

## A. The *Discoveries in the Judaean Desert* Series: History and System of Presentation

### *History of the Series*

THE INTERNATIONAL team, entrusted since the beginning of the 1950s with the task of publishing the scrolls found at several sites in the Judaean Desert (mainly at Qumran), created a series *Discoveries in the Judaean Desert (of Jordan)* in which to publish these texts.<sup>1</sup> Each respective editor-in-chief of the international team served at the same time as the general editor of this series, namely, R. de Vaux, O.P. for vols. I–V, P. Benoit, O.P. for vols. VI–VII, J. Strugnell for vol. VIII, and E. Tov for vols. IX onwards. Throughout, the series has been named *Discoveries in the Judaean Desert*, with a short interlude (1962–68) during which vols. III–V were named *Discoveries in the Judaean Desert of Jordan*.

Vols. I and II were presented under the auspices of the Jordanian Department of Antiquities, the École Biblique et Archéologique Française, and the Palestine Archaeological Museum, joined by the American Schools of Oriental Research for vol. III. Vol. IV was published under the auspices of the American Schools of Oriental Research and the Palestine Archaeological Museum, while vol. V was published under the auspices of the Palestine Archaeological Museum and the École Biblique et Archéologique Française. Vols. VI ff. were published under the auspices of the Israel Antiquities Authority although its name does not appear on the front pages. The Advisory Committee of the Israel Antiquities Authority (M. Broshi, J. C. Greenfield [until his death in 1995], S. Talmon, A. Sussmann, A. Drori, and for a brief period J. Naveh) has been active behind the scenes since 1990, and its influence is felt in vols. X ff.

The only scholars involved in the publication of the texts in the first *DJD* volumes were the members of the international team which convened in Jerusalem, Jordan not long after the texts were found, and whose activities were in general centred in the Rockefeller Museum, and the École Biblique. This team was engaged in a multi-task operation involving the arrangement of the fragments, their photographing, identification, decipherment, and finally their publication in the *DJD* series, considered the ‘official’ publication of the material found in the Judaean Desert. Some of the fragments were published for the first time elsewhere (see nn. 19–22), especially when the rights for the publication had been sold to other institutions.

It is difficult to be precise in stating which scholars constituted the team during the first two decades, and it may therefore be best to follow de Vaux’s description in ‘Travail d’édition’ in vol. VI (1960) 6–8 where the initial team was said to consist of

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<sup>1</sup> J. Strugnell, the third editor-in-chief of the series and my immediate predecessor, kindly agreed to read a previous formulation of this section in February 2000. His remarks added much to the precision of the statements made here. As is usual under the circumstances, I alone should be held responsible for all remaining imprecisions.

the following nine scholars listed here in alphabetical order:<sup>2</sup> J. M. Allegro, M. Baillet, F. M. Cross, C.-H. Hunzinger (subsequently replaced by M. Baillet), J. T. Milik, P. W. Skehan, J. Starcky, and J. Strugnell, with R. de Vaux as editor-in-chief.<sup>3</sup> The first seven volumes consist almost exclusively of the work of these scholars (supplemented by a few technical appendixes such as that on linen textiles from cave 1 [vol. I, 18–38]), as well as that of J. A. Sanders who published 11QPs<sup>a</sup> in vol. IV. C.-H. Hunzinger did not publish his texts; these were subsequently transferred to M. Baillet, who also received texts from other scholars as well as some hitherto unassigned texts (see the INTRODUCTION to vol. VII, pp. xi–xiii). J. Starcky’s texts were transferred to É. Puech. P. W. Skehan almost completed his editions of Isaiah, Psalms, Proverbs, and the palaeo-Hebrew and Septuagint manuscripts. After his death, they were greatly expanded and published by E. Ulrich, either alone (vol. XV), or together with J. E. Sanderson (vol. IX), F. M. Cross (vols. XII, XIV), and P. W. Flint (vol. XVI).

During the first four decades, work on the Judaean Desert fragments was devoted mainly to the aforementioned organizational activities. The actual publication lagged behind with just eight volumes being published between 1955 and 1990, drawing international criticism in the 1980s and 1990s. Various justifiable explanations for this delay were provided, including the lack of funds and the small number of scholars involved in the publication. Changes began during the editorship of J. Strugnell, when the team was expanded somewhat to include, especially, younger scholars. However, a more extensive expansion of the international team has taken place since 1990; see below, CONTRIBUTORS TO THE *DJD* SERIES.

This expansion was part of the reorganization instigated by the Israel Antiquities Authority and its Advisory Committee. This accelerated activity aimed at speeding up the publication of the scrolls involved the addition of many new editors of single texts, the appointment of volume editors and consulting editors, the inventorization of all the fragments and photographs (see below, INVENTORIES), the assignment and reassignment of all fragments which had not yet been published, the creation of a masterplan for the publication of all the texts in volumes arranged by sites and topics, the formulation of procedures and guidelines for the preparation of the text editions, and the centralization

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<sup>2</sup> However, in February 2000, J. Strugnell stated that de Vaux and he always defined the membership of the team in broad terms as ‘all those working on assignments of manuscripts under his [that is, de Vaux’s] or my “authority”, including the Qumran excavations, the Mird and Seiyal texts, and the cave XI texts’. According to this conception, the initial team would have consisted of between eight and twenty-five members at different stages, reaching its peak of some twenty-five members at the time of the death of Benoit (1986). Whichever view is accepted regarding the scope of the initial team, according to all calculations, scholars who had finished their assignments (*‘emeriti’*) also continued to be counted as members of the team. Accordingly (thus J. Strugnell in February 2000), those who wrote background descriptions in the early *DJD* volumes (such as J. W. B. Barns, E. Crowfoot, and G. M. Crowfoot) were also counted as members of the team. Strugnell also included scholars who published editions outside the *DJD* series such as D. N. Freedman and J. P. M. van der Ploeg, O.P. in this group. It seems to us, however, that prior to 1990 it was unclear who actually belonged to the team, as a personal note may illustrate. In 1982, when P. Benoit asked me in writing to edit the Greek Minor Prophets Scroll from Nah al H ever (subsequently published as vol. VIII in 1990), it was never made clear whether I was considered a member of the team.

<sup>3</sup> In this list, de Vaux failed to mention, probably by oversight (thus J. Strugnell in February 2000), the names of P. Benoit, O.P., who had a major contribution in vol. II and who was to become de Vaux’s successor as editor-in-chief, and D. Barthélemy, O.P., who published the biblical texts of cave 1 in vol. I.

of the preparation of the camera-ready manuscripts in the production offices in Jerusalem (non-biblical texts) and Notre Dame (biblical texts [directed by E. Ulrich]). As a result of these activities, the majority of the *DJD* volumes have been published since 1992: twenty-nine volumes were released between 1992 and 2002 as opposed to eight volumes during the first forty years of the project. For details, see below.

### *Coverage of the Volumes*

The great majority of the fragments and several artifacts found in the Judean Desert by French and Belgian archaeologists or purchased from Bedouin between 1947 and 1962, as well as the archaeological background of the sites, have been published in the *DJD* series. In addition, the texts uncovered by some Israeli archaeological missions are included in *DJD* (see below), as well as Kh.Q Ostraca **2–3** and a few texts of unknown provenance which surfaced in the second half of the 1990s (XQ**5a**, **5b**, **6–7** [vol. XXXVI]; X**1** [XXXVIII]; X**2–6** [XXVIII]). The *DJD* volumes thus cover the great majority of the texts and artifacts found in the Judean Desert within the boundaries of British Mandatory Palestine (the first discoveries in cave 1 in 1947) and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (subsequent cave 1 excavations and the discovery of all other Qumran caves from 1949 to 1956) between 1947 and 1962. Also included is some material found during this period in Nah al H̄ever, within Israel, which was taken to the Palestine Archaeological Museum in Jerusalem, Jordan and incorrectly labelled as ‘Seiyal’ (see the INTRODUCTIONS to vols. VIII and XXVII).

