

CHAPTER THREE

4QREWOKED PENTATEUCH: A SYNOPSIS OF ITS CONTENTS

The reconstructed text of 4QReworked Pentateuch (previously: 4QPentateuchal Paraphrase or 4QPP) is one of the longest texts found at Qumran, with the complete scroll measuring 22–27 meters.¹ A large amount of text has been preserved in many fragments that come from the five extant manuscripts of this text. Four manuscripts were published in *DJD* XIII, while a fifth one was published earlier as 4Q158.² In a previous publication³ I argued that this manuscript belongs to the same text as 4Q364–367.⁴ The five manuscripts of this composition are thus 4Q158 = 4QRP^a, 4Q364 = 4QRP^b, 4Q365 = 4QRP^c, 4Q366 = 4QRP^d, and 4Q367 = 4QRP^e.

Subsequent to the publication of 4QRP, I have come to realize that this text needs to be reclassified as a biblical manuscript.⁵

The text of 4QRP probably contained the complete Torah, together with some short and long exegetical additions. Lacking is evidence for the first twenty chapters of Genesis,⁶ the first ten chapters of Leviticus, Numbers 18–26, and Deuteronomy 21–34. There is no intrinsic reason to believe that any of these segments would have been lacking from 4QRP, although it is not impossible that this would have been the case for the beginning and/or final chapters of the Torah.

The more substantial exegetical additions are listed according to the five different manuscripts of 4QRP, with their fragment numbers:

¹ See E. Tov and S. A. White, *DJD* XIII, 187–352, esp. 192.

² J. Allegro published 4Q158 in *DJD* V as “Biblical Paraphrase.”

³ E. Tov, “The Textual Status of 4Q364–367 (4QRP),” in Treballe, *Madrid Qumran Congress*, 43–82. See further *DJD* XIII, 190–91.

⁴ When the texts were originally assigned to editors in the 1950s, J. Allegro received 4Q158 while 4Q364–367 were allotted to J. Strugnell. Neither scholar realized the close connection between the two texts.

⁵ See the end of chapter 20*.

⁶ See, however, below on Gen 3:1-2 and 12:4-5.

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 364 3 ii | Add. + Gen 28:6 |
| 364 4b–e ii | Gen 30:26-36 + add. |
| 365 6a ii and c | Add. + Exod 15:22-26 |
| 364 14 | ?, Exod 19:17?; 24:12-14 |
| 364 15 | Exod 24:18 + add. + 25:1-2 |
| 365 23 | Lev 23:42–24:2 + add. |

The rewriting of the contents of the Torah in 4QRP involves the addition and omission of elements, as well as the rearrangement of verses and pericopes, visible in the juxtaposition of the following pericopes. The background of these changes has been discussed elsewhere:⁷

| | | |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | 158 1–2 | Gen 32:25-32, Exod 4:27-28 |
| 364 14 | | ?, Exod 19:17?; 24:12-14 ⁸ |
| | 367 2a–b | Lev 15:14-15; 19:1-4, 9-15 |
| | 367 3 | Add.? + Lev 20:13; 27:30-34 |
| | 366 2 | Lev 24:20-22 (?); 25:39-43 |
| | 365 28 | Num 4:47-49; 7:1 |
| | 365 36 | Num 27:11; 36:1-2 |
| | 366 4 i ⁹ | Num 29:32–30:1; Deut 16:13-14 |
| 364 26b, e ii | | Deut 9:21?, 25?; 10:1-4 |

Some juxtapositions of different verses only seemingly differ from the biblical text, as they follow an early textual arrangement that is also reflected in the SP. From these and other cases, it is clear that the text of 4QRP follows the textual tradition of the SP and the Qumran manuscripts related to it. As a result, the sections that are designated in the following instances as reflecting two different biblical books actually reflect their juxtaposition in a single biblical book:

| | |
|---------|--|
| 158 7–8 | Exod 20:12,16,17; Deut 5:30,31; Exod 20:22-26; 21:1, 3, 4, 6,8,10 |
|---------|--|

⁷ "Biblical Texts as Reworked in Some Qumran Manuscripts with Special Attention to 4QRP and 4QParaGen-Exod," in *Renewed Covenant*, 111–34.

