not learned righteousness,
In a land of honest dealings> he acteth perversely,—
And seeth not the splendour of Yahweh.

O Yahweh though thy hand be lifted up yet do they not see,
Would they might see—and turn pale at a people's zeal,—
Surely the fire of thine enemies must consume them!
13 O Yahweh, thou wilt ensure prosperity for us,—
For <even all our works> hast thou wrought for us.
13 O Yahweh, our God!
Lords other than thee, have owned us,—
<By thyself alone> will we call upon <thy Name.
14 'The dead' come not to life again,
'The shades' do not arise,—
Therefore thou hast visited and destroyed them,
And caused to perish every memorial of them.
15 Thou hast increased the nation, O Yahweh,
Thou hast increased the nation, thou hast
gotten thyself glory,—
Thou hast extended far, all the ends of the land.
16 O Yahweh! <in distress> they sought thee,—
They poured out a whispered prayer, when
thy chastening was upon them.
17 <Like as a woman with child—
Draweth near to giving birth,
Is in pain,
Crieth out in her pangs;>
So were we before thee, O Yahweh;—
We were with child—
We were in pain,
As it were we brought forth wind,—
<Salvation> we could not accomplish for the earth,
Neither were born <the inhabitants of the world.
19 Thy dead [shall come to life again],
<My dead body> they shall arise,—
Awake and shout for joy, ye that dwell in the dust,
For <a dew of light> is thy dew,
And <earth> to the shades shall give birth.<
20 Come, my people, enter into thy chambers,<
And shut thy doors, behind thee,—
Hideth thee, as it were, a little moment,<
Till the indignation pass over.

---

21 For lo! [Yahweh] is coming forth out of his place,
To visit the iniquity of earth's inhabitant
upon him,—
Therefore shall the earth unveil her shed-blood,
And throw a covering, no longer, over her slain.

---

1 <In that day> will Yahweh
<With his sword—the hard and the great and the strong>
[Bring punishment]—
Upon Leviathan, the spoiling serpent,
And upon Leviathan, the crooked serpent,—
And will slay the monster which is in the sea.

---

2 <In that day> A Wine-Vineyard! <sing ye unto her;>

---

3 [I—Yahweh] am watching over her,
<Every moment> will I water her,—
<Lest anyone injure her>
<Night and day> will I watch over her.

---

4 <Fury> have I none,—
Oh that there were delivered to me, briers and thorns, in battle!
I would march in among them, I would set fire to them [one and all].
Else, let one lay hold of my protection;<
Let him make peace with me,—
<Peace> let him make with me.

---

6 <In coming times> shall Jacob [strike root],
Israel [shall blossom and bud],—
Then shall they fill the face of the world with fruit.

---

7 Was it <with the smiting of his smiter> that he smote him?
Or <as with the slaying of his slayer> was he slain?

---

8 <By driving her away—by dismissing her> wouldst thou contend with her?
He removed her by his rough wind, in a day of east wind.

---

9 [Therefore] <hereby> shall a propitiatory-cov ering be put over the iniquity of Jacob,
And all this is the fruit of taking away his sin,—
<When he maketh all the stones of an altar like chalk-stones that soon crumble>
Sacred Steams and Sun Images [shall not arise].

---

10 For <the fortified city> is solitary,
The dwelling forsaken, and left as a wilderness,—

---

a Cp. O.G. 2795. Mi.: "made mention of."
This is the natural and obvious rendering; and so, in effect, G.A.S. translates. Even so, however, the next couplet would appear to limit the statement to the "other lords" just alluded to in ver. 13. As much as to say: When our enemies die, we have done with them for ever; even though, for a time, they had been our "lords."

b "Thou hast covered thyself with glory"—G.A.S.
"A prayer in a hushed or whispered tone"—Dawes' H.L.
"Neither are the inhabitants of the world born"—G.A.S. "Bring to life [prob. drop young]"—O.G. 695.
Mi.: "light" (pl.). "Intensive, light of life (light that quickens dead bodics as dew the plants) . . . but some translate herbs"—O.G. "If the Oriental sees dew in the morning, it is equal liquid and lustre; it seems to distil from the beams of the sun—the sun which roseth with halting under his wings. The dew is thus doubly 'dew of light'"—G.A.S.

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105 "The earth shall bring forth the dead." The first clear statement of a resurrection—A. B. Davidson, Temple Bible. Heb.: 'rāḵayim'—Technical Hebrew word for the inhabitants of the underworld"—G.A.S.

106 Cp. Ps. xxvii. 5.
107 "doores" (pl.) read: "door" (sing.). In some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns., Sep.) "door" (sing.) is both written and read—G.n.

Mi.: "like the shortness of a wink."
ISAIAH XXVII. 11—13; XXVIII. 1—15.

5 <In that day> will Yahweh of hosts become
A crown of beauty, and
A diadem of majesty,—
Unto the remnant of his people:
6 Even a spirit of justice—to him that presideth over justice,
And strength to them who would turn back
the battle at the gate.
7 But <as for these>—
<With wine> do they reel, and
<With strong drink> do they stagger,—
Priest and prophet reel with strong drink
They are swallowed up through wine.
They stagger through strong drink,
They reel in prophetic vision,
They totter in pronouncing judgment.
8 For <all tables> are full of filthy vomit,—
There is no place!
9 ||Whom|| would he teach knowledge?
And ||whom|| would he cause to understand the message?
Them who are weaned from the milk?
taken from the breasts?
10 For it is—
Precept upon precept, precept upon precept,
Line upon line, line upon line,—
A little here, a little there.*
11 For <with a jabbering lip, and with an alien tongue> must he speak unto this people!
12 To whom he said—
[This] is the rest—give ye rest to the weary, and
[This] is the quietness,—
But they were unwilling to hear.
13 So the word of Yahweh must be to them—
Precept upon precept, precept upon precept,
Line upon line, line upon line,
A little here, a little there,•
That they may go, and fall backward, and
be torn, and snared, and captured.
14 Wherefore, hear ye the word of Yahweh,
Ye men who scoff,—
Ye rulers of this people that is in Jerusalem.
15 Because ye have said—
We have solemnised a covenant with death,
And <with hades> have we effected a vision,•—

§ 27. Samaria's Overthrow foretold, the Babble of Ephraim's Drunkards being mimicked in Derision and in Wrath: Jerusalem's Scoffing Rulers denounced; and to them is threatened the founding of a Testing Stone in Zion.

28 1 Alas! for the proud crown of the drunkards of Ephraim,
And for his fading wreath of majestic beauty,—
Which is on the head of the fertile valley, of them who are overcome* with wine.
2 Lo! My Lord hath one who is ||strong and bold||,
Like a storm of hail, a destroying tempest,*
Like a storm of mighty waters o'erflowing—
Hath he thrust it down to the earth with force:
3 <With the feet' shall be trodden down> the proud crown of the drunkards of Ephraim! So shall his fading wreath of majestic beauty,
Which is on the head of the fertile valley, become—
Like the first-ripe fig before fruit-harvest,
Which <when he that looketh upon it seeth, while it is yet in his hand> he swalloweth it up.

a Mil.: "smitten down."
Some cod. (w. 4. car. pr. edns.): "a gate of deeds;" —O.n.
—G.n.

b Some cod. (w. 2. car. pr. edns.): "a gate of deeds;" —O.n.
—G.n.

* Heb.: Ki—
Zaw malkaw yaw malkaw,
Rou lwabwaw baw wabwaw,
Zet aw shem, set ra shem.
"The repetition and assonance of the short words are intended to set forth mimetically the drunken babble of the scoffers."—Davies' H.L.

* Heb. —
Wdzyw'sh 'ibrim sdm-w-yawmeh,
Zaw malkaw, pwa wabwaw,
Rou lwabwaw, baw wabwaw,
Zet aw shem, set ra shem.
Giving back to the scoffers their own words—now as a stern threatening.

* Cp. O.G. 322.
16|Therefore|Thou|saith|My|Lord,Yahweh.*
Behold me! founding in Zion, a stone,
A stone of testing.|8.103.115
The costly+ corner of a well-laid foundation,
||He that trusteth || shall not make haste! 14
But I will make—
Justice* the line, and
Righteousness* the plummet,—
And the hail shall | sweep away | your refuge
of lying,
And <your hiding-place> the waters shall
overflow;
So shall be wiped out your covenant with
death,
And ||your vision* with hades|| not stand,—
<When |the overflowing scourge| sweepeth
past> then shall ye be thereby beaten
down:
<As often as it sweepeth past> it shall
take you' away,
For <morning by morning> shall it pass
along.
By day and by night,—
And it shall be nothing less than a terror,
to make out the message;
For too short' is the couch to stretch oneself
out,
And ||the coverlet|| too narrow, when one
draweth up his feet.6
For <as in Mount Perazim>,* will Yahweh
arise,
<As in the vale of Gibeon>,* will he be
stirred,—
To do his work—foreign' is his work,
And to perform his task—strange' is his task.
||Now|| therefore, do not show yourselves
scoffers,
Lest your fetters | be bound fast,—
For <of a full end, and that a decreed one>
have I heard from My Lord Yahweh of
hosts, upon all the land.|1.1

§ 29. Alas for Ariel, the Hears of God ("Mount
Zion"); yet shall beseeching nations not obtain
their Desire.
1 Alas for Ariel,* Ariel,*
The city against* which |David| encamped,—
Add ye a year to a year,
Let ||the festivals|| come round;
2 Yet will I bring Ariel into straits,—
And she shall become a bewailing and
wailing,
Yes she shall become to me a veritable
Hearth of God.4
3 And I will encamp round about against
then,—
And lay siege against thee with a fort,
And raise against thee siege-works;
4 And thou shalt be brought low—
<Out of the earth> shalt thou speak,
And <out of the dust> shalt thou lower
thine utterance,—
And <as one that hath a familiar spirit>
<Out of the earth> shall come thy voice,
And <out of the dust> thy speech shall
chirp;
5 Then shall be |as fine dust| the multitude of
thy foreigners,—
And <as chaff that passeth away> the
multitude of tyrants;
And it shall come to pass, in a twinkling,suddenly.

* Or transfer both names:
"Adonay, Yahweh." |108.
B So, exactly. Cp. O.G.
Cp. ver. 15.
D Cp. O.G. 444. "That
work of wisdom which
causes things to succeed
—which carries things
through."—O.A.S.
E Cp. 2 B. v. 20; 1 Ch. xiv.
11.
F So O.G. 103.
G Sec. iii. 9.
H Cp. 2 B. v. 20; 1 Ch. xiv. 11.
I "haasten about" (dis-
tractedly)—O.G.
J "weighty." 8.103.115
K Or: "hasten away," or
"earth."
ISAIAH XXIX. 6—24.

Therefore, behold me! again dealing wonderfully with this people, doing wonderfully a wonderful thing,—

So shall perish the wisdom of their wise men,
And the intelligence of their intelligent men shall vanish!

Alas! for them who would faint have been too deep for Yahweh, by giving secret counsel, and therefore have been their doings, and they have said, Who can see us? and—

Who can understand us?

Your perverseness!

As if <like clay> the potter could be reckoned;

For shall the thing made say of him that made it?

He made me not!

Or hath the thing fashioned ever said of him that fashioned it?

He hath no understanding?

Is it not yet a very little while,

And Lebanon shall be turned into garden land,—

And garden land for a forest be reckoned?

Therefore, in that day shall the deaf hear the words of a book, and—

And out of gloom and darkness the eyes of the blind shall see;

And again shall the humbled, in Yahweh have joy,—

And the needy of mankind in the Holy One of Israel shall exult;

For the tyrant hath vanished,

And the scoffer is no more.

Yea cut off are all who watch for iniquity:

Who bring a man into condemnation with a rumour,

And for him that decideth in the gate lay a snare,—

And have driven away, for a thing of nought, one who was righteous.

Therefore

Thus say Yahweh, concerning the house of Jacob, [even he saith it] who redeemed Abraham,—

[Not now shall Jacob turn pale],
And [not now] shall their faces whiten;

For when he seeth his children, the work of my hands, in his midst:

They will hallow my Name,—

Yea they will hallow the Holy One of Jacob, And <the God of Israel> will they regard with awe.

Then will they who erred in spirit, comprehend;

And the murmurers accept instruction.

§ 30. Yahweh further complains of his own People for Want of Discernment, for Formality, and unbelieving Perversity; but foretells Better things.

Stand ye stock still, and stare,

Beshear your eyes, and be blind,—

They are drunken, but not with wine,

They reel, but not with strong drink:

For Yahweh hath poured out upon you a spirit of deep sleep,

Ye have hath tightly shut your eyes—the prophets,—

And <your heads—the seers> hath he covered,*

And so all' vision hath become unto you, as the words of a writing that is sealed,

Which is delivered unto one acquainted with writing, saying,

Pray thee, read this, And he saith,

I cannot, for it is sealed; And then the writing is delivered to one unacquainted with writing, saying,

Pray thee, read this, And he saith,

I am not acquainted with writing.

Wherefore My Lord hath said,—

<Because this people hath drawn near with their mouth,

And with their lips> have honoured me,

But <their heart> have they moved far from me,

And so their reverence of me hath become

A commandment of men' in which they have been schooled>**

* Or: "eyes. — The prophets and your heads the seers hath he covered." edna: "Yahweh" instead of "Adonyi" — G.n.


E.O.T.

** Or: "scroll."

b Or: "oppressed.

Or: "But"—O.G. 474*.

c "Ruthless man" — O.G.

d Or: "taught by rote.

Or: "rebuketh." Cp. Mul: "take note of under-
§ 31. Relicess on Egypt denounced. Yahweh Israel’s true Protection against both Egypt and Assyria.

30 1 Alas! for sons who are rebellious,  
Declareth Yahweh.  
Executing a purpose, but not from me,  
And pouring out a libation,* but not from my spirit,—  
That they may add sin to sin:  
2 Who are setting out to go down to Egypt,  
But <at my mouth> have not asked,—  
Betaking them to the protection of Pharaoh,  
And seeking refuge under the shadow of Egypt.  
3 Therefore shall [the protection of Pharaoh]  
become to you | a shame,  
And |the refuge in the shadow of Egypt| an insult;  
4 For [their princes] have been [in Zoaı̂],—  
And [their messengers] unto Hanes| would draw near.  
|| Every one || hath felt ashamed of a people that could not serve them,—  
Neither with help, nor with service,  
But they are a shame, yea even a reproach.  
6 The Oracle on the Beasts of the South,—  
<Through a land of distress and oppression—  
Lioness and lion coming therefrom,  
Viper and fiery flying serpent>  
They would carry, on the shoulders of young asses their wealth,  
And, on the humps of camels, their treasures,  
Unto a people that cannot serve them.  
7 But [the Egyptians]| with vanity and emptiness| would help,—  
Therefore’ have I proclaimed concerning this,  
|| Insolent! || they sit still! b  
8 Now|| enter—  
Write it upon a tablet before them,  
And <upon a scroll> inscribe it,—  
That it may serve for a later day,  
For futurity, unto times age-abiding:—  
9 That it is |a rebellious people||  
Sons, apt at deceiving, —  
Sons, unwilling to hear the law| of  
Yahweh;  
10 Who have said | to the seers!,  
Ye must not || see!  
To the prophets,  
Ye must not prophesy to us reproofs!  
Speak to us smooth things,  
Prophecy delusions:  
11 Depart ye from the way,  
Turn aside from the path,—  
Desist, from setting before us ||the, Holy  
One of Israel|.
ISAIAH XXX. 21—33; XXXI. 1—5.

21 So shall thine own ears hear a word from behind thee saying,—
This is the way, walk ye therein, When ye would turn to the right hand, Or when ye would turn to the left.

22 Then will ye defile—
The overlaying of thy graven images of silver,
And the coating of thy molten image of gold,—
Thou wilt cast them away, as a woman the token of her sickness,
Rage on! shalt thou say thereto.

23 Then will he give—
Rain for thy seed—wherewith thou shalt sow thy ground,
And bread as the increase of thy ground, which shall be fertile and fat,—
Thy cattle, in that day, shall feed in broad pasture:
And the oxen and the young ass that till the ground shall eat, which hath been winnowed with shovel or fan.

24 Then shall there be,
On every lofty mountain, and on every lifted hill,
Conduits of water,—In the great day of slaughter,
When the towers fall.

25 Then shall [the light of the moon] be [as the light of the sun],
And [the light of the sun] shall be [sevenfold] [as the light of seven days],—
In the day—When Yahweh bindeth up the laceration of his people, and
When [the severe wound caused by smiting them] he healeth.

26 Lo! the Name of Yahweh coming in from afar, His anger kindling, A heavy storm,—
His lips are full of indignation, And his tongue is like a fire that devoureth;
And his breath like an overflowing torrent, Even unto the neck—doth reach,
To sift nations with a sieve of calamity,—
A bridle leading to ruin being upon the jaws of the peoples.

27 A song shall ye have, As in the night of hallowing a festival,—
And gladness of heart, As when one goeth with the flute to enter Into the mountain of Yahweh, Unto the Rock of Israel.

28 Then will Yahweh cause to be heard—the resounding of his voice,
And the bringing down of his arm shall be seen, In a rage of anger,
And with the flame of a devouring fire,—
A burst and a downpour, and a hailstone!

29 For at the voice of Yahweh shall Assyria be crushed,—
<With his rod> will he smite.

30 And it shall come to pass,—that every stroke of the staff of doom, which Yahweh shall lay upon him shall be with timbrels, and with lyres,—when with battles of brandished weapons he hath fought against them.

31 For there hath been set in order, beforehand, a Topheh,
Yes [the same] for the king hath been prepared,
He hath made it deep—made it large,—
The circumference thereof is for fire and wood in abundance,
The breath of Yahweh like a torrent of brimstone is ready to kindle it.

32 Also! for them who are going down to Egypt for help,
<On horses> would rely,—
And have trusted—
In chariots—because they are many, and
In horsemen, because they are very bold,
But have not looked unto the Holy One of Israel,
And unto Yahweh have not sought.

33 But she also is wise, and hath brought in calamity,
And [his own words] hath he not set aside,—
Therefore will he rise up Against the house of evil-doers, and Against the help of the workers of iniquity.

3 Now the Egyptians are men, and not [God],
And their horses flesh and not spirit;
When Yahweh shall stretch out his hand>
Then he that is giving help shall stumble,
And he that is receiving help shall fall,
And together shall all of them vanish!

4 For Thus hath Yahweh said unto me—
Like as a lion or a young lion growleth over his prey,
Who—though there be called out against him a multitude of shepherds—
Will not [at their voice] be dismayed, Nor [at their noise] be daunted>
<So> will Yahweh of hosts come down, to make war over Mount Zion, and over the hill thereof.

5 <As little mother-birds hovering> will Yahweh of hosts throw a covering over Jerusalem,
Covering; so will he rescue,
Passing over; so will he deliver!

* Written: "against her";
read: "against them.
In some cod. w. 8 ear. pr. edn. Aram. and Vul. both written and read: "them"; Syr. and Sep. read: "him"—O.T.
Or: "already;" "ere this.

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Or: "already;" "ere this.

Definitions:
Heb. ma'aseh: work, deed.
Or: "driving storm; burst of clouds;"—O.T.
"crush"—Cheyne.
"real":—O.A.S.
Return ye unto him; against whom the sons of Israel have deeply revolted,
the sword, not of a man, shall
howbeit he shall take his flight from the face of a sword,
No! Declareth Yahweh, Who hath a flame in Zion, And hath a furnace in Jerusalem.

§ 32. An Ideal Reign of Righteousness, with its blessed Results in quickened Intelligence, improved Speech, and rectified moral Judgments; which Reign, however, has not yet come, and the Careless Women may lament over impending Calamity; but, with the Outpouring of the Spirit, it will come, and its gracious Fruits abound. Also, the great Anti-city will be sunk. Happy! all diligent Sowers of the Prophetic Word.

32 1. Lo! shall reign a king; with equity shall bear rule.
2. So shall each one become’
As a hiding-place from the wind
As a covert from the storm,
As a channel of water in a dry place,
As the shadow of a massive cliff in a weary land.
3. And the eyes of them who are ready to see,
And the ears of them who are ready to hear,
And the heart of the hurried shall take note of knowledge,
And the tongue of stammerers shall haste to speak plainly.
4. A base man shall no longer be called noble, —
Nor a knave be named liberal;
6. For a base man shall speak, And his heart shall be practised in iniquity, —
Practising profanity, And speaking, against Yahweh which that which misleadeth,

Emptying the soul of the hungry,
And the drink of the thirsty he causeth to fail;
Yea, [a knave] [his weapons] are wicked, —
To ruin the oppressed with speeches of falsehood.

But noble things hath devised, —
And upon noble things will stand. —

Ye women in comfort arise, hear my voice,
Ye daughters so confidant, give ear to my speech: —
Some days beyond a year ye shall be troubled, ye confidant ones, —
For failed hath the vintage, No gathering cometh in.

Tremble, ye women in comfort,
Be troubled, ye daughters so confidant, —
Strip! and bare yourselves, and grid somewhat on your loins:
Upon your breasts continue smiting: For desirable fields, For fruitful vine.

Over the soil of my people thorns and briars shall grow, —
Yea, over all houses of joy, thou city exultant!

For the palace is abandoned, The tumult of the city hath ceased, —
Hill and watch-tower serve as caves, unto times age-abiding, The joy of wild-asses, The pasture of flocks: —

Until there be poured out upon us the spirit, from on high, —
Then shall the wilderness become garden-land, And the garden-land shall be reckoned;
Then shall justice inhabit the wilderness, And righteousness be in the garden-land —
shall abide;
And the yield of righteousness shall be peace, —
And the tillage of righteousness quietness and confidence to times age-abiding;
And my people shall dwell in a home of peace, —and
In habitations of security, and
In resting-places of comfort.
But it shall hail during the felling of the forest,
And shall the city sink.

How happy are ye who sow beside all waters,—
Who send forth the foot of the ox and the ass.

§ 33. A Series of Encouragements (probably given to King Hezekiah in view of the Impending Assyrian Invasion), with Glimpses of a King in Beauty, a City in Security, and Inhabitants freed from Sickness.

Alas! thou plunderer, when thou hadst not been plundered,
And thou traitor, when they had not betrayed thee:—

O Yahweh! shew us favour,—

Be thou their arm every morning,
Yea our salvation in the time of distress.

At the noise of a tumult the peoples retreated,—

When thou didst lift thyself up nations were scattered.

Then shall your spoil be gathered as the gathering of the caterpillar,—
As the swift running of locusts is he about to run upon them.

Exalted is Yahweh, for he inhabiteth a height,—
He hath filled Zion with justice and righteousness.

So shall a wealth of deliverances, wisdom and knowledge, become the stability of thy times,—
The reverence of Yahweh the same is his treasure.

Lo! their heroes have cried out openly,—
The messengers of peace, in bitterness continue weeping [they say]:

The highways are deserted,
The passer-by on the path hath ceased,—

He hath broken covenant,
He hath despised cities,
He hath made no account of men.

The land mourneth, languisheth,
Lebanon [displayeth shame], is withered,—

Sharon hath become as the waste plain,
And Bashan and Carmel are shaking off their leaves.

Now will I arise, Saith Yahweh,
Now will I lift myself up,
Now will I be exalted!

Ye shall conceive chaff,
Ye shall bring forth stubble,—
Your own breath, like fire, shall devour you.

So shall peoples become as the burnings of lime,—
As thorns lopped off, with fire shall they be burned.

Hear—ye that are far off, what I have done,
And know—ye that are near, my might:

Terror-stricken in Zion are sinners,
Shuddering hath seized the impious,—
Who among us can sojourn with a fire that devoureth?
Who among us can sojourn with burnings age-abiding?

He that walketh righteously,
And speaketh uprightly,
He that refuseth the gain of exactions,
That shaketh his hands free from holding a bribe,
That stoppeth his ear from hearkening to deeds of blood,
And shutteth his eyes from giving countenance to wrong
He shall inherit, a stronghold of crags shall be his refuge,—
His bread hath been delivered,
His waters have been made sure.

Of a king in his beauty shall thine eyes have vision:
They shall see a land that stretcheth afar.

Thy heart may murmur in terror,—
Where is the scribe?
Where— the receiver?
Where— he that maketh a list of the towers?

The fierce people shall thou not see,—
The people of too deep a lip to be understood,
of too barbarous a tongue for thee to comprehend.

Look thou on Zion, the city of our appointed feast,—
Thine own eyes shall see Jerusalem—
A home of comfort,
A tent which shall not be packed up—
Whose pins shall not be pulled out for ever,
And none of whose cords shall be broken.

Cp. Jer. xvi. 4.
Cp. Zeph. iii. 9.
Cp. Joel i. 4.
Or: "salvation."
A species of locusts—1
"O (6. 7a. '"wholly uncertain."
Some cod. (w. 6 ear. pr. edns.) "a land far away."
Some cod. (w. 6 ear. pr. edns., Syr.) "a land spreading far forth."—G.A.S.
O. 6. 7a. '"wholly uncertain."
"They shall behold the land spreading very far forth."—G.A.S.
21 But ||there] shall Yahweh be our majestic one,
A place of rivers—streams broad on both hands,
Wherein shall go no galley with oars,
Neither shall majestic ship traverse it;
22 For [Yahweh] is our judge,
[Yahweh] is our lawgiver,—
[Yahweh] is our king,
[He] will save us!
23 Loosed are thy ropes,—
They cannot strengthen the socket of their mast,
They have not unfurled a sail,5
||Now|| can be apportioned spoil, in abundance,
||The lame|| have captured prey!
24 Neither shall the inhabitant say,
I am sick,—
The people who dwell therein] have been forgiven iniquity.

§ 34. The Divine Anger against All Nations falls on Edom: The Ransomed of Yahweh return to Zion.

34 1 Come near, ye nations, to hear,
And, ye races, attend,—
Let the earth hear, and the fulness thereof,
The world, and all things produced therefrom:
2 That Yahweh
hath wrath against all the nations,
and indignation against all their host,—
He hath devoted them to destruction,
He hath delivered them to slaughter;
3 And ||their slain] shall be cast out,
And ||their carcasses] the stench of them shall ascend,—
And ||the mountains] shall melt away ||with their blood;||
4 Then shall be dissolved ||all the host of the heavens,
And the heavens ||shall roll up as a scroll,—
Yea ||all their host] shall fade—
Like the fading and falling of a leaf from a vine, and
Like what fadeth and falleth from a fig-tree.
5 For my sword] hath been sated in the heavens;—
Lo! ||upon Edom] a shall it descend,
Even on the people whom I have devoted to justice.
6 ||A sword] hath Yahweh—
Glutted with blood,
Sated with fat,—
With the blood of well-fed lambs,6 and he-goats,
With the fat of the kidneys of rams,—

For <a sacrifice> hath Yahweh, in Bozrah,
Yea a great slaughter, in the land of Edom;
Then shall buffaloes come down with them,
And bullocks with bulls,—
So shall their land be soaked with blood,
And | their dust <with fat > shall be enriched.

For <a day of avenging> hath Yahweh,—
A year of requitals, for the quarrel of Zion.

9 Then shall |the torrent thereof| be turned
|into pitch|,
And |the dust thereof| into brimstone,—
So shall her land become burning pitch:

Neither <night nor day> shall it be quenched,
<To times age-abiding> shall ascend the smoke thereof,—
From generation to generation shall it lie waste,
<Never, never> shall any pass through it:
That the vomiting pelican and the bittern
||may possess it;|
And ||the great owl and the raven| dwell therein;|
Then will he stretch out over it.
The line of desolation,* and
The plummet of emptiness,4
12 ||Her nobles| (but none are |there| !) <unto royalty> will call,—
All ||all her princess] shall become nought.
Then shall come up, in her palaces, |thorns|.
Nettles and thistles, in her fortresses,—
And she shall become
A home for wild dogs,
An enclosure for ostriches;

14 Then shall criers meet with bowlers,
And ||the shaggy creature] <unto his fellow> shall call,—
Only ||there shall |the night-spectre|
Make her settlement,
And find for herself a place of rest:
15 ||There shall |the arrow-snake|
Make her nest and lay,
And hatch, and gather under her shadow,—
Only ||there shall be gathered the falcons,*
every one with her mate.

Seek ye out of the scroll of Yahweh, and read,
Not ||one from among them| is lacking,
||None] hath missed |her mate|,—
For ||a mouth]| hath itself commanded,
And ||his spirit] hath itself gathered them:
Yea ||he himself] hath cast for them a lot,
And ||his own hand] hath given to them a portion |by line|,—
<Unto times age-abiding> shall they possess it,
<To generation after generation> shall they dwell therein.

* "In place"—O.G.; "instead of"—Fu.
* P.e.b. = "Euphratean rivers—Nilotic streams."
* "Since masts were the only ensign"—O.G.,692x.
* ML.: "To perpetuity of perpetuities . . . shall none," etc.
* Or: "eagle—owl"—Gen. 1:2.
* Possibly: "kite"—O.G.
* Heb.: tâkw. (See next note.)
* Or: "bidding," "man-date."
35 1 Wilderness and parched land shall be glad for them, and the waste plain shall exult and blossom as the lily. 2 It shall blossom abundantly and exult, Yes! with exultation and shouts of triumph, The glory of Lebanon hath been given to it, the splendour of Carmel, and Sharon,—They shall see the glory of Yahweh, the splendour of our God.

3 Strengthen ye the weak hands,—
4 Say to the hurried in heart, Be strong, Do not fear,—Lo! your God! with avenging doth come, With the recompense of God, He doth come to save you.

5 Then shall the eyes of the blind,—And the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped:
6 Then shall there be a hart on the lane, Then shall shout the tongue of the dumb, For there have broken forth—In the desert—waters, And [streams], in the waste plain:
7 Then shall the glowing sand, become a lake, And thirsty ground—springs of water,—In the home of the wild dog—its lair Shall be an enclosure for cane and paperreed.
8 And there shall be there, a raised way—even a high road;—And the Highroad of Holiness shall it be called, There shall not pass over it one who is unclean; But He Himself shall be one of them, travelling the road, And the perverse shall not stay [thereinto].
9 There shall be there no lion, Nor shall ravens eat thereof, go up thereon, It shall not be found [there],—Thus shall travel the redeemed, And [the ransomed of Yahweh], shall return, And shall enter Zion with shouting,—With gladness age-abiding, upon their head, Joy and gladness, shall overtake [them], And sorrow and sighing shall flee away.

§ 35. The Invasion of Sennacherib, King of Assyria.

36 1 Now it came to pass, in the fourteenth year of Rezin the king of Syria, that Sennacherib king of Assyria came up against all the fortified cities of Judah, and took them. 2 Then did the king of Assyria send Rabshakeh from Lachish to Jerusalem, unto King Hezekiah, with a heavy force,—and he took his stand by the upper channel of the pool, in the highway of the Fuller's field. 3 And there went out to him—Eliakim son of Hilkiah, who was over the household,—and Shebna, the scribe, and Joash son of Asaph, the recorder. 4 And Rabshakeh said unto them,

Pray ye unto Hezekiah,—
Thus saith the great king, the king of Assyria, What is this trust, wherewith thou dost trust?
I have said—they are only words of the lips—Counsel and might [have I] for the war,—
Now upon whom dost thou trust, that thou hast rebelled against me?
Lo! thou dost trust on the support of this bruised cane, on Egypt, whereon if a man lean, it will enter his hand, and lay it open,—So is Pharaoh, king of Egypt, to all who trust upon him.

But if thou shouldst say unto me, In Yahweh our God do we trust> Then is that not he whose high places and whose altars Hezekiah hath removed, and said unto Judah and unto Jerusalem, Before this altar shall ye bow yourselves down?

Now, therefore, pledge thyself, I pray thee, with my lord, the king of Assyria,—That I supply thee with two thousand horses, If thou, on thy part, be able to set riders upon them;
How then wilt thou turn away the face of one pasha of the least of my lord's servants? Or hast thou, on thy part, trusted upon Egypt, for chariots and for horsemen?
But now, is it without Yahweh that I have come up against this land, to destroy it? Yahweh himself said unto me, Go thou up against this land, and destroy it!

11 Then said Eliakim, and Shebna, and Joash, unto Rabshakeh—Speak, we pray thee, unto thy servants in the Syrian language, for we can understand it,—and do not speak unto us in the Jews' language, in the ears of the people who are upon the wall.

12 But Rabshakeh said—Is it unto thy lord and unto thee that my lord hath sent me, to speak these things? Is it not concerning the men who are tarrying upon the wall, that they may eat?
and drink what cometh from them, | with you!?

13 So then Rabshakeh took his stand, and cried out with a loud voice, [in the Jews' language], and said,

Hear ye the words of the great king, the king of Assyria:

14 Thus saith the king,

Let not Hezekiah deceive you,—for he shall not be able to deliver you.

Neither let Hezekiah cause you to trust in Yahweh, saying,

Yahweh will certainly deliver us,—this city shall not be given over into the hand of the king of Assyria.

16 Do not hearken unto Hezekiah,—for thus saith the king of Assyria,

Deal with me thankfully, and come out unto me.

Then shall ye eat,

Every one of his own vine, and
Every one of his own fig-tree,
And drink, every one the waters of his own cistern:

17 Until I come and take you, into
A land like your own land,—
A land of corn, and new wine,
A land of bread, and vineyards:—

18 Lest Hezekiah persuade you, saying,

Yahweh will deliver us!

Have the gods of the nations delivered any one of them—his country, out of the hand of the king of Assyria?

19 Where are the gods of Hamath, and Arpad?

Where are the gods of Sepharvaim?

If indeed they had only delivered Samaria, out of my hand!

20 Who are they, among all the gods of these countries, that have delivered their country out of my hand?

That Yahweh should deliver Jerusalem, out of my hand!

21 But they held their peace, and answered him not a word,—for the command of the king it was, saying,—

Ye must not answer him.

22 Then came in—Eliahim son of Hilkiah, who was over the household, and Shebna the scribe, and Joah son of Asaph, the recorder, unto Hezekiah, with rent clothes,—and they told him the words of Rabshakeh.

37 And it came to pass, when King Hezekiah heard it,—that he rent his clothes, and covered himself with sackcloth, and entered the house of Yahweh;

2 and sent Eliakim who was over the household, and Shebna the scribe, and the elders of the priests, covered with sackcloth, unto Isaiah the prophet, son of Amoz; and they said unto him,

Thus saith Hezekiah,

<...a day of distress and rebuke and reviling> is this day,—

For children are come to the birth,* and strength is there none to bring forth.

4 [It may be] that Yahweh thy God will hear the words of Rabshakeh, whom the king of Assyria, his lord, hath sent to reproach a Living God, and will rebuke the words which Yahweh thy God hath heard,—

Wherefore lift thou up a prayer, for the remnant that remaineth.

5 So the servants of King Hezekiah came unto Isaiah. * And Isaiah said unto them,

Thus shall ye surely say unto your lord,—

Thus saith Yahweh—

Be not thou afraid because of the words which thou hast heard, wherewith the servants of the king of Assyria have reviled me.

7 Behold me! about to let go against him, a blast of alarm,* and <...when he heareth the report> then will he return to his own country,—and I will cause him to fall by the sword, in his own land.

8 So Rabshakeh returned, and found the king of Assyria, warring against Lihnah,—for he had heard, that he had broken up from Lachish.

And he heard it reported concerning Tirhakah king of Ethiopia, saying,

He hath come forth to fight with thee,—

so <...when he heard it> he sent messengers unto Hezekiah, saying:

9 Thus shall ye surely speak unto Hezekiah king of Judah, saying,

Let not thy God, in whom thou trustest, beguile thee, saying,—

Jerusalem shall not be given over into the hand of the king of Assyria.

10 Lo! thou thyself hast heard what the kings of Assyria have done to all the lands, in devoting them to destruction,—and shalt thou be delivered?

12 Did the gods of the nations deliver them whom my fathers destroyed,—Gozan, and Haran, and Rezeph, and the sons of Eden, who were in Telassar?

13 Where are the king of Hamath, and the king of Arpad, and the king of the city of Sepharvaim,—of Hena, and Ivah?

14 And <...when Hezekiah had received the letter at the hand of the messengers, and had read it> then went he up to the house of Yahweh, and Hezekiah spread it out before Yahweh.

16 And Hezekiah prayed unto Yahweh, saying:

O Yahweh of hosts, God of Israel—inhabit- ing the cherubim,*

Thou thyself art God, even thou alone, for all the kingdoms of the earth:—Thou didst make the heavens and the earth.

* ML: “eat their excrement and drink their urine.”

+ Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edna, Sep. and Syr.):

—“and (therefore) this”

—G.n.

+ Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edna, Sep., Syr.):

—“Where then”—G.n.

* ML: “as far as the rupture.”

+ Or: “enthroned upon the cherubim.”

+ ML: “a spirit”; or simply: “blast.”

+ Heb.: as “hav’elohnim” = “the Elohim.”
Bow down, O Yahweh, thine ear—and hear, Open, O Yahweh, thine eyes*—and see,— Yea hear thou all the words of Sennacherib, who hath sent—to reproach a Living God.  

(Of a truth) O Yahweh,—the kings of Assyria have devoted to destruction all the countries, and their land; and have put their gods in the fire,—for [no-gods] were they, but the work of the hands of men—wood and stone, and so they destroyed them.  

Now therefore, O Yahweh our God, save us out of his hand,— That all the kingdoms of the earth [may know], That thou art Yahweh, [thou alone].

Then Isaiah son of Amoz sent unto Hezekiah, saying,—

[Thus] saith Yahweh, God of Israel, In that thou hast prayed unto me concerning Sennacherib king of Assyria, [this] is the word which Yahweh hath spoken concerning him,— The virgin daughter of Zion [laugheth thee to scorn—mocketh thee], The daughter of Jerusalem [after thee] doth wag her head! Whom hast thou reproached [and insulted]? And against whom hast thou lifted high thy voice? Yea thou hast loudly raised thine eyes [against the Holy One of Israel].

Through thy servants thou hast reproached My Lord, and hast said,— With my multitude of chariots have I ascended The height of the mountains, The recesses of Lebanon, That I may cut down Its tallest cedars, Its choicest firs, That I may enter Its highest summit, Its thick garden forest; I have digged, and drunk waters,— That I may dry up, with the soles of my feet, all the Nile-streams of Egypt.

Hast thou not heard— That [long ago] [that] is what I appointed, And [from days of old] devised? [Now] I have brought it to pass, That thou mightest serve to lay waste [in desolate ruins] fortified cities; And [their inhabitants, being powerless] were overthrown, and put to shame,— They became—Grass of the field, and Young herbage, Grass on housetops, and Seed parched before it came up.

Howbeit <thine abode, and thy coming out and thy going in> I know,—and thy raging [against me].

<Because thy raging against me, and thy contempt] have come up into mine ears>

Therefore will I put My ring in thy nose, and My bit in thy lips, And will turn thee back, by the way by which thou camest.

And [this'] unto thee] is the sign, Eating [this year] the growth of scattered seeds, And <in the second year> that which shooteth up of itself,— Then <in the third year> Sow ye'—and reap, and Plant ye vineyards, and eat the fruit thereof.

Then shall the escaped of the house of Judah that remain, [again] Take root downward,— And bear fruit upward.

For <out of Jerusalem> shall come forth a remnant, And that which hath escaped, [out of Mount Zion],— The jealousy of Yahweh of hosts will perform [this].

Therefore, [thus] saith Yahweh, concerning the king of Assyria, He shall not enter this city, Nor shoot there, an arrow,— Nor attack it with shield, Nor cast up against it a mound:

By the way that he came in— By the same shall he return,— And <into this city> shall he not enter.

Declareth Yahweh.

Thus will I throw a covering over this city, to save it,— For mine own sake, And for the sake of David my servant.

Then went forth the messenger of Yahweh, and smote—in the camp of the Assyrians—a hundred and eighty-five thousand,— and <when men arose early in the morning> lo! they were all dead bodies! So Sennacherib the king of Assyria, brake up, and went his way, and returned,—and remained in Nineveh. And it came to pass, <as he was bowing down in the house of Nissroc his god> that [Adrammelech and Sharezer his sons] smote him with the sword, howbeit [they] escaped into the land of Ararat, and [Esarhaddon his son] reigned [in his stead].


a So O.G. "Springs from the roots"—Cheyne (P.B.). b Cp. chap. ix. 7 n.
§ 36. Hezekiah's Sickness—Recovery—and Writing.

38 1 <In those days> was Hezekiah sick unto death,—and Isaiah the prophet, son of Amoz, [came in unto him], and said unto him—

"Thus [saith Yahweh],
Set in order thy house,* for 'about to die thou art, and shalt not recover.

Then Hezekiah turned his face unto the wall,—
and prayed unto Yahweh :— and said,—
I beseech thee, O Yahweh, remember, I pray thee, how I have walked before thee, in faithfulness and with an undivided heart, and <that which is good in thine eyes> have I done.

And Hezekiah wept aloud. 4 Then came the word of Yahweh unto Isaiah, saying:

5 Go, and say unto Hezekiah—
"Thus [saith Yahweh, the God of David thy father]:
I have heard thy prayer, I have seen thy tears,—
Behold me! about to add unto thy days, fifteen years; ;
And <out of the hand of the king of Assyria> will I deliver thee, and this city;
And I will throw a covering over this city.

And <this> shall be the sign, from Yahweh,—that Yahweh will do this thing which he hath spoken:—
Behold me! causing the shadow on the steps, which hath come down on the steps of Ahaz with the sun, to return <backwards> ten steps. ;

So the sun returned ten steps, by the steps which it had come down.

The writing of Hezekiah king of Judah, when he had been sick, and then recovered from his sickness :—

10 I said,—
"<In the noon tide of my days> I must enter the gates of hades,—
I am deprived of the residue of my years! ;

I said—
I shall not see Yah, Yah, in the land of the living,
I shall discern the son of earth no longer, with the dwellers in the quiet land.

My dwelling hath been broken up, And is stripped from me, like a shepherd's tent,—
I have rolled up—as a weaver—my life, <From the loom> doth he cut me off, <From day until night> [I said]—
Thou wilt finish me.

13 I cried out,* until morning, like a lion,
'Thus [will he break all my bones! From day until night,
Thou wilt finish me! ;

14 <As a twittering swallow> do I chatter, ;
I too as a dove,—
Mine eyes languish' through looking on high, O My Lord! * distress is upon me—my Sire! ;

What can I say ?
"Since he hath promised for me>—
Himself, will perform.
I will go softly <all my years>,
Because of the bitterness of my soul.

16 O My Lord! <on those things do men live,—
And altogether in them> is the life of my spirit,
When thou hast strengthened me, and made me live, *

17 Lo! <for well-being> I had bitterness—bitterness,*
But <thou> cleaving unto my soul> hast raised me from the pit of corruption,*
For thou hast cast, behind thy back, all my sins.

18 For <hades> cannot praise thee,
Nor <death> celebrate thee,—
They who go down to the pit cannot wait for thy faithfulness.

19 <The living, the living> can praise thee,
As I do this day,—
A father: <to his children> can make known thy faithfulness.

20 <Yahweh> was willing to save me,—
Therefore <on my stringed instruments> will we play—
All the days of our life,
By the house of Yahweh.

21 And Isaiah had said,
Let them take a cake of figs, and let them press it over the boil, that he may recover.

22 And Hezekiah had said—
What is the sign—that I shall go up unto the house of Yahweh? ;

§ 37. Messengers from Babylon—how treated by the King—Denunciation by the Prophet.

1 <At that time> Merodach-baladan son of 39 Baladan, king of Babylon, sent letters and a present unto Hezekiah,—for he had heard that Hezekiah had been sick, and had recovered.

2 And Hezekiah rejoiced over them, and showed them his house of precious things—the silver

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* MI.: "give command unto h."
* Or.: "dial." "Step-clock"—Cheyne (P.B.).
* In some cod.: "passing world" both written and read—G.n.
* Or.: "circular." "swift." ;
* "Like a swift, so do I scream"—Cheyne (P.B.).
* In the famous Hillel copy (c. A.D. 600) : "Yahweh"; and so the Eastern school of Masoretes—G.n.
* Lit.: "with dignity and caution, as in a procession"—G.A.S.
* So it shd be (w. Aram.)—G.n. [M.C.T.: "I composed myself."]
* Or.: "views of the meaning.
* "Thou didst hug my soul from the pit of ruin"—Davis' H.L. Cp., however, O.G. 595.
* Some cod.: "And they"
* "Rub it upon the erup. tion"—O.G. 598.
and the gold and the spices and the precious ointment, and all his armoury—and all that was found among his treasures,—there was nothing which Hezekiah did not show them—in his house, or in all his dominion. Then came Isaiah the prophet, unto King Hezekiah,—and said unto him—
What said these men? and whence came they unto thee?
And Hezekiah said,
<From a land far away> came they unto me, from Babylon!
4 And he said,
What have they seen in thy house?
Then said Hezekiah,—
<All that is in my house have they seen, there is nothing which I shewed them not, among my treasures.>
5 Then said Isaiah unto Hezekiah,—
Hear thou the word of Yahweh of hosts:
6 Lo! days are coming, when all that is in thy house, and that which thy fathers have treasured up until this day, shall be carried away unto Babylon,—nothing shall be left.
Saith Yahweh.
7 And <of thy sons who shall issue from thee, whom thou shalt beget> shall they take away,—and they shall become eunuchs, in the palace of the king of Babylon.
8 And Hezekiah said unto Isaiah,
Good' is the word of Yahweh, which thou hast spoken.
And he said,
Surely there shall be peace and stability in my days.

§ 38. A Charge to console Jerusalem by the Announcement of a Fact; for the Realisation of which, however, effectual Preparation must be made. In spite of Human Weakness, the Divine Word will be fulfilled, and the Rule of the Shepherd King be triumphantly inaugurated.

40 1 Comfort ye—comfort ye, my people.—Saith your God.
2 Speak ye unto the heart of Jerusalem, And cry unto her,—
That accomplished' is her warfare,' That accepted' is her punishment,—
That she hath received, at the hand of Yahweh, According to the full measure of all her sins.
3 A voice of one crying!—
<In the desert> prepare ye the way of Yahweh,—
Make smooth [in the waste plain] a highway for our God:

4 Let (every valley) be exalted, And (every mountain and hill) be made low,—
And (the steep ground) become (level),
And (the chain of hills)—a plain;—
Then shall be revealed the glory of Yahweh,—
And all flesh shall see it together,*
For (the mouth of Yahweh) hath spoken!

6 A voice saying—Cry! And one said—
What should I cry?
All flesh is grass, And all the grace thereof like the flower of the field:
The grass hath withered, The flower hath faded, Because the breath of Yahweh hath blown upon it!
Surely the people [is grass]!

7 The grass hath withered, The flower hath faded,—
But the word of our God shall stand unto times age-abiding!

9 <To a high mountain> get ye up, O herald-band of Zion, Lift high' with strength' your voice, O herald-band of Jerusalem,—
Lift it high, do not fear, Say to the cities of Judah—
Lo! your God!
10 Lo! [My Lord, Yahweh, as a mighty one doth come, And his own arm is about to rule for him,—
Lo! his reward is with him, And his recompense before him;]
Like a shepherd <his flock> will he tend, <In his own arm> will he take up the lambs, And <in his own bosom> will he carry [them],—
Them which are with young will he lead to a place of rest.


12 Who' hath measured, [with the hollow of his hand] [the waters],
Or <the heavens with a span> hath meted out,
Or hath comprehended [in a measure] [the dust of the earth],
Or weighed [in scales] the mountains, Or [the hills] in a balance?

* Or: "all alike" — O.G. 409b.
4 Or: "hard service." 6 "Loveliness" — O.G. 4 ML: "the double" or "duplicate." Cp. chap. xix. 3.
5 Or: "Eternalness" — G. A. S. Or transfer both names: "Lo! Adonay, Yahweh."
Who hath proved the spirit of Yahweh?
Or, being his counsellor, hath been giving him knowledge?
With whom hath he taken counsel—
And he hath given him intelligence,
And instructed him in the path of justice,—
And taught him knowledge,
And in the way of intelligence hath been giving him understanding?
Lo! the nations
Are as a drop on a bucket,
And as fine dust on a balance are accounted,—
Lo! [islands] like an atom can he hoist;
And [Lebanon] is not sufficient to burn,—
Nor [the beasts thereof] sufficient for an ascending-sacrifice!
All nations are as nothing before him,—
A thing of nought or a waste are they accounted unto him?
Unto whom, then, can ye liken God?
Or what likeness can ye compare unto him?
The image hath been cast by an artist, And a goldsmith with gold overlayeth it,—
And chains of silver he worketh.
The needy offerer [of a tree that will not rot] maketh choice,—
A skilled artist seeketh he out for himself, to construct an image that shall not totter!
Have ye never taken note?
Have ye never heard?
Hath it not, from the beginning, been told you?
Have ye not been led to discern, from the foundations of the earth?
It is he who sitteth upon the circle of the earth,
While [the inhabitants thereof] are [as grasshoppers],—
Who stretcheth forth [as a curtain] the heavens;
And spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in;
Who delivereth dignitaries to nothingness,—
Judges of earth [like a desolation] hath he made:
Scarce have they been planted,
Scarce have they been sown,
Scarce hath their stock begun to take root in the earth;
When he hath just blown upon them, and they have withered,
And [as whirlwinds] as though they had been chaff—carrieth them away.
Unto whom then, can ye liken me, or can I be equal?
Saithe the Holy One.

Lift on high, your eyes—and see, who hath created these,
That bringeth forth [by number] their host,—
<To all of them, by name> doth call,
Because of the abundance of vigour and alretness of strength— not one, is missing!
Wherefore shouldst thou say, O Jacob, or speak, O Israel,—
Hidden is my path from Yahweh,
And [my vindication] will pass?
Hast thou not known,
Hast thou not heard, That the God of age-past time—
Yahweh,
The Creator of the ends of the earth,
Fainteth not, neither groweth weary,—
There is no searching of his understanding:
Giving [to him that fainteth] strength,
And [to him that hath no vigour] he causeth power to abound.
Youths [both faint and grow weary],
And [young warriors]—they fall, they fall;
But they who wait for Yahweh, shall renew their strength,
They shall mount on strong pinion, like eagles,—
They shall run and not grow weary,
They shall walk 'and not faint.

§ 40. The Coastlands in particular and the Races of Men in general are summoned by Yahweh to defend their Idolatries. An Avenger is called from the North and East, as Yahweh's Servant, who, though in himself a mere Worm, yet by the help of his God becomes a Threshing Instrument, and scatters Opposers as Chaff. True Worshippers are mightily Consolated, and Idoltry is put to Shame.

1 Be silent [and hearken] unto me, O ye Coastlands,
And let the Races of Men renew their strength,—
Let them approach, [then] let them speak,
Together [for controversy] let us draw near:
Who roused up one from the East,
In righteousness, called him to his feet,—
Set before him, nations,
And [over kings] caused him to rule,
His sword [made] them like dust,
His bow [like driven chaff]:
He pursued them, passed along safely,
<Upon the path of his own feet> entered he not?

As if depending from.
Here, clearly, molten.
xx. 4, n.
* Or: "compass"; or "vault."
Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. Synopsis B. c.
edn., Sep., Syr., Vul.): "ix (Come silently unto me"—O. G.
Cp. Intro., Chap. II.
ISAIAH XLII. 4—25.

Thou shalt fan them, and as a wind shall carry them away.
And as a whirlwind shall scatter them.
But thou shalt exult in Yahweh.
And in the Holy One of Israel shalt thou boast thyself.

<As for the oppressed and the needy, seeking water, when there is none, Their tongue is with thirst being parched>,

I—Yahweh will answer them,
The God of Israel I will not forsake them:

I will open
On bare hills and rivers, and
In the midst of plains fountains.
I will make
The desert a lake of water, and
Parched land springs of water;

I will set
In the desert
Cedar, accacia, and myrtle, and oil-trees,
I will place in the waste plain
Cypress, holm-oak and sherbin-cedar together;

That men may see and observe, and consider and understand at once,
That the hand of Yahweh hath done this,
That the Holy One of Israel hath created it.

Bring near your contention, saith Yahweh,—
Advance your defences, saith the King of Jacob:

Let them advance them, and tell us, What shall happen,—
Things known in advance what they were tell ye,
That we may lay them to our heart, and mark the after-story of them,
Or things yet to come let us hear:
Tell ye the events which shall be hereafter,
That we may perceive that gods are surely ye must do something good or bad,
That we may be amazed, and behold it at once.

Lo! ye are of nought,
And your work is a puff of breath,—
An abomination he that chooseth you!

I have roused up one from the North, and he hath come,
From the rising of the sun calleth he on my Name,—
And he hath come on deputees as though they were mortars,
And as a potter treadeth clay.

Who' hath wrought and performed,
Calling the generations, in advance?

I, Yahweh, [who am] First,
And with them who are last I am the Same!

Coastlands have seen, so they fear,
The ends of the earth are in dread,—
They have drawn near, and have come:

Every man to his neighbour giveth help,—
And to his brother saith, Take courage!

So the carver hath encouraged [the goldsmith],
[He that maketh smooth with the hammer, him that smiteth the anvil],
Saying of the welding, It is good!
Then hath he fastened it with nails—it must not totter!

But thou, Israel, my Servant,
Jacob, whom I have chosen,—
The seed of Abraham, my loving one;

Thou whom I have taken hold of from the ends of the earth,
And from the extremities thereof have called thee,—
And said to thee, My Servant thou hast chosen thee, and not cast thee off:

Do not fear, for with thee I am!
Look not around, for I am thy God,—
I have emboldened thee,
Yea I have helped thee,
Yea I have upheld thee, with my righteous right-hand.

Lo! they shall turn pale and be ashamed—
All they who have been incensed against thee,—
They shall become as nothing and perish—
The men who have been thine accusers:

Thou shalt seek them, but shalt not find them—
The men who have contended with thee,
They shall become as nothing, and as a thing of nought—
The men who have warred against thee;

For I, Yahweh, thy God am firmly grasping thy right-hand,—
Who am saying unto thee Do not fear!
I have become thy helper!

Do not fear! Thou worm Jacob,
Ye men of Israel,—
I have become thy helper.

Declare Yahweh,
And thy redeemer, The Holy One of Israel.

Lo! I have made of thee a new pointed threshing sledge, owning teeth,—
Thou shalt thresh mountains, and crush them,
And hills—like chaff shalt thou make:

a "With those who come after"—Cheyne (P.B.).
Or: "who loved me."

Or: "I am he who is;»
»I am He," G.n.

b Some cod. (w. Syr.):
"And do not look—"

* Or: "'win applause," 'win for thyself praise."
26 Who hath told in advance, that we might know,
And beforetime, that we might say Right!
Nay, there is none who can tell,
Nay, there is none who can let us hear,
Nay, there is none who can understand
what ye utter.

27 He who is First [can say]
To Zion,
Lo! there they are!
And to Jerusalem,
<A herald of good-tidings> do I give.

28 So I look, And there is not, a Man!
[Even among these]
That [when I ask them] can answer a word.
Lo! <as to all of them>
<Vanity—nothingness> are their works,
<Wind and emptiness> their molten images!

§ 41. The Mission of Jacob as Collective Servant of Yahweh having been declared, from behind him steps forth an Individual Servant—known to be such by His becoming a Covenant for His own People—who enters into His people’s Calling and carries it forward to fulfilment.

42 Lo! <my Servant> I will uphold him,
<My chosen> well-pleased is my soul,—
I have put< his spirit upon him.
Justice—to the nations> will he bring forth:
He will not cry out, nor will he speak loud,—
Nor cause to be heard [in the street] his voice:
Cane that is crushed> will he not break,
And wick that is fading> will he not quench,—
Faithfully> will he bring forth justice:
He will not fade, nor will he be crushed,
Until he establish [in the earth] “justice”,
And <for his instruction> [Coastlands] wait.

Thus saith God himself—
Yahweh,—
Creator of the heavens, that stretched them forth,
Out-spreader of earth, and the products thereof,—
Giver of breath to the people thereon,
And of spirit to who walk therein>
I—Yahweh have called thee in righteousness.
And will firmly grasp thy hand,—
And will keep thee;
And give thee—
As the covenant of a people,
As the light of nations:

7 To open eyes that are blind,—
To bring forth
Out of the dungeon, the captive,*
Out of the prison, the dwellers in darkness.

§ 42. The Mission of Jacob, broadly viewed as Yahweh’s Witnesses, resumed: with numerous diverging and converging Details—Divine Predictions calling for Song; Divine Inactivity boldly reversed, Divine Irony on Idolaters, Divine Foreknowledge pointedly claimed, Divine Favour richly bestowed: Jacob’s Experiences recorded, his Blindness, Sins, Sorrows, Shame, Captivities, Deliverances. The name “ Cyrus” suddenly announced.

8 I am Yahweh, <that> is my Name,—
And <my glory> <to another> will I not give,
Nor <my praise> <to images>.

9 <Things told in advance> lo! they have come to pass,—
And <new things> am I telling.
<Ere yet they spring forth> I let you hear them.

Sing to Yahweh, a song that is new,
His praise from the end of the earth,—
Ye that go down to the sea, and the fulness thereof,
The Coastlands, and ye who dwell therein.
Let the wilderness <shout>, and the cities thereof,
The villages, wherein dwelleth Kedar,—
Let the inhabitants of the <crag> raise shouts of triumph,
<From the top of the mountains> let them cry aloud:
Let them render unto Yahweh glory. —
And <his praise> in the Coastlands let them tell.

Yahweh< as a hero> goeth forth,
<As a man of war> he stirreth up jealousy,—
He giveth a cry, yea he raiseth a war-cry,
<Over his foes> he showeth his strength.

14 I have held my peace from age-past times,
I kept still,
I restrained myself,—
<A Travelling woman> I pant,
I breathe hard and gasp, all at once!!

I will lay waste mountains, and hills,
And <all their vegetation> will I wither,—
And I will make rivers to be >shores, And <lakes> will I dry up:
Thus will I lead the blind, by a way they know not,
<In paths> they know not> will I guide them,—

* Or: "in advance,"
† Or: "A. R. Davidson:
Temple Bible;  
Cp. chap. xili. 9; lexi. 1.
vi. 5.

Or: "Sela."
Whether carved, graven, or even molten. Cp. Exo. xx. 4, n.; Deut.
Vul.: "And in—Un"
I will make the place that was dark before them to be light,
And crooked ways, to be straight;<br>
These things have I done unto them,<br>And have not forsaken them.<br>
They have drawed back<br>They turn very pale<br>Who have been saying to a graven image,<br>Yo are our gods!<br>Ye deaf, hear!<br>And ye blind, look around that ye may see!<br>Who is blind, if not my Servant?<br>Or deaf, like my messenger whom I send?—<br>Who is blind, like an intimate friend?<br>Or blind, like the Servant of Yahweh?<br>Seeing many things yet thou hearest not,<br>Opening the ears yet he heareth not.<br>Yahweh is well-pleased for his own righteousness' sake,<br>He magnifieth instruction and maketh it majestic.<br>But that is a people preyed upon and plundered,<br>Shored in holes, all of them,<br>And in houses of restraint, concealed;<br>They have become prey, and there is none to deliver,—<br>A booty, and there is none to say— Restore!—<br>Who among you will give ear to this,—<br>Let him hearken and hear for an aftertime?<br>Who gave (as a booty) Jacob,<br>And Israel to them who were ready to take prey?<br>Was it not Yahweh?<br>He against whom we have sinned,<br>And they were not willing in his ways to walk;<br>Neither hearkened they to his instruction?<br>So he hath poured out upon him<br>The glow of his anger, and<br>The strength of battle;<br>And it hath set him aflame round about, yet he knoweth it not,<br>And it hath kindled upon him, yet he layeth it not to heart.<br>

1 Now therefore,<br>Thus saith Yahweh—<br>Creating thee, O Jacob,<br>And fashioning thee, O Israel,—<br>Do not fear.<br>For I have redeemed thee,<br>I have called thee by thy name,<br>Mine thou art!  

* N.B. the tense—"the perfect of certainty."  
\begin{itemize}
  \item Some cod. (w. Syr.): "thou"; others: "ye"—G.N.  
  \item Heb.: pe'el'. Cp. Exo. xx. 4, n.  
  \item xx. 4, n.  
  \item Heb.: mikkoh'.  
  \item The Teaching—G.O. 343; Revelation—G.A.S.  
  \item Cp. Exo. xv. 11: Ps. viil. 1.  
  \item Cp. ver. 21, n.  
\end{itemize}

2 When thou passest through the waters<br>With thee I am,—<br>Or through the rivers they shall not overflow thee,—<br>When thou walkest through fire thou shalt not be scorched,<br>And a flame shall not kindle upon thee;<br>For I am Yahweh  
Thy God,<br>The Holy One of Israel,<br>Ready to save thee,—<br>I have given (as thy ransom) Egypt,<br>Ethiopia and Seba in thy stead.<br>Because thou art precious in mine eyes,<br>Art honoured,<br>And I love thee,—<br>And will give (mankind) in thy stead.<br>Yea (people) for thy life>
Do not fear for with thee I am,—<br>From the East will I bring in thy seed,<br>And from the West will I gather thee;<br>I will say to the North,<br>Give up!  

And to the South,<br>Do not withhold!  
Bring in My sons from far, and<br>My daughters, from the end of the earth;  

Every one who is called by my Name,<br>Whom (for mine own glory) I have created—formed: yea (made)<br>Bring forth  
A blind people, that have' [eyes], and<br>A deaf, that have' [ears].  

All the nations are gathered together,<br>Yea there is an assembling of peoples,<br>Who' among them can tell this,<br>And (things in advance) can let us hear?  
Let them set forth their witnesses, that they may get their right,<br>Or let them hear, and say Truth!  

Ye are my witnesses,<br>Declareth Yahweh,<br>And my Servant, whom I have chosen,—<br>That ye may take note—and believe me,<br>And perceive that I am He,<br>Before me was not formed a God,<br>Nor (after me) shall one come into being:  
I am Yahweh,—<br>And there is none, besides me, ready to save;—<br>I have told—and will save, and make known,<br>That there is, among you, no strange one;<br>And ye are my witnesses,<br>Declareth Yahweh,<br>That I am God.  

Even from To-day I am He,<br>And none (out of my hand) can deliver,—
I work, and who' reverseth?  

* Some cod.: shall not pass over thee—G.N.  
\begin{itemize}
  \item East—West—North—South: a wider deliverance, surely, than and that from Babylon.  
  \item Or: "am He who Is": or, "the Same."  
\end{itemize}
14 Thus saith Yahweh, 
Your Redeemer, the Holy One of Israel,—
For your sakes have I sent into Babylon,
And will bring down as fugitives all of them;—
Even the Chaldeans, in the ships which cause them loud outcry. 

15 I—Yahweh am Your Holy One,— 
The Creator of Israel, Your King.

16 Thus saith Yahweh,—
Who setteth [in the sea] a way,—
And [in the mighty waters] a path;—
Who bringeth forth Chariot and horse, 
Force and strength >
Together shall they lie down, 
They shall not arise, 
They are extinguished, 
Like a wick, are they quenched!

18 Do not keep in mind, former things,—
And [things of old] do not consider:—
Behold me! doing [a new thing],—
Now shall it spring forth, 
Will ye not take note thereof?—
Surely I will set [in the desert] a way;—
In a desolate land [rivers];

20 The wild beast of the field shall honour me, 
Jackals, and ostriches, 
Because I have given—
In the desert [waters],—[Rivers] [in a desolate land],
To give drink unto my people, my chosen:
A people which I have fashioned for myself,—
My praise shall they record.

22 Yet [not upon me] hast thou called, O Jacob,—
For thou hast been wearied of me, O Israel:—
Thou hast not brought in to me small cattle as thine ascending-offerings, 
Nor [with thy sacrifices] hast thou honoured me,—
I have not oppressed thee with meal-offerings, 
Nor have I wearied thee with frankincense;—
Thou hast not bought for me, [with silver,] 
[fragrant calamus],— 
Nor [with the fat of thy sacrifices] hast thou sated me,—
Thou hast done nothing but oppress me [with thy sins,] 
Thou hast wearied me [with thine iniquities].

25 I—I am he that is ready 
To wipe out thy transgressions, for mine own sake,—
And [thy sins] not remember.

26 Put me in mind, 
Let us enter into judgment, [at once],—
Recount thou that thou mayest be justified:

27 Thy chief father hath sinned,—
And [thine interpreters] have transgressed against me;—
So then I must needs profane the rules of the holy place,—
And deliver [Jacob] to be devoted to destruction, and 
[Israel] unto reviling. 

1 Now then—hear, 
O Jacob my Servant,—and 
Israel, whom I have chosen:

2 Thus saith Yahweh—
Who made thee and formed thee from birth;—
Who helpest thee: 
Do not fear, O my Servant Jacob, and 
Jeshurun, whom I have chosen;

3 For I will pour 
Water upon the thirsty soil, and 
Floods upon the dry ground,—

4 I will pour 
My spirit upon thy seed, and 
My blessing upon thine offspring;

5 This one will say <Yahweh's> am I, and 
That one will call himself by the name of 
Jacob, and 
Yonder one will write on his hand—

6 <And after the name of Israel> will one 
entitle himself.

7 Thus saith Yahweh—King of Israel, 
Even his Redeemer Yahweh of hosts,—
I am [First], and [Last],
And [besides me] there is no God.

8 Who, then, [like me] can call, and declare it, and order it, for me, 
Seeing that I appointed an age-abiding people,—
Or [things yet to be, and that shall come to pass] 
Let them declare, on their part.

9 Do not ye dread, nor yet be alarmed, 
Have I not [from olden time] told thee and declared?
So that [lye] are my witnesses,— 
Whether there is a God besides me!—
Or is no Rock—
I know of none!

9b The fashioners of an image—all of them are emptiness,—
And [the thing they delight in] cannot profit,—
And [their witnesses] shall neither see nor know,
That they may be ashamed.

10 Who [hath fashioned a god,] or [an image] hath molten it?
It cannot profit!

"Ml.: "the womb." 
"Cp. Deu. xxxii. 15, n. 
Some cod. (w. Aram. and Syr.): "Israel"—G.n. 
Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Sep.): "as among"—G.n.
"Heb.: "is." Cp. the sinitic rec. of Gen. 1. 2. 
So the correct reading—G.n. Genesis, 1st. 
"Cp. Lam. ii. 19; also p. 24. Or: "there ships of rejoicing"—"pleasure ships."
Lo! [all his partners] turn pale,
Even [the artificers themselves] are of the sons of earth,—
Let them gather themselves together—[all of them],—
Let them take their stand,
Let them dread, and turn pale [together]!a

<As for the smith, [with his] cutting-tool—>
<When he hath wrought in the live coals,
And [with hammers] hath fashioned it,—
And hath wrought it with his strong' arm—
Anon' he is hungry, and hath no' strength,
He hath drunk no water, and so hath become faint!>

<As for the carpenter—>
He hath stretched out a line, hath drawn it with a pencil,
Hath made it with carving tools,
<With compasses> hath rounded it,—
And so hath made it after the figure of a great man,
After the beauty of a son of earth, [that it] may remain in a house!>

<When one was cutting him down cedars>
Then took he a holm-tree, and an oak,
And secured them for himself, among the trees of the forest,—
He planted a fir-tree, and the pouring rain made it grow;
So it serveth for a man to burn,
And he hath taken of [the branches] and warmed himself,
Also' he kindleth a fire, and baketh bread,—
Also' he maketh a god, and hath bowed himself down,
Hath made of it a carved image, and adored it:
The half thereof, hath he burned in the fire,
<Over' half thereof> he eateth [flesh',
He Roasteth roast, that he may be satisfied,—
Also' he warmeth himself, and saith, Aha! I am warm, I have seen a blaze;
And the residue thereof>
Into a GOD! he maketh,
Into his carved image,—
Adoreth it, and boweth down, and prayeth unto it,
And saith,
Deliver me, for [my god] thou art'!

They have not taken note, neither can they perceive,—
He hath besmeared—past seeing—their eyes,
Past understanding, their hearts;
And no one reflecteth—
There is neither knowledge nor discernment—to say,
<Half thereof> have I burned up in the fire.
Moreover also' I have baked [on the coals thereof] [bread',
I roasted flesh, and have been eating,—
And <of the remainder thereof> [an abomination] shall I make?
And <to a log of wood> shall I pay adoration?

He is feeding on ashes,[[A deluded heart] hath turned him aside,—
And he cannot deliver his own soul, nor say,
Is there not a falsehood in my right hand?

Remember these things, O Jacob,
And [Israel],—for [my Servant] thou art',—
I have fashioned thee, [a Servant of mine] thou art'.

O Israel, thou shalt not be forgotten of me.
I have wiped out,
As with a thick cloud, [thy transgressions],
As with a broad cloud [thy sins'],—
Return unto me, for I have redeemed thee.

Shout in triumph, ye heavens, for Yahweh [hath effectually wrought].
Shout, O ye uperparts of the earth,
Ring out,
Ye mountains, into cries of triumph,
Thou forest, and every tree therein,—
For [Yahweh] hath redeemed [Jacob],
And <in Israel> will he get himself glory.

<Thus> saith Yahweh,
Who hath redeemed thee,
Who hath fashioned thee from birth,—
[I—Yahweh] am the maker of all things,
Stretching out the heavens, [alone'],
Spreading forth the earth, [of myself];
Frustrating the signs of praters,
And <diviners> he confoundeth,—
Turning wise men backwards,
And <their knowledge> be maketh folly ;
Establishing the word of his Servant,
And <the counsel of his Messengers> he maketh good,
Who saith of Jerusalem—
She shall be inhabited!
And of the cities of Judah—
They shall be built !
And <the ruins thereof> will I set up !
Who saith to the deep—
Be dry! and
<Thy rivers> will I drain !
Who saith of Cyrus—
My Shepherd! and
<All my pleasure> shall he make good!

conjectures the letter
both shd be inserted, turning "witness" into "worshippers"—O. Intro. 382. [But ver. 8 suggests that worshipipers shd bear witness to their God; and so the addition seems needless.]

E.O.T.


§ 43. The Divine Commission of Cyrus more fully declared.

45 Thus saith Yahweh, to his Anointed, to Cyrus—
Whose right hand I have firmly grasped,
To subdue, before him, [nations],
And <the loins of kings> will I ungird,—
To open, before him, [the two-leaved
doors],
And [the gates] shall not be shut:
I <before thee> will go,
And <the hills> will I level, a
And <the doors of bronze> will I break in pieces, b
And <the bars of iron> will I cut asunder; e
Then will I give thee
The treasures of darkness,
Even the hoards of hidden places,—
That thou mayest get to know
That I—Yahweh, who am calling thee by thy name—am the God of Israel.
<For the sake of my servant Jacob,
Even Israel my chosen>
Therefore have I called unto thee by thy name,
I give thee a title though thou hast not known me,—
<beside me> there is no God,—
I gird thee, though thou hast not known me:
That men may get to know,
From the rising of the sun,
And from the west,
That there is none besides me,—
I am Yahweh, and there is none else:
Forming light, and creating darkness,
Making prosperity, and creating misfortune,—
I—Yahweh—who doeth all these.

§ 44. The Unfolding of the Divine Plans quickens the Desire for the Victory of Righteousness and Salvation. Men may not dictate to the Most High. He who created the World, called Cyrus, and decreed the Destiny of Israel—not in vain. He may seem to hide himself; yet shall Idolatry be silenced, Israel be saved, Salvation be tendered to Earth's Ends, and every Knee bow to him.

Let the drops fall, ye heavens, from above,
Yea, let [the skies] pour down righteousness,—
Let the earth open, and let them bear as their fruit—deliverance,
And let [justice] spring forth therewith,
I—Yahweh—have created it.

9 Alas for him who contendeth with his Fashioner,—
A potter shall [should contend] with the potsherds of the ground!
Shall it be said by [the clay] unto him that is fashioning it,
What wouldst thou make?
Or thy work [say of thee],
He hath no hands?

10 Alas for one who saith to a father,
What begettest thou?
Or to a woman,
What dost thou bring forth?

11 Thus saith Yahweh—
The Holy One of Israel And his Fashioner,
<As to things to come> they have asked me,
<Concerning my sons and concerning the work of my hands> they would command me:
[I] made the earth,
And <man upon it> I created,—
—I mine own hands—stretched out the heavens,
And <all their host> I commanded:
[I] have roused him up in righteousness,
And <all his roads> will I level,—
He shall build my city,
And <my captives> shall he let go,
Not for price, nor for bribe:
Saih Yahweh of hosts.

12 ||Thus|| saith Yahweh—
The produce of Egypt and the gain of Ethiopia, and the Sabeans, men of great stature;
Unto thee shall come over,b
And thee shall they become,
After thee shall they journey,
In chains shall they come over,—
And unto thee shall they bow down,
Shall they pray [saying],—
Surely <in thee> is a God,
And there is none else—no! God!

13 |Surely| thou art a God utterly hiding thyself,—
O God of Israel, able to save!

14 They have turned pale and [even been put to shame] all of them,—
Together have they gone into disgrace, have the makers of images:
Israel hath been delivered by Yahweh,
with an age-aliding deliverance,—
Ye shall neither turn pale nor be put to shame, unto the ages of futurity.[

15 For ||Thus|| saith Yahweh—
Who created the heavens,
Who fashioned the earth—
And made it,
Himself established it. . .

a Or: "And crooked places will I make straight."  
b Or: "shiver."  
c Or: "mash."  
d Or: "captivity."  
e Or: "By thee shall they pass."  
f Some cod. (w. 5 ear. pr. edns. [1 Rabb. 1517], Sep. Syr. and Vul.: "And unto "—G.n.)
They have cowered, they have crouched [at once],
And they cannot rescue the burden,—
But [their own soul]; <into captivity> hath departed.
Hearken unto me, O house of Jacob,
Even all the remnant of the house of Israel,—
Who have been borne from birth;<sup>b</sup>
Who have been carried from nativity;<sup>d</sup>
Even <unto old age> [I am] the same,
And <unto grey hairs> [I] will bear the burden,—
[I] have made, and [I] will carry,
Yea* [I] will bear the burden and will deliver.
To whom' can ye liken me, or make me equal?
Or compare me, and we be like?
[They who pour gold out of a purse,
And who weigh silver in a balance,—
[Who] hire a goldsmith, that he may make it into a god],
They adore, yea they bow down;
They carry him about on the shoulder,
They bear the burden of him—and set him
in his place, that he may stand,—
<Out of his place> will he not move,—
<Though one even make outcry unto him>
he will not answer,
<Out of one's trouble> he will not save him.
Remember ye this, and shew yourselves men,<sup>f</sup>
Bring it back* ye transgressors, to your minds;
Remember ye the things named in advance,
from age-past times,—
For [I] am The Mighty One,<sup>b</sup> and there is [none else],
The Adorable! and there is none [like me]!;
Declaring <from the beginning> the latter end,
And <from olden time> that which had never been done,—
Saying My purpose shall stand, and
<All my pleasure> will I perform;

Calling
From the East, a Bird of Prey,
From a far country, the Man I intended,<sup>h,l</sup>
Yea I have spoken, I will also bring it to pass,
I have planned, I will also do it.

* Heb.: tohu, Cp.Gen.1.2.<n><sup>a</sup> Heb.: tokh. "Where there are no ways or indications how he is to be found."—A. B. Davidson (Temple Bible).
<sup>4</sup> Written in the singular: but read in the plural (with special various readings, Sep. Syr. and Vul.)—G.n.
<sup>6</sup> "Your things (formerly) borne about in procession (i.e., idols) are now loaded on beasts for exile."—O.G. 672.
<sup>8</sup> So 5 ear. pr. eds., Aram. and Syr.; but some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. eds.) omit "And bring it back."—G.n.
<sup>9</sup> Heb.: cloud. lit.: "the摒.
<sup>10</sup> Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. eds., Aram. Sep. and Syr.): "And who"—G.n.
<sup>11</sup> Heb.: rbhm; lit.: same meaning as "knew."<sup>12</sup> Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. eds., Syr. Vul.) omit "Yea"—O.G.
<sup>13</sup> So T.O. O. G., "firm," but suggests: "be ashamed."<sup>14</sup> One school of Masorites: "And bring it back."—G.n.
<sup>15</sup> Heb.: ?.
<sup>16</sup> Heb.: likhim.<n><sup>17</sup> Mi.: "man of my counsel (or purpose);" = "my purposed man."<sup>18</sup> Writen: "man of his counsel"; read: "man of my counsel." In some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. eds.) both written and read: "m. o. my c."—O.G.
Hearken unto me, 
Ye valiant of heart,—
Who are far away from righteousness:
I have brought near my righteousness,
It shall not be far away,
And [my deliverance] shall not linger,—
But I will give
<In Zion> deliverance,
<To Israel> my glory.

§ 46. Babylon's dire Degradation, for her Delicacy, ruthless Cruelty, boastful Self-confidence, and wicked Idolatries.

47 Down—and sit in the dust, O virgin,
Daughter of Babylon,
Sit on the ground—thronel ess, 
Daughter of the Chaldeans;
For thou shalt no more be called
Tender and Dainty.

2 Take millstones, and grind meal,—
Put back thy veil—tuck up thy train,
Bare the leg, wade through streams:
Bared' shall be thy shame,
Yea' seen' thy reproach.—
<An avenging> will I take,
And will accept no son of earth.

4 [Our Redeemer]
[Yahweh of hosts] is his name!
[The Holy One of Israel].

5 Sit silent, and get into dark ness, 
Daughter of the Chaldeans!
For thou shalt no more be called, 
Mistress of Kingdoms.

6 I had been provoked with my people,
Had profaned mine inheritance,
And given them into thy hand, . . .
Thou shewedst them no compassion,
<Upon the elder> madest thou very heavy' thy yoke.

7 And thou saidst,
<Unto times age-abiding> shall I be Mistr ess,—
[Insomuch] that thou laisted not those things to thy heart,
Didst not keep in mind the issue thereof.

8 [Now therefore, hear this, 
Thou Lady of pleasure,
Who dwellest securely,
Who saith in her heart,—
[1] [am], and there is no one besides; *
I shall not sit a widow, 
Nor know loss of children.

9 Yet shall there come to thee—both these, in a moment, in one day. 
Loss of children and widowhood, —

* ML.: "upon dust,"
Ur.: "spare." Some cod. 
(w. 2 ear. pr. edn.): " I will accept' (omitting "and"—G. n. 
"Strife"
"treaty with none")—G.A.S.

CP. Zech. 1. 15.

4 In some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn. [Rabb. 1517] and Vol.): "thy sister end"—G.n. 

5 "Who declare, at the new moons"—O.G.

9 Near ly so—G. A. Smith, A. B. Davidson, Chyrs., "to the place over against him," "his side," "home," Cp. Fuerston 
on rece.;" "some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edn.): "days," Other 
"who declare, at the waters" written; 
"days" read.
Surely [mine own hand] founded the earth,
And [my right hand] stretched out the heavens,—
<While I' was calling' unto them> they stood forth [at once].

Assemble yourselves—all of you, and hear,
|Who among them| hath told these things?
|He whom Yahweh loveth| will execute—
His pleasure, on Babylon,
And his stroke,* on the Chaldeans.

|I—I| have spoken,
Yea I have called him,—
I have brought him in, and he shall make prosperous his way.

Draw ye near unto me—hear ye this,
<Not in advance, in secret> have I spoken,
<From the very time it cometh into being> [there] am I,—
And now| [My Lord Yahweh| hath sent me,
and his spirit.|4

Thus saith Yahweh—
Thy Redeemer, The Holy One of Israel,—
|I—Yahweh| am thy God,
Teaching thee to profit,
Guiding thee in the way thou shouldest go.

Oh! that thou hadst hearkened to my commandments,—
Then had been [like a river] thy prosperity,*
And [thy righteousness], like the waves of the sea:
Then had been [like the sand] thy seed,
And [the offspring of thy body] like the grains thereof,—
[Neither cut off nor destroyed] had been his name from before me.

Come ye forth out of Babylon,
Flee from among the Chaldeans,
<With triumphant voice> tell ye—let this be heard,
Let it go forth as far as the end of the earth,—
Say ye—
Yahweh hath redeemed' his servant
Jacob!

And they thirsted not, when <through dry places> he led them,
<Waters out of the rock> caused he to flow out to them,—
Yea he clef a rock, and [there gushed out] waters.

No well-being, saith Yahweh, to the lawless!1

Who swear by the name of Yahweh,
And <by the God of Israel> call to remembrance—
\[Not in truth, nor in righteousness\]

For <of the holy city> do they call themselves,
And <on the God of Israel> do they stay themselves,—
\[Yahweh of hosts\] is his name.

<Things in advance> [of old] I declared,
Yea <out of mine own mouth> came they forth, that I might let them be known,—
Suddenly I wrought, and they came to pass.

Because I knew that—
\[Obstinate\] thou wast,—
\[A sin of iron\] was thy neck, And thy brow, brazen>

Therefore told I thee—in time past,
<Even yet it came> I let thee hear,—
Lest thou shouldst say—
\[Mine idol\] wrought them,
Yea [my carved image* and my molten image] commanded them!

Thou hast heard—see it [whole]
And will [ye] not tell?
I have let thee hear new things—from the present time,
Even secrets, which ye knew not.

\[Now\] are they created, and [not in time past],
And <before to-day> thou hast not heard of them,—
Lest thou shouldst say, Lo! I knew them?
Nay! thou hast not heard,
Nay! thou hast not known,
Nay! <in time past> [thine ear] was not opened,—
For I knew that thou [wouldst be treacherous],
Yea <a transgressor from birth> hast thou been called.

For the sake of mine own Name will I defer mine anger,
And <for my praise> will I restrain myself towards thee,—
So as not to cut thee off.

Lo! I have refined thee, but not as silver,
I have tested thee, in a smelting-pot of affliction.*

For mine own sake—for mine own sake>*
will I effectually work,
For how should it be profaned?
And <my glory—to another> will I not give.

Hearken unto me,
O Jacob,*
And Israel, my called one,—\[I am \the Same,\]
\[I, \the first, yea' \I, \the last,\]*

* Or: "graven." Heb.: * Some cod. w. 2 ear. pr.
edns. * "Jacob my sere-,.dian. n.
ML. "the womb." * Among you."—G.n.
Or: "humiliation," * ML.: "I am [He]." * Or: "my"—G.n.
See Index, Chap. II., * Hath sent me with His
Synop'sis B, c, ante, p. 18. Spirit' (the Spirit does
a not send, but is sent)."—A. B. Davidson (Temple

b Some cod. w. 2 ear. pr.
edns. and Syr.); "among
you"—G.n.

Cp. Ps. xxxiii. 9.

c Or: "peace."* f Cp. chap. lvi. 20.
§ 48. Yahweh's Servant himself speaks; though in the Name of "Israel," yet also as a Restorer of the Tribes, as Abhorred of his own Nation, and as a Covenant for his People. The Return of Captives, with Songs of Triumph, being thus ensured, bereaved Zion is comforted and Enlarged, and a mysterious Rightful Tyrant-Captor is despoiled.

49 1 Hearken, ye Coastlands, unto me, And give ear, ye peoples afar off,—
   ||Yahweh|| called me [from my birth],*<From my nativity>b made he mention of my name;
   2 And he made my mouth, like a sharp sword, <In the shadow of his hand> he concealed me,—
   And made of me a polished' arrow, <In his quiver> he hid me;
   3 And said to me
   ||My Servant|| thou art,—
   ||Israel|| in whom I will get myself glory.

4 But ||I|| said,*<To no purpose> have I toiled, <For waste' and mist—my vigour> have I spent,—
   ||Surely|| ||my vindication|| is ||with Yahweh||,
   And ||my recompence'|| with my God.

5 ||Now|| therefore, said Yahweh—
   ||Fashioning me from birth
   To be Servant to him, To restore Jacob unto him, And that ||Israel|| [unto him] might be gathered,
   And I shall be honourable in the eyes of Yahweh, And [my God] be proved to have been my strength>

6 Yea he said— It is too small a thing, for being my Servant, That thou shouldest raise up the tribes of Jacob, And <the preserved of Israel> shouldst restore,— So I will give thee to become a light of nations,b That [my salvation] may reach as far as [the end of the earth].

7 ||Thus|| saith Yahweh—the Redeemer of Israel, his Holy One, <To him that is despised of the soul, To the abhorred of the nation, To the servant of rulers> ||Kings|| shall see and arise, ||Princes|| lo! they have bowed themselves down,— Because of Yahweh, who is faithful, The Holy One of Israel, lo! he hath chosen thee.

8 ||Thus|| saith Yahweh— <In a time of acceptance> have I answered thee, <In a day of salvation> have I helped thee,— That I may preserve thee, And give thee as the covenant of a people,*<To establish the land, To bring into possession the desolate heritages; Saying To them who are bound, Go forth,b To them who are in darkness, Show yourselves,— <By the roads> shall they graze, And <on all bare places> shall be their pasture: They shall neither hunger, nor thirst, Nor shall smite' them the glowing sand, or the glaring sun,— For he that hath compassion upon them shall lead them, And <unto springs of water> will he conduct them.4

11 Then will I make of all my mountains, a road, And ||my highways|| shall be upraised.

12 Lo! these||<from afar> shall come in,— And lo! ||these|| from the North and from the West, And ||these|| from the land of Sinim.*

13 Shout in triumph—O heavens! And exult—O earth! And break forth, ye mountains, into shouts of triumph,— For Yahweh hath comforted his people,* And <on his hallowed ones>b taketh he compassion.

14 But Zion ||had said||, Yahweh hath forsaken' me,— Even ||My Lord|| hath forgotten me!
Surely (thus) saith Yahweh—

(Even the captive of the mighty one) shall be taken away,
And (the prey of the tyrant) is delivered;
And (thine oppressors) I will oppose,
And (thine children) I will save;

Then will I feed thy tormentors with their own flesh,
And (as with new wine—with their own blood) shall they be drunk,—
So shall all flesh know that I—Yahweh
am thy Saviour,
And (thy Redeemer) is the Mighty One of Jacob.

§ 49. Were Israel's Restoration a Merely Question of Power, it might easily be accomplished; but No.—and Yahweh's Servant is heard narrating his Sufferings, and proclaiming his Confidence of Vindication. From his Story let all Godly Sufferers learn to trust, and all Self-Glorifiers take warning.

1 (Thus) saith Yahweh—

Where then is the scroll of your mother's divorce, whom I have put away?
Or (which of my creditors) is it, to whom I have sold you?
Lo! (for your iniquities) have ye been sold,
And (for your transgressions) hath your mother been put away.

2 Wherefore?
(When I came in) was there no' one?
(When I called) was there none to answer?
Is mine own hand really shortened that it cannot redeem?
Or is there not (in me) strength, to deliver?
Lo! (by my rebuke) I dry up the sea,
I make rivers a desert,
Their fish Stinketh, for want of water,
Yea dieth, for thirst:

3 I clothe the heavens with gloom,
And (of sackcloth) make I their covering.

4 (My Lord, Yahweh) hath given unto me the tongue of the instructed,
That I should know how to succour the fainting, with discourse,—
He kept wakening—morning by morning,
He kept wakening mine ear, to hearken' as do the instructed—

5 (My Lord, Yahweh) opened mine ear,
And (I) was not rebellious,—

(Away!) turned I not:


Some cod. (w. Sep., Vul.): "And these," or, "Adonay, Yahweh." These, therefore, "princesses." G.n.

Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.): "For thus"—
6. Attend unto me, O my people,
And [O my nation] unto me give ear,—
For [instruction] from me shall go forth,
And [my justice]—for a light of peoples—
will I establish:—

4. At hand is my righteousness,
Gone forth hath my salvation,
And [mine own arms] unto the peoples
shall give justice,—
<Upon me> | Coastlands shall wait,*
And [for mine arm] shall they hope.

6. Lift up—to the heavens—your eyes,
And look around to the earth beneath,
<Though the heavens like smoke should have vanished>—
And the earth like a garment should fall to pieces,
And her inhabitants like in like manner should die—
Yet my salvation unto times age-abiding
shall continue,
And my righteousness shall not be broken down.

7. Hearken unto me, ye who discern righteousness,
The people in whose heart is my law,—
Do not fear the reproach of frail men,
Nor [at their revilings] be dismayed;
For [like a garment] shall they be eaten of the moth,
And [like wool] shall they be eaten of the larva;—
But [my righteousness] unto times age-abiding shall continue,
And [my salvation] unto the remotest generation.*

9. Awake, awake, put on strength, O arm of Yahweh,
Awake. As in days of old,
The generations of bygone ages:
Art not thou that which—
Hewed down Rahab,
Piercing the Crocodile*—

10. Art not thou that which died up—
The Sea,
The waters of the mighty Deep,—
That which made of the abysses of the sea a road for the passing over of the redeemed?

* Or: "Who hath a case against me?" ML: "Who owneth my judgment or sentence?"
† Or (with stronger emphasis on the "Who"): "Who will prove me lawless?" Cp. O.G. 216, 4, b.
* "Law" is "revelation"—A. B. Davidson (Temple Bible).
Or: "take note of;" Or: "mine instruction.
ML: "unto the generation of generations."
"As symbol of Egypt"—David's H.I.
Therefore [the ransomed of Yahweh] shall again come unto Zion, with shouts of triumph, *
With gladness age-abiding on their head,—
[Joy and gladness] shall overtake [them],
Sorrow and sighing [have fled away].”

If I am he that comforteth you,—
Who’art [thou] that thou hast feared
Frail man that dieth, and
A son of the earthborn who [as grass]
shall be delivered up?

Thou hast forgotten Yahweh thy maker,
Who stretched out the heavens,
And founded the earth?
That thou hast dreaded continually, all the day, by reason of the fury of the oppressor, in that he was ready to destroy?
Where’s then, is the fury of the oppressor?
The captive hath hastened to be loosed,—
That he might not die in the pit.
Neither should [his bread] be cut off.
But [I—Yahweh] am thy God,
Who threw into commotion the sea,
And the waves thereof roared,—
Yahweh of hosts: is his name.

Therefore have I put my words in thy mouth,
And with the shadow of my hand> have I covered thee,
To plant the heavens, and
to lay the foundations of the earth, and
To say unto Zion,
<My people> thou art!

Rouse thee—rouse thee, stand up, O Jerusalem,
Who hast drunk, at the hand of Yahweh,
his cup of indignation:
The goblet-cup of confusion hath hast thou drunk—hast thou drained.

There is none’ to guide her,
Among all the sons she hath borne,—
There is none’ to grasp her hand,
Among all the sons she hath brought up.

Twain are the things befalling thee,
Who will lament for thee?
Wanting and destruction, and famine and sword,
By whom shall I comfort thee?

Thy sons have fainted,
They lie at the head of all the streets, like a gazelle in a net,—
Who, indeed, are full of
The indignation of Yahweh,
The rebuke of thy God.

Therefore hear, I pray thee, [this], thou humbled one,—
And drunken, but not with wine:—

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<td>15</td>
<td>Awake, awake. Put on thy strength, O Zion,— Put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem—thou holy’ city, For there shall not again come into thee any more’ the uncircumcised and unclean. Shake thyself from the dust, arise—sit down. O Jerusalem,— Loose thyself from the bonds of thy neck, O captive! daughter of Zion!</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>For [thus] saith Yahweh, &lt;For nought&gt; ye sold yourselves,— And &lt;not with silver&gt; shall ye be redeemed.</td>
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<td>For [thus] saith My Lord, Yahweh, &lt;To Egypt&gt; went down my people at first, to sojourn there,— But [in Assyria] &lt;without cause&gt; hath oppressed him.</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Section title: § 52: Zion called upon to clothe Herself with Strength and Beauty, and shake herself from the Dust of her Captivities; to enjoy Redemption by a Price more precious than Silver; to acknowledge the Name of her lately reviled God as that of a now Present, Speaking King, at last Returned to Zion; as Welcome Heralds proclaim, Conquering Watchmen attest, and her own Songs celebrate. Out of Bondage, then! Yahweh waits to become your Vanguard and Rear-guard.</td>
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* Cp. chap. xxxv. 10.
* Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr., edns., Ayn., Syr.) both read and wrote: “Who” — G.n.
* Some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr.) both read and wrote: “Who” — G.n.
* Or: “yest.”

* This then must be Israel’s final deliverance. * Written: “ye redeem yourselves." * Or: (transferring both read: “thyselvse”) In some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr., edns.) both written and read: “thyselvse” — G.n. |
7 How beautiful upon the mountains, are the feet—
   Of him
   That bringeth good tidings,
   That publisheth peace,
   That bringeth good tidings of blessing,
   That publisheth salvation,—
   That saith unto Zion,
   Thy God [hath become king].
8 The voice of thy watchmen!
   They have uplifted a voice,
[Together] do they renew the shout of triumph,—
   For <eye to eye> shall they see,
   When Yahweh returneth to Zion.*
9 Break forth, shout* in triumph, [together],
   ye waste places of Jerusalem,—
   For Yahweh Hath comforted* his people,*
   Hath redeemed Jerusalem:
   Yahweh hath bared his holy' arm,d in the
   eyes of all the nations,*
   So shall all the ends of the earth see
   the salvation of our God.
10 Aways! away! come forth from thence!—
   <Nought unclear> may ye touch,—
   Come forth out of her midst,
   Purify yourselves, ye who are to carry the
   vessels of Yahweh;
11 For <not in haste> shall ye come forth,
   Nor <by flight> shall ye journey,—
   For <your vanguard> is Yahweh,
   And <your rear-guard> the God of Israel.*

§ 53. Yahweh's Servant disclosed, first and last, as
an Exalted Conqueror, but immediately as a Sufferer; even at first, however, with an allusion to his Marred Appearance, and at last with his Death regarded as the cause of his Victory. At the beginning and end of this Prophecy, the Voice is plainly that of Yahweh himself; but at lii. 1 the Voice changes, and sounds like that of Israel in changeable moods propounding her conflicting Thoughts about the Sufferer: as if a final Generation had taken up—in order to resolve and correct—the Doubts and Mistsakes of their Ancestors. (Cp. Intro. Chap. II. 11.)
12 Lo! my Servantb |prospereth,—
   He riseth, and is lifted up, and becometh very high:
13 The more that Many |were amazed at
   thee
   So marred, beyond any man's, was his appearance,
   And his form, beyond the sons of men>  

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8 Or: "For c. to c. shall they look upon Yahweh's return unto Zion," Prob. "Shall be face to face with the event." Cp. Nu. xiv. 11.
9 In some cod. "as written" but read: "and shout" — G.n
10 Or: "For c. to c. shall they look upon Yahweh's return unto Zion," Prob. "Shall be face to face with the event." Cp. Nu. xvi. 11.
11 In some cod. w. Syr and Vul. this "he" is emphatic as in previous line; and in others it is so read, though not so written.—G.n
12 Hence = a manifestation of power. (Cp. chap. xi. 5; xlix. 20; Ps. xlviii. 2.
13 Otherwise in Exo. xii. 11; Deu. xvi. 5.
14 In some cod. w. Syr and Vul. thus "he" is emphatic as in previous line; and in others it is so read, though not so written.—G.n
15 "Degraded" — G.A.S.
16 "Wretched" — G.A.S.
17 "Wretched" — G.A.S.
18 "Wretched" — G.A.S.
19 "Wretched" — G.A.S.
20 "Wretched" — G.A.S.
And <appointed with lawless men> was his grave, And <with the wicked> his tomb,— Though <no violence> had he done, Nor was guile in his mouth.

Yet ||Yahweh|| purposed to bruise him, He laid on him sickness— If his soul become an offering for guilt He shall see a seed, He shall prolong his days,— And the purpose of ||Yahweh|| in his hand shall prosper: Of the travail of his soul shall he see, He shall be satisfied with his knowledge, A setting right, when set right himself shall my Servant win for the Many, Since of their iniquities ||he|| taketh the burden.

§ 54. In Strains of exquisite Tenderness Yahweh of Hosts addresses the Nation he purposes to Renew and Restore. The Wife put away shall come back—for ever.

1 Shout in triumph, O barren one, Who had not borne,— Break forth into shouts of triumph—and still thy voice, Who had not travailed in birth, For these are the children of the Desolate, Than the children of Her who had the husband! Saith Yahweh.

2 Enlarge the space of thy tent, And <curtains of thy habitations> let them spread forth, do not spare,— Lengthen thy cords, And <tent-pins> make thou fast;

For <on the right hand and on the left> shalt thou break forth,— And <thy seed> shall <of the nations> take possession, And <forsaken cities> shall they cause to be inhabited.

Do not fear, for thou shalt not turn pale, Neither feel disgraced, for thou shalt not be put to the blush,— For <the shame of thy youth> shalt thou forget, And <the reproach of thy widowhood> shalt thou remember no more.

For <thy husband> is ||thy Maker||, ||Yahweh of hosts|| is ||his Name||, And <thy redeemer> ||the Holy One of Israel||, <The God of all the earth> shall he be called.

For <like a wife forsaken and grieved in spirit> hath Yahweh ||called thee||,— Even the wife of youthful days in that thou wast rejected, Saith thy God.

For <a small moment> I forsake thee,— But <with abounding compassions> do I embrace thee;

In an overflow of vexation<sup>+</sup> I hid my face<sup><b>b</b></sup> for a moment, from thee, But <with lovingkindness age-abiding> have I had compassion on thee,— Saith thy Redeemer, Yahweh.

For <the waters of Noah> is this unto me,— As to which I swear that the waters of Noah should not again pass over the earth>

||So|| have I sworn Not to be vexed with thee, Nor to rebuke thee.

For ||the mountains|| may move away, And ||the hills|| may be shaken,— But ||my lovingkindness|| <from thee> shall not move away, And ||my covenant of peace|| shall not be shaken, Saith he who hath compassion upon thee—Yahweh.

O thou humbled one, storm-tossed, ||uncomforted||,— Lor ||I am about to set, in antiquity, thy stones, And will found thee in sapphires; And make rubies, thy battlements, And thy gates, sparkling stones,— And all thy boundaries stones of delight; And ||all thy children|| shall be the instructed of Yahweh,— And ||great|| shall be the prosperity of thy children.

<sup>+</sup> Rich must mean 'wicked,' just as poor often means 'godly' A. B. Davidson (Temple Bible). 'Frightened,' Mi. vi. 12; prob. also in Ex. l.iii. 9—David's H.L.

<sup>b</sup> Crush—O.G.

4 The translator has here very cautiously commenced an indentation, to suggest the question, whether what follows is not an indirect Divine Soliloquy as to the reasons by which the strange procedure is justified: That Yahweh should have purposed to lay on his own approved "Servant" the iniquity of others—"of us all." The Divine Reasoner is first referred to in the third person (ver. 10), then (ver. 11) says "My Servant," and (ver. 12) assumes the mighty, self-revealing "I."

With this victorious climax of suffering, the suffering Servant disappears; or appears again only as gracious Proclaimer (lxii.), or terrible Avenger (lxiii.). Henceforth the formation of a New Israel becomes the leading theme.

5 Mi.: "the husbanded one."

<sup>c</sup> Cp. lx. 10; lxiv. 5; Zech. i. 15.

<sup>d</sup> Cp. chap. xlv. 15; lvii. 17; lix. 2; lxiv. 7.

<sup>e</sup> Some, reading one word instead of two w. Aram., Syr., and Vul. have: Like the days of Noah... when—G.N.
14 <In righteousness> shalt thou be established,—  
Be thou far from oppression—  
But indeed thou shalt not fear,  
And from crushing calamity—  
But indeed it shall not come nigh unto thee.  
15 Lo! they would [quarrel] with thee—not at all from me,—  
[Whoso hath quarrelled with thee] [over thee] shall fall.  
16 Lo! I have created the smith, who bloweth up a fire of coals,  
And who bringeth forth an instrument for his work,—  
And I have created the waster to destroy:  
No instrument formed against thee, shall prosper,  
And in judgment shalt thou prove to be lawless,—  
This is the inheritance of the servants of  
Yahweh,  
And their righteousness is [from me];  
Declare Yahweh.  
6 Seek Yahweh, while he may be found,—  
Call ye upon him, while he is near:  
7 Let the lawless forsake his way,  
And the man of iniquity, his thoughts,—  
And let him return unto Yahweh,  
That he may have compassion upon him,  
And unto our God,  
For he will abundantly pardon.  
8 For [my thoughts] are not [your thoughts],  
Nor [your ways] [my ways],—  
Declare Yahweh.  
9 For [higher] are the heavens than the earth,—  
[So] [higher] are  
[My ways] than [your ways], and  
[My thoughts] than [your thoughts].  
10 For <as the rain and the snow descend> from the heavens,  
And <thither> do not return,  
Except they have watered the earth,  
And caused it to bring forth and bud,—  
And given seed to the sower, and  
bread to the eater>  
11 [So] shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth,  
It shall not return unto me void,—  
But shall accomplish that which I please,  
And shall prosper in that whereunto I have sent it.  
12 For <with gladness shall ye come forth,  
And <in peace> shall ye be led,—  
The mountains and the hills shall break out, before you, into shouts of triumph,  
And [all the wild trees] shall clap their hands:  
<Instead of the thorn-bush> shall come up the fir-tree,  
And <instead of the nettle> shall come up the myrtle-tree,—  
So shall it become, unto Yahweh, a Name,  
[A Sign age-abiding, which shall not be cut off].—  
§ 55. Gospel Preaching here begins, as well it may:  
but the Prophetic Needle holds true to the Pole of the National Hope.  
55 1 Ho! every one that thirsteth!  
Come ye to the waters,  
Ye that hath no money,—  
Come ye—buy corn, and eat,  
Yea come—buy corn [without money],  
And [without price] [wine and milk].  
2 Wherefore should ye spend  
Money, for that which is [not bread]?  
Or your labour, for that which satisfeth not?  
Keep on hearkening unto me,  
And so eat that which is good,  
And let your soul [take exquisite delight in fatness]:—  
3 Incline your ear, and come unto me,  
Hearken, That your soul [may live],—  
That I may solemnise for you a covenant age-abiding,  
The Lovingkindness to David, well-assured.  
4 Lo! <As a witness to the peoples> have I given him,—  
[As a leader and commander] to the peoples:  
5 Lo! <A nation thou shalt not know> shalt thou call,  
And a nation which hath not known thee’ <unto thee> shall run,—  
For the sake of Yahweh thy God,  
And for the Holy One of Israel, because he hath adorned thee.  
§ 56. On the deep and broad Foundation of Rightdoing, All Mankind exorted to build; and special Messages of Encouragement are sent to Foreigners and Exiles. Yahweh’s House of Prayer designed for all Peoples.  
1 [Thus] saith Yahweh,  
Observe ye justice,  
And execute righteousness,—  
For [near] is  
My salvation, to come in,  
And My righteousness to be revealed.—  
* Or: “litteth himself be found.”  
‡ N.B.: infinitive after finite verb; cp. chap. vi.  
Synopsis E, h, p, id, astr.  
also chap. xxvii.  
* G.A.S.  
† “Writ:” “I instead” (without “And”); read:  
“And instead.” Some  
evd. w e ar. pr. eds.,  
Aram. Sep., syr. and  
Yul. both rend. and write:  
* G.N.  
† Again, moral preparation called for; cp. xl. 3–5.
ISAIAH LVI. 2—12; LVII. 1—7.

2 How happy the frail man, who doeth this! Yea the son of the earth-born who firmly graspeth it! Keeping the sabbath, lest he profane it, and keeping his own hand, from doing any wrong.

3 And let not the son of the foreigner, who hath joined himself unto Yahweh, speak,"* saying, Yahweh will separate me from his people! Neither let the eunuch [say],"*
        Lo! [I] am a tree dried up!

4 For thus saith Yahweh—
        Of the eunuchs,
        Who shall keep my sabbaths,
        And choose what I delight in,—
        And lay firm hold on my covenant—

5 That I will give unto them—
        In my house,
        And within my walls,
        A sign and a name, better than sons and daughters,—
        A name age-abiding will I give him, which shall not be cut off.

6 And <as for the sons of the foreigner—
        Who have joined themselves unto Yahweh,
        To wait upon him, and
        To love the name of Yahweh,
        To become his, for servants,—
        Every one who keepeth the sabbath, lest he profane it,
        And who layeth firm hold on my covenant—

7 Surely I will bring them into my holy mountain,
        And make them joyful in my house of prayer,
        Their ascending-offerings and their sacrifices being accepted upon mine altar,—
        For <a house of prayer> shall be called, for all the peoples!

8 Declareth My Lord, Yahweh, Who is gathering the outcasts of Israel:—
        Yet others> will I gather unto him,
        Besides his own gathered ones.

§ 57. Corrupt Rulers and Teachers sternly denounced.

9 All ye beasts of the field! come ye, to devour,
        All ye beasts in the forest.

10 His watchmen are blind,
        None of them know,
        All of them are dumb dogs, they cannot bark,—
        Dreaming, sleeping, loving to slumber.

11 And [the dogs] are greedy,* they know not to be satisfied,
        Yea [they] are shepherds, who know not to discern,—
        All of them <unto their own way> have turned,
        Every man to his unjust gain, [on every hand]:

12 Come ye! I will fetch wine,
        Let us fill ourselves with strong drink,—
        And <like this day> shall [to-morrow] be—
        Great beyond measure!

§ 58. Calamity impending, as a Punishment of gross (pre-exilic) Idolatry: but the high and holy Inhabitant of Futurity, who longs to heal, encourages the Repentant.

1 The righteous one hath perished,
        And <not a man> hath taken it to heart, b—
        Yea <the men of lovingkindness> have been withdrawn,
        No one considering,
        That <from the presence of calamity> hath the righteous been withdrawn.

2 He entereth into peace,
        Let them rest upon their couches,—
        Each one who went on a straight path.

3 But <ye> . . . draw near hither,
        Ye sons of divination,—
        Ye seed of an adulterer, when [your mother] committed unchastity!

4 Against whom would ye disport yourselves?
        Against whom would ye widen the mouth,
        and lengthen the tongue,—
        Are not <ye> Children of transgression, d
        A Seed of falsehood.*

5 Who inflame yourselves
        With the terebinths,—
        Slaying the children
        In the torrent-valleys,
        Under the clefts of the crags:

6 <Among the smooth stones of the torrent-valley> a is thy portion,
        They <they> are thy lot;
        Even to them; hast thou
        Poured out a drink-offering,
        Caused to ascend a gift.

7 <Over these things> can I cease to grieve?
        On a mountain high and uplifted hast thou set thy couch,—
        Even thither hast thou gone up, to offer sacrifice;

Lit.: "strong of soul (appetite)." Isaiah [viz. chapters xl. —lixvi.] *G.A.S.
*Or: "In the bare (open) places of the valley is thy lot"; i.e., thou carryest on undisguised idolatry"—Davies' H.L.
And <behind the door and the post> hast thou set thy symbol. For <with another than me> hast thou uncovered thyself and gone up— Hast widowed thy couch, And hast solemnised for thyself a covenant from them, Thou hast loved their couch, <a sign> hast thou seen; And hast gone to the king with oil, And hast multiplied thy perfumes,— And hast sent thy messengers afar, And . . . lowered thyself as far as hades!

<With the length of thy journey> thou wast wearied, Thou didst not say, Hopeless! <The reviving of thy power> thou didst find, <For this cause> hast thou not become sick. Whom then hast thou been anxious about, and feared, that thou shouldst speak falsely, When <me> thou rememberest not, carest not for me? Did not [I] keep silence, even from age-past times, Although <me> thou wouldst not fear? [I] will expose thy righteousness,— And thy works—but* they will not profit thee!

<When thou makest outcry> let thy gathered thongs' deliver thee! But <all of them> shall A wind [catch up]—A breath [take away]! Whereas the he that seeketh refuge in me Shall inherit the land, And possess my holy' mountain. And one said— Cast ye up—cast ye up, prepare ye a way,— Lift the stumbling-block out of the way of my people.

For [thus] saith he that is high and lifted up— Inhabiting futurity, And [holy] is his name: <A high and holy place> will I inhabit, Also with the crushed and lowly in spirit, To revive the spirit of the lowly, and To revive the heart of them who are crushed!—

For <not age-abidingly> will I contend, <Nor perpetually> will I be wrath,— For [spirit] <before me> would faint, Even [the breathing souls] which [I] had made.

Because of his iniquitous gain was I wroth—and emote him, Hiding myself that I might be wroth,— But he went on, turning aside in the way of his own heart.

<His ways> have I beheld, That I might heal him,— And guide him, And restore consolations to him, and to his mourners:

Creating the fruit of the lips— Prosperity! Prosperity! For him that is far off, and for him that is near, SAITH YAHWEH,*

So should I heal him. But [the lawless] are like the sea when tossed,— For <rest> it cannot! But its waters toss out mire and dirt. Not well-being, saith my God * to the lawless!*


Cry aloud! do not spare, <Like a horn> lift high thy voice,— And declare,

To my people, their transgression, and To the house of Jacob, their sins.

Yet <me>—day by day do they seek, And <in the knowledge of my ways> they delight,— <Like a nation that had done righteousness>, And <the justice of their God> had not forsaken> They ask of me the just regulations,* In approaching God they delight.

Wherefore' have we Fasted, and thou hast not seen! Humbled our soul,* and thou wouldst take no note?

Lo! <in the day of your fast> ye take pleasure, But <all your toilers> ye drive on!
ISAIAH LVIII. 4—14; LIX. 1—5.

4 Lo! <for strife and contention> ye fast, And to smite with the fist of lawlessness,— Ye shall not fast as to-day, To cause to be heard, on high, your voice!
5 <Like this> shall the fast be, that I choose, A day for the sor of earth to humble his soul! Is it to bow down, as a rush, his head, And the sackcloth and ashes > to spread out? Is it thou wilt call a fast, Or a day of acceptance with Yahweh?
6 Is not this the fast that I must ever choose— To unbind the tight cords of lawlessness, To unloose the bands of the yoke,— To let the crushed go free, and That ye tear off?
7 Is it not to break, unto the hungry, thy bread, And > the thrust-out oppressed > that thou bring into a home,— When thou seest one naked > that thou cover him, And from thine own flesh shalt not hide thyself?
8 Then shall break forth, as the dawn, thy light, And thy new flesh shall speedily come.
Then shall go, before thee, thy righteousness, The glory of Yahweh shall bring up thy rear:
9 Then shalt thou Call, and Yahweh will answer, Cry out, and he will say, Behold me!
If thou remove, out of thy midst, The yoke,
The pointing of the finger, and The speaking of iniquity;
And shalt let thine own soul go out to the hungry, And the soul of the oppressed thou shalt satisfy.
Then shall break forth, in darkness, thy light, And thy thick darkness [become] as the splendour of noon;
Then will Yahweh guide thee continually, And will satisfy, [even] in scorched regions, thine own soul.
Yes, thy very bones > will be invigorated,— So shalt thou become, like a garden well-watered, And like a spring of water, whose waters do not decrease;
And they who come of thee shall build the wastes of age-past times,
And as for the foundations of generation after generation thou shalt rear them up,—
So shalt thou be called— A Repairer of broken walls, A Restorer of paths leading home.
10 <If thou turn back, From the sabbath, thy foot, From doing thine own pleasure, on my holy day,— And shalt call—
The sabbath, An exquisite delight, The holy [day] of Yahweh, A day to be honoured,
And so shalt honour it, rather— Than do thine own ways, Than take thine own pleasure, or Than speak [thine own] word >
Then shalt thou rest thine own exquisite delight upon Yahweh, . . . And I will cause thee to ride over the high places of the land,— And will feed thee with the inheritance of Jacob thy father, For the mouth of Yahweh hath spoken.

§ 60. The Darkness deepens; and the Catalogue of Sins unfolds its alarming Length—the Sins being first charged upon the People, then confessed by the People, together with their deplorable Results. At length, Yahweh himself interposes to avenge: repaying his Enemies in the West and in the East. He cometh in like a pent-up River, driven on by the Breath of Yahweh. A Redeemer comes for such as repent in Jacob; who are brought into a Perpetual Covenant, by which the Redeemer’s Spirit and Words abide with them for ever.

1 Lo! the hand of Yahweh is not too short to save,—
Neither is his ear too heavy to hear.
2 But your iniquities have become separators betwixt you and your God,
And your sins have caused a hiding of face from you, that he should not hear.
3 For your hands are defiled with blood,
And your fingers with iniquity,—
Your lips have spoken falsehood, and Your tongue muttereth [perversity].
4 None saith in righteousness, and None pleadeth in faithfulness,—
Men are trusting in confusion, And speaking vanity,
Conceiving wickedness, And bringing forth iniquity:
5 <Viper’s eggs> do they hatch, <Spider’s threads> do they weave,—
He that eateth of their eggs dieth, And [that which is crushed] bringeth forth an adder;

* Some cod. (w. ear. pr. edns.): “And ye shall not” (Or: “Ye shall not, then”)—O.n.
Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.): “thou mayest not”—G.n.
* f.s.: In the healing of wounds.

* Some cod. (w. Syr.) read: “give out thy bread.”
Cp. ver. 7.—G.n.
Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.): “Thy limbs make lasom”—G.A.S.
* Vain words—Cheyne.

* Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn.): “thy feet”—O.n.
Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edns.): “pleasures” (pl.)—G.n.
* Keep making talk”—G.A.S.
Cp. chap. xlv. 15; 1 liv. 8; lxxvi. 17.
Heb.: tola; Gen. i. 2.
6 Their threads shall not become a garment, 
Neither shall they cover themselves with their fabrics,—
Their fabrics are fabrics of iniquity, 
Yea the product of violence is in their hands:
7 Their feet, mischief do run, 
And they speed to shed innocent blood,—
Their devices are devices of iniquity, 
Wasting and destruction are in their high roads;
8 The way of well-being have they not known, 
And there is no justice in their tracks,—
Their paths have they made crooked for themselves,
None who treadeth therein knoweth well-being.
9 For this cause hath justice removed far from us, 
And righteousness overtaketh us not,—
We wait for light, But lo! darkness, 
For brightness, in thick darkness we walk:
10 We grope, as blind men, for a wall, 
Yea as men without eyes do we grope,—
We have stumbled, at broad noon, as though it were twilight, 
In desolate places, like the dead!
11 We growl like bears, all of us, 
And do we mournfully cool,—
We wait 
For justice, and there is none, 
For salvation, it is far from us!
12 For our transgressions have multiplied before thee, 
And our sins have witnessed against us,—
For our transgressions are with us, 
And as for our iniquities we acknowledge them:
13 Transgressing, and denying Yahweh, 
And turning away from following our God,—
Speaking oppression and revolt, 
Conceiving, and muttering from the heart, words of falsehood.
14 So then there hath been a driving back of justice, 
And righteousness afar off standeth,—
For truth hath stumbled in the broad way, 
And right cannot enter;
15 And the truth hath been found missing, 
And he that hath turned away from wrong is liable to be despoiled.

And when Yahweh looked >
Then was it grievous in his eyes, that there was no justice:

16 When he saw that there was no mighty man> 
Then was he astonished, that there was none to interpose,—
So his own arm brought him salvation, 
And his own righteousness the same upheld him;
17 And he put on 
Righteousness a coat of mail, 
And a helmet of victory upon his head,—
And he put on the garnments of avenging, for clothing,#
And wrapped about him, as a cloak,—
Jealousy!
18 According to their deeds> accordingly will he repay, 
Indignation to his adversaries, 
Recompense to his enemies,—
To the Coastlands recompense will he repay:
19 That they may revere,—
From the West, the name of Yahweh, 
And from the Rising of the Sun, his glory.
For he will come in like a rushing stream, 
The breath of Yahweh driving it on;
20 So shall come in, for Zion a Redeemer, 
Even for such as are turning from transgression in Jacob,—
Declareth Yahweh.
21 And as for me shall be my covenant with them, 
Yahweh shall say: My spirit that is upon thee, 
And my words which I have put in thy mouth,
Shall not be taken out of thy mouth— 
Nor out of the mouth of thy seed, 
Nor out of the mouth of thy seed’s seed, 
Yahweh shall say, 
From henceforth even unto times age-abiding.

§ 61. "Arise, shine!"—a Call to Zion to dispel the deep gloom of the Nations.

1 Arise—shine, 
For thy light hath come,—
And the glory of Yahweh on thee hath beamed;
2 For lo! darkness covereth the earth, 
And deep gloom the peoples,—
But on thee beameth Yahweh, 
And his glory on thee is seen.
3 So shall nations come to thy light, 
And kings, to the brightness of thy dawning.
4 Lift up—round about thine eyes, and see, 
They all have gathered themselves together—have come to thee,—
Thy sons from afar shall come, 
And thy daughters on the side shall be carried.

*On one school of Masoretes have: “a fabric of iniquity” and some have: “fabric” (sing.) both written and read—G.n.
*So Fu. H.L. “We fall in fat fields as dead men” T.G.
*Or. "answereth." 4 Or Rashi: "is considered mad.
*Cp. chap. xiii. 5.
*Of Y as champion of Israel—13.5, 528.
*Cp. chap. ix. 7, n.
*Cp. chap. xiii. 6.
*Or: is this an evil memory, as G.A.S. thinks?*
*ML: “contracted.”
*PG: “pant up.”
Then shalt thou see, and be radiant, 
And thy heart shall throb and be enlarged;—
For there shall be turned upon thee the fulness of the sea;
The riches of the nations shall come unto thee;
The multitude of camels shall cover thee,
The young camels of Midian and Ephah,
All they of Sheba shall come,—
<Gold and frankincense shall they bring, And the praises of Jehovah shall they tell:
All the flocks of Kedar shall be gathered unto thee,
The rams of Nebaioth shall wait upon thee;
They shall come up, with acceptance, on mine altar;—
And <my beautiful house> will I adorn.

Who are these that, as a cloud, do fly? and as doves to their cotes?
Surely <for me> shall |Coastlands| wait,4
And the ships of Tarshish, first, To bring in thy sons, from far,
Their silver and their gold with them,— Unto the name of Jehovah thy God,
And unto the Holy One of Israel.

Because he hath adorned thee.

So shall |the sons of the foreigner| build |thy walls|,
And |their kings| shall wait upon thee,—
For <in my vexation> I smote thee,
But <in my favour> have I had compassion upon thee.

So shall thy gates be open—continually,
Neither day nor night shall they be shut,— That they may bring unto thee the riches of the nations,
And their kings be led.

For |the nation and the kingdom that will not serve thee| shall perish,—
Yea |the nations| shall be utterly wasted.

The glory of Lebanon, <unto thee> shall come, 
The fir-tree, the cedars of Lebanon, together.
To adorn the place of my sanctuary, And <the place of my feet> will I make glorious.

Then shall come unto thee, bending low, 
The sons of them who had humbled thee,

Then shall bow down, unto the soles of thy feet, 
All they who had despised thee; And they shall call thee—
The city of Jehovah, 
The Zion of the Holy One of Israel.

<Instead of thy being forsaken and hated, so that none' used to pass through thee> I will make of thee—
An excellency age-abiding, 
The joy of generation aftergeneration.

And thou shalt derive sweet nourishment from the nations, 
Yea <on the bounty of kings> shalt thou be sustained;—
So shalt thou know—
That I, Jehovah, am thy Saviour, and That [thy Redeemer] is the Mighty One of Jacob.

<Instead of bronze> I will bring in |gold|, and 
<Instead of iron> I will bring in |silver|, and 
<Instead of wood> |bronze|, and 
<Instead of stones> |iron|,—
And I will appoint the oversight of thee to |Prosperity|,
And the setting of thy tasks to |Righteousness|.

Violence shall no more be heard |in thy land, Wasting nor destruction, within thy boundaries,—
But thou shalt call Thy walls |Victory|, and 
Thy gates |Praise|.

Thou shalt not more have |the sun| [for light by day],
Neither <for brightness> shall the moon give light unto thee,—
But |Jehovah| shall become |thine age-abiding light|,
And |thy God| |thine adorning|:
No more shall go in |thine sun,
Nor |thy moon| withdraw itself,—
For |Jehovah| will become to thee, an age-abiding light,
So shall be ended |the days of thy mourning.

And |thy people shall |all of them| be righteous,
<To times age-abiding> shall they possess the land,—
The sprout of mine own planting,4
The work of mine own hands,—
That I may get myself glory.

|The little one| shall become a thousand, and 
|The small one| a mighty nation:

<—Jehovah| <in its own season> will hasten it.

4 Cp. chap. xlii. 4; li. 5.
5 These, of course, would bring Israel's sons from the west. This, then, is no outland route from Babylon;—G.n.
6 Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Sep., Syr.): "And thou shalt throb (tremble), and thy heart shall be enlarged." —G.n.
7 Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Sep., Syr.): "And thou shalt assent mine altar for acceptance"; but some cod. (w. Aram., Sep., and Syr.) have literally as in this translation. See G.n.
8 Some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edn., Aram., Syr., and Vul.) both read and wrote: "my planting"—G.n.

N.B.: The two contrasted conditions of the same city, showing what city it is—the literal Jerusalem!—G.n.

ML: "And thou shalt suck the milk of nations, Yea the breast of kings shalt thou suck."

Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edn., Sep. and Syr.): "So shall violence," etc.—G.n.

Writers: He planting; read: "my planting." Some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edn., Aram., Syr. and Vul.) both read and wrote: "my planting"—G.n.
§ 62. The Voice of an Anointed Proclaimer is heard, narrating his Commission, and foretelling the Glad Results of its Fulfilment: moving Israel to Song.

61 1 The spirit of My Lord Yahweh is upon me,—
Because Yahweh
| Hath anointed me | to tell good tidings to the oppressed,
Hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted,
To proclaim
| To captives | liberty,
| To them who are bound | the opening of the prison;#
2 To proclaim—
The year of acceptance of Yahweh, and
The day of avenging of our God:
To comfort all who are mourning;
To appoint unto the mourners of Zion—
To give unto them,
A chaplet instead of ashes,
The oil of joy instead of mourning,
The mantle of praise instead of the spirit of dejection,—
So shall they be called,
The oaks of righteousness,
The plantation of Yahweh:
That he may get himself glory.†

4 Then shall they build the wastes of a bygone age,
| The desolations of former times | shall they raise up,—
And they shall build anew—
The cities laid waste,
The desolations of generation after generation.

5 Then shall strangers stay' and feed your flocks,—
And the sons of the foreigner shall be your plowmen and your vine-dressers.

6 But [ye]
| The priests of Yahweh shall be called,
| The attendants of our God shall ye be named,—
| The riches of the nations shall ye eat,
And in their glory shall ye boast yourselves.‡

7 [Instead of your shame]—[double!] and
[Instead of] disgrace they shall shout in triumph over their portion,—
Therefore [in their own land] shall they possess [double],
Joy age-abiding shall be theirs.

§ 63. Intercession offered and invited on Jerusalem's behalf.

8 For I—Yahweh‖ am a lover of justice,
Hating plunder, for an ascending sacrifice,*—
Therefore will I give their reward with faithfulness,
And ‖an age-abiding covenant‖ will I solemnise for them.
9 Then shall be ‖known‖ among the nations
| their seed,
| their offspring | in the midst of the peoples,—
| All who see them | shall acknowledge them,
That ‖they‖ are the seed that Yahweh hath blessed.

10 I will [greatly rejoice] in Yahweh,
My soul shall exult' in my God,
For he hath clothed me, with the garments of salvation,
<With a robe of righteousness> hath he enw rapped me,—
As a bridegroom adorneth himself with [a chaplet],
And as a bride bedecketh herself with [her jewels].

11 For ‖the earth‖ bringeth forth her bud,
And ‖a garden‖ causeth [her seeds] to shoot forth,†
So [My Lord, Yahweh] will cause to shoot forth
Righteousness and praise before all the nations.‡

Some cod. (w. 2 ear. edn., Sep. and Vul.) omit:
"My Lord"—G.n.

Or: "humbled."


"Yahweh's year for accepting," Our God's day for avenging;†
Note that the avenging is assigned to a day.
"Dismiss"—G.A.S. Same word as for "fading," chap. xliii. 8.
"May break into glory"—G.A.S.

Or: "And [their glory] shall ye make your own."

Note of commentators:

1 Or: "maketh himself like a priest." "That priest [will] live with his turban,
decks himself with a splendid turban, such as the priests wore"—O.G. 464.

2 Or transfer both names:
"So Adonay, Yahweh." Cp. chap. xl. 5; lit. 10; Ps. xcvii. 2.

3 Or: "specify."
4 Thou shalt be termed no longer—
Forsaken,  
Nor shall thy land] be termed any longer,
A desolation,
But thou shalt be called
Hephzibah ["My delight is in her"],
And thy land will
Beulah ["married"]—
For Yahweh hath found delight' in thee,
And thy land shall be married.
5 For [a young man] marrieth [a virgin],
Thy sons [marry thee]!
And the bridegroom rejoiceth over [the bride]—
Thy God [rejoiceth over thee].

6 <Upon thy walls, O Jerusalem> have I appointed watchmen,
<All the day and all the night through> let them not hold their peace,—
O ye that put Yahweh in mind,  
Do not take rest //to yourselves.  
Neither give rest /*unto him. 
Until he establish, and until he set forth Jerusalem, as a praise in the earth!

7 Sworn hath Yahweh—
By his own right hand, and
By his own strong arm,—
Surely I will give thy corn no more, as food to thine enemies,
Nor shall the sons of the foreigner drink thy new wine, for which thou hast toiled;
But they who have garnered it shall eat it, and praise Yahweh,—
And they who have gathered in its clusters shall drink it, in my holy courts.  

8 Pass ye through, pass ye through the gates,
Prepare ye the way of the people,—
Cast ye up, cast ye up the highway,
Clear it of stones,
Lift ye high a standard unto the peoples.

9 Lo! [Yahweh] hath sent a message unto the end of the earth:
Say ye to the daughter of Zion,
Lo! thy Salvation is coming,—
Lo! [his reward] is with him,
And his recompense before him.  

10 So shall men call them—
The holy people,
The redeemed of Yahweh,—
And thou shalt be called—
Sought out,
A city not forsaken.  

§64. An //Avenging Redeemer suddenly appears,
coming in from Edom, where he has trodden down Israel's Enemies in the Winepress of Divine Wrath. (Cp. Ps. cxxxvii. 7; chaps. xiii., xiv., xxxiv.; Jer. xxix. 19 with l. 44; Obad.; Mi. iv. 9—v. 5.)

1 Who is this' coming in from Edom.
With bright-red garments, from Bozrah?  
This' made splendid in his raiment,
Marching on the greatness of his strength?

If speaking in righteousness, Mighty

to save.

2 Wherefore is there red, on thy raiment,—
And thy garments, as of one treading in a wine-trench?

3 <A winepress> have I trodden alone,
And <of the peoples> there was no man with me,
So I trod them down, in mine anger,
And trampled upon them, in mine indignation,—
And their life-blood besprinkled my garments,
And <all mine apparel> I defiled;  
For a day of avenging was in my heart,
And the year of my redeemed had come.  

Therefore looked I around, and there was none to help,—
And I was astonished, that there was none to uphold,—
So mine own arm [b] brought me salvation,  
And <mine indignation> the same; upheld me;  

Then trod I down peoples, in mine anger,
And make them drunk, with mine indignation,
And brought down to the earth their life-blood.  

§65. Israel recalls her past Mercies, and bases on them a Prayer for Deliverance from her present forsaken and ruined Condition.

7 <The lovingkindness of Yahweh> will I recall,
The praises of Yahweh,
According to all that Yahweh hath bestowed upon us,

1. "Sweeping on"—G.A.S.
2. "Bending (forward or backward); but read prob. "match," marching"—O.G.
3. Is it possible to protest too strongly against the mistake which finds here the Death of Him who was crucified through weakness (2 Co. xiii. 4)?
6. Ml.: "their grape-juice.
7. Will this not cause kings "to shut their mouths at him," being "astonished in silence" (cp. chap. lii. 15)?

45-2
Even the abundance of goodness to the house of Israel, which he bestowed upon them—
According to his compassions, and
According to the abundance of his loving-kindness.

Therefore he said—
Surely they are, they will not act falsely!
So he became their saviour.

In all their affliction || was afflicted, and the messenger of his presence saved them,
In his love and in his pity || [he] redeemed them,—
And then lifted them up and carried them, all the days of the age past time.

But || they rebelled, and grieved his Holy Spirit,—
And so he turned against them as an enemy, || himself fought against them.

Then were recalled the days of the age past time, || Moses—his people—
Where is he that led them up out of the sea, with the shepherd's of his flock?
Where is he that put, within him, his Holy Spirit?

That caused to go | at the right hand of Moses | his own majestic arm,—
Cleaving the waters from before them.
To make himself an age-abiding name:

Causing them to go through the roaring deeps,—
Like a horse through the wilderness,
That they should not stumble!

As a beast | into the valley | goeth down,
The Spirit of Yahweh causeth him to rest >
|| didst thou lead || thy people,
To make thyself a majestic' name!

Look thou down, out of the heavens, and see,
Out of the high abode of thy holiness and of thy majesty,—
Where are thy jealousies, and thy mighty deeds?*

The resounding of thy yearning affection, and thy compassions towards me are they restrained?

For || art our father,
Though || knew us not,
And || could not acknowledge us,—
Thou, O Yahweh || art our father,
Our Redeemer from the Age-past time is thy name.

Wherefore shouldst thou suffer us to wander, O Yahweh, from thy ways?
Wherefore shouldst thou let us harden our heart past revoring thee?
Return thou, for the sake of Thy servants,
The tribes thou thyself hast inherited.

For a short time only || did thy holy people hold possession,—
Our adversaries || trod down thy sanctuary!
We have become like those
Over whom <from age-past times: thou hast not ruled,
Who have never been called by thy name!>

Would that thou hadst rent the heavens, hadst come down.
At thy presence || had || mountains: quaked:
As fire kindleth | brushwood,
[As] fire causeth | water! to boil
|| if thou wouldst make known thy Name to thine adversaries>
At thy presence || | nations | would tremble.
When thou didst fearful things, we could not expect>
Thou camest down, at thy presence
|| | mountains | quaked.*

Although from age-past times
It was never heard,
It was not perceived by || the ear,—
Neither did || the eye || ever see—
That || a god besides thee could work for the man who waited for him >

Yet didst thou meet
Who was rejoicing and working righteousness,
Even them who || in thy ways | remembered thee,—
Lo! || hast been vexed,*
And truly we had sinned.
Among them was [the prospect of] an age [to come],
That we might be saved.

But we have become as one unclean [all of us],
And || were all our righteous doings,—
And so we faded like a leaf [all of us],
And || | our iniquity || was carried away;

And there was none To call upon thy Name,
To raise himself to lay firm hold on thee—
For thou hadst hidden thy face from us,
And hadst made us despond by means of our iniquity.*

* Written: "<In all their adversity > he was no adversary but read as in this trans. In some cod. w. 3 ear. pr. edn.s. Sep., Syr., Vul.> both written and read as in text of this trans.—G.n.

a Some cod.: "<Whom thou didst wonderful things for him we waited (expected), thou camest not down," etc.—G.n. [Accidental repetition suspected here by some critics.]

f Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edn.s. Sep., Syr., and Vul.): || || might," and (pl.) "mighty deeds."

b Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edn.s. Sep., Syr., and Vul.): || || "might," and (pl.) "mighty deeds."

c Some cod.: "When thou didst wonderful things for him we waited (expected), thou camest not down," etc.—G.n. [Accidental repetition suspected here by some critics.]

d Some cod. (w. 4 ear. edn.s.): || || might," and (pl.) "mighty deeds."

* Some cod.: "Thou didst wonderful things for him we waited (expected), thou camest not down," etc.—G.n. [Accidental repetition suspected here by some critics.]

d Some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edn.s.): || || and (pl.) "mighty deeds."

f Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edn.s. Sep., Syr., Vul.): || || iniquities" || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || |
ISAIAH LXIV. 8—12; LXV. 1—14.

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<td>But now, O Yahweh, &lt;our father&gt; thou art,—</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>I have let myself be consulted, by them who had not asked, I have suffered myself to be found, by them who had not sought me,— I have said Here I am! Here I am! Unto a nation that had not been called by my name. I have spread out my hands, all the day, Unto a rebellious people,— Who walk In the way that is not good, After their own devices. The people who are provoking me to anger, to my face, continually,— Sacrificing in gardens, and Burning incense upon bricks; Who tarry among graves, And &lt;in the secret places&gt; do lodge,— Who eat the flesh of swine, And the broth of refuse things is in their vessels,— Who say— Draw near by thyself, Do not approach with me, For I am holier than thou!</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Lo! it is written before me,— I will not keep silence, But I have recompensed, and will recompense, into their bosom: Yet your own iniquities, And the iniquities of your fathers together,</td>
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So shall ye leave your name for an oath, to my chosen ones,—

So then My Lord Yahweh will slay thee,—
And <his servants> will he call by another name:

So that [he who blesseth himself in the earth]
Will bless himself in the God of faithfulness, e
And [he who swareth in the earth]
Will swear by the God of faithfulness, f—
Because the former troubles have been forgotten, and
Because they are hid from mine eyes.

For, behold me!
Creating new heavens, and a new earth,—
And the former shall not be mentioned, neither shall they come up on the heart. g

But joy ye and exult, perpetually, e in what I am about to create,—
For, behold me:
Creating Jerusalem an exultation, and Her People a joy;
Therefore will I Exult in Jerusalem, and
Joy in my People,—
And there shall be heard in her |no more|
The sound of weeping, or the sound of a cry:

There's shall be thenceforward |no more|
A suckling of a few days, or an elder
Who filleth not up his days,—
But [a youth, a hundred years old] may die,
Yea [a sinner, a hundred years old] shall be accused.

Then shall they build houses, and dwell' in them,—
And plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them;

They shall not build, and [another] dwell, They shall not plant, and [another] eat,—
For <as the days of a tree> shall be the days
Of my people,
And <the work of their own hands> shall my chosen ones <use to the full>:\h

They shall not labour in vain, Nor have children for terror,—
For <the seed of the blessed ones of Yahweh>
shall they be', And their offspring, with them.

And it shall come to pass— That <before they call> [I] will answer, And <while yet they're speaking> [I] will hear.

The wolf and the lamb shall feed is unity,
And [the lion <as an ox> shall eat straw;
But <as for the serpent> [dust] shall be to food:
They shall not harm— Nor shall they destroy,
In all my holy mountain. x

§ 67. The Humble in Heart, and the Proud who hate them, must be Divinely discriminated. The Birth of a Man-child and of a Nation. Rejoice with Jerusalem. Be warned by the Fate of Idolaters and Transgressors.

Thus saith Yahweh, The heavens are my throne, and The earth is my footstool:
Where' then is the house which ye can build me?
Or where' is my place of rest?
For <all these things> hath mine own hand made,
And all these things came into being,— Declareth Yahweh.
But <for this one> will I look around,
For him who is humbled and smitten is spirit, —
And so careth anxiously for my word.

He that slaughtereth an ox [is as one] who smiteth a man,
He that sacrificeth a lamb [is as one] who beheadeth a dog,
He that causeth a meal-offering to ascend [offereth it with] the blood of swine,
He that maketh a memorial of frankincense [is as one] who blesseth iniquity:
They indeed have chosen their own ways,
And <in their own abominations> their soul hath found delight;
I, also, will choose the things that vex them,
And <the things they dread> will I bring upon them, Because—
I called, and there was none' to answer, I spake, and they hearkened not,—
But did that which was wicked in mine eyes,
And <of that wherein I delighted not> made choice.

Hear the word of Yahweh, ye who are anxiously for his word:
Said your brethren Who hated you,
Who thrust you out for my Name's sake.
Yahweh be glorified!
Therefore shall he appear to your rejoicing,
But [they'] shall turn pale.

* Or: "curse."
* Or: "seal."
* Heb: "seven"; cp. 2 Cor. i. 20; Rev. iii. 14.
* Cp. 1 Cor. ii. 9. "Come into mind (secure to one)"
  —O. G. 594b, 4.
* ML: "to futurity."
* So most authorities; but some cod.: "And there"
  —G.n.
* Some cod.: "Nor plant"
  —O.n.
* Cp. O. G. 115.
ISAIAH LXVI. 6—24. 711

6 The sound of a tumult—out of the city, A sound, out of the temple,— The sound of Yahweh, rendering recompense to his foes.

7 * <Before she travailleth> she hath brought forth,—
   <Before her pains come to her> she hath given birth to a man-child!* 

8 Who' hath heard the like of this? Who' hath seen the like of these things? Can a land! be made to bring forth [in one day]? Or a nation [be born] at one time?* <As soon as she travaileth> Zion hath also given birth to her children.

9 Could [[I]] bring to the birth, and not cause to bring forth? Saith Yahweh. Or [[I]] be causing to bring forth, and then prevent? Saith thy God.

10 Rejoice ye with Jerusalem, and exult over her. All ye who love her,—
   Joy with her, right joyfully.
   All ye who used to mourn over her:
   That ye may draw to satisfaction, out of the fountain of her consolations,—
   That ye may drain out and get exquisite delight from the abundance of her glory.

12 For [[thus]] saith Yahweh,—
   Behold me! extending unto her, [like a river] [[prosperity]],
   And [[a torrent overflowing]] [[the glory of the nations]].
   That ye may draw it forth,—
   <Upon the side> shall ye be carried, and
   <Upon the knees> shall ye be caressed:
   <As soon as ye have seen it> [[your heart]] shall be joyful,
   And [[your bones]] [like green herbage] shall thrive,—
   So shall be known
   The hand of Yahweh with his servants,
   But indignation with his foes!

14 For lo! || Yahweh || [with fire] doth come,
   And [[a storm-wind]] [are] his chariots,—
   To render, with fury, his anger,
   And his rebuke, with flames of fire.
   For <by fire> will Yahweh enter into judgment,
   And by his sword, with all flesh,—
   And many' shall be the slain of Yahweh.

17 || They who hallow themselves and purify themselves for the gardens,*
   Behind a certain thing* in the midst,
   Who eat the flesh of swine, and* the abomination, and the mouse,*
   <Together> shall be cut off,—
   Declareth Yahweh.

15 Because [[I]] . . . <for their works and their devices> doth it come! . . .
   Am about to gather together all nations and tongues,—
   So shall they come, and see my glory.

19 Then will I set, among them, a sign,
   And will send of them, such as have escaped, unto the nations—
   Tarshish, Pul, and Lud, that draw the bow, Tubal and Javan,—
   The Coastlands that* are afar off,
   Who have not heard my fame,
   Nor seen my glory,
   And they shall tell my glory throughout the nations.

20 Then shall they bring in all your brethren out of all the nations.
   As a present unto Yahweh,
   Upon horses and in chariots and in palanquins and on mules and on dromedaries,
   Unto my holy mountain—Jerusalem.

21 And <of them also> will I take for priests—
   for* Levites. Saith Yahweh,

22 For <as the new heavens and the new earth which I am about to make, are to remain before me> Declareth Yahweh.
   [So] shall remain' your seed and your name.

23 And it shall come to pass, that
   <From one new moon to another, and From one sabbath to another> Shall all flesh [come in] to bow down before me. Saith Yahweh.

24 Then shall they go forth and look upon the dead bodies of the men' who had been trespassing against me,—
   For [their worm] shall not die,
   And [their fire] shall not be quenched;—
   So shall they become an abhorrence, to all flesh.

* Cp. Mi. v. 3; Rev. xii. 5.  
* Cp. chap. i. 29; lxv. 3.  
* Mi.: "one' . . . 'After one in the midst', the mystagogue or chief celebrant in the mystic performance'—A. B. Davidson (TempleBible). The word for "one" is written in the masculine, but read in the feminine gender. ["Which might mean: some goddess'"] G.A.S.). In some MSS. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn.) both written and read fem.—G.n.
* The Mugah and some other cod. omit this "and"—G.n.

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* Some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edn.; Sep.; Syr.; Vul.) ; "Or: "at a stroke."  
* Mi.: "breathe."  
* Or who?—G.n.  
* Mi.: "suck."
THE BOOK OF THE PROPHET

JEREMIAH.

§1. After a brief historical Record, Jeremiah tells of his Pre-natal Destination and early Call to the Prophetic Office. He is charged to be fearless, sent to Nations and Kingdoms, and assured of Divine Aid. Almond Branch and Boiling Caldron show him as Emblems of his Mission.

1 And I said,

A twig of an almond-tree can I see.

Then said Yahweh unto me—

Thou hast rightly seen, for am I, over my word, to perform it.

And the word of Yahweh came unto me a second time, saying,

What canst thou see?

And I said,

A boiling caldron can I see, with the front thereof on the North.

Then said Yahweh unto me—

Out of the North shall break forth calamity, against all the inhabitants of the land. For behold me calling for all the families of the kingdoms of the North.

Declareth Yahweh, and they shall come, and set every one his throne at the opening of the gates of Jerusalem, and against all her walls round about, and against all the cities of Judah!

Then will I pronounce my judgments against them, concerning all their wickedness, in that they have forsaken me, and have burned incense unto other gods, and have bowed down to the works of their own hands.

| Thou therefore, shalt gird thy loins, and arise, and speak unto them, all that I command thee, be not dismayed because of them, lest I dismay thee before their face. | I therefore—lo! I have set thee to-day, as a fortified city, and as a pillar of iron, and as walls of bronze, over all the land, against the kings of Judah, against her princes, against her priests, and against the people of the land. |

11 Moreover the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying,

What canst thou see, Jeremiah?

ML: "in the body," out of the womb.

ML: "beneath thou camest" (Op. 18. vi. 7.)
And they will fight against thee, but shall not prevail against thee, — for <with thee> am I. Declareth Yahweh, to deliver thee.

§ 2. Commencing his First Message to Jerusalem in terms of touching Tenderness, the Prophet remonstrates with his People for their Unfaithfulness, Ingratitude, Daring and Cruelty; he silences Equivocation, and sternly brings home the Charge of Unfaithfulness. 

1 And the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying; 2 Go and cry in the ears of Jerusalem, saying— Thus saith Yahweh, I remember, in thy behalf, the loving-kindness of thy youthful days, The love of thy bridal estate,— Thy coming out after me, Through the desert, Through a land not sown: Holiness was Israel unto Yahweh, The first-fruit of his increase,— All that devoured it were held guilty, Calamity used to come upon them.— Declareth Yahweh.

Hear ye the word of Yahweh, O house of Jacob, And all the families of the house of Israel. Thus saith Yahweh,— What did your fathers find in me, by way of perversity, that they removed far from me,— and went after vanity, and became vain? Neither said they, Where is Yahweh, Who brought us out of the land of Egypt,— Who led us Through the desert, Through a land of wastes and clefts, Through a land of parched places and of death-shade, Through a land Among which no man had passed, And in which no son of earth dwelt?

Then brought I you into a country of garden'land, to eat the fruit thereof and the goodness thereof,— and yet <when ye entered> then defiled ye my land, and <mine inheritance> ye made an abomination. The priests said not, Where is Yahweh? And they who handled the law did not acknowledge me, And the shepherds transgressed against me,— And the prophets prophesied by Baal, And so <after things that could not profit> did they walk.

Therefore yet further will I plead with you, Declareth Yahweh, Yes <with your children's children> will I plead. For—pass through the coastlands of the West, and see, And <unto Kedar> send ye and [consider diligently],— And see—whether there hath been the like of this! Hath a nation changed gods, although they were No-god's? Yet my people have changed my glory for that which could not profit!

Be amazed, O ye heavens, at this,— And shudder, be dried up utterly. Urgeth Yahweh. For <two wicked things> have my people committed,— <Me> have they forsaken, [a fountain of living water], To hew out for themselves cisterns, broken' cisterns, that cannot hold water. Was Israel [a servant]? <Born in the house> was he? Wherefore hath he become a prey? Against him have been roaring wild' lions, They have uttered their voice,— and have made his land a desolation, His cities have been burned, so as to have no inhabitant. Even the sons of Noph and Tahpanhes have been crushing the crown of the head. Is not this what thou wast certain to do for thyself,— in that thou didst forsake Yahweh thy God, when he was leading thee by the way?

Now therefore, what hast thou to do with the way to Egypt, to drink the waters of Shihor? Or what hast thou to do with the way to Assyria, to drink the waters of the River = Euphrates?

Let thy wickedness correct thee, And thine apostacies rebuke thee, Know therefore and see, That it is a wicked thing and a bitter, that thou shouldst have forsaken Yahweh thy God,— And that the dread of me should not have pertained to thee, Declareth My Lord, Yahweh' of hosts.

Or: "Cyprus." 2 Or: "O.G. 249." 3 "The ancient records emphatically declare that the original reading here was . . . (kôthódi) 'my glory'; and that the Sopherim changed it into (kôthódi) 'his glory.' The original reading was deemed too bold a statement and derogatory to the Lord"—G. Intro. 356. 4 "Devoid of clouds and vapours"—Davies' H.L. 5 Or: "reached." Or: "Adony, Yahweh."
20 For <in age-past time> 
I brake thy yoke, 
I tare off thy fetters, 
And thou saidst, I will not transgress, — 
Nevertheless <on every high hill, and under every green tree> wast thou lying down 
as an unchaste woman. 
Yet [if] I planted thee a precious vine, 
a wholly true seed, — 
How then didst thou change thyself towards me, 
Into the degenerate plantings of the alien* vine? 
22 For <though thou wash thee with nitre,> 
And take thee much soap; > 
Yet is thine iniquity inscribed* before me. 
—Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.*

21 How canst thou say, 
I have not defiled myself, 
<After the Baalim> have I not gone? 
See thy way in the valley, 
Ow'n what thou hast done, — 
A nimble young she-camel, crossing* her own ways; 
A wild ass, taught of the desert, 
<in the desire of her soul> she snuffeth the wind, 
<in her occasion> who can turn her back? 
None who seek her will weary themselves, 
<in her month> they shall find her! 
23 Withhold thy foot from being unshod, 
And thy throat from thirst! 

But thou saidst, 
Hopeless! 
No! for I love foreigners, and <after them> will I go. 
26 <As the shame of a thief when he is found>, 
||Soi| hath been put to shame,*, the house of Israel, — 
||They, their kings, their princes, and* their priests, and their prophets; |
Saying to a tree, <My father> art thou! 
And to a stone, ||Thou didst give us* birth, 
For they have turned unto me the back, and not the face, — 
But <in the time of their calamity> they will say, 
Arise, and save us! 

29 Where then are thy gods, which thou hast made for thyself? 
Let them arise, if they can save thee, in the time of thy calamity, — 
For <according to the number of thy cities> have become thy gods, O Judah.* 
Wherefore should ye plead against me, 
All of you have transgressed against me. — Refereth Yahweh. 
In vain have I smitten your children, <Correction> have they not accepted, — 
Your sword hath devoured* your prophets, as a lion that destroyeth.

30 O generation, see ||ye|| the word of Yahweh, 
<A desert> became I unto Israel! 
Or a land of thick darkness! |
Wherefore || have my people said, 
We have roved about, 
We will not come in, any more, unto thee? 
Can a virgin forget ||her ornaments, — 
||A bride, || her girdle? |
Yet ||my people have forgotten me, days without number. 

33 How thou dost make winsome thy way, to seek love! 
Therefore <even unto wicked women> hast thou* taught thy ways. 
34 <Even in thy skirts> is there found, 
The blood of the lives of the helpless innocents, — 
Not <in the act of breaking in> didst thou find them, d yet [the blood is] on all thee. 
35 Although thou saidst, 
<Because I am innocent> surely hath his anger turned back from me, — 
Behold me! entering into judgment with thee, because thou sayest, I have not sinned! 
36 <How vigorously> thou goest about, changing thy way! 
<Even from Egypt> shalt thou be ashamed, just as thou wast ashamed of Assyria; 
37 <Even from this one> shalt thou go forth, with thy hands upon thy head, — 
For Yahweh hath rejected those in whom thou confidest, and thou shalt not prosper with them. 

1 He hath said,* <If a man send away his wife, and she go from him, and become another man's> will he return unto her [again]? would not that land be utterly desolated? 
And [though] hast been unchaste with many neighbours* and yet [thinnest] to return unto me! —Declareth Yahweh
Lift up thine eyes unto the bare heights, and see—where thou hast not been unchastely embraced! beside the ways hast thou sat to them, like the Arab in the desert,—and hast defiled the land with thine unchastities, and with thy wickedness.

Therefore have been withheld the showers,* and the latter rain hath not come,—Yet <the forehead of an unchaste woman> hast thou, Thou hast refused to be ashamed.

Hast thou not <from this time> cried unto me, My father! <the friend of my youth> art thou? Will he maintain [his anger] to times age-abiding? Will he keep it perpetually? Lo! the ha* spoken [thus] but hast done wicked things, and had thy way!

§ 3. Treacherous Judah put to shame as a worse Offender than Apostate Israel: the latter encourag'd to return to Zion along with Judah, Ark to be abolished, Nations gather'd, Spirit of Adoption bestowed.

And Yahweh said unto me, in the days of Josiah the king, Hast thou seen what <apostate Israel> did? She used to go upon every high mountain, and beneath every green tree, and commit unchastity there.

And I said, <after she had been doing all these things> Unto me! shalt thou* return? and she returned not,—and her treacherous sister Judah saw it!

<Though she6 saw that <for all this> <apostate Israel> having committed adultery> I had sent her away, and had given a scroll of divorcement unto her> yet her treacherous' sister Judah feared not, but [she also] went and committed unchastity.

Yea <though it had come to pass that, through the levity of her unchastity, she had defiled the land, and committed adultery with Stone and with Tree> 10 yet, <in spite of all this> her treacherous' sister Judah [returned not unto me], with all her heart,—but falsely,

Declarath Yahweh,

Then said Yahweh unto me,—<Apostate Israel hath justified herself,—more treacherous Judah>.

Go, and proclaim these words towards the North, and say—Return! thou apostate' Israel.

Urgeth Yahweh,

I will not lower my face against you,—<for <full of lovingkindness> I am'.

Declarath Yahweh,

I will not maintain [mine anger] unto times age-abiding. 12 Only acknowledge thine iniquity, that <against Yahweh thy God> hast thou transgressed,—and hast gone hither and thither* unto foreigners under every green tree, and <unto my voice> ye have not hearkened.

Declarath Yahweh.

Return, ye apostate sons,

Urgeth Yahweh, for [I] am become your husband,—therefore will I take you, one of a city, and two of a family, and will bring you to Zion; and will give you shepherds, according to mine own heart,—who will feed you, with knowledge and discretion.

And it shall come to pass, when ye shall be multiplied and become fruitful in the land> <in those days>. Declarath Yahweh, They shall say no more,

The ark of the covenant of Yahweh, Neither shall it come up on the heart,* Neither shall they remember it, Neither shall they miss it, Neither shall it be made any more.*

<At that time> shall they call Jerusalem,

The throne of Yahweh, and there shall be gathered unto her all the nations — to the Name of Yahweh, to Jerusalem; and they shall walk no more after the stubbornness of their own wicked heart.

<In those days> shall the house of Judah go unto the house of Israel,—that they may enter together<out of the land of the North, upon the land which I gave as an inheritance unto your fathers.>

<Though [I myself] had said,—<How can I put thee among the sons, And give thee a land to be coveted, An inheritance of beauty, of the hosts of nations?>

Yet I said, <My father> shalt thou* call me, And <away from me> shalt thou not turn.

But indeed <as> a wife goeth treacherously

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*a. Mt.: "scattered thy ways."
*b. Writen: "shall ye"; read: "thou." In some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns., Aram. and Vul.) both written and read: "shall thou"—G.n.
*c. Or.: "owner."
*d. I.e.: "come to mind."
*f. Does not this abrogation of the Ark imply the disappearance of the Covenant which it contained and represented?* G.n.
*g. Or.: "at one time."
*h. Writen: "shall ye"; read: "thou." In some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns., Vul.) both written and read: "shall thou"—G.n.

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* Or: "the myriad dropes."
* Written: "I have spokenc and thou hast done":-G.n.
* Or: "she will."
* So it shall be (w. the Vul.). Mistrakes corrected by referring to the ancient Phrygian or Samaritan characters, and to the interchange with each other to which its letters were liable. "I saw... saw... saw "the whole connection and flow of the passage"—G. Intro. 299, 298.
* Or: "made herself appear more righteous."
from her husband. } 21 [A voice, on the bare heights] is heard, The weeping of the supplications of the sons of Israel,—
Because they have perverted their way, Have forgotten' Yahweh their God.

22 Return, ye apostate sons, I will heal your apostasies!
Behold us! we have come unto thee,
For [thou] art Yahweh our God.

23 [Surely] <to falsehood> pertain the hills, The noisy throng on the mountains,—
[Surely] <in Yahweh our God> is the salvation of Israel!

24 But [the Shameful thing] hath devoured the labour of our fathers, from our youth: Their flocks, and their herds, their [sons], and their daughters.

25 We must lie down in our shame, And our reproach [be our covering], For <against Yahweh our God> have we sinned, <We, and our fathers, from our youth, even until this day>.
Neither have we hearkened unto the voice of Yahweh our God.

1 [If thou wilt return, O Israel>—

Declareth Yahweh,

2 Unto me> mayst thou return,—
And <if thou wilt remove thine abominations from before me> Then shalt thou not become a wanderer.

3 [If thou wilt swear,]

By the life of Yahweh! in faithfulness, in justice and in righteousness> Then shall the nations bless themselves in him, And <in him> shall they glory.

§ 4. Against Judah and Jerusalem an Invasion is threatened—to the Anguish of the tender-hearted Prophet, who, assured it must be so, pictures the Scene of Devastation in Language of great beauty. Rejoiced by her Paramours, the Forsaken One makes bitter Outcry.

For 'thus' saith Yahweh, Unto the men of Judah and unto Jerusalem,

Till ye the untilled ground, — And do not sow among thorns.

b Or: “propertiy.”
d A most significant promise!

4 Circumcise yourselves unto Yahweh, So shall ye remove the impurity of your heart, ye men of Judah, and ye inhabitants of Jerusalem,—
Lost mine indignation [go forth as fire], and burn, and there be none to quench it, Because of the wickedness of your doings.

5 Declare ye in Judah, And <in Jerusalem> let it be heard, — And say, Blow ye a horn in the land, — Cry, with full voice! — And say, Gather yourselves together, And let us enter the defended' cities.

6 Lift up an ensign—Zion-ward, Bring into safety, do not tarry,— For <calamity> am [I] bringing in from the North, Even [a great destruction]:—

7 There hath come up a lion’ out of his thicket, Yea [a destroyer of nations;— hath set forward, hath come forth out of his place,— To make thy land’ a desolation, [Thy cities] shall fall in ruins, [so as to have no’ inhabitant].

8 >On this account; gird you with sackcloth, lament and howl,— Because the glow of the anger of Yahweh hath not turned] from us.

9 And it shall come to pass, in that day, —

Declareth Yahweh, That the courage of the king [shall fail], And the courage of the princes,— And the priests [shall be astonished], And [the prophets] shall be amazed.

10 Then said I,— Ah! My Lord Yahweh! [Surely] thou hast suffered this people and Jerusalem [to be beguiled], saying, [Pence] shall ye have,— whereas the sword shall reach unto the soul.

11 [At that time> shall it be said of this people and of Jerusalem,—

The sharp wind of the bare heights in the desert cometh towards the daughter of my people,— [not to winnow, nor to cleanse].

12 A wind too strong for these; cometh in for me,
[jNow || will || I also] pronounce sentences upon them:—

13 Lo! <like clouds> shall he come up, Even <as a storm-wind> his chariots, <Swifter than eagles> his horses,— Woe to us, for we are laid waste !

a Lit.: “forskins.” In some cod. (W. Sep. Syr.): “forskin” (sing.); but in others [w. 3 ear. pr. edns.]: “forskins” (pl.).—G.n.
b Written: “And blow ye”; read: without “And.” In some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edns.): “Aram., Sep., Syr.” both written and read: without “And” — G.n.
c Lit.: “breaking up.”
d Lit.: “heart.”
e A sp. v.r. (wet): “her” — G.n.
Wash, from wickedness, thy heart, O Jerusalem,
That thou mayest be saved,—
How long shall lodge within thee thy wicked' devices?
For [a voice] declareth from [Dan],—
And publisheth trouble' from the hill country of Ephraim.
Put ye in mind the nations,
Lo! publish ye against Jerusalem,
Blockaders are coming in from a land afar off,—
And have uttered against the cities of Judah, their voice:
As the keepers of a field have they come against her, round about,—
For [against me] hath she rebelled,
Declareth Yahweh.
Thine own way And thine own doings
Have done these things unto thee,—
This thy wickedness>
Surely it is bitter,
Surely it hath reached unto thy heart.

My bowels! My bowels!
I am pained in the walls of my heart,
My heart beareth aloud to me,
I cannot be still!
For [the sound of a horn] hast thou heard, O my soul,
The loud shout of war!
Breach upon breach they cry,
For [ruined] is all the land,—
Suddenly are ruined my tents,
In a moment my curtains!
How long shall I keep on seeing a standard,—
continue to hear the sound of a horn?
Surely [pervasive] is my people,
Me have they not known,
Foolish sons are they,
Yea without understanding they are:
Wisely they are, to commit wickedness,
But how to do well they know not!

I beheld
The earth, and lo! it was waste and wild,—
The heavens also, and their light was not:
I beheld
The mountains, and lo! they were trembling,—
And [all the hills] had been violently moved:
I beheld
And lo! there was no human being,—
Yea [all the birds of the heavens] had fled:

I beheld
And lo! [the garden-land] was a desert,—
And [all its cities] had been broken down,
Because of Yahweh,
Because of the glow of his anger!
For [thus] saith Yahweh,
<A desolation> shall all the land become —
Nevertheless [a full end] will I not make.
For this cause shall the land mourn',
and the heavens above be overcast':
Because I have spoken, have purposed, and have not repented, nor will I turn back therefrom.

At the noise of horseman and archer
The whole city is in flight,
They have entered dark thickets,
Yea unto the crag have they gone up,—
Every city is forsaken,
There remaineth not in them a man!!

And [when thou art laid waste] what wilt thou do?
Though thou clothe thyself with crimson,
Though thou deck thyself with ornaments of gold,
Though thou enlarge with antimony thine eyes>
In vain shalt thou make thyself fair,—
Paramours have rejected thee;
Thy life will they seek!

For [a voice as of a woman in pangs] have I heard,
Anguish as of her that is bearing her first-born.
The voice of the daughter of Zion!
She gaspeth for breath,
She spreadeth forth her palms,—
Surely woe to me!
For my soul fainteth before murderers.

§ 5. One Right-doer might have saved Jerusalem;
but no! Poor and Rich alike are corrupt—
Prophets, Priests and People: the End must come, but not an Utter End!

Run ye to and fro through the streets of Jerusalem,
And see, I pray you, and know, and seek out in the broad places thereof,
Whether ye can find [a man],
Whether there is one Doing justice,
Demanding fidelity,—
That I may pardon her.

Even though they say By the life of Yahweh!
Yet in fact falsely do they swear.
O Yahweh! thine own eyes are they not directed to fidelity?"
Thou hast smitten them, 
Yet have they not grieved,*
Thou hast consumed them—
They have refused to receive correction,—
They have made their faces bolder than a
cliff,
They have refused to return.

4 And I said,—
Only [poor people] are they, —
They act foolishly. For they know not
the way of Yahweh, 
the justice of their God !

5 I will betake me unto the great men, and will
speak [with them]! For [they] know
the way of Yahweh, 
the justice of their God !

Yea but [they] [with one accord] have
broken the yoke, 
torn off the bands.

6 For this cause hath the lion out of the forest
smitten [them], 
The wolf of the waste plains preyeth [upon]
them,
The leopard [is keeping watch over their
cities, —
Every one that goeth out from thence [is
torn in pieces,—
For they have multiplied their transgres-
sions, 
Numerous are their apostasies.

7 How [for this] can I pardon thee? 
Thine own sons [have forsaken me, 
And have sworn by No-gods.—
When I had fed them to the full] Then
committed they adultery, 
And <the house of the unchaste woman> [they]
used to throng:

8 Lusty, well-fed horses had they be-
come, 
Every man [unto his neighbour's wife] would
neigh !

<For these things> shall I not punish !

Demanded Yahweh :
Yea <on a nation such as this> must not my
soul avenge herself !*

9 Scale ye her walls, and destroy,
But <a full end> do not make,—
Remove her tendrils,
For <not to Yahweh> do [they] belong !

11 For <very treacherously> have the house of
Israel and the house of Judah [dealt with
me], 
Declareth Yahweh.

12 They have acted deceitfully against< Yahweh,
And have said,
Not He !
Neither shall there come' upon us [calamity]
<Nor sword nor famine> shall we see ;

But [the prophet] shall prove to be wind,
And there is [no one] speaking in them,—
Thus shall it be done to themselves !
Therefore
Thy saith Yahweh,
God of hosts, 
Because ye have spoken this word >,—
Behold me! making my words in thy mouth
to be fire, 
And [this people]—wood,
So shall it devour them.

15 Behold me! bringing upon you a nation from
afar, *O house of Israel. 
Declareth Yahweh,—
/A nation invincible> it is'.
A nation from age-past times hath it
been',
A nation whose tongue thou shalt not
know,
Neither shalt thou understand what it
spaketh :

16 Its quiver [is like an open sepulchre,—
They all are heroes :
Then shall it eat thy harvest, and thy bread,
which [thy sons and thy daughters] should
eat,—
It shall eat thy flock and thy herd,
It shall eat thy vine and thy fig-tree,—
It shall destroy thy fenced cities, wherein
[thou art trusting] [with the sword].

Yet <even in those days>

Declareth Yahweh,
Will I not make of you [a full end].

And it shall come to pass <when ye shall
say, 
For what cause hath Yahweh our God
done to us all these things ?>
Then shalt thou say unto them,—
As ye forsook me, and served the gods
of the foreigner in your own land>
So shall ye serve aliens in a land [not
your own].

Tell ye this, throughout the house of Jacob,—
And let it be heard throughout Judah,
saying :

21 Hear this, I pray you, ye people—foolish
and without heart,—
<Eyes> have they, and see not,
<Ears> have they, and hear not. b

22 Even for me> will ye have no reverence? 
Enquireth Yahweh,
And <because of me> will ye not be
pained ?
In that <though I placed the sand as a
bound to the sea,
A decree age-abiding, and it should not
pass beyond it,—
When they would toss themselves,
Then should they not prevail,
When the waves thereof would roar;
Then should they not pass beyond it >

Lit.: "hear"; Cp. I Cor. xiv. 2.
Cp. Eze. xii. 2.
Yet this people hath an obstinate and rebellious heart;—
They have turned aside, and gone their way;
Neither have they said in their heart,—
"Let us, we pray you, revere Yahweh our God,
Who giveth rain, even the early and the latter, in its season, 
<The appointed weeks of harvest> he reserveth for us.
Your iniquities have thrust away these things,
Yea, your sins have withheld that which is good from you.
For there have been found among my people, lawless men, —
One lieth in wait, as with the stooping of fowlers,
They have set a trap, they capture [men]:
<As a cage> is full of birds, —
[So] are [their houses] full of unrighteous gain,—
For this cause have they become great, and waxen rich:
They have waxed fat, they shine.
Yea, they have overpassed the records of wickedness.
<The right> have they not determined, —
The right of the fatherless, that they might prosper, —
Yea <justice to the helpless> have they not decreed.

<Upon these things> shall I not bring punishment? —
Demandeth Yahweh. <Or <on a nation such as this> shall not my soul avenge herself? —
An astounding and horrible thing hath been brought to pass in the land:
The prophets have prophesied [falsely],
And [the priests] tread down by their means,
And [my people] love it [so], —
What then can ye do, as to her latter end?

§ 6. The Invader approaches, making light of his Task, his Men clasping for the Fray. Yahweh, tearing himself from his People because they abound in Wickedness and Violence, and refuse to hearken, and mock the Divine Word—charges the Enemy not to spare. The Prophet himself, filled with Yahweh's Indignation, pours out his Warnings wherever he can get a Hearing, and is further appointed to act as an Assayer of Metal amongst his People.

Take your goods into safety, ye sons of Benjamin, out of the midst of Jerusalem,
And <in Tekoa> blow ye a horn,
And <on Beth-hacceren> raise a fire-sign,—
For calamity hath looked out from the North,
Even a great destruction. —

<To a comely and delicate woman> have I likened* the daughter of Zion:
<Against her> shall come shepherds, with their flocks;
They have pitched against her their tents, round about,
They tend their flocks, every one near at hand.
Hallow ye against her a war,
Arise! and let us go up in broad noon.
Woe to us, for the day hath turned,
for the shadows of evening stretch along.

Arise! and let us go up in the night,
And let us destroy her palaces.

For Thus saith Yahweh of hosts,
Cut ye down timber, and cast up, against Jerusalem, a mound,—
[That] is the city to be punished!
There is nothing but oppression in her midst;
Like the casting forth by a well of its waters>, —
[So] hath she cast forth her wickedness,—
Violence and destruction are heard in her,
Before my face, continually are suffering and smiting.

Receive thou correction, O Jerusalem,
Lest my soul be torn from thee,—
Lest I make thee a desolation,
A land not habitable.

Thus saith Yahweh of hosts,
They shall thoroughly glean, as a vine, the remnant of Israel,—
Turn back thy hand, as a grape gatherer, over the tendrils.

Unto whom can I speak—and bear witness, that they may hear?
Lo! <uncircumcised> is their ear, that they cannot attend,—
Lo! the word of Yahweh hath become to them a reproach, they take no delight therein.

So then <with the indignation of Yahweh> am I full,
I am too weary to hold it in,
[If I am constrained] to pour it out, upon the boy in the street, and upon the circle of young men [together], —
For [even husband with wife] will be captured,
The elder, with him who is full of days;
And their houses shall be turned over to others,
Fields and wives together,—

* Some authorities omit * Op. ver. 9.
this " even "—G.N.
5 Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edns., Sep., Syr. and "As a e. and d. thing have I cut off (or laid waste)." — G.N.
6 So the Mugah MS.; but
For I will stretch out my hand against the inhabitants of the land.

Declareth Yahweh.

13 For <from the least of them, even unto the greatest of them> ||Every one|| graspeth with greed,—
And <from the prophet even unto the priest>, ||Every one|| dealeth | falsely | ;
And so they have healed the grievous wound<sup>b</sup> of my people<sup>e</sup> <sup>sightly</sup>> Saying Peace, peace, when there was no peace, ||Thus|| saith Yahweh.

15 Were they led to turn pale, because <an abominable thing> they had done! "Nay! they did not ||at all turn pale||, "Nay! they did not so much as know how ||to exhibit shame||, ||Therefore|| shall they fall among them who are falling,
||In the time when I punish them|| shall they be overthrown. ||Thus|| saith Yahweh.<sup>b</sup>

16 Stand ye at the ways—and see, ||Thus|| saith Yahweh—
And ask for the paths of age-past times,<sup>*</sup> Where is the good<sup>1</sup> way? And walk therein, And ye shall find rest<sup>s</sup> to your souls.<sup>s</sup> But they said,
We will not walk [therein]!

17 Therefore will I raise up over you, watchmen,
Give ye heed<sup>b</sup> to the sound of a horn,— But they said,
We will not give heed!

18 ||Therefore|| hear, ||Thus|| O ye nations,—
And take knowledge, ||Every|| assembly,
Of which befalleth them.
Hear thou—O earth,
Lo! ||I|| am bringing in Calamity against this people, the fruit of their own devices,—
For <unto my words> have they not given heed,
And <as for my law> they have rejected it.

What then is<sup>s</sup> it to me, that—
||Frankincense from Sheba<sup>s</sup> come in, or ||Sweet cane' from a land afar off||?
||Your own ascending-offerings|| are not acceptable,
Nor are ||your sacrifices|| pleasing to me.

21 Behold me! laying before this people, stumbling-blocks,— And fathers and sons together ||shall stumble against them||,
The neighbour and his friend|| shall perish.

22 ||Thus|| saith Yahweh,
Lo! a people coming in from the land of the North,—
Yea ||a great nation|| shall be stirred up out of the remote parts of the earth:
<br>(Bow and javelin) shall they grasp,
||Cruel|| is he!
So they will not have compassion,
||Their voice|| ||like the sea|| will roar,<sup>a</sup> And <on horses> will they ride,—
Arrayed each one, like a man for battle, Against thee, O daughter of Zion!

24 We have heard the report thereof.
Relaxed<sup>s</sup> are our hands,— ||Anguish|| hath taken hold on us,
||Fangs|| as on her that is giving birth.

25 Do not go out into the field, And <in the road> do not walk,— Because ||a sword|| hath the foe,—
Terror round about!||

26 O daughter of my people,
Gird thee with sackcloth, and<sup>s</sup> roll thyself in ashes,—
<br>(The mourning for an only son) make thou for thyself,
||Most bitter lamentation||.
For <suddenly> shall the destroyer come upon us.

27 ||An assayer|| have I set among my people, of gold-ore,<sup>s</sup>
That thou mayest note and try their way:<sup>*</sup>
<br>(They all) are rebels<sup>s</sup> of rebels,
Slander-walkers,<sup>s</sup> [They are] bronze and iron!
<br>(As for them all) ||corrupters|| they are!

29 Scorched<sup>s</sup> are the bellows,
By fire|| is lead [wont to be] consumed,—
||In vain|| hath he gone on refining,
For the wicked|| have not been drawn out:

30 Rejected silver are they called,
For ||Yahweh|| hath rejected' ||them||.

§ 7. Message in the Temple Gate: Thoroughly reform, A Message, or the Fate of Shiloh shall befall this House, and Judah be rejected like Ephraim. Jeremiah forbidden to pray for his People, since whole Families and the Temple are given up to Idolatry, and the cruel Rites of Tophet have been commenced. These and other Enor- mities, including a Falsifying of Records, depere the Gloom, until at length the Harvest is past!

1 The word that came unto Jeremiah, from 7 Yahweh, saying:—
2 Stand thou in the gate of the house of

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<sup>*</sup> Cp. O. G. 4829, d (b).
<sup>b</sup> ||fracture."
<sup>c</sup> "Some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. ednas.) ||their daughter of my people," Cp. chap. viii. 11—G.n.
<sup>e</sup> "N.B. verses 12 to 15 here nearly the same as chap. viii. 11, 12.
<sup>g</sup> Cp. chap. xxviii. 15.
<sup>h</sup> Or: "right." ||Cp. Deu. xxviii. 65; Mt. xi. 29.
<sup>i</sup> ||Cp. Deu. xxvi. 29; Lam. ii. 22. Also Intro., Chap. I., 3. a.
<sup>j</sup> ||Cp. ednas.) ||And give ye heed" = "Give ye heed therefore"—G.n.
<sup>k</sup> ||Mine instruction."
<sup>l</sup> Cp. Is. v. 29, 30.
<sup>m</sup> Cp. chap. xx. 3, 10; xlvi. 8; xlix. 29; Lam. ii. 22. Also Intro., Chap. I., 3. a.
<sup>n</sup> ||Some cod.: "their heart"—G.n.
<sup>o</sup> Cp. (w. 3 ear. pr. ednas.) omit: "and"—G.n.
<sup>p</sup> ||Some cod. (w. Aram., Syr., Vul.) ||"chiefs"—G.n.
Therefore will I do to the house, Whereon my Name hath been called, Wherein ye are trusting, Even to the place which I gave to you and to your fathers,— Just as I did unto Shiloh; And will cast you out from before me,— Just as I have cast out All your brethren, All the seed of Ephraim.

Thus saith Yahweh of hosts, God of Israel, Amend your ways, and your doing,— That I may cause you to dwell in this place. Do not, on your part, trust in false words, saying,— The temple of Yahweh, The temple of Yahweh, The temple of Yahweh, they are'!

But if ye shall thoroughly amend your ways, and your doing,— Shall thoroughly execute justice, between a man and his neighbour; The sojourner, the fatherless, and the widow shall not oppress, And innocent blood shall not shed in this place,— And after other gods shall not walk, to your own hurt>

Then will I cause you to dwell In this place, In the land' which I gave to your fathers,— From one age even unto another.

Lo! ye, on your part, are trusting in false words,— To no profit!

Are ye to steal, commit murder, and commit adultery, and swear falsely, and burn incense unto Baal,—and walk after other gods, whom ye have not known;

And will ye then come in, and stand before me, in this house, whereon my Name hath been called, and say,— We have set ourselves free,—for the purpose of committing all these abominations?

A den of robbers hath this house, on which my Name hath been called, become [in your own eyes]? I, also,—lo! I have seen it,

Declareth Yahweh.

For go, I pray you, unto my place which was in Shiloh, Where I made my Name to dwell [at first],— And see what I did to it, because of the wickedness of my people Israel!

Now therefore,— Because ye have done all these deeds, Declareth Yahweh,— And though I spake unto you, betimes' speaking, Yet ye hearkened not, And though I cried unto you, Yet ye answered not>

a Some cod. (w. 1 car. pr. edn.) : "do not" [as in next clause]—Q.n. Or: "From times past even unto times long to come." Heb.: "from gods even unto gods." Scarcely "from everlasting even to everlasting." * Cp. chap. xi. 14; xiv. 11. b In some cod. (w. 2 car. pr. edn.): "worship" = "goddess." —G.n. Cp. T.O. p. 479. * Or transfer both names: Adony, Yahweh. 4 Lit.: "sacrifices"; but see P.B. Lev. 1, 8, n, and O.G. 337, 5.
Yet they hearkened not.

Neither inclined their ear,
But walked in the counsels—
In the stubbornness of their own wicked heart:
And went backward, and not forward.

<Ever since the day that your fathers came forth out of the land of Egypt, until this day>
Have I sent unto you all my servants the prophets,
<Daily, betimes> sending them;
Yet they hearkened not unto me.
Neither inclined their ear,—
But stiffened their neck.
They did more wickedly than their fathers.

Therefore shalt thou speak unto them all these words,
Though they do not hearken unto thee,—
And thou shalt cry aloud unto them,
Though they do not answer thee:—
But thou shalt say unto them,—
"This is the nation that hearkened not unto the voice of Yahweh its God,
Neither accepted they correction,—
Perished is fidelity, And is cut off, out of their mouth.

Cut thou off thy crown of hair, [O Jerusalem],
and cast it away,
And lift thou up on the bare heights, a dirge,—
For Yahweh hath rejected and cast out the generation with which he was wrought.

For the sons of Judah [have done] that which was wicked in mine eyes.

Declareth Yahweh,—
They have set their abominations in the house whereon my Name hath been called, to defile it;
And they have built the high places of Topheth, which is in the valley of the son of Hinnom,
To burn up their sons and their daughters in the fire,—
Which I commanded not, Yet neither came it up on my heart.

Therefore | lo! | days are coming.|
Declareth Yahweh,
When it shall not be called any more—
The Topheth, nor The valley of Ben-hinnom, but The valley of Slaughter,—
And they shall bury in Topheth, for want of place;
And the dead bodies of this people shall become food,
For the bird of the heavens, and For the beast of the earth,—
And there shall be none to drive them away.

a Babylonian cod. "your"
—G.n.
 c Mf. "Neither entered it into my mind."
 d Cp. chap. xix. 4.
 e Cp. chap. xxv. 10.
 f Cp. Is. xxxviii. 11.
 g Cp. chap. xxvii. 12.
 h Mf. "cause cease."
How can ye say,  
Wisdom is with us,  
And the law of Yahweh is with us?  
But indeed lo! falsely hath dealt the false pen of the scribes!  
Ashamed are the wise, dismayed, and captured!  
Lo! the word of Yahweh have they rejected,  
And what wisdom have they?  
Therefore will I give—  
Their wives to others,  
Their fields, to such as shall take possession of them,  
For the least, even unto the greatest.  
Every one is wholly given to extortion;  
From the prophet, even unto the priest.  
And so they have healed the grievous wound of the daughter of my people slightly.  
Saying, Peace! peace! when there was no peace!  
Were they led to turn pale, because an abominable thing they had done!  
Naught! they did not at all turn pale,  
Naught! they did not so much as know how to exhibit shame!  
Therefore shall they fall among them who are falling.  
In the time when they are punished shall they be overthrown.  
Saiith Yahweh.  
I will surely remove them.  
Declareth Yahweh:  
There should be no grapes on the vine,  
Nor figs on the fig-tree.  
Even the leaf hath faded,  
Though I have given them these things they shall pass away from them.  
Why are we sitting still?  
Gather yourselves together, and let us enter the defended cities.  
And let us be silent there.  
For Yahweh our God hath put us to silence,  
And made us drink poisoned water.  
Because we have sinned against Yahweh.  
A waiting For prosperity, but no welfare,  
For a time of healing, but lo! terror.  
From Dan was heard the snorting of his horses,  
At the sound of the neighing of his chargers the whole land trembled,  
Yea they came in and did eat up  
The land and the fulness thereof,  
The city, and them who were dwelling therein.

17 For behold me! sending among you serpents—  
vipers which there is no charming,—  
And they shall fatally bite you.  
Declareth Yahweh.  
18 When I would have cheered myself against sorrow—  
Against me mine own heart sickened:—  
Lo! the voice of the cry for help of the daughter of my people, from a land far away,  
Is Yahweh not in Zion?  
Is her King not within her?  
Why have they provoked me  
With their carved images,  
With their foreign vanities?  
The harvest is passed.  
The fruit-gathering is ended;  
And we are not saved!

§ 8.  
After an Outburst of Emotion the Prophet resumes his unwelcome Theme: further probing the Sins of his People, he is instructed to call for Waiting Women to lament over the Ravages of Death.  
The Divine Character a Theme for Glorifying.  
Circumcision availed nothing.

21 For the grievous injury of the daughter of my people I am grievously injured,—  
I am ensnared in gloom,  
Horror hath seized me:—  
Balsam is there none?  
Is there no physician there?  
Why hath not appeared the healing of the daughter of my people?

1 Oh that my head were waters,  
And mine eyes a fountain of tears,—  
That I might weep day and night,  
For the slain of the daughter of my people!  
2 Oh that I had in the wilderness, a wayfarers’ lodge,  
That I might leave my people, and go from them,—  
For they all are adulterers,  
An assemblage of traitors;  
3 Who have prepared* their tongue as their bow of falsehood,  
And not by faithfulness have they become mighty in the land,—  
For from wickedness unto wickedness* have they gone forth,  
But have they not known?  
Declareth Yahweh.

* Or: "instruction."  
† Or: "a falsehood—hath the f. p. of the serpents made!"  
‡ And wisdom of what (= what kind of wisdom) is theirs"—O.G. 452.  
§ (P. O. G. 489, 4, (6)).  
• Some cod. (w. 2 carn. pr.)  
Edns. and Syr.): "And from"—O. N. B. Verses 10-12 here nearly the same as chap. vi. 12-15.  
"Publius"—cp. O. G. 718.  
*Mi.  "water of poppy"—T. G.  
* Cp. xiv. 19.

* "A source of brightening to me in sorrow"—O.G. (which, however, seems text doubtful).  
† Lit. "sent."  
* Or: "acknowledged."
4 Every one [of his neighbour] beware ye, And [no brother] may ye trust,— For [every brother] supplanted! And [every neighbour] a tale-bearer, goeth about;*

5 Yea [every one] [of his neighbour] maketh a dupe, And [truth] they do not speak,— They have taught their tongue to speak falsehood, In acting perversely they have wearied themselves.

6 Thy dwelling is in the midst of deceit, Through deceit have they rejected the knowledge of [me].

Declareth Yahweh.

7 Therefore [thus] saith Yahweh of hosts, Behold me! melting them, so will I try them,— For how else should I do, because of the wickedness of b the daughter of my people?

8 A pointed arrow is their tongue, Deceit hath it spoken,— With his mouth, peace unto his neighbour; doth one speak, But within himself he layeth his ambush.

9 For these things shall I not bring punishment on them? Demandeth Yahweh,—

On a nation such as this must not my soul avenge herself?*

10 Over the mountains will I take up a weeping and wailing, And over the oases of the desert a dirge, For they have been burned, so that no man passeth through, Neither have men heard the lowing of cattle,— Both the bird of the heavens and the beast; have fled, have gone their way:

Thus will I give up Jerusalem To heaps,

A habitation for jackals,— And the cities of Judah will I give up to desolation, without inhabitant.

12 Who is the man that is wise, That he may discern this? And unto whom hath the mouth of Yahweh spoken, That he may declare it? For what cause

Hath the land perished, Hath it been burned as a wilderness, that no man passeth through?

13 Then said Yahweh,— Because they have forsaken my law,* which I set before them,— And have not hearkened to my voice, neither walked therein;

14 But have gone their way, After the stubbornness of their own heart,— And after the Baals which their fathers taught’ them>

Therefore [thus] saith Yahweh of hosts, The God of Israel,

Behold me! Feeding them [even this people] with wormwood,— And I will cause them to drink, poisoned water;*

And will scatter them among the nations, which neither they nor their fathers [have known],— And will send after them the sword, until I have consumed them.

Therefore [thus] saith Yahweh of hosts, Consider ye diligently and call for the wailing women, that they may come,— And unto the wise women send ye, that they may come;

Yea let them make haste, and lift up over us a wailing,— That our eyes may run down with tears, And our eyelashes stream down with water;—

Yea a voice of wailing hath been heard out of Zion, How are we ruined! We have turned very pale, For we have left the land, Forb they have cast down our habitations.

For hear, O ye women, the word of Yahweh, And let your ear take in the word of his mouth,— And teach your daughters a wail, Yea [each woman—her neighbour] a dirge:—

That death Hath come up through our windows, Hath entered our palaces,— Cutting off The boy from the street, The young men from the broadways.

Speak thou, Therefore declareth Yahweh, So shall fall the dead bodies of men, Like dung heaps on the face of the field,— And like swaths after the harvestman, With none to gather.

15 Therefore [thus] saith Yahweh, Let not [the wise man] glory [in his wisdom], Neither let [the mighty man] glory [in his might],— Let not [the rich man] glory [in his riches];

* N.B.: The "envelope" arrangement of lines; see Intro. Chap. I., s. c.

12—O. n.
14—G. n.
* Written: "piercing";
* Or: "mine instruction."

* Ml.: "water of poppy."
* Some cod. (w. 3. ear. pr. edn.) of the ground
* Some cod. (w. 3. ear. pr. edn.) [Rabb.] "Yea for" (or: "For indeed") edn., Aram., Sep., Syr. —G. n.
* Some cod. (w. 1. ear. pr. edn.) "Neither (nor let)—G. n.
But let the glorying one glory—
In having intelligence, and in knowing me,
That I am Yahweh,
Executing lovingkindness, justice, and righteousness in the earth,—
That in these things I delight.
Declareth Yahweh.

Lo! days are coming,
Declareth Yahweh,—
When I will bring punishment upon every one circumcised,
With him that is uncircumcised:
Upon Egypt and upon Judah,
And upon Edom, and upon the sons of Ammon,
And upon Moab,
And upon all the clipped beards,
The dwellers in the desert,—
For all the nations are circumcised,
And all the house of Israel are uncircumcised in heart.

§ 9. The Folly of Idol-making described with keen irony; the Majesty of A Living God declared; a Challenge to the World in Aramaic; Israel's Lament.

Hear ye the word which Yahweh hath spoken unto you, O house of Israel:—

Thus saith Yahweh—
Unto the way of the nations become not ye accustomed,
Nor at the signs of the heavens be ye dismayed,—
Because the nations are dismayed at them.

For as for the prescribed customs of the peoples—vainy they are,—
For a tree out of the forest one cutteth down,
Work for the hands of a skilled workman, with the axe:

With silver and with gold he decketh it,—
With nails and with hammers they fasten them, that it may not totter.

Mere palm-trunks turned they are, and cannot speak,
They must needs be carried, for they cannot take a step,—
Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do harm,
And even to do good is not in their power.

None there is like unto thee, O Yahweh,—Great art thou,
And great is thy Name, for might.

Who would not revere thee, O King of nations?
For doth it beseech,
Forasmuch as among all the wise men of the nations,
And throughout all their royal estate—
None there is like unto thee.

But do they become brutish and stupid,—
An example of utmost vanity is a tree!—
Silver spread into plates [from Tarshish] is brought,
And gold, from Uphaz,
Work for the craftsman, and for the hands of the smith,—
Blue and purple are their clothing,
Work for the skilled are they all.

But Yahweh is God in truth, a God that liveth,
And a King of times age-abiding,—
At his anger quaketh the earth,
And nations cannot endure his wrath.

Thus shall ye say unto them,
The gods that made not the heavens' And the earth' shall perish out of the earth,
And from under these heavens!—

He that made the earth by his power,
That established the world by his wisdom,—
And by his understanding stretched out the heavens.

At the voice that he uttered there was a tumult of waters in the heavens,
And he caused vapours to ascend from the ends of the earth,—
The lightnings for rain he made,
And brought forth wind out of his treasuries.

Every son of earth hath become too brutish to discern,
Every goldsmith hath been put to shame by a graven image,—
For falsehood is his molten image.
Seeing there is no breath in them.
Vanity they are, the handiwork of mockeries,—
In the time of their visitation shall they perish.

Not like these is the portion of Jacob,
For the fashioner of all things is he,
And Israel is his inherited sceptre,—
Yahweh of hosts is his name.

Fold up, from the ground, thy travelling carpet,—O inhabitress of the fortress;
For saith Yahweh, Behold me! singing out the inhabitants of the land at this throw,—
And I will distress them, that they may discover it.

Woe to me! for my grievous injury,
Severe is my wound,—
But I said, Verily this is an affliction, and I must bear it:
20 | My tent|| is laid waste,
And ||all my tent-cords|| are broken,—
||My children|| are gone forth from me, and
they ||are not||.
There is none
To stretch out, any more, my tent,
Or to set up my curtains.

21 | For the shepherds ||have become brutish||,
And ||<Yahweh> have they not sought,—
||For this cause|| have they not prospered,
And ||all their flock|| is scattered.

22 | The noise of a rumour! lo it hath come!
Even a great commotion, out of the land of the
North,—
To make the cities of Judah
A desolation,
A den of jackals.

23 | I know, O Yahweh,
That <not to a son of earth> pertaineth
his own path,—
Not* <to the man who walketh> also to
direct his own steps.

24 | Chastise me, O Yahweh,
But yet in measure,—
Not in thine anger, lest thou make me few.
Pour out thy wrath—
Upon the nations, that know thee not, and
Upon the families b that <upon thy Name>
have not called,—
For they have devoured Jacob,
Yea they have devoured him, and consumed
him.
And <his habitation> have they made desolate.

words of this covenant; ⁴ which I commanded your fathers—in the day when I
brought them forth out of the land of Egypt, out of the smelting-pot of iron—
saying,
Hearken unto my voice, and do them,
According to all that I may command
you,—
So shall ye become [my' people],
And ||I will become [your' God]||;
That the oath may be established which I
swore to your fathers,
To give them a land flowing with milk
and honey, as at this day.

Then answered I and said,
Amen, O Yahweh!

6 And Yahweh said unto me,—
Proclaim thou all these words, throughout
the cities of Judah, and in the streets
of Jerusalem, saying,—
Hear ye the words of this covenant, and do
them,

7 For I ||solemnly took your fathers to witness|| in the day that I brought
them up out of the land of Egypt—even
until this day, <betime> taking them
to witness, saying,—
Hearken ye unto my voice.

8 Howbeit they hearkened not, neither inclined
their ear, but walked severally in the stubbornness of their wicked heart,—
so then I brought upon them all the
words of this covenant, which I commanded them to do, but they did them
not.

9 Yahweh therefore said unto me,—
There is found a conspiracy, among the men
of Judah, and among the inhabitants of
Jerusalem:

10 They have turned back unto the iniquities
of their first fathers, who refused to hear
my words, yea ||they themselves|| have
walked after other gods, to serve
them,— the house of Israel and the
house of Judah have broken' my covenant,
which I solemnised with their fathers.

11 | Therefore|
Thus, saith Yahweh,
Behold me! bringing upon them calamity,
which they shall not be able to escape,—
and <though they make outcry unto me>
yet will I not hearken unto them. ¹² Then
shall the cities of Judah and the inhabitants
of Jerusalem, go' and make outcry unto
the gods, to whom they' have been burning
incense,—but they will not at all ||save;
them in the time of their calamity; ¹⁵ for
<according to the number of thy cities>
have become thy gods O Judah,—and
<according to the number of the streets
of Jerusalem> have ye set up altars to
the Shameful thing, altars for burning
incense to Baal.

* Some cod. (w. 2 estr. pr. edn. Aram., Sep., Syr.
"kingdoms." C. P. and Vul.): "Nor"—G.n.

$11x9. 6—G.n.

* Cp. chap. ii. 28.
14 "Thou therefore, do not pray for this people, Neither lift thou up for them cry or prayer,— For I am not going to hear, in the time that they cry unto me concerning their calamity.

15 Why hath the beloved in mine own house done an abomination? Shall vows and holy flesh take away from thee thy wickednesses, or shalt thou by these escape?"—

16 A green olive-tree, fair with goodly fruit;— did Yahweh call thy name,— with the noise of a great tumult hath he kindled fire upon it, and the branches thereof shall be broken.

17 But Yahweh of hosts, who planted thee; hath pronounced against thee calamity,— on account of the wickedness of the house of Israel and of the house of Judah, which they have wrought for themselves, provoking me to anger by burning incense to Baal.

18 Now when Yahweh let me know, and I did know; then didst thou shew me their doings.

19 But [I] was as a gentle lamb that is to be led to the slaughter,— and I knew not that <against me> they had devised devices <saying>— Let us destroy the tree with its fruit; Yea let us cut him off out of the land of the living, And his name shall be remembered no more;

20 But, O Yahweh of hosts, Who judgest righteously, Who triest affections and intellect,— Let me see thine avenging upon them, For unto thee> have I revealed my cause.

21 Therefore— Thus saith Yahweh, Concerning the men of Anathoth, who are seeking thy life, saying,— Thou shalt not prophesy in the name of Yahweh, So shalt thou not die by our hand:—

22 Therefore— Thus saith Yahweh of hosts, Behold me: bringing punishment upon them, The young men shall die by the sword, Their sons and their daughters shall die by famine; And the remnant shall they have none,— For I will bring calamity against the men of Anathoth, in the year of their visitation.

* Cp. chap. vii. 16, and xiv. 11.
* I.e., sacrifices: Lev. vii. 30, 21; Bag. ii. 12.
* Or: "reins and heart." U.: "soul." Or: "made"—if idols are meant.

1 [Righteous] art thou; O Yahweh, when I present my pleading unto thee,— Yet <concerning the things that are right> let me speak with thee,— Wherefore hath [the way of the lawless] prospered? [Wherefore] have all [utter traitors*] been at ease?—

2 Thou didst plant them, yes they took root, They have gone [on, yes] they have borne fruit,— [Near] art thou [in their mouth], But far off from their affections.*

3 But [thou], O Yahweh, knowest me, Wilt thou observe me, and try my heart, [towards thee]? Drag them away, as sheep for slaughter, And hallow them, for the day when they are to be slain.«

4 How long shall the land mourn, And the herbage of the whole field wither? <For the wickedness of them that dwell therein> beast and bird [have perished], For, say they, He will not see our latter end!

5 If [with the footmen] thou hast run, and they have wearied thee> How then wilt thou hotly contend [with horses]?<— Though [in a safe land] thou' art confident> Yet how wilt thou deal with the proud banks of the Jordan?«

6 For [even thy brethren and the house of thy father]> Even they [have betrayed thee], Even they [have cried after thee] with full voice,— Do not trust in them, though they speak unto thee [fair words].—

7 I have forsaken mine own house, I have given up mine inheritance,— I have delivered the dearly beloved of my soul, into the hand of her enemies:

8 Mine inheritance hath become to me as a lion in a jungle,— She hath given forth against me her voice, [For this cause] have I hated her.

9 Is it a variegated bird of prey that mine inheritance is to me? The birds of prey are round about against her! Go ye, assemble all the beasts of the field, bring them to devour.

10 Many shepherds! have laid waste my vineyard, They have trampled down my portion,— They have turned my coveted' portion into a desert of desolation:

* Mi.: "breath," "food." « A prayer. fig. of destroying the prophet and his house, but read prob. brishe ah its freshness, i.e. "un timely" [instead of brishe ah—O.G. 537b].
* Or: "reins and heart." U.: "soul." Or: "made"—if idols are meant.
* Mi.: "traitors of the ten." treachery." « Abounding in wild beasts which there hide themselves.
It hath been made a desolation, 
It hath mourned unto me, as desolate,—
All the land hath become a desolation,
For no man layeth it to heart.

On all the bare heights in the wilderness have come despisers,
For the sword of Yahweh hath devoured from one end of the land unto the other,—
There is peace for no flesh!

They sowed wheat, but thorns have reaped,
They have put themselves to pain, they shall not be profited,—
Yes turn ye pale at your produce,
Because of the glow of the anger of Yahweh.

Thus saith Yahweh
Concerning all my wicked neighbours, who have been touching the inheritance, which I gave as an inheritance unto my people Israel,—
Behold me! uprooting them from off their own soil,
Whereas the house of Judah will I uproot out of their midst.

And it shall come to pass after I have uprooted them I will again have compassion upon them,—and will bring them back—
Every man—to his own inheritance, and Every man—to his own land.

And it shall come to pass—
If they will diligently learn the ways of my people—
To swear by my Name [saying],
By the life of Yahweh,
As they taught my people to swear by Baal>.

Then shall they be built in the midst of my people.

But if they will not hearken> Then will I Uproot that nation.
Uproot, that I may destroy,—
Declareth Yahweh.

$\text{§ 11. By Symbolic Action with a Linen Girdle,}
Jeremiah is taught how Israel now failed of fulfilling Yahweh's Designs, and, by the Metaphor of Wine-jars, how the Nation must suffer Punishment. If the People will not repent, the Prophet will weep in secret. The King and Queen-Mother specially called on to humble themselves.

Thus said Yahweh unto me,—
Go, and buy for thyself, a linen girdle, and put upon thy loins,—but in water shalt thou not place it.

So I bought a girdle, according to the word of Yahweh,—and put upon my loins.

came the word of Yahweh unto me, a second time, saying:

Take the girdle which thou hast bought, which is upon thy loins,—and arise, go to the Euphrates, and hide it there, in a hole of the cliff.

So I went, and hid it, by the Euphrates,—as Yahweh had commanded me. And it came to pass, at the end of many days,—that Yahweh said unto me,—

Arise, go to the Euphrates, and take from thence, the girdle, which I commanded thee to hide there.

So I went to the Euphrates, and digged, and took the girdle out of the place where I had hidden it,—and lo! the girdle | was spoiled|, it* was good for nothing.

Then came the word of Yahweh unto me, saying:

Thus saith Yahweh,—

After this manner will I spoil the pride of Judah, and the great pride of Jerusalem.

This wicked people, who are refusing to hear my words, who are walking in the stubbornness of their heart, and have gone after other gods, to serve them, and to bow down to them| yea let them be like this girdle, which is good for nothing.

For as a girdle cleaveth unto the loins of a man |so| caused I to cleave unto me—the whole house of Israel, and the whole house of Judah.

Declareth Yahweh.

become mine—
For a people, and
For a name, and
For a praise, and
For an adorning,—
but they hearkened not.

Therefore shalt thou say unto them this word—
Thus saith Yahweh,
God of Israel,

Every jar is to be filled with wine; and they will say unto thee,

Do we not know well that every jar is to be filled with wine?

Then shalt thou say unto them—

Thus saith Yahweh—

Behold me! filling all the inhabitants of this land—

Even the kings that are sitting for David, upon his throne, and the priests and the prophets, and all the inhabitants of Jerusalem—

I will not pity,
Neither will I spare,
Neither will I have compassion, that I should not destroy them.

Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edns.): "and was"—G.n.

Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edns., Syr., Vul.): "but they"—G.n.
Hear ye and give ear, be not haughty,—
For Yahweh hath spoken.
Give ye, to Yahweh your God—glory,
Before he cause darkness, and
Before your feet stumble upon the twilight
mountains;
Least when ye wait for light>
He turn it into the shadow of death,
And change it for thick darkness.
But if ye will not hear it>
In secret places shall my soul weep—
Because of the pride—
And mine eyes shall flow over and run
down with tears,
Because captive hath been taken the
flock of Yahweh.
Say thou to the king and
to the queen-mother,
Abuse yourselves— Sit down,—
For descended have your Head-tiros,
your Crown of adornment.
The cities of the South are shut,
And there is none to open—
Judah hast been carried away captive,
She hath altogether been carried away captive
[in full number].
Lift up your eyes and see,
Them who are coming in from the North,—
Where is The flock that was given thee,
Thy beautiful flock?
What wilt thou say when he shall bring
punishment upon thee,
Since thou thyself hast accostomed them
to be over thee as friends [in chief]? Shall not
[pangs] seize thee, as of a woman in childbirth?
But if thou say in thy heart,
Wherefore have these things befallen me?>
For the greatness of thine iniquity have
Thy skirts been turned aside,
Thy heels suffered violence!
Can [the Ethiopian] change [his skin],
Or [the leopard] [his spots]? Even [ye] may be able to do right,
Who are accustomed to do wrong.
Therefore have I scattered them,
As broken straw passing away, by the wind
of the desert.
This is thy lot,
[Thy measured portion from me].
Declareth Yahweh;
For that thou didst forget me,
And confide in falsehood;
Therefore [even I myself] have drawn away
thy skirts, over thy face,
And thy shame [hath been seen].
<Thine adulteries, and thy neighings, thine
unchaste' wickedness>
Upon the hills in the field> I have seen
thine abominations!

Woe to thee, O Jerusalem,
Wilt thou not become pure?
After how long [yet]?

§12. A Severe Drought vividly described; as to
which the Prophets intercedes with God, but, for
Reasons given, is forbidden to pray; howbeit,
in Consideration of the Misguidance of False
Prophets, he is permitted to tell the People his
Grief. Venturing once more to plead with God,
Jeremiah is told that even Moses and Samuel
could not succeed, because of the Sin of King
Manasseh. Jerusalem is pitied but cannot be
spared. The Prophet in dismay apostrophises
his Mother, vindicates himself, and is assured
of Divine Protection.

1 So much of the word of Yahweh as came
unto Jeremiah, concerning the matter of the
drought:—
2 Judah mourneth,
And [the gates thereof] pine.
They lie in gloom on the ground,—
And [the outcry of Jerusalem] hath ascended;
3 And [their nobles] have sent their menials to
the waters,—
They have been to the pits,
They have [found] no water,
They have returned, [their vessels' empty],
They are pale and ashamed, and have covered
their heads.

<Because the ground is cracked,
For there hath been no rain in the land>
The plowmen are pale,
They have covered their heads.

5 For [even the hind of the field] hath calved,
and forsaken,
Because there is no [young herbage];

6 Yes, [wild ass] stand still on the bare
heights,
They pant for air like jackals,—
Dimmed are their eyes,
Because there is [no grass].

7 <Though our iniquities have testified against us>
O Yahweh, effectually work thou, for the
sake of thy Name,—
For our apostacies have abounded,
<Against thee> have we sinned.

8 Thou Hope of Israel,
His Saviour in the time of distress,—
Wherefore shouldst thou be as a sojourner*
in the land?
Or as a wayfarer, who hath turned aside to
lodge for the night?

---

* So in Cod. Mugah; in The Negeb.
Cod. Hallel: "eyes"— "or; "taught," "school-
ed," "trained."

... Wherefore shouldst thou be as a man astonished,
As a mighty man, who cannot save?
Yet thou art in our midst—O Yahweh,
And, thy Name! on us hath been called,
Do not abandon us!

[Thus] saith Yahweh
To this people,
In this way have they loved to wander,
Their feet have they not restrained,—
Yahweh therefore hath not accepted them,
Now will he call to mind their iniquity,—
That he may punish their sins.

And Yahweh said unto me,—
Do not pray for this people, for blessing;
Though they fast I am not going to hearken unto their loud cry,
And though they offer ascending-sacrifice and meal-offering I am not going to accept them,—
For with sword, and with famine, and with pestilence am I about to consume them.

Then said I,
Ah, My Lord, Yahweh!
Lo! the prophets are saying to them—
Ye shall not see the sword,
And famine shall ye not have,—
For prosperity in truth will I give you, in this place.

So then Yahweh said unto me,
Falsehood are the prophets prophesying in my name,
I have not sent them,
Neither have I commanded them,
Neither have I spoken unto them.—
A vision of falsehood, and
A divination of worthlessness, and
A fraud of their own hearts—
They are prophesying unto you.\(^b\)

Therefore
Thus saith Yahweh,
Concerning the prophets who are prophesying in my Name, though I sent them not, and yet they have been saying—
Neither sword nor famine shall there be in this land.—
By sword or by famine shall those prophets be consumed;—
And the people to whom they have been prophesying shall be getting cast out into the streets of Jerusalem, because of the famine and the sword, and of there being none to give burial unto them;—them, their wives, nor their sons nor their daughters,—
So will I pour out upon them their own wickedness.

\(^a\) Cp. chap. vii. 16; xi. 14.
\(^b\) Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. G.n.)

Therefore shalt thou say unto them this word,
Let mine eyes run down with tears night and day,
And let them not rest,—
For with a grievous injury hath been injured the virgin, the daughter of my people,
With a wound, severe indeed!
If I have gone out into the field;
Then lo! the slain of the sword!
And if I have entered the city;
Then lo! the diseases of famine!
For both prophet and priest have trafficked against the land unnoticed.

Hast thou utterly rejected Judah?
Zion itself hath thy soul loathed?
Why hast thou smitten us, so that there is for us no healing?
A waiting for prosperity, but no welfare, and a time of healing, but lo! terror!\(^b\)

We acknowledge, O Yahweh,
Our own lawlessness.
The iniquity of our fathers,—
For we have sinned against thee.

Do not despise—for the sake of thy Name, do not treat with contempt—the throne of thy glory,—
Remember!—do not break thy covenant with us.

Are there among the vanities of the nations, senders of rain?
Or can the heavens themselves give myriad drops?
Art not thou he, O Yahweh our God?
Therefore will we wait for thee,
For hast made all these.

Then said Yahweh unto me,
Though Moses and Samuel should stand' before me—
My soul could not be toward this people,—
Send them away from before me,
And let them go forth.

And it shall come to pass when they say unto thee,
Whither shall we go!?
Then shalt thou say unto them,
Thus saith Yahweh,—
Such as are for death, to death, and
Such as are for the sword, to the sword, and
Such as are for famine: to the famine, and
Such as are for captivity: to captivity.

And I will set in charge over them—four species, Declareth Yahweh,
The sword, to slay, and
The dogs, to trail along,— and
The bird of the heavens and
The beast of the earth, to devour and to destroy.

\(^a\) Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edna, and Sep.) omit:
edna, Syr. and Vul.:
"and"—G.n.
\(^b\) Cp. chap. viii. 15.
4 And I will make them a terror, to all the
kings of the earth,—
On account of Manasseh, son of Hezekiah,
king of Judah,
(For what he did in Jerusalem).

5 For who shall have pity upon thee, O
Jerusalem?
And who shall lament for thee?
And who shall turn aside, to ask for thy
welfare?
I have abandoned me,
Declareth Yahweh,
<Backward> thou wilt go,—
Therefore have |I| stretched forth my hand
against thee and laid thee waste,—
I am weary of having compassion.

6 Therefore have I winnowed them with a
winnowing shovel, in the gates of the land,—
I have bereaved—I have destroyed my
people,
<From their own ways> have they not
returned.

7 Their widows have become multiplied to me,
I have brought against them,—upon the mother
of young men—the spoiler, in the broad
noon,—
I have let fall upon her, suddenly, excite-
ment and terror.

8 Languisheth she who had given birth to
seven,
She hath breathed out her life:—
She hath given to me,
She hath gone, it was day,
She hath turned pale, and hath turned
red,—
And the remnant of them, <to the sword>
will I deliver before their enemies.
Declareth Yahweh.

10 Woe to me! my mother,
That thou didst bear me,
A man of litigation and a man of conten-
tion to all the land,—
I have not lent on interest,
Nor have they lent on interest to me,
Every one hath treated me with
contempt.

11 Said Yahweh,—
Verily, I will loose thee for good!
Verily, I will intercede for thee,
In the time of calamity, and
In the time of distress, with the enemy.

12 Shall iron crush |the iron from the North|
and the bronze?

13 <Thy substance, and thy treasures—for a
prey> will I give, |without price|,—
<Even for all thy sins, and in all thy
bounds>:
Therefore will I make thee pass, with thine
enemies, into a land thou knowest
not,—
For a fire hath been kindled in mine
anger,
<Upon you> shall it burn.

15 ||Thou knowest—O Yahweh,
Remember me, and visit me, and avenge me
upon my persecutors,
Do not <of thy longsuffering> take me
away,—
Know—I have borne, for thy sake, re-
proach.

16 Thy words were found, and I did eat
them,
Then became thy words unto me, the joy and
 gladness of my heart,—
For thy Name hath been called |upon me|,
O Yahweh, God of hosts!

17 I sat not in the circle of mockers,
Nor became I uprisious,—
<Because of thy hand> |by myself| did I
sit,
For <with indignation> hadst thou filled
me.

18 Wherefore hath my pain become <per-
petual>?
And my wound |incurable|?
Refuseth to be healed?
Wilt thou |indeed be| to me,
[As a brook] that disappointeth,
Waters that cannot be trusted ?

19 Wherefore<Thus saith Yahweh—
<If thou wouldst return> I will cause thee
to return,
<Before me> shalt thou stand,
Yea <if thou wilt bring out the precious from
among the vile>:
As mine own mouth shalt thou be,—
Let them return unto thee,
But thou shalt not return unto them;

20 So will I make thee, to this people, a wall of
bronze |fortified|,
<When they fight against thee> they shall
not prevail against thee,—
For <with thee> am |I|, to save thee and
to deliver thee,
Declareth Yahweh;

21 Thus will I deliver thee out of the hand of the
wicked,—
And redeem thee out of the grasp of the
tyrants.

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* Some cod. (w. Sep., Syr.,
Vol.) : "For all that"—G.n.
* U. : "soul,"
* So read; and in some cod.
(w. 2 ear. pr. edns.) both
written and read—G.n.
The form written in the
Mass. Text prob. = the
same thing.

4 Cp. with this, R.V.
margin. Some render: "Cause the enemy to
make supplication unto thee"—R.V., T.G.,
Davies. "Make the
enemy meet thee"—
Fuent.

8 Some cod. (w. Sep. and
Syr.): "Make thee serve
thine enemies in." Cp.
chap. xxvii. 4—G.n.
5 "Found"—note that
the word strictly applies
to discovery—not revela-
tion, and see 2 K. xxii. 8;
2 Ch. xxxiv. 14, 15.
6 "Words, written;
"word; read. In some
cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.)
"word" both written and
read—G.n.
16 1 And the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:
   Thou shalt not take to thee a wife,—
   Neither shalt thou have sons or daughters, in this place.
   For ||Thus|| saith Yahweh,—
   <Concerning the sons, and concerning the daughters, that are being born in this place,—and concerning their mothers who do bear them, and concerning their fathers who do beget them, in this land>—
   <Of deaths from diseases> shall they die.
   They shall not be lamented,
   Neither shall they be buried,
   <As heaps of dung on the face of the ground>—
   shall they serve,—
   Yea <by sword and by famine> shall they be consumed,
   And [their dead bodies] shall become [food,—
   To the bird of the heavens, and
to the beast of the earth.

   For ||Thus|| saith Yahweh—
   Do not thou enter into the house of crying,
   Neither do thou go to lament, nor do thou bemoan for them,—
   For I have withdrawn my blessing a from this people, Declareth Yahweh.
   Both lovingkindness and compassion.
   So shall great and small die in this land,
   They shall not be buried,—
   Neither shall men lament for them,
   Nor cut themselves, Nor make themselves bald for them;
   Neither shall they break bread to them in mourning:
   To console one over his dead,—
   Nor cause them to drink the cup of consolation,
   Over one’s father,
   Or over one’s mother;
   And <the house of banqueting> shall thou not enter,
   To sit with them, To eat and to drink.

   For ||Thus|| saith Yahweh of hosts,
   God of Israel,—
   Behold me! causing to cease, out of this place,
   Before your eyes,
   Before your eyes.
   And in your days,

   * Or: “prosperity.” “welfare,” “well-being.”
   ^ Or: “one who is.” Suggested by O.T. p. 899.

10 10 And it shall be <when thou shalt declare to this people, all these words,—and they shall say unto thee—
   <For what reason> hath Yahweh pronounced against us, all this great calamity?
   Or what is our iniquity, or what our sin, which we have sinned against Yahweh our God?>
   Then shalt thou say unto them,—
   <For that your fathers forsook [me;]
   Declareth Yahweh,
   And walked after other gods, and served them, and bowed down to them,—
   Whereas <me;> they forsook;
   And <my law> kept they not;
   And <ye> have done more wickedly than your fathers,—for, look at you! walking every man after the stubbornness of his wicked heart, so as not to hearken unto me>
   Therefore will I hurl you forth, from off this land, unto a land which ye have not known, ||ye, nor your fathers||—and ye can serve there, other gods, day and night, in that I will grant you no favour.
   Therefore |lo!| days are coming;
   Declareth Yahweh,
   When it shall be said no more,
   By the life of Yahweh, who brought up the sons of Israel out of the land of Egypt; but—
   By the life of Yahweh, who hath brought up the sons of Israel out of the land of the North, and out of all the lands, whither he had driven them,—
   So will I bring them back upon their own soil, which I gave to their fathers.
   Behold me! sending for many fishers,
   Declareth Yahweh,
   And they shall catch them,—and ||thereafter|| will I send for many hunters, and they shall hunt them from off every mountain, and from off every hill, and out of the dells of the crags.
   For ||mine own eyes|| are upon all their ways, they have not been hid from my face,—neither hath their iniquity been concealed from being straight before mine eyes.
   Thus will I recompense |first, twofold| their iniquity and their sin, because of their profaning my land,—<with the curse of their disgusting and detestable things> have they filled mine inheritance.
   O Yahweh, my strength, and my refuge, and my place to fly to, in the day of distress—
   <Unto thee> shall nations come in, out of
the ends of the earth, that they may say—
Surely!
<Falsehood> did our fathers inherit,
Vanity, among whom is none that can
profit:
Shall a son of earth make for himself gods?
Seeing that they are no-gods?
Therefore behold me! causing them to know,
by this stroke,
I will cause them to know my hand, and
my might,—
That they may know, that my name is Yahweh:

17 1 The sin of Judah is written
With a stylus of iron,
With the point of a diamond:
It is engraved
Upon the tablet of their heart,
And upon the horns of your altars;
So long as their sons remember their altars,
And their Sacred Stems,
By the green tree—
Upon the high hills.

O my mountain in the field!
<Thy substance, all thy treasures> for a prey
will I give:
Thy high places for sin, within all thy bounds.
So shalt thou, even of thyself, suffer to rest
the inheritance which I gave thee,
Seeing that I will cause thee to serve thine enemies,
in the land which thou knowest not;
For <a fire> have ye kindled in mine anger,
<Unto times age-abiding shall it burn>.

[Thus] saith Yahweh—
Accursed is the man—
Who trusteth in a son of earth,
And hath made flesh his arm,—
And whose heart <from Yahweh> turneth aside:
Therefore shall he become as a shrub in the waste plain,
Neither shall he perceive when good cometh,—
But shall inhabit
Parched places in a wilderness,
A land of salt that cannot be dwelt in.

Blessed is the man
Who trusteth in Yahweh,
To whom Yahweh is his ground of confidence;

8 For he shall become like a tree planted by
waters.
And <by a stream> shall he send out his roots,
Neither shall he perceive when heat cometh,
But his leaf shall continue green;
Even <in a year of dearth> shall he not be anxious,
Neither shall he cease from bearing fruit.*

9 Deceseful is the heart above all things.
And [dangerously wayward],—
Who can know it?

10 [I—Yahweh] Searching the heart,
Testing the affections;
And giving to every man
According to his way.
According to the fruit of his doings.

11 [As] a partridge gathereth eggs she did not lay>.
[So] is he that maketh riches, but not with
justice,—
<In the midst of his days> shall he leave them.
And <in his latter end> prove to have been
base.

12 <A throne of glory, exalted from the beginning> hath been the place of our sanctuary.
Thou hope of Israel Yahweh,
[All who forsake thee] shall turn pale,—
Yea [all who depart from me] <in the
ground> shall be written,
For they have forsaken a fountain of living
water. [even Yahweh].

14 Heal thou me, O Yahweh, that I may be
healed,
Save me, that I may be saved,—
For <my praise> thou art!

Lo! [they] are saying unto me,—
[Where] is the word of Yahweh?
Pray thee let it come to pass!

But <as for me>
I have neither forced myself away from
tending the flock after thee.
Nor yet <for the woful day> have I
longed—[thou] knowest,—
[That which came out of my lips] <before
thy face> was uttered.

17 Do not thou become to me a terror,—
<My refuge> art thou, in the day of calamity.

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*a Some cod. (w. 2 ear, pr. edn., Aram. and Syr.): "And upon G-N.
*b Mi. "in sin." Or perf.: "as a punishment for sin."
*d Rs. prod. Alter:"O. 729."
*e Some cod. (w. Aram, and Syr.): "by every green tree" G-N.
*f Some cod. (w 1 ear, pr. edn., Aram. and Syr.): "In a land" G-N.
*G Some cod. (w. 2 ear, edn., Sep., Syr.): "ways" G-N.
*h Or: "mind," "intellect."
*i Some cod. (w. 2 ear, pr. edn., Sep. and Vul.): "to give" (or) "that he may give" G-N.
*j Some cod. (w. Aram, Sep., Syr., Vul.): "In a land" G-N.
*k Cp. Ps. 1. 1-3.
*l In some cod. (w. 2 ear, pr. edn., Sep., Syr. Vul.): "And according G-N.
*m Written: "day" read: "days." In some cod. (w. 1 ear, pr. edn.): "days." G-N.
Let my persecutors,[a] turn pale; but let not
me turn pale.
Let them be terrified, but let not me be
terrified.—
Bring thou upon them a day of calamity,
And with a double fracture destroy them.

Thus[1] said Yahweh unto me—
Go and stand in the gate of the sons of the
people, through which the kings of Judah
enter in, and through which they come out,—
also in all the gates of Jerusalem. 20 Then
shalt thou say unto them—
Hear ye the word of Yahweh,
Ye kings of Judah and all Judah,
And all ye inhabitants of Jerusalem,—who
enter in through these gates:
21 Thus[1] saith Yahweh,
Take heed unto your souls,—
And do not bear any burden on the sabbath
day;[b]
Nor bring it in through the gates of
Jerusalem,—
Neither shall ye take forth any burden out
of your houses, on the sabbath day;[b]
Nor any manner of work[2] shall ye do,—
But ye shall hallow the sabbath day,[b]
As I commanded your fathers.

Howbeit they hearkened not, neither inclined
their ear,—but stiffened their neck, that they
might not hearken, neither receive correction.

And it shall come to pass,—
If ye will [indeed hearken] unto me,
Declareth Yahweh,
To bring in no burden, through the gates of
this city, on the sabbath day,—
But to hallow the sabbath day, by not doing
thereon any manner of work;[4]
Then shall enter in through the gates of this
city.
Kings and princes,
Sitting on the throne of David,
Riding in chariots and on horses,
They, and their princes;[5]
The men of Judah, and the inhabitants of
Jerusalem;[b]
And this city shall remain unto times age
abiding.

And they shall come in—
Out of the cities of Judah, and
Out of the places round about Jeru
salem, and
Out of the land of Benjamin, and
Out of the lowlands, and out of the hill
country, and
Out of the South,
Bringing in ascending-offering, and peace
offering, and meal-offering, and frank
incense,—
Even they who bring in a thankoffering into
the house of Yahweh.

But if ye will not hearken unto me—
To hallow the sabbath day,
And to bear no burden and bring in through
the gates of Jerusalem [on the sabbath
day];[6]
Then will I kindle a fire within her gates.
And it shall devour the palaces of Jeru
salem,
And shall not be quenched.

§ 14. The Potter's House and its Lessons: attempting
to enforce which, Jeremiah's Hearers conspire
against him, and he prays against them—
though once he had pleaded for them.

The word that came unto Jeremiah from Yahweh, saying:
3 Arise and go down, to the house of the potter,
and, and there he was! making a piece of work, on
the wheels. 4 Then was married the vessel
that he was making, while yet it was clay in
the hand of the potter,—so he turned and made
of it another vessel, as seemed right in the
eyes of the potter to make it. 5 Then
came the word of Yahweh unto me, saying:
6 Like this potter can I not deal with you,
O house of Israel!

Demadeth Yahweh:
Lo! as clay in the hand of the potter
are ye in my hand, O house of
Israel.

The moment I speak, concerning a nation,
or concerning a kingdom,—to pull up and
to break down, 7 and to destroy; 8 and that
nation return from its wickedness, against
whom I have spoken[7] then will I repent concerning
the calamity' which I had de
vised to bring upon it.

And the moment I speak, concerning a
nation, or concerning a kingdom,—to build,
and to plant; 10 and it commit wickedness
in mine eyes, in not hearkening unto my
voice[8] then will I repent concerning the
good wherewith I had said I would do it
good.

Now therefore, I pray thee, speak unto the
men of Judah, and concerning the inhabi
tants of Jerusalem, saying,
Thus[1] saith Yahweh,—
Lo! I am fashioning against you, calamity,
and devising against you, a device,—
Return, I pray you, every man from his
wicked way,
And amend your ways, and your doings.

[M. "the two stones."]
cins. and Syr.) "and
chap. xxxi. 28.
And {since they will say}, {Hopeless!}
For {after our own devices} will we walk,
And {every one} {the stubbornness of his own wicked heart} will we do!⇒
⇒Thus saith Yahweh.
Ask, I pray you, among the nations,—
Who hath heard {such things} as these?
{A very horrible thing} hath {the virgin},
{Israel} done!
Shall the snow of Lebanon fail from the rock of the field?
Or shall waters from afar, deep, overflowing,
{be dried up}?
Yet my people {have forgotten me},
{Unto vanity} have they been burning incense;
And it hath caused them to stumble
In their ways,
The roads of age-past times,
To walk in by-paths—
A way {not cast up}.
To make their land a desolation,
The hisings of age-abiding times,—
{Every one that passeth by her} shall be astonished and wag his head.
{Like an east wind} will I scatter them before the enemy,—
{The back and not the face} will I let them see, in the day of their distress.

Then said they,—
Come ye, and let us devise against Jeremiah,
Devices,
For {the law} shall not perish {from the priest}.
Nor {counsel} from {the wise},
Nor {the word} from {the prophet}:
Come and let us smite him with the tongue,
And let us not give ear to any of his words!
Give thou ear, O Yahweh, unto me,—
And hearken unto the voice of mine accusers.
Shall {every} be recompensed {for good}? For they have digged a pit for my life,—
Remember how I stood before thee,
To speak {in their behalf}, {what was good}!
To turn back thine indignation from them,
Therefore {give thou up their sons} to the famine,
And deliver them into the hands of the sword,
{And let their wives} become {childless and widows},
{And let their men} be slain by death,
{Their young men} be smitten by the sword in battle.
Let there be heard a cry out of their houses,
When thou shalt bring in upon them a troop, {suddenly},—
Because they digged a pit to capture me,
And {snare} did they hide for my feet.

But {though, O Yahweh} knowest all their counsels against me, to put me to death,
Put thou no propitiatory-covering over their iniquity,
And {their sin, from before thee} do not thou blot out,—
But let them be overthrown before thee,
{In the time of thine anger} deal thou effectively with them.

§ 15. Before the Elders of People and Priests, Jeremiah symbolically breaks a Bottle in Topheth: and there, and in the Temple Court, predicts the Breaking of the People, chiefly for sacrificing their Children to Baal.

Thus said Yahweh,⇒
Go and buy a potter’s earthen bottle,—and [take] of the elders of the people, and of the elders of the priests;
Then shalt thou go forth into the valley of Ben-hinnom, which is at the opening of the gate of potsherds; and proclaim there the words which I shall speak unto thee; and shalt say,—
Hear ye the word of Yahweh,
O kings of Judah,
And inhabitants of Jerusalem,—
Thus saith Yahweh of hosts—
God of Israel.
Behold me! bringing in calamity upon this place, which shall cause the ears of every one that heareth it to tingle:
⇒Because they have forsaken me,
And have treated this as a foreign place,
And have burned incense therein to other gods, which neither they, nor their fathers, nor the kings of Judah, have known;
And have filled this place with the blood of innocents;
And have built the high places of Baal for burning up their sons in the fire, as ascending-sacrifices to Baal,—
Which I commanded not,
Nor spake,
Neither came it up on my heart.
Therefore [lo! days coming] Declare Yahweh,
When this place shall be called no longer, The Topheth, or The Valley of Ben-hinnom,—
The Valley of Slaughter;⇒
And I will pour out the counsel of Judah and Jerusalem, in this place,
And I will cause them to fall by the sword, before their enemies, and by the hand of them who seek their life,—
And I will give their dead bodies, for food,
to the bird of the heavens, and to the beast of the earth;
8 And I will make this city a desolation, and a hissing,—every one that passeth by it shall be astonished and hisse, over all her wounds;—
9 And I will suffer them to eat the flesh of their sons, and the flesh of their daughters, yes—every one—the flesh of his friend will they eat,—in the siege, and in the straitness, wherewith [their enemies, and they who seek their lives], will straiten them.

Then shalt thou break the bottle, before the eyes of the men who are walking with thee; and shalt say unto them—

[Thus] saith Yahweh of hosts—
[Thus and thus] will I break this people, and this city,
As one beaketh the vessel of a potter, which cannot be made whole any more,—And [in Topheth] shall they bury, for want of place to bury.

[Thus] will I do to this place.
Declareth Yahweh,
And to the inhabitants thereof,—

Even making this city like Topheth!:

Yea [the houses of Jerusalem, and the houses of the kings of Judah], shall <like the place of Topheth> be places defiled,—even all the houses, upon whose roofs they burned incense, to all the host of the heavens, and poured out drink-offerings to other gods.

Then entered Jeremiah out of Topheth, whither Yahweh had sent him to prophesy,—and stood in the court of the house of Yahweh, and said unto all the people:

[Thus] saith Yahweh of hosts,
God of Israel,
Behold me! bringing in against this city, and upon all the cities thereof,
The whole calamity which I have pronounced against her,—Because they stiffened their neck, that they might not hear my words.

§ 16. Jeremiah is smitten and put in the Stocks by Pashhur, priest, and overseer of the Temple. Next day, when set free, he boldly denounces Pashhur—naming him a "Terror round-about," and dooming him to be carried Captive to Babylon. Then his Mind recoils especially when he finds himself laughed at and nicknamed by the People: he resolves to be silent, and cannot: finally, in full Oriental style, he curses the Day he was born.

And <when Pashhur son of Immer, the priest, who also was deputy-overser in the house of Yahweh, heard that Jeremiah had prophesied these things—>

then Pashhur smote' Jeremiah the prophet,—and put him in the stocks that were in the upper gate of Benjamin, which was in the house of Yahweh. And it came to pass, on the morrow, when Pashhur brought forth Jeremiah, out of the stocks—that Jeremiah said unto him—

<Not Pashhur> hath Yahweh called thy name,
But Ma'gor-missavim ["Terror-round-about"].

For [Thus] saith Yahweh—
Behold me! making thee a [ma'gor, i.e. a] terror to thyself and to all who love thee, and they shall fall by the sword of their enemies, [thine own eyes also] beholding.

And <all Judah> will I deliver into the hand of the king of Babylon, and he will carry them captive to Babylon, and smite them with the sword.

And I will deliver up—
All the wealth of this city, and—
All her labour and—
All her precious things,—
And <all the treasures of the kings of Judah> will I deliver up into the hands of their enemies, and they will make of them a prey, and take them, and carry them into Babylon.

And [thou, Pashhur, and all who are dwelling in thy house] shall go into captivity.—
Yea <into Babylon> shalt thou enter, And <there> shalt thou die, And <there> shalt thou be buried.

Thou, and all who love thee, to whom thou hast prophesied [falsely].

Thou didst persuade me, O Yahweh, and I was persuaded,
Thou didst lay firm hold on me, and didst prevail,—I am become a mockery [all the day], Every one [is] laughing at me.

For <as often as I speak> I make outcry,
<Violence and wasting> I proclaim,—
Yea the word of Yahweh hath become to me a reproach and derision, [all the day].

Therefore I say—
I will not mention him.
Neither will I speak any more in his name,
But then it becometh in my heart, as a fire that burneth,
Shut up in my bones,—
And I am weary of restraint, and cannot refrain.
10 Because I have heard the whispering of many—
"A terror round about!" 
Tell ye [say they], that we may tell of him,
[All the men I am wont to salute] do watch for my halting,—
[Peradventure] he will be persuaded, and we shall prevail over him, and take our vengeance upon him.  

11 But [Yahweh] is with me, as a mighty one striking terror,
[For this cause] shall my persecutors stumble, and not prevail,—
They have turned very pale,
For they have not prospered,
<Confusion age-abiding> it shall not be forgotten!  

12 But, O Yahweh of hosts—
Testing the righteous,
Beholding the affections and the heart,—
Let me see thine avenging upon them,
For <unto thee> have I laid bare my cause.  

13 Sing ye to Yahweh! Praise ye Yahweh! For he hath delivered the soul of the needy, out of the hand of evildoers.  

14 || Accursed be the day on which I was born,—
The day when [my mother] bare me <let it not be blessed!>  
15 || Accursed be the man who carried tidings to my father, saying,
There is born to thee a man-child!  
Making him very glad:  
16 Yes let that man be—as the cities which Yahweh overthrew and repented not,—And let him hear
An outcry in the morning, and A war-shout at broad noon!  
17 Because I was not slain from the womb,—Nor did [my mother] become [my grave], Nor was her womb great for ever!  
18 Wherefore was it—That <from the womb> I came forth, to see labour and pain; and That [in shame] should [my days] be consumed!  

§ 17. In reply to Enquiries of Yahweh made by Jeremiah for King Zedekiah, special Answers are sent to the King, and to the People, and to the House of David. Further Messages to the Royal House.  