A small number of texts unearthed by Israeli archaeological missions in Israel (Nah al Se elim, 1960; Nah al H̄ever, 1961 [subsequent to the discovery of the finds delivered to the Palestine Archaeological Museum]; Nah al Mishmar, 1960–61; Ketef Jericho, 1986, 1993) were published in the *Judean Desert Studies* series (vols. 1–3).

In his preface to vol. I, G. Lankester Harding, then Director of the Department of Antiquities of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, describes the area covered by the *DJD* series as ‘the area of the Judean desert between, roughly, Jericho and Wady Murabba at’ (1955). At a later stage, the international team decided to include the texts from Wadi Daliyeh in the series, although it is not located in the Judean Desert (vols. XXIV, XXVIII). Accordingly, as the parameters of the series were expanded in later years, the following sites are covered by vols. I–XXXVIII, listed from north to south:

- Wadi Daliyeh
- Ketef Jericho
- Khirbet Qumran and the caves of Qumran
- Wadi Murabba at
- Wadi Sdeir ( Nah al David)
- Nah al H̄ever (named Seiyal in the early lists of the documents)
- Nah al Mishmar
- Nah al Ş e elim.

At the same time, the majority of the finds made by Israeli archaeological missions in

Nah al Ḥever<sup>4</sup> and Masada,<sup>5</sup> are not included in the *DJD* series and are published or to be published elsewhere. Also not included in *DJD* are the few texts from Wadi Nar and Wadi Ghweir, for which no photographs were available (see the listing of these items in B. LIST OF THE TEXTS FROM THE JUDAEAN DESERT). In addition to these publications, texts from the Judean Desert have been published in the volumes mentioned in n. 4, in the Masada publications (see n. 5), and in the publications mentioned in nn. 19–23. The only texts that have not been published in *DJD* are a few texts from Qumran,<sup>6</sup> all texts from Khirbet Mird inscribed in Arabic, Greek, and Christian Palestinian Aramaic (for details of these texts, published and unpublished, found in Jerusalem and Leuven/Louvain, see B. LIST OF THE TEXTS FROM THE JUDAEAN DESERT). Furthermore, a few uninscribed fragments found in the Amman Archaeological Museum (item D 5927 of the Jordanian Department of Antiquities) are not included in *DJD*. The inscribed jar handles from Khirbet Qumran also have not been published. When this volume went to press, the publication of the archeological data from 1947 to 1956 was still lagging behind.

### *The Editions*

The general philosophy behind the *DJD* editions is to provide the scholarly public with a workable edition of the text, which, while presenting the best possible edition according to its editor, may be improved upon by subsequent generations of scholars. This idea is appropriately expressed by J. A. Sanders on p. viii of his preface to vol. IV:

Search for truth is rooted in a fear of falsehood, and no man alone can find the one, or shun the other. Scholars will note, as I continue to see, further needs for improvement: and that is, as it should be, reason sufficient to go to press without further delay.

In accordance with this philosophy, some scholars provided only a minimal commentary, to be improved upon and augmented subsequently by others or by themselves; others provided the reader with a rather extensive commentary. As a rule,

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<sup>4</sup> See N. Lewis et al., *The Documents from the Bar Kokhba Period in the Cave of the Letters: The Greek Papyri* (N. Lewis); *Aramaic and Nabatean Signatures and Subscriptions* (Y. Yadin and J. C. Greenfield) (JDS 2; Jerusalem: IES, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and The Shrine of the Book, 1989); Y. Yadin, J. C. Greenfield, A. Yardeni, and B. A. Levine, *The Documents from the Bar Kokhba Period in the Cave of Letters: Hebrew, Aramaic and Nabatean-Aramaic Papyri* (JDS 3; Jerusalem: IES, Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University, and Shrine of the Book, Israel Museum, 2002).

<sup>5</sup> Y. Yadin and J. Naveh, *Masada I, The Yigael Yadin Excavations 1963–1965, Final Reports: The Aramaic and Hebrew Ostraca and Jar Inscriptions* (Jerusalem: IES, 1989); H. M. Cotton and J. Geiger, *Masada II, The Yigael Yadin Excavations 1963–1965, Final Reports: The Latin and Greek Documents* (Jerusalem: IES, 1989); E. Netzer, *Masada III, The Yigael Yadin Excavations 1963–1965, Final Reports: The Buildings—Stratigraphy and Architecture* (Jerusalem: IES, 1991); S. Talmon and Y. Yadin, *Masada VI, The Yigael Yadin Excavations 1963–1965, Final Reports: Hebrew Fragments and the Ben Sira Scroll* (Jerusalem: IES and The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, 1999).

<sup>6</sup> At the time of going to press, the following Qumran texts had not been published in *DJD*: 4Q313c, 4Q317, 4Q324d–i (plates of these texts in the cryptic A script are included in vol. XXVIII). Vol. XXXVII (4Q550–575, 580–582) is in preparation.

the analysis and commentary in the first *DJD* volumes were shorter than in vols. VIII ff. The descriptions of orthography, physical appearance, and palaeography also tend to be more extensive in vols. VIII ff. than in the earlier volumes. To some extent, these differences are inherent in the growing knowledge of the Qumran texts and parallel literature.

It was the original team's intention that the *DJD* series should contain the official publication of the texts in conjunction with a commentary, and for the first seven volumes this publication was the *editio princeps*. However, this was often not the case for the texts in vols. VIII ff. as many individual texts were published elsewhere preliminarily, and, in other cases, complete text editions were published in separate volumes.<sup>7</sup> Thus the large texts from cave 1 were published in the 1950s outside *DJD* and were not scheduled to be republished in the *DJD* series, with the exception of the Isaiah scrolls included in vol. XXXII (in preparation). The lack of full critical re-editions of the large texts from cave 1 has been filled in part by the series of editions published by J. H. Charlesworth.<sup>8</sup> The volumes of Wacholder and Abegg, which presented the preliminary transcriptions (formulated to aid in the preparation of the *DJD* publication) and views of members of the international team as they stood in 1960, have in the meantime been superseded by the *DJD* volumes themselves.<sup>9</sup>

TABLE 1 provides the bibliographical information for all the volumes in the *DJD* series, including vols. XXXII and XXXVII which are still in preparation. For the twenty-eight cave 4 volumes the numbers are somewhat misleading since, in addition to showing their number in the *DJD* series, they also exhibit their number in the cave 4 series. Thus *DJD* XIII is also listed as vol. VIII in the cave 4 series.

TABLE 1: *Volumes in the DJD Series*

Vol.	Publication Details
I	D. Barthélemy, O.P. and J. T. Milik, <i>Qumran Cave 1</i> (DJD I; Oxford: Clarendon, 1955) xi + 163 pp. + xxxvii plates.
II, IIa	P. Benoit, O.P., J. T. Milik, and R. de Vaux, <i>Les grottes de Murabba ât</i> (DJD II; Oxford: Clarendon, 1961) xv + 314 pp. + cvii plates.

<sup>7</sup> The major editions published outside the *DJD* series are listed in nn. 19–23 (caves 1 and 11 and a text of unknown Qumran provenance). See further: A. Grohmann, *Arabic Papyri from Hirbet el-Mird* (Bibliothèque du Muséon 52; Louvain: Publications Universitaires, 1963); J. T. Milik, *The Books of Enoch* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1976).

<sup>8</sup> J. H. Charlesworth (ed.), *The Dead Sea Scrolls: Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek Texts with English Translations*: vol. 1: id., *Rule of the Community and Related Documents* (Tübingen/Louisville: J. C. B. Mohr [Siebeck] and Westminster John Knox Press, 1994); vol. 2: id., *Damascus Document, War Scroll, and Related Documents* (Louisville: John Knox, 1995); vol. 3: id., *Damascus Document Fragments, More Precepts of the Torah, and Related Documents* (Tübingen/Louisville: J. C. B. Mohr [Siebeck], 1996); vol. 4A: id. and H. W. L. Rietz, *Pseudepigraphic and Non-Masoretic Psalms and Prayers* (Tübingen/Louisville: Mohr Siebeck and Westminster John Knox Press, 1997); vol. 4B: id. and C. A. Newsom, *Angelic Liturgy: Songs of the Sabbath Sacrifice* (Tübingen/Louisville: Mohr Siebeck and Westminster John Knox Press, 1999).