⁸ This is probably not a juxtaposition of two verses, but rather an exegetical expansion of the text in chapter 24 with elements drawn from chapter 19 among other places.

⁹ It is not known at which place in the original manuscript this fragment was located: Numbers, Deuteronomy, or elsewhere. See chapter 20*, n. 95.

This section reflects the context of the Exodus pericope, as in the SP.

158 6 Exod 20:19-22; Deut 5:29;
18:18-20,22

This section likewise reflects the context of the Exodus pericope in the SP.

364 23a-b i Num 20:17-18; Deut 2:8-14

This section reflects the context of the Deuteronomy pericope, as in the SP.

The main purpose of this short study is to present a synopsis of the content of 4QRP, which has not been included in the *DJD* edition. The synopsis shows clearly the wide coverage of 4QRP, covering all of the Torah, with some exegetical material. It records the content of all five manuscripts of 4QRP, as well as of two fragments possibly belonging to this composition, 4QGen^{h-para} and 4QGen^k (see notes 19 and 20). Six further fragments could have belonged to 4QRP or to a similar source:

1. 2QExod^b. The suggestion has been raised that the fragments¹⁰ of this composition¹¹ reflect a work similar to 4QRP. See below.

2. 4QExod^d.¹²

3. 6QDeut?

4. 4QDeut^{k2}, containing segments of chapters 19, 20, 23, 25, and 26.¹³

5. 11QT^b XI 21-24 previously described as 11QDeut (Deut 13:7-11) by van der Ploeg,¹⁴ but identified as part of 11QT^b by van der Woude¹⁵ and F. García Martínez.¹⁶

¹⁰ Exod 4:31; 12:26-27 (?); 18:21-22; 19:9; 21:37-22:2, 15-19; 27:17-19; 31:16-17; 34:10.

¹¹ See Tov, "Biblical Texts" (n. 7 above). The remains of this text are fragmentary, but there are several indications that it is not a regular biblical manuscript. It contains several deviations from the known biblical text (Exod 22:2, 15; 27:17, 18), all of which involve a longer text not preserved elsewhere. Especially interesting is frg. 8 of 2QExod^b, in which two lines are found preceding Exod 34:10 that are not known from the context in any of the textual witnesses. The first line reads]א ׁייד ׁנישׁתן, and the second line contains a *vacat*. In *DJD* III, M. Baillet tentatively explained these two lines as representing Exod 19:9. However, it is more likely that this fragment represents a nonbiblical addition before 34:10 similar to the additions in 4QRP. This solution resembles Baillet's naming of this text as a possible *florilège* in *DJD* III, 55. The fact that the Tetragrammaton in 2QExod^b is inscribed in paleo-Hebrew and not in the square script may constitute a further argument in favor of the assumption that it does not represent a regular biblical manuscript since most of the manuscripts that present the Tetragrammaton in paleo-Hebrew characters are nonbiblical. See *Scribal Practices*, 238-46.

¹² See chapter 4*.

¹³ The scribe of this manuscript wrote the Tetragrammaton in paleo-Hebrew characters in Deut 26:3, as did the scribe of 2QExod^b and six other biblical manuscripts.

¹⁴ J. P. M. van der Ploeg, "Les manuscrits de la grotte XI de Qumran," *RevQ* 12 (1985-1987) 3-15, esp. 9-10.

6. 11QLev^b (fragments of Leviticus 7–13),¹⁷ described by van der Ploeg as close to 11QT^b.¹⁸

GENESIS

| | | |
|--------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| 4QGen ^k | | Gen 3:1-2? ¹⁹ |
| 4QGen ^h | | Gen 12:4-5 ²⁰ |
| -para | | |
| 365 1 | | Gen 21:9-10 |
| 364 1a–b | | Gen 25:18-21 |
| 364 2 | | Gen 26:7-8 |
| 364 3 i | | Gen 27:39 or 41 |
| 364 3 ii | | Add. + Gen 28:6 |
| 364 4a | | Gen 29:32-33? |
| 364 4b, e i | | Gen 30:8-14 |
| 364 4b–e ii | | Gen 30:26-36 + add. |
| 364 5a–b i | | Gen 31:47-53 |
| 364 6 | | Gen 32:18-20 |
| | 158 1–2 | Gen 32:25-32 (Exod 4:27-28) |
| 364 5b ii | | Gen 32:26-30 |
| | 158 3 | Gen 32:32 |
| 364 7 | | Gen 34:2 (?) |
| 364 8 i | | Gen 35:28 |
| 364 8 ii | | Gen 37:7-8 |
| 364 9a–b | | Gen 38:14-21 |
| 364 10 | | Gen 44:30–45:1 |
| 364 11 | | Gen 45:21-27 |
| 364 12 | | Gen 48:14-15 (?) |