21 The word which came unto Jeremiah, from Yahweh, when King Zedekiah sent unto him  

Pashhur, son of Malchiah, and Zephaniah, son of Maaseiah, the priest, saying:  
3 Enquire for us, I pray thee, of Yahweh, in that Nebuchadrezzar, king of Babylon, maketh war against us,—[Peradventure] Yahweh will deal with us, according to all his wonders, so that he go up from us.  
3 Then said Jeremiah unto them,—
|| Thus shall ye say unto Zedekiah:  
4 || Thus saith Yahweh, God of Israel—
Behold me! turning back the weapons of war that are in your hand, wherewith ye are fighting the king of Babylon and the Chaldeans, who are besieging you, outside the wall,—and I will gather them into the midst of this city.  
5 And [I myself] will fight against you, with a hand outstretched, and with an arm of strength,—and with anger and with wrath, and with great indignation; and I will smite the inhabitants of this city, [both man and beast],—<of a great pestilence> shall they die.  
6 And <after that> Declareth Yahweh—
Will I deliver Zedekiah king of Judah, and his servants, and the people,—even such as are left in this city from the pestilence, from the sword, and from the famine,—into the hand of Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon, even into the hand of their enemies, and into the hand of them who are seeking their life,—and he will smite them with the edge of the sword, he will not have pity on them, nor will he spare, nor will he have compassion.  
7 And <unto this people> shalt thou say,
|| Thus saith Yahweh,—
Behold me! setting before you, the way [of life], and the way [of death];!  
9 || He that remaineth in this city shall die—by the sword, or by the famine, or by the pestilence,—Whereas he that goeth forth and falleth unto the Chaldeans, who are besieging you,—then shall he live, and || his life shall become to him [a spoil];  
10 For I have set my face against this city, for calamity and not for blessing.  
Declareth Yahweh,—  
|| Into the hand of the king of Babylon shall it be given up, and he will burn it with fire.
11 Now <as to the house of the king of Judah>—
   --hear ye the word of Yahweh:—
   O house of David!
   "Thus" saith Yahweh,
   Administer justice | betimes|,*
   And deliver the robbed out of the hand of the oppressor,
   Least mine indignation | some forth like fire|,
   And burn, and there be none to quench it,
   Because of the wickedness of your*b doings.
12 Behold me! against thee, O thou dweller in the vale, on the level rock,
   Declareth Yahweh,—
   Ye who are saying,
   Who shall come down upon us?
   Yet will I bring punishment upon you,
   According to the fruit of your doings,
   Declareth Yahweh,—
   and will kindle a fire in her forest, and it shall devour all things round about her.
22 1 "Thus" said Yahweh,
   Go thou down to the house of king of Judah,
   and speak thou there this word, 2 and say—
   Hear thou the word of Yahweh, O king of Judah, who sittest upon the throne of David,—"thou, and thy servants, and thy people, who enter in at these gates"
   "Thus" saith Yahweh,—
   Execute ye justice, and righteousness,
   And deliver the robbed, out of the hand of the oppressor,—
   But <the sojourner, the* fatherless, and the widow> do not oppress, neither*d commit violence,
   And <the blood of the innocent> do not ye shed in this place.
4 For <if ye [indeed do] this thing> then shall there enter into the gates of this house—kings, sitting for David upon his throne, riding in chariots and on horses, 7 the, and his servants, and his people:.
5 But <if ye will not hear these words>:
   "By myself" I have I sworn
   Declareth Yahweh—
   That <is ruin> shall |this house| become.
6 For "Thus" saith Yahweh,
   Concerning the house of the king of Judah,—
   <Though thou wast
   Gilead|to me,
   The summit of Lebanon>
   Yet surely I will make thee,
   A wilderness,
   Cities |not habitable|;
7 And I will hallow against thee Destroyers,
   Every man with his weapons,—
   And they shall cut down of the choicest of thy cedars, and cast upon the fire.
8 Then shall many nations pass by this city,—
   and shall say, every man to his neighbour,
   <For what cause> hath Yahweh done "thus" unto this great city?
9 And they shall say,
   Because they forsook the covenant of Yahweh, their God,—
   And bowed down to other gods, and served them.
10 Do not ye lament for him that is dead,
   Neither bemoan ye |him|,
   But weep ye—weep on*—for him that is going away,
   For he shall not return any more,
   Nor see the land of his birth.
11 For "Thus" saith Yahweh—
   Touching Shallum,* son of Josiah, king of Judah,
   That reigneth instead of Josiah, his father,
   Who hath gone forth out of this place,
   He shall not return thither any more:
12 For* <in the place whither they have taken him captive>
   "There| shall he die,—
   And <this land> shall he see no more.
13 Alas! for him who buildeth
   His house without righteousness,
   And his roof-chambers without justice,—
   <Of his neighbour> taketh service for nought,
   And <recompense for his work> giveth him not.
14 Who saith—
   I will build me a roomy house, with spacious roof-chambers,—
   So he cuttest him open its windows,
   And it is covered with cedar,
   And he painteth it with vermillion.
15 Shalt thou reign, because thou art eager to excel in cedar?—
   <Thy father> did he not eat and drink, and do justice and righteousness,
   And then* it was well with him!
16 [Did he not] plead the cause of the oppressed
   and the needy,
   And then* it was well?—
   Was not [that] to know |me|?
   Demandeth Yahweh.
17 Verily thou hast neither eyes, nor heart, to
   see Intro., Chap. II., * A sp. v. e. and "But"
   for thy plundering and for thy shedding of innocent blood, and for oppression and for crushing, to do them!
   See Intro., Chap. II., * A sp. v. e. and "But"
   Synopsia, R. b, p. 16, * Some cod. (w. 6 ear. pr.
   edns. and Sep. pr. edns., both write and read: "servants"—G.n.
   Cp. 1 Ch. iii. 15; 2 K. xxiii. 34.
   See Intro., Chap. II., * A sp. v. e. and "But"
   Synopsia, R. b, p. 16, * Some cod. (w. 6 ear. pr.
   edns. and Sep. pr. edns., both write and read: "servants"—G.n.
   * Or: "Pronounce in the morning the sentence of justice.
   * So read; but written: "their." Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Aram., Syr., and Vul.) both write and read: "your." Cp. chap. iv. 4. Some cod. however (w. 7 ear. pr. edns.) both write and read: "their"—G.n.
   * Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edns., Sep., Syr., Vul.): "and the"—G.n.
   * So some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edns., Sep., Syr., Vul.): (but M.C.T. abruptly: "do not commit violence")—G.n.
   * So read; written in M.C.T.: "servant." In some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.) both write and read: "servants"—G.n.
   * Some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edns., Sep., Syr., Vul.): (w. 5 ear. pr. edns., both write and read: "servants"—G.n.
   * Or: "Pronounce in the morning the sentence of justice.
   * So some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edns., Sep., Syr., Vul.): (but M.C.T. abruptly: "do not commit violence")—G.n.
   * So read; written in M.C.T.: "servant." In some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.) both write and read: "servants"—G.n.
   * Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edns., Sep., Syr., Vul.): "and the"—G.n.
   * See Intro., Chap. II., * A sp. v. e. and "But"
   Synopsia, R. b, p. 16, * Some cod. (w. 6 ear. pr.
   edns. and Sep. pr. edns., both write and read: "servants"—G.n.
   * Cp. 1 Ch. iii. 15; 2 K. xxiii. 34.
Therefore— "Thus saith Yahweh,—

<To the north of Gilead, opposite Jericho>—Student's Com.

18. Therefore— "Thus saith Yahweh,—

<Touching Jehoiakim son of Josiah, King of Judah>

They shall not cry in lament for him

<Alas, my brother! or Alas, sister!>

They shall not cry in lament for him

<Alas, lord! or Alas! his renown!>

19. <With the burial of an ass> shall he be buried,—

Dragged along and cast forth, beyond the gates of Jerusalem.

20. Ascend the Lebanon, and make outcry,

And <in Bashan> put forth thy voice,—

And make outcry from Abarim,*

For all thy lovers <are torn in pieces>.

21. I spake unto thee, in thy carelessness,—

Thou saidst, I will not hearken!

<This> hath been thy way from thy youth,

That thou hast not hearkened to my voice.

22. <All thy shepherds> the wind shall feed,

And <thy lovers> <into captivity> shall depart,—

Surely <then> shalt thou turn pale, and be confounded, by reason of all thy wickedness.

23. O inhabitress of Lebanon, that makest thy nest in the cedars,—

How hast thou bemoaned thyself b

Now that pangs have overtaken thee,

Anguish, as of her that giveth birth.

24. <As I live>—Declareth Yahweh,—

<Even though Coniah> son of Jehoiakim king of Judah were the signet-ring upon my right hand> yet <from thence> I would pull thee off; 22 and I would give thee into the hand of them who seek thy life, and into the hand of them from the face of whom <thou dost shrink in fear,—

even into the hand of Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon, and into the hand of the Chaldeans; 22 and I will hurl thee out, and thy mother who bare thee, upon another land, where ye were not born,—

and <there> shall ye die. 22 But <unto the land whither they shall be lifting up their souls to return> <thither> shall they not return.

25. <An earthen vessel, to be despised, thrown about> is this man Coniah?

Or an instrument, in which is no pleasure?

<Wherefore> are they to be cast out, <he, and his seed>>, and to be thrown forth upon a land which they have not known?

26. O land, land, land!

Hear thou the word of Yahweh!

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20. "Thus saith Yahweh,—

Register ye this man <childless>,

A man who shall not prosper in his days,—

For there shall prosper of his seed,

No man sitting upon the throne of David,

Or ruling any more over Judah.

§ 18. Bad Shepherds denounced: Yahweh himself will gather the Remnant of his Flock, and raise up Good Shepherds, notably One of Davíd Descend, of Saving Power, and of Divine Name; in whose Days a Wider Return than from Babylon shall furnish a new Formula for Swearing. False Prophets, Dreamers, Pretenders are to be for ever disgraced.

1. Alas for the shepherds, who are destroying 23 and scattering the sleep of my pasture,

Declareth Yahweh.

2. <Therefore>—

<Thus> saith Yahweh, God of Israel,

Concerning the shepherds who are tending my people,—

<Ye> have scattered my flock, and have driven them away, and have not visited them,—

Behold me! visiting upon you the wickedness of your doings.

Declareth Yahweh.

3. <I myself> therefore, will gather the remnant of my flock, out of all the lands whither I have driven them,—

And will bring them back unto their own fold,

And they shall be fruitful and multiply;

And I will raise up over them shepherds, who will tend them,—

So shall they not be afraid any more, nor be dismayed, nor be missing;

Declareth Yahweh.

5. Lo! <days are coming>,

Even I, Declareth Yahweh,

when I will raise up to David

A righteous Bud 24

And he shall reign as' king, and prosper,

And shall execute justice and righteousness in the land.

6. <In his days>—

Shall Judah <be saved>,

And <Israel> abide securely,—

And <this> is his name whereby he shall be called,

<Yahweh> our Righteousness.

7. <Therefore> lo! <days are coming>,

Declareth Yahweh,

When it shall not be said any more,

As Yahweh liveth, who brought up the sons of Israel out of the land of Egypt; but—

As Yahweh liveth, who hath brought up and who hath brought in the seed of the house of Israel out of the land of the
North, and out of all the lands whither I have driven them,—
And they shall remain upon their own soil.

And <to every one who is going on in the stubbornness of his own heart> have they said,
There shall come on you [no calamity];
For who' hath stood in the council of Yahweh, that he should see, and hear his word?

Who hath given ear to his word, and heard it?*

Lo! the tempest of Yahweh!

Indignation hath come forth,*

Even a tempest whirling along:

On the head of the lawless shall it hurl itself down.

The anger of Yahweh will not return,

Until he hath executed, nor

Until he hath established,

The purposes of his heart,—

In the afterpart of the days shall ye understand it perfectly.¹

I sent not the prophets yet [they] ran.

I spake not unto them yet [they] prophesied.

But <if they had stood in my council>

Then might they have announced my words unto my people,

And have turned them from their wicked way and from the wickedness of their doings.

Am I [not God at hand],

Demandeth Yahweh.

And not a God afar off?

Can any hide himself in secret places, that [I] shall not see him?

Demandeth Yahweh.—

The heavens and the earth> do I not fill?

Demandeth Yahweh.

I have heard what the prophets have said,

who prophesy in my name falsely, saying,—

I have dreamed! I have dreamed!

How long shall it be in the heart of the prophets,[To be] prophets of falsehood,—

And prophets of the deceit of their own heart?

Who lay a plot, to cause my people to forget my name, by their dreams which they relate, every man to his neighbour,—

Just as their fathers forgot my name.

[For] Baal.

The prophet with whom is a dream

Let him relate it as 'a dream,

And <he with whom is my word>

Let him speak my word as 'truth,—

What is the chaff 'to the wheat?

Demandeth Yahweh:

Written: "my"; read: "his." In the Babylonian Codex (w. S. ear. pr. edn., Arm., Syr. and Vul.), "his."—G. n., Gt. : "Are they lying plot . . . ?"—O. n.

For: "in," "through." ²

Gr. : "announced." Cp. ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹

Cp. Ism. i. 10. ² Ml.: "water of gall."
JEREMIAH XXIII. 29—40; XXIV. 1—10.

§ 19. Two Baskets of Figs: the Good representing the Captives; and the Bad setting forth such as remain in Juden or dwell in Egypt.

1. Yahweh shewed me, and lo! two baskets of figs, which had been set before the temple of Yahweh,—after that Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon had carried away captive, Jeconiah son of Jehoiakim king of Judah, and the princes of Judah, and the carpenters and the smiths, out of Jerusalem, and had brought them into Babylon:—2 the one basket was of very good figs, like the first-ripes' figs; and the other basket was of very bad figs, which could not be eaten [for badness].

Then said Yahweh unto me,—

What canst thou see, Jeremiah?

And I said,
Figs:

. the good figs very good; and
. the bad very bad, which cannot be eaten [for badness].

3. Then came the word of Yahweh unto me, saying:

(Thus) saith Yahweh God of Israel,

. Like these good figs will I regard them of Judah who are carried into captivity, whom I have sent out of this place into the land of the Chaldeans, [for good].
. Therefore will I set mine eye upon them, [for good], and will bring them back upon this land,—

and will build them up, and not pull them down, and will plant them, and not root them up;

and will give them a heart, to know [me].

That [I] am Yahweh, so shall they become my people,
And [I] will become their God;

for they will return unto me with all their heart.

4. And (like the bad figs, which cannot be eaten [for badness])—

Surely (thus) saith Yahweh—

(Thus) will I deliver up Zedekiah king of Jerusalem, and his princes, and the remnant of Judah, that remain in this land, and them who are dwelling in the land of Egypt;—yes I will deliver them up, as a terror of calamity, to all the kingdoms of the earth,—as a reproach, and as a byword, as a mockery and as a contempt, in every place whither I will drive them;—and I will send among them, sword, famine and pestilence,—until they are consumed from off the soil, which I gave to them, and to their fathers.

5. Some cod. (w. Sep., Vul.) read: "eyes" (pl.)

G.n.

6. Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edn., Syr., Vul.)—"the prophets of dreams "—G.n.

7. Or: "vain boasting."


G.n. and Vul.; "and as."—G.n.

9. Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Sep, Syr. and Vul.)—"and famine."—G.n.
§ 20. Jeremiah sums up the Messages he had delivered against Judah and Jerusalem, from the thirteenth Year of Josiah to the fourth of Jehoiakim; declaring that, as these Messages had been unheeded, the threatened Chaldean Invasion must needs come, but the Captivity in Babylon should be limited to Seventy Years. The Prophet passes the Cup of Indignation round to the Nations, beginning at Jerusalem, and significantly ending with Shekach (or Babylon, chap. li. 41).

25 The word, which came upon Jeremiah, concerning all the people of Judah, in the fourth year of Jehoiakim son of Josiah, king of Judah,—[the same] was the first year of Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon; 2 which [word] Jeremiah the prophet spake concerning all the people of Judah, and against all the inhabitants of Jerusalem saying:

3 <From the thirteenth year of Josiah son of Amon king of Judah, even until this day, the which is the twenty-third year hath the word of Yahweh come unto me; and I have spoken unto you, [betimes] speaking, yet have ye not hearkened. 4 And Yahweh sent unto you, all his servants the prophets, [betimes] sending, though ye hearkened not, neither inclined ye your ear to hear:

saying, —

Return, I pray you, every one from his wicked way and from the wickedness of your doings,

So shall ye remain on the soil which Yahweh hath given to you and to your fathers,—even from age to age;

But do not go away after other gods, to serve them, and to bow down to them;

So shall ye not provoke me to anger with the work of your hands, and I will not bring calamity upon you;

7 Howbeit ye hearkened not unto me,

Declareth Yahweh,—

that ye might provoke me to anger with the work of your hands, unto your own hurt.

8 [Therefore]

Thus saith Yahweh of hosts,—

<Because ye have not heard my words>,

9 Behold me! sending and fetching all the families of the North,

Declareth Yahweh,

and Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon, my servant,

And I will bring them in against this land, and against its inhabitants, and against all these nations, [round about], —

And I will devote them to destruction, and make them an astonishment and a hissing, and age-abiding desolations.

10 And I will banish from among them—

The voice of joy, and the voice of gladness,

The voice of the bridegroom, and the voice of the bride,—

The sound of the millstones, and the light of the lamp:—

11 So shall all this land become, a desolation, an astonishment,

And these nations shall serve the king of Babylon, seventy years.

12 And it shall come to pass—

<When the seventy years are fulfilled>

I will visit upon the king of Babylon and upon that nation,

Declareth Yahweh,

their iniquity, and upon the land of the Chaldeans,—and I will turn it into age-abiding desolations.

13 So will I bring upon that land,

All my words which I have spoken against it,—

Even all that is written in this book, which Jeremiah hath prophesied against all the nations.

For many nations, and great kings, have used [even them] as slaves,

So will I recompense to them—

According to their deed, and

According to the work of their own hands.

14 For [thus] said Yahweh, God of Israel unto me,

Take this cup of indignation wine, out of my hand,—and cause all the nations unto whom I am sending thee [to drink it]:

15 Yea they shall drink, and reel to and fro, and act as madmen, because of the sword which I am sending between them.

17 So I took the cup out of the hand of Yahweh,—

and caused all the nations, unto whom Yahweh had sent me, [to drink]: 16 [to wit, said he]—

Jerusalem, and the cities of Judah, and her kings, her princes,—making them a desolation, an astonishment, a hissing, and a contempt, [as at this day];

19 Pharaoh king of Egypt, and his servants, and his princes, and all his people;

And all the Bedawin, and all the kings of the land of Uz,—and all the kings of the land of the Philistines, even Ashkelon, and Gaza, and Ekron, and the remnant of Ashdod;

21 Edom and Moab, and the sons of Ammon;

22 And all the kings of Tyre, and all the kings of Zidon,—and the kings* of the Coastland, that is beyond the sea;

a Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns., Sep. and Vul.) omit this ‘all.’

b A sp. v. r. (sevii) ; “and concerning” —G.n.

c One school of Massorites

— Cp. chaps. vii. 54; vii. 9; xxxii. 11. Also Intro., Chap. I., 3 n.

b Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edns., Syr. and Vul.) ; “and an a.” —G.n.

c Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edns., Aram., Sep., Syr. and Vul.) ; “and her” —G.n.

d Or: “mixed multitude.”

— Cp. Exe. xxx. 5.

b So in the Massorah MS., but some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edns. and Aram.) ; “and all the kings” —G.n.
Jeremiah xxv. 23-38; xxvi. 1-4.

23 Dedan 4 and Tema, and Buz, and all the cleft-boards; And all the kings of Arabia, and all the kings of the Bedawin 5 who dwell in the desert; And all the kings of Zimri, and all the kings of Elam, and all the kings of the Medes; And all the kings of the North, the near and the far, every man with his brother, and all the kingdoms of the earth, which are on the face of the ground; And the king of Sheshach 6 shall drink after them. 7

Therefore shalt thou say unto them—

Thus saith Yahweh of hosts, God of Israel,—

Drink ye and be drunken, and vomit, and fall, and rise not,—because of the sword which I am sending between you.

And it shall be <when they shall refuse to take the cup at thy hand, to drink> then shalt thou say unto them—

Thus saith Yahweh of hosts, Ye shall certainly drink; 8

For lo! <with the city on which my Name hath been called> am I making a beginning of sending calamity, And shall ye 9 be held guiltless? 9

Ye shall not be held guiltless: For <a sword> am I 10 proclaiming against all the inhabitants of the earth, Declareth Yahweh of hosts.

Thus therefore, shalt prophesy against them all these words,—and shalt say unto them—

Yahweh 11 <from on high> will roar, Yea <from his holy habitation> will utter his voice, He will roar mightily 12 over his home, 13 <With a shout as of them who tread the winepress>, will he answer unto all the inhabitants of the earth.

There hath come in a tumult, as far as the end of the earth, For <a controversy> hath Yahweh <with the nations>, Himself 14 hath entered into judgment with all flesh,—

<As for the lawless> he hath delivered them to the sword, Declareth Yahweh.

Thus saith Yahweh of hosts,

Lo! calamity, going forth from nation to nation,—

And is a great tempest shall be stirred up, out of the remote parts of the earth.

24 Then shall the slain of Yahweh <in that day> be from one end of the earth, even unto the other end of the earth,—

They shall not be lamented, nor gathered together, nor buried, <As dung, on the face of the ground> shall they serve.

Howl, ye shepherds, and make outcry, And roll in the dust, ye illustrious of the flock, Because your days for being slaughtered are fulfilled,—

Therefore will I break you in pieces, and ye shall fall, like a precious vessel;

Then shall place of refuge vanish from the shepherds, And escape, from the illustrious of the flock.

The voice of the outcry of the shepherds!

Yea the howling of the illustrious of the flock!—

Because Yahweh is laying waste the grounds where they fed.

Then shall be silenced the prosperous pastures, Because of the fierceness of the anger of Yahweh.

He hath left, as a lion, his covert, For their land hath become a horror, Because of the fierceness of oppression, 9 and Because of the fierceness of his anger.

§21. Jeremiah, delivering his Warnings in the Temple Court, Priests, Prophets, and People seize him and threaten him with death; whereupon the Princes hear the Case: the Peril of the Prophet is noted, but Ahikam delivers Jeremiah out of his Enemies' Hands.

1 <In the beginning of the reign of Jehoiakim son of Josiah, king of Judah> came this word from Yahweh, saying:

Thus saith Yahweh,—

Stand thou in the court of the house of Yahweh, and speak unto all the cities of Judah, who are entering in to bow down in the house of Yahweh, all the words which I have commanded thee to speak unto them, —do not thou keep back a word:

[Penadventure] they will hear, and return every man from his wicked way,—and I shall repent as to the calamity which I am devising to execute upon them, because of the wickedness of their doings:

Therefore shalt thou say unto them,

Thus saith Yahweh,—

<If ye will not hearken unto me, To walk in my law> 4 which I have set before you;

2 So prob. In some cod. (including the celebrated Mughah, w. 3 cap. edn.) “And your dispersions” [perh. = “When ye are dispersed”]—O.T.


4 Or: “mine instruction.”
To hearken unto the words of my servants the prophets, whom I am sending unto you, even [times] sending, though ye have not hearkened.

Then I will make this house like Shiloh, And <this city> will I make a contempt to all the nations of the earth.

So the priests and the prophets, and all the people, heard' Jeremiah, speaking these words in the house of Yahweh. And it came to pass when Jeremiah had made an end of speaking all that Yahweh had commanded [him] to speak unto all the people > that the priests, and the prophets, and all the people, lait hold of him, saying—Thou shalt [surely die]!

| Why hast thou prophesied in the name of Yahweh, saying, <Like Shiloh> shall this house become, And <this city> shall be desolate, without inhabitant? And all the people were gathered together unto Jeremiah, in the house of Yahweh.

<When the princes of Judah heard these things> then came they up out of the house of the king, [unto] the house of Yahweh, and took their seats in the opening of the new gate of Yahweh. Then spake the priests and the prophets unto the princes, and unto all the people, saying,—Worthy of death is this man, because he hath prophesied against this city, as ye have heard, with your own ears.

Then spake Jeremiah, unto all the princes' and unto all the people, saying,—Yahweh sent me to prophesy against this house, and against this city, all the words that ye have heard.

Now therefore, amend your ways, and your doings, and hearken unto the voice of Yahweh your God,—that Yahweh may repent him, as to the calamity which he hath spoken concerning you.

But <I> behold me! in your hand,—do with me as may be good and right in your eyes;

Only, ye must [know] that <If ye do put me to death> verily <innocent blood> are ye laying upon yourselves, and against this city, and against her inhabitants,—for <of a truth> did Yahweh send me unto you, to speak in your ears, [all these words].

Then said the princes, and all the people, unto the priests, and unto the prophets,—There is nothing in this man, worthy of death, for <in the name of Yahweh our God> hath he spoken unto us.

Then rose up men, from among the elders of the land, and spake unto all the congregation of the people, saying:

Micah the Moerite was prophesying, in the days of Hezekiah king of Judah,—and he spoke unto all the people of Judah saying, Thus saith Yahweh of hosts—Zion shall be plowed; And Jerusalem into heaps of ruins shall be turned, And the mountain of the house [be] like mounds in a jungle.

Did Hezekiah king of Judah and all Judah put him to death? Did he not revere Yahweh, and appease the face of Yahweh? And did not Yahweh repent him, as to the calamity which he had spoken against them? We therefore, are doing a great wickedness against our own lives.

There was, however, a man prophesying in the name of Yahweh, Urijah, son of Shemaiah, of Kerith-jearim,—who prophesied against this city, and against this land, according to all the words of Jeremiah. And <when King Jehoiakim, and all his mighty men, and all the princes, heard his words> then the king sought to put him to death,—but Urijah heard', and feared, and fled, and entered Egypt. Then did King Jehoiakim send men to Egypt,—even Elathan son of Achbor, and certain men with him, into Egypt, and they brought forth Urijah out of Egypt, and took him in unto King Jehoiakim, who smote him with the sword,—and cast out his dead body among the graves of the sons of the people.

Howbeit [the hand of Ahikam, son of Shaphan] turned out to be with Jeremiah, so as not to give him up into the hand of the people, to put him to death.

§ 22. Jeremiah, making Symbolic Bonds and Bars, prophetically charges the Kings of Edom, Moab, Ammon, Tyre and Zidon to submit to Nebuchadnezzar, in spite of False Prophets counselling resistance. A similar Charge to the Priests and People of Jerusalem to disregard their False Prophets: the Temple Vessels shall not soon be brought back; but those still left shall be taken.

<In the beginning of the reign of Jehoiakim> came this word unto Jeremiah from Yahweh, saying:

Thus said Yahweh unto me, Make thee bonds and bars, and put them upon thine own neck.
3 Then shalt thou send them unto the king of Edom, and unto the king of Moab, and unto the king of the sons of Ammon, and unto the king of Tyre, and unto the king of Zidon,—by the hand of messengers coming into Jerusalem, unto Zedekiah king of Judah. And thou shalt give them charge unto their lords, saying,—

[Thus] saith Yahweh of hosts, God of Israel,

[Thus] shall ye say unto your lords:

4 I made The earth—
The man and the beast that are on the face of the earth—

By my great power,
And by mine outstretched arm,—
And gave it to whomsoever was right in mine own eyes.

5 Now therefore, I have given all these lands into the hand of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, my servant,—

[Moreover also] the wild beast of the field have I given him, to serve him.

Therefore shall all the nations serve him, and his son, and his son’s son, until the time even of his own land itself arrive, when many nations and great kings shall use him as a slave.

And it shall come to pass, that the nation or kingdom which will not serve him, even Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, and that will not put its neck under the yoke of the king of Babylon,—<with sword, and with famine, and with pestilence> will I bring punishment upon that nation,

Declareth Yahweh, until I have consumed them by his hand.

6 Ye therefore, do not ye hearken unto your prophets, nor unto your diviners, nor unto your dreams, nor unto your users of hidden arts, nor unto your mutterers of incantations,—in that they are speaking unto you, saying,

Ye shall not serve the king of Babylon;

<for falsehood> are they' prophesying unto you,—that ye may be far removed from off your own land, and I drive you out, and ye be destroyed.

But the nation that shall bring its neck into the yoke of the king of Babylon, and serve him> I will let them remain in quietness upon their own soil,

Declareth Yahweh, and they shall till it, and dwell therein.

7 Also unto Zedekiah king of Judah spake I, according to all these words, saying,—

Bring your necks into the yoke of the king of Babylon, and serve him and his people, and live!

8 Wherefore should ye die, thou, and thy people, by sword, by famine, and by pestilence,—as Yahweh hath spoken, against the nation that will not serve the king of Babylon?

Do not, then, hearken unto the words of the prophets who are speaking unto you, saying—

Ye shall not serve the king of Babylon,—for <falsehood> are they' prophesying unto you. For I have not sent them,

Declareth Yahweh, but they' are prophesying in my name, <falsely>, to the end I may drive you out and ye be destroyed, ye, and the prophets who are prophesying unto you).

9 Also unto the priests, and unto all this people spake I, saying,

[Thus] saith Yahweh,

Do not hearken unto the words of your prophets, who are prophesying unto you, saying,

Lo! [the vessels of the house of Yahweh] are to be brought back out of Babylon, now, quickly; for <falsehood> are they' prophesying unto you. Do not hearken unto them, serve the king of Babylon, and live! Wherefore should this city become a desolation?

10 But if: prophets they are, and if the word of Yahweh is with them let them intercede, I pray you, with Yahweh of hosts, that the vessels which are left remaining in the house of Yahweh, and the house of the king of Judah, and in Jerusalem, come not into Babylon. For

[Thus] saith Yahweh of hosts—

Concerning the pillars, and concerning the sea, and concerning the stands,—and concerning the residue of the vessels that remain in this city, which Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon took not, when he carried away captive Jeconiah son of Jehoiakim king of Judah, from Jerusalem to Babylon,—with all the nobles of Judah and Jerusalem:

11 Yea—

[Thus] saith Yahweh of hosts, God of Israel—

Concerning the vessels that are left, [in] the house of Yahweh, and the house of the king of Judah, and Jerusalem>

12 Into Babylon shall they be taken.
And there shall they remain,
Until the day that I visit them.
Declareth Yahweh,

When I will bring them up, and restore them unto this place.
§ 23. The Prophet Hananiah, daring to foretell in the Divine Name, the Breaking of Nebuchadnezzar’s Yoke within two Years, Jeremiah is charged to confront and contradict him, and to foretell Hananiah’s Death that Year—which comes to pass.

And it came to past in that year, in the beginning of the reign of Zedekiah king of Judah, in the fourth year, in the fifth month: that Hananiah, a son of Azar, the prophet who was of Gibeah, spake unto me, in the house of Yahweh, before the eyes of the priests and all the people, saying:

||Thus|| speaketh Yahweh of host;

God of Israel, saying,—

I have broken the yoke of the king of Babylon:

<within the space of two years> I am bringing back into this place, all the vessels of the house of Yahweh,—which Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon hath taken away from this place, and carried into Babylon: Jeconiah also, son of Jehoiakim king of Judah, with all the captives of Judah who have entered Babylon, am I bringing back into this place.

Declareth Yahweh,—for I will break the yoke of the king of Babylon.

Then said Jeremiah the prophet, unto Hananiah the prophet, in the presence of all the people, who were standing in the house of Yahweh: then said Jeremiah the prophet,—Amen! So may Yahweh do! Yahweh establish’ thy words which thou hast prophesied, by bringing back the vessels of the house of Yahweh and all them of the captivity, from Babylon, unto this place.

|Nevertheless| hear thou, I pray thee, this word, which I am speaking in thine ears,—and in the ears of all the people:

||The prophets who were before me and before thee, from age-past times|| when they prophesied against many lands, and concerning great kingdoms, of war, and of calamity, and of pestilence, || the prophet who prophesied of peace|| when the word of the prophet was fulfilled, then was known’ the prophet, whom Yahweh had sent [in truth].

Then Hananiah the prophet took the yoke’ from off the neck of Jeremiah the prophet, and brake it. And Hananiah spake before the eyes of all the people, saying,

||Thus|| saith Yahweh,—

<In like manner> will I break the yoke of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, within the space of two years, from off the neck of all the nations.

And Jeremiah the prophet [went his way].

Then came the word of Yahweh unto Jeremiah:

<after that Hananiah the prophet had broken the yoke from off the neck of Jeremiah the prophet> saying:

||Go and speak unto Hananiah, saying—||Thus|| saith Yahweh;

<Yokes of wood> thou hast broken,—But thou shalt make, in their stead, yokes of iron!

For||Thus|| saith Yahweh of hosts;

God of Israel,—

<A yoke of iron> have I put upon the neck of all these nations, to serve Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, and they shall serve him!

|Moreover also| <the wild beast of the field> have I given to him.

Then said Jeremiah the prophet unto Hananiah the prophet,—

Hear, I pray thee, Hananiah: Yahweh [hath not sent thee], [Thou] therefore, hast caused this people to trust in falsehood!

|Therefore| ||Thus|| saith Yahweh,

Behold me! driving thee away from off the face of the ground,—

|This year| art thou’ to die,

Because [revolt] hast thou spoken against Yahweh.

So Hananiah the prophet [died] the same year, in the seventh’ month.

§ 24. Jeremiah’s Letter to the Captives in Babylon, charging them to settle down and seek the Welfare of the City where they sojourn, assuring them of a Return after Seventy Years, and warning them against False Prophets—namly Ahab, Zedekiah, and Shemaiah.

1 Now ||these|| are the words of the letter in which Jeremiah the prophet sent’ from Jerusalem,—unto the residue of the elders of the captivity, and unto the priests, and unto the prophets, and unto all the people, whom Nebuchadnezzar had carried away captive from Jerusalem to Babylon; after that Jeconiah the king and the queen-mother and the eunuchs, the princes of Judah and Jerusalem and the craftsmen and the smiths, [had gone forth] from Jerusalem;—by the hand of Elasah son of Shaphan and Gemariah son of Hilkiah, whom Zedekiah king of Judah sent’ unto Babylon, to Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, saying:

||Thus|| saith Yahweh of hosts;

God of Israel,

Unto all the captivity whom I have suffered to be carried away captive from Jerusalem to Babylon:

* Heb.: y'maryah, here only; 4, y'maryah.
Build ye houses, and dwell in them;—
And plant ye gardens, and eat the fruit thereof;
Take ye wives, and beget sons and daughters,
And take wives for your sons; and give ye to husbands,
That they may bear sons and daughters,—
And so become ye many there, and do not become few;
And seek the welfare of the city whither I have caused you to be carried away captive,
and pray for her unto Yahweh,—
For <in her welfare> shall ye have welfare.

For thus saith Yahweh of hosts,
God of Israel,
Let not your prophets that are in your midst,
or your diviners, beguile you,—
Neither hearken ye unto your dreams, which ye are dreaming;—
For <falsely> are they prophesying unto you, in my name,—
I have not sent them, Declareth Yahweh.

For thus saith Yahweh,
That <as soon as> there are fulfilled to Babylon
seventy years, I will visit you,—
and establish for you, my good word, by causing you to return unto this place.

For <if I> know the plans which I am planning
for you, Declareth Yahweh,
Plans of welfare, and not of calamity,
To give you a future and a hope."

So shall ye call upon me,—
And go and pray unto me,—
And I will hearken unto you;
So shall ye seek me, and find,
For <ye> will enquire after me, with all your heart;
And I will be found of you,
Declareth Yahweh,
And will turn back your captivity,—
And will gather you out of all the nations,
and out of all the places, whither I have driven you, Declareth Yahweh,
And will bring you back into the place
whence I had caused you to be carried away captive:
Because ye have said,—
Yahweh hath raised us up prophets in Babylon.

For thus saith Yahweh,
Against the king who is sitting on the throne of David,
And Against all the people who are remaining in this city,—your brethren who have not gone forth with you into captivity:
Behold me! sending upon them, sword,
famine, and pestilence,—
So will I make them like the horrid figs, that cannot be eaten for badness;
Therefore will I pursue them, with sword,
with famine, and with pestilence,—
And will make them a terror to all the kingdoms of the earth,
A curse and an astonishment and a hissing
and a reproach, among all the nations whither I have driven them:
Because they hearkened not unto my words,
Declareth Yahweh,—
which I sent unto them, by my servants
the prophets, at times sending them, yet hearkened they not.

Declareth Yahweh.

Ye therefore, hear ye the word of Yahweh,
all ye of the captivity, whom I have sent from Jerusalem to Babylon:

Thus saith Yahweh of hosts,
God of Israel.
Concerning Ahab son of Kolaiah, and concerning Zedekiah son of Maaseiah, who are prophesying to you in my name [a falsehood],
Behold me! delivering them into the hand of Nebuchadrezzar, king of Babylon, and he will smite them before your eyes:
So shall there be taken up from them—a curse, by all of the captivity of Judah who are in Babylon, saying,—
Yahweh make thee like Zedekiah and like Ahab,
Whom the king of Babylon roasted in the fire!
Because they have committed vileness in Israel,
And have committed adultery with the wives of their neighbours,
And have spoken, as a word in my name, [a falsehood] [which I commanded them not],—
And I am one who knoweth—and a witness,
Declareth Yahweh.
Also unto Shemaiah the Nehelamite,
shalt thou speak, saying:
"Thou shalt speak the word of Yahweh of hosts,
God of Israel, saying,—
Because thou hast sent, in thine own name, [letters], unto all the people who are in Jerusalem, and unto Zephaniah son of Maaseiah the priest, and unto all the priests,
saying:
Yahweh hath made thee priest, instead of Jehoiada the priest, that ye should be deputies in the house of Yahweh, to any man who is raving and prophesying,
so shalt thou put him into the stocks and into the pillory:
Now therefore, why hast thou not rebuked Jeremiah of Anathoth, who is

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a Or: "causing to dream";
but cf. O. G. 3821.  
* Or: "when."
* That is: "bring back" (cp. chap. xxiv. 2, etc.
* Some cod. (w. Aram.): "suffered to be carried captive." Cp. ver. 4—G. n.
* Some cod. (w. Aram.): "Nebuchadrezzar"—G. n.
* "Curse-formula"—O. G.
prophecying unto you? 28 For <on this account> hath he sent unto us in Babylon, saying,—
Tis [long!]
Build ye houses, and dwell [in them],
And plant gardens, and eat the fruit thereof.
And Zephaniah the priest hath read this letter in the ears of Jeremiah the prophet >
30 Therefore hath the word of Yahweh come unto Jeremiah, saying:
31 Send thou unto all them of the captivity, saying,
Thyen] saith Yahweh.
Concerning Shemaiah the Nehelamite,—
< Because Shemaiah [hath prophesied to you] when I had not sent him,
And hath caused you to trust in falsehood >
Therefore]
<Thus] saith Yahweh,—
Behold me! bringing punishment upon Shemaiah the Nehelamite, and upon his seed,
He shall have no man to dwell in the midst of this people,
Nor shall he see the good that I am about to do for my people.
Declareth Yahweh;
Because <revolt> hath he spoken against Yahweh.

§ 25. A Scroll of Consolation. With brief Allusions to Israel's Sin and Punishment are given glowing Promises of her Deliverance, Healing, Return, and Permanent Rest, the Appearance of her Illustrious Ruler, the Inclusion of Samaria and Ephraim, the Consoling of Weeping Rachel, and finally a Refrain of Coming Days when there shall be a re-posing of both Israel and Judah with Men; and a making, with both, a New Covenant, which, even in its outward Provisions, is confirmed by reference to the Stability of the Ordinances of Heaven.

30 1 The word which came unto Jeremiah, from Yahweh, saying:—
2 <Thus] speaketh Yahweh, God of Israel, saying,—
Write thee all the words which I have spoken unto thee, in a scroll;
3 For lo! [days are coming],
Declareth Yahweh,
when I will turn the captivity of my people Israel and Judah, —
Saith Yahweh,—
and will bring them back into the land which I gave to their fathers, that they might possess it.
4 Now <these> are the words which Yahweh hath spoken against Israel and against Judah:
5 Yes [thus] saith Yahweh,
<A voice of trembling> have we heard,
Dread, and not welfare !
1 At that time Declareth Yahweh, I will become a God, to all the families of Israel;
And they shall become my people.

2 Thus saith Yahweh,—
There hath found favour in the desert, a people escaped from the sword,—
I must go to cause him, even Israel, to rest.

3 From afar | Yahweh hath appeared unto me.
Yea <with an age-abiding love> have I loved thee,
For this cause > have I prolonged to thee lovingkindness.

4 Again > will I build thee, and thou shalt be built, thou virgin, Israel,—
Again shalt thou deck thyself with thy timbrels,
And go forth in the dance of them that make merry:

5 Again shalt thou plant vineyards in the mountains of Samaria,—
The planters have planted, and have laid open [the vineyards].
For it is a day the watchmen have proclaimed throughout the hill country of Ephraim,—
Arise ye, and let us go up to Zion, unto Yahweh our God.

6 For saith Yahweh—
Shout ye for Jacob, with gladness,
Make shrill thy voice, as the head of the nations,—
Publish ye, praise ye, and say,
Save thou, O Yahweh, thy people, the remnant of Israel.

7 Behold me! bringing them in out of the land of the North,
And I will gather them out of the remote parts of the earth,
<Among them> the blind and the lame,
The woman with child and she that giveth birth together,—
A great convocation shall return hither:

8 With weeping shall they come in.
And with supplications will I lead them,
I will bring them unto rivers of waters,
By a smooth way, wherein they shall not stumble,—

9 For I have become to Israel my father,
And to Ephraim my firstborn is he!

10 Hear ye the word of Yahweh, O ye nations, And declare ye in the Coastlands, afar off,—
And say—
He that scattereth Israel will gather him, And watch over him, as a shepherd his flock;
For Yahweh hath ransomed Jacob,—
And redeemed him from the hand of one stronger than he.

14 Therefore || all who devour thee shall be devoured,
And all thine adversaries—all of them || into captivity shall depart,—
So shall they who plundered thee be plundered,
And <all who preyed upon thee> will I deliver up as a prey.

15 For I will put a bandage upon thee,
And <from thy wounds> will I heal thee.
Declareth Yahweh,—<Because an outcast> they called thee,
Tis Zion! who hath none to ask for her welfare >

19 || Thus saith Yahweh—
Behold me! bringing back the captivity of the tents of Jacob,
And <on his habitations> will I have compassion,—
So shall the city be built, upon her own mound;
And the citadel shall remain:

20 So shall there proceed from them Thanksgiving, and
The sound of them who make merry,—
And I will multiply them, and they shall not become few,
And will make them honourable, and they shall not be despised:

21 And his sons shall come to be as aforetime,
And his assembly <before me> shall continue,—
And I will bring punishment on all his oppressors;
And his illustrious one shall spring from himself,
And his ruler <from his own midst> shall proceed,
And I will bring him near, and he shall approach unto me,—
For who is there that hath pledged his own heart to approach unto me?

22 So shall ye become my people;
And || I will become your God.

24 Lo! the tempest of Yahweh!
Indignation hath come forth,
A tempest rolling itself upward—
Upon the head of the lawless ones shall it hurl itself down!

25 The fierceness of the anger of Yahweh will not turn back,
Until he hath executed, nor
Until he hath established
The purposes of his heart,—
In the afterpart of the days shall ye understand it.

16—24: XXXI. 1—11. 749

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\* Or: "castle," "palace."
\* Prob. = "a thanksgiving choir." -O.G.
\* So Furst, Or: "a sweeping roaring whirlwind."
\* Or: "For (who) now, now."
\* Aesp. v.p. (serif): "cities."
\* Or: "gathered host."
\* See Deu. xx. 6.
\* Cp. ver. 20; Ho. x. xii.
Then shall they come in, and shall shout in triumph on the height of Zion, and shall stream* unto the goodness of Yahweh. To the wheat, and to the new wine, and to the oil, and to the young of the flocks and of the herds,— So shall their soul become like a garden well watered, and they shall not again languish any more. [Then] shall [the virgin] rejoice in the dance, and young men and elders [rejoice] together,— And I will turn their mourning into gladness, and will comfort them, and will make them rejoice from their sorrow; Then will I satiate the soul of the priests, [with fatness], and my people!! <with my goodness> shall be satisfied. Declareth Yahweh.

||Then] saith Yahweh— A voice] <in Ramah> is heard, Wailing, bitter weeping, Rachel, weeping for her children,— She refused to be comforted for her children, for they are not!

||Thus] saith Yahweh— Restrain thy voice from weeping, and thine eyes from tears,— For there is a reward for thy labour. Declareth Yahweh, so they shall return from the land of the enemy:

Yea there is hope for thy future.b Declareth Yahweh,— And thy sons shall return to their own boundary.

I have [heard] Ephraim, bemoaning himself, Thou hast chastised me, and I have been chastised, like a bullock [not broken in]. Suffer me to return, that I may return, For [thou] art Yahweh my God. Surely <after my return> I was filled with regret, and <after I came to know myself> I smote upon the thigh,— I turned pale, and was even confounded, For I had borne the reproach of my youthful days.

Was Ephraim [a very precious son to me]? Was he a most delightful child? For <as often as I have spoken against him> I have [remembered] him again! <For this cause> have my affections been deeply moved for him, I must have [compassion] upon him, Declareth Yahweh.

|---|---|
|21| Erect thee waymarks, Set thee up finger-posts, Apply thy heart to The highway,— The road by which thou didst depart,— Return, O virgin of Israel, Return unto these thy cities.
|22| How long wilt thou turn hither and thither, O apostate daughter? For Yahweh hath created a new thing in the earth, A female!! defendeth a strong man!||
|23| Thus] saith Yahweh of hosts, God of Israel, Again shall they say this word, in the land of Judah and in the cities thereof, when I cause their captivity to return, Yahweh [bless thee], Thou home of righteousness! Thou mountain of holiness!
|24| Then shall there dwell throughout Judah itself and all the cities thereof, together,— Husbandmen, who shall move about with a flock;
|25| For I have satiated the weary soul,— And <every languishing soul> have I filled.
|26| <Upon this> I awoke and considered,— And ||my sleep] had been sweet to me!*
|27| Lo! [days are coming], Declareth Yahweh— That I will sow The house of Israel, and The house of Judah, With the seed of men, and With the seed of beasts;
|28| And it shall come to pass, that—<Just as I watched b over them, to not up and to break down and to tear out and to destroy, and to break in pieces> ||So] will I watch b over them, to build and to plant, Declareth Yahweh.
|29| <In those days> shall they say no more, ||Fathers] did eat sour grapes,— And ||children's teeth] are blunted!*
|30| But ||every one] <for his own iniquity> shall die,— <Any human being who eateth the sour grapes> ||his own teeth] shall be blunted.*
|31| Lo! [days are coming], Declareth Yahweh,— When I will solemnise,— With the house of Israel, and With the house of Judah, A new’ covenant:

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* Same word as in Is. ii. 2; Cp. chap. xxix. 11. Mi. iv. 1, and chap. li. 44. * Or: "Cause.'" * Had the foregoing prophecy, then, been conveyed in a dream? It would appear so. * Cp. chap. i. 12 same word). * Cp. Exe. xvi. 2, 3.

Not like the covenant which I solemnised with their fathers, In the day when I grasped their hand, to bring them forth' out of the land of Egypt,— In that they brake my covenant, Though I had become a husband unto them. Then shall they no longer teach Every man his neighbour, and Every man his brother, saying, Know ye Yahweh,— For they all shall know me, From the least of them, Even unto the greatest of them, For I will forgive their iniquity, And their sin will I remember no more.

Thus saith Yahweh— Who hath given the sun for a light by day, The ordinances of the moon and the stars, for a light by night,— Who excite the sea, and the waves thereof roared— Yahweh of hosts is his name:— If these ordinances depart from before me, The seed of Israel also may cease from being a nation before me, all the days. Thus saith Yahweh— If the heavens above can be measured, or the foundations of the earth be searched out, I also will reject all the seed of Israel, for all that they have done. Lo! days are coming, when Jerusalem shall be built for Yahweh, from the tower of Hananel, As far as the gate of the corner; Then shall go forth again the measuring-line straight forward, over the hill Gareb, and it shall go round to Gath.

And all the vale of the dead bodies, and of the ashes, and all the fields as far as the Kidron torrent-bed, as far as the horse-gate corner on the east, Shall be holy unto Yahweh,— It shall not be rooted up, nor thrown down, any more, unto times age-abiding.

§ 26. When requested by King Zedekiah to say why he had been prophesying against Jerusalem and the King, Jeremiah narrates how he had, under Divine Guidance, redeemed his Family's Property at Anathoth: this enables him to return to his Royal Questioner a circumstantial though indirect Reply.

The word which came unto Jeremiah from Yahweh, in the tenth year of Zedekiah king of Judah,—the same was the eighteenth year of Nebuchadrezzar; and the forces of the king of Babylon were besieging Jerusalem,—and Jeremiah the prophet had been shut up in the guard-court, which was in the house of the king of Judah; whom Zedekiah king of Judah had shut up, saying,—

Why art thou prophesying, saying,—

Thus saith Yahweh, Behold me! giving up this city into the hand of the king of Babylon, and he shall capture it; and Zedekiah king of Judah shall not be delivered out of the hand of the Chaldeans,—for he shall be wholly given up into the hand of the king of Babylon, and shall speak—the mouth of the one to the mouth of the other, and the eyes of the one into the eyes of the other; shall look; and into Babylon shall he lead Zedekiah, and there shall he be remain, until I visit him, Declareth Yahweh,—though ye fight with the Chaldeans ye shall not prosper.

And Jeremiah said,— The word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:

Lo! Hanameel son of Shallum thine uncle hath come unto thee, saying,— Buy thee my field that is in Anathoth, for thine is the right of redemption, to buy it.

So Hanameel son of mine uncle came unto me, according to the word of Yahweh, into the guard-court, and said unto me, Buy. I pray thee, my field that is in Anathoth, which is in the land of Benjamin, for thine is the right of inheritance, and thine is the redemption, buy it for thyself.

Aram. and Sep. both written and read: "dry places": but reads: "places": Cp. 2 K. xxiii. 4.
So I knew, that <the word of Yahweh> it was. And I bought the field, from Hanameel son of mine uncle, that was in Anathoth,—and weighed him the silver, <seventeen shekels> was the silver; and I wrote in the scroll, and sealed it, and took in attestation [witnesses],—and weighed the silver in the balances.

Then took I the scroll of purchase, both that which was sealed—the title and the conditions—and that which was open; and gave the scroll of purchase unto Baruch son of Neriah* son of Mahaseiah, in the sight of Hanameel mine uncle[’s son], and in the sight of the witnesses, who subscribed the scroll of purchase,—in the sight of all the Jews, who were sitting in the guard-court. Then charged I Baruch, in their sight, saying:

Thus saith Yahweh of hosts, God of Israel:

Take thou these scrolls, this scroll of purchase, even that which is sealed, and this scroll that is open, and put them in an earthen vessel,—that they may remain many days.

For

Thus saith Yahweh of hosts, God of Israel:

Again shall houses and fields and vineyards, be bought, in this land.

Then prayed I unto Yahweh, after I had delivered the scroll of purchase unto Baruch son of Neriah, saying:—

Alas! My Lord, Yahweh! Lo! thou thyself didst make the heavens, and the earth, by thy great might, and by thine outstretched arm.—

There is nothing too wonderful for thee.

Executing lovingkindness unto thousands,

But recompensing the iniquity of fathers,

Into the bosom of their children <after them>,

Thou God, the great, the mighty,

Yahweh of hosts! is his name:

Great in counsel, and mighty in deed,—

Whose eyes are open on all the ways of the sons of men, to give unto every one According to his ways, and According to the fruit of his doings:

Who didst set signs and wonders, in the land of Egypt, unto this day; and in Israel, and among mankind,—

And didst make for thyself a name; <as at this day>;

And didst bring forth thy people Israel, out of the land of Egypt,

With signs and with wonders, and With a strong hand, and

With an outstretched arm, and With great terror;

And didst give unto them this land, which thou hadst sworn to their fathers to give unto them,—a land flowing with milk and honey;

And they came in and took possession of it. But hearkened not unto thy voice.

Nor <in thy law> did they walk,

<Nought of what thou hadst commanded them to do> did they do,—

And so thou hast caused to befall them, all this calamity.

Lo! the earthworks! they have entered the city, to capture it, and the city hath been given into the hand of the Chaldeans, who are fighting against it, because of the sword and the famine and the pestilence,—

And so what thou didst speak hath come to pass,

And there thou art, looking on!

Yet <if thou sayest> unto me, O My Lord, Yahweh,

Buy thee the field for silver,

And take in attestation [witnesses],—

Whereas the city hath been given into the hand of the Chaldeans!

Then came the word of Yahweh unto Jeremiah, saying:—

Lo! I am Yahweh, God of all flesh,—

For me is any thing? too wonderful!

Therefore

Thus saith Yahweh,—

Behold me! giving this city into the hand of the Chaldeans, and into the hand of Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon, and he shall capture it;

And the Chaldeans, who are fighting against this city,

Shall enter, and Shall set this city on fire and Shall consume it,—

With the houses on whose roofs they burned incense to Baal, and poured out drink-offerings to other gods, that they might provoke me to anger;

For the sons of Israel and the sons of Judah have been nothing but doers of wickedness in my sight, from the days of their youth,—

For the sons of Israel have been doing
And I will rejoice over them, to do them good,—
And will plant them in this land, [in truth], [with all my heart, and with all my soul].

Thus saith Yahweh, <Like as I have brought upon this people all this great calamity>
[So I am I] bringing upon them all the good that I am speaking concerning them.
Therefore shall fields be bought in this land,—whereof ye are saying,
It is [a desolation].
Without man or beast,
It hath been given into the hand of the Chaldeans:
<Fields—for silver> shall men buy,
And write in rolls,
And seal them,
And take in attestation [witnesses],
In the land of Benjamin, and
In the places round about Jerusalem, and
In the cities of Judah, and
In the cities of the hill country, and
In the cities of the lowland, and
In the cities of the South,—
For I will cause them of their captivity to return.

§ 27. More Consolation through the Imprisoned Prophet: Promises (with striking Change of Refrain) directed to both Israel and Judah, concerning David's Righteous Offering, and concerning the Fulfilment of both the Davidic and Levitical Covenants—confirmed by the Covenant of Day and Night.

And the word of Yahweh came unto 38 Jeremiah, the second time, when he was yet imprisoned in the guard-court, saying:

Thus saith Yahweh, who fashioneth it, to establish it,
Yahweh is his name:
Call unto me, that I may answer thee,—and tell thee things great and inaccessible, which thou hast not known.
For Thus saith Yahweh,
God of Israel.
Concerning the houses of this city, and concerning the houses of the kings of Judah,—which are thrown down against the earthworks and against the sword:
In entering to fight with the Chaldeans it is to fill them with the dead bodies of men, whom I have smitten in mine anger and in mine indignation,—and because of whom I have hidden my face

a In some cod. (w. Sep., 8yr., Vul.) is found no sign of the word "Y." against"—G.n. (thus repeated)—G.n.
from this city,—by reason of all their wickedness].
6 Behold me! laying upon her a bandage of healing, so will I heal them,—And will reveal to them abundance of prosperity and truth;
7 And I will bring back
Them of the captivity of Judah, and
Them of the captivity of Israel,—
And I will build them, [as at the first];
And I will purify them, from all their iniquity wherewith they have sinned against me,—And I will grant pardon for all their iniquities, Wherewith they have sinned against me, and Wherewith they have transgressed against me;
8 So shall she become to me,—
A name of joy,
A praise, and
An adorning,
To all the nations of the earth,—Who will hear all the good which I’m doing them,
And will dread and be deeply moved, over all the good’ and over all the prosperity’ which I’m causing her.
||Thus|| saith Yahweh—
|Again| shall be heard in this place, <as to which ye’ are saying,
||Deserted|| it is, without man or beast,
In the cities of Judah, and in the streets of Jerusalem,
Which are desolate without man or inhabitant or beast =>
10 The voice of joy, and the voice of gladness,
The voice of the bridesman, and the voice of the bride; the voice of them who are saying,
Praise ye Yahweh of hosts,
For good’ is Yahweh,
For age-abiding’ is his lovingkindness. [The voice] of them who are bringing a thank-offering into the house of Yahweh,—For I will bring back the captives’ of the land, [as at the first],
Saith Yahweh.

||Thus|| saith Yahweh of hosts,
||Again| shall there be in this place—
Which is deserted, without man or even beast—
And all the cities thereof,—
The home of shepherds, causing [flocks] to lie down.
13 In the cities of the hill country, In the cities of the lowland, and In the cities of the South, and In the land of Benjamin, and In the places round about Jerusalem, and In the cities of Judah>
|Again| shall the flock pass over the hands of the numberer,
Saith Yahweh.

14 Lo! |days are coming|,
Declareth Yahweh,—
when I will establish my good word, which I have spoken—As to the house of Israel,
And concerning the house of Judah:
15 In those days, and at that time| will I cause to bud unto David,
A Bud’ of righteousness,—And he shall execute’ justice and righteousness, in the land:
16 In those days>
Judah shall be saved’, and Jerusalem| abide securely,—And this is that which shall be proclaimed to her—
Yahweh our righteousness!
17 For Thus saith Yahweh,—There shall not be wanting to David,—A man to sit upon the throne of the house of Israel;
18 Nor <to the priests the Levites> shall there be wanting—A man, [before me],
To offer an ascending-sacrifice, or
To make a perfume with a gift, or
To offer a [peace] offering, all the days| !
19 And the word of Yahweh came unto Jeremiah, saying:
20 Thus saith Yahweh,
If ye can break,
My covenant of the day, and
My covenant of the night,
That there be not day and night in their season>
21 My covenant also may be broken,
With David my servant, That he shall not have a son, to reign upon his throne,—
And with the Levites the priests, mine attendants:
22 As the host of the heavens cannot be recorded, Nor the sand of the sea, be measured>
Will I multiply, The seed of David my servant, And the Levites who attend upon me.
23 And the word of Yahweh came unto Jeremiah, saying:
24 Hast thou not observed, what this people have spoken, saying,
The two families which Yahweh did choose— he hath even cast them off!

a Or: "sprout.” Cp. chap. xxiii. 5; Ez. xi. 11.
b Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edus. and Syr.)—
"And shall reign as king and prosper,
And shall execute,” etc.

Cp. chap. xxiii. 5.

"As her name” may be implied, but is not expressed. The variation from chap. xxiii. 6 is marked, and did a a way be preserved.

Or: “be cut off.”


f Cp. Num. xxxv. 10-15; Mal. ii. 5.
And so they despise, as though they could not again become a nation in their sight!

|Thou| see: Yahweh,
|If my covenant of day and night, the ordinances of the heavens and the earth|
|I did not appoint|

|<The seed of Jacob also, and of David my servant| might I cast off, so as not to take of his seed as rulers unto the seed of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob,—|
|For I will bring back them of their captivity, and will have compassion upon them.|

§ 28. Two further Messages to King Zedekiah—the Latter based upon the Breach of Covenant by Princes and People as to letting their Bond-servants go free. The Solemnity of Covenanting portrayed.

1 The word which came unto Jeremiah, from Yahweh, —when Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon and all his force and all the kingdoms of the earth the dominion of his hand, and all the peoples, were fighting against Jerusalem and against all her cities, saying:

|Thus| see: Yahweh,
|God of Israel,|
|Go and speak unto Zedekiah, king of Judah,—and say unto him—|
|Thus| see: Yahweh,|
|Behold me: giving this city into the hand of the king of Babylon, and he will burn it with fire;|
|And thou shalt not escape out of his hand,|
|For thou shalt be taken;|
|And into his hand: shalt thou be delivered,—|
|And thine own eyes: into the eyes of the king of Babylon shall look, And his mouth: with thy mouth shall speak, And Babylon: shalt thou enter.|

4 Nevertheless hear the word of Yahweh, O Zedekiah, king of Judah,—
|Thus| see: Yahweh,|
|Concerning thee,|
|Thou shalt not die by the sword;|
|In peace: shalt thou die,|
|And with the burnings made for thy fathers, the former kings who were before thee| shall they make a burning unto thee, And with an Alas lord! shall they lament thee,—Because of the word I have spoken, Declareth Yahweh.

6 Then spake Jeremiah the prophet, unto Zedekiah king of Judah, all these words, in Jerusalem; when the force of the king of Babylon was fighting against Jerusalem, and against all the cities of Judah that were left,—against Lachish and against Azekah, for they remained among the cities of Judah, as fortified cities.

8 The word which came unto Jeremiah, from Yahweh, —after that King Zedekiah had solemnised a covenant with all the people who were in Jerusalem, proclaiming unto them liberty: that every man should let his servant and every man his handmaid, being a Hebrew or a Hebrewess, go free, —so that no man should use them as slaves, to wit a Jew his brother; so they hearkened even all the princes and all the people who had entered into the covenant, that every man should let his servant and every man his handmaid go free, so as not to use them as slaves any longer, —yes they hearkened and let them go, howbeit they turned, after that, and brought back the servants and the handmaids whom they had let go free, and brought them into subjection as servants and as handmaids.

12 So then the word of Yahweh came unto Jeremiah, from Yahweh, saying: —
|Thus| see: Yahweh,|
|God of Israel,—|
|I myself solemnised a covenant with your fathers, in the day when I brought them forth out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of slaves, saying:|
|At the end of seven years shall ye let go every man his brother, being a Hebrew, who shall sell himself unto thee, and serve thee six years, then shalt thou let him go free from thee. Howbeit your fathers hearkened not unto me, neither inclined their ear.|
|And though ye just now turned, and did that which was right in mine eyes, by proclaiming liberty, every man to his neighbour,—and solemnised a covenant before me, in the house on which my Name hath been called> yet have ye turned and profaned my Name, and brought back every man his servant, and every man his handmaid, whom ye had let go free, at their own desire,—and have brought them into subjection, to become your servants and handmaids. Therefore—|

|Thus| see: Yahweh,|
|Ye have not hearkened unto me, in proclaiming liberty, every man to his brother and every man to his neighbour: Behold me! proclaiming to you! liberty: Declareth Yahweh, unto the sword, unto the pestilence, and

* Or: “about to fight.”
* Or: “about to fight.”
* See O.G.
* ML.: “at their own soul.”
* Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edas., Aram., Sep. and Syr.): “and unto” — G.n.
unto the famine, so will I make you a terror to all the kingdoms of the earth; and will give the men who are transgressing my covenant—\(<\text{that they have not confirmed the words of the covenant, which they solemnised before me, when they cut the calf in twain, and passed between the parts thereof;}

even the princes of Judah, and the princes of Jerusalem, the eunuchs, and the priests, and all the people of the land,—who passed between the parts of the calf—\(<\text{yes I will give them into the hand of their enemies, and into the hand of them who are seeking their life, and their dead bodies shall become food for the birds of the heavens, and for the beasts of the earth.}

\(<\text{Zedekiah king of Judah also, with his princes will I give into the hand of their enemies, and into the hand of them who are seeking their life, even into the hand of the force of the king of Babylon, who are going up from you. Behold me! giving command, Declareth Yahweh, and I will bring them back unto this city, and they will fight against it, and capture it, and consume it with fire, and the cities of Judah will I make too desolate to have an inhabitant.}

§ 29. The Rechabites. Their Persistent Obedience to their father Jonadab used for reproving Judah and Jerusalem, and as a ground of Promise to themselves.

\(<\text{The word which came unto Jeremiah, from Yahweh, in the days of Jehoiakim son of Josiah king of Judah, saying: Go unto the house of the Rechabites, and speak with them, and bring them into the house of Yahweh, into one of the chambers, and give them wine to drink. So I took Jaazaniah, son of Jeremiah, son of Habazzineel, and his brethren, and all his sons, and all the house of the Rechabites, and brought them into the house of Yahweh, into the chamber of the HANAN son of Igdaiah, a man of God, which was beside the chamber of the princes, which was above the chamber of Maaseiah, son of Shallum, keeper of the porch; and I set before the sons of the house of the Rechabites, bowls full of wine, and cups, and said unto them. Drink ye wine. Then said they, We will not drink wine—for Jonadab son of Rechab, our father, laid command upon us, saying, Ye shall not drink wine. If ye, nor your sons, unto times age-abiding; nor shall ye build, nor shall ye sow, nor shall ye plant, neither shall ye have them, but shall ye dwell, all your days, that ye may live many days, on the face of the soil where ye are sojourning. So we have hearkened unto the voice of Jonadab son of Rechab, our father, in all that he commanded us, not to drink wine all our days, nor to build houses for us to dwell in, and so shall we dwell in tents, and have hearkened and done, according to all that Jonadab our father commanded us. And so it came to pass, when Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon came up into the land, that we said, Let us even enter Jerusalem, because of the force of the Chaldeans and because of the force of the Syrians. So have we dwelt in Jerusalem. Then came the word of Yahweh unto Jeremiah, saying: Thus saith Yahweh of hosts, God of Israel, Go and say to the men of Judah, and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem, Will ye not receive correction, by hearkening unto my words? Demandseth Yahweh: Confirmed are the words of Jonadab son of Rechab—which he commanded his sons, that they should not drink wine, and they have not drunk, until this day, for they have hearkened unto the command of their father. But I have spoken unto you, betimes speaking, and ye have not hearkened unto me. And I sent unto you all my servants the prophets, betimes sending, saying, Return, I pray you—every man from his wicked way, and amend your doings. And do not go after other gods to serve them. So shall ye remain on the soil, which I gave to you, and to your fathers, but ye have not inclined your ear, nor hearkened unto me. Because the sons of Jonadab son of Rechab have confirmed the commandment of their father, which he commanded them, whereas this people have not hearkened unto me! Therefore! Thus saith Yahweh, God of hosts, God of Israel, Behold me! bringing in against Judah, and}


\(<\text{Heb.: y'sanaydh, 2, y'sanaydhu.}

\(<\text{Heb.: igdelayahu.}

\(<\text{Heb.: ma'oseydhu, 7, 16, me'aoseydh.}

\(<\text{Ml.: "threshold."}

\(<\text{Heb.: jehonadab.}

\(<\text{Heb.: jehonadab.}
against all the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the calamity, which I have spoken concerning them,—
Because I spake unto them, and they did not hearken.
And I called to them, and they did not answer.

But <to the house of the Rechabites> said Jeremiah:

<Thus> saith Yahweh of hosts,
God of Israel,
<Because ye have hearkened unto the commandment of Jonadab your father, and have kept all his commandments, and done according to all that he commanded you>

Therefore
<Thus> saith Yahweh of hosts,
God of Israel,—
Jonadab son of Rechab shall not want one to stand before me, <all the days>!

§ 30. By Divine Command, Jeremiah, through Baruch, writes in a Scroll all the Words he has hitherto spoken concerning Israel, Judah, and the Nations; after which Baruch reads the Scroll first to all the People, then to the Princes; next, Jehudi begins to read it to King Jehoiakim, who, having heard a Portion, angrily cuts up the Scroll and consumes it in the Fire; for which he is denounced by Yahweh, and the Scroll is rewritten—with Additions.

And it came to pass, in the fourth year of Jehoiakim son of Josiah, king of Judah, that this word came unto Jeremiah, from Jerusalem, saying:

Take thee a scroll, and write therein, all the words which I have spoken unto thee, concerning Israel, and concerning Judah, and concerning all the nations,—from the day I began to speak unto thee, from the days of Josiah, even until this day:

<Peradventure> the house of Judah will hearken unto all the calamity, which I am devising to execute against them,—to the end they may return, every man from his wicked way, whereupon I will forgive their iniquity, and their sin.

So Jeremiah called Baruch, son of Neriah,—and Baruch wrote, from the mouth of Jeremiah, all the words of Yahweh which he had spoken unto him, upon a scroll. Then did Jeremiah command Baruch, saying,—
<If> I am hindered, I cannot enter the house of Yahweh;

Thou shalt therefore shalt enter, and read in the roll which thou hast written from my mouth, the words of Yahweh, in the ears of the people, in the house of Yahweh, on the day of a fast,—moreover also <in the ears of all Judah who are coming out of their cities> shalt thou read them:

<Peradventure> their supplication will fall prostrate, before Yahweh, and they return every man from his wicked way,—
For <great> are the anger and the indignation, which Yahweh hath spoken against this people.

So then Baruch son of Neriah did according to all which Jeremiah the prophet commanded him, reading in the book the words of Yahweh, in the house of Yahweh. And it came to pass in the fifth year of Jehoiakim son of Josiah king of Judah, in the ninth month, that all the people of Jerusalem, and all the people who were coming in out of the cities of Judah, into Jerusalem, had proclaimed a fast before Yahweh; Baruch, therefore, read in the book, the words of Jeremiah, in the house of Yahweh,—in the chamber of Gemariah son of Shaphan—the scribe, in the upper court, at the opening of the new gate of the house of Shaphan, in the ears of all the people.

<When Micaiah, son of Gemariah son of Shaphan, heard all the words of Yahweh, out of the book> then went he, down unto the house of the king up to the chamber of the scribe, and lo! <there> all the princes sitting,—Eliahma the scribe, and Deliah son of Shemaiah, and Elathan son of Achbor, and Gemariah son of Shaphan, and Zedekiah son of Hananiah, and all the princes.

So Micaiah told them all the words which he heard,—when Baruch read in the book, in the ears of the people. All the princes, therefore, sent unto Baruch, Jehudi, son of Nathaniah son of Shlemiah son of Cushi, saying,

<The roll, wherein thou didst read in the ears of the people> take it in thy hand, and come.

So Baruch son of Neriah took the roll in his hand, and came in unto them. Then said they unto him,

Sit down, we pray thee, and read it in our ears.

So Baruch read it in their ears.

And it came to pass <when they heard all the words> that they turned with fear one to another,—and said unto Baruch,

We must surely tell the king, all these words!

Then <unto Baruch> put they questions, saying,

Tell us, we pray thee, <How> didst thou write all these words at his mouth?

<With his own mouth> used he to proclaim unto me all these words,—and I kept on writing in the book, with ink!/*

* Heb.: jehonadab. ** Mt.: "a writing roll."

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* Mt.: "from upon," sakhath.

* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. sakhath.

* Or: "fluid." Not necessarily black, for Jon-
Then said the princes unto Baruch,
Go hide these [thou and Jeremiah], and let no man know where ye are!!
Then went they in unto the king, into the court, but <the roll> had they put in charge, in the chamber of Elishama the scribe,—so they declared, in the ears of the king all the words. [The king], therefore, sent [Jehudi], to fetch the roll, and he fetched it, out of the chamber of Elishama the scribe,—and Jehudi read it in the ears of the king, and in the ears of all the princes, who were standing near the king.
Now ||the king|| was sitting in the winter house, in the ninth month,—[with the fire-stove before him burning]. So then it came to pass <when Jehudi had read three or four columns, that he cut it up into fragments with a scribe's knife, and cast them into the fire that was in the stove,—until all the roll was consumed on the fire that was on the stove. Yet were they not in dread, neither rent they their garments,—||the king, nor any of his servants that were hearing all these words]]. [Nevertheless] [Elizur and Deliah and Gemariah] interceded with the king, not to burn the roll,—but he hearkened not unto them.
Then did the king command Jerahmeel son of the king, and Seraiah b son of Azriel, and Shelemiah son of Abdeel, to fetch Baruch the scribe, and Jeremiah the prophet,—but Yahweh had hid them.
Then came the word of Yahweh unto Jeremiah,—after the king had burned the roll, and the words which Baruch had written from the mouth of Jeremiah, saying:
[Again] take thee another roll, and write thereon all the former words which were on the first roll, which Jehoiakim king of Judah had burned.
But <unto Jehoiakim king of Judah> shalt thou say,
Thus saith Yahweh,—
Thou hast burned this roll, saying,
Why hast thou written thereon,—saying,
The king of Babylon shall certainly come and lay waste this land, and cause to cease therefrom, man and beast?
[Therefore] Thus saith Yahweh
Concerning Jehoiakim king of Judah,—
He shall have none to sit upon the throne of David,—
And his dead body shall be cast out—to the heat by day, and to the frost by night;
And I will visit upon him and upon his seed and upon his servants, the punishment of their iniquity,—and will bring upon them, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, and against the men of Judah, all the calamity, which I have spoken against them, but they have not hearkened.
So [Jeremiah] took another roll and gave it unto Baruch son of Neriah, the scribe, who wrote thereon, from the mouth of Jeremiah all the words of the book, which Jehoiakim king of Judah had burned in the fire,—and further were added thereunto, many words [like unto them].
§ 31. King Zedekiah, at the Beginning of his Reign, asks for Jeremiah's Prayers; and, in answer, is warned not to count on Nebuchadrezzar's Permanent Departure from Jerusalem. During a temporary Withdrawal of the Chaldeans, Jeremiah is caught going out to Anathoth, falsely accused, smitten, and cast into Prison. The King, secretly consulting the Prophet, reduces his sentence to Confinement in the Guard-court, appointing him a Cake per Day while Bread lasted in the City.

1 And Zedekiah son of Josiah |reigned as king| 37 instead of Coniah son of Jehoiakim, whom Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon |made king| in the land of Judah. But neither he, nor his servants, nor the people of the land, had hearkened unto the words of Yahweh, which he had spoken through Jeremiah the prophet. And King Zedekiah sent Jehucal son of Shelemiah, and Zephaniah son of Maaseiah the priest, unto Jeremiah the prophet, saying,—
Pray thou, I beseech thee, in our behalf, unto Yahweh, our God.
4 Now ||Jeremiah|| was coming in and going out in the midst of the people, for they had not put him into prison. And ||the force of Pharaoh|| had come forth out of Egypt,—and <when the Chaldeans who were besieging Jerusalem heard the tidings of them> they went up from Jerusalem.
That came the word of Yahweh unto Jeremiah the prophet, saying:
[Thus] saith Yahweh,
God of Israel,
Thus shall ye say unto the king of Judah, who sent you unto me to enquire of me,—
Lo! [the force of Pharaoh, which is coming out to you to help] is about to return to its own land, [to Egypt];
Then will the Chaldeans come back, and fight against this city,—and capture it, and burn it with fire.
[Thus] saith Yahweh,—
Let not your own souls* deceive you, saying, The Chaldeans will [surely depart] from us!
For they will not depart;

1a Asp. v.r. [afarin]: "upon."
2 Heb. : shalemah, 4; 5, Some cod. both read and shalemah.
3 Heb. : "upon"—G.n.
4 Prob. : "wishes."
5 Mil. : "at the hand of."
10 For <though ye had smitten all the force of the Chaldeans who are fighting with you, and there had remained of them only desperately wounded men> yet [every man in his tent] should have arisen and burnt this city [with fire].

11 Now it came to pass <when the army of the Chaldeans [had gone up] from Jerusalem,—because of the force of Pharaoh> 12 then went forth Jeremiah out of Jerusalem, to go into the land of Benjamin,—to receive a portion from them in the midst of the people. 13 And so it came to pass <he being in the gate of Benjamin, and there being there> a ward-master whose name was Irijah son of Shelemiah son of Hananiah> that he seized Jeremiah the prophet, saying,<br> Unto the Chaldeans! art thou' falling away!

14 Then said Jeremiah, False! I am not falling away unto the Chaldeans! Howbeit he hearkened not unto him,—so Irijah seized Jeremiah, and brought him in unto the princes. 18 Then were the princes wroth against Jeremiah, and smote him,—and put him in prison, in the house of Jonathan the scribe, for <that> had they made the prison. 19 <When Jeremiah had entered into the dungeon-house and into the cells, and Jeremiah [had remained there] many days;> 17 then sent King Zedekiah,—and fetched him, and the king [asked him], in his own house, [secretly], and said,—

Is there a word from Yahweh? And Jeremiah said,—

There is, for (said he),<br> Into the hand of the king of Babylon shall thou be delivered! 18 And Jeremiah said unto King Zedekiah,—

What sin have I committed against thee, or against thy servants, or against the house, that ye have delivered me' up into prison?

19 Wherefore, then, are your prophets, who prophesied unto you, saying,—

The king of Babylon shall not come against you, nor against this land!

20 Now therefore, hear, I beseech thee, O my lord the king,—

Let my supplication, I pray thee, fall prostrate before thee, and do not cause me to return unto the house of Jonathan the scribe, lest I die there!

21 Then King Zedekiah gave command, and they committed Jeremiah into the guard-court, and [said] that there should be given him a cake of bread daily, out of the bakers' street, until all the bread out of the city [should be spent]. So Jeremiah remained' in the guard-court.

§ 32. The Princes again conspiring against Jeremiah, King Zedekiah weakly delivers him into their Hands, and they let him down with ropes into a miry Dungeon; from which Ebed-melech the Ethiopian, having interceded with the King, and taking with him thirty Men, delivers him; and Jeremiah, meanwhile giving good but unheeded Counsel to the King, remains in the Guard-court until Jerusalem is captured.

1 And <when Shephatiah son of Mattan, and 38 Gedaliah son of Pashhur, and Jucal son of Shelemiah, and Pashhur son of Malchiah, heard> the words which Jeremiah was speaking unto all the people, saying:

Thus saith Yahweh,—

He that remaineth in this city shall die, by sword, by famine, or by pestilence,— whereas he that goeth forth unto the Chaldeans shall live, so shall he have his life for a spoil, and shall live.]

Thus saith Yahweh,—

This city shall surely be given into the hand of the force of the king of Babylon, and he shall capture it>

4 Then said the princes unto the king,—

Let this man, we pray thee, be put to death, for <in this way> is he weakening the hands of the men of war who are left in this city, and the hands of all the people, by speaking unto them such words as these; for this man is not seeking prosperity for this people, but misfortune.

5 Then said King Zedekiah,—

Lo! he' is in your hand; for [the king] is not one who is able to do anything against you.

6 Then took they Jeremiah, and cast him into the dungeon of Malchiah' son of the king, which was in the guard-court, and they let Jeremiah down with ropes,—now <in the dungeon> was no water, [only mire], so Jeremiah sank' in the mire.

7 When Ebed-melech the Ethiopian, one of the eunuchs, he' being in the house of the king, heard' that they had delivered Jeremiah into the dungeon,—the king being seated in the gate of Benjamin,—then went forth Ebed-melech, out of the house of the king, and spake unto the king, saying:

My lord, O King! wickedly' have these men done all that they have done to Jeremiah the prophet, whom indeed they have cast into the dungeon,—since he would have died where he was, because of the famine, for there is no bread any longer in the city.

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* Some cod. add: "and falsith".—O.T.
* Heb. meilikdyin, i; 15, meilikah.
* U. "soul."".
* Or: "eistern." "So large were they that when dry they seem to have been used for prisons (Zech. ix.11)".—Speaker's Com.
* Some cod. add: "the Ethiopian." Op. ver. 7 —O.T.
Then the king commanded Ebed-melech the Ethiopian, saying,—

Take with thee from hence, thirty men, and lift Jeremiah the prophet out of the dungeon, before he die.

So Ebed-melech took the men with him, and went into the house of the king, under the treasury, and took thence, pieces of cast-off clothes, and old rags, and let them down unto Jeremiah in the dungeon, with the ropes. Then said Ebed-melech unto Jeremiah,—

Put, I pray thee, the pieces of cast-off clothes and the old rags, under thine arm-joints, under the ropes. And Jeremiah said so. Then drew they Jeremiah, with the ropes, and lifted him up out of the dungeon, and Jeremiah remained in the guard-court. Then King Zedekiah sent and fetched Jeremiah the prophet unto him, in the third entrance, which is in the house of Yahweh, and the king said unto Jeremiah—

I am going to ask thee a thing, do not hide anything from me. Then said Jeremiah unto Zedekiah,—

When I tell thee will thou not surely put me to death? And when I counsel thee thou wilt not hearken unto me.

So King Zedekiah aware unto Jeremiah, secretly saying,—

By the life of Yahweh, who made for us this soul—I will in no wise put thee to death, Neither will I deliver thee into the hand of these men, who are seeking thy life.

Then said Jeremiah unto Zedekiah,—

Thus saith Yahweh, God of hosts, God of Israel—If thou wilt indeed go forth unto the princes of the king of Babylon unto shall shine own soul live, and this city shall not be burned with fire, but thou shalt live, and thy house.

But if thou wilt not go forth unto the princes of the king of Babylon then shall this city be delivered into the hand of the Chaldaeans, and they shall burn it with fire, and thou shalt not escape out of their hand.

Then said King Zedekiah, unto Jeremiah;

I am afraid of the Jews, who have fallen away unto the Chaldaeans, lest they deliver me into their hand, and they maltreat me.

But Jeremiah said, They shall not deliver!—

Hearken, I pray thee, unto the voice of Yahweh, in what I am speaking unto thee, that it may be well with thee, and thy soul live.

But if thou art refusing to go forth, is the thing which Yahweh hath showed me:—

behold, then, all the women that are left in the house of the king of Judah, brought forth unto the princes of the king of Babylon,—and those very women saying,
The men thou wast wont to salute have goaded thee on, and prevailed upon thee, and thou hast turned away back.

Yea, thou shalt behold all thy wives and thy children, brought forth unto the Chaldaeans, and shalt not escape out of their hand,—but by the hand of the king of Babylon shalt thou be taken, and this city shall be burned with fire.

Then said Zedekiah unto Jeremiah—

Do not let any man know of these words, and thou shalt not die. But when the princes hear that I have spoken with thee, and they come in unto thee and say unto thee—

Do tell us, we pray thee, what thou didst speak unto the king; do not hide it from us, or will we not put thee to death,—and what speaketh the king unto thee?

Then shalt thou say unto them,—I was causing my supplication to fall prostrate before the king, that he would not cause me to return to the house of Jonathan, to die there.

Then came in all the princes unto Jeremiah, and asked him, and he told them, according to all these words which the king had commanded, so they turned in silence from him, for the matter had not been reported. So Jeremiah remained in the guard-court, until the day when Jerusalem was captured; thus it fell out, when Jerusalem was captured.

§ 33. After an eighteen Months' Siege, Jerusalem is taken; King Zedekiah flees to the Waste Plains of Jericho, is captured, brought to Nebuchadnezzar at Riblah, his Sons and Nobles are slain in his presence, his Eyes are put out, and he is taken in Fetters to Babylon. Jerusalem burned, her Walls thrown down, and her Inhabitants carried captive to Babylon—saving some of the Poor, who are left to till the Soil.

1 In the ninth year of Zedekiah king of Judah, in the tenth month, came Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon and all his force against Jerusalem, and they besieged it. In the eleventh year of Zedekiah, in the fourth month,

4 U.: "soul."
on the ninth of the month> was the city [broken into]. Then came in all the princes of the king of Babylon, and sat in the middle gate,  
—Nergal-sharezer, Sarna-nebo, Sarasechim,  
chief eunuch, Nergal-sharezer, chief soothsayer, and all the residua of the princes of the king of Babylon.  

And it came to pass <as soon as Zedekiah  
king of Judah and all the men of war saw> them, that they fled, and went forth by night out of the city, by way of the king’s garden, through the gate between the two walls, and he went forth by way of the waste plain.  

But the force of the Chaldeans pursued them, and overtook Zedekiah in the waste plains of Jericho, and when they had taken him, they brought him up unto Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon to Riblah, in the land of Hamath,—and pronounced upon him sentences of judgment.  

And the king of Babylon slew the sons of Zedekiah in Riblah, before his eyes, and <all the nobles of Judah> did the king of Babylon slay; and <the eyes of Zedekiah> did he put out, and bound him with fetters of bronze, to bring him into Babylon.  

And <the house of the king, and the house> of the people did the Chaldeans burn with fire,—and <the walls of Jerusalem> brake they down; and <the remnant of the people> who were left in the city, and the disheartened, who fell away unto him, and the remnant of the people who were left> did Nebuzaradan chief of the royal executioners, take captive to Babylon.  

But <of the poor people, who had nothing>: did Nebuzaradan chief of the royal executioners, leave remaining in the land of Judah, and gave them vineyards and ploughed fields, [on the same day].

§ 34. By Nebuchadrezzar’s Command Jeremiah is to be well treated: he is taken out of the Guard-court.  

Then Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon gave command, concerning Jeremiah,—through Nebuzaradan chief of the royal executioners, saying:  

Take him, and <thine eyes> set thou upon him, and do not unto him any’ harmful thing,—but <just as he shall speak unto thee> shall thou do with him.  

So Nebuzaradan chief of the royal executioners, sent, also Nebushazban, chief of the eunuchs, and Nergal-sharezer, chief of the magi, and all the chiefs of the king of Babylon;  

yea they sent and fetched Jeremiah out of the guard-court, and delivered him unto Gedaliah son of Ahikam son of Shaphan, to bring him forth into a home,—so he dwelt in the midst of the people.

§ 35. A Divine Message to Ebed-melech the Ethiopian, recognising his Faith and assuring him of his Life.  

Now <unto Jeremiah> had come the word of Yahweh, while he was yet shut up in the guard-court, saying:  

Go! and speak to Ebed-melech the Ethiopian, saying,—  

Thus saith Yahweh of hosts,  
God of Israel,  
Behold me! bringing about my words against this city, for calamity—and not for blessing,  
—and they shall come to pass before thee [in that day].  

But I will deliver thee in that day,  
Declareth Yahweh,—  
and thou shalt not be given up into the hand of the men from the face of whom thou mightest shrink with fear.  

For I will surely deliver[1] thee, and <by the sword> shalt thou not fall,—but thou shalt have thine own life [as a spoil],  
Because thou hast trusted in me,  
Declareth Yahweh.

§ 36. Nebuzaradan giving Jeremiah his Choice, of going down to Babylon or remaining in the Land, the Prophet decides to dwell at Mizpah with Gedaliah, who had been appointed Governor of the Cities of Judah.

The thing that happened Unto Jeremiah, 40  
from Yahweh, after Nebuzaradan chief of the royal executioners had let him go from Ramah,—when he had taken him, he having been bound in fetters in the midst of all the captive-host of Jerusalem, and Judah, who were being carried away captive to Babylon.  

So then the chief of the royal executioners [took Jeremiah,—and said unto him,  

Yahweh thy God had threatened this’ calamity against this place; and so Yahweh hath brought it about and done it, just as he threatened,—for ye have sinned against Yahweh, and have not hearkened unto his voice, and so this thing hathbefallen'] you.  

[Now] therefore, lo! I have loosed thee today, from the fetters which were upon thy hand:[4] If it be good in thine eyes to come with me into Babylon> come, and I will set mine eyes upon thee, but if evil in thine eyes to come with me into Babylon> came,”  

[ML: “by the hand of,”]  

[Written: “Nebuchadzaran”] (with “z”); read: “Nebushazban” (with “n”).  

In some cod. is a Ms. note, small “n” — “G. n.”  

One school of Masoretes write this as two words: “Sar-ezer”—“G.n.”
forbear, see! all the land is before thee, 
whither it may be good and right in thine 
eyes to go! thereof! go!

And ere yet' he could make reply—

Go thou back then unto Gedaliah, son of 
Abikam son of Shaphan, whom the king of 
Babylon hath set in charge over the cities 
of Judah, and dwell thou with him in the midst 
of the people, or whithersoever it may be 
right in thine eyes to go! go!

So the chief of the royal executioners gave 
him an allowance and a present, and let him go. 
Then came Jerahmeel unto Gedaliah, son of 
Abikam, to Mizpah, and dwelt with him in the midst of the people who were left in the land.

§ 37. All the Hebrew Captains left in the Field, with 
Jews out of Moab, Ammon and Edom, gather 
unto Gedaliah; among them a Traitor, Ishmael, 
of whom the Governor is warned; but Gedaliah 
refusing credence, is cruelly murdered, with 
the Jews and Chaldeans who are with him. 
After further Treacheries, Ishmael is pursued 
by Johanan and others, and his Captives are 
rescued, but himself escapes. Johanan and 
those with him, fearing the Wrath of the 
Chaldeans, dwell at the Khan of Chimham, 
ready to go down into Egypt.

7 Now when all the captains of the forces 
which were in the field—thou and their men— 
heard that the king of Babylon had set Gedaliah 
son of Ahikam in charge over the land,— 
and that he had committed to him men and 
women and children, and the poor of the land of 
those who had not been carried away captive to 
Babylon, then came they in unto Gedaliah in 
Mizpah, both Ishmael son of Nethaniah, and 
Johanan, and Jonathan son of Kareah, and 
Seraiah son of Tanhumeth, and the sons of 
Ephai, the Netophathite, and Jezeaniah, son of 
the Maachathite,—they and their men. 
The Gedaliah son of Ahikam son of Shaphan, 
sware unto them, and to their men, saying, 
Do not be afraid of serving the Chaldeans,— 
dwell in the land, and serve the king of 
Babylon, that it may be well with you.

But as for me I will remain in 
Mizpah, to stand before the Chaldeans' 
who may come unto us.

Ye! however, gather ye wine and summer 
fruits and oil, and put [them] in your vessels, 
dwell in your cities which ye have 
seized.

Likewise also all the Jews, who were in 
Moab and among the sons of Ammon and in

Edom, and who were in any of the lands; 
when they heard that the king of Babylon 
had granted a remnant to Judah, and that he 
had set in charge over them, Gedaliah son of 
Ahikam son of Shaphan, yea, then returned 
all the Jews out of all the places whither they 
had been driven, and came into the land of 
Judah, unto Gedaliah, in Mizpah, and gathered 
wine and summer fruits, in great abundance.

But Johanan son of Kareah, and all the 
princes of the forces which were in the field 
came unto Gedaliah, in Mizpah, and said unto him— 
Dost thou at all know that Baalis, king 
of the sons of Ammon hath sent Ishmael, a son of Nethaniah, to smite thee to death? 
But Gedaliah son of Ahikam believed them not. 
Then Johanan son of Kareah spake unto Gedaliah secretely, in Mizpah, saying,— 
Let me go. I pray thee, and smite Ishmael 
son of Nethaniah, and not [a man] shall 
know it,—wherefore should he smite thee to death, and all Judah who have gathered 
themselves unto thee, be dispersed, and the 
remnant of Judah perish?

Then said Gedaliah son of Ahikam, unto 
Johanan son of Kareah, 
Thou mayest not do this thing,—for falsely 
art thou speaking against Ishmael.

And it came to pass in the seventh month 
that Ishmael son of Nethaniah son of Elizaphawn of the seed royal and chiefs of the king, and 
ten men with him, came in unto Gedaliah 
son of Ahikam, at Mizpah,—and they did there 
est bread together, in Mizpah. 
Then arose Ishmael son of Nethaniah,—and the 
ten men who were with him, and they smote Gedaliah son of Ahikam son of Shaphan—unto the 
sword, and slew him whom the king of Babylon 
had set in charge over the land. 
And Ishmael smote all the Jews who were with 
him, even with Gedaliah in Mizpah, and the 
Chaldeans who were found there, the men of war.

And it came to pass on the second day, after 
he had slain Gedaliah, not a man knowing 
it, that men came in from Shechem, from 
Shiloh, and from Samaria,—eightye men, with 
beards shaven and clothes rent, who also had 
cut themselves, with a meal-offering and frankincense in their hand, to bring them into 
the house of Yahweh. 
Then went forth Ishmael son of Nethaniah to meet them, out of Mizpah, weeping all along as he went,—and it came to pass when he fell in with them that he said unto them,

Come ye in unto Gedaliah son of Ahikam.

a Heb. gedhalph, 5; Gedhalph. 
b Or. "the watch-tower." 
c Some cod. [w. Aram. and 
Sep. have: "son." Cp. 
ver. 39—G.n. 
d "Ophai," written; 
"Ephai," read. Some 
cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns., 
Aram., Syr.) both write 
and read: "Ephai." 
Others (w. Sep. and Vul.) 
write and read: "Ophai." 

* Heb. y'eugba, 1: 1, 
y'eugba (chap. xlii. 1).

* So in many MSS. and six 
ear. pr. edns.; but some 
cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. 
edns. [1. Habb. 207]); 
"Baalis"—G.n. 

* Ml. "to smite thee as to 
the soul (life)."

* Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. 
edns., Syr., Vul.) "and 
(even the)"—G.n. 

* Ml. "going on and on 
and weeping."
JEREMIAH XLII. 7—18; XLII. 1—11.

7 And so it was <when they had come into the midst of the city> that Ishmael son of Nethaniah slew them [and cast them] into the midst of a pit, and the men who were with him; 8 But ten men were found among them, who said unto Ishmael—Do not put us to death, for we have secret treasures in the field, wheat and barley and oil and honey. So he forbade, and put them not to death, in the midst of their brethren. 9 Now the pit, whereinto Ishmael cast all the dead bodies of the men whom he had smitten, was a large pit, which King Asa had made for fear of Baasha king of Israel, —the same did Ishmael son of Nethaniah fill with the slain. 10 Then Ishmael took captive all the remnant of the people that was in Mizpah,—the daughters of the king, and all the people that were left remaining in Mizpah, whom Nebuzaradan chief of the royal executioners had committed unto Gedaliah son of Ahikam,—yes Ishmael son of Nethaniah took them captive, and departed, to pass over unto the sons of Ammon. 11 But when Johanan son of Kareah, and all the captains of the forces who were with him, heard of all the wickedness which Ishmael son of Nethaniah had done; 12 then took they all the men, and went their way to fight with Ishmael son of Nethaniah,—and found him near the many waters which were in Gibeon. And it came to pass <when all the people who were with Ishmael saw Johanan son of Kareah, and all the captains of the forces who were with him> then were they glad. 12 So all the people whom Ishmael had carried away captive out of Mizpah, [compassed about], and returned, and went their way unto Johanan son of Kareah. 13 But [Ishmael son of Nethaniah] escaped, with eight men, from the face of Johanan,—and departed unto the sons of Ammon. 14 Then did Johanan son of Kareah, and all the captains of the forces who were with him, take all the remnant of the people whom he had recovered from Ishmael son of Nethaniah out of Mizpah, after he had smitten Gedaliah son of Ahikam,—mighty men, men of war, and women and children, and eunuchs, whom he had recovered out of Gibeon; 15 and they departed, and dwelt in the Khan of Chimaan, 16 which is near Bethlehem,—that they might go to enter Egypt; 17 because of the Chaldeans, for they were afraid of them,—because Ishmael son of Nethaniah had smitten Gedaliah son of Ahikam, whom the king of Babylon had set in charge over the land.

§38. The Spared and Rescued Remnant of Jews sollicit Jeremiah's Intercession with Yahweh in their behalf, solemnly pledging themselves to abide the Result; yet, when the Answer proves adverse to their Wishes, they stubbornly disobey, and go down into Egypt as far as Tahpanhes, carrying Jeremiah and Baruch with them. Here the Prophet, with accompanying symbolic Action, foretells an Invasion of Egypt by Nebuchadnezzar King of Babylon.

1 Then drew near, all the captains of the forces, and Johanan son of Kareah, and Jehozania son of Hoekiah,—and all the people, from the least even unto the greatest; 2 and said unto Jeremiah the prophet—Let our supplication, we beseech thee, fall prostrate before thee, and pray thou in our behalf, unto Yahweh thy God, in behalf of all this remnant,—for we are left, a few out of many, just as thine own eyes do behold us; 3 that Yahweh thy God may tell us, the way wherein we should walk,—and the thing that we should do. 4 And Jeremiah the prophet said unto them, I have heard; behold me, praying unto Yahweh your God, according to your words,—and it shall come to pass, that the whole thing that Yahweh shall answer you> I will tell you, I will keep back from you, nothing. 5 They therefore said unto Jeremiah, Yahweh be against us, as a witness, true and faithful,—if according to all the word which Yahweh thy God shall send thee unto us; 6 whether for good or for ill, unto the voice of Yahweh our God for which we are sending thee unto him> will we hearken,—to the end it may be well with us, because we will hearken unto the voice of Yahweh our God. 7 And it came to pass <at the end of ten days> that the word of Yahweh came unto Jeremiah. 8 Then called he for Johanan son of Kareah, and for all the princes of the forces who were with him,—and for all the people, [from the least even unto the greatest]; 9 and said unto them, Thus saith Yahweh, God of Israel,—unto whom ye sent me, to cause your supplication to fall prostrate before him:—

10 If ye will indeed abide in this land, then will I build you up, and not pull [you] down, and plant you, and not uproot [you],—for I have compassion, as touching the calamity which I have caused you. 11 Do not fear the face of the king of Babylon, of whose face ye are afraid,—do not fear him.

Urgeth Yahweh,
for <with you> am I, to save you, and to deliver you out of his hand: 12 that I may grant you compassions, and he may have compassion upon you,—and suffer you to return unto your own soil.

13 But <since ye> are saying,—

We will not dwell in this land,—nor hearken' unto the voice of Yahweh your God: 14 saying,—

No! for <into the land of Egypt> will we go, where we shall not see war, nor <the sound of a horn> shall we hear,—nor <for bread> shall we be famished,—<there> then will we dwell >

15 [Now] therefore, <for this cause> hear ye the word of Yahweh, O remnant of Judah,—

[Thus] saith Yahweh of hosts,

God of Israel,—

<If ye> do indeed set <your faces> to enter Egypt, and do enter to sojourn there> 16 then shall it come to pass that <the sword which ye are fearing> shall [there] overtake you, in the land of Egypt,—and <the famine which ye are dreading> shall [there] lay fast hold of you, in Egypt, and [there] shall ye die. 17 So shall it be with all the men who have set their faces to enter Egypt, to sojourn there, they shall die, by sword, by famine, or by pestilence,—and they shall have neither survival nor escape, from the face of the calamity' which I am about to bring in upon them. 18 For—

[Thus] saith Yahweh of hosts,

God of Israel,—

<Just as mine anger and mine indignation [have been] poured out upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem> 19 shall mine indignation be poured out upon you' when ye enter into Egypt,—thus shall ye become a curse, and an astonishment, and a contempt, and a reproach, and ye shall no more' see this place.

19 Yahweh hath spoken' concerning you, O ye remnant of Judah,

Do not enter into Egypt:

[Know certainly] that I have taken you to witness to-day. 20 For ye have deceived yourselves at the cost of your lives,* for <ye yourselves> sent me unto Yahweh your God, saying,—

Pray thou in our behalf, unto Yahweh our God,—and <according to all that Yahweh our God shall say> 21 [so] tell us, and we will do it.

21 Therefore have I told you to-day,—and yet ye have not hearkened unto the voice of Yahweh your God, [even in any thing for which he hath sent me unto you].

22 [Now] therefore, [know ye certainly], that

* U.: “souls.”

<by sword, by* famine, or by pestilence> shall ye die,—in the place whither ye have desired to go, to sojourn.

1 And it came to pass <when Jeremiah had 43 made an end> of speaking unto all the people the words of Yahweh their God, with which Yahweh their God had sent' him unto them,—even all these words > 2 then spake Azariah son of Hoshaiah, and Johanan son of Karesh, and all the proud men,—saying unto Jeremiah—

[False]ly art thou' speaking, Yahweh our God hath not sent thee to say,

Ye shall not enter Egypt, to sojourn there; 3 but Baruch son of Neriah is goading thee on against us,—that he may deliver us into the hand of the Chaldeans, to put us to death, or take us away captive to Babylon.

4 So Johanan son of Karesh, and all the captains of the forces, and all the people, [hearkened not unto the voice of Yahweh,—by remaining in the land of Judah; 5 but Johanan son of Karesh, and all the captains of the forces, took' all the remnant of Judah, who had returned out of all the nations whither they had been driven, to sojourn in the land of Judah; 6 both the men and the women and the children, and the daughters of the king, and every soul that Nebuzaradan chief of the royal executives [had left] with Gedaliah son of Ahikam son of Shaphan,—and Jeremiah the prophet, and Baruch son of Neriah; 7 and entered the land of Egypt, for they hearkened not unto the voice of Yahweh,—yea entered as far as Tahpanhes. 8 Then came the word of Yahweh unto Jeremiah, in Tahpanhes, saying:

9 Take in thy hand great stones, and hide them in the mortar, that is in the brickyard' which is at the entrance of the house of Pharaoh, in Tahpanhes,—before the eyes of the men of Judah. 10 Then shalt thou say unto them—

[Thus] saith Yahweh of hosts,

God of Israel—

Behold me! sending and fetching Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon, my servant, and I will set his throne' over these stones, which I have hid,—and he shall spread his canopy over them. 11 And <when he entereth> then will he smite the land of Egypt [and deliver]

Him who is for death' to death, and Him who is for captivity' to captivity, and Him who is for the sword' to the sword.

12 So will I kindle a fire in the houses of the gods of Egypt, and he shall burn them and carry them away captive,—and shall wrap the land of Egypt about him, just as a shepherd | wrappeth about,
him his garment, and shall go forth from thence in peace;
And he shall break in pieces the pillars of Beth-shemesh,* which is in the land of Egypt,—
And the houses of the gods of Egypt shall he burn with fire.

§ 39. Against Jeremiah’s Denunciation of his Countrymen’s renewed Idolatries in Egypt, they perverely defend themselves; calling forth from the Prophet a Crushing Reply by reference to the Fate of Jerusalem, and a specific Prediction of the Capture of Pharaoh-hophra King of Egypt.

The word which came to Jeremiah, against all the Jews who were dwelling in the land of Egypt,—who were dwelling in Migdol, and in Tahpanhes, and in Noph, and in the land of Pathros, saying:

Thus saith Yahweh of hosts, God of Israel,—
Ye yourselves, saw all the calamity which I brought upon Jerusalem, and upon all the cities of Judah,—and there they are, a desolation, this day, and there is not in them an inhabitant: because of their wickedness, which they committed, provoked me to anger, by going to burn incense, to serve other gods,—whom they had not known, they, ye, nor your fathers; yet I sent unto you all my servants the prophets, betimes sending them, saying,—
Do not, I pray you, commit this abominable thing, which I hate!

but they hearkened not, neither inclined their ear, by turning from their wickedness,—so as not to burn incense to other gods. Therefore were mine indignation and mine anger poured out, and a fire was kindled in the cities of Judah, and in the streets of Jerusalem,—and they became waste and desolate, as at this day.

Thus saith Yahweh, God of hosts, God of Israel—
Wherefore are ye committing a great wickedness against your own lives,* that ye should cut off from you man and woman, child and suckling, out of the midst of Judah,—so that there should not be left you a remnant: in that ye provoke me to anger by the works of your own hands, burning incense to other gods, in the land of Egypt, which ye have been entering to sojourn,—that ye should cut them off from you, and that ye should become a contempt and a reproach among all the nations of the earth? Have ye forgotten the wicked ways of your fathers, and the wicked ways of the kings of Judah, and the wicked ways of his wives,* and your own wicked ways, and the wicked ways of your own wives,—which they committed in the land of Judah, and in the streets of Jerusalem?

They have not been crushed, unto this day; neither have they been afraid, neither have they walked in my law,* and in my statutes, which I set before you, and before your fathers.

Therefore—
Thus saith Yahweh of hosts, God of Israel,
Behold me! setting my face against you, for calamity,—even to cut off all Judah; and I will take the remnant of a dozen who did set their faces, to enter the land of Egypt, to sojourn there, and they shall all be consumed, in the land of Egypt: shall they fall by the sword, or by famine: shall they be consumed, from the least even unto the greatest, by sword and by famine: shall they die,—so shall they become a curse, and an astonishment, and a contempt, and a reproach; and I will bring punishment upon them who are dwelling in the land of Egypt, just as I brought punishment upon Jerusalem,—by sword, by famine, and by pestilence; and there shall be neither escape nor survival, unto the remnant of Judah, who have been entering, to sojourn there, into the land of Egypt,—that they should return to the land of Judah, even when they are lifting up their soul to return to dwell there, for none shall return, saving fugitives.

Then all the men who knew that their wives were burning incense to other gods, and all the women standing by, a great congregation,—with all the people who were dwelling in the land of Egypt, in Pathros, made answer unto Jeremiah, saying:

<As touching the word which thou hast spoken unto us, in the name of Yahweh, we are not going to hearken unto thee; but we will certainly do> the whole thing that hath gone forth out of our own mouth, by burning incense to the queen of the heavens, and pouring out to her drink-offerings, just as we and our fathers, and our kings and our princes did, in the cities of Judah, and in the streets of Jerusalem,—then were we filled with bread and wine, and our heart was prosperous, and <calamity> saw we none; whereas <from the very time we ceased burning incense to the queen of the heavens

* "Sun-temple" = "On-bellipolis"—O.G. 118.
* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns., Sep, and Vul.) omit: "God" before "of hosts." Cp. ver. 11—G.n.
* U. = "souls."* G.n.
* In some cod. (w. 5 ear. pr. edns., and Syr.; "work" (sing.)—G.n.
* Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edns., Sep, and Vul.): "Or: "instruction."* G.n.
* Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edns., Aram, Sep, Syr., Vul.): "and (or) by"—G.n.
and pouring out to her drink-offerings> we have lacked [everything],—and <by sword and by famine> have we been consumed.

19 And <though we’re burning incense to the queen of the heavens and pouring out to her, drink-offerings> is it [without our men] that we have made to her sacrificial cakes as images of her, and poured out to her, drink-offerings?

20 Then spake Jeremiah unto all the people,—against the men, and against the women, and against all the people who had been making any answer unto him, saying:

21 Was it not <the very incense which ye burned in the cities of Judah, and in the streets of Jerusalem, ye, and your fathers, your kings, and your princes, and the people of the land> was it not [those very things] that Yahweh did remember, and that came up on his heart;* 22 so that Yahweh could no longer forbear, because of the wickedness of your doings, because of the abominations which ye committed,—and your land became a desolation, and an astonishment, and a contempt, without inhabitant—[as at this day].

22 <Because that ye burned incense, and that ye sinned against Yahweh, and hearkened not unto the voice of Yahweh, and [in his law] and in his statutes and in his testimonies did not walk> [for this cause] did this calamity befal you—[as at this day].

24 And Jeremiah said unto all the people, and unto all the women,—

Hear ye the word of Yahweh, all Judah, who are in the land of Egypt,—

25 Thus saith Yahweh of hosts,
God of Israel, saying,
Ye and your wives have both spoken with your mouth and [with your hands] have ye fulfilled, saying,
We will certainly perform our vows which we have vowed, to burn incense to the queen of the heavens, and to pour out to her, drink-offerings:
the women will certainly confirm your vows, and [certainly perform] your vows.

26 Therefore hear ye the word of Yahweh, all Judah, who are dwelling in the land of Egypt,—

Behold me! I have sworn by my great Name, Saith Yahweh,
That my Name shall no more be invoked by the mouth of any man of Judah, saying—

By the life of My Lord, Yahweh, in all the land of Egypt.

27 Behold me! watching* over them for calamity, and not for blessing,—so shall all the men of Judah who are in the land of Egypt be consumed by sword and by famine, until there be an end of them. 28 Yet [the fugitives of the sword] shall certainly return out of the land of Egypt into the land of Judah, men easily counted,—that all the remnant of Judah who are entering Egypt to sojourn there [may know, [whose word]] shall stand, [mine or theirs]!

And [this] <to you> shall be the sign,

Declareth Yahweh,

that I am about to bring punishment upon you in this place,—that ye may know that my words shall certainly stand against you, [for calamity]:

Thus saith Yahweh,

Behold me! delivering up Pharaoh-hophra king of Egypt, into the hand of his enemies, yea into the hand of them who are seeking his life,*—just as I delivered Zedekiah king of Judah, into the hand of Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon his enemy, and one seeking his life.

§ 40. Jeremiah’s faithful but regretful Sermon.

Baruch, is, by Divine Message, reminded that his Ambition for great Things is ill-timed, and he is simply assured of his Life.

1 The word which Jeremiah the prophet spake, 45 unto Baruch son of Neriah,—when he had written these words upon a book, from the mouth of Jeremiah, in the fourth year of Jehoiakim, king of Judah, saying—

Thus saith Yahweh,
God of Israel,
Unto thee, O Baruch,—

3 Thou didst say,
Surely woe to me!
For Yahweh hath added sorrow unto my pain,—
I am weary with my moanings,
And [rest] have I not found!

4 [Thus] shalt thou say unto him,

Thus saith Yahweh,—

Lo, <what I had built> I am pulling down,
And <what I had planted> I am rooting up,—

And that is [all the land]:*—

Wouldst thou then seek to secure* for thyself great things?
Do not seek it!
For, behold me! bringing in calamity upon all flesh,

Declareth Yahweh.

---

* N.B.: Same word as in chap. i. 11, 12, and xxxi. 28. edn.): "And all the land (earth) is mine."

Nevertheless I will give thee thine own life* as a spoil, in all places whithersoever thou goest.

§ 41. The Nations (chaps. i. 10; xxv. 15) — Egypt.

46 1 So much of the word of Yahweh as came unto Jeremiah the prophet, concerning the nations.

2 [Of Egypt]

Concerning the force of Pharaoh-necho, king of Egypt, which was by the river Euphrates, in Carchemish,—which Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon smote,—in the fourth year of Jehoiakim son of Josiah, king of Judah:

3 Prepare ye buckler and shield,
And draw near to battle;
4 Harness the horses, and mount, ye horsemen,
Stand forth in helments,—
Polish the lances, put on the coats of mail.
5 Why’ have I seen it?
| They are drawing back,
Yea their heroes are crushed,
Yea they have fled and not turned.—
Terror round about! Declareth Yahweh.

6 Let not the swift [flee],
Nor let the hero [escape],—
Neither the northward, beside the river Euphrates,
Have they stumbled, and fallen.

7 Who is’ that is like the Nile when it riseth,
Like rivers when his waters are tossed?

8 Egypt was like the Nile when it riseth,
And like rivers, when the waters are tossed:
So be said—
I will rise,
I will cover the earth,
I will destroy the city, and the dwellers therein.

9 Mount the horses, and drive the chariots madly on,
So let the heroes [go forth],—
Ethiopians and Libyans that grasp the buckler,
And Lydians, that grasp—that tread—the bow.

10 But that day belongeth to My Lord,
Yahweh of hosts*—
A day of avenging, to avenge him of his adversaries,
When the sword shall devour and be filled, and be sated with their blood,—
For I will sacrifice unto My Lord, Yahweh of hosts.

11 In the land of the North,
Towards the river Euphrates.

<In vain> hast thou multiplied remedies,
<Healing> there is none’ for thee.*

12 The nations have heard’ of thy disgrace,
And [thine outcry] hath filled the earth,—
For [hero against hero] have they stumbled,
[Together] have fallen | the twain! |

13 The word which Yahweh spake, unto Jeremiah the prophet,—as to the coming of Nebuchadrezzar, king of Babylon, to smite the land of Egypt:

14 Tell ye it in Egypt,
And let it be heard in Migdol,
Yea let it be heard in Noph, and in Tahapanhes,—
Say ye—
Stand thou forth, and prepare thyself,
For a sword hath devoured round about thee.

15 Wherefore’ have thy valiant ones* been laid prostrate?
He hath made no stand, because ||Yahweh|| hath driven him back:
Hath made many a one to be stumbling,
Yea fallen’ is every one against his neighbour,
So they have said—
Arise and let us return to our own people,
And unto the land of our birth,
From the face of the sword of the oppressor.

16 Proclaim ye a name, —
|Pharaoh, king of Egypt;| — a Sound! |
He hath overstepped the time appointed!

17 <As I live> saith the King,
|Yahweh of hosts| is his name:
|Though |
Like Tabor’ among mountains,
Like Carmel>
Into the sea shall he go! |

18 <Baggage for captivity>* prepare thee,
O inhabitress, daughter of Egypt;
For |Noph| shall become |a desolation|,
And be burned, without inhabitant.

19 A calf of great beauty’| is Egypt:
|The gad-fly | out of the North| cometh—
cometh.*

20 Even her hirelings, in her midst, are like fatted calves,
For |even they| have turned—
have fled at once!
have* made no stand!

For |their day of doom| hath come upon them,
The time of their visitation.

* U.: "soul."
* Some cod. (w. 6 ear. pr. edns., Sep., Vul.): "one" (sing.)—G.n. ("Or thy bull", i.e. Aps)—O.G. 895.
* So it shd be (w. Sep. and Vul.)—G.n.
* So many MSS. and 9 ear. pr. edns punctuate; but some cod. point thus: "<As Carmel in the
sea> "—G.n.
* Cp. chap. viii. 22; li. 8.
* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns., Sep., Vul.): "one" (sing.)—G.n. ("Or thy bull", i.e. Aps)—O.G. 895.
* "A pretty heifer"—O.G.
* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns., Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.) have: "cometh at her"; "attacheth her"— G.n. [Instead of repeating the word "cometh."]
* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns., Syr. and Vul.): "And have"—G.n.
Then shall men make outcry, And all the inhabitants of the land howl.

Because of the sound of the trumping of the hoofs of his chargers, Because of the rushing of his chariots, the rumbling of his wheels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fathers</th>
<th>shall not turn</th>
<th>to children,</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Because of the unnerving of their hands;</td>
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<td>On account of the day that cometh to lay waste all the Philistines.</td>
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<td>To cut off from Tyre, and Zidon, every escaped one that could have helped.</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Yahweh is laying waste the Philistines.</td>
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<td>The remnant of the Coastland of Caphtor.</td>
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<td>Baldness</td>
<td>hath come</td>
<td>upon Gaza,</td>
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<td>Silenced ' is Ashkelon, the remnant of their vale,</td>
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<tr>
<td>How long wilt thou cut thyself!</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Ah! thou sword of Yahweh, How long wilt thou not be quiet? Withdraw into thy scabbard, Rest thyself, and be still.

| How | can it be quiet, when Yahweh hath given it a charge, against Ashkelon, and against the shore of the sea? |
| There | hath he appointed it! |

§ 43. The Nations.—Moab.

| Of Moab: |

Thus saith Yahweh of hosts, God of Israel, Alas for Nebo, for it is laid waste. Put to shame—captured, is Kiriathaim: Put to shame is Mesech, and dismayed.

No more is the praise of Moab, In Hebron have they devised against her calamity. Come, and let us cut her off from being a nation, Even' thou madmen also shall be silenced. After thee shall march the sword.

A voice of outcry, from Horonaim, Wasting and great destruction! Moab is broken: Her little ones have caused to be heard an outcry. For the ascent of Luhith | with weeping one ascended— with weeping, For in the descent of Horonaim, the distress of the outcry of destruction have they heard:

Flee, deliver your own lives, Then shall the women be as a shrub in the desert. For seeing thou hast trusted in thy works and in thy treasures, Thou too shalt be captured, Then shall Chamos go forth into captivity, His priests and his princess together.

§ 42. The Nations.—The Philistines.

So much of the word of Yahweh as came unto Jeremiah the prophet, Against the Philistines, before Pharaoh smote Gaza.

Thus saith Yahweh— Lo! waters rising from the North And they shall become a torrent overflowing, Which shall overflow The land and the fulness thereof, The city, and the dwellers therein,—

And the spoiler shall enter into every city,  
And not (is city) shall escape,  
Then shall perish the vale,  
Then be destroyed the table-land,—  
As Yahweh hath said.  
Give wing to Moab,  
For she must fly away;  
And her cities—  
To desolation shall be turned,  
With no inhabitant therein.  
Accursed be he that doeth the business of  
Yahweh, carelessly;  
And, accursed be he that withholdeth his  
sword from blood!  
Moab hath been at ease from his youth,  
And settled is he upon his lees,  
And hath not been poured out from vessel to  
vessel,  
Nor into captivity hath gone,—  
For this cause hath his flavour stood still  
within him,  
And his scent is unchanged.  
Therefore! lo! days are coming—  
Declareth Yahweh,  
When I will send to him tilters, and they shall  
tilt him,—  
And his vessels shall they empty,  
And their jars shall they dash in pieces.  
Then shall Moab be ashamed of Chemosh,—  
Just as the sons of Israel were ashamed of  
Bethel, their confidence,—  
How can ye say,  
Heroes are we? and Men of might for the war!  
Spoiled is Moab,  
And her cities he ascended,  
And the choice of his young men have gone  
down to the slaughter,—  
Declareth The King,  
Yahweh of hosts is his Name.  
Near is the doom of Moab, to come,—  
And his calamity hasteth greatly.  
Lament ye for him—  
All that are round about him, and  
All that know his name,—  
Say, How is broken—  
The staff of strength!  
The rod of beauty!  
Come down from glory, and sit in thirst,  
O inhabitress, daughter of Dibon;  
For (the spoiler of Moab) hath come up  
against thee,  
He hath laid in ruins thy strongholds.  
Nearer the way> take thy stand and keep  
outlook,  
O inhabitress of Aror:  
Ask— Him that feeth, and  
Her that hath escaped,  
Say, What hath happened?  
Confounded is Moab! For it is broken  
down!  
Howl and make outcry,—  
Tell ye in Arnon, That Moab is spoiled;  
E.O.T.

And judgment hath come  
Upon the country of the table-land,—  
Upon Holon, and  
Upon Jazer, and  
Upon Mephaath; and  
Upon Dibon, and  
Upon Nebo, and  
Upon Beth-diblathaim; and  
Upon Kiriataim, and  
Upon Beth-gamul, and  
Upon Beth-meon; and  
Upon Kerioth, and  
Upon Bozrah,—  
Yea upon all the cities of the land of  
Moab, far, and near.  
Cut off is the horn of Moab,  
Yea his arm is broken,—  
Declareth Yahweh.  
Make ye him drunken,  
Because against Yahweh hath he  
magnified himself;  
So shall Moab stagger into his own vomit,  
And shall become a derision, even he!  
And was it not (a derision) that Israel  
became to thee?  
And was it not among thieves he was  
found?  
For as often as thou didst speak of him  
thou didst wag the head!  
Leave ye the cities, and dwell in the cliff,  
Ye inhabitants of Moab;  
And become ye as a dove, that maketh her  
nest in the further-side of the fissure's  
mouth.  
We have heard the arrogance of Moab—proud  
exceedingly:  
His loftiness and his arrogance and his  
majesty, and his elevation of heart!  
I know—  
Declareth Yahweh,  
His passion—that 'tis Unjust!  
His boasts, that Untrue have they  
made [them].  
For this cause over Moab will I howl,  
And for all Moab will I make outcry,—  
For the men of Kir-heres must one  
moan.  
Beyond the weeping of Jazer> will I weep  
for thee, O vine of Sibmah,  
Thy tendrils have gone over the sea,*  
Unto the sea of Jazer> have they reached,  
Unto thy summer fruits,  
And upon thy vintage> the spoiler hath  
fallen.

a "Splash (fall with a splash)" = O.t.  
b Or (more generally):  
shake thyself in excitement (perh. of scorn—wag the head)" = O.t.  
6774.  
*c So one school of Massoretites; another school:  
"I."—O.n.  
4 Cp. Is. xvi. 9.  
Prob. the Dead Sea.  
Fuerst (H.L. 583) thinks = "pool." Cp. Is. xvi.
So shall be withdrawn gladness and exultation—
From the fruitful field, and
From the land of Moab,
And that wine from the vats> have I caused to fail,
They shall not tread with shouting, [The shouting] shall be no shouting!
From the outcry of Heshbon,
Even unto Eeleah,
Even unto Jahaz have they given forth their voice,
From Zer even unto Horonaim> the third Eglath,—
For even the waters of Nimrim< to utter desolation> have been turned:
Then will I cause to cease, from Moab,
Declareth Yahweh,—
Him that offereth at a high-place, and Him that burneth incense to his gods.
For this cause [my heart, for Moab] <like flutes> shall make plaintive sounds,
Yes [my heart, for the men of Kir-heres] <like flutes> shall make plaintive sounds,
Because [the abundance he hath gotten] is lost!
For every head is baldness,
And every beard is clipped:
Upon all hands> are gashes,
And [upon the loins] <sackcloth>!
Upon all the houses of Moab,
And in her broadways> it is all lamentation,—
For I have broken Moab—
Like a vessel wherein is no pleasure,
Declareth Yahweh.

<How it is broken down!>
They have howled,
How hath Moab turned the back [for shame],—
So shall Moab become a derision and a terror,
to all round about him.
For thus saith Yahweh,
Lo! <as an eagle> shall one dart along,—
And shall spread out his wings towards Moab.
Captured is Kerioth,
And [the fortresses] are seized,—
Then shall the heart of the heroes of Moab become in that day,
As the heart of a woman in her pains.
Then shall [Moab] be destroyed [from being a people],—
Because against Yahweh hath he magnified himself.

Terror, and pit, and snare;* are upon thee,
O inhabitant of Moab,
Declareth Yahweh:
He that fleeth from the face of the terror shall fall into the pit,
And he that getteth up out of the pit shall be captured by the snare,—
For I will bring against her—against Moab,
The year of their visitation,
Declareth Yahweh.
In the shadow of Heshbon stand [strengthless] the fugitives;—
For [a fire] hath gone forth of Heshbon, and shall flame out of the midst of Sihon, and shall devour the head of Moab,*
And the crown of the head of the proudly tumultuous.*
Woe to thee, Moab!
Lost are the people of Chemosh,—
For thy sons |have been taken| into captivity,
And thy daughters into captivity.†
Yet will I bring back the captivity of Moab,
In the afterpart of the days,
Declareth Yahweh.

§ 44. The Nations.—The Sons of Ammon.
1

Of the sons of Ammon,—
|Thus| saith Yahweh:
Hath Israel no [sons]?
Hath he no [their]?
Why hath |Malkam|* taken possession of |Gad|,
Or have [his people] in the cities thereof made their dwelling?

Therefore lo! |days are coming|,
Declareth Yahweh.
When I will cause to be heard against Rabbah of the sons of Ammon, |an alarm of war|,
So shall she become a mound of desolation,
And her villages<with fire> shall blaze,—
Then shall |Israel| inherit them who inherited him'.
Saith Yahweh.
Howl, O Heshbon, for Ai is spoiled,
Make outcry, ye daughters of Rabbah,
Gird you with sackcloth,
Lament ye, and run to and fro among the fences,—
For |Malkam| into captivity shall go,
His priests and his princes, [together]．

a Cp. Isa. xiv. 17, 18; Lam. iii. 47.
b Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edna.): "out of the midst of the pit." Cp. Isa. xxiv. 18-20, n.
c Or: "their king-idol" = "their Molech." See Gen. Intro., 400-1.
* ML: "from between.
† The sons of tumult.
§ In the previous line masculine; but here feminine—qtr. whether giving a hint as to the well-known incidents of female captivity.
* Or: "their king-idol." = "their Molech." See Gen. Intro., 400-1.
† Lit. "daughters.
§ As in ver. 1 (note).
Jeremiah XLIX. 4—22.

4 Why shouldst thou glory in the vale, 
The flowing of thy vale? O apostate daughter? 
She who is trusting in her treasures, 
[saying]:
Who shall invade [me]? 

5 Behold me! bringing upon thee terror, 
Declare My Lord, Yahweh, of hosts, 
From all who are round about thee,— 
And ye shall be driven out every man before it, 
And there shall be none to bring home the wanderer; 

But <afterwards> will I bring back the captivity of the sons of Ammon; 
Declare Yahweh.

§ 43. The Nations:—Edom. (Cp. Isa. lxiii.)

|| Of Edom:—

|| Thus saith Yahweh of hosts,

Is there [no longer] wisdom in Teman? 
Hath counsel perished from the discerning? 
Is [their wisdom] corrupt? 

8 Flee ye, turn, go down deep to dwell, O inhabitant of Dedan,— 
For <the doom of Esau> have I brought in upon him, 
The time of his visitation. 

9 <If grape-gatherers> came to thee> 
Would they not leave [gleanings]? 
September, 1951

[If thieves in the night]:— 
Would they not take away what sufficed them? 

10 But I have stripped Esau bare, 
I have uncovered his secret places, 
And <to conceal himself> shall he not be able! 
Spoiled are his seed, and his brethren, and his neighbours, and he is not.

11 Leave thy fatherless children 
I will preserve them alive,— 
And thy widows:— 
<In me> let them trust. 

For thus saith Yahweh— 
Lo! [they who had not been adjudged to drink the cup] shall surely drink, 
And art thou the one to go unpunished? 
Thou shalt not go unpunished, but [shall surely drink]. 

12 For <by myself> have I sworn, 
Declare Yahweh, 
That Bozrah shall become an astonishment, a reproach, and a desolation, and a contempt;— 
And all her cities shall become age-abiding desolations.

14 <A report> have I heard from Yahweh, 
Yea an envoy <throughout the nations> hath been sent,— 
Gather yourselves together, and come against her, 
And arise to the battle. 

For lo! [Small] have I made thee among the nations,— 
Despised among men! 

Thy monstrous thing: hath deceived thee. The insolence of thy heart, 
O thou that inhabitest the hidden recesses of the cliff, 
That holdest the height of the hill,— 
<Though thou set high, as an eagle, thy nest> 
From thence will I bring thee down, 
Declare Yahweh; 

So shall Edom become an astonishment,— 
Every one passing by her will be astonished and hiss over all her plaques: 

<Like the overthrow of Sodom and Gomorrah and her neighbours>:

Saith Yahweh,— 
There shall not dwell there—a man, 
Nor sojourn therein—any son of the earth-born. 

Lo! <like a lion> will he come up from the majesty of the Jordan, unto the pastures perennial, 
But I will wink—I will make him run away therefrom, 
Who' then shall be the Chosen One whom <over it> I may set in charge? 
For who' shall be like unto [me]? 
And who' shall appoint [me] a [time]? 
And who' is the Shepherd, that shall stand before [me]? 

Therefore hear ye 
The counsel of Yahweh, which he hath counselled against Edom, 
And his devices which he hath devised against the inhabitants of Teman,— 
Surely the little ones of the flock shall drag them away! 
Surely he will cause their fold to be astounded over them. 

At the noise of their fall> hath trembled the earth, 
At the outcry> in the Red Sea > was heard its noise. 

Lo! <as an eagle> he shall mount and dart, 
And spread his wings over Bozrah,— 
So shall the heart of the heroes of Edom, in that day, become as the heart of a woman in her pain.

* Prob.: "to denote an Edomite idol in the form of a phallic image." 
§ L.: "who will summon or arrange me." —G. I. 
* Cp. chap. I. 31, 32. 
& Or: "vulture." 
* Or: "whistle." 
* Cp. chap. I. 40; Isa. xiii. 
* Or: "dwelling—place," "home." 
* Some cod. (w. 8 car. pr. ednas., Aram.): "folds" (pl.) —G. N. 
* Some cod. (w. 5 car. pr. ednas., Aram.): "their" —G. N. 

49—2

23 Of Damascus.

Turned pale' have Hamath and Arpad,
For <a calamitous report> have they heard —
They tremble.—
<In the sea> is anxiety, it cannot rest."
24 Enfeebled' is Damascus,
She hath turned to flee,
But <terror> hath seized her,—
<Anguish and pains> have seized her, as a
woman in childbirth.
25 Alas! is she not forsaken—
The city so praised!
The citadel I rejoiced in!
26 |Therefore| shall her young men fall in her
broadways,—
And all her men of war shall be silent in
that day, — Declareth Yahweh of hosts;
27 Then will I kindle a fire in the walls of
Damascus,—
And it shall devour the palaces of Ben-hadad.

§ 47. The Nations: — Kedar.

28 Of Kedar.

And of the kingdoms of Hazor
Which Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon smote—
|Thus| saith Yahweh,—
Arise ye, go up against Kedar.
So shall they spoil the sons of the East:
29 |Their tents and their flocks| shall they take,
And <their curtains, and all their baggage,> shall they carry off for themselves,—
And shall cry out unto them.
<terror round about>:
30 Flee, remove far away, go deep to dwell.
Ye inhabitants of Hazor —
Urgeth Yahweh;
For Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon—
|Hath counselled against you| a counsel,
And devised against you a device.
31 Arise ye, go up against a nation at ease—
<commandeth Yahweh>:
Having neither doors nor bars,
<alone> do they dwell;
32 So shall <their camels> become a prey,
And <the throng of their cattle> a spoil,
Then will I scatter them to every wind, even
the clipt-beards,—
And <from all sides of him> will I bring in their
doom, — Declareth Yahweh.


34 So much of the word of Yahweh as came unto Jeremiah the prophet,
Against Elam,—
in the beginning of the reign of Zedekiah king
of Judah, saying:—
35 Thus saith Yahweh of hosts,—
Behold me! breaking the bow of Elam,—
The beginning of their might;
36 Then will I bring in against Elam, four winds, from the four quarters of the heavens,
And will scatter them to all these winds,—
And there shall be no nation whither the outcasts of Elam shall not come;
37 And I will cause Elam to be dismayed
Before their enemies,
Even before them who are seeking their life,
38 So will I bring upon them calamity,
Even the glow of mine anger,
Declareth Yahweh,—
And will send after them the sword, until I have made an end of them;
39 And I will set my throne in Elam,
And will destroy, from thence king and princes,
Declareth Yahweh;
40 But it shall come to pass,
In the after-part of the days,
That I will bring back the captivity of Elam,
Declareth Yahweh.


1 The word which Yahweh spake
Against Babylon,
Against the land of the Chaldeans, through Jeremiah the prophet:

2 Tell ye among the nations,
And let it be heard,
And lift ye up a standard,
Let it be heard, do not conceal:
Say ye—
Captured' is Babylon,
Confounded' is Bel,*
Broken in pieces is Merodach,
Confounded' are her images,
Broken down her manufactured gods;”

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+ "vessels," "jewels," "furniture,"

E Heb.: midgir mishapirin, as in chaps. vi. 23; xxii. 3.

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4 Some read: “Olam” written.
In some cod. (<w 2> ear. pr. edns.): “Elam” written and read — O. n. "and against" — O. n.
ML: “in the hand of.”
U.: “soul.”
Some cod. (<w 3> ear. pr. edns., Amm., Syr., Vul.)
"See Lev. xxvi. 30, n."
3 For there hath come up against her—a nation out of the North, the same shall make her land an astonishment, and there shall be none to dwell therein, both man and beast have removed—have gone!

4 <In those days, and at that time>

Declareth Yahweh, shall the sons of Israel come in, They and the sons of Judah together:

4 Weeping as they travel so shall they journey on,

And <Yahweh their God> shall they seek;

5 <To Zion> shall they ask the way, Hitherward> their faces. Come and let us join ourselves unto Yahweh, In a covenant age-abiding, which shall not be forgotten.

6 <Wandering sheep> have my people been, Their own shepherds led them astray, On the mountains they seduced them, From mountain to hill have they gone, They have forgotten their couching-place.

7 All who found them devoured them, And their adversaries said—We shall not be guilty, Because they have sinned against Yahweh, the pasturage of righteousness. Yea, the hope of their fathers—Yahweh.

8 Remove ye out of the midst of Babylon, And out of the land of the Chaldeans come ye forth. And become ye like he-goats before the flock; For lo! I am rousing and bringing up against Babylon, a gathered host of great nations, out of the land of the North, And they shall array themselves against her, From thence shall she be captured, His arrows are as of a hero making childless, None shall return empty.

9 So shall the Chaldeans become a spoil, All her spoilers shall be satisfied. Declareth Yahweh;

10 Because they used to be glad, Because they used to be uprearing, When plundering mine inheritance, Because they used to cager about as a heifer at grass, And bellow like bulls.

12 Your mother hath turned very pale, She that bare you hath turned red,—Lo! the last of nations is—A desert, A parched land, and A waste plain.

13 <Because of the vexation of Yahweh> she shall not be inhabited, But shall become a complete desolation, Every one passing by Babylon shall be astonished and hiss over all her plagues. Set yourselves in array against Babylon round about. All ye who tread the bow, Shoot at her, do not spare so much as an arrow,—For against Yahweh hath she sinned. Raise a shout against her round about. She hath stretched forth her hand, Fallen are her buttresses, Torn down are her walls,—Because the avenging of Yahweh it is>

Take ye vengeance upon her, <As she hath done> do ye unto her.

14 Cut ye off the sower from Babylon, And him that graspeth the sickle, in the time of harvest.

15 From the face of the sword of the oppressor Each to his own people will they turn, and Each to his own land will they flee.

16 A sheep all alone is Israel, Lions have driven him away,—

17 At the first the king of Assyria devoured him, And here, at the last<Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon> hath broken his bones!

18 Therefore Thus saith Yahweh of hosts, God of Israel, Behold me! bringing punishment against the king of Babylon, and against his land,—Just as I brought punishment against the king of Assyria.

19 So will I bring back Israel unto his own pasture, And he shall feed upon Carmel and Bashan; And <in the hill country of Ephraim and Gilead> shall his soul be satisfied.

20 <In those days, and in that time>

Declareth Yahweh, The iniquity of Israel shall be sought and there shall be none, And the sins of Judah, and they shall not be found; For I will grant pardon to them whom I suffer to remain.

21. Against the land of Merathaim go thou up against her, and against the inhabitants of Pekod. Lay waste and devote to destruction after them. Declareth Yahweh, and do according to all which I have commanded thee.

22. The sound of battle is in the earth, and a great destruction.

23. How is cut and broken, the hammer of all the earth!

24. I laid a snare for thee, yea and thou wast captured, O Babylon, when thou wast not aware, thou wast found out, yea and taken. For <Against Yahweh> hast thou contended.

25. Yahweh opened his armoury, and brought out his weapons of indignation.

26. Come ye against her from farthest parts; throw open her granaries, cast her up as heaps, and devote her to destruction, do not let her have a remnant.

27. Cut up all her bullocks, let them go down to the slaughter, alas for them! For their day hath come, their time for punishment.

28. The voice Of them who are in flight, and Of such as are escaping, out of the land of Babylon, to tell in Zion, The avenging of Yahweh our God, The avenging of his temple.

29. Publish against Babylon, ye chiefs of all who tread the bow—encamp against her round about. Let there be none to escape. Recompense to her according to her work, according to all which she did do ye to her.

30. For <Against Yahweh> hath she acted presumptuously. Against the Holy One of Israel.

31. Behold me! against thee, most insolent one, Declareth My Lord, Yahweh of hosts. For thy day hath come. Thy time for punishment.

32. So shall the most insolent one stumble and fall, and he shall have none to lift him up. And I will kindle a fire in his cities which shall devour all who are round about him.

33. Thus saith Yahweh of hosts— Oppressed were the sons of Israel and the sons of Judah, together, and all who took them captive held them fast. Refused to let them go:

34. Their Redeemer can hold fast.

35. Yahweh of hosts is his name, He will thoroughly plead their plea, that He may quiet the earth, and disquiet the inhabitants of Babylon.

36. A sword is over the Chaldeans.

37. Yahweh of hosts is against the praters, And they shall be shewn to be foolish. A sword is against her heroes, And they shall be dismayed:

38. A sword is against his horses and against his chariots, and against all the rabble that are in her midst, and they shall become women,

39. A sword is against her treasures, And they shall be made a prey.

40. A drought is against her waters, And they shall be dried up.

41. Lo! a people coming in from the North, Yea a great nation, and many kings shall be roused up out of the remote parts of the earth;

42. <Bow and javelin> shall they grasp, [Cruel are they] and will not have compassion.
Flee out of the midst of Babylon, 
And deliver ye every man his own life,  
Be not cut off in her punishment,  
For it is Yahweh's time of avenging, 
<A recompense> is he repaying unto her.

A cup of gold was Babylon, in the hand of Yahweh,  
Making drunk all the earth,  
Of her wine have the nations drunk,  
For this cause have the nations been acting as men who are mad.

Suddenly hath Babylon fallen, and been broken,  
Howl ye over her, 
Fetch balm for her pain, 
If her pain is she shall be healed.

We would have healed Babylon, but she is not healed,  
Leave her, and let us go every one to his own land,  
For her judgment reacheth unto the heavens,  
And mounteth as far as the skies.

Yahweh hath brought forth our righteousness,  
Come and let us relate in Zion, the work of Yahweh our God.

Polish the arrows,  
Lay hold of the shields,  
Yahweh hath roused the spirit of the kings of the Medes,  
For his purpose is to destroy her,  
For it is the avenging of Yahweh,  
The avenging of his temple.

Against the walls of Babylon  
Lift ye up a standard,  
Strengthen ye the watch,  
Station the watchmen,  
Make ready the ambuscades,  
For Yahweh hath both planned and also performed that which he had spoken against the inhabitants of Babylon.

O thou who dwellest upon many waters,  
Who aboundest in treasures,  
Come, hath thine end!  
The measure of thine unrighteous gain!

Yahweh of hosts hath sworn, by his own soul:  
Surely I have filled thee with men, as with locusts,  
And they have answered against thee, with a shout.  

Their voice like the sea will roar,  
And on horses will they ride,  
Set in array, as one man, for battle,  
Against thee, O daughter of Babylon!

The king of Babylon hath heard the report of them,  
And unnerve[d] are his hands,  
Anguish hath seized him,  
Wringing pain, as a woman in child-birth.

Lo! as a lion shall he come up from the majesty of the Jordan,  
Unto the pasture perennial,  
But I will wink— I will make them run away therefrom,  
Who' then shall be the Chosen One whom <against it> I may set in charge?  
For who' shall be like unto |me|?  
And who' shall appoint |me| a |time|?  
And who' is the Shepherd that shall stand before |me|?

Therefore hear ye  
The counsel of Yahweh, which he hath counselled against Babylon,  
And his devices which he hath devised against the land of the Chaldeans,  
Surely the little ones of the flock shall drag them away,  
Surely he will cause the pasture to be astounded over them.

At the noise of the taking of Babylon the earth trembled,  
And |the outcry| among the nations was heard.

Thus saith Yahweh—  
Behold me! stirring up against Babylon,  
And against the inhabitants of the centre of them who rise up against me,  
A wind that destroyeth;

And I will send to Babylon winnowers,  
And they shall winnow her,  
And shall empty her land,  
For they are against her round about, in the day of calamity.

Let not the archer tare his bow,  
Nor lift himself up in his coat of mail,  
And do not spare her young men,  
Devote to destruction all her host.

So shall they fall wounded, in the land of Chaldea,  
Yea thrust through, in her streets,  
For Israel and Judah have not been widowed of their God,  
Of Yahweh of hosts,  
But their land hath been filled with punishment for guilt, from the Holy One of Israel.

a Cp. Is. v. 33.  
b Here again Edom and Babylon are united; Cp. chap. xxv. 10; Cp. also Is. xiii., xvi., xix., xlix., and liii. 1-6.  
b Or: "whom for her I may punish."  
b Some cod. (W. 3 sar. pr. ed.) & Assyr.: "against the inhabitants of the land."—G. N.  
n Lit.: "heart."  
b Massoretic note: "inhabitants of Chaldea.—by cryptographic writing."—G. N. Cp. chap. xiv. 25, n.  
b The probable result of various readings. Cp. G. N.  
b Or: "forsaken."
<He that
Made the earth in his might,
Established the world in his wisdom,—
And <in his understanding> stretched out
the heavens>
By the voice that he uttered there was a
tumult of waters in the heavens,
And he caused vapours to ascend from the
end of the earth,—
Lighthnings for the rain made he,
And brought forth wind out of his treasures.
Every son of earth had become too brutish to
know,—
Every goldsmith <hath been put to shame>
by a graven image,—
For <a falsehood> is his molten image,
Seeing there is no breath in them:
Vanity > they are,
A handiwork of mockery,—
In the time of their visitation shall they perish.
Not like these is the portion of Jacob,
For <the fashioner of all things> is he;
And the portion<sup>2</sup> of his inheritance,—
Yahweh of hosts is his name.
A war-club art thou for me,
Weapons of war;
Therefore will I
Beat down with thee—nations, and
Destroy with thee—kingdoms; and
Beat down with thee—the horse and his
rider,— and
Beat down with thee—the chariot and its
rider; and
Beat down with thee—man and woman, and
Beat down with thee—elder and youth, and
Beat down with thee—young man and
virgin; and
Beat down with thee—the shepherd and
his flock, and
Beat down with thee—the plowman and
his yoke; — and
Beat down with thee—governors and
deputies:
So will I recompense to Babylon,
And to all the inhabitants of Chaldea,
All their wickedness which they have com-
mitted against Zion, before your eyes,—
Declareth Yahweh.
Behold me! against thee, O destroying
mountain, Declareth Yahweh,
That destroyest all the earth,—
Therefore will I stretch out my hand over thee,
And roll thee down from the crags,
And make of thee a burning mountain:
So shall they not fetch from thee,
A stone for a corner, nor
A stone for a foundation,—
For <desolations age-abiding> shalt thou
become,
Declareth Yahweh.

Set ye up an ensign in the earth,
Blow ye a horn among the nations,
Hallow against her—nations,
Summon against her the kingdoms of Ararat,
Minni, and Ashkenaz,—
Set in charge against her a marshal,
Bring up cavalry like hairy locusts:
Hallow against her—nations,
With the kings of Media,
With <her> governors and all her deputies,—
And with all the land of his dominion:
Then did the land tremble, and was in
pain,—
For the plans of Yahweh <had been estab-
lished against Babylon>,
To make the land of Babylon an astonishment,
without inhabitant.

The heroes of Babylon have ceased to
tight.
They have remained in the strongholds,
Parched<sup>3</sup> is their might.
They have become women,—
They have set fire to her habitations,
Broken' are her bars!
Runner to meet runner shall they run,
And teller to meet teller,—
To tell the king of Babylon.
That captured<sup>4</sup> is his city at the end!
and
The fords<sup>5</sup> have been seized, and
The reeds<sup>6</sup> have they burned with
fire; and
The men of war<sup>7</sup> are dismayed!
For <thus> saith Yahweh of hosts,
God of Israel,
The daughter of Babylon> is like a threshing-
floor, at the time of treading her:
Yet a little> and the time of harvest
shall overtake her.
Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon—
Hath devoured me,<sup>8</sup>
Hath vexed me,<sup>9</sup>
Hath set me down as an empty vessel,
He hath swallowed me<sup>10</sup> like a sea-
monster,
He hath filled his belly with my dainties,—
He hath driven me<sup>11</sup> away!
The violence done to me and to my flesh<sup>12</sup>
be upon Babylon!
Shall the inhabitress of Zion say,—
Yea! my blood be upon<sup>13</sup> the inhabitant of
Chaldea!
Shall Jerusalem say!"
Therefore saith Yahweh, Behold me! pleading thy cause, So then I will execute the avenging of thee; And will dry up her sea, And make dry her spring: Thus shall Babylon become— Heaps, A habitation of jackals, An astonishment, and A hissing, Without inhabitant. Together like wild lions shall they roar,— They have growled like lions' whelps. When they are heated> I will spread their banquet, And let them drink that they may become uproarious, So shall they sleep an age-abiding sleep and not wake,— Declareth Yahweh. I will bring them down As fat lambs to slaughter,— As rams, with he-goats. How hast Sheshach been captured! How hast the praise of all the earth been seized! How hast Babylon become an astonishment among the nations! The sea hath gone up over Babylon,— With the multitude of its rolling waves is she covered. Her cities have become an astonishment, A land parched up, and a waste plain,— A land wherein shall no man dwell', Nor pass through them a son of the earth-born! So will I bring punishment upon Bel in Babylon And will bring forth what he hath swallowed' out of his mouth, And the nations shall stream' unto him no more!— Even the wall of Babylon hath fallen! Come ye forth out of her midst, O my people, And deliver ye every man his own life,— Because of the glow of the anger of Yahweh. And let not your heart be timid', nor be ye afraid, Because of the report that is reported in the earth!' When there shall come in one year the report, And another year the report, With violence in the earth, and ruler upon ruler. Therefore lo! days coming when I will bring punishment upon the images of Babylon, And all her land shall turn pale,— Yea all her wounded shall fall in her midst. Then shall shout over Babylon—heavens and earth, and all who are therein,— For out of the North shall come to her the spoilers, Declareth Yahweh. Not only' hath Babylon caused the fall of the slain of Israel,— By Babylon also have fallen the slain of all the earth. Ye that have escaped the sword, depart, do not stand still,— Remember, from afar, Yahweh, Let Jerusalem come up on your heart:— We have turned pale, for we have heard a reproach, Confusion hath covered' our faces,— For aliens have entered upon the hallowed places of the house of Yahweh! Therefore lo! days are coming, Declareth Yahweh, When I will bring punishment upon her images;* And throughout all her land shall the pierced' one groan. Though Babylon should mount' the heavens, And though she should fortify her strong high-place> From me should come spoilers unto her, Declareth Yahweh. A voice of outcry from Babylon! And a great crash from the land of the Chaldeans! For Yahweh is spoiling Babylon! And will destroy out of her the loud voice,— Though their waves have roared like many' waters, Been uttered the loud boast of their voice. For there hath come upon her—upon Babylon a spoiler, And captured' are their heroes, And broken' are their bows,— For a God of recompenses is Yahweh, He will surely repay]. Then will I make drunk— Her princes and her wise men, Her governors, and her deputies, and her heroes, And they shall sleep an age-abiding sleep, and not wake,— Declareth the King, <Yahweh of hosts> is his name.
Thus saith Yahweh of hosts—
|| The broad walls of Babylon shall be laid utterly bare,
And their lofty gates with fire shall be burned,—
And peoples shall labour for emptiness,
And || for the fire shall weary themselves.

§ 50. Seraiah commissioned to take a Scroll, containing all the Prophecies of Jeremiah against Babylon, and on his Arrival in that City to attach a Stone and cast it into the Euphrates, as a Symbol of Babylon's Fate.

The word which Jeremiah the prophet commanded Seraiah b son of Neriah son of Mahseiah, when he went with Zedekiah king of Judah into Babylon, in the fourth year of his reign,—now || Seraiah || was travelling-marshial. 69 So Jeremiah wrote all the calamity which was to come unto Babylon, in one scroll; even all these words which have been written against Babylon. 70 Then said Jeremiah unto Seraiah,—

<When thou comest into Babylon> then shalt thou look out and read all these words; and thou shalt say—

O Yahweh! for thou hast spoken against this place, to cut it off, That there be in it no inhabitant, Neither man nor beast,— But || desolations age-abiding shall it become !

And it shall be <when thou hast made an end of reading this scroll> that thou shalt bind thereunto a stone, and cast it in the midst of the Euphrates. 72 Then shalt thou say,—

<In like manner> shall Babylon sink and not rise. Because of the calamity which I am about to bring thereupon:
So shall they perish.

<Thus far> are || the words of Jeremiah. 73

§ 51. A supplementary Account of Zedekiah's Reign, of the Siege of Jerusalem, of the Precious Vessels and Leading Men carried away, of the several successive Deportations to Babylon, and of the changed lot of Jehoiachin in Babylon. (Cp. chap. xxxix., 2 K. xxv.)

52 1 <Twenty-one years old> was Zedekiah when he began to reign, and <eleven years> reigned he, in Jerusalem,—and his mother's name was Hamutal d daughter of Jeremiah of Libnah. 2 And he did that which was wicked in the eyes of Yahweh,—according to all that Jephoiaim had done. 3 For it was <because the anger of Yahweh> had come against Jerusalem and Judah, until he had cast them' out from his presence> that Zedekiah rebelled against the king of Babylon.

And it came to pass <in the ninth year of his reign in the tenth month, on the tenth of the month> that Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came, and all his forces against Jerusalem, and encamped against it,—and he built against it a siege-wall round about. 4 And the city came into the siege, until the eleventh year of King Zedekiah.

<In the fourth month, on the ninth of the month, when the famine had become severe in the city,—and there had come to be no bread for the people of the land> 2 then was the city [broken up], and all the men of war, beginning to flee, went forth out of the city by night, by way of the gate between the two walls which was by the garden of the king (the Chaldeans being near the city round about),—and they went the way towards the Waste Plain. 6 And the force of the Chaldeans pursued the king, and overtook Zedekiah, in the Waste Plains of Jericho,—and || all his forces || was scattered from him. 7 So they seized the king, and brought him up unto the king of Babylon at Riblah, in the land of Hamath,—and he pronounced upon him sentences of judgment. 8 And the king of Babylon slew the sons of Zedekiah, before his eyes,—moreover also <all the princes of Judah> slew he in Riblah; 11 and <the eyes of Zedekiah> put he out,—and bound him with fetters of bronze, and the king of Babylon took him to Babylon, and put him in prison—until the day of his death.

And <in the fifth month, on the tenth of the month>, || the same || was the nineteenth year of King Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon > came Nebuzaradan, chief of the royal executions, who stood before the king of Babylon, into Jerusalem; 13 and he burned the house of Yahweh, and the house of the king,—yes <all the houses of Jerusalem, even every great man's house> burned he with fire; 14 and <all the walls of Jerusalem, round about> did all the force of the Chaldeans who were with the chief of the royal executions, || break down]. 15 And <some of the poor of the people, and the residue of the people who were left in the city, and the disheartened who had fallen away unto the king of Babylon, and the residue of the multitude> did Nebuzaradan chief of the royal executions, || carry away captive]. 16 But <others of the poor of the land> did Nebuzaradan chief of the royal executions, leave', for vinedressers and for husbandmen.

And <the pillars of bronze that pertained to the house of Yahweh, and the stands, and the sea of bronze which was in the house of Yahweh> did the Chaldeans || break in pieces,—and they carried away all the bronze of them, to Babylon; 18 and <the caldrons
and the shovels and the snuffers and the dashing bowls, and the spoons, even all the utensils of bronze wherewith ministration used to be made> did they take away; 19 and <the basins and the censers and the dashing bowls and the caldrons and the lamps and the spoons and the cups, which were of gold, in' gold, and which were of silver, in' silver> did the chief of the royal executioners take away. 20 <As for the two pillars, the one sea, and the twelve oxen of bronze which were under the stands' which King Solomon had made for the house of Yahweh> ||without weight|| was the bronze of all these things. 21 Now <as for the pillars> ||eighteen cubits|| was the height of each' pillar, and ||a line of twelve cubits|| compassed it about, and ||the thickness thereof|| was four fingers' breadth; and 22 there was ||a capital|| upon it ||of bronze||, and ||the height of each' capital|| was five cubits, with lattice-work and pomegranates upon the capital round about ||the whole|| was of bronze, and <like these> were the second pillar and the pomegranates. 23 And the pomegranates were ninety-six on a side, ||all the pomegranates were|| were a hundred, upon the lattice-work, round about.

And the chief of the royal executioners took away Seriah, the first' priest, and Zephaniah, the second' priest, and the three keepers of the entrance-hall; 24 and <of the city> took he one eunuch who was in charge over the men of war, and seven men of them who used to watch the face of the king, who were found in the city, and the scribe of the prince of the host, who used to muster the people of the land, and sixty men of the people of the land, who were found in the midst of the city. 25 And <when Nebuzaradan, chief the royal executioners, had taken' them, and brought them unto the king of Babylon, at Riblah> 27 then did the king of Babylon smite' them and put them to death at Riblah, in the land of Hamath,—thus carried he Judah captive, away from off their own soil.

28 ||This|| is the people, whom Nebuchadrezzar carried away captive,—<In the seventh year—of them of Judah> three thousand and twenty-three; 29 <In the eighteenth year of Nebuchadrezzar—out of Jerusalem> eight hundred and thirty-two souls; 30 <In the three-and-twentieth year of Nebuchadrezzar> Nebuzaradan, chief of the royal executioners, took away captive, ||of them of Judah|| seven hundred and forty-five souls: ||All the souls|| were four thousand and six hundred.

And it came to pass <in the thirty-seventh year of the captivity of Jehoiachin king of Judah, in the twelfth month, on the twenty-fifth of the month> that Evil-merodach king of Babylon, in the year he began to reign, ||lifted up|| the head of Jehoiachin king of Judah, and brought him forth out of prison; 32 and spake with him comfortable words, and set his throne above the throne of the kings who were with him in Babylon; 33 so he changed his prison garments, and used to eat bread before his face continually, all the days of his life. 34 And ||his allowance|| was a continual' allowance, given him from the king of Babylon, the portion of the day upon its own day, until the day of his death,—all the days of his life.

THE

LAMENTATIONS.

1 How' is seated alone, the city that abounded with people,
Hath become as a widow,—
She who abounded among the nations,
Was a princess among provinces,
Hath come under tribute.*

2 She weepeth sore in the night, and ||her tear|| is on her cheek,
She hath none to comfort her, of all her lovers,—
||All her friends|| have betrayed her,
Have become her foes.
* Chapters i.—iv. alphabetical: p. 607, ante.

3 Carried away captive is Judah—
Because of oppression; and
Because of great servitude,
||She|| hath remained among the nations,
Hath found no place of rest,—
||All her pursuers|| have overtaken her, between straits.

4 The ways to Zion are mourning,
Because none come to her appointed feasts,
||All her gates|| are desolate,
||Her priests|| are sighing,—
||Her virgins|| are grieved.
And <she> it is bitter for her'.
LAMENTATIONS I. 5—22.

Her adversaries have become chief, 

[For they have transgressed, because of the multitude of their transgressions, —

Her children have gone into captivity, before the adversary.

Thus hath gone forth from the daughter of Zion, All that adorned her, —

Her princes have become like harts that have found no pasture, And have gone strengthless before the pursuer.

Jerusalem hath remembered 

In the days of her humiliation and her floggings —

All her precious things, which have existed from the days of old, —

<Now that her people have been falling into the hands of the adversary, with none to help her> —

The adversaries have seen her, have mocked over her sabbath-keepings.

Jerusalem hath grievously sinned, 

For this cause, <unto exile> hath she been delivered, —

All who used to honour her have despised her, for they have despised her unseemliness, 

Yea, she herself hath sighed, and turned back.

Her impurity is in her skirts, 

She hath not remembered her hereafter, 

Therefore hath she come down wonderfully, None to comfort her, —

Behold, O Yahweh, my humiliation, That the foe hath made himself great.

Hath the adversary spread out, over all her precious things, —

For she saw that [the nations] entered her sanctuary, 

As to whom thou didst command they should not enter — in the convection unto thee!

All her people are sighing, seeking bread, 

They have given their precious things for food, to bring back life, —

Behold, O Yahweh, and discern, that I have become worthless.

Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by? Look around and see, whether there is pain like my pain, which is severely dealt out to me, —

In that Yahweh hath caused grief, in the day of the glories of his anger?

<From on high> sent he fire, among my bones, and laid them prostrate, —

He spread out a net for my feet, he made me turn back, He made me desolate, <all the day> faint.

The yoke of my transgressions hath been bound by his hand —

They have intertwined themselves, have come up on my neck, it hath paralysed my strength, —

My Lord hath delivered me into the hands of those against whom I cannot rise up.

My Lord hath flouted at all my magnates in my midst, 

He hath called against me a host, to crush my young men, —

<A winepress> hath My Lord trodden, to the virgin, the daughter of Judah.

<For these things> am I [weeping, 'Mine eye, mine eye'] is running down with waters, For <far from me> is any who could comfort, could bring back my life, —

My sons are amazed, for strong is the foe.

Zion hath spread forth, her hands, there is none to comfort her, 

Yahweh hath, given command, respecting Jacob, unto them who surround him — his adversaries, —

Jerusalem hath become as a removed woman, in their midst.

Righteous is Yahweh, for <against his bidding> had I rebelled, — 

Hear, I pray you, all ye peoples, and see my pain, —

My virgins and my young men have gone into exile.

I called to my lovers, [they, deceived me, 

[My priests and mine elders, in the city], have breathed their last, —

For they sought them food, that they might bring back their life.

See, O Yahweh, that I am in distress, [Mine inward parts are in ferment, 

My heart is turned within me, — 

For I have obstinately rebelled, — 

Without] beseath the sword, —

[Without] is like death!

They have heard — that [sighing am I, [and am saying] — 

There is none to comfort me, 

All my foes — having heard of my calamity — have rejoiced, 

Because [thou hast] hast done it, — 

Thou hast brought in the day thou didst proclaim, So let them become like me.

Let all their wickedness come in before thee, 

And deal thou severely with them, 

According as thou hast dealt severely with me, — for all my transgressions; 

For many are my sighs, and my heart is sick.

"A festal meeting" — O.G.
["Bring back soul (i.e., revive)" — O.G. 661, 6, g.]
["CP. ver. 18.

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28 1 How could My Lord, in his anger,[enshroud in
gloom]
The daughter of Zion?
Have cast from the heavens to the earth,
The beauty of Israel!
And not have remembered his footstool?* In the day of his anger?

2 2 My Lord hath swallowed up—without pity—
All the pastures of Jacob,
Hath laid waste—in his indignation—
The strongholds of the daughter of Judah,
Hath brought them down to the ground,—
Hath profaned the kingdom, and the princes thereof.

3 3 He hath broken off—in the glow of his anger—
The whole horn of Israel,
Hath turned back his right hand, from the face of the foe,—
And hath kindled against Jacob, a very fire of flame,
Devouring round about.

4 4 He hath trodden his bow like a foe,
His right hand erect as an adversary,
And hath slain all them who delighted the eye,—
<In the home of the daughter of Zion> hath he poured out, as fire, his indignation.

5 5 My Lord hath become like a foe. 
Hath swallowed up Israel,
Hath swallowed up all her castles, ruined his strongholds,— and
Hath caused to abound, in the daughter of Judah, lamentation and mourning.

6 6 Thus hath he destroyed, like a garden4 his pavilion,
Hath laid waste his place of assembly,—
Yahweh hath caused to be forgotten, in Zion, The appointed assembly and the sabbath,
And hath spurned, in the indignation of his anger,
The king and the priest.

7 7 My Lord hath rejected his altar,
Hath abhorr’ed his sanctuary,
Hath delivered, into the hand of the foe, the walls of her castles,—
<A voice> have they uttered in the house of Yahweh,
As on the day of an appointed assembly.

8 Yahweh hath devised to lay in ruins,
The wall of the daughter of Zion,
He hath stretched out a line,
He hath not turned back his hand From swallowing up,—
Thus hath he caused to mourn—rampart* and wall,
Together’ have they languished!

9 Her gates have sunk in the earth;
He hath destroyed and broken in pieces, her bars,—
Her king and her princes are among the nations,
There is no instruction,
Even her prophets have found no vision, from Yahweh.

10 Seated on the ground, in silence,
Are the elders of the daughter of Zion,
They have lifted up dust on their head,
Have girded themselves with sackcloth,—
Bowed down to the ground is the head,
Of the virgins of Jerusalem.*

11 Blinded with tears are mine eyes,
In ferment is my body,*
Poured out to the earth is my grief,*
For the sore hurt of the daughter of my people,—
When child and suckling are swooning,
In the broadways of the city.

12 <To their mothers> they keep saying,
Where are corn and wine?
Swooning off, like one thrust through,
In the broadways of the city,
Pouring out their life* into the bosom of their mothers.

13 How shall I solemnly admonish thee?
What shall I liken to thee,
Thou daughter of Jerusalem?
What shall I compare with thee, that I may comfort thee,
Thou virgin, daughter of Zion?
For <great as the sea> is thy grievous injury.
Who can heal thee?

14 Thy prophets have had visions for thee,
False and foolish,
And have not unveiled thine iniquity,
To turn back thy captivity,—
Yea they have had visions for thee,
Oracles of falsehood, and enticements!

15 All passing by, have clapped, over thee, their hands*,
Have hissed and wagged their head
Over the daughter of Jerusalem,—[saying]
Is this the city, of which men used to say—
The perfection of beauty!
A joy to the whole earth!

16 All thy foes have opened wide, over thee, their mouth*.
They have hissed, and gnashed their teeth,
They have said—
We have swallowed [her] up!
Surely [this] is the day for which we have waited,
We have found! We have seen!

* Op. Ps. xcix. 5. 41. : "like a thief—
* Sep. : "like a vine"; but

71 Yahweh hath done what he thought
Hath carried out his word, wherewith he
gave charge in the days of old,
Hath thrown down, and not spared,—
Thus hath he let the enemy rejoice over thee,
Hath raised high the horn of thine adversaries.*

3 18 Their heart hath made outcry unto My
Lord,—
O wall of the daughter* of Zion—
Let tears run down as a torrent day and night,
Do not give thyself relief,—
Let not the weeping of thine eye cease!

7 19 Arise, cry out in the night,
<At the beginning of the watches> pour out,
like waters, thy heart,
Right before the face of My Lord,—
Lift up, above thee! the palms of thy hands,
For the life of thy children,
Who are swooning for hunger, at the top of
every street of all the streets!

7 20 See, O Yahweh, and do consider, to whom' thou hast acted thus severely,—
Will women* devour their own fruit* — the children they have handled?—
Shall priest* and prophet* be slain in the sanctuary of My Lord?!

7 21 Youth and elder have lain down on the ground in the streets, —
My virgins and my young men have fallen
by the sword,—
Thou hast slain, in the day of thine anger,
Thou hast slaughtered, hast not spared!

7 22 Wilt thou proclaim, like the day of an appointed meeting—
My tears round about? b
When there was not— in the day of the anger of Yahweh—fugitive or survivor,—
<Those whom I dandled and reared> ||my foe;| hast destroyed.

3 1 ||I am the man, that hath seen affliction,|
By the rod of his indignation;
And not light;

3 2 <Me> hath he driven out and brought into darkness,
And not light;
3 3 Surely <against me> doth he again and again
turn his hand All the day.

* In some cod. (w. Vul.) vers. 16 and 17 are transposed, so bringing their initial letters into correct alphabetical order—Cp. (G.n.)
* G.t.: "O virgin daughter." (G.n.)
* M.t.: "benumbing." (G.n.)
* L.t.: "daughter." (G.n.)
* Fuert., 247, 177 (both = baba = "gute," "en-
trance").
* Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn.): "faced of Yahweh" —G.n.
* U. = "soul." (G.n.)
* Cp. Jer. vi. 25; xx, 3,10; xlix. 5; lxxix. 29. Intro., Chap. I., 3, a.
* A sp. v.r. (aevi) : "all peoples." In some cod. (w. Syr.): "peoples" is both written and read—

4 He hath worn out my flesh and my skin,
Hath broken my bones;

3 He hath built up against me, and carried round me,
Fortifications and a trench; a

6 <In dark places> hath he made me sit,
Like the dead of age-past times. b

7 He hath walled up around me, that I cannot get out,
Hath weighted my fetters; c

8 Yes' <when I make outcry and implore>
He hath shut out my prayer;

8 He hath walled in my ways with hewn stone,
<My paths> hath he caused to wind back. d

10 <A bear lying in wait> he is to me,
A lion, in secret places;

11 <My ways> hath he turned aside, and hath torn me in pieces,
Hath made me desolate;

12 He hath trodden his bow, and set me up,
As a mark for the arrow.

13 He hath caused to enter my reins
The sons of his quiver;

14 I have become a derision to all my people,*
Their song* all the day;

15 He hath sated me with bitter things,
Hath drenched me with wormwood.

16 And he hath crushed, with gravel-stones, my teeth,
Hath made me cower in ashes;

17 And thou hast thrust away from welfare, my soul,
I have forgotten prosperity;

19 Remember my humiliation and my fleeceings.
The wormwood and poison;

20 Thou wilt [indeed remember] —
That [bowed down concerning myself] is my soul;

21 <This> will I bring back to my heart,1
<Therefore> will I hope. k

22 <The lovingkindnesses of Yahweh> verily they are not exhausted; l
Verily! [not at an end] are his compassions:

23 New things for the mornings!
Abundant is thy faithfulness:

24 <My portion> is Yahweh, saith my soul, [For this cause] will I wait for him.

O.n.
LAMENTATIONS III. 23—66. 783

35 Good’ is Yahweh, to them who wait for him, To the soul that will seek him; 36 Good’ it is—both to wait and to be silent,* For the deliverance of Yahweh; 37 Good’ it is for a man, That he should bear the yoke in his youth. 38 Let him sit alone, and keep silence, Because he took it upon himself: 39 Let him put, in the dust, his mouth, Peradventure there is hope! 40 Let him give, to him that smiteth him, his cheek, Let him be sated with reproach.

31 Surely My Lord* [will not cast off Unto times age-abiding; 32 Surely [though he cause grief] yet will he have compassion, According to the multitude of his loving-kindnesses; 33 Surely he hath not afflicted from his heart, Nor caused sorrow to the sons of men. 34 To crush, under his feet, any of the prisoners of the earth; 35 To turn aside the right of a man, before the face of the Most High; 36 To oppress a son of earth in his cause>

37 Who’ was it that spake, and it was done, [When] My Lord had not commanded? 38 [Out of the mouth of the Most High>] Proceed there not misfortunes and blessing.* 39 Why should a living son of earth complain, [Let] a man [complain] because of his sins? 40 Let us search out our ways, and examine them well, And let us return unto Yahweh; 41 Let us lift up our heart,* To the opened palms, To the Mighty One* in the heavens; 42 [We’ll] have trespassed and rebelled, [Thou] hast not pardoned, 43 Thou hast covered thyself with anger, and pursued us, Hast slain—hast* not spared; 44 Thou hast screened thyself with the clouds,* That prayer should not pass through; 45 [Of] scourging and refuse] doth thou make us, In the midst of the peoples.

* Cp. O.G. 404.
* Or: “Because he [God] laid it upon him.”
* Some cod. (w. e. ar. pr. edna.): “Surely Yahweh”—G.n.
* Mil.: “Who was it said, and it was, [When] My Lord did not command!”

46 [With their mouth] opened wide over us>[a]
47 [Stand] all our foes.
48 [Terror and a pit][b] have befallen us, Tumult and grievous injury; 49 [With streams of water] mine eye runneth down, Over the grievous injury of the daughter of my people.

50 Mine eye poureth itself out and ceaseth not. 51 Mine eye dealeth severely with my soul, Because of all the daughters of my city.

52 They’ [have laid snares] for me as a bird,
Who are mine enemies without cause:
53 They have cut off, in the dungeon,* my life,
And have cast a stone upon me;* 54 Waters [flowed over] my head, I said, I am cut off!

55 I have called upon thy Name, O Yahweh,
Out of the dungeon below;
56 Let my voice thou hast heard,—do not close thine ear to my respite, to mine outcry;
57 Thou drewest near, in the day I kept calling on thee,
Thou saidst, Do not fear! 58 Thou hast pleased, O My Lord, the pleas of my soul, Hast redeemed my life; 59 Thou hast beheld, O Yahweh, my failure to get justice, Pronounce thou my sentence;
60 Thou hast seen all their vindictiveness, All their plots against me.
61 Thou hast heard their reproach, O Yahweh, All their plots against me;
62 The lips of mine assailants, and their mutterings Are against me, all the day;
63 On their down sitting and their uprising> do thou look, I am their song.*
64 Thou wilt render to them a recompense, O Yahweh, According to the work of their hands;
65 Thou wilt suffer them a veiling of heart,* Thy curse to them;
66 Thou wilt pursue in anger, and wilt destroy them, From under the heavens of Yahweh.

* Cp. Ps. xxii. 13.
* Heb.: pahath and pahath —a play on the sound. Cp. La. xxxvii. 17; Jer. xlviii. 43.
* Some cod. (w. e. ar. pr. edna., Sep., Syr., Vul.): “hearts” (pl.)—G.n.
* Or: “God.” Heb.: ‘el.
* Some cod. (w. e. ar. pr. edna., Aram., Sep., Syr. and Vul.): “and hast”—G.n.
* So O.G. 697.

* Some cod. (w. Vul.); “and to”—G.n.
* “Obstinacy” or “blindness.”
LAMENTATIONS IV. 1—22.

1 How is dimmed the gold!
   Changed the most fine gold!
Poured out are the stones of the sanctuary,
At the top of all the streets.  

2 <The precious sons of Zion.> They who were weighed against pure gold>
How are they accounted as earthen pitchers,
The work of the hands of the potter!  

3 [Even wild dogs] draw out the breast,
Give suck to their whelps—
The daughter of my people hath become cruel,
Like the ostriches in the desert.  

4 The tongue of the suckling cleaveth to the roof
   of his mouth for thirst,—
Young children have asked bread,
There was none to break it to them.  

5 They who used to eat delicacies,
Are desolated in the streets,—
They who used to be carried on crimson
Have embraced heaps of refuse.  

6 And the punishment of the daughter of my people
Hath grown greater than the punishment of Sodom,—
Which was overthrown as in a moment,
When no hands had been laid violently upon her.  

7 Purer were her Nazirites than snow,
Whiter were they than milk,—
More ruddy, in body, than coral,
<A sapphire> was their beauty of form.  

8 <Darker than a coal> is their visage,
They are not known in the streets—
Their skin shrivelleth on their bones,
Is withered, became like a stick.  

9 Better are the slain of the sword,
Than the slain of famine,—
For these pine away, stricken through,
Wanting the produce of the field.  

10 The hands of compassionate women
Have cooked their own children,—
They have served as nourishment to them,
In the grievous injury of the daughter of my people.  

11 Yahweh hath completed his indignation,
Hath poured out the glow of his anger:
And hath kindled a fire in Zion,
Which hath devoured her foundations.  

12 Neither the kings of the earth, nor any of the inhabitants of the world, believed
That an adversary or an enemy should enter the gates of Jerusalem!  

13 [It is] for the sins of her prophets,
The iniquities of her priests,—
Who have been pouring out, in her midst,
The blood of the righteous!  

14 They have wandered—blind—in the streets,
Have defiled themselves with blood;
So that men may not touch their garments.  

15 Turn aside! Undeal!
Have they cried to them,
Turn aside! Turn aside! Do not touch!
<Because they have fled, yea, wandered> Men said among the nations,
They will not again tarry;  

16 <The face of Yahweh> hath scattered them,
He will look them out no more:
<The persons of the priests> they have not respected,—
To the elders have they shown no favour.  

17 Still shall our eyes fail,
For our help that is vain:
<In our watchtower> have we watched—
For a nation that will not save.  

18 They have laid snares for our steps,
That we cannot walk in our own broadways:
Drawn near hath our end, Fulfilled are our days,
Yea arrived hath our end.  

19 Swifter are our pursuers, than the eagles of the heavens,—
<Over the mountains> have they come hotly after us,
<In the wilderness> have they lain in wait for us.  

20 [The fragrance of our nostrils,]
The Anointed of Yahweh,
Hath been captured in their pits,—
Of whom we had said—
<In his shade> shall we live among the nations.  

21 Rejoice and be glad, O daughter of Edom,
Thou inhabitter in the land of Uz,—
<Even unto thee> shall the cup pass along,
Thou shalt be drunken, and expose thy shame.  

22 Completed is thy punishment, O daughter of Zion,
He will no more carry thee away captive,—
He hath punished thine iniquity, O daughter of Edom,
He hath stripped the veil from off thy sins.

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*a* So read (w. 7 ear. pr. edna, Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.)—G.  
*b* Cp. Job xxiv. 8.  
*c* Mi.: "the iniquity," i.e., "in its consequences"—G.  
*d* Mi.: "the sin," i.e., in like manner.  
*e* "Prince" — O. O. 634.  
*f* So O. O.: mi.: "polishing"—Fuerst.  
*g* "And to," "Even to"—G.  
*h* Or: "recognised."  
*i* Or perh. : "in our looking out, i.e., in our hope" — Davies.  
*j* Cp. Prov. iv. 12—G.  
*k* Cp. Ps. cxviii. 2.
LAMENTATIONS V. 1—22; EZEKIEL I. 1—8.

5 Remember, O Yahweh, what hath befallen us,
Look around, and see our reproach:
11 Women—in Zion—were raviished,
   Virgins—not in the cities of Judah!
2 Our inheritance—turned over to foreigners,
   Our houses—to aliens.
Young men have lifted,
The faces of elders— not honoured.
3 Our mothers are widows indeed.
   Our water—for silver—have we drunk,
   Our wood—for a price—cometh in.
   Our wood—under wood—have staggered.
Young men from their music.
4 Our fathers—sinned, and are not,
   Their iniquities—have borne.
Elders have ceased,
   The joy of our hearts,
   Finished our dance.
5 Fallen is the crown of our head.
   Surely wool to us, for we have sinned.
   For this cause the faint is our heart.
   For these things dimmed are our eyes:
6 Because of Mount Zion, which is desolate,
   Jackals have gone prowling therein.
   Thou, O Yahweh, unto thyself,
   Tyre throne from generation to generation:
   Wherefore shouldst thou perpetually forget us?
   Forsake us, to length of days?
7 Bring us back, O Yahweh, unto thyself,
   And we will come back!
   Renew our days, as of old;
   For though thou hast not utterly rejected us,
   Thou art wroth with us—exceedingly!

THE BOOK OF THE PROPHET

E Z E K I E L.

§ 1. A Lightning Throne seen by the River Chebar.

1 And it came to pass in the thirtieth year, in the fourth month, on the fifth day of the month, I being in the midst of them of the captivity, by the river Chebar— that the heavens were opened, and I saw visions of God.

4 So then I beheld, and lo! a tempestuous wind coming out of the North, a great cloud, and a fire catching hold of itself, and it had a brightness round about, and <out of the midst thereof> as burnished copper b to look upon, out of the midst of the fire; and <out of the midst thereof> a likeness of four living ones,— and this was their appearance, <the likeness of a man> had they; and <four faces each, and four wings each> had they; and <their feet> were straight feet,—and <the sole of their feet> was like the sole of the foot of a calf, but sparkling, as shining bronze to look upon; and <the hands of a man> were under their wings, on their four sides,—and <their faces and their

a Chainwise, as in Exo. ix. 24; but see R.V. marg.
b Or: "as electrum."
"Written: "hand": but
read: "hands." In some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edna.) ;
"hands" both written and read—G.n.
wings] belonged to the four of them: 9 joined to each other were their wings—they turned not when they went, each one straight before him did they go; 10 and the likeness of their faces was the face of a man, with the face of a lion to the right of the four of them, and the face of an ox, on the left of the four of them, and the face of an eagle also had they four; 11 and their wings were spread above, two of each joined another, and two covered their bodies. 12 And each one, straight before him, did they go; whirlwind was the spirit that they went, they turned not when they went. 13 As for the likeness of the living ones their appearance was like live coals of fire, burning up like the appearance of torches, the same went to and fro between the living ones, and the fire had brightness, and out of the fire went forth light. 14 And the living ones ran and returned, like the appearance of a flash of lightning.

And I looked at the living ones, and lo! one wheel upon the earth beside the living ones for each of his four faces. 15 The appearance of the wheels and of their structure was like a Tarshish-stone to look upon, and they four had one likeness, and their appearance and their structure were just as would be a wheel in the midst of a wheel.

Upon their four sides, when they went, did they go, they turned not when they went. 16 As for their rings, they were so high, that they were terrible, and their rings full of eyes round about had they four. 17 And when the living ones went, the wheels went beside them, and when the living ones were lifted up from the earth the wheels were lifted up: 20 whirlwind was the spirit that was minded to go they went—thither was the spirit minded to go, and the wheels would be lifted up along with them, for the spirit of the living one was in the wheels: 21 when they went these stood, and when they stood these stood, and when they were lifted up from off the earth the wheels were lifted up [along with them], for the spirit of the living one was in the wheels.

And there was a likeness, over the heads of the living one—an expanse, like terrible crystal to look upon, stretched forth over their heads above. 22 And under the expanse their wings were straight, one towards another, each one had two, covering on this side and each one had two, covering on that side [their bodies].

And I heard the sound of their wings, as the sound of many waters, as the sound of the Almighty, when they went, the sound of a storm, as the sound of a host, as the sound of a host, when they stood they let down their wings. 23 And there was a voice above the expanse that was over their head, when they stood they let down their wings.

And the expanse that was over their heads, as the appearance of a sapphire-stone was the likeness of a throne, and upon the likeness of a throne was a likeness, as the appearance of a man, upon it above.

And I saw, was burned copper to look upon as the appearance of fire within it round about, from the appearance of his loins and upwards, and from the appearance of his loins and downwards saw I, as the appearance of fire, and he had brightness round about: 20 the appearance of the bow which is in a cloud, on a day of rain was the appearance of the brightness round about, that was the appearance of the likeness of the glory of Yahweh, and when I saw I fell upon my face, and heard a voice of one speaking.

§ 2. One who speaks sends Ezekiel to Them of the Captivity.

1 And he said unto me,—

Son of man,

Stand upon thy feet, that I may speak with thee.

2 Then the Spirit entered into me, as soon as he spake unto me, and it caused me to stand upon my feet, and I heard one speaking unto me.

3 And he said unto me—

Son of man,

I am sending thee unto the sons of Israel, unto rebellious nations, which have rebelled against me, they, and their fathers have transgressed against me, until this very day; and it is unto such sons—of shameless face, and emboldened heart that I am sending thee, therefore shalt thou say unto them,

Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh.

And they whether they will hear or whether they will forbear, for a perverse house they are shall then know that a prophet hath been in their midst.

But thou, son of man Be not afraid of them, Nor of their words be afraid. Though thorns and thistles are about thee, And amongst prickly plants thou dost dwell,

Of their words be not afraid, nor At their faces be thou dismayed, For a perverse house they are!
Thou shalt therefore speak my words unto them, whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear, For perverseness they are.

Thou therefore, son of man, hear what I am speaking unto thee, become not perverse, like the perverse house — open thy mouth, and eat that which I am giving unto thee.

So I looked, and lo! a hand put forth unto me, and lo! therein, a scroll; and he spread it out before me, and it was written upon the front and the back, — and there were written thereon, lamentation and sighing, and wailing.

Then said he unto me, Son of man, What thou findest eat, eat this roll, and go speak unto the house of Israel.

So I opened my mouth, and he caused me to eat this roll. Then said he unto me, Son of man, Thy belly shall cause thou to eat, and thy bowels shall fill thou with this roll, which I am giving unto thee. So I did eat, and it became in my mouth as honey for sweetness.

Then said he unto me, Son of man, Go get thee unto the house of Israel, and thou shalt speak with my words unto them. For not unto a people deep of lip and heavy of tongue art thou sent — but unto the house of Israel: not unto many peoples, deep of lip and heavy of tongue, whose words thou couldst not understand; surely if unto them I had sent thee, they would have hearkened unto thee. But the house of Israel will not be willing to hearken unto thee, for they are not willing to hearken unto me; — for all the house of Israel are bold of forehead and hard of heart.

Lo! I have made thy face bold, like as their faces; and thy forehead bold, like as their forehead. A Adamsant, harder than flint, have I made thy forehead; thou shalt not fear them, neither shalt thou be dismayed at their faces.

For perverseness they are!

Then said he unto me, — Son of man, All my words which I shall speak unto thee receive thou into thy heart, and in thine ears hear thou; then go get thee unto them of the captivity, unto the sons of thy people, and thou shalt speak unto them, and say unto them, Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh, whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear.

Then the Spirit lifted me up, and I heard behind me the sound of a great rushing:— Blessed be the glory of Yahweh, From his place! Yea the sound of the wings of the living ones, gently touching each other, and the sound of the wheels along with them, seven the sound of a great rushing! So the Spirit lifted me up, and took me away, and I went bitterly, in the rage of my spirit, but the hand of Yahweh upon me] was strong.

§ 3. Ezekiel commences his Mission at Tel-Abib — First "Watchman" Illustration. (Comp. chaps. xviii., xxxiii.)

Thus came I unto them of the captivity, at Tel-Abib, who were dwelling towards the river Chebar, and I dwelt where they were dwelling; [yea I dwelt there seven days,] stunned in their midst.

And it came to pass at the end of seven days that the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying: Son of man,

A watchman have I appointed thee, to the house of Israel, — and thou shalt hear, at my mouth, a message, and shalt warn them [from me].

<When I say to the lawless man— Thou shalt surely die,> and thou hast not given him warning, neither hast spoken to warn the lawless man from his lawless way, to save himself alive> [the same lawless man] in his iniquity shall die, but [his blood] at thy hand will I require. Whereas <when thou hast warned a lawless man, and he hath not turned from his lawlessness, and from his lawless way> he: [in his iniquity] shall die, but [thou] hast delivered [thine own soul].

And when a righteous man hath turned from his righteousness, and committed perversity, and I have suffered a stumbling-block to be laid before him> [he] shall die, — though thou hast not warned him > [in his sin] shall he die, neither shall be remembered his righteous deeds which he hath done, but [his blood] at thy hand will I require; whereas <when thou hast warned a righteous man, That a righteous man [must not sin], and the [he] hath not sinned> he shall surely live] in that he took warning, and [thou] hast delivered [thine own soul].

18. Or, [turning "speech" into "narrative:" "And the Spirit lifted me up, and I heard behind me a great rushing sound, — when the glory of Yahweh from its place," Cp. M.T. chap. p. 4. 19—G.N. The difference results from the change of a single consonant ("from" for "for").}

20. So read; and so both written and read in some cod. (E. 3. ear. pr. edns., Aram. Sep. and Syr.) a perverseness: M.C.T. has: "im prop. or "righteousness": but read: "righteousness" (or "righteousness") in some cod. (E. 1. ear. pr. edns., both written and read in the plural — G.N.)
Then came upon me there, the hand of Yahweh,—and he said unto me,

Arise, go forth into the valley, and <there> will I speak with thee.

So I arose, and went forth into the valley, and lo! there, the glory of Yahweh, standing, like the glory which I saw by the river Chebar,—and I fell upon my face.

Then the Spirit entered into me, and caused me to stand upon my feet,—and he spake with me, and said unto me,

Go in, shut thyself up, in the midst of thine own house. And <thou—O son of man> lo! they have put upon thee bands, and they will bind thee therewith,—so that thou go not forth in their midst; <thy tongue also> will I cause to cleave unto the roof of thy mouth, so shalt thou be dumb, and not be to them a reprover.—

For <a perverse house> they are! But <when I speak with thee> I will open thy mouth, and thou shalt say unto them,

Thus saith My Lord Yahweh,—<He that is minded to hear> let him hear,
And <he that is minded to forbear> let him forbear!

For <a perverse house> they are!


1 [Thou] therefore, O son of man,
Take thee a tile, and lay it before thee,—and pourtray thereon a city, even Jerusalem.

2 Then shalt thou lay siege against it. And build up against it a siege-wall, And cast up against it a mound,—And set against it camps, And place against it battering-rams, round about.

3 [Thou] therefore, take thee a pan of iron, and set it for a wall of iron, between thee and the city,—then shalt thou direct thy face against it, and it shall come into siege, and thou shalt lay siege to it, <a sign> shall it be' to the house of Israel.

4 [Thou] therefore, lie thou on thy left side, and lay the iniquity of the house of Israel upon it,—<during the number of the days which thou shalt lie thereon> shalt thou bear their punishment.

5 [I] therefore, have appointed thee the years of their punishment, by the number of days, a hundred and ninety days,—so shalt thou bear the iniquity of the house of Israel.

And <when thou hast ended these> then shalt thou lie, on thy right side, a second' time, and shalt bear the iniquity of the house of Judah,—<forty days, one day for each year> have I appointed thee.

7 Thus then <unto the siege of Jerusalem> shalt thou direct thy face, with thine arm made bare,—so shalt thou prophesy against it. And lo! I have laid upon thee—bands,—and thou shalt not turn thee from thine one side to thine other, until thou have ended the days of thy siege.

9 [Thou] therefore, take thee wheat and barley and peas and lentils and millet and spelt, and put them in one vessel, and make them ready for thee as bread,—<during the number of days which thou' art lying on thy side> a hundred and ninety days shalt thou eat it; and thy food, which thou shalt eat: shall be by weight, twenty shekels a day,—<from time to time> shalt thou eat it; and <water, by measure> shalt thou drink, the sixth part of a hin,—from time to time shalt thou drink; and <a barley cake> shalt thou eat it, and <the same, with dung proceeding from man> shalt thou bake, before their eyes.

11 Then said Yahweh,

<In like manner> shall the sons of Israel eat their bread, defiled,—among the nations, whither I will drive them.

12 Then said I,

Ah! My Lord, Yahweh, lo! <my person hath not been defiled>: <neither of what hath died of itself, nor of what hath been torn in pieces> have I eaten, from my youthful days even until now, neither hath come into my mouth' the flesh of a foul thing.

13 So then he said unto me,

See, I have granted thee, cow's dung for man's dung,—and thou shalt prepare thy bread thereupon.

14 And he said unto me,

Son of man, Behold me! breaking the staff of bread in Jerusalem,

So shall they eat bread by weight, and with anxious care,

And <water, by measure, and in astonishment> shall they drink:

—that they may lack bread and water and be astonished one with another, and pine away in their punishment.

§ 5. The Prophet's own Hair, shorn, divided, chopped up and burned, a Symbol of the Dispersion of the People.

1 [Thou] therefore, son of man,
Take thee a sharp cutting instrument, <a barber's razor> shalt thou take thee, and shalt cause it to pass upon thy head, and upon thy chin,—and shalt take the balances

a Lit.: "a man of re-
pair.

b Cp. xxiv. 27; xxxix. 21; [M.C.T. has: "three hundred and ninety."]

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for weighing, and shalt divide the hair. a
A third part (in the fire) shalt thou burn, in the midst of the city, when the days of the siege are fulfilled;—and thou shalt take a third part, thou shalt smite it with the cutting instrument, round about it, and a third part shalt thou scatter to the wind, and a sword will I make bare after them; and thou shalt take from thence a few in number, and shalt bind them in thy skirts; and of them again take, and cast them into the midst of the fire, and burn them in the fire,—from thence shall go forth a fire, unto all the house of Israel.

Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh,
In the midst of the nations I placed her,—and of the countries round about her;
But she hath changed my regulations into lawlessness, more than the nations, And my statutes, more than the countries which are round about her, For my regulations have they rejected, And in my statutes have they not walked.

Therefore:
Because ye have become more rebellious than the nations who are round about you,
In my statutes have not walked, And my regulations have not done, And according to the regulations of the nations which are round about you have not done:

Therefore:
Therefore saith My Lord, Yahweh,
I am against thee, even I. Therefore will I execute in thy midst judgments, in the eyes of the nations;
Yea I will execute upon thee that which I have not executed, And like unto which I will not execute again,—Because of all thine abominations.
Therefore fathers will eat sons in thy midst, And sons will eat fathers,—And I will execute upon thee judgments, and will scatter the whole remnant of thee, to every wind.

Therefore; as I live,
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh,—Surely because my sanctuary thou hast defiled, with all thy detestable things, and with all thine abominations;
Even I also will cut off, and mine eye shall not spare; Yea even I will not pity.

§ 6. Against the Mountains of Israel.

Then came the word of Yahweh unto me, saying:
Son of man, Set thy face against the mountains of Israel,—and prophesy unto them: and say, Ye mountains of Israel, hear ye the word of My Lord, Yahweh,—
Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh,—
To the mountains and to the hills, to the hollows and to the valleys,—Behold me!
I am bringing upon you a sword, And I will destroy your high places; And your altars shall be laid waste, And your sun-pillars shall be broken in pieces,—And I will cause your slain to fall before your manufactored gods.
And I will lay the carcases of the sons of Israel, before their manufactured gods, and will scatter your bones, round about your altars.

In all your dwelling-places, the cities shall be laid waste, and the high places shall be made desolate, to the end your altars may be laid waste and become desolate, and your manufactured gods be broken in pieces and cease, and your sun-pillars be cut down, and your handiworks be abolished.

And the slain shall fall in your midst, so shall ye know that I am Yahweh.

Yet will I leave a remnant, in that ye shall have such as are escaped of the sword throughout the nations, when ye be scattered throughout the lands.

Then shall they who have escaped of you remember me, among the nations whither they have been carried captive, in that I have broken their adulterous heart, which hath turned aside from me, and their eyes which have adulterously gone after their manufactured gods, so shall they become lost home in their own sight, for the wicked things which they have done in all their abominations.

Then shall they know that I am Yahweh: not in vain had threatened to bring upon them this calamity.

Thus saith My Lord Yahweh: Smite with thy hand, and stamp with thy foot, and say, Alas! regarding all the wicked abominations of the house of Israel, in that by sword, by famine, and by pestilence shall they fall:

He that is far off by pestilence shall die, and he that is near by the sword shall fall, and he that is left and is besieged by the famine shall die; thus will I make an end of mine indignation against them.

So shall ye know that I am Yahweh: in that their slain are in the midst of their manufactured gods, on every side of their altars.

Upon every high hill, in all the tops of the mountains, and under every green tree, and under every tangled oak.
The place where they offered a satisfying odour to all their manufactured gods.

Thus will I stretch out my hand upon them, and make the land a greater waste and devastation than the desert toward Diblah, throughout all their dwelling-places, and they shall know that I am Yahweh.

And the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:

Thou therefore, O son of man, thus saith My Lord Yahweh, to the soil of Israel there is an end.
The end hath come upon the four skirts of the land.

Now is the end upon thee, therefore will I send mine anger against thee, and judge thee according to thy ways, and lay upon thee all thine abominations, and mine eye shall not shield thee.

Neither will I pity, for thy ways upon thee will I lay, and thine abominations in thy midst shall be found, so shall ye know that I am Yahweh.

Thus saith My Lord Yahweh: A calamity, a sole calamity! lo! it hath come.

An end hath come, come hath the end, it hath roused itself upon thee, Lo! it hath come.
The circle hath come round unto thee, O inhabitant of the land, the time hath come.
The day of consternation hath drawn near, and not the joyful shout of the mountains.

Now shortly will I pour out mine indignation upon thee, and will bring to an end mine anger against thee, and will judge thee according to thy ways, and will lay upon thee all thine abominations, and mine eye shall not shield thee.

Neither will I have pity, according to thy ways unto thee will I render, and thine abominations in thy midst shall be found, so shall ye know that I am Yahweh.

So (with a "D" in many MSS. w. 10 ear. pr. edns., Aram., Sep., Syr., and Vul., but in other cod. there is a Massoretic note that one school of Massoretes has "Riblah," with an "R" and the other school, "Diblah," G. N. For "D" and "R," See Table I., p. 29, ante.)

Some cods. (w. 4 ear. pr. edns. and Aram.): "Calamity after calamity"—G. N., N.B.: The small diff. between "shar" "one (sole)" and "shar after," in Table I., p. 29, ante.
Lo! the day,
Lo! it hath come,—
The circle hath gone forth,
The sceptre hath blossomed,
Insolence hath sprouted:

Violence hath risen up as a sceptre of lawlessness,
There are none of them,
And none of their multitude,
And none of their thongs,
And no lamentation over them. {a}

The time hath arrived,
The day hath arrived,
<The buyer> let him not rejoice, and
<The seller> let him not mourn,—
For indignation is against all her multitude.

For <the seller> unto that which is to be sold shall not return, though <yet, among the living> were their life,—for the vision is against all her multitude.
He shall not return, and no man shall strengthen his life.

They have blown the trumpet, even to make all ready,
Yet is there none going to the battle;
For indignation is against all her multitude.

The sword without, and Pestilence and famine within,—
He that is in the field shall die, and He that is in the city shall devour him;
While they who escape of them shall escape, and become on the mountains, as the doves of the valleys, all of them cooing, each one in his punishment;

All hands shall be unmannèd; and All knees shall be weak as water.

Therefore shall they gird themselves with sackcloth, and shuddering shall cover them,—And in all faces shall be paleness, and in all their heads baldness.

Their silver <into the streets> shall they cast, and Their gold <for throwing away> shall serve,
Their silver and their gold shall not be able to deliver them, in the day of the wrath of Yahweh, <Their craving> shall they not satisfy, and <Their belly> shall they not fill,—
For a stumbling-block hath their iniquity become.

When the beauty of his own ornament he had in majesty placed> Then the images of their abominations, Their detestable things Made they therein,—
For this cause have I delivered it up to them for removal;

Yes I will deliver it
Into the hand of foreigners' for a prey,
And to the lawless ones of the earth' for a spoil,
And they will profane it:
And I will turn away my face from them, And they will profane my cherished place,—Yes there will enter it violent men, Who will profane it.

Prepare thou a chain,—
For the land is full of the crime of bloodshed,
And the city is full of violence.

So then I will bring in the wicked ones of the nations,
And they shall take possession of their houses,—And I will cause to cease the pomp of the strong ones,
And their holy places shall be profaned.

Destruction hath entered,—And they shall seek welfare, and there be none.

Disaster upon disaster shall come,
And report after report shall arise,—Therefore shall they seek a vision from a prophet, And law shall perish from priest, And counsel from elders.

The king shall mourn, and The chief shall clothe himself with astonishment, and The hands of the people of the land shall be wrung in anguish,—
After their own way will I deal with them, and With their own sentences will I sentence them, And they shall know that I am Yahweh.

§ 7. The Prophet is carried to Jerusalem in the Visions of God (chaps. viii.—xi.)

And it came to pass <in the sixth year, in the sixth month, on the fifth day of the month, I being seated in my house, and the elders of Judah being seated before me> then fell upon me there’ <the hand of My Lord, Yahweh>.

So I looked, and lo! a likeness as the appearance of a man, from

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{a} Or: "none excellent among them." "<No enemy is left among them>" —Cited G.624.

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Some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edn., Syr., Vul.) have "no rest" or "no Noah." {b}

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Or: "iniquity."
the appearance of his loins and downward fire, and from his loins and upwards as an appearance of shining, as the look of amber. 2 Then put he forth the similitude of a hand, and took me by the forelock of my head,—and the Spirit lifted me up—between the earth and the heavens and brought me to Jerusalem in the visions of God, into the opening of the inner gate that looketh toward the north, where was the seat of the Statue of Jealousy, that provoketh to jealousy; 4 and lo! <there> the glory of the God of Israel, like the appearance which I had seen in the valley. 5 Then said he unto me, 

Son of man, 

Lift up, I pray thee, thine eyes, the way toward the north. 
So I lifted up mine eyes the way toward the north, and lo! <on the north, by the gate of the altar> this Statue of Jealousy, in the entrance. 6 Then said he unto me, 

Son of man, 

Canst thou see what they are doing,—the great abominations which [the house of Israel] are committing here, that I should go far away from my sanctuary? Howbeit <yet again> shalt thou see great abominations. 7 So he brought me into the opening of the court,—and I looked, and lo! a single hole, in the wall. 8 Then said he unto me, 

Son of man, 

Break, I pray thee, through the wall. 
So I broke through the wall, and lo! a single opening. 9 Then said he unto me,— 

Go in, and see the wicked abominations, which they are committing here. 
10 So I went in, and looked, and lo! every similitude of creeping thing, and detestable beast, and all the manufactured gods of the house of Israel,—poured upon the wall, round about on every side; 11 and some seventy men of the elders of the house of Israel, with Zerubbabel son of Shaphan, who stood in their midst, were standing before them, even every man with his censer in his hand,—and the fragrance of the cloud of incense, ascending. 12 Then said he unto me, 

Hast thou seen, Son of man, what the elders of the house of Israel, are doing in the dark, every man in his image-chambers? for they are saying— 

Yahweh doth not see us! 13 Then said he unto me,— 

<Yet again> shalt thou see great abominations, which they are committing. 
14 So he brought me into the opening of the gate of the house of Yahweh, which was toward the north,—and lo! <there> women sitting, weeping for Tammuz. 15 Then said he unto me, 

Hast thou seen, O son of man? <Yet again> shalt thou see greater abominations than these. 16 So he brought me into the inner court of the house of Yahweh, and lo! <at the opening of the temple of Yahweh, between the porch and the altar> about twenty-five men,—their backs towards the temple of Yahweh, and their faces eastward, and they were bowing down eastward, unto the Sun. 17 Then said he unto me, 

Hast thou seen, O son of man? Is it too small a thing for the house of Judah, to be committing the abominations which they have committed here,—that they have filled the land with violence, and have again provoked me to anger, and there they are! putting the branch to my nose. 18 Therefore I will act with indignation; Mine eye [shall not shield]. 

Neither will I pity,— 

<Though they have cried in mine ears, with a loud voice> yet will I not hear them. 1 Then cried he in mine ears, with a loud voice, saying, 

Draw near, ye that have charge of the city,—even every man with his weapon of destruction in his hand. 2 And lo! <six men> coming in out of the way of the upper gate, which looketh toward the north, even every man with his destructive weapon in his hand, and one man in their midst clothed with linen, having a scribe's inkholder by his side,—so they came in and stood beside the altar of bronze. 3 And <the glory of the God of Israel> lifted itself up from off the cherub, whereto it had been, unto the threshold of the house,—and he called unto the man clothed with linen, who had the scribe's inkholder by his side. 4 Then said Yahweh unto him, 

Pass along through the midst of the city, through the midst of Jerusalem,—and set thou a mark upon the foreheads of the men who are sighing and crying over all the abominations that are being done in her midst. 5 But <unto these> said he in mine ears, 

Pass along through the city after him, and smite,—let not thy eye see, neither...
have ye pity: 6 elder, young man and virgin, and little ones and women> shall ye slay utterly, but unto any man who hath upon him the mark> do not ye come near, and at my sanctuary shall ye begin.

So they began with the elder men, who were before the house. 7 And he said unto them,
Defile ye the house, and fill the courts with the slain,—go ye forth!
So they went forth, and smote in the city. 8 And it came to pass while they were smiting them—I being left remaining—that I fell upon my face and made outcry, and said,
Alas! My Lord, Yahweh! art thou about to destroy all the remnant of Israel, in that thou art pouring out of thine indignation upon Jerusalem?
9 And he said unto me,
The iniquity of the house of Israel and Judah is exceeding great, and the land is filled with shed blood, and the city is full of over-reaching,—for they have said,
Yahweh hath forsaken the land, and Yahweh doth not see.
10 Therefore as for even me>
Mine eye shall not shield,
Neither will I pity,—
Their way upon their own head> have I rendered.
11 And lo! the man clothed in linen, having the inholder by his side, bringing back word, saying,—
I have done, according to all which thou didst command me.

Then I looked, and lo! <in the expanse> which was over the head of the cherubim, as a sapphire stone, [as the appearance of the likeness of a throne] appeared over them. 2 Then said he unto the man clothed in linen—then said he,
Go in between the whirling wheels, even under the cherub, and fill both thy hands with live coals of fire from between the cherubim, and throw> over the city.
So he went in before mine eyes.

Now the cherubim> were standing on the right side of the house, when the man went in,—and the cloud filled the inner court. 4 Then arose the glory of Yahweh from off the cherub, unto the threshold of the house,—and the house was filled with the cloud, and the court was filled with the brightness of the glory of Yahweh. And the sound of the wings of the cherubim was heard, as far as the outer court,—like the voice of the Almighty God> when he speaketh. 6 So then it came to pass—<when he commanded the man clothed with linen>, saying,
Take fire from between the whirling wheels, from between the cherubim>
than went he in and stood beside the wheel.
7 And the cherub put forth his hand from between the cherubim, unto the fire that was between the cherubim, and took up [thereof] and gave into the hands of him who was clothed with linen,—who took it and went forth. 8 Now the cherubim appeared to have the likeness of the hand of a man, under their wings.

Then looked I, and lo! four wheels by the cherubim—one wheel by one cherub, and another wheel by another cherub,—and the appearance of the wheel was to look upon like a Tarshish stone. 10 and as for their appearance> one likeness> had they four,—as might be a wheel in the midst of a wheel.
11 <When they went> upon their four sides they went, they turned not when they went,<for> to the place whithersoever the head turned> after it> they went, they turned not when they went. 12 And all their flesh, and their back, and their hands, and their wings,—and the wheels> were full of eyes round about, even their wheels which they four had,

To the wheels—to them> was made the cry—
O whirling wheel! 13 in mine ears.
14 And four faces> had each one,—<the first face> was the face of a cherub, and <the second face> was the face of a man, and <the third> was the face of a lion, and <the fourth> was the face of an eagle.
15 Then arose the cherubim,—<the same> was the living one, which I had seen by the river Chebar. 16 When the cherubim went> then went the wheels beside them,—<when> the cherubim uplifted their wings, to arise from off the earth> the wheels themselves turned not from beside them; 17 <when they stood> these stood, and <when> they arose> these arose with them,—for the spirit of the living one was in them.

And when the glory of Yahweh went forth from off the threshold of the house,—and stood over the cherubim> then the cherubim uplifted> their wings and arose from the earth, before mine eyes, as they went forth, the wheels also in unison with them,—and it stood at the opening of the gate of the house of Yahweh that was toward the east, with the glory of the God of Israel over them, [above].

29 The same> was the living one, which I saw under the God of Israel.
11 And the Spirit lifted me up, and brought me into the east gate of the house of Yahweh, which looketh eastward, and lo! in the opening of the gate twenty-five men,—and I saw in their midst Jezaniah son of Azzur and Pelatiah son of Benaiyah, princes of the people. Then said he unto me,—Son of man,

[These are the men who are devising iniquity, and who are counselling wicked counsel in this city; who are saying, Not near! let us build houses,—It is the caldron, and we are the flesh!]

Therefore prophesy against them, — prophesy, Son of man.

Then fell upon me the Spirit of Yahweh, and he said unto me,

Say—

[Thus saith Yahweh, Yea the things that come up on your spirit I know, every one. Ye have multiplied your slain in this city, and have filled her streets with slain. Therefore]

Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh,

<Your slain whom ye have laid in her midst>—They are the flesh, and She is the caldron,—when ye are taken out of her midst.

And a sword shall be in my hand, and I will bring in upon you, Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

So will I take you forth out of your midst, and will deliver you into the hand of foreigners, and will execute upon you judgments.

By the sword shall ye fall, Upon the boundary of Israel will I judge you,—So shall ye know that I am Yahweh. This city shall not serve you for a caldron, Neither shall ye serve in the midst thereof, for flesh,—Near the boundary of Israel will I judge you.

So shall ye know that I am Yahweh, In whose statutes ye have not walked, And in whose appointments ye have not executed,—But according to the appointments of the nations that are round about you ye have ye done.

Cp. chap. ii. 2.

Heb. יִקְרָא (qarkh.), 2; 3, plā̂ṭāw. Or: "it," as in verse 8.


M.L. "she" (or "it").

12 And it came to pass as I prophesied that Pelatiah son of Benaiyah died,—so then I fell down upon my face, and made my outcry with a loud voice, and said—Alas! My Lord, Yahweh!

<A full end> art thou making of the remnant of Israel?

Then came the word of Yahweh unto me, saying:

Son of man,

Thine own brethren, thine own brethren, the men of thy kindred, even all the house of Israel, all of it are they to whom the inhabitants of Jerusalem have said,

Get you far away from Yahweh, To us it is that the land hath been given, for a possession!

Therefore say,

Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh,

<Although I have removed them far away among the nations, And although I have dispersed them throughout the lands> Yet have I become to them a sanctuary for a little while, in the lands which they have entered.

Therefore say,

Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh, Therefore will I assemble you from among the peoples, And gather you out of the lands wherein ye have been dispersed,—And will give you the soil of Israel.

So shall they come in thither, and take away all her detestable things, and all her abominations, out of her;

And I will give them another heart, And a new spirit will I put within you,— And will take away the heart of stone out of their flesh, and give them a heart of flesh:

To the end that in my statutes they may walk, And in my appointments they may keep, and do them,—So shall they become my people, And I will become their God.

But as for them who having a heart for their detestable things, and for their abominations, <after their own heart> do walk>, Their way upon their own heads> will I render,

Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.
the glory of the God of Israel, being over them [above].

Thus went up the glory of Yahweh, out from the midst of the city, and stood on the mountain, which is on the east of the city.

And [the spirit] lifted me up, and brought me to Chaldea, unto them of the captivity, in the vision, by the Spirit of God,—thus went up from me, the vision which I had seen. So I spake unto them of the captivity,—all the words of Yahweh, which he had showed me.


12 Then came the word of Yahweh unto me, saying:

Son of man,

In the midst of a perverse house dost thou dwell,—
Who have eyes to see—and have not seen,
Ears have they to hear—and have not heard.

For a perverse house they are.

Thou therefore, Son of man,

Prepare thee baggage for exile, and exile thyself, by day, before their eyes,—so shalt thou exile thyself out of thy place unto another place, before their eyes, by chance they will consider, though a perverse house they are.

Therefore shalt thou take forth thy baggage, as baggage for exile, by day before their eyes,—and thou shalt go forth in the evening, before their eyes, like them who go forth to exile.

Before their eyes break thou forth by thyself through the wall,—and carry forth through it.

Before their eyes

Upon the shoulder shalt thou lift it,

In thick darkness take it forth,

Thy face shalt thou cover, so that thou see not the land;

For a sign have I appointed thee to the house of Israel.

And I did so. just as I was commanded, My baggage took I forth as baggage for exile, by day, and in the evening I brake forth by myself through the wall, by force: in the twilight I took it forth—son to my shoulder—I lifted it, before their eyes. Then came the word of Yahweh unto me, in the morning, saying:

Son of man,

Have not the house of Israel, the perverse house, said unto thee,—

What art thou doing?

Say unto them,

Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh,—

[For the Bearer] is this burden, in Jerusalem, and [for] all the house of Israel, such as are in their midst.

11 Say,

I am your sign:

As I have done, so shall it be done to them,

Into exile—into captivity—shall they go.

Yea, the Bearer who is in their midst

Upon his shoulder shall lift it.

In thick darkness shall he go forth,

Through the wall shall they break, to bear forth through it,—

His face shall he cover, to the end that his own eye may not see the land.

Then will I spread my net over him, and he shall be taken in my snare;

And I will take him to Babylon, in the land of the Chaldeans,

The which indeed, he shall not see, And yet there shall he die:—

And all who are round about him to help him, and all his troopers will I scatter to every wind,—and a sword will I make bare after them.

So shall they know that I am Yahweh,—

By my dispersing them among the nations, And scattering them throughout the lands.

Yet will I leave remaining of them, men easily counted, from the sword, from the famine and from the pestilence,—that they may recount all their abominations among the nations whither they have come,

So shall they know that I am Yahweh.

17 Then came the word of Yahweh unto me, saying:

Son of man,

Thy bread, with trembling, shalt thou eat,—

And thy water, in agitation and in fear, shalt thou drink.

Then shalt thou say unto the people of the land,

Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh,

Concerning the inhabitants of Jerusalem, upon the soil of Israel,

Their bread, with anxious care, shall they eat,

And their water, in astonishment, shall they drink,—

That her land may be deserted, of her fulness, because of the violence of all them who dwell therein.

Yea, the cities that are inhabited, shall be laid waste,

And the land, shall become an astonishment,—

So shall ye know that I am Yahweh.
And the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:

Son of man,
What is this proverb ye have, concerning the soil of Israel, saying,—
The days are prolonged, Therefore shall every vision come to nought?
Then shall ye say unto him, This vision is for the time to come, and I will speak in the meanwhile.

He shall not be long in speaking, and shall not delay any more,
For in thy days shall thy word be, and I will speak it, and perform it.

Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

And the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:

Son of man,
Lo! the house of Israel are saying, The vision which he seeth is for many days, Yea, for times far away hath the prophetesised.
Then shall ye say unto him, Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

Son of man, propheesy against the house of Israel, who are prophesying, and say unto them who prophesy out of their own heart, Hear ye the word of Yahweh;

Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh, Alas for the base prophet,—who follow their own spirit, and have seen nothing.

§ 9. Against the Prophets of Israel.

And the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:

Son of man, propheesy against the house of Israel, who are prophesying, and say unto them who prophesy out of their own heart, Hear ye the word of Yahweh;

Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh,
-Alas for the base prophet,—who follow their own spirit, and have seen nothing.

N.B.: dabhar = word, substance, matter, content, purpose, meaning.

Note how forcible this statement appears when "Yahweh" is taken as the "He who bringeth to pass." Cp. Intro., Ch. IV. Observing the same idiom as in Eze. iii. 14. Cp. Intro., Chap. IV. (III. 4).
Cr. "longer."
In some cod. [w. a. sep. v.]: "concerning."—O.n.

Less prob. = "foxes." Synoposea, b. 4.
Or transfer both divine names: = Adonai, Yahweh. So it shall be. (w. Sep. and Vul.)—O.n.
Cp. Intro., Chap. II.
And I will pull down the wall which ye have coated with whitewash, And will bring it unto the ground, So shall be discovered its foundation,— Yea it shall fall, And ye shall come to an end in the midst thereof,

So shall ye know that ||I|| am Yahweh.

Thus will I bring to an end mine indignation against the wall, and against them who were coating it with whitewash, And will say to you, No more is the wall, And no more are they who were coating it: 14 [to wit] the prophets of Israel, who are prophesying unto Jerusalem, and are seeing, on her behalf, visions of prosperity,— when there is no prosperity,

Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

§ 10. Against the Oracle Women.

And ||thou||, Son of man, Set thy face against the daughters of thy people, Those who are prophesying out of their own heart,— And prophesy thou against them; 18 and say, ||Thus|| saith My Lord, Yahweh, Alas! for the women Who sew oracle-cases on all elbows, And prepare wraps upon the head of every stature to hunt souls,— ||The souls ye hunt|| are those of my people, Whereas <your own [souls]> ye keep alive. Thus have ye profaned me unto my people, for handfuls of barley and for pieces of bread, Putting to death the souls that should not die, and Keeping alive the souls that should not live,— By your lying to my people, ||who hearken to lies||.

Therefore|| Thus|| saith My Lord, Yahweh, Behold me! against your oracle-cases wherever ye’ are hunting the souls, to make them fly, And I will tear them off your arms,— And let go the souls of them whose souls ye’ are hunting as birds; And will tear off your wraps, And deliver my people out of your hand, And they shall be no longer in your hand, to be hunted;—

So shall ye know that ||I|| am Yahweh.

Because of the paining of the heart of the righteous man with falsehood, whom ||I|| have not pained,— And strengthening the hands of the lawless man, that he should not turn from his wicked way, by letting him live>
And will set my face against that man,  
And will make of him a sign and a proverb,  
And will cut him off out of the midst of my people:  
So shall ye know that I am Yahweh.

"Ye" the prophet himself, when he suffereth himself to be deceived, and  
speaketh a word,  
"I, Yahweh" have suffered that prophet to be deceived.  
Then will I stretch forth my hand against him, and destroy him out of the midst of my people, Israel:  
So shall they bear their punishment,  
"As" the punishment of him that enquireth.  
So shall [the punishment of the prophet] be:  
That the house of Israel may no more go astray from following me,  
And no more defile themselves by any of their transgressions,  
But may become my people,  
And I may become their God.  
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

§ 12. For a Traacherous Land, not even Noah, Daniel and Job could be heard.

And the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:  
Son of man,  
"When a land shall sin against me by committing treachery, and I shall stretch out my hand against it,  
And break for it the staff of bread,  
And send thereon famine,  
And cut off therefrom, man and beast."

Then "should these three men be in the midst thereof, Noah, Daniel, and Job;  
"They" [by their righteousness] should deliver their own lives.  
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

"If a mischievous wild beast" I suffer to pass through the land, and that beast bereave it, so that it become too desolate for any man to pass through, by reason of the wild beast.  
[Were] these three men in the midst thereof.  
"As I live."  
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

I should cut off therefrom, man and beast.  
Were these three men in the midst thereof.  
As I live, saith My Lord, Yahweh.  
They should deliver neither sons nor daughters,  
For they alone should be delivered.  
Or "pestilence" I should send into that land, and should pour out mine indignation thereon in blood, to cut off therefrom, man and beast.  
Were Noah, Daniel and Job in the midst thereof.  
As I live,  
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.  
Surely neither "son nor daughter" should they deliver,  
"They", by their righteousness should deliver [only] their own lives.  
For [thus] saith My Lord, Yahweh.  
How much less [should they avail] when "my four calamitous judgments", sword and famine and mischievous wild beast and pestilence.  
I have sent against Jerusalem, to cut off therefrom, man and beast.  
Yet lo! there hath been left therein, a remnant of fugitives to be brought forth —sons and daughters,—  
There they are! coming forth unto you.  
And so ye shall see their way, and their doings, and be consoled, over the calamity which I have brought in upon Jerusalem, even all that I have brought in upon her.  
Yea they shall console you, when ye see their way and their doings.  
So shall ye know that "not without cause" have I done, anything that I have done with her,  
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.


And the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:  
Son of man,  
What can the vine-tree be more than any other tree,—any "branch" which hath been found among the trees of the forest?  
Shall there be taken from it wood, to be made into any work?  
Or will men take therefrom a peg, to hang thereon any vessel?  
Lo! "into the fire" it is given up for fuel.  
"The two ends thereof" doth the fire devour,  
And the middle thereof is charred.  
Is it fit for any work?
§ 14. Jerusalem's Infidelity, under the figure of an Adulteress, is graphically portrayed.

16 And the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:
2 Son of man,
Let Jerusalem know her abominations,
3 Therefore shalt thou say—
| Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh,
To Jerusalem,
Thine origin and thy birth were of the land of the Canaanite,—
Thy father was the Amorite,
And thy mother a Hittite,
4 And as for thy birth || in the day thou wast born >
Thy navel-cord was not cut,
And in water wast thou not bathed, to cleanse thee—
And as for being salted thou wast not salted. —
And as for being bandaged thou wast not bandaged.
No eye || threw a shield over thee, || by doing for thee one of these things, taking pity on thee,—
But thou wast cast out, on the face of the field,
Because thy person was abhorred, in the day thou wast born.
6 And I passed by thee, and looked upon thee, thrusting about thee in thy blood,
And said to thee—
| Despite thy blood live! —
Yea I said to thee—
| Despite thy blood live! —
7 Into myriads—like the bud of the field made I thee,
And thou didst increase, and become well-grown, and didst attain to most excellent adornments,—
| Thy breasts were well-formed. —
And thy hair was grown,
But thou thyself wast utterly naked.

5 And I passed by thee, and looked upon thee, and lo! thy time was the time for endearments,
So I spread my skirt over thee, and covered thy shame,—
And took an oath to thee,
And entered into covenant with thee,
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh,
And thou didst become mine.
9 And I bathed thee in water, and rinsed thy blood from off thee,
And anointed thee with oil;
10 And clothed thee with an embroidered dress,
And sandalled thee in red leather,—
And wrapped thee about with fine linen,
And put over thee a mantle of silk.
11 Then decked I thee with ornaments,—
And put bracelets upon thy hands,
And a neckchain upon thy throat;
12 And put a nose-jewel upon thy nose,
And earings in thine ears,—
And a crown of adorning upon thy head.
13 Thus wast thou adorned with gold and silver,
And thy raiment] was of fine linen and silk, and embroidered work,
| Fine flour and honey and oil didst thou eat,—
And so thou becamest exceedingly beautiful,
And didst attain unto royalty.
14 Then went forth thy fame among the nations, for thy beauty,—
For || it was in my splendour which I had put upon thee,
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.
15 Then didst thou trust in thy beauty,
And become unchauste, because of thy fame,—
And didst pour out thine unchastity upon every passer-by, his it was!
16 Yea thou didst take of thy raiment and madest thee high places of hangings,
And didst commit unchastity thereon,—
Which ought not to have befallen,
And not to have come to pass.
17 But thou didst take thine adorning Jewels,
Of my gold and of my silver, which I had given thee,
And didst make thee, images of the male,—
And didst act unchastely with them;
18 And thou didst take thine embroidered raiment, and cover them,—
And || mine oil and mine incense didst thou set before them;
19 And my food which I had given thee,
Fine flour and oil and honey wherewith I fed thee,
And didst set it before them for a satisfying' odour,
Yea so it was,—
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.
And thou didst take thy sons and thy daughters, 
Whom thou hadst borne unto me, 
And didst sacrifice them unto them, to be devoured,—
Is this, of thine unchastity; a light thing?!

Yea thou didst slay my children,— 
And didst deliver them up, that they should be caused to pass through [the fire] unto them.

And <in all thine abominations, and thine unchaste ways> thou rememberest not the days of thy youth,— 
When thou wast utterly naked, 
When thou wast [thrusting about thee in thy blood]!

And it came to pass <after all thy wickedness>—
Woe! Woe! to thee, 
Exclaimeth My Lord, Yahweh;—
That thou didst build thee a brothel,*—
And didst make thee a height, in every broadway:
<At the head of every road> didst thou build thy height, 
And bring thy beauty into disgust, 
And open thy feet to every passer-by,—
So didst thou make thine unchaste ways to abound.

Then didst thou extend thine unchaste acts unto the sons of Egypt—thy neighbours, great of flesh,—And caused thine unchaste ways to abound, provoking me to anger.

Lo! therefore, I have stretched out my hand against thee, 
And diminished thine allotted portion,—And have delivered thee up unto the desire of them who hate thee, 
The daughters of the Philistines, who are ashamed of thy lewd way.

Thou didst also extend thine unchastity unto the sons of Assyria, because thou wast instable.
Yet <though thou didst behave unchastely with them>; yet even so couldst thou not be satisfied.

Thou didst therefore cause thine unchaste ways to abound unto the land of Canaan, as towards Chaldea.
Yet <even herewith> wast thou not satisfied.

How weak was thy heart! 
Exclaimeth My Lord, Yahweh,—That thou couldst have done all these things, 
The doing of a lewd woman, without shame:* 
That thou couldst have built thy brothel* at the head of every road, 
And <thy height> couldst have made in every broadway,—
Yet becomest not as a harlot, to lay claim to a harlot’s hire.

A wife who committeth adultery instead of her husband’ accepteth strangers'.
To all harlots> they give a present,—But thou didst give thy' presents to all thy lovers, 
And didst bribe them to come in unto thee from every side, [in thine unchastity]!

And so there came about <in thee> the reverse of women, in thine unchastity, 
In that they did not follow thee for purposes of lewdness,— 
And in that thou gavest a present, while <no present> was given to thee.
So didst thou become | the reverse |.

Therefore | O harlot, hear thou the word of Yahweh;
Thus | saith My Lord, Yahweh,—
Because thy money | was poured out |, and thy shame | was uncovered |, in thine unchastity, unto thy lovers,—and unto all thine abominable manufactured gods, even as* the blood of thy children, whom thou didst deliver up unto them >

Therefore | behold me! gathering together all thy lovers, unto whom thou didst make thyself pleasant, Even all whom thou lovedst, With all whom thou hatedst,—Yea I will gather them together unto thee from every side And will uncover thy shame unto them, And they shall see all thy shame.

So will I judge thee, with the judgments meted out to adulteresses and shedders of blood,—And will repay thee with the blood of indignation and jealousy,—And will deliver thee into their hand. And they shall pull down thy brothel, And break in pieces thy heights, And strip thee of thy raiment, And take away thine adorning' jewels,—And leave thee utterly naked.

Then will they bring up against thee a gathered host,* And they will stone thee with stones,—And cut thee to pieces with their swords; And burn up thy houses with fire, And execute upon thee judgments, before the eyes of many women,—

* Or: "mound" — O.G. / Cp. ver. 24, n. / money's-worth."
So will I cause thee to cease from acting unchastely,
Moreover also shalt thou not give any more.
So will I let mine indignation find rest in thee,
And my jealousy shall depart from thee,--
And I will be quiet, and not be provoked any more.

Because thou hast not remembered the days of thy youth,
But hast enraged me with all these things>
Therefore also behold! I thinke upon thine own head> will place,
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh,
And thou shalt not commit a crime above all thine abominations!

Lo! every one who seeth proverbs shall use a proverb, saying,--
Like the mother> [so] her daughter!
The daughter of thy mother> thou art!
One abhorring her own husband, and her own children,--
Yes, the sister of thy sisters> thou art.
Who abhorred their own husbands, and their own children.

Your mother> was a Hittite,
And your father> an Amorite.
And thine elder sister> was Samaria, she and
her sisters, dwelling on thy left hand,--
And thy sister younger than thou, dwelling
on thy right hand> was Sodom, and her daughters.

Yet didst thou walk, nor according to their abominations> didst thou do,--
As though that were quite too little> thou didst corrupt thyself beyond them in all thy ways.

As I live> Declareth My Lord, Yahweh,
Verily! Sodom thy sister had not done,
[neither she nor her daughters],--as thou and thy daughters> have done.

Lo! this> became the iniquity of Sodom thy sister,--
Pride, fulness of bread, and careless security> came to her and to her daughters,
And the hand of the oppressed and the needy> she strengthened not.

So then they became haughty, and committed abomination before me,--
And I took them away, when I saw [it].

Nor did Samaria commit one-half thy sins,--
But thou didst multiply thine abominations
more than they,
And didst cause thy sisters> to appear
righteous> by all the abominations which thou didst commit.  

| Thou also| bear thine own reproach, which thou didst adjudge to thy sisters, <by thy sins, in which thou wast more abominable than they> thou didst make them appear more righteous than thou,--
| Thou also| therefore, turn thou pale, and bear thine own reproach, for making thy sisters appear righteous!

When therefore I bring back their captivity,
The captivity of Sodom and her daughters,
And the captivity of Samaria and her daughters>
Then will I bring back thy captivities in their midst:
That thou mayest bear thine own reproach,
And take to thyself reproach, because of all that thou didst in comforting them.

When thy sisters, Sodom and her daughters, shall return to their former estate,
And Samaria and her daughters shall return to their former estate>
Then thou and thy daughters shall return to thy former estate.

And Sodom thy sister was never heard in thy mouth,--
In the day of thy pride:
Before thy wickedness was discovered,<b>
As now> thou art> the reproach of the daughters of Syria,<d> and all round about her, the daughters of the Philistines,
—who are despising thee> on every side.

As for thy crime, and thine abominations>
thou thyself> dost bear them,--
Declareth Yahweh.<e>

Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh,
Therefore will I deal with thee, just as thou hast dealt,--
In that thou didst despise an oath, by breaking a covenant.
Therefore will I remember my covenant with thee, in the days of thy youth,--
And will establish for thee, a covenant age-abiding.
Thou shalt therefore remember thy ways, and take to thyself reproach, by receiving thy sisters,
The older than thou,
And the younger than thou,--
And I will give them unto thee for daughters,
Though not by thine own covenant.

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* Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edn.): "sisters" (pl.) both writes and read—G.n.
  a So it shd be (w. Sep. and Vul.). G.n.
  b Or: "unveiled."
  c So it shd be (w. Sep. and Vul.). G.n.

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43—G.n. 4 Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edn.): "daughters of men" (odam for aman) G.n.
  a Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edn.): "My Lord"—G.n.
But I will establish my covenant with thee, and to the end thou mayest remember, and turn pale, and there be to thee no more an opening of mouth, because of thy reproach,—

In that I have accepted a propitiatory-covering for thee, as to all that thou hast done,

Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

§ 15. Parable of the Two Eagles.

17 And the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:

Son of man,

Put forth a riddle, and speak thou a parable,—

Unto the house of Israel:

So then thou shalt say,

|Thus| saith My Lord, Yahweh,—
A great eagle, with large wings of long pinion, full of plumage, which had divers colours, came unto Lebanon, and took the highest branch of the cedar:

The crown of its young twigs plucked he off, and brought it into a land of traffic, in a city of merchants he set it.

So he took of the seed of the land, and planted it in a field for seed,—He took it near mighty waters,

Like a willow-tree he set it.

And it shot forth, and became a spreading vine of lowly stature.

Its branches turning towards him,
And its roots under him spread,—So it became a vine, and brought forth shoots, and sent forth boughs.

And it came to pass, that there was another great eagle, with large wings, and abundant plumage,—And lo! this vine stretched its roots hungrily towards him,

And its branches sent it forth unto him,
That he might cause it to drink, out of the beds where it was planted:

In a goodly field, by mighty waters was it planted,—That it might bring forth boughs, and bear fruit, That it might become a splendid vine.

Say thou,

|Thus| saith My Lord, Yahweh,

Shall it thrive?

Its roots will he not tear up?

Its fruit will he not cut off, that it wither?

All the fruit, which it hath caused to spring forth shall wither, without a strong arm, or many people, to pull it up by its roots.

Lo! therefore though it remain planted shall it thrive?

As soon as an east wind toucheth it will it not utterly wither?

On the beds where it sprang up, will it not wither?

Then came the word of Yahweh unto me, saying:

Say, I pray thee, unto the perverse house. Know ye not what these things are?

Say thou,

Lo! the King of Babylon entered Jerusalem, and took her king and her princes, and brought them unto him in Babylon;

Yea took of the seed royal, and solemnised with him a covenant,—And brought him into an oath, also the mighty ones of the land did he take.

That the kingdom might be abased, so as not to lift itself up,—

By the keeping of his covenant might be made to stand.

But he hath rebelled against him, by sending his messengers to Egypt, that there should be given to him horses, and much people. Shall he thrive? Shall he escape that doeth these things? Shall he break a covenant and escape?

As I live

Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

Verily! in the place where dwelleth the king that made him king, Whose oath he hath despised, and whose covenant he hath broken,

With him, in the midst of Babylon shall he die.

Neither shall Pharaoh with a great force, or with a large gathered host work with him in the war, by casting up an earthwork, and by building a siege-wall,—to the cutting off of many lives.

Seeing he hath despised an oath, by breaking a covenant,—yea lo! hath given his hand, and all these things hath done> he shall not escape.

|Therefore|

|Thus| saith My Lord, Yahweh,

As I live:

Surely it is mine oath which he hath despised, And my covenant which he hath broken, Therefore will I bring it upon his own head:

And I will spread over him my net, And he shall be taken in my snare, And I will bring him into Babylon and will enter into judgment with him there, as to his treachery wherewith he hath been treacherous against me;

* Cp. chap. xvi. 40, etc. Heb.: עד יד.
And all his fugitives, throughout all his bands shall fall, And they who are left shall be scattered,— So shall ye know that I, Yahweh have spoken!

Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh, Therefore will I, myself take, of the highest branch of the lofty cedar, and set it,—<Of the crown of its young twigs> <a tender one> will I pluck off, and I myself will plant it upon a mountain high and terraced,<br />
In the mountain of the height of Israel will I plant it,<br />
And it shall put forth boughs,<br />
And bear fruit,<br />
And become a majestic cedar,—<br />
And every bird of every wing shall dwell under it,<br />
In the shade of its branches shall they dwell.<br />
So shall all the trees of the field know that I, Yahweh have laid low the high’ tree, Have exalted the low’ tree, Have dried up the moist’ tree, And have caused to flourish the tree [that was dry],— I, Yahweh have spoken, and performed.

§ 16. The Ultimate Divine Dealing with Individuals. (Cp. chaps. iii., xxxiii.)

18 And the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:

What occasion have ye to be using this proverb, concerning the soil of Israel, saying,—

[As I live] Declareth My Lord, Yahweh, Surely ye shall have occasion no longer to use this proverb, in Israel.

Lo! as for all persons, mine they are, as the person of the father so also the person of the son; mine they are,—The person that sinneth the same shall die.

But when any man shall be righteous,—and do justice and righteousness:

Upon the mountains hath not eaten, And his eyes hath not lifted up unto

the manufactured gods of the house of Israel, And the wife of his neighbour hath not defiled, And unto a woman during her removal hath not approached;

And no man hath treated with violence, But his debt-pledge hath restored, Plunder hath not seized,—

His bread—unto the famished hath given, And the naked hath covered with clothing;

Upon interest hath not put out [his money]. And increase hath not accepted, From dishonesty hath turned back his hand,—

Justice, in truth hath done, between man and man;

In my statutes hath walked, And my regulations hath observed, to do them in truth

Righteous he is. He shall surely live;

Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

But he hath begotten a son Whose is a violent man. A shedder of blood,—

Who doeth the like of any of these things; Whereas he none of those other things doeth, For indeed upon the mountains he hath eaten, And the wife of his neighbour hath defiled;

The oppressed and the needy hath treated with violence, Hath ruthlessly plundered, The pledge hath not restored, But unto the manufactured gods hath lifted up his eyes, Abomination hath wrought;

Upon interest hath put out, And increase hath accepted. And shall he live? He shall not live,

All those abominations he hath done, He shall surely be put to death, His blood upon himself shall be.

But lo! he hath begotten a son, Who hath considered all the sins of his father, which he hath done,—

Yea he hath considered, and not done like them:

Upon the mountains hath not eaten, And his eyes hath not lifted up unto the manufactured gods of the house of Israel,
The wife of his neighbour hath not defiled;

Gr. : “surely doeth any.” etc.
Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edns. Aram., Sep., Syr. and Vul.) read: “And the w.”—O.n.
16 And <no man> hath he treated with violence,
    Hath <by no means> withheld the pledge,
    And <plunder> hath not seized,—
    <His bread—to the famished> hath given,
    And <the naked> hath covered with clothing;
    <From dishonesty>a hath turned back his hand.
17 <Neither interest nor increase> hath accepted,
    <My regulations> hath executed,
    <In my statutes> hath walked,—
    || He || shall not die for the iniquity of his father.
    He shall surely live!||
19 || His father||
    <Because he exacted unjust gain,
    Seized plunder of a brother,
    And <that which was not good> had done
    in the midst of his people>6
    Therefore lo! he died, in his iniquity.
20 Will ye then say—
    Why hath not the son borne a part of the iniquity of the father?8
    But || the son || hath done || justice and righteousness||
    <All my statutes> hath observed and done them.
    He shall surely live!||
21 <The person> that sinneth || the same || shall die,—
    A [son] shall not bear a part of the iniquity of the father||
    Neither shall a father bear a part of the iniquity of the son.
    ||The righteousness of the righteous <upon himself> shall be
    And || the lawlessness of a lawless man||4 <upon himself> shall be.
22 But || as for the lawless man—
    <When he shall turn back from all his sins> which he hath committed,
    And observe all my statutes,
    And do justice and righteousness>
    He shall surely live!.
    He shall not die:
23 || None of his transgressions which he hath committed || shall be remembered against him,—
    In his righteousness which he hath done
    he shall live.
24 Could I take delight in the death of the lawless? Demaneth My Lord, Yahweh.
    Must it not be in his turning from his ways*<in which case> he shall live?
25 But <when a righteous man shall turn away> from his righteousness and do that which is perverse,
    Shall do according to all the abominations which the lawless man hath done>7
    Shall be alive?||
    None of his righteous acts which he hath done shall be remembered,
    <In his treachery wherein he hath been treacherous>
    And in his sin wherein he hath sinned>
    <In them> shall he die!=
26 Can ye then say—
    The way of My Lord || will not be equal! 8
    Hear, I pray you, O house of Israel,
    Will my way not be equal?
    Will not your ways be unequal?
27 <When a righteous man shall turn away> from his righteousness and do that which is perverse, and die because of those things>
    <In his own perversity which he hath done>
    shall he die.
28 But <when a lawless man turneth away> from his lawlessness which he hath done,
    And hath done justice and righteousness>
    || He || shall save || his own soul alive:
29 <When he considered> then he turned away from all his transgressions, which he had committed,
    He shall surely live!.
    He shall not die.
30 Can the house of Israel then say—
    The way of My Lord || will not be equal! 8
    Will my ways not be equal, O house of Israel?
    Will not your ways be unequal?
31 ||Therefore||
    <Every man> according to his own ways will I judge you, O house of Israel,
    Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.
    Return ye—and make good your return—from all your transgressions,
    That they become not unto you a stumbling block of iniquity.
32 Cast off from you, all your transgressions which ye have committed against me,4
    And make you a new heart,
    And a new spirit,—
    For why> should ye die, O house of Israel? 4

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*a* So it shd be (w. Sephe), Cp. above ver. 8—G.n.
* Written: "'kindred.'"
* U: "soul."
* Written: "a lawless man": read: "the leader's man." Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edns.) both read and write: "a": others (w. 1 ear. pr. edn.) both read and write: "the":—G.n.
* Written: "any sin of his": but read: "all his sins":—G.n. In some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edns.) the plural is both written and read—G.n.
* Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn.) Seph. Syr. Vul. have: "and not die":—G.n.

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*a* So (pl.) in many Mss., and some (w. ear. pr. edns.) read: "righteousnesses" || (or "righteous acts"). In some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn.) the plural is both written and read—G.n.
* (Or: "right,": "fair.")
* So it shd be (w. Sephe)—G.n.
§ 17. A Dirge for the Princes of David's House.

§ 17. A Dirge for the Princes of David's House.