<sup>9</sup> B. Z. Wacholder and M. G. Abegg, *A Preliminary Edition of the Unpublished Dead Sea Scrolls—The Hebrew and Aramaic Texts from Cave Four*, fascs. I–IV (Washington, D.C.: Biblical Archaeology Society, 1991–96).

- III, IIIa M. Baillet, J. T. Milik, and R. de Vaux, *Les 'petites grottes' de Qumrân* (DJD III; Oxford: Clarendon, 1962) xiii + 315 pp. + lxxi plates.
- IV J. A. Sanders, *The Psalms Scroll of Qumrân Cave 11 (11QPs<sup>a</sup>)* (DJD IV; Oxford: Clarendon, 1965) xi + 97 pp. + xvii plates.

Vol.	Publication Details
V	J. M. Allegro with A. A. Anderson, <i>Qumrân Cave 4.I (4Q158–4Q186)</i> (DJD V; Oxford: Clarendon, 1968) xii + 111 pp. + xxxi plates.
VI	R. de Vaux and J. T. Milik, <i>Qumrân grotte 4.II: I. Archéologie, II. Tefillin, Mezuzot et Targums (4Q128–4Q157)</i> (DJD VI; Oxford: Clarendon, 1977) xi + 91 pp. + xxviii plates.
VII	M. Baillet, <i>Qumrân grotte 4.III (4Q482–4Q520)</i> (DJD VII; Oxford: Clarendon, 1982) xiv + 339 pp. + lxxx plates.
VIII	E. Tov with the collaboration of R. A. Kraft, <i>The Greek Minor Prophets Scroll from Nah al H ever (8H evXIIgr)</i> (DJD VIII; Oxford: Clarendon, 1990; Reprinted with corrections 1995) x + 169 pp. + xx plates.
IX	P. W. Skehan, E. Ulrich, and J. E. Sanderson, <i>Qumran Cave 4.IV: Palaeo-Hebrew and Greek Biblical Manuscripts</i> (DJD IX; Oxford: Clarendon, 1992) xiii + 250 pp. + xlvii plates.
X	E. Qimron and J. Strugnell, <i>Qumran Cave 4.V: Miqs at Ma as'e ha-Torah</i> (DJD X; Oxford: Clarendon, 1994) xiv + 235 pp. + viii plates.
XI	E. Eshel and others, in consultation with J. VanderKam and M. Brady, <i>Qumran Cave 4.VI: Poetical and Liturgical Texts, Part 1</i> (DJD XI; Oxford: Clarendon, 1998) xi + 473 pp. + xxxii plates.
XII	E. Ulrich, F. M. Cross, and others, <i>Qumran Cave 4.VII: Genesis to Numbers</i> (DJD XII; Oxford: Clarendon, 1994 [repr. 1999]) xv + 272 pp. + xlix plates.
XIII	H. Attridge and others, in consultation with J. VanderKam, <i>Qumran Cave 4.VIII: Parabiblical Texts, Part 1</i> (DJD XIII; Oxford: Clarendon, 1994) x + 470 pp. + xliii plates.
XIV	E. Ulrich, F. M. Cross, and others, <i>Qumran Cave 4.IX: Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges, Kings</i> (DJD XIV; Oxford: Clarendon, 1995 [repr. 1999]) xv + 183 pp. + xxxvii plates.
XV	E. Ulrich and others, <i>Qumran Cave 4.X: The Prophets</i> (DJD XV; Oxford: Clarendon, 1997) xv + 325 pp. + lxiv plates.
XVI	E. Ulrich and others, <i>Qumran Cave 4.XI: Psalms to Chronicles</i> (DJD XVI; Oxford: Clarendon, 2000) xv + 302 pp. + xxxviii plates.
XVII	F. M. Cross, D. Parry, and E. Ulrich, <i>Qumran Cave 4.XII: 1–2 Samuel</i> (DJD XVII; Oxford: Clarendon, 2002) xxvii plates [in preparation].
XVIII	J. M. Baumgarten, <i>Qumran Cave 4.XIII: The Damascus Document (4Q266–273)</i> (DJD XVIII; Oxford: Clarendon, 1996) xix + 236 pp. + xlii plates.
XIX	M. Broshi and others, in consultation with J. VanderKam, <i>Qumran Cave 4.XIV, Parabiblical Texts, Part 2</i> (DJD XIX; Oxford: Clarendon, 1995) xi + 267 pp. + xxix plates.
XX	T. Elgvin and others, in consultation with J. A. Fitzmyer, S.J., <i>Qumran Cave 4.XV: Sapiential Texts, Part 1</i> (DJD XX; Oxford: Clarendon, 1997) xi + 246 pp. + xviii plates.

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- XXI S. Talmon, J. Ben Dov, and U. Glessmer, *Qumran Cave 4.XVI: Calendrical Texts* (DJD XXI; Oxford: Clarendon, 2001) xii + 263 pp. + xiii plates.
- XXII G. Brooke and others, in consultation with J. VanderKam, *Qumran Cave 4.XVII: Parabiblical Texts, Part 3* (DJD XXII; Oxford: Clarendon, 1996) xi + 352 pp. + xxix plates.
- XXIII F. García Martínez, E. J. C. Tigchelaar, and A. S. van der Woude, *Qumran Cave 11.II: 11Q2–18, 11Q20–30* (DJD XXIII; Oxford: Clarendon, 1998) xiii + 487 pp. + liv plates.
- XXIV M. J. W. Leith, *Wadi Daliyeh Seal Impressions* (DJD XXIV; Oxford: Clarendon, 1997) xxv + 249 pp. + xxiv plates.
- XXV É. Puech, *Qumran Cave 4.XVIII: Textes hébreux (4Q521–4Q528, 4Q576–4Q579)* (DJD XXV; Oxford: Clarendon, 1998) xii + 229 pp. + xv plates.
- XXVI P. Alexander and G. Vermes. *Qumran Cave 4.XIX: 4Q<sup>S</sup>Serekh Ha-Yah ad and Two Related Texts* (DJD XXVI; Oxford: Clarendon, 1998) xvii + 253 pp. + xxiv plates.
- XXVII H. M. Cotton and A. Yardeni, *Aramaic, Hebrew, and Greek Documentary Texts from Nahal H'ever and Other Sites, with an Appendix Containing Alleged Qumran Texts (The Seiyâl Collection II)* (DJD XXVII; Oxford: Clarendon, 1997) xxvii + 381 pp. + 33 figures + lxi plates.
- XXVIII D. M. Gropp, *Wadi Daliyeh II: The Samaria Papyri from Wadi Daliyeh*; E. Schuller and others, in consultation with J. VanderKam and M. Brady, *Qumran, Qumran Cave 4.XXVIII: Miscellanea, Part 2* (DJD XXVIII; Oxford: Clarendon, 2001) xv + 254 pp. + lxiii plates.
- XXIX E. Chazon and others, in consultation with J. VanderKam and M. Brady, *Qumran Cave 4.XX: Poetical and Liturgical Texts, Part 2* (DJD XXIX; Oxford: Clarendon, 1999) xiii + 478 pp. + xxviii plates.
- XXX D. Dimant, *Qumran Cave 4.XXI: Parabiblical Texts, Part 4: Pseudo-Prophetic Texts* (DJD XXX; Oxford: Clarendon, 2001) xiv + 278 pp. + xii plates.
- XXXI E. Puech, *Qumran Cave 4.XXII: Textes araméens, première partie: 4Q529–549* (DJD XXXI; Oxford: Clarendon, 2001) xviii + 439 pp. + xxii plates.
- XXXII P. W. Flint and E. Ulrich, *Qumran Cave 1.II: The Isaiah Scrolls* (DJD XXXII; Oxford: Clarendon) [in preparation].
- XXXIII D. Pike and A. Skinner, *Qumran Cave 4.XXIII: Unidentified Fragments* (DJD XXXIII; Oxford: Clarendon, 2001) xv + 376 pp. + xli plates.
- XXXIV J. Strugnell, D. J. Harrington, S.J., and T. Elgvin, in consultation with J. A. Fitzmyer, S.J., *Qumran Cave 4.XXIV: 4QInstruction (Mu sa r l<sup>e</sup> Me vîn): 4Q415 ff.* (DJD XXXIV; Oxford: Clarendon, 1999) xvi + 584 pp. + xxxi plates.
- XXXV J. Baumgarten and others, *Qumran Cave 4.XXV: Halakhic Texts* (DJD XXXV; Oxford: Clarendon, 1999) xi + 173 pp. + xii plates.
- XXXVI S. J. Pfann, *Cryptic Texts*; P. Alexander and others, in consultation with J. VanderKam and M. Brady, *Miscellanea, Part 1: Qumran Cave 4.XXVI* (DJD XXXVI; Oxford: Clarendon, 2000) xvi + 739 + xlix plates.