EXODUS

¹⁵ A. S. van der Woude, "Ein bisher unveröffentlichtes Fragment der Tempelrolle," *RevQ* 13 (1988) 89–92.

¹⁶ "11QTemple^b. A Preliminary Publication," in Trebelle, *Madrid Qumran Congress*, 363–91, esp. 389. See also *DJD* XXIII, 388.

¹⁷ *DJD* XXIII, 1–7.

¹⁸ Van der Ploeg, "Les manuscrits," 3–15, esp. 10 (see n. 14 above).

¹⁹ In his publication of 4QGen^k, frg. 5, J. Davila quotes J. Strugnell who suggests that this fragment actually belongs to 4Q158, and hence to 4QRP. This assumption is based on paleographical considerations, and since the fragment is very small, its provenience cannot be established easily. The text of this fragment deviates slightly from MT. See *DJD* XII, 75.

²⁰ J. Davila suggests that 4Q8b, written in the same handwriting as the other fragments of 4QGen^h, possibly belongs to 4QRP or another rewritten text of Genesis. The text of this small fragment deviates slightly from MT. See *DJD* XII, 62.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 158 4 | Exod 3:12; 24:4-6 |
| | | 158 1-2 | (Gen 32:25-32), Exod 4:27-28 |
| | 365 2 | | Exod 8:13-19 |
| | 365 3 | | Exod 9:9-12 |
| | 365 4 | | Exod 10:19?-20 |
| | 365 5 | | Exod 14:10 |
| | 365 6a i | | Exod 14:12-21 |
| | 365 6b | | Exod 15:16-[21] |
| | 365 6a ii and c | | Add. + Exod 15:22-26 |
| | 365 7 i | | Exod 17:3-5 |
| | 365 7 ii | | Exod 18:13-16 |
| | | 158 5 | Exod 19:17-23 |
| 364 14 | | | ?, Exod 19:17?; 24:12-14 |
| | | 158 7-8 | Exod 20:12,16,17 (Deut 5:30,31); Exod 20:22-26; 21:1,3,4,6,8,10 |
| | | 158 6 | Exod 20:19-22 (Deut 5:29, 18:18-20,22) Exod 21:14-22 |
| 364 13a-b | | 158 9 | Exod 21:15,16,18,20,22,25 |
| | | 158 10-12 | Exod 21:32,34,35-37; 22:1-11,13 |
| | 366 1 | | Exod 21:35-22:5 |
| 364 14 | | | ?, Exod 19:17?; 24:12-14 |
| 364 15 | | | Exod 24:18 + add. + 25:1-2 |
| 364 16 | | | Exod 26:1 |
| 364 17 | | | Exod 26:33-35 |
| | 365 8a-b | | Exod 26:34-36 |
| | 365 9a-b i | | Exod 28:16-20 |
| | 365 9b ii | | Exod 29:20-22 |
| | | 158 13 | Exod 30:32,34 |
| | 365 10 | | Exod 30:37-31:2 |
| | 365 11 i | | Exod 35:[2]-5 |
| | 365 12a i | | Exod 36:32-38 |
| | 365 12a-b ii | | Exod 37:29-38:7 |
| | 365 12b iii | | Exod 39:1-16 |
| | 365 13 | | Exod 39:17-19 |

LEVITICUS-NUMBERS²¹

365 14

Lev 11:1-[3]

²¹ These two books are presented together since 4Q365 26a-b probably contains the end of Leviticus together with the beginning of Numbers.