1 For I cannot take delight in the death of him that dieth, Declareth My Lord, Yahweh, Make good your return then, and [live]!

2 Thou therefore, take up a dirge, for the prince of Israel; and thou shalt say—

§ 18. The Prophet recounts Israel's past Treacheries, and protests that she shall not be suffered to become like other Nations.

1 And it came to pass, in the seventh year, in the fifth month, on the tenth of the month, that there came in men of the elders of Israel to enquire of Yahweh;—and they sat before me.

3 Then came the word of Yahweh unto me, saying:

4 Son of man,

§ 19. A Dirge for the Princes of David's House.

5 And she saw she had waited,

Lost was her hope,

Then took she another of her whelps,

§ 20. The Prophet recounts Israel's past Treacheries, and protests that she shall not be suffered to become like other Nations.

6 Yea he went to and fro amidst lions,

And he learned to rend prey,

Men he devoured;

7 And he injured his widows,

And their cities laid waste,

And deserted was the land, and its fulness,

At the noise of his roaring.

8 Then set upon him the nations round about,

From the provinces,

And spread over him their net,

In their pit was he caught;

9 And they put him in a cage with hooks,

And brought him to Babylon's king;

They brought him into strong-holds,

That his noise might be heard no more,

Among the mountains of Israel.

10 Thy mother [was] like a vine of thy vineyard,

By waters was planted,

Fruitful and full of branches she became,

By reason of waters abundant;

And they served her as staves of power,

For the sceptres of rulers,

And high became the stature thereof,

With its interwoven foliage,

And it was seen by its height,

By its multitude of branches.

11 Then was she uprooted in indignation,

To the ground was she cast,

And an east wind dried up her fruit,

Broken off and withered were her staves of power,

A fire devoured them.

§ 18. The Prophet recounts Israel's past Treacheries, and protests that she shall not be suffered to become like other Nations.

1 And it came to pass, in the seventh year, in the fifth month, on the tenth of the month, that there came in men of the elders of Israel to enquire of Yahweh;—and they sat before me.

2 Then came the word of Yahweh unto me, saying:

3 Son of man,

Speak thou with the elders of Israel, and say unto them,

4 Wilt thou judge them, wilt thou judge, O son of man?

The abominations of their fathers let them know:

5 So then thou shalt say unto them,

6 In the day when I made choice of Israel,

Then lifted I up my hand, to the seed of the house of Jacob, and made myself known to them, in the land of Egypt;

Yea I lifted up my hand to them, saying, I, Yahweh am your God.

7 And I said unto them,

Every one, the abomination of his eyes cast ye away,

And with the manufactured gods of Egypt let it not be that ye defile yourselves:

I, Yahweh am your God.

8 But they rebelled against me,

And were not willing to hearken unto me,

Every man the abominations of their eyes they cast not away,

And the manufactured gods of Egypt forsook they not;

§ 18. The Prophet recounts Israel's past Treacheries, and protests that she shall not be suffered to become like other Nations.

Lit. "the gazelle."
Therefore spake I of pouring out mine indignation upon them, to bring mine anger to an end against them, [in the midst of the land of Egypt].

9 Howbeit I wrought with effect, for the sake of mine own Name, that it might not be profaned—before the eyes of the nations, in whose midst they were,—before whose eyes I made myself known unto them, by bringing them forth out of the land of Egypt.

10 Therefore brought I them forth out of the land of Egypt,—and caused them to come into the desert.

11 Then gave I unto them my statutes, And [my regulations] caused I them to know,— By the which the man [that doeth them] shall live.

12 Moreover also [my sabbaths] gave I unto them, to become a sign betwixt me and them,—that it might be known that [I, Yahweh] was hallowing them.

13 But the house of Israel [rebelleth against me] in the desert,

[In my statutes] walked they not,
[And my regulations] they rejected.
By the which the man [that doeth them] shall live,
[My sabbaths also] they profaned exceedingly.
Therefore spake I of pouring out mine indignation upon them in the desert, to make an end of them.

14 Howbeit I wrought with effect, for the sake of mine own Name,—that it should not be profaned in the eyes of the nations, in whose eyes I had brought them forth.

15 Yet [even I] lifted up my hand to them, in the desert,— That I would not bring them into the land which I had given to them,* flowing with milk and honey,

[The beauty] it was, of all lands:
Because [my regulations] they had rejected,
And [for my statutes] they had not walked therein,
[My sabbaths also] had they profaned;
For [after their manufactured gods] [their heart] had been going.

16 Nevertheless mine eye [threw a shield] over them, that they should not be destroyed;
So I made not of them a full end, in the desert.

17 But I said unto their children, in the desert,
[In the statutes of your fathers] let it not be that ye walk,
[And their regulations] let it not be that ye observe,—
[And with their manufactured gods] let it not be that ye defile yourselves.

19 [I, Yahweh] am your God,
[In my statutes] walk ye,—
[And my regulations] observe ye and do them;

20 [My sabbaths also] hallow ye,—
And they shall become a sign betwixt me and you,

That it may be known that [I, Yahweh] am your God.

21 Notwithstanding, the children rebelled against me,
[In my statutes] walked they not,
[And my regulations] observed they not, to do them,
Wherein the man [who shall do them] shall live,
[My sabbaths]* they profaned.
Therefore spake I of pouring out mine indignation upon them, to bring mine anger to an end against them, [in the desert].

22 Howbeit I withdrew my hand, and wrought with effect, for the sake of mine own Name,—that it should not be profaned before the eyes of the nations, before whose eyes I had brought them forth:

23 Even [I] lifted up my hand to them, in the desert,— That I would disperse them throughout the nations,
And scatter them throughout the lands;
Because [my regulations] had they not done,
And [my statutes] they had rejected,
[My sabbaths also] they had profaned,—
And [after the manufactured gods of their fathers] were their eyes [turned].

25 [I myself] indeed, suffered* them [to walk in] statutes which were [not good],—
And regulations, in which they could not live.4

26 Yea I let them defile themselves with their gifts, when they caused every firstborn to pass through [the fire],—that I might make them desolate.

To the end they might know that [I] am Yahweh.

27 [Therefore] speake thou unto the house of Israel, Son of man, and say unto them,
[Thus] saith My Lord, Yahweh,—

[Yet further in this] did your fathers [insult me], by the treachery wherewith they dealt treacherously against me;

28 When I brought them into the land, to which I had lifted up mine hand to give

* So it shd be (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.)—G.n.

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a Some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edns.) add: "also." Cp. ver. 16 [or: "Even my sabbaths," etc.]—G.n.

b Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edns.): "Yet even I"—G.n. [Cp. ver. 15.]

c For nathan in the sense of "suffer," see Jn. xv. 1; 1 S. xxiv. 7; 2 S. xxi. 10; cp. also chap. xxxii. 28, and Exx. iv. 21, n.

4 Plainly houthes "statutes" and "regulations." Of his own command, God asserts the very opposite in verses 11 and 21 of this chapter.
it them> then beheld they every high
hill and every tangled tree,
And offered, there, their sacrifices,
And presented, there, their provoking' gift,
And placed, there, their satisfying' odour,
And poured out, there, their drink-
offering.
5 Therefore said I unto them,
What! ||a high-place||, whereinto ye' are
entering?
And so the name thereof hath been called
High-place, until this day.
6 ||Therefore|| say thou unto the house of
Israel,
Thus|| saith My Lord, Yahweh,
Is it <in the way of your fathers> ye' are
defiling yourselves,—
And <after their abominations> that ye' are
committing lewdness?
7 Yea <when ye lift up your gifts,
When ye cause your children< to pass through
the fire>
Ye' are defiling yourselves unto all your
manufactured gods, until this day,
And shall ||I|| be enquired of by you', O
house of Israel?
8 ||As I live||
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh,
Surely I will not be enquired of by you.
9 And <as for that which is rising up
on your spirit> it shall ||not at all come to
pass,||
In that ye' are saying
Let us be like the nations,
Like the families of the lands,
By ministering unto Wood and Stone!
10 ||As I live||
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh,
Surely <with a strong hand, and
With an outstretched arm, and
With outpoured indignation>
Will I be< b> king over you;
11 And I will bring you forth from among the
peoples,
And gather you together, out of the lands,
throughout which ye have been dis-
persed,
With a strong hand, and
With an outstretched arm, and
With outpoured indignation ;
12 And I will bring you, into the desert of the
peoples,—and will contend with you there,
face to face.
13 ||Just as I contended with your fathers' in the
desert of the land of Egypt>||
So|| will I contend with you',
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh;
14 And I will cause you to pass under the
rod,<
And will bring you into the bond< of the
coovenant;
15 And will sever from you, those who are
rebellion and those who are transgressing
against me,
<Out of the land of their sojournings>
will I bring them forth,
Yet <upon the soil of Israel> shall they
not enter,
So shall ye know' that ||I|| am Yahweh.
16 But <as for you> O house of Israel,
Thus|| saith My Lord, Yahweh,
Go, serve every man' his own manufactured
gods,||
Yet <afterwards> surely
Ye shall be ready to hearken unto me,—
And <my holy name> shall ye profane no
more,
With your gifts, and
With your manufactured gods.
17 For <in my holy mountain,
In the mountain of the height of Israel>
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh,
There shall all the house of Israel ||serve me||, ||all of it||, in the land,
There will I accept them, and
There will I seek your heave-offerings,
and the firstfruits of your gifts, in all
your holy things:
18 <As a satisfying' odour> will I accept |you|,
Through my bringing you forth from among
the peoples,
And gathering you, out of the lands,
throughout which ye have been dispersed;
Thus will I hallow myself in you, before the
eyes of the nations.
19 So shall ye know' that ||I|| am Yahweh,
Through my bringing you in unto the soil of
Israel,
Unto the land, as to which I lifted up my
hand, to give it unto your fathers.
20 Then shall ye call to mind, there, your own
ways, and all your own doings, where-
with ye had defiled yourselves,—
And ye shall become loathsome in your own
sight, for all your wickednesses, which yo
have done.
21 So shall ye know' that ||I|| am Yahweh,
Through my dealing effectively with you,
for the sake of mine own Name,—
Not according to your own wicked ways,
Nor according to your corrupted doings,
O house of Israel,
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.
22 Then came the word of Yahweh unto me,
saying:
23 Son of man,
Set thy face the way towards Teman,
And drop [thy word] against the land of the
sun,
And prophesy unto the forest of the field of the
South ;
24 Or: "your firstfruit"  b Some cod.: "towards the
gifts,"
South "—D.n.
And thou shalt say to the forest of the South, 
Hear the word of Yahweh,—

[Thou] saith My Lord, Yahweh— *
Behold me! kindling in thee a fire,
And it shall devour in thee every moist
tree and every dry tree,
The spreading flame shall not be quenched;
Then shall be scorched thereby all faces,
From south to north;
And all flesh shall see that I, Yahweh have
kindled it,—
It shall not be quenched.

Then said I,
Ah! My Lord, Yahweh:
They’re saying of me,
Is’not he a—putter forth of parables?*

§ 19. Against Jerusalem. A Sword! Nebuchad-
nessar’s Approach depicted.

21 Then came the word of Yahweh unto me, 
saying:
2 Son of man,
Set thy face against Jerusalem,
And drop [thy word] against the holy
places;
And prophesy against the soil of Israel.
3 Thou shalt say then to the soil of Israel,
[Thou] saith Yahweh,*
Behold me against thee,
Therefore will I bring forth my sword out
of its sheath,—and will cut off from thee,
the righteous and the lawless.b

4 <Because I have cut off from thee, the
righteous and the lawless>
[Therefore] shall my sword go forth out
of its sheath against all flesh, from south
to north:
So shall all flesh know that I, Yahweh
have brought forth my sword, out of its
sheath,— it shall not return any
more.

6 [Thou] therefore, O son of man, sigh,—
In the sharp pain of thy loins and in
bitterness shalt thou sigh, before their
eyes.
7 And it shall come to pass <when they shall
say unto thee, Wherefore’ art thou
sighing?>
that thou shalt say,
For the report, because it cometh,
When every heart [shall melt],
And all hands [be unnerved],
And every spirit [shall become faint],
And [all knees] shall be weak as water,c
Lo! it cometh, and shall be brought to pass,
Saith My Lord, Yahweh.

6 And the word of Yahweh came unto me,
saying:
9 Son of man, 
Prophecy’ and thou shalt say,
[Thou] saith My Lord,*
Say, A sword: a sword!
Sharpened, moreover also furnished:
<To make a slaughter> is it
sharpened,
<That it may flash as lightning> is
it furnished.
Or shall we flourish the royal rodb of my son,
which despiseth every tree?
It hath, however, been given to be furnished,
that it may be grasped by the hand:
[The same] is a sword [sharpened],
Yea [the same] is furnished,
Ready to be given into the hand of the slayer.
12 Make an outcry and howl, son of man,
For: the same hath come against my people,
[The same] is against all the princesd of
Israel,—
Who are thrown to the sword with my
people,
[Therefore] smite thou upon thy thigh.
For trial hath been made,
What then, <even though the royal rod
despiseth> shall it not be?
Demandeth My Lord, Yahweh.
14 [Thou] therefore, son of man,
Prophecy, and smite thy hands together,
And let the sword smite twice, thrice, [the
sword of the slain],
[The same] is the great sword of the slain,
that which hemmeth them* in.
<That the heart [may melt].
And the overthrown be multiplied’ at all
their gates>
I have recompensed a slaying by the sword;
Surely* it hath been made ready to flash
like lightning, [keenb for slaughter]/
One firm stroke to the right,
Turn* to the left,—
Whithersoever thine edge is directed,1
Yea [even I myself] will smite my hands
together,
And will cause mine indignation to find
rest,— I, Yahweh have spoken.

18 Then came the word of Yahweh unto me,
saying:
19 [Thou] therefore, son of man,
Appoint thee two ways,
For the sword of the king of Babylon to
enter,
Out of one land shall those two [ways] come,—

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*a Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edns. 1 Rabh.): "My Lord") *b Or: "sceptre."
c Or: "leaders."
d See above, ver. 10.
*e Sp. v. r. (w. ear. edns.): "you."
*f See above, ver. 10.
*g MI. "Put," "flourish."
*h MI. "face is set,"
EZEKIEL XXI. 20—32; XXII. 1—5.

And <a hand> engrave thou,
<br>At the head of the way to the city>

20 <A way> shalt thou appoint, for the sword
|to enter|.

Even to Rabbah of the sons of Ammon,—

21 For the king of Babylon |hath come to a stand|<br>At the parting of the way,<br>At the head of the two ways,<br>To divine a divination:
He hath shaken with arrows,<br>He hath asked of the household gods,*<br>He hath inspected the liver.

22 <On his right hand> hath come the divination—Jerusalem!
<br>To plant battering-rams,<br>To open a hole by breach,<br>To lift up the voice, with a war-shout,—
To plant battering-rams against the gates,<br>To cast up an earth-work,<br>To build* a siege-wall.<br><br>23 <Though it will become to them a veritably false’ divination in their eyes, even when bound by oaths to them>*<br>Yet <the> <calling to mind iniquity>* [will determine] that it shall be captured.

Therefore |
21 |Thus| saith My Lord, Yahweh,<br>Because ye have brought to mind your iniquity, by revealing your transgressions, causing your sins to appear, in all your doings,—
Because ye have brought yourselves to mind |
By force shall ye be captured.

Thou therefore, O profane, lawless one, prince of Israel,—

26 |Thus| saith My Lord, Yahweh,<br>Remove the turban,<br>And lift off the crown,—
This’ not that’,
<br>The abused > exalt,<br>And <the exalted> abase.

27 <An overthrow, overthrow, overthrow> will I make it,—
Even this hath not befallen until the coming of One to whom belongeth the right.<br>Then will I bestow it.

Thou therefore, son of man,

28 Prophecy and say,<br>Thus| saith My Lord, Yahweh,<br>As to the sons of Ammon, and as to their reproach,

Yea thou shalt say,
A sword! a sword!
Drawn’ for slaughter,

29 <Since they see for thee, false’ visions,<br>Since they divine for thee, lies>|
To stretch thee upon the necks of them who are the most profaned of lawless ones,
Whose day |hath come|, in a time of final iniquity.*

30 Put it back into its sheath!
<br>In the place where thou wast created.<br>In the land of thy nativity> will I judge |thee|.

Then will I pour out upon thee mine indignation,<br>With the fire of mine outburst> will I blow upon thee; and will deliver thee up into the hand of brutish men, skilled to destroy.<br><br>32 <For the fire> shalt thou serve as fuel,<br>Thy blood shall be in the midst of the land,—
Thou shalt not be remembered,
For I, Yahweh have spoken.

§ 20. The Sins of Jerusalem enumerated, and charged home upon Princes, Priests, Rulers, Prophets, and People.

1 And the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:

2 Thou therefore, son of man,
Wilt thou judge, wilt thou judge, the city of bloodshed; and cause her to know all her abominations?

3 Thou shalt say then,
Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh,<br>A city shedding blood in her own midst<br>That her time |might come|,<br>Therefore hath she been making manufactured gods for herself, to be defiled.

4 Because of the blood which thou hast shed<br>hast thou become guilty,<br>And with the manufactured gods which thou hast made> hast thou defiled thyself,<br>Thus hast thou brought near thy days,<br>And hast come unto thy years,—
For this cause> have I delivered thee<br>As a reproach, to the nations,<br>And as a derision, to all the lands.

5 They who are near, and they who are far off from thee| shall shew themselves derisive over thee,—<br>O thou of impure name, abounding in confusion!

a Heb. : teraphim.<br>b Some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edns. [1 Rob.;], Arm.), Sep., Syr.: "And to b."—G.n.<br>c Gr. : though oath-bound for weeks to them"—G.n.<br>d Cp. chap. xvii. 11-21.<br>e Or. : "is set free."<br>f Or. : "ruin"; ml. : "distortion." For repetition, cp. Intro. Chap. II., Synopsis B, c.<br>g So one school of Massorites; the other school reads : "hast entered the time of." Some cod. (w. Sep. Syr. and Vul.) both write and read : "hast entered the time of".—G.n.
EZEKIEL XXII. 6—28.

6 Lo! the [princes] of Israel: every man for his own arm have they been in thee, for the sake of shedding blood.
7 Father and mother have they despised in thee, To the sojourner have they dealt with oppression, in the midst of thee,—
The fatherless and the widow have they maltreated in thee:—
8 My holy things hast thou despised,— And my sabbaths hast thou profaned:
9 Slanderers have arisen in thee, For the sake of shedding blood,— And unto the mountains have they eaten in thee, Lewdness have they practised in the midst of thee:
10 A father’s shame hath been uncovered in thee, Her that was unclean in her removal have they humbled in thee;
11 And one man] with the wife of his neighbour hath wrought abomination, And another hath defiled his daughter-in-law by shameless deed,— And another his own sister, daughter of his own father have they humbled in thee:
12 Bribes have they accepted in thee, For the sake of shedding blood,—
13 Interest and increase hast thou accepted, And thou hast overreached thy neighbour by oppression, And hast thou forgotten, Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.
14 Lo! therefore, I have smitten my hand, At thine unjust gain which thou hast made,— And over thy bloodshed, which they have caused in thy midst.
15 Can thy heart endure or can thy hands be strong in the days when I am dealing with thee? I, Yahweh have spoken, and will perform.
16 Therefore will I disperse thee among the nations, And scatter thee throughout the lands,— And will cause to cease thine impurity out of thee;
17 So shalt thou be profaned in thyself, before the eyes of nations, Thus shalt thou know that I am Yahweh.
18 Then came the word of Yahweh unto me, saying:
19 Son of man, The house of Israel hath become to me, dress,— They all are copper and tin and iron and lead, in the midst of a furnace.
The dress of silver have they become.

19 Therefore saith My Lord, Yahweh,
20 [Because ye all are become dress >
21 Behold me gathering you' into the midst of Jerusalem:
22 As they gather silver and copper and iron and lead and tin, into the midst of a furnace, to blow upon it the fire, to melt it>
23 So will I gather in mine anger and in mine indignation, and will let be and will melt you';
24 Yea I will gather you together, and blow upon you, with the fire of my wrath,— And ye shall be melted in the midst thereof:
25 As silver is melted in the midst of a furnace>
26 So shall ye be melted in the midst thereof,—
Then shall ye know that I am Yahweh have poured out mine indignation upon you.
27 And the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:
28 Son of man, say to her, Thou art a land, that is not to be rained upon], nor to receive fruitful showers, in the day of indignation.
29 Because her princes in her midst are like a roaring lion, rending prey,—
30 Life have they devoured,
31 Wealth and precious things have they been wont to take,
32 Her widows have they multiplied in her midst.
33 Her priests have done violence to my law, And have profaned my holy things, Between the hallowed and the common have they put no difference, And between the unclean and clean have they not taught men to discern,— And from my sabbaths have they hid their eyes, So that I have been profaned in their midst.
34 Her rulers within her have been like wolves, rending prey,— In shedding blood, In destroying lives, For the sake of getting dishonest gain.
35 And her prophets have coated it for them with whitewash, Seeing visions of falsehood, And divining for them lies,— Saying, Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh, when Yahweh hath not spoken.

* Or: "leaders."
6 i.e. unto the idols worshipped on the mountains.
* Or: "on thine own account."
* Some cod. [w. Sep.]: "the nations."—G.n.
* Or: "bronze."
* ML: "a gathering of."
* Or: "bronze."
* So it shd be (w. Sep.)—
The people of the land have exacted oppression, and seized plunder;
Even the afflicted and the needy have they maltreated,
And the stranger have they oppressed, without justice.

Then sought I from among them, a man
Who could build up a wall,
And stand in the breach before me in behalf of the land,
So that I might not destroy her,—
But I found none.

Therefore have I poured out upon them mine indignation,
In the fire of mine outburst have I consumed them,—
Their way, upon upon their own head have I placed.
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

§ 21. The Unchaste Sisters Oholah and Oholibah.

And the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:
Son of man,
Two women, daughters of one mother there were;
And they became unchaste in Egypt,
In their youth became they unchaste,
Were handled their breasts, and there were pressed their virgin bosoms.
And their names were Oholah—the elder,
And Oholibah—her sister,
And they became mine, and bare sons and daughters,—

And as for their names
Samaria was Oholah,
And Jerusalem was Oholibah.

Then became Oholah unchaste after she had become mine,
And lusted after her lovers,
For Assyrians, so warlike,
Clothed in blue,
Governors and deputies,
Attractive young men, all of them,—
Horsemen, riding on horses.

So she bestowed her unchastities upon them,
The choicest men of Assyria, all of them,—
And with whomsoever she lusted after—
She defiled herself.
And when she was in Egypt, she had not forsaken,
For with her had they lain in her youth,
Yea, they had pressed her virgin bosoms,
And had poured out their unchastity upon her.

Therefore did I deliver her into the hand of her lovers,—
Into the hand of the sons of Assyria, after whom she lusted:
They disclosed her shame,
Her sons and her daughters took they away,
And herself—with the sword they slew.—
Thus became she a by-word among women,
When they had executed upon her.

And though her sister Oholibah saw,
Yet became she more corrupt in her lust than the other,—
And her unchaste doings exceeded the unchaste doings of her sister.

After the sons of Assyria she lusted,
Governors and deputies so warlike,
Clothed in splendid array,
Horsemen, riding on horses,—
Attractive young men, all of them.

So I saw, that she defiled herself,—
One way had they both.
Yet did she add, unto her unchaste doings,—
When she saw men portrayed upon the wall, likenesses of Chaldeans,
Portrayed with vermilion:
Girded with waistcloths upon their loins,
With overhanging high turbans upon their heads,
In appearance knights, all of them,—
The likeness of the sons of Babylon of Chaldea, the land of their birth.

Then lusted she after them, as soon as her eyes beheld them,—
And she sent messengers unto them, to Chaldea.
Then came in unto her the sons of Babylon into the bed of endearments, and defiled her with their unchaste doings,—
And she defiled herself with them,
And then was her soul torn from them.

Thus disclosed she her unchaste desires,
And disclosed' her shame,—
So my soul was torn from her,
Just as my soul had been torn from her sister.

Yea she multiplied her unchaste desires,—
Calling to mind the days of her youth, when she was unchaste in the land of Egypt;
So she lusted after their coartiers,
Whose flesh was the flesh of assails, and whose issue was the issue of horses.

Yea thou didst look about for the lewdness of thy youth,—
When were pressed by the Egyptians, thy bosoms,
When they handled thy youthful breasts.
22 |Therefore| O Oholibah,
 ||Thus|| saith My Lord, Yahweh,
 Behold me! rousing up thy lovers against thee,
 Even them from whom thy soul hath been torn,—
 And I will bring them against thee from every side;
 23 The sons of Babylon and all Chaldeans,
 Pekod and Shoa and Koab, a
 All the sons of Assyria, with them,—
 Attractive young men,
 Governors and deputies, all of them.
 Knights and men of renown,
 Riders on horses, all of them;
 24 And they shall come upon thee—
 With battle-axe, b chariot and wheel,
 And with a gathered host of peoples,
 <Shield and buckler and helmet> will they array against thee, on every side,—
 And I will put before them judgment,
 And they shall judge thee with their judgments;
 25 <When I set forth my jealousy against thee> Then will they deal with thee, in indignation,
 <Thy nose and thine ears> will they remove,
 And <that which is left of thee> <by the sword> shall fall,—
 <They> will take away <thy sons and thy daughters>,
 And <that which is left of thee> shall be devoured by the fire;
 26 And they shall strip off thy raiment,—
 And take away thine adorning’ jewels!
 Thus will I cause thy lewdness to cease’, from thee,
 Even thine unchastity [brought] from the land of Egypt,—
 So that thou shalt not lift up thine eyes unto them,
 And <Egypt> shalt thou not call to mind any more.
 27 For ||thus|| saith My Lord, Yahweh,
 Behold me! delivering thee up, into the hand of them whom thou hatest,—
 Into the hand of them from whom thy soul hath been torn;
 28 And they shall deal with thee in hatred,
 And take away all thy labour,
 And leave thee utterly naked,—
 And thine unchaste’ shame [shall be disclosed],
 with thy lewdness and unchastities,
 29 These things shall be done’ to thee,—
 In that thou hast gone unchastely after the nations,
 Because thou hast defiled thyself with their manufactured gods.

a According to some: "officer and noble and man of wealth.
 b Or, "out of the North." (with Sep., cp. chap. xxvi. 7; instead of "w. b-a.")—G.n.
 c Heb.: khal. Cp. chap. xvi. 40, etc.

---End---

<In the way of thy sister>
Therefore will I put thee among them,
 31 ||Thus|| saith My Lord,
 The cup of thy sister,
 Thou shalt become a derision,
 <Much> doth it come 
 <With drunkenness> be filled,—
 The cup of astonishment
 <And the sherds> gnaw b
 And <thy breasts> 
 For ||I|| have spoken,
 Declareth

32 |Therefore|
 ||Thus|| saith My Lord,
 <Because thou hast cast me’ behind thy |
 ||Thou also thyself>>, b and thine unchaste doth,
 33 And Yahweh said unto the Son of man, 
 Wilt thou judge Oholah, 
 Then declare thou unto her;
 34 For they have committed 
 And <blood> is on e 
 Yea <with their man> they committed adulteries, 
 And <even their own bare unto me> h them, d to be devoted;
 35 Yet more ||this|| have I, 
 They have defiled <same day>, 
 And <my sabbath> 
 Yea <when they> children, to their then entered they the same day], to 
 And lo! ||thus|| h midst of mine own 
 36 ||Yea verily;|| that ye men, ready to in that ]a mess them, and lo! the 
 For whom thou didst Paint thine eyes, 
 And deck thyself with 
 Then sateth thou upon 
 With a table prepar
 And <mine incore thou set thereon>

a Or perhaps: "hurt"—shihabrin for shikkarin, as Pusey conjectures.
 b "Lest a single drop of wine be left therein"—T.G.
 c Or: "in."
144  The noise of a careless throng also was with her,*
And besides men out of the mass of mankind—there were brought in drunkards, b out of the desert;
And they put bracelets upon the hands of both women,
And crowns of adorning upon their heads.

43 Then said I, of her that was worn out with adulteries,
Will they now join in her unchaste doings, even here?*

44 Yet came they in unto her, as men go in unto a woman that is a harlot,—
So came they in unto Oholah, and unto Oholibah—the lewd women!*

45 But righteous men shall judge them,
With the judgment of adulteresses, and
With the judgment of women that shed blood,—
Because adulteresses they are,
And blood is on their hands.

46 For thus saith My Lord, Yahweh,—
There shall be brought up against them a gathered host,*
Then shall they be delivered up, for a terror and for a prey,
Yea a gathered host shall stone them with stones, and despatch them with their swords,
Their sons and their daughters shall they slay,
And their houses—in the fire—shall they consume.

47 So will I make an end of lewdness, out of the land,—
And all women shall be disciplined, and shall not do according to your lewdness.

Yea the judges shall set your lewdness upon you,
And your sins with manufactured gods shall ye bear;
So shall ye know that I am the Lord, Yahweh.*

§ 22. Jerusalem likened to a Filthy Caldron.

1 And the word of Yahweh came unto me, in the ninth year, in the tenth month, on the tenth of the month, saying:

2 Son of man,
Write the name of the day, this selfsame day,—the king of Babylon cast himself against Jerusalem, on this selfsame day.

3 Put thou forth, therefore, against the perverse house, a parable, and say unto them,
Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh:
Set on the caldron, set it on,
Moreover also pour into it water:

4 Gather the pieces thereof into it,
Every good piece, thigh and shoulder,—
With the choice of the bones fill it:

5 Take of the choice of the flock
Moreover also a pile of bones [place] under it,—
Boil the pieces thereof,
Yea let the bones of it seethe in the midst thereof.

6 Wherefore
Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh,
Woe! city of bloodshed.
The caldron whose scum is in it, and whose scum hath not gone out of it:
Piece by piece—bring it out,
There hath fallen thereon no lot.

7 For her own blood hath come to be in her midst,
Upon the smooth face of the cliff hath she set it,—
She hath not poured it out on the earth, that she might cover it with dust.

8 To bring up indignation, to execute an avenging—have I set her blood upon the smooth face of the cliff,—that it may not be covered.

9 Wherefore
Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh,
Woe! city of bloodshed,—
Even I myself will make large the pile.

10 Heap on the wood,
Kindle the fire,
Consume the flesh,—
Yes season with spice,
And let the bones be scorched.

11 Then set it upon the live coals thereof, empty,—that the copper b of it may be scorched and burn,
So that the impurity thereof may be annihilated within it,
The scum thereof be consumed.

12 With toils hath she prepared herself,—
Since her abundant scum will not go out of her into the fire with her scum!

13 In thine uncleanness is lewdness; because I purified thee, and thou wast not purified—thou shalt not be purified any more, until I have let mine indignation rest upon thee.

14 I, Yahweh, have spoken.
It cometh, and I will perform,
I will not let alone,
Neither will I shield,
Nor will I repent,—
According to thy ways and according to thy doings have they judged thee.

Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

a ML.: "in her"—as a city.
b Written; but read:
"Sabean," In some cod. (w. 2. ex. pr. edns. both written and read:
"Sabaeans"—G.n.
"Gl.: "but so it was."
ML.: "they" (masculine.
Or transfer both divine names: "Admoniy, Yahweh."

a Gl.: "wood."—G.n.
b Gl.: "her scum is a stench."—G.n.
§ 23. The Prophet, bereft of his Wife, becomes a Pathetic Object-Lesson to Israel.

15 And the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:
16 Son of man, Behold me! taking away from thee the delight of thine eyes, with a stroke, 8—
But thou shalt not lament,
Neither shalt thou weep,
Neither shall come—thine tears:

<To groan> forbear,
<Over the dead—no mourning> shalt thou make,
<Thy chaplets> bind thou on thee,
And <thy sandals> put thou on thy feet,
And thou shalt not cover thy beard,
And <the bread of [other] men> shalt thou not eat.

18 So I spake unto the people, in the morning,
and my wife died' in the evening,—and I did,
in the morning, as I had been commanded.
19 Then said the people unto me:
Wilt thou not tell us what these things are to us,
that thou shouldst be acting [thus]?

20 So I said unto them:
||The word of Yahweh|| hath come unto me,
saying:  21 Say to the house of Israel,
||Thus|| saith My Lord, Yahweh,
Behold me! profaning my sanctuary,
The pride of your strength,
The delight of your eyes,
And the object of the tender regard of your soul,—
And [your sons and your daughters whom
ye have left behind]<by the sword> shall fall.

22 Then shall ye do, as I have done,—
<The beard> shall ye not cover,
And <the bread of [other] men> shall
ye not eat;

23 And [your chaplets] shall be on your heads,
And [your sandals] on your feet,
Ye shall neither lament, nor weep,—
Yet shall ye pine away in your iniquities,
and shall groan, one to another.

24 So shall ||Ezekiel|| become |to you| a wonder,
<According to all that he hath done> shall
ye do:
<When it cometh> then shall ye know that
||I am The Lord, Yahweh.  8

25 ||Thou|| therefore, Son of man,
Shall it not be—
<In the day when I take away from them
Their strength,
The joy of their adorning,—
The delight of their eyes,
And the desire  of their soul,
Their sons and their daughters>

§ 24. Against the

1 And the word of Yahweh came unto me,
saying:
2 Son of man,
Set thy face against Moab,
And prophesy against it.
3 So then thou shalt say:
Hear ye, the word of Yahweh;
||Thus|| saith My Lord, Yahweh,
<Because thou saist the
Against my sanctuary, I have fanned
And against the sons of the Edomites
And they shall set thee,
And I will make thee a complete
And the sons of Ammon for flocks,
So shall ye know that

4 ||Therefore|| behold me,
The Sons of the Edomites,
And they shall set thee,
And place in thee the stamp
||They|| shall eat thy flesh
And ||they|| shall dwell in thy cities
And I will make thee
<camel>; and the so
flocks,
So shall ye know that

5 For ||thus|| saith
<Because thou didst stamp with thy foot,
all thine enemies, thou art
in the midst of the soil of Israel>

6 ||Therefore|| behold me,
I have stretched out my hand over thee
And will deliver thy enemies
And will cut thee off from the nations,—
I will destroy thee,
So shall thou know that

§ 25. Against Moab

8 ||Thus|| saith My Lord, Yahweh,
<Because Moab and Edom
Lo! <like all the nations of Judah>

a Or: "by a plague."
8 i.e.: "the sustenance which men bring to the house of mourners." Cp. Jer. xvi. 7.
8 Some cod. : "yet shall ye neither"—G.n.
8 Or transfer both divine names: "Adonay, Yahweh."
8 Sp. v.r. (serir): "against"—G.n.
9 |Therefore| behold me! laying open the side of Moab out of the cities, Out of his cities, on his frontiers, The beauty of the land of Beth-jeshophoth, Baal-moon, and Kirjathaim: To the Sons of the East [when they come] against the sons of Ammon, and I will deliver it up for a possession,— to the end the sons of Ammon may not be remembered among the nations: Also upon Moab will I execute judgments,— So shall they know that ||I|| am Yahweh.

10 |Therefore| saith My Lord, Yahweh, Because of what Edom hath done', in taking vengeance on the house of Judah,— so that they have become guilty again and again, and have taken vengeance upon them>

11 |Therefore| saith My Lord, Yahweh, I will therefore stretch forth my hand over Edom, and will cut off therefrom man and beast, And will deliver it up as a desolation, from Teman, And they of Dedan ||by the sword|| shall fall, And I will put forth mine avenging against Edom, by the hand of my people Israel, And they shall deal with Edom, according to mine anger and according to mine indignation,— So shall they know mine avenging, Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

§ 26. Against the Philistines.

12 |Thus|| saith My Lord, Yahweh, Because of what the Philistines have done' by way of vengeance,— In that they have taken vengeance, with contempt, in the soul, to destroy, with the enmity of age-past times>

13 |Therefore| saith My Lord, Yahweh, Behold me! stretching forth my hand over the Philistines, And I will cut off the Cherethim,— And will cause to perish, the remnant of the coast of the sea;

14 Also I will execute upon them great vengeance, with rebukes of indignation: So shall they know that ||I|| am Yahweh, when I put forth mine avenging against them.

§ 27. Against Tyre (chaps. xxvi., xxvii.).

26 1 And it came to pass |in the eleventh year, on the first of the month| that the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:

2 Son of man, <Because Tyre hath said' concerning Jerusalem, Aha! She is broken' that was the doors of the peoples, She is turned unto me,— I shall be filled, She is laid waste>

3 |Therefore| saith My Lord, Yahweh, Behold me! against thee, O Tyre,— So then I will bring up against thee many nations, As the sea bringeth up its rolling waves; And they shall destroy the walls of Tyre, And break down her towers, And I will scrape clean her dust from off her,— And make of her the glaring face of a cliff;

5 <A place for the spreading of nets shall she become, in the midst of the sea, For ||I|| have spoken, Declareth My Lord, Yahweh,— And she shall become a prey to the nations.

6 And ||her daughters that are in the field|| with the sword shall be slain: So shall they know that ||I|| am Yahweh:

7 For ||thus|| saith My Lord, Yahweh, Behold me! bringing against Tyre, Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon out of the North, a king of kings,—with horses and with chariots and with horsemen, and a gathered host b and much people,

8 Thy daughters in the field—with the sword shall he slay,— And shall set against thee a siege-wall, And cast up against thee an earthwork, And set up against thee a large shield;

9 And <the stroke of his attacking-engine> will he direct against thy walls,— And <thy towers> will he break down, with his axes.

10 By reason of the multitude of his horses> their dust shall cover thee,— At the noise of horseman and wheel and chariot shall thy walls tremble', when he entereth into thy gates. Just as they do who enter a city broken open.

11 <With the hoofs of his horses> shall he tread down all thy streets,— <Thy people— with the sword > shall he slay, And <thy pillars of strength > <to the earth> shall go down.

12 And they shall spoil thy wealth, And make a prey of thy merchandise, And break down thy walls, And <thy pleasant houses> shall they lay in ruins;

a I.e.: "her villages inland."

b Heb.: לְכָּלָה. Cp. chap. xvi. 40, etc.

c "But poss. swords as implement ready to hand."

—O.G. 363.
And <thy stones and thy timber and thy dust—in the midst of the waters> shall they lay.

13 And I will cause to cease the hum of thy songs; And <the sound of thy lyres> shall not be heard any more.

14 And I will make of thee the glaring face of a cliff, <A place for the spreading of nets> shalt thou become, Thou shalt not be built any more,—

For ||I, Yahweh|| have spoken it. —

Declareth ||My Lord, Yahweh.||

15 ||Thus|| saith ||My Lord, Yahweh,|| to Tyre:

Shall it not be, that,

<At the sound of thy fall,>

With the groan of thy pierced one, With the slaughter made in thy midst>

The Coastlands shall tremble? —

If Then shall come down from off their thrones, all the princes of the sea, And shall lay aside their robes, And <their embroidered garments> shall strip off,—

<With trembling> shall they clothe themselves.

Upon the ground shall they sit, And shall tremble every moment, and be astonished over thee.

17 Then shall they take up b over thee, a dirge, And say to thee,—

How hast thou perished, And ceased c from the seas,—

The city renowned, which was strong in the sea, She and they who dwelt in her, Who imparted their terror To all who dwelt in her!

18 ||Now|| shall tremble the Coastlands, In the day of thy fall,—

And shall shudder the isles that are in the sea, At thine exit 1d

19 For ||thus|| saith ||My Lord, Yahweh,||

<When I make thee a desolate city, Like cities which cannot be dwelt in,— When I bring up over thee the roaring deep,

And the mighty waters cover thee> Then will I bring thee down with them that go down into the pit, Unto the people of age-past times, And cause thee to dwell in the earth below, Among the desolations from age-past times, With them that go down into the pit, That thou mayest not be dwelt in,— Nor yet present thyself e in the land of the living.

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a Some cod. (w. 2. car. pr. edn., Str. and Vul.): for I have " omitting " Y. " in this clause"—

b Or; "raise."

c So ||Gn.|| [Here followed from sense of fitness.]

d Or; "end"; lit.: "going out."

e So it shd be (w. Sep.): ||Gn.||

b ||Gt.||; "with teashshur."
So wast thou filled, and becamest very glorious.
In the heart of the seas.

Into mighty waters> have they brought thee,
[The rowers]—[even thee],—
The east wind hath broken thee.
In the heart of the seas:

Thy wealth and thy wares, thy merchandise, thy mariners, and thy sailors,—thy sailors and the barterers of thy merchandise, and all thy men of war who are in thee, and in all thy gathered host which is in thy midst,
shall fall into the heart of the seas,
In the day of thy fall.

At the sound of the outcry of thy pilots,
the coasts shall quake:
Then shall come down from their ships, all that handle the oar, mariners, all the sailors of the sea,—
Upon the land shall they take up their station;
And make loud [lament] over thee, with their voice,
And make bitter outcry,—
And shall lift up dust on their heads,
In ashes shall roll themselves;
And shall make bald for thee a baldness,
And gird them with sackcloth,—
And shall woe for thee in bitterness of soul,
A bitter lamentation;
And shall take up for thee, in their wailing, e a dirge,
And shall chant over thee,—
Who is like Tyre?
Like the Silent One in the midst of the sea?

By the going forth of thy commodities out of the sea,
Thou didst satisfy many peoples,
By the multitude of thy wares and of thy merchandise,
Thou didst enrich the kings of the earth.

Now thou art wretched out of the seas,
In the depths of waters,—
Thy merchandise and all thy gathered host, b
In thy midst have fallen.
All the dwellers in the coastlands
Are astonied over thee,—
And their kings have been made to shudder a shuddering.
To be troubled in countenance.

The traders among the peoples have hissed over thee:
<A terror> hast thou become,
And [art not],
Unto times age-abiding.

Gt.: "It and be thus pointed." Cp. Gen. x. 27—G.n.
F.O.T.

A sp. v.r. servit, and some cod. w. 4 car. pr. edn., Aram., Sep., and Syr.) omit this "in"—G.n.

Heb.: "kdm. Cp. chap. xvi. 40, etc.

Some cod. (w. 2 car. pr. edn., Sep., Syr.): "And their sons (children) shall take up for thee"—G.n.

So it shd be (w. Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.)—G.n.
§ 28. Against the Prince of Tyre.

28 And the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:

Son of man,
Say to the Prince of Tyre,

Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh—

Because <lofty> is thy heart, and thou hast said,

<A God> am I,

In the heart of the seas;

Whereas <thou art a man, and not a God>,

But hast set thy heart as the heart of God:

Lo! <wiser> <than Daniel>,

<No secret> have they hidden from thee:

In thy wisdom and in thine understanding>

thou hast gotten wealth,—

And hast gotten gold and silver into thine treasuries:

By the greatness of thy wisdom and by thy traffic>

hast thou multiplied riches,—

And thy heart hast become lofty in thy riches>

| Therefore |

Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh,—

Because thou hast set thy heart as the heart of God:

| Therefore |

Behold me! bringing upon thee aliens,

The terrible ones of the nations,—

And they shall unsheathe their swords over the beauty of thy wisdom,

And profane thy splendour:

To the pit shall they take thee down,—

And thou shalt die the deaths of one thrust through,

In the heart of the seas.

Wilt thou <really say>, <God> am I, before him who is slaying thee;

When <art thou> a man and not a God, in the hand of them who are piercing thee?

The <deaths of the uncircumcised> shalt thou die, by the hand of aliens,—

For I have spoken;

Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

§ 29. Against the King of Tyre.

And the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:

Son of man,
Takethou up a dirge, over the king of Tyre,—

And thou shalt say to him,

Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh,

Wast of finished proportions,

Full of wisdom, and

Perfect in beauty:

—G.n.

—Or: "leader" (megiddo).

—Heb.: "q11.

—Heb.: "elahim.

—Or: "foreigners." 4

—Or: "pierce through." 5

—Or: "one profaned."

—Some cod. w. 3 ear. pr. edns., Sep., Syr. and Vul.: "them who are" 6

—In many MSS. (w. 3 ear. pr. edns., 1 Rabb.), Sep., Syr., Vul.: But some cod. (w. 8 ear. pr. edns.): "him who is." (cf.: "him whose," sing.) (Ps. Is. li. 9—G.n.

—Some cod. (w. 6 ear. pr. edns., 1 Rabb.), Aram., Syr. and Vul.: "sanctuary" (sing.)—G.n.

—In some cod.: "thy land"—G.n.

13 <In Eden, the garden of God> thou wast,

<Of every precious stone> was thy covering—

Sardius, topaz, and diamond,

Chrysolite, beryl, and jasper,

Sapphire, carbuncle, and emerald,—

And <of gold> was the work of thy timbrels and thy flutes, within thee,

In the day thou wast created> were they prepared:

| Thou | wast the anointed cherub that covered,—

| When I appointed thee | <in the holy mount of God> thou wast,

| Amid stones of fire | thou didst walk to and fro:

| Complete | wast thou in thy ways, from the day thou wast created,—

Until perversity was found in thee.

| By the abundance of thy traffic | they filled thy midst with violence,

And thou didst sin,—

So I cast thee as profane out of the mountain of God,

And destroyed thee, O covering cherub, from amid the stones of fire:

<Lofty> was thy heart, in thy beauty,

Thou didst corrupt thy wisdom, because of thy splendour,—

| Upon the earth | did I cast thee,

| Before kings | did I set thee,

| That they might look at thee:

| Owing to the abounding of thine iniquities,

| In the perversity of thy traffic |

| Thou didst profane thy sanctuaries,|—

Therefore brought I forth fire out of thy midst,

The same devoured thee,

And I turned thee to ashes on the ground.d

| Before the eyes of all beholding thee:

| All that had known thee among the peoples were astounded over thee,—

| A terror | hast thou become,

And | art not | Unto times age-abiding.

§ 30. Against Zidon.

And the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:

Son of man,
Set thy face towards Zidon,—

And prophesy over it; and thou shalt say—

Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh,

Behold me! against thee, O Zidon,

Therefore will I get myself glory in thy midst,—

And they shall know that I am Yahweh,

When I have executed against her judgments,

And bellowed myself in her.

—G.n.
23. So then I will send against her, pestilence and blood in her streets,  And the wounded shall fall in her midst, by  the sword upon her from every side,— And they shall know that I am Yahweh.  24. And the house of Israel shall no more have a stinging thorn, or a wounding thorn, of any round about them, who used to despise them,— So shall they know that I am The Lord, Yahweh.  

Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh,  When I gather together the house of Israel, from the midst of the peoples among whom they have been scattered, and shall hallow myself in them before the eyes of the nations> Then shall they dwell upon their own soil, which I gave to my servant—to Jacob:  25. Yea they shall dwell thereupon, securely,  Yea shall build houses, and plant vineyards, and dwell securely,— When I have executed judgments on all that despised them on every side of them, So shall they know that I am their God.  

§ 31. Against Pharaoh King of Egypt, and against his Land (Chaps. xxix.—xxxii.).  29. In the tenth year, in the tenth month, on the twelfth month> came the word of Yahweh unto me, saying:  30. Son of man,  Set thy face against Pharaoh, king of Egypt,— And prophesy against him, and against Egypt |all of it|;  31. Speak, and thou shalt say—  Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh,  Behold me! against thee, O Pharaoh, king of Egypt,  The great Crocodile that lieth along in the midst of his rivers:  Who saith—  My river is mine own,  Since I myself made it!  32. Therefore will I put hooks in thy jaws,  And cause the fish of thy rivers to stick fast in thy scales,—  And will bring thee up out of the midst of thy rivers,  And all the fish of thy rivers shall stick fast;  33. And I will stretch thee out towards the desert, |Thee, and all the fish of thy rivers|,  On the face of the field, shalt thou lie,  Thou shalt not be carried away, nor shalt thou be gathered,  To the wild beast of the earth, and to the  

bird of the heavens have I given thee for food.  6. So shall all the inhabitants of Egypt know that I am Yahweh,— Because they were a staff of reed to the house of Israel:  7. Whencesoever they took hold of thee by the hand> thou didst run through, and tear open for them every hand,— And whencesoever they leaned upon thee> thou didst break, and caused all their loins |to halt|.  

Therefore  8. Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh, Behold me! bringing upon thee a sword,— And I will cut off out of thee, man and beast;  9. And the land of Egypt shall become an astonishment and a desolation,  So they shall know that I am Yahweh,— Because he said—  The river is mine own,  Since I myself made it!  10. ThereforeI beheld me! against thee, and against thy rivers,— And I will make the land of Egypt, to be most desolate, an astounding desolation, From Migdol to Syene, even up to the boundary of Ethiopia:  11. The foot of man shall not pass through it,  Nor shall the foot of beasts pass through it,  Neither shall it be inhabited, forty years:  12. So will I make the land of Egypt a desolation in the midst of lands made desolate,  And <her cities—in the midst of cities that have been laid waste> shall become a desolation, forty years,—  And I will disperse the Egyptians among the nations,  And scatter them throughout the lands.  13. For thus saith My Lord, Yahweh,—  At the end of forty years shall I gather the Egyptians from among the peoples whither I had dispersed them:  14. And I will turn the captivity of the Egyptians,  And will cause them to return  To the land of Pathros,  Upon the land of their nativity,—  And they shall become, there, a kingdom abased:  15. More than [any of] the kingdoms shall she be abased,  And shall lift herself up no more over the nations,—  Yea I will make them too small to rule over the nations.

Y. their G.; in others (w. 7 ear. pr. edns.) they "I Y. am their G."
  a Writes: "thy hand";  "hand." In some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.) both written and read: "the hand"—G.n.
  b Or: "the whole hand." So it shall be ("hand" not "shoulder") w. Sep.) Ct. 2 K. xviii. 21—G.n.
  c Or: "come to a stand."  "shake." Ct. Ps. lxix. 23—G.n.
  d Written and read: "made it." Gt.  "shall be expressed in Heb.—G.n.
  e Or: "bring back the Egyptian captives."  Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edns.) "Unto"—G.n.
So shall it become no more, unto the house of Israel, a security.
Calling to mind iniquity, by their turning to follow them,
And they shall know that I am The Lord, Yahweh.  

And it came to pass <in the twenty-seventh year, in the first month, in the first of the month> that the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:

Son of man,
[Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon] hath made his army undergo a long service against Tyre,
[Every head] hath been made bald, and [Every shoulder] worn bare,—
But hath he had none, nor hath his army, out of Tyre, for the service wherewith he hath served against it.

Therefore
[Thus] saith My Lord, Yahweh,
Behold me! giving <to Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon> the land of Egypt,—
And he shall carry off her multitude, And capture her spoil, And seize her prey,
So shall she become pay for his army.

<As a reward for his labour wherewith he hath served> have I given to him the land of Egypt,—in that they wrought for me,—
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

<In that day> will I cause to bud a horn for the house of Israel,
And <to thee> will I give an opening of mouth in their midst,  
So shall they know that I am Yahweh.

And the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:

Son of man,
Prophecy, and thou shalt say,
[Thus] saith My Lord, Yahweh,—
Howl ye, Alas for the day!

For <near> is a day,
Yea <near> is a day pertaining to Yahweh,
A day of cloud,
A time of nations> shall it be!

Then shall come a sword into Egypt, And there shall be a pang in Ethiopia,
When the deadly wounded one falleth in Egypt,—
And they take away her multitude, and [her foundations] are broken down.

Ethiopia and Libya and Lydia, and all the mixed multitude and Cub, and the sons of the land of the covenant <with them,—by the sword> shall they fall.

**Notes:**
- Or transfer both divine names: "[Adonay, Yahweh]"  
- Or: "Bedawin."  
- Or: "[Bedawin]"  
- Or, "Bedawin."  
- Cp. iii. 26, 27; xxiv. 27.  

6 Thus saith Yahweh:
Then shall fall the superciliousness of Tyre,
Then shall come down strength,—
<From Migdol to Sesimbra> shall they fall there,
Declareth Yahweh.

7 So shall they be made desert, and lands that are desolate:
And <his cities> — in that they are laid waste> shall be no more inhabited.

8 So shall they know that I am Yahweh.
By my setting a fire in it,
When all her helpers shall become afraid,
And a pang shall be upon the land of Egypt,
For lo! it cometh.

9 Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh:
Therefore will I cause of Egypt, by the hand of Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon,
To destroy the land of Egypt, and their people, and their souls;
Therefore shall they <in destroy the land> against Egypt, and so shall they be slain;
And I will make them sell the land into the hands of aliens;—and make them a <in destroy the land> to the fulness thereof, for the fulness thereof for the fulness thereof for foreigners,
[Thus] saith Yahweh.

13 Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh:
Therefore will I destine Noph, and Cause to cease the waters of Noph,
<And prince out of Noph shall none arise to set a king over Egypt; And I will cause Egypt>.

14 Then will I bring desolation and Set a fire in Zaanam, and Execute judgments upon Egypt.  
Pour out mine indignation on strongholds of Egypt, Will cut off the multitude of the land of Egypt,  
So will I set a fire in Egypt,  
[Sore anguish] shall be in Egypt, And [No] shall be fountains of water in Egypt.
And [Noph] be in stumps.
that the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:

3 Son of man, Say unto Pharaoh king of Egypt, and unto his multitude,—
Whom' art thou like in thy greatness?

Lo! ||Assyria|| was a cedar* in Lebanon,
Beautiful in bough and
Dense in foliage, — and
Lofty in stature,—and
<Among the clouds> came to be his top:

||The waters|| made him great,
||The roaring deep|| made him high,—with
its currents going round about the place
where it was planted,
<Its channels also> it sent forth unto all
the trees of the field.

4 ||For this cause|| <higher> was his stature,
than any of the trees of the field,—
And multiplied' were his boughs,
And lengthened' were his branches, b
By reason of the mighty waters, when he
shot forth shoots.

5 <Among his branches> all the birds of the
heavens |made their nests|,
And <under his boughs> all the wild
beasts of the field |brought forth|,—
And <in his shade> dwelt all the mighty
nations.

6 Thus became he beautiful in his greatness,
In the length of his waving branches,—
Because his root had gone' towards mighty
waters.

7 ||Cedars|| hid him not, in the garden of God,
||Fir-trees|| were not like unto his boughs,
Nor ||plane-trees|| like his branches,—
||No tree in the garden of God|| was like unto
him, in his beauty.

8 <Beautiful> I made him in the abundance of
his waving branches,—
Therefore was he envied by all the trees of
Eden, which were in the garden of God.

Therefore|
<Thus> saith My Lord, Yahweh,
<Because thou hast become lofty in stature,
And he hath stretched his topamong the clouds,
And his heart is exalted' in his loftiness,>
Let me then deliver him into the hand of the
chief of the nations,—
He shall ||effectually deal|| with him!
<According to> his lawlessness> have I
driven him out;
Therefore have foreigners, the terrible of the
nations, cut him down,
And abandoned him,—
Upon the mountains, and in all valleys,
have fallen his waving branches,
And broken' have been his boughs in all the
river-beds of the land,

* Gt.: ||Lo! a sherbin cedar.|| Cp. Is. xli. 19—
O.n.
* So in many MSS. and
read: "branches") In
some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr.
edas.): "branches" (pl.)
— O.n.
And all the peoples of the earth have come down out of his shade; 
And abandoned him:  

13 Upon his trunk> shall settle down all the birds of the heavens;— 
And among his boughs> are to be found all the wild beasts of the field:— 

To the end that none of the trees of the waters— 
May exalt themselves in their stature, 
Or stretch their top among the clouds, 
Nor their mighty ones take their stand in their height — any that drink of the waters,— 
Because they all are delivered to death, 
Unto the earth below. 
In the midst of the sons of Adam, 
Amongst them who descend into the pit. 

Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh, 
In the day when he descended into hades> 
I caused a mourning, 
I covered over him the roaring deep, 
And restrained the currents thereof, 
And stayed were the mighty waters,— 
So caused I gloom over him unto Lebanon, 
And all the trees of the field> for him were covered with a shroud. 

At the sound of his fall> I made nations tremble, 
When I caused> him to descend into hades, 
with them who descend into the pit,— 
Then were grieved, in the earth below— 
All the trees of Eden, 
The choicest and best of Lebanon, 
All who had drunk the waters. 

Even they> with him> descended into hades. 
Among them who were thrust through with the sword,— 
Even his seed> who dwelt in his shade, in the midst of the nations. 

Unto whom couldst thou be likened> thus>, in glory and in greatness, among the trees of Eden? 
Yet shalt thou be caused to descend, with the trees of Eden, into the earth below, 
In the midst of the uncircumcised> shalt thou lie down, 
With them who were thrust through by the sword. 

The same> is Pharaoh> and all his multitude, 
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh. 

And it came to pass <in the twelfth year, in the twelfth month, on the first of the month> that the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying: 

Son of man, 
Take up a dirge, over Pharaoh king of Egypt, and thou shalt say unto him, 
The young lion of the nations> thou didst deem thyself,— 

Whereas thou wast like the crocodile in the sea, 
And didst cause thy streams to burst forth, 
And didst trouble the waters with thy feet, 
And foul their rivers. 

Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh, 
Therefore will I spread over thee my net, 
With a gathered host> of many>> peoples,— 
And they shall bring thee up in my net: 
And I will stretch thee out on the land, 
Over the face of the field> will I fling thee,— 
And will cause to settle upon thee> all the birds of the heavens, 
And will satiate with thee, the wild beasts of all the earth; 
And I will lay thy flesh on the mountains,— 
And fill the valleys with thy blood; 
And will soak the earth with thy blood, amongst the mountains,— 
And> the channel> shall be filled with thee. 

Then> I will quench thee> 
I will cover the heavens, 
And obscure their stars,— 
The sun—with a cloud> will I cover, 
And> the moon> shall not shed her light; 
As for all the light-bearers in the heavens> 
I will obscure them over thee,— 
And will stretch out darkness over thy land, 
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh. 

And I will agrieve the heart of many peoples, — when I bring them who are broken off from thee, among the nations, unto lands which thou hast not known. 
Yea I will cause amazement, over thee, unto many peoples, 
And the hair> of their kings> shall stand on end over thee, when I brandish my sword over their faces,— 
And they shall tremble every moment, every man for his own life, 
In the day of thy fall. 

For thus> saith My Lord, Yahweh:— 
The sword of the king of Babylon> shall reach thee. 

With the swords of mighty men> will I cause thy multitude to fall, 
—Terrible ones of the nations, all> of them,— 
And they shall spoil the pride of Egypt, 
And all her multitude> shall be destroyed, 
And I will cause to perish all her beasts, from beside the many waters,— 
And the foot of man> shall not trouble them any more, 
Nor shall the hoof of beast> trouble them.
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14 Then will I make their waters subsidence, And their streams, like oil, will I cause to flow,— Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

15 When I make the land of Egypt an astonishment, A land laid bare of its fulness, When I cut off all that dwell therein, Then shall they know that || I || am Yahweh.

16 A dirge it is; And they shall chant it, The daughters of the nations Shall chant it; Over Egypt and over all her multitude Shall they chant it, Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

17 And it came to pass in the twelfth year, on the fifteenth of the month, that the word of Yahweh came unto me saying:

Son of man, Wail thou over the multitude of Egypt, and cause it to descend—her and the daughters of the famous nations—into the earth below, with them who descend into the pit.

19 Than whom art thou more precious? Descend and be laid low with the uncircumcised;

20 Into the midst of them who were thrust through by the sword, let them fall,— To the sword hath she been delivered up, Lay ye hold of her, and all her multitudes.

21 The chief of the mighty shall speak to him out of the midst of hades, with his helpers,— They have descended, They have lain down, The uncircumcised! Thrust through by the sword!

22 There is Assyria, with all her gathered host, Round about him are his graves, All of them thrust through, The fallen by the sword:

23 Whose graves have been set In the recesses of the pit, And so her gathered host is round about her grave, All of them thrust through, Fallen by the sword, Who caused terror in the land of the living.

24 There is Persia, with all her multitude, round about her grave,— All of them thrust through, The fallen by the sword, Who have descended, uncircumcised, into the earth below, Who made themselves a terror in the land of the living, And so they have borne their confusion, with them who descend into the pit:

25 In the midst of them who were thrust through, have they have placed a couch for her, with all her multitude, Round about it are her graves,— All of them uncircumcised, Thrust through with the sword, For that their terror was caused in the land of the living, And so they have borne their confusion, with them who descend into the pit, In the midst of them who were thrust through, hath it been placed.

26 There are Meshech-Tubal and all her multitude, Round about it are her graves,— All of them uncircumcised, Who were thrust through with the sword, For that they made themselves a terror in the land of the living;

Therfore shall they not lie with the mighty men, The fallen ones from age-past times, Who descended into hades with their weapons of war, And their swords were placed under their heads, But their iniquities have come upon their bones, Because of the terror of the mighty, in the land of the living.

28 Thou therefore shalt be overthrown, And shalt lie low with them who were thrust through by the sword.

29 There are Edom, her kings and all her princes, Who have been delivered up in their might, With them who were thrust through by the sword,— They with the uncircumcised shall lie low, Even with them who descend into the pit.

30 There are the princes of the North, all of them, and all the Zidonians, Who have descended with them who were thrust through, By reason of the terror they caused, of their might, are they ashamed, So they have lain down uncircumcised, With them who were thrust through by the sword, And they have borne their confusion, with them who descend into the pit.

31 Them shall Pharaoh see, and be grievend over all his multitude, Thrust through with the sword shall be Pharaoh and all his army! Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

a Gl.: "have they." Cp. among the uncircumcised, 29—G.n.

b So it and be (w. Sep.)— Lit.: "broken." G.n. [M.C.T.: "from
For I have suffered his terror to be in the land of the living,
Therefore shall be laid low:
<In the midst of the uncircumcised,
With them who were thrust through by the sword>
Pharaoh and all his multitude!!
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

§ 32. Divine Dealing with Individuals
(cp. chaps. iii., xviii.).

1 And the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:

2 Son of man,
Speak unto the sons of thy people, and thou shalt say unto them,
<As a land—when I bring upon it a sword,—
The people of the land shall take one man out of their whole number, and appoint him for them, as watchman;
And he shall see the sword coming upon the land,—and shall blow with the horn, and warn the people>

3 Then shall he that heard the sound of the horn, and took not warning,
The sword indeed shall come, and taken him away,—
His blood upon his own head shall remain:

4 The sound of the horn〉 he heard, but took not warning,
His blood upon himself shall remain,—
Whereas had taken warning <his own soul> he should have delivered.

5 But as for the watchman—
When he seeth the sword coming, And hath not blown with the horn, And the people have not been warned, And the sword hath come and taken away from among them any person, His blood for his iniquity hath been taken away,
But his blood at the hand of the watchman will I require.

6 Thou therefore, Son of man,
A watchman> have I appointed thee, to the house of Israel,
So then thou shalt hear, at my mouth, a message, and shalt warn them from me.

7 When I say to the lawless man, O lawless man, thou shalt surely die,
And thou hast not spoken to warned the lawless man from his way, His, the lawless man, for his iniquity shall die,
But his blood at thy hand shall I demand.

8 But <as for thyself>,
When thou hast warned a lawless man from his way, to turn therefrom,
And he hath not turned from his way>
He for his own iniquity shall die,
But thou hast delivered thine own life.

9 Thou therefore, Son of man,
Say unto the house of Israel,
Thus have ye spoken, saying:
<When our transgressions and our sins> are upon us,—and >we are melting away>
How, then, can we live?

10 Say unto them,
As I live,
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh,
Surely, I can take no pleasure in the death of the lawless man,
But that the lawless man turn from his way, and live,—
Turn ye, turn ye, from your wicked ways, For wherefores should ye die, O house of Israel?

11 Thou therefore, Son of man
Say unto the sons of thy people—
The righteousnessness of the righteous man shall not deliver him in the day of his transgression,
And as for the lawlessness of the lawless man>
He shall not stumble thereby, in the day of his return from his lawlessness,—
Nor shall the righteous man be able to live thereby in the day of his sin.

12 When I say of the righteous man, He shall surely live, but he hath trusted in his righteousness and committed perversity, None of his righteous deeds shall be mentioned,
But his perversity which he hath committed—thereby, shall he die.
And when I say to the lawless man, Thou shalt surely die, but he shall turn from his sin, and do justice and righteousness:
The debt-pledge> the lawless man shall restore,
Plunder shall pay back,
In the statutes of life hath walked, so as not to commit perversity,
He shall surely live, he shall not die—
None of his sins which he hath committed shall be called to mind against him,—
Justice and righteousness hath he done.
He shall surely live.  

See note on chap. xx. 25.  "my" G.n.
W. "his"; read: Or: "in."
And can the sons of thy people say, 'The way of the Lord will not be equal? Nay! but as for them, their way will not be equal!' When the righteous man shall turn from his righteousness, and commit perversity, then shall he die for them; but when the lawless man shall turn from his lawlessness, and do justice and righteousness, upon him shall he live. And can ye then say, 'The way of the Lord will not be equal?' every man—according to his own ways—shall judge you, O house of Israel!

And it came to pass in the twelfth year, in the tenth month, on the fifth of the month of our exile that there came unto me one that had escaped out of Jerusalem, saying, Smiten is the city!

Now the hand of Yahweh had come unto me, in the evening, before the coming of him who had escaped, and he had opened my mouth, by the time that he came to me in the morning, so my mouth was opened, and I was dumb no longer. Then came the word of Yahweh unto me, saying:

Son of man, these inhabitants of waste places, on the soil of Israel are saying thus, O Prince! was Abraham, yet he inherited the land; but we are many; to us is the land given as an inheritance.

Wherefore say unto them, Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh. With the blood you do eat, and your eyes do you lift up unto your manufactured gods, and the blood do you shed, and the land shall ye inherit? Ye men have taken your stand by your sword, ye women have wrought abomination, and every man with the wife of his neighbour have ye defiled yourselves; and the land shall ye inherit?

Thus shalt thou say unto them, Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh. As I live surely they who are in the waste places shall fall, and him who is on the face of the field, to the wild beast have I given to be devoured, and they who are in the mountains hold and in the pits by pestilence shall die;

And I will make the land a desolation and an astonishment, so shall be made to cease the pride of her strength,—And the mountains of Israel shall be too desolate for any to pass through.

When I make the land a desolation and an astonishment, because of all their abominations which they have committed. Therefore, Son of man, the sons of thy people who are talking against thee, near the walls and in the entrances of the houses are speaking one with another, every man with his brother, saying, Come in, we pray you, and hear, what is the word that is coming forth from Yahweh;

That they may come unto thee as people do come, and may sit before thee, as my people, and they will hear thy words, but the words themselves will they not do, though fond with their mouths. They seem to be, after their unjust gain, that their heart is going.

And lo! thou art to them as a bewitching song. Of one with a beautiful voice, and skillfully touching the strings, so will they hear thy words, and yet be going to do none of them. But when it cometh Lo! it is coming! Then shall they know that a prophet hath been in their midst.

§ 33. Against the Shepherds of Israel. The True Shepherd judges both betwixt Classes and Individuals.

And the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying: Son of man, prophesy against the shepherds of Israel, prophesy, and thou shalt say unto them, even to the shepherds—Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh—Alas! for the shepherds of Israel who have been tending themselves! Is it not the flock that the shepherds should tend?

The milk ye do eat And with the wool ye do clothe yourselves,
<The well-fed> ye do sacrifice, a
<The flock> ye do not tend:
4 <The weak> have ye not strengthened,
And <the sick> have ye not healed,
And <the torn> have ye not bound up,
And <that which was driven out> have ye not brought back,
And <that which was straying> have ye not sought out;
But <with force> have ye ruled them, and
with rigour.
5 And they were scattered, because there was
no shepherd;
And they became food for every wild beast of
the field,
So were they scattered.
6 My sheep did wander through all the moun-
tains,
And over every high hill,—
And <over all the face of the land> were my
sheep scattered,
And there was none to inquire,
And none to seek out.
7 Wherefore| ye shepherds, hear ye the word
of Yahweh:
8 <As I live>—
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh,
Surely <because my flock became a prey,
And my flock became food for every wild
beast of the field, through having no’ shep-
herd,
Neither did my shepherds inquire after the
flock,—
But |the shepherds| tended |themselves|.
And <my flock> they tended not>.
9 Therefore| ye shepherds, hear ye the word
of Yahweh:
10 Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh,
Behold me! against the shepherds,
So then I will take my flock at their hand,
And will cause them to cease tending the flock,
Neither shall |the shepherds| any longer tend |
|themselves|,
But I will deliver my flock out of their mouth,
that they may not be their food.
11 For
Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh,—
Here am |I myself|,
Therefore will I inquire after my flock, and
seek them out:
12 <As a shepherd seeketh out his flock in the
day he is in the midst of his sheep that are
scattered:>
So will I seek out my sheep, and will
deliver them out of all the places where
they were scattered in the day of cloud and
thick darkness;
13 And I will bring them out from among the
peoples,
And will gather them out of the lands,
And will bring them upon their own soil,—
And will tend them Upon the mountains of
Israel, In the ravines. a And in all the habit-
able places of the land:
14 <In good pastures> will I feed them,
And <on the mountains of the height of
Israel> shall be their fold,—
15 <There> shall they lie down, in a fold that is
good,
And <on pasture that is fat> shall they feed,
among the mountains of Israel.
16 ||I myself|| will tend my flock,
And ||I myself|| will cause them to lie down,
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh:
16 <That which is straying> will I seek out,
And <that which hath been driven away>
will I bring back,
And <that which is torn> will I bind up,
And <the weak> will I strengthen,—
But <the fat and the strong> will I watch. b
I will feed them with justice.
17 And <as for you, O my flock>
Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh:
Behold me! judging between one kind of
small cattle and another, as well the
rams as the he-goats.
18 Is it too small a thing for you that <on the
good pasture> ye feed,
But <the remainder of your pastures> ye
must needs trample down with your feet?
Or that <of the pure waters> ye drink,
But <the waters left remaining—with your
feet> ye must needs foul?
19 And <my flock>:
<On what hath been trampled down by
your feet> may feed,
And <of what hath been fouled by your
feet> may drink?
20 Therefore
Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh, unto them:
Here am |I myself|,
Therefore, will I judge between fat’ sheep and
lean’ sheep,
21 <Because with the side and with the
shoulder> ye do thrust,
And <with your horns> ye do push all the sick,—
Until ye have scattered them abroad>.
22 Therefore will I bring salvation c to my flock,
and they shall be no longer a prey,—but I
will judge’ between one sheep and another,
23 And I will raise up over them one shepherd
And he shall tend them,
Even my servant David,—
He will tend them,
And ||he|| will become to them a shepherd;
24 And ||I, Yahweh|| will become to them a
God. |my servant David| being a prince d
in their midst,—
I, Yahweh| have spoken;
25 And I will solemnise for* them a covenant of
prosperity,
And will cause to cease the mischievous
wild-beast out of the land;

a Or: “channels.”
b So in the absence of w. Sep., Syr.,
and Vul. — G.n. “for us”
c Or: “deliverance.”
d Or: “leader.”
* Or: “with.”
And they shall dwell in the wilderness, surely,
And I will make them, and the places round
about my hill a blessing,—
And I will cause the abundant rain to come
down in its season <abundant rains of blessing> shall they be;
And the tree of the field shall yield its fruit,
And [the land] shall yield her increase,
And they shall remain on their own soil, in
security,—

So shall they know that [I am Yahweh],
When I have broken,* the bars of their yoke,
And shall deliver them out of the hand of
them who have been using them as slaves.
And they shall be no longer a prey for the
nations,
Nor shall [the wild beast of the earth] devour
them,—
But they shall dwell securely, with none to
put them in terror.
And I will raise up unto them a plantation
for fame,—
And there shall be no longer the destroyed of
hunger in the land.
Neither shall they hear any longer the reproach
of the nations.

So shall they know that [I am Yahweh their God]
am with them,—
And that [they] are my people, the house of
Israel, Declare My Lord, Yahweh.

[You therefore, my flock, the flock of my
pasture] are [men]—
[I am your God],
 Declare My Lord, Yahweh.

§ 34. Against Mount Seir (Edom). (Cp. § 25.)

35 1 And the word of Yahweh came unto me,
saying:

Son of man,
Set thy face against Mount Seir,—and prophecy
against it; * and thou shalt say to it, [Thus] saith My Lord, Yahweh,
Behold me! against thee, O Mount Seir,—
Therefore will I stretch out my hand against thee,
And I will make thee a desolation and an
astonishment:

[The cities] will I lay waste,'
And [a desolation shall be becoming],—
So shall thou know that [I am Yahweh].

Because thou hast had an age-abiding enmity,
And hast delivered up the sons of Israel unto
the hands of the sword,—
In the time of their misfortune,
In the time of the final punishment for
iniquity>

* Cov.: "by my breaking;" edns.: "So shall the
nations know"—G.n.
Perh. = "a famous place
for planting them." * Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr.
God"—G.n.

6 |Therefore| [as I live>]

Declareth My Lord, Yahweh,
Surely <regarding blood> will I deal with thee,
[Blood] therefore, shall pursue thee,—
Since [blood] thou hast not hated a*
Therefore [blood] shall pursue thee,
So then I will deliver up Mount Seir, to
desolation after desolation,—
And will cut off therefrom, him that passeth
by and him that returneth,
And I will fill his mountains with his slain,—
[As for thy hills and thy hollows and all thy
channels] they who are thrust through by
the sword shall fall therein;
[Desolations age-abiding] will I make thee,
And [thy cities] shall not be inhabited,—
So shall ye know that [I am Yahweh].

<Because thou hast said>
[The two nations, and the two lands] shall become, that we may
possess it >
Whereas [Yahweh] had been [there]>
|Therefore|, <as I live>
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh,
I will even deal according to thine anger, and
according to thine envy, wherewith thou hast
dealt, out of thy hatred, with them,—
So will I make myself known among them, as
soon as I shall judge thee!

And thou shalt know that [I am Yahweh] have
heard all thy revilings, which thou hast uttered
against the mountains of Israel
saying,
They have become desolate,—
[To us:] have they been given for food ;
And so ye have magnified yourselves against
me' with your mouth,
And have caused to abound against me' your
words,—
[All know]

|Thus] saith My Lord, Yahweh,—
[When all the earth is rejoicing] I will make thee:
[As thou didst rejoice over the inheritance of
the house of Israel because it had become
a desolation] I will do unto thee,—
[A desolation] shall thou become, O
Mount Seir,
And all Edom, [all of it],
So shall they know that [I am Yahweh].

§ 35. The Mountains of Israel are addressed,
and Promises are made.

1 [Thou] therefore, Son of man,
Prophesy unto the mountains of Israel,—and
thou shalt say,
Ye mountains of Israel,
Hear ye the word of Yahweh.

* GL.: "Since of blood
thou hast become guilty;"
Cp. chap. xxii. 4—O.n.

* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr.
edns.: "in (with)"—
O.n.

* Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr.
edns.: "in (with)"—
O.n.
And I will cause you to be inhabited as in your former estates, and will do you more good than at your beginnings.

So shall ye know that I am Yahweh;

And I will bring upon you—men, even my people Israel, that they may possess thee. So shalt thou be theirs, as an inheritance,—And shalt no more again make them childless.

|Therefore| prophesy, and thou shalt say, ||Thus|| saith My Lord, Yahweh,—

|Therefore| ye mountains of Israel, hear ye the word of My Lord, Yahweh,—

|Therefore| prophesy, concerning the soil of Israel,—and say to the mountains and to the hills, to the channels and to the valleys, and to the desolate waste places, and to the cities that are forsaken, which have become a prey and a derision, to the rest of the nations, which are on every side:

|Therefore| prophesy, concerning the soil of Israel,—and say to the mountains and to the hills, to the channels and to the valleys, ||Thus|| saith My Lord, Yahweh, Behold me!

Surely <in the fire of my jealousy> have I spoken against the rest of the nations, and against Edom <all of it>.

Who have given my land to themselves for a possession,

In the rejoicing of all the heart,

To make of its produce a prey.

|Therefore| prophesy, concerning the soil of Israel,—and say to the mountains and to the hills, to the channels and to the valleys, ||Thus|| saith My Lord, Yahweh,

||I myself|| have lifted my hand,—

Surely ||the nations which are yours round about|| they ||their own shame|| shall bear:

But ||ye, O mountains of Israel||

Your boughs shall ye shoot forth,

And your fruit shall ye shoot forth, For my people Israel,

For they have drawn near to enter.

For lo! I am towards you, Therefore will I turn towards you,

And ye shall be tilled, and sown;

And I will multiply, upon you—men, All the house of Israel, All of it, Then shall the cities be inhabited,

And ||the waste places|| shall be built,

And I will multiply upon you—man and beast, And they shall multiply and be fruitful,—

And the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:

|The Son of man,|| The house of Israel|| were dwelling upon their own soil, But they defiled it, by their way, and by their doings.

<Like the defilement of her that is removed> became their way before me.

So I poured out mine indignation upon them,

Because of the blood which they had shed upon the land,

Yea <with their manufactured gods> had they defiled it.

So I dispersed them among the nations, And they were scattered throughout the lands,—

<According to their way and according to their doings> I judged them.

But <when they entered among the nations where they did enter> then profaned they my holy Name,—in that it was said of them,

|The people of Yahweh|| these!

Yet <from his land> have they come forth!

---

 writen: '"cause to fall';
 b [Lit. in M.C.T.: "he" (or but read: "made child": 'it'). "They" in sp.
 v.r. (queri); and in some
 ear. pr. ed. (Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.) both
 write and read: "make" childless"—G.n.

a Or as two proper names:

"Adonay, Yahweh." Hebrew, and the result may prove of value elsewhere.

b This would seem the most natural rendering of the
21 So then I had tender regard for my holy' Name,—
Which the house of Israel [had profaned],
among the nations, where they had entered.

22 | Therefore| say thou to the house of Israel,
Thus| saith My Lord, Yahweh,
<Not for your sakes> am I' working, O house of Israel,
But for my holy' Name, which ye have pro-

23 Therefore will I hallow my great' Name, that
hath been profaned among the nations,
which ye have profaned in their midst,—
So shall the nations know' that I| am Yahweh,
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh,
When I have hallowed myself in you,*
between their eyes.
Therefore will I take you from among the
nations,
And gather you out of all the lands,—
And will bring you upon your own soil;
And I will throw upon you clean water, and
ye shall be clean,—
<From all your uncleanesses and from all your
manufactured gods> will I cleanse you;
And I will give you a new heart,
And <a new spirit> will I put within you,—
And I will take away the heart of stone, out
of your flesh,
And will give you a heart of flesh;
And <my spirit>| will I put within you,—
And will cause
That <in my statutes> ye shall walk,
And <my regulations> ye shall observe,
and do;

25 And ye shall dwell in the land which I gave
to your fathers,—
And ye shall become my' people,*
And I will become your' God;'
And I will save you, out of all your unclea-
nesses,—
And will call for the corn, and will increase it,
And will not lay upon you, famine;
And I will multiply
The fruit of the tree, and
The increase of the field,—
To the end that ye may not receive any more,
the reproach of famine, among the nations.

31 Then shall ye call to mind
Your ways that were wicked, and
Your doings that were not good,—
And shall become loadstone in your own sight.
For your iniquities, and
For your abominations.

pr. edns. [I Rabb.]:
your"—G.n., and G.
Intro. 441.
Cp. Lev. i. 5. n.
Or: "my Spirit" (with
a capital S.
Or: "to me a people."
Or: "to you a God."

22 Not <for your sakes> am I' working,
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh,
be it known to you,—
Turn ye pale and then blush for your ways, O
house of Israel.

23 Thus| saith My Lord, Yahweh,
In the day when I cleanse you, from all
your iniquities;
Then will I cause the cities to be inhabited,
And the waste places |shall be built|;
And the land that was made desolate| shall
be tilted,—
Whereas it was a desolation, before the eyes
of every passer-by;
And they shall say,
This land that was made desolate| hath
become like the garden of Eden,—
And the cities that were waste and de-
serted and thrown down| <now fenced>
are inhabited;
So shall the nations that may be left re-
main round about you know' that |I
Yahweh|
Have built that which was thrown down, and
Have planted that which was made
desolate,—
I, Yahweh, have spoken, and performed.

26 Thus| saith My Lord, Yahweh,
<Even yet—for this> will I be prevailed
upon by the house of Israel, to work for
them,—
I will multiply them—
Like a flock—with men:
Like the flock of holy offerings,
Like the flock of Jerusalem, in her appointed
feasts>—
So shall the waste cities be filled with
flocks of men,—
And they shall know' that I| am Yahweh.

§ 37. The Prophetic Vision of the Dry Bones.
1. <The hand of Yahweh| being upon me> he 37

2 Then said he unto me,
Son of man,
Can these bones |live|?
And I said
My Lord, Yahweh, thou knowest!
And I said
Prophecy, over these bones,—and thou shalt
say unto them,
Ye bones so dry! hear ye the word of
Yahweh!

3 Thus| saith My Lord, Yahweh,
Unto these bones,—
Lo! I am about to bring into you—
spirit, and ye shall live;
Ye shall know that I am Yahweh.

Then shall ye know that I am Yahweh.

Prophesy unto the spirit,—
Prophesy, Son of man, and thou shalt say unto the spirit,

Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh—

And breathe into those slain,
That they may live.

And then said he unto me,

Son of man,

Their bones are all the house of Israel, —
Lo! they are saying,
Dried are our bones, and lost is our hope,
We are quite cut off!

Therefore prophesy and thou shalt say unto them,

Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh,
Lo! I am going to open your graves,
And will cause you to come up out of your graves, O my people,
And will bring you upon the soil of Israel.

So shall ye know that I am Yahweh,

When I open your graves,
And cause you to come up out of your graves, O my people,
And I will put my spirit within you, and ye shall live,
And I will settle you upon your own soil,—
So shall ye know that I, Yahweh have spoken and have performed,

Declareth Yahweh.

§ 38. The Reunion of Judah and Joseph (Israel) foretold under the Symbol of Two Sticks becoming One.

And the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:

Writ: "companion";
but read: "companions" (pl.). In some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn.) both.
written and read: "companions"—G.n.

Asp. v.r. (cerit): "cities"—G.n.
And they shall dwell upon the land, which I gave to my servant — to Jacob, Wherein your fathers [dwell], —
Yea they shall dwell thereupon,
[They, and their children, and their children's children]
Unto times age-abiding,
And [David my servant] shall be prince
unto them,
Unto times age-abiding.
And I will solemnise to them a covenant of prosperity,*
<A covenant age-abiding> shall it be with them,—
And I will place them,
And multiply them,
And set my sanctuary in the midst of them,
Unto times age-abiding.
And my habitation shall be over them,
And I will become their God,—
And they shall become my people.+
So shall the nations know that [I, Yahweh]
am hallowing Israel,—
When my sanctuary is in the midst of them,
Unto times age-abiding.
§ 39. Against Gog (chs. xxxviii., xxxix.).

1 And the word of Yahweh came unto me, saying:
2 Son of man,
Set thy face against Gog, of the land of the Magog,
Prince* of Roash, Meshech and Tubal,—
And prophesy concerning him, 3 and thou shalt say,
[Thus] saith My Lord, Yahweh,—
Behold me! against thee, O Gog,
Prince* of Roash, Meshech and Tubal;
Therefore I will turn thee about, and will put hooks in thy jaws,—and bring thee forth,
and all thine army,
Horses and horsemen. Clothed with gorgeous attire, [all of them],
A mighty gathered host,* With shield and buckler, handling swords, [all of them];
Persia, Ethiopia and Libya, with them,
[All of them] with shield and helmet;
Gomer, and all her hordes,
The house of Togarmah, the remote men of the North, and all his hordes,
Many peoples with thee.
7 Be ready, and show thyself ready,
[Thou and all thy gathered host,] who have gathered themselves unto thee, —
And become thou for me, a guard.

† Or: "leader."
‡ Or: "peace."
§ Or: "my servant." 15 Or: "to a people." 15 Or: "the existence of my a., etc." 15 Or: "the existence of my a., etc." 15 Or: "the existence of my a., etc.
15 Or: "the existence of my a., etc." 15 Or: "the existence of my a., etc." 15 Or: "the existence of my a., etc.
15 Or: "the existence of my a., etc." 15 Or: "the existence of my a., etc.
15 Or: "the existence of my a., etc.
* Heb.: צד. Cp. chap. xvi. 40, etc.
† Or: "leader."
‡ Or: "peace."
§ Or: "to a people." 15 Or: "the existence of my a., etc." 15 Or: "the existence of my a., etc.
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* Heb.: צד. Cp. chap. xvi. 40, etc.
† Or: "leader."
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† Or: "leader."
‡ Or: "peace."
§ Or: "to a people." 15 Or: "the existence of my a., etc." 15 Or: "the existence of my a., etc.
15 Or: "the existence of my a., etc.
15 Or: "the existence of my a., etc.
* Heb.: צד. Cp. chap. xvi. 40, etc.
people Israel, like a cloud covering the land,—

<In the afterpart of the days> shall it be,
that I will suffer thee to enter upon my land,
To the end the nations [may know me], when
I hallow myself* in thee before their eyes
O Gog!

17 ||Thus|| saith My Lord, Yahweh,
Aren’t thou he of whom I spake in days
atone time, by the hand of my servants
the prophets of Israel, who kept on propheying in those days for years,—
That thou shouldst be suffered to come
against them?

So then shall it come to pass in that day,
<In the day when Gog entereth’ upon the
soil of Israel,>
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh>
That mine indignation [shall come up] into
my nostrils;

19 Yea, <in my jealousy, in the fire of mine
outburst> have I spoken,—
Surely <in that day> shall there be a great
trembling upon the soil of Israel:

Then shall tremble before me
* The fishes of the sea, and
The bird of the heavens, and
The wild beast of the field, and
Every creeping thing that creepeth on the
ground, and
All the men, who are on the face of the
ground,— and

The mountains [shall be torn asunder], and
The steep places [shall sink down], and
||Every wall|| <to the earth> shall be
thrown.

21 Then will I call against him, every terror,*
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh,
||The sword of every man|| <against his
brother> shall be;
22 Then will I contend with him, by pestilence
and by blood,—
And <an overflowing downpour and hail-
ostones, fire and brimstone> will I rain
Upon him, and
Upon his hordes, and
Upon the many peoples who are
with him.

23 So will I
Magnify myself, and
Hallow myself, and
Make myself known,
Before the eyes of many nations,—
And they shall know that ||I|| am Yahweh.

39 1 ||Thou|| therefore, son of man,
Prophesy against Gog, and thou shalt say,—
||Thus|| saith My Lord, Yahweh :
Behold me against thee, O Gog,
Prince of Rosh, Meshech and Tubal,

Therefore will I turn thee about, and lead thee
on, and cause thee to come up out of the
remote parts of the North,—
And will bring thee in upon the mountains
of Israel;

3 And I will smite thy bow, out of thy left
hand,—
And <thine arrows — out of thy right
hand> will I cause to fall.

4 <Upon the mountains of Israel> shalt thou
fall.
||Thou and all thy hordes, and the peoples*
who are with thee||,—
<To birds of prey of hordes, and the wild
beast of the field> will I give thee for
food:

5 <Upon the face of the field> shalt thou
fall,—
For ||I|| have spoken,
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

6 And I will send a fire into Magog,
And among them who are dwelling in the
Coastlands, securely,—
So shall they know that ||I|| am Yahweh.

7 And <my holy’ Name> will I make known,
in the midst of my people Israel,
And will not suffer my holy’ Name to be
profaned any more,—
So shall the nations know that ||I|| am
Yahweh,
Holy in Israel.

8 Lo! it is coming, and shall be brought to pass,
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh,—
||The same|| is the day whereof I had spoken.

9 Then shall go forth the dwellers of the cities
of Israel, and shall make fires of the
weapons and burn them,
Both buckler and shield, bow and arrows,
and handstaff and spear,—

And shall make fires of them, seven years;

10 And they shall not take wood out of the field.
Neither shall they cut down out of the
forests,—
For <of the armour> shall they make fires,—
So shall they spoil those who spoiled them’
And prey on those who preyed on them’,
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

11 And it shall come to pass in that day, that I
will give to Gog a place of memorial* for
burial in Israel, even the valley of them
that pass through east of the sea,
And it shall be enough to keep back them
who would pass through,—
and they shall bury there Gog and all his
multitude, and shall call it, Ge-hamon-gog.
[That is “The valley of the multitude of
Gog.”]

12 So shall the house of Israel bury them (that
they may cleanse the land),— seven months;

* Or: “By my hallowing myself”  G.n.
* Or: “leader.”

*a It shd be (w. Sep.)—


b So it shd be (w. Sep. and Vul.)—G.n.
Therefore saith My Lord, Yahweh,
| Now | will I bring back them of the captivity of Jacob,
And have compassion upon all the house of Israel,—
And will be jealous for My holy Name;
And they shall bear their confusion, and the punishment of all their treachery, where with they have committed treachery against me,—
When they dwell upon their own soil securely, with none to make them afraid;
When I have brought them back from among the peoples,
And gathered them out of the lands of their enemies,—
So will I hallow myself in them, before the eyes of the many nations; And they shall know that I, Yahweh, am their God, When I have carried them into exile among the nations, And shall then gather them upon their own soil,— And shall no more leave any of them there.
Neither will I any more hide my face from them,— In that I have poured out my spirit upon the house of Israel,
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

§ 40. An Extraordinary Vision (chaps. xl.—xlviii.)
of Restored Land, Tribal Portions, Temple, Priests, and Sacrifices, as to which the Conditioning Force of chap. xliii. 7—11 should not be overlooked.

<In the twenty-fifth year of our exile, at 40 the beginning of the year, on the tenth of the month, in the fourteenth year, after the city | was smitten > <on this selfsame day> came upon me the hand of Yahweh, and he brought me thither: <In the visions of God> he brought me into the land of Israel,—and set me down upon an exceeding high mountain, and <thereupon> was, as it were, the structure of a city, on the south. And <when he brought me thither> then lo! a man, whose appearance was like the appearance of bronze, with a flax-cord in his hand, and a measuring reed,—and he was standing in the gate. And the man <spake unto me> [saying],
Son of man See with thine eyes, And with thine ears hear thou, And apply thy heart to whatsoever I am about to show thee, For <to the intent it might be shown thee> hast thou been brought hither,— Declare all that thou seest unto the house of Israel.
And lo! a wall on the outside of the house, round about on every side,—and <in the hand

13 Yes all the people of the land | shall bury, and it shall become to them a memorial,—the day that I get myself glory,
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

14 And <men to keep at it constantly> shall they tell off. Men to pass throughout the land, who, with the passers-by, | shall continue burying| them who have been left on the face of the land, to cleanse it,— <At the end of seven months> shall they make search.
And <when any of the passers-by, in going through the land, shall see a human bone> then shall be set up near it a sign,—until the buriers | have buried it,| in Ge-hamon-Gog.
Moreover ||the name of a city|| shall be Hamonah ["To the multitude"], so shall they cleanse the land.

17 ||Thou|| therefore, son of man, ||Thou|| saith My Lord, Yahweh, Say to the bird of every wing, And to every wild beast of the field, Assemble yourselves and come, Gather yourselves from every side, unto my sacrifice which I am sacrificing for you. A great sacrifice, on the mountains of Israel,— And ye shall eat flesh, and drink blood:

|The flesh of mighty men| shall ye eat, And <the blood of the princes> of the earth> shall ye drink,— Rams, well-fed lambs and he-goats, bullocks, Fatlings of Bashan, all of them;
And ye shall eat fat till ye are sated, And drink blood till ye are drunken, Of my sacrifice which I have sacrificed for you;

So shall ye be sated at my table, with horse and chariot team, mighty man, and every man of war,—
Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

Thus will I set my glory among the nations,— And all the nations shall see,
My judgment, which I have executed,—and My hand, which I have laid upon them.
So shall the house of Israel know that ||I, Yahweh|| am their God,—from that day and forward ;
And the nations shall know
That <in> their iniquity were the house of Israel exiled because they had committed treachery against me, And so I hid my face from them,— And gave them into the hand of their adversaries, And they fell by the sword, |all of them|.

<According to their uncleanness and according to their transgressions> dealt I with them,— And so I hid my face from them.

* ML. : "men of continuance."
* Or: "leaders."
* Or: "for."

E.O.T.
of the man> was the measuring reed, six cubits by the cubit, and a handbreadth, so he measured the breadth of the enclosing-wall, one reed, and the height, one reed.

Then came he unto the gate that looked toward the east, and went up by the steps thereof, and measured the threshold of the gate, one reed broad, and the other threshold, one reed broad. 7 And [the lodge] was one reed long, one reed broad, and [between the lodges] was a space of five cubits, and [the threshold of the gate from beside the porch of the gate inwards] was one reed.

Then measured he the porch of the gate inwards, one reed. 9 Then measured he the porch of the gate, eight cubits, and the projections thereof, two cubits, and [the porch of the gate] was within. 10 And [the lodges of the gate that was towards the east] were, three on this side, and three on that side, one measure had they three, and less one measure had the projections, on this side and on that side.

Then measured he the breadth of the entrance of the gate, ten cubits—the length of the gate, thirteen cubits. 12 And [the space before the lodges] was one cubit, and [one cubit] the space on that side; and [the lodge itself] was six cubits on this side, and six cubits on that side.

Then measured he the gate from the roof of this lodge to the roof of that, a breadth of twenty-five cubits, entrance over against entrance.

Then measured he the porch, twenty cubits, even unto the projection of the court, the lodges of the gate round about on every side, and from the face of the gate outwards, unto the face of the porch of the inner gate, was fifty cubits. 14 And [latticed windows] had the lodges, even towards their projections within the gate, round about on every side, and so had the recesses, and windows round about on every side inwards, and against each projection palm-trees.

Then brought he me into the outer court, and lo! chambers and a tessellated pavement, made to the court round about on every side, thirty chambers against the pavement, 18 And the pavement was against the side of the gates, answering to the length of the gates, the lower pavement. Then measured he the breadth, from the front of the lower, to the front of the inner court on the outside, one hundred cubits, to the east and the north. And as for the gate which looked towards the north, pertaining to the outer court, he measured the length thereof, and the breadth thereof.

And [the lodges thereof] were three on this side, and three on that side, and the projections thereof and the recesses thereof were, accord-

1 GL: "from," Cp. ver. 19 — G.n. [M.C.T. "unto (over)!"
2 Written: "lodge"; read: "lodges" — G.n.
3 Written: "lodge"; read: "lodge" — G.n.
4 Written: "projection"; read: "recesses" — G.n.
5 Written: "projection"; read: "projection" — G.n.
cubits, and by ten steps they ascend into it,—
and there were pillars against the projections,
(one) on this side, and (one) on that side.

1 Then he took me unto the temple,—and 41
measured the projection, six cubits broad on
this side and six cubits broad on that side,
the breadth of the tent. 2 And (the breadth of
the entrance) was ten cubits, and (the sides of
the entrance) were five cubits on this side, and
cubits on that side—and he measured the
length thereof, forty cubits, and the breadth,
twenty cubits.

3 Then went he inwards, and measured the
projection of the entrance, two cubits,—and
(the entrance itself) was six cubits, and (the sides
of the entrance) seven cubits: so he
measured the length thereof twenty cubits, and
the breadth twenty cubits, at the front of the
temple. 4 Then said he unto me,
(This) is the holy of holies.

Then measured he the wall of the house six
cubits,—and the breadth of the side-chamber,
four cubits round about on every side of the
house round about. 8 And (the side-chambers,
each one over another) were three, and that thirty
times, and they entered into the wall which
pertained to the house for the side-chambers
round about on every side, that they might
have support,—and yet not have support in the
wall of the house itself. 7 And there was a
broadening and a widening about a higher and
higher to the side-chambers, for (the circuit of
the house) was higher and higher round about
on every side of the house. 8 And (for this reason)
was there a broadening of the house upwards,—and
<from the lower> one ascended to the higher,
by which it was in the middle. 8 Then
saw I that the house had a height round about on
every side,—the foundations of the side-chambers,
a full reed, six cubits, to the joining.
9 (The breadth of the wall which pertained to
the side-chamber on the outside) was five cubits,—
and that which was left vacant between the
side-chambers which pertained to the house.

10 And (between the chambers) was a breadth
of twenty cubits round about the house, round
about on every side. 11 And the entrance of
the side-chamber was at the vacant space, one
entrance toward the north, and another
entrance toward the south,—and (the breadth of
the place left vacant) was five cubits round about
on every side. 12 And (the building which was)
toward the front of the secluded place on the
side toward the west was (in breadth) seventy cubits,
and (the wall of the building) was five cubits in breadth round about
on every side,—and (the length thereof) ninety
cubits. 12 And he measured (the house), six cubits broad on
the length, a hundred cubits, and (the secluded
place and the structure and the walls thereof),

— 53—2
<in length> a hundred cubits. 14 And the breadth of the front of the house and the secluded place toward the east, a hundred cubits. 15 And he measured the length of the building against the front of the secluded place which was over the hinder part thereof and the galleries thereof on this side and on that side, a hundred cubits, with the inner* temple and the porches of the court: 16 the entrance spaces and the latticed windows and the galleries round about their three stories, over against the entrance spaces wainscoted with wood, round about on every side,—and from the ground up to the windows, and the windows were covered; 17 <unto the space above the entrance even unto the inner house and without and against all the wall round about on every side within and without> were the measures. 18 And it was made with cherubim and palm-trees,—with a palm-tree between cherub and cherub, and two faces had each cherub; 19 and the face of a man was toward the palm-tree on this side, and the face of a young lion was toward the palm-tree on that side,—[thus was it] made unto all the house, round about on every side. 20 From the ground as far as the space above the entrance were the cherubim and the palm-trees made. 4

<As for the wall of the temple> the door-posts were squared,—and as for the face of the holy place the appearance of the temple was like the appearance of the temple. 22 The altar was of wood, three cubits in height, and the length thereof two cubits, and the corners thereof, and the length thereof, and the walls thereof were of wood, then spake he unto me saying, This is the table, which is before Yahweh. 23 And there were two doors to the temple, and to the holy place; and two leaves to the doors,—two folding leaves, two to the one door, and two to the other door. 24 And there had been made’ unto them, unto the doors of the temple, cherubim and palm-trees, like as had been made to the walls,—and thick beams of wood unto the front of the porch without. 25 And there were latticed windows and palm-trees on this side and on that side, unto the sides of the porch,—and unto the side-chambers of the house and the thick beams.

Then said he unto me, 26 the chambers of the north, the chambers of the south, which face the secluded place: they are the holy chambers, where the priests who draw near to Yahweh shall eat the most holy things; there shall they lay the most holy things, and the meal-offering and the sin-bearer and the guilt-bearer, for the place is holy. 27 When the priests enter them then shall they not go forth out of the holy place into the outer court, but there shall they lay their garments wherein they minister, for they are, and shall put on other garments, and so draw near unto that which pertaineth to the people. 28 Then he brought me forth unto the outer court, the way toward the north,—and brought me unto the chamber which was over against the secluded place and which was over against the enclosing-wall, towards the north. 29 Facing the length of the hundred cubits was the entrance of the north,—and the breadth was fifty cubits: over against the twenty which pertained to the inner court, and over against the pavement which pertained to the outer court was gallery facing gallery, by the thirties; and before the chambers was a walk ten cubits in breadth inward, a way of one cubit,—and their entrances were to the north. 30 Now the highest chambers were shortened, because the galleries took away therefrom more than from the lowest or from the middle, in structure. For three stories they were; and had not pillars like the pillars of the courts; for this cause it differed from the lowest and from the middle, from the ground. 31 And as for the wall that was without, answering to the chambers, toward the outer court, facing the chambers was fifty cubits. 32 For the length of the chambers which pertained to the outer court was fifty cubits,—and lo: in front of the temple, a hundred cubits. 33 And from under these chambers was the entry from the east when one goeth in by them from the outer court. 34 In the thickness of the wall of the court toward the east facing the secluded place and facing the enclosing wall were chambers.

And the way before them was like the appearance of the chambers which were toward the north, as was their length, and was their breadth,—and all their exits were both according to their regulations, and according to their entrances. 35 And according to the entrances of the chambers which were toward the south was the entrance at the head of the way—the way in the face of the covered wall, the way toward the east in entering them. 36 Then said he unto me, 37 These were the measureings of the inner house then he brought me forth by way of the gate which looked toward the east,—and measured it, round about on every side. 38 He measured the east side with the measuring reed, five hundred reeds by the measuring reed, round about. 39 He measured the north side, five hundred reeds by the measuring reed, round about. 40 The south side measured he, five hundred reeds by the measuring reed. 41 He turned about to the west side, he measured five hundred reeds by the measuring reed. 42 Toward the four winds measured he it, a wall had it round about on every side, in length five

* Or: “outer” — G.n.
* Or: “in” — G.n.
* Or: “on.” — G.n.
* Or: “side” — same word as above, ver. 16-18.
* Lit: “door.”

* Or: “the ch. of the holy pl. sanctuary.”

* Or: “G.n.”
* Or: “Intro. p. ver. 20—G.n.”
* Cod. Mugash: “the”
Then he took me unto the gate, even the gate that looked toward the east; and when lo! the glory of the God of Israel coming from the way of the east, and the sound of him was as the sound of many waters, and the earth shone with his glory. And it was like the appearance of the vision which I had seen, like the vision which I saw—when I came to destroy the city, also the visions were like the vision which I saw by the river Chebar,—so I fell upon my face. And the glory of Yahweh entered into the house, by way of the gate which looked toward the east. So then the spirit lifted me up, and brought me into the inner court, and lo! the glory of Yahweh filled the house. Then heard I one speaking unto me, out of the house, and [a man] there was standing beside me. Then said he unto me,

Son of man,

[This is] the place of my throne, and the place of the soles of my feet, where I dwell in the midst of the sons of Israel, to times age-abiding,

But the house of Israel must no more defile my holy Name. They, nor their kings, by their unchastity, and by the carcases of their kings, in their high places,

When they placed—

Their threshold by my threshold, and their door-post beside my door-post,

With only [the wall] between me and them;

Defiled they my holy Name by their abominations which they committed,

Wherefore I devoured them, in mine anger.

Now let them remove their unchastity, and the carcases of their kings, far from me,—So will I make my habitation in the midst of them, to times age-abiding.

Thou son of man,

Declare the house unto the house of Israel,

That they may be put to the blush for their iniquities,

Then let them measure the pattern.

And when they have blasphemed for all that they have done,—then—

The form of the house,

And the arrangement thereof,

And the exit thereof,

And the entrances thereof,

And all the forms thereof, and all the statutes thereof,

And all the laws thereof,

make thou known unto them,

And write [it] before their eyes;

That they may keep—

All the forms thereof,

And all the statutes thereof,

And do them.

This shall be the law of the house,—

Upon the top of the mountain all the boundary thereof round about on every side shall be most holy,

Lo! this shall be the law of the house.

And these shall be the measures of the altar, in cubits, [a cubit] being a cubit and a handbreadth; and the hollow shall be a cubit, and [a cubit] the breadth, and the boundary thereof unto the edge thereof round about shall be a single span.

And this shall be the upper part of the altar.

And from the hollow of the ground unto the lower ledge shall be two cubits, and the breadth one cubit,—and from the smaller ledge unto the larger ledge shall be four cubits, and the breadth a cubit. And the hearth shall be four cubits—measuring the hearth and upward, the horns shall be four. And the hearth shall be twelve cubits in length, by twelve in breadth, square in the four sides thereof.

And the ledge shall be fourteen in length, by fourteen in breadth, unto the four sides thereof,—and the boundary round about it shall be half a cubit, and the hollow thereunto a cubit, round about, with the steps thereof looking toward the east.

Then said he unto me,

Son of man,

Thus saith My Lord Yahweh,

These shall be the statutes of the altar, in the day when it is made,—for offering up thereon—an ascending-sacrifice, and for dashing thereon—blood.

So then thou shalt give unto the priests the Levites, those who are of the seed of Zadok, who approach unto me,

Declareth My Lord Yahweh, to wait upon me,—a young bullock, as a sin-bearer.

Then shalt thou take of the blood thereof, and place upon the four horns thereof, and on the four corners of the ledge, and on the boundary round about,—and shalt cleanse it from sin, and put a propitiatory-covering over it.

Then shalt thou take the bullock bearing sin,—and shalt burn it in the appointed place of the house, outside the sanctuary.

And on the second day shalt thou bring near a kid of the goats without defect, as a sin-bearer,—and they shall cleanse the altar from sin, just as they cleansed it from sin with the bullock.

When thou hast made an end of cleansing from sin,
thou shalt bring near a young bullock without defect, and a ram out of the flock, without defect; and shalt bring them near before Yahweh, and the priests shall cast over them salt, so shall they cause them to go up as an ascending-sacrifice to Yahweh.

Then said Yahweh unto me, This gate shall remain, it shall not be opened, and no man shall enter thereby, because Yahweh, God of Israel, doth enter thereby.

Therefore shall it remain—shut.

The prince shall sit therein, to eat bread before Yahweh,

By way of the porch of the gate shall he go in, and By way thereof shall he come out.

Then he brought me in by way of the north gate, unto the front of the house, and I looked, and lo! the glory of Yahweh filled the house of Yahweh; so I fell upon my face.

And Yahweh said unto me,

Son of man, apply thy heart, and see with thine eyes,

And with thine ears hear thou, that I am speaking with thee,
as to all the statutes of the house of Yahweh, and as to all the laws thereof,

And thou shalt apply thine heart to the entering in of the house, with all the exits of the sanctuary.

So then thou shalt say unto the perverse [house], unto the house of Israel, Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh:

Let it more than suffice you, out of all your abominations, O house of Israel:

7 That ye brought in the sons of the foreigner, uncircumcised in heart, and uncircumcised in flesh;

To be in my sanctuary, so that he profaned my house,

That ye brought near as my food, the fat and the blood, and so ye brake my covenant—among all your abominations;

Neither kept ye the charge of my holy things.

But ye did set [men] to be keepers of my charge in my sanctuary, for your own pleasure.

Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh,

No son of a foreigner, uncircumcised in heart, and uncircumcised in flesh, shall enter into my sanctuary, of any son of a foreigner, who is in the midst of the sons of Israel.

But as for the Levites, who went far from me, when Israel went astray, who went astray from me, after their manufactory gods>

Therefore shall they bear their iniquity.

Yet shall they remain in my sanctuary as attendants in charge at the gates of the house,

And attending upon the house, they shall slay the ascending-offering, and the sacrifice of the people, and they shall stand before them, to wait upon them.

Because they used to wait upon them, before their manufactory gods, and became to the house of Israel a stumbling-block of iniquity.

For this cause have I lifted up my hand concerning them,

Declareth My Lord, Yahweh, and they shall bear their iniquity:

So then they shall not come near unto me to minister as priests unto me, nor come near unto any of my holy things, as regardeth things most holy;—

But they shall bear their rebuke, and their abominations which they have committed;

Yet will I make them keepers of the charge of the house, as to all the labour thereof, and as to all which shall be done therein.

But the priests the Levites, the sons of Zadok, who kept the charge of my sanctuary—

Or: "when."

Or: "punishment."

Or: "the punishment for their abominations."

Or: "the conversation for their abominations."

Or: "the conversation for their abominations."

Or: "the conversation for their abominations."

Or: "the conversation for their abominations."

Or: "the conversation for their abominations."
when the sons of Israel went astray from me> 
||They|| shall draw near unto me, to wait 
And shall stand before me, to bring near unto me the fat and the blood. 
> Declareth My Lord, Yahweh:

16 ||They|| shall enter into my sanctuary, and 
||They|| shall draw near unto my table, to wait upon me,—
So shall they keep my charge.

17 And it shall be <when they shall enter into the gates of the inner court> 
||Garments of linen|| shall they put on,—
Yea there shall come upon them no wool, 
when they minister in the gates of the inner court, and within:

18 ||Chaplets of linen|| shall be upon their head, and 
||Breeches of linen|| shall be upon their loins,—
They* shall not gird themselves, so as to perisopia.b

19 And <when they go forth into the outer court, into the outer court unto the people> 
They shall put off their garments, wherein they do minister, and lay them in the chambers of the holy place,— 
And shall* put on other garments, That they may not hallow the people by their garments.

20 And <their heads> shall they not shave, 
Nor let [the hair] grow long,— They shall ||only poll|| their heads.

21 And <wine> shall no priest drink,—when they enter into the inner court.

22 <Neither widow nor divorced woman> shall they take to them to wife,— 
But <virgins of the seed of the house of Israel, 
Or a widow who shall be the widow of a priest> shall they take.

23 And <my people> shall they instruct, 
between the holy and the common,— 
And <between the unclean and the clean> shall they cause them to distinguish.

24 And <in a controversy> 4
||They|| shall stand up for justice,* 
<With my judgments> shall they judge it,— 
And <my laws and my statutes in all mine appointed assemblies> shall they observe, 
And <my sabbaths> shall they hallow.

25 And <unto no dead person> shall they go in, to defile themselves,— 
Save that <for father or for mother or for

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son or for daughter, for brother, or for sister who hath belonged to no husband> they may defile themselves.

26 Yet <after he is cleansed> ||seven days|| shall they count to him.

27 And <in the day when he entereth into the sanctuary, into the inner court to minister in the sanctuary> He shall bring near his sin-bearer, 
> Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

28 So shall it come to pass when they have an inheritance, ||I|| am their inheritance,— 
And <possession> shall ye not give them in Israel, ||I|| am their possession.

29 <As for the meal-offering and the sin-bearer and the guilt-bearer> ||they|| shall eat them,— 
And ||everything devoted in Israel|| <to them> shall belong.

30 And ||the first of all the firstfruits of everything, and every heave-offering of everything, from among all your heave-offerings> <to the priests> shall it be belong,— <The first of your meal> shall ye give to the priest, To cause a blessing to rest upon thy house.

31 <Nothing that died of itself or was torn in pieces, of bird or of beast> shall be eaten’ by the priests.4

1 And <when ye shall have by lot divide the land 45 as an inheritance> ye shall offer up as a heave-offering to Yahweh a holy portion out of the land, <in length> five and twenty thousand long, and <in breadth> twenty thousand,— ||holy|| shall it be throughout all the territory thereof, round about.
2 There shall be, <out of this, for the holy place> five hundred by five hundred, four-square round about,—and fifty cubits, as an open space to it, round about. 3 And <out of this measure> shalt thou measure, a length of five and twenty thousand, and a breadth of ten thousand,—<therein> shall be the sanctuary, the holy of holies: 4 <a holy portion out of the land> it is, <for the priests who wait in the sanctuary> shall it be, who draw near to wait upon Yahweh,—so shall it be theirs, as a place for houses, and a sanctuary, for the sanctuary. 5 And <five and twenty thousand> in length, and <ten thousand> in breadth,—and it shall be for the Levites who wait upon the house, theirs as a possession of cities to dwell in. 6 And <the possession of the city> shall ye give, <five thousand> in breadth, and <in length> five and twenty thousand, answering to the heave-offering

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*b Lit. : “with sweat.”
*c In some cod., written: “they shall” (without “and”); “read”: “and they shall” (by chap. xiii. 14 — G.n.
*d Or: “smit.”
*e Written: “stand up to judge”; read: “stand up for justice,” and so some cod. both written and read (w. 1 ear. pr. edn.) — G.n. Another reading: “they shall stand up to judge with my sentences, so shall they judge it.” — See G.n.
*f ML: “no dead human being.”

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*b So it shd be (w. Sep.) — G.n. [M.C.T.: “ten.”]
*c So it shd be (w. Sep.) — G.n.
*e Op. Num. xxxv. 2; Josh. xxii. 2—9 n.
of the holy portion,—<for all the house of Israel> shall it be. 7 And <to the prince—on this side and on that> shall belong [a portion] of the heave-offering of the holy portion and of the possession of the city, facing the heave-offering of the holy portion and facing the possession of the city, on the west side westward, and on the east side eastward, and <in length> answering to one of the portions, from the west boundary to the east boundary. 8 <Of the land> it shall be his for a possession, in Israel,—and so my princes shall no more oppress my people, but <the land itself> shall they give to the house of Israel, by their tribes.

9 [Thus] saith My Lord, Yahweh, Let it more than suffice you, O princes of Israel, <Violence and spoil> remove ye, And <justice and righteousness> execute,— Lift off your acts of expulsion 6 from upon my people, Urgeth My Lord, Yahweh.

10 <Balances of righteousness, and An ephah of righteousness, and A bath of righteousness> have ye: 6 The ephah and the bath 7 <of one fixed measure> shall be, <to contain the tenth of a homer> the bath',—<and the tenth of a homer> the ephah', <unto the homer> shall be the proportion thereof; 12 and <the shekel> shall be twenty gerahs,—<twenty shekels, five and twenty shekels, and fifteen shekels> <the weight> shall be to you.

11 [This] is the heave-offering which ye shall offer up,— The sixth of an ephah 8 out of a homer of wheat, and The sixth 9 of an ephah 8 out of a homer of barley;

12 And <the statutory portion of oil> shall be— per bath for oil—a tenth part of a bath, out of a cor, 10 which is ten baths, even a homer; for [ten baths] are a homer.

13 And one lamb out of the flock, out of two hundred, out of the watered pastures of Israel, for a gift, and for an ascending-sacrifice, and for peace-offerings,— To put a propitiatory-covering about the house of Israel.

14 [Thus] saith My Lord, Yahweh, The gate of the inner court which looketh toward the east shall be shut, the six days of work,—but <on the sabbath-day> shall it be opened, and <on the day of the new moon> shall it be opened. 15 The prince therefore shall enter by way of the porch of the gate, without, and shall stand by the post of the gate, and the priests shall offer his ascending-sacrifice, and his peace-offerings, and he shall bow down upon the threshold of the gate, and then go forth,—but <the gate> shall not be shut until the evening; 2 and the people of the land <shall bow down> at the entrance of that gate on the sabbaths, and at the new moons,—before Yahweh.

16 [Thus] saith My Lord, Yahweh, 46 The Sixth of an ephah 8 out of a homer of barley; and <the sixth 9 of an ephah> 8 out of a homer of wheat, shall be the proportion thereof; and <the shekel> shall be twenty gerahs,—<twenty shekels, five and twenty shekels, and fifteen shekels> the weight; shall be to you.

17 But <on the prince himself> shall rest the ascending-sacrifices, and the meat-offering, and the drink-offering, on the festivals, and on the new moons, and on the sabbaths, in all the appointed meetings of the house of Israel,—[he] shall offer the sin-bearer, and the meal-offering, and the ascending-sacrifice, and the peace-offerings. To put a propitiatory-covering about the house of Israel.

18 [Thus] saith My Lord, Yahweh, In the first month, on the first day of the month shall thou take a young bullock, without defect,—and shalt cleanse the sanctuary from sin; 13 then shall the priest take' of the blood of the sin-bearer, and put upon the door-posts of the house, and upon the four corners of the ledge of the altar, and upon the door-posts of the gate of the inner court. 20 And [he] shall thou do in the seventh of the month, 1 for any man that waveth or is of feeble mind,—so shall ye cleanse the house by propitiatory.

19 In the first month, on the fourteenth day of the month shall ye have the passover,—a festival of seven days, 6 unleavened cakes shall be eaten; 22 therefore shall the prince offer, on that day, for himself, and for all the people of the land,—a bullock as a sin-bearer; 23 and <the seven days of the festival> shall he offer as an ascending-sacrifice to Yahweh, seven bullocks and seven rams without defect, daily, for the seven days,—and <as a sin-bearer> a young goat, daily; 24 and <a meal-offering of an ephah to each bullock, and an ephah to each ram> shall be offer, —and <of oil> a hin to an ephah. 25 In the seventh month, on the fifteenth day of the month through-out the festival> he shall offer like these, seven days,—like the sin-bearer, like the ascending-sacrifice, and like the meal-offering, and like the oil.

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* Some cod. (w. 5 ear. pr. — edna) omit: "and" 13 So it shd be (w. Aram. pr. edna) — G.n. M.C.T. "ye shall give a sixth."

* Or: "let there be to you." Some cod. (w. 3 car. pr. edna. [Rabb.]) shall ye have."—G.n.

* A cor = 10 ephahs = 111 bushels or 889 gallons = 1 homer. Bath (liquid) = about 84 gallons.

* The Sep. reads: "in the seventh month, on the first day of the month."

* In some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edna. [Rabb.], Aram. Sep. Syr. Vul.) "and" and in—G.n. M.C.T. "of weeks of days."
he-lamb and the meal-offering and the oil, morning by morning,—a continual ascending-sacrifice.

10 [Thus] saith My Lord, Yahweh, [When the prince would bestow a gift upon any one of his sons] shall it be, [for his sons] shall it remain,—[their possession] shall it be, by way of inheritance.
11 But [when he would bestow a gift out of his inheritance, or any one of his servants], he shall return to the prince,—surely it is the inheritance of his sons [theirs] shall it remain.
12 So then the prince [shall not take] of the inheritance of the people, to oppress them out of their possession, [out of his own possession] shall he give an inheritance to his sons,—to the end that my people be not scattered, any one out of his possession.

13 Then he brought me in through the entrance which was by the side of the gate, into the chambers of the holy place for the priests, those facing the north,—and lo! there’s a place, in the hinder parts westwards. Then said he unto me,—

14 [This is the place where the priests shall boil the guilt-bearer, and the sin-bearer,—where they shall bake the meal-offering, that one may not carry them forth into the outer court, to hallow the people.]

15 So he caused me to go out into the outer court, and then made me pass through into the four corners of the court,—and lo! there was a court in each corner of the court: in the four corners of the court were courts covered over, forty long and thirty broad: [of one measure] were those four. And there was an enclosure round about them, round about to those four, and [boiling places] had been made under the enclosures, round about. And he said unto me,—

16 Therefore are the places of them who boil, where they who wait upon the house, shall boil the sacrifices of the people.

Then he brought me back unto the entrance of the house, and lo! [waters] coming forth from under the threshold of the house, eastward, because [the front of the house] was to the east,—and [the waters] were coming down from beneath, from the right side of the house, on the south of the altar. Then he brought me out by way of the north gate, and took me round by an outer way, unto an outer gate, that which looketh eastward, and there [waters] trickling forth out of the right side.

17 [When the man went forth with a car, pr. edn.]: They shall offer, written and read—G.n.
18 So it shd be [w. Sep. and Syr.]:—G.n.
20 Write: “be” written and read—G.n.
21 Lit. “be”: but in some cod. written: “be”; read—G.n.
22 Lit. “be”: but in some cod. a Mass. note, to read: “be”, and in some cod. (w. Sep. and Syr., Vul.) both written and read: “be”—G.n.
23 Or perh. “peace-offering;” this pl. being so often that “quality.”
24 Or: “therewith.”
25 So written: read simply: “They shall offer.” In some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns.) both written and read: “Thus shall they offer;” in others (w. 1 ear. pr. edn.): “They shall offer,” written and read—G.n.
26 So it shd be (w. Sep. and Syr.)—G.n.
27 Cp. chap. xlv. 19.
measuring line in his hand> then measured he a thousand, by the cubit, and caused me to pass through the waters—waters reaching to the ankles. 4 Then measured he a thousand, and caused me to pass through the waters—waters reaching to the knees,—and again measured he a thousand, and caused me to pass through—waters reaching to the loins. 5 Then measured he a thousand—[a river] which I could not pass through—for the waters had risen”—waters to swim in, [a river] that could not be forded. 6 Then said he unto me,

Hast thou seen, son of man? Then he took me along and caused me to return, to the bank of the river. 7 <When I returned> then lo! <by the bank of the river> trees very many,—on this side, and on that side. 8 And he said unto me, 9 These waters are going forth unto the region toward the east, and shall go down unto the waste plain, and shall enter the sea, <unto the sea> being led forth then shall the waters be healed; 9 And it shall come to pass that [every living soul that swarreth, whithersoever the rivers shall come] shall live, and the fish shall become a very great multitude; for these waters have come thither, that they may be healed, so shall everything live ‘whithersoever the river cometh’. 10 And it shall come to pass that there shall stand by it fishes, from En-gedi even unto En-eqalim, <places for spreading out nets> shall they be,—after their kind,—shall be their fish, like the fish of the great sea, exceeding many. 11 [The swamps thereof and the pools thereof] shall not be healed, <to salt> have they been given up. 12 And <by the river> shall grow up on the bank thereof, on this side and on that side, every tree for food, the leaf thereof shall not fade; neither shall it fall the fruit thereof, <by its months> shall it break forth, for [as for the waters thereof] <out of the sanctuary> are they coming forth,—and [the fruit] thereof shall be [for food], and [the leaf thereof] [for healing].

13 Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh, 14 This shall be the boundary whereby ye shall take your inheritances in the land, according to the twelve tribes of Israel,—Joseph shall have portions. 14 So shall ye inherit it, each man like his brother, as to which I lifted my hand to give it to your fathers,—so shall this land fall to you, as an inheritance.

15 This then shall be the boundary of the land,—<on the north side> from the great sea by the way of Hethlon, to the entering in of Zedad; 18 Hamath, Berothah, Sibraim, which is between the boundary of Damascus, and Hamath,—Hazer-hatticon, which is by the boundary of Hauran. 17 Thus shall there be a boundary, from the sea, Hazar-enan the boundary of Damascus, even the north northward, and the boundary of Hamath,—even the north’ side. 18 And <for the east side> from between Hauran and Damascus and from between Gilead and the land of Israel, the Jordan, <from the boundary by the sea eastward> shall ye measure—even the east side. 19 And <for the south side southward> from Tamar as far as the waters of Meriboth-kadesh, towards the torrent-bed, unto the great sea,—even the south side southward. 20 And <for the west side> the great sea, from the boundary as far as over against the entering in of Hamath—this is the west side.

21 So then ye shall apportion this land to you by the tribes of Israel. 22 And it shall come to pass, that ye shall divide it by lot as an inheritance, to yourselves and to the sojourners who are sojourning in your midst, who have begotten children in your midst,—so shall they be to you as a native among the sons of Israel, <with you> shall they cast lots for an inheritance, in the midst of the tribes of Israel. 23 And it shall be, that <with whatsoever tribe the sojourner hath become a sojourner> there shall ye give his inheritance,

 Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

1 Now [these] are the names of the tribes,— 48 <At the northern’ extremity, beside the Hethlon road—as one entereth Hamath> Hazar-enan the boundary of Damascus northwards by the side of Hamath, and so they shall be his as east side and west—Dan, one;

3 And <on the boundary of Dan, from the east side unto the west side>—||Asher, one; 3 And <on the boundary of Asher, from the east side even unto the west side>—||Naphtali, one; 4 And <on the boundary of Naphtali, from the east side unto the west side>—||Manasseh, one; 5 And <on the boundary of Manasseh, from the east side unto the west side>—||Ephraim, one; 6 And <on the boundary of Ephraim, from the east side even unto the west side>—||Reuben, one; 7 And <on the boundary of Reuben, from the east side unto the west side>—||Judah, one;
8 And <on the boundary of Judah, from the east side, unto the west side> shall be the heave-offering which ye shall offer up, five and twenty thousand in breadth, and <in length> like one of the portions, from the east side unto the west side, so shall the sanctuary be in the midst thereof. If the heave-offering which ye shall offer up to Yahweh shall be <in length> five and twenty thousand, and <in breadth> twenty thousand. 10 And <pertaining to these> shall be the holy offering, even for the priests, <northward> five and twenty thousand, and <northwest> a breadth of ten thousand, and <eastward> a breadth of ten thousand, and <southward> a length of five and twenty thousand,—so shall the sanctuary of Yahweh be in the midst thereof:— 11 for the priests that are hallowed—theb sons of Zadok, who kept my charge,—who went not astray when the sons of Israel went astray, as [the Levites] went astray. 12 So then they shall have an offering out of the offering of the land, a holy of holies,—toward the boundary of the Levites; 13 [the Levites'] boundary answering to the boundary of the priests, five and twenty thousand in length, and <in breadth> ten thousand,—<all the length> five and twenty thousand, and [the breadth] twenty thousand. 14 And they shall not sell thereof, nor shall one exchange or alienate the first-fruit of the land,—for it is holy unto Yahweh. 15 And <the five thousand that are left in the breadth, facing the five and twenty thousand> [common] shall it be to the city, for dwelling and for open space,—and the city shall be in the midst thereof. 16 [These] moreover, shall be the measures thereof:—<the north side> four thousand and five hundred, and <the south side> four thousand and five hundred, and <the east side> four thousand and five hundred, and <the west side> four thousand and five hundred. 17 And the open space of the city shall be, <northward> two hundred and fifty, and <southward> two hundred and fifty, and <eastward> two hundred and fifty, and <westward> two hundred and fifty. 18 And [the residue] <in length answering to the offering of the holy portion> shall be ten thousand on the east, and ten thousand on the west, so shall it answer to the offering of the holy portion,—and the increase thereof shall be for food, for them who serve the city. 19 And [they who serve the city] shall serve it out of all the tribes of Israel. 20 All the offering shall be five and twenty thousand, by five and twenty thousand, —<foursquare> shall ye offer up the offering of the holy portion, towards the possession of the city. 21 And [the residu] shall be for the prince, on this side and on that side of the holy offering and of the possession of the city, facing the five and twenty thousand of the offering, as far as the east boundary, and <westward> facing the five and twenty thousand by the west boundary, answering to the ports, for the prince,—thus shall it be the holy offering, with [the sanctuary of the house] in the midst thereof. 22 And <out of the possession of the Levites, and out of the possession of the city, in the midst of that which is for the prince> shall it be: <between the boundary of Judah, and the boundary of Benjamin> for the prince shall it be.

23 And [the residue of the tribes]—<from the east side unto the west side> [Benjamin, one]. 24 And <on the boundary of Benjamin, from the east side unto the west side> [Simeon, one]. 25 And <on the boundary of Simeon, from the east side unto the west side> [Issachar, one]. 26 And <on the boundary of Issachar, from the east side unto the west side> [Zebulun, one]. 27 And <on the boundary of Zebulun, from the east side unto the west side> [Gad, one]. 28 And <on the boundary of Gad, by the south side southward>,—so shall there be a boundary from Tamar, [unto] the waters of Meribath-kadishah, towards the torrent-bed, as far asb the great sea. 29 This is the land which ye shall divide by lot for inheritance, to the tribes of Israel,—and these shall be their portions.

Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.

30 And [these] are the exits of the city,—<on the north side> four thousand five hundred measures. 31 And [the gates of the city] shall be after the names of the tribes of Israel, [three gates] northward,—[the gate of Reuben] one, [the gate of Judah] one, [the gate of Levi] one; 32 and <on the east side> four thousand and five hundred, with three gates,—even [the gate of Joseph] one, [the gate of Benjamin] one, [the gate of Dan] one; 33 and <on the south side> four thousand and five hundred in measure, with three gates,—[the gate of Simeon] one, [the gate of Issachar] one, [the gate of Zebulun] one; 34 <on the west side> four thousand and 

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* So it shd be. Cp. chap. xiv. 1—G. N.
* Or: "a thing most holy."
* So it shd be (w. Aram., Sep. and Syr.). Cp. 2
* Some cod. write: "Meriboth." (pl.); but read: "Meriboth."(sing).—G. N.
* So it shd be (w. Sep. and Vul.)—G. N.
* Some cod. (w. Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.) omit: "even" (or "and")—G. N.
THE BOOK OF

DA N I E L.

§ 1. Daniel, in his Youth, carried Captive to Babylon, and there Trained for the Service of the King.

1 In the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim king of Judah, Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, went to Jerusalem and laid siege against it; and the Lord gave into his hand Jehoiakim king of Judah, and a part of the vessels of the house of God, and he brought them into the land of Shinar, into the house of his gods; and brought him into the treasure-house of his gods.

3 Then did the king give word to Ashpenaz, chief of his eunuchs, that he should bring in, of the sons of Israel, even of the seed royal, and of the nobles, four youths in whom was no blemish, but comely of countenance, and skillful in all wisdom, and possessed of knowledge, and able to impart instruction, and who had vigour in them, to stand in the palace of the king, and that they should be taught the learning and the tongue of the Chaldeans. And the king appointed them the provision of each day upon its day, out of the delicacies of the king and out of the wine which he drank, and so to let them grow three years, and at the end thereof that they should stand before the king.

6 Now there were, among them, of the sons of Judah, Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah; and the ruler of the eunuchs gave them names,—yea he gave to Daniel the name of Belteshazzar, and to Hananiah of Shadrach, and to Mishael of Meshach, and to Azariah of Abed-nego. But Daniel laid it upon his heart, that he would not defile himself with the delicacies of the king, nor with the wine which he drank, therefore sought he of the ruler of the eunuchs, that he might not defile himself. But although God had brought Daniel into lovingkindness and tender compassion, before the ruler of the eunuchs yet said the ruler of the eunuchs unto Daniel, I do fear my lord the king, who hath appointed your food and your drink,—for why should he see your faces more sado than those of the youths of your own age? so should ye bring me under the penalty of mine own head unto the king.

11 Then said Daniel unto the overseer whom the ruler of the eunuchs had appointed over Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah:

12 I pray thee,—prove thy servants, ten days,—and let them give us vegetable food, that we may eat, and water that we may drink: then let our countenances be looked upon before thee, and the countenances of the youths who have been eating the delicacies of the king; and as thou shalt see deal thou with thy servants.

14 So then he hearkened unto them, according to this word,—and proved them ten days; and at the end of ten days their countenances appeared more comely, and fatter in flesh, than any of the youths who had been eating the delicacies of the king. Thus it came about that the overseer continued taking away their delicacies, and the wine appointed them to drink, and kept on giving them vegetable food.

17 And as for these four youths, God gave them knowledge and skill in all learning and wisdom, and Daniel had discernment, in all visions and dreams.

18 Now at the end of the days after which the king gave word to bring them in, then did the ruler of the eunuchs bring them in, before Nebuchadnezzar. So then the
king [spake with them], and there was not found, from among them all, one like unto Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah,—therefore stood they before the king; \[10]\ and <in any matter of wisdom and discernment as to which the king enquired of them> he found them ten times better than all the sacred scribes—the magicians, who were in all his realm.

Now Daniel continued, until the first year of Cyrus the king.


And <in the second year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar> Nebuchadnezzar dreamed dreams, and his spirit was troubled, and <his sleep> had gone from him. So the king gave word to call for the sacred scribes and for the magicians, and for the users of incantations, and for the Chaldeans, that they might tell the king his dreams—they came in therefore, and stood before the king. And the king said to them:

<A dream> have I dreamed,—and my spirit is troubled to know the dream.

Then spake the Chaldeans to the king, in Aramaic,—O king <to the ages> live! Tell the dream to thy servants, and <the interpretation> we will declare.

The king answered and said to the Chaldeans:

||The word from me|| is unalterable: <If ye shall not make known to me the dream and the interpretation thereof> ye shall be cut in pieces, and ||your houses|| <into a dung-hill> shall be turned; 4 but <if> the dream and the interpretation thereof ye will declare ||gifts and a present and great dignity|| ye shall receive from me,—therefore <the dream and the interpretation thereof> declare ye unto me:

They answered again and said,—Let ||the king|| tell ||the dream|| to his servants, and <the interpretation thereof> we will declare.

The king answered and said, ||Of a certainty|| I know, that <time> ||ye> would gain,—merely because ye see that <unalterable from me> is the word:

That <if> <the dream> ye shall not make known to me ||one and the same|| is the decree, and <a lying and wicked word> have ye agreed to speak before me, that meanwhile the time may be changed,—therefore <the dream> tell ye me, so shall I know that <the interpretation thereof> ye can declare for me.

The Chaldeans answered before the king and said,

There is not a man upon the earth, who can declare ||the matter of the king||;—although indeed there is no king, chief or ruler who <a thing like this> hath asked of any sacred scribe or magician or Chaldean; and ||the thing which the king hath asked|| is difficult, and ||none other|| is there, who can declare it before the king,—saving the gods whose dwelling is ||not with flesh||.

<For this cause> ||the king|| was provoked and exceedingly indignant,—and gave word to destroy all the wise men of Babylon; and the decree went forth, that ||the wise men|| should be slain,—and they sought Daniel and his companions that they might be slain.

Immediately ||Daniel|| made answer with prudence and discretion, to Arioch, chief of the executioners of the king,—who had come forth to slay the wise men of Babylon:

he began to speak and said to Arioch, the king's captain,—

<For what cause> is the decree raging forth from before the king?

Then did Arioch make the matter known unto Daniel. So Daniel entered in and desired of the king,—that <an appointed time> he would give him, and then <the interpretation> he would declare unto the king. Then Daniel <to his own house> departed,—and <to Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah, his companions> made the matter known; that <tender compassion> they might seek from before the God of the heavens, concerning this secret,—that Daniel and his companions [might not be destroyed], with the rest of the wise men of Babylon.

Then <unto Daniel—in a vision of the night> the secret was revealed,—whereupon ||Daniel|| blessed the God of the heavens:

Daniel responded, and said,

Let the name of God be blessed from age to age,—In that ||wisdom and might|| to him belong;—And ||he|| changeth times and seasons, Removeth kings, and setteth up kings,—Giving wisdom to the wise, And knowledge to them who are skilled in understanding:

||He|| revealeth the deep things, and the hidden,—Knoweth what is in the darkness, And ||light|| <with him>, doth dwell.

<Unto thee, O God of my fathers> do I render thanks and praise, In that <wisdom and might> thou hast given unto me,—Yea ||already|| hast thou made known to me, that which we desired of thee, For <the matter of the king> hast thou made known unto us.

* Or: "began to speak."
24 |Therefore| Daniel entered into Arioich, whom the king had appointed to destroy the wise men of Babylon,—he went in, and <thus> he said unto him,

<The wise men of Babylon> do not thou destroy, bring me in before the king, and <the interpretation—unto the king> will I declare.

25 Thereupon <Arioich—with haste> brought in Daniel before the king,—and <thus> he said to him—

I have found a man of the sons of the exile of Judah, who <the interpretation—unto the king> will make known.

26 The king answered and said unto Daniel, whose name was Belteshazzar,—

Art thou able to make known unto me the dream which I have seen, and the interpretation thereof?

27 Daniel answered before the king, and said,—

<The secret which the king hath asked> <the wise men, the magicians, the sacred scribes, the astrologers> are not able to declare unto the king; 28 but there is a God in the heavens, who revealeth secrets, and hath made known to King Nebuchadnezzar, what shall come to pass, in the afterpart of the day:

|| Thy dream and the visions of thy head upon thy bed are these:—

29 <As for thee, O king> thy thoughts upon thy bed arose regarding what should come to pass hereafter; and <thee> that revealeth secrets made known to thee what shall come to pass.

30 But <as for me—not for any wisdom that is in me, more than any of the living> is this secret revealed to me,—<therefore> it is in order that <the interpretation—unto the king> they should make known, and that <the thoughts of thy heart> thou shouldst get to know.

31 <As for thee, O king> thou wast looking, when lo! a great image, <this image, being mighty, and the brightness thereof surpassing> was standing before thee,—and <the appearance thereof> was terrible.

32 <As for this image> its head was of fine gold, its breast and its arms were of silver,—its belly and its thighs of bronze; its legs of iron, and its feet part of them of iron, and part of them of clay.

34 Thou diest look, until that a stone tare itself away, <not by the aid of hands>, and smote the image upon its feet, which were of iron and clay,—and they were broken in pieces.

35 Then were broken in pieces at once, the iron, the clay, the bronze, the silver, and the gold, and became like chaff out of the summer threshing floors, and the wind carried them away, and no place was found for them,—but the stone that smote the image became a mighty rock, and filled all the land.

36 || This is the dream, and <the interpretation thereof> we will tell before the king.

37 || Thou, O king art the king of kings,—for the God of the heavens hath given unto thee the kingship, the might, the power and the dignity; 38 and wheresoever the sons of men do dwell <the wild beasts of the field and the birds of the heavens> hath he given into thy hand, and hath made thee ruler over them all. || Thou art the head of gold.

39 And <after thee> shall arise another kingdom, inferior to thee,—and another—a third kingdom, of bronze, which shall bear rule throughout all the earth.

40 And the fourth kingdom shall be hard as iron,—<in like manner as iron breaketh in pieces and crusheth all things, even as iron which bringeth to ruins all these> it shall break in pieces and bring to ruins. 41 And <wheresoever thou sawest the feet, part of them of potter's clay, and part of them of iron> <the kingdom> shall be divided, and <of the hardness of the iron> shall there be in it,—forasmuch as thou sawest the iron combined with the miry clay; 42 and <the toes of the feet> part of them of iron, and part of clay,—some part of the kingdom shall be strong, but a part thereof shall be brittle; 43 and <wheresoever thou sawest the iron> combined with the miry clay> they shall be combined with the seed of men, but shall not cleave firmly one to another,—lo! as iron is not to be combined with clay.

44 And <in the days of those kings> shall the God of the heavens <set up> a kingdom, which <to the ages> shall not be destroyed, and <the kingdom> <to another people> shall not be left,—it shall break in pieces and make an end of all these kingdoms, but itself shall stand to the ages. 45 <Forasmuch as thou sawest that out of the rock a stone tare itself away, but not with hands, and brake in pieces the clay, the iron, the bronze, the silver and the gold> the mighty God hath made known to the king what shall come to pass hereafter.

Exact then is the dream, and trust ye its interpretation.

46 Then <King Nebuchadnezzar> fell upon his face, and unto Daniel paid adoration; and <a present and sweet odours> gave he word to

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* "Who from the position of the stars at the hour of birth, by various arts of computation and divining, determined the fate of individuals"—T.C.

* Or: "beaten small."
poured out unto him. 47 The king answered Daniel, and said—

"Of a truth, 46 your God is a God of gods, and a Lord of kings, and a Revealer of secrets,—seeing thou wast able to reveal this secret. 48 Then the king exalted Daniel, and many large presents gave he unto him, and set him to be ruler over all the province of Babylon,—and chief of the nobles, over all the wise men of Babylon. 49 And Daniel, desired of the king, and he appointed—over the business of the province of Babylon—Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego—but Daniel himself was in the gate of the king.

§ 3. Nebuchadnezzar, making an Image of Gold to be Worshipped on Pain of Death, casts Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, for refusing to worship, into a Furnace of Fire; from which, however, they are Miraculously Delivered.

1 Nebuchadnezzar the king made an image of gold, [the height thereof sixty cubits, [the breadth thereof six cubits.],—he set it up in the valley of Dura, in the province of Babylon. 2 And Nebuchadnezzar the king sent to gather together the satraps, the nobles and the pashas, the chief judges the treasurers, the judges, the lawyers, and all the rulers of the province,—to come to the dedication of the image, which Nebuchadnezzar the king had set up. 3 Then were gathered together the satraps, the nobles and the pashas, the chief judges, the treasurers, the judges, the lawyers, and all the rulers of the province, to the dedication of the image, which Nebuchadnezzar the king had set up,—and they stood before the image, which Nebuchadnezzar had set up. 4 And the herald proclaimed aloud,—

"To you is given the word, O ye peoples, races, and tongues: 5 <At what time ye shall hear the sound of the horn, the pipe, the lyre, the harp, the psaltery, the bagpipes, and all kinds of instruments of music> ye shall fall down and adore the image of gold, which Nebuchadnezzar the king hath set up; 6 and whoever shall not fall down and adore it shall instantly be cast into the burning furnace of fire.

7 Wherefore <at the same time> when all the peoples heard the sound of the horn, the pipe, the lyre, the harp, the psaltery, and all kinds of instruments of music> they were falling down—even all the peoples, the races, and the tongues,—adoring the image of gold, which Nebuchadnezzar the king had set up. 8 Wherefore <at the same time> drew near certain Chaldeans,—and accused the Jews: 9 they spake, and said, to Nebuchadnezzar the king:

O king! <for ages> live! Thou thyself, O king, hast made a decree, that any man who shall hear the sound of the horn, the pipe, the lyre, the harp, the psaltery and the bagpipes, and all kinds of instruments of music shall fall down and adore the image of gold; 11 and whoever shall not fall down and adore shall be cast into the burning furnace of fire.

12 There are certain Jews whom thou hast set over the business of the province of Babylon, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego,—these men have made thee, O king, of no account, <thy god> they serve not, and <the image of gold which thou hast set up> do they not adore.

13 Then Nebuchadnezzar—with anger and wrath—gave word to bring Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, then these men brought they before the king. 14 Nebuchadnezzar spake and said unto them,

Is it <with design> O Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego,—that <my god> ye are not serving, and <the image which I have set up> are not adoring? 15 Now if ye be ready <at what time ye shall hear the sound of the horn, the pipe, the lyre, the harp, the psaltery and the bagpipes, and all the instruments of music> ye shall fall down and adore the image which I have made, but <if ye shall not adore> instantly shall ye be cast into the midst of the burning furnace of fire,—and who is the god that shall deliver you out of my hands?

16 Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego answered, and said to the king:

O Nebuchadnezzar! we are not accounting it needful, [concerning this] to answer thee. 17 If it is <your God, whom we serve> is able to deliver us,—<out of the burning furnace of fire, and out of thy hand> O king, he will deliver. 18 But if not, be it known to thee, O king,—that <thy god> will we not serve, and <the image of gold> which thou hast set up will we not adore.

19 Then Nebuchadnezzar was filled with wrath, and <the likeness of his countenance> was changed, against Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego,—he spake and gave word to heat the furnace seven times hotter than it was ever seen heated; 20 and <to men, who were the mightiest men in his army> gave he word to bind fast Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego,—to cast them into the burning furnace of fire. 21 Then bound they [these men] in their trousers, their tunics, and their cloaks, and their (other) clothing,—and cast into the midst of the burning furnace of fire. 22 Therefore, <because the word of the king had raged forth>, and the furnace was exceeding hot—

Or: "mantles." But upper cl.
Fuerst: "turbans," taking "clothing" as = severe.

Some cod. (w, Vul.) add: 8 Lit.: "did eat their " and the bagpipes "— pieces of." 9 G.n.

1 Nebuchadnezzar the king <unto all the peoples, the races and the tongues who are dwelling in all the earth,> Let your prosperity be abolished!  
2 <The signs, and the wonders,> which the king himself gave you, and which you said were signs and wonders, are fulfilled, and your wise men do not know them.

3 His signs <how great!>  
And his wonders <how mighty!>  
His kingdom <is an age-abiding kingdom,>  
And his dominion <lasteth from generation to generation.>  
4 I, Nebuchadnezzar <was at peace in mine own house, and was prosperous> in my palace.  
5 <A dream> I saw, and it made me afraid—and <fancies upon my bed, and visions of my head> terrified me.  
6 Therefore made I a decree, to bring in before me, all the wise men of Babylon,< who <the interpretation of the dream> should make known to me.  
7 Then came in the sacred scribes, the magicians, the Chaldeans, and the astrologers,< and <the dream> told I before them, but <the interpretation> could they not make known to me.  
8 Howbeit <at last> came before me—Daniel, whose name was Belteshazzar, after the name of my god, and in whom is the spirit of the holy gods; and <the dream—before him> I told [saying]:  
9 O Belteshazzar, chief of the sacred scribes, <because I know that the spirit of the holy gods> is in thee,—and no secret giveth thee trouble> [therefore] <the visions of my dream which I have seen, and the interpretation thereof> do thou tell.  
10 The visions then of my head upon my bed [were these],—  
I was looking, when lo! a tree in the midst of the land,< and the height thereof was great.  
11 The tree grew, and became strong,—And <the height thereof reached unto the heavens, And <the view thereof unto the end of all the land;>  
12 <The foliage thereof was beautiful, And <the fruits thereof abundant, And there was food for all therein,—<Under it> the wild beast of the field found shade, And <among its branches dwelt the birds of the heavens, And <therefrom> was well fed all flesh.>  
13 I was looking, in the visions of my head, upon my bed, when lo! a watcher and holy one <out of the heavens> coming down.  
14 He cried aloud, and <thus> he said—  
How ye down the tree,  
And lop off its branches,  
Strip off its leaves, And scatter its fruit,—
Let the wild beasts flee' from under it,
And the birds, out of its branches;
Nevertheless, the stock of its roots* in the earth > leave ye, yea in a bond of iron and bronze, in the tender grass of the field,
And with the dew of the heavens let it be drenched,*
And with the wild beasts be its portion, amongst the herbage of the earth;
Let its heart << from a man's > be changed,
And the heart of a wild beast given to it,—
And let seven seasons pass over it.

By the decree of the watchers is the thing,
And the mandate of the holy ones the matter:
To the intent that the living may get to know that the Most High hath dominion over the kingdom of men, and to whomsoever he pleaseth he giveth it, and one low among men he setteth up over it.

This dream > have I, King Nebuchadnezzar, seen.
Thou therefore, O Belteshazzar, <the interpretation do thou tell, forasmuch as all the wise men of my kingdom are unable <the interpretation to make known to me, but thou art able, because the spirit of the holy gods is in thee.

Then Daniel, whose name was Belteshazzar, was astonished for about one moment; and his thoughts troubled him. The king spake and said,
O Belteshazzar, let neither the dream, nor the interpretation trouble thee.
Belteshazzar answered and said,
My Lord,
The dream be for them who hate thee, and the interpretation for them who are thy foes.

<< The tree which thou sawest, which grew and became strong,
Whose height reached unto the heavens,
And the view thereof to all the earth:
Whose foliage was beautiful,
And whose fruit abundant,
And its food for all was in it,—
Under it dwelt the wild beasts of the field,
And in the branches thereof nestled the birds of the heavens:>

Thyself it is, O king, in that thou art grown, and become strong,—and thy greatness hath grown, and reached to the heavens, and thy dominion to the end of the earth.

And whereas the king saw' a watchman and holy one coming down out of the heavens, who said,
Hew ye down the tree and despoil it,
Nevertheless <the stock of its roots—in the earth> leave ye, even in a bond of iron and bronze, in the tender grass of the field,—
And <with the dew of the heavens> let it be drenched, and <along with the wild beasts of the field> be its portion,
Until that seven seasons pass over it>
This is the interpretation. O king,—and the decree of the Most High it is, which hath come upon my lord the king:
That <thee> are they going to drive forth from among men,
And <along with the wild beasts of the field> shall be thy dwelling,
And grass—like oxen will they suffer <thee> to eat,
And <with the dew of the heavens> will they suffer <thee> to be drenched,
And seven seasons shall pass over thee,—
Until that thou come to know, that the Most High hath dominion over the kingdom of men,
And to whomsoever he pleaseth he giveth it.

And whereas they gave word to leave the stock of the roots of the tree thy kingdom <unto thee> is sure,—after that thou come to know, that the heavens have dominion.
Wherefore, O king, let my counsel be pleasing <unto thee,
Thy sin, then,—by righteousness> break thou off,
And thine iniquities by shewing favour to the oppressed,—
If so be it may become the lengthening out of thy security.

All this came upon Nebuchadnezzar the king.
At the end of twelve months <over the palace of the kingdom of Babylon> was he walking: 30 the king spake* and said, Is not this Babylon the great,—which I myself have built as the home of the kingdom, by the might of my power, and for the dignity of my majesty?
While yet' the word was in the mouth of the king > a voice <out of the heavens> fell,—
Unto thee it is said, O Nebuchadnezzar the king,
The kingdom hath departed from thee;
And <from among men> are they going to drive <thee> forth,
And <with the wild beast of the field> shall be thy dwelling,<grass—like oxen> will they suffer <thee> to eat,
And seven seasons shall pass over thee,—
Until that thou come to know that the Most

* Clearly: "root-trunk."
* Or: "herbage."
* So Davids, "where chophē in Greek"—Heb. L.
* Or: "for a short time."
* The king seems not to be

E.O.T.
High hath dominion over the kingdom of men, and to whomsoever he pleaseth he giveth it.

< Immediately > the word was fulfilled upon Nebuchadnezzar, and from among men was he driven forth. And a grass—like oxen did he eat, and with the dew of the heavens his body was drenched, until that his hair < like to eagles' feathers > was grown, and his nails, < like birds' claws >.

And at the end of the days I, Nebuchadnezzar, mine eyes unto the heavens did uplift, and mine understanding unto me returned, and the Most High I blessed, and to him that liveth age-abidingly I rendered praise and honour, Whose dominion is an age-abiding dominion, and his kingdom lasteth from generation to generation;

And all the inhabitants of the earth are accounted, and according to his own pleasure he dealeth with the army of the heavens, and the inhabitants of the earth, and none there is who can smite upon his hand, or say to him, What hast thou done?

< At the same time > mine understanding returned unto me, and for the dignity of my kingdom my majesty and my brightness returned unto me, and unto me my nearest friends and my nobles did seek, and over my kingdom was I restored, and surpassing greatness was added unto me.

Now I, Nebuchadnezzar, am praising and extolling and honouring the King of the Heavens, All whose works are truth, and his ways right; and them who walk in pride he is able to abase.

§ 5. To King Belshazzar, while dishonouring the Sacred Vessels, is Handwriting put forth, which Daniel interprets, and which is swiftly fulfilled.

Belshazzar the king made a great feast, to a thousand of his nobles, and before the thousand was drinking wine. Belshazzar gave word, at the flavour of the wine, to bring the vessels of gold and silver, which Nebuchadnezzar his father had brought forth, out of the temple which was in Jerusalem—that the king and his nobles, his wives and his concubines might drink therein.

Then brought they the vessels of gold which had been taken out of the temple of the house of God, which was in Jerusalem, and the king and his nobles, his wives and his concubines drank therein; they drank wine, and praised the gods of gold and silver, bronze, iron, wood and stone.

< Immediately > came forth the fingers of the hand of a man, and wrote, over against the chandelier, upon the plaster of the wall of the palace of the king, and the king saw the part of the hand which was writing. Then as for the king his bright looks changed in him, and his thoughts terrified him, and the joints of his loins were loosed, and his knees smote one against another. The king began crying out amain, to bring in the magicians, the Chaldeans and the astrologers, the king spake and said to the wise men of Babylon,

Whosoever it is that shall read this writing, and the interpretation thereof shall declare unto me,

With purple shall he be clothed, and have a chain of gold upon his neck, and as the third in the kingdom shall he have dominion.

Then were coming in all the wise men of the king, but the writing could they not read, nor the interpretation make known to the king. Then King Belshazzar was greatly terrified, and his bright looks were changed upon him, and his nobles were perplexed. The queen < by reason of the words of the king and his nobles > into the house of banqueting entered, the queen spake and said

O king! for ages live! Let not thy thoughts terrify thee, and as for thy bright looks let them not be changed.

There is a man in thy kingdom in whom is the spirit of the holy gods, and in the days of thy father light, and intelligence, and wisdom like the wisdom of the gods were found in him, and King Nebuchadnezzar thy father appointed him chief of the sacred scribes, the magicians, the Chaldeans, and the astrologers—thy father, O king!

< Forasmuch as is distinguished spirit, and knowledge and intelligence, ability to interpret dreams and solve riddles and unravel knotty points were found in the same Daniel, whom the king named Belteshazzar > now let Daniel be called, and the interpretation will he declare.

Then Daniel was brought in before the king, the king spake and said unto Daniel, Art thou that Daniel, that is of the sons of

* Here the king himself seems to resume the story.
* i.e.: "in a proud wine freak"—Fuerst.
* Ml.: "(is) with generation and generation."
* Or: "lime."
* Ml.: "saw the hand extremity." Fu. H.L.: "the wrist."
* Ml.: "knots."
* Cp. chap. ii. 27, n.
* Pech.: "of pearls"—Davies H.L.
* Some cod.: "of Babylon"—O. n.
14 Then I have heard concerning thee, that the spirit of the gods is in thee, and that light and inteligence and distinguished wisdom are found in thee.

15 Now therefore, have been brought in before me, the wise men, the magicians, that this writing might they read, and the interpretation thereof might make known unto me, but they were not able the interpretation of the thing to declare.

16 I however, have heard concerning thee, that thou art able, interpretations to unfold, and knotty points to unravel. Now if thou be able the writing to read, and the interpretation thereof to make known unto me> with purple shalt thou be clothed, and a chain of gold shall thou have upon thy neck, and as the third in the kingdom shalt thou have dominion.

17 Then spake Daniel, and said before the king, As for thy gifts thine own let them remain, And thy presents on another bestow, Howbeit the writing will I read to the king, And the interpretation thereof will I make known to him.

18 As for thee, O king [the Most High God gave] [kingship and greatness and honour and majesty] unto Nebuchadnezzar thy father; and for the greatness that he gave him> [all peoples, races and tongues] used to tremble and to withdraw fearfully from before him,—

19 Whom he would he slew, And whom he would he kept alive, And whom he would he put down.

20 But when uplifted was his heart and his spirit became ovative so as to act arrogantly> he was put down from the throne of his kingdom, and his dignity took them from him; And from among the sons of men he was driven, And his heart to a wild beast's became equal, And with the wild asses was his dwelling, And grass—like oxen they suffered him to eat, And with the dew of the heavens his body was drenched, until that he came to know that the Most High God [had dominion] over the kingdom of men, and whomsoever he pleaseth he setteth up over it.

21 And yet thou, his son, O Belshazzar! hast not humbled thy heart, though call this thou knewest; but against the Lord of the heavens hast uplifted thyself, and the vessels of his house have they brought before thee, and thou, and thy nobles, thy wives and thy concubines have been drinking wine therein, and gods of silver and gold, of bronze, iron, wood, and stone, which see not nor hear nor know hast thou praised,—whereas God, in whose hand thy breath is and whose are all thy ways> [him] hast thou not glorified.

22 Then was there put forth from before him the part of the hand,—and the writing was inscribed:

23 And this is the writing which was inscribed, M'nè, M'nè, T'kèl, u-Pharsin.

24 This is the interpretation of the thing,— M'nè [Reckoned-up]. God hath reckoned up thy reign, and ended it; T'kèl [Weighed]. thou art weighed in the balances, and found wanting; P'ras [Snatched-away].—snatched away is thy kingdom, and given to the Medes and Persians.

25 Then Belshazzar gave word, that they should clothe Daniel with purple, and put a chain of gold upon his neck,—and should make a proclamation concerning him, that he should be the third ruler over the kingdom.

26 In that night was slain—Belshazzar, the king of the Chaldeans.

§: Darius the Mede, unwarily Signing an Edict against Prayer, consigns Daniel to the Lion's Den, from which the King gladly welcomes him back Unharmed.

31 And Darius the Mede received the kingdom,—when about sixty-two years of age.

1 It was pleasing before Darius, that he should set up over the kingdom, a hundred and twenty satraps,—that they should be over all the kingdom; and over these three confidential ministers, of whom Daniel was first,—that to them these satraps should render an account, and the king not be suffering loss. Then this Daniel signalled himself, above the ministers and the satraps, because a distinguished spirit was in him, and the king thought to set him up over all the kingdom.

4 Then the ministers and the satraps began seeking to find occasion against Daniel, in respect of the kingdom,—but no occasion nor wickedness could they find, inasmuch as faithful was he, and neither error nor wickedness could be found against him.

5 Then these men were saying,

We shall not find against this Daniel, any occasion; unless we find it against him in respect of the law of his God.

6 Then these ministers and satraps crowded together unto the king,—and thus were saying to him,

O Darius the king! [for ages] live!

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* Some cod. (w. 7 ear. pr. edna, Syr.): “the holy gods.”
* So it shd be (w. Sep., Syr. and Vul.):—G.n.
* Or: “spirit.”
* “the Chaldean king.”
* So Paecr.
* Or: “pretext.”
* Or: “hurried.”

54-2
All the ministers of the kingdom, the nobles and satraps, the near friends and the pashas, have consulted together, to establish a royal statute, and to confirm an interdict.—

That (whosoever shall ask a petition of any God or man, for thirty days, save of thee, O king) shall be cast into the den of lions.

Now, O king! wilt thou establish the interdict, and sign the writing, that it may not be changed—according to the law of the Medes and Persians, which may not be abolished.

Wherefore (King Darius) signed the writing and the interdict.

But (Daniel) when he knew that the writing was signed, went to his own house, and <the windows being opened to him, in his chamber, toward Jerusalem> (three times a day) was he kneeling upon his knees, and praying and giving thanks before his God, in like manner as he had been doing aforetime.

Then (these men) crowded together and found Daniel, praying and making supplication, before his God.

Then drew they near, and began to speak before the king, concerning the royal interdict,

Didst thou not sign [an interdict].

That any man who should petition of any God or man, for thirty days, save of thee, O king, should be cast into the den of lions?

The king answered and said,

Certainly is the thing—according to the law of the Medes and Persians, which may not be abolished.

Then answered they and were saying before the king,

(Daniel, who is of the sons of the exile of Judah) hath made thee, O king, of none account, also the interdict which thou hast signed,—but <three times a day> is asking his petition.

Then (the king) when he heard (the matter) was sorely displeased with himself, and <upon Daniel> set his heart, to deliver him,—and <until the going in of the sun> was striving to rescue him.

Then (these men) crowded unto the king,—and were saying to the king,

Know, O king, that the law of the Medes and Persians is, that [no interdict nor statute which the king establisheth] may be changed.

Then (the king) gave word, and they brought Daniel, and cast him into the den of lions. The king spake and said to Daniel,—

<Thy God, whom thou art serving continually> [he] will deliver thee.

And there was brought a certain stone, and laid upon the mouth of the den; and the king sealed it with his own signet-ring, and with the signet-ring of his nobles, that nothing might be changed, as to Daniel.

Then the king departed to his palace, and spent the night fasting, and no table* was brought in before him,—and his sleep fled from him. Then the king rose early, with the dawn, and <hastily unto the den of lions> departed; and <when he drew near to the den> unto Daniel, with a distressed voice> made he outcry,—the king spake' and said unto Daniel.

O Daniel! servant of the Living God! (Thy God, whom thou art serving continually) hast he been able to deliver thee from the lions?

Then (Daniel) with the king> spake,—O king! (for ages) live!

My God> hath sent his messenger, and hath shut the mouth of the lions, and they have not hurt me; forasmuch as (before him) rectitude was found in me, moreover also (before thee, O king) no crime had I committed.

Then (the king) was exceedingly glad concerning him, and gave word to take up [Daniel] out of the den. So Daniel was taken out of the den, and no manner of hurt was found in him, for that he had trusted in his God.

And the king (gave word) that they should bring those men who had accused Daniel, and <into the den of lions> they cast them—them, their children, and their wives,—and <they had not reached the bottom of the den> when the lions [seized them], and <all their bones> brake they in pieces.

Then (Darius the king) wrote to all the peoples, the races, and the tongues who were dwelling in all the earth,

Your prosperity abound! [From before me] is appointed a decree that <throughout every dominion of my kingdom> men tremble and withdraw falteringly from before the God of Daniel,—for that [he] is the Living God, and abiding for ages, and [his kingdom] that which shall not be destroyed, and [his dominion] is unto the end: who delivereth and rescueth, and worketh signs and wonders, in the heavens, and in the earth,—for that he hath delivered Daniel out of the power of the lions.

And (to this Daniel) prospered in the reign of Darius,—and in the reign of Cyrus the Persian.

* Or: "prohibition."
* Or: "prayer."
* Or: "praying his prayer."
* Or: "concerning it."
* Or: "up to the door."
* Or: "by candle-light."
* Or: "cleanliness."
* Or: "instruments of music."
* Or: "other. dahwan (letter h)"

**Some say: "concealed."
** Some say: "light."
** Cp. chap. iii. 8, n. **Ml: "cleanness."

* Or simply: "a stone."
* Or: "prayed a prayer."

Dahwanites spell the word: dahwan; the other: dahwan (letter k)
7 Daniel here goes back to record his own dreams. And first, that of Four Wild Beasts coming out of the Great Sea, with the Interpretation of which he is favoured.

1 In the first year of Belshazzar, king of Babylon, Daniel beheld a dream, and visions of his head upon his bed, then the dream he wrote, the sum of the matters he told. Daniel spoke, and said, I was looking in my vision [which came] with the night, when lo! the four winds of the heavens burning forth upon the great sea, and four large wild beasts, coming out of the sea, diverse one from another:

The foremost, like a lion, having [the wings of an eagle]. I looked until the wings thereof were torn out, and it was lifted up from the earth, and upon its feet, like a man, was it caused to stand, and the heart of a man was given to it.

And, lo! another wild beast, a second resembling a bear, and on one side was it raised up, with three ribs in its mouth, between its teeth, and they saying to it, Rise! devour much flesh.

After that, I was looking, and lo! another, like a leopard, and [it had] four heads and [four heads] had the wild beast, and dominion was given to it.

After that, I was looking in the visions of the night, when lo! a fourth wild beast, terrible and well-hipped and exceeding strong, and it had [four] heads of iron, it devoured and brake in pieces, and the residue—its feet—trampled down, and it was diverse from all the wild beasts that were before it, and it had [ten] horns.

I was considering the horns, when lo! another, a little one, came up among them, and three of the former horns were uprooted from before it, and lo! the eyes, like the eyes of a man, in this horn, in a mouth speaking great things.

I continued looking, until that [thrones] were placed, and the Ancient of days took his seat, whose [garment] was white, and the hair of his head like pure wool, his throne was flames of fire, his wheels a burning fire.

A stream of fire was flowing on and issuing forth from before him, a thousand thousand waited upon him, and ten thousand times ten thousand stood up, the Judge took its seat, and books were opened.

I continued looking, and the sound of the great words which the horn was speaking, I continued looking, until that wild beast was slain, and his body destroyed, and given to the burning of the fire. As concerning the rest of the beasts, their dominion was taken away, but a lengthening of life was given to them, until time and season.

I continued looking in the visions of the night, when lo! with the clouds of the heavens one like a son of man was coming, and unto the Ancient of days he approached, and before him they brought him near; and unto him were given dominion and dignity and kingship, that all peoples, races and tongues, should do service, his dominion was an age-abiding dominion, which should not pass away, and his kingdom that which should not be destroyed.

The spirit of me Daniel was grieved in the midst of the sheath, and the visions of my head terrified me. I drew near unto one of them who stood by, and made exact enquiry of him, concerning all this, so he told me, and the interpretation of the things he known unto me.

These great wild beasts, which are four, are four kings who shall arise out of the earth; but the holy ones of the Highest shall receive the kingdom, and shall possess the kingdom for the age, yea for the age of ages.

Then desired I to be sure, concerning the fourth wild beast, which was diverse from all of them, exceeding terrible, whose teeth were iron, and his claws of bronze, he devoured, brake in pieces, and the residue—his feet—he trampled down; also concerning the ten horns, which were in his head, and the other, which came up, and there fell—from among them that were before it—three, and this horn which had [eyes], and a mouth speaking great things, and this look was more proud than his fellows: I continued looking, when this horn made war with the holy ones, and prevailed against them, until that the Ancient of Days came, and justice was granted to the holy ones of the Highest, and the time arrived, that the holy ones should possess the kingdom.

Thus he said, The fourth wild beast is a fourth kingdom which shall be in the earth, which shall be diverse from all the kingdoms, and shall devour all the earth, and shall trample it down, and break it in pieces.

And the ten horns of that kingdom are ten kings who will arise, and another will arise after them, and he will be diverse from the former ones, and three kings will he cast down; and words against the Most High will he speak, and the
holy ones of the Highest>, will he afflict, and will hope to change times and law, and they will be given into his hand, for a season and seasons and the dividing of a season, but Judgment will take its seat, and his dominion will they take away, to destroy and make disappear unto an end.

27 And the kingdom, and the dominion, and the greatness of the kingdoms under all the heavens shall be given to the people of the holy ones of the Highest, his kingdom is an age-abiding kingdom, and all the dominions <unto him> will render service, and shew themselves obedient.

28 Hitherto is the end of the matter.

§ 8. Daniel's Second Vision—of the Ram and of the He-goat: which is explained by the Angel Gabriel.

1 In the third year of the reign of Belshazzar the king, a vision appeared unto me Daniel, after that which appeared unto me at the beginning.

2 So then I saw in the vision, and it came to pass, when I saw, that I was in Shushan the fortress, which is in Persia the province,—yes I saw it in a vision, when I was by the river Ulai. So then I lifted up mine eyes, and looked, and lo! a ram, standing before the river, and its two horns, and the two horns were high, but the one was higher than the other, and the higher had come up last. I saw the ram, pushing strongly westward and northward and southward, so that no wild beast could stand before him, and none could deliver out of his hand,—but he did according to his own pleasure, and shewed himself great.

3 Now I was observing, when lo! a he-goat coming in out of the west, over the face of all the earth, but it meddled not with the earth,—and the goat had a conspicuous horn between his eyes. So then he came up to the ram having the two horns, which I had seen standing before the river,—and ran unto him, in the fury of his strength. Yes I saw him coming close upon the ram, and he was enraged at him, and smote the ram, and brake in pieces both his horns, and there was no strength in the ram to stand before him,—but he cast him down to the ground, and trampled him underfoot, and there was none could deliver the ram out of his power.

4 But the he-goat shewed himself very great, and <when he had become mighty> the great horn was broken in pieces, and there came up afterwards four, in its stead, towards the four winds of the heavens; and <out of the first of them> came forth a little horn,—which became exceedingly great, against the south and against the east, and against the beautiful [land]; yes it became great as far as the host of the heavens,—and caused to fall, to the earth, some of the host and some of the stars, and trampled them underfoot; even as far as the ruler of the host> shewed he his greatness,—and <because of him> was taken away the continual [ascending-sacrifice], and the place of the sanctuary was cast down; and [a host] was set over the continual [ascending-sacrifice], by transgression,—and faithfulness was cast down to the ground, and so he acted with effect, and succeeded.

5 Then heard I a certain holy one, speaking,—and another holy one said to that certain holy one who was speaking—How long is the vision of the continual [ascending-sacrifice] as taken away, and the transgression which saith dometh, for both sanctuary and host to be given over to be trampled underfoot?

6 And he said unto him, Until two thousand and three hundred evening-mornings,—then shall the sanctuary be vindicated.

7 And it came to pass, when I Daniel had seen the vision,—and had sought discernment, that lo! there was standing before me, as the appearance of a man. Then heard I a human voice, between the banks of the Ulai,—which cried out, and said, Gabriel: cause this man to understand the revelation.

8 So he came near where I stood, and <when he came> I was terrified, and fell upon my face,—but he said unto me, Understand, O son of man, that <to the time of the end> belonged the vision.

9 And <when he spake with me> I fell stunned upon my face, to the earth,—but he touched me, and caused me to stand up where I was. Then said he, Behold me! causing thee to know, that which shall come to pass in the afterpart of the indignation,—for <at an appointed time> shall be an end.
The ram which thou sawest, having the two horns, represents the kings of Media and Persia; and the he-goat is the king of Greece, and the great horn which was between his eyes is the same is the first king.

Now as for its being broken in pieces, whereupon there stood up four in its stead, four kingdoms, out of his nation, shall stand up, but not with his strength; but in the latter time of their kingdom, when transgressions have filled up their measure, there shall stand up a king of mighty presence, and skilful in dissimulation; and he shall be strong, and he shall not break his strength, but he shall work against him, and he shall destroy mighty ones, and the people of holy ones; and by his cunning he will cause them to fall, and by his own heart he will move himself to be great; and by their careless security will he destroy many, and against the ruler of rulers he will stand up, but without hand shall be broken in pieces.

Now the revelation of the evening and the morning which has been told is, indeed it is, but thou close up the vision, because it is for many days.

Now as for me Daniel, then was I sick for days, but I arose and did the business of the king, and though I was confounded concerning the revelation yet could no one discern it.

§ 9. Encouraged by Jeremiah's prophecies, Daniel makes Intercession for his City and his People. Gabriel despatched with a direct and intelligible Revelation.

1 In the first year of Darius son of Ahasuerus, of the seed of the Medes, who made king over the kingdom of the Chaldeans, in the first year of his reign I, Daniel, perceived by the writings, the number of the years, as to which the word of Yahweh came unto Jeremiah the prophet, to fulfil the desolations of Jerusalem seventy years; So I set my face unto the Lord God, to seek him by prayer, and supplication, with fasting, and sackcloth and ashes; yea I prayed unto Yahweh my God, and made confession, and said—

I beseech thee, O Lord, the God great and to be revered, keeping the covenant and the lovingkindness to them who love him, and to them who keep his commandments. We have sinned and committed iniquity, and been guilty of lawlessness and been rebellious, even departing from thy commandments, and from thy regulations; and have not hearkened unto thy prophets, who spake in thy name unto our kings, our rulers, and our fathers, and unto all the people of the land.

To thee O Lord, belongeth righteousness, but to us the shame of faces, as at this day, to the men of Judah, and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem, and to all Israel, the near and the far off, throughout all the lands whither thou hast driven them, in their treachery, wherewith they had been treacherous against thee.

O Yahweh, to us belongeth the shame of faces, to our kings, to our rulers, and to our fathers, in that we have sinned against thee. To the Lord our God, belong compassions and forgivenesses, for we have rebelled against him; and have not hearkened unto the voice of Yahweh our God, to walk in his instructions which he set before us, through means of his servants the prophets; yea all Israel have transgressed thy law, even going away, so as not to hearken unto thy voice, therefore were poured out upon us the curse and the oath which had been written in the law of Moses the servant of God, because we had sinned against him.

Thus hath he confirmed his words which he had spoken against us, and against our judges who had judged us, by bringing in upon us a great calamity, as to which there had not been done, under all the heavens, as hath been done unto Jerusalem.

Even as written in the law of Moses hath all this calamity come in upon us, yet entreated we not the face of Yahweh our God, by turning away from our iniquities, and by getting intelligence in thy truth.

Therefore hath Yahweh kept watch for the calamity, and brought it in upon us, for righteous is Yahweh our God concerning all his deeds which he hath done, seeing that we had not hearkened unto his voice.

Now therefore, O Lord our God, who didst bring forth thy people out of the land of Egypt with a firm hand, and didst make for thyself a name, as at this day,—we have sinned, we have been guilty of lawlessness.
O Lord! <according to all thy righteousness.> I beseech thee, let thine anger and thine indignation turn away from thy city Jerusalem, thy holy mountain, —for by reason of our sins, and by reason of the iniquities of our fathers [Jerusalem and thy people] have become a reproach, to all who are round about us.

Now therefore, hearken, O our God, unto the prayer of thy servant, and unto his supplications, and let thy face shine, upon thy sanctuary, that is desolate, —for the sake of thy servants, O Lord.

Incline, O my God, thine ear, and hearken, open thine eyes, and behold our desolations, and the city on which hath been called thy name: for not on the ground of our own righteousnesses are we causing our supplications to fall down before thee, but on the ground of thine abounding compassions.

O Lord, b hear! O Lord, b forgive! O Lord, b hearken and perform! Do not delay! For thine own sake, O my God, Because [thine own name] hath been called, upon thy city, and upon thy people.

And while yet I was speaking and praying, and confessing mine own sin, and the sin of my people Israel, —and causing my supplication to fall down before Yahweh my God, concerning the holy mountain of my God; while yet I was speaking in prayer> then [the man Gabriel, whom I had] seen in vision at the beginning, weared with rapid flight] touched me, about the time of the evening present. Ye he came, and spake with me, —and said—

O Daniel! [now] have I come forth, to teach thee understanding.

At the beginning of thy supplications came forth a word, [and] therefore, am arrived to tell, because <a man delighted in> thoy art, —mark then the word, and have understanding in the revelation:

Seventy weeks have been divided concerning thy people and concerning thy holy city —

10. By the river Tigris, after a Three Weeks' Fast, Daniel receives his Final Revelation (chaps. x.—xii.).

1 In the third year of Cyrus, king of Persia, the matter was revealed unto Daniel, whose name was called Belteshazzar; and faithful was the word, but [concerned] a great warfare, and he marked the word, and had understanding in the revelation.

2 In those days [I, Daniel] was mourning three sevens of days: food to delight in did not eat, neither flesh nor wine came into my mouth, nor did I so much as dwell in my house; I was fulfilled of three sevens of days.

And on the twenty-fourth day of the first month, —when I] was by the side of the great river, [the same: is Tigris] 8 then lifted I up
mine eyes, and looked, and lo! a man clothed in linen, whose loins were girded with the bright gold of Uphaz; * whose body was like Tarshish-stone, * and his face like the appearance of lightning, and his eyes were like torches of fire, and his arms and his feet like the look of bronze burnished, * and the sound of his words was like the sound of a multitude.

And I, Daniel, alone beheld the revelation, and the men who were with me beheld not the revelation, in truth a great terror had fallen upon them, and they had fled while hiding themselves. Therefore was I left alone, and beheld this great revelation, and there remained in me no strength—but my freshness was turned upon me into disfigurement, and I retained no strength.

So then I heard the sound of his words, and when I heard the sound of his words then I myself came to be in a deep sleep upon my face, with my face to the earth. And lo! a hand touched me; and roused me up on my knees and the palms of my hands. Then said he unto me,

O Daniel! man greatly delighted in! have understanding in the words which I am about to speak unto thee, and stand up where thou art, for now have I been sent unto thee.

And when he had spoken with me this word I stood up trembling. Then said he unto me,

Do not fear, Daniel, for from the first day that thou didst set thy heart to understand and to humble thyself before thy God thy words were heard; and I am come, by reason of thy words. But the ruler of the kingdom of Persia withstood me twenty-one days, but lo! Michael, one of the chief rulers came in to help me, and left him there, beside the kings of Persia.

So then I am come to let thee understand that shall befall the people in the afterpart of the days, for yet is the vision for those days.

And when he had spoken with me such words as these, I set my face towards the earth, and was dumb. Then lo! like the similitude of the sons of men one was touching my lips, so I opened my mouth, and spake, and said unto him who was standing before me,

O my lord!

By the revelation my pains have seized me, and I retain no strength. Then can the servant of this my lord speak with this my lord, seeing that as for me henceforth there remaineth in me no strength, and no spirit is left in me?

Then again there touched me one like in appearance to a son of earth, and he strengthened me. And he said,

Do not fear, man greatly delighted in! peace to thee, be strong, yea be strong! And as he spake with me I gained strength, and said,

Let my lord speak, for thou hast strengthened me.

And he said,

Knowest thou wherefore I am come unto thee? But now must I return to fight with the ruler of Persia; I therefore am going forth, and lo! the ruler of Greece is coming. Howbeit I will tell thee that which is inscribed in the writing of truth, but there is no one who holdeth strongly with me concerning these things, save Michael your ruler.

II therefore, in the first year of Darius the Mede was at my station to strengthen and embolden him; and now <the truth> I will tell thee—

Lo! there are yet three kings to arise—belonging to Persia, and the fourth will amass greater riches than they all, and when he hath strengthened himself in his riches the whole will stir up the kingdom of Greece. And so a hero king will arise, and wield great authority, and do according to his own pleasure; but when he hath arisen he shall become strong in pieces, and be divided, toward the four winds of the heavens, but not to his own posterity, nor according to his own authority which he wielded, for his kingdom shall be uprooted, even for others besides these.

But a king of the south will become strong, even from among his rulers, and will prevail against him, and have authority, a great authority shall his authority be.

And at the end of years they will league together, yea the daughter of the kings of the north, to make peace, but she shall not retain strength of arm, neither shall he stand, nor his arm, but she shall be delivered up—she herself and they who brought her in, and he who begat her, and he that strengthened her in the times.

But one will stand up from the sprout of her roots, in his stead, and he will enter the army, and enter into a fortress of the king of the north, and deal with them and shew himself strong; yea even their gods, with their molten images with their delightful vessels of silver and gold, with

* Some cod. (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.): "yea be bold"—G.n.
* Or: "the faithful writing."
* Some cod.: "the king"—G.n.
* Or (taken w. v.r. found in some cod. and 5 ear. pr. edns.—G.n.): "by his standing up."
* An equitable arrangement—O.G.
* Or: "vexi eund."
* Heb. kapp. cap. ix. 27, n.

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 Prob.: "topaz."
* Or: "in thy place."
* Or: "and their wings were swift."
a host of captives> will he bring into Egypt,—and he will stand more [years] than the king of the north; 9 so will the king of the south [enter into the kingdom], and then return unto his own soil.

But [his sons] will rouse themselves to war, and gather together a multitude of large armies, but he will come on and on, and overflow and pass through,—and will return and wage war, up to his fortress.

Then will the king of the south [be enraged], and go forth and fight with him, with the king of the north,—and will raise a great multitude, but the multitude will be delivered into his hand. 12 And when he hath taken away the multitude> his heart will be uplifted,—and he will cause tens of thousands to fall, but will not conquer.

Then will the king of the north again raise a multitude, greater than the first,—and at the end of the times—some years—he will come on and on with a great army, and with great substance. 14 And in those times [many] will rise against the king of the south,—and [the sons of the oppressors] of thy people] will exalt themselves to confirm the vision, but will be overthrown.

Then will come in the king of the north, and cast up a rampart, and capture a city of strongholds,—and the arms of the south will not rise, nor the people of his chosen ones, and there shall be no strength to rise. 16 So shall he that cometh against him do according to his own pleasure, and none shall stand before him,—therefore will he take his stand in the beautiful land, and it will languish and be exhausted in his hand.

Then will he set his face to enter, with the might of all his kingdom, and with equitable terms with him, will make,—and a daughter of women will give him to corrupt her, but she will not remain, nor shall she come.

Then will he turn his face to the Coastslands, and will capture many,—but a commander [will bring to an end] his reproach against himself, that his reproach will return not unto him. 19 Therefore will he turn his face towards the fortresses of his land,—but he shall stagger and fall, and shall not be found.

Then will rise up in his stead, one causing an exactor to pass through the ornament of the kingdom,—but in a few days> shall he be broken in pieces, with anger, and in battle.

Then will rise up in his stead, one despised, and they will not lay upon him the dignity of the kingdom,—but he will come in unexpectedly, and strengthen the kingdom by flatteries; 20 and the arms of an overflowing flood will sweep all before him, and they shall be broken in pieces,—moreover also, the prince of a covenant; 21 and by reason of the longing against him> he will work deceitfully, and will come up and become strong, with a small nation.

Unexpectedly, even into the rich places of the province> will he enter, and will do what neither his fathers nor his fathers' fathers had done, and spoil and spoil and subdue—among them> will be scatter,—and against strongholds will be devise plots even until a (convenient) time.

Then will he stir up his strength and his heart, against the king of the south, with a great army, and the king of the south will wage war, with a great and exceedingly mighty army,—but will make no stand, for they will devise against him plots; 24 and they that haue enuied his delicacies] will break him in pieces, and his army will be overwhelmed like a flood,—and many wounded will fall.

Now <as for the two kings> their heart will be set on acting wickedly, and <at one table> will they speak [falsehood],—but it shall not succeed, for ye is the end for an appointed time.

So then he will return to his own land, with great substance, with his heart set up a holy covenant; yea he will act with effect, and return to his own land.

<At the appointed time> will he again enter the south,—but it shall not be like the former, nor like the latter.

Then will come in against him the ships of Cyprus, and he will be disheartened, and against have indignation against a holy covenant, and will act with effect,—and again gain intelligence, concerning them who are forsaking a holy covenant.

And [the arms] from him will arise,—and will profane the sanctuary, the fortress, and will set aside the continual [ascending-sacrifice], and place the horrid abomination that astoundeth. 23 And <them who are ready

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*a Son," written; "sons," read. In some cod. (w. ear. edn.) "sons" (pl.) written and read—G.n.
*b Some cod. (w. ear. edn. Syr.) "will come against him"—G.n.
* Or: "will again wage war."
* Or: "will again wage war."
* Or: "will again wage war."
* Or: "will again wage war."
* Or: "will against." "sins," users of violence." "G.n."
* Or: "for his heart;" set upon a holy covenant; yea he will act with effect, and return to his own land.
* Or: "will bring to an end; his reproach against himself, that his reproach will return not unto him. 19 Therefore will he turn his face towards the fortresses of his land,—but he shall stagger and fall, and shall not be found.
* Or: "be embittered."
* Or: "the coastlands of the Mediterranean." G.n.
* Or: "a covenant prince."
* Gt.: "not with hands."
* Gt.: "he will make war"—G.n.
* Or: "be embittered."
* Or: "the coastlands of the Mediterranean." G.n. 
* See p. 211, n. 12, n.
* Also chaps. 37 and 21. 11.
to deal lawlessly with a covenant, will he make impious by flatteries, but the people who know their God will be strong and act with effect. 23 And those who make the wise wise will impart understanding to the many, yet shall they be brought low, by sword and by flame, by captivity and by prey, for some days; 24 but when they are brought low they shall be helped with a little help, and many will join themselves unto them by flatteries; 25 and of them who make wise some shall be brought low, to refine them, and to purify and make white, up to the time of the end, for yet is it for an appointed time.

And the king will do according to his own pleasure, and will exalt himself, and magnify himself against every God, yea against the God of Gods, will he speak wonderful things, and will succeed until the end, and the people that know their God shall be increased. 26 And he will prepare for, the stronghold of the fortress, the people of an alien god, whom he will acknowledge, will greatly honour, and will give them authority over the many, and the soil will he apportion for a price.

And in the time of the end will the king of the south push at him, and the king of the north will rush against him, with chariots and with horsemen, and with many ships, and he will enter the lands, and overthrow and pass over; 27 yea he will enter the beautiful land, and many lands shall be laid low, but these shall be delivered out of his hand, Edom and Moab, and the first portion of the sons of Ammon; yea he will thrust forth his hand against the land, and the land of Egypt shall have no deliverance; and he will have authority over the treasures of gold and silver, and over all the delights things of Egypt, with Libyans and Ethiopians among his followers; but these will terrify him, out of the east, and out of the north, therefore will he go forth with great fury, to destroy and to devote many; and will plant his palace-home between the seas, towards the beautiful holy mountain, but shall come to his end, with none to help him.

And at that time will Michael, the great ruler who standeth for the sons of thy people, make a stand, and there will be a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation, up to that time, and at that time shall thy people be delivered, every one found written in the book; and many of the sleepers in the dusty ground shall awake; these shall be to age-abiding life, but these to reproach, and age-abiding abhorrence; and they who make wise shall shine like the shining of the expanse, and they who bring the many to righteousness like the stars to times age-abiding and beyond.

But thou, Daniel, close up the words, and seal the book, until the time of the end, many will run to and fro, and knowledge shall abound.

Then I, Daniel, looked, and lo, two others standing, one on this side of the bank of the river, and one on that side of the bank of the river. And one said to the man clothed with linen, who was upon the waters of the river, How long shall be the end of the wonders? And I heard the man clothed with linen who was upon the waters of the river, when he held up his right hand and his left unto the heavens, and swore by him that liveth unto times age-abiding, For a set time and times and a half, and when the dispersion of a part of the holy people [is brought to an end] then shall come to an end all these things.

And I heard, but could not understand, so I said, O my lord! what shall be the issue of these things?

Then said he, Go thy way, Daniel; for closed up and sealed are the words, until the time of the end. Many will purify themselves and be made white and be refined, but the lawless will act lawlessly, and none of the lawless shall understand, but they who make wise shall understand; and from the time of the taking away of the continual ascend-
one thousand three hundred and thirty-five days.

13 But [the] way thy end, and thou shalt rest, and shalt rise to thy lot at the end of the days.

a Or: "allotted portion, share, in the Mesianic consumption." O.G.


HOSEA.

PART I.—The Prophet, by a series of painful Matrimonial Experiences, is caused to enter into Fellowship with Yahweh's unrequited Love for Unfaithful Israel (chaps. i.—iii.).

1 The word of Yahweh which came unto Hosea son of Beeri, in the days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, kings of Judah, and in the days of Jeroboam son of Joash, king of Israel.

2 The beginning of the word of Yahweh with Hosea, was,—that Yahweh said unto Hosea, Go take thee a woman of unchastity, and the children of unchastity, for <unchastely indeed> hath the land been going away from following Yahweh.

3 So he went and took Gomer, daughter of Diblaim,—and she conceived and bare him a son. Then said Yahweh unto him,

4 Call his name Jezreèl; for <yet a little> and I will visit the bloodshed of Jezreèl upon the house of Jehu, and will cause to cease the kingdom of the house of Israel.

5 And it shall come to pass <in that day> that I will break the bow of Israel, in the vale of Jezreèl.

6 Then conceived she again, and bare a daughter, and he said to him,

7 Call her name Lo-ruhamah ["Uncompassioned"],—for <not again any more> will I have compassion upon the house of Israel, that I should forgive them; 7 but <on the house of Judah> will I have compassion, and I will save them, as Yahweh their God,—but will not save them by bow, or by sword, or by battle, by horses, or by horsemen.

And <when she had weaned Lo-ruhamah> she conceived, and bare a son.

9 Then said he, Call his name Lo-ammi [= "No people of mine"],—for ye' are Lo-ammi [= "No people of mine"], and I will not be yours.

10 Yet shall the number of the sons of Israel become like the sand of the sea, which can neither be measured, nor numbered,—and it shall come to pass <in the place where it used to be said to them> <No people of mine> are ye, it shall be said to them—Sons of a Living God!

11 Then shall the sons of Judah and the sons of Israel (gather themselves together) as one, and shall appoint them one head, and come up out of the earth,—for great shall be the day of Jezreèl.

1 Say ye unto your brethren, O Ammi [= "O 2 my people"],

And unto your sisters, O Ruhamah [= "O compassionate one "]:

2 Contend ye with your mother, contend,

For she is no wife of mine, And I am no husband of hers,

Let her then put away her paramours, from before her, And her partners in adultery, from her embraces:

3 Lest I strip off her under-clothing, And set her forth to view, as in the day she was born,— And make her like a wilderness, And render her like a land that is parched, And suffer her to die of thirst; And <on her children> not have compassion,— Because <the children of paramours> they are:

4 For their mother [hath been unchaste], And she that conceived them [hath caused shame],—

5 Heb.: lo' ammi 'attam. Or: "land." * The 'mother' is, of course, the community conceived as a whole, the 'children' being the individual members — Driver, Intro. O.T., 303. * cf. Is. 4: 7; 43: 18: "from between her breasts."
For she said,  
Let me go after my lovers! who used to  
give my bread, and my water, my wool,  
and my flax, mine oil, and my drink.  
6 [Therefore] behold me! hedging up her way,  
with thorns,—  
And I will wall her in, and <her footpaths>  
shall she not find.  
7 And <when she shall pursue her lovers, and  
not overtake them,  
And shall seek them and not find>  
Then will she say,  
Let me go my way now! and return unto  
my first husband,  
For it was better with me [then] than  
[now]!  
8 But [she] owneth not, that [I] gave her—the  
corn, and the new wine and the oil,—  
<silver> also increased I unto her, and  
gold [which] they offered to Baal.  
9 [Therefore] will I again take away my corn,  
in the time thereof,  
And my new wine, in the season thereof,—  
And will recover my wool and my flax [given]  
to hide her shame.  
10 [Now], therefore, will I expose her unseemliness,  
before the eyes of her lovers,—  
And no [man] shall deliver her out of my hand!  
11 And I will cause to cease all her mirth,  
Her pilgrim-festival, her new moon and  
sabbath,—and her every appointed  
meeting;  
12 And will lay waste her vine and her fig-tree,  
As to which she hath said,  
<A present> are they for myself, which  
my lovers [have given me],—  
And will make of them a thickest, and the  
wild beasts of the field shall devour them.  
13 So will I upon her the days of the Baals,  
Unto whom she used to burn incense, and  
decked herself with her nose-ring and her  
jewelry, and went her way after her lovers,—  
Whereas <me> she forgot,  
Declareth Yahweh.  
14 [Therefore] lo! [I] am going to persuade her,  
And <though I conduct her forth into a  
wilderness>,—  
Yet will I speak unto her heart.  
15 Then will I give to her her vineyards from thence,  
And the vale of Achor [= "trouble"] for a  
door of hope,—  
And she will respond there,  
As in the days of her youth,  
And as in the day when she came up out of  
the land of Egypt."  

16 And it shall come to pass <in that day>  
Declareth Yahweh,  
That she will call me Ishi [= "My  
husband"],  
And will not call me any more, Baali  
[= "Mine owner"].  
17 So will I take away the names of the Baals,  
out of her mouth,—  
And they shall not be called to mind any  
more, by their name.  
18 And I will solemnise to them a covenant, in  
that day,  
With the wild-beast of the field,  
And with the bird of the heavens,  
And the creeping thing of the ground,—  
And <bow and sword and battle> will I  
break in pieces out of the land,  
So will I cause them to lie down, in  
security.  
19 And I will take thee unto myself, unto  
times age-abiding,—  
Yea I will take thee unto myself, in righteousness  
and in justice, and in lovingkindness,  
and in abounding compassion:  
20 Yea I will take thee unto myself, in faithfulness,—  
So shalt thou know Yahweh.  
21 And it shall come to pass in that day, that I  
will respond,  
Declareth Yahweh,  
I will respond to the heavens,—  
And [they] shall respond to the earth;  
23 And [the earth] shall respond to the corn,  
and to the new wine and to the oil,—  
And [they] shall respond to Jezreel  
[= "Whom God scattereth," "Whom  
God soweth"].  
23 So will I sow her unto me in the land,  
And will have compassion upon the Uncom-passioned one [= "Lo-ruhamah"]—  
And will say to him who was No-people-of  
mine [= to "Lo-ammi"] <My people>  
 thou art,  
And [he] shall say, My God!  

1 Then said Yahweh unto me,  
<Once more> go love a woman who loveth a  
friend, and is an adulteress,—according to the  
love of Yahweh unto the sons of Israel,  
though they keep turning away unto other  
gods, and love [idolatrous] raisin-cakes.  
2 So I secured her to me, for fifteen pieces of  
silver,—and a homer of barley, and a half-homer of  
barley;  
And I said unto her,  
<Many days> shalt thou tarry for me,  
Thou shalt not be unchaste,  
Neither shalt thou become another man’s,—  
Moreover also [I] [will tarry] for thee.  

—So it shall be (w. Sep.)—  
G.n.  
Or: "they worked it up  
for the Baal" (or; "they  
made it into a Baal  
image")—G.A.S.  
ML: "regina."  
G.n.: "Ct. Isa. 21. 2."  
G.n.: "Ct. Josh. vii. 26; Is. lxv. 10."  
G.n.: "bethroth."  
Lit.: "in compassion."  
ML: "bought."  
So it shall be (w. Sep.,  
car. pr. eds. [in all]). But some cod. (w. 2 car.  
pr. eds.) omit the word  
"me"—G.n.  
Some cod.: "house"—G.n.  
Or: "owen," "acknow-
For many days shall the sons of Israel tarry,
Without king, and Without ruler, and Without sacrifice, and Without pillar;* and Without ephod, or household gods.

< Afterwards shall the sons of Israel return,
And seek Yahweh their God, and David their king,—
And shall turn with throbbing heartsb unto Yahweh and unto his goodness. In the afterpart of the days.c

As they were magnified [so] they sinned against me,—
< My glory—for what was contemptible> did they exchange."

The sinb of my people they do eat,—
And unto their iniquity> c lift they up every man his desire."

So doth it come to be—
Like people, like priest;—
Therefore will I visit upon him his ways,
And <his doing> will I bring back to him;
And they shall eat, and not be satisfied,
They have encouraged unchastity, yet have not been making increase,—
For unto <Yahweh> have they left off giving heed:—

Unchastity, and wine, and new wine, take away the heart.f

|| My people ||< of their Wood > do ask,—
Let || their Staff || then tell them,—
For || the spirit of unchastity || hath led them astray,
And they have unchastely departed from under their God.

< On the headlands of the mountains > they sacrifice,
And < on the hills > burn they incense,
Under oak and poplar and terebinth.
Because pleasantr is the shade thereof:
|| For this cause || do your daughters' [become unchaste],
And || your brides || commit adultery.

I do not bring punishment upon your daughters when they become unchaste,
Nor upon your brides, when they commit adultery,
For || the men themselves ||b with unchaste women do seduce themselves,
And < with the common women > of the shrine do offer sacrifice,—
And || a people who will not discern || must be ruined.

< Though unchaste art thou, O Israel >
Let not Judah || become guilty,||
Neither let them enter Gilgal, Nor go up to Beth-aven, 
And [ then ] swear. By the life of Yahweh!

For < as a hoifer that is stubborn > hath Israel' || been stubborn,——
|| Now || can Yahweh || turn them out to

The brains! Heb.: the heart, which ancient Israel conceived as the seat of the intellect.”
G.A.S.

O. E. xxiii. 5. M.; “they”—but the pronoun is masculine!
"The fathers in Israel—or does he still mean the priests?"—G.A.S.

So, admirably, G.A.S.

Hosea IV. 17—19; V. 1—15; VI. 1—6.

17 [Mated with idols] is Ephraim, let him alone.
18 Their drinking-bout [having passed],—they became [unchaste].
    They loved wildly,
    <A contempt> became her great men. l
19 The wind hath bound her up in its wings,—
    That they may be ashamed, because of their sacrifices.

5 1 Hear ye this—O priests,
    And attend, O house of Israel,
    And ye [House of the King] give ear,
    For <to you> pertaineth the sentence,—
    For <a snare> have ye been to Mizpah,
    And a net spread on Tabor.
2 And <a slaughter> have apostates deeply designed,—
    Though [I] was a rebuker to™ them all.
3 [I] have known Ephraim,
    And [Israel] hath notbeer hidden from me,—
    For [now] hast thou committed unchastity,
    O Ephraim,
    Israel [hath made himself impure].
4 Their doings [will not suffer] them to return
    unto their God,—
    For [the spirit of unchastity] is within them,
    And [Yahweh] have they not known.4
5 Therefore will the Excellency [of Israel]
    answer1 to his face,—
    And [Israel and Ephraim] shall stumble in their iniquity,
    Even Judah with them [hath stumbled],
6 <With their flocks and with their herds>
    will they go to seek Yahweh,
    But shall not find him;
    He hath withdrawn himself from them.
7 <With Yahweh> have they dealt treacherously,
    For <to alien children> have they given birth,—
    [Now] a new moon [shall devour them],
    with their portions.
8 Blow ye a horn in Gibeah,
    A trumpet in Ramah,—
    Sound an alarm at Beth-aven;5
    Behind thee, O Benjamin !
9 [Ephraim] shall become [a desolation],
    in the day of rebuke:
    <Throughout the tribes of Israel> have I made known what is sure.
10 The rulers of Judah have become as they who
    remove a land-mark.6
    <Upon them> will I pour out, like water,
    my wrath.

11 <Oppressed> is Ephraim, crushed in judgment,—
    Because he hath [wilfully] walked after falsehood. l
12 But [I] was like a moth, to Ephraim,—
    And like rotten wood, to the house of Judah.
13 <When Ephraim> saw his injury,
    And Judah his wound>:
    Then went Ephraim unto Assyria,6
    And [Judah] sent unto a hostile king,—
    Yet [thee] cannot heal you,
    Nor will the wound [remove from you].
14 For [I] will be as a lion unto Ephraim,
    And as a young lion to the house of Judah,—
    [I], I will tear in pieces, and depast,1
    I e will carry off, and none be able to rescue.
15 I will depart, will return unto my place!
    Till what time they acknowledge their guilt,
    and seek my face,—
    <In their trouble> will they make for me diligent search.

1 Come, and let us return unto Yahweh! —
    For [he] hath torn, that he might heal us,—
    smitten, that he might bind us up.
2 He will bring us to life, after two days,—
    On the third day will he raise us up,
    that we may live before him.
3 Then let us know—let us press on to know—Yahweh,
    <Like the dawn> is his coming forth assured,—
    That he may come
    Like a down-pour upon us,
    Like the harvest-rain, [and] the seed-rain of the land.
4 What can I do unto thee 4 O Ephraim?7
    What can I do unto thee, 4 O Judah?7
    For [your lovingkindness] is like a morning cloud,
    Yes [like the dew, early] departing!!
5 [For this cause] have I bewn them in pieces
    by the prophets,
    I have slain them by the sayings of my mouth,—
    And [my justice] as a light' goeth forth.
6 For [lovingkindness] I desired, and not sacrifice,—
    And the knowledge of God,* more than ascending-offerings.

a Some cod.: "And I"—G.n.
b Some cod.: "And I"—G.n.
c Some cod. (w. Syr. and Vul.) omit: "For" (at: "and")—G.n.
d So [by regrouping the letters] it shd be (w. Aram., Sep., Syr.)—G.n.
f 'A chastisement for"—Or: "House of wickedness,—scurfily for O.G.
g "A chastisement for"—Or: "House of wickedness,—scurfily for O.G.

6 Or: "majesty." "Prob. appellation of Y."—O.O.
8 Or: "House of wickedness,—scurfily for O.G.
9 Or: "acknowledged."
But [they] have transgressed a covenant,—

[They] have dealt treacherously with me.

[Gilead] is a city of workers of iniquity,—

tracked with blood.

And [like liars] in wait for a man, in troops> is a band of priests,

<On the road> will they murder towards Shechem,—

Because <a shameful deed> they have done.

In the house of Israel> have I seen a horrible thing,—

<There> the unchastity of Ephraim, Detiled is Israel.

Judah too!! a harvest is appointed for thee,—

In that I will bring back the captivity of my people.

When I would have brought healing to Israel>

Then was disclosed the iniquity of Ephraim,

And the wicked doings of Samaria,

For they have wrought falsehood,—

When a thief would enter> a band [roamed about] outside,

And they say not to their own hearts,

That [all their wickedness] I remember,

Now> have their doings | beset them about|,

Right before my face> have they been done.

By their wickedness> they gladden a king,

And by their flatteries>—rulers.

They all> are adulterers,

Like an oven too hot for the baker,—

Who leaveth off stoking, after kneading the dough, till the whole be leavened.

In the day of our king> the rulers> have made themselves ill| with the heat of wine,—

He hath extended his hand with scoffers.

For they have made ready> like an oven, their heart, by their lying in wait,—

All the night> their baker sleepeath,

In the morning> [he] kindleth up as it were a blazing fire.

They all> become hot as an oven, and devour their judges,—

All their kings> have fallen,—

There[h] hath been none| amongst them crying unto me.

As for Ephraim!! [with the peoples] hath he been mingling himself,—

Ephraim> is a cake not turned.

Foreigners have [eaten up] his strength,

And [he] kneweth it not.—

Even grey hairs> are sprinkled upon him,

And [he] knoweth it not.

Therefore doth the Excellency* of Israel |answer|^ to his face;

Yet have they not returned unto Yahweh their God,

Nor have they sought him, in spite of all this!

So then Ephraim hath become >like a simple dove> having no' understanding,*

<On Egypt> have they called.

<To Assyria> have they gone.

<Whithersoever they go> I will spread over them my net,

<Like a bird of the heavens> will I bring them down,

I will chastise them, by the time the report can reach the flock of them.4  

Woe to them! for they have taken flight from me,

 Destruction to them! for they have transgressed against me,—

When I would have ransomed them> Then [they] spake — concerning me — falsehoods.

Neither made they outcry unto me, in their heart,

Although they kept on howling upon their beds,

Over corn and new wine> they gathered themselves together *.

They rebelled against me.

When [I] had warned them> I strengthened their arm,—

Yet against me> kept they on devising wickedness.

They would return—not to him who is on high!f

They have become like a deceitful bow,

Their rulers> shall fall by the sword, for the rage of their tongue,

This> shall be their derision in the land of Egypt.

To thy mouth> with a horn!

Like an eagle> on the house of Yahweh,—

Because they have violated my covenant,

And against my law> have they transgressed.

**Specially of unchastity, incest, licentiousness**—O.G.

Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns. and Aram.): "for her"—G.n.

Or: "the captives."

Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edns., Aram., Syr. and Vul.): "all"—G.n.

Some cod. (w. Sep. and Syr.): "kings" (pl.)—(l. n.)

Some cod. (w. Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.): "have begun" with, etc.—G.n.

G.t.: "For their inward desire is"—G.n.

G.t.: "Their heart is setting them on fire"—G.n.


Or: "it."

See chap. viii. 4, n.

Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns. [Rabb.]): "And there"—G.n.
Hosea VIII. 2—14; IX. 1—8.

2 <Unto me> shall they make outcry,
   My God! we acknowledge thee—[we]
   [Israel!]
3 Israel hath cast away what is good,—
   [An enemy] shall pursue him.
4 [They] have appointed kings,*
   But not from me,
   Have made rulers,
   But I have not acknowledged them:
   Of their silver and their gold> they made themselves idols,
   To the end they might be cut off.
5 He hath cast away thy calf, O Samaria,
   Kindled is mine anger upon them,—
   How long shall they not endure to be innocent?
6 For <of Israel> is even that thing!
   [A craftman] made it,
   And [is a No-god] it is!
   For <into fragment> shall the Calf of Samaria be broken.
7 For <to the wind> they sow,
   [and <to the whirlwind> they reap]:
   <Stalk> hath it none,
   [That which shooteth forth] shall yield no meal,
   [If so be it yield] [foreigners] swallow it up.
8 [Swallowed up] is Israel;
   [Now] have they gone among the nations,
   Like a vessel in which no' man taketh
   [delight].
9 For <they> have gone up to Assyria,
   <A wild ass going alone for himself> is Ephraim!
   They have hired lovers!
10 [Even though they hire them among the nations>
   [At once] will I gather them, when they have begun* to be diminished by reason
   of the burden of the king of rulers."
11 <Because Ephraim hath multiplied altars
   sinfully>.
   They have become to him the altars of Sin.
12 I have been wont to write for him the myriad things of my law,—
   <Like something alien> have they been accounted."

* Cp. chap. vii. 7; 2 K. xv. "Phantom kings coming forward in rapid succession, with the form but without the reality of royal power."—Driver, Intro. O.T., 301.
+ U.: "known." N.B.: Here "to know" plainly = "to acknowledge."
- So it shd be (w. Aram., Sep., Syr.)—G.n. [M.C.T.: "be."
* Or: "splinters."
* Or, simply: "And whirlwind they reap.
* Some cod.: "That they may begin."—G.n.
* Cp. O.G. 320, n.
* It. "to expiate sin." In which case gr. render: "Because Ephraim hath multiplied altars to expiate sin, they have become to him altars to commit sin.
* N.B.: This reproach respecting the Law; as proving needless popular neglect; and by consequence the accessibility of the Law in written form.

12 <My sacrificial gifts> have they been sacrificing as [common] flesh, and have eaten,*
   [Yahweh] hath not accepted them,—
   [Now] will be called to mind their iniquity,
   that he may punish their sin.
   [They] <to Egypt> will return.
14 And so Israel hath forgotten his Maker, and
   hath built temples,
   And [Judah] hath multiplied fortified cities,—
   Therefore will I send a fire upon his cities,
   And it shall consume the palaces thereof.
1 Do not rejoice, O Israel, with exultation, like 9
   the peoples,
   For thou hast gone away unchastely from
   beside thy God.—
   Thou hast loved a present, upon all the
   threshing-floors of corn!
2 [Threshing-floor and wine-vat] will not feed
   them,
   And [new wine] will deny them."
3 They shall not dwell in the land of Yahweh,
   But Ephraim shall return to Egypt,
   And <in Assyria—that which is unclean>
   shall they eat.
4 They shall not pour out to Yahweh—wine,
   Neither shall they be pleasing to him,
   [Their sacrifices] are as the food of mourning* to them,
   [All that eat thereof] shall defile themselves,
   Because [their food for their appetite] entereth not into the house of Yahweh.
5 What will ye do, for the day of appointed
   meeting?
   And in the day of the festival of Yahweh?
6 For <though they have gone from destruction>
   Ye<st Egypt> shall gather them,
   [Memphis] shall bury them,—
   <As for their silver favourites!>
   [Thistles] shall possess them,
   Thorns in their tents.
7 Come are the days of visitation,
   Come are the days of recompense,
   Let Israel know!
   The prophet is foolish,
   The man of the spirit doth rave,
   [Because of the greatness of thine iniquity]
   Therefore great is the prosecution.
8 [The watchman of Ephraim] [should have been] with my God:
   <As for the prophet,
   The snare of the fowler] is on all his
   ways,
   A prosecution [awaiteth him], in the house
   of his God.

* Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn. [Hab.]): "that they might eat."—G.n.
* Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.): "them."
* Some cod. write: "them"; but read: "her."—G.n.
+ O.C.: "funeral repeat—"
* Davies' E.H., p. 17.
* Cp. O.G. 244.
9 They have deeply corrupted themselves, like the days of Gibeah:
   He will call to mind their iniquity,
   He will punish their sins.

10 Like grapes in the desert, found I Israel,
   Like the first-ripe in the fig-tree when it is young,
   Saw I your fathers,—
   They entered Baal-peon,
   And devoted themselves to the Shameful Thing,
   Then became their abominations like their lusts.

11 As for Ephraim! like a bird did their glory fly away,—
   No birth, and none with child.
   No conception.

12 Yea, though they rear their children yet will I make them childless, till there be no human being,—
   For it is nothing less than woe to them when I depart from them!

13 Ephraim! just as I provided for Tyre was planted in a meadow,—
   Yet Ephraim must needs bring forth for a murderer his children.

14 Give them, O Yahweh—what wilt thou give?
   Give them, a miscarrying womb, and breasts dried up.

15 All their wickedness is in Gilgal,
   Yea, there have I come to hate them,
   For the wickedness of their doings—out of my house—will I drive them forth,—
   No more will I love them,
   All their rulers are unrighteous.

16 Smitten is Ephraim,
   Their root hath dried up,
   Shall they not bear,—
   Yea, though they do bring forth yet will I slay the darlings of their womb.

17 My God will reject them, because they hearkened not unto him,—
   That they may become wanderers throughout the nations.

10 A luxuriant vine is Israel,
   Frucht besecmeth him,—
   According to the abundance of his fruit
   Hath he brought abundance to the altars,
   According to the goodness of his land
   Hath he made goodly statues.

2 Hypocritical is his heart,
   Shall they be held guilty,—
   He will break down their altars,
   He will destroy their statues.

3 For now will they say,
   We have no king,—
   For we revere not Yahweh,
   And what could a king do for us?

4 They have spoken words, swearing falsely, in solemnising a covenant,—
   Therefore shall judgment spring up like a poisonous plant on the ridges of the field.

5 About the calves of Beth-aven is the inhabitant of Samaria to be consoled,—
   For the people thereof have mourned over it,
   And the ascetics thereof, who used to exult shall mourn for the glory thereof, because it hath departed therefrom.

6 Itself also shall Assyria be borne along, as a present to a hostile king,—
   Shame shall Ephraim receive, that Israel may be ashamed of his own counsel.

7 Silent is Samaria:
   Her king is as a chip on the face of the waters.

8 So shall the high places of Aven be destroyed,
   The sin of Israel,
   Thorn and prickle shall come up on their altars,—
   Therefore shall they say to the mountains, Cover us, and to the hills, Fall on us.

9 Beyond the days of Gibeah hast thou sinned, O Israel:
   There came they to a stand,
   The battle against the sons of perversity touched them not in Gibeah.

10 When I please then will I chastise them,—
   And there shall be gathered together against them—peoples,
   They being harnessed to their two Iniquities:

11 But Ephraim shall be a heifer broken in,
   Loving to tread out corn, when [I] have passed over upon her fair neck,—
   I will drive Ephraim, Judah shall plow,
   Jacob shall harrow to him.

12 Sow to yourselves in righteousness,
   Reap ye at the bidding of lovingkindness,
   Furrow to yourselves the newly-ploughed soil,—
   Then will be the time to seek Yahweh,
   Until he come, that he may rain down righteousness for you.

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*a* Cp. Jdg. xix.
*b* Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edns. [1 Robb.]:) "Now will he come."
*c* Some cod.: "that he may punish." Cp. chap. vii. 15—G.n.
*d* Some cod. omit: "and"—G.n.
*e* Cp. Jdg. xix.
*g* Cp. Is. 1. 25, n. Same words here.
*h* Cp. (as to Tyre): Is. xxxiii.; Ezek. xxvi—xxvii.
*i* Cp. Is. 1. 25, n. Same words here.
*j* Cp. Is. 1. 25, n. Same words here.
*k* Cp. chap. iv. 15; v. 9.
*l* Or: "pillage."
*m* Or: "smooth," "slippery."
*n* Or: "divided."
13 Ye have plowed lawlessness.
   <Perversity> have ye reaped.
   Ye have eaten the fruit of deception,—
   Because thou didst trust in thine chariots,*
   In the multitude of thy mighty men.
14 Therefore shall there arise a tumult among thy peoples,*
   And all thy strongholds shall be plundered,
   As Shalman plundered Beth-arbel,* in the day of battle,—
   The mother! <upon her children> dashed to the ground.
15 Even so! hath Bethel [done to you], because of your exceeding wickedness,—
   In the dawn shall the king of Israel be utterly silenced.!

11 1 <When Israel was a child> then I loved him,—
   And <of Egypt> called I my son.
2 They invited them,—
   <At once> they departed* from before me,!
   <They>! to the Baalas! sacrificed,*
   And <to the images> offered incense.
3 Yet [I] had taught Ephraim to walk,
   I used to take them upon mine arms,!—
   But they acknowledged not that I had healed them.
4 <With human cords> used I to draw them,
   With the bands of love,
   So became I unto them
   Like those who remove the yoke that was
   on their jaws,*—
   And holding out [food] to him I let him eat.!
5 He was not to turn back into the land of Egypt,
   Howbeit [the Assyrian—he] became his king,
   For they refused to turn.
6 Therefore shall the sword [rage] in his cities,
   And make an end of his multitudes, and consume them,—
   Because of their counsels.
7 But [my people] are bent towards turning from me,—
   <Though upwards they call them> none of them can lift them.!

8 How can I give thee up, Ephraim?—
   abandon thee, Israel! !
   How can I make thee as Admah?—
   set thee as Zeboim?
   Mine own heart [turneth against me],
   <At once> are kindled my compassions.
9 I cannot execute the glow of mine anger,
   I cannot turn to destroy* Ephraim,—
   For <GOD> am I, and not man,
   <When thou drawest near> [I am] a Holy One, though I do not enter a city.
10 <After Yahweh> let them go.
   <Like a lion> will he roar,—
   <When he shall roar> Then let sons come trembling out of the West.
   Let them come trembling like a small bird out of Egypt,
   And like a dove out of the land of Assyria,—
   So will I cause them to dwell by their own houses.
   Declareth Yahweh.
11 They have compassed me about—
   <With denial> [Ephraim],
   <With deceit> [the house of Israel],—
   But [Judah] hath [again and again] run riot with God,*
   Though <with the holy places> entrusted.
12 [Ephraim] feedeth on wind,
   And pursueth the east wind,
   <All the day> <falsehood and force> doth he magnify,—
   And <a covenant with Assyria> would they solemnise,
   And <oil into Egypt> must be borne along.
2 But <a controversy> hath Yahweh with Judah,—
   So that he may bring punishment on Jacob,
   according to his ways
   <According to his doings> repay him.*
3 <In the womb> took he his brother by the heel;!
   And <in his manly vigour> strove he with God :
4 Yes he strove against a Messenger, and prevailed,
   He wept, and made supplication unto him,—
   <At Bethel> he found him,*
   And <there> he spake with us;
5 And Yahweh is God of hosts,—
   Yahweh is his memorial!*
6 | Thou therefore, <by thy God> shalt return,—
<Lovingkindness and justice> do thou keep,
So wait thou for thy God, continually.
7 | A trafficker! <in his hand> are balances of deceit.
<To oppress> he loveth.
8 | So then Ephraim said,
Surely I have gotten me riches,
I have found wealth for myself,—
<In all my toils> they cannot find in me pertinacity which is sin.
9 | But || Yahweh|| have been thy God, from the land of Egypt,—
I will yet make thee dwell in tents, as in the days of appointed meeting.
10 | And I will lay my word upon the prophets,
Yea || myself|| have magnified |vision|.—
And <by the hand of the prophets> will I use similitudes.
11 | If || Gilead || is in sorrow> surely false' have they been,
<In Gilgal> have they sacrificed |bullocks|,—
||Their very altars|| shall become as heaps upon the furrows of the field.
12 | <When Jacob fled to the country of Syria> Then Israel served for a wife,
And <for a wife> he watched over a flock.
13 | And <by a prophet> Yahweh |brought up| Israel out of Egypt,—
And <by a prophet> was he watched over.
14 | Ephraim hath provoked |very bitterly|,—
<His own blood, therefore, upon him> will he leave,
And <his reproach> shall his Lord |bring back to him|.

13 1 | <When Ephraim spake> there was terror,
Exalted' was ||he|| in Israel,—
But <when he became guilty with Baal> Then he died.
3 | Now therefore they go on to sin,
And have made them a Molten Thing out of their silver,
After the notion of idols,
<The workmanship of craftsmen> all of it!
<Of them>³ are they saying—
Ye sacrificers of men ²
<The Great Calf> shall ye surely kiss! ⁴
3 | Therefore shall they become
Like the morning' cloud,
And like the dew early departing,—
Like chaff storm-driven out of the threshing-floor,
And like smoke out of a chimney.

4 | Yet || Yahweh|| have been thy God from the land of Egypt,—
And <god beside me> shalt thou not acknowledge,
For <saviour> is there none' beside me.
5 | || I tend || thee in the desert,—
In a land parched with drought:
6 | Whenever they were pastured> then were they satisfied,
They were satisfied, and their heart |was lifted up|,—
<Because of this> they forgot me.
7 | Therefore am I become to them as a lion,—
<As a leopard by the way> do I watch.⁵
8 | I will fall upon them as a bear saved,
And will rend asunder the enclosure of their heart,—
That I may devour them there, like a lioness,
||The wild beast of the field|| shall tear them in pieces.
9 | It hath utterly destroyed thee, O Israel,
For it was against me, as thy helper! ⁶
10 | Where' is thy king, then,
That he may save thee throughout all thy cities?
And thy judges,
Concerning whom thou saidst,
Oh give me a king and rulers?
11 | I might give thee a king in mine anger,
And take him away in my wrath.
12 | <Bound up> is the iniquity of Ephraim,
<Stored away> his sin.
13 | || The pangs of a woman in labour || shall overtake him,—
|| He || is a son, not wise, ⁷
For <now|| he cannot stand still, when children are about to be born.⁸
14 | <Out of the hand of hades> will I ransom them,
<Out of death> will I redeem them,—
Where' is thy pestilence, O death?
Where' thy plague, O hades? ⁹
|| Repentance||² shall be hid from mine eyes.
15 | Though || he || among brethren > be fruitful,
There shall come in an east wind,
The blast of Yahweh out of the desert coming up,
That his spring |may dry up|, and his fountain |be exhausted|,

Or: "form." So it shd be (w. Sep.)—G.n.
Or: "To them" (or, "To themselves").
"Sacrificing men kiss calves!"—G.A.S. Cp. also Job xxxii. 27; 1 K. xix. 18.

Or; = "very foolish").
So it shd be (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.)—G.n.
M.: "in the co steri": "and perch. spoken of himself, as in process of a birth which may prove a death."—G.A.S.
Or, possibly: "shall I ransom them... shall I redeem them..." So G.A.S., whereby he avoids making the next 2 lines parenthetical.
Or: "compassion."
§ 1. An Invasion by Yahweh's Locust Army
occasions general Lament, and calls for
united Intercession, the success of which is
encouragingly portrayed (chap. i. 2—ii. 27).

1. The word of Yahweh, which came unto Joel,
son of Pethuel.

2. Hear this, ye elders,
And give ear, all ye inhabitants of the
land,—
Hath this ever happened' in your days?
Or in the days of your fathers?

3. [Concerning it] <to your children> tell ye
the story,—
And your children, to their children,
And their children, to the generation
following:—

4. <That which was left by the creeping' locust>
hath the swarming' locust b
eaten,
And <that which was left by the swarming' locust> hath the grass' locust b eaten;
And <that which was left by the grass' locust> hath the corn' locust eaten.

5. Awake, ye drunkards, and weep,
And howl, all ye drinkers of wine,—
Over the new wine, because it hath been
cut off from your mouth.

6. I will heal their apostacy,
I will love them freely,—
For mine anger [has turned] from them.

7. I will become as the dew unto Israel,
He shall break forth as the lily,—
And he shall strike his roots as Lebanon:—

8. His branches [shall spread],
That <like an olive-tree> may be his fresh
beauty,—
And his fragrance, like Lebanon.

9. They who dwell in his shade shall again' SHOW life like the corn,
And break forth as the vine,—
And [the remembrance of him] shall be like
the wine of Lebanon.

10. Ephraim [saith]—
What to me' any more' are idols?'
[II] I [have answered, and have closely observed him,
[II] I am like a fir-tree that is green,
<From me> is thgy fruit found.

11. Who is wise, that he may understand these things?
Intelligent, that he may take knowledge of them.
For [straightforward] are the ways of
Yahweh,
And [the righteous] shall travel therein,
But [transgressors] shall stumble therein.

12. "Any one who has seen
how the mountain himself
self rises from great
roots, cast out across the
land like those of some
giant oak, will not feel
it necessary to mitigate
the metaphor"—G.A.S.

13. Or: "And be fragrant
like," So G.A.S., and
cp. Is. lxvi. 5.

14. Gt.: "As for Ephraim!
what hath he to do any
more with idols?" And
so the Sep.—G.n.

15. Davids' H.L. 819.
"We will pay (as with)
bullocks, our lips, but read
prt ["the fruit of (our
lips)"] , Sep. Wellhausen,
Nowack, cp. Cheyne—
G.O. 820.


17. "We will render sacrifices
(even) our lips; i.e., our
praises"; cp. Heb. xiii.
"And say"—G.n.

18. "And their"—O.G.

19. "Some cod. (w. 6 ear. pr.
edms., Aram., Sep., Syr.):
"And their"—G.n.

20. "Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr.
edms., Sep.): "iniquities" (pl.)—G.n.

21. "Wholly" shall thou take away iniquity,
Accept, then, with favour,
And we will make good the boldness of
our lips!

22. "Amosia shall not save us,
Upon horses will we not ride,
Neither will we say any more:
Our God! to the work of our own
hands!
For [in thee] shall the fatherless [find
compassion]."
6 For [a nation] hath come up over my land,
    Bold, and without' number,—
    [His teeth] are the teeth of a lion,
And <the fangs of a lioness> hath he!
7 He hath turned my vine to a waste,
And my fig-tree to splinters,—
He hath [barked it clean], and cast it down,
Bleached' are its branches.
8 Wail thou, like a virgin girded with sackcloth, for the owner of her youth.
9 Cut off' are the meal-offering and the drink-offering, from the house of Yahweh,—
In grief' are the priests, the attendants on Yahweh—:
10 Laid waste' is the field,
In grief' is the soil,—
For laid waste' is the corn,
Absashed' is the new wine,
Languished' the oil.
11 Turn pale, ye husbandmen,
Howl, ye vine-dressers,
Over the wheat, and over the barley,—
For perished' is the harvest of the field.
12 [The vine] is abashed,
And [the fig-tree] languished,—
Pomegranate, palm also, and apple—
All the trees of the field' have withered,
Yea abashed' is gladness, away from the sons of men.
13 Gird yourselves and beat the breast—ye priests,
Howl, ye attendants of the altar,
Go in and wrap yourselves for the night in sackcloth, ye attendants on my God,—
For <withholden from the house of your God> are the meal-offering and the drink-offering.
14 Hallow ye a fast,
Call a solemn assembly,
Gather, O elders, all the inhabitants of the land, unto the house of Yahweh your God,—
And make ye outcry unto Yahweh.
15 Alas for the day!
For near' is the day of Yahweh,
And <as a veritable Destruction from the Destroyer> shall it come.
16 Is it not <before our eyes> that [food] hath been cut off?
<From the house of our God> rejoicing and exultation.
17 Rotted' hath the seed, under their clods,
Laid waste' are their stores,
Thrown down' are the garners,—
Yea abashed' is the corn.

18 How do the beasts groan!
Perplexed' are the herds of oxen,
Because there is no' pasture for them,—
Even [the flocks of sheep] are destroyed!
19 <Unto thee> O Yahweh, will I cry,—
For [a fire] hath consumed the pastures of the wilderness,
And [a flame] hath set ablaze all the trees of the field.
20 [Even the beasts of the field] moan unto thee,—
Because dried up' are the channels of water,
And [a fire] hath devoured the pastures of the wilderness.

1 Blow ye a horn in Zion,
Sound an alarm in my holy mountain,
Let all the inhabitants of the land tremble,—
For coming' is the day of Yahweh,
For it is near!—
2 A day of obscurity and deep gloom,
A day of cloud, and thick darkness,
As dusk, spread over the mountains,—
A people, many and bold,
Like whom' hath not been from age-past times,
And <after whom> shall not be again' unto the years of generation after generation.
3 <Before him> hath a fire' devoured,
And <after him> shall a flame' consume,—
As the garden of Eden' is the land before him,
But <after him> a desert most desolate,
Moreover also <escape> giveth he none.
4 <As the appearance of horses > is his appearance,
And <as war-horses> shall they run:
5 <Like the noise of chariots on the tops of the mountains> shall they rattle along,
Like the noise of a flame of fire, devouring dry straw,—
Like a people bold, arrayed for battle.
6 <Because of him> shall peoples' be in anguish,—
All faces' have withdrawn their colour.
7 <Like heroes> shall they run,
Like men of war shall they mount a wall,—
And <every one—along his own road> shall they march along,
And shall not change their paths;
8 Nor <against each other> shall they strike,
Each—on his own highway shall they march,—
Though <in among the weapons> they fall, they shall not stop.
9 <Upon the city> shall they leap,
<On the wall> shall they run,
<Up the houses> shall they climb,—
<Through the windows> shall they enter,
live like a thief.\(^a\)

10 <Before him> hath quaked the earth,
have trembled the heavens,—
[]The sun and the moon have become dark,
And [] the stars have withdrawn their shining;
And [] Yahweh hath uttered his voice, before his host,
For great indeed is his camp,
For bold is he who executeth his word,—
For great is the day of Yahweh, and awful exceedingly,
Who then shall endure it?

12 <Even now> therefore,
Urgeth Yahweh,
Turn ye unto me, with all your heart,—
And with fasting and with weeping, and with lamentation;
And rend your heart, and not your garments,
Turn therefore, unto Yahweh your God,—
For [] gracious and full of compassion is he,'
Slow to anger, and abundant in loving-kindness,\(^b\)
And will grieve over Calamity.

13 Who knoweth he may turn and grieve,—
And leave behind him, a blessing,\(^d\)
A meal-offering and a drink-offering, to
Yahweh your God?

15 Blow ye a horn, in Zion,—
Hallow a fast,
Call a solemn assembly:

16 Gather the people,
Hallow a convocation,\(^g\)
Collect the elders,\(^f\)
Gather the children, and the sucklings of the
breasts,—
Let the bridegroom [come forth] from his chamber',
And the bride [from her bower];\(^*\)

17 <Between the porch and the altar> let the
priests [weep], the attendants of Yahweh,—
And let them say—
Look with pity, O Yahweh, upon thy people,
And do not deliver thine inheritance to reproach,
That the nations [should mock them],
Why should they say among the peoples,
Where's is their God?

18 And Yahweh became jealous for his land,—
And took pity on his people;

19 Then answered Yahweh, and said to his
people:—
Behold me! sending you the corn, and the
new wine and the oil,
So shall ye be satisfied therewith; .
And I will not make you any more, a
reproach among the nations.
And <the Northerner> will I remove far
from you,
And drive him into a land parched and desolate,
With [his face] toward the eastern sea,
And [his rear] toward the hinder sea,—
Then shall come up his ill odour,
Yea his stench shall ascend,
Because he hath shown himself great in doing.

21 Be not thou afraid, O soil,—
Exult and rejoice,
Because Yahweh hath shewn himself
great in doing.

22 Be not afraid, ye beasts of the field,
For sprouted have the pastures of the
wilderness,—
For [the tree] hath borne its fruit,
The fig-tree and the vine have yielded their
wealth.\(^*\)

23 [] Ye sons of Zion, then, exult and be glad in
Yahweh your God,
For he hath given you the seed-rain, in right
manner,—
Yea he hath caused to descend for you a
down-pour of seed-rain and of the harvest-rain in the first month;
So shall the threshing-floors [be filled] with corn,—
And the vats [overflow] with new wine and oil.

25 Then will I make good to you the years' which were eaten by the swarming locust, the
grass locust, and the corn locust and the
creeping locust,—even my great army, which I sent among you.\(^*\)

26 And ye shall eat and eat,\(^d\) and be satisfied,
And shall praise the name of Yahweh your God,
Who hath dealt with you wondrously,—
So shall my people [not be abashed] unto times
age-abiding.

27 So shall ye know that <in the midst of
Israel> I am',
And that [] I, Yahweh, am your God, and
none else,—
And my people [shall not be abashed] unto
times age-abiding.

§ 2. The Promise of the Spirit.

28 And it shall come to pass [afterwards],
I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh',
And your sons and your daughters [shall
prophecy,—
[] Your old men shall dream [dreams],
[] Your young men shall see [visions];

\(^a\) Or: "strength."
\(^b\) Or: "old men."
\(^c\) Or:冠head of the house, bridal tent—G.A.S.
\(^d\) Or: "And ye shall eat on."
Moreover also | upon the servants and upon the handmaids— in those days | will I pour out my spirit; And I will set forth wonders in the heavens, and in the earth,— Blood, and fire, and columns of smoke: The sun! shall be turned into darkness, And the moon into blood,— Before the coming of the great' and awful' day of Yahweh. And it shall come to pass Whosoever shall call on the name of Yahweh shall be delivered,— For <in Mount Zion, and in Jerusalem> shall be a delivered remnant; Just as Yahweh hath said, And among the survivors, whom Yahweh doth call.b

§3. All Nations, especially those around Palestine, summoned to the Vale of Jehoshaphat to be judged for their Treatment of Judah.

For lo! <in those days, and at that time,— When I shall bring back the captivity of Judah and Jerusalem> Then will I gather all the nations, And bring them down into the Vale of Jehoshaphat,— And will enter into judgment with them there, Concerning my people, and mine inheritance Israel, Whom they scattered among the nations, And <my land> they apportioned; And <for my people> they cast lots,— And gave a Boy for a harlot, And a Girl sold they for wine— and drank.

Moreover also what have ye to do with me, O Tyre and Zidon, And all the circuit of Palestine? "A recompense" are ye' paying back unto me? But <though ye' should make a recompense unto me> Swiftly, speedily would I return your recompense upon your own head. Because <my silver and my gold> ye took away,— And <my richly beautiful things> carried ye into your temples; And <the sons of Judah and the sons of Jerusalem> ye sold to the sons of Greece,— That they might be far removed from their own bounds.

Behold me! rousing them up out of the place whither ye sold them,— So will I bring back your dealing upon your own head. And I will sell your sons and your daughters into the hand of the sons of Judah, And they will sell them to Sabaeans, unto a nation afar off,— For ||Yahweh|| hath spoken.

Proclaim ye this, among the nations, Hallow a war, Rouse the mighty ones, Let them draw near, come up, all the men of war! Beat your plough-shares into swords, And your pruning-hooks into spears,— <As for the weak> let him say, <Mighty> I am'. Give help—and come in, all ye nations on every side, and gather yourselves together,— <Thither> bring down, O Yahweh, thy mighty ones!

Let the nations be roused, and come up| into the Vale of Jehoshaphat,— For <there> will I sit to judge all the nations, on every side. Thrust ye in the vintage knife, For [grown ripe] is the vintage,— Go in, tread down, For full is the winepress, Flow over' do the vats, For abundant' is their wickedness.

Multitudes, multitudes, in the vale of strict decision,— For near' is the day of Yahweh, in the vale of strict decision. ||The sun and the moon|| have become dark,— And ||the stars|| have withdrawn their shining. And ||Yahweh|| <out of Zion> will roar, And <out of Jerusalem> will utter his voice, And the heavens and the earth [shall tremble],— But ||Yahweh|| shall be a shelter to his people, And a refuge' to the sons of Israel. So shall ye know that ||Jehovah|| am your God, making my habitation in Zion my holy' mountain,— So shall [Jerusalem] be [holy], And ||foreigners|| shall pass through her no more.

And it shall come to pass in that day, That the mountains shall drip' sweet wine,* And the hills shall flow down with milk, And ||all the channels of Judah|| shall flow down with waters,— And ||a spring|| <out of the house of Yahweh> shall come forth,

*a Cp. Is. iv. 2, 3; Ob. 17.  
*b Ml. : "is calling" — "is going to call."  
*c Or. " captives."  
*d Some cod. (w. 2 car. pr. edns.) "temple" (sing.) —O.n.  
*e Or. " mead."

And shall water the torrent-valley of the 19 *Egypt; <to a desolation> shall be turned, And <to a desert most desolate> shall be changed,— Because of the violence done to the sons of Judah, In that they shed innocent blood in their land.

20 But <Judah> <age-abidingly> shall remain, And <Jerusalem> to generation after generation.

21 And I will free from their blood-guiltiness them whom I had not freed,— For <Yahweh> is about to make his habitation in Zion.

§ 1. After a brief Introduction and Note of Warning, an Unalterable Divine Threat goes forth, in succession, against Damascus, Gaza, Tyre, Edom, Ammon, Moab, Judah, and finally Israel (chaps. i. and ii.).