Vol.	Publication Details
XXXVII	É. Puech, Qumran Cave 4.XXVII: <i>Textes araméens, deuxième partie: 4Q550–575, 580–582</i> (DJD XXXVII; Oxford: Clarendon) [in preparation]
XXXVIII	J. Charlesworth and others, in consultation with J. VanderKam and M. Brady, <i>Miscellaneous Texts from the Judaean Desert</i> (DJD XXXVIII; Oxford: Clarendon, 2000) xvii + 250 pp. + xxxvi plates.

Most volumes were written in English, while a smaller number (vols. I–III, VI–VII, XXV, XXXI, and XXXVII [in preparation]) were published in French.

Vols. I–VII were typeset at the Oxford University Press, while vols. VIII and IX were printed at Oxford from computer files presented to the press. All other volumes were printed by Oxford University Press from camera-ready manuscripts prepared in Jerusalem and at Notre Dame University. From vol. IX onwards, the camera-ready manuscripts of the non-biblical volumes were prepared in Jerusalem<sup>10</sup> (except for the non-biblical vol. XI which was prepared at Notre Dame) and those of the biblical volumes (IX, XII, XIV, XV, XVI) in Notre Dame.<sup>11</sup> The biblical vol. XVII was also prepared in Jerusalem. The preparation of these camera-ready manuscripts was made possible by generous annual contributions from the Oxford Centre for Hebrew and Jewish Studies, the Dead Sea Scrolls Foundation,<sup>12</sup> and the National Endowment for the Humanities, the last making contributions both to the University of Notre Dame and to several individuals in the United States.

Altogether vols. I–XVI, XVIII–XXXI, XXXIII–XXXVI, XXXVIII–XXXIX cover 11,594 pages (including preliminary pages) and 1,312 plates.

### *Nature of the Editions*

The basic presentation format of the text in the individual volumes in the series, as determined in vol. I,<sup>13</sup> contains the following components, each section expanding as the series progressed:

- General introduction covering the following topics: bibliographic data, physical description of the fragments including their measurements, lists of scribal features such

<sup>10</sup> The production was managed by Claire Pfann (1991–96) and Janice Karnis (1996–2001). Copy-editing and typing were performed by Eva Ben-David, S. Ben Or, Miriam Berger, S. Chavel, N. Gordon, Janice Karnis, Farah Mébarki-Voss, Claire Pfann, Sarah Presant-Collins, and Valerie Carr Zakovitch. At different times S. Chavel, N. Gordon, S. Holst, M. Morgenstern, and S. J. Pfann served as research assistants.

<sup>11</sup> The Notre Dame production team consisted of Kelley Coblentz Bautch, R. Bautch, Beverly Fields, P. W. Flint, Angela Kim, R. A. Kugler, E. Mason, Catherine M. Murphy, C. Niccum, J. A. Oswald, T. Rachford, J. Rogers, and L. W. Walck.

<sup>12</sup> The Dead Sea Scrolls Foundation, with W. Fields as its executive director and S. Paul (previously E. Tov) as its director, received and transmitted donations from individuals and foundations, given mainly for the publication of the texts in the *DJD* series. The names of the major benefactors appear in the dedication pages of vols. XIII ff.

<sup>13</sup> These suggestions were formulated in 1955 while, at a later stage, J. Strugnell, ‘Notes en marge du Volume V des “Discoveries in the Judaean Desert of Jordan”’, *RevQ* 7 (1970) 163–276 (esp. 163–7) made some suggestions for a modification of the earlier procedures.

as mistakes and corrections, the orthography and morphology, palaeography, dating, the nature of the document, and lists of the inventory numbers in the Rockefeller Museum and the photograph numbers. In biblical manuscripts usually a brief description of the textual character is provided, as well as a list of the variants vis-à-vis the other textual witnesses.

- Transcription of the text(s) as faithful as possible to the fragments themselves (see below, SYSTEM OF PRESENTATION). The transcription includes the reconstruction in square brackets of elements which have been physically lost on the fragments: single letters, words, or longer stretches of text. Scholars' practices vary concerning reconstruction; some tend to reconstruct frequently, others do so less often, and yet others completely refrain from such reconstructions.

- Translation of the non-biblical compositions or sections in texts composed of biblical and non-biblical (non-canonical) components (e.g. 4QRP<sup>c</sup> [4Q365] frgs. 6a ii and 6c). In order to represent the source texts as faithfully as possible, especially in fragmentary contexts, these translations are sometimes somewhat strained with regard to the norms of the English or French language. In the case of 4QBarkhi Nafshi, an additional translation is provided in poetic format (vol. XXIX, 261–5).

- Short notes on the readings referring to difficulties in readings and alternative readings, as well as to peculiarities of the surface of the fragments and the photographs.

- Comments relating to individual words and sometimes a general analysis of the fragment or composition as a whole.

- Concordance or index of all the words occurring in the non-biblical texts. In vols. I–IX these indices are very brief, while in vols. X ff. complete contexts are provided. The concordances also cover the few re-edited texts, and as a result a few entries appear twice within the concordances of the individual volumes. See further below, INDICES AND CONCORDANCES.

- Photographic plates and hand-drawn figures. The infra-red photographs presented in *DJD* are generally of high quality, and since 1996 these plates have usually been superior to the original PAM positives as the plate-makers working with Oxford University Press have improved the contrast of these prints. On these plates, the fragments are usually arranged so as to reflect the column structure of the compositions, although the relative distance between the fragments is sometimes reduced. From vol. X onwards, the photograph numbers and Rockefeller Museum inventory numbers are provided for each individual fragment. As a rule, the plates present the photographs exactly, but in some volumes, especially the early ones, the un-inscribed margins were sometimes cropped off by the press. Thus in 1QMyst (1Q27) in *DJD* I, the 1.4-cm margin and stitches (see PAM 40.523) are not presented in pl. XXI. Likewise in vol. XXIII, the edge of the un-inscribed end of 11QtgJob has been cropped off in pl. XX. The scale of the photographs is 1:1, unless a different scale is provided in the plate or such deviations are mentioned in the text itself. In rare instances, plates are not accompanied by transcriptions: vol. XV: pls. LXI–LXIV; vol. XXVIII: pls. XI–XVIII, XX–XXXIX, XLI–XLIII, LII–LIII; vol. XXXVI: pl. LXI. The plates are presented in the sequence in which the texts appear in the volume, although in vols. V (plate title page is imprecise) and VII this is not always the case.