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| 365 15a-b | | Lev 11:17-[25] |
| 365 16 | | Lev 11:32-[33] |
| 365 17a-c | | Lev 11:[39]-[46] |
| | 367 1a-b | Lev 11:47-13:1 |
| 365 18 | | Lev 13:6-8 |
| 365 19 | | Lev 13:15-[19] |
| 365 20 | | Lev 13:51-52 |
| | 367 2a-b | Lev 15:14-15; 19:1-4, 9-15 |
| 365 21 | | Lev 16:6-7 or 11-12 or 17-18 |
| 365 22a-b | | Lev 18:[25]-[29] |
| | 367 3 | Add.? + Lev 20:13; 27:30-34 |
| 365 23 | | Lev 23:42-24:2 + add. |
| | 366 2 | Lev 24:20-22 (?); 25:39-43 |
| 365 24 | | Lev 25:7-9 |
| 365 25a-c | | Lev 26:17-32 |
| | 367 3 | (Add.? + Lev 20:13); 27:30-34 |
| 365 26a-b | | Lev 27:34 (?); Num 1:1-5 |
| 365 27 | | Num 3:26-30 |
| 365 28 | | Num 4:47-49; 7:1 |
| 365 29 | | Num 7:78-80 |
| 365 30 | | Num 8:11-12 |
| 365 31a-c | | Num 9:15-10:[4] |
| 365 32 | | Num 13:[11]-25 |
| 365 33a-b | | Num 13:[28]-30 |
| 364 18 | | Num 14:16-20 + ? |
| | 365 34 | Num 15:26-[29] |
| | 365 35 ii | Num 17:20-24 |
| | 365 36 | Num 27:11; 36:1-2 |
| | 366 3 | Num 29:14-[25] |
| | 366 4 i | Num 29:32-30:1 (Deut 16:13-14) |
| 364 19a-b | | Num 33:31-49 |

DEUTERONOMY

| | | |
|---------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| 364 20a-c | | Deut 1:1-6 |
| 364 21a-k | | Deut 1:17-33 |
| 364 22 | | Deut 1:45-46 |
| | 365 37 | Deut 2:24 or 36? |
| 364 23a-b i | | (Num 20:17-18) Deut 2:8-14 |
| 364 24a-c | | Deut 2:30-3:2 |
| 364 25a-c | | Deut 3:18-23 |
| 364 26a i | | Deut 9:6-7 |
| 364 26b i | | Deut 9:12-18 |
| 364 26a ii | | Deut 9:22-24 |
| 364 26c-d | | Deut 9:27-29 |
| 364 26b, e ii | | Deut 9:21?, 25?; 10:1-4 |
| 364 27 | | ?, Deut 10:6-7? |
| 364 28a-b | | Deut 10:10-13 |
| 364 29 | | Deut 10:22-11:2 |
| 364 30 | | Deut 11:6-9 |
| 364 31 | | Deut 11:23-24 |
| | 366 5 | Deut 14:[13]-21 |
| 364 32 | | Deut 14:24-26 |
| | 366 4 i | (Num 29:32-30:1) |
| | | Deut 16:13-14 ²² |
| | 365 38 | Deut 19:20-20:1 |

The fragments of 4Q364-367 representing different copies of the same text, overlap only twice. 4Q364 17 (Exod 26:33-35) overlaps with 4Q365 8a-b (Exod 26:34-36) and 4Q365 26a-b (Lev 27:34?) overlaps with 4Q367 3 (Lev 27:30-34) in the last verse of Leviticus, 27:34. In the overlapping text, there are also elements in 4Q365 that are not shared with the other textual witnesses of the Bible, but these may have appeared in the lacunae in 4Q367. To these instances we should add the cases of overlapping between 4Q364 and 4Q366, on the one hand, and 4Q158, on the other, viz., 4Q364 5b ii (Gen 32:26-30) = 4Q158 1-2 (Gen 32:25-32; Exod 4:27-28); 4Q364 13a-b (Exod 21:14-22) = 4Q158 9 (Exod 21:15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25); 4Q366 1 (Exod 21:35-22:5) = 4Q158 10-12 (Exod 21:32, 34, 35-37; 22:1-11, 13). A greater amount of overlap between the five groups of fragments would have been expected; the paucity of such overlaps is probably mere coincidence.

²² See n. 9.