1 The words of Amos, who was among the herdmen* of Tekoa,—of which (words) he had vision concerning Israel, in the days of Uzziah king of Judah, and in the days of Jeroboam son of Joash, king of Israel, two years before the earthquake.

* So then he said—

||Yahweh| <out of Zion> will roar, And <out of Jerusalem> will utter* his voice,— And the pastures of the shepherds shall mourn, And the top of Carmel | be dried up|.

||Thus| saith Yahweh,

<Because of three transgressions of Damascus, and because of four> will I not turn it back,—

<Because <with threshing instruments of iron> they have threshed Gilead> Therefore will I send a fire, into the house of Hazael,— Which shall devour the palaces of Benhadad;

And I will break the bolt of Damascus, And cut off the inhabitant* out of the plain of Aven, And the holder of the sceptre' out of the house of Eden,— And the people of Syria |shall be exiled| unto Kir, Saith Yahweh.

||Thus| saith Yahweh,

<Because of three transgressions of Gaza, and because of four> will I not turn it back,—

<Because of their taking into exile the whole body of exiles, to deliver to Edom>

7 Therefore will I send a fire upon the wall of Gaza,—

* Which shall devour the palaces thereof;

And I will cut off the inhabitant* out of Ashdod, And the holder of the sceptre' out of Ashkelon,— And will turn my hand against Ekron, So shall perish' the remnant of the Philistines,

Saith My Lord, Yahweh.|b

9 ||Thus| saith Yahweh,

<Because of three transgressions of Tyre, and because of four> will I not turn it back,—

<Because of their delivering up the whole body of exiles to Edom, And they remembered not the brotherly covenant> Therefore will I send a fire upon the wall of Tyre,—

Which shall devour the palaces thereof.

11 ||Thus| saith Yahweh,

<Because of three transgressions of Edom, and because of four> will I not turn it back,—

<Because he pursued, with the sword, his brother, And stifled his compassions, And his anger' tare in pieces evermore, And <his indignation> kept watch perpetually> Therefore will I send a fire into Teman,—

Which shall devour the palaces of Bozrah.

13 ||Thus| saith Yahweh,

<Because of three transgressions of the sons of Ammon, and because of four> will I not turn it back,—

<Because of their ripping up the pregnant women of Gilead, that they might enlarge their own boundary>

4 Or: “the Idol” = Bealbee (Melopolis in Syria)—

Davies H. L. 17.

7 8 Or: “him that is seated” = “that is reigning.” Cp. O. O. 442, And so in ver. 5.

8 Or, “And his anger continued evermore.” Cp. Jer. iii. 5—8 n.

b Or transfer both names: “Adonay Yahweh.”

Or: “shepherds.”

4 Or: “gl. kng.”

b Cp. ver. 8, n.
14 Therefore will I kindle a fire upon the wall of Rabbah, 
Which shall devour the palaces thereof,— 
With a war-cry in the day of battle, 
With tempest in the day of storm-wind; 
And Milcom shall go into exile,— 
He and his rulers together. 
Saith Yahweh.

2 1 ||Thus|| saith Yahweh,  
<Because of three transgressions of Moab, and  
because of four> will I not turn it back,—  
<Because he burned the bones of the King of Edom to line>
Therefore will I send a fire into Moab, 
Which shall devour the palaces of Kerioth,— 
And Moab shall die with tumult, with war-cry, with the sound of a horn; 
And I will cut off the judge out of her midst, 
And <all her rulers> will I slay with him. 
Saith Yahweh.

4 ||Thus|| saith Yahweh,  
<Because of three transgressions of Judah, and  
because of four> will I not turn it back,—  
<Because they have rejected the law of Yahweh, 
And <his statutes> have not kept, 
But their falsehoods> have led them astray; 
after the which their fathers> (did walk>)
Therefore will I send a fire upon Judah,— 
Which shall devour the palaces of Jerusalem.

6 ||Thus|| saith Yahweh,  
<Because of three transgressions of Israel, and  
because of four> will I not turn it back,—  
<Because they have sold—for silver—the righteous, 
And the needy—for a pair of shoes:  
Who strive to bring> the dust of the earth on the head of the poor, 
And <the way of the oppressed> they pervert,— 
Yea [a man and his own father] go in unto the maid, 
To profane my holy’ Name!
And <on pledged garments> they recline, beside every altar,— 
And <extracted wine> do they drink, in the house of their God.
Yet it was ||I|| who destroyed the Amorite,  
from before them.|| 
Whose height was ||like the height of cedars||, 
And ||strong was he', like the oaks,— 
But I destroyed his fruit above, 
And his roots beneath.

10 And it was ||I|| who brought you up out of the land of Egypt,— 
And led you in the desert, forty years, 
To take possession of the land of the Amorites; 
And I raised up, of your sons, for prophets, 
And, of your young men, for Nazrites,— 
Was it not even 'so ye sons of Israel? 
Demandeth Yahweh; 
And yet ye caused the Nazrites' to drink wine,— 
And <on the prophets> laid ye command, saying, 
Ye shall not prophesy! 

12 Lo! ||I|| am pressed under you,—  
As a full cart is pressed by its sheaves>.  
Therefore shall flight ||perish> from the swift', 
And ||the mighty> shall not invigorate his strength,—  
Nor shall ||the hero> escape with his life; * 
Nor ||he that handleth the bow> make a stand, 
And ||the swift on his feet> shall not escape,—  
Nor ||the that rideth on a horse> escape with his life; *  
Nor ||the that causeth to ride> upon the wild ass> 
<be that is stout in his heart, among heroes> <naked> shall flee, in that day,  
Declareth Yahweh.

§ 2. A First Solemn Summons to the Whole Family of Israel.

1 Hear ye this word, which Yahweh hath spoken 3 concerning you, ye sons of Israel,—Concerning the whole family which I brought up out of the land of Egypt, saying:—  
3 ||Only you> have I acknowledged, of all the families of the ground,*—  
<For this cause> will I visit upon you all your iniquities. 
Can two walk together,—  
Except they meet?  
4 Will a lion roar in the forest, 
When <pray> he hath none? 
Will a young lion utter his voice out of his den, 
When he hath made no capture?  
5 Will a bird fall upon a net to the earth, 
When there is no ||snare|| for it? 
Will a net rise from the ground, 
When it hath ||captured nothing||?  
6 Or a horn be blown in a city, 
And ||a people> not tremble'? 
Or calamity happen in a city, 
And ||Yahweh> not have wrought with effect,* 
Surely My Lord Yahweh ||will do> nothing',— 
except he have disclosed his secret unto his servants, the prophets!

* Or: "their king-idol."
So it shd be (w. Sep.)—  
(t.in. and G. Intro. 460- 
461.  
b Git: "His priests" (in- 
stead of "He"). Cps.Jer. 
xlviii. 7; xlix. 3—G.n. 
* Or: "of the cities."
* Or: "instruction."
* ML: "Who went for."  
* Or: "patient."
* Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. 
edns.): "you"—G.n. 
* U.: "soul."
* Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr.  
edns., Aram. and Sep.).  
Western Masorites: "house"—G.n. 
* Cp. Gen. xlii. 3.  
* "Meet by appointment" 
* O.G. 
* So the Easterns; the 
edtn., Aram. and Sep.;  
Western Masorites: "not have done it"— 
G.n.
Sworn' hath My Lord, Yahweh, a
By his own holiness,
That lo! [days] are coming upon you,—
When he will take you away with hooks,
And your fellows' with fishhooks;
And <through fissures> shall ye go out,
[Every woman] straight before her,—
And ye shall be thrust forth towards the castle.b
Declareth Yahweh.

Enter ye Bethel, and transgress,
At Gilgal > cause transgression to abound,—
Yea, carry in, every morning, your sacrifices,
<Every three days> your tithes;
Yea, burn thou incense, of that which is
leavened, as a thank-offering,
And proclaim ye freewill-offerings, let them be known,—
For [so] ye love [to have it], ye sons of Israel, Declareth My Lord, Yahweh.a

Moreover also, I have given you
Cleanness of teeth' throughout all your cities,
And want of bread' throughout all your dwelling-places,—
Yet have ye not returned unto me,
Declareth Yahweh.

Moreover also, I have withholden from you the abundant rain, when yet there were only three months to the harvest,
Or I might rain upon one' city,
And <on another' city> might not rain,—
One portion would be rained upon,
And [the portion whereupon it] should not rain would be dried up;
Then would two or three cities totter' to one city to drink water, without being satisfied,—
Yet have ye not returned unto me,
Declareth Yahweh.

I have smitten you with blight and with mildew,
<When your gardens and your vineyards and your fig-trees and your olive-trees have increased> the creeping locust would devour them,—
Yet have ye not returned unto me,
Declareth Yahweh.

I have sent among you pestilence, in the manner of Egypt,
I have slain, with the sword, your young men,
And therewith have been taken captive your horses,
And I have caused to ascend— the stench of your camps, even into your own nostrils,
Yet ye have not returned unto me,
Declareth Yahweh.
I have made an overthrow among you, 
Like the divine overthrow of Sodom and 
Gomorrah, 
And ye have become like a brand 
snatched out of the burning;— 
Yet have ye not returned unto me, 
Declareth Yahweh.

Therefore| thus will I do unto thee, O Israel,— 
Because this’ thing I will do unto thee> 
Prepare to meet thy God, O Israel.

For lo! 
He that fashioned the mountains, 
And created the wind, 
And who telleth the son of earth what is 
his thought, 
Who turneth dawn into darkness, 
And marcheth upon the high places of the earth>

Yahweh, God of hosts is his name!

A third Summons, commencing with a Dirge, 
and widening out into an Exhortation: "Seek Me"—"Seek Yahweh"—"Seek Right."

Hear ye this word, which I am taking up* 
concerning you— 
Even a dirge, O house of Israel.

She hath fallen—she cannot* again’ rise, 
The virgin, Israel,— 
She lieth forsaken on her soil, 
There is none4 to raise her up.

For thus5 saith My Lord, Yahweh,* 
The city that goeth out a thousand strong 
Shall have left it a hundred,— 
And that which goeth out a hundred strong 
Shall have left it ten, Belonging to 
the house of Israel.

For thus saith Yahweh, to the house of Israel,— 
Seek me, and live;

Then do not seek Bethel, 
And <Gilgal> shall ye not enter, 
And <unto Beer-sheba> shall ye not cross over, 
For <Gilgal> shall surely go into exile, 
And <Bethel> shall become a trouble.

Seek ye Yahweh, and live,— 
Lest he break forth, like a fire, upon the house of Joseph, 
And it devour with none’ to quench it for, 
Bethel.

Ye who turn <into wormwood> justice, 
And <righteousness—to the ground have let fall>
§ 5. A Lament for such as long for Yahweh’s Day, when it can bring them no good.

18 Alas for them who are longing for the day of Yahweh,—
   What good to you is the day of Yahweh?
   [It] being darkness and not light:

19 As if a man should flee from the face of a Lion, And there should meet him—a Bear! Or he should have entered the house, and leaned his hand upon the wall, And there should bite him—a Serpent!

20 Shall not the day of Yahweh be [darkness] and not light? Yes, thick darkness, and no brightness in it?

§ 6. Divine Abhorrence of Israel’s Festivals.

21 I hate, I despise your festivals,— And can savor no fragrance in your solemn feasts.

22 Nay <though ye cause to ascend unto me ascending sacrifices, and your meal-offerings>
   I will not accept them,— Nor <the peace-offering of your fat heifers> will I regard.

23 Take thou away from me, the noise of thy songs,— <Even the melody of thy harps> will I not hear.

24 But let [justice] roll along like water,— And [righteousness] as a torrent ever flowing.

25 <The sacrifices and meal-offering> ye brought near unto me, in the desert, for forty years, O house of Israel;¹

26 But ye carried the tent of your king-idol,* and your Saturn-images,—the star of your gods, which ye made for yourselves:

27 Therefore will I carry you into exile beyond Damascus,— Saith Yahweh, ||God of hosts|| is his name.


6 1 Alas for the careless in Zion,
   And for them who put confidence in the mountain of Samaria,— The distinguished among the first group of nations,
   To whom came in the house of Israel.

2 Pass ye over to Calneh, and see,
   And go on from thence to Hamath the great,—

And go down to Gath of the Philistines, Are they better than these kingdoms? Or their boundary larger than your boundary?

3 Ye who are putting far away the day of calamity,— But bringing near the abode of violence:

4 Who are lying on beds of ivory, And sprawling on their couch of pleasure,— And eating the well-fed of the flock, And the fatted calves out of the midst of the stalls:

5 Who are bawling at the bidding of the harp,⁴
   <Like David> have they invented for themselves instruments of song;:

6 Who are quaffing bowls of wine, And <with the best of oils> anointing themselves,— And are not afflicted for the injury of Joseph;—

7 |Therefore| <at once> shall they go into exile among the first of the exiles,— So shall be disturbed the revelry of sprawlers.

8 Sworn hath the Lord, Yahweh,⁴ by his own life,⁴ Declareth Yahweh, God of hosts,⁴ |Abhorring am I| the grandeur of Jacob, And <his palaces> I hate,— Therefore will I cast off the city and the fulness thereof.

9 And it shall come to pass,
   <Though there be left remaining ten men in one house> Yet shall they die;

10 And a man’s near of kin, even he who is about to burn the bones, shall carry him out of the house,
   <When he shall say to him that is in the hinder parts of the house— Are there yet any with thee>? And he shall say— No one > Then shall he say—
   Hush! for we must not invoke the name of Yahweh.

11 For lo! ||Yahweh|| is giving command, and will smite The great house into ruins,— And the little house with clefts.

12 Shall horses’ run upon a crag? Or will a man plough [there] with oxen?² For ye have turned to poison the sentence of justice, And the fruit of righteousness, to wormwood:

a Some cod. (w. Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.) : " Who are better ... whether their b. is," etc.—9.n.
b Or: "thrusting away."
² Prob.: "enthronement."
³ Cp. O.G. 468.
⁴ Or: "lute."—O.G.
⁵ Or: "music."—O.G. 478b. Prob. the language of reproach, for degrading to profane uses instru-
⁶ Some cod. invested with mementos; the words hallowed associations. Or as two proper names: "Adonay, Yahweh."
⁷ Or: "soul." Perh. = "self."
⁸ So the Easterns; the Westerns: "God of Israel."—G.n.
⁹ Cp. O.G. 270.
¹⁰ Or: "Or shall one plough —with an ox—the sea."
12 Who rejoice in a thing of nought,—
Who say, Have we not, by our own strength, taken to ourselves horns?
14 For behold me! raising up against you, O house of Israel,
Declareth Yahweh, the God of hosts,—
a nation!
And they shall crush you, from the entering in of Hamath, unto the torrent-bed of the waste plain. b

§ 8. Amos, moved by Two Visions, twice makes successful Intercession for Jacob: a Third Vision—No more Forgiveness!

7 ¶ Here, My Lord, Yahweh, 1 gave me to see,
And lo! he was preparing the locust, in the beginning of the shooting up of the after-grass,—and lo! [after-grass] cometh after the mowing for the king. 2 And it came to pass <when they had made an end of eating the herbage of the land> that I said—
Oh, My Lord, Yahweh, forgive, I beseech thee:
By whom shall Jacob arise? 4 For [small] he is.'
3 Grieved was Yahweh, over this,—
It shall not be,
Said Yahweh.*

4 ¶ Here, My Lord, Yahweh, 1 gave me to see,
And lo! My Lord Yahweh, proclaiming that [the controversy should be settled by fire,—which had devoured the mighty roaring deep] should devour the inheritance. 5 Then said I,
My Lord, Yahweh, forbear, I beseech thee,
By whom shall Jacob arise? 4 For [small] he is.'
6 Grieved was Yahweh, over this,—
[Even this] shall not be,
Said My Lord, Yahweh.

7 ¶ Here he gave me to see, And lo! My Lord stationed upon a pinnacle, 6—and, in his hand, a plummet. 8 And Yahweh said unto me,
What canst thou see, Amos?
And I said,
A plummet,—
Then said My Lord,
Behold me! fixing a plummet in the midst of my people Israel,
I will not again any more forgive him.

9 So shall the high places of Isaac [be made desolate],
And the holy places of Israel shall be laid waste,—
And I will rise up, against the house of Jeroboam, with the sword.

§ 9. Amaziah, Priest of Bethel, attempts to silence Amos: who defends himself by relating his call to the Prophetic Office, and proceeds to censure Amaziah definite alarming Predictions.

10 Then sent Amaziah, the priest of Bethel, unto Jeroboam king of Israel, saying:
A conspiracy' hath Amos [raised against thee,] in the midst of the house of Israel.
The land [is not able to endure] all his words;
For [thus] saith Amos,
<By the sword> shall Jeroboam [die],—
And [Israel] shall surely be exiled] from off his own soil.

12 Then said Amaziah unto Amos,
O seer, go flee thee away unto the land of Judah,—
And eat, there, bread, and there eat, and prophesy;
But <at Bethel> [not again, any more] mayest thou prophesy,—
For <the holy place of the king> it is',
And <the house of the kingdom> it is'.

14 Then answered Amos, and said unto Amaziah,
[No prophet] was I,—
[Nor the son of a prophet] was I,—
But [a herdsman] was I;
And a preparer of sycamore fruit; 6
But Yahweh [took me away] from following the flock,—and Yahweh [said unto me],
Go prophesy against my people Israel.

15 ¶ Now therefore, hear thou the word of Yahweh,—Thou'art saying,
Thou must not prophesy concerning Israel,
Nor let thy word drop down upon the house of Isaac.

17 Therefore—
¶ Thus saith Yahweh,—
Thy wife, <in the city> will commit unchastity,
And thy sons and thy daughters<by the sword> shall fall,
And thine own soil <by line> shall be apportioned,—
And thou: <on a polluted soil> shalt die,
And [Israel] shall surely go into exile: away from his own soil.

b "Usually identified with Wadyel-Arish." "Must be E. of Dead Sea,
but read perf. Torrent-bed of Egypt"—O.G.
cp. ver. 6.—O.n.
* So Fu. Or: "vertical wall"—O.G.
* So T.G. and O.G. Or: "pointed hook"—Fu.; "graver"—Davies' H.L.
* Or: "Visionary."
* "Prob. to up the syna-... more fruit to fit it for eating."—O.G.
§10. A Basket of Summer Fruit (καῖς) symbolises Israel's End (καῖς). Gross Sin call forth Threats of Divers Calamities, including a Famine of the Prophetic Word.

8 1 "Here" My Lord, Yahweh, gave me to see,—and lo! there was a basket of summer fruit. 2 So then he said,

What canst thou see, Amos?

And I said,

A basket of summer fruit.* Then said Yahweh unto me,

The end hath come unto my people Israel,

I will not again any more forgive them; but palacesongs shall become howlings:* in that day,

Declareth My Lord, Yahweh,*

Many shall be the dead bodies in every place—cast forth—[with a] Hush!

Hear this,

Yea who pant after the needy,

And to make an end of the oppressed of the land:

Who say,

When will the new moon pass away, that we may sell corn?

And the sabbath that we may open grain?

Who diminish the ephah and increase the shekel, and who falsify by deceitful weights:

Who buy—for silver—the poor,

And the needy* for a pair of shoes,—

And that the refuse of the grain we may sell.

Sworn hath Yahweh,

By the Excellency of Jacob,—

Surely I will never forget any of their doings!

Is it not <for this> that the land shall tremble?

And shall mourn every inhabitant therein?

Shall it not come up—like the Nile, all of it,

And be tossed and subside, like the river of Egypt?

Yea it shall come to pass, in that day,

Declareth My Lord, Yahweh,*

That I will cause the sun to go in at high noon,—

And will darken the earth on a day of brightness.

So will I turn your festivals into mourning,

And all your songs into a dirge,

And I will bring up—on all loins—sackcloth,

And upon every head—baldness,—

And I will make it the mourning for an only one. [Even the afterpart thereof as a day of bitterness.

11 Lo! days* are coming,

Declareth My Lord, Yahweh,*

That I will send a hunger throughout the land,—

Not a hunger for food,

Nor a thirst for water,

But for hearing the words*b of Yahweh;

Therefore shall men rove about—

From Sea to Sea, and

From the North even unto Sunrise,—

They shall run to and fro—seeking the word of Yahweh, but shall not find [it].

In that day shall the fair virgins and the choice young men faint for thirst. 13

They who swear by the Guilt of Samaria,

And say, As thy God liveth, O Dan! And, As the Way of Beer-sheba liveth, Shall fall, and shall not rise any more.

§11. Offenders cannot escape; yet, though both the Sinful Kingdom and Boastful Individuals be destroyed, the House of Jacob shall not utterly perish.

I saw My Lord stationed by the altar, and he said—

Smite the capital—that the sills may tremble.

Yea break them off on the head of them all,

And the last of them<c <with the sword> will I slay,—

He that fleeth of them shall not flee away,

And he that escapeth of them shall not make good his escape.

<Though they break through into hades> 2

From thence shall my hand fetch them,—

And <though they ascend the heavens> From thence will I bring them down;

And <though they hide themselves in the top of Carmel> From thence will I search for them and take them,—

And <though they conceal themselves from before mine eyes at the bottom of the sea> From thence will I will search for them and take them,—

And <though they go into captivity before their enemies> From thence will I command the sword, and it shall slay them,—

So will I set mine eyes upon them for calamity, and not for blessing.

Now [My Lord, Yahweh of hosts] is he—Who toucheth the earth, and it melteth, And all that dwell therein [mourn]; And it cometh up like the Nile, all of it, And subsideth like the river of Egypt:

* Or as two proper names:
  * Or: "on the floor."

+ Or: "lowly," "patient." Ml.: "stones of deceit."
Who buildeth, in the heavens, his upper rooms.\footnote{G.n.}

And as for his vault, upon the earth hath he founded it,—

Who calleth to the waters of the sea, and poureth them out over the face of the land.

\[\text{Yahweh}^2\] is his name.

\section{Like the sons of the Ethiopians> are not ye unto me, O sons\footnote{Or: "Crete (original home of Philistines)"—O.G.} of Israel! Demandeth Yahweh:

Was it not Israel I brought up out of the land of Egypt, And the Philistines out of Caiphthora,\footnote{An Assyrian province.}

And the Syrians out of Kir?\footnote{In some cod. a Masoretic note, read: "house"—}

\[\text{Lo! the eyes of My Lord, Yahweh}^2\text{ are on the sinful kingdom, And I will destroy it from off the face of the ground,— Save only}^2\text{ that I will not utterly destroy}^2\text{ the house of Jacob,}

Declareth Yahweh.

\section{For lo! I am giving command, and will sit throughout all the nations, the house of Israel, as grain is sifted in a sieve, Yet shall there not fall a kernel, to the earth.

\section{By the sword shall die all the sinners of my people,— Who say, "The calamity shall not overtake and close in before us].}

\section{Written: "room" read: G.n.}

"rooms" (pl). In some cod. (w. s. ex. pr. ed.).

"rooms", both written and read—G.n.

\section{Or: "crete (original home of Philistines)"—O.G.}

\section{An Assyrian province.}

\section{Or: "Adonay, Yahweh."}

\section{\text{\textsection{12. In the day of final Dealing, David's Tent shall be raised; and Abounding Prosperity be given to the Replanted Nation, which shall be Uprooted no more.}}

\section{In that day will I raise up the pavilion of David, that is lying prostrate,— And will up the breaches of them, And will build it, as in the days of age-past times:

\section{That they on whom my name hath been called, may take possession of the residue of Edom and of all the nations.

Declareth Yahweh, who executeth this.

\section{Lo! days' are coming. Declareth Yahweh,

That the plowman shall overtake the reaper,

And he that treadeth out the grapes will that treadeth the seed,—

So shall the mountains drip sweet wine, b

And all the hills shall melt; c

\section{And I will bring back the captivity\footnote{"Captives."} of my people Israel, And they shall build waste cities, and inhabit them, And plant vineyards, and drink the wine thereof, And lay out gardens, and eat the fruit thereof:

\section{So will I plant them upon their own soil,— And will not uproot them any more from off their own soil, which I have given to them, Saith Yahweh thy God.

\section{O B A D I A H.}

\section{Edom (Esau) threatened for his insolent Self-confidence, and especially his unbrotherly Conduct towards Jacob when in Trouble. Jacob's final Prosperity. (Cp. Jer. xlix. 7–22; Ezra xvii. 8, 12–14; xxxv. Also Isa. xxxiv.; lxiii. 1–6.)

\section{The vision of Obadiah,—

\section{Thus saith My Lord, Yahweh, Concerning Edom—

\section{A rumour have we heard from Yahweh, And a herald throughout the nations hath been sent, Up! and let us rise against her to war.}

\section{Or both as proper names: "Adonay, Yahweh."}

\section{Lo! <small>have I made thee, among the nations,— Despisèd' art thou exceedingly!\footnote{I.e.: "his high habitation"—O.n.}

\section{The insolence of thy heart} hath deceived thee, O thou that inhabitest The retreats of the crag, The height of his habitation,— That saith in his heart, Who shall bring me down to the ground?}

\section{high is his habitation"—O.n.}
4 Though thou build high like an eagle,  
And though among the stars thou set thy nest;>  
> From thence I will bring thee down,  
Declarest Yahweh.

5 If thieves had come to thee,  
If robbers by night—how ruined thou art!>  
Would they not have stolen what sufficed them?  
If grape-gatherers had come to thee>  
Would they not have left gleanings?

6 How have  
The things of Esau been searched out!>  
His treasures been sought up!

7 Up to the boundary> have they sent thee—  
All thy covenant men,  
They have deceived thee, prevailed against thee—  
The men thou wast wont to salute,—

> The partakers of thy bread if have put a net under thee—  
No understanding in him!>

8 Shall it not be <in that day>  
Demandeth Yahweh,—  
That I will destroy  
The wise men out of Edom,  
And understanding out of Mount Esau!

9 So shall thy mighty men, O Teman, [be dismayed];—  
To the intent that every man [may be cut off] out of Mount Esau, by slaughter.

10 For thy violence against thy brother Jacob>  
shall shame [cover thee];—  
So shall thou be cut off, to times age-abiding.

11 In the day when thou didst take thy stand over against him,  
In the day when foreigners took captive his forces,—  
And entered his gates, and over Jerusalem cast lots;—  
Even thou wast like one of them!

12 Do not, then, look with satisfaction  
Upon the day of thy brother;  
Upon the day of his calamity,  
Neither rejoice over the sons of Judah—  
In the day of their ruin—  
Nor enlarge thy mouth—

In the day of distress:

13 Do not enter into the gate of my people—  
In the day of their misfortune,
Do not [look with satisfaction on his misery—  
In the day of his misfortune;
Neither do thou trust [thy hands] on his substance—  
In the day of his misfortune;
Neither do thou stand at the parting of the way,—  
To cut off his fugitives,—  
Neither do thou deliver up his survivors—  
In the day of distress.

15 For <near> is the day of Yahweh, upon all the nations,—

> Just as thou hast done> shall it be done to thee,  
Thy dealing shall come back upon thine own head.

16 For <as ye have drunk on my holy mountain>  
All the nations shall drink continually,—
Yea they shall drink and swallow down,  
And shall be, as though they had not been.

17 But <in Mount Zion> shall be a delivered remnant which shall be holy,—  
And the house of Jacob shall possess their own possessions;—
And the house of Jacob shall be a fire,—  
And the house of Joseph a flame.—
With the house of Esau for stubble,
So shall they kindle upon them, and devour them,—  
And there shall be no survivor to the house of Esau,
For [Yahweh] hath spoken.

19 Then shall they of the South possess Mount Esau,  
And they of the Lowlands, the Philistines,  
And they of the Mountain shall possess the field of Ephraim, and the field of Samaria,—  
And Benjamin shall possess Gilead;

20 And <the captivity of this force pertaining to the sons of Israel> shall possess that of the Canaanites, up to Zarephath,  
And <the captivity of Jerusalem who are in Sepharad> shall possess the cities of the South.

31 And saviours shall come up in Mount Zion,  
To judge the mount of Esau,—

So shall the kingdom belong unto Yahweh.

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* Ml.: "between."
* Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edns., Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.): "And do not."—G.n.
* Or: "fork."
* Some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edns., 1 Rabb.): "drink round about."—G.n.
* Or: "stagger," "reel."
* Cp. Joel ii. 32.
* But read, perhaps, "their dispossession." (Sep., Vul., Targ., and others).—G.A.S.: "those who have dispossessed them."
* The Negeb.

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The Shepheitah.
I.e.: "of Judah, the rest of the country outside the Negeb and Shepheitah. The reading is after the "Sep."
G.A.S.
"According to the list of Persian tribes in the cuneiform inscriptions, some identify it w. Spntr on the Bosphorus, some w. Sardis, Rrazilon w. Spntr, but why not with the Spntrites the group of islands off the west coast of Asia Minor?" Jewish tradition takes it for Spntr."—Davies' H.L.
JONAH.

§ 1. Jonah, commissioned to proclaim against Nineveh for her Wickedness, flees from Duty by taking Ship for Tarshish. A Storm overtaking the Vessel, the Sailors reluctantly cast the Prophet into the Sea, when a great Fish swallows him; he prays as out of the Belly of Hades, and is vomited upon Dry Land.

1 And the word of Yahweh came unto Jonah son of Amittai, saying:

2 Arise, get thee to Nineveh the great city, and proclaim unto it,—That their wickedness hath come up before me.

3 But Jonah arose to flee unto Tarshish, away from the presence of Yahweh,—and went down to Joppa, and found a ship going to Tarshish, so he paid the fare thereof and went down into it, to go with them to Tarshish, away from the presence of Yahweh.

4 But Yahweh hurled a great wind against the sea, and there arose a mighty tempest in the sea,—and the ship was broken into pieces. Then were the mariners afraid, and made outcry every man unto his own god, and they huddled the wares which were in the ship, into the sea, to lighten of them,—but Jonah had gone down into the hinder parts of the vessel, and had lain down, and fallen into a sound sleep. Then drew near unto him the shipmaster, and said to him, What meanest thou? O sound sleeper? Arise, cry unto thy God, Peradventure God will bethink himself of us, that we perish not.

5 And they said—every one unto his fellow. Come, and let us cast lots, that we may get to know for whose sake this calamity is upon us. So they cast lots, and the lot fell upon Jonah.

6 Then said they unto him, Tell us, we pray thee, for whose sake this calamity is upon us? What is thy business, and from whence comest thou? what is thy country? and of what people art thou?

7 And he said unto them,

8 And he said unto them,

9 Then did the men revere with great reverence, and said unto him, What is it thou hast done?

For the men knew that <away from the presence of Yahweh> he was fleeing,—for he had told them. Then said they unto him,

What shall we do to thee, that the sea may cease raging over us?

For the sea was raging more and more. And he said unto them,

Take me up, and hurl me into the sea, that the sea may cease raging over you,—for I do know that <for my sake> is this great tempest upon you.

Nevertheless the men [wrought hard to bring it back unto the land, but could not,—for the sea] was raging over them more and more. Then cried they unto Yahweh, and said,

Ah now, Yahweh, pray let it not be that we perish for this man's life,—neither lay upon us innocent blood,—for thou, O Yahweh,

As thou hast pleased, hast ever done.

So they took up Jonah and hurled him into the sea,—and the sea [left off] her roaring. Then did the men revere Yahweh with a great reverence,—and offered sacrifice to Yahweh, and vowed vows.

Now Yahweh had appointed a great fish, to swallow up Jonah,—and Jonah was in the belly of the fish, three days and three nights. Then prayed Jonah, unto Yahweh, his God,—out of the belly of the fish; and said—

I cried,—out of my distress, unto Yahweh,

And he answered me,—

Out of the belly of Hades, called I,

Thou didst hear my voice.

3 For thou hast cast me into the deep,

Into the heart of the seas,

And a flood enveloped me,—

All thy breakers and thy rolling waves overlapped me.

4 And I said,

I am driven out from before thine eyes,—

Yet will I again have regard unto thy holy temple:

The waters encompassed me, to the peril of my life.

The roaring deep enveloped me,—

The sea-weed was wrapped about my head.

8 Cp. Gen. x. 11, 12. up"—O.G.

9 Or: "tackle which was.

4 "The story attributes to the feelings of a living thing."—G.A.S. Or: "What hath come to thee."

The ship was about to be broken (minded to be broken)

and more stormy against them."

Mt.: "'May subsist from upon us.'"

Or: "surgings higher and higher."—G.A.S. Mt.: "'going on and raging.'"

U.: "soul."

F.: "How shall I ever again look towards Thy holy temple?"—G.A.S.

G.A.S.: "'up to the soul.'"
<To the roots of the mountains> went I down,  
<As for the earth> [her bars] were about me, age-abidingly,—  
Then didst thou bring up—out of the pit—my life, O Yahweh my God.

<When my soul|darkened itself over me|>  
<Yahweh> I remembered,—  
And my prayer|came in  
Unto thee,  
Unto thy holy temple.

||They who take heed to the vanities of falsehood| do <their own lovingkindness>| forsake.

But ||<with the voice|of praise> will sacrifice unto thee,  
<What I have vowed> I will pay,—  
||Salvation|belongeth to Yahweh!

So then Yahweh spake unto the fish,—and it vomited out Jonah, upon the dry land.

§ 2. Again commissioned, Jonah this time obeys, and proclaims to Nineveh her impending Destruction; wherein People and Monarch humble themselves for their Sins and cry unto God for Mercy—which is granted, and Nineveh is spared.

Then came the word of Yahweh unto Jonah, the second time, saying:

Arise, get thee unto Nineveh, the great city,—and cry against it the cry that I am bidding thee.

So Jonah arose, and went his way unto Nineveh, according to the word of Yahweh,—

Nineveh| being a city great before God, of three days' journey.  

So Jonah began to enter into the city, one day's journey,—and he cried out and said—

Yet forty days| and Nineveh is to be overthrown!

And the people of Nineveh believed in God,—and proclaimed a fast, and clothed themselves in sackcloth, from the greatest of them, even unto the least of them.  

And the word reached unto the king of Nineveh, so he arose from his throne, and laid aside his robe from off him,—and covered him with sackcloth, and sat on ashes.  

And he caused an outcry to be made—and said—thoroughly Nineveh,

<By decree of the king and of his great men>

Be it known:—

<Man and beast, herd and flock>.

Let them taste [nothing],

Let them not feed,

And <water> let them not drink:

Let both man and beast [cover themselves with sackcloth],

And let them cry unto God, mightily,—

Yes let them turn, every man from his wicked way, and from the violence which is in their lands:

Who knoweth whether God himself—

may turn and grieve,—

and turn away from the glow of his anger.

That we perish not?

And God saw their doings, that they turned from their wicked way,—and God was grieved over the calamity which he had spoken of executing upon them, and executed it not.

§ 3. Jonah, charting at the Divine Clemency, which he protests he had expected, asks to die; but, instead of obtaining his Request, by the help of a Gourd, is taught a useful Lesson.

And it was vexing unto Jonah, with a great vexation,—and it angered him.  

So he prayed unto Yahweh, and said,—

Ah now! Yahweh!  

Was not this my word, while I was yet upon mine own soil?

||For this cause| I did hasten to flee unto Tarshish,—  

Because I knew that thou|art a God of favour and compassion, slow to anger, and abundant in lovingkindness,| and art grieved over calamity.

||Now| therefore, O Yahweh, take, I pray thee, my life|from me,—for it were better for me [to die], than [to live].

Then said Yahweh,

Art thou rightly' angry?

But Jonah|went forth| out of the city, and abode on the east side of the city; and made for himself there, a hut, and sat under it, in the shade, until he should see what would become of the city.

Now Yahweh God appointed a gourd,* and caused it to come up over Jonah, that it might be a shade over his head, to deliver him from its vexation,—and Jonah rejoiced over the gourd, with great rejoicing.

But God appointed a worm, at the uprisings of the dawn; the next day,—and it smote the gourd, that it withered.  

And it came to pass <at the breaking forth of the sun> that God appointed a sultry east wind, and the sun smote upon the head of Jonah, that he became faint,—and asked his life, that he might die, and said,  

It were better for me [to die], than [to live].

Then said God unto Jonah,

Art thou rightly' angry, over the gourd?  

* Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. ed. n. and Ezy.): "And as"—G.n.  
* Mf.: "When I swooned" = "became unconscious as to everything else,"  
* Cp. Ps. lxxxvi. 3; Lam. ii. 12.  
* "Empty vanities"—O.G.  
* Or: "sound."  
* Those who regard the Book of Jonah as an allegory here refer to Jer. ii. 34, 44. Cp. Driver, Intro. O.T., 325.  
* Or: "soul."  
* U.: "soul."  
* Or: "prepared."  
* The Egyptian kik, the "Resurrection of palmus Christi,"  
* U.: "soul."
And he said,
I am rightly angry, unto death.
Then said Yahweh,
[Those] would have spared the gourd,
for which thou hast not toiled, neither
hast thou made it grow, which
<as the off-spring> of a night came up.

*ML.: "son."

§ 1. A brief Introduction, identifying the Prophet,
recording his Invocation of all the Earth to
hear Yahweh's witness against his People, and
describing the effects of the Divine Appearing.

The word of Yahweh which came unto Micah
the Morashtite, in the days of Jotham, Ahaz,
Hezekiah, kings of Judah,—of which he had
vision concerning Samaria, and Jerusalem:—

Hear, ye peoples |all of you|b
Hearken, O earth and the fulness thereof,—
And let My Lord Yahweh be among you
for a witness,
'My Lord' out of his holy temple].

For lo! |Yahweh| coming forth out of his
place,—
That he may descend, and march along upon
the high places of the earth.

Then shall the mountains be melted beneath
him,
And |the valleys| be cleft,—
As wax before the fire,
As waters poured out in a steep place.

§ 2. The Two Kingdoms, under the titles of
"Jacob" (for the Northern) and "Israel," also
"Judah" (for the Southern), denounced for
their Idolatry and (especially the Governing
Clauses) for their general Moral Corruption
(chaps. i. 5—iii. 12).

Therefore will I make of Samaria
A heap in a field;
The plantings in a vineyard,—
And I will pour down, into the valley, her
stones,
And <her foundations> will I lay bare;
And <all her images> shall be beaten in
pieces,
And <all her rewards for unchastity> shall be
burned in the fire.
And <all her idols> will I make a desolation,—
For <out of the reward of unchastity> she
gathered [them],
And <unto the reward of unchastity> shall
they return.

For this cause |will I lament and
howl,|b
I will go stript and bare,—
I will make a lamentation, like the wild
dogs,
And a mourning, like ostriches.*

For dangerous are her wounds,—
For she hath come as far as Judah,
She hath reached
as far as the gate of my people,
as far as Jerusalem.

In Gath > do not tell,
In Accho > do not weep,—
In Beth-leaphrah > roll yourselves |in
dust|.

* N.B.: "These confessions as to the emotions with which
the prophets carried their "burdens."
* ML.: "daughters of a dolorful cry."
* So it shall be (w. Arum. and Syr.)—G.n. [M.C.T.: "be"].
admitted by the best critics" to be "the maritime city
in the territory of Aeker." Cp. Jdg. i. 31. [M.C.T.: "As for
weeping"];
* Tell it not in Tell-town —G.A.S.
* = "Fawn's house"—T.G. "Place for a gazelle"—
Davies' H.L. But "refuse-place"—Puerel. "House
of Duet"—G.A.S.
* So it shall be (w. Sep.)—G.n.
MICAH I. 11—16; II. 1—13; III. 1, 2.

11 Pass thou over (for you), thou inhabitress of Shaphir, of disgraceful disclosure, The inhabitress of Zaanan [hath not gone forth], At the lamentation of Beth-ezel shall he take from you his station,

12 <Though the inhabitress of Maroth [waited for blessing]>,—
Yet there came down calamity from Yahweh, to the gate of Jerusalem.

13 Bind the chariot to the steed, O inhabitress of Lachish,—
<The beginning of sin> was she to the daughter of Zion, For in thee have been found the transgressions of Israel.

14 |Therefore| shalt thou give a dismissal, against Moresheth-gath,—
||The houses of Achish| served for a deception| to the kings of Israel.

15 The time shall yet be when <the heir> I will bring unto thee, O inhabitress of Mareshah,—
<As far as Adullam> shall enter the glory of Israel.

16 Make thee bald, and cut off thy hair, For the children of thy pleasures,— Enlarge thy baldness, like a vulture,— For they are exiled from thee.

2 1 Alas for them who devise iniquity' and work wickedness' upon their beds,—
<In the light of the morning> they will execute it, for it is' in the power of their hand.

2 Thus do they covet fields' and seize them, And houses' and take them away,— And so they oppress the master and his household, the man' and his inheritance.

3 |Therefore|—
||Thus| saith Yahweh, Behold me! devising, against this family, a calamity,—
From which ye shall not remove your neck, Neither shall ye walk lofty,
For <a time of calamity> shall it be.

4 <In that day> shall one Take up against you a by-word, And lament a lamentable lamentation, Saying—
We are made utterly desolate, [our fields'] doth be apportioned.

5 |Therefore| shall thou have none to throw a measuring-line by lot,—in the convocation of Yahweh.

6 Do not sputter—
So they sputter! They must not sputter as to these things, b
Must he not put away reproaches?

7 O thou who art said to be the house of Jacob, Is the spirit of Yahweh impatient'? Or are these his doings? Are not his words pleasant to him who is upright in his walk?

8 But <against my people> as an enemy he setteth himself, From off the robe they tear away the cloak,— From such as are passing by with confidence, as men averse from war.

9 <The wives of my people> ye do even drive out, each from the house of her darlings,— From over her children ye do take away mine ornament, as long as life shall last. c

10 Arise ye and depart, for ||this|| is not the place of rest,— Because it is desolated with a desolation that is ruthless.

11 If there be a man Who goeth after wind, And falsehood hath woven, [saying]— I will discourse to thee, concerning wine and strong drink>
Then shall he become a fountain of discourse unto this people.

12 I will surely assemble, O Jacob, all of thee, I will surely gather! the remnant of Israel, At once] will I make them like sheep in distress,— Like a flock in the midst of its pasture shall they hum with men,

13 One making a breach hath gone up before them, They have broken in, and passed through, And <by the gate> have departed,— And their king hath passed through before them, with ||Yahweh|| at their head! 3

1 Then said I, Hear, I pray you, ye heads of Jacob, And ye judges of the house of Israel,— Is it not yours to know justice?

2 Ye haters of right, and lovers of wrong,— Tearing away their skin from off them, And their flesh from off their bones;

a = Perh.: "beautiful"— Davie, T. G.
b = Or: "shameful nakedness"— G. A. G.
c = "A fortified town in the plain country, of the tribe of Judah=Obed-EDOM; or 'Smitten.' "Taken,' 'Captured'"— T. G. Tel-eh-Hesiy — G. A. G.
d Plainly Samaria. Cp. ver. 9; chap. vi. 16; and the history generally in 1 K. and 2 K.
1 Or: "possessor.
2 Or: "carrier-kite, Vultur pecuolareus, which has a bald forehead."—Fuert. "Word may include both vulture and eagle"—O. G.
3 So in many Mss., and in

6 ear. pr. edns., Arum., Sep, and Vul.; but in some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edns.): "And the man and his inheritance"—G. N.
5 Or: "Talk not— So they talk,— They shall not talk of these things"—O. G. 849.
6 Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edns.): "Must he not then"— G. N.
7 So it shd be (w. Sep.)— G. N.
8 Heb.: "hadim. So it shd be (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.)—G. N. 
Who indeed have eaten the flesh of my people,
And their skin from off them> have stript,
And <their bones> have they broken in pieces,
And will spread them out, as flesh* with a fork,
And as flesh, in the midst of a pot.

¶ Then shall they make outcry unto Yahweh,
But he will not answer them,—
That he may hide his face from them, at that time,
Even as they have made wicked their doings.

¶ Thus saith Yahweh,
Concerning the prophets who are leading astray my people,—
Who bite with their teeth, and then cry—Prosper!
<And whoso holdeth not to their mouth> they hallow against him a war!

¶ Therefore shall it be
Night to you, for lack of vision,
And darkness to you, for lack of divination,—
And the sun shall go in over the prophets,
And the day shall be overcast because of them;—
And the men of vision shall turn pale,
And the diviners shall blush,
And shall put a covering upon their lip, all of them,—
Because there is no answer of God.

But [in very deed] [I] am full of vigour,
With the spirit of Yahweh,
And of justice and of valour,—
To declare to Jacob, his transgression, and to Israel, his sin.

¶ Hear this, I pray you,
Ye heads of the house of Jacob, and
Ye judges of the house of Israel,—
Who abhor justice,
And <all right> do pervert:—
Building Zion, with deeds of blood,—
And Jerusalem, with perversity.

¶ Her heads <for a bribe> pronounce sentence,
And <her priests> <for a price> give direction,
And <her prophets> <for silver> divine,—
Yet <on Yahweh> they lean, saying,
Is not Yahweh in our midst?
There shall not come upon us calamity.

¶ Wherefore, <for your sake>
[¶ Zion] as a field shall be ploughed,
And Jerusalem] unto heaps of ruins shall be turned,—
And [¶ the mountain of the house] shall [be]
like mounds in a jungle.

3. In strong Contrast with Jerusalem's Punishment just described is set forth her ultimate and abiding Royal Destiny.

But it shall come to pass [in the afterpart* of 4 the days]
That the mountain of the house of Yahweh
Shall be [setup] as the head of the mountains,
And <exalted> shall it be, above the hills,—
And peoples shall stream thereunto;—

Yea many nations shall go, and say—
Come ye, and let us ascend
Unto the mountain of Yahweh, and
Unto the house of the God of Jacob,
That he may teach us of his ways.
And we may walk in his paths,—
For <out of Zion> shall go forth a law,
And the word of Yahweh] out of Jerusalem;
And he will judge between many peoples,
And be umpire to strong nations far and wide,—
And they will beat their swords into ploughshares, and
their spears into pruning-hooks,
[Nation]—against nation—shall not lift up sword.
Neither shall they learn—any more—to make war.

And they shall dwell—every man—
Under his own vine and
Under his own fig-tree,—
With none to make them afraid,—
For the mouth of Yahweh of hosts] hath spoken.

For shall the peoples walk, every man in the name of his god,—
¶ We therefore, will walk in the name of Yahweh our God, to times age-abiding and beyond.

¶ In that day> Declareth Yahweh,
¶ Will I take up her that is lame,
And <her that hath been an outcast> will I carry,—
Even whomsoever I have afflicted;

¶ And will make of her that was lame a residue,
And of her that was removed far away a strong nation,—
And Yahweh] shall be king] over them, in
Mount Zion,
From henceforth, even unto times age-abiding.

¶ Therefore,
O Migdal-eder*
Mound of the daughter of Zion,
¶ As far as shec> shall it come,—
So shall arrive the chief dominion,
The kingdom of the daughter of Jerusalem.

* Issue,—G.A.S.
* Lit. "up to far away"—G.A.S.
* Some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. ed. [1 Robb.], rep. Syr.) : "And nation"—G.n.
* Cp. Zech. iii. 10.
* "Flock-tower" (near Bethelhem). Cp. Gen. xxxiv. 11.
§ 4. At present, Jerusalem’s Blessedness is postponed; and, strange to say, is to come by way of Babylon: A Hint of Babylon’s Final Effort, through Elom, to destroy Israel. (Cp. Ps. cxxxvii. 7; Isa. xiii., xiv., w. xxxiv. and lxiii. 1-6; Jer. xlix. 7-22; L. 44; Eze. xxv. 12-14; Obad. 1-21.)

9 Meanwhile, wherefore shouldst thou cry out aloud?
   Where is the king thereof? in what city is he found?
   Or hath any of his counsel shewn it to thee?
   For labour [he hath seized thee], as a woman in child-birth:—

10 Be in labour, and bear, O daughter of Zion, as a woman in child-birth,—
   For [meanwhile] shalt thou go forth out of the city,
   And dwell in the field;
   And shalt come as far as Babylon.
   There shalt thou be delivered,
   There will Yahweh [redeem thee] out of the grasp of thine enemies.

11 Meanwhile therefore, shall be gathered against thee many nations,—Who are saying—
   Let her be defiled,
   And let our eyes gaze upon Zion.

12 But [they] know not the purposing of Yahweh,
   Neither have they discerned his counsel,—
   For he hath gathered them, as sheaves, to a threshing-floor.

13 Arise and thresh, O daughter of Zion,
   For [thy horn] will I make to be iron,
   And [thy hoofs] will I make to be bronze,
   So shalt thou beat in pieces many peoples,—
   And shalt devote to Yahweh their unrighteous gain,
   And their substance, to the Lord of all the earth.

§ 5. When Israel shall have received her Messiah, and been herself, as a Nation, restored, she will find no difficulty in dealing with Assyria: the Remnant of Jacob among the Nations being, then, like nourishing Dove or like a destroying Lion.

<As for Assyria—
   When he shall enter our land, and
   When he shall tread down in our palaces>

Then will we raise up against him,
   Seven shepherds, and
   Eight princes of mankind.

Then shall they shepherd the land of Assyria with the sword,
   And the land of Nimrod in the entrances thereof,—
   So shall he deliver from Assyria,
   When he shall enter our land, and
   When he shall tread down within our bounds.

And [the remnant of Jacob] shall be [in the midst of many peoples],
   As dew from Yahweh,
   As [myriad drops on plants],—
   Which tarrieth not for man,
   Nor waiteth for the sons of Adam.

And [the remnant of Jacob] shall be [among the nations],
   In the midst of many peoples,
   As a lion among the beasts of the jungle,
   As [a young lion among flocks of sheep],—
   Who <if he passeth by> Both treadeth down, And teareth in pieces, And none can deliver.

Let thy hand be uplifted against thine adversaries,—
   And [all thine enemies] shall be cut off.

Note: That the literal birth is to be followed by a metaphysical, national birth; then comes the final triumph of Israel over her enemies. Cp. Isa. lix. 7-10.

Or: "When [Assyria] shall enter our land," still laying emphasis on "Assyria."


Or: "rod."
   Who is this "Judge of Israel." Assume he is the Messiah; and then how natural that some account shd be given of him! Here, of his literal birth in Bethlehem.

Or: "<Out of thee> shall one come forth unto me."—O.G.

Or: "plane."


Or: "planar"

Or perhaps: "Meanwhile shalt thou sorely afflict thyself, thou daughter of affliction."

Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edm., Aram., Syr., Vul.): "eye" (ang.)—G.n.

Or: "plana."

In some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edm., Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.): "And as"—G.n.
§ 6. But Israel must herself be delivered from her old Sina and from all forbidden Grounds of Trust.

10 And it shall come to pass <in that day> Declareth Yahweh,
That I will cut off thy horses out of thy midst,—
And will destroy thy chariots;
11 And will cut off the cities of thy land,—
And will pull down all thy fortresses;
12 And will cut off incantations, out of thy hand,—
And <users of hidden arts> shalt thou not have;
13 And I will cut off thine images and thy pillars, out of thy midst,—
And thou shalt not bow thyself down, any more, to the work of thine own hands;
14 And I will uproot thy Sacred Stems out of thy midst,—
And will destroy thy cities:—
15 Then will I execute,
With anger and with indignation,
Vengeance upon the nations,—
Of which they have not heard.

§ 7. A Renewal of the Controversy (§ 2) between Yahweh and his People.

6 Hear, I pray you, what ||Yahweh|| is saying,—
Arise thou, maintain thy controversy before the mountains,
And let the hills hear thy voice:—
2 Hear, ye mountains, the controversy of Yahweh,
And ye lasting rocks, the foundations of the earth, —
For <a controversy> hath Yahweh, with his people,
And <with Israel> will be dispute, —
O my people! what have I done to thee?
And wherein have I wearied thee?
Testify thou against me! —
4 For I brought thee up out of the land of Egypt,
And <out of the house of slaves> I ransomed thee,—
And I sent before thee, Moses, Aaron and Miriam.
5 O my people! remember, I pray you,
What Balak king of Moab [counselled], and
What Balaam son of Beor [answered him], —
From the Acacias as far as Gilgal,
That ye may know the righteousness of Yahweh.

| “The root-meaning is evidently in secret, or secretly”—G.A.S. |
| Or: “counsel.” |
| “Take possession”—G.A.S. |
| “must,” or “new wine.” |
| “take possession”—G.A.S. |
| “And will save them who revere his name.” |
| Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn. [Rabbi]): “take possession”—G.A.S. |
| “And will save them who revere his name.” |
| “And will save them who revere his name.” |
To the end I may give thee up to desolation,  
And her inhabitants to hissing,  
That <the reproach of peoples>* ye may bear.

8. The Prophet, speaking for Repentant Jerusalem, deplores his present Condition, but determines to wait and hope; being assured of Ultimate Vindication and Triumph.

1 Alas for me! for I am become  
As gatherings of summer fruit,  
As gleaning-grapes in harvest,  
There is no cluster to eat,  
<The first ripe fruit> my soul* craved.

2 Perished is the man of loving-kindness out of the earth,  
And <upright among men> is there none,—  
<They all> for bloodshed> lie in wait.  
<Every man> for his brother> do they hunt  
as for one devoted to destruction.

3 <Of wickedness' with both hands' to make sure>b  
|| The ruler: doth make demand—  
The judge—for a recompense, —  
And <as for the great man> || he || is putting into words the desire of his soul.f  
So have they woven the net!

4 <The best of them> is as a sharp briar,  
And || the upright worse than a thorn hedge.d  
<The day of thy watchmen> — of thy visitation hath come, —  
<Now> shall be their confusion!

5 Do not trust in a friend,  
Do not put* confidence in an associate,—  
<From her that lieth in thy bosom> keep thou the doors of thy mouth;  
<For the son> treateth as foolish [the father],  
And the daughter> riseth up against [her mother],  
The daughter-in-law against her mother-in-law,—  
<The foes of a man> are the men of his own house.

7 But || <for Yahweh> will watch,  
I will wait' for the God of my salvation,—  
My God! will bear me.  

9 Do not rejoice, O mine enemy, against me,  
<Though I fall> I shall rise again!  
<Though I sit in darkness> || Yahweh|| is a light to me.

§ 9. Israel's God Incomparable for Mercy, Grace, and Faithfulness.

10 Who is a God like unto thee,  
Taking away the iniquity—  
And passing over the transgression—  
Of the remnant of his inheritance?  
He hath not held fast, perpetually, his anger,  
For  
<One who delighteth in loving-kindness> is he!  

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*a*  
Gn. [M.C.T.: "my people."]<br>b "Their hands are upon the evil to do it well" (say on the words)—O.G. 400.b  
c Cp. chap. iii. 8-11.  
d "And the most upright of them is a thorn hedge"—G.n.  
e "Briefing self-interest, all points; splendid in its own defence, but barren of fruit, and without nest or covert for any life"—G.A.S. Cp. Prov. xv. 19.  
*f*  
Gn.  
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MICAH VII. 19, 20; NAHUM I. 1—15.

10 He will again have compassion upon us, He will subdue our iniquities,— Thou wilt cast--into the depths of the sea—all their* sins.

20 Thou wilt grant— The faithfulness to Jacob, The lovingkindness to Abraham,— Which thou didst swear to our fathers, From the days of ancient time.

N A H U M.

§ 1. Out of the full-orbed perfection of Yahweh comes, the Two-fold Manifestation, designed to alarm his Foes and assure his Friends. From Nineveh proceedeth a Wicked Schemer against Yahweh.

1 The oracle, on Nineveh,— the scroll of the vision of Nahum, the Elkoshite.

2 <A God jealous and avenging> is Yahweh, <An avenger> is Yahweh, and a lord of wrath,*<An avenger is Yahweh> towards his adversaries, And <a retainer [of anger]> is he* to his foes.

3 || Yahweh || is slow to anger, but great in vigour. *He will not leave unpunished,*

|| As for Yahweh || <in storm-wind and in tempest> is his way, And || clouds || are the dust of his feet. Who rebuketh the sea, and hath made it dry, And <all the streams> hath he dried up,— Withered* are Bashan and Carmel, || Even the bloom of Lebanon || is withered:

5 || Mountains || have trembled because of him, And || the hills || have melted,— And the earth [hath lifted itself up] at his presence, || The world also, and all who dwell therein. ||

6 <Before his indignation> who shall stand? And who shall abide the glow of his anger? || His wrath || hath been poured forth like fire, And || the rocks || have been broken down because of him.

7 Good* is Yahweh, as a protection* in the day of distress,— And one who acknowledgeth them who seek refuge in him.

8 But <with an overflow rolling on> <a full end> will he make of them who rise up against him,* And <his foes> will he pursue into darkness.*

9 What can ye devise* against Yahweh?

<A full end> is he* making,— Distress* shall not rise up twice!*<Though they were like thorns intert Wined— And as drunkards drenched with their drink> Yet have they been devoured, like stubble fully dry.

11 <Out of thee> hath one come forth— Plotting against Yahweh, wickedness,— A counsellor of the Abandoned One.*

§ 2. Yahweh quiets the Fears of his People; threatens the City of Idols; and sends Good News to Judah.

12 || Thus* saith Yahweh, ||<Though they be in full force, And so* in great numbers> Yet || even so || have they been cut off, and have passed away,— <If I humble thee [once]> I will not humble thee again'.

13 || Now: therefore, will I break his yoke* from off thee,— And || thy fetters || will I tear off.

14 Then will Yahweh give command concerning thee, None of thy name shall be sown any more,— <Out of the house of thy gods> will I cut off carved* image and molten* image. I will appoint* thy grave, For thou art of little esteem.

15 Lo! <upon the mountains> The feet of one, who bringeth Good Tidings! who publisheth Prosperity! Celebrate, O Judah, thy pilgrim festivals, Fulfil thy vows,— For <not again, any more> shall the Abandoned One [pass through thee], He hath been wholly* cut off.

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* "Possessor of fury"— O.G. 404.
* Or: "Belial." Op. Exo. xxxiv. 6, 7; * Or: "As for his foes, darkness shall pursue [them]."
* Heb.: "rod." * Or: "I will des- cend." O.n.
§ 3. The Siege of Nineveh vividly described.

2 He that breaketh in pieces hath come up over thy face.
Keep the keels,—
Watch the way,
Brace the loins,
Make vigour very firm.

2 For Yahweh hath restored the excellency of Jacob, like the excellency of Israel,—
For the plunderers have plundered them, and < their vine branches > have they marred.

3 ||The shield of his heroes| is made red,
||The men of war| are clad in crimson,
<On fire > are the chariot-stools, on the day he maketh ready,—
And ||the lances| are put in motion.

4 <In the streets> madly go the chariots, They rush along in the broadways,—
||Their appearance| is like torches,
<As lightnings> hither and thither do they run.

5 Let him call to mind his nobles,
They shall stumble as they go—
Let them hasten to her wall,
Yet* the storming cover | is prepared.|#

6 ||The gates of the rivers| have been opened,—
And ||the palace| doth quake.

7 And ||Huzzaah| hath been taken captive—
hath been led up,—
And ||her handmaiden|s are making a moan like the sound of doves, as they taber upon their heart.

8 Yet <as for Nineveh> ||like a reservoir of waters| are her waters,—
But ||those men| are in flight!
Stand! stand!!
But no one is turning.

9 Plunder silver, plunder gold,—
And there is no end to the costly furnishing,
Rich with every article| of delight.

* Similar, the alliteration in the Hebrew
 "Pull thyself firmly together" — G.A.S.
 N.B.: Israel again = Judah, Cp. Mi. 4. 2.
 "i.e. the war-chariots have flashing steel blades or myriads" — Davies' H.L. So T.G.
 "Better, the act of flashing, quick (Kineke)" — Fu. H.L. "The leading chariots were covered with plates of metal (Billerbeck)" — G.A.S.
 "It is fixed, she," etc.; or, rather: "The palace is dissolved and made to flow down!" — T.G. "Brilliant, beautiful, the name of an American queen" — Davies' H.L.
 and Fu. H.L. "But prob. better: "It is destroyed" — Davies' H.L.
 For other opinions, see G.A.S.
 Or: "beat incessantly."
 Some cod. (w. 8 ear. pr. edns.): "hearts" (pl.) — G.A.S.
 So it shd be (w. Sep., Vul.) — G.A.S. [M.C.T. perch.: "all her days"]
 "No end to the preparation (i.e. things prepared, supply, store) — G.O. 467.
 Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Arxm., Sep., Syr. Vul.): "all articles" (pl.) — G.A.S.
 Dr. Davidson suggests: "th' lair" — G.A.S. Written: "They stumble"; read: "So that they stumble." In some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edns.) both written and read: "So that they s." — G.A.N.

10 Emptiness, yea turned to emptiness, yea deserted [is she]!
With ||heart| unnerved,
And ||a tottering| of knees,
And ||anguish| in all loins,
And ||the faces of them all| have withdrawn their colour.

11 Where' is the lair of the lions?
Yes the very feeding-place of the young lions,—
Where' walked the lion, the lioness, the lion's whelp,
With none to make them afraid?

12 ||The lion| used to tear in pieces enough for his whelps,
And to strangle for his lionesses,—
And then fill with prey his holes,
And his lairs' with what he had torn.

13 Behold me! against thee.
Declareth Yahweh of hosts,
Therefore will I burn up in smoke her chariots, and
And ||thy young lions| shall be devoured by the sword,—
So will I cut off, out of the earth, thy prey,
Nor shall be heard any more, the voice of thine envoy.

§ 4. The Overthrow of Nineveh further described, and traced back to her Idolatry and Cruelty.

1 Alas for the city of bloodshed!
||All of it| deceit
of violence' full,
one releaseth prey! 3

2 The sound of the whip,
And the sound of the rushing wheel,—
And horse' galloping,
And dancing chariot' rattling along.

3 Horsemen uplifting both the flashing sword,
and the lightning spear,
Aye, a mass of slain, and
A weight of dead bodies,— and
No end of corpses,
So that they stumble upon their corpses.

4 <Because of the multitude of the unchaste doings of the unchaste one,>
Fair' in grace, mistress' of secret arts, —
Who hath been selling
Nations by her unchaste doings,
Families by her secret arts> 4

5 Behold me! against thee.
Declareth Yahweh of hosts,
Therefore will I remove thy skirts over thy face,—
And let |nations| see' thy nakedness, and
|kingdoms| thy shame;

5 Behold me! against thee.
Declareth Yahweh of hosts,
Therefore will I remove thy skirts over thy face,—
And let |nations| see' thy nakedness, and
|kingdoms| thy shame;

5 Behold me! against thee.
Declareth Yahweh of hosts,
Therefore will I remove thy skirts over thy face,—
And let |nations| see' thy nakedness, and
|kingdoms| thy shame;
And I will cast upon thee abominable filth, and treat thee as foolish, and set thee as a gazzing-stock.

And it shall come to pass that all who see thee shall flee from thee, and shall say, Destroyed is Nineveh!

Who will bemoan her? Whence shall I seek any to comfort thee?

Art thou better than No-amon, Who sat among the Nile-streams, Waters round about her, Whose fortress was the sea,

From the sea> her wall.

Ethiopia its strength, and Egypt— Yea, without end,—

Put and Lubim were among thy helpers.

Yet she was given up to exile.

She went into captivity, Even her babes were dashed to the ground, at the head of all the streets,

And <for her honourable men> cast they lots, And <all her great men> were bound together in chains.

Thou too shalt be drunken, Thou shalt hide thyself,

Thou too shalt seek shelter from the foe:

All thy fortresses shall be fig-trees with first-ripe figs:

If they be shaken then shall [the fruit] fall on the mouth of the eater.

Lo! thy people are women, in thy midst,

<To thy foes> have been set wide open the gates of thy land,—

A fire hath devoured thy barn.

<Siege-water> draw for thyself, Strengthen thy fortresses,— Go into the clay,

And tread thou the mortar, Make strong the brick.

There shall a fire devour thee, The sword shall cut thee off.

It shall devour thee like the grass locust,— Make thyself numerous like the grass locust, Make thyself numerous as the swarming locust:

Though thou have multiplied thy foot-soldiers beyond the stars of the heavens> The grass locust hath stript itself and flown away!

Thy mercenary crowds are like the swarming locust, And thy mixed multitudes like locusts—swarms of locusts,— Which settle in the hedges on a cold day, [The sun] hath broken forth, and they are in flight,

And unknown is the place where they are!

Asleep are thy shepherds, O king of Assyria, Thy nobles must needs rest;

Scattered are thy people upon the mountains, And there is none to gather them.

No lessening of thine injury, Grieved is thy wound,—

All who have heard the report of thee Have clapped their hands over thee, For <upon whom> hath not thy cruelty passed without ceasing?

The oracle of which Habakkuk the prophet had vision:

§ 1. The Prophet's Complaint.

How long, O Yahweh, have I called out, And thou wouldst not hear me?

Have I kept crying unto thee of violence, And thou wouldst not save?

Wherefore Shouldst thou let me see iniquity, And <wrong> shouldst let me behold, And <force and violence> be straight before me,— And there should have ever been someone who <contention and strife> would uphold?

Or (following a v.r. found in some cod. unmed in Mass.), cp. G.n.: "And it has ever been, that <contention and strife> I had to endure;"
§ 2. Yahweh, in Answer, announces a Chaldean Invasion.

Behold ye, among the nations, and look around,
Yes stand stock still—stare,—
For 'a work' is being wrought in your days,
Ye will believe, when it is recouunted.
For behold me! raising up the Chaldeans,
The bitter and headlong nation,—
That marcheth to the breadths of the earth,
To take possession of habitations—his.

Awful and fearful is he,—
From himself—his decision and his uprising—proceed.

Then swifter than leopards are his horses,
And more sharply they attack—than evening wolves,
And forward have leapt his chargers,—
Yes his chargers—from afar—will come in,
They will fly—"as an eagle hath hastened to devour.

Solely for violence—will he come,
The intent of their faces is—"to the east!"
And he hath gathered, as the sand, a captive host;
Over kings—will make merr,y And nobles—will be a scorn to him:
"He—"at any fortress—will laugh,
Once he hath heaped up dust—he hath captured it!

Then hath he become arrogant in spirit,
And hath committed excess,
And so is guilty,—
His violence is due to his god.

§ 3. The Prophet again appeals to Yahweh, since the Invader is Oppressive, Idolatrous, and Cruel.

Art not thou from of old, O Yahweh, my God, my Holy One!
Thou diest not!

O Yahweh, "to judgment" hast thou appointed him,
And, O Rock, "to correction" hast thou devoted him:

Thou whose eyes are too pure to look with approval on wrong.
"To respect oppression" canst not endure,—
Wherefore' Shouldst thou respect the treacherous?
Be silent, when the lawless swalloweth up—one more righteous than he?

So wouldst thou have made Men,
Like the fishes of the sea,—
Like the creeping thing that hath no ruler over it:
All of which—"with a hook" one bringeth up,
Raketh together with his drag.
And hath gathered with his net,—
On which account—"he is glad and exulteth:
On which account—"He sacrificeth to his Net,
And burneth incense to his Drag;
Because—"in a rich, is his portion,
And his food—fatness!

Shall he—"empty his net?
And—"the continual slaying of nations—deem
To be no pity?

§ 4. The Prophet awaits a further Answer, which he obtains: in which Nations enlightened with the Knowledge of Yahweh direct a Five-fold Taunt against the Cruel Invader.

Upon my watch-tower—will I stand,
And will station myself upon the bulwark,—
So will I keep outlook, to see—
What he will speak with me, and
What I shall reply, when I am reproved.

Then Yahweh answered me, and said,
Write the vision, and say,
Yes, make it plain on tablets,
That one may swiftly read it;
For yet—"the vision for an appointed time,
Still, it presseth towards an end,
And will not deceive,—
If it tarry—wait thou for it,
For it will surely come,
Will not be too late.

Lo! "as for the conceited one—crooked is his soul within him,—
But one who is righteous—"by his faithfulness shall live.

Moreover also—"when wine betrayeth
A man is arrogant,
And findeth no rest,—
Because he hath enlarged, like hedges, his desire,

Some cod. (w. 5 ear. pr. faithfulness shall live"
edns. [1 Arab.], Aram., O. G. 311.
"and will"—O. G. 6279.
A righteous man by his
U.: "soul."
HABAKKUK II. 6—20; III. 1—4.

6 Shall not [these, all of them] [against him] take up—
[A taunt],
Enigmatical sentences—Concerning him?
And say—
Alas! for him who maketh abundance in what is not his own,
How long? that he should be burdening himself with heavy debts?
Will not thy creditors suddenly rise up?
And they shall violently shake thee [all at once become active]?
Then shalt thou serve for booties, unto them!

7 <Because thou] hast plundered many nations>
All the residue of the peoples [shall plunder thee],—
For shedding Human blood,
And doing violence
To the earth,*
To the city,
And to all who dwell therein.

8 Alas! for him who extorteth an extortion of wrong' for his own house,—
That he may set on high' his nest,
That he may be delivered from the grasp of calamity.
Thou hast counselled shame[b] to thy house,—
Making an end of many peoples,
And endangering' thine own life.d
Surely [the stone out of the wall] will make outcry,—
And [the tie out of the timber] will answer it.

9 Alas! for him who buildeth a city with deeds of blood,—
And establisheth a town with perversity.
Lo! is it not from Yahweh of hosts—
That peoples labour' for fire,' And [populations] [for emptiness] weary themselves?
For the earth shall be filled' with the knowledge of the glory of Yahweh,—
As [the waters] cover the sea.e

10 Alas! for him who causeth his neighbour to drink,
[From the goblet of thy fury] and also'<
[making him drunk],—
To the end thou mayest gloat over their parts of shame.

16 Thou art satied with contempt, more than glory,
Drink [thou too] and expose thy person,—
The cup of the right hand of Yahweh [shall come round unto thee],
And ignominious filth be upon thy glory;
For [the violence done] to Lebanon[b] shall cover thee,
And wasting by wild beasts shall cause them' terror,—
For shedding Human blood,
And doing violence
To the earth,*
To the city,
And to all who dwell therein.

17 What' hath a carved image[d] profited],
Though the fashioner thereof [carved it]?
A molten image,* and a teacher of falsehood,—
Though the fashioner of his fashioned thing trusted' therein?
That men should make Dumb Nomen-
tities!

18 Alas! for him who saith to Wood, Awake Bestir thee! to a Silent Stone.
[He] shall teach!
[Though he is overlaid with gold and silver] Yet [no spirit whatsoever] is in him!

19 Howbeit [Yahweh] is in his holy' temple,—
Hush before him, all the earth.

§ 5. A Prophetic Ode, celebrating the Deliverance from Egypt, and praying for a Similar Divine Manifestation in the Future.

1 A prayer by Habakkuk the prophet,—in the 3 manner of an Ode.

2 O Yahweh, I have heard tidings of thee,
I am afraid.
O Yahweh! [Thy work]—in the midst of the years> O revive it,
<In the midst of the years> wilt thou make known?
<In trouble>e wilt thou remember compassion?!

3 [Gesb] <from Teman> cometh in,
And [<the Holy One, from Mount Paran>]
[Selah,]
His splendour [hath covered the heavens],
And [his praise] hath filled the earth:
And [a brightness] [as light] appeareth,
[Reys]! <out of his hand> hath he,—
And [there] is the hiding of his power.

* Or: "land."
* Prob. by cutting down its trend"—G.O. 327. 3.
* Or: "lath"—G.A.S
* Or: "lath"—O.A.S
* Or: "vanity," "insincerity."—G.O.
* See O.G. 706.
* U.: "soul."
* Cp. Is. xi. 9.
HABAKKUK III. 5—19.

5 <Before him> marcheth pestilence,— 14 Thou hast pierced <with his own staves> the head of his chiefs,*
And fever |goeth forth| at his feet:
They storm along, to scatter me,—
6 He hath stood and measured the earth, ||Their exultant thought|| is, in very deed, b
He hath looked, and caused nations to
devour the oppressed one, in a secret
tremble,
place!
And ||sunk|| are the age-abiding’ hills,—
7 <Under distress> saw I the tents of ||Forthgoings age-abiding|| are his.*
Ethiopia,—b
Tremble|| do the curtains of the land of

8 <Against the rivers> is Yahweh wrath? 15 Thou hast driven, into the sea, thy chariot-
<Against the rivers> is thine anger; horses.<
<Against the sea> is thine indignation!<
For thou wilt ride on Thy horses,
Thy chariot|| [shall be] salvation !
When their invader ||cometh up against the

9 <To nakedness> is bared thy bow,
people||*
Oaths of chastisement—song!

Selah.

10 The mountains’ | have seen thee — they
With rivers> thou dost cleave open the
thrust ||A downpour of waters|| hath passed
land.
along,—
The roaring deep | hath given forth| his

11 ||Sun, moon|| have stood still, on high,—
On high—his hand | hath he uplifted.*
Like light> ||thine arrows| speed along,
||Like brightness| is the flash of thy

12 <In wrath> dost thou stride through the
In anger> dost thou thresh the nations.
land,—
Thou hast come forth

13 Thou hast counselled
To the salvation of thy people,
To salvation, with thine Anointed One,—
Thou hast crushed the Head out of the house of
the lawless house,
Baring the foundation up to the neck,
[Selah.

§ 6. A Song of Confidence in prospect of
Calamity.

17 <Though the fig-tree should not blossom,
And there be no’ sprouting in the vines,
The yield of the olive’ should have
And the fields| not have brought forth
food,—
The flock’ have been consumed out of the
fold|,
And there be no’ herd in the stalls>

18 Yet || in Yahweh > will rejoice,—
I will exult in the God of my salvation.

19 ||Yahweh, My Lord ||is my strength,
Therefore hath he made my feet like
hinds,
And <upon my high places> will he cause
me to march along.
To the chief musician, on my double

harp.

a Or: “leaders.” Written: “leader;” read: “leaders.” In some cod. ||“leaders”|| ||w. 5 ear. pr. edna.|| ||leaders|| (pl.)—G.n.

b Cp. O.G. 454.
c G.A.S. suggests “hills” in this clause.

*Dubious; “I wait quietly for the day of distress” —G.n.

* Or: “When he who shed

invade with his troops

and come up against the

people.”
ZEPHANIAH.

1 The word of Yahweh which came unto Zephaniah, son of Cushi, son of Gedaliah, son of Amariah, 1 son of Hezekiah, — in the days of Josiah son of Amon, king of Judah.

§ 1. A world-wide Destruction is announced, culminating on Judah and Jerusalem for their sins.

2 I will take away everything from off the face of the ground, — Declareth Yahweh.

3 I will take away man and beast, I will take away the bird of the heavens and the fishes of the sea, And the stumblingblocks, even them who are lawless, — And will cut off mankind, from off the face of the ground, — Declareth Yahweh.

4 And I will stretch out my hand— Over Judah, and Over all the inhabitants of Jerusalem,— And will cut off out of this place, — the name of Baal, The name of the priestlings, 1 with the priests;

5 And them who bow down upon the house-top, to the host of the heavens,— And them who bow down— Who swear to Yahweh, And swear by Milcom; 2 And them who turn away from following Yahweh,— And have neither sought Yahweh, nor enquired for him.

6 Hush! at the presence of My Lord, — Yahweh, — For [near] is the day of Yahweh, For Yahweh hath prepared his 3 sacrifice, — hath hallowed his guests. 1

8 And it shall come to pass <in the day of Yahweh's sacrifice> — That I will punish — The rulers, — And the sons of the king,— And all such as are clothed with foreign apparel; — And I will punish — Every one who leapeth over the threshold, 2 in that day,— Those who fill the house of their lords with violence and deceit.

10 And there shall come to be, in that day,— Declareth Yahweh, — The noise of an outcry from the fish-gate, And of a howling out of the new city, 2 And of a great crashing, from the hills.

11 Howl ye inhabitants of the lower city,— Because destroyed' are all the people of traffic, Cut off are all they who were laden with silver.

12 And it shall come to pass, at that time, — That I will search through Jerusalem, with lamps,— And will punish the men — Who are thickened upon their loins, — Who are saying in their heart, — Yahweh [will not give blessing], — Neither will he bring calamity.

13 Therefore shall — Their goods become a booty, — and Their house, a desolation, — And they shall build houses, but not inhabit them, And plant vineyards, but not drink the wine thereof.

14 Near' is the great day of Yahweh, — [Near, and very speedy], — The noise of the day of Yahweh, A strong man — there! — [bitterly crying out]! —

15 <A day of indignation> — that day! — Day of danger and distress, — Day of rush, and of crash, — Day of obscurity, and deep gloom, — Day of cloud, and thick darkness; —

16 Day of horn, and war-shout,— Against the fortified cities, and Against the high towers.

1 Or: ""name" " or " "name" — not "remnant" (w. Sep.)—(G.n.)
2 Some cod. (w.3 ear. pr. edna, Aram., Sep. Syr. and Vul.)—" "And the name" —(G.n.)
3 Or: ""idol-priests" " — O.G. "Assortics" — Fu.
6 Or transfer both divine names: ""Adoniyah, Yahweh." So it shd be (w. Sep.)—(G.n.)
7 Or: ""his called (invited) ones." Cp. 3 8. xvi. 8.
8 Cp. 1 8. v. 5. "place of praying" = a part of Jerusalem = O.G. 509.
9 Neh. xi. 9; 2 Kings xxii.
10 Cp. 1 8. v. 5. "place of praying" = a part of Jerusalem — O.G. 509.
ZEPHANIAH I. 17, 18; II. 1—15.

17 And I will bring distress to mankind,
And they shall walk like them who are blind,
Because [against Yahweh] have they sinned,—
And their blood [shall be poured out] as dust,
And their bowels like dung.

18 Neither their silver nor yet their gold shall be able to deliver them,
In the day of the indignation of Yahweh,
But in the fire of his jealousy shall the whole earth be consumed;
For a destruction, surely a terrible one shall he make, with all them who dwell in the earth.

§ 2. In Dirge-like Accents the Patient and Obedient Remnant of Judah are encouraged to seek Yahweh, if peradventure His Wrath may be mitigated: In the Doms of the Philistines the Intercessors find hope.

2 Collect your thoughts, aye collect them,—
O nation [depressed]!—
Ere yet the decree [have given birth],
Ere yet the decree [have vanished],—
Ere yet shall come upon you
The glow of the anger of Yahweh;
Ere yet shall come upon you
The day of the anger of Yahweh.

Seek Yahweh—
All Ye lowly of the land,
Who have wrought what he appointed,—
Seek righteousness,
Seek humility,
[Peradventure] ye shall be concealed,
In the day of the anger of Yahweh.

3 For Gaza [sionsaken] shall be,
And Ashkelon [a desolation],—
Ashdod! [at high noon] shall they drive her forth,
And Ekron be uprooted:
Also for the inhabitants of the line of the sea,
The nation of Kerethim,—
The word of Yahweh is against you,
O Canaan of the land of the Philistines,
Therefore will I destroy thee, to the last inhabitant.
So shall the line of the sea become a meadow,
The wells of shepherds,
The folds of flocks;
And the line shall belong to the remnant of the house of Judah,
Thereon shall they feed their flocks,—
In the houses of Ashkelon shall they [at eventide] lie down,
For Yahweh their God will visit them,
And bring their captives back.

§ 3. A Gracious Answer: Israel's Reproach must be removed, and Gentile Worshippers be obtained.

6 I have heard the reproach of Moab,
And the revilings of the sons of Ammon,—
Who have reproached my people;
And have magnified themselves up to their bounds.

9 Wherefore [as I live]
Declareth Yahweh of hosts,
God of Israel.
Surely [Moab] shall become,
And the sons of Ammon like Gomorrah,
A possession for the thorn,—
And a pit of salt,
Yea, a desolation, unto times age-abiding:
The remnant of my people shall make of them a prey,
And the residue of my nation shall inherit them.

10 This shall they have, instead of their pride,—
Because they reproached and magnified themselves against the people of Yahweh of hosts.

11 Terrible will Yahweh be against them,
For he hath caused to waste away all the gods of the earth,—
That men may bow down to him,
Every one from his place,
All the coastlands of the nations:
Even ye, Ethiopians,
The slain of my sword were they!

§ 4. The Prayer, thus emboldened, is directed against Assyria and Nineveh: their Devastation foretold.

13 And may he stretch out his hand against the North,
And destroy Assyria,—
And may he make of Nineveh a desolation,
Dry as the desert!

14 So shall lie down in her midst—flocks,
Each living thing of a nation,
Both pelican and bittern [in her capitals]
shall roost,—
A voice shall resound in the window,
The bastard, on the sill,
For he hath destroyed,
Hath laid bare.4

15 [This] is the city exultant,
That sat secure,
That said in her heart, II [am]!—
And no one besides!
How hath she become a desolation!
A lair of beasts,
Every one passing by her doth hiss,
Shaketh his hand.

* Or: "nettle."
3 Or: "ours;"
4 Or: "oppressed;"
5 Or: "without a long-ing;"
6 Or: "region;"

K.O.T.

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§ 5. But Jerusalem has fearfully sinned, and must be severely chastised. In the End, the Remnant is victorious; Divine Love triumphantly saves; and the Captivities are reversed before all Nations.

3 Alas for her that is rebellious, and polluted,
   The city that oppresseth!
2 She hath hearkened to no voice,
   Accepted no correction;
   In Yahweh hath not trusted,
   To her God hath not drawn near:
3 Her rulers in her midst are roaring lions,—
   Her judges evening wolves,
   They have left nothing until morning!
4 Her prophets are reckless,
   Treacherous men!:
   Her priests have profaned the holy,
   Done violence to law.:
5 Yahweh, the Righteous One is in her midst,
   He dealeth not perversely,—
   Morning by morning <his justice> bringeth
   he forth to light,
   He is not found lacking,
   But the perverse man knoweth no shame.

6 I have cut off nations,
   Deserted are their towers,
   Have made desolate their streets,
   That none passeth through;
   Ruined are their cities,
   For want of men of note,
   From lack of any dweller:
7 I said, Surely thou wilt reverence <Me>,
   Wilt accept correction,
   Let her abode should be cut off,
   Howsoever I had punished her;
   But |in truth| they soon corrupted all their deeds.
8 Wherefore wait for me,
   Urgeth Yahweh,
   Until the day when I rise up as witness,
   For <my decision> is
   To gather nations,
   To assemble kingdoms,
   To pour out on them mine indignation,
   All the glow of mine anger,
   For <in the fire of my jealousy> shall be devoured the whole earth.

9 Surely <then> will I turn unto the peoples a lip made pure,—
   That they all may call on the name of Yahweh,
   May serve him with one consent.:
10 From beyond the rivers of Ethiopia>
   [Shall come] my suppliants.:
   The daughter of my dispersed ones will
   Shall bear along a gift for me.
11 In that day Wilt thou not turn pale, for all thy deeds, wherein thou hast transgressed against me?
   For <then> will I take away out of thy midst thy proudly exulting ones,
   And thou shalt not again be haughty any more in my holy mountain:
12 So will I leave remaining in thy midst, a people oppressed and poor,—who will seek refuge in the name of Yahweh:
13 The remnant of Israel—
   Will not do perversely.
   Nor speak falsehood.
   Neither shall there be found in their mouth a tongue of deceit,—
   Surely they shall feed and lie down,
   With none to make them afraid.
14 Sing out, O daughter of Zion,
   Shout aloud, O Israel,—
   Rejoice and exult with all thy heart, O daughter, Jerusalem:
15 Yahweh hath set aside thy judgments,
   Hath turned back thy foes,—
   The king of Israel, Yahweh.:
   Is in thy midst, Thou shalt not fear calamity, any more.
16 In that day shall it be said—
   To Jerusalem Do not fear,—
   O Zion Let not thy hands hang down:
17 Yahweh, thy God, in the midst of thee;
   As a mighty one
   Will save,—
   Will be glad over thee with rejoicing,
   Will be silent in his love,
   Will exult over thee with shouts of triumph.
18 The sad exiles from the appointed meeting have I gathered,
   From thee had they been!
   [But were] a burden on thee—a reproach!

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* Some cod. (w. Syr., Vul.):
   "May and—"—Q.n.
* "Neither hath she a"
   "one shoulder."
* Morning by Morning He giveth forth His judgaments; no day doth he fail"—G.A.S.
* Schwallly, by altering the accents:
   Morning by Morning He giveth forth His judgaments; no day doth he fail"—G.A.S.
* So it stand be (w. Sep., Syr.,—G.n. [Cp. Mi. ii. 2].
* Mi.: "men of treacheries."
* Or: "sanctuary."

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* Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns., Aram., Sep., Vul.):
   "Neither hath she a"
   —G.n.
* Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edns., Aram., Sep., Syr.):
   "Nor unto her God hath she drawn near"—O.n.
* Sl.: "men of treacheries."
* Or: "sanctuary."

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* Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edns., Aram., Sep., Syr.):
   "And may"—Q.n.
* Mi.: "one shoulder."
* Or: "worshippers."
* Or: "even (ml.) my fragrant ones."
* So in Cod. Hilbel and other cod. (w. 8 ear. pr. edns. [1 Heb.,], Aram., Syr.): "thou"—O.n. (On this external evidence, and on internal grounds, "thou" is adopted above. (M.C.T.: "her").

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* Cp. O.G., 261, and O.A.S. (w. 1 ear. pr. edns., Aram., Syr.):
   "thou"—O.n.
Behold me! dealing with all thine oppressors, a
at that time,—
And I will save her that is lame,
And <her that hath been an outcast> will I carry, b
And I will make them to be a Praise and a Name.

a So Hitzig and Ewalt.
G.A.S. conjectures: "I am about to do all for
thys sake at that time."

b Cp. Mic. iv. 6.

In the whole earth that hath witnessed
their shame. a

<At that time> will I bring you in,
Even at the time when I gather you,—
Yea I will grant you to become a Name
and a Praise, among all the peoples of the earth,
When I cause them of your captivities to return before your eyes. Saith Yahweh.

a Ml.: "in the whole earth of their shame."

§ 1. In the second Year of King Darius, the Prophet
Haggai seeks, by appealing to their Experience,
to stir up the Zeal of the Returned Captives in
building the House of Yahweh in Jerusalem.
His Appeal is successful.

1 <In the second year of Darius the king, in
the sixth month, on the first of the month>
came the word of Yahweh, by the hand of
Haggai the prophet, unto Zerubbabel son of
Shealtiel, pulses of Judah, and unto Jehoshua
son of Jehozadak a the high priest, saying:

†Thus‖ speaketh Yahweh of hosts,
saying,—

"This people have said,
Not yet hath come' the time b for the house
of Yahweh to be built.

Therefore hath come' the word of Yahweh by
the hand of Haggai the prophet, saying:

Is it a time that ye yourselves should be
dwelling in your own paneled' houses? and [this house] be in ruins?

Now therefore,

Thus saith Yahweh of hosts,—
Apply your heart unto your own experience. c

Ye have sown much, but have brought in little,
Have eaten, and not been filled,
Have drunk, and not been satisfied with drink,
Have clothed you, and none hath been warm,—
And he that hath hired himse... hath put his wages into a bag with holes.

Thus saith Yahweh of hosts,—
Apply your heart to your own experience. d

a Heb.: vzaqaddik, 8, 5, vzaqaddik.

b So it shall be (w. Sep.)— G.n.

c Ml.: "your ways."

"Obviously from what follows the ways you have been led, the way things have gone with you —the barren seasons and little income"—G.A.S.

d Some cod. (w. Arom. and Syr.): "upon all which"—G.n.

8 Ascend the mountain—and bring in wood
and build the house,—
That I may be pleased therewith; and get
myself glory. —Saith Yahweh.

9 <When ye looked for much> then lo! it
came to little,
<When ye brought it home> then I did
blow into it,—
Because of what?

Demandeth Yahweh of hosts,
Because of my house, the which is in ruins,
while ye' keep running every man to his
own house.

10 <Wherefore—on your account>—
Have the heavens [held back] dew, —
And [the earth] held back her fruit;

11 And I have called for drought,
Upon the land and upon the mountains, and
Upon the corn and upon the new wine
and upon the oil, and
Upon that which [bringeth forth],—and
Upon man, and upon beast, and
Upon all the labour of the hands.

12 Then hearkened'
Zerubbabel son of Shealtiel, and Jehoshua son
of Jehozadak the high priest, and all the
remnant of the people, unto the voice of
Yahweh their God, and unto the words of
Haggai the prophet, as Yahweh their God
had sent him, a—and the people [stood in awe]
before Yahweh.

13 Then spake Haggai the messenger of Yahweh,
in the message of Yahweh, to the people,
saying,—

Thus am with you. Declareth Yahweh.
14 Thus did Yahweh [stir up]—The spirit of Zerubbabel son of Shealtiel, pasha of Judah, and the spirit of Jehoshua son of Jehozadak, the high priest, and the spirit of all the remnant of the people—and they came in and did service in the house of Yahweh of hosts their God; on the twenty-fourth day of the month, in the sixth month, in the second year of Darius the king.

§ 2. Seven Weeks later the Prophet is sent with a second Message; and encourages the Builders with Assurance of the Present Spirit, of a future Influx of Nations, and a Grant of Prosperity.

1 <In the seventh month, on the twenty-first of the month> came the word of Yahweh, by the hand of Haggai the prophet, saying:

2 Speak, I pray thee, unto Zerubbabel son of Shealtiel, pasha of Judah, and unto Jehoshua son of Jehozadak, the high priest, and unto the remnant of the people, saying:

3 Who is there among you that saw this house, in its former glory? And how do ye see it now? Is it not in comparison with that> as nothing, in your eyes?

4 ||Now|| therefore—Be strong, O Zerubbabel, Urgeth Yahweh, And be strong, O Jehoshua son of Jehozadak, the high priest, And be strong, all ye people of the land, Urgeth Yahweh, And work; For ||I|| am with you, Declareth Yahweh of hosts.

5 <The very thing that I solemnised with you, when ye came forth out of the land of Egypt> That <my spirit> abiding in your midst ye should not fear.

6 For ||thus|| saith Yahweh of hosts, ||Yet once|| a little it is,—And I am shaking, The heavens and the earth, and The sea, and the dry land; And I will shake all the nations, And the delight of all the nations ||shall come in||,—And I will fill this house with glory, Saith Yahweh of hosts.

7 Mine is the silver and Mine the gold,* Declareth Yahweh of hosts:

8 Greater shall be the last glory of this house than the first, Saith Yahweh of hosts,—And <in this place> will I give prosperity,* Declareth Yahweh of hosts.

§ 3. Two Months later still, Haggai is sent with a Third Message, in which an Appeal to the Ritual Law is used to enforce whole-hearted Devotion to the Work and Service of their God.

10 <On the twenty-fourth of the ninth month, in the second year of Darius> came the word of Yahweh unto Haggai the prophet, saying:

11 ||Thus|| saith Yahweh of hosts,—I pray you, ask the priests a direction saying:

12 ||If a man carry|| holy flesh in the skirt of his garment, And then toucheth with his skirt bread or a cooked dish or wine or oil or any food> Shall it be holy? And the priests answered‘ and said, No.

13 Then said Haggai,

14 Then answered Haggai and said, ||So|| is this people and ||So|| is this nation before me, Declareth Yahweh, And ||so|| is every work of their hands,—Therefore ||whatsoever they offer there|| is defiled.

15 ||Now|| therefore, I pray you apply your heart, from this day and upwards,—<So long as there had not been laid one stone upon another in the temple of Yahweh>

16 So long were things thus, that <On coming unto a heap of twenty> then was it found to be ten,—<On coming unto the vat to draw off fifty measures> then were there found to be twenty.

17 I smote you with blight and with mildew and with hail, in all the work of your hands,—Yet ye did not< return unto me, Declareth Yahweh.
HAGGAI II. 18–23; ZECHARIAH I. 1–9.


time, unto Haggai, on the twenty-fourth of the month, saying:

§ 4. On the same Day, Haggai conveys to Zerubbabel the Message that, when Yahweh overturns the Kingdoms, He will use Zerubbabel as His Signet-ring.

Then came the word of Yahweh, the second

* GT.: "as yet."

ZECHARIAH.

[PART I.—A SERIES OF DATED PROPHECIES, ALL ATTRIBUTED TO ZECHARIAH.]

§ 1. Zechariah’s First Message to the Returned Exiles: a Simple Reminder that the Threatenings made to their Fathers had confessedly been Fulfilled.

In the eighth month, in the second year of Darius, came the word of Yahweh unto Zechariah, son of Berechiah, son of Iddo, the prophet, saying:—

Yahweh was sore displeased with your fathers: therefore shalt thou say unto them,

Thus saith Yahweh of hosts,

Return ye unto me, Urgeth Yahweh of hosts,—That I may return unto you,

Saith Yahweh of hosts.

Do not become like your fathers, unto whom the former prophets [proclaimed]—saying,

Thus saith Yahweh of hosts,

Return, I pray you.

From your wicked Ways, and From your wicked Practices;

But they heard not, nor hearkened unto me.

Declareth Yahweh.

5 <Your fathers> where are they?
And <the prophet> to times ago-abiding, do they live?

6 Howbeit <as for my words and my statutes with which I charged my servants the prophets> did they not overtake your fathers? and so they returned and said,

<Just as Yahweh of hosts planned> to do unto us, according to our Ways, and according to our Practices>

So hath he dealt with us?

§ 2. A Vision of Horses. (The First of a Series of Visions, all given on the Date here named; Each with its Meaning supplied.)

Upon the twenty-fourth day of the eleventh month, [the same] is the month Seisehet, in the second year of Darius] came the word of Yahweh unto Zechariah, son of Berechiah, son of Iddo, the prophet, as followeth:—

I looked by night. And lo! a man riding upon a red horse, and he was standing among the myrtle trees, in the shade; and <after him> were horses, red, bay, and white. Then said I,

What are these, my lord?

* See Ex. v. 1, 2; vi. 14.

* ML.: "between."
* So Davies’ H.L. and T.G.
* ML.: "saying." N.B.: "Glen"—G.A.S. 
* Or: "sorrel."
And the messenger who was speaking with me said unto me,

And he spake, saying,

These are the horns which have scattered Judah, so that no man lifted up his head, but these [others] have come in to put them in fear, to cast down the horns of the nations, the which have lifted up the horn against the land of Judah to scatter her.

§ 4. Man with Measuring Line. (Third Vision—same Date.)

1. Then lifted I up mine eyes and looked, and lo: a Man,—and in his hand a Measuring Line,—and I said and Whither art thou going? And he said unto me.

To measure Jerusalem, to see what [should be] the breadth thereof, and what the length thereof.

And lo! the messenger who was talking with me, coming forward,—and another messenger, coming forward to meet him. So he said unto him,

Run, speak unto this young man, saying:

Like open villages shall Jerusalem remain, for the multitude of men and cattle in her midst.

And I will become to her,

Declareth Yahweh,

A wall of fire round about,—And <a glory> will I become in her midst.

Ho! ho! <see ye>, therefore, out of the land of the North, Urgeth Yahweh.

For <as> the four winds of the heavens have I spread you abroad.

Declareth Yahweh.

Ho! Zion, deliver thyself,—thou that dwellest with the daughter of Babylon. For [Thus] saith Yahweh of hosts,

For his own honour, hath he sent me unto the nations that are spoiling you,—Surely [he that toucheth you] toucheth the pupil of mine eye.

For behold me! brandishing my hand over them, and they shall become a spoil unto their own slaves,—And ye shall know that [Yahweh of hosts] hath sent me.

Sing out and rejoice, O daughter of Zion,—For behold me! coming in, and I will make my habitation in thy midst.

Declareth Yahweh.
Then shall many nations [join themselves] unto Yahweh, in that day, And shall become my people.— And I will make my habitation in thy midst, So shalt thou know that Yahweh of hosts hath sent me unto thee. 

Thus will Yahweh inherit Judah, his portion, on the soil of the sanctuary,—and make choice, yet again, of Jerusalem.

Hush! all flesh, before Yahweh,— For he hath roused himself out of his holy dwelling.

§ 5. Joshua, Typical Companions, and Seven-Eyed Stone. (Fourth Vision—same date.)

And he shewed me Joshua the high priest, standing before the messenger of Yahweh, — and the Accuser, standing at his right hand, to accuse him. Then said Yahweh unto the Accuser, Yahweh rebuke thee, O Accuser, Yea Yahweh rebuke thee, he who is choosing Jerusalem,— Is not this a brand snatched out of the fire?

Now was clothed with filthy garments,—though standing before the messenger. Then responded he and spake unto those who were standing before him, saying, Take away the filthy garments, from off him; And he said unto him, See! I have caused to pass from off thee, thine iniquity, And will cause thee to be clothed in robes of state.

Then said I, Let them put a clean turban upon his head,— So they put the clean turban upon his head, and clothed him with garments, and the messenger of Yahweh was standing up. So then the messenger of Yahweh did solemnly affirm unto Joshua, saying:

This is the word of Yahweh, unto Zerubbabel, saying,— Not by wealth, nor by strength, But by my spirit. Saith Yahweh of hosts.

§ 6. A Lampstand and Two Olive-trees. (Fifth Vision—same date.)

And once more the messenger who was speaking with me, roused me up, just as a man might be roused up out of his sleep. Then said he unto me, What canst thou see?

And I said,— I have looked, and lo! a Lampstand—all of gold, with the Bowl thereof upon the top thereof, and its Seven Lamps upon it, [Seven Pipes each] to the lamps which are upon the top thereof; and [Two Olive-trees] by it, —one upon the right hand of the bowl, and one upon the left hand thereof.

Then responded I, and said unto the messenger who was speaking with me, saying,— What are these, my lord?

Then answered the messenger who was speaking with me, and said unto me, Knowest thou not what these are? And I said, No my lord. Then responded he, and spake unto me, saying, This is the word of Yahweh, unto Zerubbabel, saying,—

Who art thou? O great mountain? Before Zerubbabel! [brought down] to a plain!

And shall he bring forth the headstone, with thundering shouts! Beautiful! Beautiful! thereunto.
§ 8. *The Woman* "Lawlessness" conveyed in an *Ephah* to the Land of Shinar. (*Seventh Vision—same date.*)

Then came forward, the messenger who was talking with me,—and said unto me—

Lift up, I pray thee, thine eyes, and see what this is which is coming forth.

And I said,

What is it?

Then said he,

||This\ is an ephah\  that is coming forth.

And he said,

||This\ is their iniquity,\ throughout all the land.

And lo! a leaden disc uplifted,—and here\ a certain woman, sitting inside the ephah.

Then said he,

||This\ is Lawlessness.

So he thrust her back inside the ephah,—and then thrust the leaden weight into the mouth thereof.

Then lifted I up mine eyes and looked, and lo! Two Women coming forward, with the wind in their wings, and \[they\ had wings, like the wings of the stork,—and bare up the ephah, between the earth and the heavens.

Then said I unto the messenger who was speaking with me,—

Whither are they’ carrying the ephah?

And he said unto me,

To build for it a house in the land of Shinar,—so shall it be ready, and they shall settle it there, upon its own base.*

§ 9. *Four Chariots with Horses of divers Colours,*  (*Eighth Vision—same date.*)

And once more I lifted mine eyes, and lo! four chariots;* coming forward from between two mountains,—now \[the mountains\ were mountains of copper.\ 4 <In the first chariot > were red' horses; and <in the second chariot > black' horses;  and <in the third chariot > white' horses,—and <in the fourth chariot > horses spotted, deep red.

Then began I, and said, unto the messenger who was speaking with me,—

What are these, my lord?

And the messenger answered, and said unto me,—

||These\ are the four winds\ of the heavens, coming forward after each hath presented itself\ near the Lord of all the earth.\ 6 \[They in whose chariot are the black horses\ are going forth into the land of the North, and \[the white\ have gone forth after them,—and \[the spotted\]

* Or: "to the west of them"—the hinder sea being the west.
have gone forth into the land of the South; and the deep red have come forward and sought to go their way, that they might journey to and fro, in the land, so he said.

Go your way, journey to and fro in the land, and they journeyed to and fro in the land.

Then made he outcry beside me, and spake unto me, saying,—

See those who are going forth into the land of the North! I have settled my spirit in the land of the North.

§ 10. Crowning the Priest—Figurative.

Then came the word of Yahweh unto me, saying:

Take of them of the exile, of Heldai, and Tobijah, and of Jedaiah,—then shalt thou thyself enter; on that day, yea thou shalt enter into the house of Josiah, son of Zephaniah, with them; who have come out of Babylon; yea thou shalt take silver and gold, and make a crown;—and set it upon the head of Jehozadak, the high priest; then shalt thou speak unto him, saying;

Thus speaketh Yahweh of hosts, saying,—

Lo! a man of the house of Jehosua son of Jehozadak, the high priest; moreover he shall be priest upon his throne, and shall become a priest upon his throne, and the counsel of peace shall be between the two of them.

But the crown shall belong to Heldai and to Tobiah and to Jedaiah, and to the house of Zephaniah,—for a memorial in the temple of Yahweh.

And they who are afar off shall come in, and shall build at the temple of Yahweh, so shall ye know that Yahweh of hosts hath sent me unto you, and it shall come to pass, if ye will indeed hearken unto the voice of Yahweh your God:

§ 11. An Inquiry about Fasting, calls forth a Divine Protest that Formalism and Corruption had occasioned the Captivity; and a Promise of abundant Blessing, in which Gentiles should partake, provided only the needful Conditions were fulfilled: affording a Glimpse (viii. 7) of a wider Return from Exile than that from Babylon.

1 And it came to pass in the fourth year of Darius the king, that the word of Yahweh came unto Zechariah, on the fourth of the ninth month, in Chislev; yea when Belshazzar was king in Babylon.

2 And it came to pass in the fifth month, separating myself, as I have done these so many years;

3 Then came the word of Yahweh of hosts unto me, saying:

Speak thou unto all the people of the land, and unto the priests, saying,—

<When ye fasted and lamented in the fifth and in the seventh, even these seven years did ye really fast?] unto the Lord?

4 And when ye used to eat, and when ye used to drink was it not of your own accord ye did eat, and of your own accord ye did drink?

7 Should ye not have been doing] the things which Yahweh had proclaimed by the hand of the former prophets, while yet Jerusalem was inhabited and in peace, with her cities round about her, and the South; and the Lowland were inhabited?

8 And the word of Yahweh came unto Zechariah, saying:

Thus spake Yahweh of hosts, saying,—

<With true justice> give ye judgment, and loving-kindness and compassions observe one with another;

10 And the widow and the fatherless, the sojourner and the humbled do not ye oppress,—

11 Howbeit they refused to give heed, but put forth a rebellious shoulder, and their ears were made hard of hearing, that they might not hear; and <their heart> turned them into adamant, that they might not hear the law, nor the words which Yahweh of hosts sent by his spirit, through the former prophets,—

In which case render: "And thou shalt say unto him." Some cod. omit: "Yea" — G.n.

Some cod. omit: "Yea" — G.n.

So it shall be (w. Syr.).

Some cod. omits "and" — G.n.

So some, as pr. name; or else as abbreviation or misreading for "Josiah," ver. 10. Others again, as comm. noun, understanding: "And for the favour ("or" "courtesy" "of the son of Zephaniah," Ch. G.A.B. 336. R.V., m.

Some cod. omit: "even" — G.n.

Some cod. omit: "seven" — G.n.

This ver. appears to be unfinished.

"to stroke" or "smooth." Some cod. (w. 4 car. pr. edns.): "and the" — G.n.


ML.: "by the hand of."
and so there came great wrath from Yahweh of hosts. 10 Therefore came it to pass that—
<Just as he cried out, and they hearkened not.>
So used they to cry out, and I used not to hearken,*
Saith Yahweh of hosts;
But I whirled them over all the nations, whom they had not known, and the land was made desolate after them, that none passed through and returned,—
Yea they made of a delightful land—a desolation.

8 1 And the word of Yahweh of hosts came, saying:*

2 Thus saith Yahweh of hosts,
I am jealous for Zion, with a great jealousy,—
Yea, with great wrath am I jealous for her.

3 Thus saith Yahweh,
I have returned unto Zion, And will make my habitation in the midst of Jerusalem,—
And Jerusalem shall be called
The city of fidelity, and
The mountain of Yahweh of hosts
The mountain of holiness.

4 Thus saith Yahweh of hosts,
Yet shall old men and old women sit in the broadways of Jerusalem,—
Yea, each one with his staff in his hand for multitude of days:
And the broadways of the city shall be full of boys and girls,—playing in the broadways thereof.

5 Thus saith Yahweh of hosts,<Because it will be marvellous in the eyes of the remnant of this people, in those days>—
In mine own eyes also shall it be marvellous? Demandeth Yahweh of hosts.

6 Thus saith Yahweh of hosts,
Behold me! saving my people Out of the land of the dawn,— and Out of the land of the going in of the sun;
And I will bring them in, And they shall have their habitation in the midst of Jerusalem,—
And shall become my people, And I will be their God, In faithfulness and in righteousness.

9 Thus saith Yahweh of hosts,
Let your hands be strong, ye who are hearing, in these days, these words,—from the mouth of the prophets who <on the day the house of Yahweh of hosts was founded> [foretold] that the temple should be built:—

10 That <before those days> [hire for man] could not be obtained, And <hire for beast> was there none,—
And <neither to him who went out, nor to him who came in> was there success by reason of the danger, Yea I let all men loose, each one against his neighbour.

11 But [now] <not as in the former days> am I to this remnant of the people,—
Declareth Yahweh of hosts;
For the seed shall be secure—
The vine shall yield her fruit, and The land yield her increase, and The heavens yield their dew,—
And I will cause this remnant of the people to inherit all these things.

12 And it shall come to pass that—
<Just as ye had become a curse among the nations, O house of Judah and house of Israel>—
<So will I save you, and ye shall become a blessing,—
Do not fear, let your hands be strong.>

13 For thus saith Yahweh of hosts,
<Just as I planned to bring calamity upon you, when your fathers provoked me, Saith Yahweh of hosts,—
And I relented not>—
<So have I again planned, in these days, to do good unto Jerusalem, and unto the house of Judah,—
Do not fear!>

14 These are the things which ye shall do: Speak ye the truth, every man with his neighbour, <Truth and the sentence of peace> pronounce ye in your gates;
And let no man devise the injury of his neighbour in your heart, <And the oath of falsehood> do not love,—
For all these are things which I hate. Declareth Yahweh.

15 And the word of Yahweh of hosts came unto me, saying:—

16 Thus saith Yahweh of hosts—
The fast of the fourth, and the fast of the fifth, and the fast of the seventh, and the fast of the eleventh shall become to the house of Judah a gladness and a rejoicing, and pleasant appointed meetings,—
But <truth and peace> see that ye love.***

17 Thus saith Yahweh of hosts,—
It shall yet be that there shall come in peoples, and the inhabitants of many cities;

* Or: “So they shall cry out and I will not hearken.” Cp. O.G. 704.
** Some cod. (w. 3 ear. pr. edna. Aram. and Syr.): "unto me saying"—G.N.
*** Some cod. (w. Sep.)—"I love ye." G.N. As to the rendering, cp. O.G. 292.
ZECHARIAH VIII. 21—23; IX. 1—13.

21 And the inhabitants of one city shall go unto them of another saying, Let us be going on to pacify the face of Yahweh, and to seek Yahweh of hosts,—
   6 So shall they go; I will cut off the arrogance of the Philistines;
   7 And will take away his reeking prey out of his mouth, and his abominations, from between his teeth,
   But <he that is left > will belong to our God,
   8 So shall he become as a chief in Judah, and || Ekron || as a Jebusite!

22 ||Thus|| saith Yahweh of hosts,< In those days> [it shall be] that ten men out of all the tongues of the nations shall take hold,—yea, take hold of the skirt of every one that is a Jew, saying—We will go with you!
   For we have heard [that] || God || is with you.

   [PART II.—Some Undated Prophecies, one of which is in the New Testament (Matt. xxvii. 9) Attributed to Jeremiah.]

§ 12. An Oracle, in the manner of the Earlier Prophets; in which, with dramatic suddenness, Jerusalem's King appears, secures Peace to the Nations, and attains to World-wide Dominion in which also the Prophet enacts the part of an Unsuccessful Shepherd, who is contemptuously dismissed; and in which a Worthless Shepherd is represented, who receives condign Punishment.

9 The oracle of the word of Yahweh on the land of Hadraich,*
   And || Damascus || shall be the resting-place thereof,—
   For || Yahweh || hath an eye—
   To mankind, and
   To all the tribes of Israel; 1
   2 || Moreover also || || Hamath || adjoineth thereto,
   || Tyre and Zidon ||—because very wise;
   3 Therefore did Tyre build a stronghold for herself,—
   And did heap up silver like dust,
   Yea gold like the mire of the lanes.
   4 Lo! || My Lord || shall dispossess her, and smite into the sea, her fortresses,—
   And || she herself || <in fire> shall be consumed.

   5 Ashkelon || shall see || and fear,
   || Gaza || also, which shall write in great anguish, 2
   || Ekron || also, because abashed, is her expectation,—
   And the king || shall perish || from Gaza,
   And || Ashkelon || not be inhabited;*

   6 And there shall be seated a half-breed in Ashdod,—
   So will I cut off the arrogance of the Philistines;
   7 And will take away his reeking prey out of his mouth, and his abominations, from between his teeth,
   But <he that is left> <even he> shall belong to our God,—
   8 So shall he become as a chief in Judah, and || Ekron || as a Jebusite!

9 Exult greatly, O daughter of Zion, Shout in triumph, O daughter of Jerusalem, Lo! || thy king || cometh unto thee, || Vindicated and victorious || is he,—
   Lowly, and riding upon an ass, Yea, upon a colt, a young ass. 3

10 So will he* cut off
   The chariot out of Ephraim, and
   The horse out of Jerusalem, And the war-bow shall be cut off, So shall he speak peace to the nations, And || his dominion || shall be from sea to sea, And from the river [Euphrates] to the ends of the earth. 1

11 || As for thee also ||—
   <By the blood of thy covenant> have I sent forth thy prisoners out of a pit, wherein is no water.
   12 Return to the stronghold, ye prisoners of hope,—
   <Even to-day> do I declare—
   <Double> will I return to thee!

13 For I have bent for me—Judah,< As a bow > have I grasped Ephraim, Thus will I rouse up thy sons, O Zion, against the sons of Greece, 9 And will make thee as the sword of a mighty one.

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[a] || Damascus ||
[b] || Ezekiel ||
[c] || Gaza ||
[d] || Hamath ||
[e] || Tyre and Zidon ||
[f] || Ashkelon ||
[g] || Ekron ||
[h] || Jerusalem's King ||
[i] || World-wide Dominion ||
[j] || Unsuccessful Shepherd ||
[k] || Worthless Shepherd ||
[l] || My Lord ||
[m] || Gaza ||
[n] || Ekron ||
[o] || Ashkelon ||
[p] || Gaza ||
[q] || Ekron ||
[r] || Ashkelon ||

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[Notes on the passage:]

*a. LXX.: em. king, cp. O.G.
   b. Or.: "dwell."
   c. Or.: "foreigner"—T.G.
   d. ML.: "his bloods." Perhp.
   e. However: "illegal sacrifice."
   g. So Everest, 863. But perhp.
   h. "I will encamp near my house as a garrison, so that none pass by or return."
   i. Or.: "by thy covenant blood."
   k. Or.: "high fortress."
   l. ML.: "filled." prob. supply [my hand with].
   m. So it shd be (w. Sep.)—G.N.
But [Yahweh] <over them> will appear, And forth shall go, as lightning, his arrow,—
Yea [My Lord Yahweh] <with a horn> will blow,
And will move along in the whirlwinds of the south.

Yahweh of hosts! will throw a covering over them,
So shall they eat, and trample underfoot sling-stones,
And shall drink—shall* about as with wine,—
And shall be filled like tossing-bowls,—
Like the corners of an altar.

So will Yahweh their God [save them] on that day.
Yea <as a flock of sheep> his people,—
For [they shall be like] the jewels of a diadem* sparkling* over his land.

For how excellent it is!
Yea how beautiful!
||Corn|| shall make the young men' flourish,
And new wine' the maidens.

10 1 Ask ye from Yahweh rain, in the time of the latter rain,*
Yahweh* who causeth flashes of lightning,—
And <rain in abundant showers> giveth he unto them,;
<To every man> herbage in the field;
For ||the household gods|| have spoken vanity And ||the diviners|| have had vision of falsehood,
And <deceitful> dreams do they relate,
<Vainly> do they consolate,<
For this reason> have they moved about like a flock,
They suffer ill, because there is no shepherd.

Against the shepherds is kindled mild anger, And <upon the leaders of the flock> I will bring punishment,—
For Yahweh of hosts hath visited his flock, the house of Judah, And will make them like his noble horse* in battle:
<From him> the commander!
<From him> the supporter,*
<From him> the war-horse,—
<From him> shall proceed every one that driveth on, together;
So shall they become like mighty ones, trampling on the mire of lanes, in battle, And they will fight, because ||Yahweh|| is with them,—
And will abash the riders of horses.

6 So will I make mighty ones of the house of Judah, And <the house of Joseph> will I save, And will cause them to continue, because I have had compassion upon them,
So shall they be as though I had not rejected them,—
For ||Yahweh|| will be their God, and will answer them;
And they* shall be as the mighty one of Ephraim, And their heart [shall rejoice], as through wine,—
Yea [their children] shall see and rejoice, Their heart [shall exult] in Yahweh.
I will signal for them, and will gather them, because I have ransomed them,—
And they shall multiply, according as they have* multiplied;
<Though I scatter them among the peoples> Yet <in places far away> shall they remember me,—
And they shall live with their children, and shall return; And I will bring them back out of the land of Egypt, And <out of Assyria> will I gather them,—
And <into the land of Gilead and Lebanon> will I bring them, And [room] shall not be found for them: 
<Though he pass through a sea of affliction>* Yet shall he smite the sea, with its waves; And the roaring depths of the Nile [shall appear dry];—
So shall be brought down the pride of Assyria, And ||the sceptre of Egypt|| shall depart; And I will make them mighty in Yahweh, And [in his name] shall they march to and fro,—
Declareth Yahweh.

11 Open, O Lebanon, thy doors,— That a fire may devour thy cedars.
Howl, fir-tree, for fallen is the cedar, Because [the majestic ones] are spoiled: Howl, ye oaks of Bashan, For the inaccessible* forest [hath come down].
The noise of the howling of the shepherds, For spoiled* is their majesty,— The noise of the roaring of the young lions, For spoiled* are the proud banks of the Jordan.

* Or transfer both divine names: ||Adonay, Yahweh||
* So in many MSS. (w. 7 ear. edns.); but some cod. (w. 8 ear. edns.) read: "and shall"—G.n.
* Or: "stones of a crown."
* Or: "complacence" — O.G. 851v.
* Cp. Deu. xi, 11, n.
Some cod. (w. Syr.): "you"—G.n.
Or: "bell-wethers."
ML: "be-gote."
Cp. Is. xiv, 9; Jer. ii. 40.
"His splendid war-horses"—G.A.S. "The horse of his majesty in battle"—O.G.
ML: "corner-stone."
ML: "tent-pin."

A sp. v.r. (sevir): "he" — G.n.
ML: "hiss," or "whistle."
Or: "revive." O.G. and others point the verb so as to make it causative: "shall preserve alive their children:" or: "renew" (Sep.,) "bring up" (G.A.S.)
Sep.: "they."
Or: "a narrow sea" (and so Sep.), "in the sea—the waves" — Sep.; "the sea of breakers"—G.A.S.
Or: "they shall walk in his name"—G.O. But (w. a different reading): "boast themselves"—Sep. and Syr., G.A.S.
So word, but read: "vintage" ("vintage-wood.") In some cod. (w. 2 ear. edns.) both "writen" and read: "vintage-G.n. O.G. (130, 131) prefers what is written ("inaccessible").
Thus saith Yahweh my God,—
Tend thou the flock doomed to slaughter:*
Whose buyers slay them, and are not held guilty,
And whose sellers say—
Blessed be Yahweh, that I am become rich,*
And so [their own shepherds] have no pity upon them.
Surely I will have pity no longer upon the inhabitants of the earth.
Declareth Yahweh,—
Therefore lo! I am delivering up mankind,
Every man into the hand of his neighbour,*
And into the hand of his king,
And they will crush the earth.
Nor will I deliver out of their hand.
So I tended the flock doomed to slaughter,* for the sheep-merchants,*—and took unto me two staves, <the one> I called Grace, and <the other> I called Union,* thus I tended the sheep. * And I sent off three shepherds, in one month,—for impatient was my soul with them, moreover also [their soul] felt a loathing against me.* Then said I—
I will not tend you,—
The dying* may die, and
The disappearing* may disappear, and
The remainder* may devour one another.*
So I took my staff Grace, and cut it in two,—that I might set aside my covenant which I had solemnised with all the peoples.* * When it was broken, on that day then did the sheepermchant who were watching me [know] that <the word of Yahweh> it was.* Then said I unto them,
If it be good in your eyes* give me my wage.
And if not* forbear.
So they weighed out my wage, thirty pieces of silver. * * Then said Yahweh unto me,
Cast it into the treasury,* The magnificent price* at which I had been valued by them. * * * * * * Then cut I in two my second* staff, even Union,*—that I might break the brotherhood between Judah and Israel.* Then said Yahweh unto me,—
Yet further* take thee the implements of a worthless shepherd.
For lo! I am raising up a shepherd in the land.
The disappearing* will he not visit,
The straying* will he not seek,
And <the fractured>* will he not bind up,—
<The weak>* will he not nourish, But <the flesh of the fat>* will he eat,
And <their hoofs>* will he break in pieces.
Alas! for my worthless shepherd,* who forsook* the flock,
A sword* upon his arm,
And upon his right eye!—
[His arm] shall be [utterly withered],
And [his right eye] shall be [wholly darkened].

§ 13. A Second Oracle, in which is foretold and portrayed a Final Siege of Jerusalem by all Nations, out of which, by the Interposition of One who had been Pierced, the City, after Extreme Peril and Suffering, shall be triumphantly delivered.

The oracle of the word of Yahweh on Israel,—
Declareth Yahweh—
Stretching out the heavens, and
Founding the earth, and
Fashioning the spirit of man within him:
Lo! I am making Jerusalem a bowl of reeling to all the peoples, round about,—
[Moreover also] <on Judah> shall it be* in the siege against Jerusalem;
And it shall come to pass, in that day, That I will make Jerusalem a lifting-stone, to all the peoples, [All who seek to lift her] shall [cut themselves in pieces],—
Though all the nations of the earth [gather themselves together against her].

In that day* Declareth Yahweh,
I will smite every horse with terror,
And his rider with madness,—
And <over the house of Judah> will I keep opening mine eyes, And <every horse of the peoples> will I smite with blindness.
Then will the chiefs of Judah say' in their hearts,—
<A strength unto me> [would be] the inhabitants of Jerusalem, in Yahweh of hosts, their God.
In that day* will I make the chiefs of Judah
Like a pan of fire among sticks, and
Like a torch of fire in a sheaf,
So shall they devour [on the right hand and on the left] all the peoples round about ;
So shall Jerusalem yet be inhabited [in her own place], as Jerusalem.*

* ML: "the flock of slaughter." * Or read: "for he hath enriched me." * Merely changing the vowels, the Heb. may be rendered: "his shepherd*; and so G.A.S.* So it shd be (w. Syr.)—G.n. * See n. on ver. 7.

* Some cod. (w. 2 car. pr. eds. and Sep.) read: "for the worthless shepherds* (pl.) but others (w. Aram. Syr. Vol.)—G.n. * Some scholars omit the "on," so as to read: "Judah shall be in the siegeagainst*—O.G.A. B. Cp. ver. 5.

* Cp. O.G. 39 (I, 7, b).
But Yahweh will save the tents of Judah first,—
Lest the honour of the house of David,
And the honour of the inhabitant of Jerusalem,
Should be magnified over Judah.

In that day will Yahweh throw a covering around the inhabitants of Jerusalem,
So shall the tottering among them, in that day, become like David,—
And the house of David—
Like God,
Like the messenger of Yahweh, before them.
And it shall come to pass, in that day,—
That I will seek to destroy all the nations, that come against Jerusalem.

But I will pour out
Upon the house of David and
Upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem,
The spirit of favour, and of supplications,
And they will look unto me, whom they have pierced,—
And will wail over him,
As one waileth over an only son,
And will make bitter outcry over him,
As one maketh bitter outcry over a first-born.

In that day will the wailing be great
in Jerusalem,
As the wailing of Hadadrimmon in the valley of Megiddon;
So shall the land mourn,—
Family by family, apart,—
The family of the house of David apart,
And their wives apart;
The family of the house of Nathan apart,
And their wives apart;
The family of the house of Levi apart,
And their wives apart;
The family of Shimei apart,—
And their wives apart;

All the families that remain,—
Family by family, apart,—
And their wives, apart.

In that day there shall be an opened fountain, —
For the house of David, and
For the inhabitants of Jerusalem,—
For sin and for uncleanness.

And it shall come to pass, in that day,
Declareth Yahweh of hosts,
That I will cut off the names of idols out of the land,
And they shall not be remembered any more,—
Moreover also (even the prophets and the spirit of impurity) will I cause to pass away out of the land.
So shall it come about that (when any man shall prophesy again) then will his own father and his own mother, of whom he was born, (say unto him)—
Thou shalt not live!
For (falsehood) hast thou spoken in the name of Yahweh,—
So will his own father and his own mother of whom he was born, (pierce him through),
when he prophesieth,
Yea it shall come to pass, in that day, that the prophets (will turn pale) every man by reason of his vision when he prophesieth,—
neither will they put on a mantle of hair to deceive.
But he will say,
<No prophet> am I,—
<One tilling the ground> am I, for (one of the common people) hath owned me from my youth.
Then will one say unto him,
What are these wounds between thy hands?
And he will say,
Wherewith I was wounded in the house of them who loved me.
O Sword! awake
Against my shepherd,
Even against the man that is my companion
Urgeth Yahweh of hosts,—
Smite the shepherd, and let the flock be scattered,
Howbeit I will turn back my hand over the little ones.
And it shall come to pass, in all the land,
Declareth Yahweh,
Two-thirds therein shall be cut off, and expire,—
But (a third) shall be left therein;
And I will bring the third into the fire,
And will smelt them as one smelteth silver,
And will try them, as one trieth gold,—
(If it) will call upon my name,
And (If) it will answer it, and will say,
<My people> it is! And (It) will say,
Yahweh is my God!

Lo! upon the day cometh, pertaining to Yahweh, —
When apportioned shall be thy spoil in thy midst;

Some cod. (w. Sep., Syr., Vul.): "at the first.
—G.n. [But does not the reason wh. follows favour the present Heb. text?]
Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns., Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.): "inhabitants" (pl.)—G.n.
Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.): "inhabitants" (pl.)—G.n.
Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns., Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.): "inhabitants"—G.n.
Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.): "inhabitants"—G.n.
Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns., Aram., Sep.)—G.n.
Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.): "inhabitants"—G.n.
Some cod. (w. 1 ear. pr. edn., Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.): "inhabitants"—G.n.
Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns., Aram., Sep., Syr., Vul.): "inhabitants"—G.n.

So the Western Massorites; the Eastern write: "unto him". In some cod., "me" is written, but "him" read; in others (w. 1 ear. pr. edn.): "him" is both written and read—G.n.
In some cod., "Hadar-rimmon" (two words); or, "Haddad-rimmon"—G.n. Cp. 2 Ki. xxiii. 29; 2 Ch. xxxv. 22-24. But see O.G. p. 218.
"Or: "women." "Permanently opened"—Driver, Introd. 361.
Cp. ver. 3.
Some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns. and Aram.) add: So it shall be (w. Sep.)—"any more"—G.n.
G.n.
2 Yea I will gather together all the nations unto Jerusalem, to battle; And the city [shall be captured], And the houses [plundered], And [the women] ravished,— And half of the city [shall go forth] into exile, But [the remainder of the people] shall not be cut off out of the city.

3 Then will Yahweh go forth, and fight against those nations,— Just as he did in the day when he fought, in the day of battle;

4 Yea his feet [shall stand] in that day, on the Mount of Olivet, which is before Jerusalem on the east, And the Mount of Olives [shall be asunder] from the midst thereof, Towards the east and Towards the west. An exceeding great valley,— And half of the mountain [shall give way] toward the north, and half of it toward the south.

5 Then shall ye flee to the valley of my mountains, For the valley of the mountains [shall reach] very near, Yea, ye shall flee, just as ye fled from before the earthquake,* in the days of Uzziah king of Judah,— Then [shall arrive], Yahweh my God, [All thy] holy ones with thee!

6 And it shall come to pass, in that day,— That there shall be no light, [The bright stars] shall be withdrawn; And it shall be a day by itself, [The same] shall be known unto Yahweh— Not day. Nor night,— But it shall come to pass, that in that evening time— there shall be light. And it shall come to pass, in that day, That there shall go forth living waters, out of Jerusalem, Half of them unto the sea before, and Half of them unto the sea behind, <In summer and in winter> shall it be.

7 So will Yahweh become king, over all the earth.— <In that day> Shalt there be one Yahweh, And [his Name] be one.

10 All the land shall turn into a plain, From Geba to Rimmon, south of Jerusalem,— And shall lift herself on high and abide in her own place, From the gate of Benjamin up to the place of the first gate, up to the corner gate, And from the tower of Hananeel up to the wine-presses of the king.

11 So shall men dwell therein, And [utter destruction] shall not be any more,— But Jerusalem [shall abide] in security.

12 And this shall be the plague, wherewith Yahweh will plague all the peoples, who have made war against Jerusalem,— His flesh [shall be made to rot] while he is standing upon his feet, And [his eyes] shall rot in their sockets, And [his tongue] shall rot in their mouth;

13 And it shall come to pass, in that day, That there shall be a great confusion from Yahweh among them,— And they will lay hold ev'ry one upon the hand of his neighbour, And his hand [will rise up] against the hand of his neighbour;

14 [Moreover also] Judah will fight with Jerusalem,— And the wealth of all the nations round about [shall be gathered together], Gold and silver and apparel, in great abundance.

15 And [so] shall be the plague of the horse, the mule, the camel, and the ass, and all the beasts' which shall be in those camps, — Like this plague!

16 And it shall come to pass, that <as for every one that is left, out of all the nations that came against Jerusalem> That they shall come up, from year to year, To bow down to the king, Yahweh of hosts, And to celebrate the festival of booths.

17 And it shall come to pass that— [Whoso shall not come up, out of the families of the earth, unto Jerusalem, to bow down to the king, Yahweh of hosts],— There shall not, on them', be any rain.

18 And <if the family of Egypt shall not come up, and shall not enter in, upon whom there fell any of these things> Then shall smite them the plague wherewith Yahweh [did] plague the nations, because they came not up to celebrate the festival of booths.
§ 1. Yahweh declares his Love for Jacob, and his Disapprobation of Esau—each considered as a People.

1 ¹ The oracle of the word of Yahweh, unto Israel,—by the hand of Malachi.
2 I have loved you, Saith Yahweh, And yet ye say, Wherein hast thou loved us? Is not Esau thy brother? Enquireth Yahweh, Yet have I loved Jacob,
3 And <Esau> have I hated,— And made his mountains a desolation, And his inheritance [a dwelling] for the jackals of the wilderness.
4 <Whereas Edom may say>, We are laid waste, but we will again build the desolate places> Thus saith Yahweh of hosts: They may build, But I will pull down,— And men shall call them, The Boundary of Lawlessness, and The people with whom Yahweh hath indignation unto times age-abiding;
5 And your own eyes shall see,— And ye yourselves shall say, Yahweh be magnified beyond the boundary of Israel.

§ 2. A Divine Complaint against the People, and especially the Priests, for Disgraceful Negligence and Dishonesty in the Temple Worship: enforced by reference to the hopeful Attitude of Gentile Nations and to the Covenant with Levi.

6 If a son will honour a father, And thy servant his lord,— If then [a father]: I am' where is mine honour?
7 Wherein 'have we despised thy Name? in bringing near upon mine altar, polluted food, while yet ye say, Wherein have we polluted thee? Because ye say, <As for the table of Yahweh> is a thing to be despised: it is'
And when ye bring near the blind as a sacrifice, [saying]— No harm! a
8 Or when ye bring near the lame or the sick, [saying]— No harm! a
Offer it, I pray you, unto thy pasha, Will he accept thee? Or lift up thy countenance? Saith Yahweh of hosts.

9 Now therefore, pacify, I pray you, the face of God, that he may grant us favour,— <At your hands> hast this come to pass, b Will he lift up the countenances [of any of you]? Saith Yahweh of hosts.
10 Who is there even among you that will shut the doors, so as not to set light to mine altar, for nothing?" I can take no' pleasure in you, Saith Yahweh of hosts, And <your present> can I not accept at your hand.

11 For <from the rising of the sun, even unto the going in thereof> great' is my Name, among the nations, and <in every place> [incense] is offered to my Name, and a pure present,—for great' is my Name among the nations, Saith Yahweh of hosts.

a Or: "nothing' wrong!" b Some cod.: "At your own hands hath this be- fallen you"—G.n.
But ye are profaning me, in that ye say,
As for the table of the Lord, it is;
And as for his produce, contemptible is his food.

And ye have said,
Lo! what a weariness!
And ye have snuffed at Me;
Saith Yahweh of hosts,
And have brought in the torn and the lame and the sick, thus have ye brought the present,
Could I accept it at your hand?
Saith Yahweh. 4

But accursed is he that defraudeth,
Who when there is in his flock a male yet voweth and sacrificeth a corrupt thing to the Lord,*
For a great king am I.
Saith Yahweh of hosts,
And [my Name] is reverenced among the nations.

§ 3. The People charged with Unfaithfulness to their Matrimonial Obligations, and with affirming Wrong to be Right.

Is there not one Father to us all? Did not [one God] create us? Wherefore should we deal treacherously one with another, 6 profaning the covenant of our fathers?

Judah hath dealt treacherously, And an abomination hath been wrought in Israel, and in Jerusalem,—
For Judah had profaned the holy place of Yahweh, which he had loved, and hath taken to himself the daughter of a foreign god.

May Yahweh [cut off], from the man that doeth it—him that crieth out and him that answereth, 7 out of the tents of Jacob,— Him also that bringeth near a present to Yahweh of hosts.

And <this, a second time> will ye do, covering with tears, the altar of Yahweh, weeping and making outcry,—because he will not again turn unto the gift, and receive [it] with acceptance, at your hands?

Yet ye say,
For what cause?
Because [Yahweh] hath been witness between thee and the wife of thy youth, with whom thou hast dealt treacherously, though she was thy consort, 9 and thy covenant's wife.

Now was it not [One] who made [you] who had the residue of the spirit? 10

12 For the lips of a priest should keep knowledge,
And a deliverance should men seek at his mouth,—
For the messenger of Yahweh of hosts he is.

But ye have departed out of the way,
Ye have caused multitudes to stumble at the deliverance,—
Ye have violated the covenant of Levi,
Saith Yahweh of hosts.

9 Therefore [I also] will suffer you to be despised and of no account, unto all the people,*—
In proportion as none of you have been keeping my ways,
But have had respect to persons, in giving your deliverance.

In some cod.: "me" is both written and read—G.n.

4 Heb.: "a'hanad; So the Eastern Masoretic; but the Western reads: " to Yahweh," and so MT.
5 Heb.: "mild," "dung;"
6 Heb.: "instruction;"
7 Heb.: "equity;"
8 Heb.: "hath been," "taken into his owner-ship," "married;"
9 In some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns., Sep., Vul.), "people;" G.n. [Perh. ="tribes."]
10 In some cod. (w. 2 ear. pr. edns., Sep., Vul.), "watcher and waker;" i.e., watcher who crieth out, and almoner who answereth, whether in the temple or on the city walls. Or of "plaintiff and respondent.
11 Or: "mate."
What, then, of that One? 
He was seeking a godly seed. 
Therefore should ye take heed to your spirit, and 
<with the wife of thy youth> do not thou deal treacherously.

16 For he hateth Divorce, —
Saith Yahweh, God of Israel, 
Him also who covereth with violence his 
own clothing. 
Therefore should ye take heed to your spirit, and 
not deal treacherously.

17 Ye have wearied Yahweh with your words, 
and yet ye say, 
Wherein have we been wearisome? 
When ye have said, 
<Everyone who doeth wrong> is right 
in the eyes of Yahweh, and <in them> he hath taken delight, or, 
Where is the God of justice?

§ 4. A Sudden Visit of the Divine Purifier foretold: 
the Object, Results and Need of such a Visit— 
a Gloomy Outlook.

3 Behold me! sending my messenger, 
Who will prepare a way before me,— 
And shall come to his temple 
The Lord whom ye are seeking, 
Even the messenger of the covenant in 
whom ye are delighting. 
Lo! he cometh! Saith Yahweh of hosts.

5 But who may endure the day of his 
coming? 
And who is he that can stand' when he 
appeareth? 
For he is like a refiner's fire, 
And like fuller's alkali; 
Therefore will he sit as a refiner and purifier of 
silver, 
And will purify the sons of Levi, 
And will smelt them, as gold and as 
silver; 
So shall they belong to Yahweh, 
Offering a gift in righteousness.

4 Then shall the gift of Judah and Jerusalem 
be pleasant to Yahweh,— 
As in the days of age-past times, 
And as in the ancient years.

5 Therefore will I draw near unto you for 
judgment, 
And will become a swift witness 
Against the matterers of incantations, and 
Against the adulterers, and 
Against them that swear to a falsehood,—and 
Against them who rob the hire of the 
hireling, the widow and the fatherless, 
And that drive away the sojourner, 
And do not reprove me, 
Saith Yahweh of hosts.

6 <Because I, Yahweh> have not changed; 
therefore <ye, the sons of Jacob> have not 
been utterly consumed.

7 <From the days of your fathers> have ye 
departed from my statutes, and not 
observed them, 
Return ye unto me, 
That I may return unto you, 
Saith Yahweh of hosts.

8 <Because I, Yahweh> have not changed; 
therefore <ye, the sons of Jacob> have not 
been utterly consumed.

8 Will <a son of earth> defraud <God>? 
Nevertheless <ye> have been defrauding 
me, 
And yet ye say, 
Wherein have we defrauded thee? 
In the tithe and the offering.

9 <With a curse> have ye been cursing. 
And yet <me> have ye been defrauding,— the whole nation. 
Bring ye all the tithe into the storehouse, 
that there may be food in my 
house, 
Yea, I pray you, put me to the proof hereby, 
Saith Yahweh of hosts, 
whether I will not open to you the storehouses 
of the heavens, and pour out for you 
blessing, until there be no room.

10 Then will I rebuke, for you, the devourer 
that he spoil not, for you, the fruit of the 
ground,— 
Neither shall the vine in the field be barren to you, 
Saith Yahweh of hosts.

11 So shall all the nations pronounce you 
happy,— 
For <ye> shall become, a land of delight, 
Saith Yahweh of hosts.

12 <Stout against me> have been your words, 
Saith Yahweh,— 
And yet ye say, 
What have we spoken, one to another, 
against thee?

13 Or: "divine." 
Text difficult to render. 
Prob. elliptical: perhaps corrupt. For various 
suggestions see G.A.S. 
Among conjectural emendations Wellhausen's 
seems best: "Hath 
not the same God created 
and sustained your (our) 
breath? And what does 
He desire? A seed of 
God." "Spirit," how- 
ever, is perhaps better 
than "breath," as lead- 
ing to the next words: 
Therefore should ye take 
heed to your spirit," etc. 
M.C.T. "let no one deal treacherously." But 
some cod. (w. Aram., 
Sep., Vul.) have: "do 
not thou," as in the text. 
Cp. G.N. 
Supposed to be a figurative 
termination to the wife. 
Cp. the Lexicon. 
Some cod.: "All who do 
wrong are." Cp. chap. 
v, 1—6. 
Heb.: M-dhān. Some 
cod.: "the Lord also," 
or "even the Lord." — 
G.N.

8 Cp. Mi. i. 2. 
Some cod. (w. 3 ear, pr. 
edna, [1 Robb.] and Sep.) 
add: "in my name — 
G.N. 
Such (according to the 
St. Petersburg Codex) 
was the original reading. 

4 As much as to say—
"Calling upon your- 
selves divine vengeance; 
punish you if you are 
not good worshippers, 
etc., and yet all the while 
defrauding Me." 
Lit.: "the nation the 
whole of it!" Cp. O.G. 
4d, 4 (a).
MALACHI III. 14–18; IV. 1–6.

14 Ye have said, Vain is it to serve God,—and What' profit When we have kept his charge, or When we have walked gloomily before Yahweh of hosts?

11 § Now therefore, we are pronouncing happy—the proud,— and
The doers of lawlessness have [even been built up], and
[They who have put God to the proof] have even been delivered.

§ 5. A Faithful Few, and their Rewards in Coming Day of Doom.

16 § Then, they who revered Yahweh [conver'd, one with another].—
And Yahweh hearkened, and heard,
And there was written a book of remembrance before him,
For them who revered Yahweh,
And for such as thought of his Name.

17 Therefore shall they be mine,
Saith Yahweh of hosts,
in the day, for which I am preparing treasure,—
And I will deal tenderly with them,
Just as a man [dealeth tenderly] with his own son who is serving him.

19 So shall ye return, and see the difference,
Between the righteous and the lawless,—
Between him that serveth God, and him that serveth him not.

4 § 1 For lo! [the day] cometh, that burneth as a furnace,—

And [all the proud and everyone who worketh lawlessness] shall be [stubble],
And the day that cometh [shall consume them utterly].

Saith Yahweh of hosts,
that it shall leave them neither root nor branch.

2 § So shall the sun of righteousness [arise to you who revere my Name], with healing in his wings,—
And ye shall come forth and leap for joy like calves let loose from the stall;

3 And ye shall tread down the lawless, for they shall be ashes under the soles of your feet,—
in the day when I am working with effect,
Saith Yahweh of hosts.

§ 6. The Law of Moses to be Remembered, and Elijah to be looked for to do Reconciling Work.

4 Remember ye the law of Moses my servant,— which I commanded him in Horeb, for all Israel.
Statutes and regulations.

5 Lo! I am sending unto you' Elijah the prophet,—
Before the coming of the great' and awful' day of Yahweh;

6 And he shall bring back
The heart of the fathers' unto the children,
And the heart of the children' unto their fathers,—
Lest I come, and smite the land, with utter destruction.

*b Or: "concerning,"
*c Or: "earth,"
cod. Vul.: "all who work" (pl.).

Some cod. (w. 4 ear. pr. edn. Amaw, Sep., Syr.)
Some cod. (w. Syr.): "a record was written in a book of r."
and in some cod. it is so to be read, though written as in text —G.n.
SPECIAL NOTE
ON
THE APOCRYPHA.

It was once customary to bind up the Apocrypha between the authorised versions of the Old and New Testaments. This has now ceased, and as a consequence this curious, interesting, and instructive part of Jewish literature is now known only to scholars. Under these circumstances, the following account of the Apocrypha, condensed from Hastings' "Dictionary of the Bible" (T. & T. Clark), may be found useful.

The word "Apocrypha" is applied by English-speaking Protestants to the following collection of books and parts of books—l. Eedras, II. Eedras, Tobit, Judith, Additions to Esther, The Wisdom of Solomon, The Wisdom of Sirach or Ecclesiasticus, Baruch (chap. vi., Epistle of Jeremy), The Song of the Three Holy Children, The History of Susannah, The History of the Destruction of Bel and the Dragon (ix., x., and xi. are Additions to the Book of Daniel), The Prayer of Manasses, 1. Maccabees, II. Maccabees. The collection consists of the excess of the Latin Vulgate over the Hebrew Old Testament; and this excess is due to the Greek LXX. ["Sep."] from which the old Latin Version was made. The difference between the Protestant and Roman Catholic Old Testament goes back, then, to a difference between Palestinian and Alexandrian Jews.

The word "Apocrypha," meaning "hidden," was no doubt first applied to books in a quite literal sense—of books kept from the public. The hiding of a book was easy when copies were few. It might be done on two opposite grounds—to keep from outsiders secrets laws or wisdom, or because the contents were judged to be useless or harmful. Official Judaism rejected these hidden books, and declared for the exclusive recognition of the twenty-four books of the Canon. The Catholic Church decided that the Apocrypha were not to be regarded as sacred Scriptures, since publicity and universality were marks of genuineness and truth. Protestantism went over to the Jewish usage, applying the words to the books withdrawn by it from the commonly accepted Canon, though this no longer meant withdrawn from public reading and common use, but only from full authority for doctrine—not disapproved, but recommended as good and useful, not secret or hidden in origin, meaning or use. The evil name, however, helped to lower the first estimate of the books.

In the Eastern Church clearness and consistency have never been reached. In the Latin Church there was an inclination to let Christian usage, rather than scholarly theory, determine the place of the Apocrypha in the Canon. Jerome strongly pressed the sole validity of the Hebrew Canon, but nevertheless gave these books an intermediate position. Augustine stands for the Catholic principle as determining the Canon, but reveals a growing sense of the secondary authority or security of the Apocrypha. Carlistadt vindicates Jerome's position. Luther wavers, but in his Bible (completed 1534) the Apocrypha stands between O. T. and N. T., with the title: "A., that is books which are not held equal to the sacred Scriptures, and nevertheless are useful and good to read." Calvin reaffirms Jerome's view. It was not until 1827, after two years' sharp dispute, that the British and Foreign Bible Society decided to exclude the Apocrypha from all its publications of the Bible. Within the Church of England the number of readings has been, at a comparatively recent date, reduced. In the Revision of Luther's Bible (1829) the Apocrypha still stands, with Luther's title. The modern historical interest is putting these writings in their true place as significant documents of a most important era in religious history.
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DEUTERONOMY, AUTHORSHIP OF

At first sight it might seem that the translator of The Emphasized Bible had no need to trouble himself about the authorship of the Book of Deuteronomy. There it is: simply translate it, and leave all such questions to commentators and the higher critics. Even had this self-exculsion policy prevailed, however, that would not have obliterated the impression naturally received in the process of rendering the book. It is true that the remaining of that impression into silence might have enabled no loss to the world. But there was another reason for offering an opinion, which was this. The design of this Bible—to give effect, among other things, to the interesting distinction between meaning and speech—made imperative to take a definite attitude as to the literary question involved in this discussion. That is to say, it depended on the translator not only an exercise that we own judgment as to what portions of the book of Deuteronomy were probably editorial, so that he might differentiate them, setting fully out to the other hand of the column portions that were \"speech\"; but the very fact of doing this was sure to draw the inquisitive reader into the task here and there an editorial question of which some parts of Deuteronomy are marginally distinguished from other parts; why, for example, chaps. iv. 10-12, 20-21; iii. 11, 13-15; iv. 41-44, 44-49, are thus separated from their contexts. It seemed better, therefore, to take the reader into connection with this line of thought, and to explain that the points so marked, if so marked at all, themselves, as at chaps. iv. 13; vi. 5; vili. 17; vili. 2, and then by the present connected statement, to employ the book as the medium of the reader's examination of the book itself, as the spokes of the wheel. It is from this point of view that the whole book is examined, and thus self-explained to the reader. In this way it is meant that the book, taken as a whole, is a matter of the “old man eloquent.” As an author, there may be more or less of Moses the man of God in the books of Exodus, Leviticus, and Numbers; but here we come within the sphere of his living voice, and listen to his impassioned pleadings with Israel. No later writer could have so completely entered into the expository spirit of the book. Moses himself, the living voice, offers once for all, in that legitimate higher criticism which no honest man of reverence judgments need fear to study.

The purpose thus defined may perhaps be most effectively attained by first presenting, substantially as it was written, a paper which appeared in a weekly magazine two years ago, and by then submitting such further observations as may appear to be called for.

In this book we hear the voice of “the old man eloquent.” As an author, there may be more or less of Moses the man of God in the books of Exodus, Leviticus, and Numbers; but here we come within the sphere of his living voice, and listen to his impassioned pleadings with Israel. No later writer could have so completely entered into the expository spirit of the book. Moses himself, the living voice, offers once for all, in that legitimate higher criticism which no honest man of reverence judgments need fear to study.

This impression was deeply determined when, later on, he carefully revised his translation. It is true that his previous conviction became slightly qualified, yet only in such wise as to strengthen the conclusion so which he had previously come. The more one became familiar with the name of the speaker's living voice, the more evident it was that here and there editorial annotations had been subsequently added. Than one could have so completely entered into the expository spirit of the book. Moses himself, the living voice, offers once for all, in that legitimate higher criticism which no honest man of reverence judgments need fear to study.

The evidence of the Mosaic authorship of the speeches—of which, be it noted, the book of Deuteronomy is mainly composed—springs from something more subtle and more conclusive than the aforesaid converging lines of evidence, however satisfactory to the advocates of those lines may be. It springs from the manner in which the speaker enters into the entire situation, leading us to exclaim, “None but Moses could have done it.” Coupled with this and constituting an especial form of it, is the profound emotionalism—in a word, the psychology which pervades the book, prompting us to say, “None but Moses could have felt all this!”

What, then, was the situation into which the speaker so completely enters? It was a situation created by time, place, event, and personality; and, naturally, owing to the concurrence of these causes, a situation that had never existed before and could never exist again. The time was after the forty years' wanderings, after the conquest of Sihon, king of Heshbon, and Og, king of Bashan; and just before the passage of the Jordan into Canaan. This time was momentous, a momentous time, crowded with memories, thronging with exciting expectations. The place was the Ark of the Lord, near the Jordan, over against Jericho, the center of the whole east of Canaan, along which the people had
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skirted or into which they had penetrated—a place, that which invited them to course, to enter, to possess, without more delay. And what unique events had already happened: the sullen acquiescence in Israel’s triumph, and, with it, exulted conquest of the magnanimous lands of the sullen over the matter of Baal-peor, with which the names of Balak and Balaam are shockingly associated; the moral prostration, at the tribulation of the magnanimous Gilead and Bashan, with all the stir of war whetting the swords of Israel’s warriors with keen eagerness for the grant of garments. Then, finally, back at the precipice, from which into the entrance is Caleb is there, and Joshua, both of whom knew personally something, still vivid in their memories, as of the inheritance and cities and products of the land; and there are Eleazar and Phineas, son and grandson of Aaron, Moses, Aaron, and Joshua; there, also, the memories, many of them, reached back to the early days of the wanderings, who had seen that great and terrible desert, who had skied Edom and Zobah and Ammon, and penetrated Gilead and Bashan, many of whom had lost near relatives in the fearful revolt of Baal-peor; and towering above them all was the commanding personality of Moses himself. Now the contention here submitted is, that the speaker of those discourses, which constitute the chief portion of the book of Deuteronomy, so completely enters into the situation created by the time, the place, the events, and the characters, that he becomes no other than Moses himself. Only the man who lived them, and stood there, who had passed through those stirring events, who knew and understood that generation that could possibly speak in the strain that here greets our ears.

For not, finally, the marked peculiarity of this book. We find in it emotions and anontations, the speaker displays. All the forms of speech that betoken depth of feeling are present here—repetitions, as if the speaker could not make enough of expressing his own purpose; digressions, caused by vivid memories crowding in upon him while he was speaking; appeals, recommendations, recriminations which none but Moses could have dared; and, especially, confessions of disappointment and regret—so keen, so bitter, as if his heart would break—that he might not be willing to enter into the grant of garments and Note well, also, the extremes that meet, and are melted into a living whole, by the intense feeling with which the speaker is beseeching his generation: What nation on earth is like this great nation! Foolish people and unwise!" Note also the language—"the travail—"for the people’s well-being into which his passionate love or ushh. He speaks, and speaks; he must surely have spoken from day to day! When he has done speaking, then he writes, and writes on; adding perhaps a little, towards the end, which he had not actually spoken, but in penning which he feels as if he were still speaking. And when he has written all—all the law, as the inspiration of the law, all about the giving of the law, including perhaps variations (no natural in one who spoke and wrote from moment to moment, and very likely to have been indulged in by anyone else, when he has done all this, then, is there anything else he can do, any further stone he can turn, to add to his apostasy? Yes, there is nothing he can do. He can resolve his passion into song—a song for the tongue, for the ear, for the memory; a song to live among the people, to be recited in their gatherings, to be accompanied by the harp. He has harangued them, he has warned them; now he will bewitch them. Thus is born his Witnessing Song (chap. xxxii). 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Such is the paper as it originally appeared in print. There is little to add. Since it was written some attention has been given to what the critics who treat of the Literature of the Old Testament—so to write the general persuasion of the present writer. It is still conceived that, full allowance being made for the necessary editing of the Sacred book, it is great that no disturbance of the internal claim to Authorship where, as in this case, it is plainly made in the writing itself, and where that claim is seen to rest on some points of inherent probability. It is, of course, undesirable to get involved in technicalities. It matters little whether the term "author" is applied to Moses or to his Editors, provided it is well understood what is intended. The one weighty question is whether the great Lawgiver did actually deliver the sacred scrolls from his own recollection, from his mouth, and whether his speeches have been honestly and competently edited for the purpose, and during the process, of being handed down to us.

ESCAPE GOAT, TREE— FOR AZAZEL.

"As one lot for Azazel" (Lev. vii).—It seems impossible to dissent from the opinion that "Azazel," instead of being a name for the (escape) goat, is the name or title of an evil being, opposed to Yahweh, to whom the live goat on the great Day of Propitiation was sent. Admitting so much, it still remains to inquire into the meaning of this very peculiar but impressive ceremony of sending the living goat to Azazel. Assuming that Satan is represented by Azazel—and there does not appear anything else which bibliically we can assume—it is most important to observe that there is here no sacrifice offered to the evil spirit. The second goat is not slain, but in marked contrast to its fellow is preserved alive, and remains the living goat to the end. It is true it is led away to or toward the desert, and goes thither bearing the sins of the people which have been symbolically laid upon its head. But it has been too much overlooked that it carries the desert something else besides the sins of the congregation. It bears the death of its companion, which has been just as truly put upon it as it has for the altered moral structure of the people (ver. 10). The death thus put upon it was the death of the people’s sin-bearer. Therefore, the only sin that it bears into the desert has already been exacted. And, unless we stultify the whole transaction of that solemn day, we must admit that, if the sins referring to the sacrifices of Azazel, "Slay me if thou canst," the death of its fellow, which covered it, as loudly cried, "Slay me if thou darest! I claim to live! I have already died in my companion whose death is accounted mine!" In point of
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fact, no hint is given of any harm befalling the goat that was dismissed; and despite the romance of the book of Enoch, preceded or followed by Jewish tradition, to the effect that the goat was the one from which the seed of Noah was preserved, it is far more respectful to the Levitical appointment to stop where it closes than to add a sequel which might purposefully lend a false colour to the narrative. As well imagination, an untimely end to the living bird dipped in the blood of its fellow and then let go free ( chap. xiv. 53) as to pursue the tale with any such gold imagination. Then it was taken, by the man appointed, into a lone land is excellent symbolism; and may well have pictured the discomposed looks of the people's return to forsaken homes—into utter oblivion. Instead of fancying anything further, rather let common sense suggest that the goat could (just as our sentry and his conductor) in its way back to the haunts of men, to be indistinguishably lost in the crowd of its natural congeners. Delivered once and for all from this mistaken dream, and reverting once more to Azazel, it is enough to say that this particular feature, instead of suggesting any sacrifice to Satan, much rather amounts to a triumphant disance of "him that held the dominion of death, that is, the Adversary" ( Heb. ii. 14); all the more so when the trend of such passages as Is. i. 8, Rom. viii. 35, 38, Rev. xii. 10, 11, is patiently considered. From the above it may rightly be inferred that the meaning of "and all the inhabitants of the earth shall know that I am the Lord" ("entire remnant here is regarded by the present translator as unsatisfactory.

PHARAOH'S HEART. THE HARDENING OF.

In his commentary on this place (Ex. iv. 21) Kalshe says: "As the external, often accidental, occasion of an event is mostly more obvious, even to the reflecting mind, than its primary cause or its true (often hidden) original, it has been a linguistic peculiarity in most ancient languages, especially the Semitic, languages, to use indiscriminately the former instead of the latter, so that the phrase, 'I shall harden Pharaoh's heart,' means: 'I know that I shall be the cause of Pharaoh's obstinacy; my commands and wonders will be an occasion, an inducement to a certain degree of volition on his part.' The change from the passive to the active voice, is thus a unmistakable lassitude of God, who, instead of crushing the haughtiness of the refractory king with one powerful blow, is pleased to reform him by various lesser punishments, and who generally announced the time of the occurrence of the plagues by the words, 'Behold, I shall afflict thee to-morrow.' In order to grant him time for reflection and repentance; this clemency on the part of God increased Pharaoh's refractoriness; it was to him a cause of prolonged and renewed resistances.

The importance of the question thus suggested, coupled with a consideration of the translator's responsibility to do justice partly can, partly must, in the present state of the matter, may render a few further facts and observations of practical interest. Is it right, on the part of the translator, to render the contexts of the passages, that he endeavoured to avoid representing God as the author or instigator of wickedness.

1. That Hebrew Grammarians distinctly avow occasion or permission to be sometimes the sense of verbs which ordinarily signify cause may be verified by a reference to the Hebrew Grammar of Gesenius, say in the admirable translation of Dr. Benjamin Davies (p. 12). After stating that the verbal form (conjugation) called denotes intensity and repetition, this grammar adds: "It often takes the modifications expressed by permit, to allow, to help, etc., to help, etc., simply "let them go." The only cause was permission, the removal of restraint. Again, when Elisha said (2 Kings vii. 5), "Send me, and let me go," all he meant was, "Let me go." But, when they urged him until he was ashamed, he said, "Send," A command, you may say! But did Elisha himself regard it in that light? On the contrary, when the seekers for Elisha returned without success, he exclaimed, "Did I not say unto you, Do not go after me (2 Kings ii. 16-18). Why multiplLy illustrations? Let it suffice to apply those already given. There is at least a single case in which the Most High appears to have commanded an act of destruction, and a good example of what is to be understood in the case of the prophet Meshaiah was in peril of his life, daring to oppose two absolute monarchs, one of whom mortally hated him; though an appeal to the king was worth nothing, he could go straight to the ultimate mark by declaring that the words of God to the seducing spirit can and must be regarded as absolute and literal. Our translation mission to deceive. Either this, or the holiness of God is a myth, and the Bible has been written in vain. In fine, on the referred character of God we n't

2. "A Rock! faultless his work. 

A God of faithfulness, and without perversity.

Right and fair is he."

—(Deut. xxxii. 4.)
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PROPIETATORY COVERING.

Instead of "make atonement for" this translation has, mostly, "put a propitiatory covering over," and this is undeniable a more adequate rendering of the original. The word kippur is the intensive (pi'el) form of kiphar, which by general consent means to cover. And though kippur is set apart to denote moral covering generally by sacrifice, yet it does not follow that the mental conception of covering is thereby lost. Indeed the prevailing reference of this species of covering to persons as the object, and the favourite construction of the verb with 'aš 'upon' and bā'ar 'about,' point clearly to the wisdom of preserving the more graphic rendering which has here been ventured, and which preserves the striking idealism of the Hebrew. Speaking of the application of kippur to various classes of offerings, the Oxford Testament (p. 498) says: "Underlying all these offerings there is the conception that the persons offering are covered by that which is regarded as sufficient and satisfactory by Yahweh. Although this thought may be held to abate something of its picturesqueness when the action is regarded as taking effect on inanimate such as the 'altar,' the tent of meeting," &c.—yet these merely derived applications can scarcely be taken to efface the deeper idealism, where that apply holds good. Kippur may easily be said to signify 'to atone,' but the question arises, what is the radical O.T. conception of 'atonement'? Or, the word in question may be held to denote 'to cover,' but still the question is pertinent. Has this great 'atonying' word nothing to say regarding the means by which forgiveness is secured? The more must be made of this, that in many instances (ill it becomes the standing formula in the book of Leviticus) forgiveness is spoken of as a sequent to the atoning act rather than to that act itself. The atoning lies behind the forgiving. Even where the verb 'to forgive' would seem an apt rendering of the Hebrew kippur, it will generally be found that the more graphic translation which keeps up a filiation of connection with the sacrificial means by which forgiveness is secured, is to be preferred. The great heat of this rendering, however, most clearly comes in throughout those numerous cases in which there is an undeniable surrender of life for life. The sacrifice covers the sinner—how? By dying in his stead. One life covers another when one is surrendered and the other therefore spared. The blow must fall; for the wages of sin is death, and without the shedding of blood there is no remission. But it falls on the substituted life. The dead covers the living. The living is ransomed—purloined—set free. Such covering is essentially propitiatory covering. Substitution is of its essence. Any possible abuse of this fundamental Hebrew concept will be cut short by doing careful and equal justice to the entire Levitical ritual. The offerer consents to the substitution: and by himself or his representative takes an essential share in the transfer of the penalty of the sin which he confesses. Man consents; God consents. The substitutionary death is granted by God; it is accepted by the offerer. Accepting under the solemn stipulation that the spared life shall be wholly consecrated to the holy and merciful God who brings near this costly value, he is wanting in the ritual—the consent of the substitute. Nay, a second thing is missing—adequacy of value in the substituted. Be it so! Then when a substitute shall appear who shall willingly bear the sin of the world, and be worthy to bear it; and God consents and ordains; and man consents and accepts; then the whole idea of Propitiatory Covering will be complete. It remains for the World and for the Individual to carry the matter to its practical consummation.

SIN = SIN-OFFERING = SIN-BEAVER.

One of the most striking and significant facts in the language of Leviticus among the O.T. generally is the fact that the sin-offering and the guilt-offering are in Hebrew called simply 'sin' and 'guilt'—the victim being called simply the 'offence which it bears and for which it dies.' As this usage could not have been intended to confound moral delinquency or abnormal moral condition with an innocent and unoffending animal, the usage can only be regarded as vividly setting forth the close connection between sin and death—the doom of sin to end in death—the destiny of the sinner to carry his guilt into death and to lose the salvation which was the object of it. The sacrifice thus becomes an impressive object-lesson—a dramatic representation of palkia moral intractability. The victim is put in the sinner's place, and is then slain. One sinner; another dies. Between these two facts is interposed the symbolic ceremony of the laying-on (or more exactly, the leaning-on) of the hands of the sinner upon the head of the sin-bearer. The sinner is thereby represented as transferred from the former to the latter: he is not indeed in its moral insufficiency, but in its legal answerableness. To render such a transference possible, Divine sanction is essential. It is chiefly and ultimately against God that sin is conceived. His prime law is that the person who sins—the same shall die (Ez. xvii. 4); and be Yahweh himself alone as commutate or transfer the penalty. Besides, all life is his gift and care. No animal can be lawfully slain without his permission. Hence, in divinely-appointed sacrifice, his permission is seen—a fact formally and solemnly exemplified in Leviticus xvii. 11. He grants, within certain limits what he alone could rightfully grant, the substances of life for upon the altar of sacrifice. But although, this divine sanction is essential to acceptable substitutionary sacrifice, the interest and obligation of the offender must not be overlooked. He knows that it is for him to make amends, if he can, and if he may. And it is worthy of note that between him and his substitute a near relation is presupposed or implied; that the flesh of the lamb was to be selected and brought to the offerer's house, there to be kept and passed—so as to render the offering of it the offering of his own heart—of himself (Ez. xvi. 5-6).

In like manner, on the great Day of Propitiation, when all the sacrifices of the year are burned up and completed, it was 'from the people that the priest was instructed to accept the sin-bearers which were to be offered in their behalf (Lev. xxi. 5). It is of course conceivable that the sinner may be unable to provide an acceptable sacrifice; in which case it is possible that God himself may provide the Lamb (Gen. ii. 8); and indeed a glimmering perception of the possible need of some notable Divine provision seems to have prophetically carried away the patriarch Abraham into the desert of Mount Moriah, of the name 'Yahweh-yireh' ('Yahweh will provide'), and to have induced others to prolong the anticipation in the saying, 'In the thickness of the thicket shall provision be made' (Gen. xxxii. 14). The need of Divine Sanction to the constitution of effaces Substitution attains its most weighty expression when we read in the prophets: 'Yahweh caused to keep upon him the iniquity of us all' (Isa. lvi. 6). No other than He could make that true in the Servant whom he may. In view of the impressive lesser thus afforded, and which is so prominent in the book of Leviticus (where the word kippur means sin—fifty-three times stands for the sin-ridden the translator would fain have followed the severity of the Hebrew and used the one word kippur. Doubting the intelligibility of such a terminology at present, he has not ventured on that course. He has, however, preferred 'sin-bearer' to 'sin-offering,' as penetrating just a little further into the heart of the matter. "Sin-bearer" meand "sin" should never be "homologate" the one term "sin" for "baita" throughout the book of Leviticus, we should assuredly have climbed the high level which would conduct us triumphantly into the great Pauline utterance of 2 Cor. v. 21. The translator is pleased (on reviewing the three editions of his N.T.) to see that he has resisted the temptation to substitute "sin-offering" for "sin" ('made him to be sin') in that passage, and he traces to it, the origin of the false and abnormal usage in Leviticus: 'sin-offering'—yes, but what constitutes a "sin-offering" save the imputation of the sin of another? The "sin-offering" never led the offerer, as he viewed his substitute, to explain, 'There goes—there dies—my Sin!'

ERRATA.

Deuteronomy xxxii. 5: for "son," read "sons."
Isaiah l. 9: for "left us," read "left us."
Isaiah lxv. 20: for "accursed," read "accursed."

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AND THE GRAPHIC STYLE OF THE SACRED ORIGINAL;

ARRANGED
TO SHOW AT A GLANCE NARRATIVE, SPEECH, PARALLELISM,
AND LOGICAL ANALYSIS;

AND EMPHASISED THROUGHOUT
AFTER THE IDIOMS OF THE GREEK TONGUE.

WITH
SELECT REFERENCES AND AN APPENDIX OF NOTES.

THIS VERSION HAS BEEN ADJUSTED TO THE CRITICAL TEXT ("FORMED EXCLUSIVELY ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE") OF DRS. WESTCOTT AND HORT.

BY
JOSEPH BRYANT ROTHERHAM,
TRANSLATOR OF "THE NEW TESTAMENT CRITICALLY EMPHASISED."

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PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

The recent completion of "The Emphasised Bible" renders this issue of a Fourth Edition of the New Testament portion of that work a fitting occasion for the insertion of a new Preface here.

The Unity of "The Emphasised Bible" has controlled the moulding of its constituent parts. The New Testament, first published in 1872, and then in 1878 (under the title of "The New Testament Newly Translated and Critically Emphasised"), was entirely remodelled and received its present shorter title in 1897, so that it might take its place as an essential portion of the whole book. To that the Old Testament was conformed in size, type, style of translating, and method of emphasising; both Testaments being dealt with in the Expository Introduction placed before the Book of Genesis, in which Introduction the peculiarities of the entire work are explained in Four Chapters.

It is believed that this Unity of Plan and Execution serves to set in clearer light the essential oneness of the Sacred Volume: to render which service as complete as possible, an Introductory Note on "The Interpretation of the Bible" follows this Preface; moreover also a small handbook has been issued, entitled "Our Sacred Books: being Plain Chapters on the Inspiration, Transmission and Translation of the Bible."

May these endeavours receive the Divine blessing!

JOSEPH BRYANT ROTHERHAM.

June, 1903.
INTRODUCTORY NOTE
ON
THE INTERPRETATION OF THE BIBLE.

"Understandest thou what thou readest?" is a most natural question for a Translator to ask: first, from an inevitable solicitude that his rendering should not have missed its mark; and, secondly, from the self-restraint with which, though essentially an interpreter himself, he has continually left outlying questions of exegesis to the judgment of his readers.

But, just here, between the Old Testament and the New, the problem of Interpretation becomes momentous and urgent, since therein is involved the very claim of the New Testament to follow the Old as a rightful part of the One Book. In weighing this problem, the following principles demand consideration—namely, continuity, gradation, fulfilment, adaptation and advancement.

1. Continuity, while chiefly consisting in the re-appearance of the things of the Old in the New, runs partly also on verbal lines of connection between the Hebrew Scriptures and the Christian, so that, by the help of such words as "God," "Israel," and "Gentiles," "faith," "holiness" and "salvation," "heaven" and "earth," "life" and "death," "hades," "messenger," "age-abiding," and others too numerous to mention, the reader finds himself resuming in the Later Writings themes with which he had become familiar in the Earlier. And so, notwithstanding the great difference between them, the New Testament appears to run on as a continuation of the Old. The moral atmosphere is the same. It is God who is still speaking, in words which reveal His holiness and love. The appeal is still to men's consciences.

2. Nevertheless a marked gradation may be traced between the Book of Genesis and the Book of the Revelation. Even the earliest Books of the Bible are marked by the appearances of growth. The Book of Genesis is plainly introductory to the Book of Exodus; but the former shows within itself the signs of development—the small germ-record being followed by the larger narrative, each with its fitting commencement. No subtle criticism is needed to reveal these tokens of advancement: they are open to every eye. And as literary development appears, so does historical. The world before the Flood, leaving behind its admonitory lessons for all time, makes way for the world after the Flood. Of the three sons of Noah, Ham and Japheth, after coming on the scene, retire before Shem, because from Shem Abraham is to arise, and from Abraham the Chosen Nation. Simultaneously with the progress of history, prophecy advances, an early promise being amplified into repeated and enlarged predictions, running along the line which history has prepared for their accomplishment. The Man becomes a Nation, the Nation is called to be the Servant of Yahweh for ministry to the other nations of the earth, until at length the Ministering Nation itself is seen led on to its destiny by its Suffering and Conquering Messiah. The Messiah Himself is more and more clearly foreshadowed as time goes on, the promised Seed of the Woman being destined to appear in Abraham's line, of David's family, and to come forth from Bethlehem. Then we turn over the leaf, and the Coming One appears, though in lowliness at first, to be rejected—like Joseph, like Moses! Meantime, as history and prophecy march on, morals are uplifted, the temporary permission of half-remedies for social evils being closed when the Greater Prophet arrives; and just when hope rises on loftier wing, patience and self-sacrifice become the crowning virtues, and when the Mystery of Suffering deepens, larger and more satisfying solutions are discerned; so that a half-chapter from the Epistle to the Romans does more to solve the riddle than the elaborate drama and lengthy arguments of the Book of Job, and the Hallelujahs of the Apocalypse, in sweep and fulness of triumph, manifestly transcend any heard in the Psalms or the Prophets.

3. The fulfilment of Prophecy begins in the Old Testament, and then runs over into the New. The one man becomes a great nation, yea many nations spring from his loins. The Messiah appears, and the songs sung by heavenly messengers over Bethlehem's plains are learned and lisped for centuries by Gentile babes, and myriads of martyrs from among the Nations joyfully surrender their lives for very love of the Crucified Son of David, whose face they are sure they shall behold in glory. But fulfilment comes by instalments—the Eternal seems to be in no haste. The Old Testament is partly fulfilled in the New, and this measure of accomplishment forms a magnificent pledge of all the rest; nevertheless a glorious Remainder awaits the times of the accomplishment of all the things that are written. What is not fulfilled by the First Advent will be filled to the full by the Second, when "the heavens shall be set open, and the messengers of God ascend and descend unto the Son of Man."* Christians believe that the Jesus of the New Testament is the Messiah foreshadowed in the Old; they

* John i. 51.
are unwise if they affirm that He has already entered upon the whole work assigned Him. Restraining themselves from assuming too much, they are left free to do the completest exegetical justice to the Hebrew Scriptures as well as to their own. They can well afford to favour a natural interpretation of the whole Bible—of poetry as poetry, allowing for poetical license; of prophecy as prophecy, granting that some dimness must needs rest on things yet to come, especially when the like of them have never happened yet; but abasing nothing from the programme, hiding nothing, denying nothing; never allegorising without express warrant or manifest need.

Meanwhile, however, ADAPTATION, as distinguished from fulfilment, claims its due. For a prophecy may be verified in principle long before it is fulfilled according to its own contextual intention. Yahweh has an undoubted right to make "a People" out of Gentiles who before were "No-people," as the Apostle Paul well understood; but He has more than the right, He has the revealed intention of bringing the Hebrew nation itself through the three successive conditions of being first "a People," second "No-people," and third "a People" again, as clearly announced by the Prophet Hosea. It is sheer Gentile blindness not to see this; and the habit of overlooking it may, without exaggeration, be said to wreck all sound interpretation of the Old Testament Prophecies. For under its influence nothing in the ancient predictions can be trusted to mean what it says, even after making reasonable allowance for figurative language. Whereas, when borrowed language is frankly acknowledged to bear that character, and the interpreter faithfully reverts to its original intention in its own context—so that, in the Old Testament, "Israel" means Israel and "Jerusalem" means Jerusalem—then the Messiah's promised Kingdom is seen to remain intact, and the ancient prophecies concerning it can be interpreted according to their obvious significance. The manifold wisdom of God has made ample provision for the Messiah's Ecclesia, so that her heavenly portion can be assigned her as His Bride, without interference with the Messiah's Kingdom, the chief earthly place therein being still regarded as inviolably reserved for that ancient Nation whose continued existence is the most extended and persistent miracle the world has ever seen.

5. With just abatement, however, on the score of partial fulfilment in the realm of facts and of free adaptation in the sphere of language, ADAPTATION presses its way to the front, claiming that, though injustice must not be done to the Hebrew Scriptures, yet less than justice shall not be accorded to the Christian Scriptures. The advancement made in the progress of events is so decisive as of necessity to charge language with new forces and to create new forms of expression, thereby profoundly influencing the whole science of Biblical Interpretation. The fundamental Christian assumptions are: that the Messiah has come—that His own people have rejected Him—that the promised Kingdom is postponed—that now the First Advent must be followed by a Second—that meantime an Ecclesia (or "assembly") is being summoned from the ends of the earth—that, though not herself the Kingdom, yet in her heart the hope of the Kingdom is implanted, and by her activities preparations for its establishment are being signally matured—that on this Ecclesia spiritual gifts have been bestowed, and in its spiritual men have been produced who, though in many ways like the prophets of old, yet in some ways surpass them—and that to one of these spiritual men in particular, namely Saul, of the tribe of Benjamin, also called Paul, has been committed the stupendous privilege of revealing a New Dispensation, intercalated among the Ages between the Two Advents, in other words between the Rejection and Reception of the Messiah by His own people. It thus comes about that by these concurrent advancements of facts, and of revelation as to their meaning, our methods of interpretation are enlarged and elevated. Many new words and phrases are added to our vocabulary, such as "apostle," "disciple," "church" (or "assembly"), "overseer," "imme," "age-abiding life," "wrath to come"; and some old words are deepened in their significance, such as "good-tidings," "sacrifice," "sanctification," "judgment." In short, Christians are the same and yet not the same as Jews: the same, in that the former as well as the latter believe in the promises made unto the fathers; not the same, inasmuch as the hopes of Christians are loftier and their outlook is more comprehensive. And all these things affect Christian Interpretation, which has to embrace new things as well as old, and therefore is naturally compelled to blend old and new in rightful proportions.

These, then, are the leading principles which, it is submitted, must underlie any successful endeavour to interpret harmoniously the Jewish and Christian Scriptures. To render such an undertaking successful is to obtain three results of incalculable value. It is, first, to offer a basis on which each reader may frame for himself a few simple by-laws for Scripture exegesis; secondly, to vindicate the right of the New Testament to stand at the close of the Old as its legitimate sequel; and, thirdly, to offer a triumphant defence of the entire Bible, which—drawn from materials accumulated through long ages, penned by authors mainly to each other unknown, and dealing with facts, laws, and instructions constituting successive dispensations of Divine dealings with human affairs—nevertheless submits to be consistently understood from end to end in a way which satisfies and sanctifies the mind, the conscience, and the life.
SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS
EMPLOYED IN THIS WORK.

Relating to the GREEK TEXT.

[I]: enclose words with respect to which ancient authorities are not unanimous.

[II]: enclose words regarded by the Greek Editors as interpolations, but which for some reason they preferred not to remove from the Text.

Or (WH): [Westcott and Hort] a Various Reading in the Greek, not necessarily much inferior to that given in the Text. For the translation of these readings the present translator is, of course, alone responsible.

Add (WH): a similar addition, for which there is only partial support in the documentary evidence.

Relating to the TRANSLATION.

Ap: Appendix of Notes.
Ar: an alternative rendering (in English) of same Greek word.
Com: commonly rendered by the word that follows.
Cp: compare, prefixed to a reference which may be only indirectly helpful.
Eg: for example.
Em: emphasis.
f: after reference, means next verse; ff: next verses.
Gr: Greek.
Heb: Hebrew.

ie: that is.
Lit: literally.
Mf: more freely.
Ml: more literally.
NB: mark well.
Perh: perhaps.
Prob: probably.
Sep: Septuagint—ancient Greek Version of O. T.

[ ] thin brackets, to distinguish words supplied by the translator.
= equals, is equivalent to.

Relating to the EMPHASIS.

| single upright lines enclose words on which a moderate amount of stress should be laid.
|| Double lines indicate more decided stress.
< > these angular marks ask for more or less force in utterance; are always introductory; and therefore never used at the close of a sentence. In long prefixed clauses, their form will readily catch the anticipating eye of the reader; and due attention to them will, it is believed, prove especially helpful towards an immediate perception of the structure of long sentences. They are occasionally borrowed to meet an emergency, when several shades of emphasis can be distinguished to advantage.

m': an acute accent denotes the least possible increase of stress. Its nearly uniform application to prefixed adjectives may interest the Greek student. This sign also helps in an emergency.

** A half comma (,) simply relieves the comma, which is apt to be overmuch used or annoyingly omitted.

Note.—When, in the Epistles, the indentations of the type have been carried as far from the margin as was convenient, and yet the thought of the Writer invited a still further subordinating of clauses, a few logical capitals have occasionally been thrown in, suggesting where new lines might be commenced in writing out a passage upon an enlarged scale as an aid to exposition. In any case, as Logical Analysis is necessarily subjective, and appeals to the reader's comprehension and insight, the student is counselled, pencil in hand, to revise these typographical indications for himself, by pushing in or drawing out the lines according to his own judgment. On the basis here provided, nothing could be easier, while the profit would be certainly great. As Dr. Richard Moulton well observes in his admirable work "The Bible as Literature," it is not so much a question of right or wrong, as of good, better and best.
THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO
MATTHEW.

§ 1. The Lineage Roll. Lu. iii. 23-38;
1 Ch. ii. 1-15; iii. 1-19.
1 The Lineage Roll of Jesus Christ.—
Son of David, Son of Abraham.
2 | Abraham | begat Isaac,
    And | Isaac | begat Jacob,
    And | Jacob | begat Judah, and his brethren;
3 | Judah | begat Perez and Zarah of Tamah,
    And | Perez | begat Hezron,
    And | Hezron | begat Ram;
4 | Ram | begat Amminadab,
    And | Amminadab | begat Nahshon,
    And | Nahshon | begat Salmon;
5 | Salmon | begat Boaz of Rahab,
    And | Boaz | begat Obed of Ruth,
    And | Obed | begat Jesse;
6 | Jesse | begat David the King;—
And | David | begat Solomon of her [that had been the wife] of Uriah;
7 | Solomon | begat Rehoboam,
    And | Rehoboam | begat Abijah,
    And | Abijah | begat Asa;
8 | Asa | begat Jehoshaphat,
    And | Jehoshaphat | begat Joram,
    And | Joram | begat Uzziah;
9 | Uzziah | begat Jotham,
    And | Jotham | begat Ahaz,
    And | Ahaz | begat Hezekiah;
10 | Hezekiah | begat Manasseh,
    And | Manasseh | begat Amon,
    And | Amon | begat Josiah;
11 | Josiah | begat Jeconiah, and his brethren,—upon the removal to Babylon.
12 And <after the removal to Babylon> | Jeconiah | begat Shealtiel,
      And | Shealtiel | begat Zerubbabel;
13 | Zerubbabel | begat Abiud,
      And | Abiud | begat Eliakim,
      And | Eliakim | begat Azor;
14 | Azor | begat Sadoc,
      And | Sadoc | begat Achim,
      And | Achim | begat Eliud;
15 | Eliud | begat Eleazar,
      And | Eleazar | begat Mathan,
      And | Mathan | begat Jacob;—
16 And | Jacob | begat Joseph, the husband of Mary, of whom was born Jesus,—who is called Christ.

17 So then <all> the generations from Abraham unto David are fourteen generations,

* Ap: “Christ.”

And <from David unto the removal to Babylon> fourteen generations;
And <from the removal to Babylon, unto the Christ> fourteen generations.

§ 2. The Birth.
18 Now the birth of Jesus Christ was thus: His mother Mary having been betrothed to Joseph,—before they came together she was found with child by [the] Holy Spirit.
19 Moreover, Joseph her husband being righteous, and yet unwilling to expose her, intended privately to divorce her. But when these things he had pondered > lo! | a messenger of the Lord | by dream | appeared to him, saying,—
Joseph, son of David: do not fear to take unto thee Mary thy wife, for <that which in her> hath been begotten is of [the] Holy Spirit.
21 Moreover she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name Jesus, for he will save his people from their sins.
22 But <all this> hath come to pass, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the Lord, through the prophet, saying:
23 Lo! | a | Virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son,—and they will call his name Emmanuel; which is, being translated, God with us.
24 And Joseph, <awaking> from his sleep, did as the messenger of the Lord directed him,—and took unto him his wife; and knew her not, until she had brought forth a son, and—he called his name Jesus.

§ 3. The Visit of the Wise Men.
2 Now <when> Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judaea, in the days of Herod the king > lo! wise men from eastern parts came into Jerusalem; <saying>—
Where is he that hath been born king of the Jews? for we saw his star in the east, and have come to bow down to him.
3 But <when> King Herod heard > he was troubled, and all Jerusalem with him; and <assembling all> the high-priests and scribes of the people > he was enquiring of them—
Where is the Christ to be born?

* Ap: “Jesus,” better "a."  
* He is the one!  
* Mi: “the”; but prob. (al-  
  f Lu. ii. 7, 21.)
And they said to him, in Bethlehem of Judah,—

for so is it written through the prophet:

And thou, Bethlehem, land of Judah, by no means least art thou, among the governors of Judah, for out of thee shall one come forth to govern, who shall shepherd my people Israel.

Then Herod, privately calling the wise men, ascertained from them the time of the appearing star; and sending them to Bethlehem, said—

Go search out accurately concerning the child, and as soon as ye find it bring report unto me, that I also may come and bow myself down to it.

Now they, hearing the king, went, and lo! the star which they had seen in the east was going before them, until it went and stood over where the child was; and seeing the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy; and coming into the house, they saw the child, with Mary its mother, and falling down, prostrated themselves unto it, and, opening their treasures, offered unto it gifts—gold and frankincense and myrrh; and being instructed by dream, not to return unto Herod, by another way retired they unto their own country.


Now when they had retired, lo! a messenger of the Lord appeared by dream unto Joseph, saying—

Arise, take unto thee the child and its mother, and flee into Egypt, and be there, until I tell thee,—for Herod is about to seek the child, to destroy it.

And he arising, took unto him the child and its mother, by night, and retired into Egypt; and was there, until the death of Herod,—that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the Lord through the prophet, saying—

Out of Egypt called I my son.

Then Herod, seeing that he had been mocked by the wise men, was exceedingly enraged, and sent and slew all the male children that were in Bethlehem, and in all its bounds, from two years old and under, according to the time which he had ascertained from the wise men.

Then was fulfilled, which was spoken through Jeremiah the prophet, saying—

A voice in Ramah was heard, Weeping and great mourning, Rachel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted—because they are not.

But when Herod was dead, lo! a messenger of the Lord appeared by dream unto Joseph in Egypt; saying—

Arise! and take unto thee the child and its mother, and be journeying into the land of Israel,—for they are dead, who were seeking the life of the child.

And he arising, took unto him the child and its mother, and entered into the land of Israel.

Hearing, however, that Archelaus was reigning over Judea instead of his father Herod, he was afraid thither to go, and so, being instructed by dream, he retired into the parts of Galilee; and came and fixed his dwelling in a city called Nazareth, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken through the prophets—

A Nazarene shall he be called.

§ 5. The Forerunner. Mk. i. 2-8; Lu. iii. 3-17.

Now in those days came John the Immerser, proclaiming in the wilderness of Judea; saying—

Repent ye, for the kingdom of the heavens hath drawn near.

For this is he who was spoken of through Isaiah the prophet, saying—

A voice, of one crying aloud! In the wilderness prepare ye the way of the Lord.

Straight be making his paths.

But John himself had his raiment of camel’s hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins,—while his food was locusts and wild honey.

Then they were going forth unto him—Jerusalem, and all Judea, and all the country round about the Jordan; and were being immersed in the Jordan river, by him, openly confessing their sins.

But seeing [many of the Pharisees and Sadducees] coming unto his immersion he said to them,—

Broods of vipers! who suggested to you, to be fleeing from the coming wrath?

Bring forth, therefore, fruit worthy of repentance; and think not to be saying within yourselves,—As our father we have [Abraham];—

For, I say unto you, that God is able [out of these stones] to raise up children unto Abraham.

Already also the axe unto the root of the trees is being laid,—every tree, therefore, not bringing forth good fruit is to be hewn down, and [into fire] to be cast.

I indeed, am immersing you in water, unto repentance,—but he who after me cometh is mightier than I, whose sandals I am not worthy to bear; he will immerse you in Holy Spirit and fire:

Whose fan is in his hand, and he will clear out his threshing-floor, and will gather his wheat into the granary, but the chaff he will burn up with fire unquenchable.

§ 6. The Immersion. Mk. i. 9-11; Lu. iii. 21, 22; Jn. i. 33.

Then cometh Jesus, from Galilee to the

Ap: "Sonn." 43: Ac. i. 6; Hi. 21.
Ap: "Immerse." Or: "who gave you the
What has drawn near may recede: cp. chap. xxi.
Jordan, unto John,—to be immersed by him.  
14 But [he] would have hindered him, saying—
[I have [need]; by thee I to be immersed,—
and dost thou come unto me?  
15 But Jesus answering, said unto him,  
Suffer [me] even now,—for [thus] it becometh
us to fulfil [all righteousness];  
16 Then he suffered him.  
17 And Jesus <having been immersed> straightway went up from the water,—and lo! the heavens were opened  
and he saw the Spirit of God, descending like a dove
coming upon him; 17 and lo! a voice out of the heavens—saying,  
This is my Son, the Beloved, in whom I delight.  

§ 7. The Temptation. Mk. i. 12, 13; Lu. iv. 1–13.  
4 Then Jesus was led up into the wilderness,  
by the Spirit, to be tempted by the adversary;  
2 and, fasting forty days and forty nights,—
afterwards he hungered.  
3 And, coming near, the tempter said to him,—  
If thou art God's [Son]—speak! that these stones
may become [loaves].  
4 But [he] answering, said,  
Not on bread alone shall man live,  
But on every declaration coming forth through
the mouth of God.  
5 Then the adversary taketh him with him, unto
the holy city,—and he set him upon the pinnacle
of the temple;  
and saith to him—  
If thou art God's [Son]—cast thyself down,—for it is written,  
[To his messengers] will he give charge concerning thee;  
And on hands will they bear thee up,  
Lest once thou strike against a stone, thy foot.  
7 Jesus said to him,  
Again it is written,—  
Thou shalt not put to the test [the Lord thy God].  
8 Again the adversary taketh him with him, into
an exceeding high mountain,—and pointeth out
to him all the kingdoms of the world, and their glory;  
and said to him,  
All these things will I give thee,—if thou wilt fall down and worship me.  
9 Then saith Jesus unto him,  
Withdraw, Satan! for it is written,  
[The Lord thy God] shall thou worship,  
And to him alone render divine service.  
11 Then the adversary leaveth him,—and lo!  
[ messengers] came near, and began ministering unto him.  

§ 8. Jesus begins his Ministry in Galilee.  
Mk. i. 14–20; Lu. iv. 14, 15.  
12 And <hearing that John had been delivered up>, he retired into Galilee;  
and, forsaking Nazareth, he came and fixed his dwelling in Capernaum, which was by the sea,—within the bounds of Zebulun and Naphtali:  
that it
might be fulfilled, which was spoken through
Isaiah the prophet, saying:  
13 Land of Zebulun, and land of Naphtali,  
The sea-way across the Jordan,—Galilee of the
nations>  
16 The people that was sitting in darkness  
A great light beheld,—  
And [on them who were sitting in land and
shade of death]  
Light rose on them.  
17 From that time began Jesus to be making
proclamation, and saying,—
Repent ye, for the kingdom of the heavens
hath drawn near.  
18 And walking round beside the sea of Galilee,—
he saw two brethren—Simon who is called
Peter, and Andrew his brother,—casting a large
fishing-net into the sea, for they were fishers;  
and he saith unto them,  
Come after me,—  
And I will make you fishers of men.  
20 And [they] straightway leaving the nets, followed him.  
21 And going forward from thence> he saw other two brethren—  
James the son of Zebedee, and John his brother—
in the boat with Zebedee their father, putting in order their nets,—and he called them.  
22 And [they] straightway leaving the boat and
their father, followed him.  
23 And Jesus was going round throughout all
Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and proclaming the glad-message of the kingdom,—
and currying every disease, and every infirmity,
among the people.  
24 And forth went the report of him into all Syria; and they brought unto him all who were sick,  
with divers' diseases and tortures! distressed, demonized and lunatic
and paralyzed,—and he cured them.  
25 And there followed him large multitudes— from Galilee, and Decapolis, and Jerusalem, and Judea,  
and across the Jordan.  

5 But seeing the multitudes he went up into
a mountain,—and, when he had taken a seat, his
disciples came unto him;  
and, opening his mouth, he began teaching them, saying:—  
3 Happy! the destitute in spirit;  
For [theirs] is the kingdom of the heavens:  
4 Happy! they who mourn;  
For [they] shall be comforted:  
5 Happy! the meek;  
For [they] shall inherit the earth:  
6 Happy! they who hunger and thirst for
righteousness;  
For [they] shall be filled:  
7 Happy! the merciful;  
For [they] shall receive mercy:  
8 Happy! the pure in heart;  
For [they] shall [see God]:

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Or [WH]: "opened unto him."
Ps. civ. 11 f.
Deu. vi. 16; x. 20.
Deu. viii. 3.
Deu. vi. 13.
Ps. lix. 1 f.
Ps. xxxvii. 11.
Ps. xxxiv. 4.
Ps. xxiv. 4.
9 Happy the peacemakers; for they shall be called sons of God.
10 Happy they who have been persecuted for righteousness' sake; for theirs is the kingdom of the heavens.
11 Happy are ye, when they say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake; rejoice and exult, because your reward is great in the heavens; for so persecuted they the prophets who were before you.

Ye are the salt of the earth; but if the salt become tasteless, whatsoever shall be salted shall be salted; it is good for nothing any more, save being cast out to be trampled on by men.

Ye are the light of the world; it is impossible for a city to be hid on the top of a mountain; lying. Neither light they a lamp, and place it under the measure; but upon the lampstand, and it giveth light to all that are in the house. In like manner; let your light shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father who is in the heavens.

Do not think that I came to pull down the law, or the prophets; I came not to pull down, but to fulfill. Verily I say unto you, until the heaven and the earth shall pass away, one letter, or one point, may in nowise pass away from the law, till all be accomplished.

Whoever, therefore, shall relax one of these commandments, the least, and teach men so shall be called least in the kingdom of the heavens; but whoever shall do and teach as he saith shall be called great in the kingdom of the heavens.

For I say unto you, unless your righteousness exceed that of the Scribes and Pharisees, may ye enter into the kingdom of the heavens.

Ye have heard that it was said, and to them of olden time: Thou shalt not commit murder; and whoever shall commit murder shall be liable to judgment.

But I say unto you, that whoever is angry with his brother shall be liable to judgment, and whoever shall say to his brother, Thou fool, shall be liable to the high council; and whoever shall say, Rebel, shall be liable unto the fiery Gehenna.

If, therefore, thou be bearing thy gift towards the altar, and there, thy gift against thee leave, there, thy gift before the altar, and withdraw, first be reconciled unto thy brother, and (then), coming, be offering thy gift. Be making agreement with thine adversary, quickly, while thou art with him, in the way, lest one thine adversary deliver thee up unto the judge, and the judge, unto the officer, and into prison thou be cast. Verily I say unto thee, In nowise mayest thou come out from thence, until thou pay the last halfpenny.

Ye have heard, that it was said,
Thou shalt not commit adultery; But I say unto you, that whoever looks on a woman, so as to want her, already hath committed adultery with her in his heart. And whoever looketh on her with covetousness, causeth her to stumble; but whoever shall make her to stumble, causeth her to stumble; and whoever shall make her to stumble, causeth her to stumble; and whoever shall make her to stumble, causeth her to stumble; and whoever shall make her to stumble, causeth her to stumble. And whoever shall marry a divorced woman committeth adultery.

Again, ye have heard that it was said, Thou shalt not swear falsely, but shall render unto the Lord thy oaths. But I tell you, render not with a false oath; Neither by heaven, because it is the throne of God, nor by the earth, because it is his footstool; nor by Jerusalem, because it is the city of the Great King;

Nor shall be thy own head; mayest thou swear, because thou art not able to make one hair white or black. But let your word be, Yes, yes, Nay, nay; and what goeth beyond these, is of evil.

Ye have heard, that it was said, Eye for eye, and tooth for tooth. But I tell you, not to resist evil, Nay, whoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also; and in him who is desiring thee to be judged, and to take thy tunic, shall he have, thy mantle also. And whoever shall impress thee one mile, go with him two: 
42. <To him who is asking thee> give;
And <him who is desiring from thee to borrow> do not thou turn away.

43. Ye have heard, that it was said,
_THOU SHALT LOVE THY NEIGHBOUR_ and hate thine enemy.

44. But I say unto you,
Be loving your enemies._
And praying for them who persecute you:

45. That ye may become sons of your Father
who is in the heavens;
Because his sun he maketh arise on evil
and good,
And sendeth rain, on just and unjust.
For <if ye love them that love you> what reward have ye?
are not even the tax-collectors_ the same thing_ doing?
And <if ye salute your brethren only> what more than common are ye doing?
are not even the nations_ the same thing_ doing?
Ye therefore, _shall become_ _perfect_;
As your heavenly Father is _perfect_.

6. [But] take heed, that ye do not _your righteousness_ before men, to be gazed at by them,—
otherwise at least _reward_ have ye none, with your Father who is in the heavens.

2. When, therefore, thou mayest be doing an alms
 do not sound a trumpet before thee, just as _the hypocrites_; do, in the synagogues and in the streets—that they may be glorified by men,—<Verily I say unto you, they are getting back their reward._
But _when thou, when doing an alms_ let not _thy left hand_ know _what thy right hand is doing_; _that thine alms may be in secret,_
and _thy Father, who seeth in secret_ will give it back to thee.

3. And _when ye may be praying_ ye shall not be as the hypocrites, because they love _in the synagogues, and at the corners of the broad ways_ to take their stand and pray,
that they may shine before men;
<Verily I say unto you, they are getting back their reward._
But _when thou, when thou wouldest pray_ enter into _thy closet, and, fastening thy door, pray_ unto _thy Father who is in secret,_
_and thy Father who seeth in secret_ will reward thee._
And _being at prayer_ use not vain repetitions, just like the nations,—for they think, that _in their much speaking_ they shall be heard_; _do not therefore, make yourselves like them,—for _God_ your Father knoweth of what things ye have need_ before ye ask him._
<Thy Father therefore pray ye_:
Our Father, who art in the heavens,—_HALLOWED be thy name,_
Come may thy kingdom,_

Achieved _be thy will, _as in heaven_ also on earth:_
|Our needful bread_ give us_ this day_; And forgive us our debts_ as _we also_ have forgiven our debtors; _and bring us not into temptation,_ But rescue us from the evil one._

For _if ye forgive men their faults_ _Your Father who is in the heavens_ will forgive _even you_; 
But _if ye forgive not men_ _their faults_ _Neither will your Father_ forgive _your faults_.

And _when ye may be fasting_ _become not ye_ as _the hypocrites, of sullen countenance,—_ for they darken their looks, that they may appear _unto men_ to be fasting; _Verily_ I say unto you, they are getting back their reward._
But _when thou _dost fast_ _anoint thy head, and_ thy face _wash_, _that thou do not appear _unto men_ to be fasting, but to thy Father who is in secret,—_ and _thy Father who seeth in secret_ will reward thee._

Be not laying up for yourselves treasures upon the earth, where _moth and rust_ _do tarnish, and where_ _thieves_ dig through and steal; _but be laying up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where _neither moth nor rust_ _doth tarnish, and where_ _thieves_ dig not through nor steal; _for _where _thy treasure is_ _there_ will be _thy heart_ [also].

The lamp of the body is the eye:
<If therefore thine eye be single>_ _Thy whole body_ _shall be lighted up_; 
But _if thine eye be evil_ _thy whole body_ _shall be in the dark_; _If therefore_ _the light which is in thee_ is _darkness_; _The darkness_ _how great_ !

No one_ _unto two masters_ can be in service; For either _the one_ he will hate, and _the other_ love,
Or _one_ he will hold to, and _the other_ despise:
Ye cannot be in service _unto God_ and _$unto Riches_.

For this cause I say unto you:
Be not anxious _for your life_ _What ye shall eat_ _for what ye shall drink_; _Or for your body_._What ye shall put on:_ _Is not_ _the life_ more than _the food_; _And the body_ _than the raiment_; 
Observe intently _the birds of the heavens_; _That they neither sow, nor reap, nor gather into barns_, And yet _your heavenly Father_ feedeth _them_; _Are not _ye_ much better than _they_? _More than “done”..._ _“accepted,” _ _“obeyed,”_ _“brought to pass,” “fulfilled,”_ _Cp. chap. xxvi. 42._ _“Mammon.”_ _“Soul.”_ _“Evil one.”_ _“lu. xi. 31.”_ _“Is. xxvi. 30; 2 K. iv. 33.”_ _“Lu. vi. 9.”_ _“Deu. xviii. 13.”_ _“Lu. xi. 31.”_ _“Lev. xix. 18.”_
27 But who among you, being anxious, can add to his stature one cubit?
28 And why are ye anxious? Consider well the lilies of the field, how they grow,
They toil not, neither do they spin;
And yet, I say unto you, not even Solomon, in all his glory, was arrayed like one of these!
Now if the grass of the field, which is to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into an oven, is God thus adorned?
Not much rather are ye little of faith?
29 Do not then be anxious saying, What shall we eat? or What shall we drink? or Wherewithal shall we be arrayed?
30 For all these things shall the nations seek after.
For your heavenly Father knoweth that ye are needing all these things.
31 But be seeking first the kingdom and its righteousness,
And all these things shall be added unto you.
32 Do not then be anxious for the morrow;
For the morrow will be anxious for itself: Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

7 Judge not, that ye be not judged:
2 For with what judgment ye judge shall ye be judged,
And with what measure ye mete shall it be measured unto you.
3 Why moreover, beholdest thou the mote, in the eye of thy brother,
While a beam in thine own eye thou dost not consider?
4 Or how wilt thou say unto thy brother, Let me cast the mote out of thine eye,
When, lo! a beam is in thine own eye?
5 Hypocrite! cast first the beam out of thine own eye,
And then shalt thou see clearly to cast the mote out of the eye of thy brother.
6 Do not give what is holy unto dogs,
Neither cast ye your pearls before swine,
Lest once they trample on them down with their feet,
And turning, tear ye out.
7 Be asking, and it shall be given you,
Be seeking, and ye shall find,
Be knocking, and it shall be opened unto you.
8 For whatsoever asketh receiveth,
And he that seeketh findeth,
And him that knocketh, shall it be opened.
9 Or what man from among yourselves,
Whom his son shall ask for a loaf,
A stone will give him:
Or if a fish also shall ask,
A serpent will give him?
10 If then being evil know how to give gifts to be giving unto your children,
How much more will your Father who is in the heavens give good things to them that ask him?
12 <Whatsoever things therefore, ye would, that men be doing unto you>
[So be ye also; doing unto them.]
For this is the law and the prophets.
13 Enter ye in at the narrow gate:
Because broad and roomy is the way that leadeth unto destruction,
And many are they who enter thereby:
Because the narrow is the gate, and the confined way, that leadeth unto life,
And few are they who find it.
15 Beware of false prophets,
Who come unto you in clothing of sheep,
While within they are ravening wolves.
16 By their fruits shall ye find them out,
Unless perhaps men gather:
From thorns grapes,
Or from thistles figs!
17 So every good tree bringeth forth good fruit,
The worthless tree bringeth forth evil fruit.
It is impossible for a good tree to bring forth evil fruit,
Neither a worthless tree can produce good fruit.
18 Every tree that beareth not good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire.
20 After all then by their fruits shall ye find them out.
21 Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of the heavens:
But he that doeth the will of my Father who is in the heavens.
22 Many shall say unto me in that day, Lord! Lord! did we not in thy name prophesy,
And in thy name cast out devils,
And in thy name perform many works of power?
23 And I will then say unto them, Depart from me, ye workers of unrighteousness!
24 Every one, therefore, who heareth these my words, and doeth them shall be likened to a prudent man, who built his house upon the rock:
And the rain descended, and the streams came, and the winds blew, and rushed against that house, and it fell not; For it had been founded upon the rock.
And every one who heareth these my words, and doeth them shall be likened unto a foolish man, who built his house upon the sand:
And the rain descended, and the streams came, and the winds blew, and dashed it, and it was destroyed. a

a Lu. xiii. 24.  
b Or (Wh.) "wide is the gate and roomy the way."  
Lu. vi. 35. 44.  
Chap. iii. 10.  
Lu. vi. 46. 47.  
Jer. xxvii. 15; xiv. 14.  
Or: "approved." Ap: "Know."  
Ps. vi. 8.  
Lu. vi. 47. 49.
MATTHEW VII. 28, 29; VIII. 1—30.

10. A Leper cleansed. Mk. i. 40-45; Lu. v. 12-14.

And when he came down from the mountain there followed him large multitudes. And lo! a leper coming near, began to bow down to him, saying,—

Lord! if thou be willing, thou canst cleanse me.

And stretching forth his hand, he touched him, saying,—

I am willing, be cleansed!

And straightway was his leprosy cleansed.

And Jesus saith unto him, Mind! tell no one;—but withdraw, thyself, and shew to the priest, 

and offer the gift which Moses directed for a witness unto them.


And when he entered into Capernaum, there came near unto him a centurion, beseeching him, and saying—

Lord! my servant is sorely tormented;

He saith unto him,—I will come and cure him.

But the centurion answering said,—Lord! I am of no consideration, that under my roof thou shouldest enter,—but only say a word, and he shall be my servant. For I also am a man, under authority, having under myself soldiers, and I say this one, Go! and he goeth, and to another, Come! and he cometh, and to my servant, Do this! and he doeth it.

Now Jesus, hearing, marvelled, and said to them that followed,—Verily! I say unto you, with no one in Israel [such faith as this] have I found.

But I say unto you,

Many from east and west will have come,

And shall recline with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob, in the kingdom of the heavens;

Whereas [the sons of the kingdom], shall be cast forth into the darkness, outside—

There will be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

And Jesus said unto the centurion, Withdraw! and as thou hast believed, be it done for thee.

And healed was the servant in that hour.

12. Peter’s Mother-in-law cured, and many others. Mk. i. 29-34; Lu. iv. 38-44.

And Jesus, coming into the house of Peter,

saw his mother-in-law laid prostrate and in a fever, and he touched her hand, and the fever left her,—and she arose, and began ministering unto him. But, when evening came, they brought unto him many demonized,—and he cast out the spirits with a word, and all who were sick he cured; that it might be fulfilled, which was spoken through Isaiah the prophet, saying,—

Himself [our weaknesses] took, and [diseases] bare.


Now Jesus, seeing a multitude about him, gave orders to depart unto the other side.

And a certain scribe, coming near, said unto him,—

Teacher; I will follow thee, whithersoever thou goest.

And Jesus saith unto him:

The foxes have dens, and [the birds of the heavens] nests,—

But [the Son of Man] hath not where [his head he may recline].

And another of the disciples said unto him,—

Lord! suffer me [first] to depart, and bury my father.

But [Jesus] saith unto him,—Be following me, and leave [the dead] to bury [their own dead].


And when he entered into a boat his disciples followed him. And lo! a great squall arose in the sea, so that [the boat] was being covered by the waves,—but [he] was sleeping. And, coming near, they aroused him, saying,

Master! save, we perish!

And he saith unto them,—Why? are ye [fearful], little of faith? Then, aroused he rebuked the winds and the sea,—and it became a great calm. But [the men] marvelled, saying,

Whence is this one,—that [the both the winds and the sea] unto him, give ear?


And when he came unto the other side, into the country of the Gadarenes, there met him, two men demonized, [out of the tombs] coming forth,—fierce exceedingingly, so that no one could pass that way; and lo! they cried aloud, saying,

What have we in common with thee, O Son of God?

Hast thou come hither, before the right time to torment us?

Now there was, far from them, a herd of many

Lev. xiii. 49; xiv. 2-30. 4 As if sprung from it: Exo. xii. 11; Is. lix. 19. xix. 5, 6; cp. Ac. iii. 30.

Mal. iii. 11; Is. lix. 19. 6 Luke xiii. 38, 39.
swine, feeding; 21 and [the demons] began to beseech him, saying,
   "If thou dost cast us out">
Send us away, into the herd of swine.
22 And he said unto them,
   "Withdraw!"
So [they] going out, departed into the swine,—and lo! all the herd rushed down the cliff, into the sea, and died in the waters. 23 And [they who were feeding them] fled,—and, departing into the city, reported all things, and what concerned them who had been demonized. 24 And lo! 'all the city' came out to meet Jesus,—and, seeing him, they besought that he would pass on from their bounds.

§ 10. A Paralytic forgiven and healed.
   Mk. ii. 3-12; Lu. v. 18-26.
9 And, entering into a boat, he crossed over, and came into his own city. 2 And lo! they were bringing unto him a paralytic, [on a couch] laid prostrate; and Jesus, [seeing] their faith, said to the paralytic,—
   Take courage! child, forgiven are thy sins.
3 And lo! [certain of the scribes] said within themselves,—
   [This man] speaketh profanely!
4 And Jesus [knowing] their inward thoughts, said,—
   To what end are ye cherishing evil thoughts within your hearts?
5 For which is easier—
   To say, 'Forgiven are thy sins,'—
   Or to say, 'Rise and be walking!'
6 But [that ye may know, that the Son of Man hath authority] upon the earth, to be forgiving sins:
   [Then] saith he to the paralytic,—
   'Rise! take up thy couch,
   And withdraw unto thy house.'
7 And, rising, he departed unto his house.
8 Now the multitudes [seeing] were struck with fear, and glorified the God who had given authority [such as this] unto men.

§ 17. Matthew called.
   Mk. ii. 13-17; Lu. v. 27-32.
9 And Jesus [passing aside from thence] saw a man presiding over the tax-offices, called [Matthew] and saith unto him,—
   Be following me.
And, arising, he followed him. 10 And it came to pass [as he was reclining in the house] that lo! [many] tax-collectors and sinners came, and were reclining together with Jesus and his disciples. 11 And [the Pharisees] [observing it] began to say unto his disciples,—
   Wherefore [with tax-collectors and sinners] doth your Teacher eat?
12 And [he] hearing it, said,—
   No need have the strong, of a physician, but they who are sick.
13 But go ye, and learn what this meaneth,—
   [Mercy! I desire, and not] sacrifice;"—

For I came not, to call the righteous, but sinners.

§ 18. Then will they fast.
   Mk. ii. 18-22; Lu. v. 33-38.
14 Then come near unto him the disciples of John, saying,—
   Wherefore do we, and the Pharisees, fast a whereas [thy disciples] [fast not]?
15 And Jesus said unto them,—
   Can [the sons] of the bride chamber mourn, so long as [the bridegroom] is with them? But days will come, when the bridegroom [shall be taken from them], and [then] will they fast.
16 Howbeit [no one] layeth on a patch of unsprunk cloth, upon an old garment,—for the shrinking of it teareth away from the garment, and [a worse rent] is made.
17 Neither pour they new wine into old skins: otherwise at least, the skins are burst, and the wine runneth out, and [the skins] are spoiled,—but they pour new wine into unused skins, and [both] are together preserved.

§ 19. The Daughter of Jairus raised; and the Woman with a Flow of Blood cured.
   Mk. v. 22-43; Lu. viii. 41-56.
18 [While] these things he was speaking unto them [lo! a [certain] ruler] came, and began bowing down to him, saying,—
   My daughter! just now did! But come, and lay thy hand upon [her], and she shall live.
19 And Jesus, arising, was following him, also his disciples.
20 And lo! [a woman, having a flow of blood twelve years] coming near behind] touched the fringe of his mantle. 21 For she kept [saying] within herself,—
   [If only I touch his mantle] I shall be made well!
22 And [Jesus] [turning and seeing her] said,—
   Take courage! daughter, [Thy faith] hath made thee well.
And the woman was made well, from that hour.
23 And [Jesus] [coming] into the house of the ruler, and seeing the flute-players and the multitude in confusion] was saying:
24 Give place! for the maiden died not, but is sleeping.
And they began to deride him. 25 But [when the multitude had been put forth] he went in, and grasped her hand,—and the maiden arose. 26 And forth went this report, into the whole of that land.

§ 20. Two Blind men, a Demoniac, and Many Others cured; the Kingdom proclaimed; and the Multitudes pitied.
27 And [as Jesus] [passing aside from
And <as ye go> proclaim, saying,
  The kingdom of the heavens hath drawn near;¹
  Be curing [the sick], raising [the dead], cleansing [lepers], casting out [demons];²
  Freely ye have received; freely give.³
  Ye may procure—neither gold, nor silver, nor copper, for your belts,—neither satchel for your journey, nor two tunics, nor sandals, nor staff;⁴
  For worthy is the labourer, of his maintenance.

And <into whatsoever city or village ye enter> Search out who in it is worthy,
  And there abide till ye go forth.
  And <as ye enter the house> salute it;
  And if the house be worthy Let your peace come upon it,
  But if it be not worthy Let your peace, unto you, return.

And <whosoever shall neither welcome you, nor hear your words> As ye go forth, outside that house or city | Shake off the dust of your feet:
  More tolerable will it be for the land of Sodom and Gomorrha in the day of judgment Than for [that] city.⁵

Lo! I send you forth, as sheep amidst wolves; Become ye therefore— Prudent, as serpents, and simple, as doves.

But beware of men:— For they will deliver you up into high councils, And in their synagogues will they scourge you,— And before both governors and kings shall ye be brought; for my sake,— For a witness to them and the nations.

And <when they deliver you up> Be not anxious, how or what ye shall speak,— For it shall be given you, in that hour, what ye shall speak;
  For it is not ye who are speaking, But the Spirit of your Father that is speaking in you.

And <brother> will deliver up <brother> unto death, And <father> or <child>— And <children> will rise up against parents, And will put them to death.

And ye will be hated by all, because of my name,— But the one that endureth throughout, the same shall be saved.¹

And <when they persecute you in this city> flee into another,— For verily I say unto you, In nowise shall ye extinguish the cities of Israel Till the Son of Man come.

¹ Lk. x. 9. ² Chap. xii. 22; Lu. xii. 14. ³ Mk. iii. 16-19; Lu. vi. 14-16; Ac. i. 12. ⁴ Lu. x. 4-11. ⁵ Chap. xxiv. 16.
MATTHEW X. 24—42; XI. 1—11.

24 A disciple is not above the teacher, nor a servant above his lord: Nor a servant above his lord: 

25 [Sufficient for the disciple] that he become [as his teacher,] And the servant, as his lord. 

26 If the master of the house [beelzebul] they called > How much more, the men of his house! 

27 Then do not fear them,— For nothing hath been covered which shall not be uncovered, And [hidden] which shall not be made known. 

28 <What I am saying to you in the darkness> Tell ye in the light,— And [what [whispered]] into the ear ye are hearing: 

29 Proclaim ye on the housetops. 

30 And be not in fear, by reason of them that are killing the body,— And [the soul] are not able to kill. But fear, rather, him who is able [both soul and body] to destroy in gehinna. 

31 Are not [two] sparrows? [for] a farthing sold? And [one] from among them shall not fall upon the ground, without your Father; 

32 But [even the hairs of [your] head] have all been numbered. 

33 Then be not in fear,— | Than many sparrows better are ye! | 

34 <Every one therefore who shall confess me before men> I also will confess him before my Father who is in the heavens; 

35 But <whosoever shall deny me before men> I also will deny him before my Father who is in the heavens. 

36 Do not think, that I came to thrust peace upon the earth,— I came not to thrust peace but a sword; 

37 For I came to set at variance— [A man] against [his father], And [a daughter] against [her mother], And [a bride] against [her mother-in-law]; 

38 And [a man's foes] are [they of his own house]. 

39 <He that loveth father or mother above me> Is not [worthy of me,— And <he that loveth son or daughter above me> Is not [worthy of me: 

40 And <he that doth not take his cross and follow after me> Is not [worthy of me. 

41 <He that hath found his life] shall lose it,— And <he that hath lost his life] for my sake] shall find it. 

42 <He that giveth welcome unto you> Unto me giveth welcome, 

And <he that] unto me giveth welcome— Giveth welcome—unto him that sent me forth. 

43 <He that giveth welcome unto a prophet, in the name of a prophet> The reward of a prophet shall receive; And <he that giveth welcome unto a righteous man, in the name of a righteous man> The reward of a righteous man shall receive; 

44 And <whosoever shall give to drink—unto one of these little ones—> a cup of cold water only, [in the name of a disciple:] Verily I say unto you, [In nowise shall lose his reward] 

§ 22. John in prison sends Questions to Jesus. 

Lu. vii. 18—35. 

11 And it came to pass <when Jesus had finished giving instructions to his twelve disciples> he passed on from thence, to be teaching and proclaiming in their cities. 

2 Now [John] <hearing in the prison the works of the Christ> [sending through his disciples] said unto him, 

3 Art thou the coming one? Or [is a different one] are we to expect? 

4 And [answering] Jesus said unto them— Go report unto John, what ye do hear and see:— 

5 The [blind] recover sight, And [the lame] walk, [Lepers] are cleansed, And [the deaf] hear,— And [the dead] are raised, And [the destitute] are told the joyful tidings; 

6 And [happy] is he, whosoever shall not find cause of stumbling [in me]. 

7 But <as these were going their way> Jesus began to say unto the multitudes, concerning John,— What went ye forth into the wilderness to gaze at? 

8 A reed, by a wind, shaken? 

9 But what went ye forth to see? A man, in soft clothing, arrayed? Lo! [they who soft clothing do wear] are in the houses of kings. 

9 But why went ye forth? | A prophet| to see? Yea, I say unto you, And much more than a prophet. 

11 [This] is he, concerning whom it is written,— Lo! [I send my messenger before thy face. Who shall make ready thy way before thee.] 

11 Verily I say unto you— There hath not arisen [among such as are born of women] a [greater than John the Immerser];— 

* Lu. vi. 40; Jn. xiii. 16. f Lu. xii. 51-54. 

© Mk. vi. 7; xii. 9— Mk. iv. 22. 

© Ap: "Soul." 

© Ap: "Geinna." 

© Com: "Soul." 

* 2 Tim. ii. 12.
24. Praise for Babes—Welcome for the Burdened. Lu. x. 21, 22.

[In that season] answered Jesus, and said—
I openly give praise unto thee, Father, Lord of heaven and earth,—
In that thou hast hid these things from the wise and discerning,
And hast revealed them unto babes;
Yea, O Father! that [so] it hath become
[a delight] before thee.

[All things] unto me have been delivered up
by my Father;
And [no one] fully knoweth the Son [save
the Father);
Neither doth any one fully know [the Father]
[save the Son],—
And he to whosoever the Son, may be
minded [to reveal] him.

Come unto me! all ye that toil and are
burdened,
And [I] will give you rest:
Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me,—
Because [meek] am I and lowly [in heart],
And ye shall find rest unto your souls*;
For [my yoke] is easy,
And [my burden] light.

25. Disciples pluck Ears of Corn on Sabbath. Mk. ii. 23-28; Lu. vi. 1-5.

[In that season] went Jesus, on the sabbath, through the cornfields,—and [his
disciples] hungered, and began to pluck ears of corn, and to eat. 2 But [the Pharisees]
observing it, said unto him,—
Lo! [thy disciples] are doing what it is not
allowed to do [on sabbath].

And he said unto them,
Have ye never read what [David] did, [when he
hungered], and they who were with him? [how
he entered into the house of God and [the
presence-bread] did eat,] which it was not
[allowable] for him to eat, nor for them who
were with him,—save for the priests [alone]?
Or have ye not read, in the law, that [on the
sabbaths] the priests, in the temple, [the
sabbath] profane, and are [blameless]?
But I say unto you,—[Something greater than
the temple] is here!

<If, however, ye had known what this
meaneth—

[Merely] I desire, and not [sacrifice].
Yea would not have condemned the blameless;
For [the Son of Man] is [Lord of the Sabbath]...

26. Withered Hand healed on Sabbath. Mk. iii. 1-6; Lu. vi. 6-11.

And, passing on from thence, he came into
their synagogue; 9 and lo! a man having [a
withered hand], and they questioned him, saying,
Is it allowable [on the sabbath] to heal?
that they might accuse him]. 10 And he said unto them,
Then doubtless hath come upon you unawares the kingdom of God!

Or how can one enter the house of the mighty and seize his goods,

Unless [first] he bind the mighty one?

And [then] his house! he will plunder.

[He that is not with me is against me],—

And [he that gathereth not with me, scattereth].

Wherefore I say unto you,

"All sin and profane speaking," shall be forgiven unto men,—

But [the speaking profanely of the Spirit] shall not be forgiven;

And <whosoever shall speak a word against the Son of Man> it shall be forgiven him,

But <whosoever shall speak against the Holy Spirit> it shall not be forgiven him;

"Either in this age," or the coming.

Either make the tree good, and its fruit good. Or make the tree worthless, and its fruit worthless;

For [from the fruit] the tree is known.

Broods of vipers!

How can ye speak [good things], [being] evil?

For [out of the abundance of the heart] the mouth speaketh.

The good man [out of the good treasure] putteth forth [good things];

And [the evil man] [out of the evil treasure] putteth forth [evil things].

But I say unto you,

That <every useless expression that men shall utter>

They shall render, concerning it, an account, in a day of judgment;

For [by thy words] shall thou be [justified]; And [by thy words] shall thou be condemned.

The Sign of Jonah, the Wisdom of Solomon, and the Return of the Demon. Lu. xi. 29-32.

Then answered him, certain of the Scribes and Pharisees, saying.

Teacher! we desire of thee [a sign], to behold.

But [he] answering, said unto them,

A wicked and adulterous generation [a sign], doth seek,

And [a sign] will not be [given] it. Save the sign of Jonah the prophet.

For <just as was Jonah in the belly of the sea monster three days and three nights> so will be the Son of Man, in the heart of the earth, three days and three nights.

Men of Nineveh! will rise up in the judgment, with this generation, and will condemn it,—because they repented into the proclamation of Jonah; and lo! [something greater than Jonah] is here.

The queen of the south will arise in the judgment with this generation and will ex-
§ 30. "Who is my Mother?" Mk. iii. 31-35; Lu. viii. 19-21.
§ 30. "Who is my Mother?" Mk. iii. 31-35; Lu. viii. 19-21.

46 But when he spake unto the multitude: lo! [his mother and brethren] were standing without, seeking to speak with him.

47 [And one said to him, Lo! [thy mother and thy brethren! | without | are standing, seeking [to speak] with thee.] And he answering, said unto him that was telling him, Who is my mother? and who are my brethren?

48 And stretching forth his hand towards his disciples, he said, Lo! my mother and my brethren!

49 For [whosoever shall do the will of my Father who is in the heavens] | he | is my | brother, and sister, and mother|.

§ 31. The Parable of the Sower. Mk. iv. 1-9; Lu. viii. 4-8.

13 [On that day] Jesus, going out of the house, was sitting near the sea; and there were gathered unto him, large multitudes, so that he came into a boat, entered, and was sitting, and the multitude of the beach was standing.

14 And he spake unto them many things, in parables, saying:

Lo! the sower went forth to sow,—4 and as he sowed>

| Some | indeed, fell by the pathway, and | the birds | came, and devoured it; |

5 And | some | fell on the rocky places, where it had not much earth,—and | straightway | it sprang up, because it had no depth of earth; and | the sun rising | it was scorched, and, because it had no root, it withered away; |

6 And | some | fell upon the thorns, and the thorns came up, and choked it; 

7 But | some | fell upon the good ground, and did yield fruit,—[this] indeed a hundred fold, and | that | sixty, and | the other | thirty.

9 He that hath ears, let him hear.

* Ml: "was withered."
the word, who, indeed, beareth fruit and produceth,—this] a hundred, and [that] sixty, and [the other] thirty.

§ 33. The Wheat and the Darnel.

24 Another parable put he before them, saying—The kingdom of the heavens hath become like a man sowing good seed in his field; 22 and while men were sleeping his enemy came, and sowed over the wheat, and the darnel also.

And when the blade shot up and forth [fruit] then appeared [the darnel also].

27 And the servants of the householder, coming near, said to him,—Sir! was it not [good] seed thou didst sow in thy field?

Whence then hath it [darnel]?

And he said unto them,—An enemy hath done this. And they say unto him,—Wilt thou then, that we go and collect it?

And he saith,—Na! let alone at any time while collecting the darnel! ye uproot, along with it, the wheat.

Suffer both to grow together until the harvest, and at harvest time I will say unto the reapers,—Collect ye first, the darnel, and bind it into bundles, with a view to the burning it up; but [the wheat] be gathering into my barn.

§ 34. The Grain of Mustard Seed. Mk. iv.

30-32; Lu. xiii. 18, 19.

31 Another parable put he before them, saying—The kingdom of the heavens is like unto a grain of mustard seed, which a man took and sowed in his field; 32 which indeed is less than all seeds; but when grown is greater than garden-plants, and becometh a tree, so that the birds of heaven come and lodge among its branches.

§ 35. The Leaven. Lu. xiii. 20, 21.

Another parable spake he unto them:—The kingdom of the heavens is like unto leaven, which a woman took and hid in three measures of flour until 'the whole' was leavened.

§ 36. Without a Parable—nothing. Mk. iv. 33, 34.

38 All these things spake Jesus in parables unto the multitudes, and without a parable was he speaking [nothing] unto them: 39 that it might be fulfilled, which was spoken through the prophet, saying—

I will open [in parables] my mouth, I will bring up things hidden from the foundation.

6 Or: "occupier." 1 Co. v. 6.

8 Dan. iv. 21 (Chald.). Ps. lxviii. 2.

§ 37. Private Explanation Of The Darnel.

26 Then <dismissing the multitudes> he went into the house, and his disciples came near to him, saying—

Make quite plain to us the parable of the darnel of the field.

27 And he answering, said—

He that soweth the good seed is the Son of Man;

And [the field] is the world, And [the good seed] these are the sons of the kingdom,—

And [the darnel seeds] are the sons of the evil one;

And [the enemy that sowed them] is the adversary,

And [the harvest] is the conclusion of an age.

And [the reapers] are the messengers.

Just, therefore, as collected is the darnel, and [with fire is burned > so] will it be in the conclusion of the age:—

The Son of Man will send forth his messengers, and they will collect, out of his kingdom, all the causes of stumbling, and the doers of lawlessness, 40 and will cast them into the furnace of fire: 'there will be wailing and gnashing of teeth.

Then, the righteous will shine forth as the sun, in the kingdom of their Father.

He that hath ears, let him hear!

§ 38. The Hidden Treasure.

The kingdom of the heavens is like unto a treasure hinder in the field, which a man finding hid, and—by reason of his joy—withdraweth and selleth whatsoever he hath, and buyeth that field.

§ 39. One Very Precious Pearl.

Again, the kingdom of the heavens is like unto a merchant, seeking beautiful pearls, 41 and finding one very precious pearl departing, he at once sold all things whatsoever he had, and bought it.

§ 40. The Drag-net.

Again1 the kingdom of the heavens is like unto a large drag-net cast into the sea and gathering of every kind, 42 which when it was filled, they dragged up on the beach, and, sitting down, collected the good into vessels, but [the worthless] forth they cast.

[So] will it be in the conclusion of the age:

The messengers will come forth, and separate the wicked from among the righteous; 40 and will cast them into the furnace of fire: 'there' will be wailing and gnashing of teeth.

§ 41. The Well-taught Scribe—Things New and Old.

51 Have ye understood all these things? They say unto him, Yes!


Zeph. i. 3. Heb.: Dan. xii. 1.
And he said unto them—
Wherefore [every scribe, discipled unto the kingdom of the heavens] is like unto a householder, who putteth forth out of his treasure, things new and old.

§ 42. Offence at the Carpenter’s Son. Mk. vi. 2-6; cp. Jn. vi. 42.

And it came to pass <when Jesus had finished those parables> he removed from thence; 44 and <coming into his own city> began teaching them in their synagogue, so that with astonishment were they being struck, and were saying—
"Whence hast [this one] this wisdom, and the mighty works?

Is not [this one] the carpenter’s ‘son’? Is not [his mother] called Mary, and are not his brethren—James and Joseph, and Simon, and Judas? 36 and [his sisters] are they not all with us? 37 Whence then hast [this one] all these things?

And they began to find cause of stumbling in him. 45 But [Jesus] said unto them—
A prophet is not without honour, save in his own city, and in his house. 46 And he did not, there, many mighty works, because of their unbelief.


14. In that season heard Herod the tetrarch, the fame of Jesus; 4 and he said unto his servants—
This is John the Immerser,—
[He] hath arisen from the dead, 3 for [this cause] are the powers working mightily within him.

3. For [Herod] seizing John, had bound him, and put him away,—because of Herodias, the wife of Philip his brother; 4 for John had been saying to him,
It is not allowed thee, to have her.

And, desiring [to kill] him, he feared the multitude, because [as a prophet] they held him. 5 But <a birthday feast of Herod taking place> the daughter of Herodias danced in the midst, and pleased Herod; 7 wherefore [with an oath] he promised to give her, whatsoever she should ask for herself; 8 and [she] being led on by her mother,—
Give me (saith she) here, upon a charger, the head of John the Immerser.

And the king [though grieved] yet <because of the oaths and the guests> ordered it to be given; 10 and sent and beheaded John in the prison.

11 And his head was brought upon a charger, and given unto the maiden, and she brought it to her mother. 12 And his disciples [going near] bare away the corpse, and buried him, and came and brought tidings unto Jesus.

§ 44. Five Thousand fed. Mk. vi. 32-34; Lu. ix. 10-17; Jn. vi. 1-13.

13. And Jesus [hearing it] retired from thence in a boat, into a desert place, apart,—and the multitudes [hearing of it] followed him on foot from the cities. 14 And [coming forth] he saw a great multitude,—and was moved with compassion over them, and cured their sick.
15 And [evening] arriving, the disciples came unto him, saying—
The place is [a desert], and [the hour] hath already passed,—dismiss the multitudes, 9 that they may go away into the villages, and buy themselves food.
16 But [Jesus] said unto them,
[No need] have they to go away,—give [ye] them to eat.
17 But they say unto him—
We have nothing here, save five loaves and two fishes.
18 But [he] said—
Bring [them] to me, here.
19 And [giving orders] that the multitudes should recline upon the grass,—taking the five loaves and the two fishes,—looking up into the heaven> he blessed; and, breaking, gave [the disciples] the loaves, and the multitudes unto the multitude.
And they did all eat, and were filled,—and they took up the remainder of the broken pieces, twelve baskets [full]. 21 And [they who did eat] were about five thousand [men], besides women and children.

§ 45. Jesus walks upon the Lake. Mk. vi. 45-56; Jn. vi. 16-21.

22. And [straightway] constrained he the disciples to enter into a boat, and be going before him unto the other side, while he dismissed the multitudes. 23 And, dismissing the multitudes, he went up into the mountain, apart, to pray,—and when [evening] came, [alone] was he there.
24 Now [the boat] [still many furlongs from the land] was holding off, 5 being distressed by the waves,—for [the wind] was contrary. 25 And [in the fourth] watch of the night] he came unto them, walking upon the sea. 26 And [the disciples] seeing him [upon the water] walking, were troubled,—saying—
It is [an apparition];
and [by reason of their fear] they cried out.
27 And [straightway] Jesus spake unto them, saying—
Take courage! it is I,—be not afraid.
28 And [making answer] Peter said unto him,—
Lord! if it is [thou] bid me come unto thee, upon the waters.
29 And [he] said—
Come!
And, descending from the boat, Peter walked upon the waters, and came unto Jesus. 30 But

Chap. xii. 16. 4 Lu. ill. 19, 20.
Jn. iv. 24; Lu. iv. 24.
Or (WH): "his own." Lu. xx. 6.

Or (WH): "therefore." Gr. phaneroma, "phantom, " "apparition."
4 Quatt. to Heb. idiom, persh. Or (WH): "he."
5 Or (WH): "to come."
[seeing the wind] he was affrighted, and [beginning to sink] cried out, saying—

Lord! save me!

And [straightway] Jesus, stretching forth his hand, laid hold upon him and saith unto him—

O little-of-faith! why didst thou doubt?

And, when they came up into the boat [the wind abated].

And [they in the boat] bowed down to him, saying—

"Truly! [God's Son] thou art!"

And, going across, they came up the land, into Gennesaret. And [recognizing him] the men of that place sent out into all that region, and they brought unto him all who were sick; and were beseeching [him], that they might [only] touch the border of his mantle, and [as many as] touched were made well.

§ 46. Eating with Unwashed Hands.
Mk. vii. 1-23.

[Then] there came unto Jesus, from Jerusalem, Pharisees and Scribes, saying—

Wherefore do thy disciples transgress the tradition of the elders? for they wash not their hands [when they eat bread]!

But [he] answering, said unto them—

Wherefore do [ye also] transgress the commandment of God, for the sake of your tradition?

For [God] said—

Honour thy father and thy mother;—

<Me that receiveth father or mother> let him [surely die].

But [ye] say—

<Whosoever shall say to his father or his mother—

A gift! whatsoever, out of me, thou mightest be profited—

[in nowise] shall honour his father or his mother,—

and so ye have cancelled [the word] of God, for the sake of [your tradition].

Hypocrites! well prophesied concerning you, Issiah, saying—

[This people] with the lips do [honour] me,

While [their heart] far off holdeth from me;

But [in vain] do they pay devotion unto me,

Teaching, for teachings, [the commandments of men].

And, calling near the multitude, he said to them—

Hear and understand!

[Not that which entereth into the mouth] defileth the man,

But [that which proceedeth out of the mouth] the same defileth the man.

Then, coming near, his disciples say unto him—

Knowest thou, that the Pharisees [hearing the word] were caused to stumble?!

13 And [he] answering, said—

<Every plant which my heavenly Father hath not planted> will be uprooted:

Let them alone! they are [blind] leaders;* and [if the blind] lead the [blind] both [into a ditch] will fall.*

And Peter [answering] said unto him,

Declare to us the parable.

And [he] said,

[to this moment.] are [ye also] without discernment?

Perceive ye not that [every] thing which entereth into the mouth [into the stomach] findeth way, and [into the draught] is passed; while [the things which proceed out of the mouth] [out of the heart] come forth, and [they] defile the man.

For [out of the heart] come forth wicked designs,—murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false testimonies, profane speakings: [these] are the things which defile the man, but [the eating with unwashed] hands doth not defile the man.

§ 47. A Canaanite Woman's Daughter healed.
Mk. vii. 24-30.

And, going forth from thence, Jesus retired into the parts of Tyre and Zidon. And lo! a Canaanite woman! [from those bounds] coming forth, began crying out, saying,

Have mercy on me, Lord, Son of David!

[My daughter] is miserably demonized.

But [he] answered her not a word. And his disciples, coming forward began requesting him, saying—

Dismiss her, because she is crying out after us.

But [he] answering, said,

I was not sent forth, save unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel.

And [she] coming, began bowing down to him, saying—

Lord! help me.

But [he] answering, said,

It is not seemly [to take the leaff of the children, and cast into the little dogs].

And [she] said,

True, Lord! [for] even the little dogs eat of the crumbs which are falling from the table of [their masters].

[Then] answering, Jesus said to her—

O woman! [great] is [thy faith]!

Be it done for thee, [as thou desir'est].

And her daughter was healed, from that hour.


And, passing on from thence, Jesus came near the sea of Galilee, and, going up into the mountain, was sitting there. And there came unto him large multitudes, having with themselves the lame, the maimed, the blind, the dumb,* and many others,—and they cast them near his feet,

* Or [WH]: "blind leaders" [of the blind].
* [Vulgar] "sower."
* Or: "blind leaders."
* According to WH, order of the words uncertain.