In addition to the aforementioned regular components of the *DJD* volumes, the following monographic discussions have been included to support the commentary or

reconstruction:

TABLE 2: *Monographic Discussions in the DŷD Series*

Monographic Discussions	Vol. No.
Notes on the Opening of the Copper Scrolls from Qumrân	III, 203–10
Commentaire et texte (A–E) [3Q15]	III, 211–84
Translation Technique, Orthographic Peculiarities and Textual Relation [of 8H evXIIgr]	VIII, 99–158
The Composite Text [of 4QMMT]	X, 43–63
The Language [of 4QMMT]	X, 65–108
The Literary Character of 4QMMT and its Historical Setting	X, 109–21
The Halakha [of 4QMMT]	X, 123–77
The History of the Halakha and the Dead Sea Scrolls	X, 179–200
Structure and Characteristics of the Covenanters' Calendar	XXI, 3–36

### *Identifications and Nomenclature of Texts*

The first stage in the analysis of the thousands of scroll fragments was their identification while placed on long tables in the ‘scrollery’ in the Rockefeller Museum in 1950. All the members of the first international team participated in this task, but especially J. T. Milik and J. Strugnell (cf. INTRODUCTION to vol. I, 43–5). The identification often determined the nature of the commentary, and this process has continued over the two generations following the initial identifications, and will be maintained also after the completion of the text editions. For many non-biblical texts which were previously unknown and for which there are no parallel documents, the identification of the individual fragments and their presumed sequence is very uncertain and is being changed relatively frequently. The differentiation between biblical and non-biblical texts is also problematic in small fragments (see introductory remarks in 1. CATEGORIZED LIST OF THE ‘BIBLICAL TEXTS’ of D. THE BIBLICAL TEXTS FROM THE JUDAEAN DESERT). Doubts about the identification of some of the similar-looking fragments of 4QShirShabb and 4QDan<sup>d</sup> have been expressed by E. Ulrich in the edition of the latter text.

Disregarding human error, all the fragments found in the Judaeen Desert have been identified, photographed, and published in *DŷD* or in the additional sources mentioned in notes 19–23. Each and every fragment has been numbered and named, either as part of a composition or as an independent document. However, some forty plates of small or minute fragments which were not identified in the 1950s remain unidentified at this stage; the more substantial fragments appearing in PAM 43.660–43.702 are presented in vol. XXXIII together with transcriptions and notes. The same volume also presents fragments previously published in *DŷD* volumes as ‘unidentified fragments’; in order that these fragments not be lost to scholarship, they have been collected in vol. XXXIII from all the other *DŷD* volumes, enabling scholars to assign them to a known or hitherto unknown composition.

Following their publication, several texts were re-identified. The best-known example is probably that of the Greek fragments from cave 7, 7Q3–18, published as ‘fragments non identifiés’; they were tentatively identified by J. O’Callaghan and C. P. Thiede as reflecting segments of the New Testament,<sup>14</sup> but were more plausibly identified by others as deriving from the LXX or *Enoch*.<sup>15</sup> In other cases, different manuscripts of the same Qumran composition, edited by different scholars and published by them with different titles, were sometimes renamed, while some confusion inevitably remains. Thus 4Q158, published by J. M. Allegro in vol. V as ‘Biblical Paraphrase’, was renamed ‘Reworked Pentateuch<sup>a</sup>’ by E. Tov and S. White in vol. XIII when they published other manuscripts of the same composition under the title ‘Reworked Pentateuch<sup>b,c,d,e</sup>’ (4Q364–367). 1Q26, published as ‘un apocryphe’ in vol. I, was renamed and republished in vol. XXXIV by J. Strugnell and D. J. Harrington, S.J. as 1QInstruction. While these new identifications are probably accepted by most scholars, several other identifications and names are contested. However, the names used in *DJD* are conventionally used even by those who disagree with the characterization of the texts in *DJD*, though a few scholars hold to other names which they consider preferable. Thus 4QMMT is sometimes also referred to as the ‘Halakhic Letter’.

The names given to the texts from the Judaean Desert are by implication subjective as they reflect the editor’s understanding of the composition. Thus the designation ‘Ps(alms)’ in 11QPs<sup>a</sup> and in several of the ‘Psalms’ texts from cave 4 reflects the editor’s understanding that these manuscripts are in the nature of biblical texts (thus J. A. Sanders, the editor of 11QPs<sup>a</sup> in vol. IV, and P. W. Flint and E. Ulrich, the editors of the Psalms texts in vol. XVI), while other scholars consider them liturgical texts which contain, among other things, prayers and extrabiblical texts.<sup>16</sup> See further the introductory remarks in 1. CATEGORIZED LIST OF THE ‘BIBLICAL TEXTS’ of D. THE BIBLICAL TEXTS FROM THE JUDAEAN DESERT.

The fact that each fragment that is not ascribed to a larger collection of fragments is given a name necessarily causes some form of distortion. For example, any hymn may contain historical segments, elements of praise, prayer, thanksgiving, repentance, etc. and accordingly when such a hymn is found in the Qumran corpus it may be named

<sup>14</sup> J. O’Callaghan, *Los papiros griegos de la cueva 7 de Qumrân* (BAC 353; Madrid, 1974); C. P. Thiede, *Die älteste Evangelien-Handschrift? Das Markus-Fragment von Qumran und die Anfänge der schriftlichen Überlieferung des Neuen Testaments* (Wuppertal: Brockhaus, 1986) = *The Earliest Gospel Manuscript? The Qumran Fragment 7Q5 and Its Significance for New Testament Studies* (London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1992). For several additional analyses, see the articles in S. Mayer (ed.), *Christen und Christliches in Qumran?* (Eichstätter Studien 32; Regensburg: Friedrich Pustet, 1992).

<sup>15</sup> G. W. Nebe (*RevQ* 13 [1988] 629–33) suggested *1 En.* 103:3–4 for 7Q4 1 and *1 En.* 98:11 for 7Q4 2. This suggestion was further developed by E. A. Muro and É. Puech, who suggested the title 7QEn gr for frgs. 4, 8, 11–14 as reflecting parts of *1 Enoch* 100, 103, and 105: E. A. Muro, Jr., ‘The Greek Fragments of Enoch from Qumran Cave 7 (7Q4, 7Q8, & 7Q12 = 7QEn gr = Enoch 103:3–4, 7–9)’, *RevQ* 18 (1997) 307–12; É. Puech, ‘Sept fragments grecs de la *Lettre d’Hénoch* (1 Hén 100, 103 et 105) dans la grotte 7 de Qumrân (= 7QHéngre)’, *RevQ* 18 (1997) 313–23.

<sup>16</sup> Thus S. Talmon, ‘Pisqah Be ems a Pasuq and 11QPs<sup>a</sup>’, *Textus* 5 (1966) 11–21; M. H. Goshen-Gottstein, ‘The Psalms Scroll (11QPs<sup>a</sup>): A Problem of Canon and Text’, *Textus* 5 (1966) 22–33; P. W. Skehan, ‘A Liturgical Complex in 11QPs<sup>a</sup>’, *CBQ* 35 (1973) 195–205; M. Haran, ‘11QPs<sup>a</sup> and the Canonical Book of Psalms’, in *Minhah le-Nahum—Biblical and Other Studies Presented to Nahum M. Sarna in Honour of His 70th Birthday*, ed. by M. Brettler and M. Fishbane (JSOTSup 154; Sheffield, 1993) 193–201.

merely 4QHymn. However, if only a small section of that hymn is extant, lack of information about the complete context may lead the editor to name such a fragment 4QRepentance, 4QIndividual Hymn, 4QPraise of God, 4QIndividual Prayer, etc. All such fragments could have derived from a single (hymnic) composition, but because of a lack of context, the name of the small fragment may easily be taken as proof of the existence of an additional prayer or hymn in the Qumran corpus. These complications are of course unavoidable.

In view of the problems described above, many names of individual works were revised between the preliminary and final publications (many of these earlier names are listed in parenthesis next to the present names in B. LIST OF THE TEXTS FROM THE JUDAEAN DESERT and all of them are mentioned in the final publications). Most names were changed because a better (or at least different) understanding of the composition had been attained. Thus, 4Q448, once called ‘poetic fragment’, was renamed ‘Apocryphal Psalm (154) and Prayer (for Jonathan)’ (or briefly: 4QApocr. Psalm and Prayer) by E. Eshel, H. Eshel, and A. Yardeni in vol. XI. Frg. 24 of 4QpsEzek<sup>a</sup> (4Q385) was renamed ‘4QApocrJer C’ by D. Dimant, and then later changed to 4QpsEzek<sup>c</sup> (4Q385b). The texts which were once named 4QpsMos<sup>b,c,d,e</sup> (4Q387, 388a, 389, 391) have now been assigned by the same scholar to 4QApocrJer C (vol. XXX). Likewise, in vol. XXII, C. Newsom renamed 4QPssJosh as ‘4QapocrJosh’ and É. Puech similarly renamed 4Q522 (‘Pierre de Sion’) as 4QProphecy of Joshua (4QapocrJosh<sup>c?</sup>) in vol. XXV. Furthermore, many of the names which were once generic have been made more specific. Thus most of the texts which were once called ‘Sapiential Text’ now carry more specific names. For example, the various copies of 4QSapiential Text A are now named 4QInstruction<sup>a-g</sup>. 4Q320–330, previously named 4QMishmarot (‘priestly courses’), have been given more specific names in vol. XXI: ‘Calendrical Document’, ‘Mishmarot’, and ‘Calendrical Document/Mishmarot’.