* Or: "blind leaders."
* Or: "sower."
* Or: "blind leaders."
* According to WH, order of the words uncertain.
and he cured them; 28 so that the multitude marvelled, seeing the dumb speaking, the lame walking, and the blind seeing,—and they glorified the God of Israel. 29 But [Jesus, calling near his disciples] said—

My compassions are moved towards the multitude, because [even now] [three days] abide they with me, and they have nothing to eat,—and [to dismiss them fasting] I am not willing, lest by any means they faint in the way.

And his disciples say unto him—

Whence [to us, in a wilderness] loaves have in such numbers as to fill a multitude [so great]? 30 And Jesus saith unto them—

[How many] loaves have ye? 31 And [they] said—

Seven, and a few small fishes. 32 And [sending word to the multitude to recline upon the ground.] 33 he took the seven' loaves, and the fishes, and [giving thanks] brake,—and began giving to his disciples, and [the disciples] to the multitude. 34 And they all did eat and were filled,—and [the remainder of the broken pieces] took they up, seven' hampers [full]. 35 And [they who did eat] were four thousand men, besides women and children. 36 And, dismissing the multitudes, he went up into the boat,—and came into the bounds of Magadan.

§ 49. A Sign refused. Mk. viii. 11-13; cp. chap. xii. 38-40; Lu. xii. 54-56.

And [the Pharisees and Sadducees coming near] [putting him to the test] requested him—a sign out of the heaven [to shew unto them. 3 But [he] answering said unto them—

When evening cometh ye say, 4 Fair! for fiery is the heaven; 5 And at morn, 6 To-day! a storm! for fiery, and yet and, is the heaven. 7 The face of the heaven, indeed ye learn to distinguish,—

But [the signs of the times] ye cannot.}
Mercy on thee, Lord!
[In nowise] shall it befall thee.

24 But he, turning, said to Peter—
Withhold me, Satan!
A snare art thou of mine,
Because thou art not regarding the things of God, but the things of men.

24 Then] Jesus said unto his disciples—
If any one intendeth [after me] to come,
Let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and be following me;

25 For <whosoever intendeth [his life]b to save>—
Shall lose it,—
But <whosoever shall lose his life, for my sake>—
Shall find it.

26 For what shall a man be profited,
Though [the whole world] he gain,
And [his life] he forfeit?
Or what shall a man give in exchange for his life?

27 For the Son of Man is destined to be coming,
In the glory of his Father,
With his messengers,—
And [then] will he give back unto each one [according to his practice].

28 Verily] I say unto you—
There are some of those [here standing]
Who, indeed, shall in nowise taste of death,
Until they see the Son of Man [coming in his kingdom].

Mk. ix. 2-13; Lu. ix. 28-36; cp. 2 P. i. 16-18.

17 And [after six days] Jesus taketh with him, Peter and James and John his brother, and bringeth them up into a high mountain [apart];
2 and was transformed before them,—and his face shone as the sun, and [his garments] became white as the light.
3 And lo! there appeared to them, Moses and Elijah, conversing with him.
4 And Peter [answering] said unto Jesus—
Lord! it is [delightful] for us [to be here],—
[If thou wilt] I will make here three tents,
[For thee] one, and [for Moses] one, and [for Elijah] one.

§ 55. Third Announcement of Sufferings. Mk ix. 30-32; Lu. ix. 43-45.

22 And [as they were being gathered together in Galilee] Jesus said unto them—
The Son of Man is about to be delivered up into the hands of men;

23 And they shall slay him,
And [on the third day] will he arise.
And they were grieved exceedingly.

§ 56. A Fish furnishes Tribute-money.

24 And [when they came into Capernaum] they—
[Mal. iv. 5.]
MATTHEW XVII. 25—27; XVIII. 1—23.

who [the half shekel] were receiving, came near unto Peter, and said,
[Your teacher] doth he not pay the half shekel?"  

He saith—Yea. And <coming into the house> Jesus anticipated him, saying,
[How to thee] doth it seem, Simon?  
[The kings of the earth] of whom receive they dues or tax? from their sons, or from the aliens?  

And <when he said> From the aliens Jesus said unto him,
Well then [free] are [the sons]!  
<But that we may not cause them to stumble> go unto the sea, and cast in a hook, and [the first fish that cometh up] take, and, opening its mouth, thou shalt find a shekel,—[that] take, and give to me and thee.

§ 57. Little Ones to be Copied, not Ensnared, Despised or Lost.

18 [In that hour] came the disciples unto Jesus, saying—  
Who then is [greatest] in the kingdom of the heavens?  

2 But <calling near a child> he set it in the midst of them, and said—  
_VERILY I SAY UNTO YOU_  
_except ye turn and become as the children>_  
_In nowise shall ye enter into the kingdom of the heavens._  

4 <Whosoever therefore shall humble himself as this child>  
_The same_ is the greatest, in the kingdom of the heavens;  

And <whosoever shall give welcome unto one such child as this upon my name>_  
_Unto me_ giveth welcome.  

6 And <whosoever shall cause to stumble one of these little ones who believe in me>_  
_It profiteth him_ that there be hung a large mill-stone about his neck, and he be sunk in the wide main of the sea.  

Alas for the world! by reason of the causes of stumbling;  
_for it is necessary_ that the causes of stumbling come,—  
_Nevertheless_ alas for the man through whom the cause of stumbling cometh!  

But _if thy hand or thy foot_ be causing thee to stumble,  
_Cut it off, and cast it from thee:_  
_It is seemly for thee_ to enter into life, maimed or lame,  
_Rather than_ having two hands or two feet to be cast into the age-abiding fire.  

9 And _if thine eye_ causeth thee to stumble  
_Pluck it out, and cast it from thee:_  
_It is seemly_ for thee [one-eyed] into life to enter,  
_Rather than_ having two eyes to be cast into the fiery Gehenna.  

Beware! do not despise one of these little ones;  
For I say unto you—

= Exo. xxx. 11-16.  

That [their messengers in the heavens] do continually behold the face of my Father in the heavens. [11]  

13 How [to you] doth it seem?  
<If a certain man come to have a hundred sheep>  
_And one from among them go astray>  
_Will he not leave the ninety-nine upon the mountains,>  
_And going, seek the straying one?>  

13 And <if it should be that he find it>_  
_VERILY I SAY UNTO YOU_  
_He rejoiceth over it more than over the ninety-nine that have not gone astray._  

14 |Thus| there is no desire, in the presence of my Father who is in the heavens,  
That [one of these little ones] should be lost.

§ 58. How to Gain and how often to Forgive an Offending Brother. Parable of the Forgiven yet Unforgiving Servant.

But <if thy brother sin>_  
_withdraw, convince him, betwixt thee and him [alone],—  
_if unto thee he hearken>_  
_Thou hast gained thy brother;_  

16 But <if he do not hearken>_  
_Take with thee, yet one or two,_  
_That [at the mouth of two witnesses or three]_  
_Every declaration may be established;_  

17 But <if he hear them amiss>_  
_Tell it to the assembly,—_  
_And [if even the assembly] he hear amiss>  
_Let him be unto thee, just as the man of the nations and the tax-collector._

18 |Verily| I say unto you—  
_<Whatsoever things ye shall bind on the earth>_  
_Shall be bound in heaven;_  
_and whatsoever things ye shall loose or the earth>_  
_Shall be loosed in heaven._

21 Then <coming near> Peter said [to him]—  
_Lord! how many times shall my brother sin against me and I forgive him?_  

22 Jesus saith to him—  
_I say unto thee._  
Unto [seven] times,  
But [unto seventy times seven].

23 |For this cause| hast the kingdom of the

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* Omitted by WH.  
_b Or WH: "your."  
_c Cp. Lu. xvii. 5, 6.  
_d Deu. xix. 16; cp. 2 Co. xiii. 1.  
_e Ap: "Assembly."  

c 2
heavens become like unto a man, a king, who wished to settle an account with his servants; 24 And <when he began to settle> there was brought unto him a certain debtor of a thousand talents; 25 and <he> not having wherewith to pay > the master ordered him to be sold, and the wife, and the children, and whatsoever he had,—and payment to be made. 26 The servant therefore [falling down] began to do homage unto him, saying—

Have patience with me,

And [all] will I pay thee. 27 And [moved with compassion] the master of that servant released him, and [the loan] he [forgave] him.

But that servant [going out] found one of his fellow-servants, who owed him ten thousand denaries, and, laying hold of him, he began seizing him by the throat, saying,

Pay! if anything thou owest. 28 His fellow servant, therefore, [falling down] began beseeching him, saying,

Have patience with me! 29 And I will pay thee. 30 [He] however, would not, but went away and cast him into prison,—until he should pay what was owing. 31 His fellow-servants, therefore, [seeing] the things that were done, were grieved exceedingly,—and went and made quite plain to their master all the things which had been done. 32 [Then, calling him near] his master saith unto him—

O wicked servant! [All that debt!] forgave I thee, because thou didst beseech me. 33 Was it not binding [upon thee also] to have mercy upon thy fellow-servant, as I also [on thee] had mercy? 34 And [provoked to anger] his master delivered him up to the torturers, until he should pay all that was owing. 35 [Thus] my heavenly Father also will do unto you, if ye forgive not each one his brother [from your hearts]. 36


And it came to pass <when Jesus ended these words> he removed from Galilee and came into the bounds of Judea beyond the Jordan. 3 And there followed him large multitudes, and he cured them there. 3 And there came unto him Pharisees, testing him, and saying,—

Whether is it allowed a man to divorce his wife for every cause? 4 And [he] answering, said—

Did ye never read—

[He who created at the beginning] [Male and female] made them,—

and said—

[For this cause] will a man leave his father and his mother, And be united to his wife,—

And [the two] will become [one flesh];

So that [no longer] are they [two] but [one flesh].

<What therefore, [God] hath yoked together>

Let not [a man] <put asunder>. 7 They say unto him—

Why then did [Moses] command, to give a writing of repudiation and to divorce? 8 He saith unto them—

[Moses] in view of your hardness of heart permitted you to divorce your wives;

From the beginning however, hath it not been done [thus].

9 And I say unto you—

<Whosoever shall divorce his wife, saving for unfaithfulness, and shall marry another> committeth adultery. 10 The disciples say unto him—

<If [so] is the cause of the husband with the wife> it is not expedient to marry. 11 But [he] said unto them—

[Not all!] find room for the word, save they to whom it hath been given;

For there [are] eunuchs, who [from their mother's womb] were born so,

And there [are] eunuchs, who were made eunuchs [by men].—

And there [are] eunuchs, who have made themselves eunuchs [for the sake of the kingdom of the heavens]:

[He that is able to find room] let him find room.

§ 60. Children brought to Jesus. Mk. x. 13-16;
Lu. xviii. 15-17.

[Then] were brought unto him, children,—

that he might lay his hands upon them and pray.

And [the disciples] rebuked them. 14 But [Jesus] said—

Suffer the children—and do not hinder them—to come unto me,—

For of such is the kingdom of the heavens. 15 And, laying his hands upon them, he went his way from thence.

§ 61. A Rich Ruler—"We left all"—Twelve Thousand.
The Day Labourers. Mk. x. 17-31; Lu. xviii. 18-30.

And lo! one coming near unto him, said, Teacher! what good thing shall I do, that I may have life age-abiding? 17 And [he] said unto him—

Why dost thou question me concerning that which is good? There is [One] that is good; But <if thou desirest [into life] to enter> be keeping the commandments.

* Gen. ii. 24.
6 Deu. xxi, 1.
4 Or (HE): "without a reason of unfaithfulness (lit. harlotry) causes her" to be made an adulteress.
8 Or (WH): "he that married a divorced woman committed adultery." Cp. Mt. v. 32; Lk. xvi. 18.
18 He saith unto him Which?  
|Jesus| said— These:*  
Thou shalt not commit murder,  
Thou shalt not commit adultery,  
Thou shalt not steal,—  
Thou shalt not bear false witness;  
Honour thy father and thy mother,—  
and—  
Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.  

20 The young man saith unto him—  
|These all| have I kept,—  
|What| further| do I lack?  

21 Jesus said unto him—  
<If thou| desirest to be |perfect |>  
Withdraw! sell thy substance, and give to the destitute,—  
And thou shalt have treasure in the heavens;  
And come! be following me.  

22 And the young man |hearing| this word, went away sorrowing,—for he was holding large possessions.  

23 And |Jesus| said unto his disciples—  
|Verily| I say unto you,  
||A rich man| with difficulty| shall enter into the kingdom of the heavens.  

24 Again I say unto you—  
|Easier| is it for |a camel| through the eye of a needle| to enter,  
Than a rich man—into the kingdom of God.  

25 And |hearing| it| the disciples were being struck with the greatest astonishment, saying—  
Who then can be saved?  

26 And |looking intently| Jesus said unto them—  
|With men| this is |impossible;| But |with God| all things are possible.  

27 Then |making answer| Peter said unto him—  
Lo! |we| have left all, and followed thee,—  
What then shall there be |for us|?  

28 And |Jesus| said unto them—  
|Verily| I say unto you.  
<As for you who followed me in the regeneration—  
|When the Son of Man shall take his seat on his throne of glory!  
|Ye also| shall be seated upon twelve thrones,  
Judging the twelve tribes of Israel.  

29 And |whosoever left houses, or brethren,  
or sisters, or father, or mother, or children,  
or lands, for sake of my name|  
|Manifold| shall receive,  
And life| age-abiding| shall inherit.  

30 But many shall be—  
First-last, and Last-first.*  

20 For the kingdom of the heavens is like a man, a householder,—  
Who went forth with the morning, to hire labourers into his vineyard;  
and <when he had agreed with the labourers for a denary the day> he sent them into his vineyard.  

3 And <going forth about the third hour> he saw others standing in the marketplace, unemployed;  
and |to them| he said—  
|Ye also| go your way into the vineyard,  
and |whatsoever may be right| I will give you;  
and |they| departed.  

4 And <again| going forth about the sixth and ninth hour> he did likewise.  

5 And <about the eleventh> going forth he found others standing, and saith unto them—  
Why |here| stand ye, all the day,  
unemployed?  

6 They say unto him—  
Because |no one| hath hired |us|.  
He saith unto them—  
|Ye also| go your way into the vineyard.  
And |when evening came| the master of the vineyard saith unto his steward—  
Call the labourers and pay the hire,— 
beginning from the last, unto the first.  

7 And they of the eleventh hour |coming| received severally a denary.  

8 And <when the first came> they supposed that |more| they should receive,—and |they also| received severally a denary.  

9 And |having received it| they began to murmur against the householder,  
saying—  
|These last| one hour| wrought, and  
|thou hast made them| equal unto us|  
who have borne the burden of the day,  
and the scorching heat.  

10 And |he| answering| said unto one of them—  
|Friend| I wrong thee not:  
Was it not |for a denary| thou didst agree with me?  

11 Take thine own, and go thy way;  
But|I| please| unto this last| to give, as also to thee:  

12 Is it not allowed me to do |what I please| with my own?  
Or is |thine eye| evil| because I am good?  

13 |Thus| shall be—  
The last first, and the first last.*  

§ 62. Private Announcement of Sufferings.  
Mk. x. 32-34; Lu. xviii. 31-33.  

17 And <Jesus, being about to go up unto Jerusalem> took unto him the twelve disciples apart, and in the way he said unto them—  
Lo! we are going up unto Jerusalem;  
And |the Son of Man| will be delivered up unto the chief-priests and scribes,  
And they will condemn him to death,  
And deliver him up unto the nations, to mock and to scourge and to crucify,—  
And |on the third day| he will arise.*  

* Chap. xix. 30.
§ 63. Request for Zebedee’s Sons. Mk. x. 35-45.
20 Then came unto him the mother of the sons of Zebedee, with her sons, bowing down, and asking something from him. 2 And [he] said to her, What desirest thou? She saith unto him—
Bid, that these’ my two’ sons may sit, one on thy right hand, and one on thy left, in thy kingdom.
22 But Jesus [answering] said—
Ye know not what ye are asking:
Are ye able to drink the cup, which [I] am about to drink;
They say unto him— We are able.
23 He saith unto them—
|My cup, indeed| ye shall drink;
But <to sit on my right hand and on my left> is not mine to give,—except unto those for whom it hath been prepared by my Father.
24 And the ten [hearing] were sorely displeased, concerning the two’ brethren.
25 But [Jesus] calling them near, said—
Ye know that |the rulers of the nations| lord it over them, And |the great ones| wield authority over them:*—
26 [Not so] is it |among you|,—
But <whosoever shall desire |among you| to become |great|> shall be |your minister|;
27 And <whosoever shall desire |among you| to be first> shall be |your servant!—
28 [Just as]| the Son of Man| came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom instead of many.

§ 64. Two Blind Men recover Sight. Mk. x. 46-52;
Lu. xviii. 35-43.
29 And <as they were going forth from Jericho> there followed him a great multitude; 30 and lo! |two’ blind men, sitting beside the road! [hearing] that Jesus was passing by| cried aloud, saying—
Lord! have mercy on us! Son of David!
31 But the multitude rebuked them, that they might hold their peace. But [they]| the more| cried aloud, saying—
Lord, have mercy on us! Son of David!
32 And [standing still] Jesus called them, and said—
What desire ye I should do for you?
They say unto him—
Lord! that |our eyes| may open.
34 And |moved with compassion| Jesus touched their eyes,—and |straightway| they recovered sight, and followed him.

§ 65. The Triumphal Entry. Mk. xi. 1-10;
Lu. xix. 29-38; Jn. xii. 12-15.
21 And <when they drew near unto Jerusalem, and came unto Bethphage, unto the Mount of Olives> [then] Jesus sent forth two’ disciples;
3 saying unto them—

Be going into the village that is over against you, and |straightway| ye shall find an ass bound, and a colt with her,—loose them, and lead them unto me.
3 And [<if anyone] unto you |say aught| ye shall say—
||Their Lord|| hath |need|,—
and |straightway| he will send them.
4 But [this] hath come to pass, that it might be fulfilled, which was spoken through the prophet, saying:
5 Tell ye the daughter of Zion,
Lo! [thy King] is coming unto thee,
Meek and mounted upon an ass.
And upon a colt the foal of a tiring ass. b
And the disciples |went| and did as Jesus directed them; 7 and led the ass and the colt, and laid upon them their garments, and he took his seat upon them. 8 And |the chief multitude| spread their own mantles in the way, and |others| were cutting off young branches from the trees, and spreading them in the way; 9 and the multitudes |who were going before him and they who were following after| were crying aloud, saying—
Hosanna 4a to the Son of David,
|Blessed| is he that is coming in the name of the Lord, 4b
Hosanna 4c in the highest.
10 And [<when he entered into Jerusalem> all the city was startled, saying—
Who is this?
11 And |the multitudes| were saying—
|This| is the prophet Jesus,—
He from Nazareth of Galilee.

§ 66. The Temple cleansed. Mk. xi. 15-17;
12 And Jesus entered into the temple, and cast out all who were selling and buying in the temple,—and |the tables of the money-changers| he overthrew, and the seats of them who were selling doves; 13 and saith unto them—
It is written,
||My house| a house of prayer| shall be called *;
but |ye| are making it, A den of robbers. 8
14 And there came unto him blind and lame, in the temple, and he cured them.
15 But the Chief-priests and the Scribes <$|seeing|> the marvels that he wrought, and the boys who were crying aloud in the temple, and saying, Hosanna 4a to the Son of David!>$ were greatly displeased; 16 and said unto him—
Hearest thou what these are saying?
And [Jesus] saith unto them—
Yes: Have ye never read,
|Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings| hast thou prepared praise? 8

* Or: “The Lord |of them! |

hath need.” 4a Ps. cxviii. 22.
4b Ps. lvi. 7.
4c Ps. cxviii. 25.
8 Ps. cxviii. 25.
8a Jer. vii. 11.
8b Ps. cxviii. 25.
17 And, leaving them behind, he went forth outside the city into Bethany, and spent the night there.

§ 67. The Barren Fig-tree Withered.
Mk. xi. 12-14, 20-24.

23 And <(early) returning into the city> he hungered; 19 and <seeing one fig-tree by the way> he came up to it, and || nothing || found he there, save leaves only; — and he saith unto it —
[No more! from thee! let fruit spring forth, unto times age-abiding, —
and the fig-tree (instantly) withered away.]

And the disciples [seeing it] marvelled, saying —
[How instantly! did the fig-tree wither away!]

22 And Jesus [answering] said unto them —
[Verily! I say unto you,
If ye have faith, and do not doubt —
Not only |this of the fig-tree| shall ye do, —
But <even if |unto this mountain| ye shall say, —
Be lifted up, —
And be cast into the sea| it shall be done.]

And |all things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing| ye shall receive.

§ 68. By what Authority? Two Sons.
Mk. xi. 27-33; Lu. xx. 1-8.

25 And <when he [entered] the temple> the Chief-priests and the Elders of the people |came unto him as he was teaching| saying —
[By what' authority] |these things| art thou doing —
And |who| to thee |gave| this authority?

24 And [making answer] Jesus said unto them —
[I also] will ask |you| one thing, —
Which if ye tell me, —
[I also] will tell |you| —
[By what authority] |these things| I am doing —
[The immersion by John] whence was it?
Of heaven, or of men?
But |they| began to deliberate among themselves, saying —
[If we say, Of heaven> —
He will say unto us, Wherefore then did ye not believe him?]

26 But <if we say, Of men> —
We fear the multitude —
For ||all| as a prophet| are holding John.

27 And, making answer to Jesus, they said —
(We know not.]
He also] said unto them —
Neither do |I| tell |you| —
[By what' authority] |these things| I am doing —

28 But how |to you| doth it seem?
[A man] had two sons:
<Coming unto the first> he said, —
Son! go thy way, —
[To-day] be working in the vineyard.

29 And [he] answering, said, |I| sir! —
and went not;

30 And <coming unto the second> he spake |in like manner|;

And |he| answering, said, I will not:
[afterwards] smitten with regret, —
[he went].

31 Which of the two |did| the will of the father?
They say, —
The latter.
Jesus saith unto them —
[Verily! I say unto you,
The tax-collectors and the harlots| are going before you, into the kingdom of God; —
For John came unto you, in a way of righteousness,
And ye believed him not, —
But |the tax-collectors and the harlots| believed him;
And |ye| ||seeing it| were not even smitten with regret ||afterwards|; so as to believe him.

§ 69. The Fruits of the Vineyard Demanded.
Mk. xii. 1-12; Lu. xx. 9-19.

33 Another' parable [hear ye: —
A man there was, a householder,
Who planted a vineyard,
And |a wall around it| placed,
And dugged in it a wine-rat,
And built a tower;*

And let it out to husbandmen,—
And left home.

34 And <when the season of fruits drew near> —
He sent forth his servants unto the husbandmen to receive his fruits.

35 And the husbandmen |taking his servants|,
|One| indeed, they beat,
And |another| slew, —
And |another| stoned.

36 Again| sent he forth other' servants, more —
And they did unto them |likewise|.

37 ||Afterwards| however, he sent forth unto —
them his son, saying,—
They will pay deference unto my son!

38 But |the husbandmen| seeing the son, said —
among themselves, —
|This| is |the heir|:
Come on! —
Let us slay him,
And have his inheritance.

39 And, taking him, they cast him forth outside the vineyard, — and slew him.

40 ||When therefore the master of the vineyard shall come| —
What will he do unto those husbandmen?

41 They say unto him —
Miserable men!
||Miserably| will he destroy them;
And will let out |the vineyard| to other husbandmen:
Who will render unto him the fruits in their seasons.

* Is. vi. 1 f.
Matthew XXI. 42-46; XXII. 1-29.

42 Jesus saith unto them—
Have ye [never] read in the Scriptures,
[A stone which the builders rejected]—
| [The same] hath become [head of the corner]:
| [From the Lord] hath this come to pass,
And is marvelous in our eyes. 

43 Wherefore I say unto you,
The kingdom of God [will be taken away from you],
And given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof:
[And he that falleth on this stone] b
Will be sorely bruised,
But [on whomsoever it may fall]
It will utterly destroy him. 

44 And the Chief-priests and the Pharisees [hearing his parables] took note, that [concerning them] he was speaking. 
And, seeking to secure him, they feared the multitudes; since [for a prophet] were they holding him.

§ 70. Marriage Feast and Wedding Garment.
Lu. xiv. 16-24.

22 And [answering] Jesus [again] spake in parables unto them, saying:—
The kingdom of the heavens hath become like a man, a king,—
Who made a marriage-feast for his son; 
And sent his servants, to call the invited into the marriage-feast,—
And they would not come. 

4 And [again] sent he other servants, saying—
Say to the invited, 
Lo! [my dinner] have I prepared,
[Mine oxen and my fatlings] are slain,—And [all things] are [ready]:
Come ye into the marriage-feast. 

And they [slighting it] went off,
[One] indeed, into his own field,
And [another] unto his merchandise,—
And [the rest] securing his servants, ill-treated and slew them. 

And [the king] was provoked to anger,—And, sending his armies,
Destroyed those murderers,
And [their city] set on fire. 

8 [Then] saith he unto his servants—
[The marriage] indeed, is ready,—But [the invited] were not [worthy];
Be going, therefore, into the crossways of the roads,
And [as many as ye shall find] call ye into the marriage-feast. 

10 And those servants [going forth] into the roads,
Gathered together all whom they found,
both bad and good,—And filled was the bride-chamber with guests. 

But the king [entering to view the guests]—
Saw there a man, who had not put on a wedding-garment,—

11 And saith unto him—
Friend! how camest thou in here, not having a wedding-garment? 
And [he] was put to silence. 
12 [Then] the king said unto the ministers—
<Binding him feet and hands> 
Cast him forth into the darkness [outside]:—
[There] shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth. 

14 For [many] are [called], but [few] [chosen].

§ 71. Cesar and God.
Mk. xii. 13-17; Lu. xx.

20-26.

15 [Then] went the Pharisees and took [counsel], that they might ensnare him [in discourse].
And they sent forth to him their disciples, with the Herodians, saying,
Teacher! we know that [true] thou art,
And [the way of God] [in truth] dost teach,
And it concerneth thee not about anyone,—
For thou lookest not unto the face of men: 
Tell us then, how [to thee] it seemeth?
Is it allowable to give tax unto Cesar, or not? 

18 But Jesus [taking note of their wickedness] said—
Why are ye tempting me, hypocrites?
Shew me the coin appointed for the tax.
And [they] brought unto him a denary. 

20 And he saith unto them—
[Whose] is this image and the inscription? 
They say—Cesar's. 
[Then] saith he unto them—
Render, therefore, [the things of Cesar, unto Cesar],— 
And [the things of God, unto God].

22 And, hearing, they marvelled,—and, leaving him, departed.

§ 72. Marriage and the Resurrection.
Mk. xii. 18-27; Lu. xx. 27-39.

23 [On that day] there came unto him Sadducees, who say, there is [no resurrection],—and they questioned him, saying—
Teacher! [Moses] said,
<If any man die not having children> his brother shall marry his wife, and raise up seed unto his brother. a

Now there were, with us, seven brethren; And [the first] marrying, died, and not having seed, left his wife unto his brother. 

Likewise, [the second also], and the third,—unto the seven. 

And [last of all] died [the wife].

[In the resurrection, therefore]—
Of which of the seven shall she be wife? For [all] had her. 

And Jesus answering, said—
Ye are deceiving yourselves,
Knowing neither the Scriptures, nor yet the power of God.

a Deu. xvi. 5; Gen. xxxviii. 8.
MATTHEW XXII. 30—46; XXIII. 1—22.

30 For in the resurrection they neither marry, nor are given in marriage, 
But ye say; They are [as messengers in the heaven] are they. 
But [as touching the resurrection of the dead]—
Have ye not read what was spoken unto you by God, saying—
[If] am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob? 
He is not God [of the dead] but [of the living].
32 And the multitudes hearing, were being struck with astonishment at his teaching.
§ 73. The Greatest Commandment. Mk. xii. 28-31; Lu. x. 25-27.
34 Now the Pharisees, hearing that he had silenced the Sadducees were brought together with one accord; 35 and one from among them, a lawyer [proposed a question] putting him to the test:
Teacher! which commandment is greatest in the law?
37 And he said unto him—
Thou shalt love the Lord thy God—with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. 
38 [This] is the greatest and first commandment. 
39 [The second, like it] is [this]: 
Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. 
40 In these two commandments are [all] the law is contained, and the prophets.
§ 74. David’s Son and Lord. Mk. xii. 35-37; Lu. xx. 41-44.
41 Now the Pharisees having come together> Jesus questioned them, saying—
How [to you] doth it seem, [concerning the Christ]? 
Whose son is he? 
They say unto him— David’s.
42 He saith unto them—
How then doth David, in spirit, call him [Lord], saying—
The Lord hath said unto my Lord,—
Sit thou on my right hand, 
Until I make thy foes thy footstool? 
45 If then [David] calleth him [Lord> 
[How] is he [his son]? 
46 And no one was able to answer him a word, neither durst anyone [from that day] question him [any more].
§ 75. Alias for the Scribes and Pharisees.
23 Then Jesus spake unto the multitudes and unto his disciples, saying—
[Upon Moses’ seat] have sat down, the Scribes and the Pharisees:
48 All things therefore, whatsoever they tell you do and observe,
But according to their works do ye not, 
For they [say], and do not [perform].
4 But they bind together heavy burdens, and lay upon men’s shoulders,
Whereas [they]| with their finger are not willing to move them.*
5 But [all their works| they do, |to be gazed at by men,—
For they make broad their amulets, 
And make large their fringes, 
And dearly love the first couch in the chief 
And the first seats in the synagogues, 
And the salutations in the market-places, 
And to be called by men, Rabbi.
8 But [ye]—do not be called Rabbi,—
For [one] is your Teacher, 
And [all ye] are brethren;
9 And father| be none of you called [upon the earth], 
For [one] is your Father [the Heavenly]; 
Neither be called leaders,
For [your leader] is one [the Christ]; 
And [the greatest of you] shall be to you [a minister]; 
And [whoever shall exalt himself] shall be [abased],And [whoever shall abase himself] shall be [exalted]. [12]
14 But alas for you, Scribes and Pharisees, [hypocrites];
Because ye are locking up the kingdom of the heavens before men,—
For [ye] are not entering, 
Neither [them who are entering] suffer ye to enter.
15 Alias for you, Scribes and Pharisees, [hypocrites];
Because ye compass sea and dry land, to make one’ convert,—
And [when it is done] ye make him a son of gehenna [twofold more than ye].
16 Alias for you, blind guides! that say—
Whosoever shall swear by the Temple> It is [nothing],
But whosoever shall swear by the gold of the Temple> is bound:
17 Foolish and blind! for which is [greater], The gold, or the Temple that hath hallowed the gold?
18 And whosoever shall swear by the altar it is [nothing],
But whosoever shall swear by the gift that is upon it is bound:
19 Blind! for which is greater The gift, or the altar that halloweth the gift?
20 He therefore that hath sworn by the altar> Swareth by it, and by all that is upon it;
And [he that hath sworn by the Temple> Swareth by it, and by him who dwelleth* therein;
22 And [he that hath sworn by heaven> Swareth by the throne of God, and by him who sitteth thereupon.

* Exo. iii. 6. 4 Ps. cx. 1. 6 Deu. vi. 5. 6 Or:WH: “burdens heavy and hard to be borne.” 8 Lu. xi. 46. 8 Or (WH): “foolish and blind.” 10 Lu. xiv. 11; xviii. 14. 12 Or:WH: “dwelt.”
23 Alas for you, Scribes and Pharisees, [hypocrites];
Because ye tithe the mint and the anise and the cummin,—
And have dismissed the weightier matters of the law—the justice, the mercy, and the faith;
Whereas [these] it was binding [to do],
And [those] not [to dismiss].

24 Blind guides!
Straining out the gnat,
But [the camel] swallowing.

25 Alas for you, Scribes and Pharisees, [hypocrites];
Because ye cleanse the outside of the cup and of the dish,—
While [within] they are full of plunder and intemperance.

26 Blind Pharisee! cleanse [first] [the inside] of the cup [and of the dish],
That [the outside thereof] may become [clean].

27 Alas for you, Scribes and Pharisees, [hypocrites];
Because ye make yourselves like sepulchres whitewashed,
Which [outside] indeed appear [beautiful],
But [within] are full [of dead men’s bones and all] uncleanness,—
Thus [ye also] [outside] indeed appear to men [righteous],
But [within] are full [of hypocrisy and lawlessness].

28 Alas for you, Scribes and Pharisees, [hypocrites];
Because ye build the sepulchres of the prophets,
And adorn the monuments of the righteous,
And say—
If we had been in the days of our fathers,
We would not have been their partners in the blood of the prophets:
So that ye bear witness against yourselves,
That ye are [sons] of them who murdered the prophets.
And [ye] fill ye up the measure of your fathers!

29 Serpents! broods of vipers! how should ye flee from the judgment of gehenna?
[For this cause] lo! [I] send unto you, prophets and wise men and scribes,—
[Some from among them] ye will slay and crucify,
And [some from among them] ye will—
Scourge in your synagogues,
And pursue from city to city:
That there may come upon you—
All’ righteous blood poured out upon the earth,
From the blood of Abel the righteous, Unto the blood of Zachariah, son of Barachiah, whom ye murdered between the Temple and the altar.

30 [Verily] I say unto you—
[All these things] will have come [upon this generation].

31 Jerusalem! Jerusalem!
That slayeth the prophets,
And stoneth them that have been sent unto her,—
[How often] would I have gathered thy children,
Like as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings,—
And ye would not!

32 Lo! your house is left to you;[b]
For I say unto you—
[In no wise] may ye see me [henceforth],
Until ye say—
[‘Blessed’ is he that cometh [in the name of the Lord].]

§ 76. The Prophecy on Mount Olivet. Mk. xiii.
Lu. xxi.

24 And <Jesus coming forth> [from the temple] was taking his departure, when his disciples came forward, to point out to him the buildings of the temple. 3 But [he] answering, said unto them—
Are ye not beholding all these things?
[Verily] I say unto you—
[In no wise] shall there be left here [stone upon stone],
Which shall not be thrown down.

25 And <as he was sitting upon the Mount of Olives> the disciples came unto him, privately, saying—
Tell us, when these things shall be,—
And what the sign of thy presence, and the conclusion of the age.*

26 And [answering] Jesus said unto them—
Be taking heed, lest anyone [deceive] you;
For [many] will come upon my name, saying—
[I] am the Christ,—
And will [deceive many].

27 Moreover ye will be sure to be hearing of wars, and rumours of wars:
Mind! be not alarmed, for it must needs happen,—
But [not yet] is [the end];

28 For there will arise—
Nation against nation,
And kingdom against kingdom,—
And there will be famines and earthquakes [in places].

29 But [all’ these things] are a beginning of birth-pangs.

30 [Then] will they deliver you up into tribulation, and will slay you,—
And ye will be hated by all [the nations] [because of my name];
And [then] will many be caused to stumble,
And [one another] will deliver up,
And will hate one another;

* Lu. xi. 42.  ** Lu. xi. 38-44.
* Or (WWE): “will fill up.”  ** Or (WWE): “left to you destinate.” Jer. xxii. 5;
Lu. xiii. 2;
Chap. p. 29; Mk. xiii. 15;
Lu. xxii. 17.
* Or (WWE): “left to you destinate.” Jer. xxii. 5;
Lu. xiii. 2;
* Lu. xiii. 2;
* Chap. p. 29; Mk. xiii. 15;
* Lu. xxii. 17.
* Or (WWE): “left to you destinate.” Jer. xxii. 5;
Lu. xiii. 2;
Chap. p. 29; Mk. xiii. 15;
Lu. xxii. 17.
* Lu. xi. 42 (Sep.).
MATTHEW XXIV. 11–43.

11 And many false prophets will arise,
And deceive many;
12 And because of lawlessness being brought to the full,
The love of the many will grow cold;
13 But he that hath endured to the end shall be saved. *
14 And this glad message of the kingdom will be proclaimed in all the inhabited earth,
For a witness unto all the nations,—
And then will have come, the end.
15 Whosoever therefore shall see the abomination of desolation, that was spoken of through Daniel the prophet,
Standing in a holy place,—b
He that readeth let him think>
16 Then | [they who are in Judea]—
Let them flee into the mountains;
17 And | [he that is on the house-top]—
Let him not come down, to take away the things out of his house;—
18 And | [he that is in the field]—
Let him not turn back, to take away his mantle.
19 But alas! for the women with child,
And for them that are giving suck in those days;
20 But be praying that your flight may not happen in winter, nor on sabbath;
21 For there will be then,
Great tribulation,
Such as hath not happened, from the beginning of the world, until the present time;—
Neither in any wise shall happen.
22 And <oixoxep those days had been shortened> a no flesh had been saved;—
But <for the sake of the chosen> those days shall be shortened.
23 | [Then] if any, unto you—
Lo! | [here] is the Christ, or | [there]—
Do not believe it;
24 For there will arise, false Christs, and false prophets,—
And they will show great signs and wonders, —
So that, if possible [even the chosen] should be deceived:
25 Lo! I have foretold you.
26 | [If therefore they should say unto you—
Lo! | [in the desert] he is—
Do not go forth;
<Lo! in the chambers>—
Do not believe it.;
27 For <just as the lightning goeth forth from the east, and shineth unto the west>—
| [So] shall be the presence of the Son of Man.
28 Wheresoever | [the corpse] shall be—
| [There] shall be gathered | [the vultures] —
29 But <straightway after the tribulation of those days>—
30 And | [the sun] will be darkened,
And | [the moon] will not give her brightness,
And | [the stars] will fall from heaven,—
And | [the powers of the heavens] will be shaken;—
31 And | [then] will be displayed—
The sign of the Son of Man in heaven,
And | [then] will shine their breasts—
All | [the tribes of the earth];—b
And they will see the Son of Man—
Coming upon the clouds of heaven, with great power and glory.
32 And he will send forth his messengers, with a great trumpet,—
And they will gather together his chosen—
Out of the four winds,—
From heavens' bounds, unto their bounds. —
33 Now | [from the fig-tree] learn ye | [theparable]:—
<When | [already] her young branch | becometh tender,>
And the leaves | [may be sprouting]—
Ye observe, that | [near] is | [the summer]:
34 Thus | [ye also]—
When ye shall see all these things—
Observe ye, that | [near] he is | [at the doors]. —
35 | [Verily] I say unto you—
In nowise shall this generation pass away—
Until all these things shall happen:—
The heaven and the earth shall pass away,
But | [my words] shall | in nowise pass away.
36 But concerning that day and hour—
No one knoweth,
Neither the messengers of the heavens,
Nor the Son,—
Save the Father only. —
37 For <just as the days of Noah—>
| [So] will be the presence of the Son of Man;
38 For <as they were in those days that were before the flood,
Feeding and drinking,
Marrying and being given in marriage,—
Until the day Noah entered into the ark;—m
39 And they observed not, until the flood came and took away all together—
| [So] will be | the presence of the Son of Man—
40 | [Then] shall there be two men in the field,—
| [One] is taken near, and | [one] is left behind:
Two women grinding at the mill,—
| [One] is taken near, and | [one] is left behind:
41 Be watching, therefore,
For ye know not | on what manner of day| your Lord is coming:
42 But there is | one thing | ye know—
That <if the householder | had known>—
In what watch | the thief was coming—

* Chap. xxi. 22.
+ Dan. ix. 27; xi. 81; xii. 11.
+ Lu. viii. 51.
+ Dan. xii. 1.
+ Or: "deceived," "eun-
+ Or: "land." Zech. xii. 12.
+ Is. xxii. 10; xxxiv. 4.
+ Or: "this night.
+ cp. Lu. xvii. 34.
+ cp. Lu. xvii. 34.
+ cp. Lu. xvii. 34.
+ cp. Lu. xvii. 34.
+ cp. Lu. xvii. 34.
+ cp. Lu. xvii. 34.
+ cp. Lu. xvii. 34.
+ cp. Lu. xvii. 34.
+ cp. Lu. xvii. 34.
+ cp. Lu. xvii. 34.
+ cp. Lu. xvii. 34.
MATTHEW XXIV. 44—51; XXV. 1—26.

44 Therefore ye also shall be getting ready,
Because ye know, neither the day nor the hour.
45 And verily I say unto you, I know you not.
46 Be watching, therefore,
Because ye know, neither the day nor the hour.
47 For it is just as a man who going from home
called his own servants,
and delivered up to them his substance;
48 And to one, indeed, gave he five talents,
and to another, two,
and to another, one,—
49 To each according to his particular ability,
and went from home.
50 Straightway he who the five talents had received went and traded with them,
and gained other five:
51 Likewise he of the two gained other two:
52 But he who the one had received went away, and digged up ground, and hid the silver of his lord.
53 And after a long time came the lord of those servants, and reckoned with them.
54 And he who the five talents had received, coming forward brought other five talents, saying—
55 Lord! five talents! to me thou didst deliver up:
56 See! other five talents! I gained.
57 His lord said unto him—
Well-done! good and faithful servant,—
Over many things wast thou faithful; Over many things will I appoint thee:
Enter into the joy of thy lord.
58 He also of the two talents coming forward said—
Lord! two talents! to me didst thou deliver up:
59 See! other two talents! I gained.
60 His lord said unto him—
Well-done! good and faithful servant,—
Over a few things wast thou faithful; Over many things will I appoint thee:
Enter into the joy of thy lord.
61 But he also who the one talent had received coming forward said—
Lord! I knew thee, That thou art a hard man,
Reaping, where thou hast not sown,—
62 And gathering, whence thou hast not winnowed;
63 I went away, and hid thy talent in the ground:
See! thou hast what is thine!
64 And his lord answering said unto him—
O wicked servant, and cowardly,
65 \footnotetext[1]{Or: “acknowledge.”}
prepared for the adversary and his messengers;
43 For I hungered, and ye gave me not to eat,
44 [And] I was thirsty, and ye gave me not to drink,
45 [A stranger] was I, and ye took me not home,
46 Naked, and ye clothed me not,
Sick, and in prison, and ye visited me not.
47 [Then] will [they also] answer, saying:
Lord! when saw we thee—
Hungry, or thirsty, or a stranger, or
naked, or sick, or in prison,
And ministered not unto thee?
48 [Then] will he answer them, saying:
Verily! I say unto you—
<Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of
these least>;
[Neither unto me] did ye it.
49 And [these] shall go away into [age-abiding]
correction,
But [the righteous] into [age-abiding] life.*

§ 77. The Conspiracy to Betray, and the Anointing
26 And it came to pass <when Jesus ended all
these words> he said unto his disciples:
2 Ye know that [after two days] [the passover]
taketh place,—
And [the Son of Man] is to be delivered up,
to be crucified.
3 [Then] were gathered together, the High-
priests and the Elders of the people, into the
court of the High-priest who was called Caiaphas;
4 and they took counsel together, in order that
[Jesus, by guile] they might secure, and slay.
5 They were saying, however:
Not during the feast,
Lest [an uproar] arise among the people.
6 But [Jesus] <happening to be in Bethany, in
the house of Simon the leper> 7 there came unto
him a woman, holding an alabaster-jar of costly
perfume, and she poured it down upon his head,
as he was reclining. 8 And the disciples [seeing
it] were greatly displeased, saying—
To what end [this loss]?
9 For this could have been sold for much, and
given to the destitute.
10 But Jesus [taking note] said unto them—
Why vex ye the woman?
For [a seeming] work hath she wrought for
me;
11 For [always, the destitute] have ye with you,—
But [me, not always] have ye;
12 For [she] pouring this perfume upon my body,
[so as to prepare me for burial] did it.
13 [Verily] I say unto you—
<Wheresoever this glad-message* shall be
proclaimed in all the world>—
Also what she did, will be told, as a memorial
of her.

a Chap. xiii. 12; Mk. iv. 25; b Cp. Lu. xix. 11-27.
Lu. viii. 18. c Zech. xiv. 5.
* Or: "noble," "beautiful."
10 Dan. xii. 2. 11 Jn. xi. 47. 12 Jn. ix. 47. 13 Zech. xiv. 5.
11 Then went one of the twelve, the one called Judas Iscariot, unto the High-priests, and said—
What are ye willing to give unto me?
And |I| unto you will deliver him up.
And they appointed him thirty pieces of silver.  
And from that time was he seeking a favourable opportunity that he might |deliver him up|.

§ 78. The Passover : the Old Feast and the New.  
Mk. xiv. 12-26; Lu. xxii. 7-23.

17 And <on the first of the days of unleavened bread> the disciples came unto Jesus, saying—
Where will thou that we make ready for thee to eat the passover?

18 And |he| said—
Go your way into the city, unto such-a-one, and say to him,
|The teacher| saith,  
||My |season| is |near|,  
||With thee will I keep the passover, with my disciples.

19 And the disciples did, as Jesus directed them, and made ready the passover.  
And <when [evening] came> he was reclining with the twelve [disciples];  
and, as they were eating, he said—
|Verily| I say unto you,
||One from among you will deliver me up.

22 And |being exceedingly grieved| they began to be saying to him, each one—
Can it be |I| Lord?

23 And |he| answering, said—
|He who hath dipped with me in his hand in the bowl| [the same] will deliver me up.

21 The Son of Man |indeed, goeth his way, according as it is written concerning him,—
But alas! for that man, through whom the Son of Man is being delivered up:
|Well| had it been for him, if [that man] had not been born!

25 And Judas, who was delivering him up, answering said—
|Can it be |I| Rabbi?
He saith unto him—
|Thou| hast said.

26 And |as they were eating| Jesus |taking a loaf and blessing| brake,—and |giving to his disciples| said—
|Take, eat! |this| is |my body|.

27 And |taking a cup, and giving thanks| he gave unto them, saying—
Drink of it, all of you;
For |this| is |my blood of the covenant|, which [for many] is to be poured out, for remission of sins.

30 And, having sung praise, they went forth unto the Mount of Olives.

§ 79. Peter’s Denial foretold.  
Mk. xiv. 27-31;  
Lu. xxii. 31-34; Jn. xiii. 36-38.

31 Then |Jesus saith unto them—
||All| ye| will find cause of stumbling in me, during this night;  
For it is written,
|I will smite the shepherd,  
And [the sheep of the flock] will be scattered abroad;|

32 But |after my arising| I will go before you into Galilee.  
Now Peter |answering| said unto him—
|Though [all] shall find cause of stumbling in thee>
|||I| shall never find cause of stumbling.

34 Jesus saith unto him:
|Verily| I say unto thee—
|During this night, before a cock crow|  
|Thrice| wilt thou deny me.

35 Peter saith unto him:
|Even though it be needful for me |with thee| to die>
||In nowise| will I deny thee.

§ 80. The Agony.  
Mk. xiv. 32-42;  

36 Then Jesus cometh with them unto a place called Gethsemane,—and he saith unto his disciples—
Sit ye here, while I go yonder and pray.
And |taking with him, Peter and the two sons of Zebedee> he began to be grieved and to be in great distress.  
Then saith he unto them:  
|Encompassed| with grief| is my soul, unto death|:

39 Abide ye here, and be watching with me.

39 And |going forward a little| he fell upon his face, offering prayer, and saying—
My Father!  
|If it is possible| let this cup pass from me,—
|Nevertheless| not as |I| will, but as |thou| wilt.

40 And he cometh unto his disciples, and findeth them sleeping, and saith unto Peter—
|Thus| powerless are ye |one| hour| to watch with me?

41 Be watching and praying, that ye may not enter into temptation:
|The spirit| indeed, is |eager|, but |the flesh| weak.

42 Again, a second time| departing he prayed, saying:
My Father!  
<If it is impossible for this to pass, except I |drink| it>
|Accomplished| be thy will,>—Morrison.

a Zech. xi. 12.  
b Exo. xxiv. 8; Zech. ix. 11.  
c New in kind; not merely new-made.

4 Zech. xiii. 7.  
4 Chap. xxviii. 7.  
4 "At every point and pore, as it were, of his suscepti-  
bility, sorrow was press-
And coming, he found them sleeping, for their eyes had become heavy. And, leaving them, he departed, and prayed a third time, saying again:—

Ye are sleeping what time remaineth, and taking your rest:

Lo! the hour hath drawn near, and [the Son of Man] is being delivered up into the hands of sinners.

Arise! let us be going,—

Lo!: [he that delivereth me up] hath drawn near.

§ 81. The Betrayal and Arrest. Mk. xiv. 43-54; Lu. xxii. 47-54.

And [while yet] he was speaking: lo! [Judas, one of the twelve] came, and, with him [a large multitude] with swords and clubs, from the High-priests and Elders of the people.

And [he who was delivering him] gave them a sign, saying—

<Whomsoever I shall kiss> [he] it is,—secure him.

And <[straightway] coming unto Jesus> he said—

Joy to thee! Rabbi, and eagerly kissed him. But [Jesus] said unto him—

Friend! wherefore art thou here?

Then, coming forward, they thrust their hands upon Jesus, and secured him.

And lo! [one of those with Jesus] stretching forth his hand, grasped his sword, and smiting the servant of the High-priest, cut off his ear. Then:—

Jesus saith unto him:

Put back thy sword into its place, for <all they who take a sword> [by a sword], [shall perish].

Or thinkest thou that I cannot call upon my Father, and he will set me near me, even now, [more than twelve] legions of messengers?

How then should the Scriptures be fulfilled:

That [thus], it must needs come to pass?

In that hour, said Jesus unto the multitudes: [As against a robber] came ye forth [with swords and clubs] to arrest me?

Daily in the temple, used I to sit teaching, and ye secured me not;

But [this] hath wholly come to pass, that [the Scriptures of the prophets] may be fulfilled.

Then: the disciples, all forsaking him, fled.

And they who secured Jesus, led him away unto Caiaphas the High-priest, where the Scribes and the Elders gathered themselves together.

Now [Peter] was following him afar off, unto the court of the High-priest,—and, entering within, was sitting with the attendants, to see the end.

§ 82. Jesus before the High-priest. Mk. xiv. 55-65.

Now [the High-priests and all the High-council] were seeking false-witness against Jesus, that they might [put him to death]; and found not any, though many came forward as false-witnesses. At length, however, there came forward two, and said:

This man said—

I am able to pull down the shrine of God,
And [in three days] to [build] it.

And the High-priest [arising] said unto him—

[Nothing] answerest thou?

What are these, against thee bearing witness?

But [Jesus] was silent.

And [the High-priest] said unto him:

I put thee on oath, by the Living God, that [to us, thou say]—

Whether [thou] art the Christ, the Son of God.

Jesus saith unto him:

[Thou] hast said; morever, I say unto you—

Hereafter ye will see the Son of Man, sitting on the right hand of power, and coming upon the clouds of heaven.

Then: the High-priest rent asunder his garments, saying—

He hath spoken profanely!

What further need have we, of witnesses?

Lo! ye have heard the profanity!

How [to you] doth it seem?

And [they] answering, said:

[Guilty] of death, he is.

Then: spat they into his face, and buffeted him; and others] struck him smartly, saying—

Prophecy unto us, O Christ!

Who is he that struck thee?

§ 83. Peter’s Denial. Mk. xiv. 66-72; Lu. xxii. 55-62; Jn. xviii. 18-25, 27.

Now [Peter] was sitting without, in the court;

and there came unto him a certain female servant, saying—

[Thou also] wast with Jesus, the Galilean.

But [he] denied before all, saying—

I know not what thou sayest.

And [when he went out into the porch] another female saw him, and said unto them who were there—

This one was with Jesus the Nazarene.

And [again] he denied [with an oath]:—

I know not the man.

And [after a little] the by-standers, coming forward, said unto Peter: [Truly] thou also art from among them,

For [thy very speech] maketh thee manifest;

[Then] began he to be cursing and swearing—

I know not the man!

And [straightway] a cock crowed. 72 And

Peter was put in mind of the declaration of Jesus, of his having said—

"Before a cock crow I thrice wilt thou utterly deny me; and, going forth outside, he wept bitterly."

§ 84. Jesus taken before the Roman Governor. 
Mk. xv. 1; Lu. xxiii. 1; Jn. xviii. 28.

27 Now when morning came all the High-priests and Elders of the people took counsel against Jesus, so as to put him to death; and binding him they led him away, and delivered him up unto Pilate the governor.

§ 85. The Remorse and End of Judas. 
Ac. i. 15-20.

2 'Then Judas who had delivered him up seeing that he was condemned being smitten with remorse returned the thirty pieces of silver unto the High-priests and Elders, saying—

I have sinned, in delivering up righteous blood.

But they said—

What is that to us? thou shalt see to it for thyself.

And <throwing the pieces of silver into the Temple> he withdrew, and going away, hanged himself.

But the High-priests taking the pieces of silver—

It is not allowed, to cast them into the treasury; since a price of blood they are.

And taking counsel they bought with them, the field of the potter, as a burial-place for strangers.

Wherefore that field hath been called Field of Blood, until this day.

Then was fulfilled, which was spoken through Jeremiah the prophet, saying:

And they took the thirty pieces of silver, As the value of him whom they had valued, Whom they had valued of Israel's sons,—

And gave them for the field of the potter, As the Lord directed me.

§ 86. Jesus before Pilate. 
Mk. xv. 1-15; Lu. xxiii. 1-7, 13-25; Jn. xviii. 29-40; xix. 1-16.

11 Now Jesus stood before the governor; and the governor questioned him, saying—

Thou art the king of the Jews? And Jesus said—

Thou sayest. And <while he was being accused by the High-priests and Elders> he answered nothing.

13 Then Pilate saith unto him—

Hearest thou not how many things against thee they are bearing witness?

And he answered him no not so much as a single word, so that the governor was marvelling exceedingly.

15 But feast by feast the governor had been wont to release one unto the multitude, a prisoner whom they were desiring. Now they had at that time a distinguished prisoner, called Barabbas. Thence therefore having come together Pilate said to them—

Whom will ye that I should release unto you? Barabbas?

Or Jesus, who is called Christ?

9 For he knew that for envy they had delivered him up.

19 And as he was sitting upon the judgment seat his wife sent unto him, saying: Have thou nothing to do with that righteous man, for many things have I suffered this day, by dream, because of him.

20 But the High-priests and the elders persuaded the multitudes, that they should claim Barabbas, but [Jesus] should be destroyed. Now the governor [answering] said unto them—

Which of the two desire ye I should release unto you? And they said—

Barabbas

23 Pilate saith unto them—

What then shall I do unto Jesus, who is called Christ?

They all say—

Let him be crucified!

23 But he said—

Indeed! what evil hath he done? But they, vehemently were crying aloud, saying—

Let him be crucified!

24 And Pilate seeing that nothing it availed, but rather a tumult was arising> taking water, washed his hands of it before the multitude, saying—

Innocent am I, of the blood of this man,—

Ye shall see to it for yourselves.

25 And all the people, answering, said—

His blood be upon us and upon our children!

26 Then released he unto them Barabbas, but scourging [Jesus], delivered him up, that he might be crucified.

§ 87. Jesus mocked by the Roman Soldiers. 
Mk. xv. 15-20; Jn. xix. 2 ff.

27 Then the soldiers of the governor taking Jesus aside into the judgment-hall, gathered unto him all the band; and, unclothing him, a scarlet scarf put they about him, and placing a crown out of thorns they put it upon his head, and a reed in his right hand, and kneeling before him began to mock him, saying—

Joy to thee, King of the Jews!

29 And spitting upon him they took the reed, and began striking upon his head. And, when they had mocked him, they put off him the scarf, and put on him his garments, and led him away unto the crucifying. And as they were going forth they found a man of Cyrene, [by name] Simon,—the same they impressed to bear his cross.

§ 88. The Crucifixion. 
Mk. xv. 22-41; Lu. xxiii. 26-49; Jn. xix. 17-37.

And coming into a place called Golgotha, thus sharing the guilt of their rulers.

a Or (WH): "innocent." 

b Or (WH): "this righteous man."
that is to say, Skull-place: they gave him to drink, wine with gall mingled, and tasting he would not drink. And having crucified him they parted among themselves his garments, casting a lot; and being seated, were watching him there. And they put up, over his head, his accusation, written—

| THIS | IS JESUS, THE KING OF THE JEWS. |

| Then | are crucified with him, two robbers,—one on the right hand, and one on the left. And they who were passing by were reviling him, shaking their heads, and saying—

| The man that taketh down the shrine and in three days buildeth it! |

Save [thyself]! If thou art God’s Son come down from the cross.

Likewise the High-priests and the Scribes and Elders were saying:

| Others | he saved,— |

| Himself | he cannot save: |

| Israel’s King | he is! |

He let him come down now, from the cross,—And we will believe on him!

| He hath put confidence upon God. Let him rescue him, now, if he desireth him*; For I said, I am God’s Son! |

And [the same thing] the robbers also, who were crucified with him were casting* in his teeth.

Now from the sixth hour it was darkness came upon all the land—until the ninth hour.

And about the ninth hour Jesus uttered a cry, with a loud voice, saying—

Eloi! Eloi! lema sabachthanei? that is My God! my God! to what end hast thou forsaken me?

Now certain of them who were standing, when they heard, began to say—This man calleth Elijah.

And straightway one from among them running, and taking a sponge, and filling it with vinegar and putting it on a reed was giving him to drink; but [the rest] said—Stay! let us see whether Elijah is coming, and will save him.

| But another | taking a spear, pierced his side, and there came forth water and blood. |

And Jesus, again crying out with a loud voice dismissed the spirit.

And lo! [the veil of the Temple] was rent, from top to bottom, into two; and [the earth] was shaken, and [the rocks] were rent; and the tombs were opened and many bodies of the holy ones who had fallen asleep arose,—and coming forth out of the tombs after his arising entered into [the holy city], and plainly appeared unto many.

Now [the centurion, and those with him watching Jesus] seeing the earthquake and the things coming to pass were violently affrighted, saying—

| Truly | God’s Son | was | he! |

Now there were there, many women, from afar beholding, who indeed had followed Jesus from Galilee, ministering unto him: among whom was Mary the Magdalene, also Mary the mother of James and Joseph, and the mother of the sons of Zebedee.

§ 89. The Burial. Mk. xv. 42-47; Lu. 50-56; Jn. xix. 38-42.

And when evening arrived there came a rich man from Arimathæa, whose name was Joseph, who also himself had been discipled unto Jesus. The same going unto Pilate claimed the body of Jesus. Then Pilate commanded it to be given up. And Joseph, taking the body, wrapped it up in a clean Indian-cloth, and laid it in his new tomb, which he had hewn in the rock, and rolling near a large stone unto the door of the tomb departed. Now there were there Mary the Magdalene, and the other Mary, sitting over against the sepulchre.

§ 90. The Sepulchre sealed and guarded.

And on the morrow, which is after the preparation the High-priests and the Pharisees were gathered together unto Pilate, saying—Sir! we have been put in mind that [that] deceiver said, while yet living,—After three days I will | arise.|

Command, therefore, that the sepulchre be made secure until the third day—lest once the disciples should come and steal him, and say unto the people, He hath arisen from the dead! and the last deception shall be worse than the first!

Pilate saith unto them—Ye have a guard:

Go your way, secure it for yourselves, as ye know how.

And they went and secured for themselves the sepulchre, sealing the stone, with the guard.

§ 91. The Resurrection. Mk. xvi. 1-14; Lu. xxiv. 1-43; Jn. xx. 1-31; Ac. i. 3; 1 Co. xv. 1-8.

And in the week, when it was on the point of dawning into the first of the week came Mary the Magdalene, and the other Mary, to view the sepulchre. And lo! a great commotion occurred,—for a messenger of the Lord descending out of heaven, and coming near had rolled away the stone, and was sitting upon it. Now his appearance was as lightning, and his clothing as white as snow; and for fear of him they who were keeping watch

Or [WH]: "his disciples." Ap: "Messenger."
Elders and taking counsel> sufficient pieces of silver| gave they unto the soldiers,—saying—

Say ye, His disciples] coming by night| stole him, while we were sleeping;

And |if this be reported unto the governor> |will persuade him, and will make you free from care).

And |they| taking the pieces of silver, did as they were instructed. And this account was spread abroad among the Jews . . . until this [every] day.

§ 93. The Great Commission. Mk. xvi. 15-20; Lu. xxiv. 44-49; Jn. xx. 21-23.

And |the eleven| disciples] went into Galilee, unto the mountain which |Jesus| had appointed them: 17 and seeing him, they worshipped, but |some| doubted. 18 And Jesus |coming near| spake unto them, saying—

"All authority, in heaven and on earth, hath been given unto me;"

Go ye, therefore, and disciple all the nations, Immersing them into the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit,—

Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I myself have commanded you, And lo! I am with you, all the days, until the conclusion of the age.

§ 1. The Forerunner. Mt. iii. 1-12; Lu. iii. 3-17.

1 Beginning of the glad-message of Jesus Christ.*

2 According as it is written in Isaiah the prophet—

Lo! I send my messenger before thy face,

Who shall prepare thy way,—

As a voice of one crying aloud—

In the wilderness prepare ye the way of the Lord,

Straight] he is making his paths>*

4 John the Immerser came, |in the wilderness| proclaiming an immersion of repentance, for the remission of sins; and there were going out unto him all the Judean country, and all they of Jerusalem, and were being immersed by him, in the Jordan river, openly confessing their sins.

6 and John was clothed with camel's hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins, and was eating locusts and wild honey; and he proclaimed, saying—

He that is mightier than I cometh after me, Of whom I am not worthy to stoop and unloose the strap of his sandals:

II have immersed you with water, |will immerse you with the Holy Spirit.

§ 2. The Immersion. Mt. iii. 13-17; Lu. iii. 21, 22.

And it came to pass, in those days, that Jesus came from Nazareth of Galilee, and was immersed into the Jordan by John; 10 And |straightway| as he was coming up out of the water> he saw the heavens rending asunder, and the Spirit as a dove descending.
unto him; and a voice came out of the heavens—

[Tou] art my Son, the Beloved,—

[In thee] I delight.


12 And straightway the [Spirit] urged him forth into the wilderness; and he was in the wilderness forty days, tempted by Satan, and was with the wild beasts,—and [the messengers were ministering unto him.


14 And after John was delivered up> Jesus came into Galilee, proclaiming the glad-message of God, [and saying]—

The season is fulfilled,
And the kingdom of God hath drawn near.—
Repent ye, and have faith in the glad-message.

And passing by near the sea of Galilee> he saw Simon, and Andrew the brother of Simon, casting a net in the sea,—for they were fishermen; and Jesus said unto them—

Come after me,
And I will make you become fishermen of men;
And leaving the net they followed him.

And going forward a little> he saw James the son of Zebedee, and John his brother, and them who were in the boat putting in order the nets; and straightway he called them,—and leaving their father Zebedee in the boat, with the hired men> they came away after him.

§ 5. In Capernaum Jesus teaches, and expels an Impure Spirit. Lu. iv. 31-37.

21 And they journey into Capernaum. And straightway, on the Sabbath> entering into the synagogue> he began teaching; and they were being struck with astonishment at his teaching,—for he was teaching them as one having [authority], and not as the Scribes.

22 And straightway> there was in their synagogue, a man in an impure spirit,—and he cried out aloud, saying—

What have we in common with thee, 4 Jesus of Nazareth?
Hast thou come to destroy us?
I know thee, who thou art,
[The Holy One of God].

23 And Jesus rebuked him, [saying]—

Be silenced, and come forth out of him!

25 And the impure spirit crying [him] and calling out with a loud voice> came forth out of him;

26 And they were amazed, one and all, so that they began to discuss among themselves, saying—

What is this? New teaching! With authority.

Or: “into.”
Or (WH): “And straightway, on the Sabbath he began teaching in the synagogue.”

As it were, “invested with” and so, “in the power of.”

Or: “What to us and to thee?”

As it were, “We.”

to the impure spirits also> he giveth orders, and they obey him!

29 And forth went the report of him, straightway, on every hand, into all the surrounding country of Galilee.


29 And straightway, out of the synagogue, going forth> he went into the house of Simon and Andrew, with James and John. Now [the mother-in-law of Simon] was lying in a fever, and straightway they spoke to him concerning her; and, coming near, he raised her up, grasping her hand,—and the fever left her, and she began ministering unto them.

And evening arriving, when the sun went in> they were bearing unto him all who were sick, and them who were demonized; and all the city was gathered unto the door; and he cured many that were sick with divers’ diseases, and many demons he cast out, and suffered not the demons to be talking,—because they knew him [to be Christ].

33 And very early by night arising> he went out [and departed] into a desert place, and [there] was praying; and Simon, and they who were with him, went in quest of him, and found him, and say unto him—

[All] are seeking thee;

and he saith unto them—

Let us go elsewhere, into the neighbouring country-towns, in order that [there also] I may be making proclamation,—for [to this end] came I forth;

and he came, making proclamation, into their synagogues, throughout the whole of Galilee,—and was casting the demons out.


37 And there cometh unto him, a leper, beseeching him [and kneeling],—saying unto him—

[If thou be willing] thou canst cleanse me;

and moved with compassion> he stretched forth the hand, and touched him, and saith unto him—

I am willing. Be cleansed!

38 And straightway> the leprosy departed from him, and he was cleansed; and strictly charging him> straightway he urged him forth; and saith unto him—

Mind! [unto no one] say [aught],—but withdraw, [thyself] show unto [the priest], and offer for thy cleansing what things Moses enjoined [for a witness unto them].

41 But [he] going forth, began to be proclaiming many things, and blaming abroad the story, so that [no longer] was it possible for him [openly] into a city to enter,—but [outside, in desert places] [was he], and they were coming unto him from every quarter.

Notable rejected reading

WH: “moved to anger.”

D 2
§ 6. Forgives and Heals a Paralytic. Mt. ix. 2–8; Lu. v. 18–26.

2 And entering again into Capernaum, after some days it was heard say—
   He is in a house;  
   2 and many were gathered together, so that no longer was there room even in the approaches to the door,—and he began speaking unto them the word;  
   3 and they come, bearing unto him a paralytic, upborne by four,  
   4 and not being able to get near him, by reason of the multitude they uncovered the roof where he was, and having broken it up they let down upon the couch whereon the paralytic was lying;  
   5 and Jesus, seeing their faith, saith unto the paralytic—
   Child! forgiven are thy sins!

6 Now there were certain of the Scribes there, sitting and deliberating in their hearts—
   7 Why doth this man thus talk? he is speaking profanely! Who can forgive sins save one, God?
   8 And Jesus taking note in his spirit, that thus they are deliberating within themselves, saith unto them—
   Why, these things are ye deliberating in your hearts?
   9 Which is easier—
      To say unto the paralytic, Forgiven are thine sins, Or to say, Rise, and take up thy couch, and be walking?
   10 But that ye may know that the Son of Man hath authority to forgive sins upon the earth—
      he saith to the paralytic:
   11 To thee I say, Rise, take up thy couch, and be going thy way unto thy house.
   12 And he arose, and taking up the couch went forth before all, so that all were beside themselves, and were glorifying God, saying:
      Thus we never saw it!

§ 7. Calls Levi. Mt. ix. 9–13; Lu. v. 27–32.

13 And he went forth again by the sea, and all the multitude was coming unto him, and he began teaching them.  
   14 And, passing by, he saw Levi, the son of Alpheus, sitting over the tax-office, and saith unto him—
      Be following me!
   15 And he arose, and following him.  
   16 And it cometh to pass, that he is reclining in his house, and many tax-collectors and sinners were reclining with Jesus and his disciples; for there were many, and they began following him.  
   17 And the Scribes and Pharisees, seeing that he was eating with the sinners and the tax-collectors began saying unto his disciples—
      With the tax-collectors and sinners is he eating?

§ 10. Then will they fast. Mt. ix. 14–17; Lu. v. 33–38.

18 And the disciples of John and the Pharisees were fasting; and they came and say unto him—
   For what cause do the disciples of John and the disciples of the Pharisees fast, whereas thy disciples fast not?
   19 And Jesus said unto them—
      Is it possible for the sons of the bridechamber while the bridegroom is with them to be fasting?  
      <So long as they have the bridegroom with them> it is impossible to fast.  
   20 But there will come days when the bridegroom shall be taken from them and then will they fast in that day.

21 ||No one|| seweth [a patch of unshrunk cloth] upon [an old mantle, ||otherwise, at least|| the shrinking thereof away from it—the new from the old—and ||a worse rent is made].
   22 And no one poureth [new wine] into [old skins], ||otherwise, at least|| the wine will burst the skins, and [the wine] is lost, and [the skins].  
   23 [But] new wine is for unused skins.

§ 11. Disciples pluck Ears of Corn on Sabbath. Mt. xii. 1–8; Lu. vi. 1–5.

24 And it came to pass, when he [on the Sabbath] was passing through the cornfields, and his disciples began to be going forward, plucking the ears of corn.  
   25 And the Pharisees were saying—
      See! why are they doing, on the Sabbath, what is not allowed?
   26 And he saith unto them—
      Have ye never read what [David] did, when he had [need] and hungered,—he, and they who were with him:  
   27 [now] he entered into the house of God, while [Abiathar] was High-priest, and [the presence-bread] did eat, which it is not allowed to eat save unto the priests, and gave [unto them also who were with him].
   28 And he was saying unto them—
      [The Sabbath] for man was made, and not [man] for the Sabbath.
   29 So that the Son of Man is [Lord] even of the Sabbath.

§ 12. Withered Hand healed on Sabbath. Mt. xii. 9–13; Lu. vi. 6–11.

3 And he entered again into a synagogue, and there was there, a man having [his hand] ||withered||;  
   4 and they were narrowly watching him, whether [on the Sabbath] he would cure him, [that they might accuse him.]
   5 And he
MARK III. 4—35; IV. 1—4.

and saith unto the man who hath [his hand withered]

4 and saith unto them—

Is it allowed [on the Sabbath] [to do good,
or to do evil]?

To [save] [life], or to [slay]?

but they remained silent. 2

And <looking round upon them with anger, [being at the same
time grieved on account of the hardening
of their heart]> he saith unto the man—

Strengthen thy hand! and he stretched it forth, and his hand [was
restored].

6 And <the Pharisees, going out straightway
with the Herodians> were giving counsel against
him, that they should [destroy] him.


7 And [Jesus, with his disciples] retired unto the
sea; and <a great throng from Galilee> followed,
[also from Judea, and from Jerusalem, and
and from Idumea, and beyond the Jordan,
and around Tyre and Zidon] [a great throng];
<hearing whatsoever things he was doing> came unto him.

8 And he spake unto his disciples, that [a little boat] might attend him,
because of the multitude,—that they might not be
pressing upon him. 10

For he cured [many],
so that they were beseeching him, that they
might touch him—as many as had plagues;
and [the impure spirits, as soon as they beheld
him] were falling down to him, and crying aloud, [while he was speaking]

[Thou] art the Son of God!

12 and sternly' was he rebuking them, lest they
should make him [manifest].


(Mt. x. 1-4.)

And he goeth up into the mountain and calleth
near whom [he] pleased,—and they went away
unto him; 14 and he appointed * twelve, whom also
he named [Apostles],—that they might be with him, and that he might be sending them forth to make proclamation, 15 and to have
authority to cast out the demons; 16 and he appointed the twelve (and imposed a name on
Simon—Peter, 17 and James the son of Zebedee, and John the brother of James (and imposed on them a name—Boanerges, that is,
sons of thunder); 18 and Andrew, and Philip, and Bartholomew, and Matthew, and Thomas, and James the son of Alphaeus, and Thaddaeus,
and Simon the zealot; 19 and Judas Iscariot, who also delivered him up.

§ 15. Charged with casting out Demons in Beelzebul.

Mt. xii. 22-37; Lu. xi. 14-23.

And he cometh into a house; 20 and the multitude come together again, so that they could not so much as eat [bread]. 21 And they who

were near to him [hearing of it] went out to secure him,—for they were saying—

He is beside himself!

22 And [the Scribes who from Jerusalem had come
down] were saying—

He hath [Beelzebul]; and—

In the ruler of the demons casteth he out
the demons.

23 And, calling them near, [in parables] began he to say unto them—

How can [Satan] cast [Satan] out?

24 And <if a kingdom [against itself] be divided>
that kingdom cannot be made to stand;

25 And <if a house [against itself] be divided>
that house shall be unable to stand;

26 And <if [Satan] hath risen up against himself,
and become divided> he cannot stand, but
hath [an end].

27 But [no one is able] into the house of the
mighty one to enter, and [his spoils] to carry
off; unless [first] the mighty one be bound,
and [then] his house will he plunder!

28 [Verily] I say unto you—

[All things] shall be forgiven unto the sons
of men,—

The sins and the profanities wherewith
they shall profane;

29 But <whoever shall revile against the
Holy Spirit>

Hath no forgiveness, unto times age-
abiding,—

But is guilty of [an age-abiding] sin:

30 because they were saying—

[An impure spirit] he hath!

§ 16. Who are my Mother and my Brethren?

Mt. xii. 46-50; Lu. viii. 19-21.

31 And there come, his mother and his brethren,
and, standing outside, they sent unto him, calling him. 32 And there was sitting around
him a multitude, and they say unto him—

Lo! [thy mother and thy brethren] [outside]
are seeking thee!

33 And answering them, he saith—

Who are my mother and my brethren?

34 And <looking around on them who [about him] in a circle> were sitting> he saith—

See! my mother and my brethren!

35 [Whosoever shall do the will of God] [the
same] is my brother and sister and mother.

§ 17. Parable of the Sower. Mt. xiii. 1-9;

Lu. viii. 4-8.

4 And [again] began he to be teaching by the sea;
and there come together unto him a very
great multitude, so that [he, into a boat] entering,
was sitting upon the sea,—and [all the multitude] were [near the sea upon the land].

3 Hearken! Lo! the sower went forth to sow;

4 And it came to pass [as he sowed—

* Mt: "made."  b Or (WH): "a."

21 And he was saying unto them—

Doth the lamp come, that under the measure it should be put, or under the couch? Is it not that upon the lampstand it may be put? 2 For it is not hidden, 3 save that it may be made visible; neither did it get hidden away, but that it might come into a place where it could be seen. 4

22 If any one hath ears to hear 5 let him hear.

23 And he was saying unto them—

Be taking heed, what ye are hearing:

—With what measure ye mete it shall be measured unto you, and added unto you:

For he that hath it shall be given unto him, 6 And he that hath not 7 even what he hath shall be taken from him. 8

§ 20. First the Blade.

28 And he was saying—

[Thus] is the kingdom of God: As a man may cast seed upon the earth, and be sleeping and rising, night and day, and [the seed] be sprouting and lengthening itself,—how [the] knoweth not: 9 Of itself the earth beareth fruit,—first a blade, afterwards an ear, [after that] full corn in the ear; 10 but [as soon as the fruit yieldeth itself up] straightway he rendeth forth the sickle, because standing by is the harvest. 11

§ 21. The Grain of Mustard Seed. Mt. xiii. 31, 32; Lu. xiii. 18, 19.

30 And he was saying—

How shall we liken the kingdom of God, or [in what' parable] shall we put it?

31 As a grain of mustard seed,—which [whenev er it may be sown upon the earth] is less than all the seeds that are upon the earth; 12 and [as soon as it is sown] springeth up, and becometh greater than all other garden plants, and produceth large branches, so that under the shade thereof the birds of heaven can find shelter. 13

32 And [with many such parables as these] was he speaking unto them the word,—according as they were able to hear; 14 but [without a parable] was he not speaking unto them.—privately however, unto his own disciples was he explaining all things.

§ 22. A Storm rebuked. Mt. viii. 23-27;

Lu. viii. 22-25.

30 And he saith unto them <con that' day, when evening came>

Let us cross over unto the other side:

Mt. vi. 15; Lu. viii. 16 xi. 32
Mt. vii. 2; Lu. vi. 36
Mt. xxv. 22; Lu. xii. 28
Joel iii. 12
Dan. iv. 21, 21 (Chald.)
Ezr. xii. 32
Ez. xii. 32
38 And [discussing the multitude] they took him with them, as he was in the boat, and [other boats] were with them. 27 And there ariseth a great tempest of wind, —and [the waves] were dashing over into the boat, so that [already being filled] was the boat. 28 And [he] was in the stern [on the cushion] sleeping. And they arouse him, and say unto him,

Teacher! carest thou not that we perish?

And [roused up] he rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea —

Hush! be still!

and the wind lulled, and it became a great calm.

And he said unto them —

| Why? | are ye [fearful]?
| Not yet; have ye faith?

And they were caused to fear a great fear, and were saying one to another —

Who then is this, that [both the wind and the sea] give ear unto him?

§ 33. A Demoniac delivered. Mt. viii. 28—34; Lu. viii. 22—39.

5 And they came unto the other side of the sea, into the country of the Gerasenes. 2 And [Jesus] went forth out of the boat [straightway] there met him [from amongst the tombs] a man, in an impure spirit: 3 who had [his dwelling] among the tombs, and [not even with a chain, any longer] was anyone able to bind him,—

4 because of his having been—many times, with fetters and chains—bound, and the chains having been plucked asunder by him, and the fetters smashed, and no one was mighty enough to tame him; 2 and [continually, night and day, in the tombs and in the mountains] was he crying aloud, and cutting himself in pieces with stones.

And [seeing Jesus from afar] he ran and bowed down to him; 2 and [crying out with a loud voice] saith —

What have I in common with thee, O Jesus, Son of God Most High?

I adjure thee by God, —Do not torment me!

For he was saying to him —

Go forth thou impure spirit, out of the man;

and he was questioning him —

What is thy name?

and he saith to him —

Legion is my name, because we are many;

and he was beseeching him much, that he would not send them forth outside the country.

Now there was there, near the mountain, a large herd of swine, feeding; 2 and they besought him, saying

Send us into the swine, that [into them] we may enter;

and he suffered them. And the impure spirits [going out] entered into the swine, and the herd rushed down the cliff into the sea, about two thousand, and were choked in the sea. 13 And [they who had been feeding them] fled, and bare tidings into the city and into the fields, —and they came to see what it was that had happened.

15 And they came unto Jesus, and view the de-

monized man, clothed and of sound mind, [him who had had the legion], —and they were struck with fear. 16 And the beholders narrated to them, how it happened to the demonized man, and concerning the swine. 17 And they began to beseech him, to depart from their bounds.

18 And <as he was entering into the boat> he who had been demonized was beseeching him, that [with him] he might be. 19 And he suffered him not, but saith unto him —

Withdraw into thy house, unto thine own, and bear tidings unto them, how many things the Lord for thee hath done, and hath had mercy on thee.

20 And he departed, and began proclaiming, in the Decapolis, how many things Jesus had done for him, —and [all] were marveling.


21 And [Jesus crossing over in the boat again unto the other side] there was gathered a large multitude unto him, and he was by the sea.

22 And there cometh one of the synagogue-rulers, by name Jairus, and [seeing him, falleth at his feet, and beseecheth him much, saying —

My little daughter is at her last! —that, coming, thou wouldst lay thy hands upon her, that she may be made well, and live;

24 and he departed with him. And there was following him a large multitude, and they were pressing upon him.

25 And [a woman] <who had had a flow of blood twelve years, and suffered much> from many physicians, and spent all her means, and profited nothing, —but had [rather] become worse >27 <hearing the things about Jesus> came in the crowd from behind, and touched his mantle; 28 for she was saying —

If I can touch so much as his mantle I shall be made well;

and [straightway] the fountain of her blood was dried up, and she knew in her body, that she was healed from the plague. 29 And [straightway] Jesus <taking note, in himself, of the power which [out of him] went forth, > turning round in the crowd was saying —

Who hath touched my garments?

30 and his disciples were saying to him —

Thou seest the crowd pressing upon thee, —and sayest thou — Who hath touched me?

32 and he was looking round to see her who [this thing had done]. 33 And [the woman] overcome with fear, and trembling, knowing what had happened to her, came, and fell down before him, and told him all the truth. 34 And [he] said to her —

Daughter! thy faith hath made thee well:

Withdraw into peace, and be whole from thy plague.

35 <While yet he is speaking> they come from the synagogue-ruler's, saying —

Thy daughter is dead!

Why [further] annoy the teacher
But if Jesus [overhearing the word being spoken] saith unto the synagougo-ruler—

Do not fear, only have faith!

And he suffered no one to follow with him, save Peter and James and John the brother of James. And they came into the house of the synagougo-ruler, and he observeth a tumult, and persons weeping and wailing greatly;

and, entering, he saith unto them—

Why are ye making a tumult, and weeping?

[The child] is not dead, but is sleeping;

and they were deploring him. But he thrusting all forth, took with him the father of the child, and the mother, and them who were with him, and entereth where the child was; and grasping the hand of the child: he saith unto her—

Talitha, koum!

which is, when translated—

O damsel! to thee! I say, Arise!

And [straightway] the damsel arose, and was walking about; for she was twelve years of age. And they were beside themselves, straightway, with a great transport; and he commanded them, again and again, that no one should get to know this thing, and bade that food should be given her to eat.

§ 25. Cause of Stumbling found in the Carpenter's Son.

Mt. xiii. 53-58: cp. Jn. vi. 42.

And he went forth from thence, and cometh into his own city,—and his disciples follow him.

And [when it was Sabbath] he began to be teaching in the synagougo, and [the greater part] as they heard] were being struck with astonishment, saying—

Whence hath this man these things?—and—

What the wisdom which hath been given to this man?—and—

Such mighty works as these: [through his hands] are coming to pass!

Is not [this] the carpenter? the son of Mary, the brother of James and Joses and Judas and Simon?

And are not his sisters here with us?—

and they were finding cause of stumbling in him.

And Jesus was saying unto them—

A prophet is not without honour, [save in his own city, and among his kinsfolk, and in his house];

and he could not [there] do, so much as a single' mighty work,—save [on a few] sickhe laid his hands, and cured them. And he marvelled, because of their unbelief.

§ 26. The Twelve sent forth. Mt. x.; Lu. ix. 1-6, 10, 11.

And he was going round the villages, in a circuit, teaching. And he calleth near the twelve, and began to be sending them forth, two and two,—and was giving them authority over the impure spirits: and charged them that they should take [nothing] for a journey, save a staff only,—no bread, no satchel, no copper [for the belt]; but having bound on light sandals, and not to put on [two] tunics; and he was saying unto them—

<Wheresoever ye shall enter into a house> [there] abide, until ye go forth from thence;

<And whatsoever place shall not welcome you nor hearken unto you> [when ye are going forth from thence] shake off the dust that is under your feet [for a witness against them].

And they went forth, and made proclamation, in order that men should repent; and [many demons] were they casting out,—and were anointing with oil [many] sick, and were curing them.

§ 27. John the Immerser beheaded. Mt. xiv. 1-12;

Lu. ix. 7-9.

And King Herod heard,—for [famous] had become his name; and he was saying—

John the Immerser hath arisen from among the dead, and [for this cause] are the powers working mightily in him;

But [others] were saying—

It is Elijah,

and [others] were saying—

A prophet, like one of the prophets!

But [when Herod heard] he was saying—

[He whom I beheaded]—John; [the same] hath been raised.

For [Herod himself] had sent and secured John, and bound him in prison, for the sake of [Herodias the wife of Philip his brother,—for] her; had he married. For John had been saying to Herod—

[It is not allowed thee] to have [the wife of thy brother].

And [Herodias] was cherishing [a grudge] against him, and wishing [to slay] him,—and could not; for [Herod] stood in fear of John, knowing him to be a man righteous and holy,—and was keeping him safe; and [when he heard him] he paid earnest heed, and [with pleasure] used to listen to him.

And [an opportune day] arriving when Herod on his birth-day made [a feast] for his nobles, and for the rulers of thousands, and for the first men of Galilee; when the daughter of this very Herodias came in and danced; she pleased Herod and those reclining together, and [the king] said unto the damsel—

<Ask me what thou wilt> and I will give it thee;

and he took an oath to her—

<Whatsoever thou shalt ask me> I will give thee unto half my kingdom.

And [going out] she said unto her mother—

What shall I ask? and she said—

[The head of John the Immerser];

And [coming in straightway, with haste, unto the king] she asked, saying—

I desire, that [forthwith] thou give me—

Her:"—his brother's wife! Note the emphasis.

* Lu. i. 19, 20.
* Or: *"because of."
* Or: "Hers!"—his brother's wife! Note the emphasis.
upon a charger, the head of John the Immerser.  

And though the king was very grieved; yet by reason of the oaths, and of them who were reclining, he would not refuse her. And the king, sending off a guard, gave orders to bring his head. And, departing, he beheaded him in the prison, and brought his head upon a charger, and gave it unto the damsel, and the damsel gave it unto her mother. And, hearing of it, his disciples went, and took away his corpse, and laid it in a tomb.


And the apostles gathered themselves together unto Jesus, and reported unto him all things, as many as they had done, and as many as they had taught. And he saith unto them—

Come ye yourselves apart into a desert place, and rest yourselves a little. For they who were coming and they who were going were many, and not even to eat were they finding fitting opportunity. And they departed, in the boat, into a desert place [apart]. And many saw them going away, and took note of it, and [asfoot, from all the cities] ran they together thither, and overwent them. And, coming forth, he saw a great multitude and was moved with compassion towards them, because they were like sheep having no shepherd, and he began to be teaching them many things. (And [already] at a late hour having arrived) his disciples came unto him and were saying—A desert is the place, and it is already a late hour: dismiss them, that (departing into the surrounding hamlets and villages) they may buy themselves something to eat.

But he answering said to them—Ye shall give them to eat. And they say unto him—

Shall we depart, and buy two hundred denariis' worth of loaves, and give to them to eat? And he saith unto them—

How many loaves have ye? Go, see! And, getting to know, they say—Five, and two fishes.

And he gave them orders, that all should be made recline in parties, upon the green grass. And they fell back in companies, by hundreds and by fifties. And taking the five loaves, and the two fishes, looking up into heaven, he blessed, and brake up the loaves, and began giving unto the disciples, that they might set before them, and the two fishes divided he unto all. And they did all eat, and were filled. And they took up broken pieces, twelve baskets [full measure], and from the fishes. And they who did eat the loaves were [five thousand men].

§ 29. Jesus walketh upon the Lake. Mt. xiv. 22-36; Jn. vi. 16-21.

And straightway constrained he his disciples, to enter into the boat, and be going forward to the other side, unto Bethsaida, while he was dismissing the multitude. And, bidding them farewell, he departed into the mountain to pray. And when evening came, the boat was in the midst of the sea, and he, alone, on the land. And seeing them distressed in the rowing, for the wind was against them, about the fourth watch of the night, he cometh unto them, walking upon the sea, and was wishing to pass by them. But they, seeing him upon the sea walking, supposed that it was an apparition, and cried out aloud; for all saw him, and were troubled. But he, straightway, talked with them, and saith unto them—

Take courage! it is I; be not afraid!

And he went up unto them, into the boat, and the wind lulled. And exceedingly within themselves were they astonished; for they understood not by the loaves, but their heart had been hardened.

§ 30. Jesus in Gennesaret.

And crossing over unto the land they came unto Gennesaret, and cast anchor near. And when they had come forth out of the boat, straightway recognizing him, the people ran round the whole of that country, and began to be carrying round upon couches them who were sick, wherever they heard that he was. And wheresoever he was entering into villages, or into cities, or into hamlets, in the marketplaces laid they the sick, and were beseeching him, that [only the fringe of his mantle] they might touch, and as many soever as touched it were being made well.


And the Pharisees and certain of the Scribes who have come from Jerusalem gather themselves together unto him; and observing certain of his disciples, that with defiled hands, that is unwashed, they are eating bread—

for the Pharisees, and all the Jews, unless with care they wash their hands, eat not, holding fast the tradition of the elders; and coming from market, unless they sprinkle themselves they eat not, and many other things there are, which have accepted to hold fast, immersions of cups and measures and copper vessels, and so the Pharisees and the Scribes question him—

For what cause do thy disciples not walk according to the tradition of the elders, but with defiled hands eat bread?

But he said unto them—

Gr. phantasmo. Or (WH): "immerse themselves."
7 But [in vain] do they pay devotions unto me,
Teaching [for teachings] || the commandments
of men. ||
8 <Having dismissed] the commandment
[of God] > ye hold as fast the tradition
of men.
9 And he was saying to them—
[Well] do ye set aside the commandment of
God, that [your own tradition] ye may ob-
serve;
10 For [Moses] said—
Honour thy father and thy mother, b
and—
|| He that revileth father or mother || let him
| surely die, ||
11 But [ye] say—
<If a man shall say to his father or his
mother, Korban! that is, A gift,4 whatsoever [out of me] thou mightest be
profited>,
12 [no longer] do ye suffer him to do [sought] for
his father or his mother, —13 cancelling the
word of God, by your tradition which ye
have delivered. And || many such similar
things || are ye doing!
14 And [again calling near the multitude] he was
saying unto them—
Hearken to me, all! and understand:
[Nothing] is there, [from without the man]
entering into him, which can defile him;
But <the things which [out of the man]
come forth> are the things that defile the
man. [15]
17 And <when he entered into a house from the
multitudes> his disciples began to question him
as to the parable; 18 And he saith unto
them—
|| Thus || are [ye also] without discernment?
Perceive ye not, that <nothing [from with-
out] entering into the man> can defile’ him;
19 because it entereth not into his
[heart], but into his [stomach], and [into the
draught]; it is passed—[purifying all’ foods]?
20 And he was saying—
<That which [out of the man] cometh forth> [that] defileth the man;
21 For <from within, out of the heart of men>
[the base designs] come forth,—fornications,
thieves, 22 murders, adulteries, covetousnesses,
knave-messies, deceit, wantonness, an evil eye,
profane speaking, foulness,—23 [all these’ wicked things] [from within] come forth,
and defile [the man].

§ 32. Canaanite Woman's Daughter healed.
Mt. xv. 21-28.
24 And [from thence arising] he departed into the
bounds of Tyre [and Sidon]. And [entering
into a house] he was wise as [no one] to know
it, and yet could not escape notice,— 25 but
straightway <a woman hearing him, whose
daughter had an impure spirit> she came
and fell down at his feet. 26 Now [the woman]
was a Grecian, a Syrophoenician by race, and
she was requesting him that [the demon] be
would cast forth out of her daughter. 27 And he
was saying to her—
Suffer [the children] [first] to be fed; for it
is not seemly to take the bread of the chil-
dren, and [unto the little dogs] to cast it;
28 but she answered and saith to him—
Yes, Lord, and yet [the little dogs, under the
table] do eat of the crumbs of the children;
29 and he said to her—
Because of this’ word] go thy way, the
demon hath gone forth out of thy daughter;
30 and, departing unto her house, she found the
child laid prostrate on the couch, and the demon
gone forth.

§ 33. A Deaf Stammerer healed.
34 And <again coming forth out of the bounds of
Tyre> he came unto the sea of Galilee, through
the midst of the bounds of Decapolis. 35 And
they bring to him one deaf and stammering; and
beseech him that he would lay upon him his
hand. 36 And <taking him away from the
multitude apart> he thrust his fingers into his
ears, and, spitting, touched his tongue; 37 and
looking up into the heaven| sighed deeply, and
saith unto him—
Ephphatha! that is, Be opened!
38 and his ears opened, and the string of his tongue
was loosed,—and he was speaking correctly.
39 And he charged them that they should be tell-
ing [no one],—but <as much as to them> he
gave charge >[they’ll exceed more abund-
antly] were making proclamation. 40 And
superabundantly] were they being struck with
astonishment, saying—
|| Well, hath he [all things] done,—
Both [the deaf] he causeth to hear, and [the
dumb] to speak.

§ 34. Four Thousand fed. Mt. xv. 29-38:
cp. ch. vi. 32, etc.
4 In those’ days, there being <again’s large
multitude> and they not having any thing to
eat> [calling near the disciples] he saith unto
them—
1 I am moved with compassion towards the
multitude, because [already] three days
abide they with me, and they have nothing
to eat; 2 and <if I dismiss them fasting
unto their home> they will be exhausted
in the way,—and [certain of them] are [from
afar].
Mark VIII. 4—35.

§ 30. A Sign refused. Mt. xvi. 1—4; cp. Mt. xii. 38—40; Lu. xii. 54—56.

10 And straightway entering into the boat with his disciples he came into the parts of Dalmanutha; and forth came the Pharisees, and began discussing with him, seeking of him a sign from heaven; testing him. And deeply sighing in his spirit he saith—

Why do ye seek a sign? 
Verily I say—
There shall not be given unto this generation a sign.


13 And leaving them, again embarking he departed unto the other side. And they forgot to take loaves, and save one leaf they had nothing with them in the boat. And he began charging them, saying—

Mind! beware of the leaven of the Pharisees and of the leaven of Herod!

And they began deliberating one with another, because they had no loaves. 

Why do ye deliberate, because ye have no loaves?

[Not yet] perceive ye, neither understand—

Keep ye your hearts hardened?

15 [Eyes] having, see ye not?

And [ears] having, hear ye not?

And remember ye not, when the five loaves I brake unto the five thousand, how many baskets full of broken pieces ye took up?

They say unto him—Twelve—

When the seven, unto the four thousand, how many hampers [full measure] of broken pieces, ye took up?

And they say unto him—Seven—

And he was saying unto them—

[Not yet] do ye understand?

§ 37. Blind Man by Degrees recovers Sight.

And they come into Bethsaida. And they bring unto him one blind, and beseech him that he, him, would touch.

And <laying hold of the hand of the blind man> he brought him forth outside the village, and <spitting into his eyes, laying his hands upon him> he was asking him—

Anything, seest thou?

And <looking up> he was saying—

I see men, because [like trees] I behold them walking!

Then again put he his hands upon his eyes, and he saw clearly, and was restored, and was seeing distinctly [in broad splendour] all things together.

And he sent him away unto his house, saying—

Not even into the village mayest thou enter.

§ 38. Peter confesses Jesus to be the Christ.

Mt. xvi. 13—20; Lu. ix. 18—21.

And forth went Jesus and his disciples, into the villages of Caesarea of Philip. And in the way he was questioning his disciples, saying unto them—

Who are men saying that I am?

And they answered him, saying—

John the Immerser, and others, and others, one of the prophets.

And he went on to question them—

But [who] say [ye] that I am?

Peter answering saith unto him—

Thou art the Christ.

And he strictly charged them, that no one should tell, concerning him.


And he began to be teaching them—

The Son of Man must needs suffer many things, and be rejected by the Elders and the High-priests and the Scribes, and be slain; and after three days shall arise.

And openly was he speaking the word. And Peter taking him aside began to rebuke him.

But he, turning round and looking upon his disciples, rebuked Peter, and saith—

Withdraw behind me, Satan! because thou art not regarding the things of God but the things of men.

And calling near the multitude with his disciples he said unto them—

If anyone willeth after me, to come, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and be following me.

For whosoever willeth [his own] life shall lose it, but whosoever shall lose his life for the sake of me and of the glad-message shall save it.

* Mi: "If there shall be given"—a well-known hom.

Heb. form of as me va—Jer. v. 21; Eze. xii. 2.

* Wonderfully graphic description. ° Mt. x. 30; Lu. xvii. 33; Jn. xii. 25.

* Com: "soul."

Mt. xxi. 1-13; Lu. ix. 28-36; cp. 2 P. i. 16-18.

And after six days Jesus taketh with him Peter and James and John, and bringeth them up into a high mountain apart, alone, — and he was transformed before them; and his garments became brilliant, exceeding white, such as no fuller on the earth is able to whiten. And there appeared unto them, Elijah, with Moses, — and they were conversing with Jesus.

And Peter answering saith unto Jesus: —

Rabbi! it is delightful for us to be here, — let us therefore make three tents, for thee one, and for Moses one, and for Elijah one; for he knew not what he should answer, for greatly afraid he had become. And there came a cloud overshadowing them, and there came a voice, out of the cloud, — This is my Son, the Beloved. Be hearkening unto him. And suddenly looking round, he no longer saw them anyone with them, save Jesus only. And as they were coming down out of the mountain he charged them that unto no one should they narrate what they had seen, save whatsoever the Son of Man from among the dead should arise. And the word they held fast unto themselves, discussing what was the rising from among the dead. And they began to question him, saying:

The Scribes say that Elijah must needs come first?

And he said unto them —

Elijah indeed, coming first, restores all things?

And yet, how is it written, regarding the Son of Man, that many things he must suffer, and be set at nought?

But I say unto you —

Elijah also hath come, and they have done with him whatsoever they pleased, — According as it is written regarding him. a

§ 41. Jesus cures One whom the Disciples could not cure.

Mt. xvii. 14-21; Lu. ix. 37-42.

And coming unto the disciples they saw a large multitude around them, and Scribes discussing with them. And straightway all the multitude, seeing him were greatly amazed, and running near began saluting him.

And he questioned them —

What are ye discussing with them?

And one out of the multitude answered him — Teacher! I brought my son unto thee, having a dumb spirit; and whereasoever it seizeth him it teareth him, and he foameth, and grindeth his teeth, and earareth himself out; — and I spake to thy disciples, that they should cast it out, and they could not.

But he answering saith —

O faithless generation! how long shall I be with you? how long shall I bear with you? Bring him unto me! And they brought him unto him. And seeing the spirit straightway tare him, and falling upon the ground he wallowed, foaming. And he questioned his father — How long a time is it, that this hath befallen him? and he said —

From childhood; and many times hath it cast him both into fire and into waters, that it might destroy him;

But if anything be possible to thee help us, having compassion upon us.

And Jesus said unto him —

As for this, if it be possible to thee —

All things are possible to him who hath faith.

And straightway crying out the father of the child was saying —

I have faith! help my want of faith.

And Jesus seeing that a multitude is running together rebuked the impure spirit, saying unto it — Thou dumb and deaf spirit! give orders unto thee — Come forth out of him, and do not enter into him. And crying out, and greatly mangling him it came forth; and he became as if dead, so that the more part were saying —

He is dead!

But Jesus, grasping his hand raised him, and he stood up. And when he had gone into a house his disciples privately were questioning him — Why were we not able to cast it out?

And he said unto them —

This kind by nothing can come out, save by prayer. b

§ 42. Jesus instructs his Disciples as to his Sufferings.

Mt. xxi. 22, 23; Lu. ix. 43-45.

And from thence going forth, they were journeying through Galilee, and he was not

a Note the emphasis.

b As a notable rejected fasting.
wishing that any should get to know it; § for he was teaching his disciples and saying [unto them]

"[The Son of Man] is to be delivered up into the hands of men, and they will slay him, and [being slain] after three days, will he arise.

But they were not understanding the declaration, and feared [to question] him.

§ 43. How to be Great. Mt. xviii. 1-5; Lu. ix. 46-48.

And they came into Capernaum. And [happening to be] in the house [he] was questioning them—

"What [in the way] were ye discussing?"

And they were silent; for [with one another] they had discussed in the way, [who should be greatest]. And [taking a seat] he addressed the twelve, and saith unto them—

"If anyone willeth to be [first],

He shall be [least of all],

And [minister of all]."

And [taking a child] he set it in the midst of them, and [folding it in his arms] said unto them—

"Whosoever [unto one of these] children shall give welcome, [upon my name] unto me, giveth welcome;

And [whosoever] unto me, giveth welcome, not [unto me] giveth welcome, but [unto him] that sent me."  

§ 44. Forbid him not: Value of Small Services. Mt. x. 42. Cause none to stumble. Mt. xviii. 6; Lu. xvii. 2. Be not caused to stumble. Mt. v. 30; xviii. 8.

John said unto him—

"Teacher! we saw someone in thy name casting out demons;—and we forbade him, because he was not following with us.

But [Jesus] said—

Do not forbid him! For [no one] is there, who shall do a work of power in my name, and have power [soon] to revile me;  

For [whosoever is not] against us is [for] us;  

For [whosoever shall give you to drink] a cup of water [in name that] of Christ's, ye are;—Verily I say unto you—In nowise shall lose his reward.  

And [whosoever shall cause to stumble one of these little ones that believe] It is [seemly] for him, rather, if there is hung a large millstone about his neck, and he is cast into the sea.  

And [if thy hand shall cause thee to stumble] cut it off.—It is [seemly] for thee, [maimed] to enter into life,  

Rather than having [the two hands] to depart into the gehenna, into the fire that is not quenched; [v. 7]"

And [if thy foot be causing thee to stumble] Cut it off.—It is [seemly] for thee, to enter into life*. [v. 7]

Rather than having [the two feet] to be cast into the gehenna; [v. 9]  

And [if thine eye be causing thee to stumble] Thrust it out,—It is [seemly] for thee, [one-eyed] to enter into the kingdom of God,  

Rather than having [two eyes] to be cast into gehenna,  

Where [their worm] dieth not, And [the fire] is not quenched;  

For [everyone] with fire shall be salted.  

Salt is [good]; but [if] salt become [saltless] wherewith will ye [prepare] it?  

Have [within yourselves] salt, and be at peace [one with another]."

§ 45. Concerning Divorce. Mt. xix. 1-12.

And [from thence] arising, he cometh into the bounds of Judea and beyond the Jordan,—and there came together again, multitudes unto him, and [as he had been wont] again was he teaching them. And Pharisees coming near were* questioning him—Whether it is allowed a husband [to divorce a wife], testing him.  

But [he] answering, said unto them—What unto you? did [Moses] command?  

And [they] said—Moses permitted [to write] a roll of dismissal, and to divorce;  

But [Jesus] said unto them—In view of your hardness of heart, wrote he for you this commandment;  

But [from the beginning of creation]  

Male and female [made he them];  

For this cause shall a man live with his father and mother, and [the two] shall become [one flesh];  

so that [no longer] are they two, but [one] flesh.  

What then [God] hath yoked together let [a man] not put asunder.  

And [coming] into the house again the disciples, concerning this, were questioning him;  

And he saith unto them—Whosoever shall divorce his wife, and marry another, committeth adultery against her;  

And [if she] divorcing her husband, marry another she committeth adultery."  


And they were bringing unto him children, that he might [touch] them,—the disciples however, were rebuking them. But Jesus [seeing it] was greatly displeased, and said unto them—Suffer the children to come unto me,—do not hinder them;  

For [of such] is the kingdom of God.

* NB: "Life" and "the kingdom" synonymous, entrance future.  

* Or simply [WET]: "And they were."  

† Omitted by WH.  

‡ Mt. xvi. 24.  

§ Gen. i. 27.  

* Or simply [WET]: "And they were."  

† Omitted by WH.  

‡ Gen. ii. 24.  

§ Gen. xvi. 14.
And folding them in his arms, he was blessing them, having laid his hands upon them.

§ 47. A Rich Ruler. "WE have left all." Mt. xix. 16-30; Lu. xviii. 18-30.
And as he was going forth into a road, [one, running, and kneeling before him] was questioning him—

Good Teacher! what shall I do that life age-abiding, I may inherit?—

And Jesus said unto him—

Why callest thou me [good]?

[None] is good [save one]—[God].

The commandments thou knowest,—

Do not commit murder,

Do not commit adultery,

Do not steal,

Do not bear false witness,

Do not defraud,

Honour thy father and mother.*

And he said unto him—

Teacher! [all these things] have I kept [from my youth].

And Jesus, looking at him, loved him, and said unto him—

[One thing] unto thee [is wanting];—

Withdraw! whatsoever thou hast sell, and give unto [the] destitute,—

And thou shalt have treasure in heaven; and come! be following me.

And [his] [becoming gloomy because of the word] departed sorrowing, for he was holding [many possessions].

And looking around, Jesus saith unto his disciples—

With what difficulty shall they who have money enter [into the kingdom of God]!

And the disciples were in amazement, because of the words. But Jesus [again answering] saith unto them—

Children! [how difficult] it is, to enter [into the kingdom of God]!

It is [easier] for a camel [through the eye of a needle] to pass, than for [a rich man] [into the kingdom of God] to enter.

And they were being exceedingly struck with astonishment, saying unto him—

[Who] then, can [be saved]?

Looking at them, Jesus saith—

[With men] impossible, but not [with God]; for [all things] are possible [with God].

Peter began to be saying unto him—

Lo! [we] have left all, and followed thee!

Verily! I say unto you—

There is [no one] [who hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or mother, or father, or children, or lands] [for the sake of me and [for the sake of] the glad-message]

[who shall not receive a hundredfold, now.

in this season] [houses, and brethren, and sisters, and mothers, and children, and lands, and persecutions!] and [in the age that is coming]; [life age-abiding.

But [many] shall be—

First-last, and [the] Last-first.

§ 48. Jesus foretells his Sufferings. Mt. xx. 17-19; Lu. xviii. 31-34.
Now they were in the way, going up unto Jerusalem, and Jesus was going on before them, and they were in amazement; and they who followed were in fear. And taking unto himself, again, the twelve he began to be saying unto them, [as to the things about to befall him]—

Lo! we are going up unto Jerusalem;

And the Son of Man will be delivered up unto the Chief-priests and the Scribes,—

And they will condemn him to death,

And deliver him up unto the nations;

And they will mock him, and spit upon him, and scourge him, and [slay]:—

And [after three days] will he [arise].

§ 49. Request of Zebedee's Sons. Mt. xx. 20-23.
And there came near unto him, James and John, the two sons of Zebedee,—saying unto him—

Teacher! we desire—

That whatsoever we shall ask thee, thou wilt do for us.

But he said unto them—

What desire ye, I should do for you?

And [they] said unto him—

Grant us, that [one on thy right hand, and one on thy left] we may sit, in thy glory.

But Jesus said unto them—

Ye know not what ye are asking:

Are ye able to drink the cup that I am to drink?

Or to be immersed with the immersion wherewith I am to be immersed?

And [they] said unto him—

We are able.

And Jesus said unto them—

The cup which I am to drink ye shall drink,

And with the immersion wherewith I am to be immersed shall ye be immersed.

But [to sit on my right hand, and on my left] is not mine to give, except unto them for whom it hath been prepared.

And the ten [hearing] began to be sorely displeased, concerning James and John. And Jesus calling them near saith unto them—

Yo know that [they who think to rule the nations] lord it over them, and [their great ones] wield authority over them;

But [not so] it is [among you];

But whatsoever desireth to become [great] among you shall be [your minister],

* Exo. xx. 12-16; Deu. 7. 2; Gen. xviii. 14; Job xliii. 16-21.
* Or, WII.: "mother."
44 And whosoever desireth, among you, to be [first] shall be [servant of all];
45 For [even the Son of] Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister,—and to give his life [a ransom instead of many].

Mt. xx. 29-34; Lu. xviii. 35-43.

46 And they come into Jericho. And [as he was] journeying forth from Jericho, and his disciples, and a considerable multitude [the son of Timæus, blind Bar-Timæus, a beggar], was sitting beside the road. 47 And [hearing that it was] Jesus the Nazarene [he began to be crying aloud, and saying—
O Son of David! Jesus! have mercy on me.
48 And many were rebuking him, that he might hold his peace; but [he] [so much the more] was crying aloud—
O Son of David! have mercy on me.
49 And [coming to a stand] Jesus said—
Call him!
And they call the blind man, saying unto him—
Take courage! rise! he calleth thee!
50 And [he] [throwing off his mantle—springing to his feet] came unto Jesus. 51 And [answering him] Jesus said—
What desirest thou, I should do for thee?
And [the blind man] said unto him—Rabbi! that I may recover sight.
52 And [Jesus] said unto him—
Go thy way! thy faith hath saved thee.
And [straightway] he recovered sight, and was following him in the road.

§ 51. The Triumphant Entry. Mt. xxi. 1-11; Lu. xix. 29-38; Jn. xii. 12-15.

11 And [when they are drawing near unto Jerusalem, unto Bethphage and Bethany, towards the Mount of Olives] he sendeth forth two of his disciples,—and saith unto them—
Go your way into the village that is over against you, and [straightway, as ye are entering it] ye shall find a colt tied, upon which [no man] yet [hath sat: Loosethim, and bring him.

5 And [if anyone, unto you should say—]
Why are ye doing this?—
say—
[The Lord] of him hath [need];
and [straightway] he sendeth him off again here.
6 And they departed, and found a colt, tied unto a door outside, on the street,—and they are loosing him. 7 And [certain of them that were there standing] were saying unto them—
What are ye doing, loosing the colt?
8 And [they] said unto them, as [Jesus] said,—and they let them go. 7 And they bring the colt unto Jesus, and throw upon them their mantles,—and he took his seat upon him. 8 And [many] spread out [their mantles] along the way, and [others] young branches,—cutting them out of the fields].

§ 52. The Barren Fig-tree cursed.
Mt. xxii. 18, 19. (See § 54.)

12 And [on the morrow, when they came forth from Bethany] he hungered; 13 and [seeing a fig-tree from afar, having leaves] he came...if therefore, he should find nothwithstanding it, and [coming up to it] [nothing] found he, save leaves; for it was not [the season] of figs.
14 And [answering him] he said unto it—
[No more]! [unto times age-abiding]: let anyone of thee [eat fruit].
And his disciples were listening.


15 And they come into Jerusalem. And [entering into the temple] he began to be casting out them who were selling and them who were buying in the temple, and [the tables of the money-changers, and the seats of them who were selling doves] he overthrew,—and was not suffering that anyone should carry a vessel through the temple; 17 and was teaching, and saying—
Is it not written,
[My house] [a house of prayer] shall be called [for all the nations]?—
but [ye] have made it,
A den of robbers.

18 And the High-priests and the Scribes [heard] it, and began seeking how they might [destroy] him,—for they were fearing him; for [all the multitude] were being struck with astonishment at his teaching. 19 And [as soon as it became late:] they were going forth outside the city.

§ 54. The Cursed Fig-tree Withered.
Mt. xxi. 19-22. (See § 52.)

20 And [passing by early] they saw the fig-tree [withered from its roots]; 21 and [put in mind] Peter saith unto him—
Rabbi! see! [the fig-tree which thou didst curse] is withered.
22 And [answering him] Jesus saith unto them—
Have faith in God.
23 | Verily | I say unto you—
<Whosoever shall say unto this mountain,
Be lifted up, and cast into the sea,
and shall not doubt in his heart but shall believe that [what he speaketh| cometh to pass> it shall be his.

24 | For this cause | I say unto you—
<All things, whatsoever ye are praying for
and asking> believe that ye have received,
and they shall be yours.

25 And | when ye stand praying|* forgive, if
ought ye have against any,—that | your
Father also, who is in the heavens| may for-
give you your offences. [""

§ 55. By what Authority? Mt. xxi. 23-32 ;
Lu. xx. 1-6.

27 And they come again into Jerusalem. And
<as he is walking | in the temple|> the High-
priests and the Scribes and the Elders come unto him, 28 and were saying unto him—
| By what’s authority| | these things| art thou
doing?
And who to thee hath given this authority,
that | these things| thou shouldest be doing?

29 But |Jesus| said unto them—
I will question you, as to one| matter, and
answer me,—
And I will tell you | by what’ authority| | these things| I am doing

§ 56. The Vineyard’s Fruits Demanded.
Mt. xxi. 33-46 ; Lu. xx. 9-19.

12 And he began to be speaking unto them | in parables—|
A man planted | a vineyard|,
And put round it a wall,
And dug a wine-vat,
And built a tower.—

And let it out to husbandmen;
And left home.

2 And he sent forth, unto the husbandmen, in the season, a servant, that | from the hus-
bandmen| he might receive of the fruits of

the vineyard; 3 and, taking him, they
beat him, and sent him away | empty.

4 And | again| sent he forth unto them | another’
servant; | and | him| they smote on the
head, and dishonoured.

5 And | another| sent he forth; | and | him
they slew.
And many others; | some| indeed beating,
and | others| slaying.

6 Yet one| he had, | a son beloved|: he sent
him forth last unto them, saying—
They will pay deference unto my son!
But | those’ husbandmen| | unto themselves
said—
|This| is |the heir!|
Come! let us slay him,
And | ours| shall be |the inheritance|.

8 And, taking, they slew him, and cast him
forth outside the vineyard.

9 What will the lord of the vineyard do? He
will come, and destroy the husbandmen,
and let the vineyard unto others.

10 Have ye not | this scripture| read—
|A stone which the builders rejected||
|The same| hath become head of the corner!|

11 | From the Lord| hath this come to pass,
And is marvellous in our eyes?

12 And they were seeking | to secure| him,—and
were in fear of the multitude; for they
perceived that |against them| theparable he had
spoken. And, leaving him, they departed.

§ 57. Cæsar and God. Mt. xxi. 15-22 ;
Lu. xx. 20-26.

13 And they send forth unto him, certain of the
Pharisees and of the Herodians, that they might
|catch| him |in discourse|. 14 And, coming,
they say unto him—
Teacher! we know that |true| thou art,
And it concerneth thee not about anyone,—
For thou lokest not unto the face of men;
But |in truth|| the way of God| dost
teach:—
Is it allowable to give tax unto Cæsar, or not?
Should we give, or should we not give?

15 But | he| |knowing their hypocrisy|, said unto
them—
Why are ye | tempting| me?
Bring me a denary, that I may see it.

16 And | they| brought one. And he saith
unto them—
|Whose| is this image, and the inscription?
And |they| said unto him—
Cæsar’s.

17 And |Jesus| said—
|The things of Cæsar| render |unto Cæsar|,
And |the things of God|| unto God|.

And they were marvelling at him.

§ 58. Marriage and the Resurrection.
Mt. xxii. 23-33 ; Lu. xx. 27-30.

18 And there come Sadducees unto him,—|who| indeed say— |Resurrection| there is none! and they were questioning him, saying—

* Mt. vi. 14. 1b. | Hebrew word."
* Omitted by WH.
* Is. v. 1 f.
* Jesus does not say: "I

* Ps. cxlvii. 22 f.
And <to love him, with all' the heart, and with all' the understanding, — and with all' the might; a is abundantly more than all the whole burnt offerings and sacrifices. c

And [Jesus] [seeing him, that | with intelligence he answered] > said unto him —

Not far! [Art thou] from the kingdom of God!

And [no one], [any longer] [was daring to | question] him. d

§ 60. David's Son and Lord. Mt. xxii. 41-46;

Lk. xx. 41-44.

And Jesus [answering] was saying [as he taught in the temple] —

How say the Scribes that [the Christ:] is [Son of David]?

And [David himself] hath said [by the Holy Spirit] —

The Lord hath said unto [my Lord],

Sit thou on my right hand,

Until I put thy foes beneath thy feet. e

David himself calleth him [Lord]; whence, then, is he [his own son]?

And the great multitude was hearing him gladly.

§ 61. Judgment denounced against the Scribes. Cp. Mt. xxiii. 6; Lu. xi. 45; xx. 46, 47.

And [in his teaching] he was saying —

Beware of the Scribes,

Who desire [in robes] to be walking about,

And salutations in the markets,

And first seats in the synagogues,

And first couches in the chief meals, —

Who devour widows' houses,

And [for a pretense] are long in prayer:

[These] shall receive a more surpassing judgment.


And [taking his seat over against the treasury] he was observing how [the multitude] was casting in copper into the treasury, and [many] rich were casting in [much]. And there came [one] destitute widow, and cast in two mites, which are a farthing. And [calling near his disciples] he said unto them —

[Verily] I say unto you,

This destitute widow [more than they all] hath cast in [of those casting into the treasury];

For [they all] [out of their surplus] cast in,

But [she] [out of her deficiency] [as much as she had] cast in, — [the whole of her living].

§ 63. The Prophecy on Mount Olivet. Mt. xxiv.;

Lu. xxi.

And [as he was going forth out of the temple] one of his disciples saith unto him —

Teacher! see what manner of stones, and what manner of buildings!
2 And Jesus said unto him—
Art thou beholding these great buildings? In nowise shall there be left here upon stone which shall in any wise not be thrown down.

3 And as he was sitting within the Mount of Olives, over against the temple, Peter and James and John and Andrew were questioning him privately—

4 Tell us, when these things shall be, and what the sign shall be. All things shall be to be concluded.

5 And Jesus began to say unto them— Beware, lest anyone deceive you; for many will come in my name, saying, I am he; and will deceive many.

6 And when ye shall hear of wars and rumours of wars, Be not troubled, it must needs come to pass; but be not ye of this world.

7 For there will arise nation against nation, and kingdom against kingdom; there will be famines, earthquakes in places, and there will be famines:

8 And a beginning of birth-pangs are these things. But be ye wise: for your enemies will deliver you up to the synagogues, and before governors and kings ye shall be brought:

9 For my sake, and for the sake of the glad-message, shall all things be delivered up to them. And when they deliver you up, be not therefore anxious, what ye shall speak; for whatsoever shall be given you in that hour shall be spoken. For ye are not the speakers, but the Holy Spirit that will deliver up:

10 And brother unto brother, unto death and unto parents, children will rise up against parents; and put them to death:

11 And ye shall be hated of all, because of my name; and they that endure will be saved.

12 And when ye shall see the abomination of desolation, standing where it ought not, know that the end is.

13 Then let them which are in Judea flee into the mountains; and let him that is on the house-top not come down, nor enter to take away anything out of his house,

14 And he that hath gone into the field, let him not turn back.

15 But let him that is in the field, say, I am in the field; let him that is in the house, I am in the house.

16 And let them which be in the city, not to go out; and let them which be in the field, not to enter in.

17 And let no man say, Lo, here; or, Lo, there; for there is no where else. But let not them that hear say, Lo, we are going to this place; for there is no there.

18 For in those days shall there be a tribulation—

19 And all shall be as the beginning of creation which God created, until the present time.

20 And if in nowise happen.

21 And save that the Lord hath shortened the days.

22 But for the sake of the chosen of whom he hath made choice, he hath shortened the days.

23 And then, if any one say, See! [there] is the Christ! See! [there] is the Son of Man; Do not believe it.

24 For there will arise false Christs and false prophets; and they will show signs and wonders, so as to deceive, if possible, the chosen.

25 But ye shall beware: I have foretold you all things.

26 But in those days, after that tribulation, the sun shall be darkened, and the moon shall not give its brightness, and the stars shall not fall, and the powers which are in the heavens will be shaken.

27 And then will they see the Son of Man, coming in clouds with great power and glory.

28 And then will he send forth the messengers, and they will gather together all his chosen ones from the four winds, from the utmost bound of earth, from the utmost bound of heaven.

29 Now concerning the fig-tree, learn ye the parable:—

30 When ye already see its branch yellowed, ye observe that near it is the summer;

31 Thus shall ye also, when ye see these things coming to pass, observe ye that near he is; at the doors.

32 Verily I say unto you—In nowise shall this generation pass away, until all these things shall happen:

33 The heaven and the earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away:

34 But concerning that day or hour, no one knoweth, neither the messengers in heaven,
Nor the Son,—
"Save taking heed, be watching,
For ye know not [when] the season [is]:—
As a man from home—
Having left his house,
And given his servants the authority,
'To each one' his work,—
And unto the porter hath given command, that he should watch:—

Be watching, therefore,
For ye know not [when] the master of the house [is coming]:—
Whether at even, or at midnight, or at cock-crowing,—or at early morn:—

Let [coming suddenly] he find you [sleeping].
But <what [unto you] I say> [unto all] I say:

Be watching.

§ 64. The Anointing in Bethany, and the Conspiracy to Betray. Mt. xxvi. 1-18; Lu. xxii. 1-6; Jn. xii. 1-8; cp. Lu. vii. 36 ff.

14 Now it was the Passover and the Unleavened [cakes], after two days. And the High-priests and Scribes were seeking, how with guile they might secure, and slay him; for they were saying—
Not in the feast, lest there be an uproar of the people.*

3 And <he being in Bethany, in the house of Simon the leper, as he was reclining> there came a woman, holding an alabaster-jar of perfume, pure spikenard, very costly; and breaking the jar she was pouring down [the perfume] upon [his head].

4 But there were some much displeased among themselves—
To what end? hath this waste of the perfumef happened?

5 For this perfume could have been sold for above three hundred denaries, and given unto the destitute!

6 And they were indignant with her. * But [Jesus] said—
Let her alone!
Why are ye reproaching [her]?*?

7 A seemly work! hath she wrought [in me];
For [always] have ye [the destitute], with you,
And [whosoever ye please] ye can unto them, [at any time] do well!

8 But [me] not [always] have ye.

9 Whosoever [he be] I say unto you—
Wherever the glad-message shall be proclaimed throughout the whole world>
Also what she did will be told for a memorial of her.

10 And [Judas Iscariot], who was one of the twelve*:

* Yet see how it is brought about in the feast, after ye offering insults (reproaches)?*"
And having sung praise they went forth unto the Mount of Olives.

§ 66. Peter’s Denial foretold. Mt. xxvi. 31-35; Lu. xxii. 31-54; Jn. xiii. 36-38.

And Jesus saith unto them—
Ye [all] will find cause of stumbling. Because it is written,—
I will smite the shepherd, And the sheep will be scattered abroad*.

But [after my arising] I will go before you into Galilee.
And [Peter] said unto him—
<Even if [all] shall find cause of stumbling> Certainly not [1].

And Jesus saith unto him—
[Verily] I say unto thee,
Thou [this day] [in this night, before that twice a cock crow>
Thrice will deny me.

But he [most vehemently] was saying—
<Even though I must needs die with thee> In nowise will I [deny] thee.
Likewise indeed, were [all] besides; saying.


And they come into an estate the name of which is Gethsemane, and he saith unto his disciples—
Sit ye here, while I pray.

And he taketh Peter and James and John with him, and began to be exceedingly amazed, and in great distress; and he saith unto them—
Encompassed with grief is my soul unto death:
Abide ye here, and be watching.

And [going forward a little] he fell upon the ground, and was praying that if it were possible the hour might pass from him; and was saying—
Abba! O Father! All things are possible to thee:
Bear aside this cup from me; But not what [1] will,
But what [thou] wilt. And he cometh and findeth them sleeping, and saith unto Peter—
Simón! art thou sleeping? Hadst thou not strength [one hour] to watch?

Be watching and praying,
That ye enter not into temptation:
The [spirit] indeed is willing, But the flesh [is weak].

And again departing, he prayed [the same thing] saying. 40 And again coming, he found them sleeping, for their eyes were being [weighed down], and they knew not what to answer him. 43 And he cometh the third time, and saith unto them—
Ye are sleeping the remaining time and taking your rest:— It is enough! the hour hath come!

Lo! the Son of Man is being delivered up into the hands of sinners.

Be rousing yourselves, let us be leading on! 42

Lo! [he that is delivering me up] hath drawn near!.

§ 68. The Betrayal and Arrest. Mt. xxvi. 47-58; Lu. xxii. 47-54; Jn. xviii. 1-12.

And <straightway> while yet he is speaking> Judas Iscariot, one of the twelve, cometh near, and with him a multitude, with swords and clubs, from the High-priests and the Scribes and the Elders. 44 He that is delivering him up hath given an agreed sign unto them, saying—
Whomsoever I shall kiss> [he] it is! Secure him, and be leading away [safely]. 45 And <coming, straightway> stepping forward to him he saith—
Rabbi!
and openly kissed him. 46 And [they] thrust their hands on him, and secured him. 47 [A certain] one of the bystanders, drawing a sword, smote the servant of the High-priest, and took off his [ear]. 48 And Jesus [answering] said unto them—
As against a robber; came ye forth with swords and clubs to arrest me?

[Daily] was I with you, in the temple, teaching; and ye secured me not.
But [that] the Scriptures may be fulfilled> . . .

And they [all] forsok him, and fled. 51 And [a certain young man] was following with him, having cast about himself a fine Indian cloth [over his naked body],—and they are securing him; but [he] leaving behind the cloth [fled naked].


And they led away Jesus unto the High-priest; and all the High-priests and the Elders and the Scribes gathered together. 54 And [Peter]: afar off followed him, as far as within, into the court of the High-priest; and was sitting with the attendants, warming himself by the light. 55 Now [the High-priests and all the High-council] were seeking against Jesus [testimony], with the intent to put him to death, and were not finding any; 56 for [many] were bearing false-witness against him, and the testimonies were not agreed. 57 And some, standing up, were bearing false-witness against him, saying—
[I] will pull down this shrine, [the one made by hand], and [in three days] another, not made by hand: will I raise. 58 And [not even so] was the testimony agreed. 59 And [the High-priest rising up into the midst] questioned Jesus, saying—
Answerest thou [nothing]?

What are these, against thee, witnessing?

But [he] was silent, and answered [nothing]. 61 Again the High-priest was questioning him, and saith unto him—

Art thou the Christ the Son of the Blessed?*

Or add (WH): "unto * Or: "Thou art the Christ, &c."

* Or add (WH): "unto * Or: "Thou art the Christ, &c."
MARK XIV. 62—72; XV. 1—25.

MARK XIV. 62—72; XV. 1—25.

And Jesus said—

"I'll am; and ye shall see the Son of Man—

Sitting upon the right hand of Power,

And coming with the clouds of heaven."

And [the High-priest] having rent asunder his inner-garments, said—

What further need have we of witnesses?

Heard ye the profanity?

What to you doth it appear?

And they [all] condemned him to be worthy of death. 65 And some began to be spitting at him, and covering up his face, and to be buffetting him, and saying to him—

Prophecy! And the attendants [with smart blows] took him.

§ 70. Peter’s Denial. Mt. xxvi. 69–75; Lk. xxii. 54–62; Jn. xviii. 15–18, 25–27: cp. ver. 54, ante.

And <Peter [being] below in the court> there came one of the maid-servants of the High-priest 67 and [seeing Peter warming himself] having looked at him said—

And thou wast with the Nazarene—[with Jesus].

But [he] denied, saying—

I neither know [him], nor do I well understand what thou sayest;

and went out into the porch. 68 And [the maid-servant] [seeing him] began [again] to be saying unto the bystanders—

This one is from among them.

But [he] again was denying. And after a little again [the bystanders] were saying unto Peter—

Truly, thou art from among them; for thou art a Galilaean also.

And [he] began to be cursing and swearing—

I know not this man, of whom ye are speaking!

And straightway, a second time, a cock crowed; and Peter was reminded of the declaration, how Jesus had said to him—

Before a cock [twice] crow > thrice wilt thou deny me.

And when he thought thereon he began to weep.

§ 71. Jesus before Pilate. Mt. xxvii. 1, 2, 11–26; Lk. xxiii. 1–7; Jn. xviii. 38–40; xix. 1–16.

And <straightway early when they had made a council> the High-priests, with the Elders, and Scribes, and all the High-counsel [binding Jesus], led him away, and delivered him up unto Pilate. 6 And Pilate questioned him—

Art thou the king of the Jews? 7

And [he] answering him, saith—

Thou sayest. 8

And the High-priests began to accuse him of many things. 9 And [Pilate] again was questioning him, [saying]—

Answerest thou [nothing]? See! [of how many things] they are accusing thee!

10 But [Jesus] [no further] answered anything, so that Pilate began to marvel. 11 Now at least time he was wont to release unto them one prisoner, whom they were claiming. 12 And there was the so-called Barabbas, [with the rebels] bound, even with them who [in the rebellion] had committed [murder]. 6 And going up the multitude began to be claiming—according as he was wont to do for them. 9 But [Pilate] answered them, saying—

Will ye, I release unto you the king of the Jews?

13 For he was getting to know that [for envy] had the High-priests* delivered him up. 11 But the High-priests stirred up the multitude, that rather Barabbas he should release unto them. 12 But [Pilate] again answering was saying unto them—

What then shall I do with him whom ye call the king of the Jews?

13 And [they] again cried out—

Cruify him!

14 But [Pilate] was saying unto them—

Why? what evil hath he done? And they [vehemently] cried out—

Cruify him!

15 And [Pilate] [being minded to do what would satisfy the multitude] > released unto them Barabbas, and delivered up Jesus, having scourged him, that he should be crucified.

§ 72. Mocked by Roman Soldiers. Mt. xxvii. 27–32; Jn. xix. 2 ff.

16 And [the soldiers] led him away, inside the court, which is a judgment-hall,—and called together the whole band; 17 and they array him in purple, and set upon him, when they have plaited it, a crown of thorns,—18 and began to be saluting him—

Joy to thee! King of the Jews!

19 and were striking him on the head with a reed, and were spitting at him,—and, bowing their knees, were doing him homage. 20 And [when they had mocked him] they put off him [the purple], and put on him [his own garments]. And they lead him forth, that they may crucify him.

21 And they impress a certain passer-by, Simon a Cyrenian, coming from a field, the father of Alexander and Rufus,—that he may carry his cross.


22 And they bring him unto the Golgotha’s place, which is being translated Skull-place. 23 And they would have given him myrrhed wine,—who, however, received it not. 24 And they crucify him, and part assunder his garments, casting a lot upon them—who should have anything. 25 And it was the third hour.

* Or (WH): "they.
  Or: "hamlet," or "country-place."
and they crucified him. And the inscription of his accusation [had been inscribed]—

**The King of the Jews.**

*And with him they crucify [two robbers], one on his right hand, and one on his left.*

*And [the passers-by] were reviling him, shaking their heads,* and saying—

*Aha! thou who wast pulling down the shrine, and building one in three days!*

Save thyself,—coming down from the cross!—

*Likewise* [the High-priests also] mocking one to another, [with the Scribes] were saying—

*Others* [he saved], *Himself* [he cannot save!]

*The Christ, the King of Israel:*—

[Let him come down now from the cross,]

That we may see and believe. And [they who had been crucified with him were casting it in his teeth.]

And [when it was the sixth hour] [darkness] came on all—the land—until the ninth hour; *and [at the ninth hour] Jesus* uttered a cry, with a loud voice—

*Eloi! Eloi! lama sabachthani?* which is, being translated—

*My God! [My God!] to what end didst thou foresake me?*

*And [some of the by-standers] having heard* were saying—

*See! [Elijah]! he calleth!*

And one [running] filled a sponge with vinegar, and, putting about its head, *was giving him to drink,* saying—

*Stay! let us see whether Elijah is coming, to take him down!*

*But [Jesus]! [sending out a loud voice] ceased to breathe.* And *the veil of the Temple* was rent into two [from top to bottom].

Now the centurion, who was standing near, out over against him, [seeing] that [thus] he ceased to breathe, said—

*Truly! this man was God’s son!*

And there were [women also] [from afar] looking on,—among whom were both Mary the Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James the Little and Joses, and Salome; [who] when he was in Galilee [used to follow him, and minister unto him, and many other women, who had come up with him unto Jerusalem.]

§ 74. The Burial. Mt. xxvii. 57–61; Lu. xxiii. 50–56; Jn. xix. 38–42.

*And evening [already] having begun, [since it was a preparation, that is, the eve of a Sabbath] Joseph of Arimathea, a noble counsellor, who [also, himself] was awaiting the kingdom of God, came; and [venturing] went in unto Pilate, and claimed the body of Jesus. But [Pilate] wondered whether [already] he was dead; and [calling near the centurion] questioned him—whether he had [already] died. And [getting to know from the centurion] he presented the corpse unto Joseph. And [buying a fine Indian cloth] he took him down, and wrapped him about with the cloth, and laid him in a tomb, which had been hewn out of a rock,—and rolled a stone upon the door of the tomb. [Here Mary the Magdalene, and Mary the mother of Joses] were viewing how he had been laid."

§ 75. The Resurrection. Mt. xxviii. 1–10; Lu. xxiv. 1–43; Jn. xx. 1–17; cp. Ac. i. 3; 1 Co. xv. 1–8.

*And [the Sabbath having passed] Mary the Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James, and Salome [bought spices, that, coming, they might anoint him. [And [very early, on the first of the week] they are coming towards the tomb—when [the sun] arose. And they were saying one to another—

*Who shall roll away for us the stone, out of the door of the tomb?*

*And [looking up] they observe that the stone hath been rolled up,—for it was exceeding great.* [And [entering into the tomb] they saw a young man, sitting on the right, clothed with a white robe,—and they were greatly alarmed. [But [he] saith unto them—

*Be not alarmed! [Jesus]! ye are seeking [the Nazarene, the crucified;]

[He hath arisen! he is not here,—

See! the place where they laid him!]

*But go your way, tell his disciples [and Peter]—

[He is going before you into Galilee:]

[There] shall ye yourselves see him,—According as he said unto you.*

*And, going out, they fled from the tomb, for [trembling and transport] were holding them; and [unto no one] said they [anything] for they were afraid.*

*And [arising early, on the first of the week] he was manifested first, unto Mary the Magdalene, from whom he had cast [seven] demons.*

*She* [going her way, bare tidings unto them who had come to be with] him, [as they were mourning and weeping. [And [they] were hearing that he was living, and had been looked upon by her > [disbelieved]. [But] after these things [unto two from among them, as they were walking] was he manifested, [in a different form] as they were going unto a country place; and [they] departing, bare tidings unto the rest,—but [even them] they believed not. [But] afterwards [unto the eleven themselves], as they reclined: was he manifested, and he upbraided their disbelief and hardness of heart,—because [them] who had looked upon him when arisen [from

*Omitted by WH.*

*Ps. xxii. 7; 66. 26.*

*Or: *hast thou for—

*Ps. lxix. 21.*

*WH thus express their judgment, that the text here was abruptly broken off. See Ap. "Mark."
THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO L U K E.

§ 1. The Prologue.

1 Seeing, indeed, that [not many] had taken in hand to re-arrange for themselves a narrative, concerning the facts which have been fully confirmed amongst us,—according as they who from the beginning became eye-witnesses and attendants of the Word delivered them unto us—

2 it seemed good [even to me] having closely traced from the outset all things accurately to write unto thee [in order], most excellent Theophillus: that [as touching the matters which thou hast been taught by word of mouth] thou mightest obtain full knowledge [of the certainty].

§ 2. Zachariah and Elizabeth.

8 It came to pass [in the days of Herod, king of Judea] that there was a certain priest, by name Zachariah, of the daily course of Abia; and that he had a wife of the daughters of Aaron, and [her name] was Elizabeth. [Now they were both righteous before God, walking in all the commandments and righteous appointments of the Lord, blameless; 7 and they had no child, inasmuch as Elizabeth was barren, and [both] had become [advanced in their days].

9 But it came to pass [as he was doing priestly service in the order of his daily course, before God, according to the custom of his priesthood] it fell to his lot to offer incense, entering into the Temple of the Lord; 10 and [all the throng of the people] was praying outside, at the hour of the incense offering.

11 And there appeared unto him a messenger of the Lord, standing on the right hand of the altar of incense; 12 and Zachariah was troubled when he beheld, and [fear] fell upon him.

13 But the messenger said unto him—

Do not fear, Zachariah! Inasmuch as thy supplication hath been hearkened to,—

And [thy wife Elizabeth] shall bring forth a son unto thee,

And thou shalt call his name [John];

And there shall be joy to thee and exulting,

And [many] over his birth [shall rejoice];

For he shall be great before the Lord,

And [seine and strong drink] in no wise may he drink;

And [with Holy Spirit] shall he be filled, [already] from his mother's womb;

And [many of the Sons of Israel] shall he turn towards the Lord their God;

17 And [he] shall go before him [in the spirit and power of Elijah],—

To turn the hearts of fathers unto children,

And the unyielding, into the prudence of the righteous,

55

MARK XVI. 15—20. | L UKE I. 1—17.

among the dead] they believed not; 15 and he said unto them—

Go ye into all the world, and proclaim the glad-message to the whole creation: 16 He that hath believed, and been immersed shall be saved; but he that hath disbelieved shall be condemned:

| Signs moreover shall follow [them who have believed];—

[In my name] shall they cast [demons] out, [With tongues] shall they speak,—

[And in their hands] they shall take up [serpents]:

And [if any deadly thing] they have drunk [in no wise] shall it hurt them: [Upon sick persons] they shall lay [hands], and [well] they shall remain.

19 [The Lord [Jesus]] therefore, on the one hand,

* Or (WE): "With new tongues."

[after talking with them] was taken up into heaven,* and sat down on the right hand of God: 20 [They] on the other hand, going forth, proclaimed on every side, [the Lord] co-working, and confirming [the word] through [the closely following signs].

OTHERWISE.

[All the things given in charge unto the companions of Peter] they concisely reported. But [after these things [Jesus also, himself]] <from east even unto west> sent forth [through them] [the sacred'] and incorruptible' proclamation of the age-abiding' salvation.

* Cp. 2 K. ii. 11.

* Ps. cxv. 1.

* Or (WE) add: "Amen."

* WH thus show their conclusion that neither this nor the next account can be regarded as part of the original second Gospel. See Ap. "Mark."

a Mal. iv. 5 f.

b Nu. vi. 18.1.11 (Sep.).
And to prepare, for the Lord, [a people made ready].

And Zachariah said unto the messenger—

[Whereby] shall I know this? for [I am aged], and [my wife] advanced in years.

And the messenger answering, said unto him—

[I] am Gabriel,—he that standeth near before God; and have been sent forth to speak unto thee, and to deliver the joyful message unto thee, as touching these things.

And lo! thou shalt be silent, and not able to speak until the day when these things shall come to pass; because thou didst not believe in my words,—the which shall be fulfilled for their season.

And the people were expecting Zachariah, and began to marvel that he should tarry in the Temple; and when he came forth he was not able to speak unto them, and they perceived that his vision he had seen in the Temple,—and he continued making signs unto them, and remained dumb.

And it came to pass [when the days of his public ministration were fulfilled] that he departed unto his house. And [after these days] Elizabeth his wife conceived, and she disguised herself five months, saying—

[Thus] for me, hath the Lord wrought,—

In the days in which he looked upon me, to take away my reproach among men.

§ 3. The Message of Gabriel to Mary.

And in the sixth month was the messenger Gabriel sent forth from God, into a city of Galilee, the name of which was Nazareth,—

unto a virgin, betrothed to a man whose name was Joseph, of the house of David; and the name of the virgin was [Mary]; and entering in unto her, he said—

Joy to thee, favoured one!—

'The Lord' be with thee! 

And [she, at the word] was greatly troubled, and began to deliberate, [of what kind] this salutation might be. And the messenger said unto her—

Do not fear, Mary,

For thou hast found favour with God,—

And lo! thou shalt conceive in thy womb. And bring forth a son,

And shalt call his name [Jesus]:—

[The same] shall be great, And [Son of the Most High] shall be called, And the Lord God will give unto him [the throne of David] his father,—

And he shall reign over the house of Jacob unto the ages, And [of his kingdom] there shall be [no end].

But Mary said unto the messenger—

'How shall this thing be, Seeing that [a man] I know not?'

And answering, the messenger said unto her—

'The Holy Spirit shall come upon thee, And the power of the Most High shall overshadow thee; Wherefore [even that which is to be born,] Holy shall be called,'

Son of God. And lo! [Elizabeth thy kinswoman, even she] hath conceived a son [in her old age];— And [this month] is [the sixth] to her, [the so-called] barren one;—

Because no declaration from God shall be void of power. And Mary said—

Lo! the handmaid of the Lord! Might it come to pass unto me, according to thy declaration.

And the messenger departed from her.

§ 4. Mary visits Elizabeth. Mary's Song of Triumph.

And Mary, arising, in these days, journeyed into the hill country with haste, into a city of Judah,— and entered into the house of Zachariah, and saluted Elizabeth. And it came to pass that as Elizabeth heard the salutation of Mary the babe leapt in her womb, and Elizabeth was filled with Holy Spirit,— and lifted up her voice with loud exclamation, and said—

[Blessed] art thou among women, And [blessed] is the fruit of thy womb; And [whence] to me is [this], That the mother of my Lord should come [unto me]? For lo! [as the sound of thy salutation came into mine ears] The babe in my womb [leapt in exultation].

And [happy] is she who hath believed, that there shall be a perfecting of the things which have been spoken to her from the Lord! And Mary said—

My soul doth magnify the Lord, And my spirit hath exulted upon God my saviour;—

Because he hath looked upon the humbling of his handmaid;— For lo! [from the present time] all the generations will pronounce me happy.

Because he that is mighty hath done for me great things, And [holy] is his name;—

And his mercy is unto generations and generations.

To them who revere him;—

He hath wrought strength with his arm, He hath scattered men arrogant in the intention of their heart;—

He hath deposed potentates from thrones, And uplifted the lowly;
LUKE I. 53—80; II. 1—13.

53 | The hungry | hath he filled with good things,
     And | the soul of | hath he sent empty away;  
54 He hath made | Israel his servant.
               To be mindful of mercies;  
55 According as he spake unto our fathers,—
               To Abraham, and to his seed,—
     [Unto times age-abiding].  
56 And Mary abode with her about three months, and returned unto her house.

§ 5. John's Birth and Zachariah's Song of Triumph.

57 And was the time fulfilled, that she should be bringing forth,—and she gave birth to a son.  
58 And her neighbours and kinsfolk heard, that the Lord had magnified his mercy with her, and they were rejoicing with her.  
59 And it came to pass on the eighth day that they came to circumcise the child, and were calling it, [after the name of his father] Zachariah.  
60 And his mother, answering, said—

Nay! but he shall be called [John].

61 And they said unto her—

There is [no one from among thy kindred] who is called by this name!

62 And they began making signs unto his father, as to what he might be wishing it to be called.  
63 And [asking for a small tablet] he wrote, saying—

[John] is his name!  

and they marvelled all.  
64 And his mouth was opened instantly, and his tongue [loosened], and he began to speak, blessing God.  
65 And fear came upon all the neighbours themselves; and [throughout all the hill-country of Judaea] were all these matters being much talked of; 66 and all who heard laid [them] up in their hearts, saying—

What then shall this child be?  

for [even the hand of the Lord] was with him.  
67 And [Zachariah his father] was filled with Holy Spirit, and prophesied, saying:—

Blessed be the Lord, the God of Israel!  

Because he hath visited and wrought redemption for his people;  
69 And hath raised up a horn of salvation for us;  

in the house of David his servant:  
70 According as he hath spoken by mouth of his holy ancient prophets, —

Of salvation from among our foes, and out of the hand of all them that hate us:  
71 To perform mercy with our fathers, —

And to be mindful of his holy covenant, —
72 The oath which he sware unto Abraham our father, —

To grant us, 74 without fear from the hand of enemies' cruel works.

To be rendering divine service unto him, 75 in lovingkindness and righteousness

Before him, all our days.  
76 And [even thou, child] | prophet of the Most High | shall be called,—

For thou shalt march on before the Lord, to prepare his ways;  
77 Giving a knowledge of salvation unto his people,

By a remission of their sins.
78 Because of the yearning compassion of the mercy of our God,

Wherein shall visit us a day-dawn from on high,  
79 To shine on them who [in the darkness and shade of death] are sitting,

To guide our feet into a way of peace.

And [the child] went on growing, and being strengthened in spirit, and was in the deserts, until the day he was pointed out unto Israel.

§ 6. The Birth of Jesus.

80 Now it came to pass [in those days] that there went forth a decree from Caesar Augustus, for all the inhabited earth to be enrolled;  
2 [this enrolment] first was made, 4 while Cyrenius was governor of Syria: 5 and all were journeying to be enrolled, each one unto his own city.  
4 And Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of a city Nazareth, into Judaea, into the city of David which is called Bethlehem; because he was of the house and family of David: 5 to enrol himself, with Mary who was betrothed to him, [she being with child].  
6 And it came to pass [while they were there] that the days were fulfilled for her to give birth; 7 and she gave birth to her firstborn son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn.  
8 And there were shepherds in the same country, dwelling in the fields, and keeping the watches of the night over their flock.  
9 And [a messenger of the Lord] stood over them, and [a glory of the Lord] shine round about them; and they feared a great fear.  
10 And the messenger said unto them—

Be not afraid!  

For lo! I bring you good tidings of a great joy,

The which shall be for all the people:  

That there hath been born unto you, this day, 

[a saviour];  

—Who is Christ the Lord—

In the city of David;  
12 And [this] to you is [a sign]:  

Ye shall find a babe, wrapped in swaddling clothes, and lying in a manger.

And suddenly there came to be, with the messenger, the throng of the heavenly host, praising God, and saying—

Ps. cxv. 9; xxxiv. 10  
Ps. xli. 13; lxiii. 18;  
Isa. li. 1  
Ps. lxxiv. 10;  
Ps. cxvii. 17; lxxxii. 10.  
Ps. cxviii. 3.  
Ps. cxvii. 8 f.  
Ps. cxix. 9.  
Ps. cxli. 10.  
Ps. cxlii. 5.  
Wis. vii. 20.  
Ps. cxvii. 19.  
Ps. cxvi. 8 f.; cxvii. 45; Mi. viii. 20.

Ps. cxvi. 9; xxxiv. 10  
Ps. li. 1.  
Or: "Wherein a day-dawn from on high shall look upon (inspect) us."  
Is. li. 2.  
Or: "this first enrolment was made."  
Or: "an Anointed Lord."
14 Glory, in the highest, unto God!
And [on earth] peace, [among men of goodwill].

15 And it came to pass <when the messengers had departed from them into heaven> that [the shepherds] began to say one to another—
Let us go forthwith as far as to Bethlehem, and see this thing which hath come to pass, [which the Lord] hath made known to us.

16 And they came, with haste, and found both Mary and Joseph, and the babe lying in the manger. 17 Now [when they beheld] they made known concerning the thing which had been told them as to this child. 18 And [all who heard] marveled concerning the things which had been told by the shepherds unto them; but [Mary] was closely observing [[all]] these things, putting them together in her heart.

19 And the shepherds returned, giving glory and singing praise unto God, over all things which they had heard and seen, [[according as it had been told unto them]].


21 And <when eight days were fulfilled for circumcision> he then was his name called [Jesus],—which it was called by the messenger, [before he was conceived in the womb].

22 And [when the days of their purification, according to the law of Moses, were fulfilled] they took him up into Jerusalem, to present [him] unto the Lord,—[according as it is written in the law of the Lord—]

[Every] male that is a firstborn
[Holy unto the Lord! shall be called,]

24 and to give a sacrifice, according to that which is said in the law of the Lord—
A pair of turtle-doves, or two young pigeons.

25 And lo! there was [a man] in Jerusalem, [whose name] was Simeon; and [the man] was righteous and devout, awaiting the consolation of Israel, and Holy Spirit was upon him;

26 and it had been intimated to him by the Holy Spirit, that he should not see death, before he had seen the Christ of the Lord. 27 And he came, in the Spirit, into the temple; and <when the parents brought in the child Jesus, that they might do according to that which was customary by the law concerning it>—[even he] welcomed it into his arms, and blessed God, and said—

[Now] dost thou dismiss thy servant, O Sovereign,
According to thy declaration—in peace;

Because mine eyes have seen [thy salvation].

20 Which thou hast prepared in face of all the peoples:

A light for the unveiling of nations,
The glory of thy people Israel.

23 And his father and mother were marveling over the things which were being spoken concerning him. 24 And Symeon blessed them, and said unto Mary his mother—

Lo! [this one] is being set for the falling and rising of many in Israel,

And for a sign to be spoken against;

And [thou!]: [through thy very soul] shall pass a sword,

That [reasonings] may be revealed, out of many hearts.

26 And there was one Anna, a prophetess, daughter of Phanuel, of the tribe of Asher;—[the same; advanced in many days; having lived with a husband seven years from her virginity, and [she] had been a widow for as long as eighty-four years,—who left not the temple, with fastings and supplications| rendering divine service night and day:— and [in that very hour] coming near, she began to give thanks unto God, and to speak concerning him unto all who were waiting for the redemption of Jerusalem.

27 And <when they had finished all things that were according to the law of the Lord> they returned into Galilee, into their own city, Nazareth.

28 And [the child] went on growing, and waxing strong, becoming filled with wisdom; and [the favour of God] was upon it.

§ 8. Jesus, at twelve years of age, found in the Temple.

41 And his parents used to journey yearly into Jerusalem, at the feast of the passover. 42 And <when he became twelve years, and they went up, according to the custom of the feast, and completed the days, and then were returning> the boy Jesus remained behind in Jerusalem.— and his parents noticed it not;—but [supposing him to be in the company] went a day's journey, and then began to seek for him among their kinsfolk and acquaintances, and [not finding him] returned unto Jerusalem, seeking him. 44 And it came to pass, that [after three days] they found him in the temple, sitting amidst the teachers,—both heartening unto them, and questioning them. 44 Now all who heard him were beside themselves, because of his understanding and his answers. 44 And [when they beheld him] they were astonished, and his mother said unto him—

Child! [why] hast thou dealt with us [thus]?

Lo! [thy father and 1] [in anguish] were seeking thee.

46 And he said unto them—

Why was it that ye were seeking me?
Pereceived ye not, that [in the courts of my Father] I must needs be?

46 And they understood not the thing which he spake to them. 51 And he went down with them, and came to Nazareth, and was submitting himself unto them. And [his mother] was closely observing all these things in her heart.

50 And [Jesus] went on ad-
**Luke III. 1—33.**

9. *The Ministry of John the Immerser, and the Immersion of Jesus.* Mt. iii.; Mk. i. 2–11; Jn. i. 19–34.

Now <in the fifteenth year of the supremacy of Tiberius Caesar, Pontius Pilate being governor of Judea, and Herod being tetrarch of Galilee, and Philip his brother tetrarch of Ituraea and the country of Trachonitis, and Lysanias, tetrarch of Abilene, came a word of God unto John the son of Zacharias; in the desert; and he came into all the country about the Jordan, proclaiming an immersion of repentance unto remission of sins; as it is written in the book of the discourses of Isaiah the prophet:—

VR: *A voice of one crying aloud!*

*In the desert! prepare ye the way of the Lord;* *straight!* be making his paths; *every* chasm *shall be filled up,* *and* [every mountain and hill] *be made low; and the [crooked] places shall become [straight],* and the [rugged] places, [smooth ways];—

And all flesh shall see the salvation of God.*

He was saying, therefore, unto the multitudes who were going to be immersed by him—Broods of vipers! who suggested to you, to flee from the coming wrath?

Bring forth, therefore, fruits worthy of repentance, and do not begin to say within yourselves—

*As our father we have Abraham:* For, I say unto you—God is able out of these stones to raise up children unto Abraham.

And [already] [even the axe] unto the root of the trees is being laid;*every* tree therefore, not bringing forth [good] fruit, is to be hewn down, and [into fire] to be cast.

And the multitude began to question him saying—

*What* then, shall we [do]?

And, answering, he said unto them—

*He that hath two tunics* [let him share with him that hath none, and he that hath food: in like manner let him be doing.]

And there came [even tax-collectors] to be immersed; and they said unto him—Teacher! *what* shall we [do]?

And [he] said unto them—<Nothing more than what is appointed you> exactly.

Then were questioning him [soldiers also] saying—What shall [even we] do? And he said unto them—Molest ye [no one], neither accuse falsely; and be content with your supplies.

13. Now <as the people were in expectation and all were deliberating in their hearts, concerning John,—whether by any means [he] might be the Christ?> 15 John answered, saying unto all—

*If* indeed, [with water] am immersing you; but he that is mightier than I [cometh], the thong of whose sandals I am not worthy to unloose,—*he* will immerse you in Holy Spirit and fire; 17 whose fan is in his hand, to clear out his threshing-floor, and to gather the wheat into his granary; but the chaff will he burn up with fire unquenchable.

18. So then indeed <as to many' things and various he exhorted> and continued telling his glad-message unto the people. 19 But |Herod the tetrarch,* <being reproved by him concerning Herodias, the wife of his brother, and concerning all' the wicked things Herod had done> added this also unto all,—[he locked up John in prison].

Now it came to pass <when one and all the people were immersed> [Jesus also] <having been immersed, and being at prayer> heaven was opened; and the Holy Spirit descended, in bodily appearance, as a dove, upon him,—and [a voice out of heaven] came—

*Thou* art My Son, the Beloved, [in thee] I delight.

10. *The Genealogy of Jesus.* Mt. i. 1–17; 1 Ch. i. 1 ff.; ii. 1 ff.; iii. 1 ff.; Ru. iv. 18–22; Gen. v. 3 ff.; xi. 10 ff.

And [Jesus himself] was, when he began, about thirty years of age, being the son, as was supposed—

| Of Joseph, | of Casm, | — |
|—— |—— |—— |
| Of Heli | of Elmadam, |
| — | — |
| Of Mattathias | of Levi, |
| — | — |
| Of Melchi, | of Eliezer, |
| — | — |
| Of Jannai | of Jorim, |
| — | — |
| Of Joseph | of Mattathias, |
| — | — |
| Of Josiah | of Levi, |
| — | — |
| Of Amos | of Symeon, |
| — | — |
| Of Nahum | of Judas, |
| — | — |
| Of Esli | of Joseph, |
| — | — |
| Of Naggai | of Joram, |
| — | — |
| Of Mattathias | of Eliakim |
| — | — |
| Of Simeon | of Meusa, |
| — | — |
| Of Joseh | of Mattathias, |
| — | — |
| Of Joda | of Natham, |
| — | — |
| Of Joanan | of David, |
| — | — |
| Of Rhesa | of Jesse, |
| — | — |
| Of Zerubabel, | of Obel, |
| — | — |
| Of Salathiel | of Boaz, |
| — | — |
| Of Ner | of Salmon, |
| — | — |
| Of Melchi | of Abraham, |
| — | — |
| Of Addi | of Amminadab, |
| — | — |

*Mt. xiv. 8; Mk. vii. 17. *Remarkable rejected reading (WH): *Mt. vii. 16. *My Son art thou, *this day have been sotten thee.* 5 Or: *"Yobiel."* *Or: "Sakel."* 9 Or: *"Admein."*
LUKE III. 34—38; IV. 1—29.

of Armi, of Cisna, 6 of Arphaxad, of Shem, —
of Hermon,— of Noah, — of Lamech, —
of Perus, of Methuselah, of Enoch, —
of Judah: of Jared, — of Mahalaleel, —
of Jacob, of Serug, 8 of Cainan: —
of Issac, of Reu, 9 of Enoch, —
of Abraham,— of Peleg,— of Seth, —
of Terah, of Eber, — of Adam; —
of Nahor: of Shelah: — of God.

§ 11. The Temptation. Mt. iv. 1—11; Mk. i. 12, 13.

4 And [Jesus, full of Holy Spirit] returned from the Jordan, and was led in the Spirit into the desert, forty days, — being 8 tempted by the adversary; and he did eat nothing in those days, — and when they were concluded, he hungered.

And the adversary said to him —

If thou art God’s [Son] > speak unto this stone, that it become bread.

4 And Jesus made answer unto him —

It is written:

Not [on bread alone] shall [man] live. 2

5 And, leading him up, he showed him all the kingdoms of the inhabited earth, in a moment of time. 4 And the adversary said to him —

Unto thee will I give this authority, all together, and their glory; because [unto me] hath it been delivered up, and [to whomsoever I please] I give it:

7 Thou therefore, if thou wilt worship before me, it shall all [be thine].

8 And, answering, Jesus said to him —

It is written:

The Lord thy God shall thou worship, and unto him alone render divine service. 8

9 And, he led him into Jerusalem, and set him upon the pinnacle of the temple, — and said [to him] —

If thou art God’s [Son] > cast thyself, from hence, down; 10 for it is written —

Unto his messengers will he give command concerning thee, To keep vigilant watch over thee, —

And [on hands] will they take thee up, last once thou strike, against a stone, thy foot. 11

12 And Jesus, answering, said to him —

It is said:

Thou shalt not put to the test the Lord thy God. 1

13 And, having concluded every temptation, the adversary departed from him until a fitting season.

14 And Jesus returned, in the power of the Spirit, into Galilee; 2 and a report went out along the whole of the region, concerning him; and he began teaching in their synagogues, being glorified by all.


16 And he came into Nazareth, where he had been brought up, and entered, according to his custom, on the sabbath day, 3 into the synagogue, and stood up to read. 4 And there was handed to him a scroll of the prophet Isaiah; and unfolding the scroll, he found the place where it was written:

[The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, Because he hath anointed me—
To tell glad tidings unto the desolate;
He hath sent me forth—
To proclaim, to captives, a release,
And, to the blind, a recovering of sight,—
To send away the crushed, with a release; —
To proclaim the welcome year of the Lord. 5
And [folding up the scroll] he handed it to the attendant, and sat down; and the eyes of all [in the synagogue] were intently fixed upon him; 6 and he began to be saying to them —

This day is fulfilled this scripture [in your ears].

22 And [all] were hearing witness to him, and marveling at the words of favour which were proceeding out of his mouth; and they were saying—

Is not [this] the [son of Joseph]? 7

23 And he said unto them—

[By all means] ye will speak to me this similitude:

Physician! heal [thyself]; —

Whatevers things we have heard of coming to pass in [apernnma> do here also, —

in thine own country.]

24 And he said—

[Verily] I say unto you,

No prophet is [welcome] in his own country. 4

25 And [of a truth] I say unto you—

Many widows] were in the days of Elijah in Israel,

When the heaven was shut up three years and six months,

When there came a great famine upon all the land;

26 And [unto none of them] was Elijah sent,

[Save unto Sarepta of Sidonia, unto a woman that was a widow].

27 And [many lepers] were in Israel, in the time of Elijah the prophet,

And [not one of them] was cleansed.

[Save Naaman the Syrian].

28 And all were filled with wrath, in the synagogue, as they heard these things. 29 And [rising up] they thrust him forth outside the city, and led

6 Gr. "Beroum."
9 Gr. "Ragan."
8 Gr. "Raimam."
7 Gr. "about being."
1 Gr. "bow down."
3 Deu. vi. 18.
4 Ps. xcv. 11 f.
5 Gr. vii. 5.
6 Deu. vi. 16.
7 Mt. iv. 12, 13; Mk. i. 14, 15.
8 Mi: "'the day of rest' "That is, Zarephath in the land of Zidon: 1 K. xviii.
10 Mt. xiii. 57; Mk. vi. 4; 2 K. v. 14.
him as far as a brow of the hill on which their city was built,—so that they might throw him down headlong. But he passing through the midst of them, went his way.

§ 13. In Capernaum he healeth a Demoniac.
21 And he came down into Capernaum, a city of Galilee. And he was teaching them on the sabbath; and they were being struck with astonishment at his teaching, because with authority was his word. And in the synagogue was a man having a spirit of an impure demon; and he cried out with a loud voice—

24 Let be!
What have we in common with thee, O Jesus, Nazarene!
Hast thou come to destroy us?
I know thee, who thou art,—The Holy One of God.

25 And Jesus rebuked it, saying—Hold thy peace! and go forth from him. And the demon, throwing him into the midst, went forth from him, doing him no hurt.

26 And amazement came upon all,—and they began to converse one with another, saying—What is this word, that with authority and power he giveth orders unto the impure spirits, and they go forth?

27 And a noise concerning him began to go out into every place of the country around.

§ 14. Cures the Mother-in-law of Simon and many others. Proclaims the Kingdom throughout Galilee. Mt. viii. 14—16; Mk. i. 29—39.

28 And rising up, from the synagogue he went into the house of Simon. Now the mother-in-law of Simon was in distress with a great fever; and they made request to him concerning her. And standing over her he rebuked the fever, and it left her; and instantly arising she began to minister unto them.

29 But as the sun was going in they one and all, as many as had any sick with divers diseases, brought them unto him; and he, upon each one of them laying [his hands], was curing them. And demons also were going forth from many; crying aloud, and saying—Thou art the Son of God.

30 And rebuking them he suffered them not to be talking; because they knew him to be [The Christ].

31 And when it was day going forth, he journeyed into a desert place; and the multitudes were seeking after him, and they came unto him, and would have detained him, that he might not depart from them. But he said unto them—
To the other cities also I must needs tell the good-news of the kingdom of God, because [hereunto] was I sent forth.

34 And he was proclaiming in the cities of Judæa.
§ 17. A Paralytic let down through the Roof, forgiven and healed. Mt. ix. 2-8; Mk. ii. 1-12.

17 And it came to pass, on one of the days, that [he] was teaching, and there were sitting Pharisees and Teachers of the law, who had come out of every village of Galilee and Judaea, and Jerusalem; and [the power of the Lord] was there, that he might heal. 18 And lo! men bearing upon a couch, one who was paralyzed, and they were seeking to bring him in; and lay him before him. 19 And <not finding by what means they might bring him in, because of the multitude>; [going up on the house-top] through the tiling; let them him down, with the little-couch, into the midst before Jesus. 20 And beholding their faith] he said—

O man! thy sins are forgiven thee.

21 And the Scribes and the Pharisees began to reason, saying—

Who is this that speaketh profanities? Who can forgive [sins], save [God alone]?

22 And Jesus, taking note of their reasonings, answering, said unto them—

Why are ye reasoning in your hearts?

23 Which is easier, To say—Thy sins are forgiven thee; or to say—Arise and be walking?

24 But <that ye may know that [the Son of Man] hath [authority] upon the earth to forgive sins>—

he said to the paralyzed man—

To thee] I say, Arise, and, taking up thy couch] be going thy way unto thy house.

25 And [instantly] arising before them; he took up that whereon he had been lying, and departed unto his house, glorifying God. 26 And astonishment seized one and all, and they began glorifying God, and were filled with fear, saying—

We have seen unaccountable things, to-day!

§ 18. Levi called. Mt. ix. 9-13; Mk. ii. 13-17.

27 And [after these things] he went forth, and looked upon a tax-collector, by name Levi,—presiding over the tax-office; and he said to him—

Be following me!

28 And, forsaking all, he arose, and was following him. 29 And Levi made a great reception for him, in his house, and there was a great multitude of tax-collectors, and others,—who were with them reclining. 30 And the Pharisees and their Scribes began murmuring unto his disciples, saying—

Wherefore [with the tax-collectors and sinners] are ye eating and drinking?

31 And, answering, Jesus said unto them—

[No need] have; the whole] of a physician, but [they who are sick].

32 I have not come to call [righteous] men, but [sinners], unto repentance.

* MI: “little couch,” as in ver. 19.

§ 19. “Then will they fast.” Mt. ix. 14-17; Mk. ii. 18-22.

33 But [they] said unto him—

The disciples of John:] do fast much, and [supplications] do make,—likewise also the disciples of the Pharisees; but, [thine] do eat and drink!

34 [Jesus] however, said unto them—

[Can] ye make [the sons of the bridechamber] fast, while the bridegroom is with them?

35 But there will come days, [even when the bridegroom shall be taken from them], [then] will they fast, in those days.

36 Moreover, he went on to speak [a parable also] unto them—

[No one] rendering a patch from a new mantle, patcheth it upon an old mantle; otherwise, at least, both [the new] he will rend, and [with the old] [the patch which is from the new] will not agree.

37 And [no one] poureth new wine into old skins; otherwise, at least, the new wine will burst the skins, and will [itself] be poured out, and the skins be destroyed.

38 But [new wine] into unused skins must be poured.

39 [No one] having drunk old; desireth new; for he saith, [The old is] mellow.

§ 20. The Disciples pluck Ears of Corn on Sabbath. Mt. xii. 1-8; Mk. ii. 23-28.

6 And it came to pass [on a Sabbath] that he was passing along through cornfields, and his disciples were plucking and eating the ears of corn, rubbing them with their hands. 2 But [certain of the Pharisees] said—

Why are ye doing what is not allowed on the Sabbath? 3 And, making answer unto them, Jesus said—

Have ye never read [even this], what David did when he hungered, [he] and they who were with him—4 How he entered into the house of God, and the presence-bread he receiving, did eat, and gave to them who were with him, which it is not allowable to eat, [save alone, to the priests].

5 And he was saying to them—

The Son of Man is [Lord of the Sabbath].

§ 21. A Withered Hand healed on Sabbath. Mt. xii. 9-13; Mk. iii. 1-6.

6 And it came to pass [on another Sabbath] that he entered into the synagogue, and was teaching, and there was a man there, and [his right hand] was withered. 7 Now the Scribes and the Pharisees were narrowly watching him, whether [on the Sabbath] he healeth,—that they might find whereof to accuse him. 8 But [he] knew their reasonings, and said to the man who had the [withered] hand—

Arise, and stand forward in the midst!

* Remarkable rejected. 6 See Ap: “Sabbath.”

reading (WII): “second,” 7 I S. xxi. 6.

first.” 8 Or: “secretly.”
And, arising, he stood forward. And Jesus said unto them—

I ask you, whether it is allowed [on the Sabbath] to do good or to do harm,—life or to save; or [to destroy].

And [looking round upon them all] he said unto him—

Stretch forth thy hand! and he did so, and his hand was restored.

But [the] were filled with folly, and began converseing one with another, as to what they might do with Jesus.


And it came to pass [in these days] that he went forth into the mountain to pray, and was spending the night in the prayer-house of God. And [when it became day] he called his disciples, and chose from them twelve, whom also he named Apostles,—Simon, whom also he named Peter, and Andrew his brother; and James and John; and Philip and Bartholomew; and Matthew and Thomas; and James, son of Alphaeus, and Simon, who was called Zealot; and Judas, son of James, and Judas Iscariot, who became betrayer; and [coming down with them] he stood upon a level place, also a great multitude of his disciples,—and a great throng of the people, from all Judaea and Jerusalem and the sea-coast of Tyre and Sidon, who had come to hear him and to be healed from their diseases; and [they who were molested by impure spirits] were being cured; and [all the multitudes] were seeking to touch him, because [power] from him was coming forth, and healing all.

§ 23. *The Sermon on a Level Place.*
Cp. Mt. v.—vii.

And [he] lifting up his eyes towards his disciples was saying:—

Happy! ye destitute.

For [yours] is the kingdom of God.

Happy! ye that hunger now,

For ye shall be filled.

Happy! ye that weep now,

For ye shall laugh.

Happy! are ye, whosoever men shall hate you, and whosoever they shall separate you, and reproach you, and cast out your name as evil [for the sake of the Son of Man]; be rejoiced in that day, and leap for joy: for your reward is great in heaven; for according to the same things were their fathers doing unto the prophets.

But alas! for you, ye wealthy

For ye are duly receiving *your consolation.

Alas! for ye, ye who are filled full now,

For ye shall hunger.

a Or: proselyte, as in Ac. xvi. 13. Or, simply: a pray'ro,

b As yet Jesus heals freely; later, his hand is with-

* That is: either a plain; a prayer; held.

* Cp. chap. xvi. 25.

Alas! ye that laugh now,

For ye shall mourn and weep.

Alas! whosoever all men shall speak well of you; for according to the same things were their fathers doing unto the false prophets.

But [unto you] I say [who are hearkening]:

Be loving your enemies;

Be doing [good] unto them that hate you;

Be blessing them that curse you;

Be praying for them that wantonly insult you.

<To him who is smiting thee upon the cheek> be offering [the other also];

And [from him who is taking away thy mantle] thy tunic also do not forbid;

<To every one seeking thee> give,

And [from him that taketh away thy possessions] ask them not back.

And [according as ye desire that men’ be doing unto you]> be ye doing unto them in like manner.

And [if ye love them that love you]> what sort’ of thanks are there for you? for [even sinners] love [such as love them].

[For] if ye even do good unto them that do good unto you> what sort’ of thanks are there for you? [Even sinners] the same are doing.

And [if ye lend to them from whom ye are hoping to receive]> what sort’ of thanks are there for you? [Even sinners] unto sinners do lend, that they may receive back [as much].

But love your enemies, and do good and lend, hoping for [nothing] back; and your reward shall be [great], and ye shall be sons of the Most High, for [he] is [gracious] unto the ungrateful and wicked.

Become ye compassionate, according as [your Father] is [compassionate];

And do not judge, and in nowise shall ye be judged

And do not condemn, and in nowise shall ye be condemned;

Release, and ye shall be released;

Give, and it shall be given unto you: <good measure, pressed down, shaken together, running over> will they give into your lap; for with what measure ye mete shall it be measured back unto you.

He spake, moreover, a parable also unto them:

Can [the blind] guide the blind? will not both fall into a ditch?

A disciple is not above the teacher; but when trained, every one shall be as his teacher.

But why beholdest thou the mote that is in the eye of thy brother, while [the beam that is in thine own eye] thou dost not con-
sider?  42 How canst thou say to thy brother—
Brother! let me cast out the mote that is in thine eye,—
thyself | the beam in thine own eye | not beholding? 
Hypocrite! cast out | first | the beam out of thine own eye, and | then | shalt thou see clearly, to cast out | the mote that is in the eye of thy brother.  

43 For a good tree doth not produce worthless fruit, neither again doth [a worthless tree] produce good fruit.  44 For | every tree | by its own fruit | becometh known. For not [of thorns] do they gather figs, neither [of a bramble-bush] do they gather [a bunch of grapes].  45 The good man | [out of the good] treasure of the heart | bringeth forth that which is good; and | the wicked man | [out of the wicked heart] bringeth forth | that which is wicked; for | [out of an overflowing of heart] | speaketh | [his mouth].  

And why call ye me Lord! Lord! and not do the things that I say?  

<Every’ one coming unto me, and hearkening unto my words, and doing them> I will suggest to you, whom he is like:  46 He is like unto a man building a house, who digged, and deepened, and laid a foundation upon the rock,—and [a flood] coming, the stream burst against that house, and was not strong enough to shake it, because it had been [well] built.  

43 But <he that hath heard and not done> is like unto a man having built a house upon the earth, without a foundation,—against which the stream burst, and [straightway] it fell in; and it came to pass, that [the crash of that house] was [great].  

§ 24. A Centurion’s Servant healed. Mt. viii. 5–13.  7 <After he had completed all his sayings within the hearing of the people> he entered into Capernaum.  

And | a certain centurion’s servant | being sick, was on the point of dying,—who was, by him, | highly prized.  8 But | hearing about Jesus | he sent forth unto him elders of the Jews, requesting him that he would come and bring his servant safely through.  4 And | they | [coming near unto Jesus] began beseeching him earnestly, saying—
Worthy is he for whom thou mayest do this, for he loveth our nation, and | [the synagogue] | he | built for us.  

And | Jesus was journeying with them. But <he [by this time] being not far from the house> the centurion sent friends, saying unto him—
Lord! do not trouble thyself, for I am of no consideration, that | under my roof | thou shouldst enter.  Wherefore, neither deemed—

I | myself | worthy to come unto thee,—but speak with a word, and let my servant be healed.  9 For | [I too] | am a man ranked | [under authority], having | [under myself] | soldiers; and | I say to this one— Go! and he goeth,—and to another—Come! and he cometh,—and to my servant—Do this! and he doeth it.  

And | [hearing these things] | Jesus marvelled at him; and | [turning to the multitude following] | him | said—
I tell you, | [Not even in Israel] | [such faith as this] | have I found!  

And they who were sent, returning unto the house, found the servant | well.  

§ 25. The Son of the Widow of Nain is raised from the dead.  11 And it came to pass thereafter, that he journeyed unto a city called Nain, and there were journeying with him, his disciples and a great multitude.  12 Now | as he drew near unto the gate of the city | then lo! there was being brought forth, one dead, the only-begotten son of his mother,—and | she | was a widow; and | [a considerable multitude of the city] | was with her.  13 And | beholding her | [the Lord] was moved with compassion over her, and said to her—
Be not weeping!  14 And | [going forward] | he touched the coffin, and the bearers stood still; and he said—
Young man! | to thee | I say, Arise!  15 And the dead man sat up, and began to speak; and he gave him to his mother.  16 And | fear | seized them | [all]; and they began to glorify God, saying—
[A great prophet] hath been raised up amongst us! and—

God hath visited his people!  

And this report went forth throughout the whole of Judaea, and all the surrounding country.  

§ 26. John sends Disciples to question Jesus. Mt. xi. 1–19.  18 And John’s disciples carried tidings unto him concerning all these things.  19 And | [calling unto him certain two of his disciples] | John sent unto the Lord, saying—
Art | [thou] | the Coming One, or | [a different one] | are we to expect?  

20 And | [coming near unto him] | the men said—
[John the Immerser] hath sent us unto thee, saying—
Art | [thou] | the Coming One, or | [another] | are we to expect?  

21 In that very hour | he cured many from diseases, and plagues, and wicked spirits; and | unto many blind | gave he the favour to see.  

22 And, answering, he said unto them—

a Mt. vii. 6.  
b Mt. vii. 16–20.  
c Same Gk. word as in Ac. xxvii. 44 and 1 P. iii. 50.  
d Mt. vii. 21.  

* Setting a crown of grace.  
\* Or (WH): "a different one"—cp. Mt. xi. 33.
Go and bear tidings unto John, as to what ye have seen and heard:
[The blind] are receiving sight,
The lame walk,
[Lepers] are cleansed, and [the dead] hear,—
The dead are raised,
[The destitute] are told the glad-message;
And [happy] is he, whosoever shall not find occasion of stumbling in me!

And the messengers of John having departed, he began to say unto the multitudes concerning John—
What went ye forth into the desert to gaze at? A reed, by a wind, shaken?
But what went ye forth to see? A man in soft garments arrayed?
Lo! they who in splendid apparel and luxury are found, are in the kingly courts.
But what went ye forth to see? A prophet? Yes! I say unto you,—
And abundantly more than a prophet.
[This] is he concerning whom it is written—
Lo! I am sending forth my messenger before thy face,
Who shall prepare thy way before thee.]

I say unto you—
[A greater] <among them that are born of women > than John is there none; but [he that is least in the kingdom of God] is greater than he.

And [all the people, when they heard, and the tax-collectors justified God, having been immersed with the immersion of John; but the Pharisees and the lawyers] had set aside [the counsel of God against themselves] not being immersed by him.

[Unto what] then, shall I liken the men of this generation?
And unto what are they like?
They are like unto the children sitting in a market-place, and calling one to another, who say—
We played the flute for you, and ye danced not,
We wailed, and ye wept not.
For John the Immerser hath come, neither eating bread nor drinking wine,
And ye say— [A demon] he hath:
The Son of Man hath come, eating and drinking,
And ye say—
Lo! a man, glutinous and a wine-drinker,
A friend of tax-collectors and sinners.
And yet wisdom hath been justified by all their children.

§ 27. A Sinful Woman washes Jesus' feet.

And a certain one of the Pharisees was requesting him, that he would eat with him; and

[entering into the house of the Pharisee] he reclined.
And lo! a woman, who indeed was in the city a sinner; and <when she found out that he was reclining in the house of the Pharisee> providing an alabaster-jar of perfume, and standing behind, near his feet, weeping [with the tears] began she to be wetting his feet, and [with the hair of her head] was wiping off [the tears], and was tenderly kissing his feet, and anointing them with the perfume.
But the Pharisee who had invited him [seeing it] spake within himself, saying—

This one [if he were the prophet] would have been taking notice, [who and of what sort] is the woman, who is even touching him, that she is [a sinner].

And, making answer, Jesus said unto him—
Simon! I have [unto thee] something to say.

He then—
Teacher, speak!—saith he.

[Two] debtors there were, to a certain creditor,—the one owed five hundred denarii, and the other fifty.
They not having wherewith to pay [he forgave [both]. Which of them, therefore, will love him [more]?]

Making answer, Simon said—
I suppose, that he to whom [the more, he forgave].
And [he] said unto him—
[Rightly] hast thou judged.
And [turning towards the woman] unto Simon he said—
Seest thou this woman? I entered into thy house: water to me, on my feet thou didst not give,—but [she] [with her tears] bath my feet, and [with her hair] wiped off [the tears].
A kiss to me thou didst not give,—but [she] [from the time I came in] hath not ceased tenderly kissing my feet.
With oil, my head thou didst not anoint,—but [she] [with perfume] hath anointed [my feet].
For which cause I say unto thee—Her many sins have been forgiven, because she hath loved [much]; but [he to whom little is forgiven] [little] loveth.

And he said unto her—
Thy sins have been forgiven.

And they who were reclining together, began to be saying within <themselves>—
Who is [this], that even forgiveth sins?

But he said unto the woman—
[Thy faith] hath saved thee,—
Go thy way into peace.

§ 28. Carrying the Joyful Message from place to place, Women minister unto him.

And it came to pass [in due course] that he was passing through, city by city and village by village, proclaiming, and delivering the glad-message of the kingdom of God,—and [the

Hence they had rent; the rebuke of Mt. iii. 7.
Proof of previous forgiveness—of which this assurance is a public confirmation.
Or: "among."
twelve] were with him; 2 and certain women, who had been cured from evil spirits and infirmities,—Mary, the one called Magdalene, from whom seven demons had gone forth, 3 and Joanna, wife of Chuza steward of Herod, and Susanna, and many others,—who indeed were ministering unto them out of their possessions.


4 And <seeing that a great multitude were coming together, and they who from every city were journeying forth unto him> he spake through means of a parable:—

5 The sower went forth to sow his seed,—and <as he sowed>:

Some fell beside the pathway, and was trodden down; and the birds of heaven devoured it.

6 And [other] fell upon the rock; and, growing, was withered, because it had not moisture.

7 And [other] fell amongst thorns; and, growing together, the thorns choked it.

8 And [other] fell into good ground; and, growing, brought forth fruit [a hundred-fold]:

These things saying, he went on to cry aloud—

[He that hath ears to hear; let him hear.]


9 But his disciples began to question him—

What might [this very] parable be?

10 And [he] said—

[Unto you] hath it been given, to get to know the sacred secrets of the kingdom of God; but [unto the rest] in parables,—in order that, seeing, they may not see, and hearing, they may not understand.

11 Now the parable [is this]:—[The seed] is [the word of God]. 12 And [those beside the pathway] are they who have heard; [afterwards] cometh the adversary, and catcheth away the word from their heart, lest [believing] they should be saved. 13 And [those upon the rock] are they who [as soon as they hear] [with joy] welcome the word; and [these] not having [root] are they who [for a season] believe,—and in a season of testing: draw back. 14 And [that which is in among the thorns' fell] [these] are they who have heard; and by anxieties and wealth and pleasures of life being borne along are choked up, and bear not to perfection.

15 But [that in the good' ground] [these] are they who indeed [in a noble and good heart having heard the word] hold fast, and bear fruit with endurance.

16 And [no one having lit a lamp] covereth it up with a vessel, or [beneath a couch] putteth it; but [upon a lamp-stand] putteth it, that [they who come in] may see the light. 17 For there is no secret, which shall not be made [manifest]: neither a hidden thing, which shall in anywise not be made known, or not come [where it can be seen].

18 Be taking heed therefore how ye hear; for [whosoever shall have] it shall be given unto him; and [whosoever shall not have] [even what he seemeth to have] shall be taken from him.

§ 31. "My Mother and My Brethren." Mt. xii. 46-50; Mk. iii. 31-35.

19 And his mother and brethren came near unto him, and were unable to reach him, because of the multitude. 20 And it was reported to him—

[Thy mother and thy brethren] are standing outside, desiring [to see] thee.

21 But [he] answering, said unto them—

[My mother and my brethren] are [these,—

they who] the word of God are hearing and doing.

§ 32. A Storm rebuked. Mt. viii. 23-27; Mk. iv. 35-41.

22 And it came to pass, on one of the days, that [he] entered into a boat, and his disciples; and he said unto them—

Let us pass over unto the other side of the lake.

And they set sail. 23 Now [as they were sailing] [he] fell asleep. And there came down a hurricane of wind upon the lake, and they began to be filled [and to be in peril]. 24 And [coming near] they roused him up, saying—

Master! Master! we perish! 25 And [he, roused up] rebuked the wind, and the surging of the water; and they ceased, and it became a calm. 26 And he said unto them—

Where was your faith?

But [struck with fear] they marvelled, saying one to another—

Who then is [this]?—that even unto the winds he giveth orders [and unto the water], and they hearken unto him.

§ 33. A Gerasene Demoniac delivered. Mt. viii. 28-34; Mk. v. 1-20.

27 And they sailed down into the country of the Gerasenes, which is over against Galilee.

28 And [when he went forth upon the land] there met him a certain man, out of the city, having demons; and [for a considerable time] he had put on no garment, and [in a house] would not abide, but among the tombs.

29 But [seeing Jesus] he cried out aloud, and fell down before him, and [with a loud voice] said—

What have I in common with thee, O Jesus Son of [God] the Most High?

I beg of thee—Do not torment me!—

a Is. vi. 10. b Or: "stand aloof." 
LUKE VIII. 29—36; IX. 1—7.

29 for he was about to charge the impure spirit to come out from the man. For many times had it smitten him; and he used to be bound with chains and fetters for a safeguard, and was wont to break in pieces the bonds, and to be driven by the demon into the deserts. And Jesus questioned him—

What name hast thou? And |he| said— Legion! because many demons had entered into him. And they were beseeching him that he would not order them into the abyss to depart.

22 Now there was there, a herd of a good many swine, feeding in the mountain; and they besought him, that he would suffer them |into those| to enter; and he suffered them. And the demons, going forth from the man |entered into the swine; and the herd rushed down the cliff into the lake, and were choked.

24 And they who had been feeding them |seeing what had happened| fled, and carried tidings into the city, and into the country-places. And they went forth to see what had happened; and came unto Jesus, and found the man from whom the demons |had gone forth |sitting| clothed, and of sound mind, near the feet of Jesus,—and they were struck with fear. And they who had seen it |reported unto them| how the demonized man was saved. And one and all of the throng of the surrounding country of the Gerasenes |requested him, to depart from them; because |with a great fear| they were oppressed. And |he| entering into a boat |returned|. And the man from whom the demons had gone forth |began to beg of him| that he might be with him; but he dismissed him, saying—

Be returning unto thy house, and telling forth what great things |God|, for thee, hath done. And he departed, |through all| the city—proclaiming what great things |Jesus| had done for him.

§ 34. The Daughter of Jairus raised. and The Woman with Flow of Blood cured. Mt. ix. 18—26; Mk. v. 21—43.

40 Now when Jesus returned the multitude welcomed him back, for they were all expecting him. And lo! there came a man, whose name was Jairus, and |the same| was |a ruler of the synagogue,—and |falling down near the feet of Jesus| he began beseeching him to enter into his house; |because he had| an only-begotten daughter, about twelve years old, and |she| was dying.

Now |as he withdrew| the multitudes were hemming him in. And |a woman| <with a flow of blood of twelve years standing, who indeed could, from no one, be cured> |coming near behind| touched the fringe of his mantle; and |instantly| was stayed the flow of her blood. And Jesus said—

|Who| is it that touched me?

And when all were denying Peter said—

Master! |the multitudes| are hemming thee in, and pressing along.

45 But |Jesus| said—

Some one touched me, for |I| took: note of power, gone out from me.

47 And |the woman seeing that she had not escaped notice| trembling, came, and |falling down before him| reported before all the people |for what cause she had touched him| and how she was healed instantly! And |he| said to her—

Daughter! |thy faith| hath saved thee:

50 Go thy way into peace.

52 |While yet he is speaking| there cometh one from the synagogue ruler's, saying—

Thy daughter |is dead|;

|No further| be troubling the teacher.

55 But |Jesus| hearing, answered him—

Do not fear! |Only believe| and she shall be saved.

And |when he came into the house| he suffered no one to enter with him, save Peter and John and James, and the father of the girl, and the mother. And they were all weeping, and beating themselves for her. And he said—

Be not weeping; for she died not, but is sleeping.

And they were deriding him, knowing that she died. But |he| called aloud, saying—

O girl! arise!

58 And her spirit returned, and she rose up instantly, and he ordered that something should be given her to eat. And her parents were beside themselves. But |he| charged them to tell |no one| what had happened.

§ 35. The Twelve sent forth. Mt. x. 1—14 ff; Mk. vi. 7—13.

9 And |calling together the twelve| he gave them power and authority over all the demons, and to be curing diseases; and sent them forth, to be proclaiming the kingdom of God, and to be healing; and said unto them—

|Nothing| take ye for the journey,—

Neither staff, nor satchel, nor bread, nor silver,

Nor to have |two tunics|.

4 And |into whatsoever house ye enter|—

|There| abide, and |thence| be going forth.

5 And |as many soever as shall not welcome you|—

|In going forth from that city| the dust of your feet| shake ye off |for a witness against them|.

6 And they went forth, and were passing through, along the villages,—delivering the glad-message, and effecting cures in every direction.

§ 36. Herod at a loss about Jesus. Mt. xiv. 1—12; Mk. vi. 14—29.

7 Now Herod the tetrarch heard of all the things which were coming to pass, and was utterly at a
loss, because of its being said [by some], that [John] had been raised from the dead; and [by some], that [Elijah] had appeared; and [by others] that [some prophet of the ancients] had arisen. But Herod said—

[John] [I myself] beheaded; but [who is this] concerning whom I am hearing such things as these?

And he was seeking to see him.


And the Apostles [returning] related to him what great things they had done. And [taking them aside] he retired privately, into a city called Bethsaida. But [the multitudes] [getting to know] followed him; and [giving them welcome] he began speaking unto them concerning the kingdom of God, and [them that had need of cure] he healed. And [the day] began to decline; and the twelve [coming near] said to him—

Dismiss the multitude, that <going into the surrounding villages and hamlets> they may lodge, and find provisions; because [here, in a desert] place are we.

But he said unto them—

Give ye them to eat.

[They] however said—

We have not more than five loaves, and two fishes—unless perhaps [we] should go and buy food [for all] this people.

For there were about five thousand men. And he said unto his disciples—

Make them recline, in companies of about fifty each.

And they did so—and made [one and all] recline. And <taking the five loaves, and the two fishes> [looking up into heaven] he blessed them, and brake [them] up, and went on giving to the disciples, to set before the multitude; and they did all eat and were filled. And that which remained over to them was taken up,—of broken pieces twelve baskets.

§ 38. Peter’s Good Confession. Mt. xvi. 13-20; Mk. viii. 27-30.

And <it came to pass, when he was praying in solitude> [the disciples] were with him. And he questioned them, saying—

Who do the multitudes say that I am?

And they, answering, said—

John the Immerser;

But some, Elijah, and others, that [some prophet of the ancients] hath arisen.

And he said to them—

But who say [ye] that I am?

And [Peter] answering, said—

The Christ of God!

[He] however, sternly admonishing them, gave charge that [unto no one] should they be telling this; but saying—

The Son of Man must needs suffer many things; and be rejected by the Elders and High priests and Scribes, and be slain,—and [on the third day] [arise].

§ 39. Taking up the Cross. Mt. xvi. 24-28;

Mk. viii. 34-38.

And he was saying [unto all]—

<If any one intendeth after me> to come—

Let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily,—and be following me.

For <whosoever intendeth [his life] to save> Shall lose it;

But <whosoever shall lose his life for my sake> [The same] shall save it.

For what doth a man profit,

Who hath gained the whole world,

But hath lost, or been made to forfeit [himself]?

For <whosoever shall be ashamed of me, and of my words> [of him]: the Son of Man will be ashamed, whosoever he shall come in his glory, and that of the Father, and of the holy messengers.

But I tell you of a truth—

There are some of those [here] standing,

Who shall in nowise taste of death, until they see the kingdom of God.

§ 40. The Transformation of Jesus. Mt. xvii. 1-8; Mk. ix. 2-13: cp. 2 P. i. 16-18.

And it came to pass [after those words] about eight days <taking with him Peter and John and James> he went up into the mountain to pray. And it came to pass [while he was praying] that [the appearance of his face] was changed, and [his clothing] became white, [effulgent]. And lo! [two men] were conversing with him, who, indeed, were Moses and Elijah,—who [appearing in glory] were speaking as to his departure, which he was about to fulfil in Jerusalem. Now [Peter, and they who were with him] had become heavy with sleep; but [waking up!] they saw his glory, and the two men who were standing with him.

And it came to pass [when they were being parted from him] Peter said unto Jesus—

Master! it is [delightful] for us to be [here]:—

Let us, therefore, make three tents, one for thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elijah:

not knowing what he said. Now [while he was saying these things] there came a cloud, and it began to overshadow them,—and they were overcome with fear as they entered into the cloud. And [a voice] came out of the cloud, saying—

[This] is my Son [the Chosen One]:

[Unto him] be hearkening.

And [when the voice came] there was found [Jesus alone]. And they held their peace, and [unto no one] reported they, in those days, any of the things which they had seen.
§ 41. Jesus cures a Demonic whom the Disciples could not cure. Mt. xvii. 14-21; Mk. ix. 14-20.

37 And it came to pass <on the next' day, when they came down from the mountain> that there met him a great multitude. 38 And lo! [a man from the multitude] uttered a cry, saying—

Teacher! I beg of thee, to look upon my son, because [my only begotten] he is. 39 And lo! [a spirit] taketh him, and [suddenly] he crieth out, —and it convulseth him—with foaming, and with difficulty departeth from him, sorely bruising him.

40 And I begg'd of thy disciples, that they would cast it out, and they could not.

41 And, making answer, Jesus said—

O faithless and perverse generation! how long shall I be with you, and bear with you? Bring [hither] thy son.

42 And [while yet] he was coming <the demon took> and mangled him. But Jesus rebuked the impure spirit, and healed the boy, and gave him back to his father. 43 And they were all being struck with astonishment, [at the majesty of God].

§ 42. Jesus warns of His Rejection. Mt. xviii. 22-23; Mk. ix. 30-32.

And <while all> were marveling at all things which he was doing > he said unto his disciples:

44 Lay [ye] up in your ears, these words; for [the Son of Man] is about to be delivered up [into the hands of men].

45 But [they] understood not this saying, and it had become veiled from them, that they might not grasp it,—and they were afraid to question him [concerning this saying].

§ 43. True Greatness. Mt. xviii. 1-5; Mk. ix. 33-37.

46 But there entered a reasoning among them, as to who of them should be greatest.

47 And [Jesus] <perceiving the reasoning of their heart> [taking a child] placed it near himself,—

48 and said unto them:

<Whosoever shall give welcome unto this child, on my name> [unto me] giveth welcome;

And <whosoever [unto me] giveth welcome> giveth welcome unto him that sent me forth.*

For [he who is least among you all] [the same] is [great].

49 But John [answering] said—

Master! we saw some one [in thy name] casting out demons,—and we forbade him, because he followeth not with us.

50 And Jesus said unto him—

Do not forbid; for [whosoever is not against you] is [for you].

§ 44. The Face of Jesus set towards Jerusalem.

51 And it came to pass, <when the days for taking him up were on the point of being fulfilled> [even he himself] set [his face] to be journey-

ing unto Jerusalem,* 52 and he sent messengers before his face,—and, taking their journey, they entered into a village of Samaritans, [so as to prepare for him]. 53 And they welcomed him not, because [his face] was for journeying unto Jerusalem. 54 And the disciples James and John [seeing it] said—

Lord! wilt thou, that we bid fire come down from heaven, and destroy* them?

55 But [turning] he rebuked them.*

56 And they journeyed into a different village.

§ 45. Three Would-be Followers put to the Test. Mt. viii. 18-22.

57 And [as they were journeying on the road] one said unto him—

I will follow thee, whithersoever thou shalt depart.

58 And Jesus said unto him—

The foxes have dens, and [the birds of heaven] [nests]; but [the Son of Man] hath not where [his head] he may recline.

59 And he said unto another—

Be following me!

60 But [he] said—

Suffer me, [first] to depart, and bury my father.

61 And he said unto him—

Leave [the dead] to bury their own' dead; But [thou] departing, be declaring the king- dom of God.

62 And [yet another] said—

I will follow thee, Lord;

But [first] suffer me to bid adieu to them that are in my house.

63 But Jesus said [unto him]—

No one, laying the hand on a plough and looking unto the things behind, is fit for the kingdom of God.

§ 46. The Mission of the Seventy [Two.]

10 And [after these things] the Lord appointed seventy [two] others, and sent them forth, two and two before his face, into every' city and place whither [he himself] was about to come.

2 And he was saying unto them—

The harvest indeed, is [great],

But [the labourers] [few];

Beg ye, therefore, of the Lord of the harvest, That he would thrust forth [labourers] into his harvest.*

3 Withdraw! Lo! I send you forth as lambs amid wolves.

4 Be not carrying purse, or satchel, or sandals, And [no one along the road] salute ye;

5 And [into whatsoever house ye enter] [First] * say Peace to this house!

6 And [if the son of peace be there]> [Your peace] shall rest upon it; But [otherwise, at least] [unto you] shall it return.

* The recurrence of Luke's narrative to the Lord's progress towards Jerusa- lem is most impressive: cp. ver. 38, 39; chap. x. 38; xii. 22, 23; xiv. 20; xviii. 31; xix. 11, 12.

* b K. i. 10-12.

* c Or: "enter first> say" —a question of punctuation.
7 And [in the self-same' house] abide ye, 
Eating and drinking such things as they have;
For [worthy] is the labourer [of his hire]:
Be not removing from house to house.

8 And <unto whatsoever city ye shall enter, and 
ye bid you welcome> 
Be eating such things as are set before you;
And be curing the sick that are [therein],
And be saying unto them—
The kingdom of God hath drawn nigh
upon you.

9 But <unto whatsoever city ye shall enter, and 
ye do not welcome you> 
[Going forth into the broadways thereof] 
say ye:

10 <Even the dust that cleaveth unto us, out of 
your city, unto our feet> do we wipe
off against you;
Nevertheless [of this] be taking notice—
The kingdom of God hath drawn near
upon you.

11 I tell you, [For them of Sodom, in that 
day] [more tolerable] will it be, [than for 
that city].

12 Alas for thee, Chorazin!
Alas for thee, Bethsaida!
Because <if [in Tyre and Zidon] had been 
done the works of power which have been 
done in you> 
[Of old, in sackcloth and ashes sitting] 
they would have repented.

13 Moreover [for Tyre and Zidon] [more 
tolerable] will it be, in the judgment, 
than [for you].

14 And [unto you, Capernaum]—
[Unto heaven] shalt thou be uplifted?...
[Unto hades] thou shalt be brought down!*

15 [He that hearkeneth unto you] [unto me] 
doth hearken,
And [he that setteth you] aside [doth set] 
me aside;
And [he that setteth me] aside [doth set] 
him that sent me.***

16 And the seventy [-two] returned, with joy, 
saying—
Lord! [even the demons] submit themselves
unto us, in thy name!

17 And he said unto them—
I was beholding Satan, when [like lightning, 
out of heaven] he fell!

18 Lo! I have given you the authority—
To be treading upon serpents* and scorpions,
[And over all] 'the power of the enemy',—
And [nothing, unto you] shall in anywise do 
harm;
Notwithstanding [in this] be not rejoicing—
That [the spirits] unto you submit them-

19 But be rejoicing—
That [your names] are inscribed in the 
heavens!

20 [In the self-same' hour] exulted he in the Holy 
Spirit, and said—
I openly give praise unto thee, Father!
Lord of heaven and earth!
In that thou hast hid these things from the 
wise and discerning,
And hast revealed them unto babes,—
Yea, O Father! that [so] hast it become [a 
delight] before thee.

21 [All things] unto me have been delivered up 
by my Father;
And [no one] knoweth, who the Son is [save 
the Father];—
And who the Father is, [save the Son].
And he to whomsoever the Son may be 
minded to reveal him.*

22 And [turning unto his disciples, privately;] he 
said—
Happy the eyes, that see what ye see!
For I tell you—
Many prophets and kings have desired to 
see what [ye] see, and they saw not,
And to hear what ye hear, and they heard 
not.**

§ 47. A Lawyer answered: The Good Samaritan.

23 And lo! [a certain lawyer] arose, putting him to 
the test, saying—
Teacher! [by doing what] shall I inherit 
life age-abiding?*

24 And [he] said unto him—
[In the law] what is written? how dost thou 
read?

25 And [he] answering, said—
Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, out of all thy 
heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy 
might, and with all thine intention;*
And thy neighbour, as thyself.*

26 And he said unto him—
[Rightly] hast thou answered:
[This] do, and thou shalt live.***

27 But [he] wishing to justify himself, said unto 
Jesus—
And who is my [neighbour]?

28 And taking up [the question], Jesus said—
A certain man [was] going down from Jeru-
salem unto Jericho, and [with robbers] fell 
in,—who, stripping him, and inflicting 
[wounds] upon him, departed, leaving him 
half dead.****

29 And [by chance] [a certain priest] was coming 
down by that road, and, seeing him, passed by 
[on the opposite side].

30 And [in like manner] [a Levite also] coming 
down to the place, and seeing him, passed by 
[on the opposite side].

31 But [a certain Samaritan] going on his jour-
ney, came down to him, and, seeing him, 
was moved with compassion; and, coming 
near, bound up his bruises, pouring thereon 
oil and wine,—and, setting him on his own 
beast, brought him into an inn, and took

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* Mt. x. 7-16.  
\[Mt. x. 40; Mk. ix. 27; 
\chap. ix. 48; Jn. xiii. 20. 
\text{21-34.}]

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\[Ps. ii. 19.\]

\[Deu. vi. 5.\]

\[Or: "he privately said."\]

\[Lev. xix. 13.\]

\[Lev. xxii. 8.\]
LUKE X. 33-42; XI. 1-21.

And on the morrow, throwing out two denaries, he gave them to the inn-keeper, and said—
Take care of him, and whatsoever thou shalt further spend, I will duly pay thee.
Which of these three saremeth unto thee to have become thine own neighbour unto him who fell among the robbers?
And he said—
He who dealt mercifully with him.
And Jesus said unto him—
Be taking thy journey, and thou shalt be doing in like manner.

§ 48. Martha and Mary: The Good Part.
And as they were journeying he entered into a certain village; and a certain woman, named Martha, welcomed him into her house.
And she had a sister, called Mary, who also was sitting at the feet of the Lord, and hearing his word. But Martha was distracted about much ministering, and, coming near, said—
Lord! carest thou not that my sister hath left me to be ministering alone?
Speak to her, then, that she help me.
But the Lord, answering, said to her—
Martha! Martha! thou art an anxious and troubled about many things:
Of few things is there need, or of one; but Mary, in fact, hath chosen the good part:—one which shall not be taken away from her.

And it came to pass when he was in a certain place praying, as he ceased one of his disciples said unto him—
Lord! teach us to pray.
As John also taught his disciples.
And he said unto them—
Whencesoever ye are praying say—
Father! Hallowed be thy name.
Come may thy kingdom,
Our needful bread be giving us, day by day;
And forgive us our sins,
For even ourselves forgive every one indebted to us;
And bring us not into temptation.
And he said unto them—
Who from among you shall have a friend, and shall go unto him at midnight, and say unto him—
Friend! supply me with three loaves; forasmuch as a friend of mine hath come off a journey unto me, and I have not what I can set before him;
and he from within shall answer, and say—

Be not disturbing me,—already the door hath been fastened, and my children, with me, are in bed; I cannot rise and give thee?
I say unto you—Even though he will not give him, rising because of his being a friend of his, because, at least, of his importance, he will raise himself, and give him as many as he needeth.
Therefore, unto you say—
Be asking, and it shall be given to you,
Be seeking, and ye shall find,
Be knocking, and it shall be opened unto you.
For whosoever asketh shall receive,
And he that seeketh shall findeth,
And to him that knocketh shall it be opened.
But which is the father among yourselves?
Whom the son will ask for a fish.
Who instead of a fish will give him a serpent?
Or shall also give an egg?
Who will give him a scorpion?
If therefore ye being evil know how to be giving, how good gifts unto your children.
How much rather will the heavenly Father give Holy Spirit unto them that ask him!

§ 50. Jesus accused of casting out Demons in Beelzebul.
And he was casting out a demon, and the dumb began speaking. And the multitudes marvelled; but some from among them said—
In Beelzebul, the ruler of the demons is he casting out the demons;
and others putting him to the test, a sign out of heaven were seeking from him.
But knowing their thoughts, said unto them—
Every kingdom, against itself divided is laid waste.
And a house, against a house divided; falleth; and if even Satan against himself hath become divided how shall his kingdom stand?
Because ye are saying that in Beelzebul am I casting out the demons.
But in Beelzebul am I casting out the demons.
In whom are your sons casting them out?
Wherefore shall be your judges.
But with the finger of God am I casting out the demons.
Then doubtings unawares hath come upon ye the kingdom of God.

<Whencesoever the mighty one, armed may constant supply.
Or (WH): "I" (emphasis).
be guarding his own dwelling;* in peace; are his goods; 22 But *whosoever a mightier than he shall come upon and vanquish him*; 23 His panoply he taketh away wherein he was trusting, and his spoils he distributeth. 24 *He that is not with me is against me*; and he that gathereth not with me scattereth. 25 *Whosoever the impure spirit goeth out from the man it passeth through waterless places seeking rest; and not finding it*; 26 It saith, I will return unto my house whence I came out;— 27 and coming findeth it empty, swept, and adorned. 28 Then goeth it, and taketh along with itself, other spirits, more wicked than itself—seven, and entering in, fixeth its dwelling there; and the last state of that man becometh worse than the first. 29 Now it came to pass while he was saying these things that a certain woman out of the multitude lifting up her voice said unto him—Happy the womb that bare thee! And the breasts which thou didst suck! 30 But *they said*—Yea rather!—Happy they who hear the word of God, and observe it!

§ 51. The Sign of Jonah and The Wisdom Solomon. Mt. xii. 38-42.

31 And as the multitudes were thronging together; he began to be saying—This generation is a wicked generation: A sign it is seeking, and a sign shall not be given it,—Save the sign of Jonah! 32 For according as Jonah became unto the Ninevites a sign.* So shall be the Son of Man also unto this generation! 33 The queen of the south will rise up in the judgment, with the men of this generation, and will condemn them; because she came out of the ends of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon,—And lo! something more than Solomon here! 34 Men of Nineveh will rise up in the judgment, with this generation, and will condemn it; because they repented into the proclamation of Jonah,—And lo! something more than Jonah here!

§ 52. The Lighted Lamp. Cp. chap. viii. 16; Mt. v. 15; Mk. iv. 21.

35 *No one* having lighted a lamp, *putteth* it, nor under the measure; but upon the lampstand, that they who enter may see the light. 36 *The lamp of the body* is thine eye: 37 *Whosoever* thine eye may be *single*; 38 *Even the whole* of thy body* is* lighted up; 39 But *whosoever* it may be *useless*; 40 *Even thy body* is darkened. 41 Be looking to it, therefore, lest the light that is in thee be darkness. 42 *If, therefore* thy whole body is lighted up, not having any part darkened 43 The whole shall be lighted up as whosoever the lamp, with its radiance may be giving thee light.


44 And when he had spoken a Pharisee was requesting him that he would dine with him; and entering, he declined. 45 And the Pharisee beholding, marvelled that he was not first immersed, before the dinner. 46 And the Lord said unto him: Now ye, the Pharisees! the outside of the cup and of the tray do make pure; But your inward part is full of plunder and wickedness.

47 Simple ones! Did not he who made the outside the inside also make? 48 Notwithstanding as to the things within give alms, and lo! everything is pure unto you. 49 But alas for you, the Pharisees! Because ye tithe the mint, and the rue, and every garden herb, and pass by justice, and the love of God. But these things it was binding to do, and those not to pass by. 50 Alas for you, the Pharisees! Because ye love the first seats in the synagogues, and the salutations in the market-places! 51 Alas for you! Because ye are as the secret tombs: Even the men that are walking above them know it not. 52 And making answer one of the Lawyers saith unto him—Teacher! these things saying, as also dost thou insult! 53 And he said—And for you, the lawyers! alas! Because ye lade men with burdens hard to be borne, and yourselves with one of your fingers touch not the burdens. 54 Alas for you! Because ye build the tombs of the prophets, and your fathers slew them! Hence witness are ye, and find consent—

* Or: "court."  
* Or: "different," "di-verse."  
* Note how the word "sign" rings through this passage.  
* Or: "vault," "crypt."  
* Or: "breakfast."  
* Or: "Mt. vi. 22, 23."
ing pleasure in the works of your fathers:
Because they indeed, slew them,
And ye are building [their tombs].

| For this cause | the Wisdom of God hath said—
I will send forth, unto them, prophets and
apostles,—
And some from among them will they slay,
And [some] persecute:

That the blood of all the prophets which
hath been shed from the foundation of the
world, may be sought out from this
generation,—

From the blood of Abel, unto the blood of
Zachariah who was destroyed betwixt the
altar and the house;
Yes! I say unto you—
||It shall be sought out from this genera-
tion!||

Alas for you, the lawyers!
Because ye took away the key of knowledge:
| Yourselves | entered not,
And them who were entering ye hindered.

And when from thence he came out the
Scribes and the Pharisees began, with vehem-
ence, to be hemming him in, and trying to
make him speak off-hand concerning many
things,—lying in wait for him, to catch some-
thing out of his mouth.

§ 54. Various Instructions for Disciples and for the
Multitude.

12 <Amongst which things, when the ten
thousands of the multitude were gathered to-
gether, so that they were treading one upon
another> he began to be saying |unto his
disciples| ||first||
Be keeping yourselves free from the leaven of
the Pharisees, the which is [hypocrisy].

But nothing hath been [covered up]
Which shall not be uncovered,
And hidden
Which shall not be made known.

Because as many things as |in the dark-
ness| ye have said:
|In the light| shall be heard;
And what to the ear ye spake, in the
chambers>
Shall be proclaimed on the housetops.

And I say unto you my friends—
Do not be put in fear of them who kill the
body,
And |after these things| have nothing more
uncommon which they can do.

But I will suggest to you, whom ye should
fear—
Fear him who |after killing| hath author-
ity to cast into gehenna—
Yes, I say unto you—
|Him| fear ye.

6 Are not [five’ sparrow] sold for two farthings?
And |not one from among them| hath been
forgotten before God.|

7 But |even the hairs of your head| have all’
been numbered:

Be not afraid: |Many’ sparrows| ye excel.

8 And I say unto you—
|Whosoever shall confess me before men>
|Even the Son of Man| will confess him,
before the messengers of God;

9 But |he who denied me before men>
shall be denied before the messengers of
God.

10 And |whosoever shall say a word against the
Son of Man>
It shall be forgiven him;
But unto him who |against the Holy Spirit|
speaketh profanely>
It shall not be forgiven.

11 But whenever they shall be bringing you
in before the synagogues, and the rulers,
and the authorities>
Do not be anxious how |or what| ye shall
answer, or what ye shall say;

12 For |the Holy’ Spirit| shall teach you, in
that very’ hour, what ye ought to say.

13 And one from amongst the multitude said unto
him—
Teacher! bid my brother divide with me the
inheritance.

14 But |he| said unto him—
Man! who hath appointed me a judge or
divider over you?

15 And he said unto them—
Mind and be guarding yourselves from all’
covetousness;

For not |in one’s abundance| doth his life
spring out of his possessions.

16 And he spake a parable unto them, saying—
||A certain rich man’s estate| bare well.

17 And he began to deliberate within himself, saying—

What shall I do? because I have not
where I can gather my fruits.

18 And he said—
|This| will I do,—I will pull down my
barns, and |greater ones| build, and

gather |there| all’ my wheat and good
things; and will say to my soul—
Soul! thou hast many’ good things
Dying by for many years:

Be taking thy rest, eat, drink, be
making merry!

20 But God said unto him—
Simple one! |on this very’ night| they are
asking |thy soul| from thee;
|The things| then, which thou hast pre-
pared| whose shall they be?

21 |So| is he that is laying up treasure for him-
self, and is not rich |towards God|.

22 And he said unto his disciples—
|For this cause| I say unto you,—

* Mt. xvi. 6.
| Chap. viii. 17; Mt. x. 26, Mt. x. 29-38.

b Chap. viii. 17; Mt. x. 26, || Mt. x. 29-38.

a Not merely "by God.” || Mt. x. 19, 20; Mk. xiii. 11.
The difference is most suggestive.

b Or (WII): "[unto you] I say.”
Be not anxious for the life, what ye shall eat, nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on;

For the life is more than food, and the body than clothing.

Consider well the ravens — that they sow not, neither do they reap, which have neither chamber nor barn, — and God feedeth them. By how much do ye excel the birds? If then, not even the least thing ye can do, why, concerning the rest, are ye anxious?

Consider well the lilies, how they grow: they toil not, neither do they spin, and yet I say unto you — Not even Solomon in all his glory was arrayed like one of these.

But if God thus adorneth the grass, which is in a field, to-day, and to-morrow, into an oven is cast, — How much rather you! O little of faith!

Ye therefore, be not seeking what ye shall eat and what ye shall drink, and be not held in suspense;

For after all these things do the nations of the world seek, — But your Father knoweth that ye need these things.

Notwithstanding, be seeking his kingdom, — and these things, shall be added unto you.

Be not afraid, the dear little flock! For your Father delighteth to give you the kingdom.

Sell your possessions, and give alms, make for yourselves purses that wax not old, — treasure unfailing, in the heavens, where thief doth not draw near, and moth doth not spoil.

For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.

Let your loins be girded, and your lamps burning, and ye yourselves! like unto men awaiting their own lord, once he may break up out of the marriage-feast,

That when he cometh and knocketh, straightway, they may open unto him.

Happy those servants, whom the lord when he cometh, shall find watching!

Verily: I say unto you, — He will gird himself, and make them recline, and, coming near, will minister unto them.

And if in the second, or if in the third, watch, he come and find, thus: — Happy are they!

But of this, be taking note — Had the householder known, in what hour the thief was coming.

He would have watched, and not suffered his house to be digged through:

Ye therefore, be getting ready, because ye in what hour ye are not thinking:

The Son of Man cometh!

But Peter said —

Lord! this parable: speakest thou! Or even unto all!

And the Lord said —

Who then is the faithful steward, the prudent one,

Whom the lord will appoint over his body of attendants:

To be giving, in due season, the measured allowance of wheat;

Happy that servant, whom the lord, when he cometh shall find doing, thus!

Of a truth! I say unto you — Over all his possessions will he appoint him.

But if that servant should say in his heart — My lord delayeth to come!

And should begin to be striking the youths and the maidens, — To be eating also, and drinking, and making himself drunk;

The lord of that servant will have come; — On a day when he is not expecting,

And in an hour when he is not taking note, — And will cut him asunder, and his part with the unfaithful will appoint.

And that servant, who had come to know the will of his lord, and neither prepared, nor wrought unto his will,

Shall be beaten with many stripes;

Whereas he who had not come to know, and did things worthy of stripes:

Shall be beaten with few stripes.

And every one to whom was given much, — Much shall be sought from him;

And he to whom they committed much, — For more than common will they ask him.

Fire came I to cast upon the earth, —

And what can I wish, if already it hath been kindled?

But an immersion have I, to be immersed with,

And how am I distressed, until it be ended!

Suppose ye, that peace? I am come to give in the earth?

Nay, I tell you, but rather division.

For there shall be henceforth five in one house divided!

Three against two, and two against three:

There shall be divided —

Father against son, and son against father, mother against daughter, and daughter against the mother,

Mother-in-law against her daughter-in-law, and daughter-in-law against the mother-in-law.


* Mt. vii. 6.  

* cp. Mt. x. 84.
LUKE XII. 54—59; XIII. 1—23.

44  And he went on to say, even unto the multitude—
45  Whosoever ye see a cloud springing up from the west—
46  Ye are saying, A thunder-storm is coming!
        And it happeneth thus.
47  And whosoever a south wind, blowing—
48  Ye say, A scorching heat will there be!
        And it cometh to pass.
49  Hypocrites! the face of the earth and of the heaven ye know how to scan;
        But this season, how know ye not to scan?
50  Why, moreover, even from yourselves, judge ye not what is just?
51  For as thou art going along with thine adversary unto a ruler—
        On the way, take pains to get a release from him;
52  lest once he drag thee along unto the judge,
        And the judge deliver thee up unto the punisher,
        And the punisher cast thee into prison.
53  I tell thee—
        In nowise shalt thou come out from thence,
        Unto even the last fraction thou payeth!
§ 55. All must Repent: The Barren Fig-tree.
13 Now there were present some in that very season bringing tidings to him, concerning the Galileans whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices.
2 And, answering, he said unto them—
        Suppose ye, that these Galileans had become sinners beyond all the Galileans, because these things they have suffered?
3 Nay! I tell thee, but except ye repent ye all, in like manner shall perish.
4 Or those eighteen, upon whom fell the tower in Siloam, and slew them, suppose ye that they had become debtors beyond all the men who were dwelling in Jerusalem?
6 Nay! I tell thee, but except ye repent ye all, in the same way shall perish.
5 And he went on to speak this parable:—
        A certain man had a fig-tree, planted in his vineyard, and he came seeking fruit therein, and found none.
6 And he said unto the vine-dresser—
        Lo! three years! I come, seeking fruit in this fig-tree, and find none. Cut it down! Why doth it make even the ground useless?
8 And he answering, saith unto him—
        Sir! let it alone this year also, until such time as I dig about it, and throw in manure, and if it may bear fruit for the future; but otherwise, certainly thou shalt cut it down.
§ 56. The Woman loosed together, healed on Sabbath.
10 And he was teaching in one of the synagogues, on the Sabbath.
11 And lo! a woman having a spirit of weakness eighteen years,—and was bowed together, and unable to lift herself up at all.
12 And, seeing her, Jesus called her and said to her—
        Woman! thou art loosed from thy weakness,
        and
        laid on her his hands; and instantly she was made straight again, and began glorifying God. But the synagogue-ruler, answering, being greatly displeased that on the Sabbath Jesus had healed began saying unto the multitude—
        Six days there are, in which men ought to get their work done;
        On them therefore, come and be healed, and not on the day of rest.
15 The Lord answered him, and said—
        Hypocrites! Doth not each one of you, on the Sabbath, loose his ox or ass from the manger, and leading it away, give it drink?
16 But this woman, being a daughter of Abraham, whom Satan had bound, lo! eighteen years was there not a need be that she should be loosed from this bond on the day of rest?
17 And as he was saying these things all who had been setting themselves against him were being put to shame; and all the multitude were rejoicing over all the glorious things which were being brought to pass by him.
§ 57. The Mustard Seed and the Leaven.
18 He went on to say, therefore—
        Whereunto is the kingdom of God like? And whereunto shall I liken it?
19 It is like unto a grain of mustard seed, which a man took and cast into his own garden; and it grew, and became a tree, and the branches of heaven lodged amongst its branches.
20 And again he said—
        Whereunto shall I liken the kingdom of God?
21 It is like leaven, which a woman took and hid in three measures of flour, until the whole was leavened.
§ 58. The Narrow Door: Lord! open to us.
22 And he was journeying on, by city by city, and village by village, and making progress unto Jerusalem.
23 And one said unto him—
        Lord! are they few who are being saved?
        And he said unto them—
        Be striving to enter through the narrow door; for many I say unto you, will seek to enter, and will not be able, when once the householder shall close himself, and lock the door, and ye begin to stand outside, and to knock at the door, saying—
        Lord! open to us;

a Chap. xiv. 5; Mt. xii. 11.  b Chap. ix. 51, n.
The "needs-be" of love.  c Clearlv different from the narrow gate of Mt. vii. 13.
LUKE XIII. 26-35; XIV. 1-19.

and he shall answer and say unto you—
  I know you not, whence ye are.

[Then] will ye begin to say—
  We did eat and drink in thy presence,
  And [in our broadways] thou didst [not teach];

And he will speak, saying unto you—
  I know not whence ye are;
  Depart from me, all workers of unrighteousness.

[There] will be weeping and gnashing of teeth, as soon as ye see Abraham and Isaac and Jacob and all the prophets, in the kingdom of God, and [yourselves] being thrust forth outside.

And they shall have come from east and west, and from north and south, and be made recline in the kingdom of God.

And lo! there are [last], who shall be [first], and there are [first], who shall be [last].

§ 59. Jesus fears not Herod: Laments over Jerusalem.

In that very hour] came near certain Pharisees, saying unto him—
  Go forth, and be journeying hence, because [Herod] desireth to slay thee.

And he said unto them—
  Go and tell this fox,
  Lo! I am casting out demons, and [cures]
  am I finishing, to-day, and to-morrow,—
  and [on the third] I am to be made perfect.
Nevertheless, I must needs [to-day, and to-morrow, and the following] be journeying on, because it is impossible that a prophet perish [outside Jerusalem].

Jerusalem! Jerusalem! she that slayeth the prophets, and stoneth them that are sent unto her! [How often] have I desired to gather together thy children, like as a hen, her own brood, under her wings,—and ye did not desire!

Lo! your house is left to you.

[And] I say unto you—
  In nowise shall ye see me, until ye say,—
  Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord!*

§ 60. At a Pharisee's on Sabbath Jesus heals one of Dropsy. "Come higher!" The Great Supper.

And it came to pass <when he entered into the house of one of the rulers of the Pharisees, on a Sabbath, to eat bread> that [they] were narrowly watching him.

And lo! there was [a certain man] who had the dropsy, before him. And Jesus, answering, spake unto the Lawyers and Pharisees, saying—
   Is it allowed, on the Sabbath, to cure, or not? But [they] held their peace. And taking hold [of him] he healed and dismissed him, —
and [unto them] said—

[Which] of you shall have a son or an ox, that [into a pit] shall fall, and will not straightway pull him up [on the day of rest]?*

And they could not return an answer unto these things.

And he went on to speak, unto the invited, a parable,—observing how [the first couches] they were choosing; saying unto them—

<Whosoever thou hast been invited by any-one unto a marriage feast> do not recline on the first couch; lest once a more honourable than thou have been invited by him, and he that invited both thee and him should come, and say unto thee—
  Give [unto this one] place!
  and [then] thou shouldest begin, with shame, [the last place] to occupy.

But [whosoever thou hast been invited] pass on and fall back into the last place, that [whosoever he that hath invited thee shall come] he may say unto thee—
  Friend! come close up [higher].
  Then shalt thou have honour before all that are reclining together with thee.

Because [everyone] who exalteth himself shall be abased;
  and [he that abaseth himself] shall be exalted.°

Moreover he went on to say [unto him also who had invited him]—

<Whosoever thou mayest be making a dinner or a supper> do not call thy friends, or thy brethren, or thy kinsfolk, or rich neighbours,—lest once [they also] invite thee in return, and it become a recompense unto thee.

But [whosoever] [an entertainment] thou mayest be making, invite the destitute, the tried, the lame, the blind;° and [happy] shalt thou be, that they have not wherewith to recompense thee, for it shall be recompensed unto thee [in the resurrection of the righteous].

And one of those reclining together [hearing these things] said unto him—
  Happy! whoever shall eat bread in the kingdom of God!

But [he] said unto him—
  A certain man was making a great supper, and invited many;° and he sent out his servant, at the hour of the supper, to say unto the invited—
   Be coming! because [even now] is it [ready].

And they all began, one after another to excuse themselves.
  The first said unto him—
  A field have I bought, and have need to go out and see it: I request thee, hold me excused.

And [another] said—

* Ps. vi. 8; cp. Mt. vii. 23.  
* Mal. i. 11; Is. lix. 19.  
* Mt. xix. 20; xz. 16.  
* Ps. xxiv. 6, 7.  
* Chap. xiii. 15. Ap: "Rest."  
* Mt. xxiii. 12; chap. xviii. 14.  
* "Sabbath."  
* Jer. xxii. 5; xiii. 7.  
* Ps. xxvii. 20. Cp. Mt.  
* xiii. 29-30.  
* Mt. xiv. 22.  
* Pr. xxiv. 6, 7.  
LUKE XIV. 20—35; XV. 1—18.

§ 62. The Lost Sheep, Lost Silver, and Lost Son.

16 But all the tax-collectors and the sinners were drawn near to him, hearing the word, as he taught it, and being as they were, they rejoiced." And both the Pharisees and the Scribes were murmuring, saying—

"This man draweth near unto sinners, and eateth with them.

3 And he spake unto them this parable, saying—

"What man from among you, if he had a hundred sheep, and one of them went astray, would he not leave the ninety-nine on the mountain, and go after that which is gone astray, until he find it?" And when he found it, he laid it on his shoulders, rejoicing; and came home with joy. And he called his friends and his neighbours, saying, 'Rejoice with me, because I have found my sheep that was lost.'

7 I say unto you—

"Joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety-nine righteous persons, who have no need of repentance.

8 Or 'what woman,' having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one piece, doth not light a lamp, and make a search, until she find it?" And when she found it, she called her friends and her neighbours, saying, 'Rejoice with me, because I have found the piece of silver which I had lost.'

10 And he said—

'If one of you has a hundred sheep, and one of them go astray, would he not leave the ninety-nine and go after the one which is gone astray, until he find it? And when he finds it, he lays it on his shoulders, rejoicing, and comes home with joy, and calls his friends and his neighbours, saying, 'Rejoice with me, because I have found my one sheep which I had lost.'

11 And he said—

'If one of you has ten pieces of silver, and one of them go astray, would he not light a lamp, and make a search, until he find it? And when he finds it, he lays it on his shoulders, and comes home with joy, and calls his friends and his neighbours, saying, 'Rejoice with me, because I have found my one piece of silver which I had lost.'

12 And the younger of them said unto his father—

'Father! give me the share that falleth to me.' And he divided to them the living.

13 And after many days the younger son gathering all together, left home for a country far away, and there squandered his substance with riotous living. And when he had spent all, there arose a mighty famine throughout that country, and he began to be in want. And he began to be in want. And he went out to work for his sustenance, and was sent into his fields to feed swine. And he used to long to be filled with the pods which the swine were eating; and no man was giving unto him. But coming to himself he said—

'How much hired servants of my father have bread enough and to spare, whereas I perish! I will arise, and go unto my father, and will say unto him—'

* Mt. v. 18; Mk. ix. 50.

† Mt. x. 27, 28.

‡ Gr. ἀφίλετος.

§ Mt. xviii. 19-14.

* Op. ver. 51; Deut. xxl. 17.
Father! I have sinned against heaven, and before thee:

19 No longer am I worthy to be called a son of thine,—

Make me as one of thy hired servants.

And he arose, and came unto his own father.

20 Now while yet he was holding afar off his father saw him, and was moved with compassion, and running fell upon his neck, and tenderly kissed him.

And the son said unto him—

Father! I have sinned against heaven, and before thee:

[No longer am I worthy to be called a son of thine,—

[Make me as one of thy hired servants.]

But the father said unto his servants—

Quick! bring forth a robe—the best! and put on him, And get out a ring for his hand, and sandals for his feet,—

And be bringing the fatted calf, sacrifice! and let us eat and make merry:

Because this my son

Was [dead], and hath come to life again,

Was lost, and is found.

And they began to making merry.

But his elder son was in a field; and <as in coming, he drew near unto the house> he heard music and dancing.— And, calling near one of the youths, he inquired what these things [could be]. 27 And he said unto him—

[Thy brother] hath come, And thy father hath sacrificed the fatted calf, because [safe and sound] hath he received him back.

But he was provoked to anger, and would not go in. And [his father] coming out began to entreat him. 29 But [he] answering said unto his father—

Lo! [so many years as these] do Iserve thee, And [at no time] a commandment of thine have I transgressed,—

And [unto me, at no time] hast thou given a kid, that [with my friends] I might make merry;

But <when this thy son, who had devoted thy living with harlots] came— thou didst sacrifice [for him] the fatted calf.

But [he] said unto him—

Child! [thou] always art [with me], And [all that is mine] is [thine]!*

But [to make merry and rejoice] there was need,

Because [this thy brother]—

Was [dead] and hath come to life again,

And was lost, and is found.

§ 63. The Prudent Steward.

16 And he went on to say [unto his disciples also]—

There was a certain rich man, who had a steward, and [the same] was accused to him as squandering his goods. 3 And, accursting him, he said unto him—

What is this I hear of thee?

Render the account of thy stewardship, for thou canst no longer be steward.

3 And the steward said within himself—

What shall I do, because my lord taketh away the stewardship from me? [Dig] I cannot: [to beg] I am ashamed.

4 I know what I will do, that [when I am] removed out of the stewardship they may welcome me into their own houses.

And <calling unto him each one of the debtors of his own lord> he was saying unto the first—

How much owest thou my lord?

6 And [he] said—

A hundred baths of oil.

And [he] said unto him—

Kindly take thine accounts, and, sitting down, make haste and write—Fifty!

7 [After that, unto another] he said—

And how much owest thou?

And [he] said—

A hundred homers of wheat.

He saith unto him—

Kindly take thine accounts, and write—Eighty!

8 And the lord praised the unrighteous steward, in that with forethought he acted:—

Because [the sons of this age] have more forethought than the sons of light respecting their own generation;

9 And [I] unto you say—

[For yourselves] make ye friends, with the unjust Riches,* in order that, as soon as it shall fail, they may welcome you into the age-abiding' tents.

10 [The faithful in least [in much also] is [faithful],

And [he that in least] is unrighteous is much also [is] unrighteous.

11 [If therefore [in the unjust Riches] ye proved unfaithful]

[The true] who [unto you] will entrust?

12 And [if in what was another's] ye proved unfaithful

[Your own] who will give unto you?

13 [No' domestic can] [unto two masters: be in service:

For either [the one] he will hate, and [the other] love,

Or [unto the one] he will hold, and the other despise:

Ye cannot [unto God] be in service, and unto Riches.]*

* Ap: "Mammon."
Now the Pharisees, who were lovers of money, were hearing all these things, and were openly sneering at him. And he said unto them—

"Ye!] are they who justify themselves before men.

But [God] knoweth your hearts;

Because [that which amongst men] is lofty

Is an abomination before God.

The law and the prophets were until John—

[From that time] the good news of the kingdom of God is being proclaimed, And [everyone] thereinto is forcing his way.

But it is easier for heaven and earth to pass away, Than that [of the law] one little point should fail.

Every one divorcing his wife and marrying another: committeeth adultery;

And [he] that marrieth a woman divorced from a husband: committeeth adultery.

Now [a certain man] was rich, and he used to clothe himself with purple and fine linen, making merry day by day [brilliantly].

And [a certain beggar, by name Lazarus] used to be cast near his gate, full of sores, and to long to be fed from the crumbs that fell from the table of the rich man: nay! even [the dogs] used to come and lick his sores.

And it came to pass that the beggar died, and was carried away by the messengers, into the bosom of Abraham. And [the rich man also] died, and was buried. And [in hades] lifting up his eyes, being in torments, he seeth Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom.

And [he] calling out, said—

Father Abraham! have mercy upon me, and send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and cool my tongue,—because I am in anguish in this flame.

But Abraham said—

Child! remember—

That thou didst duly receive thy good things in thy life, And [Lazarus, in like manner] the evil things;

But [now, here] he is comforted, And [thou] art in anguish.

And besides all these things—

Btwixt us and you! [a great chasm] hath been fixed,—

So that [they who might wish to cross over from hence unto you] should not be able,

Nor any [from thence unto us] be crossing over.

But he said—

I request thee then, father, that thou wouldst send him unto my father's house, for I have five' brethren;—that he may solemnly testify unto them, lest they also come into this place of torment.

But Abraham saith—

They have Moses and the Prophets: Let them hearken unto them.

But [he] said—

Nay! father Abraham, but if one [from the dead] should go unto them, they would repent.

But he said unto him—

If unto Moses and the Prophets they do not hearken, Neither if one [from among the dead] should arise would they be persuaded.

§ 65. Care, Fidelity, Forgiveness, Faith and Humility enjoined.

And he said unto his disciples:—

It is impossible that occasions of stumbling should not come, Notwithstanding, alas! for him through whom they do come:

It profiteth him, if [a millstone] is hung about his neck; and he is cast into the sea, Than that he cause [one] of these little ones to stumble.

Be taking heed to yourselves,—

If thy brother sin rebuke him, And [if he repent] forgive him;

Even if [seven times a day] he bein against thee, and [seven times] turn to thee, saying I repent; thou shalt forgive him.

And the apostles said unto the Lord—

Bestow on us faith!

And the Lord said—

<If ye have faith like a grain of mustard-seed> Ye should be saying unto [this] mulberry-tree—

Be uprooted! and be planted in the sea,— And it should obey you.

But [who from among you] having [a servant] plowing or keeping sheep, [when he hath come out of the field] will say to him—

[Straightway] come, and recline;—

on the contrary, will not say to him—

Make somewhat ready, that I may dine, and girding thyself be ministering unto me, until I have eaten and drunk; and after these things: thou shalt eat and drink?

Doth he offer thanks unto the servant, because he hath done the things enjoined?

[Thus] [ye also] <when ye have done all the things enjoined upon you> say—

Mt. viii. 7.
LUKE XVII. 11—37; XVIII. 1—7.

§ 66. Ten Lepers cleansed.

And it came to pass <during the journey unto Jerusalem> that [he] was going through the midst of Samaria and Galilee. 11 And <as he was entering into a certain village> there met him ten leprous' men, who stood still, afar off; 12 and they lifted up a voice, saying—

Jesus! Master! Have mercy on us!

And beholding he said unto them—

Go your way, and show yourselves unto the priests. 14

And it came to pass <as they withdrew> they were cleansed. 16 But [one from among them] <beholding that he was healed> returned, [with a loud voice] glorifying God,—

and fell prostrate at his feet, giving him thanks; and [he] was a Samaritan. 18 And Jesus, answering, said—

Were not [the ten] cleansed? [But] where are [the nine]?

Have none been found to return to give glory to God, [save this one of another race]? 19

And he said unto him—

Arise and go thy way: [thy faith] hath saved thee.

§ 67. When and How the Kingdom of God comes.

And <being questioned by the Pharisees> when cometh the kingdom of God? he answered them and said—

The kingdom of God cometh not with narrow watching; 21

Neither shall they say— Lo, here! or There! For lo! the kingdom of God is among you.

But he said unto the disciples— 23 There will come days—

When ye shall see one of the days of the Son of Man; and shall not see.

And they shall say unto you Lo there! or Lo here! Do not depart, and do not pursue.

For <just as> the lightning, <lightning out of the one part under heaven> unto the other part under heaven shineth; 33 [So] shall be, the Son of Man.

But <first> he must needs suffer many things; and be rejected by this generation.

And <as it came to pass in the days of Noah> [So] will it be, even in the days of the Son of Man:

They were eating, they were drinking, they were marrying, they were being given in marriage,—

Until the day that Noah entered into the ark.

And the flood came, and destroyed them all.

<In like manner> <as it came to pass in the days of Lot>

They were eating, they were drinking,

They were buying, they were selling,

They were planting, they were building;—

But <in the day Lot came out from Sodom>

It rained fire and brimstone from heaven, and destroyed them all:—

According to the same things will it be on the day the Son of Man is revealed. 26

In that day <he that shall be on the house-top, and his utensils in the house>

Let him not go down, to take them away! And <he that is in the field>

[In like manner] let him not turn unto the things behind; 27

Bear in mind the wife of Lot!

<Whosoever shall seek to make his life his own shall lose it, 28
But shall give it a living birth.>

I say unto you—

On the selfsame night there shall be two men on one bed,—

[The one] shall be taken near, and [the other] left behind;

There shall be two women grinding together,—

[The one] shall be taken near, and [the other] left behind. 29

And, answering, they say unto him—

Where, Lord?

And [he] said unto them—

<Where the body is> [there] [the vultures also] will be gathered together.

And he was speaking a parable unto them, as to its being needful for them always' to pray, and not be faint-hearted; 4 saying—

A certain judge there was in a certain city,—

Having [for God] no reverence, and [for man] no respect.

And <a widow> there was, in that city; and she kept coming unto him, saying—

Vindicate me from mine adversary!

And he was unwilling for a time; but [after these things] he said within himself—

Although neither God I reverence, nor man I respect.

Yet [if only because this widow annoyeth me] I will vindicate her;—

Lest persistently coming she wholly wear me out.

And the Lord said—

Hear ye what [the unrighteous] judge saith:—

And shall [God] in any wise not execute the vindication of his chosen ones, who are cry—

* Lev. xii. 49; xiv. 2 ff.
* NB: the change in the persons addressed.
* Mt. xxiv. 23-27; Mk. xiii.
* Gen. vii. 7.
* Gen. xix. 34, 35.
* I lift: "On this night."
* Or: "In being revealed."
* WH omit.
* Gen. xix. 36.
* Mt. xxiv. 37.
8 I tell you—
He will execute their vindication, quickly! Nevertheless <though | the Son of Man | do come> Will he, after all, find the faith on the earth?

§ 68. The Pharisee and the Tax-collector.

9 And he spake <even unto certain who were confident in themselves that they were righteous, and were despising the rest> this parable—

10 [Two men] went up into the temple to pray,
| One | a Pharisee, and | the other | a tax-collector.

||The Pharisee| taking his stand | these things unto himself | was praying:||
| O God | I thank thee, that I am not like the rest of men,—||
| Extorters, unjust, adulterers,| Or | even as this tax-collector;||
| I fast twice in the week,| I give a tenth of whatsoever things I gain!||

13 But [the tax-collector] afar off standing,— Would not so much as lift up | his eyes | unto heaven, But kept smiting his own breast, saying— O God! be propitiated unto me, the sinner!

14 I tell you—
This one went down justified unto his house, | rather than that one; ||
Because | every | one who exalteth himself shall be abased, ||
But | he that exaltest himself | shall be exalted. 

§ 69. Of the Babes brought to Jesus. Mt. xix. 13-15; Mk. x. 13-16.

15 And they were bringing unto him [even the babes] that he might touch | them; but the disciples, seeing it, began to rebuke them.

16 But | Jesus | called them near, saying—
Suffer | the children | to be coming unto me, and do not hinder them; ||
For | of such | is the kingdom of God.

17 Verily I say unto you— | Whosoever shall not welcome the kingdom of God as a child | in nowise shall enter therein.

§ 70. The Rich Ruler: One thing Lacking. Mt. xix. 16-30; Mk. x. 17-31.

18 And a certain | ruler | questioned him, saying— Good Teacher! | by doing what | shall I inherit life age-abiding?

19 But Jesus said to him—
| Why | calleth thou me | good? ||
| None | is good | save one | God.||
| The commandments | thou knowest:— ||
Do not commit adultery. ||
Do not commit murder. ||
Do not steal.

Do not bear false witness,— Honour thy father and mother.*

21 And | he | said—
| All these things | have I kept from my youth.
22 And Jesus, hearing, said unto him—
| Yet one thing | unto thee, is lacking: ||
| Whatsoever thou hast | sell, and distribute unto the destitute,— ||
| And thou shalt have treasure in [the] heavens; ||
And come | be following me.
23 But | he | hearing these things, became [encumbered with grief]; for he was rich exceedingly.
24 And Jesus, beholding him, said—
| With what difficulty | shall | they who have money, | enter | into the kingdom of God.
25 For it is [easier for a camel, to enter | through the eye of a needle],
Than for [a rich man] to enter | into the kingdom of God.
26 And they who heard said—
| Who, then | can be saved?
27 And | he | said—
| The things impossible with men | are | possible with God.
28 And Peter said—
Lo! | we | have left our own possessions, and followed thee. b
29 And | he | said unto them—
| Verily | I say unto you—
| No one | is there, who hath left—house, or wife, or brethren, or parents, or children,—
| for the sake of the kingdom of God; ||
who shall in anywise not receive manifold in this season, and | in the age | that is coming | life age-abiding.

§ 71. Of the foretelling his Sufferings, is not understood. Mt. xx. 17-19; Mk. x. 32-34.

21 And | taking aside the twelve | he said unto them—
Lo! we are going up unto Jerusalem, and all the things will be finished, which have been written through means of the prophets, respecting the Son of Man; ||
32 For he will be delivered up unto the nations, and be mocked, and insulted, and spit upon,— and having scourged him they will slay him, and | on the third day | will he ||arise. ||
34 And | they | not one of these things | understood, and this saying was hidden from them, and they could not comprehend the things spoken.

§ 72. Blind Man in Jericho recovers sight. Mt. xx. 29-34; Mk. x. 46-52.

30 And it came to pass <as he was drawing near unto Jericho> a certain blind man | was sitting beside the road, begging. 35 And <hearkening unto a multitude moving along> he enquired, what this | might be. 37 And they told him—
| Jesus of Nazareth | is passing by! 


F. E. T.
And he cried aloud, saying—

Jesus, son of David! have mercy upon me!

And [they that were going before] began to rebuke him, that he might hold his peace.

But [he] by so much the more was crying out—

O Son of David! have mercy upon me!

And [standing still] Jesus commanded him to be led unto him; and, when he had drawn near, he questioned him—

What desirlest thou, I should do unto thee?

And [he] said—

Lord!...that I may recover sight!

And [Jesus] said unto him—

Recover sight! [Thy faith] hath saved thee.

And [instantly] he recovered sight, and began to follow him, glorifying God. And [all] the people beholding, gave praise unto God.

§ 73. Zacchaeus, the Rich Tax-collector.

19 And [having entered] he was passing through Jericho; and lo! a man by name called Zacchaeus, and [he] was a chief tax-collector, and [he] was rich. And he was seeking to see Jesus, what sort of man he was, and could not for the multitude, because [in stature] he was small. And [running forward unto the front] he got up a sycamore-tree; that he might see him; for [by that way] was he about to pass. And [as he came up to the place] [looking up] Jesus said unto him—

Zacchaeus! make haste, and come down; For [to-day] [in thy house] I must needs abide.

And he made haste, and came down, and received him joyfully. And all, when they beheld, began to murmur, saying—

With a sinful man! hast he gone in to lodge?

But [taking his stand] Zacchaeus said unto the Lord—

Lo! [the half of my possessions], Lord, [unto the destitute] I give; And [if from anyone] I have taken aught by false accusation I give back fourfold.

And Jesus said unto him—

This day, salvation [unto this house] hath come,—

For that [he too] is a son of Abraham;

And [the Son of Man came], to seek and to save that which was lost.

§ 74. The Nobleman’s Journey to a Distant Land, and his Return.

11 And because they were hearing these things he added and spake a parable, because of his being near Jerusalem, and their supposing that instantly was the kingdom of God to shine forth. He said, therefore—

A certain man, of noble birth, went into a country far away, to receive for himself a kingdom, and to return.

And [calling ten] servants of his own he gave unto them ten minas, and said unto them—

Do business, till I come.

But [his citizens] hated him, and sent off an embassy after him, saying—

We desire not [this] man, to be made king over us!

And it came to pass [when he returned], having received the kingdom, that he bade be called unto him these servants, to whom he had given the silver, that he might take note, what business they had done.

And the first came near, saying—

Lord! [thy minas] hast made [ten minas].

And he said to him—

Well done! good servant. Because [in a very small thing] thou hast been [faithful]; Have thou authority over [ten] cities.

And the second came, saying—

[Thy minas], Lord, hath made five minas.

And he said to him also—

And [thou] be over five cities.

And [the other] came, saying—

Lord, lo! thy mina, which I kept lying by in a napkin;

For I was afraid of thee, because [a harsh man] thou art,— Thou takest up, what thou laidest not down, And reapest, what thou sowedst not!

He saith to him—

[Out of thy mouth] do I judge thee, O wicked servant!

<Because thou knowest that [I] a harsh man am,—

Taking up, what I laid not down, And reap ing, what I did not sow>

Wherefore, then, didst thou not place my silver upon a money-changer’s table, And [I] when I came] with interest might have exacted it?

And [unto the by-standers] he said—

Take, from him, the mina, And give unto him that hath [the ten minas];—

And they said to him, Lord! he hath ten minas;—

I tell you—

[Unto everyone] that hath! shall be given, Whereas [from him] that hath not! even what he hath! shall be taken away.

But [these mine enemies who desired not] that I should be made king over them bring ye here, and slay them outright before me.

And [having said these things] he was moving on in front, going up unto Jerusalem.

a Or: “fg-mulberry;” existence.

b Sometimes large, and valued for its shade.

c Exe. xxxiv. 16.

d Chap. ix. 51, n.

§ 73. Zacchaeus, the Rich Tax-collector.

19 And [being] entering, he was passing through Jericho; and lo! a man by name called Zacchaeus, and [he] was a chief tax-collector, and [he] was rich. And he was seeking to see Jesus, what sort of man he was, and could not for the multitude, because [in stature] he was small. And [running forward] unto the front he got up a sycamore-tree; that he might see him; for [by that way] was he about to pass. And [as he came up to the place] [looking up] Jesus said unto him—

Zacchaeus! make haste, and come down; For [to-day] [in thy house] I must needs abide.

And he made haste, and came down, and received him joyfully. And all, when they beheld, began to murmur, saying—

With a sinful man! hast he gone in to lodge?

But [taking his stand] Zacchaeus said unto the Lord—

Lo! [the half of my possessions], Lord, [unto the destitute] I give; And [if from anyone] I have taken aught by false accusation I give back fourfold.

And Jesus said unto him—

This day, salvation [unto this house] hath come,—

For that [he too] is a son of Abraham;

And [the Son of Man came], to seek and to save that which was lost.
§ 75. The Triumphant Entry. Jesus weeps over Jerusalem. Mt. xxi. 1-9; Mk. xi. 1-10; Jn. xii. 12 ff.

30 And it came to pass as he drew near unto Bethphage, and Bethany, unto the mount which is called the Mount of Olives he sent off two of his disciples, saying—

Go your way unto the opposite village, in which ye are entering, ye shall find a colt, bound, whereon no man hath sat, and, having loosed him, bring him.

31 And if any one question you—

Wherefore are ye loosing him? >

|thus| shall ye say—

|His Lord| hath |need|.

32 And they who were sent, departing, found as he had said to them. And as they were loosing the colt; his lords said unto them—

Why are ye loosing the colt?

34 And |they| said—

|His Lord| hath |need|.

35 And they brought him unto Jesus; and, throwing their mantles over the colt, they seated Jesus thereon. And, as he moved along, they were spreading their own mantles in the way. And |when| he was drawing near, already unto the descent of the Mount of Olives> one and all the throng of the disciples began joyfully to be praising God with a loud voice, concerning all the mighty works which they had seen; saying—

Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord! |In heaven| peace! And glory in the highest!

39 And |certain| of the Pharisees from the multitude| said unto him—

Teacher! rebuke thy disciples.

And he answered and said—

|you| shall I tell you—

|The stones| will cry out.

42 And, when he drew near, beholding the city, he wept over it, saying—

|If thou hast not known, in this day| even thou| the conditions of peace—|

But |now| are they hid from thine eyes:

Because days will have come upon thee, that thine enemies will throw around a rampart against thee, and enclose thee, and hem thee in from every side,—

And will level thee with the ground, and thy children within thee; and will not leave [stone on stone] within thee;

Because thou didst not get to know the season of thy visitation.

§ 76. Cleanses the Temple. Mt. xxi. 12, 13; Mk. xi. 15-17; cp. Jn. ii. 13-17.

40 And |entering into the temple| he began to be casting out them who were selling; >

saying unto them—

It is written And |my house| shall be |a house of prayer|;

But |ye| have made it a den of robbers.

47 And he was teaching day by day in the temple; but |the High-priests and the Scribes| [also the chiefs of the people] were seeking to destroy him,— and could not find what they might do, for |the people, one and all| were hanging upon him, as they bearkened.

§ 77. "By what Authority?" Mt. xxi. 22-27; Mk. xi. 27-33.

20 And it came to pass, on one of the days, as he was teaching the people in the temple, and telling the good tidings> that the High-priests and the Scribes, with the Elders, came upon him,— and spake, saying, unto him—

Tell us |by what authority| [these things] thou art doing, and |who| is it, that gave thee this authority.

And, answering, he said unto them—

|I| will question |you| as to a matter,— and tell me! |the Immersion of John|

|Of heaven| was it, |of men|?

5 And they deliberated together by themselves, saying—

|If we say, Of heaven| he will say, Wherefore did ye not believe him?

6 But |if we say, Of men| [the people, one and all] will stone us, for |persuaded| they are, that |John| was |a prophet|.

7 And they answered, that they knew not whence. And |Jesus| said unto them—

Neither do I tell you |by what authority| [these things] I am doing.

§ 78. The Vineyard and the Husbandmen. Mt. xxi. 33-46; Mk. xii. 1-12.

9 And he began |unto the people| to be speaking this parable:—

A man planted a vineyard, and let it out to husbandmen, and went from home for a long time.

10 And |in due season| he sent unto the husbandmen |a servant|, that of the fruit of the vineyard they might give him; But |the husbandmen| having beaten him, sent him away empty.

11 And he |another servant|, that of the fruit of the vineyard they might give him; But |the people| having beaten him, sent him away empty.

12 And he |another servant|, that of the fruit of the vineyard they might give him; But |the people| having beaten him, sent him away empty.

Or: ""The Lord hath need of him.""
And the lord of the vineyard said—
What shall I do? I will send my son, the beloved,—
[It may be] that [him] they will respect.

But the husbandmen, seeing him, began to deliberate one with another, saying—
[This] is [the heir]; Let us slay him, that [ours] may be [the inheritance].

And [thrusting him forth outside the vineyard] they slew him.

What, then, will the lord of the vineyard do unto them?

He will come, and destroy these husbandmen, and give the vineyard unto others.

But [when they heard it] they said—
Far be it!

But [thee] [looking at them] said—
What, then, is this that is written,—
<A stone which the builders rejected>
[The same hath become, head of the corner]?*

<Every one who falleth on that stone>
Will be sorely bruised,
But <on whomsoever> it shall fall>
It will utterly destroy him.

And the Scribes and the High-priests sought to thrust on him their hands, [in that very hour]; and feared the people; for they perceived that [against them] spake he this parable.

§ 79. Of Tribute to Caesar. Mt. xxii. 16-22; Mk. xii. 13-17.

And [watching narrowly] they sent forth sown men, feigning themselves to be [righteous], that they might lay hold of a word of his, so as to deliver him up unto the rule and the authority of the governor.

And they questioned him, saying—
Teacher! we know that [rightly] thou speakest and teachest, and respectest no person, but [in truth] the way of God dost teach:

Is it allowable for us to give [unto Cesar] tribute, or not?

But [observing their] villainy [he said unto them—
Shew me a denary. [Of whom] hath it an image and inscription?
And [they] said—
Of Cesar.

And [he] said unto them—
Well then! render the things of Cesar [unto Cesar],
And the things of God [unto God].

And they could not lay hold of the saying, before the people; and [marvelling at his answer] they held their peace.

80. Whose Wife, in the Resurrection? Mt. xxii. 23-33; Mk. xii. 18-27.

But there came near certain of the Sadducees, they who say [Resurrection] there is none! and questioned him, saying—
Teacher! [Moses] wrote for us,
If one’s brother die, having a wife, And [he] be [childless].

Ps. cxviii. 22.

That his brother shall take the wife, And raise up seed unto his brother.*

[Seven brethren] therefore, there were,—
And [the first] taking a wife, died childless,
And [the second], and the third] took her,—
Yes, [likewise] even the seven!;
They left no children, and died:

[Later on] [the woman also] died.

<The woman, therefore, in the resurrection>
[Of which of them] doth she become wife?
For [the seven] had her to wife.

And Jesus said unto them—
<The sons of this age>
Marry, and are given in marriage,—

But <they who have been accounted worthy>
[That age] to obtain,
And the resurrection that is from among the dead—

Neither marry, nor are given in marriage;
For they cannot [even die any more];—
For [equal unto messengers] are they, And are [sons of God],
[Of the resurrection] being [sons].

But <that the dead do rise>?
Even Moses disclosed at the bush,
When he calleth the Lord—
The God of Abraham and God of Isaac and God of Jacob:*

Now [God] he is not, [of the dead], but [of the living],—
For [all] unto him do live.4

And certain of the Scribes [answering] said—
Teacher! [well] hast thou spoken.
For [no longer] were they daring to ask him any questions.*

81. David’s Son and David’s Lord. Mt. xxii. 41-45; Mk. xii. 35-37.

And he said unto them—
How say they, that [the Christ] is [David’s Son]?

For [David himself] saith, in [the] book Psalms:
Said the Lord, unto my Lord, Sit thou at my right hand,
Until I make thy foes thy footstool.4

David therefore, calleth [him] Lord:
How, then, [his son] is he?

82. The Scribes denounced. Mt. xxiii. 6, 7; Mk. xii. 38-40; chap. xi. 43.

And [all] the people hearing [he said unto the disciples:
Be taking heed of the Scribes—
Who desire to walk about in long robes,
And are fond of salutations in the markets,
And first seats in the synagogues,—
And firstouches in the chief feasts,—

Who devour the houses of widows, And [for a show] are a long time at prayer.
[These] shall receive [a heavier] sentence.

* Deu. xxv. 5; Gen. xxxviii.

4 Or: “are to live.”

6 Mt. xxii. 46; Mk. xii. 34

b Or: “are to rise.”

Ps. xxi. 1.

c Exo. iii. 6.
§ 83. The Widow's Mite. Mk. xii. 41-44.

51 And looking up he saw the [rich] who were casting their gifts into the treasury, and he saw a certain poor widow, casting in thither two mites; and he said—

\[\text{Of a truth I say unto you—}\]

\[\text{This destitute widow will more than they all who put asunder their wealth into the treasury.}\]

\[\text{For all these have out of their superfluity have cast in among the gifts, But she of her deficiency all the living that she had cast in.}\]

§ 84. The Prophecy of the Overthrow of Jerusalem, and of the Coming of the Son of Man. Mt. xxiv.; Mk. xiii.

8 And certain saying, of the temple—

\[\text{With beautiful stones and offerings hath it been adorned!}\]

he said—

6 As to these things, which ye are looking upon

There will come days, in which there will not be left here stone upon stone which will not be taken down.

7 And they questioned him, saying—

Teacher, when therefore, will these things be?

And what sign when these things shall be about to come to pass?

8 And he said—

Be taking heed ye be not deceived;

For many will come upon my name, saying—

\[\text{I am he, and—}\]

The season hath drawn near!

Do not go after them.

9 But whenever ye shall hear of wars and revolutions be not terrified—

For these things must needs come to pass;

But not immediately is the end.

10 Then said he unto them—

\[\text{There will rise up, Nation against nation, and kingdom against kingdom; As well great earthquakes, as also in places pestilences and famines will there be, As well objects of terror as also from heaven great signs will there be.}\]

And before all these things

They will thrust upon you their hands, and persecute you, Delivering you up into the synagogues and prisons, When ye have been led away before kings and governors, for the sake of my name;

But it shall turn out to you a witness.

34 Settle, then, in your hearts, not to be studying beforehand, how to make defence;

35 For it will give you a mouth and wisdom, which one and all who are setting themselves against you shall be unable to withstand or gainsay.

16 But ye will be delivered up even by parents, and brethren, and kinsfolk, and friends, and they will put to death some from among you;

17 And ye will be hated by all, because of my name;

18 And [a hair of your head] in nowise shall perish,

19 By your endurance shall ye gain your lives for a possession.

20 But whenever ye shall see Jerusalem being encompassed by armies—

Then know, that her desolation hath drawn near.

21 Then they who are in Judæa—

Let them flee into the mountains,

And they who are in the midst—

Let them go forth,

And they who are in the fields—

Let them not enter into her;

22 For [days of avenging] are these, for all the things written to be fulfilled.

23 Alas! for the women with child, and for them who are giving suck, in those days;

For there will be great distress upon the land, and Anger against this people.

24 And they will fall by the edge of the sword, and be carried away captive into all the nations, and Jerusalem shall be trodden down by the nations.

Until the seasons of the nations shall be fulfilled and shall be.

25 And there will be signs in sun, and moon, and stars, and [on the earth] anguish of nations in embarrasment—

Sea and surge resounding,—

26 Men fainting from fear and expectation of the things overtaking the inhabited earth.

For [the powers of the heavens] will be shaken.

27 And then will they see the Son of Man—

Coming in a cloud, with great power and glory.

And when these things are beginning to come to pass—

Unbend and lift up your heads, Because that your redemption is drawing near.

29 And he spake a parable unto them:

See the fig-tree, and all the trees,—

30 Whenever they have already budded—

[Seeing it] ye observe that already near is [the summer]:

31 Thus ye also—Whenever ye shall see these things coming to pass—

\[\text{Cp. Mt. x. 21, 22. Dan. viii. 10.}\]
\[\text{Mt. x. 7. Ps. lxx. 7.}\]
\[\text{Or: “earth.”}\]
\[\text{Or: “dying.”}\]
\[\text{Zech. xii. 3 (Sept); Is. xxxiv. 4.}\]
\[\text{Is. xix. 18; Ps. lxxix. 1.}\]
\[\text{Dan. vii. 13.}\]
Observe ye, that [near] is the kingdom of God!

22 Verily! I say unto you—
In nowise shall this* generation pass away.
Until all things shall happen:

23 | Heaven and earth| will pass away,
But | my word| in nowise will pass away.

24 But be taking heed unto yourselves,
Least once your hearts be made heavy—
With debauch and drunkenness and anxieties about livelihood,
And that day come upon you suddenly
[[as a snare],—]
For it will come in by surprise, upon all’
then that are dwelling on the face of all’
the earth.

25 But be watching in every season,
Making supplication, that ye may gain full vigour
To escape all these things that are about to be coming to pass.
And to stand before the Son of Man. 5

26 And he was | by day | in the temple, teaching;
but | by night | going forth, he was lodging in the mount which is called the Mount of Olives. 30 And | all | the people | were coming at day-break unto him, in the temple, to be hearkening unto him.

§ 85. Judas bargains to Betray his Master.
Mt. xxvi. 1, 2, 14-16; Mk. xiv. 1, 2, 10, 11.

22 And the feast of the unleavened bread, 4 which is called a Passover, was drawing near.

23 And the High-priests and the Scribes were seeking, how they might get rid of him; for they feared the people. 3 3 But Satan entered into Judas, him called Iscariot, being of the number of the twelve; 4 and, departing, he conversed with the High-priests and Captains, as to how | unto them | he might deliver him up.

24 And they rejoiced, and bargained with him to give him | silver; 5 and he freely consented, and began seeking a good opportunity for delivering him up | in the absence of a multitude | unto them.

§ 86. The Last Supper. Mt. xxvi. 17-30 ;
Mk. xiv. 12-25; cp. 1 Co. xi. 23 ff.

7 Now the day of the unleavened bread 4 came,—on which it was needful to be sacrificing the passover. 8 And he sent forth Peter and John, saying—

Go, and make ready, for us, the passover, that we may eat.

9 And | they | said unto him—
Where wilt thou, we should make ready?

10 And | he | said unto them—
Lo! <when ye have entered into the city> there will meet you a man, bearing an earthen-jar of water; follow him into the house into which he is entering.

11 And ye shall say unto the master of the house—
The teacher saith unto thee. Where is the lodging, where | the passover, with my disciples | I may eat?

12 And | he | unto you will shew a large upper room, spread: | there | make ready.

13 And, departing, they found according as he had said unto them, and made ready the passover.

14 And | when the hour arrived | he reclined, and the apostles with him. 15 And he said unto them—
I have greatly desired | to eat | this passover with you before I suffer;

16 For, I say unto you—
In nowise shall I eat it, until it have been fulfilled in the kingdom of God.

17 And | accepting a cup | giving thanks, he said—
Take this, and divide among yourselves;

18 For, I say unto you—
In nowise shall I drink henceforth of the fruit of the vine, until | the kingdom of God | shall come.

19 And | taking a loaf | he gave thanks, and brake
and gave unto them, saying—
| This | is my body | which in your behalf is being given: | this | be ye doing, in remembrance | of me!.

20 And—the cup, in like manner, after the taking of supper, saying—
| This | cup | is the new | covenant | in my blood, 6 which | in your behalf | is to be poured out.

21 Nevertheless, lo! | the hand of him who is delivering me up | is with me upon the table.
Because | the Son of Man | indeed, according to what is marked out | goeth his way; nevertheless, alas! for that man through whom he is being delivered up.

22 And | they | began to be enquiring together, among themselves, as to which, then, it could be, from among them, who | this thing | was about to perpetrate!

23 And it came to pass that there was | a rivalry also | among them, as to which of them seemed to be greater | than the rest. 7 8 And | he | said unto them—
| The kings of the nations | lord it over them,
And | they who wield authority over them | 
[benefactors] | are called.

26 But | ye | not so! On the contrary—
<The greater among you>
Let him become as | the younger,
And | he that governeth >
As | he that ministereth.

27 For which is greater—
He that reclineth? or He that ministereth?
Is not he that reclineth?
But | | am | in your midst | as he that ministereth.

28 | Ye | however, are they who have remained throughout with me in my temptations; 9

29 And | | covenant unto you—

4 Cp. chap. xvii. 34, n. 5 Rev. iii. 10.
6 Is. xxiv. 17.
8 Or: "triumph." 46.
As my Father hath covenanted unto me—¶a kingdom,
30 That ye may eat and drink, at my table, in my kingdom,
And sit upon thrones, judging [the twelve’ tribes of Israel].*

§ 87. Simon and the rest Forewarned.
Mt. xxvi. 33-35; Mk. xiv. 29-31; Jn. xiii. 36-38.
31 Simon! Simon! lo! ||Satan|| hath claimed you,
but ||thee|| to sift as wheat;
But ||I|| have entreated for thee,* that thy faith may not fail.
And ||thou|| once thou hast turned
strengthen thy brethren.
32 But ||he|| said unto him—
Lord! ||with thee|| am I ||ready|| <both into prison and unto death> to be going.
34 And ||he|| said:
I tell thee, Peter—
A cock will not crow this day,
Until ||three|| thou deny that thou knowest me.
35 And he said unto them—
¶When I sent you forth, without purse or satchel or sandals>
|Of anything| came ye short?
And ||they|| said—
Of nothing!
36 And he said unto them—
But ||now|| he that hath a purse| let him take it,
|In like manner also| a satchel;
And ||he|| that hath nothing| let him sell his mantle, and buy a sword;
37 For I say unto you—
¶This’ that is written|| must needs be completed in me,—
And ||with lawful ones| was he reckoned|;
For ||even that which concerneth me|| hath |completion|.
38 And ||they|| said—
Lord, lo! ||two’ swords|| here!
And ||he|| said unto them—
¶Tis ||enough||.†

29 And going out, he went, according to his custom, unto the Mount of Olives; and the disciples [also] followed him. 40 And ||coming up to the place|| he said unto them—
Be praying, lest ye enter into temptation.
41 And ||he|| was torn from them about a stone’s throw; and, bending his knees, he began to pray,
saying—
Father! ||if thou please|| bear aside this’ cup from me.
¶Nevertheless|| not my will, but thine|| be accomplished.*
43 And there appeared unto him a messenger*
from heaven, strengthening him,—¶and ||coming to be in an agony¶| more intensely| was he praying; and his perspiration became, as if great drops* of blood, falling upon the ground.¶
45 And ||arising from prayer|| he came unto his disciples, and found them falling asleep by reason of their grief; 46 and he said unto them—
Why are ye slumbering?
Arise! and be praying, lest ye enter into temptation.

§ 89. The Betrayal. Mt. xxvi. 47-56;
Mk. xiv. 43-52; Jn. xviii. 1-12.
47 ||While yet’ he was speaking|| lo! ||a multitude|| and ||he that was called Judas, one of the twelve|| was leading them on,—and he drew near unto Jesus, to kiss him. 48 But ||Jesus|| said to him—
Judas! ||with a kiss|| ||the Son of Man| dost thou deliver up?
49 And they who were about him ||seeing what would be|| said—
Lord! shall we smite with the sword?
50 And a certain one from among them smote ||the High-priest’s| servant, and took off his right ear.
51 But Jesus, answering, said—
Let be—||as long as this||.‡
52 And ||touching the ear|| he healed him.
53 And Jesus said unto the High-priests, and Captains of the temple, and Elders, ||who had come against him||—
¶As against a robber|| have ye come out| with swords and clubs?¶
53 ||Daily|| was I with you, in the temple, and yet ye stretched not forth your hands against me!...
But ||this|| is your’ hour, and the authority‡ of darkness.

54 And ||having arrested him|| they led him away, and took him into the house of the High-priest; and ||Peter|| was following afar off.
And ||they having kindled up a fire in the midst of the court, and taken seats together|| Peter was for sitting among them. 56 But ||a certain maid-servant, seeing him seating himself towards the light, and looking steadfastly at him|| said—
¶This one also|| was |with him|.
57 But ||he|| denied, saying—
I know him not, woman!
58 And ||after a little|| ||another|| beholding him, said—
¶Thou also|| art |from among them|.
But ||Peter|| said—
Man! I am not.
59 And ||about one hour having passed|| ||a certain other|| began stoutly to insist, saying—

* Mt. xix. 23.
* Note the change from “stroke of gentle irony.”
* “you” to “thee.”
* Mt. vi. 10, n.
* Is. liii. 12.
* Ap: “Messenger.”
† Some have seen here a stroke of gentle irony.
‡ Mt. vi. 10, n.
§ Or: “license”—cp. Rev. ix. 3.
¶ Probably mutting the acc- tion to the word.
* "clots."
LUKE XXII. 60—71; XXIII. 1—26.

But Peter said—

Man! I know not what thou art saying! And [instantly] while yet he was speaking a cock crew.

61 And the Lord turned, and looked at Peter; and Peter was put in mind of the declaration of the Lord, how he had said to him—

<Before a cock crow this day>

Thou wilt deny me thrice!

62 [And [going forth outside] he wept bitterly.]

§ 91. Jesus is mocked and taken before the Jewish Council. Mt. xxvi. 57—68; Mk. xiv. 53—65; Jn. xviii. 24.

63 And [the men who held him bound] kept mocking him, with blows; 64 and [blindfolding him] questioned him, saying—

Prophecy! which is he that smoteth thee?

65 and [many other things, with profane speech] were they saying unto him.

66 And [when it became day] the Eldership of the people was gathered together—both High-priests and Scribes,—and they led him away into their high-council, saying—

<If thou art the Christ> tell us!

67 But he said unto them—

<If I should tell you> in nowise would ye believe.

68 And [if I should put questions] in nowise would ye answer;

69 But [henceforth] shall the Son of Man be seated on the right hand of the power of God.a

70 And they all said—

[Thou] then, art the Son of God?

And [he] unto them said—

[Ye] say [it],—because [I am].b

71 And [they] said—

What [further] need have we of witness? [W]e ourselves] have heard it from his mouth.

§ 92. Jesus before Pilate and Herod. Mt. xxvii. 2, 11—26; Mk. xv. 1—15; Jn. xvi. 28—33; 38—40.

23 And one and all the throng of them [arising] led him unto Pilate. 2 And they began to accuse him, saying—

[This one] found we, perverting our nation, and forbidding to give tribute unto Caesar,—and affirming himself to be an anointed king.

3 And [Pilate] questioned him, saying—

Art thou king of the Jews?

And [he] answering him, said—

[Thou] sayest.c

And [Pilate] said unto the High-priests and the multitudes,

[Nothing] find I, worthy of blame, in this man.

5 But [they] began to be urgent, saying—

He is stirring up the people, teaching along all Judea, even beginning from Galilee unto this place.

Dan. vii. 13; Ps. cx. 1 ff. 5 Or [WH]: "Dost thou say it!"

6 <Now [Pilate] hearing [that]> questioned whether the man was [a Galilean]. 7 And <getting to know that he was of the jurisdiction of Herod> he sent him back unto Herod, [he also] being in Jerusalem in these days.

8 And [Herod] seeing Jesus, rejoiced exceedingly; for he had been a considerable number of times wishing to see him,—because he had heard concerning him, and was hoping [some sign] to behold [by him] brought to pass.

9 And he went on to question him in a good many words; but [he] answered him [nothing].

10 And the High-priests and the Scribes stood, vehemently accusation him. 11 And Herod with his soldiery <having set him at nought, and mocked him> threw about him a gorgeous robe, and sent him back unto Pilate.

12 And they became friends—both Herod and Pilate—on the self-same day, one with another; for they had previously been at enmity between themselves.

13 And [Pilate] <calling together the High-priests, and the Rulers, and the people> said unto them—

Ye brought unto me this man, as one turning away the people,—and lo! I: [in your presence] examining him, found [nothing in this man worthy of blame, in respect of the things whereof ye were making accusation against him]. 14 Nay! nor Herod; for he hath sent him back unto you,—and lo! [nothing worthy of death] hath been done by him. 15 So, then, [chastising him], I will release him. 12a

16 But they cried aloud, with the whole throng, saying—

Away with this man! and release unto us Barabbas:—

19 who indeed <because of a certain revolt which had occurred in the city, and of murder> had been thrown into prison.

20 [Again] however, [Pilate] called out unto them, wishing to release Jesus. 21 But [they] called out in return, saying—

Crucify! crucify him!

22 But [he, the third time] said unto them—

Why! what base thing hath this man done? [Nothing worthy of death] I found in him. [Chastising him, then] I will release him!

23 But they became urgent with loud voices, claiming to have him crucified; and their voices began to prevail.

24 And [Pilate] consented, that their request should be granted; 25 and released him who of revolt and murder had been cast into prison, whom they claimed,—whereas [Jesus] delivered he up unto their will.

§ 93. The crucifixion. Mt. xxvii. 27—56; Mk. xv. 16—41; Jn. xix. 10—37.

26 And [as they led him away] they laid hold of a certain Simon, a Cyrenian, coming from the country,—they laid on him the cross, that he might bear it after Jesus.

a Or omit this verse.
LUKE XXIII. 27—56; XXIV. 1-9.

And there was following him a great throng of the people, and of women, who were smiting themselves and lamenting him. But, turning towards them, Jesus said—

Daughters of Jerusalem!
Do not weep for me;
But for yourselves be weeping, and for your children.

For lo! days are coming, in which they will say—

Happy the barren!
Even the wombs that never bare,
And the breasts that never gave suck.

Then will they begin to say—

Unto the mountains, Fall upon us!
And unto the hills, Cover us!

Because if in moist wood these things they are doing,—

In the dry what shall happen?

And there were being led, two other evil-doers also, to be lifted up. And when they came into the place which was called Skull, there they crucified him; and the evil-doers, one indeed on the right hand, and the other on the left. But Jesus was saying—

Father! forgive them;
For they know not what they do.

And when they were parting his garments they cast lots.

And the people were standing, looking on. But the rulers were scoffing, saying—

Others he saved, let him save himself,—

If this is the Christ of God, the Chosen.

Moreover the soldiers also mocked him,—coming near, offering vinegar unto him, and saying—

If thou art the King of the Jews save thyself.

Now there was an inscription also, over him—

The King of the Jews this!

And one of the suspended evil-doers began to defame him—

Art not thou the Christ?
Save thyself and us!

But the other, answering, rebuked him, and said—

Neither fearest thou God, in that thou art in the same judgment?

And we indeed, justly,—for things worthy of what we have done are we duly receiving, But this man nothing amiss hath done.

And he went on to say—

Jesus! remember me, whencesoever thou shalt come into thy kingdom.

And he said unto him—

Verily! I say unto thee this day—

With me shalt thou be in Paradise.

And it was already about the sixth hour, and darkness came upon the whole land, until the

ninth hour; the sun failing; and the veil of the temple was rent in the midst.

And calling out with a loud voice Jesus said—

Father! into thy hands I commend my spirit.

And saying, he ceased to breathe.

And the centurion, beholding that which came to pass, began to glorify God, saying—

In very deed this man was righteous.

And all the multitudes who had been drawn together unto this spectacle, having looked upon the things that came to pass, smiting their breasts began to return. But all they who were acquainted with him were standing afar off; women also who had followed with him from Galilee, beholding these things.

§ 94. The Burial. Mt. xxvii. 57-61; Mk. xv. 42-47; Jn. xix. 38, 42.

And lo! a man, by name Joseph, being a councillor,—a good and righteous man (the same had not consented unto their plan and deed),—from Arimathea, a city of the Jews, who was awaiting the kingdom of God; the same going unto Pilate, claimed the body of Jesus. And taking it down, he wrapped it in a fine Indian cloth, and laid him in a tomb hewn in stone,—where no one as yet was lying.

And it was a day of preparation, and a Sabbath was about to dawn. And the women, who had come out of Galilee with him, following after observed the tomb, and how his body was laid. And, returning, they made ready spices and perfumes.

§ 95. The Resurrection. Mt. xxviii. 1-10; Mk. xvi. 1-14; Jn. xx., xxi.

And on the Sabbath, they were quiet, according to the commandment; but on the first day of the week, a at early dawn, unto the tomb came they, bringing the spices which they had prepared. And they found the stone, rolled away from the tomb; but when they entered they found not the body of the Lord Jesus. And it came to pass while they were perplexing themselves concerning this that lo! two men stood near them, in dazzling raiment. And they becoming afraid, and bending their faces unto the ground they said unto them—

Why seek ye the Living One with the dead?

He is not here, but hath arisen: Remember how he spake unto you while yet he was in Galilee:

Saying as to the Son of Man: That he must needs be delivered up into the hands of sinful men, And be crucified. And—

On the third day! f arose!

And they remembered his sayings; and returning from the tomb, reported all these

Ps. xxxii. 8; xxxvii. 11.

Chap. xviii. 31-33.
things unto the eleven, and unto all the rest. 10 Now they were the Magdalene, Mary, and Joanna, and Mary the mother of James; and [the other women with them] were tending unto the apostles] these things. 11 And these sayings appeared before them, as if idle talk, and they were minded to disbelieve them. 12 [But [Peter] arising, ran unto the tomb,—and, bending near, beholdeth the linen bandages [alone]; and departed, unto himself—marvelling at the thing that had happened.] 13 And lo! [two from among them] [on the selfsame day] were journeying unto a village, distant sixty furlongs from Jerusalem, [the name of which] was Emmaus; 14 and [they] were conversing one with another, about all these things which had occurred’. 15 And it came to pass [as they were conversing and reasoning together] [that [Jesus himself]] [drawing near] was journeying with them; 16 but [their eyes] were held, so as not to know him. 17 And he said unto them—

What are these things which ye are debating one with another, as ye walk along? And they came to a stand, sad in countenance. 18 But one, by name Cleopas, answering, said unto him—

Art thou lodging [alone] in Jerusalem, and knowest not the things which have come to pass therein in these days? 19 And he said unto them—

What things? 20 And [they] said unto him—

The things concerning Jesus the Nazarene, who became a prophet, mighty in work and word, before God and all the people: 21 In what way also our High-priests and Rulers delivered him up unto a sentence of death, and crucified him. 22 [We] however, were hoping that [he] was the one designated to redeem Israel! But indeed [even with all these things] this brings on [the third] day, since these things happened:—

Nay! [certain women also, from amongst us] have made us beside ourselves, that they went early unto the tomb; 23 and [not finding his body] came, saying—that [a vision of messengers] they had seen, who were affirming him to be alive.

And certain of them who were with us departed unto the tomb,—and found so, according as [the women] had said; but [him] they saw not.

And [he said unto them—

O thoughtless ones! and slow in heart to rest your faith upon all things which the prophets have spoken:—

Was it not needful for the Christ [these very things] to suffer, and to enter into his glory? 27 And beginning from Moses, and from all the prophets he thoroughly explained to them in all the Scriptures, the things concerning himself.

And they drew near unto the village, whither they were journeying; and [he] made for journeying [further]. 28 And they constrained him, saying—

Abide with us; because it is [towards evening], and the day hath already declined. And he went in to abide with them. 29 And it came to pass, when he reclined with them, [taking the loaf] he blessed, and breaking it, went on to give unto them. 30 And [their] eyes were opened, and they knew him; and [he] vanished from them. 31 And they said one to another—

Was not [our heart] burning [as he was speaking to us in the way, as he was opening to us the Scriptures]? 32 And [arising in that very hour] they returned unto Jerusalem,—and found [gathered together] the eleven, and them who were with them, 33 saying—

[In truth] the Lord hath arisen, and hath appeared unto Simon! 34 And [they] went on to relate the things [that had passed] on the journey, and how he was made known unto them in the breaking of the loaf.

Now as [these very things] they were telling, [he himself] stood in their midst and saith unto them—

Peace to you! 35 But [being agitated and becoming afraid] they began to imagine, that [upon a spirit] they were looking. 36 And he said unto them—

Why are ye troubled? and for what cause do reasonings arise in your hearts? 37 See my hands, and my feet,—that it is I myself!: Handle me, and see! because [a spirit] hath not [flesh and bones] as ye perceive [I have]. 38 [And this saying] he pointed out to them his hands and his feet.

Now [while yet] they believed not for the joy, and were marvelling > he said unto them—

Have ye anything to eat here? 39 And they gave unto him a piece of boiled fish; 40 and, taking it before them he did eat.

§ 96. The Commission. Cp. Mt. xxviii. 16-20; Mk. xvi. 15-18; Jn. xx. 21-23.

And he said unto them—

[These] are my words, which I spake unto you yet being with you: That all the things that are written in the law of Moses and the Prophets and Psalms, concerning me, must needs be fulfilled.

[Then] opened he their minds, to understand the Scriptures; 42 and said unto them—

[Thus] it is written.

Or (WH) add: "within their midst, as the other also."
THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO

JOHN.

§ 1. The Prologue.

1 [Originally was the Word, and the Word was with God.] And the Word was God. [John 1:1]

2 [The same was originally with God.]

3 [All things were through him: and he was in the beginning, and he was before all things.] And the life was the light of men, and the light shineth in darkness, and the darkness comprehended it not. [John 1:3-5]

4 [And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth.] And the Word became flesh, and dwelt among us, and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth. [John 1:14]

5 [And the light shineth in darkness, and the darkness comprehended it not.] And the light shineth in darkness, and the darkness comprehended it not. [John 1:5]

6 [And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth.] And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth. [John 1:14]
18 Because <out of his fulness> <we all> received, 
  Even favour over against favour. 
19 Because [the law] [through Moses] was given; 
  [Favour and truth] [through Jesus Christ] came into existence. 
20 [No one] hath seen [God] at any time: 
  <An Only Begotten> God, 
  The One existing within the bosom of the Father> 
  [He], hath interpreted [him]. 

§ 2. The Witness of John the Forerunner. 

21 And [this] is the witness of John, when the Jews sent forth unto him, out of Jerusalem, priests and Levites,—that they might question him—  
  Who art thou? 
22 and he confessed, and did not deny, and he confessed— 
  I am not the Christ; 
23 and they questioned him— 
  What then? Art thou Elijah? 
  and he saith— 
  I am not; 
  [The prophet] art thou? 
  and he answered— 
  No! 
24 So they said unto him— 
  [Who] art thou? that an answer we may give, unto them who sent us,— 
  What saest thou [concerning thyself]? 
25 He saith— 
  I am a Voice, of one crying aloud;— 
  [In the desert] make ye straight, the way of the Lord; 
  according as said Isaiah the prophet. 
26 And they had been sent forth from among the Pharisees; 
  and they questioned him, and said unto him— 
  Why, then, dost thou immerge,— if thou art not [the Christ], nor [Elijah], nor [the Prophet]? 
27 John answered them, saying— 
  I am immerse [in water]. [In the midst of you] standeth one, whom [ye] know not:— 
  [after me] coming;—Of whom [I] am not worthy that I should unloose the thong of the sandal. 
28 [These things] [in Bethany] came to pass, beyond the Jordan, where John was, immersing. 
29 On the morrow he beheldeth Jesus, coming unto him, and saith— 
  See! the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world. 
30 [This] is he, of whom [I] said— 
  [After me] cometh a man, 
  Who [before me] hath advanced, 
  Because [my Chief] was he. 

31 And [I] knew him not, 
  But [that he might be manifested unto Israel] [therefore] came [I] [in water] immersing. 
32 And John bare witness, saying— 
  I have gazed upon the Spirit, descending like a dove, out of heaven,—and it abode upon him:* 
  [An Only Begotten] God, 
  The One existing within the bosom of the Father> 
  [He], hath interpreted [him]. 
  [Upon whomsoever thou shalt see the Spirit descending and abiding upon him] [the same] is he that immerseth in Holy Spirit. 
34 [I] therefore, have seen, and borne witness— 
  That [this] is [the Son of God]. 

§ 3. The First Disciples of Jesus. 

35 [On] the morrow, again [was] John standing, and [from among his disciples] [two];* and looking at Jesus walking, he saith— 
  See! the Lamb of God! 
36 and the two disciples hearkened unto him speaking, and they followed Jesus. 
  But Jesus, turning, and looking at them following, saith unto them— 
  What seek ye? 
  And [they] said unto him— 
  Rabbi! which meaneth, when translated, Teacher 
  Where abidest thou? 
37 He saith unto them— 
  Be coming, and ye shall see. 
  They came, therefore, and saw where he abode, and [with him] they abode that day. It was about the tenth hour. 
  One of the two that heard from John and followed him was Andrew, the brother of Simon Peter. 
  The same findeth, first, his own brother Simon, and saith unto him— 
  We have found the Messiah! 
  which is, when translated, Anointed.* 
  He led him unto Jesus. 
  Jesus, looking at him, said— 
  [Thou] art Simon, the son of John,— 
  [Thou] shalt be called, Cephas; 
  which is to be translated, Peter. 
39 On the morrow he desired to go forth into Galilee. 
  And Jesus findeth Philip, and saith unto him— 
  We have found the Messiah! 
  which is, when translated, Anointed.* 
  He led him unto Jesus. 
  Jesus, looking at him, said— 
  [Thou] art Simon, the son of John,— 
  [Thou] shalt be called, Cephas; 
  which is to be translated, Peter. 
40 On the morrow he desired to go forth into Galilee. 
  And Jesus findeth Philip, and saith unto him— 
  Be following me! 
41 Now Philip was from Bethsaida, of the city of Andrew and Peter. 
  Philip findeth Nathanael, and saith unto him— 
  [Beholding the man who walked Moses in the law, and the Prophets> have we found,—Jesus, son of Joseph, him from Nazareth! 
42 And Nathanael saith unto him— 
  [Out of Nazareth] can any good thing come? 
  Philip saith unto him— 
  Come, and see!”
47 Jesus saw Nathanael coming unto him, and saith concerning him—
See! [truly] an Israelite, in whom is no [guile].
48 Nathanael saith unto him—
]].Whence] dost thou [know] me? Jesus answered, and said unto him—
].Before Philip called thee,—when thou wast under the fig-tree] I saw thee.
49 Nathanael answered him—
Rabbi! [thou] art [the Son of God]; Thou [art] [King] of Israel.
50 Jesus answered, and said unto him—
].Because I said unto thee I saw thee under the fig-tree] believest thou?
].A greater thing than these] shalt thou see! And he saith unto him—
].Verily, verily] I say unto you: Ye shall see heaven—when set open, And [the messengers] ascended and ascending unto the Son of Man.
§ 4. The Marriage in Cana—First Sign.
2 And [on the third day] a [marriage] took place, in Cana of Galilee; and the mother of Jesus was there; and Jesus also was invited with his disciples, unto the marriage.
2 And [wine] falling short, the mother of Jesus saith unto him—
].Wine] have they none! And Jesus saith unto her—
].What part can I take with thee, O woman? [not yet] hath come [mine hour].
3 His mother saith unto them who are ministering—
].Whatsoever he may say to you] do!
6 Now there were there, six stone water-vessels, placed [according to the purification of the Jews]; holding each, two or three measures.
7 Jesus saith unto them—
].Fill the vessels with water. And they filled them up to the brim. And he saith unto them—
].Draw out now, and be bearing unto the master of the feast. And they bare. And [when the master of the feast had tasted the water, now made [wine], and knew not whence it was,—though they who were ministering knew, even they who had drawn out the water] the master accosteth the bridegroom, and saith unto him—
].Every man] first the good wine] settest out; And [when they] have been well-supplied—
].the inferior].

[Thou] hast kept the good wine until [even now].

3. The First Cleansing of the Temple.
12 [After this] he came down into Capernaum,—[he] and his mother and brethren, and his disciples; and [there] they abode, not many days.
13 And [near] was the passover of the Jews; and [Jesus] went up unto Jerusalem. And he found, in the temple, them that were selling oxen and sheep and doves, also the money-changers sitting.
15 And [making a scourge out of rushes] all of them] thrust he forth out of the temple, both the sheep and the oxen; and [the money-changers] small coins poured he forth, and [the tables] he overturned; and unto them who were selling [the doves] he said—
].Take these things hence! Be not making [the house of my Father] a house of merchandise!
17 His disciples remembered that it was written—
].The seat of thy house] casteth me up. And the Jews therefore answered, and said unto him—
].What sign] dost thou point out to us, in that [these things] thou dost?
19 Jesus answered, and said unto them—
].Take down this shrine. And [in three days] will I raise it.
20 The Jews, therefore, said—
].In forty and six years] this was this shrine built, And [thou] in three days wilt raise it!
21 But [he] was speaking concerning the shrine of his body.
22 When, therefore, he had been raised from among the dead] his disciples remembered, that [this] he had been saying; and they believed in the Scripture, and in the word which Jesus had spoken.
23 Now [when he was in Jerusalem, during the passover, during the feast] [many] believed on his name, viewing his signs which he was doing.
24 [Jesus himself] however, was not trusting himself unto them, by reason of his understanding them all. And because he had no need] that anyone should bear witness concerning man; for [he] understood what was in man.

3 There was however, a man from among the Pharisees, Nicodemus, [his name,—ruler of the Jews. [The same] came unto him, by night,* and said unto him—
].Rabbi we know that [from God] thou hast come, a teacher!; For [no one] can be doing [these signs] which [thou] art doing, except [God] be with him.

* Cp. Mt. xxvii. 37; Mk. v. 21; Lu. xii. 11; chap vi. 16.; 2 Th. ii. 1. And so, often, with accumulative.*  
* Comp. to say the least, uncalled for; and is painfully grotesque. The messengers ascend and descend, not "upon," but "unto," their Lord.*  
* As not needing to be "called.*  
* The mother being already there (ver. 1), probably as relative or near friend, had naturally accepted a measure of providing care. If so, Jesus hereby merely excuses himself from being yoked in as her helper, and yet may and must have declined her guidance with respectful tenderness.*  
* Zech. xiv. 21.  
* Mt. xxvi. 61; xxvii. 40.  
* Ps. lix. 9.  
* Mk. xiv. 68; xv. 29.  
* Chap. vii. 50; xix. 29.
John III. 3—33.

2 Jesus answered, and said unto him—
   * Verily, verily * I say unto thee:
   > Except one be born from above.<
   He cannot see the kingdom of God.

4 Nicodemus saith unto him—
   > How can a man be born, when he is old? Can he <into the womb of his mother, a second
   time> enter, and be born?

3 Jesus answered—
   * Verily, verily * I say unto thee:
   > Except one be born of water and spirit. He cannot enter into the kingdom of God.
   > That which hath been born of the flesh is flesh;
   And that which hath been born of the spirit is spirit.

7 Do not marvel, that I said unto thee:
   Ye must needs be born from above.

9 The spirit wherein he pleaseth doth breathe, and [the sound thereof thou hearest: But knowest not, whence it cometh and whither it goeth;
   Thus is every one that hath been born of the spirit.

9 Nicodemus answered, and said unto him—
   > How can these things come about?

10 Jesus answered, and said unto him—
   Art thou the teacher of Israel, and these things knowest not?

11 Verily, verily I say unto thee:
   What we know we speak, and what we have seen we bear witness,
   And our witness ye receive not.

12 <If the earthly things I told you, and ye believe not>
   How shall I tell you the heavenly things will ye believe?

13 And no one hath ascended into heaven, Save he that [out of heaven descended,—
   > The Son of Man].

14 And just as [Moses] lifted up the serpent in the desert>
   [So] must [the Son of Man] be lifted up,—
   > That [whosoever believeth in him]
   May have life age-abiding.

16 For God so loved the world,
   That [his Only Begotten Son] he gave,—
   > That [whosoever believeth on him]
   Might not perish,
   But have life age-abiding.

17 For God sent not his Son into the world,
   That he might judge the world, But that the world might be saved through him.

18 He that believeth on him is not to be judged:
   > He that believeth not <already hath been judged,—
   Because he hath not believed on the name of the only Begotten Son of God>.

19 And this is the judgment:
   That the light hath come into the world,—
   And men loved, rather the darkness than the light,
   For wicked were their works.

20 For whosoever doth practise <corrupt things>
   Hatesth the light,
   And cometh not unto the light,
   Lest his works should be reprieved;

21 But he that doeth the truth Cometh unto the light,
   That his works may be <made manifest;
   That [in God] have they been wrought>.

§ 7. Further Testimony of the Forerunner, as the Bridegroom’s Friend.

22 After these things came Jesus and his disciples, into the Judaeum land; and there was he tarrying with them, and immersing. And John also was immersing in <Aenon>, near Salim, because there were many waters; and they were coming, and being immersed;—for not yet had John been cast into prison.

23 There arose, therefore, a questioning, from among the disciples of John, with a Jew, concerning purification. And they came unto John, and said unto him—
   Rabbi! <he who was with thee beyond the Jordan, unto whom thou hast borne witness> see! the same is immersing; and all are coming unto him.

27 John answered, and said—
   A man can receive <nothing>, except it have been given him out of heaven.

28 Ye yourselves unto me bear witness, that I said—
   > I am not the Christ;
   But—
   I am sent before him that One.

29 He that hath the bride is <bridegroom>, But <the friend of the bridegroom, who standeth by and hearkeneth unto him> greatly rejoiceth by reason of the voice of the bridegroom.

This, my joy therefore, is fulfilled.

30 >That One! it behoveth to increase,—
But <me> to decrease.

31 He that from above doth come>
   Over all is;
   > He that is of the earth is,
   And of the earth doth speak:
   > He that out of heaven doth come;
   Over all is;

32 What he hath seen and heard>
   Of the same he beareth witness,—
   And <his witness> no one receiveth;

33 He that received his <witness>
Hath set seal—
That [God] is true.

For [he whom God hath sent]
| The sayings of God doth speak;
For | not by measure | giveth he the Spirit.
| The Father loveth the Son,
And | all things | giveth into his hand.
And [he that believeth on the Son]
Hath life age-abiding:
Whereas [he that yieldeth not unto the Son]
Shall not see life,—
But [the anger of God] awaiteth him.

§ 8. The Woman of Samaria, and the Samaritans.

<When therefore the Lord knew, that the Pharisees had heard—
| Jesus | more' disciples | is making and immersing, than John,—
although indeed | Jesus himself | was not immersing, but his disciples— he left Judæa, and departed again into Galilee.
Now he must needs pass through Samaria. He cometh, therefore, unto a city of Samaria, called Sychar, near the parcel of ground which Jacob gave unto Joseph his son. Now Jacob's fountain was there. Jesus, therefore, <having become toil-worn with the journey> was sitting thus upon the fountain. It was about the sixth hour. There cometh a woman of Samaria to draw water. Jesus saith unto her—

Give me to drink!

for | his disciples | had gone away into the city, that | food | they might buy. The Samaritan woman therefore, saith unto him—

How dost | thou | being | a Jew, | ask to drink | of me | who am | a Samaritan woman? | [for | Jews | have no dealings with | Samaritans.]>

Jesus answered, and said unto her—

If thou hadst known the free gift of God, and who it is that is saying unto thee,

Give me to drink>

| thou | wouldst have asked him', and he would have given thee living' water.

She saith unto him—

Sir! not even a bucket | hast thou,—and | the well | is | deep | — Whence then, hast thou the living' water?

Art | thou | greater | than | our father Jacob, | who gave us the well,—and | himself | out of it drank, and his sons, and his flocks?

Jesus answered, and said unto her—

<Whosoever drinketh of this water
Will thirst | again | ;
But | whosoever shall drink of the water which
| will give him>
In nowise shall thirst, unto ages-abiding,—
But | the water which I will give him>
Shall become, within him, a fountain of water,
| Springing up unto life age-abiding'.

11 Or: "things."
12 Or: "bounty."
13 The woman saith unto him—
Sirs, give me this water, that | I thirst not, neither be coming hither to draw.
14 He saith unto her—
Go, call thy husband, and come hither:
15 The woman answered, and said unto him—
I have no husband.
16 Jesus saith unto her—
| Well | saist thou, | A husband | I have not; and | five husbands | thou hast had, and | now | he whom thou hast, is not thy husband;:
This true thing | hast thou spoken.
17 The woman saith unto him—
Sir! I perceive that | a prophet | art thou;—
| Our fathers | in this mountain | worshipped; and | ye | say, that in Jerusalem is the place, where | to worship | it behoveth.
18 Jesus saith unto her—
Believe me, woman:
There cometh an hour, when | neither in this mountain, nor yet in Jerusalem | shall ye worship the Father.
19 | Ye | worship, that which ye know not; | We | worship, that which we know; Because | salvation | is | of the Jews.
20 But there cometh an hour, and | now | is',—When | the real worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and truth; For | even the Father | is seeking | such as these | as his worshippers.
21 God is | spirit | ; And | they that worship him | in spirit and truth | must needs worship.
22 The woman saith unto him—
I know that | Messiah | cometh, who is called Christ,—
| Whosoever | he | shall come | he will tell us | everything.
23 Jesus saith unto her—
| I, that speak unto thee | am he.
24 And | hereupon | came his disciples, and they began to marvel, that | with a woman | he was talking. No one | however, said—
What seekest thou? or— Why talkest thou with her?
25 The woman, therefore, left her water-vessel, and went away into the city, and saith unto the men—
Come! see a man, that told me all things that ever I did:
Can | this | be | the Christ? They came forth out of the city, and were coming unto him.
26 In the meantime, the disciples were requesting him, saying—
| Rabbi | eat.
27 But | he | said unto them—
| I | have | food | to eat, of which | ye | know not.
28 The disciples, therefore, began to say, one to another—
Hath anyone brought him to eat?
34 Jesus saith unto them—
   [My food] is, that I should do the will of Him
that sent me, and complete [his work].
35 Are [ye] not saying—
   <Yet> [a fourmonth] it is and [the] harvest
cometh?
Lo! I say unto you—
Lift up your eyes, and gaze at the fields,—
That [white] are they unto [harvest].
   [Already] [he that reapeth] receiveth [a]
reward,
And gathereth fruit unto life age-abiding;
That [he that soweth] together may re-
joyce [with him that reapeth].
37 For [herein] doth the saying [hold good],—
   [One] is the sower,
And [another] is the reaper. a
38 I sent you forth, to be reaping that
wherein [ye] have not toiled:
[Others] have toiled,
And [ye] [into their toil] have entered.
39 And [out of that city] [many] believed on him—
of the Samaritans,—by reason of the word of the woman
in bearing witness—
He told me all things that ever I did.
40 <When, therefore, the Samaritans came unto
him> they went on to request him to abide with
them; and he abode there two days. 41 And
[many] more [believed] by reason of his dis-
course; 42 and [unto the woman] began to say—
<No longer, by reason of thy' talk b> do we
believe;
For [we ourselves] have heard, and know that
   [This One] is, in truth, [the Saviour of the
world].


But [after the two days] he went forth from
thence, into Galilee. 43 For [Jesus himself] the
bare witness, that [as prophet] [in his own
fatherland] hath not [honour]. 44 So when
[he came into Galilee] the Galileans welcomed
him, having seen [all things] whatsoever he had
done in Jerusalem during the feast; for [they
also] went unto the feast.
45 So he came again unto Cana of Galilee, where he had made
the water [wine]. And there was a certain
courier, whose son was sick, in Capernaum.
46 <The same> hearing that Jesus had come out
of Judea into Galilee> came away unto him,
and began requesting him, that he would come
down and heal his son; for he was on the point
of dying. 47 Jesus therefore said unto him—
<Except [signs and wonders] ye see> in
nowise will ye believe. 48
49 The courier saith unto him—
Sir! come down, ere my child die!
50 Jesus saith unto him—
Be going thy way: [thy son] liveth!
And the man believed in the word which Jesus
spake to him, and at once went his way. 51 And

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<when he was even now' going down> [his
servants] met him, saying, that [his boy] was
living. 52 So he enquired the hour, from them,
when he began [to amend]. They said, there-
fore, unto him—
   [Yesterday], at the seventh hour, the fever
left him.
53 So the father took note that it was in that
hour wherein Jesus said unto him—
   [Thy son] liveth!
and he believed, [he] and all' his house.
54 Now [this again] as [a second sign] Jesus
did, after coming out of Judea into Galilee.

§ 10. Cure at the Pool of Bethsaida. Jesus claims
to be the Son of God.

5 After these things was a feast of the Jews,
and Jesus went up unto Jerusalem. 2 Now
there is in Jerusalem at the Sheep-gate, a pool,
which is called in Hebrew Bethzatha,—having
five' porches'. 3 In these [lay] was lying
a throng of them who were sick,—blind, lame,
withered. 4 5 And there was a certain man
there, who [for thirty-eight] years had con-
tinued in his sickness. 6 Jesus <seeing this
one> lying, and taking note that now [a long'
time] had he continued > saith unto him—
Desirest thou to be made [well]?
7 The sick man answered him—
Sir! I have [no man] that [as soon as the
water hath been troubled> might thrust
me into the pool; but <while [I] am coming> [another]
[before me] goeth
down.
8 Jesus saith unto him—
Rise! take up thy couch, and be walking.
9 And [straightway] the man was made well and
took up his couch, and began to walk.
Now it was Sabbath, on that' day. 10 The Jews,
therefore, were saying, unto him who had been
cured—
   It is [Sabbath]; and it is not allowable for
thee to take up thy couch :—
11 [who] however, answered them—
<He that made me well> [he] unto me
said—
Take up thy couch, and be walking.
12 They questioned him—
Who is the man that said unto thee, Take
up [thy couch], and be walking?
13 But [the healed one] knew not [who] it was;
for [Jesus] had turned aside, [a multitude] being
in the place.
14 After these things Jesus found him, in the temple, and said unto
him—
See! thou hast become [well]:—
[No more] be committing sin, lest [some
worse thing] do thee' befall.
15 The man went away, and told the Jews, that it
was [Jesus] who had made him well.
16 And [on this account] were the Jews persecut-
ing Jesus, because [these things] he had been
doing [on Sabbath].
17 But [he] answered them—

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a Or: "speaking."
Or: "Bethsaida."
Or (WH): "will ye...

b Or (WH): "Bethsaida."
18 [My Father] until even now,* is working;
    And [I] am working.k

19 On this account therefore the rather were
    the Jews seeking to slay him,—because <not
    only was he breaking the Sabbath,> but was
calling God [his own Father,] making [himself]
equal with [God].

Jesus, therefore, answered, and went on to say
unto them—

,"Verily, verily," I say unto you:
The Son cannot be doing, of himself, a single thing;—
Save anything he may see [the Father] doing;
For whatever he may be doing, These things, [the Son also, in like
manner] doeth.

For [the Father] dearly loveth the Son,
And all things pointeth out to him, which [himself] is doing;
And greater works than these will he point out to him,
That ye may marvel.

For just as the Father waketh up the dead, and quickeneth them
[In like manner] the Son also whom he pleaseth doth quicken.e

For neither doth [the Father] judge anyone,—
But all the judging hath given unto the Son:
That all may honour the Son,
Just as they honour the Father:
He that doth not honour the Son, doth not, in fact, honour the Father who
sent him.

,"Verily, verily," I say unto you:
He that heareth my word, and believeth in him that sent me,
Hath life age-abiding,
And into judgment cometh not, But hath passed over, out of death into life.

,"Verily, verily," I say unto you:
There cometh an hour, and now is,
When the dead shall hearken unto the voice of the Son of God,
And they who have hearkened shall live.

For just as [the Father] hath life in himself,—
[In like manner] unto the Son also hath he given, life to have, in himself;—
And authority hath he given him, to be executing judgment,—
Because [Son of Man] is he!

Do not be marveling at this:
Because there cometh an hour, in which [all

* Whose sabbath began so long ago: Gen. ii. 3; He.
  iv. 8.
  i. 16. "Therefore am I working." * NB: "Verily, verily"—
  No. 2.
  No. 3.
* NB: "Verily, verily"—
E.N.T.

they in the tombs shall hearken unto his voice, and shall come forth,—
They who the good things have done>
Unto a resurrection of life;
But they who the corrupt things have practised>
Unto a resurrection of judgment.

,"I will not be doing, of myself, a single thing,—
Just as I hear I judge;
And my judging is just,—
Because I seek not my own will,
But the will of him that sent me.

,"If I bear witness concerning myself,>
My witness is not true;—
Another it is, who beareth witness concerning me,—
And I know that true is the witness which
he witnesseth concerning me.

,"Ye have sent forth unto John,—"
And he hath borne witness to the truth:—
,"I however, not from man, my witness receive;
But these things I say, that ye may be saved:—
"He was the burning and shining lamp,
And ye were willing to exult, for an hour,
in his light;"

But I have, as my witness, something greater than John's;
For the works which the Father hath given me, that I should complete them,—
the works themselves which I am doing bear witness concerning me,
That [the Father] hath sent me.

And so [the Father who sent me] he hath borne witness concerning me.
Neither a sound of him at any time have ye heard,
Nor a form of him have ye seen;
And his word ye have not, within you abiding,—
Because [as touching him whom he sent>"
In him ye believe not.

Ye search the Scriptures,
Because ye think by them to have life age-abiding;—
And those [Scriptures] are they which bear witness concerning me:
And yet ye choose not to come unto me, that life ye may have.

<Glory from men> am I not receiving;—
But I have taken knowledge of you.e
That the love of God ye have not in yourselves:—

,"I have come, in the name of my Father,—
And ye are not receiving me:
If another shall come in his own name>
Him ye will receive!

* Chap. 19.
  b Or: "Search", but the argument seems to demand the rendering in
  the text.
  "NB: = "I understand you."
  H
44 How can ye believe, —
Glory from one another receiving;
And the glory which is from the only God* are not seeking?
45 Do not think that I will accuse you unto the Father:
There is one who accuseth you, even Moses; —
On whom ye have set your hope.
46 For if ye had been believing in Moses >
Ye would, in that case, have been believing in me ;
For concerning me he wrote.
47 But if in his writings ye are not believing >
How in my sayings will ye believe ?

Mk. vi. 32-44 ; Lu. ix. 10-17.

6 ||After these things|| Jesus went away across
the sea of Galilee, that is, of Tiberias ; and
there was following him a great multitude, because
they had been viewing the signs which he did upon such as were sick. 3 But Jesus
had gone up into the mountain, and there was sitting with his disciples. 4 Now the passover was near, the feast of the Jews. 2 So then Jesus, lifting up his eyes, and beholding
that a great multitude was coming unto him, saith unto Philip—

Whence are we to buy loaves, that these may eat?
6 But this he was saying, to test him; for he knew what he was about to do.
7 Philip answered him—
Two hundred denaries-worth of loaves are not sufficient for them, that [each one] may take a little.
3 One from among his disciples, Andrew, the brother of Simon Peter, saith unto him —
9 There is a little lad here, that hath five barley
loaves, and two small fishes,—
But what are they for such numbers? 2

Jesus said—
Make the people recline.
Now there was much grass in the place.
So the men reclined, to the number of about five
thousand. 3 Jesus therefore took the loaves, and giving thanks went on distributing
unto them that reclined; in like manner of the small fishes also : as much as they were wishing. 12 And when they were well-filled he saith unto his disciples—
Gather up the broken pieces left over, that nothing be lost.
13 So they gathered them up, and filled twelve baskets, with broken pieces out of the five
barley loaves,—which were left over by them who had eaten. 14 ||The people|| therefore, seeing what signs he wrought began to say—
This is, of a truth, the prophet who was to come into the world.

* Or (WH): "from the Only One."
* Or (WH): "sign."

§ 12. Jesus walks on the Lake. Mt. xiv. 22-36 ;
Mk. vi. 45-56.
13 ||Jesus|| therefore <getting to know> that they were about to come, and seize him, that they
might make him king; > retired again into the mountain [himself, alone].
15 But [when evening came] his disciples went down
unto the sea; 17 and entering into a boat were going
across the sea unto Capernaum. And [dark, already] had it become, and [not yet] had Jesus reached them; 18 moreover the sea <by reason of a great wind that blew> was rising high.
19 <Having therefore rowed about twenty-five or thirty furlongs> they observe Jesus, walking upon the sea, and near the boat| coming; and they were affrighted.
20 But [he] saith unto them—
It is [I]: be not affrighted!
21 They were willing, therefore, to receive him into
the boat; and [straightway] the boat was at land, whither they had been slowly going.

22 ||On the morrow|| the multitude that was standing
on the other side of the sea saw that there was not [another small-boat] there, save one,—
and that Jesus entered not [along with his disciples] into the boat, but that [alone] his disciples departed:—howbeit there came' boats out of Tiberias, near the place where they did eat the bread, after the Lord had given thanks:—
24 ||When, therefore, the multitude saw that|| Jesus was not there, nor yet his disciples >
they themselves got into the small boats, and came unto Capernaum, seeking Jesus; 25 and <finding him on the other side of the sea> they said unto him—
Rabbi! when camest thou hither?!

Jesus answered them, and said—
||Verily, verily|| I say unto you:
Ye seek me,
Not because ye saw signs,
But because ye did eat of the loaves and were filled.

27 Be working.
Not for the food that perisheth,
But for the food that endureth unto life age-abiding.—
Which [the Son of Man] unto you, will give;
For upon [the same] hath the Father
[even God] set his seal.
29 They said, therefore, unto him—
What are we to do, that we may be working the works of God?
30 Jesus answered, and said unto them—
||This|| is the work of God:
That ye believe on him whom [he] hath sent forth.
31 They said, therefore, unto him—
What, then, art thou doing [by way of sign],
That we may see, and believe in thee: What art thou working? 

* Or: "observing."
" Or: "make a king."
23 Our fathers] did eat [the manna] in the desert,—
Just as it is written:
Bread out of heaven; he gave them to eat.*

24 Jesus said unto them—
Verily, verily | I say unto you:
Not Moses] gave you the bread out of heaven;
But [my Father] giveth you the real bread out of heaven.

25 For the bread of God is that which is coming down out of heaven,
And giving [life] unto the world.

26 They said, therefore, unto him—
Sir! [evermore] give us this bread.

27 Jesus said unto them—
I am the bread of life:
He that cometh unto me shall not hunger,
And [he that believeth on me] shall thirst any more.

28 But I told you—
Ye have [seen] me,
And yet do not believe.

29 All that] which the Father is giving me—
Unto me will have come,
And [him that cometh unto me]
In nowise will I cast out.—

30 Because I have come down from heaven,—
Not that I should be doing my own will,
But the will of him that sent me.

31 And [this] is the will of him that sent me,
That [all] that which he hath given me—
I should lose nothing,
But should raise it up at the last day.

32 For [this] is the will of my Father,
That every one that vieweth the Son, and believeth on him—
Should have life everlasting,
And I will raise him up at the last day.

33 The Jews, therefore, began to murmur concerning him, because he said—
I am the bread that came down out of heaven;

34 and were saying—
Is not this Jesus, the son of Joseph,—
Of whom we know the father and the mother?
How is it then, that he |now| saith:
Out of heaven have I come down?

35 Jesus answered, and said unto them—
Be not murmuring, one with another:
No one can come unto me, except the Father that sent me |draw him,—
And I will raise him up, in the last day.

36 It is written in the prophets,—
And they shall be all, the instructed of God:*
Every one who hath heard of the Father, and learned—
Cometh unto me.

37 Not that any one hath seen |the Father|,
Save he who is from God,—
This one |hath seen the Father.

38 Verily, verily | I say unto you:
He that believeth |hath life age-abiding.

39 I am the bread of life:—
Your fathers |did eat, in the desert, the manna,—
And died:]

40 This is the bread which [out of heaven] cometh down,—
That one |thereof] may eat,—
And not die:]

41 I am the living bread, which [out of heaven] came down:
If one eat of this| bread—
He shall live unto times age-abiding;
And |the bread, moreover, which |I| will give—
Is |my flesh| for the world’s life.

42 The Jews, therefore, began to strive one with another, saying—
How can this one |unto us| give his flesh to eat?

43 Jesus, therefore, said unto them—
Verily, verily | I say unto you—
Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man,
And drink his blood—
Ye have not life within yourselves.

44 He that feedeth upon my flesh,
And drinketh my blood—
Hath life age-abiding,
And I will raise him up at the last day;
For |my flesh| is |true| food,
And |my blood| is |true| drink:

45 He that feedeth upon my flesh,
And drinketh my blood—
In me |abideth,
And |I| in him.

46 Just as the living Father sent me,—
And I live by reason of the Father—
He also that feedeth upon me—
Shall live unto times age-abiding.

47 These things| said he, as |in a synagogue| he was teaching, in Capernaum. Many of his disciples, therefore, |when they heard| said—
Hard |is this discourse,—
Who can |thereunto| hearken?

48 But Jesus |knowing within himself that his disciples were murmuring concerning this| said unto them—
It causeth you to stumble!

49 Then |if ye should view the Son of Man ascending where he was before|... —

50 The spirit it is, that giveth life,—
The flesh] profiteth |nothing|:
The declarations which |I| have spoken unto you—
Are |spirit| and A [life].

* Or: "is coming down"; "is to come down."
64 But there are some from among you, who do not believe.
For Jesus knew from the beginning, who they were that did not believe, and who it was would deliver him up;—65 and he went on to say—
| For this cause | have I said unto you: |
| No one | can come unto me, except it have been given him | of the Father. |
66 Because of this| many from among his disciples | went away back, and | no longer, with him | were walking. |
Jesus, therefore, said unto the twelve—
Are | ye also | wishing to withdraw?

65 Simon Peter answered him—
| Lord | unto whom | shall we go? |
| Declarations of life age-abiding | thou hast; |
66 And | we | have believed, and come to know,— |
That | thou | art the Holy One of God.

67 Jesus answered them—
Did not | I | make choice | of you, the twelve? |
And yet | from among you | one | is an adversary. |

71 Now he was speaking of Judas, son of Simon Iscariot; for | the same | was about to deliver him up,—one of the twelve. |

§ 14. The Feast of Tents, Jerusalem.

7 And | after these things | Jesus was walking in Galilee; for he was not wishing | in Judaea to be walking, because the Jews were seeking to slay him. 2 But the feast of the Jews was near, that of the pitching of tents. 3 His brethren, therefore, said unto him— Remove hence, and withdraw into Judaea, that | thy disciples also | may view thy works which thou art doing.

4 For | no one | anything in secret doth, and yet is seeking | himself | to be well-known. a
If | these things | thou art doing | manifest thyself unto the world.

5 For | not even his brethren | were believing on him. 6 Jesus, therefore, saith unto them—
| My season | not yet | is here; |
But | your season | at any time | is ready:
7 The world cannot | hate you; |
But | me | it hateth, |
Because | I | bear witness concerning it,|
That | the works thereof | are wicked. |
8 Ye | go up unto the feast: |
| I | not yet | am coming up unto this feast, |
Because | my season | not yet | hath fully come.

9 And | these things | having said unto them | he | was still abiding in Galilee. 10 But | when his brethren had gone up unto the feast | then | the also | went up, —not openly, but as it were in secret. 11 | The Jews | therefore, were seeking him in the feast, and were saying— Where is that one?
12 and there was great | murmuring | about him.

a Or | [WH]:” the.”

b Or | [WH]:” that it be well-known.”

among the multitudes: some, indeed, were saying—
| Good | is he! |
| But | others | were saying—

Not so! but he is leading the multitude astray.
13 | No one | nevertheless, was speaking | openly |
| Presently | however, <the feast being at its height> | Jesus went up unto the temple and was teaching. 15 The Jews, therefore, began to marvel, saying— |
| How | doth this one know | letters, not having learned? |
16 Jesus, therefore, answered them, and said—
| My teaching | is not mine, but his who sent me. |
17 | If any one intend | his will | to do; |
He shall get to know concerning the teaching— Whether it is | of God, |
Or | from myself | am speaking. 18 |
| He that | from himself | doth speak |
| His own glory | is seeking: |
| That he seeketh the glory of him that sent him > |
The same is | true, |
And | iniquity | is there none. 19 Did not | Moses | give you the law? And yet | not one of you | doth the law: — |
Why | seek ye | to slay | me? 20

The multitude answered—
| A demon | thou hast : |
| Who | is seeking | to slay | thee. |
21 Jesus answered, and said unto them— |
| One work | I | did, and ye | all | are marvelling: |
22 | For this cause | Moses | hath given you | circumcision, a. |
Not that | of Moses | it | is, but of the fathers:— |
And | on Sabbath | ye circumcise a man. |
23 If | circumcision | a man received on Sabbath, |
That the law of Moses may not be broken > |
With me | are ye bitter as gall, |
Because | a whole man | I | made | well | on Sabbath |
24 Be not judging according to appearance. But | just | judgment | be judging. |
25 So then, some of them of Jerusalem were saying— Is not | this | he whom they are seeking to kill? 26 And yet, see! with freedom of speech, he is talking. And | nothing | unto him | do they say— |
Have the rulers perhaps come to know of a truth |

That | this | is the Christ! 27 But | as for this one | we know whencesoever he is: |
The Christ, however, whencesoever he shall come | no one | getheth to know whencesoever he is. 28 Jesus, therefore, cried aloud in the temple, teaching, and saying— |
Both me | ye know, and ye know whencesoever I am,—

And yet [of myself] have I not come, but he is real, who sent me, whom ye know not.

39 [I] know him, because [from him] I am, and [he] sent me forth.

40 They were seeking therefore to seize him; and yet no one laid on him his hand, because [not yet] had come his hour.\textsuperscript{b} But [from amongst the multitude\textsuperscript{ll} [many] believed on him, and were saying—

<The Christ, whenssoever he cometh>

"Greater signs\textsuperscript{ll} will he do, than those which [this one] did!

42 The Pharisees hearkened unto the multitude murmuring concerning him these things; and the High-priests and the Pharisees sent forth officers, that they might seize him.

33 Jesus, therefore, said—

Yet a little time\textsuperscript{,} I am [with you],\textsuperscript{c} and withdraw unto him that sent me:

44 Ye shall seek me, and not find me, and [where \textsuperscript{[I] am}] ye\textsuperscript{[e]} cannot come.

35 The Jews, therefore, said unto themselves—Whither\textsuperscript{[I]} is [this one] about to go, that we shall not find him?

[Unto the dispersion of the Greeks\textsuperscript{ll} is he about to go, and teach the Greeks?]

46 [What] is this which he said:

Ye shall seek me, and not find me, and [where \textsuperscript{[I] am}] ye\textsuperscript{[e]} cannot come?

47 Now [on the last\textsuperscript{[‘] the great\textsuperscript{,} day of the feast\textsuperscript{]}\textsuperscript{d} Jesus was standing, and he cried aloud, saying—

<If any man thirst> let him come unto me and drink:

49 [He also] that believeth on me—just as said the Scripture,—\textsuperscript{e}

Rivers\textsuperscript{[I]} from within him shall flow, of living water.

50 Now [this] spake he concerning the Spirit which they who believed on him were about to receive; for [not yet] was there Spirit,\textsuperscript{f} because Jesus\textsuperscript{[l]} not yet\textsuperscript{,} was glorified.

51 Some from amongst the multitude\textsuperscript{ll} therefore, having hearkened unto these words, were saying—

[This\textsuperscript{ll}] is in truth, [the prophet].

54 [Others] were saying—

[This\textsuperscript{ll}] is [the Christ].

But [others\textsuperscript{[l]} were saying—

[Out of Galilee\textsuperscript{,} is [the Christ] to come?

55 Hath not the Scripture said:

<Of the seed of David,\textsuperscript{g}

And from Bethlehem,\textsuperscript{h} the village where David was>

Conc\textsuperscript{ll}th the Christ?

57 A division\textsuperscript{ll} therefore, arose in the multitude, because of him. \textsuperscript{[Certain]} indeed, from among them, were wishing to seize him; but [no one] thrust upon him his hands.

45 So then the officers came unto the High-priests and the Pharisees, and they\textsuperscript{ll} said unto them—

For what cause\textsuperscript{ll} have ye not brought him?

The officers answered—

[never\textsuperscript{ll} man spake thus!]

47 The Pharisees, therefore, answered them—

Surely ye also have not been led astray!

Surely [none of the rulers\textsuperscript{ll} hath believed in him, nor of the Pharisees?]

But [this multitude, that take no note of the law\textsuperscript{ll} are laid under a curse].

50 Nicodemus saith unto them—he that came unto him formerly, being [one] from among them—

Surely [our law\textsuperscript{ll} doth not judge the man, unless it hear first from him, and get to know what he is doing]

52 They answered and said unto him—

Surely [thou also\textsuperscript{ll} art not of Galilee]\textsuperscript{?}

Search and see! that [out of Galilee\textsuperscript{ll} a prophet is not to arise.

[See the section concerning the Adulteress at the end of this Gospel.]

§ 15. The Light and the Darkness in Conflict.

12 [Again\textsuperscript{ll} therefore, unto them\textsuperscript{ll} spake Jesus, saying—

[I am the light of the world,\textsuperscript{b}

He that followeth me shall in nowise walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life.\textsuperscript{c}

13 The Pharisees, therefore, said unto him—

[Thou\textsuperscript{[ll]} concerning thyself\textsuperscript{ll} bearest witness:

Thy witness\textsuperscript{ll} is not true.

14 Jesus answered, and said unto them—

[Even though \textsuperscript{[I]} bear witness concerning myself>

[True\textsuperscript{ll} is my witness, because I know whence I came, and whither I go; But [ye\textsuperscript{[e]} know not whence I came, and whither I go.]

15 Ye\textsuperscript{[l]} according to the flesh\textsuperscript{[ll]} do judge:

[I am judging no one.

And [even if \textsuperscript{[I]} am judging>

[My\textsuperscript{ll} judging\textsuperscript{ll} is [genuine],\textsuperscript{d}

Because [alone\textsuperscript{ll} am I not,] But \textsuperscript{[I]} and the Father who sent me;\textsuperscript{e}

17 And [in your own law\textsuperscript{ll} it is written,\textsuperscript{f}

That [two men's\textsuperscript{ll} witness\textsuperscript{ll} is [true]:

18 \textsuperscript{[I]} am the one bearing witness of myself, and the Father who sent me is bearing witness concerning me. They were saying unto him, therefore—

[Where\textsuperscript{ll} is thy father?]

Jesus answered—

Neither \textsuperscript{[me]} do ye know, nor yet my Father: [If \textsuperscript{[me]} ye had known\textsuperscript{ll} my Father also had ye known.

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\textsuperscript{a} More than "true."\textsuperscript{b} Chap. viii. 20.\textsuperscript{c} Chap. xii. 35.\textsuperscript{d} Cp. Lev. xxii. 34-36.\textsuperscript{e} Ps. lxxix. 3 f.\textsuperscript{f} Mt. v. 2.\textsuperscript{g} Or: "those men."\textsuperscript{h} Or: "the life"; cp. chap. i. 4.\textsuperscript{i} Or: "(VIII); "and he that sent me."\textsuperscript{j} Cp. Deu. xvii. 6.
20 These sayings spake he in the treasury, teaching in the temple, and ye shall seek me, and yet ye shall not believe: that ye may continue in your enmity, and ye might make me free.  
21 He said unto them again, therefore—  
22 Whither [I] go ye cannot come.  
23 And he was saying unto them—  
24 Ye are of the world, I am not of the world:  
25 Therefore said I unto you, Ye shall die in your sins;  
26 For if ye believed not that I am he ye shall die in your sins.  
27 Jesus said unto them—  
28 Whosoever shall lift up the Son of Man shall be saved;  
29 And he that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life.  
30 And as he said these things many believed on him;  
31 Jesus was saying, therefore, unto the Jews who believed on him—  
32 Ye are of your father the adversary;  
33 They answered him—  
34 Verily, verily, I say unto you:  
35 Now the slave doth not abide in the house—  

* Chap. vii. 50.  
+ Or: "at the outset"; or, "fundamentally."  
- Prob: "What I speak, that I am: my speech reveals my person."  
= "get to know."  
≠ 1 Jn. iii. 8.  
≠ Chap. xviii. 37.  
≠ Chap. vii. 32; x. 90. Ap: "Demon."
But I seek not my glory:

There is one who seeketh and judgeth.

Verily, verily, I say unto you:

If anyone shall keep my word, he shall not see death.

The Jews said unto him—

Now we know that a demon thou hast—

Abraham died, and the prophets.

And ye shall say—

If anyone shall keep my word, in no wise shall he taste of death.

Surely, thou art not greater than our father Abraham, who, indeed, died?

And the prophets died—

Whom hast thou made thyself?

Jesus answered—

If I glorify myself, my glory is nothing:

It is my Father who glorifieth me—

Of whom ye say—He is your God!

And yet ye have not come to know him;

But if I do know him:

If I say, I know him not,

I shall be like you—false;

But I know him, and his word I am keeping.

Abraham, your father, exulted that he should see my day;

And he saw, and rejoiced.

The Jews, therefore, said unto him—

Fifty years old not yet art thou.

And Abraham hast thou seen?

Jesus said unto them—

Verily, verily, I say unto you:

Before Abraham came into existence I am.

They took up stones, therefore, that they might cast at him; but Jesus was hidden, and went forth out of the temple.

Jesus healed a Blind Man: and avows himself the Good Shepherd.

And passing along, he saw a man, blind from birth.

And his disciples questioned him, saying—

Who sinned, this man or his parents, that he is blind?

Jesus answered—

Neither this man sinned, nor his parents;

But that the works of God should be made manifest in him.

We must needs be working the works of him that sent me, while it is day:

There cometh a night, when no one can work.

Whensoever I may be in the world I am the light of the world.

These things having said, he spat on the ground, and made clay with the spittle, and laid the clay upon his eyes; and said unto him—

One out of the many examples in John in which himself avows himself the Good Shepherd.

Withdraw! wash in the pool of Siloam—

which is to be translated, Sent. He went away, therefore, and washed, and came (seeing).

The neighbours, therefore, and they who used to observe him aforetime—that he was a beggar—were saying—

Is it not this he that used to sit and beg?

Others were saying—

Tis the same.

Others were saying—

Nay! but he is like him.

He was saying—

I am he.

So they were saying unto him—

How [then] were thine eyes opened?

He answered—

The man that is called Jesus, made clay, and anointed mine eyes, and said unto me:

Withdraw unto the pool of Siloam, and wash.

Going away, therefore, and washing I received sight.

And they said unto him—Where is he?

He saith—I know not.

They bring him unto the Pharisees—him at one time blind.

Now it was the Sabbath, on the day when Jesus made the clay, and opened his eyes.

Again therefore, the Pharisees also questioned him, as to how he received sight.

And he said unto them—

Clay I laid upon mine eyes, and I washed, and do see.

Certain among the Pharisees therefore were saying—

This man is not from God, because the Sabbath he keepeth not.

Others however were saying—

How can a sinful man such signs as these do being?

And there was a division among them.

So they were saying unto the blind man, again—

What dost thou say concerning him, in that he opened thine eyes?

And he said—

A prophet is he.

The Jews, therefore, did not believe concerning him, that he was blind, and received sight, until they called the parents of him that had received sight, and questioned them, saying—

Is this your son, of whom ye say, that he is blind; he was born?

How, then, seest he even now?

His parents, therefore, answered, and said—

We know that this is our son, and that he is blind; he was born.

But how he now seeth we know not.

Or who opened his eyes we know not—

Question him he is of age;

Concerning himself shall speak.

These things said his parents, because they were in fear of the Jews—for already had the Jews agreed together, that if anyone should

* As if to say: "Was he ever blind?"
confess [him] to be Christ> [an excommunicant from the synagogue] should he be made.

23 [For this cause] his parents said—

He is [of age],—question [him].

24 So they called the man a second time—[him] who had been blind, and said unto him—

Give glory unto God !

[We] know that [this] man is [a sinner].

25 He therefore answered—

[Whether he is a sinner] I know not:

One thing I know,—That <whereas I was blind> [now] I see!

26 They said, therefore, unto him—

What did he unto thee? How opened he thine eyes?

27 He answered them—

I told you just now, and ye did not hear:

Why [again] do ye wish to hear?

Are [ye also] wishing to become [his disciples]?

28 And they reviled him, and said—

Thou art [the disciple] of that man*;

But [we are] [Moses'] disciples.

29 We* know that [unto Moses] hath God spoken;

But [as for this man] we know not whence he is.

30 The man answered, and said unto them—

Why! [herein] is [the marvel]:

That [ye] know not whence he is,

And yet he opened mine eyes!.

31 We know that [God] [unto sinners] doth not hearken;

But <if one be [a worshipper of God] and be doing [his will]> [Unto this one] he hearkeneth.

32 [Out of age-past time] hath it never been heard, that anyone opened the eyes of one who [blind] had been born.

33 [If this man were not from God] he could have done nothing.

34 They answered and said unto him—

In sins was [thou] born [altogether];

And art [thou] teaching [us]?

And they cast him out.

35 Jesus heard that they had cast him out: and [finding him] said—

Dost thou believe on the Son of Man?

36 He answered [and said]—

And [who] is he, Sir, that I may believe on him?

37 Jesus said unto him—

Thou hast both seen him and [he that is speaking with thee] is [he].

38 And [he] said—

I believe, Sir! And worshiped him.

39 And Jesus said—

<For judgment> [I unto this world came; That] they who were not seeing might see,

And [they who were seeing] might become [blind].

They of the Pharisees who were with him [heard] these things, and said unto him—

Are [we also] [blind]?

41 Jesus said unto them—

<If [blind] ye had been> ye had not had sin;

But [now] ye say. We see >[your sin] [abideth].*

40 Verily verily I say unto you:—

<He that entereth not through the door> into the fold of the sheep,

But goeth up from another place>

[That man] is [a thief] and [a robber].

2 But <he that entereth through the door> is [shepherd] of the sheep:

3 [To him] the porter openeth,

And [the sheep] unto his voice hearken;

And [his own sheep] he calleth by name, and leadeth them forth.

4 [As soon as] [all his own] he hath put forth >

Before them he moveth on,

And [the sheep] follow him, because they know his voice;

But [a stranger] will they in nowise follow, but will flee from him,

Because they know not the voice [of strangers].

6 [This] similitude spake Jesus unto them; but [those men] understood not* what the things were which he was speaking unto them.

7 Jesus therefore said [again]—

[Verily, verily] I say unto you:—

[I am the door of the sheep;]

All as many as came before me are [thieves] and [robbers];

But the-sheep hearkened not unto them.

9 I am the door:

[Through me] if anyone enter.

He shall be saved,

And shall come in and go out, and [pasture] shall find.

10 [The thief] cometh not, Save that he may thief and slay and destroy:]

[I came,

That [life] they might have,

And [above measure] might have.

11 I am the good shepherd:

The good shepherd [his life] layeth down [for the sheep].

12 [The hireling]

<Even because he is no shepherd, Whose own the sheep are not>.

Vieweth the wolf coming, and leaveth the sheep, and fleeth,

And [the wolf] seizeth them and scattereth,—

13 Because [a hireling] he is, and hath no care for the sheep.

14 [I am the good shepherd, And know my own,
JOHN X. 15—42; XI. 1—6. 105

15 And [my own] knew me,—

Just as [the Father] knowest me,
And [I] know the Father;*
And [my life] I lay down for the sheep.

16 And [other] sheep have I, which are not

of this fold:—

Those also I must needs bring,
And [unto my voice] will* they hearken,
And there shall come to be

One flock.

17 Therefore [doth] the Father [love] me,

Because [I] lay down my life;—

That [again] I may receive it:—

No one [forced] it from me,

But [I] lay it down [of myself;]—

Authority have I, to lay it down,

And [authority] have I, [again] to receive it:

This' commandment I received [from my Father].

18 A division [again] took place among the

Jews, because of these words. But many

from among them were saying—

A demon he hath, and is raving,—

Why unto him do ye hearken?

19 Others said—

These' sayings are not those of one
demonized,—

Can [a demon] open the eyes of [the blind]?

§ 17. The Feast of Dedication—Conflict renewed.

22 The feast of dedication took place at that time,
in Jerusalem: it was [winter], and Jesus was
walking in the temple, in the porch of Solomon.

24 The Jews, therefore, surrounded him, and were saying unto him—

How long holdest thou [our lives] in

suspense?

25 Jesus answered them—

I told you, and ye believe not:

The works which [I] am doing in the name

of my Father—

The same bear witness concerning me.

26 But [ye] believe not, because ye are not of

my sheep.

27 My sheep [unto my voice] hearken,—

And [I] know [them];

And they follow me,—

And [I] give unto them life age-abiding;—

And in nowise shall they perish, unto times

age-abiding;

And no one shall carry them off out of my hand.

29 [What] [my Father] hath given me is [something

greater than all]!*

30 [no one] can carry off out of the hand of

my Father:—

31 [I and the Father] are [one].

32 The Jews again lifted up stones,* that they

might stone him. Jesus answered them—

Many works have I showed you, [noble

ones, from my Father;—

For which of those works are ye stoning me?

33 The Jews answered him—

Concerning a noble' work are we not

stoning thee;

But concerning profane speech,—

And because [thou] being [a man], art

making thyself [God].

34 Jesus answered them—

Is it not written in your law b:

If said Ye are [Gods]

35 If [those] he called gods, unto whom [the

word of God] came—

And the Scripture cannot be broken—>

36 Of him whom [the Father] hallowed and

sent forth into the world are [eye] saying—

Thou speakest profanely,

Because I said [Son of God] I am?

37 If I am not doing the works of my Father

do not believe in me;

38 But [if I am doing them]

Even though [in me] ye believe not—

In the works believe,—

That ye may get to know and go on to know,

That the Father is [in me]

And [I] am [in the Father].

39 They were [therefore] again seeking to take

him; and he went forth out of their hand.

And he went away again, beyond

the Jordan, unto the place where John was at

the first, immersing; and he abode there.

41 And [many] came unto him, and were saying—

John indeed, did not so much as [one

sign];

But [all things, whatsoever John said concerning this one] were [true].

42 And [many] believed on him there.

§ 18. The Raising of Lazarus.

11 Now a certain man was sick, Lazarus of

Bethany, of the village of Mary and Martha

her sister. And Mary was she who anointed

the Lord with perfume,* and wiped his feet

with her hair,—whose brother Lazarus was sick.

The sisters, therefore, sent out unto him

saying—

Lord, see! [he whom thou tenderly loveth] is

sick.

4 But Jesus hearing, said—

This' sickness is not unto death,

But for the glory of God,—

That the Son of God may be glorified

thereby.

5 Now Jesus loved Martha, and her sister, and

Lazarus. <When, therefore, he heard that he


* Mt. xi. 27.
* Or, "souls"—Ap.
* Or, "shall."* Or, "Age-abiding;"
* Or, [WH]; "The Father who hath given [them] unto me" is greater than [all]."
* Chap. vii. 20, vili. 48. Ap, "Demone;"
* Eec. xxxiv. 28; xxxvii. 24.
* Or, [WH]; "forthwith."* Or, [WH]; "The Father who hath given [them] unto me" is greater than [all]."
* Ps. lxxxii. 6.
* NB: the term "law" here includes the Psalms.
was sick; indeed, he abode in the place where he was two days. 7. Then, after this, he saith unto the disciples—
Let us be leading on into Judæa again.
8. The disciples say unto him—
Rabbi! just now were the Jews seeking to stone thee.—
And again goest thou thither?
9. Jesus answered—
Are there not twelve hours in the day? <If one walk in the day he doth not stumble,
Because the light of this world he seeth; But if one walk in the night he stumbleth,
Because the light is not in him.

11. These things he said, and after this he saith unto them—
Lazarus, our dear friend hath fallen asleep; But I am going, that I may awake him.
12. The disciples, therefore, said unto him—
Lord! if he have fallen asleep he will recover.
13. But Jesus had spoken concerning his death; whereas they supposed that concerning the taking of rest in sleep he had been speaking.
14. Jesus, therefore then said unto them plainly—
Lazarus died; and I rejoice, for your sake—that ye may believe,—that I was not there;
But let us be going unto him.
15. Thomas, therefore, the one called Didymus, said unto his fellow-disciples—
Let us also go being, that we may die with him.
17. Jesus, therefore, coming, found that four days already had he been in the tomb. 18. Now Bethany was near Jerusalem, about fifteen furlongs off; and many from among the Jews had come unto Martha and Mary, that they might console them concerning their brother. 19. Martha therefore, when she heard that Jesus was coming went to meet him; but Mary sat in the house remained sitting.
21. Martha therefore, said unto Jesus—
Lord! if thou hadst been here my brother had not died;
And now I know, that whatsoever thou shalt ask of God, God will give unto thee.
23. Jesus saith unto her—
Thy brother shall rise.
24. Martha saith unto him—
I know that he shall rise, in the resurrection, in the last day.
25. Jesus said unto her—
If I am the resurrection and the life:
(He that believeth on me) Even though he die, shall live again!
26. And no one who liveth again and believeth on me

Shall in any wise die; unto times age-abiding.
Believest thou this?
27. She saith unto him—
Yea, Lord! I have believed.
That thou art the Christ, the Son of God,— He who into the world should come.
29. And this saying, she went away, and called Mary her sister, secretly saying—
The teacher is present, and calleth thee.
And when she heard, she was roused up quickly, and was coming unto him. 30. Not yet however, had Jesus come into the village, but was still in the place where Martha met him.
31. The Jews, therefore, who were in the house and consoling her, seeing Mary, that quickly she arose and went out followed her, supposing that she was withdrawing unto the tomb, that she might weep there.
32. Mary therefore, when she came where Jesus was> seeing him fell at his feet, saying unto him—
Lord! if thou hadst been here my brother had not died.
33. Jesus therefore, when he saw her weeping, and the Jews who came with her weeping was indignant in the spirit, and troubled himself, and said—
Where have ye laid him?
They say unto him—
Lord! come and see.
35. Jesus wept.
The Jews, therefore were saying—
See! how tenderly he loved him!
37. But some from among them said—
Could not this man, who opened the eyes of the blind, and caused that this one also should not have died?
38. Jesus therefore, again being indignant within himself came unto the tomb. Now it was a cave, and a stone was lying thereon.
39. Jesus saith—
Take ye away the stone!
Martha, the sister of the deceased, saith unto him—
Lord! by this time it stinketh, for it is four days.
40. Jesus saith unto her—
Said I not unto thee That if thou wouldest believe thou shouldst see the glory of God?
41. So they took away the stone. And Jesus, lifted up his eyes on high, and said—
Father! I thank thee, thou didst hear me:
If I indeed knew that always unto me thou dost hearken;
But for the sake of the multitude standing around I speak,
That they might believe that thou didst send me forth.
43. And these things having said, with a loud voice he cried out—
Lazarus! come forth!

* Chap. x. 31.
* Cp. Lu. xv. 22; Ro. xiv. 9; Rev. i. 18; ii. 8; xx. 4.
"Shall live again" is the "Resurrection." (ver. 23), because Jesus
is the "Resurrection." "No one... shall in any wise die," because Jesus
or: "wall." or: "walling." or: "blind man."
JOHN XI. 44—57; XII. 1—22.

He that was dead came forth, bound feet and hands with bandages, and [his face] [with a napkin] was bound about. Jesus saith unto them—

Loose him, and let him go.

Many therefore from among the Jews, who had come unto Mary, and gazed on what he did [believed on him]; but [certain from among them] went away unto the Pharisees, and told them what Jesus had done.

The High-priests and Pharisees, therefore, brought together a high-council, and were saying—

What are we to do, in that [this man] doeth [many] signs?

If we let him alone thus [all] will believe on him, and the Romans will come, and take away [both our place and nation].

But [a certain one from among them], Caiaphas [being [High-priest] for that year] said unto them—

[Yet] know [nothing at all]; nor do ye take into account, that it is profitable for you that [one] man should die for the people, and not [the whole] nation perish.

This however, from himself he spake not, but [being [High-priest] for that year] he prophesied, that Jesus was about to die for the nation; and [not for the nation only] but that [the scattered children of God also] he might gather together into one.

From that day therefore, they took counsel, that they might put him to death.

Jesus therefore, no longer openly was walking among the Jews, but departed thence, into the country near the desert, unto a city called [Ephraim]; and [there] abode, with his disciples.

Now the passover of the Jews was at hand, and many went up unto Jerusalem, out of the country, before the passover, that they might purify themselves.

They were therefore seeking Jesus, and were saying one to another, [in the temple] standing—

How seesth him unto you? that he will in nowise come unto the feast?

Now the High-priests and the Pharisees had given commands, that [if anyone came to know where he was] he should inform [them], so that they might seize him.

§ 19. The Anointing at Bethany. Mt. xxvi. 6-12; Mk. xiv. 3-8.

Jesus therefore, six days before the passover came unto Bethany, where Lazarus was, whom Jesus had raised from among the dead.

So they made for him a supper there; and [Martha] was ministering, but [Lazarus] was one of them who were reclining with him.

Mary therefore, [taking a pound of pure nard perfume, very precious] anointed the feet of Jesus, and wiped with her hair, his feet; and [the house] was filled with the fragrance of the perfume.

But Judas Iscariot, one of his disciples, he that was about to deliver him up, saith—

Why was this perfume not sold for three hundred denaries, and given unto the destitute?

Howbeit he said this, <not that [for the destitute] he cared> but because [a thief] he was, and holding [the bag] used to carry away [what was cast therein]. Jesus, therefore, said—

Let her alone, that [for the day of my burial] she may observe it;

For [the destitute] always have ye with you, whereas [me] not always have ye.

The great multitude of the Jews, therefore, got to know that he was there, and came [not on account of Jesus only] but that Lazarus also, they might see, whom he had raised from among the dead. But the High-priests took counsel [that Lazarus also] they might put to death; because [many] of the Jews [by reason of him] were withdrawing, and believing on Jesus.

§ 20. The Triumphal Entry. Mt. xxi. 1-11; Mk. xi. 1-10; Lk. xix. 29-38.

On the morrow [the great multitude that had come unto the feast] hearing that Jesus was coming into Jerusalem [took] the branches of the palm trees, and went out to meet him, and began crying aloud—

Hosanna!

Blessed is he that is coming in the name of the Lord,—

Even the King of Israel!

And Jesus, finding a young ass, took his seat thereon, just as it is written—

Do not fear, O daughter of Zion!

Lo! [thy king] cometh,

Sitting upon the colt of an ass!

These things his disciples noticed not, at the first; but [when Jesus was glorified] then remembered they that [these things] had [for him] been written, and that [these things] they had done unto him. The multitude therefore, that was with him when he called Lazarus out of the tomb, and raised him from among the dead, was bearing witness. On this account the multitude met him also, because they heard that he had done this sign.

The Pharisees therefore, said among themselves—

Ye observe that ye are profiting nothing:

See! [the world] [after him] hath gone away.

§ 21. The Hour is Come. Final Appeals to the Jews.

Now there were certain Greeks, from among them who were coming up that they might worship in the feast.* These therefore, came unto Philip, him who was from Bethsaida of Galilee, and were requesting him, saying—

Sir! we desire to see [Jesus].

Philip cometh, and telleth Andrew: Andrew

Ps. cxviii. 20.
Zech. ix. 9.
Chap. xii. 2.
Chap. xviii. 14.
Chap. xiv. 9.
Chap. xii. 2.
Chap. xii. 2.
Chap. xiv. 9.
Chap. xii. 2.
Chap. xiv. 9.
Chap. xiv. 9.
Chap. xiv. 9.
Believe on the light,
That [sons of light] ye may become.

These things spake Jesus,—and, departing, was hid from them. 27 And although such signs as these he had done before them they were not believing on him:—30 that [the word of Isaiah the prophet] might be fulfilled, which said—

Lord! who believed that we have heard!
And [the arm of the Lord] [to whom] was it revealed?—

[On this account] they could not believe, because [again] said Isaiah—

He hath blinded their eyes, and hardened their heart;
Lest they should see with their eyes, and understand with their heart, and should turn,—

And I should heal them.

These things said Isaiah, because he saw his glory, and spake concerning him. 44 Nevertheless, however [even from among the rulers] many believed on him; but [because of the Pharisees] they were not confessing him, lest [excommunicates from the synagogue] they should be made; 42 for they loved the glory of men, more than the glory of God. 44 And [Jesus] cried aloud, and said—

[He that believeth on me]
[Believeth not on me, but on him that sent me;]

And [he that vieweth me]
[Vieweth him that sent me].

[I] [a light] into the world have come,
That [no] one who believeth on me [in darkness] should abide.

And [if anyone shall hear me] [saying, and not guard them]—
[I] am not judging him;
For I came not that I might judge the world, But that I might save the world.

[He that setteth me aside, and receiveth not my sayings]—
Hath which is to judge him:
[The word that I spake] [that] will judge him, in the last day.

Because [I] [out of myself] spake not, But [the Father who sent me] hath [himself] given me commandment, What I should say, and what I should speak.
And I know that [this commandment is] [life age-abiding];
[The things, therefore, which I speak] [just as the Father hath told me] [So I speak.

§ 22. The Last Supper. Jesus washes his Disciples’ Feet, and Comforts their Troubled Hearts.

Now [before the feast of the passover] Jesus, knowing that his hour had come, that he should remove out of this world unto the Father—having loved his own that were in the world—

a Or: "is fond of."
*b Or: "his soul"—Ap.
* Or: "not psyche, as above."
* Mt. x. 36; xvi. 25; Lu. xvi. 33.
* Ex. vi. 5; xlvi. 6.

a Or: "out of."
*b Or: "of."
* Or: "of."
* Or: "WH. "all things."
* Or: "remained age-abiding."
* Or: "in."
* Chap. vii. 33.
* Or: "in."
* Cp. chap. i. 5, p.
unto the end: loved them. And <[supper] being in progress, the adversary having already thrust into the heart of Judas son of Simon Iscariot, that he should deliver him up,—[Jesus] knowing that all things the Father had given unto him, into his hands, and that from God he had come, and unto God he was going.*

rouseth himself out of the supper, and layeth aside his garments, and, taking a linen cloth, girded himself. [Next] he poureth water into the wash-basin, and began to be washing the feet of the disciples, and to be wiping them with the linen cloth wherewith he was girded. So he cometh unto Simon Peter. He saith unto him—

Lord, dost thou wash my feet?

Jesus answered, and said unto him—

<What am I doing? thou knowest not as yet;>

Howbeit, thou shalt get to know hereafter.

Peter saith unto him—

In nowise shalt thou ever wash my feet. Jesus answered him—

<If I wash thee not thou hast no part with me.>

Simon Peter saith unto him—

Lord! not my feet only, but my hands also, and my head.

Jesus saith unto him—

<He that hath bathed himself hath no need [save as to the feet] to get washed; but is pure [as a whole].>

And ye are pure, but not ye all.

For he knew the man that was delivering him up; therefore said he—

Not ye all, are pure.

When, therefore, he had washed their feet, and taken his garments, and reclined—again—said he unto them—

Are ye taking note, what I have done unto you?

Ye call me The Teacher and The Lord,—and [well] say, for I am.

If then [I] have washed your feet,—[I] The Lord and The Teacher.

[Ye also] ought to wash one another's feet;

For an example have I given you,—

That just as did unto you—

[Ye also] should be doing.

Verily, verily! I say unto you—

A servant is not greater than his lord, Neither one sent forth greater than he that sent him.  
If these things ye know—

Happy are ye, if ye be doing them.

Not concerning you all!' am I speaking.—For [I] know of whom I made choice; But—that the Scripture might be fulfilled:—

Hath lifted up against me, his heel.  

[Henceforth] I tell you (before it cometh to pass),—

That ye may believe, whencesoever it doth come to pass, that I am he.

Verily, verily! I say unto you—

[He that receiveth whomsoever I shall send—

Receiveth me;]

And [he that receiveth me—

Receiveth him that sent me.*

These things having said—[Jesus] was troubled in spirit, and bare witness, and said—

Verily, verily! I say unto you—

One from among you will deliver me up.  
The disciples began to look one at another, being at a loss concerning whom he was speaking.

One of Jesus' disciples was reclining in his bosom, one whom Jesus loved: so Simon Peter beckoneth unto the same, and saith unto him—

Say Who is it? concerning whom he spakest.

<And falling back thus, upon the breast of Jesus—saith unto him—>

Lord! who is it?

Jesus, therefore, answereth—

That one! it is, for whom [I] shall dip the morsel, and give unto him. So <dipping the morsel> he taketh and giveth it unto Judas, son of Simon Iscariot.  
And after the morsel: then entered [Satan] into that man. Jesus, therefore, saith unto him—

What thou art doing! do quickly!  
But [as to this] none of them who were reclining with him knew' respecting what, he said it to him.  
For [some] were thinking [since Judas held the bag] that Jesus was saying to him—

Buy the things of which we have [need] for the feast; or that unto the destitute [he should give] something.  
So [he] took the morsel, went out straightway—and it was night.  
When therefore he had gone out> Jesus saith—

Just now! was [the Son of Man] glorified, And [God] was glorified in him;  
And [God] will glorify him in himself,—  
And straightway glorify him.

Dear children!  
Yet a little! am I [with you].  
Ye shall seek me, and <just as I said unto the Jewa>—

[Whither] [I] go ye cannot come—

[Unto you also] I say it [even now].  
A new commandment! give I unto you,—

That ye be loving one another;—

Just as I loved you—

That ye also! be loving one another:  
By this shall all men take knowledge, that [my disciples] ye are,—

If ye have [love] one to another.

* Or: "withdrawing."  
Lu. vi. 40; xxii. 27.  
Chap. xv. 20; Mt. x. 24; Ps. xlii. 8.

* Mt. x. 40; Lu. ix. 48.  
Mt. xxvi. 21; Mk. xiv. 18; Lu. xxii. 21. A reluctant disclosure: cp. vers. 10, 11, 18.

* Or: "withheld."  
Chap. vii. 34; viii. 21.  
Mk. 13. 11.  
* Chap. xv. 17.  
"used to love."  
A commandment of a new kind.

"used to love."  
A commandment of a new kind.
John XIII. 36—38; XIV. 1—26.

Simon Peter saith unto him—
Lord! whither doest thou withdraw?
Jesus answered—
Whither I withdraw thou canst not now follow me.
But thou shalt follow hereafter.

Peter saith unto him—
Lord! why cannot I follow thee even now?
My life! in thy behalf will I lay down.

Jesus answered—
Thy life! in my behalf wilt thou lay down?
Verily, verily I say unto thee—
In nowise shall a cock crow till thou hast denied me thrice.

Let not your heart be troubled:
Believe on God,
And on me believe.

In the house of my Father are many dwellings;
Or else I would have told you, I go to prepare a place for you.
And if I go and prepare a place for you, I am coming and will take you home unto myself;
That where I am ye also may be.
And whither I go ye know the way.

Thomas saith unto him—
Lord! we know not whither thou goest:
How we go the way?

Jesus saith unto him—
I am the way and the truth, and the life:
No one cometh unto the Father but through me.

If ye have been getting to know me, My Father also hath ye known:
From henceforth are ye getting to know him and have seen him.

Philip saith unto him—
Lord! show us the Father, and it sufficeth us.

Jesus saith unto him—
So long as this I have been with you,
And thou hast not come to know me, Philip?
He that hath seen me hath seen the Father.
How art thou saying, Show us the Father?

Believe thou not that I am in the Father, and the Father is in me?
The things which I am saying unto you are from myself, I speak not,
But the Father, within me abiding, doeth his works.

Believe me,
That I am in the Father,
And the Father in me;
Or else on account of the works themselves believe ye.

Verily, verily I say unto you—
The works which I am doing he also shall do;
And greater than these shall be done,
Because I unto the Father am going,
And because whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, the same will I do,
That the Father may be glorified in the Son:
If anything ye shall ask in my name, the same will I do.
If ye be loving me, my commandments ye will keep;
And I will request the Father,
And Another Advocate will be given unto you,
That he may be with you age-abidingly,
The Spirit of truth,
Which the world cannot receive, Because it knoweth it not, nor gettesteth to know it.
But ye are getting to know it;
Because with you it abideth,
And in you it is.
I will not leave you bereft,
I am coming unto you.
Yet a little and the world no longer beholdeth me;
But ye behold me.
Because I live ye also shall live.
In that day shall ye get to know,
That I am in my Father,
And ye in me,
And I in you.
He that hath my commandments and keepeth them
Hold it is that loveth me;
And he that loveth me shall be loved by my Father,
And I will love him, and will manifest myself unto him.
Judas, not the Iscariot, saith unto him—
Lord! what hast happened?
That unto us thou art about to manifest thyself, and not unto the world?
Jesus answered, and said unto him—
If any man be loving me,
My word he will keep,
And my Father will love him,
And unto him will we come,
And an abode with him will we make.
He that loveth me not
DOTH NOT KEEP MY WORD;
And the word which ye hear is not mine,
But the Father’s who sent me.
These things have I spoken unto you,
With you abiding;
But the Advocate,
The Holy Spirit, which the Father will send in my name
Will teach you all things.
And will put you in mind of all things which I told you.

27 Peace I leave with you, my own peace I give unto you:
Not as the world giveth give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.

28 Ye heard that I said unto you, I go my way, and I come unto you:
Had ye loved me ye would have rejoiced, that I am going unto the Father.
For the Father is greater than I.

29 But I will come to you. Before it cometh to pass, that whosoever it shall come to pass, ye may believe.

30 No longer many things will I speak with you:
For the world's ruler is coming, and in me hath nothing.

31 But that the world may get to know that I love the Father, and just as the Father hath given me commandment, so do I.

Be rousing yourselves! Let us be leading on from hence.

15 I am the real vine, and my Father is the husbandman: Every branch in me that beareth not fruit he taketh it away:
And every one that beareth fruit he pruneth it, that it may bear.

3 Already, ye are pure because of the word which I have spoken unto you: Abide in me, and I in you.

4 Just as the branch cannot be bearing fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine:
So neither ye except in me ye abide.

5 I am the vine: Ye are the branches.
He that abideth in me and I in him, the same beareth much fruit; Because apart from me ye can bring forth nothing.

6 If one abide not in me he is cast out as the branch, and withered, and they gather them, and into fire they cast them, and they are burned.

7 If ye abide in me, and my sayings ye abide:
Whosoever ye may be desiring ask! And it shall be brought to pass for you.

8 Herein was my Father glorified, that much fruit ye should bear, and become my disciples.

9 Just as the Father loved me I also loved you:

To keep my commandments ye abide in my love,
I shall abide in your love, just as I abide in your love,
And abide in his love.

11 These things have I spoken unto you, that my own joy may be in you, and your joy may be made full.

12 This is my own commandment, that ye be loving one another, just as I loved you.

13 Greater love hath no one than this, that one should lay down his life for his friends.

14 Ye are friends of mine, if ye be doing that which I am commanding you.

15 No longer do I call you servants, but I have called you friends, because all things which I heard from my Father I made known unto you.

16 Not ye, but I chose you, and placed you, that ye should go your way and bear fruit:
And your fruit should abide.

17 These things I command you, that ye be loving one another.

18 If the world is hating you, ye are getting to know that before you it hath hated.

19 If of the world ye had been of the world, had been fond:
But because of the world ye are not, on the contrary chose you out of the world:
Therefore the world doth hate you.

20 Remember the word which I spoke unto you:
A servant is not greater than his lord.

21 But all these things will they do unto you, on account of my name, because they know not him that sent me.

22 Had I not come and spoken unto you: Sin had they none:
But now have they no excuse for their sin.

23 He that hateth me hateth my Father also.

24 Had I not done among them the works which no other had done: Sin had they none;

a Or; "vinedresser." b Chap. xiv. 13.
 Chap. xiii. 10.
 c Chap. xii. 10.
 d Mt. x. 24; chap. xiii. 1C.
 e Chap. xii. 15.
 f Chap. ix. 41.
But now have they, both seen and hated me and my Father.

25 But that the word which in their law is written, might be fulfilled—

They hated me without cause.*

26 Whosoever the Advocate shall come, whom I will send unto you from the Father,

The Spirit of truth, which from the Father cometh forth—

He will bear witness concerning me; and do ye also bear witness.

Because from the beginning ye are with me.

16 These things I have spoken unto you, that ye may not be caused to stumble:

Excommunicants from the synagogue will they make you;

Nay! there cometh an hour,

That every one who killeth you shall think to be rendering a divine service unto God;

And these things will they do,

Because they got to know, neither the Father nor me.

But these things I have told you—

That whensoever their hour shall come—

Ye may remember, that thereof I told you.*

These things I however, I told you not, from the beginning,

Because I was with you;

But now I go my way unto him that sent me,

And not one from among you questioneth me—

Whither goest thou?

But because these things I have told you—

Sorrow hath filled your heart.

But I, the truth, am telling you—

It is profitable for you that I depart; for if I should not depart—

The Advocate shall in nowise come unto you,—

But if I go—

I will send him unto you.

And having come—

He will reprove the world—

Concerning sin,

And concerning righteousness,

And concerning judgment:

Concerning sin, indeed—

Because they are not believing on me;

But concerning righteousness—

Because unto the Father: I go my way, and no longer do ye behold me;

And concerning judgment—

Because the ruler of this world hath been judged.†

Yet many things have I unto you to say,

But ye cannot bear them just now;

Howbeit, as soon as he hath come—

The Spirit of truth—

He will guide you into all truth; for he will not speak from himself, but whatsoever he shall hear he will speak,

And the coming things will he announce unto you.

He shall glorify me;

For the things of mine shall he receive, and announce unto you.

All things whatsoever the Father hath are my own;

Therefore said I—

Of mine shall he receive, and announce unto you.

A little while and no longer ye behold me;

And again a little while and ye shall see me.

Some of his disciples, therefore, said one to another—

What is this which he is saying to us—

A little while and ye behold me not, and again a little while and ye shall see me;

And—

Because I go my way unto the Father!

They were saying therefore—

What is this which he saith:— A little while?

We know not what he is saying.

Jesus took note that they were wishing to question him, and said unto them—

Concerning this: are ye enquiring one with another:—

Because I said:—

A little while and ye behold me not, and again a little while and ye shall see me?

Verily, verily I say unto you—

Ye shall weep and lament, but the world shall rejoice:

Ye shall be grieved, but your grief shall be turned.

A woman as soon as she is about to bring forth—

Hath grief, because her hour hath come;

But as soon as she hath given birth to the child—

No longer remembereth she the anguish.

By reason of the joy, that a human being into the world hath been born.

And ye therefore, now indeed have grief;
But |again| will I see you,  
And your heart shall rejoice,—  
And |your joy| no one shall force from you.
23 And |in that day| shall ye request me |nothing|:
24 Verily, verily I say unto you—  
<Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father>  
He will give you |in my name|.
25 Until even now ye have asked nothing in my name:
26 Be asking, and ye shall receive,—  
That |your joy| may be made full.
27 These things |in similitudes| have I spoken unto you:
28 There cometh an hour,  
When |no longer in similitudes| will I speak unto you,
29 But |openly, concerning the Father| will I tell you.
30 <In that day>  
|In my name| shall ye ask:
31 And I say not that |I| will request the Father for you;
32 For |the Father himself| dearly loveth you,  
Because |ye| have dearly loved me,
33 And believed that |I| |from the Father| came forth:
34 I came forth out of the Father,  
And have come into the world,—  
|Again| I leave the world,  
And go |unto the Father|.
35 His disciples say—
36 See! |now| openly art thou speaking,  
And |not a single similitude| art thou using:
37 |Now| we know, that thou knowest all things,  
And hast |no need| that one be questioning thee.
38 Hereby do we believe,  
|That| |from God| thou comest forth.
39 Jesus answered them—
40 As yet |ye believe:
41 Lo! there cometh an hour, and hath come,  
That ye should be scattered, |each| unto his own home;  
And |me|, alone should leave;—  
And yet I am not |alone|.
42 But |the Father| is |with me|.
43 These things have I spoken unto you,
44 That |in me| ye may have |peace|:
45 In the world| ye have |tribulation|;  
But be taking courage,—  
I| have overcome the world.

§ 23. Jesus prays for His Disciples.

17 |These things| spake Jesus, and |lifting up his eyes unto heaven| said:—
Father! The hour is come!  
Glory thy Son,
That |the Son| may glorify |thee|.

2 Even as thou gavest him authority over all flesh,
That <as touching whatsoever thou hast given him>  
He might give unto them |life age-abiding|.
3 And |this| is the age-abiding life,
That they get to know thee, |the only real God|,
And him whom thou didst send, |Jesus Christ|.
4 |I| glorified thee on the earth,  
|The work| finishing, which thou hast given me that I should do.
5 And now I glorify me—|thou, Father|,
With thyself, with the glory which I had  
before the world's existence, |with thee|.
6 I manifested thy name, unto the men whom thou gavest me out of the world:
|Thine| they were,  
And |to me| thou gavest them,
And |thy word| have they kept:
7 |Now| have they come to know,
That |all things, as many as thou gavest me| are |from thee|;
8 And |the declarations which thou gavest me| have I given them,  
And |they| received them, and came to know in truth,
That |from thee| came I forth,—  
And they believed
That |thou| didst send me forth.
9 |I| concerning them make request:  
Not |concerning the world| do I make request,
But concerning them whom thou hast given me,  
Because |thine| they are,—  
And |all my possessions| are |thine|,
And |thine possessions| mine,  
And I have been glorified in them.
10 And |no longer| am I in the world,  
And |they| are |in the world|,—  
And |I| |unto thee| am coming.

Holy Father!
Keep them in thy name which thou hast given me,
That they may be one, as |we|.
12 |When I was with them|  
|I| kept them in thy name which thou hast given me,—  
And I kept watch,
And none from among them went to destruction,—
Save the son of destruction,
That |the Scripture| might be fulfilled.
13 But |now| |unto thee| am I coming;
And |these things| am I speaking in the world,

* Is. lxvi. 14.  + Or: "question me as to nothing."
* Or: "foresight."  + Or: "Age-abiding."
* Or: "am.
1 Jn. v. 19.  + Or (WHE). "these."
* Or: "beside."  + Ver. 22.
* Chap. xvi. 15.
That they may have my own joy fulfilled in themselves.

14 "I," have given them thy word,
And [the world] hated them,
Because they are not of the world—
Even as [I] am not of the world.

15 I request not, that thou wouldst take them out of the world,
But that thou wouldst keep them out of the evil:
Of the world [they are not],
Even as [I] am not of the world.

17 Hallow them in the truth:
Thine own word is [truth].

18 <Even as thou didst send me forth into the world—
[I] also send them forth into the world;—
And [on their behalf] [I,]
[that they also] may have become hallowed in truth.

<Not however concerning these alone'> do I make request,
But [concerning them also who believe]
through their word [on me];

21 That they [all] may be [one],—
Even as [thou] Father, in me,
And [I] in thee,—
That [they also] [in us] may be;—
That [the world] may believe that [thou] didst send me forth.

22 And [I] <the glory which thou hast given to me> have given to them,
That they may be one,
Even as [we are] [one],—

23 [I] in them' and [thou] in me';
That they may have been perfected into one,—
That the world may get to know,
That [thou] didst send me forth, and didst love them even as thou didst love [me].

24 Father!
<As touching that which thou hast given me> I desire—
That [where [I] am]
[they also] may be [with me],
That they may behold my own glory which thou hast given me,—
Because thou lovest me, before the foundation of the world.

26 Righteous Father!
And so [the world] came not to know thee;
But [I] came to know thee,
And [these] came to know
That [thou] didst send me forth:—

26 And I made known unto them thy name, and will make known,
That [the love wherewith thou lovedst me]
[In them] may be,
And [I] in them.

§ 24. Jesus arrested and taken before the High-priest.
Peter's Denial. Mt. xxvi. 47-75; Mk. xiv. 43-72; Lu. xxii. 47-71.

18 "Having said these' things a Jesus went out, with his disciples, across the winter torrent of the Kedron, b where was a garden,— into which he entered, [he] and his disciples.

2 Now [Judas also] who was delivering him up, knew' the place; because [of] had been gathered there, with his disciples. 3 [Judas] therefore <receiving the band, and officers [from among the High-priests [and [from among] the Pharisées]> cometh thither, with lights and torches and weapons. 4 [Jesus] therefore, [knowing all the things coming upon him] went forth, and saith unto them—

7 Whom seek ye?

5 They answered him—
Jesus, the Nazarene.
He saith unto them—
[I] am he.

Now Judas also, who was delivering him up, was standing with them. 6 <When, therefore, he said unto them [I am he] they went backwards, and fell to the ground.

7 Again therefore, he questioned them—
Whom seek ye?
And [they] said—Jesus, the Nazarene.

8 Jesus answered—
I told you [I am he] [If, then, ye seek me'] let these go their way:—

9 that the word might be fulfilled' which he had said—
<As touching them whom thou hast given me> I lost from among them, [not so much as one].

10 [Simon Peter, therefore, having a sword] drew it, and smote the High-priest's servant, and cut off his right ear.
Now the name of the servant was Malchus. 11 Jesus, therefore, said unto Peter—
Thrust the sword into its sheath:—
"The cup which the Father hath given me shall I in anywise not drink it?"

12 [The band, therefore, and the captain, and the officers of the Jews] apprehended Jesus, a and bound him, 12 and led him unto Annas, first; for he was father-in-law of Caiaphas, who was the High-priest of that year. 14 Now Caiaphas was he that gave counsel unto the Jews, that it was profitable for [one's man] to die in behalf of the people. 13 And Simon Peter b was following with Jesus, also another disciple. But [that disciple] was known unto the High-priest, and entered in, with Jesus, into the court of the High-priest; whereas [Peter] remained standing at the door outside. The other disciple, therefore, that was known of the High-priest [went out] and spake

a Or ['WH]; "I," unem- "perfecting," the means; phatic.
b Ver. 11. 4 Vers. 8, 26.
* Observe the method: * Vers. 8, 23.
unto the portress, and brought in Peter. 17 The female servant, therefore, the portress, saith unto Peter—

Art thou also from among the disciples of this man?

He saith—

I am not!

Now the servants and the officers were standing by, having made a coal fire because it was cold; and were warming themselves; and Peter also was with them, standing and warming himself.

11 The High-priest therefore questioned Jesus concerning his disciples, and concerning his teaching. 12 Jesus answered him—

I have spoken unto you in the temple, where all the Jews' gather together; and in secret spake nothing:

Why questionest thou me? question them who have heard, what I spake unto them.

See! these know what I said.

And when these things he had said, one of the officers who was standing by gave a smart blow to Jesus, saying—

Thus answeredst thou the High-priest?

13 Jesus answered him—

If with abuse I spake, bear witness of the abuse;

But if with respect, why smittest thou me?

14 Annas therefore sent him forth, bound, unto Caiphas the High-priest.

15 Now Simon Peter was standing and warming himself. They said, therefore, unto him—

Art thou also from among his disciples?

He denied, and said—

I am not!

16 Saith one from among the servants of the High-priest, being a kinsman of him whose ear Peter cut off,—

Did not I see thee in the garden with him?

17 Again therefore, Peter denied. And straightway, a cock crew.

§ 25. Jesus before Pilate. Mt. xxvii. 1; Mk. xv. 1; Lu. xxiii. 1.

So lead Jesus from Caiphas unto the judgment-hall. Now it was early; and they themselves entered not into the judgment-hall, that they might not be defiled, but might eat the passover. 19 Pilate therefore, went forth outside unto them, and saith—

What accusation bring ye against this man?

They answered and said unto him—

If this one had not been doing mischief, unto thee! had we not delivered him up.

Pilate therefore, said unto them—

Ye take him, and according to your law judge ye him.

The Jews said unto him—

Is it not lawful to kill anyone—

that the word of Jesus might be fulfilled.

which he spake, signifying by what manner of death he was about to die.

Pilate, therefore, entered again into the judgment hall; and addressed Jesus, and said unto him—

Art thou the king of the Jews?

Jesus answered—

If of thyself art thou this thing saying; or did others tell thee concerning me?

Pilate answered—

Am I a Jew? Thine own nation, and the High-priests, delivered thee up unto me!

What hast thou done?

Jesus answered—

My kingdom is not of this world:

If of this world had been my kingdom mine own officers would have been striving, that I should not be delivered up unto the Jews:

But now my kingdom is not from hence.

Pilate, therefore, said unto him—

And yet thou art not a king?

Jesus answered—

Thou sayest, that a king I am—

For these have been born, and for these have come into the world, that I may bear witness unto the truth:

Every one who is of the truth hearkeneth unto my voice.

Pilate saith unto him—

What is truth?

And this sayest thou again, went he out to the Jews, and saith unto them—

I find in him not a single fault!

Howbeit ye have a custom, that I should release unto you one, during the passover—

Are ye minded, then, that I release unto you the king of the Jews?

So they cried aloud again, saying—

Not this man, but Barabbas!

Now Barabbas was a robber.

19 Then Pilate, therefore, took Jesus, and scourged him. And the soldiers plaiting a crown out of thorns, placed it upon his head, and a purple robe cast they about him; and kept coming unto him, and saying—

Joy to thee! O King of the Jews! and were giving unto him smart blows.

And Pilate went forth again outside, and saith unto them—

See! I lead him unto you outside, that ye may take knowledge, that no single fault do I find in him.

Jesus, therefore, came forth outside, wearing the thorn' crown, and the purple' mantle. And he saith unto them—

Lo! the Man!

When, therefore, the High-priests and the officers saw him they cried aloud, saying—

Crucify! Crucify! *

* Chap. xii. 38. Mt. xxvii. 15, 6; Or (WH): "Dost thou say that I am a king?" Mt. xxvii. 26; Mk. xvi. 17. Or (tr): " Thou sayest it, because I am a king."
Pilate saith unto them—

"If ye will take him, and crucify; for I find not in him a fault."

7 The Jews answered him—

"We have a law, and according to the law he ought to die, because he is a pretender, and a blasphemer." But Pilate gave him no answer. Therefore saith unto him—

"Unto me thou dost not speak? Knowest thou not, that [authority] have I to release thee, and [authority] have I to crucify thee?"

11 Jesus answered him—

"Thou knowest that I have not spoken of my own authority; but the chief priests and elders have spoken unto me."

12 For this cause Pilate began seeking to release him; but the Jews cried aloud saying—

"If this man be released, he will make himself the king's enemy."

13 Pilate therefore, having heard these words, led Jesus out, and sat down upon a raised seat, in a place called Pilate's Palace, and in Hebrew, Caiaphas. Now it was the preparation of the passover, and it was about the sixth hour. And he saith unto the Jews—

"See ye your king!"

15 They therefore cried aloud—

"Away! away! Crucify him!"

Pilate saith unto them—

"Your king shall I crucify?"

The high-priests answered—

"We have no king but Caesar!"

17 Then Pilate therefore delivered him up unto them, that he might be crucified.


They took possession, therefore, of Jesus. And with bearing for himself the cross he went forth unto the so-called Skull-place, which is named, in Hebrew, Golgotha; where him they crucified; and with him other two, on this side and on that, and in the midst of Jesus. And Pilate wrote a title also, and placed on the cross; and there was written—

**Jesus, the Nazarene, the King of the Jews.**

20 This title therefore, read many of the Jews, because near was the place to the city where Jesus was crucified; and it was written in Hebrew, in Latin, in Greek. The high-priests of the Jews, therefore, were saying unto Pilate—

Do not do writing the King of the Jews; but that he said, the King of the Jews, I am.

22 Pilate answered—

"What I have written, I have written!"

23 The soldiers therefore, when they had crucified Jesus, took his garments, and made four parts unto each soldier; a part [also the tunic]. Howbeit, the tunic was without seam, from above, woven throughout. They said, therefore, one to another—

"Let us not rend it, but cast lots for it, whose it shall be;—that the Scripture might be fulfilled—" They parted my garments amongst them, and for my vestment they cast lots. Ye see verily the soldiers these things did.

25 And there were standing by the cross of Jesus, his mother, and his mother's sister, Mary the wife of Clopas, and Mary the Magdalene. "Jesus therefore, seeing his mother and the disciple whom he loved, saith unto his mother—

"O woman, see ye thy son!"

27 Afterwards he saith unto the disciple—

"See thy mother! And from that hour, the disciple took her unto his own home."

28 After this Jesus <knowing that all things were done> that the Scripture might be fulfilled, saith—

"I thirst!"

29 A vessel was standing, full of vinegar. <A sponge, therefore, full of the vinegar, put about his mouth> brought they unto his mouth. 30 When therefore he had received the vinegar> Jesus said—

"It is finished!"

and, bowing his head, delivered up his spirit.

31 The Jews therefore, <since it was a preparation>, that the bodies might not remain upon the cross during the Sabbath, for that Sabbath day was great; requested Pilate that their legs might be broken, and they be taken away.

32 The soldiers therefore, came; and of the first, indeed brake the legs, and of the other who was crucified with him; but coming unto Jesus, <when they saw that already he was dead> brake not his legs; but one of the soldiers <with a spear> pierced his side, and there came out, straightway, blood and water;

And he that hath seen hath borne witness; and genuine is his testimony, and he knoweth that he saith what is true, that ye also may believe.

For these things came to pass, that the Scripture might be fulfilled—

"[A bone thereof] shall not be bruised; and again a different Scripture saith—" They shall look unto him whom they pierced."
§ 27. The Burial. Mt. xxvii. 57-61; Mk. xv. 42-47; Lu. xxiii. 50-56.

36 But [after these things] Joseph from Arimathea was a disciple of Jesus, but having kept it secret for fear of the Jews> requested Pilate, that he might take away the body of Jesus; and Pilate gave permission. He came, therefore, and took away his body. 37 There came, moreover, Nicodemus also,—he that came unto him by night at the first,—bearing a roll of myrrh and aloes, about a hundred pounds’ weight. 40 So they received the body of Jesus, and bound it in linen-bandages with the spices,—just as it is a custom with the Jews to prepare for burial.

41 Now there was, in the place where he was crucified,—a garden, and in the garden, an unused tomb, wherein no one had been laid. 42 So that by reason of the preparation of the Jews, because near was the tomb> laid they Jesus.

§ 28. The Resurrection. Jesus appears to his Disciples. Mt. xxviii. 1-10; Mk. xvi. 1-11; Lu. xxiv. 1-12.

20 But on the first day of the week, [Mary the Magdalene] cometh early, while it is yet dark, unto the tomb,—and beheld the stone, already taken away out of the tomb. 2 She ranneth, therefore, and cometh unto Simon Peter, and unto the other disciple whom Jesus dearly loved, and saith unto them—

They have taken away the Lord out of the tomb, and we know not where they have laid him.

3 Peter, therefore, went out, and the other disciple,—and they were going unto the tomb; 4 and the two were running together, and the other disciple> outran Peter, and came first unto the tomb; 5 and stooping aside, beheldeth, lying, the linen-bandages, nevertheless he entered not. 6 So Simon Peter also cometh, following him, and entered into the tomb, and vieweth the linen-bandages lying,—and the napkin, which was upon his head, not with the linen-bandages lying, but apart, folded up into one place. 8 Then entered, therefore, the other disciple also, who had come first unto the tomb, and he saw and believed. 9 For [not yet] knew they the Scripture, that he must needs [from among the dead] arise. 10 The disciples, therefore, departed again, by themselves.

11 Howbeit [Mary] remained standing against the tomb, outside, weeping. So then [as she wept, she stooped aside into the tomb, 12 and beheldeth two messengers, in white garments, sitting, one at the head, and the other at the feet, where had been lying the body of Jesus. 13 And they> said unto her—

Woman! why weepest thou?

She saith unto them—

They have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him.

14 These things saying she turned round, and seeth Jesus standing, and knew not that it was Jesus. 15 Jesus saith unto her—

Woman! why weepest thou? Whom seekest thou?

She> supposing he was the gardener> saith unto him—

Sir! if thou hast borne him hence> tell me where thou hast laid him; and I will take him away.

16 Jesus saith unto her—

Mary!

She> turning saith unto him, in Hebrew—

Rabboni! which meaneth [Teacher].

17 Jesus saith unto her—

Be not detaining me, for not yet have I ascended unto the Father; But be going unto my disciples, and say unto them—

I am ascending unto my Father and your Father, and my God and your God.

18 Mary the Magdalene cometh, bringing tidings unto the disciples—

I have seen the Lord!

and that these things he had said unto her.

19 [It being late, therefore, on that day, the first of the week,—and [the doors] having been made fast where the disciples were, for fear of the Jews] Jesus came, and stood in the midst, and saith unto them—

Peace be unto you!

20 and [this] saying he pointed out both his hands and his side unto them. The disciples, therefore, rejoiced, seeing the Lord.

21 Jesus, therefore, said unto them [again]—

Peace be unto you!

[Just as [my Father] sent me forth>

I, also, send you’.]

22 And [this] saying, he breathed strongly, and saith unto them—

Receive ye Holy Spirit—

23 [Whosoever sins ye shall remit>

They are remitted unto them,]

24 [Whosoever ye shall retain>

They are retained.]

25 But [Thomas, one of the twelve, the one called Didymus] was not with them when Jesus came. 27 The other disciples, therefore, were saying unto him—

We have seen the Lord!

But [he] said unto them—

[Except I see | in his hands| the print of the nails, and press my finger into the print of the nails, and press my hand into his side> in nowise will I believe.]

26 And [eight days after> his disciples again> were within, and Thomas with them. Jesus cometh—the doors having been made fast—and stood in the midst, and said—

Peace be unto you!
Then saith he unto Thomas—
Reach thy finger hither, and see my hands, and reach thy hand, and press into my side, and become not disbelieving, but believing.

Thomas answered, and said unto him—
My Lord, and my God!

Jesus saith unto him—
Because thou hast seen me hast thou believed? [Happy] they that have not seen, and yet have believed.

Many other signs doubtless did Jesus in presence of the disciples, which are not written in this book; but these are written, that ye may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye may have life in his name.

§ 29. Manifestation at the Lake of Tiberias.

After these things Jesus manifested himself again unto the disciples, by the sea of Tiberias; and manifested himself again:

There were together, Simon Peter, and Thomas, who was called Didymus, and Nathaniel, who was from Cana of Galilee, and the sons of Zebedee, and [two other] of his disciples.

Simon Peter saith unto them—
I go fishing!
They say unto him—
We also go with thee!
They went out, and got up into the boat, and [during that] night they caught nothing.

But <morning by this time drawing on> Jesus stood upon the beach; [nevertheless] the disciples knew not that it was Jesus.

Jesus, therefore saith unto them—
Children! perhaps ye have nothing to eat?
They answered him—
No.

And [he] said unto them—
Cast the net on the right side of the boat, and ye shall find.
They cast therefore, and [no longer] were they able to draw it, for the multitude of the fishes.

That disciple, therefore, whom Jesus loved, saith unto Peter—
It is the Lord!
Simon Peter therefore saith, hearing that it was the Lord, girded about him [his upper garment,]—for he was naked, and cast himself into the sea; but [the other disciples] came by the little boat,—for they were not farther from the land than about two hundred cubits off, dragging the net of fishes; So when they got out upon the land they beheld a coal fire lying, and fish lying over, and bread.

Jesus saith unto them—
Bring of the fish which ye caught just now.
Simon Peter therefore, went on board, and drew the net on to the land,—full of large fishes, a hundred and fifty-three; and [though they were so many] the net was not rent.

Jesus saith unto them—
Come! break your fast.

Not one of the disciples was venturing to ask him—
Who art thou? knowing that it was the Lord.

Jesus cometh, and taketh the bread, and giveth unto them; and the fish [in like manner].

This already is the third time Jesus was manifested unto the disciples, after he was raised from among the dead.

§ 30. Peter restored to his Apostleship. Conclusion.

<When, therefore, they had broken their fast> Jesus saith unto Simon Peter—
Simon, son of John! lovest thou me more than these?

He saith unto him—
Yea, Lord! [thou] knowest that I am fond of thee,

He saith unto him—
Be feeding my lambs.

He saith unto him—
Simon, son of John! [the third time]—
Art thou fond of me?

Peter was grieved, that he said unto him [the third time]—Art thou fond of me? and he said unto him—
Lord! [all things] thou knowest: thou perceivest that I am fond of thee.

Jesus saith unto him—
Be looking after my sheep.

He saith unto him—
Lord! I [this] saith, saith unto me—
Verily, verily I say unto thee—
When thou wast younger thou usedst to gird thyself, and to walk whither thou didst choose;
But when thou shalt become aged thou shalt stretch out thy hands, and another shall gird thee, and bear thee [whither thou dost not choose].

Now [this] he said, signifying by what manner of death he should glorify God. And having said this he saith unto him—
Be following me.

Peter, turning about, beheldeth the disciple whom Jesus loved, following,—who also reclined during the supper upon his breast, and said—Lord, who is it that is delivering thee up?

Peter, therefore, seeing [this], saith unto Jesus—
Lord! and [this] one, what?

Jesus saith unto him—

Gr. ἀγαθὴ. ἀθαν. Or (WH): simply
Or: ἀφθονια. "sheep"—probes.
Or: ἄλεως. "lamb"—probetes.
Mi: "lambings" = "dear" 2 P. 1. 14.
Mi: "was loving," or
Mi: "dear sheep"—probes.
JOHN XXI. 23—25. [VII. 53; VIII. 1—11.] ACTS I. 1—10. 119

<If I will that [he, remain until I come>
what is that to thee?
[Thou] be following me,”
23 This’ word, therefore, went forth unto the brethren, that [that disciple] should not die. Howbeit, Jesus did not tell him, he should not die; but <If I will that [he, remain until I come> what is that to thee?
24 This is the disciple who beareth witness concerning these things, and who hath written these things; and we know that [true] is [his witness].
25 Now there are many other things also which Jesus did, which, indeed, <if they were to be written one by one> not even the world itself; I suppose, would contain [the books which must be written].

A SECTION CONCERNING AN ADULTERESS.
23 And they went, each unto his own house; 8 but [Jesus] went unto the Mount of Olives.
2 And [early in the morning] again came he into the temple, [and all the people were coming unto him]; and, sitting down, he began to teach them.
3 And the scribes and the pharisees bring a woman, caught [in adultery]; and [setting her in the midst] they say unto him—

Teacher! this woman hath been caught in the very’ act’ of committing adultery!
5 Now [in the law, Moses] unto us gave command to stone [such as these]. What, then, dost thou say?*
6 [This] however, they were saying, by way of testing him,—that they might have whereof to accuse him]. But [Jesus] stooping down [with his finger] wrote in the ground. ? [When, however, they still continued questioning him]—he lifted himself up and said [unto them]—
7 [Helo of you] that is without sin] let him first cast at her a stone; and [again’ stooping down] he wrote in the ground.
8 And [they who heard] began to go out, one by one, from the elders,—and he was left [alone]; [the woman also being in the midst].
9 And lifting himself up, Jesus said unto her—Woman, where are they? hath [no one] condemned thee?
10 And [she] said—No one, Sir! And Jesus said—Neither do I condemn thee,—be going thy way:
Henceforth be sinning [no more].]
* Or add (WH): “concerning her.”

ACTS OF APOSTLES.

§ 1. The Prologue: Jesus appears unto his Disciples, gives them charge, and ascends.

1 The first* narrative* indeed, made I, concerning all things, O Theophilus, which Jesus [began] both to do and teach,—until the day when <having given command unto the apostles, whom [through Holy Spirit] he had chosen> he was taken up; 3 unto whom he also presented himself alive, 3 after he had suffered, by many sure tokens, [throughout forty days] making himself visible unto them, and speaking the things concerning the kingdom of God.* 4 And [being in company with them] he charged them, from Jerusalem 4 not to absent themselves, but—

To abide around the promise of the Father which ye have heard of me,

Because [John] indeed, immersed with water;

But [ye, in Holy Spirit] shall be immersed,—* After not’ many’ or these days.

6 They therefore, having come together, began to question him, saying—Lord! art thou [at this time] duly establishing the kingdom unto Israel?
7 He said unto them—It is [not yours] to get to know times or seasons which [the Father] hath put in his own authority;

But ye shall receive power, when the Holy Spirit cometh upon you, and ye shall be my witnesses, both in Jerusalem and [in] all Judaea and Samaria, and as far as the uttermost part of the land.*

9 And having said these things [as they were beholding] he was lifted up, and a cloud caught him away from their eyes.* 10 And <while they were looking steadfastly into heaven> then lo! [two men] had

* Lu. 1. 1.
* Mt. xxvii. 17; Mk. xvi.
* Lu. xxiv. 31, 38; Jn. xx. 26; xxii. 49.
* Ver. 6; chap. viii. 12; xiv.
* 22; xiv. 1; xx. 29; xxvii.; 23, 31; Ap: “Kingdom.”
* Lu. xxiv. 49.

* Mt. iii. 11 f.; Jn. 1. 33;
* Or: “earth.”
* chap. xi. 16; 1 Co. xii. 13.
* Mt. xvi. 19; Lu. xxiv. 51.
taken their stand beside them, in white garments,— who also said—
Men of Galilee! why stand ye looking into heaven!?

["This Jesus, who hath been taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye yourselves have gazed upon him going into heaven."]

§ 2. The Disciples return to Jerusalem.

["Then they returned to Jerusalem, from a mountain called Olivet, which is nigh unto Jerusalem, a Sabbath day's journey."]

["And when they had entered, into the upper-story, went they up, where remained behind—both Peter and John and James and Andrew, Philip and Thomas, Bartholomew and Matthew, James the son of Alphaeus and Simon the zealot, and Judas the son of James. [These all] were giving constant attention, with one accord, unto the prayer, with [certain] women, and Mary the mother of Jesus, and with his brethren."]

§ 3. Speech of Peter, and Choice of Matthias.

["And in these days Peter, standing up in the midst of the brethren, said,— and there was a multitude of names, of one accord, about a hundred and twenty,—

Brethren! It was [needful] for the Scripture [to be fulfilled] which the Holy Spirit spake beforehand, through the mouth of David, concerning Judas,—who became guide unto them who apprehended Jesus; for that he had come to be reckoned among us, and obtained the lot of this ministry.—

"This man therefore had possessed himself of a field out of the reward of unrighteousness,—and [falling headlong] burst asunder in the midst, and forth [gushed] all his bowels; and it became [known] unto all— who were dwelling in Jerusalem, so that that field was called, in their language, Akeldama, that is, Field of Blood.—

For it is written in the [Book of Psalms:

Let his encampment become desolate, And let there be none to dwell therein! 14

And—

[His overseership let a different man take! 15

It is [needful] then that <of the men who companied with us> during all the time in which the Lord Jesus came in and went out over us, 16 beginning from the immersion by John until the day when he was taken up from us> that [as] witness of his resurrection, along with us, should [one of these] become.

23 And they appointed two,—Joseph, called Barabbas, who was surnamed Justus, and Matthias.

24 And praying, they said—

Thou Lord! observer of the hearts of all men! Shew forth whom thou hast chosen,—

[Of these two] [one]—

25 To take the place of this ministry and apostleship,

From which Judas went aside, to go his way unto his own place.

26 And they gave lots for them; and the lot fell upon Matthias, and he was numbered with the eleven apostles.

§ 4. The Day of Pentecost.

2 And [when the day of pentecost was filling up] the [number of days] they were all together with one intent;— 3 when there came, suddenly, out of heaven, a sound, just as of a mighty rushing wind,—and it filled all the house where they were sitting; 4 and there appeared unto them—parting asunder—tongues, like as of fire, and it sat upon each one of them; 5 and they were all filled with Holy Spirit, and began to be speaking with other kinds of tongues, just as [the Spirit] was giving unto them to be sounding forth.

6 Now there were in Jerusalem, sojourning Jews, reverent men, from every nation, who were under heaven; 7 and [this sound occurring] the throng came together, and was thrown into confusion, because each one severally heard in his own language, them who were speaking; 8 yea, they were beside themselves, and did marvel, saying—

Lo! are not all these who are speaking—

[Galileans]?

6 How then do we hear, each one in our own language in which we were born? 7 <Parthians and Medes and Elamites, and those dwelling in Mesopotamia, Judea also and Cappadocia, Pontus and Asia, <Phrygia also and Pamphylia, Egypt and the parts of the Libya that is towards Cyrene, and the sojourning Jews,—both Jews and proselytes, Creteans and Arabians: we do hear them speaking, in our own tongues, the magnificient things of God.

But they were all beside themselves, and were utterly at a loss, saying [one to another]—

What doth this please to be?

12 while [others] in mockery were saying—

[With sweet wine] are they drunken!

14 But [taking his stand] Peter, with the eleven lifted up his voice, and sounded out unto them—

Ye men of Judea, and all ye who are sojourning in Jerusalem!

Let [this] unto you be [known], And give ear unto my declarations;—

13 For not, as [ye] suppose, are these men drunken, for it is the third hour of the day;—

16 But [this] is that which hath been spoken through the prophet Joel—

And it shall be, in the last days, saith God, I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh;

And your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, And your young men shall see visions, And your elders shall dream,—

17

a Lev. xxiii. 15-21; Deu. 5. b Or: "one." c Or: "one." xvi. 9-12. d Joel ii. 28-32.
ACTS II. 18—47; III. 1—3.

18 And even upon my men-servants and upon my maid-servants.
In those days I will pour out of my Spirit, And they shall prophesy;
And I will set forth wonders in the heavens above,
And signs upon the earth beneath,—
Blood, and fire, and vapour of smoke:
The sun shall be turned into darkness,
And the moon into blood,—
Before the coming of the day of the Lord, the great and manifest day;
And it shall be—
Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved.\(^a\)

22 Ye men of Israel! hear these words:—
Jesus the Nazarene, a man pointed out in God unto you by mighty works and wonders and signs, which God did through him in your midst, just as ye yourselves know—
The same, by the marked-out counsel and foreknowledge of God given up:—through the hands of lawless men suspending ye alew.\(^b\)
Whom God raised up, loosing the pangs of death, inasmuch as it was not possible for him to continue held fast by it.\(^c\)
For saith concerning him—
I foresaw the Lord, before me, continually,
Because he is on my right hand, that I may not be shaken;
For this reason was my heart made glad,
And my tongue exulted,—
Yea further, even my flesh shall encamp on hope:
Because thou wilt not abandon my soul unto hades,
Neither wilt thou give thy angels charge of my life.
Thou wilt make me full of gladness with thy countenance.\(^b\)

Brethren! it is allowable to say with freedom of speech unto you, concerning the patriarch David,—That he both died, and was buried, and [his tomb] is among us until this day.

26 Being then a prophet, and knowing that with an oath God had sworn unto him of the fruit of his loins, to set on his throne;
with foresight spake he concerning the resurrection of the Christ—
That neither was he abandoned unto hades,
Nor did his flesh see corruption.\(^b\)

27 The same Jesus hath God raised up, whereof we are witnesses!
By the right hand of God therefore, having been exalted.
Also the promise of the Holy Spirit, having received from the Father. He hath poured out this which yourselves do see and hear.

31 For [David] hath not ascended\(^a\) into the heavens; but he saith himself—
Said the Lord unto my Lord, Sit thou at my right hand,
Until I make thy footstool.\(^b\)

32 Assuredly then, let all the house of Israel know:
That both Lord and Christ hath God made him,
Even the same Jesus whom ye crucified!
And when they heard this, they were pricked to the heart, and said unto Peter and the rest of the apostles—
What are we to do, brethren?\(^c\)
And Peter [said] unto them—Repent ye,
And let each one of you be immersed, in the name of Jesus Christ, into the remission of your sins,—
And ye shall receive the free-gift of the Holy Spirit;
For unto you I am the promise,
And unto your children,—
And unto all them who are afar off:
As many soever as the Lord our God shall call unto him.\(^c\)

And with many different words, bare he full witness, and went on exhorting them saying—
Be saved from this perverse generation!
They, therefore, who welcomed his word were immersed; and there were added, on that day, about three thousand souls.\(^b\)
And they went on to give constant attention—
Unto the teaching of the apostles,
And unto the fellowship,
Unto the breaking of bread,
And unto the prayers.
And there came, on every soul, [fear,\(^d\) and many wonders and signs], through means of the apostles were coming to pass.\(^d\)
And all who believed, [with one accord] began to hold all things common; and [their possessions and goods] were they selling and distributing them unto all [in so far as anyone had need].\(^d\)
And [daily giving attendance with one intent in the temple, and [at home] breaking bread] they were partaking of food with exultation and singleness of heart;\(^d\) praising God, and having favour with all the people. And the Lord was adding them who were being saved [daily] together.

§ 5. The Lame Man Healed.

3 Now [Peter and John] were going up into the temple, for the hour of prayer—the ninth; and a certain man who had been lame from his mother's womb was being carried,—whom they used to lay daily at the door of the temple—the [door] called Beautiful, that he might ask alms of them who were entering into the temple:
who [seeing Peter and John about to enter into

---

\(^a\) Or: "ascended not."  
\(^b\) Ps. cxvii. 11.  
\(^c\) Ps. xx. 13.  
\(^d\) Or: "reverence."
the temple>, was requesting to receive an alms. But Peter looking steadfastly at him—

with John—said:

Look on us!

And [he] gave heed unto them, expecting to receive something from them. But Peter said—

"Silver and gold I have none, but what I have I will give you."

In the name of Jesus Christ the Nazarene>

Walk:

And laying hold of him by the right hand, he raised him up; and instantly were his feet and ankles strengthened; and leaping forward he stood, and walked, and entered with them into the temple, walking and leaping, and praising God. And all the people saw him, walking and praising God; and they began to recognise him, that [the same] who [for the alms] used to sit at the Beautiful Gate of the temple—; and they were filled with amazement at what had happened unto him. And he held fast Peter and John— all the people ran together unto them, in the portico which was called Solomon's,—greatly amazed. And Peter, seeing it, made answer unto the people:

Ye men of Israel! Why marvel ye at this man? Or why consider ye these things? Why are ye intently looking, as though by our own power or godliness we had made him walk?

Hath glorified his servant Jesus— Whom [ye] indeed, delivered up and denied to Pilate's face.

When he had adjured him to deny him—; But ye denied the Holy and Righteous One,

And claimed that was a murderer, to be granted you;

But the Prince of Life ye slew— Whom [God] raised from among the dead, whereof [we] are witnesses.

And by the faith of his name Unto this man whom ye see and know hath his name given strength—

Yea, the faith which is through him; hath given unto him this perfect soundness, over against you all!

And now your brethren, I know that by way of ignorance ye acted,—

Just as even your rulers.

Howbeit [God]:—

<what things he had before declared, through the mouth of all the prophets, for his Christ to suffer:—

—did thus fulfill!

Repent ye, therefore, and turn,—unto the blotting out of your sins; To the end that, in that case, there may come

a Exo. iii. 6. b Is. lii. 13, 15.

seasons of refreshing from the face of the Lord, And he may send forth him who had been fore-appointed for you—

[Christ Jesus]:

Unto whom, indeed, heaven must needs give welcome, until the times of the due establishment of all things, of which God hath spoken through the mouth of his holy age-past prophets.

Moses, indeed, said—

"A prophet? [unto you] shall the Lord raise up, from among your brethren, like unto me.

Unto him, shall ye hearken, respecting all things, whatsoever he shall speak unto you; And it shall be—

Every soul, whatsoever, which shall not hearken unto that prophet?, Shall be utterly destroyed from among the people.

But, indeed [all the prophets]:—

<From Samuel and those following after, as many as have spoken>

Have even announced these days. Ye are the sons of the prophets, and of the covenant which God covenanted unto your fathers, saying unto Abraham—

And in thy seed shall be blessed. All the families of the ground:

Unto you, first— God.

Having raised up his Servant— Hath sent him forth, ready to bless you. When ye are turning away, each one, from your wickednesses.

§ 6. The Arrest of Peter and John.

But [as they were speaking] unto the people of the High-priests and the Captain of the temple and the Sadducees, came upon them, being tired out because of their teaching the people, and announcing [in Jesus] the resurrection from among the dead; and they thrust on them their hands, and put them in custody for the morrow, for it was evening [already].

Howbeit [to many of them that heard the word] believed; and the number of the men became about five thousand.

And it came to pass, upon the morrow, that there were gathered together of them, the rulers and the elders and the scribes, in Jerusalem; also Annas, the high-priest, and Caiaphas, and John, and Alexander, and as many as were of high-priestly descent; and setting them in the midst they began to enquire—

In what manner of power, or in what manner of name; did ye [all] do this?

Then Peter, filled with Holy Spirit, said unto them—

Ye rulers of the people, and elders!

If [we] this day, are to be examined for doing good to a sick man,—

In whom [this] man hath been made well;

Deut. xxviii. 15, 18, 19; cp. Gen. xvii. 3; xxii. 18. Lev. xxiii. 29. Or [WH]: "our." 4 Or [WH]: "the priests."
ACTS IV. 10—37: V. 1—3.

10 Be it known unto you all, and unto all the people of Israel:
That in the name of Jesus Christ the Nazarene, whom ye crucified,
Whom God raised from among the dead,
In him doth this man stand by, in your presence, whole.

11 This is the stone, set at nought by you the builders,
Which became the head of the corner;
And there is no other name under heaven, which hath been set forth among men,
In which we must needs be saved.

12 And looking at Peter's boldness of speech, and John's, and having discovered that they were unlettered and obscure men: they began to marvel, recognizing them also, that they had been with Jesus;

13 Howbeit, ordering them to go forth outside the high-council, they began to confer one with another, saying—
What are we to do with these men?
For, indeed, <that a notable sign hath come to pass through their means; unto all> who are dwelling in Jerusalem is manifest, and we cannot deny [it]!

17 Nevertheless <lest it further spread abroad among the people> let us charge them with threats, to be no more speaking upon this name. <to any soul of man.>

18 And calling them, they gave them the sweeping charge,—Not to be sounding aloud nor even to be teaching upon the name of Jesus.

19 But Peter and John answering said unto them—
<Whether it be right> in presence of God
 Unto you to be hearkening rather than unto God? Judge!

20 For <we cannot> but speaking the things which we have seen and heard.

21 [They] however, further charging them with threats, let them go, finding nothing as to how they might chastise them on account of the people; because all were glorifying God that had come to pass;—

§ 7. The Apostles Triumphant.

22 But when they had been let go they came unto their own friends, and told as many things as unto them: the High-priests and Elders had said. And [they], having heard, with one accord uplifted a voice unto God, and said—
O Sovereign! art he that made the heaven, and the

earth, and the sea, and all things that are therein:

23 Who <by our father, through means of the Holy Spirit, even by the mouth of David thy servant> said—
Unto what end did nations rage,
And peoples busy themselves with empty things?

25 The kings of the earth stationed themselves,
And the rulers were gathered together,
with one intent,
Against the Lord,
And against his Christ.

27 For they were gathered together, of a truth, in this city, against thy holy servant Jesus, whom thou hast anointed, both Herod, and Pontius Pilate, with them of the nations, and peoples of Israel;—
to do whatsoever thy hand and thy counsel marked out beforehand to come to pass.

<As to the present things>, then, O Lord,—
Look upon their threats, and grant unto thy servants with all freedom of utterance to be speaking thy word, by stretching forth thy hand for healing, and by the coming to pass of both signs and wonders through the name of thy holy servant Jesus.

31 And when they had made supplication the place was shaken in which they were gathered together, and they were filled, one and all, with the Holy Spirit, and began speaking the word of God with freedom of utterance.

32 And the throng of them that believed had one heart and soul, and not so much as one was saying that sought of his goods was his own, but they had all things common. And with great power were the apostles giving forth their witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus; great favour also was upon them all.

33 For there was not so much as anyone lacking among them; for as many as were possessors of lands or houses sold them, and brought the money, and laid it at the feet of the Apostles, while on the other hand they were distributing unto each one, in so far as any one had need.

34 And Joseph, who had been named Barnabas, by the Apostles, which is to be translated Son of Exhortation, a Levite, a Cyprian by nation> having a field sold it, and brought the money, and laid it at the feet of the Apostles.

§ 8. Ananias and Sapphira.

5 But <a certain man, Ananias by name, with Sapphira his wife> sold a possession, and kept back part of the price, his wife also being privy to it; and bringing a certain part at the feet of the Apostles, he laid it. But Peter said—

Ananias! wherefore did Satan fill thy heart, that thou shouldst deal falsely with the

Exo. xx. 11; Ps. cxlv. 6. * Or: "Anointed One." Ps. ii. 1, 2.
Holy Spirit, and keep back part of the price of the field?

4 [While it remained] was it not [as thine own; it remained?] and [when sold; was it not [in thine own' authority] that it still continued? Why was it that thou didst contrive in thy heart this deed?

Thou hast not dealt falsely [with men] but [with God].

5 And [as Ananias heard these words] he fell, and expired. And there came great fear upon all' that heard; [but the young men [rising up] wrapped him about, and, bearing him forth, buried him. 7 <And it came to pass, after about three' hours' interval> that his wife [not knowing what had happened] came in. 8 And Peter began to say unto her—

Tell me! was it [for so much] ye gave up [the field]?

And [she] said—

Yes! for so much.

9 And [Peter] [said] unto her—

Why was it agreed [by you] to put to the proof the Spirit of the Lord? Lo! [the feet of them that have buried thy husband] are at the door, and they shall bring thee forth.

10 And she fell instantly at his feet, and expired. And the young men [coming in] found her dead; and, bearing her forth, they buried her with her husband. 11 And there came great fear upon the whole' assembly, and upon all' them that heard these things.


12 And [through the hands of the Apostles] were coming to pass many signs and wonders among the people; and they were all with one accord in the portico of Solomon;—howbeit [of the rest] [no one] durst join himself unto them,—nevertheless the people continued to magnify them; 14 and [the more] were being added [when they believed in the Lord] through both of men and women;—15 so that [even into the broad-ways] were they bringing forth the sick, and laying them on small couches and beds, in order that [if Peter were coming along] [even perchance his shadow] might overshadow some one of them. 16 Moreover even the throng of the cities all round Jerusalem was coming together, bearing sick folk, and such as were harassed by impure spirits,—[who] indeed, were being cured [one and all].

§ 10. The Authorities, foiled, are advised by Gamaliel.

17 But the High-priest [arising], and all' who were with him,—being the sect of the Sadducees,—were filled with jealousy, and thrust their hands upon the Apostles, and put them in a public ward. 19 But [a] messenger of the Lord [by night] opened the doors of the prison; and [leading them out] said—

Be going your way, and [taking your stand]

be speaking, in the temple, unto the people, all' the declarations of this Life.

21 Now [when they heard this] they entered, under the dawn, into the temple, and began teaching. And the High-priest and they who were with him [arriving] called together the high-council, and all' the senate of the sons of Israel; and sent off unto the prison, to have them brought.

22 And [the officers who came to the place] found them not in the prison; and, returning, brought tidings, 25 saying—

'The prison' found we locked with all' safety, and the keepers standing at the doors; but [when we had opened the prison] [inside] found we no one.

24 Now [when both the captain of the temple and the High-priests heard these words] they were utterly at a loss concerning them—what perhaps this might come to. 25 But some one [entering] brought tidings unto them—

Lo! [the men whom ye put in the prison] are in the temple, standing, and teaching the people.

26 Then [the captain with the officers] departing brought them—not with violence,—for they were afraid of the people, lest they should be stoned; 27 but, leading them in, set them in the high-council. And the High-priest questioned them, 28 saying—

[Strictly] did we charge you not to be teaching upon this name; and lo! ye have filled Jerusalem with your teaching, and are minded to bring down upon us' [the blood of this man].

29 But Peter and the Apostles [answering] said—

It is needful [to be yielding obedience] unto God' [rather than unto men]:—

30 [The God of our fathers] hath raised up Jesus,—whom [ye] got into your hands, [suspending him upon a tree];—

31 [Him, as Prince, leader and Saviour] hath God exalted unto his right hand,—to give repentance unto Israel, and remission of sins.

32 And [we] are witnesses of these things,—also the Holy Spirit, which God hath given unto them who are yielding obedience unto him.

33 And [they, when they heard] this, were cut to the heart, and were making up their minds to slay them. 34 But a certain man, rising up in the high-council, by name Gamaliel, a law-teacher honoured by all' the people, gave orders to put the men [outside, for a little].—35 and said unto them—

Men of Israel!

Be taking heed unto yourselves, what ye are about to inflict [upon these men].

36 For [before these' days] there rose up one Theudas, affirming [himself] to be somebody,—unto whom was inclined a number of men, about four hundred; who was slain, and [all as many as had been trusting in him] were disbanded, and came to nothing.

37 [After him] rose up Judas the Galilean, in the days of the enrolling, and drew a people
into revolt after him; and [they] perished, and [all, as many as had trusted in him] were scattered.

20 [Now, therefore] I say unto you—Stand aloof from these men, and let them alone; because [if of men] be this project or this work—it will be overthrown,—20 but if it is [of God] ye will not be able to overthrow them; lest once [even fighters against God] ye be found.

And they were persuaded by him; and [calling unto them] the Apostles; they [with beating] charged them not to be speaking upon the name of Jesus; and let them go.

31 [They], therefore, went rejoicing from the presence of the high-council; in that they had been accounted worthy [in behalf of The Name] to suffer dishonour. 32 And [every] day in the temple, and at home] they ceased not to be teaching, and telling the good news as to the Anointed Jesus.

§ 11. Murrmuring among the Disciples: Seven chosen to minister.

6 But [in these days] [the discples] [multiplying:] there arose a murmuring of the Grecian Jews against the Hebrews, in that [their widows] were being overlooked in the daily ministry.

2 And the Twelve, calling near the throng of the disciples, said—

It doth not seem [right] that [we] forsaking the word of God, should be ministering unto tables.

3 But look out for yourselves, brethren, seven men from among you, who can be well-attested, full of Spirit and wisdom,—whom we will appoint over this need;

4 But [we] unto prayer and unto the ministry of the word] will give constant attention.

5 And the word [was pleasing] in the sight of all the throng; and they selected Stephen, a man full of faith and Holy Spirit, and Philip and Prochorus and Nicanor and Timon and Parmenas and Nicholas, a proselyte of Antioch; 6 whom they set before the Apostles, and [praying] they laid upon them their hands. 7 And [the word of God] went on growing, and the number of the disciples in Jerusalem continued to multiply [exceedingly]; a great multitude of the priests also] were becoming obedient unto the faith.

§ 12. Stephen stirs up Opposition.

8 Now [Stephen] full of favour and power began to do great wonders and signs among the people. 9 But there rose up certain of those out of the synagogue which is called [the synagogue] of them of Libertinum and Cyrene and Alexandria, and certain of them from Cilicia and Asia,—disputing with Stephen; 10 and they could not withstand the wisdom and the Spirit with which he was speaking. 11 [Then] they set on men who were saying—

We have heard him speaking profane things against Moses and God.

12 And they stirred up the people and the elders and the scribes; and [coming upon him] they caught him away, and led him into the high-council. 13 And they set up false witnesses, who said—

[This man] ceaseth not speaking against this holy place and the law; 14 for we have heard him saying—

[This Jesus the Nazarene] will overthrow this place, and will change the customs which [Moses] delivered unto us.

15 And [looking steadfastly at him] all] they who were sitting in the high-council saw his face, as if the face of a messenger.


7 And the High-priest said—

Are these things [so]?

8 And [he] said—

Brethren and fathers, hearken! 9 The God of Glory appeared unto our father Abraham, while he was in Mesopotamia, before he dwelt in Haran, and said unto him—

Get thee forth, out of thy land, and from among thy kindred, and come unto the land which I will point out. 4

10 And [coming forth out of the land of the Chaldeans] he dwelt in Haran; and [from thence, when his father was dead] he removed him into this land, in which [ye] now dwell; and gave him no inheritance therein, [not even a place to set his foot on]; 11 and yet promised to give it unto him in possession, and unto his seed after him, [when as yet he had not a child]. 12 But God spake thus—

His seed shall be a sojourner in a foreign land, and they shall bring it into bondage, and ill-treat it four hundred years; and the nation unto which they shall be in bondage will [I] judge—

said God;

and [after these things] shall they come forth, and render divine service unto me, in this place. 1

8 And he gave unto him a covenant of circumcision; and [thus] he begat Isaac, and circumcised him on the eighth day, and Isaac, Jacob, and Jacob, the twelve patriarchs.

9 And [the patriarchs] being jealous of Joseph gave him up into Egypt; and [God] was with him, 3 and rescued him out of all his tribulations, and gave him favour and wisdom before Pharaoh king of Egypt; and he...
appointed him governor over Egypt and all his house. 11 And there came a famine upon all Egypt and Canaan, and great tribulation, and [our fathers] could not find pasture. 12 But Jacob, hearing there was corn in Egypt, sent off our fathers [first]; and [the second time] Joseph was made known unto his brethren, and [the race of Joseph] was made manifest unto Pharaoh. 13 And Joseph, sending forth, called for Jacob his father, and all the kindred, consisting of seventy-five souls; 14 and Jacob went down into Egypt. And he died, [he] and our fathers; 15 and were brought over into Shechem, and laid in the tomb which Abraham had purchased, for a price of silver, of the sons of Hamor in Shechem.

Now just as the time of the promise was drawing near wherein God had agreed with Abraham > the people grew, and were multiplied in Egypt, 18 until there arose another sort of king over Egypt, who had not known Joseph. 19 || The same || dealing craftily with our race || ill-treated our fathers, so as to cause their babes to be exposed, to the end they might not be suffered to live. 20 In which season || Moses || was born, and was exceeding goodly. 21 who was nourished up three months in the house of his father; 22 but, when he was exposed, the daughter of Pharaoh rescued him, and nourished him for herself as a son. 23 And so Moses was trained in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and was mighty in his words and works. 24 And when there was being fulfilled unto him a period of forty years it came up on his heart, to look after his brethren the sons of Israel and seeing one being wronged, he defended him, and avenged him that was getting worn out, || smiting the Egyptian; 25 But he supposed his brethren would understand that || God || through his hand would give them deliverance; whereas they understood not. 26 On the following day also, when he appeared unto them, as they were contending, and would have reconciled them in peace, saying—
Men! ye are || brothers! Wherefore wrong ye one another? 27 But || he that was wrongdoing his neighbour|| thrust him away, saying—
Who hath appointed thee to be ruler and judge over us? 28 Art thou || wishing || to kill me || in the same way thou didst kill yesterday, || the Egyptian? 29 And Moses || fled || at this saying, and became a sojourner in the land of Midian, where he begat two sons. 30 And <when forty years were fulfilled> there appeared unto him || in the desert of Mount Sinai || a messenger, in a flame of fire, in a bush. 31 And || Moses || seeing it marvelled at the sight; and || as he was going near to observe || there came a voice of the Lord—

|| I am the God of thy fathers. The God of Abraham and Isaac and Jacob. 32 And Moses becoming || terrified || durst not observe. 33 And the Lord said unto him—
Loose the sandals of thy feet; For the place whereon thou art standing is hallowed ground. 4 I have || indeed seen || the ill-treatment of my people that is in Egypt, And unto their groaning || have I hearkened. And have come down to rescue them. [Now] therefore, come! I will send thee into Egypt. 35 <The same> Moses whom they had refused, saying—
Who hath appointed thee to be ruler and judge? 36 The same || both as ruler and redeemer || did God send || by the hand of the messenger who had appeared unto him in the bush: 37 The same || let them forth, || doing wonders and signs in Egypt, and in the Red Sea, and in the desert forty years: 38 The same || is the Moses that said unto the sons of Israel—
A prophet, unto you || will God raise up from among your brethren, like unto me! 39 The same || is he that came to be in the assembly in the desert, with the messenger who was speaking with him in Mount Sinai, and with our fathers, [the] who welcomed living utterances, to give unto us: 40 Unto whom || our fathers || would not become obedient, but thrust him away, and turned in their hearts unto Egypt, saying unto Aaron—
Make us gods who shall go before us; For <as for this Moses who brought us forth out of Egypt> We know not what hath befallen him! 41 And so they fell to self-making in those days, And offered sacrifice unto the idol. And rejoiced in the works of their hands. 42 But God || turned || and delivered them up to be doing divine service unto the host of heaven,—

Just as it is written in a book of the prophets—
Victims and sacrifices did ye offer unto me,
ACTS VII. 43—60; VIII. 1—17.

43 And they stoned Stephen, as he was invoking and saying—
   Lord Jesus! give welcome unto my spirit.
   And [kneeling down] he cried out with a loud voice—
   Lord! do not charge against them [this sin].
   And [having said this] he fell asleep.


8 And [Saul] was taking pleasure with them in his death. Moreover there arose, in that day, a great persecution against the assembly which was in Jerusalem; [And] [all] were scattered abroad throughout the countries of Judea and Samaria, except the apostles. Howbeit reverent men assisted at the burial of Stephen, and made great lamentation over him.

3 But [Saul] went on to lay waste the assembly, [along the houses] going in, and [dragging off both men and women] was delivering them up into prison.

§ 15. Philip preaches in Samaria.

4 [They, indeed, therefore, who were scattered abroad] passed through, telling the good news of the word; [and] [Philip] [going down unto the city of Samaria] proclaimed unto them the Christ. [And] the multitudes began to give heed unto the things that were being spoken by Philip, with one accord, when they heard him, and saw the signs which he was working. For [from many who had impure spirits] [shouting with a loud voice] they were going out, and [many that were paralysed and lame] were cured. [And there came to be great joy in that city.]

9 But [a certain man named Simon] was already in the city, practising magical arts, and astonishing the nation of Samaria,—saying that himself was someone great: [unto whom all were giving heed, from small even to great, saying—
   [This] is the Power of God, which is called Great.

11 And they were giving heed to him, because that [for a considerable time] [with his magical arts] he had astonished them. [But when they believed Philip telling the good news concerning the kingdom of God, and the name of Jesus Christ] they proceeded to be immersed, both men and women. [And Simon himself also] believed; and [having been immersed] was in constant attendance on Philip, and [beholding signs and great works of power coming to pass] was astonished.

14 And the Apostles who were in Jerusalem, [hearing] that Samaria had received the word of God, sent out unto them Peter and John; who, indeed, going down, prayed for them, that they might receive Holy Spirit; [for not yet] had it [upon any one of them] fallen, but [only, to begin with] they had been immersed into the name of the Lord Jesus. [Then] proceeded they to lay their hands upon them, and they were receiving Holy Spirit.

* Am. v. 25 ff.  b Exo. xxxv. 1, 40.  c Gen. xvii. 8; xlvi. 4; d Deut. xxxii. 49.  e Ps. cxxxii. 5.  f 1 K. vi. 1, 2.  g Chap. xvi. 24.  h Exo. xxxiii. 3, 5.  i Jer. ix. 29; vi. 10.  j Nu. xxvii. 14; Is. lxiii. 10.  k Ap.: “Messengers.”  l Or: “a.”  m Lu. xxiii. 34.
18 But Simon <seeing that> through means of the laying on of the hands of the Apostles| the Spirit was being given| offered unto them money, 
19 saying—
Give unto me also| this authority,—
In order that <on whomsoever I may lay my hands|> he may receive Holy Spirit.
20 And |Peter| said unto him—
<Thy silver| with thee|> go to destruction! 
Because ||the free-gift of God|| thou didst suppose could |with money| be obtained! 
21 Thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter; 
For ||thy heart| is not upright before God.a
22 Repent, therefore| from this thy baseness, 
And entreat of the Lord—
Whether |after all| the purpose of thy heart 
shall be forgiven thee; 
23 For I see that thou servest as 
A gall-root of bitterness, 
And a bond of unrighteousness.b 
24 And Simon |answering| said—
Entreat ye, in my behalf, unto the Lord; 
That |nothing| may come upon me, 
Of the things whereof ye have spoken! 
25 ||They, therefore, ||having fully borne witness, 
and spoken the word of the Lord| began their return unto Jerusalem, and |unto many villages of 
the Samaritans| were they telling the glad tidings.

§ 16. The Conversion of an Ethiopian Eunuch.
26 And ||a messenger| of the Lord| spake unto 
Philip, saying—
Arise, and be journeying along southward, 
unto the way that goeth down from Jerusalem unto Gaza, |the same| is desert. 
27 And, arising, he journeyed. And lo! <a man of Ethiopia, a eunuch, one in power under Candeace queen of the Ethiopians, who was over all her treasure|> who had come to worship in Jerusalem; 28 and was returning, and |sitting in his chariot| and was reading the prophet Isaiah. 29 And the Spirit said unto Philip—
Go near, and join thyself unto this chariot! 
30 And |running near| Philip heard him reading Isaiah the prophet, and said—
Dost thou then, understand what thou art reading? 
31 And |he| said—
How indeed should I be able—unless someone shall guide me! 
And he called upon Philip, to come up and sit with him. 
32 Now ||the passage of Scripture which he was reading| was this:—
As a sheep unto slaughter was he led, 
And <as a lamb, before him that sheareth it, is dumb>
||So he openeth not his mouth. 
33 ||In his humiliation|| his judgment was taken away,—
||His generation|| who shall describe? 
Because ||his life|| is taken away from the earth.4

34 And the eunuch |making answer| unto Philip, said—
I pray thee! ||Of whom| is the prophet saying this?
35 And Philip <opening his mouth, and beginning from this scripture| told him the glad tidings of Jesus. 
36 And <as they were journeying along the way| they came unto a certain water,—
and the eunuch saith—
Lo! water! 
What doth hinder my being immersed? [7] 
37 And he commanded the chariot to stand still; 
and they went down, both, into the water, ||both Philip and the eunuch|,—and he immersed him. 
38 But |when they came up out of the water| ||the Spirit of the Lord| caught away Philip, and |the eunuch| saw him no more; for b he was going on his way rejoicing. 
39 Now |Philip| was found at Azotus; and |passing through| he was telling the glad tidings unto all the cities, until he came unto Cesaræa.

9 But ||Saul| <yet breathing| threatening and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord|> going unto the High-priest| asked from him letters for Damascus, unto the synagogue; to the end that <if he should find |any| who were of The Way, whether men or women| he might bring them |bound| unto Jerusalem. 3 But ||as he was journeying| it came to pass that he was drawing near unto Damascus, and suddenly thare flashed around him a light out of heaven; 4 and ||falling unto the earth| he heard a voice saying unto him—
Saul! Saul! why ||me| art thou persecuting? 
3 And he said—
Who art thou, Lord?
And |he| [said]—
||I am Jesus, whom thou| art persecuting; 
6 But rise up, and enter into the city, and it shall be told thee what thou must do.
7 But ||the men who were accompanying him| stood speechless,—hearing, indeed, the voice,4 but beholding ||no one| one. 8 And Saul arose from the earth, and |his eyes being opened| he could see ||nothing|; and |taking him by the hand| they led him into Damascus,—9 and he was three days without seeing, and did neither eat nor drink. 10 Now there was a certain disciple in Damascus, by name Ananias; and |the Lord| said unto him in a vision—
Ananias:
and |he| said—
Lo! ||I am here| Lord!
11 And the Lord [said] unto him—
Rise! go into the street which is called Straight, and seek |in the house of Judas| one Saul, by name, of Tarsus.

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a Ps. lxxviii. 37. 
b Is. lxxil. 6. 
c De. liii. 7 f. 
d WH omit.

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For lo! he is praying,—and hath seen a man [in a vision]. Ananias by name, coming in and laying on him his hands, to the intent he should see.

And Ananias answered—

Lord! I have heard from many, concerning this man,—how many evil things, unto thy saints he hath done, in Jerusalem;

And here he hath authority from the High-

priests, to bind all’ them that call upon thy name.

But the Lord said unto him—

Be going thy way; for [a choice vessel unto me] is this man, to bear my name before both [the] nations and kings, and the sons of Israel; for [I] will let him understand how many things he must needs [for my name] [and suffer].

And Ananias departed, and entered into the house; and [laying upon him his hands] said—

Saul, brother! [The Lord] hath sent me,—

Jesus, who appeared unto thee in the way by which thou wast coming,—

That thou mayest recover sight, and be filled with Holy Spirit.

And straightway; there fell from him—from his eyes,—as it were scales; he recovered sight also, and, arising, was immersed; and, receiving food, gained strength. And he came to be with the disciples who were [in Damascus], certain days; and straightway, in the syna-

gogues he began proclaiming Jesus, that [This] is the Son of God.

And all’ who were hearing were astonished, and began to say—

Is not [this] he who destroyed, in Jerusalem, them that invoke this name? and here, for this purpose, had come, in order that he might lead them [bound] unto the High-

priests?

But [Saul] was the more gaining power; and was confounding the Jews that dwelt in Damascus, shewing, by comparison, that—

[This] is the Christ.

Now [when a considerable number of days were being fulfilled] the Jews took counsel together to kill him; but their plot was made known unto Saul, and they were even narrowly watching the gates, both day and night, that they might kill him; but the disciples, taking him by night, [through the wall] let him down, lowering him in a basket.

And [when he had arrived in Jerusalem] he made attempts to join himself unto the disciples; and all were afraid of him, not believing that he was a disciple. But [Barnabas] taking him, brought him unto the apostles, and related unto them—how [in the way] he had seen the Lord, and that he had spoken unto him; and how [in Damascus] he had spoken boldly in the name of the Lord; and was both speaking and discussing with the Grecian Jews,—but [they] were setting to work to kill him.

And the brethren [discovering it] brought him down into Caesarea, and sent him away unto Tarsus.

So then [the assembly, throughout the whole of Judaea and Galilee and Samaria] had peace, building itself up, and going on its way in the fear of the Lord; and [by the advocacy of the Holy Spirit] was being multiplied.

§ 18. Ἐνεας ἰατρός at Lydda.

And it came to pass that [Peter] going through all [quarters] went down unto the saints also dwelling in Lydda. And he found there a certain man, by name Ἐνεας, who [for eight years] had been lying prostrate upon a bed, for he was paralysed. And Peter said unto him—

Ἐνεας! Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς Ἰατρός οὐκ ἦν ἡμῖν. Arise, and smooth thy bed for thyself. And [straightway] he arose. And all’ who dwelt in Lydda and Shmon [saw him],—and [they] turned unto the Lord.

§ 19. Νούς ἱατρός at Joppa.

Now [in Joppa] there was a certain female dis-

ciple, by name Ῥαββίθα, which being translated, means Dorcas [a Gazelle]. [The same] was full of good works and alms which she was doing.*

And it came to pass, in those days, that she sickening died; and, baying her, they laid her in an upper room. Now <Lydda being [nigh] unto Joppa> the disciples hearing that Peter was therein, sent off two’ men unto him, beseeching him—

Do not delay to come through unto us!

And Peter, arising, went with them,—whom [when he arrived] they brought up into the upper room; and there stood by him all’ the widows, weeping, and showing the tunics and mantles—whatsoever things [Dorcas] was making while she was with them. But Peter [putting them all outside] knelt down and prayed; and [turning towards the body] said—

Ῥαββίθα, ἀρεία; And [she] <opening her eyes, and seeing Peter> sat up. And [giving her his hand] he raised her up; and, calling the saints and the widows, presented her [living]. And it became [known] throughout the whole of Joppa, and many believed upon the Lord. And it came to pass that [for a considerable number of days] he abode in Joppa, with one Simon, a tanner.


10 But at a certain man in Caesarea, by name Cornelius, a centurion of the band called Italian,—devout, and fearing God with all his house, doing many alms unto the people, and supplicating God continually;> saw, in a vision, manifestly. as if about the ninth hour of the day, a messenger of God coming in unto him, and saying unto him— Cornelius!


** NB: not full of what she had done.
And they looking steadfastly at him, and becoming full of fear, said—

What is it, Lord? a

And he said unto him—

Thy prayers and thine alms have gone up for a memorial before God.

Now therefore, send men unto Joppa, b and fetch one Simon who is surnamed Peter,—

the same is a guest with one Simon a tanner, whose house is by the sea.

And when the messenger who had been speaking with him had departed, he [calling two of the domestics, and a devout soldier of them that constantly attended him, b and relating everything unto them, b] sent them off unto Joppa.

Now on the morrow, as those men were journeying, and unto the city drawing near, Peter went up on the house-top to pray, about the sixth hour; b but he became hungry, and wished to eat, b and while they were making ready, there came upon him a trance; b and he beheld heaven opened, and [coming down a kind of vessel, like a large linen cloth, b by its four corners, b being let down upon the earth, b in which were all the quadrupeds and creeping things of earth and birds of heaven. b And there came a voice unto him—

Rise, Peter! sacrifice b and eat.

But Peter said—

By no means, Lord! because [at no time] have I ever eaten anything common or unclean.

And a voice came again, a second time, unto him—

What things God hath cleansed b be not thou making common.

Now this took place thrice; and straightway was the vessel taken up into heaven.

And as within himself, Peter was doubting what the vision which he had seen might mean; b lo! the men who had been sent by Cornelius, b having sought out the house of Simon, b stood at the gate, b and, calling, enquired whether Simon who was surnamed Peter, b was there being entertained. b And as Peter was pondering over the vision, the Spirit said—

Lo! two men, seeking thee.

But rise, go down, and be journeying with them, b nothing doubting; because I will have sent them.

And Peter, going down unto the men, said—

Lo! I am he whom ye are seeking; b What is the cause for which ye are come?

And [they] said—

Cornelius! a centurion, a man righteous and fearing God, well-attested by the whole nation of the Jews, hath been divinely instructed by a holy messenger, to send for thee unto his house, and to hear words from thee.

Inviting them in, therefore, he entertained them; b but on the morrow, he rose up and went forth with them, and certain of the brethren who were from Joppa went with him; b and on the morrow, he entered into Cesarea.

And [Cornelius] was expecting them, having called together his kinsfolk and intimate friends.

And when it came about that Peter entered Cornelius met him, and falling at his feet, did homage. b But [Peter] raised him up, saying—

Arise! I also myself am a man.

And conversing with him, he went in, and foundeth many come together; b and said unto them—

Yo well know, how unlawful it is, for a Jew to be joining himself, or coming in unto one of another race.

And yet unto me hath God pointed out that I should be calling no man common or unclean.

Wherefore even without gainsaying came I when sent for.

I ask, therefore, for what reason ye sent for me.

And [Cornelius] said—

Four days ago, counting up unto this very hour I was keeping the ninth hour as one of prayer, in my house.

And lo! a man stood before me, in bright clothing, b and saith—

Cornelius! Thy prayer hath been heard; b And thine alms have been remembered before God.

Send, therefore, unto Joppa, and fetch Simon, who is surnamed Peter. b The same is being entertained in the house of one Simon a tanner, by the sea.

Immediately therefore, I sent unto thee: 

[Thou also, hast well] done in coming. b Now therefore, all we b before God are present, to hear all things that have been enjoined upon thee by the Lord.

And Peter, opening his mouth, said—

Of a truth I find, that God is no respecter of persons; b but in every nation he that feareth him and worketh righteousness is acceptable unto him.

As touching the word he hath sent unto the sons of Israel, announcing the glad tidings of peace through Jesus Christ—that the same is Lord of all; b ye yourselves know what hath come to pass throughout the whole of Judaea, beginning from Galilee, after the immersion which John proclaimed, respecting Jesus who was of Nazareth;—

How God anointed him with Holy Spirit and with power, Who went about, doing good and healing all, that were oppressed by the adversary, because [God] was with him.

We also are witnesses of all things which he did, both in the country of the Jews and Jerusalem; Whom they even slew by suspending upon a tree;—

a Or: "improper," "out of place," "disorderly," "Deu. xxil. 17.

b Isa. iii. 7; Na. i. 15.

c Chap. xil. 21, n.

d Ps. xvii. 50; cxliv. 18.

E Or: "Sir."
God raised up on the third' day, and gave him to become [manifest], 43 not unto all the people, 42 but unto witnesses who had been fore-appointed by God, 43 unto us 42, who, indeed, did eat and drink with him after his rising from among the dead. 44 And he charged us to proclaim unto the people, and bear full witness—that

[This is he that hath been marked out by God to be judge of living and dead.] 45 [Unto the same] do all the prophets bear witness, that [remission of sins] is to be received through his name, 46 by every one that believeth on him. 47 <While Peter was yet speaking these words,> the Holy Spirit fell upon all who were hearing the word. 48 And the faithful 49 of the circumcision 48, who had come with Peter, were amazed,—in that upon the nations also 47 the free-gift of the Holy Spirit had been poured out; 49 for they heard them speaking with tongues, and magnifying God. Then answered Peter—

Surely then [the water] can no man forbid, that these should not be immersed,—seeing that [the Holy Spirit] they have received [as well as we].

And he commanded them [in the name of Jesus Christ] to be immersed. Then requested they him, to abide still some days.

§ 21. Peter's defence to Them of the Circumcision.

11 Now the Apostles and the brethren who were throughout Judæa [heard] that [the nations also 11] had welcomed the word of God. 4 And <when Peter came up unto Joppa 11>, they of the circumcision [began to find fault with him], 3 saying—

He went in unto men [uncircumcised], and did eat with them.

But Peter [making a beginning] went on to set forth the matter unto them in order, saying—

[I was in the city of Joppa, praying, and saw, in a trance, a vision:—coming down, a sort of vessel, like a large sheet, by four corners] being let down out of heaven, and it came even unto me: 6 into which steadfastly looking, I began to observe, and saw the quadrupeds of the earth, and the wild beasts, and the creeping things, and the birds of heaven.

Moreover I heard a voice also, saying unto me—

Rise, Peter! sacrifice and eat.

But I said—

[By no means] Lord, because [a common or unclean thing] hath [at no time] entered into my mouth.

And a voice answered, a second time, out of heaven—


And [this] took place [thrice],—and the

 whole was drawn up again into heaven; and lo! [immediately] three men halted at the house wherein we were, sent from Caesarea unto me. 12 And the Spirit bade me go with them, [nothing] doubting. And there went with me, these six brethren also; and we entered into the house of the man, 13 and he related to us how he had seen the messenger in his house, standing, and saying—

Send away unto Joppa, and fetch Simon, who is surnamed Peter; 14 who shall speak words unto thee, whereby thou shalt be saved, [thou] and [all] thy house.

And [as I began to be speaking] the Holy Spirit fell upon them, [just as upon us also, at the beginning].

And I was put in mind of the word of the Lord, how he used to say—

[John] indeed, immersed [with water]; 15 But [ye] shall be immersed in Holy Spirit. 15

<If therefore> [the like free-gift] God gave unto them, as even unto us, when we had believed upon the Lord Jesus Christ> who was [I] that I could withstand God?

And [having heard these things] they held their peace, and glorified God, saying—

[ Hence] [even unto the nations] God hath granted repentance unto life.

§ 22. The Dispersion (chap. viii. 1): the Faith spreads as far as Antioch in Syria, whether Barnabas is sent, Saul is brought, and Agabus comes with tidings of a Famine.

[They, therefore, who had been scattered abroad by reason of the tribulation that took place on account of Stephen] passed through as far as Phœnicia and Cyprus and Antioch, unto no one speaking the word, save alone unto Jews. 20 And there were some from among them, Cyprians and Cyrenians, who, indeed, [coming unto Antioch], began speaking [even unto the Grecian Jews], announcing the glad tidings as to the Lord Jesus; 21 and the hand of the Lord was with them, and a great number—they who believed—turned unto the Lord. 22 And the matter was reported in the hearing of the assembly that was in Jerusalem concerning them; and they sent forth Barnabas, as far as Antioch; 22 who <arriving, and seeing the favour which was of God> rejoiced, and went on to beseech all [with the purpose of their heart] to abide [in] the Lord; 24 because he was a good man, and full of Holy Spirit and faith; and a considerable multitude were added unto the Lord. 25 He went away, however, unto Tarsus, to seek up Saul: 26 and, finding him, he brought him unto Antioch. And so it was with them, that [for a whole year] they were brought together in the assembly, and taught a considerable multitude; also that the disciples [first in Antioch] were called [Christians].

* Mt. xxiii. 89.
* Cp. chap. x.
* Je: "declared, or pronounced clean."
* Chap. 1. 6.
* Mt.: "into the ears."
Now in these days, there came down from Jerusalem prophets, unto Antioch. 2 And one from among them, by name Agabus [raising up] gave a sign, through means of the Spirit, that [a great famine] was coming over all the inhabited earth; which, indeed, came to pass under Claudius. 22 And <according as any one of the disciples was being prospered> they each one of them set apart [something] for ministering, to send unto the brethren who dwelt in Jerusalem;—20 which thing they also did, sending it unto the Elders through the hand of Barnabas and Saul.

§ 23. Herod slays James, and imprisons Peter.

Peter delivered: Herod smitten.

12 Now [in the course of that season] Herod the king thrust forth his hands to harm some of them of the assembly,—2 and slew James the brother of John with a sword;—2 and [seeing that it was] acceptable unto the Jews, he went on to apprehend Peter also (now they were the days of unleavened bread),—4 whom also having seized, he put into prison, delivering him up unto four quaternions of soldiers, to be guarding him,—intending after the passover to bring him up* unto the people. 6 [Peter], therefore, was kept in the prison; but [prayer] was earnestly being made by the assembly, unto God, concerning him. 6 And [when Herod was about to bring him forth] [on that night] was Peter sleeping between two soldiers, bound with two chains; [guards] also, before the door, were keeping the prison. 7 And lo! [a messenger of the Lord] stood over him, and [a light] shone in the cell; and [smiting the side of Peter] he roused him up, saying—

Rise up quickly!
And his chains fell off out of his hands. 8 And the messenger said unto him—
Gird thyself, and bind on thy sandals.
And he did so. And he saith unto him—
Throw around thee thy mantle, and be following me.

And, coming out, he began following, and knew not that it was [true] which was coming about through means of the messenger; but supposed that [a vision] he was beholding. 10 And passing through the first ward and the second they came unto the iron gate that leadeth into the city, the which [of its own accord] opened unto them; and, coming out, they went on through one street, and straightway the messenger was parted from him. 11 And [Peter] coming [to himself] said—
[Now] know I, of a truth, that the Lord hath sent forth his messenger, and taken me out of the hand of Herod, and all the expectation of the people of the Jews.

12 And, considering the matter, he came unto the house of Mary, the mother of John who was surnamed Mark, where a considerable number were gathered together and praying. 12 And [when he had knocked at the door of the porch] there came unto it a maiden to hearken, by name Rhoda;—14 and [recognizing the voice of Peter] [by reason of her joy] she opened not the porch,—but [running in] bare tidings, that Peter was standing before the porch. But they [unto her] said—

Thou art raving!

13 [She [however, kept on strongly declaring that it was. But [they were saying—

It is his messenger!.

14 And [Peter] continued knocking; and, opening, they saw him, and were amazed.

15 But <making a sign to them with his hand to hold their peace> he related to them how [the Lord] had brought [him] forth out of the prison; and he said—

Carry tidings unto James and the brethren, as to these things.

And, going out, he went his way unto some other place.

18 And [when it became day] there was no small commotion among the soldiers, as to What, then, Peter had become:\n
19 And [Herod] [seeking after and not finding him] [having examined the guards] ordered them to be led away [to death]; and [going down from Judea unto Caesarea] stayed there.

20 Now he was bitterly hostile to them of Tyre and Sidon; but [with one accord] they came unto him, and [persuading Blastus, who was over the bed-chamber of the king] they were suing for peace; because their country was fed by the king's. 21 And [on an appointed day] [Herod] <putting on royal apparel, and seating himself upon the tribunal> proceeded to deliver an oration unto them. 22 And [the populace] began to shout—

[A god's] voice, and not [a man's]!

23 And [instantly] there smote him, a messenger of the Lord, because he gave not the glory unto God; and [becoming worm-eaten] he expired. 24 And [the word of the Lord] went on growing and multiplying.

And [Barnabas and Saul] returned unto Jerusalem, fulfilling the ministering, taking with them John who was surnamed Mark.

§ 24. Barnabas and Saul sent forth from Antioch, visit Cyprus, Pamphylia, Pisidia and Lyœonia; and return by Attalia unto Antioch.

13 Now there were in Antioch, distributed through the existing assembly—prophets and teachers: both Barnabas and Symeon who was called Niger, and Lucius the Cyrenian, Manaen also, Herod the tetrarch's foster-brother, and Saul. 3 And <as they were publicly ministering unto the Lord and fasting> the Holy Spirit said—

Separate forthwith unto me, Barnabas and Saul, unto the work whereunto I have called them.

4 [Then] <fasting and praying, and laying their hands upon them> they sent them away.

6 [They], therefore, being sent forth by the

* Or: "back."
Holy Spirit went down unto Seleucia, and from thence sailed away unto Cyprus; * and, coming to be in Salamis, they declared the word of God in the synagogue of the Jews; and they had [John also] as an attendant.

6 And passing through the whole island, as far as Paphos, they found a certain man, a magician, a false prophet, a Jew, whose name was Bar-jesus; * who was with the proconsul, Sergius Paulus, an intelligent man. [The same calling for Barnabas and Saul] sought to hear the word of God. * But Elymas the magician, —for so, when translated, is his name,—withstood them; seeking to turn aside the proconsul from the faith. * But Saul [who is also Paul] <filled with Holy Spirit, looking steadfastly at him> said—

O full of all guile, and all recklessness! Son of an adversary!

Enemy of all righteousness! —

Wilt thou not cease to pervert the straight ways of the Lord? *

[Now therefore, lo! [the hand of the Lord] is upon thee, and thou shalt be blind, not seeing the sun, until a fitting time. And instantly there fell upon him a mist and darkness; and [going about] he was seeking such as might lead him by the hand.

7 Then the proconsul [seeing what had happened] believed, being amazed at the teaching of the Lord.

8 And setting sail from Paphos [Paul’s company] came into Perga of Pamphylia; but John [withdrawing from them] returned unto Jerusalem. * [They] however, passing through from Perga, arrived at Antioch of Pisidia; and [going into the synagogue on the sabbath-day] 9 sat down. And after the reading of the law and the prophets the synagogues-rulers sent unto them, saying—

Brethren! <if there is in you a word of exhortation unto the people> say on.

And Paul <standing up> and making a sign with his hand <said>—

Ye men of Israel! and such as revere God! hearken:—

10 The God of this people Israel chose our fathers, and the people he exalted, by their sojourn in the land of Egypt,—and with a high arm brought he them out of it; * and for the time of about forty years bare with their manners in the desert; * and overthrowing seven nations in the land of Canaan * gave them their land as an inheritance,—about four hundred and fifty years. And after these things he gave them judges, until Samuel the prophet. * And from that time they asked for themselves a king, and God gave them Saul, son of Kish, a man of the tribe of Benjamin, during forty years; * and <setting him aside> raised up [David] unto them for king,—Of whom he also said [bearing witness]—

I have found David, * the son of Jesse,—

[A man] according to my heart," * Who will do all my will. *

22 [From this man’s seed] hath God [according to promise] brought unto Israel, a saviour—[Jesus]; *

23 John [beforehand proclaiming] before the face of his coming in, an immersion of repentance, unto all the people of Israel.

And as John was fulfilling his course > he was saying—

Whom are ye supposing that I am? * [I am not he!]

But lo! there cometh, after me,

One of whom I am not worthy [the sandals of his feet] to loose.

24 Brethren! sons of the race of Abraham, and those who among you revere God,—unto you hath this word of salvation been sent forth. *

25 For <they who were dwelling in Jerusalem>, and their rulers [not recognising him] have, by judging him, [fulfilled] the very voices of the prophets which every sabbath are being read; * and [though no single cause of death they found] yet claimed they of Pilate that he should be slain. And <when they had finished all those things which concerning him> had been written; [taking him down from the tree] they put him in a tomb.

26 But [God] raised him from among the dead: * Who appeared, during many days, unto them who had come up with him from Galilee unto Jerusalem; who, indeed, [now] are his witnesses unto the people.

27 [We] therefore, unto you bring the good news, as to the promise which [unto our fathers] was made,— * That God hath fulfilled [the same] for our children, [by raising up Jesus]:

As also [in the second psalm] it is written—

My son, ar[thou]: "T, [this day] have begotten thee."

28 And <in that he raised him from among the dead, no more> destined to return unto corruption; > on this wise hath he spoken—

I will give unto you the faithful loving-kindnesses of David."

29 Wherefore also [in a different [place]] he saith—

Thou wilt not give thy man of loving-kindness to see corruption."

30 For [David] indeed, <unto his own generation> having done service, by the counsel of God > fell asleep, * and was added unto his fathers, * and saw corruption;

But he whom God hath raised did not see corruption.
Be it known unto you, therefore, brethren,—That through this man shall remission of sins be declared; and from all things from which ye could not by the law of Moses be justified, hereby this man [everyone] that believeth is justified. Be taking heed, therefore, lest that come upon you which hath been spoken in the prophets—

*See, ye despisers, and marvel, and disbelieve:* 

*In that work am I working in your days,*—

*A work which in nisue will ye believe.*

Though one relate it in full unto you.*

And *as they were going out,* they kept on beseeching that *on the ensuing sabbath* might be spoken unto them these things. And *when the congregation was broken up,* there followed many of the Jews, and of the devout proselytes, with Paul and Barnabas; who, indeed, *in speaking unto them,* went on persuading them to abide in the favour of God. And *on the coming sabbath,* *almost all the city* was gathered together, to hear the word of God.* But *the Jews* *seeing the multitude were* filled with jealousy,—and began speaking against the things which *by Paul* were being spoken, *defaming them.* And *Paul and Barnabas* *speaking boldly said—*

*Unto you was it necessary, that the word of God should first be spoken;*—

*Seeing ye are thrusting it from you, and unworthy are judging yourselves of the age-abiding life!* lo! we turn unto the nations;* for *all* hath the Lord commanded us—

*I have set thee for a light of nations, That thou mayest be for salvation unto the end of the earth.*

And they of the nations *hearing* [this] began to rejoice, and to be glorifying God, and they believed—as many as had become disposed for life age-abiding. And the word of the Lord went on to be carried through the whole country. But *the Jews* urged on the devout women of the higher class, and the chief men of the city, and roused up a persecution against Paul and Barnabas,—and thrust them out from their bounds. But *they* *shaking off the dust of their feet* against them *came into Iconium.* And *the disciples* were filled with joy, and with Holy Spirit.

And it came to pass, in Iconium, that they together entered into the synagogue of the Jews, and so spake, that there believed, both of Jews and Greeks, a great *throng.* But *the unpersuaded Jews* roused up and provoked the souls of them of the nations against the brethren.*

*Hab. i. 5.*

*Or (WH.): “the Lord.”

*Or: “intervening.”

*Is. xlviii. 8.*

*A good while, therefore, tarried they using boldness of speech [in dependence] upon the Lord, who was bearing witness unto his word of favour, granting [signs and wonders] to be coming to pass through their hands. And the throng of the city was divided; and some; indeed were with the Jews, while some were with the apostles. But *when there took place an assault both of them of the nations and of the Jews, with their rulers, to maltreat and to stone them* they became aware of it, and fled unto the cities of Lycaonia, Lystra and Derbe, and the surrounding country; and *there* were they announcing the glad tidings. And *a certain man in Lystra, impotent in his feet* was sitting,—lame from his mother's womb, who never had walked. *This man* hearkened unto Paul, as he was speaking,—who looking steadfastly at him, and seeing he had faith to be made well* said, with a loud voice—

*Stand up on thy feet, erect!* And he sprang up, and began to walk about. And *the multitude* *seeing what Paul had done* lifted up their voice, in the speech of Lycaonia—

*The gods, made like unto men, have come down unto us!* And they went on to call Barnabas, Jupiter, and Paul, Mercury, seeing that [he] was the leader of discourse. *Also* *the priest of the Jupiter that was before the city* *bringing bulls and garlands unto the gates:* [with the multitude] would have offered sacrifice. But the apostles Barnabas and Paul, *hearing* of it, rending asunder their own *mantles,* sprang forward amidst the multitude, crying aloud, and saying—

*Men! why *these things* are ye doing?* *We also* *of like nature with you are men,* bringing you the good news, that *from these vain things* ye should be turning unto a living God:*—

*Who made heaven and the earth and the sea and all things therein*—

*Who in the lygonest generations suffered all the nations to be going on in their own ways,—* Although *not without witness* he left himself, *doing good,* *From heaven upon you giving rain and fruitful seasons,* Filling *with food and gladness* your hearts. *Even these things* saying, *scarcely* restrained they the multitudes from offering sacrifice unto them. But there came thither, from Antioch and Iconium, *Jews,* and *persuading the multitude,* and stoning Paul they dragged him outside the city, supposing him to be dead. *Howbeit, the disciples surrounding him* he rose up, and entered into the city. And *on the morrow* he went forth, with Barnabas, unto Derbe.*

*Or (WH.): “their m.”

*Ex. xx. 11; Ps. exdvi. 6.*
<Delivering the good news unto that city also, and making a good number of disciples> they returned unto Lystra, and unto Iconium, and unto Antioch,—22 confirming the souls of the disciples, beseeching them to abide in the faith, and [declaring] that

Through many’ tribulations must we enter into the kingdom of God. 23 Moreover <appointing unto them by vote, in each assembly, elders, praying with fasting> they commended them unto the Lord on whom they had believed. 24 And [passing through Pisidia] they came into Pamphylia; 25 and [speaking in Perga’ the word] they came down unto Attalia; 26 and [from thence] they set sail for Antioch, whences they had been given up unto the favour of God for the work which they had fulfilled. 27 And <when they had arrived and gathered together the assembly> they began recounting how many things God had done with them, and that he had opened [unto the nations] [a door of faith]. 28 And they spent no little time with the disciples.

§ 25. Must Gentiles be Circumcised? The Question settled in Jerusalem.

15 And [certain persons] [coming down from Judaea] began to teach the brethren—<Except ye be circumcised according to the custom of Moses> ye cannot be saved. 3 And [when Paul and Barnabas had had no little dissension and discussion with them] it was arranged, that Paul and Barnabas and certain others from among them should go up unto the Apostles and Elders in Jerusalem, concerning this question. 3 [They], therefore, [being set forward by the Assembly] began passing through Phoenicia and Samaria, fully relating the conversion of the nations, and were causing great joy unto all the brethren. 4 And [having arrived in Jerusalem] they were welcomed by the Assembly and the Apostles and the Elders; and they recounted all things God had done with them. 5 But there [had] stood forth some of those who [from the sect of Pharisees] had believed, saying—

It is needful to be circumcising them, also to charge them to be keeping the law of Moses.

6 And the Apostles and Elders [were gathered] together to see about this matter. 7 And [when much’ discussion had arisen] Peter standing up, said unto them—

Brethren! [Ye yourselves] well know that [in days long past] [amongst you] God chose that [through my mouth] the nations should hear the word of the glad tidings, and believe. 8 And [the heart-observing] God [bare witness, unto them], giving the Holy Spirit, just as [even unto us]; 9 and made no distinction at all’ between us and them, [by their faith] purifying their hearts.

10 [Now] therefore, why are ye provoking God, that ye should put a yoke upon the neck of the disciples, which neither our fathers, nor we, have been able to bear.

11 But [through the favour of the Lord Jesus] we believe we shall be saved, in like manner as [even they].

12 And all’ the throng held their peace, and began to hearken unto Barnabas and Paul relating how many signs and wonders God had done among the nations [through them]. 13 And [after they held their peace] James answered, saying—Brethren! hearken unto me.

14 [Symeon] hath fully told how God [first] visited, to take out of the nations, a people for his name.

15 And [with this] agree the words of the prophets, according as it is written—

After these things will I return, And will rebuild the tent of David that hath fallen, And the ruins thereof will I rebuild, And will set it up again:

17 That the residues of men may seek out the Lord, And all’ the nations upon whom my name hath been called,

Sathan the Lord that doeth these things, Known from ages past times.

19 Wherefore I judge, not to be troubling them who [from the nations] are turning unto God; 20 but to write unto them, To abstain from the pollutions of idols, And from fornication, And from what is strangled, And from blood.

21 For [Moses] [out of ancient generations] hath [in every city] [them who proclaim him]; seeing [that in the synagogues] [every sabbath] he is read.

22 [Then] seemed it good, unto the Apostles and the Elders with the whole’ Assembly, to send [chosen’ men from among them] unto Antioch, with Paul and Barnabas,—even Judas who is called Barsabbas, and Silas, men taking a lead among the brethren; 23 writing through their hand—

The Apostles and the Elder' Brethren [unto the brethren] throughout Antioch and Syria and Cilicia, who are from among the nations> wish joy!

24 [Inasmuch as we had heard that [certain from among us] had troubled you with words, dismantling your souls,—unto whom we had given no instructions> It seemed good unto us [coming to be of one accord], that we should choose men and send them unto you, with our beloved Barnabas and Paul,

25 [men who have given up their lives in behalf of the name of our Lord Jesus Christ.]

26 We have sent, therefore, Judas and Silas, who also [themselves] [by word of mouth] can tell you the same things.

28 For it hath seemed good [unto the Holy Spirit, and unto us] [no greater burden] to
be laying upon you, than these necessary things:

29 To be abstaining from idol sacrifices,
And from blood,
And from what is strangled,
And from fornication,—
From which [if ye keep yourselves] ye shall prosper. Fare ye well.

30 They therefore, [being let go] came down unto Antioch; [and having gathered together the throng] delivered the letter, [and when they read it] [they rejoiced for the consolation].
31 And [both Judas and Silas] [being themselves also prophets] [with much discourse] consoled and confirmed the brethren. 32 And [when they had spent a time] they were let go in peace, from the brethren, unto them who had sent them. [9]

§ 26. Paul and Barnabas, differing about Mark; separate: Barnabas, with Mark, sails for Cyprus; Paul, with Silas, journeys from Antioch round about to Tarsus.

33 But [Paul and Barnabas] tarried in Antioch, teaching and telling the joyful tidings,—along with many others also,—of the word of the Lord.
34 And [after certain days] [Paul] said unto Barnabas—
Let us now return, and visit the brethren in every city in which we have declared the word of the Lord, and see how they are.

35 And [Barnabas] was minded to take with them John also, called Mark; 36 but Paul deemed it right <as to him who had withdrawn from them, lack from Pamphylia, and had not gone with them unto the work> not to be taking with them [this] man. 37 And there arose an angry feeling, so that they parted one from the other: and [Barnabas] (taking Mark) sailed away unto Cyprus; 38 whereas [Paul] (choosing Silas) went forth committed unto the favour of the Lord by the brethren, 39 and proceeded to pass through Syria and Cilicia, confirming the assemblies. 40 And he came even unto Derbe, and unto Lystra; and lo! [a certain disciple] was there, by name Timothy, son of a believing Jewish woman, but [whose father was a Greek],—who was well-attested by the brethren [in Lystra and Iconium].

41 [The same] would Paul have go forth [with him], and took and circumcised him, on account of the Jews who were in those places; for they one and all knew that [his father] was [a Greek].
42 And [as they passed through the cities] they were delivering unto them, for observance, the decrees which had been decided upon by the Apostles and Elders who were in Jerusalem.
43 [The assemblies] therefore, were being confirmed in the faith, and increasing in number [every day].
44 And they passed through the Phrygian' and Galatian' country, being forbidden b by the Holy Spirit to speak the word in Asia; 45 but [coming along Mysia] they were attempting to journey [into Bithynia],—and [the Spirit of Jesus] suffered them not; 46 but [passing by Mysia] they came down unto Tarsus.

§ 27. Paul and his Companions come from Tarsus unto Philippi: Lydia—the Jailer—and others believe.

9 And [is a vision by night]: unto Paul appeared:—
[A man of Macedonia] there was, standing and beseeching him, and saying—
Come over into Macedonia, and bring us suocour!
10 Now [when the vision] he had seen:—straightway, we sought to go forth unto Macedonia, concluding that God [had summoned us] to tell the glad tidings [unto them].
11 [Setting sail, therefore, from Tarsus] we ran straight into Samothracia, and [on the morrow] unto New City, 12 and [from thence] unto Philippi,—which, indeed, is the first city of the part of Macedonia,—[a colony]. And we were, in this' city, spending certain days; 13 and [on the day of rest] we went forth outside the gate, beside a river, where we supposed there was [a place of prayer], and [sitting down] we went on to speak unto the women [who had come together].
14 And [a certain woman, by name Lydia, a seller of purple, of the city of Thyatira, devout towards God] was hearkening, whose heart [the Lord] fully opened, to be giving heed unto the things being spoken by Paul. 15 And [when she was immersed, and her house] she besought [us], saying—
If ye have judged me to be [a believer in the Lord] > come into my house, and abide [there].
And she constrained us.
18 And it came to pass <as we were on our way unto the place of prayer> [as a certain damsel, having a spirit of Python] met us,—who indeed, [much gain] was presenting unto her masters [by divining].
17 [The same] [following after Paul and us], kept crying aloud, saying—
These men are servants of the Most High God,
Who, indeed, are declaring unto you a way of salvation.
18 And [this] she continued to do for many' days. But Paul <worn out> and turning unto the spirit> said—
I charge thee, in the name of Jesus Christ, to come out from her.
And it came out the same' hour. 19 And <her masters> [seeing] that their hope of gain had gone out [laying hold on Paul and Silas] dragged them into the market-place; unto the rulers; 20 and [leading them forward unto the magistrates] said—
These men are exceedingly troubling our city, they [being Jews],

* Omitted by WH. 9 Or: "hindered."
And are declaring customs, which it is not allowable for us either to accept or to observe. [Being Romans], the multitude rose up together against them, and [the magistrates] rending off them their mantles] were giving orders to beat them with rods; and [laying upon them many stripes] they thrust them into prison, charging the prison-keeper safely to be keeping them: who, [a charige like this receiving] thrust them into the inner prison, and [their feet] made he fast in the stocks. And [at midnight] Paul and Silas being at prayer began singing praise unto God; and [the prisoners] unto them, did hearken. And suddenly a great earthquake took place, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken, and all the doors were [instantly] set open, and the bonds of all were unfastened. And [the prison-keeper wakened] and seeing that the doors of the prison had been opened [drawing his sword] was about to kill himself, saying [being the prisoners] to have fled. But Paul called out with a loud voice, saying—By no means! do thyself harm, for we are [one and all] here. And [asking for a light] he sprang in, and becoming agitated fell down unto Paul and Silas and leading forth outside said—Sirs! what must I be doing, that I may be saved? And [they said]—Believe on the Lord Jesus, and thou shalt be saved, [thou and thy house]. And they spake unto him the word of God, [with all who were in his house]. And [taking them with him] in that hour of the night he bathed them from their stripes, and was immersed he, and his, one and all, on the spot; and [leading them up into his house] he set near a table, and exulted, having [with all his house] believed in God. And [when they came] the magistrates sent off [the constables] saying—Let those men go! And the prison-keeper reported the words unto Paul—The magistrates have sent, that ye be let go. Now therefore, going forth, be taking your journey in peace. But [Paul] said unto them—Beating us [in public] uncondemned men that are Romans] they thrust us into prison; And now, by stealth are they thrusting us forth. Nay, verily! but let them come [themselves] and lead us out! And [the constables] reported unto the magistrates these words; and they were struck with fear, when they heard that they were Romans; and came, and besought them, and [leading them out] went on to request them to depart from the city. And so coming forth from the prison they went unto Lydia, and [seeing the brethren] they comforted them, and went forth.

§ 23. Paul proceeds by Thessalonica and Berea to Athens.

And travelling through Amphipolis and Apollonia they came to Thessalonica, where was a synagogue of the Jews; and according to Paul's custom he went in unto them, and [for three sabbaths] reasoned with them from the Scriptures, opening up, and setting forth, that it was needful for the Christ to suffer, and to arise from among the dead; and [saying] This is the Christ,—Jesus whom I am declaring unto you. And [some from among them] were persuaded, and cast in their lot with Paul and Silas; also of the devout Greeks a great throng, and of the chief women not a few. But the Jews being jealous and taking unto themselves certain wicked men of the rabble, and making a riot were setting the city in an uproar; and besieging the house of Jason were seeking to lead them forth unto the populace, and [not finding them] they began dragging Jason and certain brethren unto the city-rulers, shouting—They who have thrown the inhabited earth into confusion! the same! hither also! are come, unto whom Jason hath given welcome; and these all! contrary to the decrees of Caesar are acting, saying that there is another king! Jesus.

And they troubled the multitude and the city-rulers, when they heard these things; and [taking security from Jason and the rest] they let them go.

But the brethren, straightway, during the night sent away both Paul and Silas unto Berea, [who, indeed, arriving] unto the synagogue of the Jews went off; and [these] were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they welcomed the word with all readiness of mind, daily searching the Scriptures, whether these things could be so. Many, therefore, from among them believed, and [of the Grecian women of the higher class, and of men] not a few. But when the Jews from Thessalonica came to know that in Berea also had the word of God been declared by Paul, they came [thither also], stirring up and troubling the multitude. Howbeit [then] immediately the brethren sent away [Paul] to be journeying as far as unto the sea; and both Silas and Timothy stayed behind there. But [they who were conducting Paul] brought him as far as Athens, and receiving a commandment unto Silas and Timothy, that with all possible speed they would come unto him; they departed.

* Or (WHE): "the Lord."  
+ Or: "home."  
# Or: "worshipping."  
% Or: "a king of another kind."
§ 29. Paul in Athens.

29 But [while [in Athens] [Paul] was expecting them> his spirit within him > was being urged on>, seeing how the city was given to idols. 30 So then, he began reasoning in the synagogue with the Jews, and with them who worshipped; and in the market-place, every day, with them who happened to be at hand. 31 But [certain both of the Epicurean' and of the Stoic philosophers] were encountering him; and some were saying—

What might this picker-up-of-scrap wish to be saying?

And [others—]

[Of foreign' demons] he seemed to be a declamer:

because [of Jesus and the Resurrection] he was announcing the joyful tiding. 32 And so [laying hold of him] they brought him up to the Hill of Mars, saying—

Can we get to know what [this new teaching] is, which [by thee] is being spoken?

For [certain foreign things] art thou bringing into our hearing:

We are minded to get to know, therefore, what these things please to be!

33 Now [all Athenians and the sojourning foreigners] unto nothing else were devoting their leisure, than to be telling or hearing something newer. 34 And Paul, [taking his stand] in the midst of the Hill of Mars, said—

Ye men of Athens!

<In every way, how unusually reverent of the demons ye are> I perceive.

For <passing through, and carefully observing your objects of devotion> I found an altar also, in which was inscribed—

Unto an Unknown God.

<What, therefore, [not knowing] ye reverence> [the same] do [I] declare unto you.

35 <The God that made the world and all things that are therein, [the same] being [Lord] [of heaven and earth] *> not in hand-made shrines doth dwell, nor [by human hands] is waited upon, as though in want of anything, [himself] giving unto all life, and breath, and all things; he made also [of one] every nation of men to dwell upon all the face of the earth,—making out fitting opportunities, and the bounds of their dwelling place. 36 They might be seeking God—if, after all, indeed, they might feel after him and find him,—although, in truth, he is already not far from any one of us. 37 For [in him] we live, and move, and are; as [even some of your own poets] have said—

For this' offspring also: we are.

<Being, then, [offspring] of God> we ought not to be supposing that [unto gold, or silver, or stone, graven by art and device of man] is the Divine, is like.

* Is. xiii. 7.

30 <The times of ignorance, therefore, overlooking> [God] [as things now are] is charging all men everywhere to repent, 31 inasmuch as he hath appointed a day, in which he is about to be judging the habitable earth in righteousness,* by a man whom he hath pointed out,—offering faith unto all, by raising him from among the dead.

32 Now [when they heard of raising the dead] [some] indeed, began to mock, while [others] said—

We will hear thee concerning this, [even again].

33 [Thus] Paul came forth out of their midst.

34 But [certain persons, joining themselves unto him] believed; among whom were even Dionysius the Mars-hill judge, and a woman by name Damaria, and others with them.

§ 30. Paul in Corinth.

18 [After these things] withdrawing from Athens he came unto Corinth; 3 and [finding a certain Jew, by name Aquila, of Pontus by birth,—lately] come from Italy, and Priscilla his wife, because Claudius had ordered all the Jews to be leaving Rome> he came unto them. 2 and [because he was of the same craft] he abode with them, and wrought, for they were tent-makers by their trade. 3 And he began reasoning in the synagogue every sabbath, and was persuading both Jews and Greeks. 4 <When, however, both Silas and Timothy had come down from Macedonia> Paul began to urge on in the word, bearing full witness unto the Jews that [Jesus] was [the Christ].

6 But [as they began opposing and defaming] [shaking out his garments] he said unto them—

| Your blood | be upon your own head! |
| Pure | am I! |

7 [Henceforth] unto the nations will I go.

8 And [removing from thence] he came into the house of a certain man by name Titius Justus, who worshipped God, [whose house] was adjoining unto the synagogue. 9 But [Crispus] the ruler of the synagogue believed in the Lord. And [many of the Corinthians] hearing were believing, and being immersed. 10 And the Lord said by night, through means of a vision, unto Paul—

Be not afraid! but be speaking,—and do not hold thy peace;

Inasmuch as [I] am with thee, and no one shall set upon thee to harm thee;

Inasmuch as I have [much people] in this city.

11 And he remained a year and six months, teaching among them the word of God.

12 But [when] Gallio was proconsul of Achaia, the Jews, with one accord, set upon Paul, and led him unto the judgment-seat, 12 saying—

Contrary to the law; this is one seducing men to be worshipping God.

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*a Ps. ix. 8; xcvii. 12; xlviii.
*b 1 Co. i. 14.
*c Or; "tried to persuade."
*d Mt. "sp."
ACTS XVIII. 14—28: XIX. 1—20.

14 But (as Paul was about' to open his mouth) Gallio said unto the Jews—
If, indeed, it had been some wrong or wicked recklessness, O Jews! with reason, in that case: should I have been bearing with you.

15 If, however, they are questions concerning discourse, and names, and law, that which ye have> ye shall see to it yourselves; <A judge of these things> [I] am not disposed to be.

And he drove them from the judgment-seat.

17 But they all, laying hold of Sotheneus the ruler of the synagogue, began to strike him before the judgment-seat; and for none of these things did Gallio care.


18 [Paul] however, (still further abiding a good many days with the brethren) bidding them adieu set sail for Syria; and with him Priscilla and Aquila; having shorn his head [in Conchrese], for he had a vow. 19 And they came down to Ephesus; and [as for them] he left them there,—but himself entering into the synagogue he reasoned with the Jews.

20 And when they requested him for a longer time to abide> he consented not; 21 but bidding them adieu, and saying—

[Again] will I return unto you [God willing>] he sailed away from Ephesus; 22 and [putting in at Cesarea, going up and saluting the assembly] went down unto Antioch; 23 and [spending some time] he went forth, passing through, in order, the country of Galatia' and Phrygia, confirming all' the disciples.

§ 32. Apollos at Ephesus: he goes into Achaia.

24 But (a certain Jew, Apollos by name, an Alexandrian by birth, a learned man) came down to Ephesus, being [mighty] in the Scripture. 2 The same had been orally taught the way of the Lord, and [being fervent in his spirit] began speaking and teaching accurately; the things concerning Jesus,—properly knowing, only' the immersion of John. 26 [The same] also began speaking boldly in the synagogue; and Priscilla and Aquila [hearing him] took him unto them, and [more accurately] expounded unto him the way of God. 27 And (he being minded to pass through into Achaia) the brethren urgently wrote unto the disciples, to welcome him,—who [arriving] was very useful unto them who had believed [with his gift]; 28 for [with great force] began he confuting the Jews publicly, shewing by the Scriptures that [Jesus was] the Christ.


19 And it came to pass, [while Apollos was in Corinth] [Paul] passing through the upper parts, came to Ephesus, and found certain disciples; 2 and he said unto them—

Holy Spirit: received ye, when ye believed?

3 And they [said] unto him—
Nay! [not even whether there is Holy Spirit] did we hear.

4 And he said—
Into what then, were ye immersed?
And [they] said—

Into John’s immersion.

4 Then said Paul—

[John] immersed with an immersion of repentance, [unto the people] saying, That [on him who was coming after him] they should believe,—that is, [on Jesus].

5 And [when they heard [this]] they were immersed into the name of the Lord’ Jesus; 6 and [Paul laying hands] upon them> the Holy Spirit came upon them, and they began speaking with tongues and prophesying. 7 And all the men were about twelve.

8 And [entering into the synagogue] he was speaking boldly for three months, reasoning and persuading concerning the kingdom of God.

9 But when some were hardening themselves, and refusing to be persuaded, speaking evil of the Way before the throng> [withdrawing from them] he separated the disciples; [day by day reasoning in the school of Tyrannus]. 10 And [this] took place for two years, so that [all] who dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord, both Jews and Greeks.

11 Mighty works, also, not the ordinary! God was working through the hands of Paul; 12 so that [even unto the sick] were being carried from his body, handkerchiefs or aprons, and the diseases were departing from them, and [the wicked spirits] were going out. 13 But certain also of the wandering Jews, exorcists, took in hand to be naming, over them that had the wicked spirits, the name of the Lord Jesus, saying—

I adjure you, by Jesus whom [Paul] proclaimeth!

14 And there were seven sons of one Sceva, a Jew, a High-priest; who [this thing] were doing. 15 But the wicked spirit, answering, said unto them—

Jesus [indeed] I am getting to know, and [Paul] I well-know,—but who are [ye]?

16 And the man in whom was the wicked spirit, [springing upon them, mastering them both>] prevailed against them, so that [naked and wounded] fled they out of that house.

17 And [this] became known, to all—both Jews and Greeks—who were dwelling in Ephesus; and fear fell upon them all, and the name of the Lord’ Jesus was being magnified. 18 Many also of them who had believed, were coming, making open confession, and renouncing their practices. 19 And [a good many of them who had practised the curious arts] bringing together the books were burning them before all; and they reckoned up the prices of them, and found them fifty thousand pieces of silver.

20 Thus, with might; the Lord’s word was growing and prevailing.

* Mt. iii. 11; Mt. i. 4, 8; chap. i. 5; xl. 16.
Lev. iii. 16; Jn. i. 20;  
Mk: "skin."
Now when these things were fulfilled, Paul, being sent forth to Macedonia, and Achaia, to be journeying unto Jerusalem, saying—

After I have been there, I must see Rome also. And sending off into Macedonia, two of them that ministered unto him, Timothy and Erastus, he himself being held on, whilst in Asia.

And there arose during that season no small disturbance concerning the Way. For one Demetrius by name, a silversmith, making shrines of Diana, used to bring unto the craftsmen no little business; gathering whom together, and them who in such things wrought, he said—

Men, ye well know that by this business we have our prosperity; and ye perceive and hear that not only in Ephesus, but well-nigh in all Asia, this Paul hath persuaded and turned away a considerable multitude, saying that they are no gods which with hands are made. And not only there is danger, that this our heritage into ill-repute may come; but even that the temple of the great Goddess Diana for nothing may be counted; and that even on the point of being pulled down may be Her Majesty, whom all Asia and the habitable world do worship.

Now hearing this, and becoming full of wrath, they began crying aloud, saying—

Great is Diana of the Ephesians!