Most scholars refer to compositions by their names, while others refer to their inventory numbers only (note, e.g. the discussions in vols. XXIII and XXXIV). The latter practice has certain advantages since, as a rule, the numbers have not been changed<sup>17</sup> while names have often been altered. Most texts have been given a name in English, some in transliterated Hebrew, and a substantial number received French names (vols. I–III, VII, XXV, XXXI). These French names have been translated into English by Fitzmyer,<sup>18</sup> and by the present author in B. LIST OF THE TEXTS FROM THE JUDAEAN DESERT and its earlier versions.

### *Contents of Volumes According to Sites*

Most volumes contain only texts found at one site, while vol. XXXVIII includes texts from different sites in the Judaeian Desert, and vol. XXVIII contains texts from Wadi Daliyeh and Qumran, as summarized in TABLE 3:<sup>19</sup>

<sup>17</sup> At times, however, even the identifying numbers of fragments changed when these fragments were moved from one composition to another, such as in the case of several fragments presented in vol. XXX.

<sup>18</sup> J. A. Fitzmyer, *The Dead Sea Scrolls, Major Publications and Tools for Study*, Revised Edition (SBLRBS 20; Atlanta, Ga., 1990).

<sup>19</sup> The following group of Qumran texts of unknown provenance was not published in *DJD*: Y. Yadin, *Tefillin from Qumran (XQ Phyl 1–4)* (Jerusalem: IES, 1969 = *ErIsr* 9 [1969] 60–85).

TABLE 3: *DjD Volumes by Site (Listed from North to South)*

Site	<i>DjD</i> Volume(s)
Wadi Daliyeh	XXIV, XXVIII
Ketef Jericho	XXXVIII
Qumran cave 1 <sup>20</sup>	I, XXXII [in preparation]
Qumran caves 2, 3, 5, 6, 7–10	III–IIIa
Qumran cave 4 <sup>21</sup>	V, VI, VII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXV, XXVI, (XXVII), XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI, XXXVII [in preparation]
Qumran cave 11 <sup>22</sup>	IV, XXIII, XXXVI (11Q12, 16)

<sup>20</sup> The following manuscripts from cave 1 were not published in *DjD*:

- 1QpHab M. Burrows, *The Dead Sea Scrolls of St. Mark's Monastery*, vol. 1 (New Haven, Conn.: ASOR, 1950); J. C. Trever, *Scrolls from Qumran Cave 1 (= Three Scrolls from Qumran)* (Jerusalem: Albright Institute of Archaeology and The Shrine of the Book, 1972).
- 1Q19bis (Noah) J. C. Trever, 'Completion of the Publication', *RevQ* 5 (1964–66) 323–44.
- 1QapGen ar (1Q20): N. Avigad and Y. Yadin, *A Genesis Apocryphon: A Scroll from the Wilderness of Judaea*. (Jerusalem: Magnes and Heikhal Ha-Sefer, 1956).
- 1QapGen I, III–VIII, X–XI, XIII–XVII: M. Morgenstern, E. Qimron, D. Sivan, 'The Hitherto Unpublished Columns of the Genesis Apocryphon', *AbrN* 33 (1995) 30–54.
- 1QapGen II, IX, XVIII–XXII: N. Avigad and Y. Yadin, *A Genesis Apocryphon: A Scroll from the Wilderness of Judaea* (Jerusalem: Magnes and Heikhal Ha-Sefer, 1956).
- 1QapGen XII J. Greenfield and E. Qimron, 'The Genesis Apocryphon Col. XII', *AbrNSup* 3 (1992) 70–77.
- 1QS M. Burrows, *The Dead Sea Scrolls of St. Mark's Monastery*, vol. 2 (New Haven, Conn.: ASOR, 1951); J. C. Trever, *Scrolls from Qumran Cave 1 (= Three Scrolls from Qumran)* (Jerusalem: Albright Institute of Archaeology and The Shrine of the Book, 1972).
- 1QM I–XIX E. L. Sukenik, *The Dead Sea Scrolls of the Hebrew University* (Jerusalem: Magnes Press, 1955).
- 1QH<sup>a</sup> E. L. Sukenik, *The Dead Sea Scrolls of the Hebrew University* (Jerusalem: Magnes Press, 1955).

The following two editions are replaced by *DjD* XXXII (in preparation):

- 1QIsa<sup>a</sup> M. Burrows, *The Dead Sea Scrolls of St. Mark's Monastery*, vol. 1 (New Haven, Conn.: ASOR, 1950).
- 1QIsa<sup>b</sup> E. L. Sukenik, *The Dead Sea Scrolls of the Hebrew University* (Jerusalem: Magnes Press, 1955) together with sections of this manuscript which were published as no. 8 in *DjD* I (1955).

<sup>21</sup> The following manuscripts from cave 4 were not published in *DjD*: 4Q202, 204–207, 210–212. See: T. Milik, *The Books of Enoch* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1976).

<sup>22</sup> The following manuscripts from cave 11 were not published in *DjD*:

- 11QpaleoLev<sup>a</sup> D. N. Freedman and K. A. Mathews, *The Paleo-Hebrew Leviticus Scroll* (Winona Lake, Ind.: ASOR/Eisenbrauns, 1985); É. Puech, 'Notes en marge de 11QPaléolévitique, le fragment L, des fragments inédits et une jarre de la grotte 11', *RB* 96 (1989) 161–89; E. Tigchelaar, 'Some

Wadi Murabba'at	II-IIa, XXVII
Wadi Sdeir	XXXVIII
Site	<i>DJD</i> Volume(s)
Nah al Ḥever/S eiya <sup>23</sup>	VIII, XXVII, XXXVIII
Nah al Mishmar	XXXVIII
Nah al Seelim	XXVII, XXXVIII

According to this table, vols. I and XXXII (in preparation) cover 'all' the texts found in Qumran cave 1 (except for 1QpHab, 1QM, 1QS, 1Q19bis, 1QapGen, and 1QH<sup>a</sup> [see n. 20]), vol. II is devoted to all the texts from Murabba'at, etc.

The first ten volumes are mainly the work of individuals or combinations of one, two, or three scholars. By far the greatest number of volumes, twenty-eight, is devoted to Qumran cave 4.

### *Literary Genres*

The texts presented in the first seven volumes are subdivided into 'biblical' and non-biblical texts, with the appellation 'biblical' referring to the canonical texts of the Hebrew Bible. The non-biblical texts are further subdivided into literary genres and presented separately for each site. Thus the non-biblical texts of vol. I (cave 1) are grouped according to the following categories: 'commentaires, livres apocryphes, textes juridiques et liturgiques, recueils hymniques, groupes non caractérisés'. Vol. XXXVIII follows a similar arrangement. The texts from cave 4 are likewise presented according to literary genre, and since the texts from this cave are so numerous, each volume of the non-biblical texts presents a single literary genre from vol. X onwards. In this arrangement, volumes were co-authored by several scholars,<sup>24</sup> such as vols. XIII, XIX, and XXII containing so-called 'parabiblical texts'. Other volumes group sapiential texts (XX, XXXIV), poetical and liturgical texts (XI, XXIX), halakhic texts (XXXV), etc. At the same time, vols. XXV, XXXI, and XXXVII (in preparation) still reflect the scope of J. Starcky's allotment, subsequently passed on to É. Puech. Vols. XXVIII, XXXVI, and XXXVIII contain miscellaneous texts from Qumran and other sites with, in some cases, texts which could have been included in the earlier volumes containing a

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More

Small 11Q1 Fragments', *RevQ* 70 (1998) 325–30.