And the city was filled with the confusion; they rushed also with one accord into the theatre, carrying off with them, Gaius and Aristarchus, Macedonians, fellow-travellers of Paul. But Paul, being minded to enter in among the populace, the disciples would not suffer him.

Moreover certain of the Asiarchs also, being his friends, sending unto him, were beseeching him not to adventure himself into the theatre. Others indeed, were crying out, something else; for the assembly had become confused, and the greater part knew not for what cause they had come together. Howbeit out of the multitude, they bare aloft one Alexander, the Jews thrusting him forward; Alexander however waving his hand was wishing to make his defence unto the populace. But recognizing that he was a Jew one voice arose from all for about two hours, as they cried aloud—Great is Diana of the Ephesians!

Howbeit the town-clerk having calmed the multitude said—Ephesians! why, who is there of mankind, that doth not acknowledge the city of Ephesus, to be temple-keeper of the Great Diana, and of the Image that fell from Jupiter?

As these things then, cannot be denied, it is needful that ye be calmed at once, and nothing rash be doing.

§ 34. Paul, leaving Ephesus, journeys through Macedonia and Greece back again by Philippi, thence to Troas and to Miletus.

But after the tumult had ceased, Paul, sending for the disciples and exhorting them, took leave, and went forth to be journeying unto Macedonia. Passing through those parts, however, and exhorting them with much discourse, he came into Greece; and spending three months, when a plot was laid against him by the Jews, as he was about to sail to Syria, he determined to turn back through Macedonia.

Now there were accompanying him, Sopater, son of Pyrrhus, a Beraean; and of the Thessalonians Aristarchus and Secundus; and Gaius of Derbe and Timothy; and of Asia Tychicus and Trophimus. And these came and were waiting for us at Troas. And we sailed forth, after the days of unleavened bread, from Philippi, and came unto them in Troas in five days, where we tarried seven days.

And from the first of the week, when we were gathered together to break bread, Paul went on to discourse with them, being about to depart on the morrow; and he prolonged his discourse until midnight. Now there were a good many torches in the upper room, where we were gathered together. And there sat a certain young man by name Eutychus, in the window, who was getting overpowered by a deep sleep; and while Paul was discourse ye further, being overpowered by his sleep he fell from the third story, down, and was taken up dead.

Going down, however, Paul fell upon him, and embracing him, said—Be not making confusion; for his soul is in him.

And going up, and breaking the loaf, and tasting, for a good while also conversing, until dawn, he returned. And they brought the boy alive, and were comforted beyond measure.

And we, going forward unto the ship, set sail for Assos, from thence being about to take up Paul; for so had he arranged, being about himself to go on foot. And when he fell in with us in Assos, we took him on board, and came into Mitylene; and from thence sailing
away on the morrow we came over against Chios, and on the next day we thrust aside into Samos, and on the succeeding day we came into Miletus. 18 For Paul had determined to sail past Ephesus, lest he should happen to lose time in Asia; for he hastened, if it were possible, for him, against the day of Pentecost, to arrive in Jerusalem. 19

§ 35. Paul's Farewell Address to the Elders of Ephesus. 20 But from Miletus he sent unto Ephesus, and called for the elders of the assembly. 21 And when they were come to him, he said unto them—

Ye yourselves well know, from the first day when I set foot in Asia, in what manner I came to be with you all the time, 19 doing service unto the Lord, with all humility and tears, and temptations which befell me through the plots of the Jews: 20 in what manner I in no wise shrank from announcing unto you anything that was profitable and teaching you publicly and in your homes; 21 bearing full witness, both to Jews and to Greeks, as to the repentance due unto God, and as to belief on our Lord Jesus. 22 And now! lo! I, bound in my spirit, am journeying unto Jerusalem; all the things which therein shall befall me, I not knowing, save that the Holy Spirit, from city to city doth bear me full witness, saying that bonds and tribulations await me. 23 But for no cause whatever am I making my life dear to myself, so that I may finish my course, and the ministry which I have received from the Lord Jesus, to bear full witness as to the good news of the favour of God. 24 And now! lo! I know that no more shall ye see my face, ye all, among whom I have gone about proclaiming the kingdom. 25 Wherefore I take you to witness, on this very day, that pure am I from the blood of all; for I have not shrunk from announcing all the counsel of God unto you. 26 Be taking heed unto yourselves, and unto all the little flock in which the Holy Spirit hath set you, as overseers,—to be shepherding the assembly of God which he hath acquired through means of the blood of his own. 27

I know, that there will enter, after my departure, grievous wolves into your midst, not sparing the little flock; 28 and from among your own selves will arise men speaking distorted things, to draw away the disciples after themselves. 29 Wherefore, be on the watch, remembering that for three years, night and day I gave myself no rest, with tears admonishing each one.
to go up unto Jerusalem. 13 Then answered Paul—
What are ye doing, weeping and breaking my heart?
For [I] not only to be bound, but to die in Jerusalem am ready, in behalf of the name of the Lord’s Jesus.
And [as he was not to be persuaded] we ceased, saying—
[The Lord’s] will be done!
And [after these days] making ready what we had we started to go up unto Jerusalem; and there went certain also of the disciples from Cesarea, along with us, who were to introduce us unto one with whom we might be entertained, one Mnason of Cyprus, an early disciple.

§ 37. Paul, in Jerusalem, is rescued from the Multitude by the Captain.

Now when we came to Jerusalem [the brethren] gladly welcomed us. 18 And [on the next day] Paul went in with us unto James, and [all] the elders were present. 19 And [saluting them] he went on to narrate, one by one, each of the things which God had wrought among the nations through his ministry. 20 And they, having heard, began glorifying God; and they said to him—
Thou observest, brother, [how many myriads] there are, among the Jews, who have believed, and [all] are zealous for the law.
Now they have heard it rumoured concerning thee, that [an apostasy] art thou teaching [from Moses] unto all the Jews [who are among the nations], telling them, not to be circumcising their children, nor by the customs to be walking.

What, then, is it? [at all events] they will hear that thou hast come.

This, then, do, which [unto thee] we say:—
We have four men, who have a vow upon themselves. 23 <Taking these unto thee> be purged with them, and spend something upon them, that they may shave their head; and all will get to know that the things which they have heard rumoured concerning thee are nothing,—on the contrary [thou thyself] dost keep the ransoms, guarding the law.

But concerning them of the nations who have believed] we ourselves sent, deciding that they should be guarding themselves, both as to idol sacrifices, and blood, and what is strangled, and fornication.

Then Paul <taking unto him the men> [on the next day, with them] being purified, began entering into the temple to declare the filling up of the days of the purification—until the offering had been presented for each one of them. 27 <When, however, the seven days were on the point of being concluded [the Jews from Asia] observing him in the temple> began to urge-on all the multitude, and thrust upon them their hands, crying out—
Israelites! be giving help! [This] is the man who against the people, and the law, and this place is teaching all men everywhere; furthermore seven Greeks hath he brought into the temple, and hath profaned this holy place.

For they had before seen Trophimus, the Ephesian, in the city along with him, whom they were supposing [Paul] had brought [into the temple]. 28 And the whole city was set in motion, and there took place a running together of the people, and [laying hold of Paul] they proceeded to drag him outside the temple, and straightway the doors were made fast.

When, also, they were seeking to slay him—there was carried up information unto the captain of the band, that all Jerusalem was in confusion:—[who] instantly taking unto him solders and centurions ran down upon them; and [they] seeing the captain and the solders left off striking Paul. 29 Then the captain drawing near laid hold of him, and ordered him to be bound with two chains,—and began to enquire, who he might be, and what he had done; but [others] were calling out something else, in the multitude; and so as he could not get to know the certainty, because of the tumult he ordered him to be brought into the castle. 30 And [when he came unto the stairs] so it was that he was borne along by the solders, because of the force of the multitude; for the throng of the people was following, crying out—
Away with him!

But when he was on the point of being taken into the castle—Paul saith unto the captain—
Is it allowed me, to say somewhat unto thee? And [he] said—
[With Greek] art thou acquainted?
Not, then, art thou the Egyptian, who [before these days] stirred up to sedition, and led out into the wilderness the four-thousand men of the Assassins?
30 And Paul said—
[If] indeed, am a Jew, of Tarsus in Cilicia,—[a citizen] of no obscure city; but I beseech thee, give me leave to speak unto the people!

§ 38. Paul addresses the People: escapes Scourging: is set before the High-council.

And [when he had given leave] [Paul] standing upon the stairs waved with his hand unto the people; and [when great silence] was secured he addressed them in the Hebrew language, saying—
Brethren and fathers! Hear ye [the defence] which I now make unto you:—
And [when they heard that in the Hebrew language he had begun to address them] they kept the more quiet. And he saith—
If I am a Jew, born in Tarsus of Cilicia, but nurtured in this city, at the feet of
Gamaliel,—trained after the strictness of our ancestral law; being jealous for God just as all ye are this day; and this way I persecuted unto the death, binding, and delivering up into prisons, both men and women:—

But it befell me as I was journeying, and drawing nigh unto Damascus, that about mid-day—suddenly—out of heaven there flashed a great light all around me; I fell also to the ground, and heard a voice saying unto me—

Saul! Saul! Why dost thou persecute?  
And || I answered—
Who art thou, Lord?  
And he said unto me—
|| am Jesus the Nazarene, whom thou art persecuting!  
Now they who were with me beheld, indeed, the light; but heard not the voice of him that was speaking with me.  
And I said—
What shall I do, Lord?  
And the Lord said unto me—
Arise, and be going thy way into Damascus, and there shall it be told thee of all things which are appointed for thee to do.  
But as I could not see clearly owing to the glory of that light, being led by the hand of those who were with me I came into Damascus.  

And one Ananias, a man devout according to the law, well-attested by all the Jews that dwelt there; coming unto me, and standing over me; said—
Saul, brother! look up.  
And || in that very hour looked up on him.  
And || || || The God of our fathers hath chosen thee, to get to know his will, and to see the Righteous One,—and to hear a voice out of his mouth.  
And || || || what art thou going to do?  
Arise, and get thyself immersed, and have thy sins bathed away, calling upon his name.  
And it came to pass when I had returned unto Jerusalem, and was praying in the temple that I came to be in a trance, and saw him, saying unto me—
Haste thee, and go forth speedily out of Jerusalem, inasmuch as they will not accept thy witness concerning me.  
And || I said—
Lord! they themselves well know, that I was imprisoning and beating, in every synagogue, them who were believing on thee.  
And when the blood of Stephen thy witness was being shed, || even I myself was standing by, and approving, and guarding the mantles of them who were slaying him,  
And he said unto me—
Be taking thy journey; because || unto nations afar off will send thee.  
And they hearkened unto him as far as this word, and lifted up their voice, saying—
Away from the earth, with such a man as this, for it is not fit that he should live.  
Now as they were both making an outcry and tearing their mantles,—dust also were throwing into the air the captain ordered him to be brought into the castle, saying, that with scourging he should be put to the test, that he might find out, for what cause they were thus clamouring against him.  
But when they had stretched him out with stripes || said unto the by-standing centurion—
[A Roman, and uncondemned] is it allowed you to be scourging?  
And when the centurion heard that he went unto the captain, and reported, saying—
What art thou going to do? For this man is a Roman!  
And the captain, coming up, said to him—
Tell me! Art thou a Roman?  
And || || || Yes!  
And the captain answered—
|| || for a large sum this citizenship acquired!  
And || || || But || am even [free.] born!  
|| Straightway therefore, they who were about to put him to the test, withdrew from him; and even the captain was struck with fear, when he found out he was a Roman, and because him he had bound.  
But || || || || being minded to get to know the certainty, as to why he was being accused by the Jews he released him, and ordered the High-priests and all the High-council to come together; and bringing down Paul set him before them.

§ 39. Paul rebukes the High-priest; divides the Council; and is brought back to the Castle.  
And Paul looking steadfastly at the High-council, said—
Brethren! || || in all good conscience have used my citizenship for God, until this day.

* Chap. viii. 8; xxvi. 9.  
* Chap. ix. 1 ff; xxvi. 9 ff.  
* In its completeness (accusative: genitive in ix. 7).  
* Middle voice, not passive.

* Or: " recover sight."  
* Or: " why dost thou deny?"  
* Or: " will accept of thee no witness."
mouth. 3 [Then] Paul unto him said—
God is about to be smiting thee, thou whitened wall! Dost thou then sit to judge me according to the law,* and unlawfully orderest me to be smitten?
4 And they who stood by said—
[The High-priest of God] dost thou revile Paul?
5 And Paul said—
I was not aware, brethren, that he was high-priest; because it is written—
[Of a ruler of thy people] shall thou not speak injuriously.†
6 <But Paul, getting to know that the one part were Sadducees, and the other Pharisees> began to cry aloud in the council—
Brethren! I am a Pharisee, son of Pharisees:—Concerning a hope, even of a rising again of the dead‖ am I to be judged.
7 And as this he was saying] there arose a dissension of the Pharisees and Sadducees; and rent asunder was the throng! For [Sadducees] say, there is no rising again, nor messenger, nor spirit, whereas [Pharisees] confess them both.
8 And there arose a great outcry, and certain of the Scribes of the party of the Pharisees, standing up, began to strive, saying—
[Nothing bad] find we in this man;—but <if a spirit> hath spoken unto him, or a messenger>...
9 And [great dissension arising] the captain fearing lest Paul would be torn in pieces by them> ordered the troop to go down, and take him by force out of their midst, to bring him into the castle.

§ 40. Paul's life being conspired against, he is sent to Caesarea unto the Governor Felix.

10 But on the following night] the Lord, standing over him, said—
Be of good courage! for <as thou hast fully borne witness of the things concerning me, in Jerusalem> [so] must thou in Rome also bear witness.
11 And when it became day] the Jews forming a conspiracy] bound themselves under a curse, saying, That they would neither eat nor drink till they had slain Paul. And they were <more than forty> who this sworn-confedency had formed. And they went unto the High-priests and Elders, and said—
With a curse] have we bound ourselves, to taste nothing until we have slain Paul.
12 [Now] therefore, do ye, with the High-council] make it appear unto the captain, that he should bring him down unto you, as though about to ascertain more exactly the things that concern him; and <well>. <or ever he come near> are ready to kill him.
13 But Paul's sister's son] hearing of the lying-in-wait, happening to be near, and coming into the castle,—reported it unto Paul. And Paul, calling unto him one of the centurions, said—
This young man, lead thou away unto the captain, for he hath somewhat to report unto him.
14 [He] therefore, taking him with him, brought him unto the captain, and said—
[The prisoner] Paul calling me unto him, requested me to bring <this> young man unto thee, as having somewhat to tell thee.
15 And the captain, taking him by the hand, and going aside] began [privately] to ask—
What is it which thou hast to report unto me?
16 And he said—
[The Jews] have agreed to request thee, that to-morrow thou wouldst bring Paul down into the High-council, as though about to ascertain something more exact concerning him.
17 Then therefore, do not be persuaded by them, who are lying in wait for him, from among them, more than forty men,—who, indeed, have bound themselves under a curse, neither to eat nor drink, till they have killed him; and <now> are they ready, awaiting the promise from thee.
18 [The captain] therefore, dismissed the young man, charging him—
Unto no one] divulge thou, that these things thou hast showed unto me.
19 And [calling certain two of the centurions] he said—
Make ye ready two hundred soldiers, that they may journey as far as Caesarea,—and seventy horsemen, and two hundred spearmen, by the third hour of the night:
20 [beasts also] provide, in order that satting Paul thereon] they may bring him safely through unto Felix the governor.
21 And he wrote a letter, after this form:—
Claudius Lysias, unto the most excellent governor Felix, Joy!
22 [This man, having been apprehended by the Jews, and being about to be killed by them] I went down with the troop, and rescued: having learned that he was a Roman.
23 And being minded to find out the cause for which they were accusing him] I took him down into their High-council] when I found to be accused concerning questions of their law, but of nothing worthy of death or bonds] to be charged.
24 But when I was informed there would be a plot against the man] forthwith] I sent him unto thee, charging his accusers also] to be speaking against him before thee.
25 [So the soldiers] according to their orders, taking up Paul] brought him by night unto Antipatris; and on the morrow] leaving the horsemen to go on with him] returned to the castle,—and the others <entering into Caesarea, and delivering the letter unto the governor> set [Paul also] before him.
26 And when he had read it, and asked, out of what province he was, and learned that he was from Cilicia>
I myself will hear thee in full, said he, 
whenever thine accusers also are come; 
and gave orders that [in the palace of Herod] 
a should be kept under guard.

41. Felix hears Paul's case: Converses often with him; but leaves him bound.

And [after five days] came down the High-priest Annas, with certain elders and a certain orator Tertullus, and they informed the governor against Paul.

2 And [when he was called] Tertullus began to make accusation, saying—
<Seeing that [great peace] we are obtaining through thee, and that [reforms] are being brought about for this nation through thy forethought> both in all ways and in all places: we accept all, most excellent Felix, with all thankfulness.

But [lest I too long detain thee] I beseech thee to hear us concisely in thy considerateness.

For [finding this man a pest, and moving sedition with all] the Jews that are throughout the inhabited earth, a leader also of the sect of the Nazarenes, who also attempted to desecrate even [the temple], whom we also seized> from whom thou shalt be able [by examining all these things] to ascertain the things of which we are accusing him.

Moreover, the Jews also were joining in the attack, saying that [these things] were [so].

And Paul answered, when the governor had motioned him to be speaking, —
<Well knowing thee to have been [for many years] judge unto this nation> I [cheerfully] as to the things concerning myself; do I make defence; seeing thou art able to ascertain, that there are [not more] than twelve days, since I went up to worship in Jerusalem, [and neither in the temple] found they me [with any one] disputing, or causing [a hal]t of the multitude, either in the synagogues or throughout the city,—
neither can they make good the things concerning which they are [now] accusing me.

But I confess [this] unto thee. —That [according to the Way which they call a Sect] am I rendering divine service unto my fathers' God, believing in all the things which [throughout the law] and those which [in the prophets] are written: 
Having [hope] towards God, which [even these themselves] do entertain,—that [a resurrection] there shall certainly be, both of righteous and of unrighteous: [herein] even [myself] am studying to have [an unoffending conscience], towards God and men, continually.

Now [after many years] intending to do [alms] unto my nation I arrived,—also

[to present] offerings; among which they found me, purified in the temple, not with a multitude, nor with tumult: but certain Jews from Asia [caused it]. — who [ought] before thee] to have presented themselves, and to have been laying accusation, if [anything] they might have had against me: — Or, [these themselves] say what wrong they found, when I stood before the High-council, unless concerning this one voice, wherewith I cried aloud among them, as I stood—

<Concerning the raising of the dead> am I [to be judged], this day, by you.

And Felix deferred them, having more exact knowledge concerning the Way,—saying—
<As soon as [Lystra the captain] hath come down> I will give judgment as to your affairs,—
giving orders unto the centurion, that he should be kept, and have a measure of liberty, and to be hindering [none] of his own from waiting upon him.

And [after certain days] <Felix having arrived, with Drusilla his own wife, who was [a Jewess]> he sent for Paul, and heard him concerning the faith respecting Christ Jesus. — And [as he was reasoning of righteousness, and self-control, and the judgment to come]> Felix becoming greatly afraid answered—
[/For the present] be going thy way, and [when I find an opportunity] I will send for thee.—

[at the same time] also hoping that [money] would be given him by Paul; [wherefore also] <the more frequently sending for him> he used to converse with him. 7 <When however> [two years were completed]> Felix was succeeded [by Porcius Festus], and Felix wishing to gain favour with the Jews left Paul bound.

§ 42. Festus wishing him to go to Jerusalem, Paul appears unto Caesar.

25 Festus therefore, having come upon the province, [after three days] went up unto Jerusalem from Cesarea; and the High-priests and chief of the Jews laid information before him against Paul, and began to beseech him, asking for themselves as a favour against him, that he would send for him unto Jerusalem,—making an ambush to kill him on the way.

Festus therefore, answered, that Paul should be kept in Cesarea, and that [he himself] was about [shortly] to be going out [thither].

<They, therefore, among you] (saith he] who are in power> let them go down with me; and [if there is in the man anything amiss] let them accuse him.

And <spending among them, not more than eight or ten days> he went down unto Cesarea; and [on the morrow] taking his place upon

a Chap. xxi. 25.  b Omitted by WEF.
  c Ap: "way."  d Chap. xxiii. 6.  e Mf: "the archbishop."  f Chap. xxiii. 6.  g L.
the judgment-seat ordered Paul to be brought. 7 And when he presented himself, the Jews who from Jerusalem had come down, stood round about him, many and grievous charges bringing against him, which they were not able to prove—Paul saying in defence—

<Neither against the law of the Jews, nor against the temple, nor against Caesar> have I in anything sinned.

9 But Festus <wishing with the Jews to gain favour> answered Paul, and said—

Art thou willing unto Jerusalem to go up, and there concerning these things be judged before me?

10 But Paul said—

<Standing before the judgment-seat of Caesar> am I, where [I] ought to be judged.

<Unto the Jews> have I done no wrong, as [even thou] right well art discovering.

11 If then, on the one hand, I am doing wrong, and anything worthy of death have committed, I deserve not myself from dying; but, on the other hand, if there is nothing in the things whereof these are accusing me—[no man] hath power to give [me] unto them as a favour:

<Unto Caesar> I appeal!

12 Then Festus <having conversed with the council> answered—


§ 43. King Agrippa, informed by Festus of Paul, wishes to hear him.

13 And some days having gone by, Agrippa the king and Bernice came down to Caesarea, to salute Festus. 14 And as they were spending more days there > Festus repeated unto the king, the things relating to Paul, saying—

A certain man hath been left behind by Felix, [as a prisoner]; concerning whom when I happened to be in Jerusalem the High-priests and the Elders of the Jews laid information, claiming against him a condemnation: unto whom I made answer—that it is not a custom with Romans, to grant as a favour any man, before the accused [face to face] should have his accusers, and [opportunity of defence] should receive, concerning the charge.

17 Therefore, they had come together here, no delay whatsoever making, on the next day I taking my place upon the judgment-seat I ordered the man to be brought:

Concerning whom, taking their stand, his accusers, no accusation at all were bringing, of the evil things which I had been suspecting; but certain questions concerning their own demon-worship had they against him, and concerning one Jesus, who had died, whom Paul was affirming to be alive.

19 And [I] <being at a loss> as to the inquiry into these things > was asking—Whether he might be minded to go unto Jerusalem, and there be judged concerning these things. 21 But [Paul] <having appealed to be kept for the decision of the Emperor> I ordered him to be kept, until I could send him up unto Caesar.

23 And Agrippa [said] unto Festus—

I could wish myself also to hear the man. To-morrow (said he) thou shalt hear him.

§ 44. Paul before King Agrippa.

25 [On the morrow, therefore] when Agrippa had come, and Bernice, with great display, and they had entered into the audience-chamber, with the captains of thousands and men of distinction of the city, and Festus had given orders Paul was brought. 24 And Festus saith—

King Agrippa, and all ye men here present with us:

Ye observe this person, concerning whom one and all the throne of the Jews have interceded with me, both in Jerusalem and here, crying aloud that he ought not to be living any longer.

25 But if I gathered, that [nothing worthy of death] had he committed; and <this man himself> having appealed unto the Emperor I decided to send him—

Concerning whom [anything certain to write unto my lord] I have not; wherefore, I have brought him forth before you, and especially before thee, King Agrippa; in order that, after examination had, I might have something I could write;

27 For unreasonable, unto me, it seemeth, [when sending a prisoner; not also the accusations against him] to signify.

28 And Agrippa [unto Paul] said—

It is permitted thee on thine own behalf to be speaking.

29 Then Paul <stretching forth his hand went on to make his defence.>

2 <Concerning all things of which I am accused by Jews, King Agrippa> I have been counting myself happy, that [before thee am I about, this day, to be making my defence; especially as thou art well versed in all the Jewish customs and questions. Wherefore, I beseech thee patiently] to hear me.

4 My manner of life, then, from my youth, which from its commencement was formed among my nation, even in Jerusalem, was known all Jews, insomuch as they were aforetime observing me, from the outset, if they please to bear witness—that according to the strictest sect of our own religion I lived [as a Pharisee].

6 And [now] <for the hope of the promise unto our fathers being brought to pass by God am I standing to be judged>, unto which hope our twelve-tribed nation, with intensity, night and day, rendering
But—

<Both to them in Damascus, first, and in Jerusalem,
Unto all the country of Judaea also, and unto the nations>
I carried tidings—
That they should repent, and turn unto God,
And works worthy of their repentance should practise.

Because of these things! Jews seized me in the temple, and were attempting to slay me with their own hands.

So then <having met with | the help that is from God> | until this day | do I stand, witnessing to both small and great, | nothing else saying, than these things which both the prophets | and Moses did say should certainly come to pass:—

If | to suffer | the Christ was destined,
If <the first of a resurrection of the dead> he is about to carry tidings | of light | both unto the people, and unto the nations.

Now <as he was saying these things in his defence> Festus | with a loud | voice | saith—Thou art raving, Paul!
| Thy great learning | is turning thee round unto | raving madness.

But Paul—

I am not raving (saith he), most noble Festus, —but | the declarations of truth’ and soberness’ am I sounding forth:

For well-knoweth | the king | concerning these things, unto whom | with boldness of utterance | am I speaking; | for | that these things are not hidden from him | I am well persuaded,—for | not in a corner | hath this thing been done.

Believeth thou, King Agrippa, in the prophets? I know that thou believest!

And | Agrippa [said] unto Paul—
Almost | art thou persuading | me | to become a | Christian!

And | Paul [answered]—
I could pray unto God that <both almost’ and altogether, | not only thou’ but all’ who are hearing me this day | might become such,—as even | I am, | [excepting these bonds].

And the king rose up, and the governor, Bernice also, and they who had been sitting with them;

and | retiring | they began conversing one with another, saying—Nothing worthy of death’ or of bonds’ doth this man practise.

This man might have been released | if he had not appealed unto Caesar.

§ 45. Paul’s Voyage and Shipwreck.

Now <when it was determined that we should sail for Italy> they proceeded to deliver Paul, and certain other prisoners, unto a centurion by

Plural: others bound up with him: Ro. i. 4; 1 Co. xv. 20.
ACTS XXVII. 2–40.

name Julius, of an Augustan band. 2 and <going on board a ship of Adramittium, about to sail into the places along the coast of Asia> we put to sea, there being with us, Aristarchus, a Macedonian of Thessalonica; 3 and [on the next day] we put into Zidon, 4 and Julius treating Paul kindly, 5 gave him leave to go unto his friends and refresh himself; 6 and [from thence] putting out to sea we sailed under the lee of Cyprus because the winds were contrary; 7 and [sailing across] the sea which is off Cilicia and Pamphylia>, we came down to Myra, a city of Lycia. 4 And the centurion finding a ship of Alexandria sailing for Italy put us therein. 7 And [for a good many days] sailing slowly, and getting with difficulty over against Cnidus, the wind not suffering us to get on, we sailed under the lee of Crete, over against Salamis; 8 and [with difficulty] coasting it we came to a certain place called Fair Havens, near to which was the city of Lasea.

And when a considerable time had passed, and sailing was already dangerous, because even the Fast 9 had already gone by> Paul began to advise, saying to them—

Sirs! I perceive that with damage and great loss, not only of the cargo and of the ship, but even of our persons shall the voyage certainly be attended.

But [the centurion] by the master, and by the shipowner was more persuaded than that the things which by Paul were spoken. 12 And <the harbour being incommmodious> to winter in> the part advised to put to sea from thence, if by any means they might be able to reach Phenicia, in winter, [which was] a harbour of Crete, looking north-east and south-east.

And [a South wind blowing softly] supposing they had secured their purpose weighing anchor, they began to sail close in shore along Crete. 14 But [after no long time] there beat down from it a tempestuous wind, called Euraqullo, 15 and <the ship being caught and we not being able to bring her head to the wind> we let her go, and were borne along.

And <running under the lee of some small island called Cauna> we were able with difficulty to make ourselves masters of the boat, 17 which, hoisting up, they began to use as a ship, undergirding the ship; and <fearing lest on the sand-bank of Africa> they should run aground lowering the gear, 18 were they borne along. 19 But [as we were exceedingly being tossed] on the next day they began to throw [cargo] overboard; 19 and [on the third day with their own hands] the tackling of the ship they cast away. 20 And <neither sun nor stars appearing for many days, and no small tempest lying upon us> in the end all hope that we should be saved began to be taken from us. 21 But <when they had been long without food> 22 [then] Paul, standing in the midst of them, said—

Ye ought, indeed, Sirs! yielding to me not to have sailed away from Crete, to get this damage and loss. 22 And [now] I recommend you to be of good courage; for [loss of life] shall there be none at all from among you, only of the ship.

For there stood by me this night belonging unto the God whose I am, unto whom also I am doing divine service> a messenger, saying—

Be not afraid, Paul! for before Caesar must thou needs stand.

And lo! God hath granted thee as a favour, all them who are sailing with thee.

Wherefore, be of good courage, Sirs; for I believe in God—that so it shall be, according as it hath been told me.

Upon a certain island however, must we needs be wrecked.

And when the fourteenth night had come, and we were being driven to and fro in the Adriatic about midnight the sailors suspected that some country was [sounding] them and sounding they found twenty fathoms— and going a little further and again sounding they found fifteen fathoms. 28 And <fearing lest haply on rocky places we should be wrecked> out of stern cast they four anchors, and began praying that day might dawn.

But when the sailors were seeking to flee out of the ship, and had lowered the boat into the sea, by pretext, as though out of the prow they had been about to reach anchors> Paul said unto the centurion, and unto the soldiers— Except these abide in the ship> ye yourselves cannot be saved!

Then the soldiers cut away the ropes of the boat, and let her fall off. 30 And [until day was about to dawn] Paul continued to beseech one and all to take some food, saying—

This day is the fourteenth day that in suspension fasting ye have completing, having helped yourselves to nothing.

Therefore, I beseech you to take some food, for this lays a foundation for your safety; for of no one of you shall a hair of the head perish.

And <having said these things, and taken a loaf> he gave thanks unto God before all, and [breaking it] began to eat. 35 And <all becoming of good cheer> they also helped themselves to food. 37 Now we were in the ship, in all, about seventy-six souls.

And when they were satisfied with food they began lightening the ship, casting out the wheat into the sea. 39 And [when day came] they could not recognize the land; but perceived a certain bay having a beach—upon which they were minded, if they could safely to bring the ship. 40 And casting off the anchors they let them go into the sea,—at the same time.

a MI: "with philanthropy."

Or (WIE) : "in all two hundred and seventy-six."
time] loosening the lashings of the rudders, and | hoisting up the foresail to the wind | they made for the beach. 41 But <falling into a place where two seas met> they ran the ship aground; and | the foreship sticking fast | remained immovable, while | the stern | began to break up, from the violence [of the waves]. 42 Now | the soldiers' counsel | turned out to be, that they should kill | the prisoners, lest any one should swim out and escape; 43 but | the centurion | <being minded to bring Paul safely through> hindered them of their purpose, and ordered such as were able to swim, to cast themselves overboard and | get first | to the land, 44 and | the rest | [some] on planks, and [some] on other things from the ship>... and [so] it came to pass, that [all] were brought safely through, on to the land.

§ 47. Paul in Rome.

And [when we entered into Rome] Paul was suffered to abide by himself, with the soldier that guarded him.

And it came to pass, after three days, that he called together those who were the chief of the Jews; and [when they came together] he began to say unto them—

And [though I had done] no thing against the people, or the customs of our fathers—[as a prisoner] out of Jerusalem was delivered into the hands of the Romans;—18 who, indeed, [when they had examined me] were minded to set me at liberty, because there was [nothing worthy of death] in me.

But [as the Jews spake against it] I was constrained to appeal unto Caesar, not as though [against my nation] I had anything to bring by way of accusation.

For this cause | therefore, I have called for you, to see and to speak with you; for | on account of the hope of Israel | this chain, have I about me!

And | they | said | unto him|—

We | have neither received | letters concerning thee | from the Jews, nor hath anyone of the brethren | who hath arrived | reported or spoken concerning thee, anything ill.

But we doth it well, that | from thee | we should hear what are thine opinions; for, indeed, [concerning this sect] it is [known to us] that | everywhere | is it spoken against.

And | having arranged with him a day | there came unto him, to the lodging, a larger number; unto whom he proceeded to expound, bearing full witness as to the kingdom of God, and persuading them concerning Jesus, both from the law of Moses, and from the prophets,—from morning till evening. 24 And [some] indeed, were persuaded by the things that were spoken, whereas [others] disbelieved; 25 and <not being | agreed | among themselves> they began to leave.—Paul having said one thing—

Well did | the Holy Spirit | speak through Isaiah the prophet, unto your fathers, saying—

Go thy way unto this people, and say—

Ye shall | surely hear | and yet will in no wise understand,

And | surely see | and yet will in no wise perceive;

For the heart of this people | hath become dense,

* Or: “were entreated by them.”
THE EPISTLE OF PAUL THE APOSTLE
TO THE

ROMANS.

1 Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ, the called Apostle,
   Separated unto the glad-message of God—
   Which he promised beforehand, through his prophets, in holy scriptures—
   Concerning his Son,—
   Who came to be of the seed of David, according to flesh,
   Who was distinguished as the Son of God—
   By power,
   According to a Holy Spirit,
   Through means of a resurrection of the dead,—
   Jesus Christ our Lord;
   Through whom we have received favour and apostleship, For obedience of faith among all the nations, in behalf of his name,
   Among whom are also called of Jesus Christ:
   Unto all that are in Rome, beloved of God, called saints,
   Favour unto you, and peace.
   From God our Father and Lord Jesus Christ.

2 How incessantly I am making mention of you at all times in my prayers,—
   Making supplication—
   If by some means, even now, at any time I may have a way opened, in the will of God, to come unto you;—
   For I am longing to see you,
   That I may impart some spiritual gift unto you,
   To the end ye may be established,—
   That is to say—There may be a mutual encouragement among you, Each by the other’s faith, [Both yours and mine].
   I do not wish, however that ye should be ignorant, brethren,
   That many times I have purposed to come unto you,
   But have been hindered, until the present,—
   In order that some fruit I might have among you also, even as among the other nations.

3 Both to Greeks and to Barbarians,
   Both to wise and to unwise] [a debtor] I am:
   Thus the eagerness on my part—
   Unto you also who are in Rome;
   To announce the joyful message.
   For I am not ashamed of the joyful message:
   For it is God’s power unto salvation, to every one that believeth,
   Both to Jew [first] and to Greek;
   For the righteousness of God is therein revealed,—
   By faith unto faith:
   Even as it is written—

   15 Or (WH): “Christ Jesus,” one; cp. Ac. xxxvi. 23.
   16 Or: “hidden.”
   17 Or: “invited.”
   18 Or: “marked off.”
   19 Or: “out of.”
   20 Or: “that.”
   21 Plural. Ml: “of dead” Ph. ii. 8.
   22 Chap. xv. 23, 32.
   23 1 Co. i. 18.
For there is being revealed an anger of God from heaven—
Against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men
Who [the truth, in unrighteousness] do hold down;
Inasmuch as [what may be known of God] is manifest among them,
For [God] unto them hath made it manifest,
For [the unseen things of him] [from a world's creation]. Are clearly seen,
Even his eternal power and divinity.
To the end they should be without excuse;
Inasmuch as [having come to know God].
<Professing to be wise> they were made foolish,
And exchanged the glory of the incorruptible God for the likeness * of an image of a corruptible man, and of birds and four-footed beasts and reptiles:
Wherefore God [gave them up] in the covetings of their hearts, unto impurity, so as to be dishonouring their bodies among them,—
[Who], indeed, exchanged away the truth of God for the falsehood, And rendered worship and service unto the creature rather than unto the Creator,— Who is blessed unto the ages. Amen!
For this cause God gave them up unto dishonourable passions; 4 For [even their females] exchanged away the natural use into that which is against nature,—
In like manner also [even the males], <Leaving the natural use of the females>
Flamed out in their eager desire one for another, [Males with males] [the indecency] effecting,—
And <the necessary recompence of their error> [within themselves] duly receiving;—
And <even as they did not approve to be holding [God] in acknowledgment>
God gave them up unto a disapproved mind.

To be doing the things that are not becoming,—
Filled with all unrighteousness, wickedness, greed, baseness, Full of envy, murder, strife, deceit, evil disposition,
Whisperers, detractors, haters of God, insolent, arrogant, vain boasters, inventors of vices; [unto parents] unyielding,
Without discernment, regardless of covenants, without natural affection, unmerciful;—
[Who], indeed, <having acknowledged [the righteous sentence of God]>— That [they who such things as these] do practise are worthy of death;> Not only [the same things] are doing, But are even delighting together with them who are practising [them].

Wherefore <inexcusable> thou art, O man [whoever thou judgest]; For [wherewith thou judgest some one else] thyself thou dost condemn,— For [the very things] thou dost practise [who] art judging:
We know, however. that [the sentence of God] is according to truth, against them who [such things as these] do practise.
And reckonest thou this, O man—<Who dost judge them who [such things] do practise, and yet art doing the same> That [thou shalt escape the sentence of God]? Or [the riches of his kindness, and forbearance, and long-suffering] dost thou despise,— Not knowing that [the kindness of God] unto repentance is leading thee? But [according to thy hardness, and [thine] impenitent heart> Art treasuring up for thyself anger, in a day of anger and revelation of the righteous judgment of God,—
Who will render unto each one according to his works:—
<Unto them, on the one hand, who by way of endurance in good work are seeking [glory, honour and incorruption] [life age-abiding]>.
<Unto them, on the other hand, who are of contention, and are not yielding unto the truth, but are yielding unto unrighteousness> [anger and wrath, tribulation and anguish]—against every soul of man who worketh out what is base, Both of Jew first and of Greek—
But glory and honour and peace—Unto every one who worketh what is good, Both unto Jew first and unto Greek;
For there is no respect of persons with God;—

* Or (WH): “For we know”; or, as occasionally rendered (Ac. viii. 26, n.): “We know, in fact.”

18 hab. ii. 4; cp. Gal. iii. 11; he x. 86.
19 Jer. x. 14; 1 Co. i. 20.
20 Ps. civ. 30, MI: “passions of dishonour.”
21 Ps. xlii. 12; Pr. xxiv. 12.
22 Ap: “Age-abiding.”
23 MI: “aside from,” “beyond.”
24 MI: “passions of dishonour.”
25 Ps. xii. 12; Pr. xxiv. 12.
26 Ps. xlii. 12; Pr. xxiv. 12.
27 Ps. xlii. 12; Pr. xxiv. 12.
For as many as without law sinned,  
|| Without law || also shall perish,  
And as many as within law sinned—  
||Through law|| shall be judged;  
For not the hearers of law* are righteous with God,  
But the doers of law shall be declared righteous;  
For whatsoever the nations which have not law || by nature, the things of the law may be doing || the same || not having law || unto themselves, are a law,—  
Who indeed show the work of the law written in their hearts, Their conscience therewith bearing witness. And between one another their reasonings accusing—or even excusing—them:—  
In the day on which God judgeth the secrets of men according to my glad message, through Christ Jesus:*  
|If, however, thou art taking the name of Jew,  
And resting thyself upon law,  
And boasting in God,  
And art taking note of his will. And testing the things that differ—when receiving oral instruction out of the law,  
Art persuaded, moreover, that thou thyself art—A guide of the blind. A light of them that are in darkness. || A trainer of the simple. || A teacher of babes. Having the forming of knowledge and truth in the law—>  
|Thou therefore, that art teaching someone else  
|Thyself art thou not teaching?  
|Thou that proclaimest—Do not steal!  
Art thou || stealing?  
|That sayest—Do not commit adultery!  
Art thou || committing adultery?  
|That abhorrest sacrilege  
Art thou || robbing temples?  
|That in law dost boast  
||Through the transgression of the law, art thou dishonouring God?  
For the name of God || because of you || is defamed among the nations,—  
Even as it is written:  
For || circumcision || indeed, profteth—if law thou be practising;  
But if thou be || a transgressor of law || thy || circumcision hath become uncircumcision.  
|If then || the uncircumcision || be guarding || the righteous requirement of the law || Shall not || this uncircumcision || || as circumcision || be reckoned?  
|And the uncircumcision by nature || completing the law|  
Shall judge thee who notwithstanding:

For not he who is one in appearance is a Jew,  
Nor is that which is such in appearance, in flesh || circumcision;  
But he who is one in secret is a Jew,—  
And that is || circumcision || which is of the heart, in spirit, not in letter,—  
Whose praise* is not of men, but of God.  

What, then, is the preeminence of the Jew?  
Or what, the profit of his circumcision?  
Much, every way—  
||First,|| indeed, that they were entrusted with the oracles of God.  
For what? || If some distrusted || shall their distrust make || the trust of God void?  
Far be it! But let || God || prove to be || true,|| albeit || every man || be false!  
Even as it is written—  
That thou mightest be declared righteous in thy words,  
And overcome when thou art in judgment.  
But || our unrighteousness || commendeth || God's righteousness || what shall we say?  
Surely || not unrighteousness || is God who visiteth with his anger?  
|| After the manner of men || I am speaking,—  
Far be it! Else how shall God judge the world?  
But || the truth of God || by my falsehood hath the more abounded unto his glory> Why || any longer || am I even I || as a sinner to be judged?  
And why not || according as we are injuriously charged, || and according as some affirm that we say> Let us do the bad things, that the good ones may come? || whose sentence is || just||.  
What then? do we screen ourselves?  
Not at all! For we have before accused both Jews and Greeks of being || all under sin:  
Even as it is written—  
There is none righteous, || not even one,  
There is none that discerneth, || there is none that seeketh out  
|| All || have turned aside, || together || have become useless,  
There is none that doeth kindness, || So not as much as one;  
|| A sepulchre, opened || is their throat,  
|| With their tongues || have they used deceit,  
|| The poison of asp || is under their lips,  
|| Whose mouth || of cursing and bitterness is full,  
|| Swift || are their feet to shed blood;  
|| Destruction and misery || are in their ways,  
And || way of peace || have they not known;  

* Alluding to "Jew" || a man of Judah; || "Judah" == one to be praised. || "usu.v. 1 f.  
† Ps. xiv. 1 f.  
‡ Ps. v. 9; exod. 3.  
§ Ps. vi. 7.  
¶ Ps. x. 7.  
|| Ps. cxv. 11.  
|| Pr. r. 16.  
\ Ps. ii. 4.  
\ Ps. cix. 1 f; cp. chap. xi. 32; Gal. iii. 29.  
\ Or (WH): simply "seek-eth."
There is no fear of God before their eyes.  Now we know, That whatsoever things the law saith, To them who are within the law: it speaketh, In order that every mouth may be stopped, And all the world come under penalty sentence unto God. Inasmuch as by works of law shall no flesh be declared righteous before him;— Through law in fact, is discovery of sin. But now apart from law a righteousness of God hath been manifested, Borne witness to by the law and the prophets,— A righteousness of God, through faith in Jesus Christ, unto all that have faith; For there is no distinction,— For all have sinned, and fall short of the glory of God; Being declared righteous freely by his favour, through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus:— Whom God hath set forth as a propitiatory covering through faith in his blood, For a showing forth of his righteousness, By reason of the passing-by of the previously committed sins, in the forbearance of God,— With a view to a showing forth of his righteousness in the present season, That he might be righteous even when declaring righteous him that hath faith in Jesus. Where, then, the boasting! It is excluded. Through what kind of law? Of works? Nay! but through a law of faith: For we reckon that a man is to be declared righteous by faith. Or is God the God of Jews only, and not of the nations also? Yea! of the nations also:— If, at all events, God is one, Who will declare righteous— The circumcision, by faith, And the uncircumcision, through their faith. Do we then make law void, through means of our faith? Far be it! On the contrary, law we do establish! What, then, shall we say— as touching Abraham our forefather? For if Abraham by works was declared righteous, he hath whereof to boast,— Nevertheless, not towards God,— For what doth the Scripture say?

And Abraham believed in God, And it was reckoned unto him as righteousness.  Now unto him that worketh is not reckoned by way of favour, but by way of obligation, Whereas unto him that worketh not, but believeth on him that declareth righteous, the ungodly his faith is reckoned as righteousness. Just as David also affirmeth the happiness of the man, unto whom |God| reckoneth righteousness, apart from works:— they whose lawlessnesses have been forgiven, And whose sins have been covered, The Lord will in no wise reckon.  ||This happiness then, is it for the circumcision, or for the uncircumcision? For we say— His faith was reckoned unto Abraham as righteousness:— How, then, was it reckoned? When he was in circumcision, or in uncircumcision, Not in circumcision, but in uncircumcision; And a sign he received [namely] of circumcision, A seal of the righteousness of the faith which he had while yet uncircumcised; To the end he might be father of all that believe during uncircumcision, To the end the same righteousness might be reckoned unto them,— And father of circumcision— Unto them who are not of circumcision only, But who also walk in the steps of the faith, while yet uncircumcised| of our father Abraham, For not through means of law doth the promise belong unto Abraham or unto his seed,— That he should be heir of the world; But through a righteousness by faith. For they who are of law are heirs, Made void is faith, And of no effect is the promise. For the law worketh out anger, But where there is no law neither is there transgression. ||For this cause it is by faith, in order that it may be by way of favour, So that the promise is firm unto all the seed,— Not unto that by the law only, But unto that also [which is such] by the faith of Abraham; Who is father of us all,—

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* Ps. xxxvi. 1.  a Gal. ii. 16.  b Ps. exilii. 2.  c Cp. Exo. xxi. 17. n.  d Or [WH]: "affirm Abraham our father to have found."  e Or [WH]: "hence."  f Ps. xxxii. 1 f.  g Cp. Gal. iii. 17. 18.  h Gen. xv. 6.  i Gen. xvii. 11.
17 Even as it is written—
\[Father of many nations\] have I appointed thee:
Before him whom he believed—\[God\],
Who causeth the dead to live,
And calleth the things that are not as things that are:
Who \[past hope\] \[upon hope\] believed,
So that he became \[father of many nations\], —
According to what had been said—
\[So shall be thy seed\] —; —
And \(<\text{without becoming weak in his faith}>\) he attentively considered his own body, already deadened—He being a hundred years old, The deadening also of Sarah’s womb; 20 \(<\text{In respect, however, of the promise of God}>\) he was not led to hesitate by unbelief, But received power by his faith, Giving glory unto God, 21 And being fully persuaded (that) —
\(<\text{What he had promised}>\)
\[Able\] is he also to perform:
Wherefore \[also\], \[it was reckoned unto him as righteousness\].
23 Now it was not written for his sake alone, that \[it was reckoned unto him\], —
But for our sakes also—unto whom it is to be reckoned, —
Even unto them that believe upon him who raised Jesus our Lord from among the dead:
\[Who was delivered up on account of our offences\].
And was raised on account of the declaring us righteous.

5 \(<\text{Having, therefore, been declared righteous by faith}>\)
Let us have \[peace\] towards God,
Through our \text{Lord Jesus Christ}, —
Through whom also we have had \[our introduction\] \[by our faith\] into this favour wherein we stand *;
And let us boast in hope of the glory of God.
And \[not only so\] But let us boast also in our tribulations;
Knowing that \[our tribulation\] worketh out \[endurance\].
And \[our endurance\] a testing,
And \[our testing\] hope,
And \[our hope\] \[putteth not to shame\].
Because \[the love of God\] hath been poured out in our hearts, Through the Holy Spirit that hath been given unto us:
Seeing that \[Christ\]
\[We being weak as yet\]
\[Reasonably, in behalf of such as were ungodly\] died.
7 For \[scarcely in behalf of a righteous man\] will one die,—
\[in behalf of the good man, indeed\] \[perhaps\] one even darest to die;
But God \[commendeth his own love unto us\]
In that—
\[We as yet being sinners\] —
\[Christ\] \[in our behalf\] died.
\[Much more\] then, \[having now been declared righteous by his blood\] Shall we be saved \[through him\] from the anger.*
For \(<\text{if being enemies}>\)
We were reconciled unto God through the death of his Son —
\[Much more\] \[having been reconciled\] Shall we be saved by his life.
And \[not only so\] but are even boasting in God,
Through our \text{Lord Jesus Christ}, —
Through whom \[now\] \[the reconciliation\] we have received.
For this cause —
\[Just as through one man\] \[sin\] into the world entered,
And \[through sin\] \[death\] —
And \[so\] \[unto all men\] death passed through,
For that \[all\] had sinned; —
For \[until law\] \[sin\] was in the world,
Although \[sin\] is not reckoned, when \[there\] is no law, —
Yet still \[death reigneth\] from Adam until Moses,
Even over them who had not sinned after the likeness of the transgression of Adam, —
\[Who is a type\] of the Coming One\[\*\]; —
But \[not as the fault\] —
\[So\] \[also\] the decree of favour,
For \(<\text{if by the fault of the one\rangle the many\rangle died}\) —
\[Much more\] \[the favour of God, and the free-gift in favour, by the one\] man Jesus Christ \[unto the many\] superabounded *;
And \[not as through one that sinned\] Is that which is freely given, —
For \[the sentence of judgment\] indeed was —
\[Out of one\] \[fault\] into condemnation,
Whereas \[the decree of favour\] is — \[Out of many\] faults into a recovery of righteousness.
For \(<\text{if by the fault of the one\rangle death reigneth through the one\rangle}\)
\[Much more\] \[they who\] \[the superabundance of the favour and of\] \[the free-gift of\] \[the righteousness\] do receive — \[In life\] shall reign through the one, \[Jesus Christ\]
Hence, then \[as through one\] \[fault\] \[the sentence was\] unto all men unto condemnation —
\[So\] \[also\] \[through one\] recovery of right-
eouness> [the decree of favour] is unto all men for *righteous acquittal unto life ;

19 For <just as it> through the disobedience of the one man || [sinners] the many were constituted >

||So> also [through the obedience of the one] || [righteous] the many shall be constituted :—

20 ||Law> however, gained admission, *in order that the fault might abound ;

But <where the sin abounded> the favour greatly superabounded ; — — — — —

21 In order that——

*Just as [sin] reigned in death> ||So> also [favour] might reign through righteousness unto life age-abiding, 4

||Through Jesus Christ our Lord ||

6 What, then, shall we say ?

Are we still to continue in sin, that [favour, may abound ?

Far be it !

<We who have died unto sin> how [any longer] shall we live therein ?

Or know ye not, that ||we, as many as were immersed* into Christ ||[Jesus] ||[into his death] were immersed ?

We were, therefore, buried together with him *through our immersion into his death,

In order that——

*Just as Christ was raised' from among the dead through the glory of the Father> ||So|| we also *in newness of life should walk.

For <if we have come to be [grown together> in the likeness of his death>

Certainly ||in ||that of his resurrection also ||shall we be.

| Of this| taking note——

That ||our old man ||[was crucified together with him, in order that the sinful body* might be made powerless, That we should ||[no longer] be in servitude to sin ;

For ||the that hath died ||hath become righteously acquitted from his sin.

Now <if we have died together with Christ> we believe that we shall also live together with him ;

Knowing that <[Christ having been raised from among the dead> ||[no more] dieth,—

||Death> ||over him ||[no more] hath lordship.—

12 For <in that he died> ||unto sin ||died he ||once for all, But <in that he liveth> he liveth unto God.

11 So ||[ye also] be reckoning yourselves to be — ||Dead indeed unto sin,

But ||[alive unto God] in Christ Jesus ||.

Let not sin, therefore, reign' in your death—doomed body

That ye should be obedient to its covetings ;

Neither be presenting your members, as weapons of unrighteousness, unto sin,

But ||[present yourselves] unto God, as though alive ||[from among the dead], And your members, as weapons of righteousness unto God ;

For ||sin ||[over you] shall not have lordship.

For ye are not under law, but under favour.*

What then?

Shall we sin, because we are not under law, but under favour ?

Far be it !

Know ye not that <unto whom ye are presenting yourselves as servants for obedience> ||[Servants] ye are unto [him unto] whom ye are obedient, Whether of sin unto death, Or of obedience unto righteousness ?

17 But thanks be unto God, that——

<Whereas ye were servants of sin>

Ye became obedient out of the heart unto the mould of teaching [into which ye were delivered] 5 ;

And <being freed from sin> ye were made servants unto righteousness ;—

||In human fashion I am speaking, because of the weakness of your flesh ;—

For <just as ye presented your members as servants unto impurity and unto lawlessness [for lawlessness] >.

||So, now|| present ye your members as servants unto righteousness, for sanctification.

20 For <when ye were ||[servants] of sin> ye were ||[free] as to righteousness ;—

What' fruit, therefore, had ye ||[then]—in things for which ye ||[now] are taking shame to yourselves ?

For ||the end of those things ||is death. 3

22 Whereas ||now|| [having been freed from sin, and made servants unto God]

Ye have your fruit for sanctification.

And ||the end ||[life age-abiding].

23 For ||[the wages of sin] is death ;

But ||God's gift of favour ||is life age—abiding. 4 ||[In Christ Jesus our Lord ||

7 Or are ye ignorant, brethren,—

<For ||unto them that understand* law, am I speaking>.

That ||the law ||hath lordship over a man ||as long as he liveth ?

2 For ||[the married] woman ||unto her living husband ||is bound by law 1.


But if her husband have died>
She hath received a full release from the law of her husband.

Hence then if her husband being alive>
An adulteress shall be called—If she become another man's;
But if the husband have died> she is free from the law;
So that she is not an adulteress, though she become another man's.

So then, my brethren, ye also were made dead unto the law through the body of the Christ,
To the end ye might become another's—
His who [from among the dead] was raised,
In order that we might bring forth fruit unto God.

For when we were in the flesh> the susceptibilities of sins which were through the law, used to be energized in our members, unto the bringing forth of fruit unto death;
But now we have received full release from the law, by dying [in that] wherein we used to be held fast,
So that we should be doing service—
In newness of spirit.
And not in obsolence of letter.

What then shall we say?
Is the law sin? For be it!

On the contrary: I had not discovered sin save through law,
For even [of coveting:] I had not been aware, if the law had not kept on saying—

Thou shalt not covet;

Howbeit sin, taking occasion—
Through the commandment wrought out in me all manner of coveting;
For apart from law, sin is dead;—

And I, was alive, apart from law, at one time,
But the commandment coming>
Sin sprang up to life, whereas I died,—
And the commandment which was unto life was found by me to be itself unto death;

For sin—taking occasion—
Through the commandment completely deceived me,
And through it slew me;

So that the law! indeed is holy, and the commandment holy, and righteous and good.

Did then, that which is good> unto me become death?
Far be it!
But [it was] sin <that it might appear sin>
through that which was good> unto me working out death,

In order that exceeding sinful might become through the commandment;
For we know, that the law is spiritual,—
[1] however, am a creature of flesh,
Sold under sin;

For <that which I am working out> I do not approve,—
For not <what I wish> the same I practise;—

But <what I hate> the same I do:
Now if I wish not the same I do
I consent unto the law, that it is right.

But the sin> that dwelleth in me;—

I know, in fact, that there dwelleth not in me <that is in my flesh> anything [that is good];
For the wishing lieth near me,
But the working out of what is right; not;—
For not <the good that I wish> I do,
But <the evil that I do not wish> the same I practise.

Now if I wish not the same I do
No longer am I working it out,
But the sin> that dwelleth in me;—

Hence, I find the law <To me who wish to be doing the right> 
That unto me [the wrong] lieth near:

I have, in fact, a sympathetic pleasure in the law of God;—according to the inner man.
But I behold a diverse law in my members,
Warring against the law of my mind,
And taking me captive in the law of sin which existeth in my members:—

Wretched man am I! Why shall I rescue me out of this body doomed to death?—

[But] thanks be to God!—Through Jesus Christ our Lord;—

Hence, then,—
I myself> [with the mind, indeed am] in servitude unto a law of God;
But >with the flesh> unto a law of sin.

Hence, there is now no condemnation unto them who are in Christ Jesus;
For the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath set thee> free from the law of sin and of death;—

For that which was impossible by the law, in that it was weak through the flesh>
[God] <by sending his own Son, in the likeness of sinful flesh, and concerning sin>—

Condemned sin in the flesh,

In order that the righteous requirement of the law might be fulfilled in

* Or: “purposely”—“proseudes, he who presses on, exau,For: “by.”
  * Or: “prays, he who does, facit, realizes as a fact.” (Meyer on Jn. iii. 20, 21.)
  * Or: “feelings.”
  * Gen. vi. 5: viii. 21.

20 Now if I wish not; the same I do;
No longer: am I working it out,
But the sin that dwelleth in me.

21 Hence, I find the law in me who wish to be doing the right;
That unto me the wrong lieth near.

8 Hence, there is now no condemnation unto them who are in Christ Jesus;
For the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath set thee free from the law of sin and of death;

3 For what was impossible by the law, in that it was weak through the flesh;
[God] by sending his own Son, in the likeness of sinful flesh, and concerning sin—

Condemned sin in the flesh,

In order that the righteous requirement of the law might be fulfilled in

20 Now if I wish not; the same I do;
No longer am I working it out,
But the sin that dwelleth in me;

21 Hence, I find the law in me who wish to be doing the right;
That unto me the wrong lieth near.

8 Hence, there is now no condemnation unto them who are in Christ Jesus;
For the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath set thee free from the law of sin and of death;

3 For what was impossible by the law, in that it was weak through the flesh;
[God] by sending his own Son, in the likeness of sinful flesh, and concerning sin—

Condemned sin in the flesh,

In order that the righteous requirement of the law might be fulfilled in
us—Who [not according to flesh] do walk, But according to spirit;
5  For [they who according to flesh] have their being;
[The things of the flesh] do prefer,
But [they according to the spirit] [The things of the spirit];
6  For [what is preferred by the flesh] [is] death,
Whereas [what is preferred by the spirit] [is] life and peace;—
7  Inasmuch as [what is preferred by the flesh] [is] hostile towards God,
For [unto the law of God] it doth not submit itself, neither in fact can it;
8  [They, moreover, who in flesh] have their being [cannot please God].
9  But [ye] have not your being in flesh, but in spirit,—
If at least [God's Spirit] dwelleth in you*;
And [if] anyone hath not [Christ's Spirit] [The same] is not his;—
10  But [if] [Christ] is in you [The body], indeed, is dead by reason of sin,
Whereas [the spirit] is life by reason of righteousness;
11  [If, moreover] [the Spirit of him that raised Jesus from among the dead:] dwelleth in you
He that raised, from among the dead,
Christ Jesus;
Shall make alive [even] your death'dwelt bodies,
Through means of his indwelling Spirit within you.
12  Hence, then, brethren—[debtors] we are,
Not unto the flesh, that [according to flesh] we should live,—
13  For [if] according to flesh ye live> ye are about to die,
Whereas [if] in spirit [the practices of the flesh:] ye are putting to death> ye shall attain unto life;
14  For [as many as] by God's Spirit are being led> [the same] are [God's sons],—
15  For ye have not received a spirit of servitude, leading back into fear,
But ye have received a spirit of sonship.*
Whereby we are exclaiming—
Abba! Oh Father!
16  [The Spirit itself] beareth witness together with our spirit, that we are children of God;
17  And [if children] [heirs also]—
Heirs, indeed, of God,
But co-heirs with Christ,—
If, at least, we are suffering together,
In order that we may also be glorified together.

18  For I reckon, that [unworthy] are the sufferings of the present season,
To be compared with the glory about to be revealed towards us;
19  For [the eager outlook of creation] ardently awaiteth [the revealing of the sons of God],—
20  For [unto vanity] hath creation been made subject—
<Not by choice,
But by reason of him that made it subject>
In hope 21 that [creation itself] also shall be freed—
From the bondage of the decay,
Into the freedom of the glory of the sons of God;
22  For we know, that [all creation] is sighing together, and travailing-in-birth-throes together, [until the present],—
23  And <not only so>
But [we ourselves] also, who have [the first-fruit of the Spirit],—
[We] even ourselves | within our own selves| do sigh, —
[Sonship] ardently awaiting—[The redeeming of our body];—
24  For [by our hope] have we been saved, —
But [hope beheld] is not' hope,
For [what one beholdeth] why doth he hope for?
<If, however, [what we do not behold] we hope for>
[With endurance] are we ardently awaiting [it];—
25  [In the selfsame way] moreover, [even the Spirit] helpeth together in our weakness,—
For [what we should pray for as we ought] we know not,
But [the Spirit itself] maketh intercession, with sighings unutterable,
26  And [he that searcheth the hearts] knoweth what is preferred by the Spirit—
That* [according to God] he maketh intercession in behalf of saints;
27  We know, further, that [unto them who love God]
God causeth [all things] to work together* for good,—
28  [Unto them] who [according to purpose] are [such as he hath called];
29  For [whom he fore-approved] * He also fore-appointed, to be conformed unto the image of his Son, That he might be firstborn among many brethren,—
30  And [whom he fore-approved] [The same] he also called,
And [whom he called] [The same] he also declared righteous;
And <whom he declared righteous>
[The same] he also made glorious:—

* Or: "unto."  * Or: "By reason."
* Gal. iv. 6.
* 1 Co. iii. 16.  * 2 Co. v. 2.
*  Or: "Because."  * Ap: "know."
21 What, then, shall we say to these things? If [God] is for us, who shall stand against us?

22 But [as] in behalf of all [these things] upon us.

23 Who shall bring an accusation against the chosen ones of God? [God, who declareth righteous]?

24 Who is he that condemneth? [Christ Jesus] who died?—Nay! rather was raised [from among the dead],—Who is on the right hand of God, Who also is making intercession in our behalf?—

25 Who shall separate us from the love of the Christ? Shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword?—

26 According as it is written—[For thy sake] are we being put to death [all the day long],—We have been reckoned as sheep [for slaughter].—

27 Nay! in all these things we are more than conquering. [Through] him that hath loved us.

28 For I am persuaded that—Neither death nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor powers, nor height nor depth, nor any other created thing>—

29 Shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.

9 Truth! say I, in Christ, I utter no falsehood. [<My conscience bearing witness] with me in the Holy Spirit>—

2 That I have [great grief!] and incessant' travail in my heart;

3 For I could have wished to be [accursed]! even I myself from the Christ, In behalf of my brethren my kinmanes according to the flesh;—

4 [Who] indeed, are Israelites, [Whose] are the sonship, and the glory, and the covenants, and the legislation, and the divine service, and the promises,

5 [Whose] are the fathers, And of whom is the Christ—according to the flesh,—He who is over all, God, blessed unto the ages. Amen.

6 It is not, however, as though the word of God [had failed];

7 For [not all] they who are of Israel [are the same] are Israel,

8 Neither [because they are seed of Abraham] are [all] children,—

9 But [in Isaac] shall there be called unto thee a seed.

10 That is—[Not the children of the flesh] are the same are children of God; But the children of the promise are reckoned as a seed.

11 For [of promise] is this word—[According to this season] will I come, And Sarah shall have a son. b

12 And <not only so>—But [when] Rebekah also was with child [of one]—

13 Isaac our father,—

14 They, in fact, not being yet born, nor having practised anything good or bad,—

15 In order that the purpose of God [by way of election] might stand,—

16 Not by works, But by him that was calling>—

17 It was said unto her—[The elder] shall serve the younger; Even as it is written—[Jacob] have I loved, but [Esa] have I hated. b

18 What, then, shall we say? Is there injustice with God? Far be it!

19 For [unto Moses] he saith—

20 I will have mercy upon whomsoever I can have {mercy},

21 And I will have compassion upon whomsoever I can have compassion.

22 Hence, then, it is not of him that waieth, nor of him that runneth,

23 But of the mercy-shewing God.

24 For the Scripture saith unto Pharaoh—[Unto this end] have I raised thee up,

25 That I may thus show in thee my power,

26 And that I may declare my name in all the earth. b

27 Hence, then,—[On whom he pleaseth] he hath mercy, And [on whom he pleaseth] he doth harden. b

28 Thou wilt say to me, then—Why longer' findeth he fault?

29 For [his purpose] who hath withstood?

30 O man! Who, nevertheless, art [thou] that art answering again unto God?

31 Shall [the thing formed] say [unto him that formed it]—

32 Why didst thou make me thus?

33 Or hath not [the potter] a right [over the clay]?— b

b Or: "in view of."  
1 Ps. cxiv. 22.  
2 Js. 1. 8 f.  
3 Ps. cx. 1.  
4 Or (WHE): "the love of God."  
5 More fully: "Through means of."  
6 Ap: "Age."  
7 Gen. xxv. 12.  
8 Gen. xxvii. 10.  
9 Gen. xxxv. 23.  
10 Mal. 1. 2 f.  
11 Or: "am having."  
12 Exo. xxxiii. 19.  
13 Exo. v. 16.  
14 Exo. vii. 3; ix. 12; xiv. 4, 17.  
15 Gen. xxxviii. 16; xlv. 9.  
16 Exo. vii. 6; Is. xxix. 16; xlv. 8.
Out of the same lump.
To make some, indeed, into a vessel for
honour,
And some for dishonour!

And if God—
Wishing to shew his anger, and to make
known his power—
Bare, in much patience, with vessels of
anger* already fitted for destruction, —
In order that he might make known the
riches of his glory upon vessels of
mercy which he prepared beforehand
for glory, —
[Whom] he also called, [even us]—
Not only from among Jews, But also
from among the nations> [What
then?]

As also [in Hosea] he saith—
I will call the Not-my-people || My people||,
And the Not-beloved ||Beloved||.

And it shall be—
<In the place where it was said [to them]>—
||Not my people| are ||ye! ||>
||There: shall they be called—
Sons of a living God.||

Isaiah|| moreover, exclaimeth over d Israel—
<Though the number of the sons of Israel be as
the sand of the seas>.
The remnant|| shall be saved;
For ||a complete and concise account|| will the
Lord make upon the earth.||
And (even as Isaiah hath before said) —
<If ||the Lord of hosts|| had not left us a seed> —
As Sodom had we become,
And ||as Gomorrha|| had we been made like.||

What, then, shall we say?
That ||they of the nations|| —
Who were not in pursuit of righteousness—
Have laid hold of righteousness,—
A righteousness, however, which is by
faith;

Whereas ||Israel|| —
<Though in pursuit of a law of righteousness>—
||Unto a law|| have not attained.

Wherefore?
Because <not by faith,
But as by works> [have they sought
it];
They have stumbled at the stone of stumbling,||
Even as it is written—
Lo! I lay in Zion,
A stone to strike against,
And a rock to stumble over,
And ||he that resteth faith thereupon|| shall
not be put to shame.||

Brethren! ||the delight of my own heart, and
my supplication Godward, in their
behalf|| are for salvation;

For I bear them witness, that they have ||a
zeal for God,||—but not according to
correct knowledge;

For <Not knowing ||God's|| righteousness,
And ||their own|| seeking to establish>
||Unto the righteousness of God|| have
they not submitted;
For Christ is ||an end of law|| ||for righteous-
ness||, unto every one that believeth.
For ||Moses|| writeth, that—
<As touching the righteousness that is by
law>
||The man that hath done [it]| shall live
thereby*;||
Whereas ||the righteousness by faith|| ||thus|
speaketh—
Do not say in thy heart,
Who shall ascend into heaven?**
That is, ||To bring ||Christ|| down,
Or,
Who shall descend into the abyss?***
That is, ||To bring up ||Christ, from
among the dead!||
But what saith it?
||Near thee|| is ||the declaration||,
||In thy mouth, and in thy heart|;—**
That is, ||The declaration of the faith, which
we proclaim|—
That <if thou shalt confess the declara-
tion, with thy mouth—
That Jesus is ||Lord||,
And shalt believe, with thy heart—
That ||God|| raised him from among
the dead>||
||Thou shalt be saved|||—
For ||in heart|; it is to be believed
unto righteousness,
And ||by mouth|; it is to be confessed
unto salvation.
For the scripture saith—
||No one that resteth faith thereupon|| shall be
put to shame|;**
For there is no distinction—of Jew or Greek,—
For ||the same [Lord]|| is Lord of all,
Being rich unto all who call upon him;
For ||Whosoever shall call upon the name of the
Lord|| shall be saved !|—
How, then, shall men call upon one in whom
they have not believed?
And how shall they believe in one of whom
they have not heard?
And how shall they hear, without one
to proclaim?
And how shall they proclaim, except
they be sent?
Even as it is written—
How beautiful the feet of them that bring
glad tidings of good things*!
But ||not all|| have become obedient unto the
glad tidings;—

* Jer. I. 25; Isa. xiii. 5  
* Jer. x. 22 f.  
* Jer. 1. 9.  
* Ho. II. 23.  
* Ho. I. 10.  
* Ho. viii. 14.  
* Ho. xxviii. 16.  
* Or: "in behalf of."

# Lev. xviii. 5. # Deu. xxx. 12 ff. # Ap: "Abyss." # NB: "heart" and "mouth," here contrasted; not "heart" and # Is. xxxviii. 16. # Joel ii. 32. # Is. iii. 7 (Heb.); Na. i. 15.
For Isaiah saith—

Lord, who believed what we have heard? 

Hence your faith cometh by something heard,

And that which is heard through a declaration of Christ.

But I say: Have they not heard?

Yes indeed!—

Into all the earth hath gone forth their sound,

And unto the ends of the inhabited world: their declarations.

But I say: Hath Israel not come to know?

First Moses saith—

I will provoke you to jealousy on account of a no-nation,

On account of an undiscerning nation will I make you very angry.

Isaiah however, waxeth daring, and saith—

I have been found by them who after me were not seeking,

Manifest have I become, unto them who for me were not enquiring:

Whereas regarding Israel he saith—

All day long have I stretched forth my hands unto a people yeielding and contradicting.

I say then—

Hath God cast off his people? Far be it! 

For I also am an Israelite,—Of the seed of Abraham, Of the tribe of Benjamin:

God hath not cast off his people, whom he foreknew.

Or know ye not, in [the account of] Elijah, what,

the scripture saith, when he intercedeth with God against Israel?

Lord: Thy prophets have they slain,

Thine altars have they overthrown,

And I am left alone,

And they are seeking my life!

But what saith unto him the response?

I have set for myself seven thousand men, who, indeed, have not bowed a knee unto Baal.

Thus then <in the present season also>—

A remnant, by way of an election of favour, hath come into being.

If, however, by favour, no longer] of works; else [favour] no longer] proveth to be [favour]!

What then?

That which Israel seeketh after, the same it hath not obtained:

The election, however, have obtained it, and [the rest] have been hardened:

Even as it is written—God hath given unto them a spirit of stupor,—eyes, not to see, and ears, not to hear,—until this very day!

And David saith—

Let their table be turned into a snare, and into a gin, and into a trap, and into a recompense unto them,

Darkened be their eyes, not to see,

And [their back] do thou [continually] bow down.

I say then—Did they stumble in order that they might fall?

Far be it! But [by their fall] salvation hath come unto the nations, to the end of provoking them to jealousy.

If, moreover, [their fall] is the riches of a world,

And their loss, the riches of nations>

[How much rather] their fulness?

Unto you however, am I speaking,—you of the nations;

Inasmuch, indeed, then, as [I] am an apostle to the nations] [my ministry]: I glorify,

If by any means I may provoke to jealousy my own flesh, And save some from among them;—

For [if] the casting away of them] hath become the reconciling of a world:

What shall [the taking of them in addition] be, but [life from among the dead]!

If, moreover, the first fruit [is] holy]

the lump [shall be] also;

And [in [the root] [is] holy] [the branches] [shall be] also.

If, however, some of the branches have been broken out,

And thou being a wild olive hast been grafted in among them,

And hast become a joint partaker of the root of the fatness of the olive:

Be not boasting over the branches!

Howbeit [if thou boast] It is not thou that bearest [the root]; But [the root] [thee]!

Thou wilt say then—

Branches were broken out, in order that I, might be grafted in.

Well: By their want of faith they have been broken out,—

And [thou] by thy faith dost stand!—

Regard not lofty things, But be afraid

For [if] God hath not spared [the natural branches]

Neither [thee] will he spare!

See, then, the kindness and the severity of God: [Upon them who have fallen] severity,—

But upon thee the kindness of God,

If thou abide still in the kindness,—

Otherwise [thou also] shalt be cut out;

Whereas [they also] [unless they abide still in their want of faith]

Shall be grafted in,

For God is able again to engraft them!

For [if] thou [out of the naturally] wild olive] wast cut out,

Ps. ix. 22 f; xxxv. 8.  

Deu. xxxii. 21.
And beyond nature] hast been grafted into the good olive.
How much rather shall these, the natural branches be engrafted into their own olive tree?

For I wish not ye should be ignorant, brethren, of this sacred secret,
Lest within yourselves ye be presumptuous.
That a hardening in part hath befallen Israel.
Until the full measure of the nations shall come in;
And so all Israel shall be saved:
Even as it is written—
There shall have come out of Zion the Deliverer,—
He will turn away ungodliness from Jacob;
And this, for them, is the covenant from me,
As soon as I take away their sins.
As touching the joyful-message, indeed they are enemies for your sake,
But as touching the election beloved for their fathers' sake;
For [not to be regretted] are the gifts and the calling of God:
For [just as ye] at one time had not yielded unto God,
And yet [now] have received mercy by their refusal to yield;
[So] these also have [now] refused to yield, by your own mercy,
In order that themselves also should now become objects of mercy;
For God hath shut up all together, in a refusal to yield,
In order that upon all he may bestow mercy.

Oh! the depth of the riches and wisdom and knowledge of God!
[How unsearchable] his judgments!
And [untraceable] his ways!
For who hath come to know the mind of the Lord?
Or who hath become his counsellor?—
Or who hath first given unto him, and it shall be recompensed to him again?—
Because [of him, and through him, and unto him] are all things:
Unto him] be the glory, unto the ages. Amen!

I beseech you therefore, brethren, through the compassions of God,
To present your bodies a living, holy sacrifice, unto God acceptable,—
Your rational divine service;
And be not configuring yourselves unto this age.

But be transforming yourselves by the renewing of your mind.
To the end ye may be proving what is the thing willed by God—the good and acceptable and perfect.

For I say
Through the favour which hath been given me,
Unto every one who is among you,—
Not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think,
But so to think as to think soberly—
As unto each one] God hath dealt a measure of faith.

For just as [in one body] we have many members,
Yet all the members have not the same office;
[So] we, the many are [one body] in Christ.
Yet severally members one of another.
Now having gifts of favour according to the favour given unto us differing—
Whether prophesying] let us use it according to the proportion of our faith,
Or ministering] use it in our ministering,
Or he that teacheth] let him use his gift in his teaching,
Or he that exerciseth] in his exercising,
He that sanceth] let it be] with liberality,
He that taketh] a lead] with diligence,
He that sheweth mercy] with cheerfulness.
Your love] be] without hypocrisy,—
Loathing that which is wicked,
Cleaving to that which is good;
In your brotherly love] unto one another being tenderly affectioned,
In honour] unto one another] giving preference;
In business] not slothful,
In spirit] fervent,
To the Lord] doing service,
In hope] rejoicing,
In tribulation] enduring,
In prayer] persevering,
With the needs of the sainted having fellowship,—
Hospitality pursuing.

Bless them that persecute, Bless, and do not curse.
Rejoice with them that rejoice,
Weep with them that weep:
The same thing] one to another] regarding,—
Not the lofty things] regarding,
But by the lowly] being led along.
Be not presumptuous in your own opinion:
Unto no one] evil for evil] rendering:
Providing honourable things before all men:
If possible—so far as dependeth on you—
with all men being at peace:
Not avenging yourselves, beloved, but give place unto their anger;

Ap. lixiv. 20 f.
1 Co. xi. 18 f; cp. 1 Co. ii. 16.
E. N. T.
Ap. lix. 20 f.
Pr. iii. 9.
Pr. iii. 7.
3 Co. viii. 21.
Pr. iii. 4 (Sep.).
For it is written—
[[Mine] is avenging,]
[[I] will recompense;—saith the Lord*];
20 But—
[If thine enemy hunger> be feeding him,>
If he thirst> be giving him drink;>
For this doing> [counsels of fire] shalt thou heap upon his head.]b
21 Be not overcome by evil, But overcome evil’[ with good].
13 Let every soul unto protecting authorities be in subjection c;
For there is no authority, save by God, And [they that are in being] have [by God] been arranged,—
3 So that [he who rangeth himself against the authority] [Against the arrangement of God’] opposeth himself, And [they who oppose] shall unto themselves a sentence of judgment receive.
5 For [they who bear rule] are not a terror unto the good’ work, but unto the evil. Wouldst thou not be afraid of the authority? [That which is good] be thou doing, and thou shalt have praise of the same;
4 For [God’s minister] is he unto thee, for that which is good. But [if that which is evil] thou be doing be afraid! For [not in vain] the sword he beareth; For [God’s minister] he is,—an avenger unto anger, to him who practiseth [what is evil].
5 Wherefore it is necessary to be in subjection,— Not only’ because of the anger, But also’ because of the conscience;
6 For [because of this] are ye paying [tribute] also,— For [God’s ministers of state] they are. Unto this very thing giving constant attendance.
7 Render unto all their dues,—
6 Nothing to any be owing—save to be loving one another; For the that loveth his neighbour* hath given to [law] its fulfilment.
9 For this—
Thou shalt not commit adultery, Thou shalt not commit murder, Thou shalt not steal, Thou shalt not covet,—* And if there is any different commandment>

[[In this word is summed up, [namely]—
Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.]
10 [Love] unto one’s neighbour worketh not [ill];
Law’s fulness therefore, is [Love].
11 And in this besides,—
Knowing the season— That it is an hour already for you k [out of sleep] to be wakened; For [now] is our salvation nearer, than when we believed:
12 [The night] is far spent, And [the day] hath drawn near; Let us then, cast off the works of darkness, [And] let us put on the armour of light,—
13 [As in daytime] becomingly let us walk: Not in revellings, and in drunken bouts, Not in chamberings, and in wanton deeds, Not in strife, and envy;—
14 But put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ, And [for the flesh] take not forethought, to fulfil its covetings.
14 Him that is weak in his faith receive ye,— Not for disputing opinions:—
1 One] indeed, hath faith to eat all things, Whereas [he that is weak] eateth [herbs];
3 Let not [him that eateth] despise [him that eateth not], And let not [him that eateth not] judge [him that eateth];
For [God] hath received him. Who art thou, that judgest another’s domestic? To his own master he standeth, or falleth; He shall, however, be made to stand,— For his Master is able to make him stand.
5 [For] one] indeed, esteemeth one day beyond another, Whereas [another] esteemeth every day:— Let [each one] in his own mind be fully persuaded.
6 [He that regardeth the day] unto the Lord regardeth it,— And [he that eateth] unto the Lord doth eat, For he giveth thanks unto God;
And [he that eateth not] unto the Lord doth not eat, and give God thanks.
7 For [none of us] unto himself liveth, And [none] unto himself dieth; For both [if we live] unto the Lord we live, And [if we die] unto the Lord we die;
Whether therefore we live, [the Lord’s] Or whether we die,— we are;

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a Den. xxxii. 35 (Heb.); cp. He. x. 30.
b Pr. xxv. 21 f.
c P. ii. 13.
1 Lev. viii. 19; cp. Mt. vi. 18 f; Gal. v. 14; Ja. ii. 5.
d Or (WH); "strifes and environs."
e Or (WH); "us."
f Or (WH); "the L. C. J."
g Or (WH); "drunkenness."
h Or (WH); "wantonness."
9 For *to this end* | Christ*| died and lived,*
In order that *both of dead and living* | he might have lordship.
10 But *why dost thou judge thy brother?*
Aye! *and thou* | why dost thou despise thy brother?
For *all of us* shall present ourselves unto the judgment seat of God b
11 For it is written—
<Living am I, saith the Lord>
| Unto me | shall bow every knee,
And *every tongue* shall openly confess unto God.
12 Hence, *then* | each one of us | of himself shall give | account | unto God.
13 *No longer* | then | upon one another | let us be sitting in judgment,
But *this* | judge ye, rather—
Not to be putting a cause of stumbling before your brother, or an occasion to fall.
14 I know and am persuaded in the Lord Jesus—
That *nothing* is profane | of itself,—
Save to him who reckonneth any thing to be profane,
| Unto that man | it is profane.
15 *If, in fact* | because of food | thy brother is being grieved;—
*No longer, by the rule of love* | art thou walking:—
Do not *by thy food | that man* | be destroying, on whose behalf Christ died!
16 Therefore, suffer not to be defamed, your own good thing;
17 For *the kingdom of God* | is not 'eating and drinking',
But righteousness and peace and joy in Holy Spirit;
18 For *he that | in this* | doeth service unto the Christ*| Is acceptable unto God,
And approved unto men.
19 Hence, *then* | the things pertaining to peace | let us pursue,
And the things which belong to the upbuilding one of another:
20 Do not *for the sake of food | be throwing down* | the work of God!
*All things* | indeed, are pure;
But *ill* | is it for the man who | with occasion of stumbling | doth eat,—
21 *Well* | is it, not to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor [to do aught] whereby | thy brother! | is caused to stumble.
22 *The faith which thou hast* | have | to thyself | before God;
*Happy* | he that bringeth not judgment upon himself by which he approveth;
23 But *he that is in doubt | if he eat* | hath condemned himself,—
Because [it was] not of faith,

And *everything* which is not of faith* | is sin.*

15 We are bound, however, *who are strong* | The weakness of them who are not strong | to be bearing,
And not *unto ourselves* | to give pleasure.
2 Let *each one of us | unto his neighbour | give pleasure—
For what is good | unto upbuilding;
3 For *even the Christ | not unto himself | gave pleasure,
But, even as it is written—
| The reproaches of them that were reproaching thee fell upon me:—
4 *Whatsoever things, in fact, were written aforetime* | [All] | for our own instruction | were written,—
In order that *through endurance, and through the encouragement of the Scriptures* | we might have their [hope].

3 Now may the God of the endurance, and of the encouragement—
Give you the same thing | to be regarding amongst one another | according to Christ Jesus;
6 In order that *with one accord, with one mouth* | ye may be glorifying the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ.
7 Wherefore receive ye one another,
Even as Christ also hath received us | unto the glory of God;—
8 For I affirm | Christ is to have become | a minister of circumcision,
In behalf of the truth of God,—
To confirm the promises of the fathers,
And that *the nations* | for mercy | should glorify God—
Even as it is written—
| For this cause | will I openly confess unto thee among nations,
And *unto thy name* | will I strike the strings;
10 And again | he saith—
Be glad, ye nations, with his people;
11 And again—
Be giving praise, all ye nations, unto the Lord,
And let all | the peoples repeat his praise;*
12 And again, Isaiah saith—
There shall be the root of Jesse,
And he that ariseth to rule nations,—
Upon [him] shall nations hope.*

3 Now *the God of the hope* | fill you with all joy and peace in believing,
So that ye may surpass in the hope,
In the power of Holy Spirit.
But I am persuaded, my brethren,—

Even if myself concerning you:

That ye yourselves also, are

Full of goodness,

Filled with all knowledge,

Able also unto one another to be ministering admonition:

Howbeit the more boldly I have written unto you,—

In some measure, as bringing it back to your minds,—

By reason of the favour given unto me from God,—

That I should be a public minister of Christ Jesus unto the nations,

Doing priestly service with the glad-message of God,

In order that the offering up of the nations might prove to be acceptable,

Being hallowed in Holy Spirit;

I have, therefore, my boasting in Christ Jesus, in the things pertaining to God,—

For I will not dare to speak anything

Save of the things which Christ hath wrought out for himself through me,

For the obedience of nations,

By word and deed,

By the power of signs and wonders,

By the power of Holy Spirit;

So that I from Jerusalem, and in a circuit as far as Illyricum have fulfilled the glad-message of the Christ,—

Although thus—-as ambitious to be announcing the glad-message,—

Not where Christ had been named,

Lest upon another's foundation I should be building;

But, even as it is written—

They shall see, unto whom had been announced no tidings concerning him,

And they who had not heard shall understand.

Wherefore also, I have been hindered, these many times, from coming unto you;

But now no longer having [place] in these regions,

And having had [a long]ing to come unto you, a good many years—

As soon as I am journeying to Spain—

I am hoping, in fact, when journeying through to get sight of you, And [by you] to set forward thither,—If with your company I have first in some measure been satisfied.

But now I am journeying unto Jerusalem ministering unto the saints;

For Macedonia and Achaia have been well-pleased to make [a certain fellowship] for the destitute of the saints who are in Jerusalem —

They have been well-pleased, indeed,—

And their debtors they are;

For if with their spiritual things the nations have come into fellowship;

They are bound also with their own carnal things to minister publicly unto them.

This then, having completed, and sealed unto them this fruit—

I will come back, by you, unto Spain—

And I know that when I come unto you—

In the fulness of the blessing of Christ I shall come.

I beseech you, moreover, [brethren],

Through our Lord Jesus Christ,

And through the love of the Spirit;

To strive together with me, in your prayers on my behalf unto God,—

In order that I may be delivered from them who do not yield in Judea,

And [my ministry which is unto Jerusalem] may prove to be acceptable unto the saints;

In order that with joy coming unto you through God's will I may together with you find rest.

Now the God of peace be with you all. Amen.

And I commend to you Phoebe, our sister,—

Being a minister [also] of the assembly which is in Cenchreae;

In order that ye may give her welcome, in the Lord, in a manner worthy of the saints, And stand by her in any matter wherein she may have need of you;

For [she also] hath proved to be [a defender of many], and [of my own self].

Salute ye Priscus and Aquila, my fellow-workers in Christ Jesus,—

Who indeed, for my life, [their own neck], laid down; Unto whom—not [only] give thanks, but also all the assemblies of the nations;

[Salute] also the assembly at their house.

Salute ye Epenetus, my beloved, Who is a first-fruit of Asia unto Christ.

Salute Mary,—

Who indeed, hath toiled much for you.

Salute Andronicus and Junias, my kinsmen and my fellow-captives,

Who indeed are of note among the Apostles, Who also [before me] had come to be in Christ.

Salute Ampliatus, my beloved in the Lord.

Salute Urbanus, our fellow-worker in Christ:

And Stachys, my beloved.

Salute Apelles, the approved in Christ.

Salute them of the household of Aristobulus.

Salute Herodion, my kinsman.

Salute them of the household of Narcissus who are in the Lord.

* Or (WH): “do.”

+ Or (WH): “They unto whom no tidings had been announced concerning him shall see.”
THE FIRST EPISTLE OF PAUL THE APOSTLE
TO THE CORINTHIANS.

Paul, a called apostle of Jesus Christ, through God's will,—
And Sosthenes the brother,—

Unto the assembly of God which is in Corinth,
Sanctified in Christ Jesus,
Called saints,—

With all who call upon the name of our Lord Jesus Christ [in every place],—[their Lord and ours]:

Favour unto you, and peace,
From God our Father, and Lord Jesus Christ.

I give thanks unto my God, at all times, concerning you,
By reason of the favour of God given unto you in Christ Jesus,—
That in everything ye have been enriched in him—
In all discourse and in all knowledge;
Even as [the witness of the Christ] hath been confirmed in you,
So that ye come short in no gift of favour,—

Romans XVI. 12—27. 1 Corinthians I. 1—7. 165

18 Salute Tryphena and Tryphosa, [sisters] who have toiled in the Lord.
Salute Persis, the beloved [sister],
Who indeed hath toiled much in the Lord.
Salute Rufus,
The chosen in the Lord;
Also his and my mother.
Salute Asenath, Phlegon, Hermes, Patrobas, Hermas,
And the brethren that are with them.
Salute Philologus and Julia, Nereus and his sister, and Olympas,
And all the saints that are with them.
Salute ye one another, with a holy kiss.
All the assemblies of the Christ [salute you].

But I beseech you, brethren,
To keep an eye upon them who are causing divisions and occasions of stumbling, aside from the teaching which [ye] have learned,
And be turning away from them:
For [they who are such] unto our Lord Christ are not doing service, but unto their own belly,—
And through their smooth and flattering speech deceive the hearts of the innocent.
For [your] obedience unto all hath reached,—
[Over you] therefore, I rejoice!
But I wish you—
To be [wise], [indeed], as to that which is good,
Yet pure, as to that which is evil.

Or: "sacred."
Ph. iii. 19.

19 Howbeit [the God of peace] will crush Satan under your feet [shortly].
The favour of our Lord Jesus [be with you].
21 There salute you—Timothy, my fellow-worker,
And Lucius, and Jason, and Sosipater, my kinsmen.
22 [I] Tertius, who have written the epistle, salute you in the Lord.
23 There salute you—Gaius, my host and [the host] of the whole assembly.
There salute you—Erastus, the steward of the city, and Quartus the [brother].
25 Now unto him who hath power to establish you.
According to my glad-message—Even the proclamation of Jesus Christ,
According to the revelation of a sacred secret,
[In age-past times] kept silent.
But now [made manifest],
And through means of prophetic scriptures,
According to the command of the age-abiding God,
[For obedience of faith] unto all the nations made known>

Unto a God, wise alone,
Through Jesus Christ,
[Unto whom] be the glory, unto the ages. Amen.

Or: "with speed."
Or (WH): "L. J. Christ."
Or: "him."
Ap: "Mystery."
WH omit.
Ap: "Age."

1 Or: "He. xiii. 15; Jude"
2 Or: "3:17; 1 Th. i. 2."
3 Or: "among."
Ardently awaiting the revelation of our
Lord Jesus Christ:

Who will also confirm you unto the end,
Unaccurable in the day of our Lord
Jesus Christ [Christ]:

faithful [faithful] is God, through whom ye have
been called into the fellowship of his Son
Jesus Christ our Lord.

But I beseech you, brethren,
Through the name of our Lord Jesus
Christ,—
That [the same thing] ye [all] be saying,
And that there be not, among you, [divi-
sions] ;
But that ye be fitly joined together—
In the same mind,
And in the same judgment.

For it hath been signified unto me, concerning
you, my brethren,—
By them who are of [the household of]
Chloe,—
That there are [strifes among you].

Now I mean this,—
That [each one of you] is saying—
[1] indeed, am of Paul,
But [2] of Apollos,
But [1] of Cephas,
But [1] of Christ:

The Christ [is divided] !

Was [Paul] crucified for you?
Or [unto] the name of Paul were ye immersed?

I give thanks, that [none of you] did I
immsere—
Save Crispus and Gaius,

Lest any should say—
[Into my own name] I immersed ;—

Yea ! I immersed the house of Stephanas
also,—
Besides I know not whether anyone
else I immersed.

For Christ sent me not, to be immersing,
But to be telling the good news,—
Not with wisdom of discourse,
Lest void should be made [the cross of
the Christ].

For [the discourse which concerneth the
Cross]
[Unto them, indeed, who are perishing]
is [foolishness] ;
But unto them who are being saved—unto us] it is [God's power].

For it is written—
I will destroy the wisdom of the wise,
And [the discernment of the discerning]
will I set aside.8

Where is the wise?
Where is the scribe? b
Where is the disputers of this age?

Hath not God made foolish the wisdom of
the world?

For <seeing that> [in the wisdom of God]—
The world [through its wisdom] did not
get to know God >
God was well-pleased—
<Through the foolishness of the thing
proclaimed> to save them that believe.

Seeing that
Both [Jews] [for signs] do ask,
And [Greeks] [for wisdom] do seek,
Whereas [we] proclaim a Christ who hath
been crucified,—
[Unto Jews] indeed, an occasion of
stumbling,
And [unto Gentiles] foolishness;
But <unto the called themselves>—
Both Jews and Greeks:

Because [God's foolish thing] is [wiser than
men],
And [God's weak thing]; [mightier than men].

For be looking at the calling of you, brethren,—
That [there were]
Not many wise, according to flesh,
Not many powerful,
Not many high-born :

On the contrary—
The foolish things of the world; hath God
chosen,
That he might put to shame them who
are wise,
And the weak things of the world; hath
God chosen,
That he might put to shame the things
that are mighty,

And <the low-born things of the world,
And the things that are despised> hath
God chosen,—
[And] the things that are not ,—
That [the things that are] he might bring
to nought ;

So that no flesh should boast before God.

But [of him] are [ye] [in Christ Jesus],—
Who hath been made wisdom unto us, [from
God],—
Both righteousness, and sanctification, and
redemption:
In order that [even as it is written]—
[He that boasteth
[In the Lord] let him boast.]*

Therefore, brethren, [when I came unto
you],
Came not with excellency of discourse or
wisdom
Declaring unto you the mystery of God;
For I had not determined <to know anything
among you,
Save Jesus Christ,—and [him] as one
who had been crucified !

Therefore, [in weakness, and in fear, and in
much trembling] Came to be with you,
4 And ||my discourse, and what I proclaimed||
Were not in sound words ||of wisdom,\footnote{Or: “mighty work.”}
But in demonstration of Spirit and power:*
In order that ||your faith\footnote{Is. lxiv. 4.} might not be
In men’s wisdom,
But in God’s power.

6 ||Wisdom|| however, we do speak ||among the
full-grown;\footnote{I. xvi. 23; Eph. iii. 9; 1 Thess. iv. 14.}
Indeed,
Not of this age,
Nor of the rulers of this age, who are to
come to nought;
But we speak ||God’s\footnote{Ap: “Mystery.”} wisdom, in a sacred
That hidden ||wisdom,\footnote{Gal. v. 20; 2 Co. xii. 20.}
Which God marked out beforehand, before the
ages, for our glory,—
Which ||none of the rulers of this age had
come to know,\footnote{Is. xxviii. 16; Eph. ii. 20.}
For ||had they known||, not, in that case,
||the Lord of the glory\footnote{Ro. xvi. 23; Eph.iii. 9; 1 Thess. iv. 14.} would they have
crucified!

9 But ||even as it is written||—
<<The things which eye hath not seen, and
ear hath not heard,
And upon the heart of man have not come
up,—
Whatsoever things God hath prepared for
them that love him>\footnote{Is. xlv. 7.}

10 ||Unto us|| in fact, hath God revealed through
the Spirit;
For ||the Spirit\footnote{Ro. xvi. 23; Eph. iii. 9; 1 Thess. iv. 14.} ||into all things|| maketh
search,
Yes! the deep things of God.

11 For who of men knoweth the things of a
man,—
Save the spirit of the man that is in him?
||Thus|| ||even the things of God|| hath no one
come to know,
Save the Spirit of God.

12 But ||as for us||—
||Not the spirit of the world\footnote{Ro. xvi. 23; Eph.iii. 9; 1 Thess. iv. 14.} have we
received,
But the Spirit which is of God,—
That we might know the things which ||by
God|| have been given in favour unto
us:—

13 Which we also speak—
Not in words ||taught of human wisdom,\footnote{Ro. xvi. 23; Eph.iii. 9; 1 Thess. iv. 14.}
But in such as are taught of [the] Spirit,
||By spiritual words\footnote{Ro. xvi. 23; Eph.iii. 9; 1 Thess. iv. 14.} ||spiritual things||
explaining.

14 But ||of man\footnote{Ro. xvi. 23; Eph.iii. 9; 1 Thess. iv. 14.} doth not welcome the
things of the Spirit of God,
For they are ||foolishness unto him,|| and he
cannot get to know them.
Because ||spiritually|| are they examined;

15 But ||the man of the spirit,||
On the one hand, examineth all things,
But, on the other, ||he himself\footnote{Ro. xvi. 23; Eph.iii. 9; 1 Thess. iv. 14.}|| by no one
is examined.

16 For who hath come to know the mind of the Lord,
that shall instruct him?\footnote{Is. xxviii. 16; Eph. ii. 20.}
But ||we|| have ||the mind of Christ.\footnote{Ro. xvi. 23; Eph.iii. 9; 1 Thess. iv. 14.}

3 ||I|| therefore, brethren, have not been able to
speak unto you,
As unto men of the Spirit,
But as unto men of the flesh—
As unto babes in Christ;—

2 ||With milk|| have I fed you,
Not ||with meat||;
For ||not yet|| have ye been able;—
Nay! ||not [yet even now]|| are ye able,
For ye are ||yet fleshly,||
For <whereas there are, among you, jealousy
and strife.\footnote{Ro. xvi. 23; Eph.iii. 9; 1 Thess. iv. 14.}
Are ye not ||fleshly,|| and after the manner
of men walking?

4 For <as soon as one beginneth to say—
||I|| indeed, am of Paul!
And another—
||I|| of Apollo!>
Are ye not ||men||?

5 What then is Apollo? and What is Paul?
Ministers through whom ye believed, and
||each|| as the Lord ||gave|| to him.
6 ||I|| planted,
||[Apollo]|| watered,—
But ||God|| caused to ||grow||.

7 So that, ||neither is he that planteth\footnote{Ro. xvi. 23; Eph.iii. 9; 1 Thess. iv. 14.} any-
thing,
Nor, he that watereth,—
But ||God|| who causeth to ||grow||.

8 Moreover ||he that planteth and he that
watereth are [one]:—
Howbeit, ||each one|| [his own’ reward]
shall receive,—according to his own
labour.

9 For we are ||God’s\footnote{Ro. xvi. 23; Eph.iii. 9; 1 Thess. iv. 14.}’ fellow-workmen:
Ye are ||God’s\footnote{Ro. xvi. 23; Eph.iii. 9; 1 Thess. iv. 14.} farm, God’s building.||

10 <According to the favour of God which hath
been given unto me>—
||As a wise master-builder\footnote{Ro. xvi. 23; Eph.iii. 9; 1 Thess. iv. 14.} I laid ||a founda-
tion,||
Whereas ||another|| is building thereon;
But ||let each one|| see, how he buildeth
thereon;

11 For ||other foundation\footnote{Ro. xvi. 23; Eph.iii. 9; 1 Thess. iv. 14.} can’ ||no one|| lay,
than that which is lying;
Which is ||Jesus Christ.||

12 But ||if anyone is building, upon the foundation—
Gold, silver, precious stones,
Wood, hay, straw—
13 ||Each one’s work\footnote{Ro. xvi. 23; Eph.iii. 9; 1 Thess. iv. 14.} shall be made ||manifest||;
For ||the day|| will make it plain,
Because ||by fire|| is it to be revealed,—
And ||each one’s work|| ||of what sort it is|| the
fire itself’ will prove:—

14 <<If ||anyone’s work|| shall abide, which
he built,||
||A reward|| shall he receive,—
If ||anyone’s work|| shall be burnt up>
He shall suffer loss,
   But shall himself be saved—
   Though (thus) as through fire.

Know ye not
   That ye are a shrine of God;
   And that [the Spirit of God] within you
   doth dwell?

If anyone doth mar [the shrine of God]:
   [God] will mar him;
   For [the shrine of God] is holy,—
   And [such] are ye.

Let [no one] be deceiving [himself]:—
   <If anyone imagineth himself to be [wise],
    among you in this age>
   Let him become [foolish], that he may
    become [wise];

For [the wisdom of this world] is foolishness with God;
   For it is written—
   He that taketh the wise in their knavery, —
   And [again]:—
   The Lord taketh note of the speculations
   of the wise, [that they are vain].

So then, let [no one] be boasting in men;
   <Whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas,
    Or the world, or life, or death,
    Or things present, or things to come>
   [All] are [yours],—
   And [ye] are [Christ's],—
   And [Christ] is [God's].

Let a man [so] be reckoning [of us],
   As officers of Christ,
   And stewards of sacred secrets of God.

Here furthermore, it is sought in stewards,
   That [faithful] one be found.

With me, however, it counteth [for the very smallest thing],
   That [by you] I should be examined,
   Or by a human' day.

Nay! I am not even examining [myself],
   For [of nothing, to myself] am I conscious;
   Nevertheless, not hereby, am I declared righteous,
   But he that doth examine me is [the Lord].

So then [not before the fitting time] be judging anything,—
   Until the Lord shall come,
   Who will both bring to light the hidden things of darkness,
   And make manifest the counsels of the hearts;
   And [then] [the praise] shall come to each one [from God].

But [these things], brethren, have I transferred unto myself and Apollos [for your sakes],
   That [in us] ye might learn [the lesson]—
   Not beyond the things that are written...!
   That ye do not puff yourselves up [individually] [for this one against that].

For who maketh thee to differ? and what hast thou which thou didst not receive?
   But <if thou didst even receive it> why dost thou boast, as though thou hadst not received it?

<Already> ye have become full,
   <Already> ye are become rich,—
   <Apart from us> ye are become kings!
   And I would indeed ye had' become kings,
   That [we also] with you might have together become kings!

For I think that [God] hath set forth us the apostles, to be last of all, as men devoted to death,—
   In that [a spectacle] we have been made unto the world,—both unto messengers and unto men.

We are foolish for Christ's sake, but ye, prudent in Christ;
   <We> are weak, but <you> mighty;
   <Ye> are all-glorious, but <we> diabolised

Until the present' hour: we both hunger and thirst, and are naked, and are buffeted, and are wanderers, and tol, working with our own' hands:
   Being reviled, we bless,
   Being persecuted, we hold on,
   Being defamed, we beseech:
   As the sweepings of the world, have we become.
   The offuscouring of all—until even now.

Not <to shame you] write I these things;
   But [as my beloved children] I admonish you
   For <though many of tutors ye should have in Christ>
   Yet not many' fathers;
   For <in Christ Jesus, through means of the joyful message> [I beg] you;
   I beseech you, therefore,—become imitators of me.
   For this cause] sent I unto you, Timothy:
   Who is my beloved and faithful child in the Lord,
   Who shall put [you] in mind of my ways which are in Christ [Jesus],
   Even as [everywhere, in every assembly] I teach.
   But <as though I were not coming unto you>
   Some are puffed up!

Howbeit, I will come quickly unto you,—
   If [the Lord] please,—
   And will get to know—
   <Not the speech of them who are puffed up>
   But [the power]!
   For [not in speech] is the kingdom of God.
   But [in power].

What will ye? That [with a rod] I should come unto you?
   Or [with love, and a spirit of meekness]?

On all hands there is reported to be among you—[fornication],

Chap. vi. 19; 2 Co. vi. 16. 4 Ap: “Mystery.”
* Job v. 12.
4 Ps. xcv. 11.
* Chap. xi. 1.
1 Corinthians V. 2-13; VI. 1-15.

And such fornication as this—
Which is not among the nations (as found),—
As that one should have his father's wife*:
And ye have become puffed up,
And have not rather mourned,
In order that he might be removed out of your midst, who this deed hath wrought.

For, indeed,—
<Being absent in the body, but present in the spirit>
Have already judged. As present,
Him who (thus) this thing hath perpetrated:

In the name of our Lord Jesus:
Ye being gathered together,
And my spirit,
With the power of our Lord Jesus:
To deliver such a one as this, unto Satan,
For the destruction of the flesh,—
That the spirit may be saved in the day of the Lord.

Unlearned is your boast!
Know ye not that a little leaven doth leaven the whole of the lump?b
Purge ye out the old leaven,
That ye may be a new lump,—
Even as ye are uncleaned;
For (our passover, hath even been sacrificed) in Christ:

So then, let us be keeping the feast,—
Not with old leaven,
Nor with leaven of baseness and wickedness,—
But with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.

I wrote unto you in my letter—
Not to be mixing yourselves up with fornicators;—
Not at all (meaning) the fornicators of this world, or the covetous and extortioners, or idolaters,—
Else had ye been obliged, in that case, to go out of the world.
But now I have written unto you not to be mixing yourselves up,—
<If anyone named a brother;
Be a fornicator, or covetous, or an idolater,
or a reviler, or a drunkard, or an extortioner>
With such a one as this (not so much as to be eating together),
For what have I to do to be judging them who are without? Do ye not judge them who are within?,
Whereas they who are without (God) judgeth?

Remove ye the wicked man from among yourselves:

Dave any of you (having a matter) against his brother>

Sue for judgment before the unrighteous,
And not before the saints?
Or know ye not
That the saints shall judge the world?
And (if by you) the world is to be judged:
Unworthy are ye of the smallest judgment-seats?

Know ye not
That we shall judge angels?
And not, then, matters of this life?
If, then (for matters of this life) ye have judgment-seats—
<Them who are of no account in the assembly>
These are ye seating thereupon?

With a view to shame you I am I speaking.
So is it possible that there is among you not so much as one wise man, who shall be able to judge between his brethren,—
But brother with brother sueth for judgment, And that before unbelievers?
Already indeed, it is an utter defeat for you, that ye are having law-suits: one with another.
Wherefore are ye not rather taking wrong?
Wherefore are ye not rather suffering yourselves to be defrauded?
Nay! but ye are doing wrong, and defrauding,—and that [your] brethren.

Or know ye not
That wrong-doers shall not inherit God's kingdom?
Be not deceiving yourselves:—
Neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor sodomites,
nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners—
Shall inherit God's kingdom.
And these things were some of you;
But ye lathed them away,—
But ye were sanctified;
But ye were justified
In the name of [our] Lord Jesus Christ.
And in the Spirit of our God.

All things (unto me) are allowable, But (not all things) are profitable:
All things (unto me) are allowable, But (I) will not be brought under authority by any.
Foods for the belly, and the belly for foods;
But (God) will set aside both it and them.
The body, however, is not for fornication, but for the Lord,—and (for the Lord), for (the body).
God moreover, hath both raised up the Lord, And will raise us up from among [the dead] through his power.

Know ye not
That your bodies are members of Christ?
Shall I, then, take away the members of the body?

* Lev. xxi. 8.
* Or: "have written.
* Exo. xii. 21.
* Deut. xvi. 22; xxii. 19.
* Gal. v. 21.
* Ap: "Kingdom.
* Or: "hallowed.
* Cp. chap. x. 22.
* Mt: "will outraise us."
* Ro. viii. 11; 2 Co. iv. 14.
Christ and make them members of a harlot? Far be it!

15 Or know ye not That he that joineth himself unto the harlot is one body? For saith he, The two shall become one flesh;*

17 But he that joineth himself unto the Lord is one Spirit.

18 flee fornication! Every sin, whatsoever a man shall commit, is outside his body; but he that committeth fornication bringeth sin into his own body. b

19 Or know ye not That your body is a shrine of the Holy Spirit which is within you, which ye have from God? And ye are not your own;—

20 For ye have been bought with a price! Therefore glorify God in your body.

7 Now concerning the things whereof ye wrote It were good for a man not to touch a woman, but on account of fornications let every man have his own wife, and let the wife see that she be reverenced by the husband, in like manner also the husband reverence his wife, for the husband is the head of the wife, even as also the Messiah is the head of the church, and he is the savior of the body. But if the husband depart, the brother or the sister hath not come into bondage, in such cases, but in peace let God call him. For how knowest thou, O woman, whether thy husband will be saved? Or how knowest thou, O man, whether thy wife will be saved? But if the unbelieving departeth let him depart. The brother or the sister which cometh by the unbelieving let him be walking, and let not such a man be constrained, but let the unbelieving brother be what he will, but let him not be moved from the faith. Now as God hath distributed, so have I bestowed among you. After being circumcised was there any called? Let him not become uncircumcised, but if thou shalt be called in uncircumcision let him not be moved. But if the circumcision be called in, and thou be called in uncircumcision, let not such an one be moved from the faith. For, if he be called in the Lord, is he not a freedman of the Lord? In like manner if he be called in a free man, is he not a freedman of the Lord?— With a price have ye been bought, therefore do not become bond-servants of men:

a Gen. ii. 24.  
b Or: "within his own body, sinning."  
c Chap. iii. 16: 2 Co. vi. 16.  
d Chap. vii. 29.  
* Or: "continue burning."  
* Or: "is departing."  
* Ver. 24.  
* Or: "order," or "direct."  
* Chap. vi. 20.  
* Gal. v. 6; vi. 15.
But <concerning them who are virgin>
If I had not spoken to you of marriage,
Yet do I give, as one who hath obtained mercy from the Lord to be faithful:
I consider this, then, to be good in the circumstances, by reason of the existing distress,
That it is good for a man to so be:
Hast thou become bound to a wife?
Do not seek to be loosed;
Hast thou become loosed from a wife?
Do not seek a wife.
If, however, thou shouldest even marry
Thou hast not sinned;
And if one who is virgin should marry
That one hath not sinned;—
But tribulation of the flesh shall such have:
Howbeit I spare you.
But this I say—
The opportunity is contracted for what remaineth—
In order that they who have wives
May be as though they had none,
And they who weep,
As though they wept not,
And they who rejoice,
As though they rejoiced not,
And they who bought,
As though they possessed not,
And they who use the world,
As though they used it not to the full,—
For the fashion of this world passeth away;
And I desire you to be without anxiety:
The unmarried man is anxious for the things of the Lord;
How he may please the Lord;
But the that hath married is anxious for the things of the world,
How he may please his wife—
And he is divided;
And the unmarried woman, or the virgin is anxious for the things of the Lord,
That she may be holy both in her body and in her spirit;
But she that hath married is anxious for the things of the world,
How she may please her husband.
This I say, however, with a view to your own profit, am I saying,—
Not that he may be set upon you I may cast,
But with a view to what is comely, and devoted unto the Lord without distraction.
If however anyone considereth it behaving unseemly towards his virginity,—
If he should be beyond the bloom of life,—
And thus it ought to come about>
What he chooseth let him do,—he sinneth not:
Let them marry!

But he that standeth in his heart steadfast,
Having no necessity,
But hath authority concerning his own will,
And this hath determined in his own heart,—
To preserve his own virginity
Well shall he do.
So that he that giveth in marriage his own virginity
Doeth well;
And he that giveth it not
Shall do better.
A wife is bound for as long a time as her husband is living;
But if the husband have fallen asleep
She is free to be married unto whom she pleaseth,—
Only in the Lord;
But happier is she, if so she remaineth,—
In my judgment;
For I think I also have the Spirit of God.

Now concerning the idol-sacrifices we are aware—
Because we have knowledge,—
Knowledge puffeth up,
But love buildeth up;
If anyone thinketh that he knoweth anything not yet knoweth he, as he must needs come to know,
But if anyone loveth God> the same is known of him—
Concerning then, the eating of idol-sacrifices
We are aware—
That an idol is nothing in the world,
And that none is God save one.
For if indeed there are so-called gods, whether in heaven or upon earth,—
As indeed there are gods many and lords many;
Yet to us there is one God the Father,
Of whom are all things, and we for him;
And one Lord Jesus Christ,
Through whom are all things, and we through him.
Howbeit not in all is the knowledge;
But some< by their familiarity, until even now, with the idol> as an idol-sacrifice eat it,
And their conscience being weak is defiled.
Food indeed will not commend us unto God,—
Neither if we eat not do we lack,
Nor if we eat do we abound.
But be taking heed lest by any means your right itself become an occasion of stumbling unto the weak:
For if anyone should see [thee] who hast knowledge, in an idol-temple reclining—

* Or (WH): "Moreover."
* Or: "a."
* Or (WH): "him who hath.
* Gal. vi. 8.

* Or (WH): "Moreover."
* Or: "a."
* Or (WH): "him who hath.
* Gal. vi. 8.
11 Will not [his conscience being weak], be built up for the eating of the idol-sacrifices?
12 In fact, he that is weak is being destroyed by thy knowledge—
   [The brother for whose sake Christ died].
13 But if you sin against the brethren and wounding their conscience, [seeing it is weak]>
   [Against Christ] are ye sinning.
14 Therefore if [food] is an occasion of stumbling unto my brother
   In nowise will I eat flesh unto the age that abideth,—
   That I may not occasion my brother to stumble.

9 Am I not free?
Am I not an apostle?
   [Jesus our Lord] have I not seen?
   Are not [ye] [my work] in the Lord?
2 <If [unto others] I am not an apostle>
   Certainly at least [unto you] I am;
   For [the seal of my apostleship] [ye] are in the Lord.

3 [My] defence, unto them who are examining me is [this] :=
4 Have we not a right to eat and drink?
5 Have we not a right to take round a sister wife?
   [As] even the rest of the apostles, and the brethren of the Lord, and Cephas?
6 Or have only I and Barnabas not a right to forbear working?
7 Who serveth as a soldier, at his own charges, at any time?
Who planteth a vineyard,—and [the fruit thereof] doth not eat?
8 [Or] who shepherdeth a flock,—and [the milk of the flock] doth not eat?
9 Is it after the manner of men that [these things] I am saying?
Or doth not [even the law] [the same things] say?
10 For [in the law of Moses] it is written—
   Thou shalt not muzzle an ox when it is treading out the corn:
   Is it [for the oxen] God is caring?
Or [for our sakes altogether] is he saying it?
11 [For our sakes] it was written;
   Because he that soweth ought to plow [in hope];
   And he that thresheth [to thresh] in hope [of partaking].
12 <If [we] unto you the things of the Spirit have sown>
   Is it [a great matter if [we] of you] the things of the flesh shall reap?
13 <If [others] of this right, over you, are partaking>
   [Should] not rather [we] ?

Nevertheless, we used not this right; but
[all such things] do we conceal,—let we should cause any hindrance unto the glad message of the Christ.

13 Know ye not
   [they who labour in the holy vine] do eat [the provisions out of the holy place]?
   [They who at the altar wait]

14 [Thus also hath [the Lord] appointed—
   That {they who the glad-message tell} should of [the glad-message] live;
   [I] however, have not used any of these things; and have not written these things, in order that [so] it should be done [in my case];
   For it were [good for me] rather to die than—
   [My boast] shall [no man] make void:
   For [if I be telling the glad-message] it is [with me] no matter of boasting:
   For [necessity] upon me lieth,—for it is [Woe to me] if I should not be telling the glad-message:
   For [if by choice] this thing I am doing I have [a reward];
   But [if not by choice] [with a stewardship] have I been entrusted:

15 What, then is my reward? That [in telling the glad-message] I am free of cost I should put the glad-message,—to the end I should not use to the full my right in the glad-message.

16 For [though free from all]—
   [Unto all] [myself] I enslaved,—
   That [the larger number] I might win:

17 Therefore became I unto the Jews as a Jew,—
   That [as a Jew] I might win:
   [To them who were under law] as [under law],—
   Not being [myself] under law,—
   That they who were under law I might win;

18 [To them who were without law] as [without law],—
   Not being without law to God,
   But lawfully subject to Christ,—
   That I might win them who were without law.

19 I became unto the weak weak;—
   That the weak I might win:
   [To all men] have I become all things,
   That by all means [some] I might save.

20 But [all things] am I doing [for the sake of the glad-message],
   That a joint-partaker thereof I may become.

21 Know ye not
   [they who in a racecourse] run
   [All] indeed run,
   But [one] receiveth the prize?
   [So] be running, that ye may lay hold.

Deu. xxv. 4; cp. 1 Tim. v. 18.  Ro. xv. 27.
25 But every man that striveth in the games  
In all things useth self-control; —  
They indeed, then, that a corruptible crown they may receive;  
But we an incorruptible!  
26 If therefore,  
So am running, as [not uncertainly],  
So am boxing, as [not thrashing air];  
But am beating my body under, and leading it captive,  
Lest, by any means,—  
üb Unto others having proclaimed [the contest]  
[ mathematic ] should be rejected.  
10 For I wish not ye should be ignorant, brethren,  
That all our fathers were under the cloud,  
And all passed through the sea,—  
And all immersed themselves into Moses;  
In the cloud and in the sea;  
And all did eat [the same] spiritual food,  
And all drank [the same] spiritual drink,—  
For they continued to drink of the spiritual rock that followed them,  
And the rock was the Christ: —  
Nevertheless with the most of them! [God] was not well-pleased,  
For they were stoned along in the desert.  
6 But in these things they became examples for us;  
To the end we should not be covetous of evil things,  
Even as they also coveted;  
7 Neither become ye idolaters.  
As some of them, — As it is written—  
The people sat down to eat and drink,  
And rose up to be making sport;  
8 Neither let us commit fornication,  
As some of them committed fornication,  
And there fell, in one day, three and twenty thousand;  
9 Neither let us be putting the Lord to the test,  
As some of them put him to the test,  
And by the serpents were perishing;  
10 Neither be ye murmuring,  
Even if some of them murmured,  
And perished by the destroyer.  
11 But these things, [by way of type], were happening unto them;  
And were written with a view to our admonition,  
Unto whom the ends of the ages have reached along.  
12 So that he that thinketh he is standing let him take heed lest he fall.  
13 Trial hath not taken you, save such as man can bear;  
Faithful moreover is God, who will not suffer you to be tried above what ye are able,  
But will make [with the trial] also the way of escape, that ye may be able to hold out.  
14 Wherefore, my beloved, flee from idolatry,—  
As to prudent men I speak,—  
Judge ye what I say: —  
16 The cup of blessing which we bless:  
Is it not [a sharing together] of the blood of the Christ?  
The loaf which we break:  
Is it not [a sharing together] of the body of the Christ?  
17 Because one loaf, one body: we the many are.  
For we all of the one loaf partake.  
18 Be looking at Israel after the flesh: —  
Are not they who eat the sacrifices, joint partakers with the altar?  
19 What, then, am I saying? —  
That an idol-sacrifice is anything?  
Or that an idol is anything?  
20 On the contrary —  
That the things which the nations sacrifice:  
Unto demons and not unto God they sacrifice;  
And I wish not that ye should become sharers together with the demons!  
21 Ye cannot be drinking — a cup of the Lord, and a cup of demons;  
Ye cannot be partaking of [a table of the Lord] and a table of demons.  
22 Or are we to provoke the Lord to jealousy?  
Are we mightier than he?  
23 All things are allowable— but not all things are profitable, —  
All things are allowable— but not all things upbUILD.  
24 Let no one be seeking what concerneth himself,  
But that which concerneth some one else.  
25 Whatever is in the market is sold, —  
Asking no question, for conscience sake;  
26 For unto the Lord belongeth the earth, and the fulness thereof.  
27 If one of them who believe not [invite you] and ye are disposed to go>  
Whatever is set before you eat, —  
Asking no question, for conscience sake.  
28 But if anyone should say [unto you] —  
This is a holy sacrifice;  
Do not eat, for that man’s sake who disclosed it, and for conscience sake: —  
But conscience I mean, not thing own, but the other’s,—  
For why is my freedom to be judged by another conscience?  
29 If I with gratitude partake>  
Why am I to be defamed [as to that for which I give thanks]?  

a Or (WH): " were immature."
1 Nu. xi. 34. 4
b Or (WH): "they."
4 Exo. xxxii. 6.
4 Nu. xxi. 6.
2 Exo. xxxii. 16. 3 Nu. xxv. 1. 9
4 Mi: "types of us."
4 Or: "another's."
21 Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all things to the glory of God.
22 Give no occasion of stumbling—Whether to Jews, or to Greeks, or to the assembly of God:
23 Even as I also [in all things] do please [all], Not seeking my own profit, But that of the many, that they may be saved.
24 Become [imitators] of me, [even as] I also [am] of Christ.
25 Now I praise you, that [in all things] ye have me in remembrance, And [even as] I delivered unto you the instructions> ye hold them fast.
26 But I wish you to know—That [the head of every man] is [the Christ],* And [the head of a woman] is [the man]; And [the head of the Christ] is [God],
27 Every man praying, or prophesying, having anything upon his head puttheth to shame his head;
28 But [every woman] praying, or prophesying, with her head [unveiled] puttheth to shame her head,—for it is [one and the same] with her having been shaven.
29 For [if a woman doth not veil herself] let her also be shorn; But [if it were] a shame in a woman to be shorn or shaven; let her be veiled.
30 For [is a man indeed, ought not to be veiling his head, Being the image and glory of God],—* But [the woman] is [the glory of man];
31 For [is man] not of woman, But [man] of woman;
32 For also [man] was not created [for the sake of the woman], But [woman] [for the sake of the man].
33 [For this cause] ought the woman to have permission upon her head, because of the messengers.
34 Howbeit, neither is [woman] apart from [man], Nor [man] apart from woman—in the Lord;
35 For [as long as the woman] is of the man>
[So also] [the man is] through means of the woman;— But [all things] are of God.
36 Among your own selves judge ye,—Is it [becoming] for a woman—[unveiled] to be praying [unto God]?
37 Doth not [even nature herself] teach you—That [if is man] have long hair; it is a dishonour to him;
38 But [if a woman] have long hair; it is a glory to her,—
39 For [her long hair] [instead of a veil] hath been given to her.
40 But [if anyone thinketh to be contentious]> We have no such custom,— Nor yet the assemblies of God.
41 But [in giving you the following] charge I praise you not,— In that [not for the better, but for the worse] ye come together.
42 For [first of all]—<When ye come together in assembly> I hear that divisions among you exist,— And [in part] I believe it;
43 For there must needs be even parties among you, That the approved [themselves] may become manifest among you.
44 When, therefore, ye come together into one place> It is not to eat [a supper unto the Lord];
45 For [each one] taketh beforehand [his own] supper in your eating, And [one] indeed, is hungry, Whereas [another] is drinking to excess.
46 What! have ye not [houses] for your eating and drinking? Or [the assembly of God] do ye despise, and put to shame them who have nothing? *
47 What am I to say to you? Shall I praise you? [In this] I praise you not.
48 For [I myself] received from the Lord—That which I also delivered unto you,—How that [the Lord Jesus];*
49 [In the night in which he was being delivered up] Took a loaf,
50 And, giving thanks, brake it, and said—[This] is my body, which is for you,—[This] do ye, in remembrance of [me];
51 [In the same manner] [the cup also], After they had taken supper saying—[This cup] is [the new] covenant in my blood,—*
52 [This] do ye <as often soever as ye may be drinking> in remembrance of [me].
53 For [as often as ye may be eating this loaf, And [the cup] may be drinking>] The death of the Lord: do ye announce [until he come].
54 So that [whosoever may be eating the loaf, or drinking the cup of the Lord] in an unworthy manner;
55 Shall be [responsible] for the body and blood of the Lord.
56 But let a man be proving himself,— And [so] of the loaf let him eat, and of the cup let him drink;
57 For [he that is eating and drinking]—

— Col. iii. 17.
— Chap. iv. 16.
— Eph. v. 23.
— Gen. v. 1.
— Or: "who have not."
— Mf: "be doing."
1 CORINTHIANS XI. 30—34; XII. 1—26.

<Judgment unto himself> doth eat and drink,—
|| For he be not setting aside the body.||
30 | For this cause, || many among you || are weak and sickly;
And || not a few || are falling asleep.
31 | If, however, we had been setting ourselves aside,
We had not, in that case, been coming under judgment;
32 | But <being brought under judgment> || By the Lord || are we being disciplined,
Least || with the world || we should be condemned.
33 | So then, my brethren,—
| <When ye come together for the eating> || Unto one another<
| giving welcome—
34 | <If anyone be hungry> || at home || let him eat,
Least || unto judgment> || ye be coming together
| And || the remaining things || whenever I come || I will set in order.

12 | But <concerning the spiritually gifted> || brethern, I am not wishing you to be ignorant.
3 | Ye know that <when ye were || of the nations> || Unto the dumb idols, however ye were being led
Ye were seduced.

3 Wherefore, I give you to know—
That || no one || in God's Spirit speaking
saith—
Accursed< Jesus!
And || no one || can say—
Lord< Jesus!
Save in || the || Holy Spirit.
4 | But <distributions of gifts> || there are,
Yet the same< Spirit,
5 | And <distributions of ministries> || there are,
And the same< Lord,
6 | And <distributions of energies> || there are,
And the same< God—
|| Who energiseth all things in all.||
7 | But <unto each one> is given the manifesting< of the Spirit,
With a view to that which is profitable;
8 | For <unto one> indeed, through the Spirit is given || a word of wisdom,
But <unto another> a word of knowledge< according to the same Spirit>;
9 | Unto a different one< faith> in the same Spirit.
And <unto another> gifts of healings || in the one Spirit.
10 | And <unto another> energies of mighty works,
[And] || unto another> prophesying,
|| a sentence against.||
Or: "a sentence against."  
4 Or: "a sentence."
4 Or: "spiritual gifts."
4 Or: "another."
5 Or: "another."
Ro. xii. 6.
7 Or: "showing forth."
8 Or: "sentiments against."
9 Same word as in ver. 31.
When, setting ourselves apart as consecrated persons, we partake of the one sacred loaf, — the feast is likely to be well kept.

[And] || unto another> discriminations of spirits,—
|| Unto a different one< kinds of tongues,
And || unto another> translation of tongues;—
11 | But <all these> energiseth the one and the same Spirit,
Distributing unto each one || peculiarly
|| Even as it is disposed;
12 | For <just as> || the body || is || one, and yet hath || many members,|| But <all the members of the body> || though many || are one body>.*
|| So also || the Christ;—
13 | For <even in one> Spirit || we all || into one body || have been immersed,—
Whether Jews or Greeks,
Whether bond or free,—
And <all> || of one Spirit || have been caused to drink.
14 | For <the body also> is not one member, but || many:
15 | Though the foot should say—
Because I am not a hand, || I am not of the body—
Is it <therefore> || not< of the body?||
16 | And <though the ear should say—
Because I am not an eye, || I am not of the body—
Is it <therefore> || not< of the body?
17 | If <the whole body> were || an eye> || Where were || the hearing?|
| If the whole were< hearing> || Where were || the smelling?|
18 | But <now> || hath God set the members, each one of them in the body || even as he pleased;
19 | But <if they all> had been one member>
Where had been <the body>?||
20 | Now|| however, there are many members, yet one body;
21 | And< the eye cannot say unto the hand—
I have <no need of thee>,—
Nor <again> || the head, unto the feet—
I have <no need of you>—
22 | Nay< much more> <the members which seem' to be weaker' are >necessary,
And <the parts of the body which we deem to be <less honourable>||
On these< more abundant honour> do we bestow,
And || our uncomely parts> have <more abundant comeliness>,
24 | Whereas || our comely parts> have <no need>.
But <God> hath tempered the body together,—
|| Unto that which was lacking || giving <more abundant' honour>;
25 | That there might be no division in the body, —
But that the members might have <the same care> || one for another;||
And <whether one member suffereth> || All the members || suffer with it,||
Or <a member> || is glorified>||
All the members || rejoice together,||

*Ro. xii. 4, 5.
Ro. xii. 5, 6, 11.
For Baptism with re of element, see Mt. iii. 11; ||
Lu. iii. 16; Jn. i. 26, 31,
30; Ac. i. 5; xii. 16.
* Cp. Gal. iii. 28; Col. iii. 11.
27 Now ye are the body of Christ, and members severally;
28 And God hath, indeed, set certain in the assembly,—
First apostles, second prophets, third teachers,
After that mighty works, then gifts of healings, helps, guidings, kinds of tongues.
29 Are all apostles? Are all prophets? Are all teachers?
Are all mighty works? Do all speak with tongues? Do all translate?
Be jealous, however, of the greater gifts;
And ye shall point out:
13 Although with the tongues of men I be speaking and of messengers,
And have not love, I have become resounding brass, or a clanging cymbal;
And though I have the gift of prophecying, and know all sacred secrets, and all knowledge,
And though I have all faith, so as to be removing mountains,
And have not love, I am nothing;
And though I morsel out all my goods, and though I deliver up my body, that I may boast,
And have not love, I am profited nothing.

"Love" is patient, Is gracious.
"Love" is not envious, Vaunteth not itself, Is not puffed up,
Acteth not unbecomingly, Seeketh not her own things, Is not easily provoked,
Imputeth not that which is base, But rejoiceth not over unrighteousness,
But rejoiceth in sympathy with truth,

All things covereth, All things believeth, All things hopeth, All things endureth.

"Love" at no time faileth,—
But whether prophesying they shall be done away,
Whether tongues they shall cease,
Whether gaining knowledge it shall be done away;
For in part are we gaining knowledge, And in part are we prophesying.

10 But as soon as that which is complete is come
That which is in part shall be done away.
11 When I was a child I used to speak as a child, To reason as a child:
Now I have become a man I have laid aside the things of the child.
For we see, as yet, through a dim window obscurely,
Even as I was also fully known.
But now, and abide—faith, hope, love—These Three;
But the greatest of these is Love.

Pursue love;
Nevertheless be envious of the spiritual gifts, And rather; that ye may be prophesying.
For he that speaketh with a tongue
For no one understandeth, Although in spirit, he is speaking sacred secrets;
But that he prophesieth
Unto men doth speak edification, and exhortation, and comfort.
He that speaketh with a tongue
Buildeth up himself, Whereas he that prophesieth
Buildeth up an assembly.
Howbeit I wish you all to speak with tongues,
But rather that ye may prophesy, Moreover greater is he that prophesieth, Than he that speaketh with tongues,
Unlesse indeed he translate, That the assembly may receive building.

Brethren—
If I come unto you speaking with tongues
What shall I profit you, Except I speak unto you, either by way of revelation, or knowledge, or prophesying, or teaching?
In like manner the things without life giving sound, whether pipe or harp,
If a distinction in the sounds they do not give
How shall it be known, what is being piped or harped?
For if also an uncertain sound a trumpet should give
Who shall prepare himself for battle?
So if also ye through means of the tongue
Except ye give intelligible discourse
How shall it be known what is being spoken? For ye will be speaking to the air.

And there come in persons unskilled or unbelieving:>
Will they not say that ye are raving?
24 But <if [all] be prophesying,—
And there come in one who is unbelieving or unskilled>
He is convicted by all,
He is searched by all,
[The secrets of his heart] become [manifest];
25 And [so] <falling down upon his face>
he will do homage unto God, reporting
that [in reality] God is [among you].
26 What, then, is it, brethren?
<Whosever ye are coming together>
[Each one] hath [a psalm], hath [a teaching], hath [a revelation], hath [a tongue], hath [a translation];
27 If [with a tongue] one is speaking>
Let it be by two, or at the most, three,—
And by turns;
And let [one] be translating;
28 But <if there be none to translate>
Let him keep silence in assembly,
And [unto himself] be speaking, and [unto God].
29 <Prophets, moreover>
Let [two or three] speak,
And let [the others] judge.
30 <If, however, [unto another] a revelation be made [as he is sitting]> Let [the first] be silent;
31 For [one by one] ye can [all] be prophesying,—
That [all] may learn, and [all] be encouraged.
32 And [spirits of prophets] [unto prophets] do submit themselves;
33 For God is not [a God] [of confusion] but [of peace] :=
As in all the assemblies of the saints.
34 <As for the women>
[In the assemblies] let them be silent.
For it is not permitted them to be speaking;
But let them be in submission,—
Even as [the law] saith.
35 <If, however, they are wishing [to learn] something>
[At home] [their own' husbands] let them question;
For it is [a shame] for a woman [to be speaking in assembly].
36 Or [if from you] did the word of God come forth?
Or [unto you alone] did it extend?
37 <If anyone thinketh himself to be [a prophet], or spiritually gifted>
Let him acknowledge the things which I am writing to you,—
That they are [a commandment] [of the Lord].

* M1: "the power of the voice." * Or: "offering praise."  
* Or: "one."  

E.N.T.
But if anyone knoweth not, he is unknown.

So, then, my brethren, be zealous to prophesy, and do not forbid [to be speaking with tongues]; but let all things with comeliness, and by arrangement be done.

Moreover, brethren, I make known unto you the joyful message—Which I myself announced to you, which also ye received, in which also ye stand;

through which also ye are being saved, if ye hold fast with what discourse I announced the joyful message unto you—unless indeed [in vain] ye believed.

For I delivered unto you among the first things what also I received:

How that Christ died for our sins [according to the Scriptures], and that he was buried, and that he hath been raised on the third day, according to the Scriptures,

and that he appeared unto Cephas, then to the twelve,

after that he appeared to above five hundred brethren [at once], of whom the greater number remain until even now,

but some have fallen asleep,
still after that he appeared unto James, then unto all the apostles,

and last of all, just as if unto the unreasonableness of birth he appeared even unto me;

for I am the least of the apostles, who are not worthy to be called an apostle because I persecuted the assembly of God.

But by favour of God I am what I am, and his favour, which was unto me hath not been made void.

but much more abundantly than they all have I toiled, albeit not [in this way] but the favour of God with me.

Whether therefore [in this], or they, do we proclaim, and thus did ye believe.

Now if Christ is proclaimed, that from among the dead he hath been raised.

how say some among you—resurrection of the dead is there none?

but not even Christ hath been raised;

and if Christ hath not been raised, void after all is our proclamation, void also our faith,—

and we are found even false-witnesses of God;
because we have witnessed respecting God, that he raised the Christ,—whom he did not raise, [if indeed, after all] the dead are not raised!

for if the dead are not raised,

not even Christ hath been raised; and if Christ hath not been raised to no purpose is your faith,

yet are ye in your sins!

hence also they who are fallen asleep in Christ are lost:

if in this life in Christ we have hoped—and that is all—we are of all men most to be pitied.

but now hath Christ been raised from among the dead,—a firstfruit of them who have fallen asleep;

for since indeed through a man came death through a man also cometh the raising of the dead;

for just as in the Adam all die so also in the Christ shall all be made alive.

but each in his own rank:

a firstfruit of Christ, after that they who are the Christ's in his presence;

afterwards the end—whenever he delivereth up the kingdom unto his God and Father, whenever he shall bring to nought all rule and all authority and power;

for he must needs reign, until he shall put all his enemies under his feet:

as a last enemy [death] is to be destroyed;

for he put all things in subjection under his feet.

but whenever it shall be said—all things are in subjection!

it is evident that it means—except him who did put into subjection unto him the all things—

but whenever have been put into subjection unto him the all things—

then the Son himself also shall be put in subjection unto him who put in subjection unto him the all things—

that God may be all things in all.

1 Or: "if anyone is without knowledge—let him be without knowledge." 2 Or: "kept safe." 3 Or: "perfect tense: abiding result." 4 Or: "nothing." 5 Or: "be ensuion of prehensive." 6 Or: "according to." 7 Or: "be shal shall say."
29 Else what will they do, who are being immersed in behalf of the dead?
   <If not at all> are the dead to be raised>
   Why are they even being immersed in their behalf?
30 Why also are we running into peril every hour?
31 Yea! by your own boasting, brethren, Which I have in Christ Jesus our Lord.
32 If after the manner of men I have fought with wild-beasts at Ephesus>
   What is the profit?
   <If the dead are not raised>
   Let us eat and drink,
   For to-morrow we die.
33 Be not deceiving yourselves,—
   Evil communications corrupt gentle man,
34 Wake up to sobriety in righteousness,
   And be not committing sin;
   For some have ignorance of God:
   For shame unto you am I speaking!
35 But some one will say—
   How are the dead raised?
   And with what kind of body do they come?
36 Simple one:
   What thou sowest is not quickened except it die;
   And what thou sowest is not the body that shall come into existence;
   But thou sowest a naked kernel—
   If it so happen of wheat, or of any of the rest,
37 Howbeit God giveth it a body as he pleased,
   And unto each of the seeds a body of its own.
38 Not all flesh is the same flesh;
   But one is flesh of men and another flesh of beasts,
   And another flesh of birds, and another flesh of fishes;
   And there are heavenly bodies and earthly bodies,—
   But of one kind indeed is the glory of the heavenly;
   And of another kind is the glory of the earthly;—
39 One is the glory of a sun,
   And another the glory of a moon,
   And another the glory of stars,—
   Nay! [star from star] differeth in glory.
40 Thus also the resurrection of the dead:
   It is sown in corruption,
   It is raised in incorruption,
41 It is sown in dishonour,
   It is raised in glory,
   It is sown in weakness,
   It is raised in power,
42 Thus also the resurrection of the dead:
   It is sown a body of the soul,*
   It is raised a body of the spirit;—
   If there is a body of the soul>
   There is also of the spirit;—
   Thus also, it is written—
   The first man, Adam, became a living soul,*
   The last Adam a life-giving spirit.
Howbeit not first is the [body] of the spirit;
   But that of the soul,—
   Afterwards that of the spirit.
43 The first man is of the ground earthly;—
   The second man is of the heaven;
   As the man of earth shall such also, the men of earth,
   And as the man of heaven shall such also, the men of heaven;
   And even as we have borne the image of the man of earth,
   Let us also bear the image of the man of heaven.
44 And this I say, brethren,—
   That flesh and blood cannot inherit God's kingdom;
   Neither doth corruption inherit incorruption.
45 Lo! a sacred secret! unto you do I declare:—
   We shall not sleep,
   But we shall be changed;—
   In a moment,
   In the twinkling of an eye,
   During the last trumpet;
   For it shall sound,
   And the dead shall be raised incorruptible,
   And we shall be changed.
46 For this corruptible must needs clothe itself with incorruptibility,
   And this mortal, clothe itself with immortality.
47 But whenever this mortal shall clothe itself with immortality>
   Then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written—
   Death hath been swallowed up victoriously;
   Where, O death, is thy victory?
   Where, O death, is thy sting?
   Now the sting of death is sin,
   And the power of sin is the law;—
   But unto God be thanks, who is giving unto us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.
48 So then, my beloved brethren,—
   Become ye steadfast, immovable,
   Suppressing in the work of the Lord at all times;
Knowing that ||your toil|| is not in vain ||in the Lord||.

16 Now <concerning the collection which is for the saints>
<Just as I directed the assemblies of Galatia>
||So|| also do ||ye|| :-

2 ||Upon the first of the week|| let ||each one|| of you|| put ||by itself, in store|| ||as he may be prospering||,—

3 Lest ||as soon as I come|| ||then|| ||collections|| should be in progress.

And ||as soon as I arrive|| <whomsoever ye shall approve by letters> ||these|| will I send, to bear away your favour unto Jerusalem:

4 And <if it be meet> that ||I also|| be journeying> ||with me|| shall they journey.

5 Now I will come unto you, as soon as I have passed through ||Macedonia||,—

6 For I do ||pass through|| ||Macedonia|| ;

And ||with you|| I may perhaps sojourn, or winter,—

That ||ye|| may set me forward ||whithersoever I may be journeying||.

7 For ||I do not wish to see|| you, ||just now||, by the way;

I hope to remain ||some time|| with you,—

If ||the Lord|| permit.

8 But ||I remain in Ephesus, until the Pentecost,

9 For ||a door, unto me|| hath opened ||great and effectual|| and ||opposers|| are ||many||.

10 But <if Timothy should come> ||see that||, ||without fear|| he be with you,

For ||in the work of the Lord|| doth he labour, even as ||I|| ;

11 Let no one then despise ||him||,*

And set ye him forward in peace, that he may come unto me,

For I expect him with the brethren.

*1 Tim. iv. 12.

12 But <concerning Apollos the brother> ||Much|| did ||I beseech him, that he would come unto you ||with the brethren||,

But there was ||by no means|| any will, that he should come ||now|| ;—

He will come, however, as soon as he hath good opportunity.

13 Be on the watch,

Stand firm in the faith,

Be men,—

Be strong ;

14 Let ||all your affairs|| ||in love|| be carried on.

15 Now I beseech you, brethren,—

Ye know the house of Stephanas, that it is a first-fruit of Achaia, and ||for the purpose of ministering|| they devoted themselves ||unto the saints||—

16 That ||ye also|| be submitting yourselves unto such as these,—and unto everyone helping in the work and toiling.

17 I rejoice, moreover, in the presence of Stephanas, and Fortunatus, and Achaicus :

Because ||your own’ shortcoming|| ||these’ have filled up :—

18 They have given rest, in fact, unto my’ spirit ||and yours’ ;

Hold in acknowledgment, therefore, ||such as these||.

19 The assemblies of Asia salute you :

Aquila and Priscilla, with the assembly meeting at their house, salute you much in the Lord :

20 All the brethren salute you :—

Salute ye one another with a holy kiss.

21 The salutation of Paul—||with my own’ hand||.

22 <If anyone doth not dearly love the Lord> ||Let him be anathema (that is, “accursed!”):

Maranatha ||that is, “[The Lord] cometh,”||.

23 ||The favour of the Lord Jesus|| be with you.

24 ||My love|| be with you all’ ||in Christ Jesus||.
THE SECOND EPISODE OF PAUL THE APOSTLE
TO THE CORINTHIANS.

1 Paul, an apostle of Christ Jesus, through the will of God,
   And Timothy the brother,—
   Unto the assembly of God which is in Corinth,
   Together with all the saints who are in the
   whole of Achaia:

2 Favour unto you, and peace,
   From God [our] Father, and Lord Jesus Christ.

3 [Blessed] be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ,*
   The Father of compassions,
   And God of all’ encouragement.

4 Who encourageth us in all’ our tribulation,
   To the end we may be able to encourage
   them who are in any’ tribulation—
   Through means of the encouragement
   wherewith we [ourselves] are encouraged
   by God.

5 Because <[even as the sufferings of the Christ
   overflow unto us,] [So] [through the Christ] overfloweth [our
   encouragement also].

6 But <whether we are in tribulation>
   It is for your’ encouragement and salvation;
   <Whether we are encouraged>
   It is for your’ encouragement, which work-
   eth inwardly b by the endurance of the
   same sufferings which [we also] suffer;—

7 And so [[our hope] is sure in your behalf,—
   Knowing that—
   <As ye are [ sharers ] of the sufferings > e
   [So!] also, of the encouragement.

8 For we do not wish you to be ignorant, brethren,
   as to our tribulation which happened in
   Asia,—
   That [exceedingly, beyond power] were we
   weighed down,
   So that we despaired [even of life].

9 But [[we ourselves, within ourselves] have had
   the sentence of death,]
   That we might not rest our confidence upon
   ourselves,
   But upon God [who raiseth the dead,]
   Who [[out of so great’ a death:] rescued
   us, and will rescue,—
   Unto whom we have turned our hope,
   [that] [even yet] he will rescue:

10 Ye also labouring together on our behalf <by
    your supplication>,

That <[unto many’ persons] being due the
   gift of favour [unto us]>
   [Through means of many] might thanks be
   given in our behalf.

12 For [[our boasting] is [this]—The witness of
   our conscience,
   [And] not in fleshly wisdom, but in God’s
   favour>
   Have we behaved ourselves in the world,—
   [And more abundantly towards you].

13 For [[no other things] are we writing unto you,
   than what ye are either reading or even
   acknowledging,—I hope, moreover, that
   [throughout] ye will acknowledge,
   According as ye have also acknowledged us, in
   part,—
   That [[your theme of boasting] we are,
   Even indeed as [[ye]] also [shall be] [ours]]
   in the day of our Lord Jesus.

15 And [[in this’ confidence] I purposed, [before] to
   come [unto you],—
   [In order that] [[a second’ joy] ye might have,—

16 And [[by your means] to pass into Macedonia,
   And [again] [[from Macedonia] b to come unto
   you,
   And [by you] be set forward unto Judæa:—

17 [[This] then, being my purpose>
   Perhaps [after all] [with lightness] I dealt
   [with the matter]?
   Or <the things that I purpose > [according to
   the flesh] I purpose,—
   That [with me] should be the Yea, yes, and
   the Nay, nay?

18 [Faithful] however, is God, in that [our
   discourse, which was [delivered] unto you] is
   not Yea and Nay;

19 For [[the Son of God’, Christ Jesus]—
   <Who [among you, through us] was pro-
   claimed,—
   Through me, and Silvanus, and
   Timothy >
   Became not Yea and Nay,—
   But [Yea, in him] hath it become;

20 For [[how many soever be the promises of
   God]>
   [In him] is the Yea,—

* Eph. i. 3.  * Ph. iii. 10.
"favour."
Wherefore also through him be the Amen, unto God, for glory, through us.

21 Now he that confirmeth us together with you, for Christ, and hath anointed us, is God: 22 Who also hath sealed us, and given the earnest of the Spirit in our hearts. 23 But I call upon God as a witness against my own soul, that I have come unto Corinth: 24 Not that we have lordship over your faith, but are helpers of your joy, for your faith. Ye stand.

2 For I have determined, unto myself this—not again in grief to come unto you.

3 For if I be not minded to do the thing which I ought to do, I could do it, and I would. And I wrote this very thing—

Lost if I came, I should have grief from those over whom I had need to rejoice, having confidence in you all. That my joy is the joy of you all.

4 For out of much tribulation and anguish of heart I wrote unto you, through many tears, not that ye might be grieved, but that ye might understand, which I have very abundantly unto you.

5 Now if anyone hath caused grief, whether he be for you or for me, it is none other than that one by whom I am grieved. So that on the contrary ye should forgive and encourage, lest by any means this one by excessive grief such a one should be swallowed up.

6 Therefore, I beseech you, that ye be the more obedient unto me. For I, to this end I also wrote—That I might know the proof of you. Whether in all things ye are obedient.

7 Now to whom ye forgive anything, I also forgive; for if I forgive, I will forgive in the person of Christ, for your sake, in the person of Christ, have I forgiven it. 8 Lest we should be overreached by Satan, for of his thoughts we are not ignorant.

Moreover although I came unto Troas for the glad-message of the Christ, and for a door for me, had been opened in the Lord. 10 I had no relief in my spirit, because I found not Titus my brother; but taking my leave of them, I came away into Macedonia.

14 But unto God be thanks. For the grace of the knowledge of him maketh manifest, through us, in every place. 15 That of Christ is a grateful odour, are we unto God, in them who are being saved, and in them who are being lost: In these indeed a fragrance out of death into death, but in those a fragrance out of life into life. And for these things who is sufficient?

17 For we are not, as the many, driving a petty trade with the word of God; but as of sincerity, as of God, before God, in Christ, we speak.

3 Are we to begin again ourselves to commend ourselves, or have we need like some of commendatory letters unto you, or from you?

2 But our letter is not, are, inscribed in our hearts, noted and read by all men.

3 Manifesting yourselves that ye are a letter of Christ, ministered by us, inscribed—Not with ink, but with the Spirit of a Living God, not in tables of stone. 4 But such confidence as this have we, through the Christ, towards God.

5 Not that of our own selves sufficient, we, to reckon anything as of ourselves, but of our sufficiency is of God—Who also hath made us sufficient to be ministers of a new covenant—Not of letter, but of spirit, for the letter killeth, whereas the Spirit maketh alive.

7 But if the ministry of death, in letters engraven in stones, was brought into existence with glory, so that the sons of Israel could not look steadfastly into the face of Moses. By reason of the glory of his face; Which glory was to be done away.

8 How shall not rather the ministry of the Spirit be with glory?

9 For if the ministry of condemnation was glory—Much rather doth the ministry of righteousness abound with glory.

10 For that which hath been made glorious hath been dishonoured.
not even been made glorious] in this respect.—
By reason of the surpassing glory.

11 For [if that which was to be done away was brought in with glory]
[Much more] that which is to abide is in glory.

12 [Having, then, such hope as this>]
Great openness of speech do we use;—

13 And are not just like Moses, [who kept putting a veil upon his face].
So that the sons of Israel should not look steadily unto the end of that which was to be done away.

14 But their thoughts were turned into stone:
For [until this very day] the same veil [upon the reading of the old covenant] abideth, not to be removed,
Because [in Christ] it is to be done away;

15 But [until this day] whencesoever Moses is read [a veil upon their heart] doth lie;

16 Howbeit whencesoever he turneth unto [the Lord] he taketh of the veil:
And [the Lord] is [the Spirit]:
Now [where the Spirit of one who is Lord is there is] freedom!

17 And [we all] [with unveiled face] receiving and reflecting [the glory of the Lord];
Into the same image are being transformed,
From glory into glory,—
Even as from a Spirit that is Lord.

4 Wherefore [having, this ministry, even as we received] mercy we faint not;

5 But have renounced the hidden things of shame,
Not walking in craftiness,
Nor handling the word of God deceitfully,—
But [by the manifestation of the truth] commending ourselves unto every conscience of men, in the sight of God.

6 And [even if our glad-message is veiled].
[In them who are perishing] it is veiled,
In whom [the god of this age] hath blinded the minds of the unbelieving;
To the end they may not discern the [glad-message of the] glory of the Christ—Who is the image of God.

5 For [not ourselves] do we proclaim, but Christ Jesus [as Lord],
And [ourselves] as your servants for Jesus’ sake.

6 Because [the God who said—]

In proportion to the radiance of the glorious knowledge of God, in the face of Christ.

7 Howbeit we have this treasure in earthen vessels,
That [the surpassing greatness of the power] may be of God, and not from ourselves:—

8 [On every side] pressed hard, but not hemmed in,
Without a way, but not without a by-way,
Pursued, but not abandoned,
Thrown down, but not destroyed:—

9 [At all times, the putting to death of Jesus] in our body bearing about,
In order that [the life also of Jesus] in our body may be made manifest;

10 For [evermore] we, the living unto death are being delivered, for Jesus’ sake,
In order that [the life also of Jesus] may be made manifest in our mortal flesh:

11 So that [his death] in us doth energize,
But [his life] in you.

12 Howbeit [seeing that we have the same spirit of faith],
According to that which is written—
I believed, therefore I spake:—

13 We also believe, therefore also we speak:

14 Knowing that [he who raised up the Lord Jesus] will raise up [us also, together with Jesus] and will present [us] together with you.

15 For [all things] are for your sakes,
In order that [the favour abundantly],
May [through means of the greater number] cause the thanksgiving to superabound unto the glory of God.

16 Wherefore we faint not,
But [even if our outer man] is decaying:
Nevertheless [our inner man] is renewing day by day.

17 For [the momentary lightness of tribulation]
[In a manner yet more and more excelling],
In working out for us an age-abiding weight of glory,—

18 So long as we are not looking out for the visible things,
But for the invisible;
For [the visible things] are temporary,
Whereas [the invisible] are age-abiding.

5 For we know that—
If [our earthly tent-dwelling] should be taken down

6 We have [a building of God],
A dwelling not made by hand,
Age-abiding in the heavens.

2 And verily [in this] we sigh earnestly
And in behalf of all died he,—
In order that they who live,
No longer for themselves should live,
But for him who in their behalf died and rose again.

16 So that we, henceforth, know no one after the flesh:
If we have even been gaining, after the flesh, a knowledge of Christ.

17 On the contrary, now, no longer are we gaining it.
So that if any one is in Christ there is a new creation:
The old things have passed away,—
Lo! they have become new!

18 The all things, moreover, are of God,—
Who hath reconciled us unto himself, through Christ,
And hath given unto us, the reconciling ministry:
How that God was in Christ,
Reconciling a world unto himself,
Not reckoning unto them, their offences,—
And hath put, in us, the reconciling discourse.

20 In behalf of Christ therefore, are we ambassadors,—
As if God were beseeching through us: We entreat, in behalf of Christ,—
Be reconciled unto God!

21 Him who knew not sin
In our behalf he made to be sin,
That we might become God's righteousness in him.

6 As co-workers, however, we also beseech, That not in vain the favour of God ye welcome;

3 For he saith;
In an approved season have I harkened unto thee,
And in a day of salvation have I succoured thee:—
Lo! now a well-approved season,
Lo! now a day of salvation:

3 Giving no single occasion of stumbling in anything,
That the ministry be not blamed;

4 But in everything commending ourselves as God's ministers,—
In much endurance, in tribulations, in necessities, in straits, in stripes, in imprisonments, in tumults, in watchings, in fastings, in sauciness, in knowledge, in long-suffering, in graciousness, in Holy Spirit, in love unfeigned,
In discourse of truth, in power of God;
Through the weapons of righteousness on the right hand and left, through glory and dishonour, through bad report and good report;
As deceivers, and yet true, as unknown.

2 Cor. x. 47.
1 Cor. xv. 53, 54.
Ph. i. 28.
Rom. xiv. 10.
Or: "corresponding."
Or: "bad died."
Ex, of origin—as twice in 1 Co. xiv. 47. 2 Cor. xvi. 53, 54.
Or: "if we do but clothe ourselves"—the prefix for "ever" being dropped. Note the verb, middle, not passive; and aorist = act, not state.
Isa. xi. 8.
Is. xlix. 16.
Or: "creating afresh."
and yet well-known, as dying, and lo! we live, as disciplined, and yet not put to death, 10 as grieving, yet [ever] rejoicing, as destitute, yet making [many] rich, as holding [nothing], and yet firmly holding [all things].

Our mouth is opened unto you, O Corinthians! Our heart hath become enlarged:

Ye are not straitened in us,
But are straitened in your hearts' affections;

Howbeit by way of the like recompense—as unto children I speak—Be enlarged, even [ye].

Be not getting diversely yoked with unbelievers;
For what partnership have righteousness and lawlessness?

Or what fellowship hath light with darkness?

And what concord hath Christ with Beliar?

Or what part hath a believer with an unbeliever?

And what agreement hath a shrine of God with idols?

For [we] are [the] [shrine of a God] that [liveth]:—

Even as God hath said—

I will dwell in them, and walk,
And will be their God,
And [they] shall be my people.

Wherefore come ye forth out of their midst,
And be separated,—saith [the] Lord,—
And [one impure] do not touch;
And [I] will give you welcome,
And will become your Father, And [ye] shall become my sons and daughters,

Saih [the] Lord Almighty.

<Having therefore [these] promises, beloved>

Let us purify ourselves from all pollution of flesh and spirit,
           Perfecting holiness in fear of God.

Give place to us!
||No one| have we wronged,
||No one| have we corrupted,
||No one| have we defrauded.

[Unto condemnation] I am not saying [this] For I have before said—

[In our hearts] are ye, to the end we may die together and live together.

[Great] is my freedom of speech towards you,
[Great] is my boasting in behalf of you:
I am filled with the encouragement,
I am greatly superabounding with the joy,
In all our tribulation.

For [even when we came] into Macedonia>

[No relief at all] had our flesh;

But [in every way] we were in tribulation,—
| Without | fightings !
| Within | fears !

But [he who encourgeth them that are brought low] encouraged us,—

Even God,—by the presence of Titus.

7 Not, however, by his presence [alone],
But also by the encouragement wherewith he had been encouraged over you:
Recounting unto us your earnest desire,
your lamentation, your zeal in my behalf.

So that I the more rejoiced.
Because [if I even grieved you by the letter>

I do not regret,—

Though I could even have regretted,—

I see that that letter [if even for an hour] did cause you grief.

9 | Now | am I rejoicing,—

Not that ye were grieved,
But that ye were grieved unto repentance;
For ye were grieved according to God,
In order that [in nothing] should ye receive damage from us.

10 For [grief according to God] worketh repentance unto salvation, not to be regretted;

Although [the grieving of the world] worketh [death].

11 For lo! this very thing—the being caused to grieve [according to God]:—

What manner of diligence it wrought out in you,—nay! defence,—nay! sore displeasure,—nay! fear,—nay! earnest desire,—nay! jealousy,—nay! avenging.

[In every way] ye showed yourselves to be [chaste] in the matter.

Hence [if I even wrote unto you>

It was not for the sake of him that did the wrong,

| Nay | not even for the sake of him that suffered' the wrong ;

But for the sake of your earnestness, which was on our account, being made manifest unto you, before God:—

| For this cause | have we received encouragement.

<In addition to our encouragement, however>

| Much more abundantly | have we rejoiced over the joy of Titus,—

That his spirit hath received refreshment from you all',

That [if in anything,—unto him—in your behalf—I have boasted] I have not been put to shame;

But [as [all things, in truth] we told you]

So | even our boasting before Titus turned out to be [truth].

And [his tender affections] are [much more abundantly towards you].

When he calleth to mind the obedience [of you all]',—

How [with fear and trembling] ye gave him welcome.

* The count is resumed lower down, ver. 11.
18 Moreover we make known unto you, brethren, The favour of God which hath been given in the assemblies of Macedonia,

2 That in a great trial of tribulation, 
   the superabounding of their joy and their deep destitution, 
   superabounded unto the riches of their liberality;

3 That according to power, I bear witness, and beyond power,
   of their own accord, they acted, —

4 With much exhortation entreat the favor of us, the fellowship of the ministry which was for the saints, —

5 And not merely as we hoped, but gave they first, unto the Lord and unto us through God’s will, 
   to the end we should exhort Titus, in order that
   according as he before made a beginning,
   so he should also complete unto you this favour also.

6 But just as in everything ye superabound, 
   In faith, and discourse, and knowledge, and all earnestness, and in the love among you which proceedeth from us, 
   in order that in this favour also ye would superabound.

7 Not by way of injunction, do I speak, but through others’ earnestness, 
   the genuineness of your own love putting to the test.

8 For ye are taking knowledge of the favour of our Lord Jesus Christ, —
   How that for your sakes he became destitute — although he was rich, 
   in order that ye by his destitution might be enriched.

9 And a judgment, herein do I give, —
   For this unto you is profitable, —
   Who, indeed not only of the doing, but of the desiring made for yourselves a beginning a year ago; —

10 Howbeit now the doing also complete ye, in order that even according to the forwardness of the desiring, so may be the completing — out of what ye have.

11 For if the forwardness is set forth, according to what one may have he is well approved, not according to what one hath not.

12 For not unto others’ should be relief, and unto you distress, do I speak.
   But by equality,
   in the present season ye surplus for their deficiency, —
   in order that their surplus may come to be for your deficiency:

*1 Co. vii. 6.

13 That there may come about an equality; —

14 Even as it is written —
   [He that gathered] the much had not more than enough, 
   And he that gathered] the little had not less.

15 Thanks, however, unto God! —
   Who is putting the same earnestness in your behalf in the heart of Titus, 
   In that though, indeed, the exhortation he welcomed, 
   Yet already being greatly in earnest, of his own accord hath he gone forth unto you.

16 Howbeit we have set forward with him the brother whose praise in the Glad Tidings hath gone through all the assemblies, —

17 Not only so, however, but he hath also been appointed by the assemblies as a fellow-traveller with us in this favour, which is being ministered by us with a view to the Lord’s glory and our earnest desire; —

18 Arranging this lest anyone upon us should cast blame, in this munificence which is being ministered by us; —

19 For we provide things honourable, not only before the Lord, but also before men.

20 Moreover we have set forward with them, our brother whom we have proved in many things, oftentimes earnest, —
   But now much more earnest, by reason of the great confidence which he hath towards you.

21 Whether as regardeth Titus, he is a partner of mine, and towards you a fellow-worker.

22 Or our brethren, Apostles of assemblies, and Christ’s glory.

23 The proof of your love, therefore, and of our boasting in your behalf, shew ye unto them in the face of the assemblies.

24 For indeed, concerning the ministry which is for the saints, it is superfluous for me to be writing to you; —

25 For I know your forwardness of mind —
   Of which in your behalf I am boasting unto Macedonians, 
   That [Achaia] hath been prepared for a year past, —
   And [your zeal] hath stirred up the greater number of them.

26 Nevertheless I have sent the brethren, that our boast in your behalf be not made void in this respect; 
   That even as I was saying ye may be prepared, —

27 Least by any means if there should come with me Macedonians, and find you unprepared, —

*Ex. xvi. 18. *Pr. iii. 4 *Sap. cp. Ec. xii. 17.
2 Corinthians IX. 5—15; X. 1—15.

5 | Necessary | therefore, I regarded it,
To exhort the brethren that they would go forward unto you,
And make up beforehand your previously-promised blessing.
||The same| to be |ready|—|thus, as a blessing| and not as of constraint.
6 | As to this, however,|
||He that soweth sparingly | [Sparingly] | also shall reap,
And ||he that soweth with blessings||
||With blessings| also shall reap:*:
7 | Each one, according as he hath purposed in his heart|
Not sorrowfully, nor of necessity,—
For ||a cheerful giver || God loveth.*
8 |Moreover God is able to cause | every gracious gift| to superabound unto you,
In order that |<having in every thing, at every time>,| every kind of sufficiency of your own:* Ye may be superabounding unto every good work;*
9 | Even as it is written—
He hath scattered abroad,
He hath given to the needy,—
||His righteousness|| obedieth to futurity.*
10 |Now |<he that supplieth seed to the sower, and bread for eating>|
Will supply and multiply your seed for sowing,
And cause to grow your fruits of righteousness:*:
11 | In every thing| being enriched, unto every kind of liberality,—
Which, indeed, worketh out, through us, thanksgiving unto God;
12 | Because ||the ministry of this public service|| is not only| towards filling up the deficiencies of the saints, but also superabounding | through the thanksgiving of many| unto God,—
[Of many] who |through the proof of this ministry| are glorifying God for your acknowledged’ submission unto the glad-message of the Christ, and for the liberality of the fellowship |unto them, and unto all],—
13 |Themselves also| <with supplication on your behalf> longing after you, by reason of the surpassing favour of God [resting] upon you:—
14 Thanks be unto God, for his unspakeable bounty!*
15 Moreover ||I, Paul, myself|| exhort you,
Through the meekness and considerateness of the Christ,—
I who |to look upon, indeed| am lowly among you,
But |absent| am bold towards you;—
2 | I entreat, however,
That |<when present> I may not be bold with the assurance wherewith I think to be daring against some who account of us as though |according to flesh| we were walking,—
3 For |<though |in flesh| we walk| Not |according to flesh| do we war,—
4 For ||the weapons of our warfare|| are not fleshly,
But mighty, by God, unto a pulling down of strongholds,—
5 When we pull down |calculations| and every height that uplifteth itself against the knowledge of God, And when we bring into captivity every thought unto the obedience of the Christ,
6 And when we hold ourselves |in readiness| to avenge all |disobedience,
As soon as your obedience shall be fulfilled!*
7 ||The things that lie on the surface| ye are looking at:—
<If anyone hath come to trust in himself that he is |Christ’s|>
||This| let him reckon, again, with himself—
That |<even as |he> is Christ’s>
||So| also are |we|.
8 Yea<if |somewhat more abundantly| I should boast concerning our authority—
Which the Lord hath given for building up and not for pulling you down>
I shall not be put to shame,—
9 That I may not seem as though I would be terrifying you through means of my letters;
10 Because ||The letters, it is true||<of one>,* are weighty and strong,
But |the presence of the body| is weak, and |the discourse| contemptible;—
11 ||This| let such a one reckon—
That |what we are, in our word, through means of letters, being absent|,
||Such| also ||being present| are we |in our deed|.
12 For we dare not class or compare ourselves with some’ who do |themselves| commend;
But ||<among their selves> measuring |themselves,| and comparing themselves with themselves>
Are without discernment!
13 ||We|| however |<not as to the things without measure>| will boast ourselves,
But, according to the measure of the limit which God apportioned unto us |as a measure|—
To reach as far as even you!
14 For |<not as though we were not reaching unto you> are we over-stretching ourselves,
For |<as far as even you> were we beforehand in the glad-message of the Christ;
15 Not |<as to the things without measure>| boasting ourselves in other’ men’s toils,
But having |<hope—your faith |growing|—

* Or (WHO) : |<say they.| |
b Or: |<within.| 
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*a Gal. vi. 7.  
*b Ps. cxli. 9.  
*b Or: |<independence.| Ph. iv. 11.  
*b Or: |<the fruits of your righteousness.| Is. iv. 10; Hos. x. 12.  
*a Or (WHO) : |<say they.| 
*b Or: |<within.|
2 CORINTHIANS X. 18—18; XI. 1—27.

18 But what I am doing I also will do,—
That I may cut off the occasion of them who are wishing an occasion,
That wherein they are boasting themselves they may be found even as also we.

19 For such as these are false apostles, deceitful workers, transfiguring themselves into apostles of Christ.

20 And no marvel! For Satan himself doth transfigure himself into a messenger of light!

21 No great thing therefore if [his ministers also] are transfiguring themselves as ministers of righteousness!—
[Whose end] shall be according to their works.

22 Again I say—
Let no one deem me to be foolish;
But [otherwise, at least] as foolish give me welcome,
That I also [some little] may boast myself.

23 What I am saying Not according to the Lord am I saying, but as in foolishness,—
In this my boastful confidence!

24 Since [many] are boasting after the flesh—
I also will boast;

25 For gladly do ye bear with the foolish, Being [yourselves] discreet,—
For ye bear with it—
If anyone enslavest you, if any devourest, if anyone taketh, if anyone liftest himself up, if anyone [on the face] doth smite you!

26 By way of disparagement am I speaking,—
As though [we] had been weak!
Whereas in whatsoever anyone dares—
In foolishness I speak—[I also] dare:—

27 Hebrews are they? [I also],
Israelites are they? [I also],
Seed of Abraham are they? [I also],

28 Ministers of Christ are they? As one deranged I am talking—[I] above measure!—
In toi[t] superabundantly,
In [prisons] superabundantly,
In stripes [to excess,
In deaths] oft,—

29 [From Jews] five times! forty-saw[one] have I received,
[Thrice!] have I been beaten with rods,
[Once!] have I been stoned,
[Thrice!] have I been shipwrecked,
[Day and night; in the deep] have I spent;

30 In journeyings oft,
In perils of rivers, in perils of robbers, in perils from my own race, in perils from Gentiles, in perils in the city, in perils in the desert, in perils by the sea, in perils among false brethren, in toil and hardship, in watchings; oft, in

[Jer. ix. 24; cp. 1 Co. i. 31. a Gal. i. 3. b Gen. iii. 13; cp. 1 Tim. 4. Or (WH): "ye might well bear."
2 CORINTHIANS XI. 28—33; XII. 1—20. 189

hunger and thirst, [in fasting; oft, in cold and nakedness;—
26 <Apart from the things without>
"My daily care"—my anxiety for all the assemblies;—
29 Who is weak, and I am not weak?
Who is caused to stumble, and I am not burning?
30 <If | to boast: is needful | in the things that concern my weakness| will I boast.
31 ||The God and Father of our Lord Jesus| knoweth—
He who is blessed unto the ages—
That I am not speaking falsely:
32 ||In Damascus|| the governor under Aretas the king| was guarding the city of Damascus, to apprehend me,—
33 And |through a window| was I let down by the wall, a
And escaped his hands.
12 |To be boasting| is needful,—it is not, indeed, profitable, b
Yet will I come to visions and revelations of [the] Lord:—
2 I know a man in Christ,
Who |fourteen years ago|
<Whether in the body, I know not,
Or out of the body, I know not, |God| knoweth>
Such a one as this |caught away| as far as the third heaven;
3 And I know such a man as this,
<Whether in the body or apart from the body,
I know not,—|God| knoweth>
4 How that he was caught away into paradise,
And heard unspeakable things,
Which it is not allowable for a man to utter:
5 On behalf of such a one as this| will I boast,
But ||On behalf of myself|| will I not boast ||save in my weaknesses||—
6 Although in fact <if I should wish to boast>
I shall not be foolish, for |the truth| would I speak;—
But I forbear, lest anyone |unto me| should reckon above what he beheldeth me [to be], or heareth from me,—
||Even by the exceeding greatness of the revelations||—
7 Wherefore <lest I should be unduly lifted up>—
There was given to me a thorn c in the flesh,
A messenger of Satan, that he might buffet me,—
Lest I should be unduly lifted up. d
8 ||In this behalf|| [therefore] besought I |the Lord|,
that it might depart from me;—
9 And at once he said unto me—
||Sufficient for thee| is my favour,
For ||my power|| in weakness is made complete.

||Most gladly|| therefore, will I rather boast in my weaknesses,
That the power of Christ may spread a tent over me.
10 Wherefore, I take pleasure in weaknesses, in insults, in necessities, in persecutions and straits,*
||In behalf of Christ||—
For <as soon as I am weak> ||then| am I ||powerful||—
11 I have become foolish,—||yes| compelled me:—
||I||, in fact, ought |by you| to have been commended;
For |not a whit| have I come behind the exceeding' overwhelm' apostles,—
||Even if I am nothing||:
12 ||The signs, indeed, of an apostle|| b were wrought out among you |in all' endurance||,—
||Both| in signs, and wonders, and mighty works:
13 For what is there wherein ye were made inferior to the rest' of the assemblies,—
Save that ||I myself| would not allow myself to be a burden unto you?
Forgive me this wrong:
14 Lo! ||this third| I am holding myself |in readiness| to come unto you,
And I will not allow myself to be a burden;—
For I seek not yours, but you:—
For |the children| ought not to lay up |for the parents|,
But the parents for the children:—
15 And ||I|| most gladly| will spend, and be fully spent, for your souls:—
||If I |exceedingly| love you> am I |the less| loved? c
16 But let it be!—
I ||myself| did not burden you,—
Notwithstanding, ||being crafty|| with guile e
I caught you. d
17 Was there |anyone of those whom I have sent unto you| through whom I have overreached you?
18 I exhorted Titus, and sent with him the brother,—
Did |Titus| overreach you?
Was it not |in the same' spirit| we walked?
Was it not |in the same' steps|?
19 ||All this time|| think ye, that |unto you| we are making a defence?
||Before God in Christ|| we speak:—
But all these things, beloved, for your' upbuilding.
20 For I fear—
||Lest, by any means, when I come||
|Not such as I wish| should I find you,
And ||I|| should be found by you, |such as ye do not wish|:—

a Ac. ix. 25.
b Or (WH): "But to be boast ing indeed is not profitable, Yet," &c.
c Or (WH): "But to be take." d Or: "he.
* Or (WH): "Though <the more I love you> the less I am loved." e As if: "Is that what you say?"—which he then indignantly denies.
THE EPISTLE OF PAUL THE APOSTLE
TO THE
GALATIANS.

1 Paul, an apostle,—
Not from men, nor through man,
But through Jesus Christ, and God the
Father who raised him from among the
dead,—

2 And all the brethren with’ me—
Unto the assemblies of Galatia:
Favour unto you and peace,
From God our Father,
And Lord Jesus Christ,—

Lest, by any means, [I should find] strife,
jealousy, outbursts of wrath, factions, rail-
ings, whisperings, puff ed up pretensions,
confusions;—

13 [This third time1] am I coming unto you:—
<At the mouth of two’ witnesses, or three’> shall
every matter be established.b

2 I have said beforehand, and do say beforehand,—
As present the second time, although now
absent>
Unto them who before sinned, and unto all
the rest,—
That <if I come again> I will not spare.

3 <Since a test’ ye are seeking, of the speaking
in me of Christ;—
Who | unto you| is not weak,
But is powerful in you,—

4 For [although he was crucified through
weakness],
Yet is he living through God’s power,—
For [although we’ are weak in’ him],
Yet shall we live with him, through
God’s power [unto us]—>

5 Be trying [yourself] whether ye are in the
faith,
Be putting [youself] to the test!1
Or do ye not recognise yourselves.

* Or: "am I to come unto you?"
* Or: "with’.

Seeing that [Jesus Christ;] is in you,—
Unless peradventure ye fall in the testing.
6 I hope, however, that ye shall come to know,
that [we’] fall not in the testing;
7 But we pray unto God, that ye may do
nothing base,—
Not that [we’] may appear [accepted’],
But that [ye’] [the honourable thing’ may
be doing, even though [we’] should be, as
it were, [rejected’];

8 For we can do nothing against’ the truth, but
for’ the truth;
9 For we rejoice—whenever [we’] are weak,
and [we’] are [strong’].

10 [This’] also we pray for—your restoration:—
11 [For this cause’] these things, while absent:
I am writing,
That I may not [when present] deal
sharply’—
According to the authority which [the
Lord’] hath given me, for building up and
not for pulling down.

12 Finally’ brethren, farewell!1
Be getting restored, be taking encouragement,
be of one mind, live in peace,—
And [the God of love and peace’] will be
with you.

13 Salute ye one another with a holy’ kiss.
[All the saints] salute you.

* Ap: "Spirit’.

4 Who gave himself for our sins,1
That he might deliver us out of
the present’ evil age,
According to the will of our God and
Father,—

5 Unto whom be the glory unto the ages
of ages: Amen!

6 I marvel that [thus’] quickly ye are moving
away from him that called you in the favour
of Christ,

* Or: "over’; or (wth): 5 Ty. ii. 14.
"concerning’.

* Or: "[the] Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ’.
 lawsuits, whisperings, puff ed up pretensions, confusions;—
 Unto a different' glad-message,—
Which is not another;
Only there are some that are troubling you;
And wishing to change the glad-message of the Christ.
But even if I were or a messenger out of heaven announce a glad-message unto you aside from that which we announced unto you:
| Accursed | let him be!
| Accursed | let him be!
| Accursed | let him be!
10 For am I even now persuading men or God?
Or am I seeking to please men?
| If I had been still pleasing men |
| Christ's servant | had I not been!
11 For I make known unto you, brethren,
As to the glad-message which was announced by me:
That it is not after man;
Nor was taught it,—
But through a revealing of Jesus Christ.
For ye have heard as to my own manner of life, at one time, in Judaea,
How that exceedingly I was persecuting the assembly of God, and laying it waste;
And was making advancement, in Judaea, above many contemporaries in my nation,—
Being surpassingly jealous of my paternal instructions.

But when God, who set me apart from my mother's womb and called me through his favour,
Was well-pleased to reveal his Son in me,
That I might announce the glad-message regarding him among the nations;
| Straightway | I conferred not with flesh and blood,
Neither went I up unto Jerusalem among them who before me were apostles,—
But I went away into Arabia, and again returned unto Damascus.

Then, after three years I went I up unto Jerusalem, to become acquainted with Cephas, and tarried with him fifteen days;
But other of the apostles saw I none, save James the brother of the Lord:
Now as touching the things which I am writing to you to! before God I am not guilty of falsehood:—
| After that | I went into the regions of Syria and Cilicia,
And was still unknown, by face, unto the assemblies of Judaea which were in Christ,—
Only they were hearing—
| He that was persecuting us formerly |
| Now is announcing the glad-message of the faith which he formerly laid waste;
And they were glorifying God in me.

After that, fourteen years later: I again went up unto Jerusalem, with Barnabas,
Taking with me Titus also;
And I went up by revelation,
And laid before them the glad-message which I proclaim among the nations;
Privately however, to them of repute,—
Lest, by any means, in vain I should be running, or had run.

But not even Titus, who was with me, though he was a Greek, was compelled to be circumcised;—
But this was because of the false brethren secretly introduced,—
Who, indeed, came in secretly to spy out our freedom, which we have in Christ Jesus,
That they might bring us into bondage:—

Unto whom, not even for an hour gave we place by the required submission,
In order that the truth of the glad-message might still abide with you.
Moreover from them who were reputed to be something:—
| Whosoever at one time | they were, maketh no difference to me, God accepteth not a man's person, |
| Unto me | in fact, they who were of repute added nothing further;
But (on the contrary):—
| When they saw that I had been entrusted with the glad-message to the uncircumcision, Even as Peter | with that to the circumcision,—
| For he that energised in Peter, into an apostleship to the circumcision |
| Energised also in me, for the nations,— And when they perceived the favour which had been given unto me | (James and Cephas and John, who were reputed to be pillars) |
| Gave the right hand of fellowship unto me and Barnabas, In order that | should go unto the nations, And they unto the circumcision:—
| Only that we should remember the destitute, |
As to which I had given diligence this very thing to do.

But when Cephas came unto Antioch
To the face | even | him I resisted, Because he stood condemned;
| Or | in my case | as in v. 16.
Galatians II. 12-21; III. 1-16.

For before that certain came from James,

With them of the nations used he to eat;

Whereas when they came,

He used to withdraw, and keep himself separate,

Fearing them of the circumcision;

And the rest of the Jews [also] used hypocrisy with him,

So that even Barnabas was carried away by their hypocrisy.

But when I saw that they were not walking with straightforwardness as regardeth the truth of the glad-message,

I said unto Cephas, before all:—

If thou, although a Jew, like them of the nations, and not like the Jews, dost live,

How dost thou compel them of the nations to live like Jews?

We, by nature Jews, and not sinners from among the nations.

Knowing, however, that a man is not declared righteous by works of law,

[Nor at all] save through faith in Christ Jesus.

[Even we] on Christ Jesus believed,

That we might be declared righteous—

By faith in Christ,

And not by works of law;

Because by works of law shall no flesh be declared righteous.

Now if in seeking to be declared righteous in Christ we ourselves also were found sinners——

Is Christ therefore a minister of sin?

Far be it!

For if the things that I pulled down, I build again, I build,

A transgressor I prove myself to be.

For through means of law unto law, died,

That unto God I might live:

With Christ have I been crucified;

And living no longer am I,

But living in me is Christ—

While so far as I now do live in flesh,

[By faith] I live—

The faith in the Son of God,

Who loved me, and gave himself up in my behalf.

I do not set aside the favour of God;

For through law is righteousness.

Then Christ without cause died.

3 O thoughtless Galatians!

Who hath bewitched you,—

Before whose very eyes Jesus Christ was openly set forth as a crucified one?

This only am I wishing to learn from you:—

By works of law received ye the Spirit?

Or by a believed report?

[So thoughtless] are ye?

Having made a beginning in Spirit?

Are ye now, in flesh, to be made complete?

Such things suffered ye in vain,—

If at least [it is] even in vain?

He then who was supplying unto you the Spirit, and energising mighty works among you,

By works of law,

Or by a believed report?[did he it]?

Even as Abraham—

Believed in God,

And it was reckoned unto him as righteousness.

Be taking note therefore—

That they who are of faith are the same are sons of Abraham;

And the scripture

[Foreseeing] that by faith, God would declare the nations righteous.

Fore-announced the good news unto Abraham, saying—

All the nations shall be blessed in thee.

So then they who are of faith are blessed with believing Abraham.

For as many as are of works of law are under a curse,

For it is written—

Cursed is everyone that continueth not in all things that are written in the book of the law to do them.

Moreover, <that in law no one is declared righteous with God is evident,—

Because the righteous one by faith shall live;>

And the law is not of faith, but—

He that hath done them shall live in them.

Christ hath redeemed us out of the curse of the law,

Having become in our behalf a curse;—

Because it is written—

Cursed is everyone that hangeth upon a tree;—

In order that unto the nations the blessing of Abraham might come about in Jesus Christ,—

In order that the promise of the Spirit we might receive through means of the faith.

Brethren! in human fashion am I speaking:

Yet still as a man's confirmed covenant no one setteth aside or addeth unto:

Now unto Abraham were spoken the promises—and unto his seed;—

He saith not— And unto thy seeds, as of many,

But of one— And unto thy seed, which is Christ.

Or: "in."

Mi: "out of a report (or hearing) of faith."

Or (WH): "on Jesus Christ."

Mi: "of."

Or: "is to be declared."
And this I say—

A covenant previously confirmed by God, the law which after four hundred and thirty years hath been brought into being doth not annul, so as to do away with the promise.

For if by law is the inheritance,

It is no longer by promise;

But unto Abraham through promise hath God favoured it.

Why then the law? Because of the transgressions; it was added, until such time as the seed should come, unto whom the promise had been made, and was given in charge through messengers, at the hand of a mediator;

Now a mediator is not a mediator of one, but God is one.

Is the law then against the promises of God? For if a law had been given which was able to give life,

Verily in law would have been our righteousness;

But the Scripture did shut up all things under sin,* that the promise by faith in Jesus Christ might be given to them who have faith,

Before the coming of the faith; however, under law were we being kept in ward,

Being shut up unto the faith which should afterwards be revealed.

So that the law hath proved our tutor, training us for Christ,

In order that by faith we might be declared righteous;

But the faith having come, no longer are we under a tutor;

For ye are sons of God through the faith in Christ Jesus;

For ye as many as into Christ have been immersed have put Christ on:

There cannot be Jews or Greeks,

There cannot be bond or free,

There cannot be male and female,

For all ye are one in Christ Jesus:

Now if ye are of Christ;

By consequence ye are Abraham’s seed,

According to promise

But I say—

For as long a time as the heir is an infant;

He differeth nothing from a servant, though lord of all,

But is under guardians and stewards, until the day fore-appointed of the father:

So also when we were infants,

Under the elementary principles of the world, we held in servitude;

But when the fulness of the time came

God sent forth his Son,

Who came to be of a woman,

Who came to be under law,—

That he might redeem, they who were under law might receive;

That we might duly receive;

And because ye are sons,

God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into our hearts, crying, Abba! Oh Father! 6

So that no longer art thou a servant but a son; and if a son, an heir also through God.

But at that time—

Not knowing God,

Ye were in servitude unto them who are by nature are not Gods;

Whereas now—

Having acknowledged God, or rather, Having been acknowledged by God;

How turn ye back again unto the weak and beggarly elementary principles, unto which ye again ye are wishing to come into servitude?

Days ye do narrowly observe, and months, and seasons, and years:

I am afraid of you—Lest by any means I should have toiled for you!

Become ye as I am, because I also am a brother,

—entreat you.

Not at all have ye wronged me.

Howbeit ye know that by reason of a weakness of the flesh I myself announced the glad-message unto you (formerly);

And your trial in my flesh ye despised not, neither spat ye in disgust,

But as a messenger of God ye welcomed me—As Christ Jesus;

Where then, is the happiness ye accounted yours?

For I bear you witness—that if possible, your eyes ye would have dug out, and given unto me.

So then your enemy have I become, by dealing truthfully with you;

They shew a zeal for you, not honourably,

But wish to shut you out,

In order that ye may be zealous for them;

Howbeit it is honourable to shew zeal in what is honourable at all times, and not only when I am present with you;

My dear children! for whom I again am in birth-pains,

Until Christ be formed within you;

I could wish, however, to be present with you, even now, and to change my voice,

Because I am perplexed regarding you.
Galatians IV. 21—31; V. 1—21.

22 Tell me! ye who are under law, are wishing to be:
   "[The law] do ye not hear?"

23 For it is written, that Abraham had [two' sons]—
   One' by the bondmaid,
   And one' by [the free woman];
   But [he that was of the bondmaid]
   [After the flesh] had been born,
   Whereas [he that was of the free woman]
   Through means of a promise.

24 Which things, indeed, may bear another meaning;
   For [the same] are two covenants,—
   One, indeed, from Mount Sinai,
   [Into bondage] bringing forth
   The which is Hagar,
   And [the Hagar] is [Mount Sinai, in Arabia],—
   She answereth, however, unto the present Jerusalem,
   For she is in bondage with her children;
   But [the Jerusalem above] is [free],—
   Which is our mother;

25 For it is written—
   Be gladdened, O barren one! that was not giving birth,
   Break forth and shout, thou that was not in labour pain,—
   Because [there are] children of the deserted one,
   Than of her that had the husband. 4

26 And we* brethren, [after the manner of Isaac]
   Are children of a promise'.

27 But [just as] then, [he that after the manner of the flesh had been born]
   Did persecute him who [had been born] after the manner of the Spirit:

28 Thus also now.

29 But, what saith the scripture?
   Cast out the serving woman and her son;
   For in no wise shall the son of the serving woman inherit with the son of the free.

30 Wherefore, brethren, we are not children of a serving woman, but of the free:—

31 [With her freedom] Christ hath made you free.
   Stand fast, therefore, and do not again [with a yoke of servitude] be held fast.

32 See! [I, Paul] say unto you—
   [If ye be getting circumcised] Christ will profit you 'nothing'.

33 Yea, I bear solemn witness again, unto every man getting circumcised,—
   That he is [a debtor] to do [the whole law].

34 Ye have been set aside from Christ, ye who [by law] are to be declared righteous,—
   [Out of his favour] ye have fallen;

35 For [we] in Spirit, by faith, for a hope of righteousness are ardently waiting,—

36 For [in Christ] Jesus neither circumcised any thing,* nor [uncircumcision],
   But faith, [through love] energising.

7 Ye were running well:—
   Who hath hindered you, that [by truth] ye are not to be persuaded?

8 [The persuasion] [is] not of him that calleth* you:—

9 [A little] leaven: leaveneth [the whole lump].

10 [If] am persuaded regarding you, in the Lord—
   That [for nothing else] ye will have any regard;
   But [he that is troubling you] shall bear the sentence,—
   [Whosoever he may be].

11 [If] however, brethren—
   [If] circumcise I yet proclaim> Why am I yet persecuted?
   [After all] the stumbling-block of the cross hath been set aside.

12 Oh! that they would even leave off in dismay who are unsettling you!

13 For [ye] on a footing of freedom were called brethren,—
   [Only] [turn] not your freedom into an occasion to the flesh;
   But [by means of your love] be serving one another;

14 For [the whole] law [in one word] is summed up—[namely] in this,—
   Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.

15 [If] however, [one another] ye bite and devour,
   Take heed lest [by one another] ye be consumed!

16 I say, moreover—
   [By Spirit] be walking,
   And [fleshly coveting] ye will in nowise fulfill;

17 For [the flesh] coveth against the Spirit.
   But [the Spirit] against the flesh,—
   For [these] unto one another are opposed.

18 Rest [whatever things ye chance to desire] [these], ye should be doing!

19 And [if] by Spirit ye are being led
   Ye are not under law.

20 [Manifest] however, are the works of the flesh, which, indeed, are—
   Fornication, impurity, wantonness,* idolatry, enchantment, enmities, strife,* jealousy,* outbursts of wrath, factions, divisions, parties,* envyings, drunkenness,* revellings:—

   And such things as these:

   As to which I forewarn you, even as I have forewarned you,—
   That [they who such things as these do practise]
   Shall not inherit [God’s kingdom].

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* Gen. xxi. 2, 9.
* Or (WMS): "the.
* Or [WMS]: "ye.
* Ho. xiii. 21; Rev. iii. 12; Gen. xxi. 10.
* cp. Is. liv. 1.
* 1a liv. 1.
* Gen. viii. 19; Mt. xxii.
* Or: "was calling.
* 25: Ro. xiii. 8, 9.
* 1 Co. v. 6, 8.
* Or [WMS]: "strifes.
* Mlf.: "smile themselves
* Or [WMS]: "jealousies.
* Or: "drunken bouts.

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* Chap. vi. 15; 1 Co. vii. 19.
* Lev. xi. 18; Mt. xxii.
* 25: Ro. xiii. 8, 9.
* 1 Co. v. 6, 8.
* Or [WMS]: "strifes.
* Mlf.: "smile themselves
* Or [WMS]: "jealousies.
* Or: "drunken bouts."
But the fruit of the Spirit is —

Love, joy, peace, long-suffering, graciousness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, self-control; —

Against such things as these there is no law.

And they who are of Christ Jesus have crucified the flesh, with its susceptibilities and covetings.

If we live by the Spirit, let us also walk.

Let us not become vain-glorious, —

One another challenging, —

One another envying.

Brethren! if a man should even be overtaken in any fault —

Ye, the spiritual, be restoring such a one in a spirit of meekness, looking to thyself, lest even thou be put to the test.

One another’s burdens be ye bearing, and so fill up the law of the Christ.

For if anyone thinketh he is something, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself; but his own work let each one be putting to the proof, —

And then, for himself alone the matter of boasting shall he have, and not for some other.

For each one his own proper load shall bear; —

Howbeit, let him who is being orally instructed in the word, have fellowship with him that is so instructing him, in all good things.

Be not deceiving yourselves!

God is not to be mocked; —

For whatsoever a man soweth shall he also reap, —

Because he that soweth into his own flesh —

Out of the flesh shall reap corruption, —

Whereas he that soweth into the Spirit —

Out of the Spirit shall reap age-abiding life.

And in doing that which is honourable let us not be fainthearted; —

For in due season we shall reap, if we faint not.

Hence, then, as we have opportunity —

Let us be working what is good, towards all; —

But especially towards the family of the faith.

See! with what large letters unto you I have written, with my own hand; —

As many as are wishing to make a good show in flesh —

The same are compelling you to get circumcised, —

Only that, for the cross of Christ they may not be suffering persecution! —

For not even they who are getting circumcised are themselves observing law, —

But are wishing you to be circumcised,

That in your flesh they may boast themselves.

With me however, far be it to be boasting,

Save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, —

Whereby unto me a world hath been crucified,

And I unto a world; —

For neither circumcision is anything, nor uncircumcision,

But a new creation; —

And as many as by this rule shall walk —

Peace be upon them, and mercy,

And upon the Israel of God.

For the rest —

Annoyances, unto me let no one be offering; For the brandmarks of Jesus, in my body I am bearing.

The favour of our Lord Jesus Christ be with your spirit, brethren. Amen.

* Or (Wh): “have got.”

a 6 Ps. cxvii. 6; cxviii. 6.

b Chap. v. 6; 1 Co. vii. 19.

b Or (Wh): “the.”

c Or: “decay.”

d Ph. iii. 10.
1. Paul, an apostle of Christ Jesus, through God's will,
   Unto the saints who are in Ephesus, and faithful in Christ Jesus,—
2. Favour unto you, and peace,
   From God our Father, and Lord Jesus Christ.
3. [Blessed] be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ.
   Who hath blessed us with every spiritual blessing, in the heavens, in Christ,
4. According as he made choice of us, in him, before the founding of the world,
   That we might be holy and blameless in his presence;
5. In love making us out beforehand unto sonship, through Jesus Christ, for himself,
   According to the good pleasure of his will,
6. Unto the praise of the glory of his favour wherewith he favoured us in the Beloved One,—
7. In whom we have the redemption through his blood, the remission of our offences,
   According to the riches of his favour, which he made to superabound towards us;
8. [In all wisdom and prudence] making known to us the sacred secret of his will,
   According to his good pleasure which he purposed in him,—
9. [For an administration of the fulness of the seasons] to reunite for himself (under one head) the all things in the Christ,
   The things upon the heavens, and the things upon the earth,
10. [In him]:
11. In whom also we were taken as an inheritance,
   According to the purpose of him who energiseth all things according to the counsel of his will,
12. That we should be for the praise of his glory—
   [We who had hoped beforehand in the Christ],—
13. In whom [ye also]—
   [Hearing the word of the truth, the glad-message of your salvation,—
14. In whom also believing—
   Were sealed with the Spirit of the promise, the Holy Spirit,
   Which is an earnest of our inheritance,
   Unto the redemption of the acquisition;—
   [Unto his glorious praise].
15. [For this cause] [I also]—
   [Having heard of the faith on your part in the Lord Jesus, and that towards all the saints]:
16. Cease not giving thanks in your behalf,
   Making mention in my prayers,
17. That [the God of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of glory] would give you a Spirit of wisdom and understanding in gaining a personal knowledge of him,—
18. The eyes of your heart having been enlightened,
   That ye may know—
   What is the hope of his calling,
   What the riches of the glory of his inheritance in the saints,
19. And what the surpassing greatness of his power unto us who believe,—
   According to the energy of the grasp of his might, which he energised in the Christ.
   When he raised him from among the dead, and seated him at his right hand in the heavens,
   Over-above all principality, authority, and power, and lordship, and every name that is named, not only in this age, but also in the coming one,
20. And did put [all things] in subjection beneath his feet.
   And gave him to be head over all things unto the assembly,
   Which, indeed, is his body; the fulness of him who [the all things in all] is for himself filling up.

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* Chap. iv. 30; 2 Co. i. 22.
* Or: "Whom."  
* Col. i. 9.  
* Ap: "Mystery."  
* Chap. iii. 9; Col. i. 26.
* Or: "with a view to."  
* Ps. cx. 1.
* Ro. i. 1; Ph. i. 3, 4; 1 Th. i. 2.
* And so the heart hearteneth! Blind emotion is of little account in the Bible.
* Col. i. 18.
* Deu. xxxiii. 26-29.
* Or: "the e. of his mighty grasp."  
* 1 Ch. vi. 6.
* Ps. viii. 6; cp. 1 Co. xv. 27;
* 1 Co. ii. 8.  
* Ap: "Assembly."  
* Col. i. 18.
Ephesians 2:1-22; III. 1-9

2 [Unto you also—
Being dead" by your offences and sins, 7 In which at one time ye walked, a According to the age of the world, According to the prince of the authority of the air, of the spirit that now worketh in the sons of disobedience, b Among whom also [we all] had our behaviour, at one time, in the covetings of our flesh, doing the things desired by the flesh and the mind, And were children, by nature, of anger— even as the rest,—

4 But [God] <Being rich in mercy>
By reason of the great love wherewith he loved us]

5 <Although we were dead by our offences>, a
Gave us life together with the Christ,— By favour ye have been saved,—
And raised us up together,
And seat[ed] us together in the heavenlies, f

7 That he might point out, in the oncoming ages, The surpassing riches of his favour in graciousness upon us,
In Christ Jesus;

8 For [by your favour] have ye been saved, through means of faith,
And this [hath come to pass]—
Not from you, Of God the free-gift!

9 Not from works, lest anyone should boast.

10 [His] in fact we are,—his [workmanship],
Created in Christ Jesus upon a footing of good works,
Which God prepared beforehand, That therein we might walk.

11 Wherefore, keep in remembrance—
That [at one time] [ye too, the nations in flesh] <Who are called Uncircumcision by the so-called Circumcision in flesh, made by hand>;

12 That ye were [in that season],
Separate from Christ,
Alienated from the citizenship of Israel, and strangers from the covenants of promise, Having no [hope] And godless in the world;

13 But [just now, in Christ Jesus],
Ye, who at one time were afar off, b
Were made nigh¹ in the blood of the Christ;

14 [He] in fact, is our peace—
Who made both one, And [the enclosing middle-wall] took down. 15 [The enmity, in his flesh—the law of commandments in decree]¹—bringing to nought,—

That [the two] he might create in himself, into one man of new mould, [Making peace].

16 And might fully reconcile* them both, in one body, through means of the cross,— [Slaying the enmity thereby];

17 And [coming] he announced the glad-message— Of peace unto you, the far off,
And peace unto them that were nigh; ¹

18 Because [through him] we have our introduction— [we both] in one Spirit, unto the Father.

19 Hence, then—
[No longer] are ye strangers and sojourners,
But ye are fellow-citizens of the saints, And members of the household of God,—

20 Having been built up on the foundation of the apostles and prophets,
There being [for chief corner stone] ¹
[jesus Christ himself];

21 [In whom] an entire building,
In process of being fittedly joined together,
Is growing into a holy shrine in [the] Lord; [In whom] [ye also] are being built together ¹
Into a habitation of God in Spirit.

3 For [this] cause [I, Paul], the prisoner of Christ Jesus in behalf of you the nations;]

2 If at least ye have heard of the administration of the favour of God which hath been given unto me for you,

3 [How that] by way of revelation was made known unto me the sacred secret,— b

4 Even as I before wrote in brief,—

5 Respecting which ye can [by reading] perceive my discernment in the sacred secret of the Christ,

6 Which [in other generations] had not been made known unto the sons of men,
As it hath now been revealed by his holy apostles and prophets, in Spirit;—

7 That they who are of the nations should be joint heirs, and a joint body, and joint partakers of the promise in Christ Jesus through means of the glad-message,— Of which I was made a minister, according to the free-gift of the favour of God which was given unto me, according to the energy of his power:

8 [Unto me]—
<The less than least of all saints>
Was given this favour,
[Unto the nations] to announce the glad-message of the untraceable riches of the Christ,

9 And to bring to light—What is the administration of the sacred secret¹

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¹ See chap. i. 20; ep. i. 8; ili. 10; vi. 12.
¹ Chap. iii. 12; Ro. v. 2.
¹ Is. xlix. 19; lii. 7.
¹ Col. ii. 14.
¹ Col. i. 20-22.
¹ Is. liv. 19.
¹ See chap. i. 9, 10.
¹ Col. i. 25.
¹ Ap. “Mystery.”
¹ Chap. iii. 12; Ro. v. 2.
¹ Is. xxviii. 16.
¹ Ap. “Mystery.”
¹ Col. i. 25.
which had been hidden away from the ages in God, who did all things create: 10 In order that now, unto the principalities and the authorities in the heavenly, might be made known, through means of the assembly, the manifold wisdom of God, — 11 According to a plan of the ages which he made in the anointed Jesus our Lord, — 12 In whom we have our freedom of speech and introduction with assurance, through the faith of him: —

Wherefore I request, that there be no fainting in my tribulations in your behalf, The which is your glory: —

14 For this cause, I bow my knees unto the Father, —

15 From whom every fatherhood in [the] heavens and upon the earth is named, —

16 In order that he may give unto you — According to his glorious riches: —

With power to be strengthened, through his Spirit, in the inner man, That the Christ may dwell, through means of your faith, in your hearts, in love, Having become rooted and founded, —

18 In order that ye may be mighty enough To grasp firmly, with all the saints, —

What is the breadth and length and depth and height, To get to know, also, the knowledge-surpassing love of the Christ, —

19 In order that ye may be filled unto all the fulness of God: —

20 Now unto him who is able to do above all things, Exceeding abundantly above the things which we ask or conceive, —

According to the power which doth energise itself within us, —

21 Unto him be the glory, In the assembly And in Christ Jesus — Unto all the generations of the age of ages; Amen: —

4 I exhort you, therefore, <I, the prisoner in the Lord> To walk in a manner worthy of the calling wherewith ye were called; —

2 With all lowliness and meekness, —

With long suffering, Bearing one with another in love, Giving diligence to keep —

The oneness of the Spirit in the uniting bond of peace, —

One body, and one spirit, even as ye were also called in one hope of your calling, —

One Lord, one faith, one immersion, One God and Father of all —

Who is over all, and through all, and in all.

7 To each one of you however, hath favour been given, According to the measure of the free-gift of the Christ; —

Wherefore he saith — Ascending on high he took captivity captive, [And] gave gifts unto men. —

9 Now this, He ascended; what is it — save — That he also descended into the under parts of the earth? —

10 He that descended it is who also ascended over-above all the heavens, That he might fill all things; —

And he gave —

Some, indeed, to be apostles, And some, prophets, And some, evangelists, And some, shepherds and teachers, —

12 With a view to the fitting of the saints For the work of ministering, For an upbuilding of the body of the Christ; —

13 Until we all advance —

Into the oneness of the faith, and the personal knowledge of the Son of God, Into a man of full-srowth, Into the measure of the stature of the fulness of the Christ; —

14 That we may no longer, be infants — Billow-tossed and shifted round with every wind of teaching, — In the craft of men, In knavery suited to the artifice of error; —

15 But pursuing truth —

May in love grow into him in all things, —

Who is the head, — Christ; —

16 Out of whom all the body —

Fitly framing itself together, And connecting itself, Through means of every joint of supply, By way of energising in the measure of each single part —

Secureth the growing of the body, Unto an upbuilding of itself in love. —

17 This therefore, am I saying and protesting in the Lord: —

That no longer ye walk even as the nations walk —

In the vanity of their minds, — Being darkened in their understanding, Alienated from the life of God — By reason of the ignorance that existeth within them. By reason of their hearts being turned into stone, — Who, indeed, having become past feeling, have delivered themselves up, with wantonness, unto making a trade of all impurity with greed. —

20 Ye however, have not thus learned the Christ; —

21 If, at least, it is him, ye have heard, And in him ye have been taught —

Even as truth is in Jesus, —

22 That ye were to strip off — as regardeth the
former behaviour—the old man. Who corrupteth himself according to his deceitful covetings,
23 And were to be getting young again in the spirit of your mind,
24 And were to put on the man of new mould. Who after God hath been created in his truthful righteousness and loving-kindness,
25 Wherefore (stripping off what is false) Be speaking truth each one with his neighbour,
26 Because we are members one of another;
27 Be ye angry, and not committing sin.
Let not (the sun) be going down upon your angry mood,
28 Neither be giving place unto the adversary;
29 Let (the thief) no more steal,
But rather let him be toiling,— Working with his hands the thing that is good.
That he may have (wherewith) to be giving away to him that hath need;
30 Let (no) putrid discourse, (out of your mouth) be going forth,
But if anything is good—suited to the needful upbuilding,— That it may give benefit unto them that hear;
31 And be not grieving the Holy Spirit of God, Wherewith ye have been sealed unto a day of redemption;
32 <All' bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and outbursts, and profane speaking> let it be taken away from you, | With all baselessness;
33 And be ye gracious—one to another, tenderly affectionate, in favour forgiving one another—
Even as (God also, in Christ) hath in favour forgiven you;
34 Become ye, therefore, imitators of God, as children beloved, And walk in love—
Even as (the Christ also) loved you, And delivered himself up in your behalf, An offering and sacrifice unto God, For a fragrance of sweet smell.
35 But (fornication, and all' impurity, or covetousness) Let it not be named among you— Even as become saints;
36 And shamelessness and foolish talking, or jesting,— Which things are beneath you,—
But (rather) giving of thanks;
37 For (this) ye know, if ye take note— That no fornicator, or impure or greedy person, (Who is an idolater), Hath any inheritance in the kingdom of the Christ and God.
6 Let no one be deceiving you with empty words; For (because of these things) is coming the anger of God auf the sons of iniquity;
7 Do not, then, become co-partners with them;
8 For ye were, at one time, darkness, But (now) are ye light in the Lord,— As children of light be walking.—
9 For (the fruit of the light) is in all goodness, and righteousness, and truth,—
10 Putting to the test what is well-pleasing unto the Lord;
11 And be not joining in fellowship in the unfruitful works of darkness, But (rather) be even administering reproof;
12 For (of the secret things which are brought to pass by them) it is shameful even to speak!
13 All things however, <when reproved by the light> become manifest, For (all' that of itself maketh manifest) is light;—
14 Wherefore it saith— Up! thou sleeper, And arise from among the dead, And the Christ will shine upon thee.
15 Be taking heed, therefore, (exactly) how ye are walking.—
Not as unwise, But as wise,—
16 Buying out for yourselves the opportunity, because (the days) are evil;
17 For (this cause) do not become foolish, but have discernment as to what is the will of the Lord;
18 And be not getting drunk with wine, (in which) is dissoluteness,
But be getting filled in Spirit;—
19 Speaking to yourselves, with psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, Singing, and striking the strings, with your heart unto the Lord;
20 Giving thanks, always, for all things, (In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ) Unto your God and Father;
21 Submitting yourselves one to another In reverence of Christ,—
22 Ye wives, unto your own husbands, (as unto the Lord);—
23 Because (a husband) is the head of his wife, As (the Christ also) is the head of the assembly,
24 (He being the saviour of the body,—
Nevertheless (as the assembly) submittest herself unto the Christ) (so) the wives, unto their husbands (in everything);
25 Ye husbands, be loving your wives, Even as (the Christ also) loved the

* Col. iii. 9.
* Col. iii. 10.
* Ps. iv. 4.
* Or (Wét): "his own." Mi: "an upbuilding of the need."
* Chap. i. 13.
* Or (Wét): "us." Or (Wét): "our." Ps. xl. 6.
* = Ez. xx. 41.
* Ap: "Kingdom."
* 1 Co. vi. 9.
* 1 Th. iv. 8.
* Col. iii. 6.
* Col. iii. 10; 1 P. iii. 1.
* Col. iii. 5.
* Col. iii. 15; 1 P. iii. 7.
assembly, and delivered himself up in her behalf,
That he might sanctify, Having purified her, with the bath of water, in declaration;[*]
That he might present unto himself, the assembly, all glorious, not having spot or wrinkle or any of such things, but that she should be holy and blameless;
Luke: ought the husbands [also] to be loving their own' wives as their own' bodies; —
He that loveth his own wife loveth himself;[20]
No one in fact, ever yet hated [his own flesh],
But nourisheth and cherisheth it, —
Even as [the Christ] the assembly,
Because But members are we of his body; —
For this cause will a man leave his father and his mother, and will cleave unto his wife, And they two shall become [one flesh].[b]
This secret is [great], —
I however, am speaking as to Christ and [as to] the assembly; —
Nevertheless ye also do ye, individually,
Each man be so loving [his own' wife] as himself, And he that reverence her husband.

6 Ye children: be obedient unto your parents [in the Lord],
Honour thy father and thy mother,—
Which indeed is the first commandment with promise;[*]
That it may come to be [well with you],
And thou shalt be long-lived upon the land.[1]
And ye fathers,[s] be not provoking your children to anger,
But be nourishing them up in the discipline and admonition of the Lord.[b]
Ye servants,[t] be obedient unto them who after the flesh are your masters,
With fear and trembling, In singleness of your heart, as unto the Christ; —
Not by way of eye-service as men-pleasers,
But as servants of Christ, doing the will of God,
From the soul, with good will rendering service—
As unto the Lord, and not unto men; —

Knowing that [each one] whatsoever he may do that is good, [the same] shall he receive back from the Lord —Whether bond or free.
And ye masters,[a] [the same things] be doing towards them,
Forbearing your threats—
Knowing that [both their' and your' Master] is in the heavens,
And respect of persons there is none with him.[b]

For the rest: —
Be empowering yourselves in the Lord, and in the grasp of his might:
Put on the complete armour of God,
With a view to your having power to stand against the strategies of the adversary; —
Because our struggle is not against blood and flesh,
Against the principalities of this Against the authorities darkness,
Against the world-holders in the heavenlies.

For this cause: take up the complete armour of God,
In order that ye may receive power to withstand in the evil day,
And all things having accomplished to stand! —
Stand, therefore,—
Having girded your loins with truth,
And put on the breastplate of righteousness,[d]
And shod your feet with the readiness of the glad-message of peace;[*]
With all having taken up the shield of faith,
Wherein ye shall have power [all] the igniting darts of the wicked one, to quench;
And the helmet of salvation[7] welcome ye, And the sword of the spirit, which is what God hath spoken,[s]
With all prayer and supplication praying in every season, in spirit,
And watching, with all perseverance and supplication,
For all the saints,—
And on behalf of me; —
That unto me may be given discourse in the opening of my mouth
With freedom of utterance to make known the sacred secret [the glad-message] in behalfe of which I am conducting an embassy in chains: —
That therein I may use freedom of utterance as it is needful for me to speak.

In order, however, that ye also may
know the things which relate to me—\\* All things shall Tychoias make known unto you. \(He\) the beloved brother and faithful minister in the Lord, 22 Whom I have sent unto you for this very pur-
\* Col. iv. 1.

THE EPISODE OF PAUL THE APOSTLE TO THE

PHILIPPIANS

1 Paul and Timothy, Servants of Christ Jesus,— Unto all the saints in Christ Jesus who are in Philippi, With overseers and ministers:— 2 Favours unto you, and peace, From God our Father and Lord Jesus Christ. I am giving thanks unto my God, on occasion of all' my remembrance of you, <At all times, in every supposition of mine, in behalf of you all'> \(With joy\) \(II\) my supplication making,— On account of your contribution* unto the glad-message, from the first day until the present:— Being persuaded of this very thing— That he who hath begun in you a good work Will perfect it, until the day of Jesus Christ;— According as it is right in me to have [this] regard in behalf of you all,— Because ye have had me in your hearts, <Both in my bonds and in the defence and confirmation of the glad-message> All of you being [joint partakers of my favour];— For God is [my witness]* how I long for you all in the tender affections of Christ Jesus. And [this] I pray— That your love may be [yet more and more] pre-eminent in personal knowledge and all perception, To the end ye may be putting to the test the things that differ, In order that ye may be incorrupt and may give no occasion of stumbling, unto the day of Christ,

11 Filled with that fruit of righteousness which is through Jesus Christ unto the glory and praise of God. 12 Howbeit, I am minded, brethren, that ye should be getting to know; That the things which relate unto myself|| rather, unto an advancement of the glad-message|| have fallen out,* 13 So that [my bonds] have become [manifest in Christ], in the whole' palace, and unto all the rest,— And [so that] the most of the brethren in the Lord|| <assured by my bonds> are becoming more abundantly bold to be fearlessly speaking the word of God:— 15 Some indeed, by reason of envy and strife— Some however, by reason of good will— are proclaiming [the Christ]:— These indeed, out of love, Knowing that [for the defence of the glad-message] I am set; But [those] [out of faction] are declaring [the Christ];* Not purely—supposing to rouse up [tribulation] with my bonds. What then? That [in any way] <Whether in pretense, or in truth> [Christ] is declared And [in this] I rejoice—Yea, and will' rejoice! For I know that [this] shall turn unto me for salvation— Through your' supplication, and the supply of the Spirit of Jesus Christ,— According to my eager outlook and hope, that [in nothing] shall I be put to shame,
PHILIPPIANS I. 21—30; II. 1—18.

But with all freedom of speech shall Christ be magnified in my body, whether through means of life, or of death.

For unto me—
Living is Christ, and dying is gain.

But if living in the flesh is Christ, this unto me is a fruit of work, and what I shall choose. I make not known: I am held in constraint, however, by reason of the two; having the covenants to be released, and to be with Christ. For it were far better.

But to abide still in the flesh is more needful for your sake; and of this being assured I know that I shall abide, yea abide with you all, for your advancement, and the joy of your faith;

In order that your matter of boasting may be more abundant in Christ Jesus, regarding me, through my own presence again with you.

Only <in a manner worthy of the glad-message of the Christ> be using your citizenship;

In order that—
Whether coming and seeing you, or being absent—
I may hear of the things which concern you—
That ye are standing fast in one spirit, with one soul joining for the combat along with the faith of the glad-message;

And not being affrighted in anything by the opposers,—
The which is unto them a token of destruction, although of your salvation, and this from God;

Because unto you hath it been given as a favour, in behalf of Christ. Not only, on him, to believe, but also, in his behalf, to suffer:—

Having the same contest which ye have seen in me, and now hear to be in me.

But in lowliness of mind accounting one another superior to yourselves, not to your own things; severally looking;

But to the things of others severally:
The same thing esteem in yourselves which also in Christ Jesus ye esteem;

Who <in form of God> subsisting,
Not thing to be seized accounted the being equal with God,
But emptied, taking a servant’s form;
Coming to be in men’s likeness;
And in fashion being found as a man;

Humbled himself, becoming obedient as far as death,
Yes, death upon a cross.

Wherefore also God uplifted him far on high,
And favoured him with the name which is above every name,

In order that in the name of Jesus every knee might bow—
Of beings in heaven, and on earth, and underground,

And every tongue might openly confess—
That Jesus Christ is Lord, unto the glory of God the Father.

So, then, my beloved—
Even as ye have always obeyed, not as in my presence only,
But now in much more in my absence;
With fear and trembling your own salvation be working out;

For it is God who energiseth within you both the desiring and the energising, is behalf of his good pleasure.

All things: be doing, apart from murmuring and disputings;

In order that ye may become faultless and inviolate;

Children of God, blameless amidst a crooked and perverted generation,
Amongst whom ye appear as luminaries in the world,

A word of life holding forth,
As a matter of boasting unto me, for the day of Christ,
That not in vain I ran, nor in vain I toiled;—

Nay! if I am even to be poured out as a drink-offering, upon the sacrifice and public ministry of your faith,
I rejoice, ye rejoice together with you all;—

The same cause; moreover, do ye

* Or (WH) : “And what shall I choose?”
* Mi: “for the releasing,” or “same.”

* Or (WH): “two.”
* Or: “pure.”
* Or: “divine form.”
* lxxi. 4; xlv. 11; lxxxii. 16; xvi. 16; xlv. 23; lxxi. 4; xlv. 11;
* Rev. v. 13.
19 I am hoping, however, in the Lord Jesus—
   Timothy to send unto you,
In order that I also may be of cheer
   soul, when I have ascertained the things that concern you.
For I have, of equal soul, Who
   genuinely to the things that concern you will be anxious;
For their own things do seek.
Not the things of Christ Jesus;
But of the proof of him be taking note,—
That as a child with father;
With me hath he done service for the gladness;
Him indeed, therefore, am I hoping to send—
As soon as I can look off from the things that concern myself.—
I am assured, however, in the Lord,—That I myself shall shortly come.
Needful nevertheless have I accounted it—
Epaphroditus,
My brother and fellow worker and fellow soldier;
But your apostle and public minister to my need;
To send unto you;
Since he hath been longing to see you all,
And hath been in great distress, because ye had heard he was sick;
And, in fact, he was sick, nigh unto death;
But God had mercy on him,—
And not on him only,
But also on me also.
Lest sorrow upon sorrow I should have.
The more promptly therefore, have I sent him,
That ye may rejoice, And I, the less sorrowful may be.
Be giving him welcome, therefore, in the Lord,
With all joy;
And such as he is in honour, be holding,—
Because for the sake of the work of the Lord,
Unto death he drew nigh, Running hazard with his life,
That he might fill up your lack of the public service towards me.

3 <For the rest, my brethren>—Rejoice in the Lord.
<To be writing the same things unto you>—
To me is not irksome, while [for you] it is safe:—
Beware of the dogs,
Beware of mischievous workers,
Beware of the mutiny;
For we are the circumcision, who
In the Spirit of God are doing divine service,
And are boasting in Christ Jesus,
And [not in flesh] having confidence,—
Although, indeed, I might have confidence even in flesh.
If any other thinketh to have confidence in flesh—
I more:—
Circumcised the eighth day,
Of the race of Israel,
Of the tribe of Benjamin,
A Hebrew of Hebrews,—
Regarding law a Pharisee,
Regarding zeal persecuting the assembly,
Regarding the righteousness that is in law having become blameless.
But whatever things unto me were gain
The same have I accounted for the Christ’s sake I loss;
Yea, doubtless and I account all things to be loss,
Because of the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord,
For the sake of whom the loss of all things have I suffered,
And do account them refuse
In order that Christ I may win, 8
And be found in him—
Not having a righteousness of my own, That which is by law, But that which is through faith in Christ, The righteousness which is of God upon my faith,—
To get to know him, And the power of his resurrection and fellowship of his sufferings, Becoming conformed unto his death,—
If by any means I may advance to the earlier resurrection, which is from among the dead:
Not that I have already received,
Or have already reached perfection,
But I am pressing on—
If I may even lay hold of that for which I have also been laid hold of by Christ Jesus;
Brethren! I as to myself reckon that I have not yet laid hold;
One thing however—
The things behind forgetting,
And unto the things before eagerly reaching out>
With the goal in view, I press on
For the prize of the upward calling of God in Christ Jesus.
As many, therefore, as are full-grown
Let this be our resolve;
And ye are resolved>
This also shall [God] unto you reveal.
Nevertheless whereunto we have advanced
In the same rank stepping along;
Imitators together of me become ye, brethren,

8 Or: “been found.”
9 Or: "gains," "items of gain."  
10 Or: "lay hold, inasmuch as.”
11 Or: “the out-resurrec-
And keep an eye on them who [thus] are walking,—
Even as ye have [us] for [an ensample].

For [many] are walking—
Of whom I have often been telling you,
And [now, even weeping] am telling,—
The enemies of the cross of the Christ;
Whose [end] is destruction,
Whose [God] is the belly, And [whose]
glory is in their shame,
Who [upon the earthly things] are resolved.

For [our citizenship] in the heavens hath its rise;
Wherefore [a Saviour also] do we ardently await,—
'The Lord Jesus Christ';—
Who will transfigure our humbled' body;
Into conformity with his glorified' body,
According to the energy wherewith he is able even to subordinate unto himself [all things].

4 So then, my brethren, beloved and longed for, my joy and crown,—
'Thus' stand fast in the Lord, beloved.

2 [Euodia] I exhort, and [Syntyche] I exhort,—
On the same thing to be resolved in the Lord:

3 Yes! I request thee also, true' yokefellow,
Be thou helping together with these women,—
Who indeed [in the joyful message] have maintained the combat with me,
Along with Clement also, and the rest of my fellow-workers, [Whose names] are in the book of life.

4 Rejoice [in the Lord always]: [Again] I will say—Rejoice!

5 Let [your considerateness] be known unto all men.

'The Lord' is near:—
For nothing be anxious,
But [in everything] [by your prayer and supplication with thanksgiving] Let [your petitions] be made known unto
God;
And [the peace of God, which riseth above every mind] shall guard your hearts and your thoughts, in Christ Jesus.

5 <For the rest, brethren:>
Whatever things are true,
Whatever things are dignified,
Whatever things are righteous,
Whatever things are chaste,
Whatever things are lovely,
Whatever things are of good report,—

If there be any virtue, and if any praise
[The same] be taking into account;

6 <The things which ye have both learned and accepted, and heard, and seen in me> [The same] practise:—
And [the God of peace] shall be with you.

10 Howbeit I have been made to rejoice in the Lord greatly—
That [now, at length] ye have flourished in your care for me,—
Although, indeed, ye were caring, but lacked opportunity.

11 Not that [as to coming short] I am speaking,
For [I] have learned
In whatsoever circumstances I am to be independent;

13 I know [what it is] even to be kept low,
And I know [what it is] to have more than enough,—
In every way, and in all things have I been let into the secret—
Both to be well fed, And to be hungering,
Both to have more than enough, And to be coming short:

13 I have might [for all things] in him that empowereth me.

14 Nevertheless [nobly] have ye done, in taking fellowship with me in my tribulation.

15 Ye know, moreover, [even ye, Philippians].—
That [in the beginning of the glad-message]
When I went forth from Macedonia—
Not so much as one' assembly' with me' had fellowship—in the matter of giving and receiving—save ye alone;—

16 That [even in Thessalonica, both once more again] unto my need: ye sent:—

17 Not that I seek after the gift,
But I seek after the fruit that is to abound unto your account.

18 But I have all things in full, and have more than enough,
I am filled, having welcomed from Ephaphroditus the things that came from you,—
A fragrance of sweet smell,
An acceptable sacrifice,
Well pleasing unto God.

19 And [my God] will fill up your every need,
According to his riches in glory in Christ Jesus.

20 Now [unto our God and Father] be the glory— Unto the ages of ages. Amen!

21 Salute ye every' saint in Christ Jesus.
The brethren who are with me [salute you].
All the saints salute you, but especially they who are of Caesar's household.

25 [The favour of our Lord Jesus Christ] Be with your spirit.

* Or: "model."
* Or: "substiteth."
* ML: "the body of our humbling" = "wherewith we are humbled ... "the body of his glory" = "the body wherein he is glorified."
 Ps. lxxv. 28.
* Chap. ii. 19; i. 1.
 Or: "reasonableness."
 Or: "pure"; but "as there are no impurities like those fleshly, which defile the body and the spirit alike (1 Co. vi. 18, 19) so [ye] are is an epithet predominantly employed to express freedom from these."—Trench, Syn. N. T. 317-8.
* Ro. xvi. 25; He. xiii. 20.
* 2 Co. i. 8.
* Ez. xxvi. 1.
* Or: "Know" (imperative).
* Or: chap. i. 13.
COLOSSIANS I. 1—24.

THE EPISODE OF PAUL THE APOSTLE
TO THE

COLOSSIANS.

1 [Paul, an apostle of Christ Jesus through the will of God,
And I Timothy my brother],—
3 [Unto the holy and faithful brethren in Christ that are in Colossae,]
Favour unto you, and peace, from our God and Father.
3 We are giving thanks unto God, the Father of
our Lord Jesus Christ,
[Always for you] offering prayer,—
4 Having heard of your faith in Christ Jesus And of the love which ye have unto all the saints,—
5 Because of the hope that is lying by for you in the heavens,
Of which ye heard before, in the word of the truth of the glad-message, 6 when it presented itself unto you;
Even as [in all the world also] it is bearing fruit and growing, even as also among you,
From the day when ye heard, and came personally to know the favour of God in truth, 7 Even as ye learned [it] from Epaphras, our beloved fellow-servant, Who is faithful in our behalf, as a minister of the Christ, 8 Who also hath made evident unto us your love in spirit.
9 [For this cause] [we also]—
[From the day when we heard [of you]—
[Cease not [in your behalf] praying and asking—
That ye may be filled unto the personal knowledge of his will, In all' spiritual wisdom and discernment,
So as to walk worthwhile of the Lord, unto all pleasing,
In every good work bearing fruit,
And growing in the personal knowledge of God,
11 [With all power] being empowered, According to the grasp of his glory, Unto all' endurance and long-suffering with joy,
12 Giving thanks unto the Father that hath made you sufficient for your share in the inheritance of the saints in the light,
Who hath rescued us out of the authority of the darkness,
And translated [us] into the kingdom of the Son of his love;
[In whom] we have our redemption—
the remission of our sins,—
[Who] is an image of the unseen God,
Firstborn of all' creation,—
Because [in him] were created all things in the heavens and upon the earth, The things seen and the things unseen, Whether thrones or lordships or principalities or authorities,—[They all] through him and for him have been created, And [he is] before all, And [they all] in him hold together;
And [he is] the head of the body, the assembly, Who is the beginning, Firstborn from among the dead, In order that [he] might become [in all things] himself [pre-eminent];—
Because [in him] was all' the fulness well pleased to dwell,
And through him fully to reconcile all things unto him, Making peace through the blood of his cross,—
[Through him][—]—Whether the things upon the earth or the things in the heavens;
And [you]—
[Who at one time were estranged and enemies in your mind in your wicked works]—
Yet [now] hath he fully reconciled, in his body of flesh, through means of his death,
To present you holy and blameless and unaccusable before him,— 22 If, at least, ye are abiding still in the faith, founded and firm, and not to be moved away from the hope of the glad-message which ye have heard, Which hath been proclaimed in all' creation which is under heaven,—Of which I Paul have become minister;
24 [Now] am I rejoicing in the sufferings on your behalf,
And am filling up the things that lack of the tribulations of the Christ, in my flesh,  
In behalf of his body, Which is the assembly,  
Of which || I || have become minister—  
According to the administration * of God  
which hath been given unto me to  
you-ward.  
To fill up the word of God,  
The sacred secret which had been  
hidden away from the ages and from  
the generations.  
But || now|| hath been made manifest  
unto his saints—7 Unto whom God  
had been pleased to make known  
what is the glorious' wealth of this  
sacred secret b among the nations,  
Which e is Christ in you, the hope of  
the glory,—  
Whom we are declaring,  
Admonishing every man,  
And teaching every man, in all  
wisdom,  
In order that we may present every  
man complete in Christ;  
Unto which I am even toiling,  
Contending according to his energy  
which is energising itself in me  
with power.  
For I desire you to know, how great a contest  
I am having—in behalf of you, And  
of those in Laodicea, And as many as  
have not seen my face in the flesh;  
In order that their hearts may be encouraged.  
Being knit together in love,  
Even unto all the riches of the full assurance  
of their understanding, Unto a personal  
knowledge of the sacred secret b of  
God,—Car|Christ|2:  
In whom are all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge hidden away. d  
This I say, in order that || no one || may be  
reasoning || you || aside with plausible  
discourse;  
For <though, indeed, || in the flesh || I am  
absent>  
Yet || in the spirit || with you || I am—  
Rejoicing and beholding your order and  
the solid firmness of your Christ'-ward  
faith.  
<As, therefore, ye have accepted the Anointed'  
Jesus as you Lord>  
|| In him || be walking,—  
Rooted, and being built up, in him,  
And making yourselves sure in your faith,  
|| Even as ye have been taught ||—  
Surpassing therein with thanksgiving. f  
Be taking heed, lest there shall be anyone leading  
|| you || off as a spoil,  
Through means of their philosophy, and an empty deceit,—  
According to the instruction of men,  
According to the first principles of the world,—  
And not according to Christ:  
Because || in him || dwelleth all the fulness of  
the Godhead b || bodily.||  
And ye are || in him || filled full,—  
|| Who || is the head of all' principalities and  
authority,  
|| In whom || ye have also been circumcised  
with a circumcision not done by hand,  
In the despoothing of the body of flesh,  
In the circumcision of the Christ,—  
Having been buried together with him in  
your immersion,  
Wherein d also ye have been raised to- 
gether.  
Through your faith in the energising of  
God—Who raised him from among the  
dead.  
And <as for you—  
Who were || dead || by your offences and by  
the uncircumcision of your flesh>  
He hath brought you e to life together with  
him,—  
Having in favour forgiven us all our  
offences,  
Having blotted out the handwriting against  
us' by the decrees,—f  
Which was hostile to us,—  
And hath taken away || the same out of the  
midst,  
Nailing it up to the cross:  
|| Spoiling the principalities and the authori- 
ties>  
He made of them an open example,  
Celebrating a triumph over them thereby.  
Let no one, therefore, be judging || you—  
In eating and in drinking,  
Or in respect of feast, or new moon, or  
sabbath,—  
Which are a shadow of the things to come,  
Whereas || the body || is of the Christ.  
Let <no one || against you || be arbitrating  
|| however wishful>,—  
In respect of lowliness of mind, and of a  
religious observance of the messengers:  
|| Upon what things he hath seen || taking his  
stand,  
|| In vain || puffed up by his carnal mind,—  
And not holding fast the head b:  
|| From which || all the body||  
<|| Through means of its joints and uniting  
bands || receiving supply, and connecting  
itself together>  
Growth with the growth of God.  
<<If ye have died, together with Christ, from  
the first principles of the world>  
Why || as though alive in the world; are ye  
submitting to decrees,—  
* Or: "stewardship." Eph. ii. 3.  
a Or: "Mystery."  
* 1 Co. v. 3.  
* Or (WH): "who."
* Or: "Surpassing in thanksgiving."
* Chap. i. 19.  
* Or: "Therein."
* Ro. vi. 4.  
* Or: "in whom."
* Or (WH): "as."
* Eph. ii. 15.
* Or: "Out of (or From) whom."
* Eph. iv. 15.
* He. x. 1.
COLOSSIANS II. 21—23; III. 1—25; IV. 1—3.

21 Do not handle, Nor taste, Nor touch:—
According to the commandments and teachings of men.  
22 ||The which things,|| indeed, <though they have ||an appearance|| of wisdom, In self-devised religious observance, and lowliness of mind, ||and|| ill-treatment of body> Are in no honourable way, b unto a satisfying of the flesh.
3 <If, therefore, ye have been raised together with the Christ>
||The things on high|| be seeking,
Where ||the Christ|| is — ||On the right hand of God|| setting.  
2 ||The things on high|| hold in esteem. Not the things upon the earth:
3 For ye have died, And ||your life|| is hid, together with the Christ, in God, —
4 ||As soon as the Christ shall be made manifest— ||Our life||>
||Then|| ye also ||together with him|| shall be made manifest in glory;
5 Make dead, therefore, your members that are on the earth—
As regardeth fornication, impurity, passion, base coveting, and greed, ||the which|| is idolatry, — 
6 On account of which things cometh the anger of God, — 
7 Wherein ||ye also|| walked, at one time, when ye were living in these things;
8 But ||now|| do ||ye also|| put them all away, — Anger, wrath, baseness, defamation, shameful talk out of your mouth:  
9 Be not guilty of falsehood one to another: Having stripped off the old man, together with his practices, 
10 And having put on the new—
Who is being moulded afresh unto personal knowledge,
After the image of him that hath created him, —
11 Wherein there cannot be Greek and Jew, circumcision and uncircumcision, foreigner, Scythian, bond, free,—But ||all things in all|| ||Christ||  
12 Put on, therefore, <as men chosen of God, holy and beloved>  
Tender affections of compassion, graciousness, lowliness of mind, meekness, long-suffering,
13 Bearing one with another, and in favour forgiving one another—if any ||against any|| have a complaint, —
<According as ||the Lord|| in favour forgave you> ||so also|| ||ye||.

14 And ||over all these things|| ||love||, Which is a uniting-bond of completeness: 
15 And let ||the peace of Christ|| act as umpire in your hearts, —
Unto which ye have been called in ||one|| body:
And be ||thankful||:  
16 Let ||the word of Christ|| dwell within you richly, —
||In all wisdom|| teaching and admonishing one another, with psalms, hymns, spiritual songs, ||With gratitude: raising song with your hearts unto God:  
17 <And whatsoever ye may be doing, in word, or in work>, ||All things|| ||do|| in the name of the Lord Jesus,
Giving thanks unto the Divine' Father through him: —
18 ||Ye wives||: ||be submitting yourselves unto your husbands, as is becoming in the Lord; 
19 ||Ye husbands||: ||be loving your wives, and be not embittered against them; 
20 ||Ye children||: ||be obedient unto your parents in all things, for ||this|| is ||well pleasing|| in the Lord; 
21 ||Ye fathers||: ||be not irritating your children, lest they be disheartened; 
22 ||Ye servants||: ||be obedient ||in all things|| unto them who ||according to the flesh|| are your masters, — 
Not with eye-service, as man-pleasers.
But with singleness of heart, revering the Lord,—
23 <Whatsoever ye may be doing> ||From the soul|| be working at it, As unto the Lord, and not unto men,—
24 Knowing that ||from the Lord|| ye shall duly receive the recompense of the inheritance, ||Unto the Lord Christ|| are ye in service; — For he that acteth unrighteously ||shall get back what he had unrighteously done, and there is no respect of persons; 
25 ||Ye masters||: ||that which is just and equitable|| unto your servants|| be rendering, Knowing that ||ye also|| have a Master in heaven.
2 ||Unto prayer|| be devoting yourselves,
Watching therein with thanksgiving:  
3 Praying, at the same time, ||for us also||,—
That ||God|| would open unto us a door for the word,
So that we may speak the sacred secret 

a Is. xxxiv. 18.
 b Eph. v. 6; ep. Ro. i. 18.
 c Eph. iv. 31.
 d Gen. i. 27.
 e Gal. iii. 28.
 f Or (WH): "Christ."
 g Eph. v. 3.
 h Or: "In addition to."
 i Eph. iv. 2, 32.
 j Eph. iv. 3, 4.
 k Or: "be evermore thankful."
 l Or (WH): "Lord."
 m Eph. v. 19; ep. 1 Co. xiv. 26.
 n Eph. v. 20.
COLOSSIANS IV. 4—18. 1 THESALONIANS I. 1—6.