11QT<sup>a</sup> Y. Yadin, *The Temple Scroll*, vols. 1–3 (Jerusalem: IES, 1977; Hebrew); *The Temple Scroll*,

vols. 1–3 (Jerusalem: IES, 1983).

<sup>23</sup> For the texts from Nah al Ḥever/Seiya<sup>l</sup> which were not published in *DJD*, see B. LIST OF THE TEXTS FROM THE JUDAEAN DESERT. A few unpublished texts are indicated as such in the list.

<sup>24</sup> The original intention of the international team was for each published volume to contain the texts allotted to individual scholars, which in themselves often reflected different literary genres. However, with the reorganization of the team in 1990, a different procedure was instituted for the cave 4 material, resulting in the publication of the texts primarily according to their literary genre rather than to the allotments made to the original team members.

specific literary genre (such as sapiential or parabiblical volumes), but for which the commentaries were not ready when these volumes went to press.

### *Archaeological Data*

While most volumes contain publications of texts, several also publish analyses of archaeological data concerning the caves in which the scrolls or artifacts were found, and on the archaeological missions (vols. I, II, III, VI, VIII, XXIV, XXXVIII). These descriptions comprise the following topics:

TABLE 4: *Archaeological Descriptions*

Descriptions	<i>DjD</i> Vol.
Pottery found in Qumran cave 1	I, 8–17
Pottery found in the ‘minor caves’	III, 13–41
Pottery found in Qumran cave 4	VI, 15–20
Pottery found in Murabba at	II, 14–15, 26–34
Linen textiles of Qumran cave 1	I, 18–38
Linen textiles of Murabba at	II, 51–63
Fastenings on the Qumran manuscripts	VI, 23–8
Description of Qumran cave 1	I, 3–7
Exploration of the ‘minor caves’ and their artifacts	III, 3–13
Exploration of Qumran cave 4 and its artifacts	VI, 9–22
Description of the Murabba at caves	II, 1–63
Description of Ketef Jericho	XXXVIII, 3–20
Seal impressions from Wadi Daliyeh	XXIV

All these descriptions are accompanied by plates and/or illustrations. The main archaeological data on the excavations at Qumran are scheduled to appear in a separate series,<sup>25</sup> of which the first two volumes have been published: J.-B. Humbert and A. Chambon, *Fouilles de Khirbet Qumrân et de Aïn Feshkha*, I (NTOA, Series Archaeologica 1; Freiburg/Göttingen: Universitätsverlag/Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1994); R. de Vaux, *Die Ausgrabungen von Qumran und En Feschcha, IA. Die Grabungstagebücher*, trans. by F. Rohrhirsch and B. Hoffmeir (NTOA, Series Archaeologica 1A; Freiburg/Göttingen: Universitätsverlag/Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1996) 15A.

<sup>25</sup> At the outset, however, de Vaux had also intended to include this material in *DjD*.



## *Indices and Concordances*

Vols. I–IX contain indices (i.e. of single words) of the Hebrew (vols. I–VII), Aramaic (vols. I, II), Greek (vols. II, III, VIII, IX), Latin (vol. II), and Arabic (vol. II) words appearing in the non-biblical texts, as well as scribal signs (vols. II, VII). These indices record all the texts included in a single volume in combined lists, while vol. III lists the words of the Copper Scroll separately. Using a more elaborate system, vols. X ff. contain concordances (‘keyword in context’) compiled by E. Qimron (vol. X), S. and C. Pfann (vols. XI–XX, XXII–XXIII, XXV–XXXI, XXXIV–XXXVI, XXXVIII), and Y. Shemesh (vols. XXI, XXVIII, XXXIII) of all the words in the non-biblical texts or sections, sometimes listed separately for the individual texts. In addition, the volumes recording the biblical texts from cave 1 (vol. I), the ‘minor caves’ (vol. III), and cave 4 (vols. VI, IX, XII, XIV–XVII) list all the biblical passages recorded in each volume. These indices are combined in D. THE BIBLICAL TEXTS FROM THE JUDAEAN DESERT together with the pertinent data for 11QpaleoLev<sup>a</sup>, as well as for the material pertaining to the texts from sites outside Qumran recorded in vols. II and XXXVIII. Vol. X also contains a reverse index of the Hebrew words.

In addition, the present volume includes the following lists:

1. Papyrus Texts (section E)
2. Opisthographs (section E)
3. Palaeo-Hebrew Texts (section E)
4. Greek Texts (section E)
5. Aramaic Texts (section E)
6. Nabataean Texts (section E)
7. Texts in Cryptic Scripts (section E)
8. Proper Names (section F)
9. Scribal Notations (section H)
10. Chronological List (section J)

A full concordance of all the words occurring in the Qumran texts (*Concordance of the Non-biblical Texts from Qumran* [Leiden: E. J. Brill]) is in preparation (M. G. Abegg, Jr.). This concordance is to include all the Qumran texts published in *DŷD* and elsewhere. See further below, TOOLS RELATED TO *DŷD*.

## *Parallels*

A visual means for indicating parallel texts has been developed fully in the volumes published in the 1990s. This procedure was used for the first time in the edition of 2QJérusalem nouvelle ar (vol. III, p. 85), and was used subsequently inter alia in the editions of 4Q482–520 (vol. VII), 4QMMT (vol. X), *Hodayot* (vol. XXIX), the *Damascus Document* (vol. XVIII), and *Serekh ha-Yah ad* (vol. XXVI); in the last two cases it also involved the longer parallel texts of the mediaeval CD and the *Serekh ha-Yah ad* manuscript from cave 1. These parallels pertain to two types of material, viz. parallels between segments in manuscripts of what is supposedly the same composition and parallels between different compositions. The notion of a ‘parallel’ is intentionally vague, often rightly so, but in most cases it pertains to texts which actually overlap,

although differences in details between the texts are recorded. Such differences are visible when the exact amount of overlapping as recorded in the *DjD* editions is examined. In G. ANNOTATED LISTS OF OVERLAPS AND PARALLELS IN THE NON-BIBLICAL TEXTS FROM QUMRAN AND MASADA, the data and difficulties involved are described in detail. The recording system used in most volumes indicates very precisely all the letters and spaces which any two texts have in common, so that even the smallest agreements and differences between them are visible when underlined or not. In several cases, three parallels are indicated by two types of underlinings and a series of overbars, such as in the manuscripts of the *Damascus Document* (vol. XVIII). In the edition of 4QInstruction<sup>a-c</sup> (vol. XXXIV), overlaps are indicated with small supralinear letters, accompanied by an apparatus recording the overlaps in detail.

### *Re-editions*

As a rule, *DjD* includes neither lists of corrections and errata pertaining to previously published volumes, nor re-editions.<sup>26</sup> However, the following exceptions were made in the later volumes in the series:

TABLE 5: *Re-editions in the DjD Series*

Original Name	<i>Editio Princeps</i> (Vol.)	Re-edition (Vol.)	New name, if any
1Q8 (1QIsa <sup>b</sup> ) <sup>27</sup>	I	XXXII	
1Q23 (1QEnGiants <sup>a</sup> ar)	I	XXXVI	
1Q26 (1QWisdom Apocryphon)	I	XXXIV	1QInstruction
1Q28a (1QSa)	I	XXXVI	
2Q26 (2QFragment of a Ritual?)	III	XXXVI	2QEnGiants ar
4Q269 (4QD <sup>d</sup> frgs. 10, 11)	XVIII	XXXVI	
4Q394 frgs. 1–2 (4QMMT <sup>a</sup> )	X	XXI	4QCalendrical Document D
4Q203 frg. 1 (4QEnGiants <sup>a</sup> )	XXXVI	XXXI	
4Q522 frgs. 22–25 (4QProphecy of Joshua)	XXV	XVI	
6Q8 (6QapocrGen)	III	XXXVI	6QpapGiants ar

Furthermore, in vol. XXXII (in preparation) the Isaiah texts from cave 1 previously published mainly outside the series are re-edited and vol. Va (in preparation) presents a complete re-edition of vol. V.