4 And Jesus, he that is called Justus,—
   They being of the circumcision;
   [These only] [are my] fellow-workers unto the kingdom of God,
   [Men who have been, unto me, a comfort].
5 Epaphras * who is from among you, a servant of
   Christ Jesus, salute thee, —
   [At all times] contending in your behalf in his prayers,
   That ye may be caused to stand complete
   and fully assured in everything willed by
   God ;
6 For I bear him witness, that he hath great’
   toil in behalf of you, and them in Laodicea,
   and them in Hierapolis.
7 Luke, the beloved physician, and Demas, salute
   you.
8 Salute ye the brethren [in Laodicea],
   Also Nymphas, and the assembly b [which
   meeteth at her house].
9 And <as soon as the epistle hath been read
   amongst you> cause that [in the assembly
   of Laodiceans also] it be read ;
   And [that from Laodicea] that [ye also] read.
10 And say to Archippus:
   Be taking heed unto the ministry which thou
   hast accepted in the Lord,—
   That [the same] thou fulfil.
11 The salutation of me Paul [with my own’
   hand]; —
   Keep in mind my bonds.
   Favour be with you !
   * Chap. i. 7.  b Ap: “Assembly.”

THE FIRST EPISTLE OF PAUL THE APOSTLE
TO THE
THESALONIANS.

1 Paul and Silvanus and Timothy—
   Unto the assembly of Thessalonians in God
   our Father and Lord Jesus Christ,—
   Favour unto you, and peace !
2 We are giving thanks * unto God continually.
   [Concerning you all] making [mention] in
   our prayers,
3 [Unceasingly] remembering —
   Your work of faith
   And labour of love
   And endurance of hope [of our Lord Jesus
   Christ],
   Before our God and Father :
   * Th. i. 3; Col. i. 3; 2 Th. i. 3.

4 Knowing, brethren beloved by God, [your
   election],—
5 How that [your glad-message] came not unto
   you [in word only],
   But also in power,
   And in Holy Spirit,
   And in much assurance,—
   Even as ye know what manner of men we
   became unto you, for your sake ;
6 And [ye] became [imitators] of us [and
   of the Lord],
   Giving welcome unto the word. In much
   tribulation, With joy of Holy Spirit;

   * 2 Th. iii. 7.
1 Thessalonians I. 7—10; II. 1—20; III. 1—4.

7 So that ye became an ensample unto all who were coming to the faith, in Macedonia and in Achaia:

8 [From you] in fact, hath sounded forth the word of the Lord—
"Not only in Macedonia and in Achaia;"
But [in every place] [your faith which is toward God] hath gone forth,
So that [no need] have we to be saying anything;

9 For [they themselves] concerning us do tell—
What manner of entrance we had unto you,
And how ye turned unto God from the idols—
To be serving a living and true God,
And awaiting His Son out of the heavens—
Whom he raised up from among the dead,—
[Jesus]:
Who is to rescue us out of the anger that is coming.

2 For [yourselves] know, brethren, our entrance which was unto you—that it hath not proved void;

3 But <though we had previously suffered, and been insulted, even as ye know, in Philippi>:
We waxed bold in our God to speak unto you the glad-message of God with much conflict.

4 For [our exhortation is] not of error, nor of uncleanness, nor in guile,

5 But <even as we have been approved by God, to be entrusted with the glad-message> [so] we speak,—
Not as [unto men] giving pleasure,
But unto God—who proveth our hearts.\(^a\)

6 For neither at any time were we found [using words of flattery]—even as ye know,
Nor a pretext for greed—[God] is witness!

7 Nor [of men] seeking glory—either from you, or from others,
Though we could have assumed [dignity] as Apostles of Christ;

8 But we became gentle in your midst,—
As though [a nursing mother] had been cherishing her own children:

9 [Thus yearning after you] we could have been well-pleased to impart unto you—
Not only the glad-message of God,
But [our own lives also],—
Because [very dear to us] had ye become.

10 For ye remember, brethren, our toil and hardship:

[Night and day] working, so as not to be a burden unto any of you>
We proclaimed unto you the glad-message of God.

11 Even as ye know how [unto each one of you] we were as a father unto his own children,
Consoling you, and soothing, and calling to witness,—

12 To the end ye might be walking in a manner worthy of God, who is calling you unto his own kingdom and glory.\(^b\)

13 And [for this cause] we are also giving thanks unto God unceasingly,
That <when ye received a spoken word from us—> which was God’s>
Ye welcomed it—
Not as a human word,
But [even as it truly is] a divine word,—
Which is also inwardly working itself in you who believe.

14 For [ye] became [imitators], brethren, of the assemblies of God which are in Judea, in Christ Jesus,
In that [the same things] ye also suffered by your own fellow-countrymen, even as [they] also by the Jews:—

15 Who have both slain the [Lord] Jesus—
And the prophets,
And [us] have persecuted,
And [unto God] are displeasing,
And [unto all men] are contrary,—
[Hints dering us from speaking] unto the nations that they might be saved;
To the filling up of their own sins [continually];

16 But anger hath overtaken them at length.

17 Now [we] brethren <having been bereaved away from you, for the season of an hour,—
[in presence, not in heart]>
Gave more abundant diligence [your face] to behold [with much longing];

18 Wherefore we desired to come unto you—
Even [I, Paul, both once and again]—
And [Satan] thwarted us.

19 For what shall be our hope, or joy, or crown of boasting?\(^c\) Shall not even [ye], before our Lord Jesus, in His Presence?\(^d\)

20 [Ye] in fact, are our glory and joy.

3 Wherefore <no longer concealing our anxiety> We were well-pleased to be left in Athens

2 And sent Timothy—
Our brother, and God's minister in the glad-message of the Christ—
That he might confirm and console you over your faith,

3 That [no one] might be shrinking back in these tribulations.
For [ye yourselves] know, that [hereunto] are we appointed;

4 For [even when we were with you] we told you beforehand—
We are destined to suffer tribulation!
Even as it also came to pass, and ye know.

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\(^a\) Or [WF]: "enam example."  \(^b\) Or: "real."
\(^c\) Or: "coming to the faith."
\(^d\) Ap: "Kingdom."

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\(^e\) Col. i. 10; Eph. iv. 1; 2
\(^f\) Gen. xv. 16.
\(^g\) Th. i. 11.
\(^h\) Ph. iv. 1.
\(^i\) Ap: "Presence."
2 For this cause! [1] I also! <no longer' concealing my anxiety>
Sent, that I might get to know your faith,
Lest by any means he that temptest [should have tempted you],
And [in vain] should have been our toil.

5 But [when] just now! Timothy came unto us, from you,
And brought us good tidings of your faith and love,—
And that ye havegood remembrance of us,
[Continually] longing to see |[us]—even as [we also] to see you.'

7: For this cause! were we comforted, brethren,
Over you, in all' our necessity and tribulation,
Through your faith;  
8 Because [now] we live,—if only |[ye] stand fast in the Lord.

9 For what thanksgiving can we render back [unto God] concerning you,
On occasion of all' the joy wherewith we rejoice, for your sake, before our God?—
[Then] and day! making very abundant' entreaties.
That we may see your' face, and fit in the things which are lacking in your faith?

11 Now may our God and Father himself! and our Lord Jesus! make straight our way unto you:

12 And [you]! may the Lord cause to abound and excel in your love one toward another,(and toward all),—
Even as [we] do toward you:

to the end he may confirm your' hearts, faultless in holiness.
Before our God and Father,
In the Presence* of our Lord Jesus with all' his saints!.

4: For the rest!brethren, we request and exhort you, in our Lord Jesus;
[That]! even as ye received from us, how ye must needs walk and please God,—
Even as ye also do walk>

That ye would abound still more.

For ye know what charges we gave you, through the Lord Jesus.

For this! is a thing willed of God, your sanctification,—
That ye should abstain from unchastity,
That ye should know, each one of you, how [of his own' vessel] to possess himself in sanctification and honour:
Not with a passion of coveting,—
Just as even the nations who know not God,—

Not over-reaching and defrauding, in the matter, [his brother];
Because [an avenger] is the Lord,' concerning all' these things,—

Even as we before told you, and solemnly called you to witness.
7 For God did not call us, with a permission of impurity, but [in sanctification].
8 Therefore, indeed! [he that disregards]—
It is not a man! he disregards, [but God]—
Who giveth his Holy Spirit unto you.

9 But [concerning brotherly love]—
No need! have ye, that we be writing unto you;
For [ye yourselves] are [God-taught] to the loving of one another;—
And, in fact, ye are doing it unto all' the brethren [who are] in the whole' of Macedonia;—
But we exhort you, brethren, to abound still more,

And to be ambitious to be quiet;—
And to be attending to your own affairs.
And to be working with your hands,—
Even as [unto you] we gave charge—

That ye should walk reputeably toward those without,
And [of no one] have [need].

12 But we do not wish you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them who are falling asleep,—
Lest ye be sorrowing, [even as the rest also, who are without hope].

14 For [if we believe that] Jesus! died, and rose again>
So! also will [God] bring forth with him, [them who have fallen asleep through Jesus];

15 For this! unto you! we do say, by a word of the Lord,—
That [we, the living who are left unto the Presence of the Lord] shall ip nowise get before them who have fallen asleep;

Because [the Lord himself]—
With a word of command,
With a chief-messenger's voice,
And with a trumpet of God—
Shall descend from heaven,—
And [the dead in Christ] shall rise [first],

17 After that! we, the living who are left;
[Together with them] shall be caught away, in clouds, to meet the Lord in the air;—
And [thus]! evermore, with the Lord shall we be!

19 So then, be consoling one another with these words.

5 But [concerning the times and the seasons]brethren,—[ye have no need] that [unto you] anything be written;
3 For [ye yourselves] perfectly well know—
That [the day of the Lord] [as a thief in the night] [so] cometh;
<As soon as they begin to say—Peace! and safety!>
THE SECOND EPISTLE OF PAUL THE APOSTLE TO THE
THESALONIANS.

1 Paul and Silvanus and Timothy,—
Unto the assembly of Thessalonians, in God our Father and Lord Jesus Christ,—
Favour unto you, and peace, from God [our] Father and Lord Jesus Christ.
We are bound [to be giving thanks] unto God, continually, concerning you, brethren, even as it is [meet];
Chap. ii. 13; Eph. i. 16; Ph. i. 3; Col. i. 3; 1 Th. i. 2.

2 But we exhort you, brethren—
Admonish the disorderly, Soothe them of little soul, Help the weak,
Be longsuffering towards all:
See that none evil for evil unto any do render;
But [evermore, what is good] be pursuing, towards one another, and towards all:
[Evermore] rejoice,
[Unceasingly] pray,
[In everything] give thanks,—
[For this] is a thing willed of God, Christ Jesus, towards you:
[The Spirit] do not quench,
[Prophecies] do not despise,
[But] all things put to the proof—
But [the God of peace himself] hallow you completely, And [entire] might your spirit, and soul, and body,—
[So as to be] unblamable in the Presence of our Lord Jesus Christ,—
Be preserved! [B]h! is he that is calling you,—
Who [also will perform].
Brethren! be praying for us [also].
Salute all the brethren with a holy kiss.
I adjure you, by the Lord, that the letter be read unto all the brethren!"

3 The favour of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you.

4 But we exhort you, brethren—
Admonish the disorderly, Soothe them of little soul, Help the weak,
Be longsuffering towards all:
See that none evil for evil unto any do render;
But [evermore, what is good] be pursuing, towards one another, and towards all:
[Evermore] rejoice,
[Unceasingly] pray,
[In everything] give thanks,—
[For this] is a thing willed of God, Christ Jesus, towards you:
[The Spirit] do not quench,
[Prophecies] do not despise,
[But] all things put to the proof—
But [the God of peace himself] hallow you completely, And [entire] might your spirit, and soul, and body,—
[So as to be] unblamable in the Presence of our Lord Jesus Christ,—
Be preserved! [B]h! is he that is calling you,—
Who [also will perform].
Brethren! be praying for us [also].
Salute all the brethren with a holy kiss.
I adjure you, by the Lord, that the letter be read unto all the brethren!"

5 A proof of the righteous’ judgment of God,
To the end ye may be counted worthy of the kingdom of God, in behalf of which ye are also suffering:—

If, at least, it is [a righteous thing with God]
To recompense [affliction] unto them that afflict you,
And [unto you that are afflicted] release, with us,—
By the revealing of the Lord Jesus from heaven,
With his messengers of power,
In a fiery flame;
Holding forth vengeance—a
Against them that refuse to know God,
And then who decline to hearers unto the glad-message of our Lord Jesus,—
Who, indeed, a penalty shall pay—
Age-abiding destruction from the face of the Lord and from the glory of his might—
Whenever he shall come.
To be made all-glorious in his saints,
And to be marvell'd at in all' who believed.—
Because our witness unto you was believed,—
In that day.a

Unto which end we are also praying continually for you,
That our God may count [you] worthy of your calling.
And fulfil every good-pleasure of goodness and work of faith [with power];—
That the name of our Lord Jesus may be made all-glorious in you, and [ye] in him,
According to the favour of our God and Lord Jesus Christ.

But we request you, brethren,—
In behalf of the Presence of our Lord Jesus Christ,
And our gathering together unto him,—
That ye be not quickly tossed from your mind, nor be put in alarm—
Either by spirit, or by discourse, or by letter as by us,—
As that the day of the Lord [hath set in]:
No one may cheat [you] in any one' respect.
Because [that day will not set in]—
Except the revolt come first,
And there be revealed
The man of lawlessness,b
The son of destruction,
And the one who opposeth and exalteth himself on high
Against every one' called God.
Or an object of worship;
So that he <within the sanctuary of God> shall take his seat;¹
Showeth himself forth, that he is [God]:—

Remember ye not, that [while I was yet with you] these very things; I was telling you:
And [what now restraineth] ye know,
To the end he may be revealed in his own fitting time;
For [the secret] of lawlessness already is inwardly working itself,—
[Only] until he that restraineth at present shall be gone out of the midst;—
And [then] shall be revealed the lawless one,—
Whom [the Lord Jesus] will slay with the Spirit of his mouth,b
And paralyse with the forshining of his Presence:
Whose [presence] shall be [according to an inworking of Satan,
With all' manner of mighty work and signs and wonders of falsehood,
And with all' manner of deceit of unrighteousness in them who are destroying themselves,]
Because [the love of the truth] they did not welcome, that they might be saved;—
And [for this cause] God sendeth them an inworking of error,
To the end they should believe in the falsehood,—
In order that all should be judged
Who would not believe in the truth,
But were well-pleased with the unrighteousness.
But [we] are bound to give thanks unto God continually concerning you,
Brethren beloved by the Lord,a
For that God chose you, from the beginning;
Unto salvation,
In sanctification of spirit and belief of truth,—
Unto which he called you, through means of our glad-message,
Unto an acquiring of the glory of our Lord Jesus Christ.
Hence, then, brethren, stand firm and hold fast the instructions which ye were taught—
whether through discourse, or through our letter.
But may our Lord Jesus Christ himself, and our God and Father,—
Who hath loved you, and given you
Age-abiding consolation and good hope by favour>
Console your' hearts,
And confirm you in every' good work and word.

For the rest, brethren, be praying for us,—
That [the word of the Lord] may be running, and gaining glory,
According as [it did] even with you;:

b Is. lxvi. 14 f.
Jer. x. 25; Ps. lxxix. 6.
Ps. lxix. 7; lxvii. 35 (Sept.); Is. xlix. 5.
Is. ii. 10 f, 19, 21.

¹ Dan. xi. 36 f; Eze. xxviii. 2.
² In: lxxxvi. 5.
³ Ap: "Presence."
⁴ Or (WH): "sin."
⁵ Or (WH): "as a first-truth."
⁶ Or (WH): "one and all."
⁷ Deus, xxxvi. 12.
⁸ Or (WH): "as a first-truth."
⁹ Co. i. 8; 1 Th. iii. 13.
¹⁰ 1 Th. v. 25, refs.
2 Thessalonians III. 2—18. 1 Timothy I. 1—8.

2 And that we may be rescued from the presuming and wicked men;
   For not all hold the faith.
3 [Faithful] is the Lord—who will confirm you, and guard you from the wicked one:
4 We are persuaded, however, in the Lord, as touching you,—
   That <what things we give in charge>Ye both are doing and will do;—
5 But may the Lord guide your hearts into the love of God, and into the endurance of the Christ.
6 Howbeit, we charge you, brethren,—
   That in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ ye be withdrawing yourselves from every brother—
   Who [in a disorderly way] doth walk, and not according to the instruction which ye received from us.
7 For ye yourselves know, how needful it is to be imitating us,
   In that we were not disorderly among you.
8 Nor as a free-gift did eat [bread] from anyone,
   But [with toil and hardship,] night and day working,—
   That we might not burden any of you;—
9 Not because we have not authority, but that yourselves, as an example, we might hold forth unto you,—
   To the end ye might be imitating us.

10 For [even when we were with you] were we giving in charge unto you,—
   That [if any will not work] neither let him eat!
11 We hear, in fact, of some who are walking among you in a disorderly way, [At nothing] working, yet too busily working!
12 Now [such as these] we charge and exhort in the Lord Jesus Christ,—
   That [with quietness] working, [Their own] bread they be eating.
13 But [ye] brethren, be not weary in well-doing;—b
14 And [if anyone] be not giving ear unto our word through means of this letter—
   [On this one] set a mark—
   Not to be mixing yourselves up with him,—
   That he may be reproved;
15 And [not as an enemy] be esteeming him, but be admonishing him [as a brother].
16 But may the Lord of peace himself give you peace.
   [Always in every way].
   [The Lord] be with you all.
17 The salutation of Paul—[with my own hand].
   Which is a sign in every letter:
   [Thus] I write.
18 The favour of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all.

THE FIRST EPISTLE OF PAUL THE APOSTLE
TO TIMOTHY

1 Paul, an apostle of Christ Jesus—
   By injunction of God our Saviour and Christ Jesus our hope,—
2 Unto Timothy, my true child in faith:
   Favour, mercy, peace,
   From God our Father, and Christ Jesus our Lord.
3 Even as I exhorted thee to remain in Ephesus, when I was journeying into Macedonia,
   That thou mightest charge some—
4 Not to be teaching otherwise,
   Nor yet to be giving heed to stories and endless genealogies,—
   The which bring arguings, rather than that stewardship of God which is with faith;—
5 Now [the end of the charge] is love—
   Out of a pure heart,
   And a good conscience,
   And faith unfeigned,—
6 [Which some, missing] have turned them aside unto idle talk,
7 Desiring to be law-teachers,—Not understanding, either what they say or whereof they confidently affirm.
8 Now we know that [excellent] is the law, if one put it to a lawful use;—
Knowing this—
That to a righteous man law doth not apply,
But to the lawless and insubordinate, ungodly and sinful, irreligious and profane,
Smirners of fathers and smirners of mothers,
murderers, 10 fornicators, sodomites, man-stealers, liars, false-swearers,—
And [if anything else] unto the healthful teaching is opposed;—
According to the glad-message of the glory of the happy God, with which entrusted am [I].

[Grateful] am I unto him that empowered me, Christ Jesus our Lord.
In that faithful he accounted me,
Putting me into ministry,—
Though formerly a defamer, and persecutor, and insulter;
Nevertheless mercy was shown me, because without knowledge I acted, in unbelief:
Yet exceeding abundant was the favour of our Lord, with faith and love which are in Christ Jesus.

[Faithful] the saying! and of all acceptance worthy,—
That Christ Jesus came into the world to save:
Of whom am I;—
Nevertheless [on this account] was mercy shewn me,—
That in me, the chief Christ Jesus might shew forth his entire long-suffering.
For an example of them about to believe on him unto age-abiding.

Now unto the King of the ages,—
Incorruptible, invisible, alone God! 8
Be honour and glory, unto the ages of ages.

Amen!

This charge I commit unto thee, child Timothy,
According to the prophecies running before on thee,
In order that thou mightest war, with them, the noble warfare,
Holding faith and a good conscience,—
Which some trusting from them concerning their faith have made shipwreck;—
Of whom are Hymenaeus and Alexander; Whom I have delivered unto Satan, that they may be taught by discipline not to be defaming.

I exhort, therefore, [first of all], that there be made—
Supplications, prayers, intercessions, thanksgivings,

In behalf of all men,—
In behalf of kings, and all them who are in eminent station;—
In order that an undisturbed and quiet life we may lead, In all godliness and gravity;—

This is comely and acceptable before our Saviour God,
Who willeth all men to be saved, And unto a personal knowledge of truth to come;
For there is [one] God;
[One] mediator also, between God and men,—
A man—Christ Jesus;
Who gave himself a ransom in behalf of all,—
The testimony in its own fit times:
Unto which [I] have been appointed proclaimer and apostle—Truth I speak, I utter no falsehood—A teacher of nations, in faith and truth.

I am minded, therefore, that—
The men in every place be offering prayer,
Uplifting hands of lovingkindness. Apart from anger and disputings;

<In the same way> that the women—b
In seemly attire, with modesty and sober-mindedness be adorning themselves,—
Not with plaitings and ornamentation of gold; or with pearls, or with costly apparel,—
But Which becometh women promising godliness> Through means of good works.

Let [a woman] in quietness be learning in all submission;
But teaching unto a woman I do not permit, Nor yet to have authority over a man,—
But to be in quietness;
For Adam was first formed, Then Eve,
And [Adam] was not deceived,
Whereas the woman <having been wholly deceived> hath come to be in transgression;
She shall be saved, however, through means of the child-bearing,—
If they abide in faith, and love, and holiness, with sober-mindedness.

[Faithful] the saying.

<If anyone for oversight is eager> A noble work doth he covet;—
It is needful, then, for the overseer to be irreprouachable, a husband of one wife, sober, of sound mind, orderly, hospitable, apt in teaching. Not given to wine, not
ready to wound, But considerate, averse to contention, not fond of money, 4
Over his own house presiding well, Having children in submission, with all dignity; 5
Not a new convert, Lest being belauded into the sentence of the adversary he fall; 7
It is needful moreover, to have [an honourable testimony also] from them who are without, Lest [into reproach] be fall, and the snare of the adversary. 8
Ministers [in the same way]—Dignified, not double-tongued, not [such] much wine given, not greedy of base gain, 8
Holding the sacred secret of the faith in a pure conscience; 9
But let these also be proved first, Then let them be ministering, being [unaccountable]; 10
Wives [in the same way]—Dignified, not given to intrigue, sober, faithful in all things. 11
Let ministers be husbands of one wife, Over children presiding well, and over their own houses; 12
For they who have ministered well [are] a good degree for themselves are acquiring, and great freedom of speech in the faith that is in Christ Jesus. 13
These things unto thee I am writing, Hoping to come unto thee shortly;— 14
But if I should tarry That thou mayest know— 15
How it behoveth [in a house of God] to behave oneself,— 16
The which [is] an assembly of a Living God, A pillar and basement of the truth;— 18
And confessedly great, is the sacred secret of godliness,— 18
Who was made manifest in flesh, Was declared righteous in spirit, Was made visible unto messengers,* Was proclaimed among nations, Was believed on in [the] world, Was taken up in glory.† 19
Howbeit the Spirit expressly saith— That in later seasons,* some will revolt from the faith, Giving heed unto seducing spirits, And unto teachings of demons—* speaking hypocrisy* speaking falsehood, [Of demons] cauterised in their own conscience,— 3
Forbidding to marry, [Commanding] to abstain from foods which {God} created to be received with thanksgiving by them who believe and personally know the truth; 4
Because every creature of God is good, And nothing to be cast away. If with thanksgiving it be received,— For it is hallowed by the word of God and intercession. 6
These things submitting to the brethren>
Thou shalt be a noble minister of Christ Jesus, Nourishing thyself with the words of the faith and of the noble teaching which thou hast closely studied. 7
But from the profane* and old-wives stories excuse thyself, 8
And be training thyself unto godliness; For the bodily training is for little, is profitable, Whereas godliness [for all things] is [profitable];— 9
Having promise of life;—The present and the coming; 10
Faithful in the saying! and of all acceptance worthy; 10
For [this to all] are we toiling but contending, 11
Because we have set our hope on a Living God, Who is Saviour of all men—Specially of such as believe. 11
Be giving these things in charge, and be teaching:— 12
Let no one despise thy youth;* 4
But 1 an ensample become thou, of the faithful,— 12
In discourse, in behaviour, in love, in faith, in chastity, 13
While I am coming be giving heed— To the reading, to the exhorting, to the teaching: 13
Be not careless of the gift of favour [that is in thee], Which was given thee through means of prophesying, along with a laying on of the hands of the eldership. 15
These things be thy care, In these things be thou,— That thine advancement may be manifest unto all: 16
Be giving heed to thyself, and to thy teaching,—Abide still in them; For this doing Both thyself shalt thou save, And them that hearken to thee. 17
An elderly man do not thou reprimand, But beseech him, as [though he were thy] father,— Younger men, as brothers, Elderly women, as mothers, Younger women, as sisters, in all chastity. 18
Widows* honour thou who indeed are widows:— 2

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*a Or: "gravity."
*b Ap: "Mystery."
*c Cap. Ti. ii. 2.
*d Ap: "Assembly."
*e Ap: "Messengers."

20 1 Th. iv. 14-17.
21 2 Tim. iii. 1.
22 Col. i. 29.
23 Or: "a."
24 Or: "WH: "suffering re-"
4 Howbeit <i>if</i> any widow hath children or grandchildren:
Let them be learning—first unto their own house— to be showing reverence,
And returns to be making unto their progenitors;
For this is acceptable before God;

8 But <i>if</i> she is indeed a widow, and is left alone
Hath turned her hope towards God,*
And is giving attendance unto the supplications and the prayers, night and day,—

6 Whereas she that runneth riot while living
is dead:

7 And these things be giving in charge,
That without reproach they may be;

8 <i>But</i> however, anyone for his own, and specially them of his household take not beforehand; *This hath he denied, And is worse than one without faith!!

9 Let a widow be put on the list*—
Having become not less than sixty years old;—
One man's wife,
In noble works being well-attested;—
If she hath nourished children, If she hath shown hospitality, If saints' feet she hath washed, If them who were in tribulation she hath succoured, If in every good work she hath followed on:

11 But younger widows decline thou;
For as soon as they wax wanton against the Christ:
To marry are they determined,—
Having, as sentence,—
That their first faith they have set at nought;—
At the same time to be idlers! are they learning,
Going about from house to house;
And not only idlers! but gossips also, and busybodies,—
Saying the things they ought not;

14 I am minded, therefore, that the younger ones marry, bear children, be mistress of the house,—
Giving no single occasion unto the opposer, as a cause of reviling;
For already some have turned aside after Satan:

18 If any believing woman hath widows:
Let her be giving them succour,
And not suffer the assembly to be burdened, —
That them who are indeed widows it may itself succour.

17 Let the well presiding elders of double honour be accounted worthy, especially they who toil in discourse and teaching;

18 For the scripture saith—

<i>A thirsty ox, shall thou not muzzle,*</i>
And—

Worthy is the workman of his hire.

19 Against an elder entertain not an accusation, except at the mouth of two or three witnesses;  

20 But them who are sinning before all do thou reprove, —
That the rest also may have fear:—  

21 I adjure thee before God, and Christ Jesus,* and the chosen messengers
That these things thou observe, apart from prejudice, doing nothing by partiality.

22 Hands suddenly upon no one lay,
Neither have fellowship with sins of strangers:
Thyself keep chaste:—

23 No longer be a water-drinker,
But of a little wine make use,
Because of thy stomach and thy frequent sicknesses.

24 Some men's sins are openly evident, leading on into judgment,
With some, however, they even follow after;
In the same way the noble works also are openly evident,—
And they that are otherwise cannot be hid.

6 Let as many as are servants under a yoke* be counting their own masters, worthy of all honour,*
Lest the name of God and the teaching be defamed.

3 They, however, that have believing masters let them not despise them, because they are brethren;
But the more be doing them service, because believing and beloved are they who from the good workmanship receive advantage.

Those things be teaching, and exhorting:—

3 <i>If anyone doth otherwise teach</i>
And doth not adhere to healthful discourse—those of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the teaching that is according to godliness;—

4 He is blinded, knowing nothing rightly,
But is diseased about questionings and word-battles—
Out of which spring envy, strife, defama tions, wicked surmising, incessant quarrellings of men wholly corrupt in their mind and bereft of the truth,—Supposing godliness to be a means of gain!  

6 Now it is a great means of gain—godliness, with a sufficiency of one's own;
THE SECOND EPISTLE OF PAUL THE APOSTLE TO TIMOTHY.

1 Paul, an apostle of Christ Jesus,
   Through the will of God,—
   According to the promise of life in Christ Jesus;—

2 Unto Timothy, my beloved child:
   Favour, mercy, peace, from God our Father, and Christ Jesus our Lord.

3 Grateful am I, unto God,—
   Unto whom I am rendering divine ser-

4 Which in its own fit times* the happy
   only Potentate will shew—
   The King of them that reign,
   And Lord of them that wield lord-
   ship,—
   Who alone hath immortality,
   Dwelling in light unapproachable,—
   Whom no man hath seen—nor can' see:
   Unto whom be honour and might
   age-abiding.* Amen.

5 <Upon them who are rich in the present age>
   lay thou charge—
   Not to be high-minded,
   Nor to have set their hope on 'riches' un-
   certainty,—
   But on God, who offereth us all things
   richly for enjoying,

6 To be doing good,
   To be rich in noble works,
   To be [generous in giving],
   Ready for fellowship,—

7 Treasuring up for themselves a good foun-
   dation for the future,
   That they may lay hold on the life [which
   is life] indeed'.

8 O Timothy! that which hath been entrusted
   do thou guard,
   Avoiding the profane prattlings and opposi-
   tions of falsely named knowledge,—

9 Which [some] professing**<concerning the
   faith> have missed the mark!
   Favour be with you.

*The natural inference is
   than one occasion—each
   a 'fitting time.'
   Ap: 'Age-abiding.'

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*a Or: "trial," "a proving." 2 Tim. ii. 22.
*b Or: "Such as." 4 Or: WH: "Jesus Christ."
*c NB: "see... pursue." 13 Or: "Lord."
2 TIMOTHY I. 6—18; II. 1—18.

[Such] as dwelt first in thy grandmother Lois, and in thy mother Eunice. — I am persuaded, moreover, that [it dwelleth] in thee also.

[For which cause] I put thee in remembrance, to be stirring up God's gift of favour, Which is in thee through means of the laying on of my hands;

For God hath not given us a spirit of cowardice, but of power, and love, and correction.

Be not thou, therefore, put to shame — With regard to the witness of our Lord, Nor with regard to me his prisoner; But suffer hardnesh together with the glad-message, according to the power of God,—

Who hath saved us, and called us with a holy calling, Not according to our works, But according to the peculiar purpose and favour —

Which was given to us in Christ Jesus before age-during times.

But hath now been made manifest through means of the forthshining of our Saviour Christ Jesus,— Who, indeed, hath abolished death, And hath thrown light upon life and incorruptibility, through means of the glad-message; Whereunto [I] have been appointed herald and apostle and teacher; — 13 [For which cause] [these things also] am I suffering; Nevertheless I am not being put to shame, For I know whom I have believed, And am persuaded that he is [able] to guard [that which I have entrusted] [to him] unto [that day]

[An outline] have thou, of healthful discourses which from me thou hast heard — With the faith and love which are in Christ Jesus:

[The noble] thing entrusted [to thee] do thou guard,

Through means of the Holy Spirit which dwelleth within us.

Thou knowest this —

That all they who are in Asia have turned away from me,— Of whom are Phygellus and Hermogenes.

The Lord grant mercy unto the house of Onesiphorus,

In that [of times] hath he refreshed me, And [as regardeth my chain] hath not been put to shame,

But [happening to be in Rome] he diligently sought out and found me,—

The Lord grant him to find mercy from [the] Lord in [that] day;— And [how many times [in Ephesus] he hath ministered] better art thou getting to know.

[Thou] therefore, my child, be empowering thyself in the favour that is in Christ Jesus,

And [the things which thou hast heard from me among many witnesses]—

[The same] entrust thou unto faithful men,

Such as shall be [competent] to teach others also,

Take thy part in suffering hardship, as a brave soldier of Christ Jesus:

[No one that is serving as a soldier entangleth himself with the matters of his livelihood, That he may please him that hath summoned him to serve as a soldier;]

[If, moreover, any man] [content even in the games]> He is not crowned, unless [lawfully] he contend;

[The toiling husbandman] ought [first] of the fruits] to partake:

Think, as to what I am speaking;

For the Lord will give thee discernment in all things.

Keep in mind Jesus Christ —

Raised from among the dead,

Of the seed of David,—

According to my joyful message:

In which I am suffering hardship, Even unto bonds, [as an evil-doer];

But [the word of God] is not bound.

[For this cause] am I enduring all things: for the sake of the chosen;

In order that [they also] may obtain [the salvation] which is in Christ Jesus, along with glory age-abiding.

[Faithful] the saying — For

[If we have died together] we shall also live together,

[If we endure] we shall also reign together;

[If we shall deny] he also will deny us,

[If we are faithless] the [faithful] abideth,

For [deny himself] he cannot.

[Of these things] be putting [them] in remembrance,

Adjourning [them] before God,

Not to be wagesing wad-battles,— Useful [for nothing],

Occasioning a subversion of them that hearken.

Give diligence [thyself, approved] to present unto God,—

A workman not to be put to shame,

Skifully handling the word of truth.

But [the profane] prating: shun;

For [unto more] ungodliness will they force themselves on;

And [their discourse, as a gangrene] will eat its way;—

Of whom are Hymenæus and Philetus,

Men who concerning the truth, have erred.

Perhaps a part of a primitive Christian hymn.

Or [WH]: "the Lord."
III. 1—17; IV. 1—5.

2 TIMOTHY II. 19—26; 1—5.

Moreover <like as> [Jannes and Jambres]:
withstood Moses>
[So, these men also] withstand the
truth,—
Men utterly corrupted in their mind,
Disapproved concerning their* faith;
But they shall not force their way further,
For [their folly] shall be [fully evident]
unto all,—
As also [that of those* men] became.

But [though] hast closely studied—
My teaching, manner of life, purpose, faith,
long-suffering, love, endurance, * persecu-
tions, sufferings,
[What manner of things] befeol me at Antioch,
at Iconium, at Lystra,
[What manner of persecutions] I endured,—
And [out of all] [the Lord] rescued me;—
Ye and [all who are determined to live in a
godly manner in Christ Jesus] will be per-
secuted;
Whereas [wicked] men and howling imposters
will force their way to the worse,
Deceiving and being deceived.

But [though] abide in the things which thou hast
learned, and been entrusted with,
Knowing [from whom] thou hast learned
[them],—
And that <from a babe> [those sacred let-
ters] thou hast known which are able
to make thee wise unto salvation, [Through the
faith which is in Christ Jesus]:
[Every scripture] [is] God-breathed,
And profitable—unto teaching, unto con-
traction, unto correction, unto the
discipline that is in righteousness,—
In order that [ready] may be the man
[of God], [unto every] good work,
being well prepared.

I adjure [these] before God, and Christ Jesus—
Who is about to be judging* living and
dead,—
[Both as to his] forthshining and his king-
dom>
Proclaim the word,
Take thy position—in season, out of season.—
Convince, rebuke, encourage,—
With all' long-suffering and teaching.

For there will be a season—
When [the healthful] teaching: they will
not endure,
But [according to their own covetings] will
unto themselves] heap up teachers,
Because they have an itching ear,
And [from the truth] indeed, [their ear]
will they turn away,
While [unto stories] they will turn them-
selves aside.

But [though]—be sober in all things, suffer har-
ship, do [the work] of an evangelist, [thy
ministry: completely fulfil;]

* Or (WH): "the."
* Or: "both by."
  1 Tim. iii. 2.
  1 Tim. iv. 1.
* Nu. xvi. 5; Is. xxvi. 12.
  1 Co. Ro. l. 29—31.

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truth,—
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But [though] hast closely studied—
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tions, sufferings,
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at Iconium, at Lystra,
[What manner of persecutions] I endured,—
And [out of all] [the Lord] rescued me;—
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Knowing [from whom] thou hast learned
[them],—
And that <from a babe> [those sacred let-
ters] thou hast known which are able
to make thee wise unto salvation, [Through the
faith which is in Christ Jesus]:
[Every scripture] [is] God-breathed,
And profitable—unto teaching, unto con-
traction, unto correction, unto the
discipline that is in righteousness,—
In order that [ready] may be the man
[of God], [unto every] good work,
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I adjure [these] before God, and Christ Jesus—
Who is about to be judging* living and
dead,—
[Both as to his] forthshining and his king-
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Proclaim the word,
Take thy position—in season, out of season.—
Convince, rebuke, encourage,—
With all' long-suffering and teaching.

For there will be a season—
When [the healthful] teaching: they will
not endure,
But [according to their own covetings] will
unto themselves] heap up teachers,
Because they have an itching ear,
And [from the truth] indeed, [their ear]
will they turn away,
While [unto stories] they will turn them-
selves aside.

But [though]—be sober in all things, suffer har-
ship, do [the work] of an evangelist, [thy
ministry: completely fulfil;]
6 For I have already preached you a drink-offering,
And the season of my release is at hand,—
'The noble' contest have I contested;
The race I have finished,
The faith I have I kept:
Henceforth lieth by for me—
The crown [of righteousness],
Which the Lord will render unto me in
that day,—
The righteous' judge,—
Yet not alone unto me,
But unto all them also who have loved his forthshining.

Give diligence to come unto me speedily, 10 For Demas hath forsaken me, having loved the present age; And hath journeyed unto Thessalonica; Crescens unto Galatia; Titus unto Dalmatia: 11 Luke alone is with me.

<Receiving Mark back > bring him with thyself, For he is very useful to me for ministering; 12 and Tychicus have I sent unto Ephesus.

13 The cloak that I left in Troas, with Carpus,
when thou comest| bring; And the scrolls, especially the parchments.

14 Alexander the coppersmith [of much baseness towards me] hath given proof,—
The Lord will render unto him according to his works.—

Or: "taking up Mark."

Ps. xxii. 21; Pr. xxiv. 12.

15 Of whom be thou also on thy guard,
For he hath greatly withstood our words.

16 <In my first defence | no man came in to help me, but all forsook me,—> Unto them may it not be reckoned!—

17 But the Lord stood by me, and empowered me,
In order that the proclamation might be fully made, and all the nations might hear;
And I was delivered out of the mouth of a lion:—

18 The Lord will rescue me from every wicked work,
And will bring me safe into his heavenly kingdom:
Unto whom be the glory, unto the ages of ages. Amen.

19 Salute Priscia and Aquila and the house of Onesiphorus.

20 Erastus remained in Corinth; but Trophimus I left at Miletus sick. 21 Give diligence to come: before winter.

There salute thee—Eubulus, and Pudens, and Linus, and Claudia, and [all] the brethren.

22 The Lord be with thy spirit.
Favour be with you.

* Ps. xxii. 21.

* Chap. iii. 11.

THE EPISTLE OF PAUL THE APOSTLE

TO

TITUS.

1 Paul, a servant of God—an apostle moreover of Jesus Christ.—
According to the faith of the chosen ones of God,
And the personal knowledge of the truth that is according to godliness,—

2 In hope of life age-abiding;
Which God, who cannot lie,
Promised before age-abiding times,
But hath manifested in its fitting seasons,
Even his word, in the proclamation with which entrusted am I.—

By injunction of our Saviour' God:

Or: "Christ [Jesus]."

1 Tim. i. 11.

4 Unto Titus, my true' child according to common faith,—
Favour and peace.
From God [our] Father and Christ Jesus our Saviour.

5 For this cause I left I thee in Crete,
That the things remaining undone thou mightest completely set in order,
And mightest establish [in every city] elders.

As with thee; arranged:

6 If anyone is unaccusable, a husband of one' wife], having [children] that believe, who are not charged with riotous excess, nor insubordinate;

* Ac. xiv. 25.
Titus I. 7—16; II. 1—15; III. 1—7.

For it is needful that the overseer be—

1. Unblameable, as God’s steward, not self-willed, not soon angry, not given to wine, not ready to wound, not seeking gain by base means,

2. But hospitable, a lover of what is good, sober-minded, just, kind, possessing self-control,

3. Holding fast in the matter of his teaching, not the faithful word. That he may be able both to encourage with his healthful instruction, and the gainsayers, to refute.

4. For there are many unruly men,

5. Vain talkers and deceivers,

6. Especially they of the circumcision,

7. Whose mouths must needs be stopped.

8. Men who are upsetting whole houses,

9. Teaching the things which ought not to be taught—

10. For the sake of [base] gain.

11. Said one from among them, a prophet of their own—

12. Cretans! always false, mischievous wild beasts, idle gluttons.

13. This witness is true,—

14. For which cause be reproving them sharply,

15. That they may be healthy in their faith.

16. Not giving heed to Judaeal stories and commandments of men who are turning away from the truth.

17. All things are pure unto the pure, but nothing is pure, but polluted are both their mind and conscience,

18. God they confess that they know.

19. But by their works they deny him, being abominable and obdurate. And as to any good work found worthless.

20. But do thou speak the things which become the healthful instruction:

21. That aged men be sober, grave, sober-minded, healthy in their faith, love, endurance;

22. Aged women, in the same way, in deport-ment as becometh sacred persons, not given to intrigue, nor yet to much wine ensalved, teachers of virtue,—

23. That they may constrain the young women to be lovers of their husbands, lovers of their children, sober-minded, chaste, workers at home, good, Submitting themselves to their own husbands.—That the word of God be not defamed;

24. The younger men, in the same way, exhort thou to be sober-minded:

25. In all things shewing thyself an ensample of noble works,—

In thine instruction uncorruptness, gravity, healthful discourse that cannot be condemned.

In order that, the that is of the contrary part may relent, Having, nothing to say concerning us that is disparaging:

Servants, unto their own masters, to submitting themselves in all things, to well-pleasing, not gainsaying, not taking anything away, shewing all good faith,—

That the instruction which is of our Saviour God, they may adorn in all things.

For the favour of God, bringing salvation for all men, hath shone forth,

Putting us under discipline—

In order that,—

Denying ourselves of ungodliness and worldly covetings,

In a soberminded and righteous and godly manner, we should live, in the present age,

Prepared to welcome the happy hope and forthshining of the glory of the great God and our Saviour Christ Jesus;

Who gave himself up in our behalf,

That he might redeem us from all manner of lasciness and purify for himself a people as his own treasure—Zealous of noble works.

As to these things are speaking and exhorting, and reproving with all manner of precept: Let no one disregard thee!

Be putting them in mind unto rulers, unto authorities, to be in submission, to be yielding to rule, for every good work to be prepared, To be defaming no one, to be averse to strife, considerate, shewing all meekness unto all men.

For even we, used at one time, to be—

Thoughtless, unyielding, deceived, In servitude unto manifold covetings and pleasures, In malice and envy leading on, Detestable, Hating one another.

But when the graciousness and affection for man of our Saviour God, shone forth,

Not by works which we had done in righteousness,

But according to his mercy, he saved us—

Through means of the bething of a new birth.

And the moulding anew of Holy Spirit,—

Which he poured on us richly, through Jesus Christ our Saviour,

In order that, having been declared righteous by his favour, we should
THE EPISTLE OF PAUL THE APOSTLE TO PHILEMON.

1 Paul, prisoner of Christ Jesus, and Timothy my brother,—
   Unto Philemon the beloved, and a fellow-worker of ours,
2 And unto Apphia our sister,
   And unto Archippus our fellow-soldier,
   And unto the assembly which meeteth at thy house:
3 Favour unto you, and peace.
   From God our Father, and Lord Jesus Christ.

4 I am giving thanks unto my God—
   [Always] making mention of thee in my prayers,
   Hearing of thy love, and of the faith which thou hast towards the Lord Jesus and towards all the saints,—
6 To the end that the fellowship of thy faith may become [energetic] by a personal knowledge of every good thing that is in us towards Christ;
7 For much joy have I had, and encouragement, by occasion of thy love,
   In that the tender affections of the saints have had rest given them by thee, brother.
8 Wherefore [though I have much] freedom of speech in Christ, to be enjoining upon thee which is befitting>

9 Yet [for love's sake] I rather exhort,—
   Being such a one as Paul the aged.
   [Now] also, even a prisoner of Christ Jesus,—
10 I exhort thee concerning [my own] child,
   Whom I have begotten in my bonds,—
   Onesimus:
   Him who [at one time] was [unto thee]
   [unserviceable],
   But now [unto thee] and unto me
   [serviceable];
   Whom I have sent back unto thee—
   [Him],
   That is [my own] tender affections!—
12 Whom I [I] was minded [with myself] to detain,
   That [in thy behalf] [unto me] be might be ministering in the bonds of the joyful message;
14 But [apart from thy] mind I wished to do [nothing],
   That [not as by necessity] thy goodness should be, but [by choice];
15 For [peradventure for this cause] was be separated for an hour>
   That [as an age-abiding possession] thou mightest have him back,—
16 No longer as a servant, But above a servant—[A] brother beloved!—

Col. iv. 17.  * Or (WH): "you."
EPISTLE TO THE
HEBREWS.

Whereas <£ in many parts and in many ways of old,
God spake unto the fathers £ in the prophets—>
2 At the end of these days—
He hath spake unto us £ in his Son,—
Whom he hath appointed heir of all things;
Through whom also he hath made the ages;
Who <£ being an eradiated brightness of his glory,
And an exact representation of his very being,
Also bearing up all things by the utterance of his power,
(For purification of sins) having achieved—
Sat down on the right hand* of the majesty in high places:

3 By £ so much becoming superior £ to the messengers;£
By £ as much as, going beyond them, he hath inherited a more distinguished name;
For £ unto which of the messengers£ said he at any time—
£ My Son: art thou£,
£ I will be become his father£,
And £ he shall become my Son?£

4 But £ whenever he again introdmoth the first—

* Ps. ex. 1.  * Ps. li. 7; Ac. xiii. 33; chap. v. 6.  * Ps. xcviii. 14.
* Ap: "Messenger."
HEBREWS I. 13, 14: II. 1–18; III. 1–8.

12 But [to which of the messengers] hath he said, at any time—
   Sit thou at my right hand,
   Until I make thy foes thy footstool? 

14 Are they not [all] spirits [doing public service]—[for ministry] sent forth for the sake of them who are about to inherit salvation?

2 For this cause it behoveth us [with unwonted firmness] to be holding fast unto the things that have been heard, lest, at any time, we drift away. 2 For <if the word through messengers' spoken became firm, and every transgression and disobedience received a just recompense> how shall we escape, if so great a salvation as this we have neglected,—which indeed, having received {a beginning} of being spoken through the Lord {by them who heard} unto us was confirmed, 4 God [jointly witnessing also] both with signs and wonders and manifold mighty works, and with distributions of Holy Spirit {according to his own will}?

5 For [not unto messengers] hath he subjected the coming habitable earth b of which we are speaking;

6 But one somewhere hath borne witness, saying—
   What is man, that thou shouldst make mention of him?
   Or the son of man, that thou shouldst put him in charge?

7 Thou hast made him less, some little, than messengers,
   [With glory and honour] hast thou crowned him,—
   [And hast set him over the works of thy hands];
   [All things] hast thou subjected beneath his feet; c

8 For <in submitting [to him] the all things>
   Nothing left be, to him unsuperseded; But now not yet; do we see, to him, the all things subjected—

9 But [Jesus, made some little less than messengers] we do behold;
   By reason of the suffering of death, crowned with glory and honour,
   To the end that, by favour of God, [in behalf of every one] he might taste of death.

10 For it was becoming in him—
   For the sake of whom are all the things,
   And by means of whom are all the things,—
   When [many sons] unto glory he would lead,
   [The Princely Leader c of their salvation] through suffering to make perfect;"  

11 For [both he that maketh holy, and they who are being made holy] d Are [all] of One; e

[For which cause] he is not ashamed to be called them [brethren], 12 saying—
   I will declare thy name unto my brethren,
   [In the midst of an assembly] will I sing praise unto thee; f

13 and again—
   [I] will be confident upon him; g
   and again—
   Lo! [I] and the children which unto me, [God] hath given.

14 <Seeing therefore the children have received a fellowship of blood and flesh;> He also [in like manner] took partnership in the same,—

   In order that through death—
   He might paralyze him that held the dominion of death,
   That is, the Adversary,—

   And might release these—
   As many as [by fear of death] were all their lifetime liable to bondage.  

15 For [not surely of messengers] is he laying hold,
   But [of Abraham's seed] he is laying hold.

16 Whence he was obliged [in every way] unto the brethren [to be made like],
   That he might become a merciful and faithful high-priest,
   [In the things pertaining unto God];—
   For the making of propitiation for the sins of the people.

17 For [in that he suffered [when tested]> He is able [unto them who are being tested] [to give succour];

3 Whence, holy brethren, [partners] in a heavenly calling,
   Attentively consider the Apostle and High-priest of our confession—[Jesus]!

   As one [faithful] to him who made him:
   As [Moses also] in [all] his house.  

4 For [of more' glory than Moses] hath [this: one been counted worthy—
   By as much as more' honour than [the house] hath [he that prepared it];

5 For [every' house] is prepared by some one,—
   But [he that hath prepared all' things is] [God];

6 Even Moses [indeed] was faithful in all' his house,
   [As an attendant] for a witness of the things which were to be spoken;

6 But [Christ as a Son] over his house,—
   Whose house are we,—if [the freedom of speech and boast of the hope. [throughout, firm]] we hold fast.  

7 Wherefore,—
   According as saith the Holy Spirit—
   To-day [if] unto his voice ye would hearken;

8 Do not harden your hearts,—
   As in the enlargement,
   In the day of testing in the desert;

Ps. ex. 1: Mt. xxii. 44.
Cp. chap. 1. 6. "The world to come, according to the opinion of the ancient synagogal council, means the renovated earth under the reign of the Messiah."—Adolph Saphir, on "Hebrews." 
Ps. vii. 4 ff. 4 Elsewhere, only Acts 15:  
Ps. ccc. 1. 6. "The world to come, according to the opinion of the ancient synagogal council, means the renovated earth under the reign of the Messiah."—Adolph Saphir, on "Hebrews." 
Ps. xxii. 22.
Ps. xxxii. 22. 2 Is. xxii. 3. 3 Is. viii. 17, 18. 4 Nu. xii. 7. 5 Ver. 14.
9 When your fathers tested by provings,
And saw my works forty years.

10 Wherefore was sore vexed with this generation,
And said, Always err they in their heart;—
Howbeit [they] learned not my ways:
11 So I swore in mine anger—
They shall not enter into my rest *.

12 Be taking heed, brethren,
Last at any time, there shall be in any one of you,
A wicked heart of unbelief,
In revolting from a Living God.

13 But be exhorting one another, on each's successive day, —
While the To-day * is being named!
Last any from among you be hardened by the deceitfulness of sin.

14 For [partners of the Christ] have we become,—
If, at least, the beginning of the confidence, throughout, firm; we hold fast:

15 So long as it is said—
To-day <if unto his voice ye would hearken>
Do not harden your hearts, —
As in the embitterment. b

16 For ||who|| though they heard ||caused embitterment?||
Nay, indeed! did not all who came forth out of Egypt through Moses?

17 But ||with whom|| was he sore vexed forty years? Was it not with them who sinned, ||whose dead bodies fell in the desert||? a

18 But ||unto whom|| sware he, that they should not enter into his rest,—
Save unto them who were obstinate?

19 And we see, that they were not able to enter ||because of unbelief!.

20 Let us therefore fear, lest at any time,
Although there is left behind a promise of entering into his rest,—

21 Any one from amongst you should be deemed * ||to have come short;||
22 For we have had delivered to us the joyful message, just as even [they];
But the word which was heard did not profit [them],
They not having been blended, by faith, with the things heard.

23 For we who have believed ||are to enter into the rest||,
According as he hath said—
|<So I sware in mine anger>||
They shall not enter into my rest*;
And yet [the works] from the foundation of the world [had been brought into existence],

24 For he hath spoken, somewhere, concerning the seventh [day], thus,
And God rested, on the seventh day, from all his works*;

5 And in this again—
They shall not enter into my rest.

6 Seeing, therefore, that it is left over for ||some|| to enter into it,
And [they who formerly] had delivered to them the joyful message ||entered not in by reason of obstinacy,—

7 ||Again|| be marked [out a certain] day,
||To-day|| [in David] saying— after so long a time as this,— according as it hath been said before:—

To-day <if unto his voice ye would hearken>
Do not harden your hearts.

8 For ||unto them|| Joshua's had given rest>
It had not in that case [concerning another] day been speaking ||after|| these things.

9 Hence there is [left over] A Sabbath-keeping, for the people of God.

10 For [he that hath entered into his rest] ||He too|| hath rested from his works,—just as [from his own] ||God|| [rested].

11 Let us, therefore, give diligence to enter into that rest,
Lest anyone fall into the same example ||of obstinacy||.

12 For ||living|| is the word of God, and ||energetic||,
And more cutting than any knife with two edges,
And penetrating as far as a dividing asunder of soul and spirit,
Of joints also, and marrow,—
And able to judge the impulses and designs of the heart;

13 And there is [no created thing] can be secreted before him,
But [all things] are naked and exposed to his eyes:—
As to whom is ||our discourse||.*

14 <Having then a great high-priest who hath passed through the heavens, ||Jesus the Son of God> ||Let us hold fast the confession;||

15 For we have not a high-priest unable to have fellow-feeling with our weaknesses,
But one tested in all respects, by way of likeness, ||apart from sin||.

16 Let us, then, be approaching with freedom of speech, unto the throne of favour,
That we may receive mercy,
And [favour] may find [for seasonable succour].

5 For ||every|| high-priest who from among men' is taken||
|On behalf of men| is appointed, as to the things pertaining unto God,
That he may be offering [both] gifts and sacrifices for sins,—

2 Able [to have a measure of feeling] for the ignorant and erring,—
Since [he also] is compassed with weakness;

* Cp. chap. v. 11.
And of the laying on of hands,  
Of the resurrection of the dead,  
And of judgment age-abiding;—  

And this will we do if at least [God] permit.*

For it is impossible—  
<As to those who have been once for all>  
Illuminated,  
Who have tasted also of the heavenly free-gift,  
And have been made [partners] in a Holy Spirit,  
And have tasted God’s utterance to be <sweet>,  
Mighty works also of a coming’ age.

And who have fallen away>  
[Again] to be remoulding them into repentance;  
Seeing they are again crucifying unto themselves the Son of God,  
And holding him up as an example.

For <and> <which hath drunk in [the rain];  
thereupon oftimes coming,  
And which bringeth forth vegetation* fit for them whom it is even cultivated>  
Partaketh of a blessing from God;

But <should it be bringing forth thorns and briars>  
It is disapproved, and unto cursing, nigh,—  
Whose [end] is for [burning].  

But we are persuaded, concerning you, beloved,  
The things which are better and which contain salvation,  
Though [even thus] we speak;  
For [not unrighteous] is God, to be forgetful of your work and of the love ye have shewn forth for his name,  
In that ye have ministered unto the saints, and are’ ministering,—  

But we covet  
That [each one of you] be shewing forth the same’ diligence,  
Unto the full assurance of the hope through- out:  
In order that [not slothful] ye may become,  
But imitators of them who, through faith and patience, were becoming heirs of the promises.  

For [when to Abraham’ God made promise]  
<Seeing he had no one greater by whom to swear>  
He swears [by himself,—] saying—  
[Truly, if blessing] I will bless thee,  
And [multiplying] I will multiply thee;  

And [thus, being patient] he attained unto the promise.

For [by the greater one] swear,  
And [with them] an end of [all] gainsaying by way of confirmation is [the oath]:  
Wherein God <being more abundantly disposed> to shew forth unto the heirs of the promise the unchangeableness of his counsel>  
Mediated [with an oath].—

* Ps. i. 7.  
+ Ps. cxiv. 8.  
# Ps. xlv. 17.  
1 Th. i. 3.  
2 Or: "so long as."

* Or: "rudiments."

* Ps. i. 7.  
* Ps. cxiv. 8.  
# Ps. xlv. 17.  
1 Th. i. 3.  
2 Or: "are to inherit the p."

* Or: "as the outcome of, after, teaching."  
* Or: "immersions of (as the outcome, after) teaching."  
* See chap. iv. 13.
In order that <through means of two' unchangeable things, In which it was impossible for [God] to make himself false>
A mighty' consolation we might have,
Who have fled along to grasp | the fore
lying' hope',
Which we have | as an anchor of the soul,
Both secure and firm,
And entering into the interior of the
Where a forerunner in our behalf | hath entered | [even Jesus].
Who | according to the rank of Melchizedek | hath become | a high-priest unto times age-abiding].
For | [this Melchizedek, king of Salem, priest of God Most High,
Who met Abraham returning from the slaughter of the kings, and blessed him,—
To whom even a tenth of all Abraham apportioned]
<First, indeed, when translated, King of Righteousness,
But [after that] King of Salem also, which is King of Peace,—
Without father, without mother, without pedigree,
Having | neither beginning of days, nor of life an end, |
But made like unto the Son of God>
Abideth a priest evermore'.
Now consider how great this man was, to whom | a tenth | Abraham gave out of the choicest spoils
[Yes Abraham] the Patriarch. Yes Abraham the Patriarch.
And | they, indeed, from among the sons of Levi, who the priesthood received, Have | commandment | to take tithes of the people | according to the law, | That is, of their brethren, although sprung from the loins of Abraham; | But he who deriveth not his pedigree from among them,
Hath taken' tithes of Abraham,
And | the holder of the promises | hath he blessed'.
But | apart from all gainsaying
The less by the greater is blessed.
And | here | indeed, dying' men take tithes, But | there | one of whom it is witnessed | that he liveth'.
And—so to say a word—
Through Abraham | even Levi | who taketh' tithes hath paid' tithes;
For | (even then') was he in the loins of his father, when | Melchizedek | met him.
If indeed, therefore, there had been | a perfecting through means of the Levitical priesthood,—
For the people, thereon | have had based a code of laws>
What further' need | according to the rank of Melchizedek | for a different' priest to be raised up,
And | not according to the rank of Aaron | to be designated?
For <seeing there is to be a change of the priesthood>
Of necessity | of law too | a change cometh.
For | he as to whom these' things are said |
With a different' tribe | hath taken partnership,
From which | no one | hath: given attendance at the altar;
For it is | very evident | that out of Judah' hath sprung our Lord,—
Respecting which tribe | concerning priests | nothing did Moses speak,
And | yet more abundantly' evident | it is—
That | according to the likeness of Melchizedek | there is to be raised up | a different' priest, |
Who <not according to a law of commandment dealing with the flesh> hath arisen,
But according to the power of an indissoluble life;
For it is witnessed—
Thou | art a priest | age-abidingly, |
According to the rank of Melchizedek |. |
For | a setting aside | doth, indeed, take place, of a foregoing' commandment,
By reason of its own' weakness and unprofitableness,—
For | the law | perfected | nothing';
But there is the superinducing of a better' hope,—
Through which we draw near unto God.
And <inasmuch as not apart from oath-taking—
For | they | indeed, | apart from oath-taking have been made priests,
But | he | with an oath-taking,—
Through him that was saying unto him—
The Lord swear, and will not regret,—
Thou | art a priest | age-abidingly];
| By as much as this | hath | [Jesus] become surety of a better' covenant also.
And | they | indeed, | in greater numbers | have been made priests,
Because | by reason of death | are they hindered from | remaining at hand;
But | he | by reason of his remaining age-abidingly;
| Untransmissible' holdeth' the priesthood.
Whence he is able | even to be saving unto the very end
Them who approach, through him, unto God;
Since he evermore liveth to be interceding in their behalf.
For | such a high-priest as this' for us' was | [even] suited: Loving, noble, undefiled.

* Not merely "another," abiding.

v. xi 3, 11.

* Or: "full of loving-kindness."
Set apart from sinners,  
And become' [higher than the heavens] ;
27 Who hath no daily' necessity, [like the high-priests],
| Beforehand, over his own' sins | to be offering sacrifices,
| After that | over those [of the people], [a]  
| For | this | he did once for all when | himself | he offered up.
28 For the law constituteth [men] high-priests, having [weakness];  
But the word of the oath-taking, which cometh after the law,
[| A Son | age-abidingly | made perfect].

8 A crowning point on the things being spoken:—
Such a one as this|| have we [as high-priest],
Who hath sat down on the right hand[b] of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens,—
2 Of the Holy place| a public minister,  
| And of the Real' Tent, which | the Lord' pitched| and not | man.|
3 For [every' high-priest]; for the offering of both gifts and sacrifices| is constituted;  
Whence it was [necessary] for this one also to have something which he might offer.
4 If, indeed, therefore, he had been on earth;
He had not, in that case, even been' a priest,  
Since there are' those who are offering the gifts [according to the law];——
5 Who, indeed, are rendering divine service,  
with a glimpse' and shadow' [of the heavenly things];  
Even as Moses hath received intimation, when about to complete the tent,—
For see! saith he—Thou shalt make all things according to the model which hath been pointed out thee in the mount.*
6 But now he hath attained unto | a more distinguished | public ministry,—
By as much as of a better' covenant also he is [mediator],
Which indeed [upon better'] promises hath been legislated.
7 For [if that first] had been [faultless],  
| Not, in that case, for a second | had there been sought [a place].
8 For [finding fault with them] he saith—
Lo! [days] are coming, saith the Lord,  
When I will conclude, for the house of Israel  
and the house of Judah,  
A covenant of a new sort:*
9 Not according to the covenant which I made with their fathers,  
In the day when I took them by their hand,  
to lead them forth out of the land of Egypt,—
| Because | they | abode not in my covenant,  
| And | I | disregarded them, saith the Lord.
10 Because [this] is the covenant which I will make with the house of Israel,  
| After those days | saith the Lord:—

* Chap. v. 8; ix. 7.
† Ps. cx. 1.
‡ See chap. ix. 2, note 4.
§ Nu. xxiv. 8—according to Exo. xxv. 40.

<i>Giving my laws into their understanding</i>
[| Upon their hearts also | will I inscribe | them:  
| And I will become their' God,  
| And [they] shall become my people;  
| And in nowise shall they teach—  
| Every one his fellow-citizen,  
| And every one his brother,  
| Saying,—Get to know the Lord!  
| Because [all] shall know me.  
From the least unto the greatest of them;  
Because [propitious] will I be as to their unrighteousnesses,*  
| And [of their sins] in nowise will I be mindful | any more.]

13 In saying Of a new sort he hath made obsolete | the first;  
But the thing that is becoming obsolete and aged  
Is near [disappearing]!  

9 [Even] the first, indeed, therefore, used to have righteous appointments of divine service,  
[Even the holy ritual well arranged];  
2 For a tent was prepared, the first,
In which were both the lampstand and the table and the setting forth of the loaves,—  
The which is called the Holy place;  
3 But after the second' veil | a tent, that which is called Most Holy;  
4 Having a golden altar of incense,  
And the ark of the covenant covered around on every side with gold,  
In which was a golden jar holding the manna,  
And the rod of Aaron that sprouted,  
And the tables of the covenant;  
5 But over-above it | Cherubim of glory overshadowing the propitiatory:—
| Concerning which things | it is not now [needful] to be speaking 'particularly'.
6 Now these things having been thus prepared>  
| Into the first tent, | indeed, | continually | do | the priests enter,  
The divine services completing;  
7 But into the second once for all in the year,  
| Only | the high-priest,  
| Not without blood,  
Which he offered for himself and the ignorances of the people;  
8 The Holy Spirit making this evident—
| That | not yet | hath been manifested, the way through the Holy place,  
| So long | as the first' tent hath | a standing.  
9 The which is a similitude for the present season,  
According to which | both gifts and sacrifices | are offered,  

| Jer. xxxi. 31-34.  
| Ver. 8, above.  
| Exo. xxv. 8 ff; xl. 2 ff.  
| It would seem to be the safer course to render the simple plural | uniformly, in harmony with the distinction here drawn between the Holy place and the Most Holy.  
| Cop. the six occurrences: viii. 2; ix. 8, 13, 24, 25; x. 19.  
|
Which cannot (as to the conscience) perfect him that rendereth the divine service:
Only as to eatings and drinkings, and diversified immersions,
Righteous-appointments of the flesh, Which until a season of rectifying are in force.

But when Christ approached, as high-priest of the coming good things,
Through the greater and more perfect tent, not made by hand, That is, not of this creation,—
Nor yet through blood of goats and calves, But through his own blood, He entered once for all into the Holy place, ||Age-abiding' redemption discovering||.

For the blood of goats and bulls, And the ashes of a heifer sprinkling the profaned, Halloweth unto the purity of the flesh,
||How much rather|| shall the blood of the Christ, Who through an age-abiding spirit Offered himself unspotted unto God! Purify our conscience from dead works, To the rendering of divine-service unto a Living' God!||?

And for this cause, ||of a new covenant,|| is he mediator,— To the end that death coming to pass for the redemption of the transgressions against [the first] covenant,
The called might receive [the promise] of the age-abiding' inheritance;

For where a covenant is, It is necessary for death to be brought in, of him that hath covenanted;
For a covenant over dead persons is firm,— Since it is not then of force when he is living! that hath covenanted.
Whence not even the first, apart from blood! hath been consecrated;
For when every commandment according to the law [had been spoken] by Moses unto all the people>
|Taking the blood of the calves and the goats, With water and scarlet wool and hyssop, Both the scroll itself, and all the people, he sprinkled; Saying—
|This is the blood of the covenant which ||God! hath sent in command unto you:||
Yes! the tent also, and all the utensils of the public ministry, with blood in like manner he sprinkled;
And nearly all things with blood are purified [according to the law], And apart from blood-shedding cometh no remission,||.

It was indeed therefore necessary for the glimpses of the things in the heavens with these to be purified;
But the heavenly things themselves' with better sacrifices than these.
For not into a Holy place made by hand' entered Christ,—
Counterpart of the real [Holy place];
But into the heaven itself, |
|Now| to be plainly manifested before the face of God in our behalf;—
Nor yet that oftentimes he should be offering himself,—
Just as [the high-priest] entereth into the Holy place, year by year, with alien' blood;—
Else had it been needful for him oftentimes to suffer, from the foundation of the world;
But now |once for all|
|Upon a conjunction of the ages,* For a setting aside of sin through means of his sacrifice,|
Hath he been made manifest;—
And |inasmuch as it is in store for men—
Once for all' to die, But after this |judgment|>|
|Thus| the Christ also!|
|Once for all' having been offered, For the bearing of the sins |of many| >
|A second time, apart from sin| will appear, To them who for him are ardently waiting|—
|Unto salvation.|;

For the law |having |a shadow|| of the destined' good things, Not the very' image' of the things>
They can never |with the same' sacrifices which year by year' they offer evermore| Make them who approach |perfect'|
Else would they not, in that case, have ceased being offered, By reason of those rendering the divine service having no' further' conscience at all' of sins, ||Being once for all purified||?
But |in them| is a recalling to mind of sins [year by year],
For it is impossible for |blood of bulls and goats' to be taking away sins, Wherefore <coming into the world: he saith: Sacrifice and offering| thou will set not, But |a body| hast thou fitted for me,—
|In whole-burnt-offerings and sacrifices for sins| thou didst not delight:|
|Then| said I—
|Lo! I am come,— |
|In the heading of the scroll| it is written concerning me,—
To do, O God, ||thy will!||;
|Higher up| saying—
|Sacrifices, and offerings, and whole-burnt-
offerings, and sacrifices for sins; thou wouldest not, neither delightest in,—
The which [according to the law] are offered>
9 | Then] hath he said—
| Lo! | I am come!
| To do | thy will:—
He taketh away the first, that [the second] he may [establish]:
10 | By which will] we have been made holy.
Through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ [once for all];
11 And [every] priest:* indeed, standeth daily publicly ministering,
And the same sacrifices ofttimes' offering,
The which never' clear away sins;
12 But this' priest <having offered one' sacrifice for sins moreover>
Set down on the right handb of God:
13 | As for the rest— waiting—
Until his foes be made his footstoolb;
| For | by one' offering:] hath he perfected for evermore, them who are being made holy.
But on the Holy Spirit [beareth us witness]:
For <after having said—
16 | This] is the covenant which I will covenant unto them
After those days, saith the Lord,—
Giving my laws upon their hearts,
| Upon their understandings also] will I inscribe them>.
17 | He] also [saith]—
| Of their sins, and of their lawlessnesses] I will in nowise be mindful any more.a
18 But | wherever a remission of these is] there is [no further] offering [for sins].
19 <Having therefore, brethren, freedom of speech for the entrance* through the Holy place [by the blood of Jesus],
Which entrance he hath consecrated for us, as a way recent and living,
Through the veil, that is, his flesh,—
21 And having a great priest over the house of God >
22 Let us approach with a genuine' heart, in full assurance of faith,*
Having been sprinkled, as to our hearts, from an evil conscience,
And bathed, as to our bodies, with pure water;
23 Let us hold fast the confession of the hope without wavering,—
For [faithful] is he that hath promised;
24 And let us attentively consider one another,
to provoke unto love and noble' works,—
25 Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together,
According to the custom of some,
But exhorting,
And by so' much the more as this',
By as' much as ye behold [the day], drawing near.

30 For <if [by choice] we be sinning, after the receiving of the full-knowledge of the truth>
[No longer] [for sins] is there left over [a sacrifice],
31 But some [fearful] reception of judgment and fiery jealousy,
[About to devour the opposers].*
32 || Any one having set aside a law of Moses][Apart from compassions, upon [the testimony of] two' or three witnesses] dieth:*
33 Of [how much] sooner [punishment], suppose ye, shall he be accounted worthy,
Who hath trampled underfoot [the Son of God],
And [the blood of the covenant] hath esteemed [a profane thing] || by which he had been made holy,||
And unto the Spirit of favour || hath offered wanton insult ?
30 For we know him that hath said—
[To me] belongeth avenging, ||I will recompense ;
and again—
The Lord will judge his people.*
31 || A fearful thing [it is] to fall into the hands [of a Living God].
32 But he calling to mind the former' days,
In which [once ye were illuminated],
[A great combat of sufferings] ye endured;—
||Partly||, indeed, because [both with reproaches and tribulations] ye were being made a spectacle,
But ||partly] because [into fellowship with them who were so' involved] ye were brought;—
34 For [even with them who were in bonds] ye sympathised,
And [unto the seizure of your goods] with joy' ye bade welcome,—
Knowing that ye have yourselves, for a better' possession and [an abiding],
30 Do not, then, cast away your freedom of speech,—
The which hath a great' recompense'.
30 For [of endurance] ye have need,
In order that <the will of God having done> Ye may bear away [the promise].
30 For <yet a little while, how short! how short! > [The Coming One] will be here, and will not tarry;
30 But [my' righteous one] by faith [shall live],
And [if he draw back] [my soul delighteth not in him],*
30 | We] however, are not of a drawing back unto destruction,
But of faith unto an acquisition of life. 11
11 But faith is' of things hoped for; ||a confidence],
| Of facts] a conviction [when they are not seen];

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* Or. WH: "high priest." * Eph. ii. 18.
* Ps. cx. 1. * Zech. vi. 11 ff; Nu. xii. 7.
* Jer. xxxi.

* Is. xxvi. 11 (Sep.). * Deu. xxxii. 38; Ps. cxxxv.
* Deu. xxxii. 33 f; Ro. xii. 19. * Hab. ii. 3f; Ro. i. 17; Gal. iii. 11.
For thereby well-attested were the ancients.

3 If by faith we understand the ages* to have been fitted together by declaration of God, —
To the end that not out of things appearing should that which is seen have come into existence.

4 If by faith| a fuller's sacrifice| did Abel || offer unto God | than Cain, —
Through which he received witness that he was righteous;
There being a witnessing upon his gifts || by God| ;
And | through it | though he died | he yet is speaking.||
b
5 If by faith| Enoch | was translated, so as not to see death,
And was not found, because that || God | had translated him ;
For | before the translation | he had received witness that he had become well-pleasing unto God; —

But | apart from faith | it is impossible to be well-pleasing;
For he that approacheth unto God—
| Must needs have faith | that he is,
And that | to whom seek him out | || a rewarder | he becometh.| 6

7 If by faith|| Noah | having received intimation concerning | the things not yet seen |>
| Filled with reverence | prepared an ark to the saving of his house —
Through which he condemned the world,
And | of the righteousness by way of faith | became || heir|.

8 If by faith|| being called | Abraham | obeyed—
To come forth into a place he was destined to receive for an inheritance;
And he came forth, || not well knowing whither he was coming.||

9 If by faith|| he sojourned in the land of promise | as a foreign land |,
In tents | dwelling,
Along with Isaac and Jacob, the joint-heirs of the same promise |;

10 For he was awaiting the city having foundations,
Whose architect and builder is || God|.

11 If by faith|| even Sarah herself | received | power for founding a seed |
| Even beyond the season of life's prime, —
Seeing that | faithful | she reckoned | him that had promised |;

Wherefore | even from one | were born,
And | as to these things | one who had become dead,—

Like the stars of the heaven, for multitude,
And as the sand that is by the lip of the sea, that cannot be numbered.

12 If in faith* all these died—
Not bearing away the promises,
But | from afar | beholding' and saluting' them,
And confessing that | strangers and sojourners | were they upon the land.||

For | the things | which they said are saying | Make it clear that | of a paternal home they are in quest; —
And | if indeed of that | they had been mindful, from which they had come out |>
They might, in that case, have had an opportunity | to return |;

But | now | after a better one | are they reaching,
That is, a heavenly;
Wherefore || God | is not ashamed of them, to be invoked as | their God|, —
For he hath prepared for them | a city |.

17 If by faith|| Abraham | when tested | offered up Isaac, d
And || the only-begotten | would | he | have offered up | who the promises had accepted; —

Even him of whom it had been said—
|| In Isaac | shall there be called to thee || a seed ;

Accounting that | even from among the dead | || God | was able | to raise | him |, —
Whence | even in similitude | he bare him away.

20 If by faith|| even concerning things to come | did Isaac | bless | Jacob and Esau |.

21 If by faith|| Jacob, when about to die, | blessed | each of the sons of Joseph; —
And bowed in worship on the top of his staff, .

22 If by faith|| Joseph, when drawing to his end —
Concerning the exodus of the sons of Israel called to remembrance,
And concerning his bones | gave commandment |

23 If by faith|| Moses, when born—
Was kid three months by his parents,
Because they saw that goodly was | the child, |
And were not affrighted | at the decree of the king |

24 If by faith|| Moses, when grown up—
Refused to be called the son of a daughter of a Pharaoh,
Rather choosing—
To be jointly suffering ill-treatment with the people of God,
Than | for a season | to be having || sin's enjoyment |

Accounting—
As greater riches than Egypt's treasures>
|| The reproach of the Anointed One |

For he was looking away unto the recompense.

* Or: || along the way of faith.||

† Gen. xxv. 28.

‡ Gen. xlv. 14-16: cp. xlvii. 31.

§ Or: || earth|| — ch. xxix. 16; Ps. xxxiv. 12; Gen. xxiii. 4.

† Gen. i. 24.

‡ Exo. ii. 22.

§ Exo. iii. 11.

† Ps. ix. 50 f; lxix. 9.
Therefore indeed,

<Seeing that we also have encircling us so great a cloud of witnesses—

<Stripping off every incumbrance, and the easily entangling sin—

|With endurance let us be running the race that is lying before us—

Who in consideration of the joy lying before him—

Endured a cross, despising the shame—

And [on the right hand of the throne of God] hath taken his seat—

For take ye into consideration—

Him who hath endured such contradiction by sinners against themselves—

Lest ye be wearied, [in your souls] becoming exhausted—

Not yet unto blood have ye resisted, [against] sin, [waging] a contest—

And ye have quite forgotten the exhortation which, indeed, [with you as with sons] doth reason:—

My son! be not slothful in the discipline of the Lord,

Neither be fainting, when by him thou art reproved—

For whom the Lord loveth he doth [discipline],

And scourgeth every son whom he doth welcome home—

<For the sake of discipline> persevere!—

[As towards sons] [God] beareth himself towards you—

For who is [a son] whom [a father] doth not discipline—

<If however ye are without discipline, Whereof [all] have received a share—

[Then] are ye [bastards] and [not sons].

Furthermore, indeed, [the fathers of our flesh] we used to have, [as administrators of discipline,]

And we used to pay deference:—

Shall we not [much rather] submit ourselves to [the Father of our spirits] and [live]?—

For they indeed, [for a few days, according to that which seemed good to them] were administering discipline;

But [he] unto that which is profitable, [with a view to our partaking of his holiness]:

But [no discipline] [for the present, indeed] seemeth to be of joy, but of sorrow:—

[Afterwards] however—

[To them who thereby have been well trained—

It yieldeth [peaceful fruit] [of righteousness]:

Wherefore [the slackened hands and paralysed knees] restore ye;—

And [straight tracks] be making for your feet,—

That the lame member may not be dislocated, but [be healed rather].

* Exo. xii. 41 ff.
* Exo. xii. 21.
* Exo. xiv. 22 ff.
* Jos. vi. 10.
* Jos. vi. 17.
* Jdg. vi. 5 ff.
* Jdg. xli. 24 ff.
* Jdg. xli. 1 ff.
* 1 S. xvi. 11 ff.
* 1 K. i. 20 ff.
* Dan. vi. 22.
* Dan. iii. 27.
* 1 K. xvili. 23; 2 K. iv. 36.

Or: "all arrogance."

* Pr. iii. 11 f.
* Ps. cx. 1.
* Is. xxxv. 8.
* Nu. xvi. 38; or (WH): Pr. iv. 26 (Sep.).

"himself."
HEBREWS XII. 14—29; XIII. 1—10.

14 ||Peace|| be pursuing, with all, and the obtaining of holiness,—

Without which no one shall see the Lord:—

Using oversight—

Lest any one be falling behind from the favour of God,—

Lest any root of bitterness [springing up above] [be causing trouble],

And [through it] [the many] be defiled:

Lest there be any fornicator, or profane person [like Esau],—

Who [for the sake of one meal] yielded up his own firstborn rights;

For ye know that <afterwards>—

When he even wished to inherit the blessing>

He was rejected;

For [place of repentance] found he none,

Even though [with tears] he diligently sought it.4

For ye have not approached—

Unto a searching' and smourcing' fire,

And glem, and mist, and tempest,

And a trumpet's peal,—

And a sound of things spoken:—

From which they who heard excused themselves,

Lest there should be added to them a word;

For they could not bear [that which was being enjoined],—

And should a beast be touching the mountain it shall be stoned;

And <so fearful was that which was showing itself>—

[Moses] said—

I am terrified, and do tremble!

But ye have approached—

Unto Zion's mountain,

And unto the city of a Living God, a heavenly Jerusalem,—

And unto myriads of messengers [in high festival],—

And unto an assembly of firstborn ones, enrolled in the heavens,—

And unto God [judge of all],—

And unto the spirits of righteous ones made perfect,—

And unto the mediator [of a new covenant], [Jesus],—

And unto the blood of sprinkling, more excellently speaking than [Abel].

Beware, lest ye excuse yourselves from [him that speaketh];

For <if they] escaped not, who escaped themselves [from him who on earth was warning]>

How much less shall [we] <who from him that warneth from the heavens> [do turn yourselves away]?

Whose voice shook the earth [then],

But [now] hath he promised, saying—

Yet once for all [I] will shake—

Not only the earth,

But also the heavens.6

But [the saying] Yet once for all

Maketh clear the removal of the things which can be shaken,

As of things done with,—

That they may remain [which cannot be shaken].

Wherefore

<Seeing that of a kingdom not to be shaken we are receiving possession>

Let us have gratitude—

Whereby we may be rendering divine service well-pleasingly unto God, [with reverence and awe];

For [even our God] is a consuming fire.6

13 Let [brotherly] love continue.

2 Of the entertaining of strangers [be not forgetful],

For [hereby] unawares have some entertained [messengers].

Bear in mind them who are in bonds,

As having become jointly bound,—

Them who are suffering ill-treatment,

[As being yourselves also] in the body.

Let marriage be [honourable] in all, [and the bed undefiled],

For [fornicators and adulterers] [God] will judge.

| Without fondness for money | be your way of life,—

Being content with the present things,—for

[he] hath said:

| In Nov. 12 | thee | will I leave,

| No indeed | in Nov. 12 | thee | will I forsake:|

So that, taking courage, we may be saying—

The Lord hathest to my cry, —I will not be put in fear:

What shall [man] do unto me?*

Be mindful of them who are guiding you,

Who, indeed, have spoken unto you [the word of God]:

| The outgoing of whose behaviour | reviewing |

Be imitating [their faith].

[[Jesus Christ] yesterday' and to-day is the same],—

| And unto the age];

With teachings, manifold and strange] be not carried aside;

For it is [noble] that [with gratitude] should [the heart] be getting confirmed,—

| Not with matters of food, |

In which [they who are walking] have not been profited.

10 We have an altar—

To eat out of which [they] have no right,

| Who in the tent are doing divine service |

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1 Ps. xxxiv. 14. 2 Deu. xxi. 18 (Sep.). 3 Exo. xix. 12, 13. 4 Gen. xxvii. 34. 5 Deu. ix. 19. 6 Exo. xix. 6; Deu. iv. 36. 7 That is: "perfected righteous ones." 8 Hag. ii. 6. 9 Or [WH]: "a." 10 Or [WH]: "of which it is not theirs to eat." 11 Deu. iv. 34, ix. 3. 12 Deu. xxxi. 8; Jos. i. 5. 13 Lev. vii. 31.
THE EPISTLE OF JAMES.

1 James, a servant of God and of the Lord Jesus Christ,—
<Unto the twelve' tribes that are in the dispersion>
Wishes joy.
2 All' joy' account it, my brethren, whencesoever ye fall in with [manifold] temptations,—
3 Taking note, that [the proving of your' faith] worketh out endurance b;
4 But let [your endurance] have [mature work],
That ye may be mature and complete.
In nothing [coming short].

* Or: "trials."
 b Ro. v. 3; 1 P. i. 7.

5 But <if any of you is coming short of wisdom>
Let him be asking of God,
Who [giveth] unto all' freely and up-braideth not,
And it shall be given him ;
6 But let him be asking in faith, [nothing] doubting.
For [that doubtest] is like a wave of the sea, wind-driven and storm-tossed,—
7 For let not that man think' that he shall receive anything from the Lord—
8 A two-souled man, unstable in all' his ways.
9 But boasting be the lowly brother in his uplifting ;

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4 For we persuade ourselves that [an honourable conscience] have we,
In all things honourably [desiring to behave ourselves].
10 But [much more abundantly] do I exhort you, the same to do,
That [more speedily] I may be restored [unto you].
11 For [in the case of all those living creatures, whose blood for sins] is carried into the holy place,
Through means of the high-priest>
The bodies of these' are burned up [outside the camp].
12 Wherefore [Jesus also]
<That he might hallow the people through means of his own blood>
[Outside the gate] [suffered]:
13 Now, therefore, let us be going forth unto him
[outside the camp],
[His reproach' bearing].
14 For we have not here [an abiding' city],
But [unto that which is to be] are we seeking our way.
15 [Through him] let us be offering up a sacrifice of praise [continually] unto God;
That is, [a fruit of lips] confessing unto his name.
16 But [of the doing good and of fellowship] be not forgetful;
For [with such sacrifices as these] is [God] well-pleased.
17 Be yielding unto them who are guiding you, and submit yourselves;
For they are watching over your souls [as having an account' to render],
That [with joy] the same' they may be doing,
and not with sighing,—
For [unprofitable unto you] were [this].
18 Be praying for us;

a Lev. xvi. 27. NB: Accepted within, burned up without.
b Ps. l. 14, 22; Lev. vii. 12; 2 Ch. xxix. 81.
c Is. lvii. 19; Ho. xiv. 2.

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Is. ixxi. 11; Zech. ix. 11; * Or (WH) add: "Amen."
Whereas the rich, in his being brought low,—
Because [as a flower of grass] he will pass away;
For the sun hath sprung up, with its scorching heat,
And hath withered the grass,
And [the flower thereof] hath fallen out.
And [the beauty of the face thereof] hath perished,—
So also the rich, in his going, shall languish.

Happy the man who endureth temptation! b
Because [becoming approved] he shall receive the crown of life—
Which he hath promised unto them that love him.

Let [no one, while tempted] be saying—
[From God] am I tempted,—
For [God] cannot be tempted by things evil,
And [himself] tempteth no one;
But [each one] is tempted, when [by his own] coveting [he is drawn out and enticed],
Then, the coveting [having conceived! giveth birth to sin,
And [the sin] when full-grown e bringeth forth death.]

Be not deceived, my brethren beloved:—
Every good giving, and every perfect gift—is [from above],
Coming down from the Father of lights—
With whom is no alternation,
Nor shadow cast [by turning]:
Because he was so minded, he hath brought us forth with a word of truth,
To the end we should be a sort of firstfruit of his creatures.]

Ye know, my brethren beloved,—
But let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to anger,
For [man's anger] worketh not [God's righteousness].

Wherefore [putting away all filthiness and overflow of baseness]—
In meekness we welcome ye the word fitted for inward growth, which is able to save your souls:

Become ye doers of the word, and not hearers only—h
Reasoning yourselves astray;
Because [if any is, a word-hearer], and not a doer—
The same; is like unto a man observing his natural face—i in a mirror,—
For he observed himself, and is gone away, and [straightway] it hath escaped him—[What manner of man] he was!
But [he that hath obtained a nearer view into the perfect law of liberty, and hath taken up his abode by it, Becoming—not a forgetful hearer] but a work doer:
The same [happy in his doing] shall be.

If any thinketh he is [observeant of religion],
Not curbing his own tongue; b
But deceiving his own heart; b
This one's religious observance is [vain]:
Religious observance, pure and undefiled with our God and Father is [this]—
To be visiting orphans and widows in their affliction,
UntSpotted to keep [himself] from the world.

My brethren, do not [with respect for persons] be holding the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ [the Lord] of glory.d
For [if there enter into your synagogue a man wearing gold rings in gay clothing, And there enter a destitute man also, in soiled' clothing,—
And ye eye him that hath on the gay clothing, and say,
Thou shalt sit here, pleasantly,—
And [unto the destitute man] say—
Thou shalt stand, or sit there under* my footstool>—
Would ye not have been led to make distinctions among yourselves, and have become judges with wicked reasonings?

Hearken! my brethren beloved:—
Hath not [God] chosen the destitute in the world
[To be] rich in faith and heirs of the kingdom which he hath promised to them that love him?

Whereas [ye] have dishonoured the destitute man!
Do not [the rich] oppress you?
And [themselves] drag you into courts of justice?

Do not [they] defame the noble name which hath been invoked upon you?
If ye are [indeed] fulfilling [a royal law], according to the scripture—
Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself,]
Nobly are ye doing;—
But [if ye are shewing respect of persons]—
Sin are ye working. Being convicted by the law as transgressors!

For [a man who shall keep] the whole law
But shall stumble in one thing>
Hath become [for all things] liable,—
For [the that hath said—Do not commit adultery],
Hath also said—Do not commit murder,—
Now [if thou dost not commit adultery, But dost commit murder> Thou hast become a transgressor of law.

[So] be speaking, and [so] doing,
As they who [through means of a law of freedom] are about to be judged;

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a Is. xl. 6 f.; 1 P. i. 24.
b Lev. xxiii. 10; Jer. ii. 3.
c Dan. xii. 12; chap. v. 11.
d 1 P. ii. 1.
e Or, "completed." f Mt. vi. 18.
f Or (WH): "his own." g Mt. vii. 28.
MI: "the face of his birth (or being)." h Exo. xx. 13; Deu. v. 17.
For [the judgment] [will be] without mercy, unto him that hath shewed no mercy: [Mercy] boseth over judgment.

What profit, my brethren,—

If one should be saying he hath [faith], but hath not [works],

Can his faith save him?

If [a brother or sister] should be [naked], and coming short of the daily food,

And one from among you should say unto them—

Withdraw in peace.

Be getting warmed and fed,

But should not give them the things needful for the body? What the profit?

[So] also [faith] [if it have not works] is [dead] [by itself].

But one will say—

[Thou] hast [faith], and I [have] works.

Shew me thy faith apart from thy works.

And [I] unto thee will shew by my works [my faith].

Thou believest that God is [one] [b]: Thou dost [well] [—] Even the demons believe, and shudder!

But art thou willing to learn, O empty man!

That [faith] apart from works is [idle]!

Abraham our father—

Was it not [by works] he was declared righteous—

When he offered Isaac his son upon the altar [a].

Thou seest that [his faith] had been working together with his works, And by his works did his faith become full-grown, [c] And the scripture was fulfilled which saith—

And Abraham believed God, and it was reckoned to him as righteousness.

And [God’s friend] he was called:

We see that—

[By works] a man is declared righteous, And not by faith alone.

And [in like manner also] Rahab the harlot [d]:

Was it not [by works] she was declared righteous,

When she gave welcome unto the messengers,

And [by another way] urged them forth.

[Just as] the body, apart from spirit, is [dead].

[So, our faith also] apart from works is [dead].

Not [many] teachers become ye, my brethren, Knowing that [a severer sentence] shall ye receive;

For [soft] are we stumbling, [one and all]:

[If anyone] in word doth not stumble>

[The same] is a mature man, Able to curb even the whole body.

Now [if] the horse’s bit [into their mouths] we thrust, to the end they may be yielding to us>

[Their whole] body also do we turn about.

Lo! [the ships also] [large] as they are, and [by rough winds] driven along

Are turned about by a very small helm.

With whithersoever [the impulse of the sternman] inclineth.

[So, also, the tongue] is [a little member] and yet [of great things] maketh boast.

Lo! [how small] a fire maketh burn a forest!

And [the tongue] is a fire—

[As] the world of unrighteousness] the tongue becometh fixed among our members,

That which defileth the whole body And setteth on fire the wheel of our natural life,

And is set on fire [by gehenna]!

For [every] nature—

[Both of wild beasts and of birds, Both of reptiles and of things in the sea] Is to be tamed, and hath been tamed, [by the human] nature;

But [the tongue] none of mankind can [tame],—

A restless mischief! Full of deadly poison!

[Therewith] we are blessing our Lord and Father,

And [therewith] we are cursing the men who [after the likeness of God] [d] have been brought into being!

[Out of the same] mouth come forth blessing and cursing!

[Not meet] my brethren, for [these things], [thus] to be coming to pass!

Doth [the fountain] out of the same opening teem forth the sweet and the bitter?

Is it possible, my brethren, [a fig-tree] to produce [olives], or [a vine] [figs]?

Neither can [salt] water yield [sweat].

Who is wise and well-instructed among you? Let him shew, out of his comely behaviour, his works, in meekness of wisdom.

But [if] bitter jealousy ye have, and rivalry, in your hearts>

Be not boasting and shewing yourselves false against the truth!

This wisdom is not one [from above] coming down,

But is earthly, born of the soul, [demoniacal]!

For [where jealousy and rivalry are—]

[There] are anarchy and every ignoble deed.

But [the wisdom from above] is—

[First] pure, then peaceable, reasonable, easy to be entreated, fraught with mercy and

a Or (WHE by change of punctuation: "Hast thou faith? [I] have works also."

b Or: "that there is one God."

c Or: "thy faith."

d Gen. xxiii. 2, 9, 12.

e Gen. xxv. 6.

f Is. xlii. 8; 3 Ch. xx. 7.

b Or: "that there is one God."

c Or (WHE): "for just as."

d Or: "full-grown."

e Or: "psychical." Ap:

f Ap: "Gehenna."

f Ap: "Soul."

g Gen. i. 26.

h Ap: "Demon."
good fruits, without partiality, without hypocrisy.

18 And the harvest of righteousness, with peace, is sown by them that make peace.

4 Whence wars and whence fightings among you? Are they not from hence—due to your pleasures which are taking the field in your members?

2 Ye covet—and have not, Ye commit murder, and are jealous,—and cannot obtain,—

[Ye fight and war]

Ye have not—
Because ye do not really ask,

3 Ye ask and receive not—
Because that basely ye ask, In order that [in your pleasures] ye may spend [it].

4 Adulteresses!
Know ye not that the friendship of the world is enmity to God? [Whoever, therefore, is minded to be a friend of the world] is an enemy of God doth constitute himself.

5 Or think ye that [in vain] the scripture speaketh?
Is it for envying that the spirit which hath taken an abode within us doth crave?

6 Howbeit he giveth [greater] favour. Wherefore it saith—

[God] against the haughty; arrayeth himself, Whereas [unto the lonely] he giveth favour.

5 Range yourselves, therefore, under God, But withstand the adversary. And he will flee from you:

9 Draw near unto God, And he will draw near unto you.
Cleanse hands, sinners!
Chasten hearts, double souls!

9 Be miserable and lament and weep,
Let [your laughter] into lamentation be turned,
And [your joy] into [dejection];

10 Be made low in presence of the Lord, And he will lift you up.

11 Be not speaking one against another, brethren!
He that speaketh against a brother, Or judgeth his brother—
Speaketh against law.
And judgeth law;

Now [if upon law] thou art passing judgment—
Thou art not a doer of law, but a judge!

[One] is Lawgiver and Judge—He who hath power to save and to destroy; But who art thou? that judgest thy neighbour?

13 Come now! ye that say—
[To-day or To-morrow] we will journey unto this city here, And will spend there a year, And will trade and get gain,—

14 Men who are not versed in the morrow—Of what sort your life [will be]?
For ye are as a vapour—
[For a little] appearing,
[Then] just disappearing!

15 Instead of your saying—
[If the Lord] be pleased— We shall both live, and do this or that;

16 Whereas [now] are ye boasting in your pretensions—
[All] boasting like this is wicked,

17 <To him, therefore, who knoweth how to be doing [a right thing],> And is not doing it>
It is [sin] unto him. 

5 Come now! ye wealthy!
Weep ye, bowing, for your hardships which are coming upon you:

2 [Your wealth] hath rotted, And [your garments] have become moth-eaten,—

3 [Your gold and silver] have rusted away, And [their rust] shall be [witness against you], And shall eat your flesh, as fire!

Ye have laid up treasure in days of extremity:

4 Lo <the wages of the workers who have cut down your fields— That which hath been kept back by you> is crying out;
And [the outcries of them who reaped] [Into the ears of the Lord of hosts] have entered;

5 Ye have luxuriated upon the land, and run riot,
Ye have pampered your hearts in a day of slaughter;

6 Ye sentenced—ye murdered the Righteous one!
Is he not arraying himself against you?

7 Be patient, therefore, brethren, until the Presence of the Lord:

[Lo! the husbandman] awaiteth the precious fruit of the earth, Having patience for it, until it receive the early and the latter rain;

8 Be ye also patient, Stablish your hearts, Because [the Presence of the Lord] hath drawn near.

9 Be not sighing, brethren, one against another, lest ye be judged,—
Lo! [the Judge] before the doors is standing.

10 [An example] take ye, brethren, of distress and patience,—
The prophets who have spoken in the name of the Lord.

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*a* Or: “not versed in the matter (issue or result) of the morrow; for of what sort is your life? Ye are a vapour.”

*b* Or (W.) “shall please.”


*d* Mal.: “your fleshly parts.”

*e* Mal.: “in the last days.”

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*1* Jer. xii. 14; Jer. v. 24; Joel ii. 28; Zech. x. 1.

*2* Jer. xil. 3.

*3* Or: “merely by change of punctuation: ‘He arrayeth not himself against you.’” Op. Hom. i. 6; Pr. iii. 34.

*4* Pr. iii. 5; Ta. v. 9.
THE FIRST EPISTLE OF PETER.

1 Peter, an apostle of Jesus Christ,
<Unto the chosen pilgrims of the dispersion,
throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia,
Asia and Bithynia,—
2 Chosen according to the fore-knowledge of God the Father,
In sanctification of Spirit, unto obedience and the sprinkling
of the blood of Jesus Christ>
Favour unto you, and peace, be multiplied!
3 Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ,
Who <according to his great mercy>
Hath regenerated* us unto a living hope,
Through the resurrection of Jesus Christ
from among the dead,
Unto an inheritance, incorruptible and
undefiled and unfading,
Reserved in the heavens for you * who
[in God's power] are being guarded
through faith unto salvation—
Ready to be revealed in the last ripe

time*:

6 Wherein ye exult,
Though, for a little, just now, if needful,
put to grief in manifold' temptations.*
7 In order that the proving of your faith—b
Much more precious than of gold that
perisheth even though | by means of fire | it is proved—
May be found unto praise and glory and
honour in the revealing of Jesus Christ,—
8 Whom <not having seen > ye love,
On whom <though at present not looking,
but believing> ye exult with
joy unspeakable and filled with glory.
Being about to bear away the end of
your faith—a salvation of souls:
10 Concerning which salvation*
Prophets—who concerning the favour for
you' did prophesy — sought out and
searched out,
11 Searching into what particular or what
manner of season the Spirit of
Christ which was in them was pointing to, when witnessing beforehand as to—
The sufferings [for Christ],
And the glories [after these],—

Unto whom it was revealed—that, [Not unto themselves, But unto us] they were ministering them, Which things have [now] been announced unto you through them who have told you the good tidings with Holy Spirit sent forth from heaven:
Into which things messengers are coveting to obtain a nearer view.

Wherefore [girding up the loins of your mind],
[Keeping sober]
Perseveringly [direct your hope unto the favour being borne along to you] in the revealing of Jesus Christ:

As obedient persons [not configuring yourselves unto your former covetings in your ignorance];

But [according as he that called you is holy] do [ye yourselves] also become [holy in all manner of behaviour],—

Inasmuch as it is written—
[Holy] shall ye be,
Because [I am holy].

And [if as Father ye are invoking him] who [without respect of persons] judgeth according to each man's work;
[With reverence, for the time of your sojourning] behave ye;

Knowing that [Not with corruptible things, with silver or gold] have ye been redeemed from your unmeaning behaviour paternally handed down, But with precious blood [as of a lamb, unblemished and unspotted] of an Anointed One,—

Foreknown, indeed, before the foundation of the world,
But made manifest at a last stage of the times, for the sake of you [who through him] are faithful towards God,—Who raised him from among the dead, and glory to him gave, So that your hope and faith are directed towards God:

Having purified [your souls] by the obedience of the truth, unto unfeigned brotherly affection;
[From the heart] love [one another] earnestly;

Having been regenerated—
Not out of corruptible seed,
But incorruptible—

Through means of the word of a Living and Abiding God;

Inasmuch as—
[All flesh] is as grass,
And [all the glory thereof] as the flower of grass,

The grass hath withered,
And the flower hath fallen out,

But the declaration of the Lord age-abidingly remaineth;

And [this] is a declaration which in the joyful message hath been announced unto you.

<Putting away, therefore, all vice and all deceit and hypocrisy and envyings and all detractions>;—
[As new-born babes] for the pure milk that is for the mind] eagerly crave,
That [thereby] ye may grow unto salvation:—

If ye have tasted for yourselves that [gracious] is the Lord,—

<Unto whom coming near, as unto a living stone—
[By men] indeed, rejected, But [with God] chosen, held in honour;—

[Yourselves also] as living stones are being built up a spiritual house, for a holy priesthood,
To offer spiritual sacrifices, well-pleasing unto God through Jesus Christ;

Inasmuch as it is contained in scripture—
[Lo! I lay in Zion an outmost corner stone, chosen, held in honour, And he that rebuketh faith thereupon] shall not be put to shame;

[Unto you] then, is the honour—[unto you] who believe;
But [unto such as disbelieve],
[The stone which the builders rejected] The same hath become head of the corner,
And a stone to strike against,
And a rock to stumble over:
Who stumble because [unto the word: they do not yield,—
Unto which also they have been appointed;—
But [ye] are a chosen race, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a people for a peculiar treasure,
That [the excellences] ye may tell forth of him who [out of darkness] hath called you into his marvellous light:—

Who [at one time] were a No people,
But [now] are a people of God,—
Who had not been enjoying mercy,
But [now] have received mercy;

Beloved! I exhort you [as sojourners and pilgrims];—
To abstain from fleshly covetings,
Such as take the field against the soul;
Having your behaviour among the nations; —
In order that <wherein they speak against you as evil-doers> they may <owing to the honourable works they are permitted to behold> glorify God in the day of visitation.  
Submit yourselves unto every human creation, for the Lord's sake; —
Whether unto a king, as one that protecteth; or unto governors, as through him sent —
For vengeance on evil-doers, but praise to such as do good; —
Because <so> is the will of God, —by doing good to be putting to silence —the ignorance of needless men: —
As free; yet not as a cloak of vice holding your freedom, but as God's servants:  
Unto all men give honour, unto the brotherhood, shew love, unto God give reverence, the king hold in honour.  
Ye domestic submitting yourselves, in all reverence unto your masters, not only unto the good and considerate, but also unto the perverse; —
For this is thankfully. —If <for the sake of conscience towards God> one beareth griefs suffering wrongfully, —
For what sort of honour is it —<If committing sin> and being buffeted ye endure it? —
But <if doing good> and suffering, ye endure it: —
This is thankfully with God, but —
Both have ye been called; because Christ also suffered in your behalf, unto you leaving behind a pattern, that ye might follow in his steps: —
Who did not yield his spirit to wrath, neither was deceit found in his mouth. —
Who being reviled was not reviling again, suffering was not threatening, but was making surrender unto him that judgeth righteously: —
Who our sins himself bare up, his body unto the tree, —
In order that we from our sins getting away in righteousness might live, —
By whose stripes ye have been healed; —
Ye are as sheep going astray, but have now turned back unto the shepherd and overseer of your souls.

3 Like manner ye wives submitting yourselves unto your own husbands; —
In order that <if any are not yielding unto the word> through their wives' behaviour they may without the word be won, —
Having been permitted to behold your reverently chaste behaviour, —
Whose adorning let it be —not the outward of plaiting the hair and wearing golden ornaments, or putting on of apparel: —
But the hidden character of the heart, —
In the incorruptible ornament of the quiet and meekest spirit, which is in presence of God of great price. —
For <so> at one time the holy women also, who directed their hope towards God used to adorn themselves being in submission unto their own husbands: —
As Sarah was obedient unto Abraham, calling him lord; —
Whose children ye have become —so long as ye are doing good, and not bringing yourselves into fear of any single cause of alarm. —
Ye husbands <in like manner dwelling with them according to knowledge, —as unto a weaker vessel unto the female vessel assigning honour, as joint-inheritors also of life's favour,— To the end that un hindered may be your prayers. —
And finally all being of one mind, having fellow-feeling, attached to the brethren, of tender affection, of lowly mind: —
Not returning evil for evil nor reviling for reviling, but <on the contrary bestowing a blessing, —because have ye been called, in order that ye may inherit. —For he that desireth to live a life, and to see good days, let him cause his tongue to cease from mischief, and lips that speak not deceit; —Let him turn away from mischief and do good, let him seek peace, and pursue it; —Because the eyes of the Lord are towards the righteous, and his ears unto their supplication, whereas the face of the Lord is against them that are doing mischiefous things. —
Who, then, is he that shall harm you, if for that which is good ye become zealous? —Nevertheless even if ye should suffer for righteousness' sake happy are ye! —Their fear therefore, do not fear, neither be troubled: —
But the Lord Christ shall hallow ye in your hearts, ready always for a defence, unto every one.
that is asking you a reason * concerning
|the hope within you;—
Nevertheless, with meekness and reverence:
18 Having a good conscience,
In order that <Wherein they speak
against you> they may be put to shame
who cast wanton insult on <your good
behaviour in Christ>.
17 For it is better, as well-doers] <if it should please the pleasure of God> to be suffering,
then [as evil-doers]:
18 Because <Christ also> [once for all, concerning
sins] died,— Just in behalf of unjust,—
In order that he might introduce us unto
God 4 ;
Being put to death, indeed, in flesh,
But made alive in spirit,—
19 In which <even unto the spirits in prison>
he went and proclaimed,—
20 [Spirits] unyielding at one time,
When the long-suffering of God was
holding forth a welcome in the days of
Nash.
There being in preparation an ark—
[Going] into which <a few', that is
eight', souls> were brought safely
through by means of water,—
Which [water] in manner correspond-
ing] doth [now] save <you also> even
immersion.—Not a putting away of the filth of the flesh, But
the request unto God <for a good
conscience>, Through the resurrection
of Jesus Christ, 22 Who is on the right hand of God, 5 Having gone
into heaven, [Messengers and author-
ities and powers] having been made
subject unto him.
4 <Christ> then, having suffered in flesh;—
Do <ye also> with the same purpose, arm
yourselves,—
Because <the> that hath suffered in flesh,
hath done with sins,—
2 To the end that <no longer, in men's
covetings, but in God's will; ye may live [the
still remaining] time.
3 For sufficient is the by'gone time—to have wrought out [the will of the
nations],
Having gone on in wanton ways, covet-
ings, wine-drinkings, revellings, drinking-
 bouts, and impious idolatries:—
4 Wherein they are taken by surprise that
ye run not with them into the same' overflow of riotous excess,—uttering
defamation;]
5 Who shall render an account unto him
who is holding in readiness to judge living and dead;
6 For <unto this end> <even unto the dead>
was the glad message delivered,—
In order that they might be judged, indeed, according to men in flesh, But
might live according to God in spirit.
7 But <the end of all things> hath drawn near:—
Be of sound mind, therefore, and be sober for
prayers;
8 Before all things] keeping <fervent> your
love <among yourselves>,
Because <love coveteth> a multitude of sins*;
9 Shewing hospitality one to another without
murmuring,—
10 <Each one> <according as he hath received a
gift of favour> unto one another,
ministering the same,
As careful stewards of the manifold
favour of God;—
11 <If any one speaketh> as oracles of God,
<If any one ministereth> as of strength
which <God> supplieth,—
That <in all things> God may be glorified
through Jesus Christ,
Unto whom are the glory and the do-
minion, unto the ages of ages. Amen !
12 Beloved: be not held in surprise by the burning
among' you, which <for putting you to the
proof> is befalling you,
As though a surprising thing were happen-
ing unto you ;
13 But <in so far as ye are taking fellowship in the
Christ's sufferings> rejoice;
In order that <in the revealing of his glory
also> ye may rejoice with exultation :—
14 <If ye are being reproached in the name of
Christ> happy [are ye] !
Because <the Spirit of the glory> and the
[Spirit of God> unto you is bringing rest.
15 For let <none of you> be suffering as a
murderer, or a thief, or an evil-doer, or as
one prying into other men's affairs;—
But <if as a Christian> let him not be
ashamed, but be glorifying God in this
name.
17 For it is the ripe time for the judgment to
begin with * the house of God ;
But <if first with us> what shall be the
end of them who yield not unto the glad-
message of God?—
18 And <if the righteous man> is with difficulty
saved> Where then shall <the ungodly and sinful
man> appear?—
19 So then, let them who are even suffering,
according to the will of God
Unto a faithful Creator be committing
their souls, [in well-doing].
5 [Elders therefore, among you] I exhort—
[1] who am their co-slayer and a witness of the sufferings of the Christ;
6 Pr. x. 12 (Heb.); Ja. v. 30. * a: 13
7 Ps. lxix. 50 f. "MI: "from;" ie, "at
8 Ps. cx. 1. " Ps. proceeding from."
9 Isa. ix. 6. * Ps. 11.
10 Or (WH): "a." * Fr. xi. 51.

K.T.
1 E P E R T H E SECO D E P I S T L E O F

P E R T E R.

1 Simon Peter, servant and apostle of Jesus Christ,

<Unto them who have obtained [equally precious] faith [with us] in the righteousness of our God, and Saviour Jesus Christ>

2 [Favour unto you, and peace] be multiplied,
In the personal knowledge of God and of Jesus our Lord;

3 As [all things] suited for life and godliness
his divine power [unto us] hath given,
Through the personal knowledge of him that hath called us through glory and excellence,

4 Through which [his precious and very great promises] have [unto us] been given,
In order that [through these] ye might become sharers in a divine nature—

5 Or [WH]: " Symeon."
6 Or [WH]: "by his own glory, &c."
Wherefore, brethren, give diligence to be making your calling and election sure; for these things do in no wise make ye stumble at any time.

As thus shall richly be further supplied unto you — the entrance into the age-abiding kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Wherefore, I shall be certain to be always putting you in remembrance concerning these things,—

Although, indeed, ye know them, and have become confirmed in the present truth;

Right? nevertheless, I account it —

As long as I am in this tent to be stirring you up by putting you in remembrance,

Knowing that [speedy] is the putting off of my tent —

Even as our Lord Jesus Christ also made clear to me:

Yes, I will give diligence also that [at every time] ye may be able [after my own departure] to be keeping up the remembrance of these very things.

For not as having followed [cleverly devised stories] made we known unto you the power and presence of our Lord Jesus Christ,

But as having been made [spectators] of his majesty.

For when he received from God the Father honour and glory,

[A voice] being borne to him such as this, —

by the magnificence [glory] —

[My Son, the beloved] is [this], in whom I delight;

Even this voice: [we] heard, when [out of heaven] it was borne, We being [with him] in the holy mount.

And we have [more firm] the prophetic word;

Whereunto ye are doing well to take heed, —

As unto a lamp shining in a dusky place, —

Until [day] shall dawn, and [a day-star] shall arise in your hearts: —

Of this] first taking note —

That [no] prophecy of scripture be cometh [self-fulfilling];

For not [by will of man] was prophecy brought in [at any time],

But [as] by Holy Spirit, they were borne along, spake, men, from God.

But there arose false-prophets also among the people,

As among you also, there shall be false-teachers, —

Men who will stealthily bring in destructive parties,

Even the Master that bought’ them denying, —

Bringing upon themselves speedy destruction;

And [many] will follow out their wanton ways, —

By reason of whom [the way of truth] will be defamed, —

And [in greed, with forged words] will they [of you] make merchandise: —

For whom [the sentence from of old] is not idle,

And [their destruction] doth not slumber.

For — if [God] spared not [messengers,] when they sinned,

But [to pits of gloom] consigning them, in the lowest hells, delivered them up to be kept [unto judgment], —

And [an ancient world] spared not,

But [with seven others] preserved [Noah] a proclaimer [of righteousness],

[A flood, upon a world of ungodly persons] letting loose, —

And [the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah] reducing to ashes, he condemned,

[An example of such as should be ungodly having set forth, —

And [righteous Lot, when getting worn out by the behaviour of them who were impious in wantonness] he rescued —

For [in seeing and hearing, since he dwelt right among them, [as a righteous man] he used to torment his soul, day by day, with their lawless deeds] —

[Then] the Lord knoweth how to rescue [the godly out of trial];

But to keep [the unrighteous unto a day of judgment to be punished]; —

[Most of all] however, them who go their way [after the flesh, with a coveting of defilement] and who despise [lordship], —

Daring! wilful! —

[Before dignitaries] they tremble not,

Defaming, [10] where [messengers]! [though greater in might and power] are not bringing against them [before the Lord] a defamatory accusation, —

[These] however, —

<As unreasoning creatures> that have been bred as being [by nature] for capture and destruction —

[In the things they are ignorant of] uttering defamation,

[In their spoiling] shall also be made a spoil, —

Doing wrong themselves, for a reward of wrong,

Accounting [a delight] their day-time delicacy,

Spots and blemishes, indulging in delicacies.
with their stratagems, as they carouse together with you,

14 Having eyes full of an adulteress, and that cannot rest from sin, Enticing unstable souls, Having a heart trained in greed,— Children of a curse,—

15 Forsaking a straight path, they have gone astray, Following out the way of Balaam [son] of Beor, Who loved a reward of wrong;

16 But had a reproof of his own transgression, <A dumb beast of burden in man's voice finding utterance> forsothe the prophet's madness.

17 [These] are fountains without water, And mists by a tempest driven along,—b For whom the gloom of darkness hath been reserved;

18 For [great swelling words of vanity] uttering, they entice with carnal covetings—in wanton ways—them who are well-nigh escaping from the men who in error have their behaviour;

19 Promising freedom to them, [they themselves] being all the while slaves of corruption,—d For <by whom one hath been defeated> [by the same] hath he become enslaved,—

20 For <if> having escaped from the defilements of the world by a personal knowledge of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ but [by the same] having again become entangled, they are defeated>,
The [last] state hath become, for them, worse than [the first];

21 For [better] had it been for them— Not to have obtained a personal knowledge of the way of righteousness, Than [having obtained such knowledge] to turn back out of the holy commandment delivered unto them.

22 There hath befallen them the thing [spoken of] in the true proverb— [A dog] turning back unto his own vomit. And— [A sow, as soon as washed] unto wallowing in mire.

3 [This already beloved, is the second letter I am writing unto you; And in these letters, I am stirring up—by way of calling to remembrance—your uncorrupted mind.

To remember the fore-spoken declarations made by the holy prophets, and the commandment of the Lord and Saviour by your apostles.]

3 [Of this first taking note— That there will come in the last of the days, with scoffing [scorners,] a After their own covetings going on, and saying— Where is the promise of his presence? For <since the fathers fell asleep> all things thus remain, from the beginning of creation.

5 For this they wilfully forget— That there were heavens from of old, and an earth] on account of water and by means of water] compacted by God's word;—

6 By which means the world that then was with water being flooded perished;

7 While [the heavens and the earth that now are] by the same word have been stored with fire, Being kept unto the day of judgment and destruction of the ungodly men.b

8 But this one thing forget not, beloved,— That one day with the Lord is as a thousand years, And a thousand years as one day.]

9 The Lord is not slack concerning his promise, As some count slackness; But is long suffering with regard to you, Not being minded that any should perish, But that <all> unto repentance should come.

10 Howbeit the day of the Lord will be there as a thief,—d In which [the heavens, with a rushing noise will pass away, While [elements] becoming intensely hot] will be dissolved,

And [earth, and the works therein] will be discovered.

11 [Seeing that all these things are thus to be dissolved> [What manner of persons! Ought ye all the while to be, in holy ways of behaviour and acts of godliness],—

12 Expecting and hastening the presence of the day of God, By reason of which, [heavens] being on fire will be dissolved, And [elements] becoming intensely hot are to be melted:

13 But [new heavens, and a new earth] according to his promise are we expecting, Wherein righteousness is to dwell.

14 Wherefore, beloved, [these things] expecting— Give diligence [unspotted and unblemished] by him to be found in peace;

15 And account [our Lord's long suffering [to be] salvation]— Even as [our beloved] brother Paul also—<According to the wisdom given unto him>

Hath written unto you;
THE FIRST EPISTLE OF

JOHN.

1 <That which was from the beginning,*
Which we have heard,
Which we have seen with our eyes,
Which we for ourselves gazed upon,
Our hands did handle,
Concerning the Word of Life,—
2 And the Life was made manifest, b and we have seen, and are bearing witness, and announcing unto you,
The Age-abiding Life,Which indeed, was with the Father, and was made manifest unto us>
3 <That which we have seen and heard are we announcing [even unto you], in order that ye too may have fellowship with us, and our own fellowship also] may be with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ.
And these things are we writing, in order that your joy may be made full, f
And this is the message which we have heard from him, and are reporting unto you,—
That [God] is [light],
And in him is [no darkness at all].
6 <If we say—
We have fellowship with him! and [in darkness] are walking> we are dealing falsely, and not doing the truth; 7 whereas [if in the light] we are walking, as [he is] in the light; we have fellowship one with another, and [the blood of Jesus his Son] is cleansing us from all sin. 8 & If we say—
[Sin] have we none!>
we are deceiving ourselves, and [the truth] is not in us. 9 <If we are confessing our sins> [faithful] is he and [righteous], that he should forgive us our sins, and cleanse us from all unrighteousness. 10 <If we say—
We have not sinned!>

2 Peter III. 16—18. 1 John I. 1—10; II. 1—11.

Be on your guard, lest with the error of the impious' being led away ye fall from your own steadfastness;
18 But be growing in the favour and knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ:—
Unto whom be the glory, both now and unto a day that abideth. a

a Mi: "a day of an age," duration." Ap: "Age," or, "a day of concealed

* Or: "as touching."  
† Or: "As touching that which is true."  
‡ Or: "touching that which is true."  
§ Or: "Age-shiding."  
Ω Or: "your.

a Jn. i. 1.  
b Jn. i. 4, 14.  
c 2 Jn. 12.  
× Ap: "Age-shiding."  
† Or: "every sin."  
Ω Or: "the which."  
♣ Or: "as touching."  
Ω Or: "a day of concealed duration."  
Ω Or: "He that saith, that in him he abideth ought; just as he walked himself also to be walking.  
Ω Or: "Beloved! no new commandment am I writing unto you; but an old commandment, which ye have been holding from the beginning: The old commandment is the word which ye have heard.  
Ω Or: "Again‖ a new commandment‖ am I writing unto you,—which thing is true," in him and in you, because [the darkness is passing away, and [the real light] already is shining.  
Ω Or: "He that saith he is [in the light] and hateth [his brother] is [in the darkness], until even now!  
Ω Or: "He that loveth his brother is abiding in the light, and [cause of stumbling] [in him] is there none! Whereas [he that hateth his brother] in the darkness dwelleth; and in the darkness walketh; and
knoweth not whither he is drifting, because the darkness hath blinded his eyes.

13 I write unto you, dear children, because your sins have been forgiven you, for the sake of his name:
13 I write unto you, fathers, because ye understand him who was from the beginning:
I write unto you, young men, because ye have overcome the wicked one.

14 I have written unto you, little children, because ye understand the Father:
14 I have written unto you, fathers, because ye understand him who was from the beginning:
I have written you, young men, because ye are strong, and the word of God which ye abideth,
And ye have overcome the wicked one.

15 Be not loving the world, nor yet the things that are in the world:
15 Be not loving the world:
If anyone be loving the world,
The love of the Father is not in him.

16 Because seall that is in the world—
The coveting of the flesh,
The coveting of the eyes,
And the vain grandeur of life—

Is not of the Father, but is of the world;
17 And the world passeth away, and the coveting thereof,
But the he that doeth the will of God endureth unto times age-abiding.

18 Little children! it is the last hour;
18 Little children! it is the last hour;
And just as ye have heard that antichrist is coming:
Even now antichrists have become many,
Whence we perceive that it is the last hour:
From among us they went out.
But they were not of us:
For if of us, they had been.
They would in that case have abode with us; But it came to pass in order that they might be made manifest,
Because all are not of us.

20 And ye have an anointing from the Holy One,—
20 And ye have an anointing from the Holy One,—
Ye all know:

21 I have not written unto you because ye know not the truth,
21 I have not written unto you because ye know not the truth,
But because ye know it, and because no falsehood is of the truth,
22 Who is the False One;
22 Who is the False One;
Save he that denieth that Jesus is the Christ?
(The same) is the Antichrist;
He that denieth the Father and the Son.

23 Whosoever denieth the Son:
Neither hath he the Father:
23 Whosoever denieth the Son:
Neither hath he the Father:
Hath the Father also.

24 As for you:
What ye have heard from the beginning
In you, let it abide.

25 If in you shall abide that which from the beginning ye have heard,
Ye also in the Son and in the Father shall abide.

26 And this is the promise, which he hath promised unto us,—
The age-abiding life.

27 And these things have I written unto you, concerning them who would lead you astray.

28 And as for you:
The anointing which ye have received from him abideth in you, and ye have no need that anyone be teaching you; But as his anointing is teaching you, and is true, and is no falsehood:
Even just as it hath taught you.
Abide ye in him.
29 And now, dear children, abide ye in him.
In order that if he be made manifest he may have boldness, and not be ashamed away from him by his presence.
30 If ye know that he is righteous
Ye perceive that—
Whosoever doeth righteousness is of him; hath been born.

3 Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us,—
That children of God we should be called,—
And such we are:
Therefore the world understandeth us not, because it understandeth not him.
3 Beloved! now are we children of God; And not yet hath it been made manifest what we shall be,
We know that if it should be made manifest
Like unto him shall we be, because we shall see him just as he is.
3 And whosoever hath this hope on him:
Is purifying himself, just as—
Whosoever is committing sin:
Lawlessness also is committing,
And sin is lawlessness;
And ye know, that He was made manifest—
In order that our sins he should take away,
And sin in him is there none.

6 Whosoever is sinning
Hath not seen him, and doth not understand him.

7 Dear children! let no one lead you astray!
He that is doing righteousness is righteous.
Just as He is righteous:
1 JOHN III. 8—24; IV. 1—9.

8. <He that is committing sin> is |of the adversary|,
Because |from the beginning| the adversary is sinning.
To this end was the Son of God made manifest,
In order that he might undo^ the works of the adversary.

9. <Whosoever hath been born of God> is not committing |sin|,
Because |a seed of him| |within him| abideth;
And he cannot be committing |sin|,
Because |of God| hath he been born.

10. Herein^ are |manifest| the children of God,
And the children of the adversary:
<Whosoever is not doing righteousness> is not of God,
Nor yet he that is not loving his brother.

11. Because |this| is the message which ye have heard from the beginning—
That we should be loving one another,—
Not just as |Cain| was |of the wicked one| and slew his brother!
And |for what cause| slew he him?
Because |his works| were |wicked|,
Whereas |those of his brother| were |righteous|.

12. Be not marveling, brethren, if |the world| is hating you:

14. |We know| that we have passed over out of death into life,
Because we love the brethren:
|He that loveth not| abideth in death.

15. |Whosoever is hating his brother| is |a murderer|;
And ye know that |no' murderer| hath life age-during |within him abiding|.

16. Hereby^ have we come to understand love:
In that |He| |for us| his life laid down;
And |we| ought |for the brethren| our lives to lay down.

17. But <whose hath this world's goods,
And beholdeth his brother having |need|,
And shutteth up his tender affections from him>
||How| is |the love of God| abiding in him?'

18. Dear children!
Let us not be loving in word, nor yet with the tongue,
But in deed^ and truth.

19. Hereby^ shall we get to know, that |of the truth| we are,
And |before him| shall persuade our heart;
Because |of our own heart condemn us|
|Greater| is God, than our heart, and perceiveth all things.

20. Beloved! <if our heart be not condemning us>
|Boldness| have we, towards God^;

22. And |whatevers we are asking| we are receiving from him,
Because |his commandments| are we keeping.
And |the things that are pleasing before him| are we doing.

23. And |this| is his commandment,—
That we should believe|^ in the name of his Son Jesus Christ,
And be loving one another—
Just as he gave a commandment unto us.'

24. And |the he| that keepeth his commandments:
|In him| abideth,
|And| he| in him.
And |hereby| perceive we—
That he abideth in us,
By reason of the Spirit which |unto us| he hath given.

2 Beloved! |not in every spirit| believe ye,
But test the spirits, whether they are |of God|;
Because |many' false prophets| have gone out into the world.

3. ||Hereby^ do ye perceive the Spirit of God:—
<Every' spirit that confesseth Jesus Christ as having come| in flesh|>
Is |of God|;

And <every' spirit that doth not confess Jesus|^of God| is not.
And |this| is the |[spirit] of the Antichrist,
Touching which ye have heard that it cometh:
|Even now| is it |in the world|
|already|.

4. ||Ye| are |of God|, dear children, and have overcome them;
Because |greater| is he that is in you, than he that is in the world.

5. ||They| are |of the world|;
|For this cause| they speak,
And the world |unto them| doth hearken.

6. ||Wn| are |of God|:
|He| that is getting to understand God
|hearkeneth unto us,—
|Whoso is not of God| hearkeneth not unto us:
|From this| perceive we—
The spirit of truth,
And the spirit of error.

7. Beloved! let us be loving one another;
Because |love| is |of God|,
And |whosoever loveth| |Of God| hath been born,
And is getting to understand God:

8. ||He| that doth not love
|Doth not understand God,
Because |God| is |love|.

9. ||Herein^ hath the love of God in ^us been made manifest,
That |his only-begotten Son| God sent into the world,
In order that we might live through him.

* Or: "loose," "disolve."
* The tense shows continuance.
* Or: "soul.
* Or: "soul."
* Or: "work."
* Or: "is not loving."
* Or: "herein."
* Or: "soul."
* Or: "soul."
* Or: "believe."
* Or: "continue believing."
* Or: "in respect of us."
* Or (WE): "That we may avoid with," "demolisheth," "mil;" "looseth."
1 John iv. 10–21; v. 1–16.

10 [Herein] is love:
   Not that [we] have loved God,
   But that [he] loved us,
   And sent forth his Son, as a propitiation
   concerning our sins.*

11 Beloved! if in this way [God] loved us—
   [We] also ought to love one another.

12 [Upon God] hath no one, at any time, gazed:
   <If we love one another>
   [God] in us, abideth,
   And [his love] hath been perfected within us.

13 [Hereby] we perceive—we—
   That [in him] are we abiding,
   And [he] in us,—
   In that [of] his Spirit he hath given unto us.

14 And [we] for ourselves have gazed, and are bearing witness—
   That [the Father] sent forth the Son, as Saviour of the world.

15 <Whosoever shall confess, that [Jesus Christ] is the Son of God>
   [God] in him, abideth,
   And [he] in God.

16 And [we] have come to understand and to trust the love which [God] hath in us,
   [God] is [love];
   And [he that abideth in love] in God
   abideth,
   And [God] in him, [abideth].

17 [Herein] hath love with us [been made perfect,]
   In order that [boldness] we might have in the day of judging,—
   In that [as] [he] is in us.

18 [Fear] existeth not [in love],
   But [perfect love] casteth fear [outside];
   Because [fear] hath [correction];
   [He that feareth] hath not been made perfect
   [in love].

19 [We] love, because [he] first loved us:

20 [If one should say I love God and should be hating [his brother],] [false] is he;
   For [he that doth not love his brother] whom he hath seen
   [God, whom he hath not seen] he cannot
   love.*

21 And [this] commandment we have from him,—
   That [he who loveth God] love [his brother also].

5 [Whosoever believeth that [Jesus] is the Christ>
   [Of God] hath been born;
   And [whosoever loveth him that begat,]
   Loveth him that hath been begotten of him.

2 [Hereby we perceive, that we love the children of God>
   As soon as [God] we love,
   And [this commandments] we are doing.

3 For [this] is the love of God—

That [his commandments] we be keeping,*
And [his commandments] are not [burdensome];
Because [whosoever hath been born of God]
overcometh the world;
And [this] is the victory that hath overcome the world—
Our faith.

[And] who is he that overcometh the world,
Save he that believeth
That [Jesus] is the Son of God?

This] is he that came through means of water
and blood;
[Jesus Christ];
Not [by the water] only,
But [by the water] and [by the blood];—
And [the Spirit] it is, that is bearing witness,
Because [the Spirit] is the truth.

Because [three] are they who are bearing witness—
The Spirit, and the Water, and the Blood;
And [the three] are [witnesses] unto one thing.

If [the witness of men] we receive,
The witness of God] is [greater].

Because [this] is the witness of God—
In that he hath borne witness concerning his Son,—

<He that believeth on the Son of God>
Hath the witness [within himself];
<He that doth not believe God>*
False] hath made him,—
Because he hath not believed on the witness which [God] hath witnessed [concerning his Son]—

And [this] is the witness:—
That [life age-abiding] hath God given unto us,
And [this life] is [in his Son];
He that hath the Son hath [the life],—
[He that hath not the Son of God] hath not the life.

[These things] have I written unto you—
In order that ye may know that ye have [Life Age-abiding]—
Unto you who believe on the name of the Son of God.

And [this] is the boldness which we have towards him:
That [if] anything we ask [according to his will]>
He doth hearken unto us.

And [if we know that he doth hearken unto us],
[Whatsoever we ask]>
We know that we have the things asked.
Which we have asked of him,

<If one should see his brother committing a sin,*
Not unto death>
THE SECOND EPISTLE OF JOHN.

1 The Elder, unto an elect lady and her children, whom I love in truth; and not I alone, but all those also who understand the truth,—for the sake of the truth that abideth in us, and in us shall be unto times age-abiding.—Favour, mercy, peace shall be with us, from God the Father, and from Jesus Christ the Son of the Father, in truth and love.

4 I rejoiced exceedingly, in that I had found among thy children, such as were walking in truth, even as [a commandment] we received from the Father. And now I request thee, lady, not as writing [a new commandment] unto thee, but one which we were holding from the beginning—That we should be loving one another.

6 And [this] is love, that we should be walking according to his commandments: [This] is [the commandment], even as ye heard from the beginning, that [therein] ye should be walking.

7 Because [many'] deceivers have gone out into the world, they who do not confess Jesus Christ coming in flesh: [This] is the deceiver and the antichrist.

8 Be taking heed unto yourselves, lest ye lose what things we earned,—but [a full reward] ye may duly receive. B. [Every'] one that taketh a lead, and abideth not in the teaching of Christ> hath not [God]: <he that abideth in the teaching> [the same] hath both the Father and the Son. 9 If anyone cometh unto you and [this] teaching> doth not bring> be not receiving him home, and [Joy to thee!] do not say; 11 for the that biddeth him rejoice> hath fellowship with his wicked works.

12 Though I had many things unto you write> I was not minded [to say them] with paper and ink; but I hope to come unto you, and [mouth to mouth] to talk,—that your joy may be made full.

13 The children of thy chosen sister salute thee.

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1 John V. 17—21.

12 We know that [of God] are we; 
And [the whole world] in the wicked one is lying.

20 We know, moreover, that [the Son of God] hath come, 
And hath given us insight, 
So that we are getting to understand [him] that is Real, 
And we are in' him that is Real, 
[This] is the Real’ God, and life age-abiding.

21 Dear children! 
Guard yourselves from idols.

* Or: "Nay! <as touching born of God> He keepeth him," &c.

* Ap: "Age-abiding."
THE THIRD EPISTLE OF

J O H N.

1 The elder unto Gaius the beloved, whom I love in truth.
2 Beloved! concerning all things I pray thou mayest be prospering, and be in health, even as thy soul is prospering. 3 For I rejoiced exceedingly, at brethren coming and bearing witness unto thy truth,—even as thou [in truth] art walking. 4 I have no greater favour than these things, that I should be hearing that [my own'] children [in the truth] are walking.
5 Beloved! if a faithful thing art thou doing, whatsoever thou shalt accomplish for them that are brethren and withal strangers,—who have borne witness to thy love before the assembly: whom thou wilt do [nobly] to set forward worthily of God. 7 For [in behalf of The Name] have they gone forth, taking nothing from them of the nations. 8 We therefore ought to be sustaining such as these, that we may become [fellowworkers] with the truth.
9 I wrote something unto the assembly; but he who is fond of taking the first place among them—Diotrephes! doth not make us welcome.
10 For this cause I, if I come, I will bring to remembrance his works which he is doing,—with wicked words prating against us; and not content with these he neither himself maketh the brethren welcome, but them who are minded [to do it]: he forbiddeth, and [out of the assembly] doth cast [them].
11 Beloved! be not thou imitating what is bad, but what is good. 12 He that doeth good is of God: he that doeth what is bad hath not seen God.
13 Unto Demetrius hath witness been borne by all and by the truth itself; howbeit [we also] bear witness, and thou knowest that our witness is true.
14 Many things had I to write unto thee,—but I am unwilling [with ink and pen] to be writing; 14 I hope, however, straightway to see thee, and mouth to mouth will we talk. Peace be unto thee. The friends salute thee. Salute the friends by name.

THE EPISTLE OF

J U D E.

1 Jude, Jesus Christ's servant, and brother of James; unto the called, by God the Father beloved, and by Jesus Christ preserved,—
2 Mercy to you, and peace, and love, be multiplied!
3 Beloved! though I was using all diligence to
4 One of the Editors of "WII" suspects here "a primitive error" is meant, "an error affecting the texts of all or virtually all existing documents, and thus incapable of being rectified without the aid of conjecture."
be writing unto you concerning our common salvation, yet have I had necessity to write at once unto you, exhorting you to be earnestly contending for the faith once for all delivered unto the saints. 4 For there have crept in unobserved certain men, who from of old, have been publicly notified for this sentence, ungodly men, the favour of our God turning into wantonness, and our only Master and Lord, Jesus Christ, denying.
5 I am minded, therefore, to put you in remem-

* 2 Jn. 4.
* Or: "an."
* 2 Jn. 12.
brance, though ye know all things once for all. That the Lord, when a people out of Egypt he had saved, in the next place, them that believed not, destroyed; and Messengers also; (hence even them who had not kept their own principalities, but had forsaken their proper dwelling) unto the judgment of the great day in perpetual bonds under thick gloom [hath he reserved.] 

7 As Sodom and Gomorrah, and the cities around them, having in like manner to these, given themselves over to fornication, and gone away after other kind of flesh, lie exposed as an example, a penalty of age-abiding fire undergoing.

8 In like manner, nevertheless, even these [in their dreamings] flesh indeed defile, while lordship they set aside, and dignities they defame.

9 Whereas, [Michael, the chief-messenger, when with the adversary disputing, he was reasoning about the body of Moses,] durst not impose on him a defamatory sentence, but said—

The Lord rebuke thee!

10 But these, whatsoever things, indeed, they know not, they defame; but whatsoever things, naturally, like the irrational creatures, they well understand, by these are they bringing themselves to ruin. Alas for them! because—

In the way of Cain have they gone, and in the error of Balaam's wages have they run riot, and in the gainsaying of Korah have they perished.

12 These are they—

Who in your love-feasts are hidden rocks, as they fare sumptuously together, fearlessly [themselves shepherd]ing, clouds without water, by winds swept along, trees autumnal, fruitless, twice dead, uprooted.

12 Wild waves of sea, foaming out their own infamies, wandering stars, for whom the gloom of darkness age-abiding hath been reserved.

11 But the seventh from Adam, Enoch, [prophecyed, even of these, saying—

Lo! the Lord hath come with his holy myriads,]

To execute judgment against all, and to convict all the ungodly—

Of all their works of ungodliness, which they committed in ungodliness, and of all the hard things which they have spoken against him—sinners, ungodly!

16 These are murmurers, complainers, [according to their covetings] going on, and [their mouth] speaketh great swelling words, holding persons in admiration for profit's sake.

17 But ye beloved! remember the things which were foretold by the apostles of our Lord Jesus Christ, [how they used to say to you—

In the last time there shall be mockers, according to their own ungodly covetings, going on.]

18 These are they who make complete separation, mere men of soul, [Spirit] not possessing!

20 But ye beloved! <Building yourselves up in your most holy faith,> [In Holy Spirit praying>

21 Yourselves, [in God's love] keep,—Awaiting the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ, unto age-abiding life.

22 And on some: indeed, have mercy,—<such as are in doubt> be saving, <out of the fire> snatching them;

23 But on others have mercy with fear, hating even the garment spotted by the flesh.

24 Now unto him who is able—

To guard you from stumbling,

And to set you in the presence of his glory, without blemish, with exultation,—

Unto God alone our Saviour, through Jesus Christ our Lord:—

Be glory, greatness, dominion, and authority, Before all the [by-gone] age,

And now,

And unto all the [coming] ages. Amen!

* Gen. v. 21.
* Gen. xxxii. 2; Zech. xiv. 51: "perished" or 5.
* Nu. xxvi. 2; Zech. xiv. 51: "soulful" men.
* z Zech. iii. 2.
THE REVELATION.

1 The Revelation of Jesus Christ, which God gave to him, to point out unto his servants the things which must needs come to pass with speed, - and he shewed them by signs, sending through his messenger, * unto his servant John; * who bare witness as to the word of God, and the witness of Jesus Christ, - and whatsoever things he saw.

2 Happy! he that readeth, and they that hear, the words of the prophecy, and keep the things [therein] written; for [the season] is near.

3 John! unto the Seven Assemblies* which are in Asia! Favour to you, and peace, from -

*Him who Is,*
And who Was, and who is Coming,
and from -
The Seven Spirits which are before his throne,
and from -
Jesus Christ -
The Faithful Witness*
The Ruler of the Kings of the Earth.

4 Unto him that loveth us, and freed us out of our sins* with his blood, - and he hath made us [to be] a kingdom - priests* unto his God and Father! Unto him shall be the glory, and the dominion, unto the ages. Amen.

5 Lo! he cometh with the clouds,* and every eye shall see him; and such also as pierced him; and all the tribes of the land shall smite themselves* for him.* Yea! Amen!

6 I* am the A.* and [the Z.]* saith the Lord, - the God who Is,* and who Was, and who is Coming! The Almighty! -

7 I, John!* your brother, and partaker with you in the tribulation and kingdom and endurance in Jesus, came to be in the island that is called Patmos, because of the word of God, and the witness of Jesus.

8 I came to be in Spirit, in the Lord’s Day!, and heard, behind me, a loud voice, as of a trumpet, saying -

\[What thou seest\] write in a scroll, and send unto the Seven Assemblies, - unto Ephesus, and unto Smyrna, and unto Pergamum, - and unto Thyatira, and unto Sardis, and unto Philadelphia, - and unto Laodicea.

9 And I turned round, to see the Voice which was speaking with me, and [having turned], I saw Seven Lamps of gold; 10 and [in the midst of the lamps] One like unto a Son of Man: -

Clothed with a robe, reaching to the feet, and girt about at the breasts with a girdle of gold, -

11 And His head and hair] white, like white wool - like snow; -

And His eyes] like a flame of fire,
And His feet] like unto glowing copper, - as if in a furnace* refined.

12 And His voice] like the sound of many waters,
And having in his right hand] seven stars, and [out of his mouth] a sharp, two-edged sword - going forth;

And His whole appearance] as when [the sun] shineth in its strength.

13 And [when I saw him] I fell at his feet as dead, and he laid his right hand upon me, saying -

Do not fear! I* am the First, and the Last, m 12 and the Living One. -

And I became dead; -
And lo! living! am I, unto the ages of ages,
And have the keys of death and of hades.

14 Write, therefore -

What things thou hast seen, and what they are; -

And what things are about to come to pass [after these things]; -

16 The sacred secret of the seven stars, which thou sawest upon my right hand, and the seven lamps of gold: -

The seven stars] are [messengers] of the seven assemblies, -

*Exo. xxxv. 23.
Dan. vii. 17; Eze. i. 16; viii. 2.
Dan. viii. 5.
Dan. vii. 9.
Eze. xii. 14; Isa. xii. 4; xlvi. 6; lxii. 12; chap. xxii. 2.
Isa. lix. 13 [Rep.].
Chap. xxii. 8.

*Col. i. 18.
Ps. lxxxix. 57; chap. iii.
Ps. lxxxix. 27.
Ps. cxxx. 8; Is. xl. 2.
Or [WH]: "for us a kingdom."
Exo. x. 6.
Dan. vii. 13, 14.
Exo. xii. 12.

*Ps. cxxx. 8; Is. xl. 2.
Or [WH]: "for us a kingdom."
Exo. x. 6.
Dan. vii. 13, 14.
Isa. x. 5.

*Ps. cxxx. 8; Isa. xl. 2.
Or: "lament for, or "over."
Zech. xii. 10-14.
Chap. xxii. 13.
Exo. xii. 14; Isa. xii. 4; xlvi. 6; lxii. 12; chap. xxii. 8.
Am. iv. 13 [Rep.].
Chap. xxii. 8.

18; xix. 15.
20; xix. 15.
1 Dan. x. 9.
Dan. x. 19, 16.
Dan. x. 29.
Dan. xii. 24.
Dan. ii. 28, 29.

*Ps. lxix. 2.
Ps. cxxx. 8; Is. xl. 2.
Or: "electrum" - compounded of four parts gold and one silver; found in Sep. of Eze. i. 27; viii. 2.
Dan. x. 8; Eze. i. 24; xlii. 2 [Heb.].
Isa. xlii. 2; chap. ii. 12,
And the seven lamps are seven assemblies.

3 Unto the messenger of the assembly in Ephesus write:

These things saith he that holdeth the seven stars in his right hand, he that walketh in the midst of the seven lamps of gold;

4 I know thy works, and thy toil, and endurance, and that thou canst not bear bad men, and thou hast tried them who were affirming themselves to be apostles, and they were not, and hast found them false; and thou hast endurance, and hast borne for the sake of my name, and hast not grown weary.

5 Nevertheless, I have against thee that thy first love thou hast left.

6 Remember, therefore, whence thou hast fallen, and repent, and do thy first works; or else I will come unto thee quickly, and will remove thy lamp out of its place, except thou repent.

7 But this thou hast, that thou hast hate the works of the Nicolaitanes, which I also hate.

8 And unto the messenger of the assembly in Smyrna write:

These things saith the first and the last, who became dead, and lived:

9 I know thy tribulation, and destitution, and work, and patience, and that thou canst not bear bad men, and thou art rich, and thou art not, and hast found them false; and thou hast endurance, and hast not grown weary.

10 Do not fear the things which thou art about to suffer. Lo! the adversary is about to cast some of you into prison, that ye may be tried, and may have tribulation ten days. Become thou faithful until death, and I will give thee the crown of life.

11 He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the assemblies.

12 And unto the messenger of the assembly in Pergamum write:

These things saith he that hath the sharp, two-edged sword.

13 I know where thou dwellest, where the throne of Satan is; and thou art holding fast my name, and didst not deny my faith, even in the days of Antipas, my witness, my faithful one, who was killed near you, where Satan dwelleth.

14 Nevertheless, I have against thee, a few things,—that thou hast there, such as hold fast the teaching of Balaam,—who went on to teach Balak to throw a cause of stumbling before the sons of Israel, to eat idol-sacrifices and commit lewdness;

15 [thus] even thou hast such as hold fast the teaching of the Nicolaitanes [in like manner].

16 Repent, therefore, or otherwise I come unto thee speedily, and will fight against them, with the sword of my mouth.

17 He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the assemblies.

18 Unto him that overcometh I will give unto him of the hidden manna, and I will give unto him a white stone, and upon the stone a new name written, which no one knoweth, save he that receiveth it.

19 And unto the messenger of the assembly in Thyatira write:

These things saith the Son of God, who hath his eyes like a flame of fire, and his feet like unto glowing copper:

20 I know thy works, and thy love, and faith, and ministry, and endurance,—and that thy last works are more than the first.

21 Nevertheless, I have against thee that thou sorrowest the woman Jezebel, who calleth herself a prophetess, and is teaching and leading astray my own servants to commit lewdness and to eat idol-sacrifices; and I gave her time, that she might repent, and she willeth not to repent out of her lewdness.

22 Lo! I cast her into a bed, and them who are committing adultery with her, into great tribulation, except they repent out of her works; and her children will I slay with death; and all the assemblies shall get to know, that I am he that searcheth reins and hearts, and will give unto you, each one, according to your works.

23 But unto you I say,—the rest who are in Thyatira as many as have not this teaching, such as have not come to know the deep things of Satan, as they say > I do not cast upon you any other burden; nevertheless < what ye have hold fast, till I shall have come.

24 And he that overcometh, and keepeth throughout my works, I will give unto him authority over the nations; and he shall shepherd them with a sceptre of iron,—as vessels of earthenware are dashed in pieces; as [I] also have received from

—Ap: "Assembly."

—Chap. i. 8. —Isa. xlv. 8 (Heb.); xlvi. 19 (Heb.).

—Chap. i. 16. —Isa. xlvi. 19.

—Chap. i. 13. —Isa. xi. 15; chap. ii. 11; chap. iii. 6; chap. iv. 16.

—Chap. i. 18; chap. ii. 12; chap. iii. 6.

—Chap. i. 19; chap. ii. 7; chap. iii. 6; chap. iv. 16.

—Chap. ii. 5; chap. iii. 6.

—Chap. iii. 7; chap. iv. 16.

—Chap. vii. 2; chap. xii. 15.

—Chap. i. 15; n. —See chap. i. 15, n.

—Or (WHE):"the."

—Nu. xxi. 16 (xvii. 1, 20). —Jas. xi. 10; xii. 18; Ps. lxix. 10; xii. 18.

—Ps. lxviii. 24.

—Ps. lii. 8 f; chap. xii. 5.

—Or (WHE):"thy wife."
THE REVELATION II. 28, 29; III. 1—22; IV. 1—4.

my Father. 

§29 And I will give unto him the morning star.®

§30 [He that hath an ear] let him hear what the Spirit is saying unto the assemblies.

§3 And unto the messenger of the assembly [in Sardis]® write:—

These things® saith he that hath the seven Spirits of God®, and the seven stars*: I know thy works,—that [a name] thou hast, that thou art living, and art [dead].

§4 Become thou watchful, and strengthen the things that remain, that were about to die; for I have not found thy works fulfilled before my God.® Remember, therefore, how thou hast received, and didst hear, and keep it and repent.® If then thou shalt not watch, I will have come as a thief,® and in novis® shalt thou get to know, during what sort® of hour,® I will have come upon thee.

§5 Nevertheless® thou hast a few names® in Sardis, which have not defiled their garments®, and they shall walk with me in white, because they are® [worthy].

§6 He that overcometh shall® [thus] array himself® in white garments,® and in novis® will I blot out his name® from the book of life®;® and I will confess his name® before my Father,® and before his messengers.

§7 He that hath an ear® let him hear what the Spirit® is saying unto the assemblies.

§8 And unto the messenger of the assembly [in Philadelphia]® write:—

These things® saith he that is holy, he that is true®, he that hath the key® of David,® he that openeth and no one shall shut,® and shuttest® and no one openeth®:

§9 I know thy works,—lo! I have set before thee an opened door®, as to which® [no one] can shut it,—that thou hast® [a little strength]® and hast kept my word,® and hast not denied my name®.

§10 Lo!® I give thee of the synagogue® of Satan,® who are affi®rming themselves to be® [Jews] and are not,—but say that® is false,—lo!® I will cause® them,® that they shall® have® come,® and shall® bow down before® thy feet®;® and shall get to know® that® I® loved® thee.®

§11 [Because thou didst keep my word® of endurance®]® also® will keep thee® out of® the hour of trial®, which is about to come upon® the whole habitable® world,® to try® them® that dwell® upon the earth.

§12 I come quickly;® hold fast® that® thou® hast,® that® [no one]® take® thy crown.

§13 He that overcometh® shall® make® [him]® a pillar® in® the sanctuary® of® my® God®;® and® outside® shall® he® in® novis® go® forth® any

more;® and® I will write® upon® him® the® name® of® my® God®,® and® the® name® of® the® city® of® my® God®,® the® new® Jerusalem®,® which® cometh® down® out® of® heaven® from® my® God®,® and® I® will® write® upon® him® my® new® name.®

§14 He that hath an ear® let him hear what the Spirit® is saying® unto® the® assemblies.

§15 And unto the messenger of the assembly [in Laodicea]® write:—

These things® saith® the® Amen®,® the® faithful® and® true®,® the® beginning® of® the® creation® of® God®:

§16 I know thy works;—that® neither® [cold]® art thou® nor® hot®:® I would® that® [cold]® thou® hadst® been®,® or® hot®.

§17 [Thus]® <because® [lukewarm]® thou® art®,® and® neither® hot® nor® cold®>® I am® about® to® vomit® thee® out® of® my® mouth.®

§18 <Because thou sayest® [Rich® am® I,® and® have® become® enriched®,® and® of® nothing® have® I® need,® and® know® not® that® thou® art® the® wretched® one®,® and® pitiable®,® and® destitute®,® and® blind®,® and® naked®>® I counsel® thee® to® buy® of® me®,® gold® refined® by® fire®,® that® thou® mayest® become® rich®,® and® white® raiment®,® that® thou® mayest® array® thyself®,® and® the® shame® of® thy® nakedness® may® not® be® made® manifest®,® and® eye®-salve®,® to® anoint® thine® eyes®,® that® thou® mayest® see®.®

§19 I® <as® many® as® I® tenderly® love®,® I® convict® and® put® under® discipline®;® be® zealous®,® therefore®,® and® repent.® Lo!® I® am® standing® at® the® door®,® and® knocking®;® if® anyone® shall® hear® unto® my® voice®,® and® open® the® door® I® will® come® in® unto® him®,® and® will® sup® with® him®,® and® [he]® with® [me].®

§20 [He that overcometh]® I will give® [unto® him]® to® take® his® seat® with® me® in® my® throne®,® as® [I]® also® overcame®,® and® took® my® seat® with® my® Father® in® my® throne®.

§21 [He that hath an ear]® let him hear what the Spirit® is saying® unto® the® assemblies.

§22 [After these things]® I saw,® and® lo!® a® door® set® open® in® heaven®,® and® [the® first® voice® which® I® heard® as® of® a® trumpet®,® speaking® with® me]® saying—

Come® up® hither®!® and® I® will® point® out® to® thee® the® things® which® must® needs® come® to® pass.®

[After these things®]® Straightway® I® came® to be in® Spirit®,® and® lo!® [a® throne®]® stood® in® heaven®,® and® [upon® the® throne®]® [was]® one® sitting®;® and® [the® that® was® sitting®]® [was]® like® in® appearance® to® a® jasper® stone® and® a® sardius®,® and® [there® was]® a® rainbow® round® about® the® throne®,® like® in® appearance® unto® an® emerald®.® And® [round® about® the® throne®]® were® four® and® twenty® thrones®;®
and [upon the thrones] four and twenty elders sitting, clothed in white garments, and [upon their heads] [were] crowns of gold.

And [out of the throne] are coming forth lightnings, and voices, and thunders; and [there are] seven torches of fire, burning before the throne, which are the seven Spirits of God;

and [before the throne] [is] as a glassy see, like unto crystal. And [in the midst of the throne, and around the throne] [are] four living creatures full of eyes, both before and behind;

and [the first living creature] [is] like unto a lion, and [the second] living creature like unto a calf, and [the third] living creature hath the face as of a man, and [the fourth] living creature [is] like unto an eagle flying; and [the four living creatures] [each one of them] have severally six wings, round about and within full of eyes; and they [cease] not, day and night, saying—

Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty, who was and who is, and who is coming.

And whatsoever the living creatures shall give glory, and honour, and thanksgiving, unto him that sitteth upon the throne, unto him that liveth unto the ages of ages. The four and twenty elders will fall down before him that sitteth upon the throne, and do homage unto him that liveth unto the ages of ages, and will cast their crowns before the throne, saying—

Worthy art thou, O Lord, and our God, to receive the glory, and the honour, and the power:

Because thou didst create all things, and [by reason of thy will] they were, and were created.

And I saw, upon the right hand of him that was sitting upon the throne, a scroll; written within, and on the back, sealed up with seven seals. And I saw a mighty messenger, proclaiming with a loud voice—

Who is worthy to open the scroll, and to unloose the seals thereof?

And [no one] was able [in heaven, or on earth, or under the earth] to open the scroll, or [to look thereon]. And [I] began to weep much, because [no one, worthy] was found, to open the scroll, or [to look thereon].

And [one of the elders] saith unto me—

Do not weep! Lo! the lion that is of the tribe of Judah, the root of David, hath overcome, to open the scroll and the seven seals thereof.

And I saw [in the midst of the throne] and of the four living creatures, and in the midst of the elders, a Lamb standing, showing that it had been slain—having seven horns and seven eyes, which are the seven Spirits of God sent forth into all the earth.

And he came, and at once took it[1] out of the right hand of him that was sitting upon the throne.

And when he took the scroll, the four living creatures and the four-and-twenty elders fell down before the Lamb, having [each one] a harp, and bowls of gold full of incense, which are the prayers of the saints; and they sang a new song, saying—

Worthy art thou, to take the scroll and to open the seals thereof.

Because thou wast slain,

And didst redeem unto God by thy blood [men] out of every tribe, and tongue, and people, and nation,

And didst make them, unto our God, a kingdom and priests, and they reign on the earth.

And I saw, and heard a voice of many messengers, round about the throne and the living creatures and the elders—and the number of them was myriads of myriads and thousands of thousands,—saying with a loud voice—

Worthy is the Lamb that hath been slain, to receive the power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honor, and glory, and blessing.

And every created thing which was in heaven, and upon the earth, and under the earth, and upon the sea, and all the things in them—heard I, saying—

Unto him that sitteth upon the throne.

And unto the Lamb—

Be the blessing, and the honour, and the glory, and the dominion

Unto the ages of ages!

And the four living creatures continued saying—

Amen!

And the elders fell down and did homage.

And I saw—when the Lamb opened one of the seven seals—And I heard one of the four living creatures saying, as with a voice of thunder—

Go!

And I saw, and lo! a white horse, and he that was sitting thereon holding a bow; and there was given unto him a crown, and he went forth conquering, and that he might conquer.

And—when he opened the second seal—I heard the second living creature, saying—

Go!

And there went forth another, a red horse,

And I saw—when the Lamb opened one of the seven seals—I heard one of the four living creatures saying, as with a voice of thunder—Go!

Ps. cxlix. 9; chap. xiv. 3. 
Ex. xix. 2; chap. i. 6. 
Or: 'are to reign.'

AP: "Messengers."

Dan. vii. 10. 
Is. lii. 7. 
Is. vi. 1; Ps. cxliv. 8. 
Or: "Come."

Cp. Zech. i. 8; vi. 2, 8, 6.
and unto him that was sitting thereon: it was given unto him to take away peace from the earth, and that one another they should slay; and there was given unto him a great sword.

And when he opened the third seal, I heard the third living creature, saying —

Go!

And I saw, and lo! a black horse, and he that was sitting thereon holding a pair of balances in his hand. And I heard as a voice in the midst of the four living creatures, saying —

A quart of wheat, for a denary,

And three quarts of barley, for a denary,

And the oil and the wine do not wrong.

And when he opened the fourth seal, I heard the voice of the fourth living creature, saying —

Go!

And I saw, and lo! a livid horse, and he that was sitting thereupon had for a name Death, and Hades was following with him; and there was given unto them authority over the fourth of the earth, to slay with sword, and with famine, and with death, and by the wild beasts of the earth.

And when he opened the fifth seal, I saw beneath the altar the souls of them that had been slain because of the word of God and because of the witness which they held. And they cried out with a loud voice, saying —

How long, O Sovereign, the Holy and True, dost thou not vindicate and avenge our blood from them that dwell upon the earth?

And there was given to them, each one, a white robe, and it was hidden them, that they should rest yet a little while — until the number should be made full of their fellow-servants also, and their brethren, who were about to be slain as even they.

And I saw when he opened the sixth seal, that a great earthquake took place; and the sun became black as sackcloth of hair, and the moon became as blood, and the stars of heaven fell to the earth, as a fig-tree sheddeth her winter figs, when by a great wind it is shaken, and the heavens was withdrawn as a scroll rolling itself up, and (every mountain and island) out of their places were shaken.

And the kings of the earth, and the great men, and the rulers of thousands, and the rich, and the mighty, and every bondman and freeman hid themselves within the caves and within the rocks of the mountains; and they said unto the mountains and unto the rocks —

Fall upon us, and hide us from the face of him that sitteth upon the throne, and from the anger of the Lamb;

Because the great day of their anger is come, and who is able to stand?

After this, I saw four messengers, standing at the four corners of the earth, holding the four winds of the earth, that no wind might blow upon the land, or upon the sea, or upon any tree. And I saw another messenger, ascending from the rising of the sun, holding the seal of the Living God; and he cried out with a loud voice unto the four messengers unto whom it had been given to injure the land and the sea, saying —

Do not injure the land, or the sea, or the trees, until we have sealed the servants of our God upon their foreheads.

And I heard the number of the sealed, a hundred and forty-four thousand, sealed out of every tribe of the sons of Israel:

Of the tribe of Judah twelve thousand, sealed;

Of the tribe of Reuben twelve thousand, sealed;

Of the tribe of Gad twelve thousand, sealed;

Of the tribe of Asher twelve thousand, sealed;

Of the tribe of Naphtali twelve thousand, sealed;

Of the tribe of Manasseh twelve thousand, sealed;

Of the tribe of Simeon twelve thousand, sealed;

Of the tribe of Levi twelve thousand, sealed;

Of the tribe of Issachar twelve thousand, sealed;

Of the tribe of Zebulun twelve thousand, sealed;

Of the tribe of Joseph twelve thousand, sealed;

Of the tribe of Benjamin twelve thousand, sealed.

After these things I saw, and lo! a great multitude, which to number it no man was able, of every nation, and of all tribes, and peoples, and tongues; standing before the throne, and before the Lamb; arrayed in white robes, and palm-branches in their hands;

and they cry out with a loud voice, saying —

Salvation unto our God who sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb!

And [all the messengers] were standing round about the throne and the elders and the four living creatures; and they fell down before the throne upon their faces, and rendered homage unto God, saying —

Amen!

The blessing, and the glory, and the wisdom, and the thanksgiving, and the honour, and the power, and the might, — Be unto our God, unto the ages of ages.

And one of the elders began, saying unto me —

and Joseph, and the absence of Euphram and Dan.

 Chap. v. 9.

 Or: "Our salvation."  

 Chap. v. 12.

 Ap: "Age."
And I saw as soon as he opened the seventh seal, there came to be silence in heaven, as it were half an hour. And I saw the seven messengers, which before God do stand, and there were given unto them seven trumpets.

And another messenger came, and took his stand at the altar, having a censor of gold, and there was given unto him was such incense, that he might give it unto the prayers of all the saints, upon the altar of gold that is before the throne. And the smoke of the incense went up, with the prayers of the saints, out of the hand of the messenger before God. And the messenger at once took the censor, and filled it from the fire of the altar, and cast unto the earth; and there came to be thunders, and voices, and lightnings, and an earthquake. And the seven messengers who had the seven trumpets prepared themselves, that they might sound.

And the first sounded; and there came to be hail and fire mingled with blood, and it was cast unto the earth; and the third of the earth was burned up, and the third of the trees was burned up, and all green herbs was burned up. And the second sounded; and an fire came out of the altar, and cast into the sea; and the third of the sea became blood, and the third of the creatures which were in the sea, which had life, died, and the third of the ships was destroyed. And the third messenger sounded; and there fell, out of heaven, a great star, burning as a torch, and it fell upon the third of the rivers, and upon the fountains of waters. And the name of the star is called Wormwood; and the third of the waters became wormwood, and many of the men died of the waters, because they were made bitter. And the fourth messenger sounded; and the third of the sun was smitten, and the third of the moon, and the third of the stars, in order that the third of them might be darkened, and the day might not shine for the third of it, and the night, in like manner.

And I saw, and I heard one eagle, flying in mid-heaven, saying with a loud voice—Woe! woe! woe! unto them that are dwelling upon the earth, by reason of the remaining voices of the trumpet of the three messengers who are about to sound.

And the fifth messenger sounded; and I saw a star, out of heaven fallen unto the earth, and there was given unto him the key of the shaft of the abyss. And he opened the shaft of the abyss; and there came up a smoke out of the shaft, as the smoke of a great furnace, and the sun and the air were darkened by reason of the smoke of the shaft. And out of the smoke came forth [locusts] upon the earth; and there was given unto them licence, as the scorpions of the earth have licence. And it was bidden them that they should not injure the herbage of the earth, nor any green thing, nor any tree, but only the men who have not the seal of God upon their foreheads. And it was given unto them, that they should not slay them, but that they should be tormented five months; and the torture of them was as of a scorpion's torture, whosoever it smiteth a man. And in those days shall men seek death, and in nowise shall find it, and shall covet to die, and death feth them from them. And the likenesses of the locusts were like unto horses prepared for battle; and upon their heads as it were crowns, like unto gold, and their faces were as the faces of men, and they had hair as the hair of women, and their feet were like the feet of lions, and they did have breastplates as breastplates of iron, and the sound of their wings was as the sound of chariots of many horses, running into battle; and they have tails like unto scorpions, and stings, and in their tails is their licence to injure men five months. They have over them, as king, the messenger of the abyss, whose name, in Hebrew, is Abaddon (= "Destroyer"), and in the Greek he hath for name Destroyer. The first Woe hath passed away, lo! there some yet two Woes after these things.

And the sixth messenger sounded; and I

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* Dan. xii. 1.  
* Exo. xlix. 11; chap. xliii. 14.  
* Is. vi. 1; Ps. lxxvi. 8.  
* Is. xxxix. 10.  
* Ez. xxxvii. 23.  
* Is. xlv. 8; Jer. xxxi. 16.  
* Am. ix. 1.  
* E.N.T.
heard one voice, from among the horns of the altar of gold which is before God, 14 saying unto the sixth messenger, who was holding the trumpet—

Loose the four messengers, who are bound at the great river Euphrates. 15

And the four messengers were loosed, who had been prepared for the hour, and day, and month, and year, that they should slay the third of men. 16 And thus I saw the horses in the vision, and them who were sitting upon them, having breastplates as of fire and hyacinth and brimstone; and the heads of the horses were as heads of lions, and [out of their mouths] come forth fire and smoke and brimstone: 17 they were, and the third part of mankind, by reason of the fire and the smoke and the brimstone, that proceedeth out of their mouths; 18 for the licence of the horses is in their mouth, and in their tails, for their tails are like unto serpents, having heads, and with them they injure. 20 And the rest of mankind who were not slain by these plagues repented of the works of their hands, 4 that they should not do homage unto the demons, nor unto the idols of gold and of silver and of copper and of stone and of wood, which can neither see nor hear nor walk; 21 Neither repented they of their murders, or of their sorceries, or of their lewdnesses, or of their thefts.

10 And I saw another, a mighty messenger, descending out of heaven, arrayed with a cloud, and [the rainbow was] upon his head, and [his face] was as the sun, and [his feet] were as pillars of fire, 2 and [he was] holding in his hand a little scroll, opened b; and he set his right foot upon the sea, and his left upon the land, 3 and cried out with a loud voice, [just as a lion roareth]. And [when he cried out] the seven thunders uttered their own voices. 4 And when the seven thunders had spoken I was about to write, and I heard a voice out of heaven, saying—

Seal up the things which the seven thunders have uttered, and do not write them. 5 And the messenger, whom I saw standing upon the sea and upon the land lifted up his right hand unto heaven, and sweareth by him that liveth unto the ages of ages, who created heaven, and the things that are therein, and the earth, and the things that are therein, [and the sea, and the things that are therein] > 6

[Delay] no longer shall there be; but in the days of the sounding of the seventh messenger, as soon as he is about to blow his trumpet> then shall have been completed the sacred secret of God as he told the good-news unto his own servants the prophets. 8

And the voice which I had heard out of heaven [he again heard] talking with me, and saying—

Go take the opened scroll, that is in the hand of the messenger who is standing upon the sea and upon the land. 9 And I went away unto the messenger, asking him to give me the little scroll; and he saith unto me—

Take it, and eat it up; and it shall embitter thy belly, but in thy mouth, shall be sweet as honey. 10 And I took the little scroll out of the hand of the messenger, and did eat it up; and it was [in my mouth] as honey [sweet], and when I had eaten it embittered was my belly. 11 And they say unto me—

It behoeth thee again to prophecy against peoples and nations and tongues, and many kings. 12

11 And there was given unto me a reed, like unto a staff, saying—

Rise, and measure the Sanctuary of God, 2 and the altar, and them who are doing homage therein; 3 and the court that is outside the Sanctuary cast thou outside, and do not measure it, because it hath been given unto the nations, and the holy city shall they tread under foot, forty and two months. 4

And I will give unto my two witnesses, that they shall prophesy a thousand two hundred and sixty days, arrayed in sackcloth.

4 [These] are the two olive-trees, and the two lamps, which before the Lord of the earth do stand. 5 And <if any one [upon them] chooseth to inflict injury> [fire] cometh forth out of their mouth, and devoureth their enemies; 6 and <if anyone shall choose> [upon them] to inflict injury> [thus] must he be slain.

6 [These] have authority to shut heaven, in order that no rain be moistening in the days of their prophesying; and [authority] have they over the waters, to be turning them into blood, and to smite the land, with any manner of plague as often as they will.

And <as soon as they have completed their witnessing> the wild-beast that is to come up out of the abyss> will make war with them,
and overcome them, and slay them. And their dead bodies lie upon the broadway of the great city, which is called, spiritually, Sodom and Egypt, where their Lord also was crucified. And (some) of the peoples, and tribes, and tongues, and nations see their dead bodies three days and a half, and their dead bodies do they not suffer to be put into a tomb. And they who are dwelling upon the earth rejoice over them, and make merry, and gift them will they send one to another, because these two prophets tormented them that were dwelling upon the earth.

11 And after these three days and a half a spirit of life from God entered within them, and they stood upon their feet; and a great fear fell upon them who were beholding them.

12 And they heard a loud voice out of heaven, saying unto them—Come hither! And they went up into heaven, in the cloud, and their enemies beheld them.

13 And in that hour there came to be a great earthquake; and the tenth of the city fell, and there were slain, in the earthquake, names of men—seven thousand. And the rest became greatly afraid, and gave glory unto the God of heaven.

14 The second Woe hath passed away, lo! the third Woe cometh speedily.

15 And the seventh messenger sounded; and there came to be loud voices in heaven, saying—The kingdom of the world hath become the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ, and he shall reign unto the ages of ages.

16 And the twenty-four elders who before God do sit upon their thrones fell down upon their faces, and render their homage to God, saying—We give thanks unto thee, O Lord, God, the Almighty, Who art and Who was; because thou hast taken thy great power, and hast become king.

17 And the nations were angered; and thine anger came, and the fit time of the dead, to be vindicated, and to give their reward unto thy servants the prophets, and unto the saints, and unto them who receivest thy name—the small and the great, and to despoil them who were despoiling the earth.

18 And the sanctuary of God which is in heaven was opened, and the ark of his covenant in his sanctuary appeared, and there came to be lightnings, and voices, and thunders, and an earthquake, and great hail.

19 And a great sign appeared in heaven: a woman arrayed with the sun, and the moon beneath her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars; and she was with child, and crieth out, being in pain and in anguish to bring forth.

20 And there appeared another sign in heaven; and lo! a great red dragon, having seven heads and ten horns, and upon his head seven diadems; and his tail draweth the third part of the stars of heaven, and did cast them to the earth.

21 And the dragon stood before the woman who was about to bring forth, that as soon as she should bring forth he might devour her child.

22 And she brought forth a son, a manchild, who was about to shepherd all the nations with a sceptre of iron; and her child was caught away unto God and unto his throne. And the woman fled into the desert, where she hath a place prepared of God, that there they should nourish her a thousand two hundred, and sixty days.

23 And there came to be war in heaven: Michael and his messengers [going forth] to war with the dragon; and the dragon fought, and his messengers; and he prevailed not, neither was place found for them, any longer, in heaven.

24 And the great dragon was cast out,—the ancient serpent, who is called Devil and Satan, that deceiveth the whole habitable world,—he was cast to the earth, and his messengers [with him] were cast.

25 And I heard a loud voice in heaven, saying—Now hath come the salvation, and the power, and the kingdom of our God, and the authority of his Christ; Because the accuser of our brethren hath been cast out, who was accusing them before our God day and night, unto him.

26 And they overcame him by reason of the blood of the Lamb, and by reason of their witnessing word, and they loved not their life even unto death.

27 For this cause be joyful, O heavens, and ye who [therein] are tabernacled. Woe unto the earth, and the sea, because the Adversary hath come down unto you, having great wrath—knowing that but a little season he hath.

28 And when the dragon saw that he was cast to the earth, he pursued the woman who had brought forth the manchild. And there were given unto the woman the two wings of the great eagle, that she might fly into the desert, into
her place,—where she is nourished, a season and seasons and half a season,² from the face of the serpent. And the serpent cast out of his mouth, after the woman, water as a river, that he might cause her to be carried away by the stream. And the earth helped the woman, and the earth opened her mouth, and swallowed up the river which the dragon cast out of his mouth. And the dragon was angered against the woman, and went away to make war with the rest of her seed—with them who were keeping the commandments of God, and holding the witness of Jesus; and he stood upon the sand of the sea.

13 And I saw, out of the sea, a wild-beast coming up; having ten horns⁵ and seven heads,⁶ and upon his horns ten diadems, and upon his heads names of blasphemy. And the beast which I saw was like unto a leopard;⁷ and his feet as of a bear,⁸ and his mouth as the mouth of a lion.⁹ And the dragon gave unto him his power, and his throne, and great authority. And I saw one of the heads, showing that it had been slain unto death, and the stroke of his death was healed. And the whole earth marvelled after the wild-beast,⁴ and did homage unto the dragon, because he gave his authority unto the wild-beast; and they did homage unto the wild-beast, saying—Who is like unto the wild-beast? And Who can make war with him?

And there was given unto him a mouth speaking great things⁶⁰ and blasphemies; and it was given unto him to act forty and two months. And he opened his mouth for blasphemy against God, to blaspheme his name, and his tent,—them that were in heaven, were tabernacled.⁷ And it was given unto him, to make war with the saints, and to overcome them; and there was given him authority against every tribe and people and tongue and nation. And all they who dwell upon the earth do homage unto him,—[every one] whose name is not written in the scroll of life of the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world. If anyone hath an ear, let him hear.⁸

If anyone [carrieth] into captivity [into captivity] he goeth away. If anyone [with a sword] doth slay he must [with a sword] be slain.⁸

Here is the endurance and the faith of the saints.¹¹

¹ = 34 years, seen by comparing vers. 6 and 14. Jan. vii. 25; xii. 7.
² Hence it is by what follows, namely, by the agency of this final wild-beast, that Satan vented his anger against the s. Jan. vii. 5, 7.
³ And therefore the final beast, i.e. the b. in its final form. Cp. chap. viii. 5.
⁴ Dan. vii. 6.
⁵ Dan. vii. 5.
⁶ Dan. vii. 4. Thus having features in common with the four beasts of Dan. vii.
⁷ MI: "as having been slain." = "his death-stroke." Chap. xii. 8.
⁸ Cp. chap. xiii. 18.
⁹ Dan. vii. 5.
¹⁰ Dan. vii. 22.
¹¹ Dan. x. 21.
¹² Cp. chap. xii. 12.
¹³ Dan. vii. 8 (Sept. 21). Or: "licence," "permission.
¹⁴ Dan. xil. 1; Ps. lix. 28.
¹⁵ Ps. liii. 7.
¹⁶ Jer. xxv. 7.
¹⁷ Chap. xiv. 12.
¹⁸ Chap. xiv. 28.
¹⁹ Chap. xii. 2 (Heb.); Dan. x. 6.
²⁰ See chap. xv. 8.
²¹ Ps. liii. 9; chap. x. 9.
²² Chap. vii. 4.
²³ Eze. ix. 4.
²⁴ Eze. i. 34; xiii. 2 (Heb.)
Fear God and give him glory, because the hour of his judging is come; and do homage unto him that made heaven and earth and its fountains of waters.

And another, a second [messenger] followed, saying—

Fallen! fallen! is Babylon, the great, who of the wine of the wrath of her lewdness hath caused all the nations to drink.

And another, a third messenger followed them, saying with a loud voice—

If anyone doth homage unto the beast and his image, and receiveth a mark upon his forehead, or upon his hand, he shall drink of the wine of the wrath of God, which is prepared, unmixed, in the cup of his anger; and he shall be tormented with fire and brimstone before holy messengers and before the Lamb.

And the smoke of their torment ascends up unto ages of ages.

And they have no rest day or night, who do homage unto the beast and his image, or if anyone receiveth the mark of his name.

Here is the endurance of the saints, who keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus.

And I heard a voice out of heaven, saying—

Write! the dead who in the Lord do die from henceforth. Yes! (saith the Spirit) that they may rest from their toils, for their works do follow with them.

And I saw, and lo! a white cloud, and upon the cloud, one sitting like unto a son of man, having upon his head a crown of gold, and in his hand a sharp sickle.

And another messenger came forth out of the sanctuary, crying out with a loud voice, unto him that was sitting upon the cloud—Thrust in thy sickle, and reap; because the hour to reap is come, because the harvest of the earth is ripe.

And he that was sitting upon the cloud thrust in his sickle upon the earth; and the earth was reaped.

And another messenger came forth out of the sanctuary that is in heaven; he also having a sharp sickle.

And another messenger came forth out of the altar, who hath authority over the fire, and called out with a loud voice, unto him who had the sharp sickle, saying—Thrust in thy sharp sickle, and gather the clusters of the vine of the earth; because the grapes thereof are fully ripe.

And the messenger thrust in his sickle into the earth, and gathered the vine of the earth, and cast [it] into the great wine-press of the wrath of God. And the wine-press was trodden outside the city, and there came forth blood out of the wine-press, even unto the bits of the horses, at a distance of a thousand six hundred furlongs.

And I saw another sign in heaven, great and marvellous, seven messengers having seven plagues [the last], because [in them] was ended the wrath of God.

And I saw as a glassy sea mingled with fire, and them who escape victorious from the beast, and from his image, and from the number of his name, standing upon the glassy sea, having harps of God; and they sing the song of Moses the servant of God and the song of the Lamb, saying—

Great and marvellous are thy works,
Lord, God, the Almighty!
Righteous and true are thy ways,
O King of the ages!
Who shall in anywise be put in fear, O Lord, and glorify thy name,
Because [alone] full of lovingkindness;
Because [all] the nations will have come, and will do homage before thee,
Because [thy righteous deeds] were made manifest.

And another sign I saw, and the sanctuary of The Tent of Witness in heaven was opened; and the seven messengers who had the seven plagues came forth out of the sanctuary clothed with a precious stone, pure, bright, and girt about the breasts with girdles of gold.

And one of the four living creatures gave unto the seven messengers, seven golden bowls, full of the wrath of God who liveth unto the ages of ages.

And the sanctuary was filled with smoke by reason of the glory of God, and by reason of his power; and no one was able to enter into the sanctuary, until the seven plagues of the seven messengers should be ended.

And I heard a loud voice, out of the sanctuary, saying unto the seven messengers—Go, and be pouring out the seven bowls of the wrath of God unto the earth.

And the first departed, and poured out his bowl unto the earth; and there came to be a baneful and painful ulcer, upon the men who had the mark of the beast, and them who were doing homage unto his image.
3 And [the second] poured out his bowl into the sea; and it became blood, as of a dead man, and [every living soul] died— as regardedth the things in the sea.

4 And [the third] poured out his bowl into the rivers, and the fountains of waters; and they became blood.

5 And I heard the messenger of the waters, saying—

||Righteous! art thou || Who art, and Who wast, || Who art full of lovingkindness,||—in that these things thou hast adjudged;

6 Because [blood of saints and prophets] poured they out, and [blood unto them] hast thou given to drink: || Worthy || they are!

7 And I heard the altar, saying—

Yea! Lord, God, the Almighty:b || True and righteous are thy judgments.a

8 And [the fourth] poured out his bowl upon the sun; and it was given unto it, to scorch mankind with fire; and mankind were scorched with a great scorching heat, and they blasphemed the name of God who had authority over these plagues, and repented not to give him glory.

9 And [the fifth] poured out his bowl upon the throne of the beast; and his kingdom became darkened, and they began to gnaw their tongues by reason of the pain.— and they blasphemed the God of heaven, by reason of their pain, and by reason of their ulcers, and repented not of their works.

10 And [the sixth] poured out his bowl upon the great river [the] Euphrates: and the water thereof was dried up; that the way might be prepared, of the kings who were from the rising of the sun.

11 And I saw <out of the mouth of the dragon, and out of the mouth of the beast, and out of the mouth of the false-prophet> three impure spirits, as frogs; for they are spirits of demons, doing signs, which are to go forth unto the kings of the whole habitable earth, to gather them together unto the battle of the great day of God the Almighty.——

12 Lo! I come as a thief! || Happy! he that is watching, and keeping his garments, lost || naked || he be walking, and they see his shame.—

13 And he gathered them together unto the place that is called [in Hebrew] || Har Megedon.||

14 And [the seventh] poured out his bowl upon the air. —And there came forth a loud voice out of the sanctuary. from the throne, saying——

Accomplished!

15 And there came to be lightnings, and voices, and thunders; and [a great earthquake] took place,—such as had never taken place since men came to be on the earth,—such a mighty’ earthquake, so great; and the great city became divided into three parts, and the cities of the nations fell; and ||Babylon the Great|| was brought into remembrance before God, to give unto her the cup of the wine of the wrath of his anger; and [every island] fled, and [mountains] were not found. And [great hail as talents] cometh down out of heaven upon mankind; and men blasphemed God, by reason of the plague of hail,—because the plague thereof was ||exceeding great||.

17 And one of the seven’ messengers who had the seven’ bowls’ came, and spake with me, saying——

Hither! I will point out to thee the judgment of the great harlot, who sitteth upon many waters, with whom the kings of the earth committed lewdness,—and they who were dwelling upon the earth were made drunk with the wine of her lewdness.

And he carried me away into a desert in spirit. And I saw a woman, sitting upon a scarlet wild-beast full of names of blasphemy, having seven heads and ten horns. And the woman was arrayed with purple and scarlet, and decked with gold and precious stone and pearls,—having a cup of gold in her hand, full of abominations and the impurities of her lewdness; and upon her forehead a name written, a secret:

Babylon the great, the Mother of the Harlots and of the Abominations of the Earth.

And I saw the woman, drunk with the blood of the saints, and with the blood of the witnesses of Jesus. And I was astonished, when I beheld her, with great astonishment. —And the messenger said unto me——

Wherefore wast thou astonished? || I will tell thee the secret of the woman, and of the wild-beast that carrieth her, which hath the seven’ heads and the ten’ horns.

III The wild-beast which thou sawest was, and is not, and is about to come up out of the abyss, and into [destruction] goeth away.

And they who are dwelling upon the earth, whose name is not written upon the book of life from the foundation of the world, will be astonished, when they see the wild-beast, because it was, and is not, and shall be present.
THE REVELATION XVII. 9-18; XVIII. 1-16.

9 "Here is the mind that hath wisdom." The seven heads are seven mountains whereupon the woman sitteth; and they are seven kings: the five have fallen, the one is, the other hath not yet come; and <whosoever he shall come> a little while must he remain, and the wild-beast which was and is not. And he is an eighth, and is of the seven, and unto destruction goeth away.

12 And the ten horns which thou sawest are ten kings, who, indeed, have not received sovereignty as yet; but authority, as kings, for one hour shall receive, with the wild-beast. These have one mind, and their power and authority give them. And these, with the Lamb, will make war; and the Lamb shall overcome them, because he is Lord of lords, and King of kings, and they who are with him are called and chosen and faithful.

13 And he saith unto me—The waters which thou sawest, where the harlot sitteth, are peoples and multitudes, and nations and tongues.

16 And the ten horns which thou sawest, and the wild-beast these shall hate the harlot, and desolate, shall make her, and naked, and her flesh shall they eat, and herself shall they burn up with fire.

17 For God hath put into their hearts, to do his mind, and to do one mind, and to give their sovereignty unto the wild-beast, until the words of God shall be completed.

18 And the woman whom thou sawest is the great city, which hath sovereignty over the kings of the earth.

18 After these things I saw another messenger coming down out of heaven, having great authority; and the earth was illuminated with his glory. And he cried out, with a mighty voice, saying—Fallen! fallen! is Babylon the Great, and hath become a habitation of demons, and a prison of every impure spirit, and a prison of every impure and hateful bird;

Because by reason of the wrath of her lewdness have all the nations fallen, and the kings of the earth, and the merchants of the earth, by reason of the power of her wantonness, waxed rich.

14 And I heard another voice out of heaven, saying—Come forth, my people, out of her,—that ye may have no fellowship with her sins, and of her plagues; that ye may not receive: because her sins were joined together as far as heaven, and God hath remembered her unrighteous deeds.

16 Render ye unto her, as she also rendered, And double [the] double,

According to her works,—b

In the cup wherein she mixed,

Mix unto her [double],—

As much as she glorified herself, and waxed wanton,

So much give unto her [torment and grief];—

Because [in] one heart she saith—

I sit a Queen,

And [widow] am I not,

And [grief] in no wise shall I see!:

Therefore shall have come her plagues,—death and grief and famine; and with fire shall she be burned up;—because mighty is the Lord God who hath judged her.

9 And they shall weep and wail over her—shall the kings of the earth who with her committed lewdness and waxed wanton,—as soon as they see the smoke of her burning,—afar off standing, because of their fear of her torment, saying—Aha! aha! the great city! Babylon, the mighty city!

That in one hour hath come thy judgment.

11 And the merchants of the earth weep and grieve over her, because [their] cargo [no one] buyeth any more:—cargo of gold, and silver, and precious stone, and pearls, and fine linen, and purple, and silk, and scarlet, and all thine wood, and every article of ivory, and every article of wood most precious, and of copper, and of iron, and of marble, and cinnamon, and spice, and incense, and unguent, and frankincense, and wine, and oil, and fine flour, and wheat, and cattle, and sheep, and [cargo] of horses, and of chariots, and of bodies, and lives of men.

14 And [the fruit of the coveting of thy soul] Hath departed from thee,

And [all things rich and bright],

Have perished from thee;

And [no more, in any wise, for them] shall they seek.

15 The merchants of these things, who were enriched by her, afar off shall stand, because of their fear of her torment, weeping, and grieving, 16 as they say—

a Chap. xiii. 19.
Or: "seven."  
Dan. vii. 24.
Or: "opinion."  
Dan. xii. 4; Dan. ii. 47; chap. xix. 16.
Jer. ii. 13 (Heb.).
Or: "seven."  
Ps. lii. 2; cp. Ps. lxxxix. 27.
Is. xxi. 9; Dan. iv. 30; Jer. ix. 11; Is. xiii. 21; xxxiv. 14; cp. Lev. xxiv. 7 (Heb.); 2 Ch. xi. 15 (Heb.).
Jer. ii. 9, 45, 50.
Jer. ii. 6, 9, 45, 50.
Jer. iv. 30; Eze. xxvi.
Jer. ii. 9, 45, 50.
Eze. xxxvii. 8; Jer. i. 15.
Jer. ii. 21.
Or: "persons." ml.
Ps. xxvi. 4 (Sept.); Eze. xviii. 15.
Eze. xxvii. 30; cp. Is. xxxiii. 17.

Alas! alas! the great city!
She that was arrayed in fine linen, and purple, and scarlet,
And decked with gold, and precious stone, and pearl,—
That ||in one hour|| hath been laid waste ||such great wealth as this!||
And <every> pilot, and every passenger, and mariners, and as many as ||by the sea|| carry on traffic> afar off did stand, 18 and they cried out, seeing the smoke of her burning, a saying—

What city is like unto the great city? b
And they cast dust upon their heads, and cried out, weeping and grieving, saying—
Alas! alas! the great city!
Whereby were made rich all that had ships in the sea, by reason of her costliness,—
That ||in one hour|| she hath been laid waste! 19

Be glad over her, thou heaven! 4
And ye saints, and ye apostles, and ye prophets!
For that God hath exacted your vindication from her. 20

And one mighty messenger lifted a stone, as it were a great millstone, and cast it into the sea, saying—
Thus, with main force 21 shall be cast down,
Babylon the great city,—
And in no wise be found any more; 22
And sound of harp-singers, and musicians, and flute-players, and trumpeters,—
In no wise be heard in thee any more; 21
And any artisan 23 [of any art,]—
In no wise be found in thee any more;
And sound of millstone,—
In no wise be found in thee any more;
And light of lamp,—
In no wise shine in thee any more;
And voice of bridegroom and bride,—
In no wise be heard in thee any more;—
Because ||thy merchants|| were the great ones of the earth,
Because ||with thy sorcery|| were all the nations deceived; 24
And ||in her|| blood of prophets and saints was found,—
And of all who had been slain upon the earth. 25

19 ||After these things|| I heard as it were, a loud voice of a great multitude in heaven, saying—

Hallelujah! 26

The salvation and the glory and the power of our God!

Because ||true and righteous|| are his judgments; 27
Because he hath judged the great harlot, who, indeed, corrupted the earth with her lewdness,—
And hath avenged the blood of his servants ||at her hand||; 28
And ||in a second time|| have they said—
Hallelujah!
And ||her smoke|| ascended unto ages of ages; 29
And the twenty-four elders and the four living creatures ||fell down||, and did homage unto God, who sitteth upon the throne, 30 saying—
Amen! Hallelujah!
And ||in a voice|| ||from the throne|| came forth, saying—
Be giving praise unto our God, all ye his servants, ye that reverence him, the small and the great; 31
And I heard as a voices of a great multitude, and as a voices of many waters, and as a voices of mighty thunders, saying—
Hallelujah!
Because the Lord, ||our|| God, the Almighty ||hath become king||; 32
Let us rejoice and exult, and give glory unto him,
Because the marriage of the Lamb ||is come||, and ||his wife|| hath made herself ready; 33
And it hath been given unto her, that she should be arrayed in fine linen, bright, pure, for ||the fine linen|| is ||the righteous acts of the saints||.

And he saith unto me—
Write!

||Happy|| they who ||unto the marriage supper of the Lamb|| have been bidden:
And he saith unto me—

||These words|| are ||true words|| of God,
And I fell down at his feet, to do him homage; 36
And he saith unto me—
See! [thou do it] not! ||A fellow-servant|| am I, of thee and of thy brethren who have the witness of Jesus: ||unto God|| do homage!
For ||the witness of Jesus|| is the spirit of the prophecy.

And I saw heaven, set open, and lo! a white horse, and ||he that was sitting thereon|| [called] ||Faithful|| and True; 37 and ||in righteousness|| doth he judge 38 and make war; 39 and ||his eyes, are a flame of fire,|| and ||upon his head|| are many diadems, having ||a name|| written, which ||no one|| knoweth, but ||himself; 40 and arrayed with a mantle sprinkled with blood, 41 and his name hath been called—
The Word of God.
And the armies which were in heaven were following him, upon white horses, clothed with fine linen, white, pure; and [of his mouth] is going forth a sharp sword, that [therewith] he may smite the nations,—and [he] shall shepherd them with a sceptre of iron, and [he] treadeth the wine-press of the wrath of the anger of God the Almighty.  

And he hath upon his mantle and upon his thigh |a name| written—King of kings, and Lord of lords.  

And I saw one's messenger, standing in the sun, and he cried out with a loud voice, saying unto all the birds |that fly| in mid-heaven—Hither! be gathered together unto the great supper of God,—that ye may eat the flesh of kings, and the flesh of captains, and the flesh of mighty men, and the flesh of horses, and of them who sit upon them, and the flesh of all, both free and bond, and small and great.

And I saw the wild-beast, and the kings of the earth, and their armies, gathered together—to make war with him who was sitting upon the horse, and with his army.  

And the wild-beast was taken, and [with him] the false-prophet who wrought the signs before him, whereby he deceived them who received the mark of the wild-beast and them who were doing homage unto his image,—[alive] were they two cast into the lake of fire that burneth with brimstone.  

And [the rest] were slain with the sword of him that was sitting upon the horse, which went forth out of his mouth, and [all the birds] were filled with their flesh.

And I saw a messenger, coming down out of heaven, having the key of the abyss, and a great chain upon his hand; and he laid hold of the dragon, the ancient serpent, who is Adversary and the Accuser, and bound him for a thousand years,—and cast him into the abyss, and fastened and sealed [it] over him,—that he might not deceive the nations any more, until the thousand years should be ended: [after these] must he be loosed for a short time.  

And I saw thrones, and they sat upon them, and sentence of judgment was given unto them; and [I saw] the souls of them who had been beheaded because of the witness of Jesus and because of the word of God, and such as had not done homage unto the wild-beast or unto his image, nor had received the mark upon their forehead or upon their hand; and they lived and reigned with the Christ, for a thousand years.  

The rest of the dead lived not, until the thousand years were ended.

8. |This| is the first resurrection. 9. |Happy and holy| is he that hath part in the first resurrection: [upon these] the second death hath no authority; but they shall be priests of God and of the Christ, and shall reign with him for the thousand years.

And <as soon as the thousand years shall be ended> the Accuser shall be loosed out of his prison, and will go forth to deceive the nations that are in the four corners of the earth, the Goq and Magog, to gather them together unto the battle,—the number of whom is |as the sand of the sea. And they came up over the breadth of the land, and surrounded the camp of the saints, and the beloved city. And there came down fire out of heaven, and devoured them; and the Adversary that had been deceiving them was cast into the lake of fire and brimstone, where were both the wild-beast and the false-prophet; and they shall be tormented, day and night, unto the ages of ages.

And I saw a great white throne, and him that was sitting thereon, from whose face the earth and heaven, and |place| was not found for them. 11. And I saw the dead, the great and the small, standing before the throne; and |books| were opened, and |another| book was opened, which is [the book] of life; and the dead were judged out of the things written in the books |according to their works.| 12. And the sea gave up the dead that were in it, and |death and hades| gave up the dead that were in them; and they were judged, each one, according to their works. 13. And |death and hades| were cast into the lake of fire. 14. And <if anyone was not found in the book of life| written> he was cast into the lake of fire.

And I saw a new heaven and a new earth; for the first heaven and the first earth have passed away, and |the sea| is no more. 15. And the holy city, new Jerusalem,| saw| I coming down out of heaven from God, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. 16. And I heard a loud voice out of the throne, saying—Lo! |the tent of God| is with men And he will tabernacle with them, and |they| shall be |his peoples. 17. And |he| shall be |God with them; 18. And he will wipe away every tear out of their eyes, 18.
And [death] shall be no more, 
And grief and outcry and pain shall be no more:

[The first things] have passed away. 
And he that was sitting upon the throne said—

Lo! I make all things **new**. 
And he said unto me—

Amen! I come! Lo! I come speedily!

And [the measure] of a messenger. 
And [the structure of the wall thereof was jasper, and the city] was pure gold, like unto pure glass. 
[The foundations of the wall of the city] were with every precious stone were adorned: [the first foundation was] jasper, [the second] sapphire, [the third] chalcedony, [the fourth] emerald, [the fifth] sardonyx, [the sixth] sardius, [the seventh] chrysolite, [the eighth] beryl, [the ninth] topaz, [the tenth] chrysoprase, [the eleventh] beryl, [the twelfth] amethyst; 
And [the twelve gates] were twelve pearls, [each one of the gates were] severally was of one pearl; and [the broad-way of the city] was pure gold, as transparent glass. 
And [the sanctuary] saw I none therein; for [the Lord, God, the Almighty] is the sanctuary thereof, [and the Lamb]. 
And [the city, hath no need of the sun, nor of the moon, that they should shine therein; for the glory of God illumined it, and the lamp thereof was the Lamb. 
And the nations shall walk through her light; and the kings of the earth do bring their glory into it, 
and [the gates thereof shall in nowise be shut by day, neither in night] in fact, shall not be [there]; and they shall bring the glory and the honour of the nations into it. 
And in nowise shall there enter into it, anything common, or he that doeth abomination and falseness,

But < as for the timid, and unbelieving, and abominable, and murderers, and fornicators, and sorcerers, and idolaters, and all the false> [their part] is in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone, which is the second death. 

And there came one of the seven messengers which had the seven bowls, that were full of the seven last plagues, and spake with me, saying—

Hither! I will point out to thee the bride, the bride of the Lamb. 
And [and he came] me away, in spirit, unto a mountain great and high, and pointed out to me the holy city, Jerusalem, coming down out of heaven from God; [having the glory of God],[— her lustre] like unto a stone most precious, as a jasper stone, shining as crystal; [having] a wall great and high, and having twelve gates, and [at the gates] twelve messengers, and names inscribed, which are [the names] of the twelve tribes of the sons of Israel,— [on the east] three gates, and [on the north] three gates, and [on the south] three gates, and [on the west] three gates; and [the wall of the city] having twelve foundations, and [upon them] twelve names of the twelve apostles of the Lamb. 

And [the that was talking with me] had, for a measure, a reed of gold, that he might measure the city, and the gates thereof, and the wall thereof. And [the city] is four-square; its length, and its breadth thereof is as great as the breadth. And he measured the city with the reed,—twelve thousand furlongs: [the length, and the breadth, and the height thereof] are [equal]. And he measured the wall thereof,—a hundred and forty-four cubits: the measure of a man which

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8 S. vii. 14; Ps. lxxix. 26. 
9 Or: [WH]: “Because the first things,” etc. 
10 Is. vi. 1; Ps. xlvii. 8. 
11 Is. xiiii. 19. 
12 Or (WH) add: “unto me.” 
13 Or “genuine,” chap. xxi. 6. 
14 chap. xvi. 17; cp. Mt. vi. 10. 
15 Is. iv. 1; Zech. xiv. 8; chap. xxi. 17. 
16 Am. iv. 15 (Sep.). 
17 Ps. lxxix. 27. 
18 Ps. lx. 1 ff. 6, 10 f, 13, 19. 
19 Is. i. 1; Eze. xiv. 9. 
20 Dan. xii. 1; Ps. lxxxix. 28. 
21 Zech. xiv. 8. 
22 Eze. xlvii. 13—34. 
23 Eze. xli. 3, 5; Zech. ii. 1. 
24 Eze. xiii. 16. 
25 Zech. xiv. 11. 
26 Ps. xvii. 15. 
27 Is. ix. 10. 
28 Or: “shed light upon them.” 
29 Dan. xii. 18; Ap: “Age.” 
31 Eze. xlvii. 17. 
32 Zech. xiv. 1. 
33 Gen. vii. 9 f; iii. 22; Eze. xlvii. 1; 12, 18. 
34 Dan. ii. 36. 
35 Chap. i. 1. 
36 Is. xi. 10.
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| Happy | is he that keepeth the words of the prophecy of this scroll.  
8 And ☩ John,* am he that was hearing and seeing these things; and <when I had heard and seen> I fell down to do homage at the feet of the messenger who had been pointing out unto me these things,— and he saith unto me—  
See [thou do it] not! ☩ A fellow-servant am I, of thee, and of thy brethren the prophets, and of them who keep the words of this scroll:  ❮unto God❯ do homage.  
10 And he saith unto me—  
Do not seal up the words of the prophecy of this scroll, for ❮the season❯ is ❮near❯;  
11 ☩ He that is doing unjustly'll let him do unjustly [still],  
And [he that is filthy] let him be made filthy [still];  
And [he that is righteous] let him do righteousness [still],  
And [he that is holy] let him be hallowed [still];—  
12 ❮Lo! I come speedily,  
And my rewar[d] is with me, to render unto each one as his work is.❯  
13 ❮If I am the A and the Z, the First and the Last, the Beginning and the End.❯  
14 ❮Happy they who are washing their robes, that their right may be unto the tree of life and by the gates they may enter into the city.❯  

| Outside | are the dogs,* and the sorcerers, and the unchaste, and the murderers, and the idolaters, and every one loving and doing falsehood.  
16 ❮I, Jesus❯ have sent my messenger, to bear witness unto you of these things, ❮for the assemblies❯.  
17 ❮I am the Root❯ and the Offspring of David,  
The bright and the morning Star,*  
18 ❮And the Spirit and the Bride❯ say—Come!  
And [he that heareth] let him say—Come  
And [he that is athirst] let him come,—  
19 ❮He that will❯ let him take of the water of life freely.  
20 ❮I bear witness, unto every one that heareth the words of the prophecy of this scroll:— If anyone shall lay aught upon them❯  
21 ❮God will lay upon him the plagues which are written in this scroll❯;  
22 ❮And if anyone shall take away from the words of this prophetic scroll❯;  
23 ❮God will take away his part❯—  
From the tree of life,  
And out of the holy city,—  
24 ❮From the things written in this scroll,❯  
25 ❮He that beareth witness of these things saith❯—  
Yeas! I come speedily.  
Amen! come, Lord Jesus!  

* Chap. i. 9.  
* Is. xlv. 6; xlvi. 12.  
* Or: "authority," "licence," "permission."  
* Ps. lxxiii. 4; lxii. 12; Jer. xvii. 10.  
* Chap. i. 8.  
* Is. xliv. 11; chap. vii. 14.  
* Gen. ii. 9; iii. 22.  
* Chap. i. 8.  
* Or: "root-shoot:" cp. Deu. iv. 2; xii. 32; xxix. chap. iv. 2.  
* Gen. ii. 25.  
* Gen. ii. 9; iii. 22.
APPENDIX.

ABYSS.
It is easy to say that this word, according to its derivation, signifies "bottomless"; and that it is sometimes employed, more generally, to denote "unfathomable, boundless, enormous"; but its chief interest, as a N. T. word, lies in the question how far it is synonymous with "hades." Suffice it here to connect it with that larger subject, and to observe that in the Christian Writings it occurs only in the following places: Lu. viii. 31; Ro. x. 7; Rev. ix. 1, 2; xi. 17; xvii. 8; xx. 1, 3.

AGE.
To trace the Biblical development of the Age is to gain a point from which many far-reaching observations may be made. The first thing to note is, that the idea of an "age" is one of comparatively slow growth. The Biblical parent of the Greek age is the Hebrew odem, and the root conception of odem is concealed duration. Concealed duration is naturally unknown and unbounded; and it would be carefully remembered that it is from the Saxon origin of the nouns odmen and ages that the force of the qualifying terms oldmen and ancient springs. (See below on Age-abiding.) The second thing to observe is, that duration does not fall into "ages" until it acquires character, and there is a transition of the times from one character into another. Only by degrees can a period round itself off into a "golden age," and then, by some observable transition, the time become so changed as to assert, as only a "golden age," in comparison; or an age of barbarism undergo such an amelioration as to become gradually merged into "an age of civilization." Accordingly, there is in the D. T. that we read with odmen in the plural. The third thing to notice is, that "age" may be so modified by local conditions as to vary with country and sphere; so that the ages in different lands may be far from simultaneous. While one country is advancing in civilization or religion, another may be receding. A golden age may not be world-wide; a barbaric period may not afflict all lands at once; and an age of activity in one direction may be an age of stagnation or retrogression in another. In fine, ages may overlap and interlace and interchange; and the result may be one of the utmost complexity, calling for the most thoughtful and guarded use of the term. By the age of the patriarchal age (compare the Hebrews, then for the Hebrews, be changed into "the Mosaic," and yet for other nations remain patriarchal still. The Mosaic age, the only age that any one comes under Moses. It is folly for Gentiles to speak as if they had once been under Moses if they never were. The fourth point of importance is, that only as a change of age is supernaturally superinduced can we assume to characterise a given age as a divine dispensation. It cannot be affirmed that God has placed under Moses nations whom at the same time he is suffering to walk after their own ways (Ac. xiv. 16). The idea of a dispensation that arrives, that larger ages may include smaller ones. The larger age of Moses may embrace the smaller ages of the Judges, of the Kings, of the Dispensations. The final Christian age may receive itself into the age of the Church, to be followed by the age of the Kingdom. Nay, we may go further and affirm, that all ages, up to a given point, may be predominantly evil, and then, from that point onward, be wholly or prevalently good. When the foregoing factors of thought have been patiently digested, the student to whom the subject is new may find it comparatively easy to accommodate his mind to the crowning discrimination which can be traced in Christian Scripture, and in tracing which the eye will rest on the following landmarks. "This age" and "the coming" are terms which describe a distinction which runs through the New Testament. Mt. xii. 32; Eph. i. 21; (i.). "This Age" is characterised as one of anxieties (Mt. iv. 19); of a cominging of good seed and bad in the field sown by the Son of Man (Mt. xii. 34-35); of persecutions. Mt. x. 30; of a need for non-conformity (Ro. xii. 2; Tt. ii. 12); of the crucifying of the Lord (by a ruined) (1 Co. i. 8); of the dedication of Satan (2 Co. iv. 4); of the prevalence of evil (Gal. i. 4; epiph. ii. 2; 2 Tim. iv. 10). (ii.). "The coming age" will signalise by the forthcoming of the glory of the Lord (Mt. xxi. 11; 1 Co. xvi. 22); the resurrection from among the dead (Lu. xx. 35); the bestowment of age-abiding life (Mt. x. 30; Lu. xviii. 30); and the fortunableness of the rich and the kingdom (Mt. xii. 31). The conclusion of the age is spoken of in Mt. xii. 34, 40, 49; xxv. 8; xxvii. 30; "the conjunction of the ages," Heb. i. 20; and "the end of the ages," 1 Co. xi. 11. (Cop. note on "Age-abiding" below.)

AGE-ABIDING.
Age-abiding: that is, lasting for an indefinite or perpetual age; or abiding from age to age. The reason for adopting this rendering of the Greek adjective aionios is (i.) to keep up a connection with the phrase "age" as the translation, in this New Testament, of the cognate noun aion; and (ii.) to avoid, as too restricted, the confinement of the idea to any particular, limited age. It is true that aion does not of itself mean absolute eternity, otherwise it would not submit to be multiplied by itself, as in the familiar phrase "aions of aions," which would then be equivalent to "eternities of eternities"; and it is further true that, in the history of divine revelation, aion sometimes puts a dispensational limit upon itself, so far as that the dawn of a new aion or "age" serves to close and exclude an old aion or "age," the end of which was aforetime concealed in the mists of an undefined futurity (ep. note on "Age," above). But, with all this, it is most important to remember that "age" is not the primary meaning of aion, rather "in aion," co-extensively extended. Moreover, it seems to be as clothed with this more primitive significance, that the qualifying word aionios comes into use. The notion of the correspondence to this fundamental notion in the well known idiomatic phrase eis ton aion (lit. "into it") or "unto the age," in the interpretation of which, if the force of the expression be ignored, and each word be pressed on its individual merits, the reader will be continually tempted with the feeling that he is being referred to some particular and pre-eminent age, which ought to be well-known, while all the time it is unknown. He may say: "Until the age, unto what age!" and there will be nothing in context or circumstance to tell him, whereas, once assumed the existence of an aion, and then all perplexity is, as it were, "in the." aionios, and eis ton aion becomes very nearly equivalent expressions, the essence of which is "indefinitely continuous." The Hebrew servant's bondage was not indefinitely prolonged: it is to be for life—the end of which cannot be seen (Exo. xx. 6). So also the Hebrew priesthood was appointed for a time indefinite, continuous, when as yet it could not be foreseen that a change in the priestly would necessitate a change in the law (Exo. xlv. 15; He. vii. 12). The surrender of Samuel, by his mother, to the priestly service is to be taken as equally undefined (1 S. i. 12). To the barrenness of the fig-tree no limit can be assigned (Mt. xxv. 19). The son does not cease to be welcome in his father's house, save by externally induced bounds (Jn. viii. 30). Upon the "aionion correction" (Mt. xxv. 46) no arbitrary limit can be laid, unless indeed the essential nature of "correction" implies—abundantly of itself utterly refuses to settle the dread question. If the equally "aionion life is to be bestowed that is best made out from the mighty negatives of Scripture ("immortal," "incorruptible," "unfading"; 1 Co. xv. 51-54; 1 P. i. 14; and from the correlative ground that Because I live ye also shall live) (Jn. xiv. 19; He. vii. 16).

ANGEL. See Messevoyer.

ASSEMBLY.
It is well-known that the Greek word for "Church" is ekklesia; and that ekklesia strictly and fully means "called-out-assembly;" but inasmuch as a phrase only awkwardly represents a single word, and by frequent repetition may become misleadingly "uniform" in meaning, it is well-nigh unavoidable (by forcing one element of the phrase to the foreground) to mislead. (For this version to let the reader understand that the original ekklesia, and to leave the reader to invest the word with that accession of ideas which the known facts
gather about it. The "call" of the glad-message can be read by everyone who cares to inform himself; the separateness of the standing and life to which the summons is addressed needs to be noted. So also the lofty ideal set before the assembly of the Son of God may soon dislose itself to the humble and ardent inquirer. It must be also read to judge disenchantedly of the actualities. The actualistic organisations help or hinder the attainment of that ideal. Only let no one presume to dim the divinely given image.

BAPTISM. See Immersion.

BEELZEBUL (BEELZEBOUL).

This and not "Beelzebub" is the form ordinarily found in Greek New Testament; but Westcott and Hort print the name as "Beelzeboul," after the Sinen and Tainat MSS., and think there is "no sufficient reason for regarding this form of an obscure name, unknown except from the N. T. They go on to say that "In the K. T. the name has no Greek authority. (Appendix to Introduction, p. 159.) "Beelzebub," we may observe, however, is found in 2 K. i. 2, 3, 6, and signifies "Lord of flies." Beelzeboul, according to Fuerst, means "Lord of the heavenly dwelling." Cp. 2 Co. iv. 4; Eph. ii. 2 Dr. Davies, however, in his Heb. Lex. gives a different account of the word Beelzeboul. He says: "The proper name beelzeboul, beelzeboul, Mt. x. 25, prob. means lord of dung, abeezelboul being here akin to Chal. abezel, dung; the alteration from serving periphrasis for the Philistine god, and perhaps alluding to the connection between flies and dung or putrid things." Heb. Lex. p. 170.

CHRIST.

Or, Anointed—"a term to be understood by the types and prophecies of the old dispensation." Acts xvii. 22-23; 1 Th. xii. 11 xvi. 13; Ps. cxvi. 10; Ps. xl. 13; Ps. viii. 24 xvi. 7; Is. xi. 2-5; Is. x. 1-3; Dan. ix. 25. 26; and by the great fact stated in Mt. iii. 16; Acts xii. 27 30. Sometimes the word is used as a simple appellative, or descriptive epithet, in which case the meaning comes to the front, and the word should be translated accordingly. More commonly, however, the word is an official title approaching a proper name: hence, in the majority of its occurrences, it is here merely transferred. It is related to "Anointed," and should be so translated. We and H say: "We doubt whether the appellative force, with its various associations and implications, is ever entirely lost in the New Testament, and are conscious that the number of passages is small in which Messiahship, of course in the enlarged apostolic sense, is not the principal intention of the word." (Intro. p. 317.) When we reflect that proper names themselves are now and again used as epithets of evident religious meaning, and that to insist on always translating proper names would work such havoc in literature as to make intelligible history impossible, we find that even a translator even if he should occasionally err in dealing with significant titles, sometimes (it may be thought) more consciously, is better left his own master, and other times transferring where he should rather translate. Something, moreover, may be left to the expositor, who will do well to remind his mind, whether of the meaning of the titles and even proper names whenever he feels that so to do will add to the luminosity and force of the text before him. For the intimate relation, between the anointing of the Head and that of the Body, see Ps. lxxxiii. 2; 2 Co. i. 21, and 1 Jn. ii. 20. 27.

COVENANT.

The N. T. word diatikē signifies "covenant," because it is the 3p. rendering of the Heb. bērēkh which occurs everywhere in the O. T. means covenant and covenant only. This argument from Septuagint usage is immensely strengthened by observing that what a highway Divine dealing the word diatikē passes into the N. T. Let us look at these two points in succession. That "covenant" is the meaning of bērēkh is sufficiently attested by the fact that the Oxord "Geneenius" assigns it to no other. If, however, we pass from lexical authority to actual the most abundant and varied evidence that "covenant" is indeed the one meaning of bērēkh. It is a word in common use to denote all sorts of covenants. E. g.: between Abraham and Amore (Gen. xv. 10), Jacob and Laban (xxxii. 44), Joshua and the Amalekites (Jos. x. 16-18). Solomon and Hiram are also cited (1 K. v. 1) as making a treaty. That is, however, only a few examples out of many. In some cases, moreover, there is such a passing from the human to the divine, or from the divine to the human, that a strict division of the two is by the unaided force of the lower reference: "I will never break my covenant (bērēkh, diatikē) with you; and ye shall make no covenant (bērēkh, diatikē) with the inhabitants of this land." (Jdg. ii. 1, 3). And it should be observed that never once, as between man and man, does bērēkh mean a "testament" or "will," to come into force when the testator dies. This is my blood of the covenant (see Jdg. xi. 29; Mk. xiv. 24); The words "blood of the diatikē" are from Ex. xxx. 9; from which passage we learn that there was a diatikē entered into at Sinai of "testament" or a "covenant." According to Lu. xxii. 20 and 1 Co. xi. 25, the word "new" was prefixed to diatikē and this at once sends us to the covenant of Moses, old and new are brought into contrast (cp. He. viii. 13). This then is the highway by which the word diatikē comes into our Christian Scriptures—into the covenant of Jeremiah into the upper room at Jerusalem. Under these circumstances it is confidently submitted that the same meaning must hold good throughout: if it was a "testament" at the Last Supper, then it must have been a "testament" in Jeremiah, and a "testament" in Exodus—where the A. V. does not assert, or even working in the opposite direction, if it was a "covenant" in Exodus and a "covenant" in Jeremiah, as even the A. V. has it, then the word must be translated not "testament" but "covenant" on the lips of our Lord and in the letter of his Apostle. It is granted that diatikē in the classics sometimes means "will," and that the expressions can be of no avail to darken the line of light which shines through our sacred classics. The only legitimate doubt is whether the writer to the Hebrews does or does not for just a moment (chap. ix. 16, 17) step aside from the sacred usage to the profane. Even if he does, it is only for a moment; it is being clear, free, that the word "covenant" certainly ought to stand in verses 15 and 20. In this N. T. the one word has been carried through the whole passage, reminding us of the verses 16 and 17; since it was felt, that it may have been assumed by the sacred writer that no covenant between man and man was at any time regarded and binding until in some way a solemnizing death had been interposed; not the actual death, of course, of the covenanting parties, but a representative death, proclaimed once for all that each party was as good as dead to any further change in the case whether or not it involves the penalty of death on the violator of the compact. There was this further apprehension also: that even as between God and man, it may have been a part of the Divine condescension to freely accept the suggestion that the earthly Living One could as soon die as break his word. This is ground upon which the reverent man may stand with the utmost caution; but when once the horror of a great darkness has come upon us for our sins, the stricken soul may be glad to see the hand of wrath and torch of fire which by the patriarch Abraham was conducted into covenant relationship with God an impressive symbol of the Mystery of the Cross as the Divine Christ reconciling the world unto himself (Co. v. 19), so surely does God himself lead the way into an abiding covenant of life and peace. With the writer ably and together declining this suggestion, very carefully consider the following three passages: namely Gen. xiv. 7-21; Jer. xxxii. 18, 19; and 2 Co. ii. 17. In the foregoing considerations have influenced the present translator in declining to think it likely that the eloquent writer to the Hebrews would suddenly start from the sacred associations of the ancient Divine Covenants to strengthen his argument by an altogether unlooked-for and rather inconsequent allusion to very strange and strange dispositions. So much towards the current of the correct rendering. Once that is settled, there remains scope for the exercise of sweet reasonableness. Since, even among men, contracts are entered into with varying degrees of freedom. There may be, and often is, more authority to impose terms on the one side than that of liberty on the other to decline them; and yet the advantages of a truly covenanting transaction may by no means be lost.

DEMON.

Without entering upon the much-debated question as to who or what the demons of the N. T. were, the following points, if carefully observed, may prepare the reader for fuller investigation. The word "demoni", even in Homer, is often used as a synonym for Satan as their ruler (Mt. xii. 24-28); second that they, or some of them, were "impures" (Mt. iii. 30; v. 8); Lu. iv. 33; third that they had only a few early examples of the sort. Fourth that Jesus was the Son of God than had the men around him (Mk. i. 24; Lu. viii. 29); fourth that they had a dread of torment and exorcised by the signment thereto (Mt. viii. 29); fifth that they shrank from the "abysm" (Lu. xi. 31; see above, "Abyss"); sixth that demon worship is noticed as a fact in the Holy
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Scriptures (1 Co. x. 20; Rev. ix. 20); seventh that their knowledge of God causes them to "shudder" (Jas. ii. 19); and eighth that the Apostle Paul (in 1 Tim. iv. 1-5), makes a remarkable allusion to this state in his teaching, in which passage it is clear from the Greek that they are the demons who speak falsely, are censured in his own conscience, as if he did not wish to have anything to do with them, as he might wish to; but, diminishing this phase of the question, it should be observed in the following: O.T. passages the word "demon" should be understood to mean a devil (Jer. xxxii. 17; 2 Ch. xii. 15; Ps. cxli. 37). At the same time it is right to remember the latitude with which the word was employed among the Hebrews, among whom "demon" was sometimes regarded as deities not necessarily evil; else we may fail to see that the Apostle Paul was far from needlessly offensive toward the Athenians, whose concept of gods, of course, he wished to conciliate (Ac. xvii. 29).—In this version demons are never termed "devils."

EVIL ONE.

The Greek ponyous may be either masculine or neuter; and therefore mean either "evil one" or "evil." But, says French (Parables, p. 680); "the analogy of Mat. xiii. 19, 39; Ep. vi. 16; 2 Thess. iii. 3 would lead us to translate in the Lord's prayer ponyous as a masculine. It was always so interpreted in the Greek Church."

GEHENNA.

This word occurs only in the following places in the New Testament: Mt. v. 22, 25, 30; x. 28; xviii. 9; xxiii. 16, 33; Mk. ix. 33, 40, 41; Lu. xii. 5; Ja. iii. 6. The word itself seems to be derived from abbreviation of a Hebrew phrase for "the valley of the son or sons of Hinnom" gyben(yr)hinnom; then "valley of Hinnom," gyhinnom; and so, at length, simply, gehennon, Jer. xxvi. 32; 2 K. xxiii. 10; Ja. xv. 8. Hinnom, says Dr. Davies (Heb. Lex.), is "probably the proper name masculine of the man to whom the valley on the south side of Jerusalem, once belonged, where children were sacrificed to Moloch." Whether the N. T. use of the word does not point to somber conception of life and death, the future life to be left to the solemn consideration of the student. It would seem evident, in the N. T. at least, that a marked distinction exists between Gehenna and Gehenna; but whether the O. T. notion of "the lowest hades" did or did not approximate to the N. T. conception of gehenna, perhaps might be worthy of consideration.

GLAD-MESSAGE.

Or "good news," "joyful-tidings"; but no English word, single or compound, seems equal to the beautiful Greek word euangelion. "Glad-message" suits well the apostle's way of Jon. xii. 18; Ro. x. 16; 1 Th. iii. 11; 2 Th. ii. 13; and it is a notion of a trust (Gal. ii. 7; 1 Tim. i. 11); it is the purpose of a witness (Mt. xxiv. 14); and the claim for submission (Ro. iv. 17). But in teaching and preaching, synonymous may be effectually interchanged. Evangelion in the N. T. deals with: [1] the kingdom (Mt. iv. 23; x. 14; Ac. xvi. 14; Mk. i. 14; 1 Pet. i. 21).—(2) the grace of God (Ac. viii. 24, cp. xx. 25); —[2] "Jesus Christ" (Mk. i. 1; Lk. i. 10; Ac. vi. 37; xii. 38; xli. 20; Ro. i. 9; 1 Co. ii. 2).—(3) the power of God (1 Th. iii. 16; Eph. iii. 8; Ph. iv. 13; 1 Th. iii. 2; 2 Th. i. 8).—(4) "God" (Ro. i. 16; xv. 16; 2 Co. xi. 7);—(5) the "glory of God" (Ac. xx. 24);—(6) "peace" (Ac. xvi. 36; Eph. vii. 16; vi. 15);—(7) "salvation" (Eph. i. 19);—(8) the "word" (Ac. viii. 3);—(9) "the gospel" (Gal. i. 23). It is described as a "good joy" (Lk. xii. 10); and—either the general message, or a special one for a crisis—as "age-abiding" (Rev. xiv. 6). We also read of the word Ac. xv. 7, the "hope" (Col. i. 23), the "truth" (Gal. ii. 14), the "redemption" (Eph. xvi. 15), and the "secret" (Eph. vi. 19) of the glad-message; and the Apostle Paul speaks of his glad-message (Ro. ii. 16; xvi. 25; 2 Tim. ii. 8), and of our glad-message (1 Th. i. 5; 2 Th. ii. 14). The word in the titles to the four evangelical narratives is understood to be traditional; the most ancient copies have simply "According to Matthew," etc.; at the same time there is mention in the ostension of Westcott and Hort; who head each narrative in the manner just described—KATA MATTHAIION, etc.,—but place the one word EUANGELIION by itself: that "In preaching the name EUANGELION in the singular to the quaternary of the "gospels," we have wished to supply the antecedent which legitimate sense to the proposition KATA ["according to"] in the several titles." Intro. p. 231.

HADES.

This word occurs ten times in the N. T.; viz., Mt. xi. 22; xvi. 18; Lu. x. 15; xvi. 23; Ac. ii. 37, 31; Rev. i. 18; vi. 8; xx. 13, 14. It is the uniform Septuagint rendering of the Hebrew sheol, which is found sixty-five times in the O. T. In order to form proper Biblical ideas of Hades it is plainly important that all the Scriptures on the subject should be considered as having a dual nature, that it is needed that the O.T. expressions of this word be understood as sufficiently naturalised in the English language for this purpose. Whether the O. T. conception of sheol is the same as the N. T. conception of hades, the reader can judge for himself; whether even the O. T. characterisation of hades or sheol is uniformly consistent with itself,—of this also the student can form his own opinion. Let him only trace the word "hades" throughout, from Genesis to Revelation, and the whole matter will be before him; and because he may use other words such as "soul," "death," "grave," etc., which will have something to say on the subject, yet these other words will be sure to come well in view in connection with the one word "hades."
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was never written down; and (2) that a scribe or editor, unwilling to change the words of the text before him or to add words of his own, was willing to furnish the Gospel with a worthy conclusion by incorporating with it an unchanged narrative of Christ's appearances after the Resurrection which he found in some secondary record. This principle applies to a preceding generation. If these suppositions are made, the whole tenor of the evidence becomes clear and harmonious. Every other view is, we believe, untenable.

MESSENGER.

This is confessedly the meaning of the Greek word angelos, as it is also of the corresponding Hebrew term mal'ak. When it was that either word was applied to a heavenly messenger, and when to an earthly, had always to be learned from context and circumstance, never from the mere word; although, perhaps, here and there, a slight presumption may be inferred in favour of a heavenly errand-bearer. How slight that presumption may be, is a glance at the use of the words. Angelos in the N. T. is applied indifferently to John the Immune (Mt. xi. 10; Mk. i. 2; Lu. vii. 27), to John's disciples (Lu. vii. 24), to Jesus' disciples (Lu. ix. 53), to the thorn in the flesh of the Apostle (2 Co. xi. 7), and to the Apostle (lu. xii. 25). In all these examples the original word is angelos. The like use of the Hebrew word mal'ak may be illustrated by the same context. From Gen. i. 3, we learn that at about the same time that God sent "messengers" to meet Jacob, Jacob sent "messengers" to meet Esau; the simplest explanation of the grand old historian's entire lack of device of an apocryphal creed to God's messengers and a common one to Jacob's; it termed both alike malkin (as the scribes generally after it), even those holy men's business it is to "stand and wait," as Ps. ciii. 21 naturally suggests. There are, indeed, still other lessons which the mischievous insinuation of the word "messenger" fitted to impart; such as that the "world, as now constituted, includes both men and God" (1 Co. iv. 9), and that the coming habitable world will not be, as the earth now is, subject unto messengers, but unto man (He. ii. 5, 6 f), as though man's minority, during which he is subject to beings of a foreign race, were to be superseded by his majority, which is to be spent here, in this home, divinely given to him as his inheritance.

MYSTERY. See SACRED SECRET.

PRESENCE.

In this edition the word parousia is uniformly rendered "presence," as a representative of this word, being, (1) the original. The occurrence and times in the N. T., viz: Mt. xxiv. 3, 23, 37, 39; 1 Co. xv. 23; xvi. 17; 2 Co. vii. 6, 7; x. 10; Phl. i. 20; xii. 1; Th. ii. 19; iii. 18; iv. 18; v. 23; 2 Th. ii. 1, 8, 9; Js. v. 7, 8; 2 P. i. 16; iii. 4, 12 and 1 Jn. ii. 38. The sense of "presence" is so plainly shown by the contrast with the absence (implied in 2 Th. x. 10, and expressed in Ph. ii. 12) that the question naturally arises,—Why not always so render it? The more so, inasmuch as there is in 2 P. i. 16 also, a peculiar fitness in our English word "presence." This passage, it will be remembered, relates to our Lord's transformation upon the Mount. The wonderful manifestation there made was displayed and sampled of "presence," rather than of "coming." The Lord was already there; and, being there, he was transformed (cp. Mt. xvii. 2, n.) and the majesty of his glorified person was then disclosed. His bodily "presence" was one which implied and exerted "power," so that "power and presence go excellently together," the one "filling" the other (Eph. iii. 8-9) and the three favoured disciples were at one and the same moment witnesses of both. The difficulty experienced in the notes to this edition of the N. T., in the way of so yielding to this weight of evidence as to render parousia always by "presence," lay in the seeming inconsistency of presence residing as an event which would happen at a particular time and which would fall into rank as one of a series of events, as 1 Co. xv. 23, especially appeared, and still feels the force of this objection, but is withdrawn from taking his stand upon it any longer by the reflection that, after all, the difficulty is imaginary. The parousia, in any case, is still in the future, and may therefore be enshrined in a measure of obscurity which only fulfilment can clear away; it may, in fine, be both a period,—more or less extended, during which certain things shall happen,—and an event, coming on and passing away as one of a series of divine interpositions. Christ is raised as one event; he returns and vouchsafes his "presence," during which he raises his own—that is another event; however large and prolonged, and finally another cluster of events constituting the "end." Hence, after all, "presence" may be the most widely and permanently satisfying translation of the looked-for parousia of the Son of Man. REST. See SABBATH.

SABBATH.

Not to enter upon the larger questions which concern the Sabbath or the Lord's Day, a few critical remarks on the word sabbath as it appears in the N. T. may be useful. First, this word seems to be sometimes an appellative and sometimes a proper name ("day of rest, Sabbath"). Second, the term sabbath is, in several texts, used in the plural in the Greek, where nevertheless it is evident that only one particular day is intended. Under this head, the following texts are noteworthy of note: Mt. xii. 11; Mk. i. 21; ii. 23; iii. 2; Lu. iv. 16; xiii. 10; Ac. xiii. 14; xvi. 13. In all these passages the word in the original is in the plural, and yet it is plain that a particular, individual day is intended. Nor is there anything surprising in this; for it is a common form in the plural, which is to be repudiated or abused. Hence the current opinion is probably correct that finds in Lu. xvii. 12, the meaning "I fast twice in the week," not withholding that the word for "fasting" is general in the singular; since it would appear a very paltry boast to say, "I fast twice on the sabbath" when anyone (with more plausibility than phraseology) may fast more than once. To this example of sabbathos in the singular, used in the sense of "week," may now be added 1 Co. xvi. 2, where not only the Old Testament but the New Testament of Revisers find the word in the singular number; and it would seem enough simply to ask the question, Is it credible that the Apostle Paul meant to enjoin on the assemblies of Galatia and on that of Corinth by lay on by the first [hour of] sabbath without so much as specifying that it was the first hour of the sabbath? If not, and if first day of the week is impossible, what is left but to assume that he meant "first (day) of the week"? "Week" also appears itself in Mt. xxi. 21; Mk. xvi. 2; Lu. xxiv. 1; Jn. xx. 19; Ac. x. 7, 11. Does the word in the plural, as it undoubtedly is here, mean "week" or does it allude to one of the seven sabbath days on which Jesus rose? There is nothing unnatural in supposing the meaning to be "week"; for, as we have seen: (a) the word in the plural form may convey a singular idea; (b) the word in the singular is twice used in the sense of week. Now let us test the two words, "sabbaths" and "week." "Late in the sabbaths, as it was on the point of dawning into the first of the sabbaths." Will that stand? Now try "week." "Late in the week, as it was on the point of dawning into the first of the week." Here every thing is harmonious. When the Hebrews the sabbath closed the week. Late on the sabbath would be late in the "week," and the transition is natural from the end of one week to the beginning of the next. Hence the correct rendering here is "week." SACRED SECRET.

We have no secrets to hide from the uninitiated. The sacred secret of this book, however, (Eph. iii. 8-9) and should be blurred abroad (Ro. xvi. 25, 26; Eph. vi. 19); but yet is of a nature unlikely to interest any one who are careless of the dispensational ways; and of this the Greek mystesian aptly reminds us (cp. "Age" above, and 2 Th. ii. 7, n.)

SHEPHERD.

The analogy is obvious between tending a flock and ruling a kingdom; but note, the protecting a flock often calls for force against assailants (cp. 2 S. v. 2; 1 Ch. xi. 2; Ps. xxxii. 11; 1x. 11; Exo. xxxix. xxvi. 24; Mt. ii. 6; Rev. ii. 7; v. 17).

SHRINE. See TEMPLE.
SOUL.

One cannot but regret the impossibility of making our English word "soul" express just as much as is conveyed by the Greek word οὐσία and the Hebrew word נפש. The translator may confess that, after a determined endeavour to render the latter term uniformly "soul" throughout the O. T., he was reluctantly constrained to give up the attempt. When, in the book of Esther, it came in at the climax that the Jews were permitted "to stand for their soul" (nephes - Est. viii. 21), this example proved to be the turning of the scale, and "life" was promptly substituted. It certainly may be worth enquiry, how it comes about that the sacred originals so freely use a concrete word where we sorely feel our need of employing an abstract term "life"; and that this is so, notwithstanding the existence of chayyā in the Hebrew and ψυχή in the Greek, more exactly answering (as it might have seemed) to the English word "life." But the fact of stubborn diversity of usage above indicated remains, and it appears necessary to allow "life" to stand in a respectable minority of instances for nephes and ψυχή.

In this edition, therefore, "life" has been admitted into a certain class of passages, of which Mt. xvi. 29, 30 may be named as an example.

SOUL MAN OF; BODY OF THE.

Notwithstanding what has been said above, "soul" of course remains our leading representative of ψυχή; and we greatly need an adjective which holds the same relation to "soul" as "spiritual" holds to "spirit." "Natural" is evidently not the exact word. We might of course say "psychical man" and "psychical body," in 1 Co. ii. 14, and xiv. 44, 46, if we were in the habit of using "psychic" everywhere instead of "soul." As that is not the case, and as "soulful" has no recognised place in the English language, it seems to the translator, after much thought upon the subject, that the simple circumlocutions placed at the head of this note may prove a not unhappy solution of the difficulty. The Greek adjective πνευματικός, here discussed, occurs, in the N. T., only in 1 Co. ii. 14; xiv. 44, 46; Ja. iii. 18 and Jude 19.

SPIRIT. PERSONALITY OF THE HOLY.

The reader is requested to observe that the very literal rendering, "Holy Spirit" (with no "the" prefixed - rather frequent in the "Acts") is in no sense due to any doubt of "the personality of the Holy Spirit." The translator simply declines to admit that the idea of personality is so dominating and exhaustive as to require, by a species of English forcing, to be kept ever to the front. Over and above those precious conceptions which by consent are couched under the word "person," there are others (nearly as important), of pervasive influence, of secret, subtle, interpenetrating and embracing energy, which by us in our weakness are sometimes more easily caught when the notion of personality is, for the time, in abeyance. Moreover, as the authors of The Living Unitarians well say (p. 173, third edition): "It ought to be remembered that here the word person does not mean the same thing as it does when applied to ourselves, but only denotes some distinction that may be regarded as best expressed by this word. Our idea of person or individual is derived solely from our experience of that position which we occupy in the universe."

SPIRIT versus "GHOST."

It is satisfactory to find The Revised English Bible (Eye & Spottiswoode) substituting the word "Spirit" for the venerable but objectionable word "Ghost." Objectionable, certainly, the latter is; notwithstanding that, in many minds, it is clustered about with sacred associations, and is by some strangely regarded as a very bulwark of orthodoxy. The primary objection to it ranges high above any question of taste; and is derived from the circumstance that it makes, in English, an artificial, unfounded distinction, which separates passages which ought to be closely linked together by uniformity of rendering. For example, we have, in the public Versions of 2 Co. xiii. 14 "the communion of the Holy Ghost," but, in Phil. ii. 1, the "fellowship of the Spirit." A double break, it will be observed, jerking the reader from "communion" to "fellowship," and from "ghost" to "Spirit," although in the Greek the one passage is the very echo of the other. And this brings us to a subordinate, though very weighty, objection to "Ghost," namely, the essential incongruity of the word at this time of day. For, mark: should anyone think to restore the broken link by a reverse movement, that is to say, by extending "Ghost" to both passages ("If there be, therefore, any fellowship of the Ghost", would he not be instantly beaten back by a general cry of dismay? It remains to add this only: Given, devout persons who for years have intelligently preferred and used "Spirit," and in them a strong revulsion of feeling unite with a clear decision of judgment to decline, as bordering on profundity, any voluntary application of the term "Ghost" to the mighty and gracious Spirit of the Living God.

TEMPLE.

The attempt has here been made to distinguish between hēron (temple, inclusive of courts, precincts) and ναός, the inner building, marking the latter by a capital initial (Mt. xxviii. 16-21, 36) or rendering it "shrine" (Jn. ii. 19; 1 Co. iii. 16; vi. 19) and "sanctuary" (Rev. iii. 12; xi. 1, 4; xiv.-xvi.; xxi. 22).

TENT.

There is a simple beauty in the word "tent" which "tabernacle," notwithstanding its loftier sound, does not possess; and if the Heb. לְעֹלָה is rendered "habitation," there is neither need nor ground for further distinction.

TORCH.

"The true Hindu way of lighting up is by torches held by men, who feed the flame from a sort of bottle constructed for the purpose."—Eliphas Lévy, quoted by Trench. (Cp. Jdg. vii. 16, 20; xv. 4, 5; Job xli. 19.)

VIRGINITY.

The example of the translator of an excellent version published by Morrish (understood to have been the late J. N. Darby) has emboldened the present translator to adopt "virginity" in 1 Co. vii. 28-36. The immense relief from difficulty thus obtained, and the fact that the word παρθένον is "sometimes masculine, an unmarried youth" (Liddell and Scott), have been accepted as a justification of this rendering.