A special case is a group of four small fragments which are presented in vol. XXIX

<sup>26</sup> Some corrections were included in the second printing of vol. VIII: 'Reprinted with corrections 1995'.

<sup>27</sup> 1Q8 covers merely a small portion of 1QIsa<sup>b</sup>. For the main edition of this scroll, see n. 20 above.

as both 4Q471b frgs. 1a–d (4QSelf-Glorification Hymn; edited by E. Eshel) and 4Q431 frg. 1 (4QH<sup>c</sup>; edited by E. Schuller).

Another special case is MasShirShabb which was published by C. Newsom in both *DJD* XI and *Masada VI* (jointly with Y. Yadin),<sup>28</sup> in the latter volume with less detail, and often with different formulations.

In all these cases, fragments are presented only once in the plates in the *DJD* volumes. However, in three instances a fragment is erroneously presented twice in the plates:

Vol. IX, pl. XX, top left = unidentified frg. 275, pl. XXXII.

Vol. IX, pl. XXI, bottom right = unidentified frg. 307, pl. XXXII.

Vol. IX, pl. XXIV, top left = unidentified frg. 281, pl. XXXII.

4Q203 1 is represented in both vol. XXV, pl. I (É. Puech) and vol. XXXVI, pl. I (L. Stuckenbruck).

### *System of Presentation*

When devising their system for presenting partially preserved texts at the beginning of the 1950s, the members of the international team were guided somewhat by procedures used in the publication of Semitic texts, but more so by conventions used in Greek papyrology and epigraphy. These conventions were used throughout the series while others developed only as the series progressed. For example, the designation ‘palaeo-’ for texts written in the palaeo-Hebrew script was not yet used in *DJD* I, in which 1QpaleoLev (1Q3) was described as ‘Lévitique et autres fragments en écriture ‘Phénicienne’’. The term ‘palaeo-’ appears for the first time in vol. III, p. 104 with regard to 6Q1 named ‘Genèse en écriture paléo-hebraïque’. Likewise, only at a later stage did ‘pap(yrus)’ become an integral part of the name of compositions. The presence of paratextual scribal signs, such as indications of the *paragraphos* sign, was indicated only in vols. VII ff., and then often only inconsistently.

The first *DJD* volume introduced a system for presenting the texts which attempts to represent in the transcription all the elements of the text and the area around the writing block as precisely as possible (see *DJD* I, 44–8). This system, improved upon in subsequent volumes and described by E. Ulrich in vol. XIV, 2–6 for the biblical texts,<sup>29</sup> represents in the modern editions the following elements of the ancient texts as extant and reconstructed:

- *The structure of individual columns of the text* within the composition, extant or reconstructed, is often based on physically unconnected fragments placed in an extant or reconstructed column sequence. Some scholars relied more than others on suggestions regarding the reconstruction of the column structure of the scroll made on the basis of the preserved fragments.<sup>30</sup> The columns in a composition, both extant and reconstruc-

<sup>28</sup> *Masada VI*, 120–32 (see n. 5).

<sup>29</sup> Due to the nature of the undertaking carried out over the course of fifty years, on different continents and with different printing procedures, a certain amount of inconsistency proved unavoidable.

<sup>30</sup> In reconstructed columns composed of more than one fragment, the exact extent of each fragment is usually not visible in the printed text (instead, the plates need to be consulted), while in the biblical vols. XII, XIV–XVII, the beginning of each fragment is indicated in the margin of the printed text.

ted, are numbered with large Roman numerals (I, II, etc.). Adjacent columns in the scroll or in a fragment are presented sequentially, but when the remains of one of the two columns are very scanty, they are often printed next to each other. Different columns found on a single fragment are numbered with lower-case Roman numerals (e.g. frg. 1 i 8 = fragment 1, col. i, line 8).

Usually the numbering starts with the first preserved column (as opposed to the first column of the composition), while the system used by some scholars takes into consideration putative columns which may have preceded the first preserved column (thus 5/6H evPsalms [5/6H ev 1b] starts with col. III since, according to the editor, P. W. Flint, cols. I and II would have contained Ps 1:1–7:5; likewise, the publication of 4QPs<sup>g</sup> starts with col. VI as, according to the editors, the complete scroll would have started with Ps 119:1). The fragments comprising each column are numbered a, b, c, etc.; unconnected fragments are numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. (sometimes subdivided into 1a, 1b, etc.). In some texts, the fragments are presented with a mixed system; in 4QSam<sup>a</sup>, the fragments belonging to the first eleven columns are presented by column number, while the following fragments are presented simply by their fragment number since insufficient data are available on the complete columns.

The lines of each column are usually numbered 1, 2, 3 etc., starting with the first preserved line. In some cases, when there is certainty about the number of lines preceding the first preserved line or column—especially when one or more adjacent columns are preserved—the first line or column may be numbered with a higher number. Thus, the first column of SdeirGen starts with line 3 as the existence of lines 1–2 may be surmised from the attached col. II; for the same reason, the first column of 4QCant<sup>a</sup> starts with line 9. 4QOtot (4Q319) begins with col. IV, as it was presumably preceded by the three columns of 4QS<sup>e</sup> (4Q259).<sup>31</sup> Some scholars, preferring to retain the number ‘1’ for the first preserved line, number the presumed preceding lines as 01, 02, etc. (thus 11QT<sup>a</sup>). Rarely, the numbers of completely reconstructed lines are placed in parenthesis (thus the edition of 4QPs<sup>f</sup>).

- *Top and bottom margins*, when extant, are indicated in all volumes, although inconsistently so in the first five volumes. On the other hand, left and right margins are not indicated explicitly, since the absence of square brackets at the right and left indicates the existence of such margins. In vol. VIII, though, margins are indicated explicitly.

- *Spaces within the text, as well as completely empty lines*. Within the text, spaces indicating contextual breaks are indicated by *vac(at)* at the beginning of the line (indentations), in the middle, or towards the end of the lines. As a rule, the exact dimensions of the spaces are not imitated in the printed editions. Areas which are not inscribed as a result of a rough surface or damage to the leather are indicated in some volumes by *vac(at)* and in others by *///*. Completely empty lines are also numbered. This system was not used in the early volumes, where the word *vac(at)* was usually not printed in the spaces.

- *Writing on two sides*. *Recto* and *verso* are indicated, as well as the ‘lower’ and ‘upper’ versions in the documentary texts in vol. XXVII.

- *The exact position of the inscribed surfaces within the texts*. While an attempt is made

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<sup>31</sup> See J. Ben-Dov, *DJD XXI*, 195–7.

to imitate in print the position of the inscribed surface on the fragment, it is often impossible to do so accurately as printed and written letters have different widths. However, some editors occasionally left double spaces between words in order to compensate for the limitations imposed by the printed layout. The special layout of the lines in *tefillin*, often written on leather fragments of unusual shape, is imitated in print (vol. VI), and so is the special layout of all other texts, such as 4QExercitium Calami C (4Q341). The hand-written presentation of 8QMez (M. Baillet) was meant to imitate the exact position of the letters (*DŷD* III, 151–5), while all other texts in *DŷD* are presented in a printed form.

- *Supralinear, infralinear, and (less frequently) marginal additions* are indicated in the text by raised characters (often in a smaller font) or, when longer than a few words, often by an additional line, which is sometimes indicated with a special number (line 8a [rarely: 9a] would indicate a supralinear addition above line 9). Sometimes, the exact position of the supralinear letter or word cannot be indicated accurately.

- *Dots or triangular shapes between words in the palaeo-Hebrew script* are systematically indicated in vol. IX.

- *Individual letters or words written in the palaeo-Hebrew script* are represented in that script, mainly the Tetragrammaton, such as in 4QExod<sup>j</sup>. At the same time, complete texts written in the palaeo-Hebrew script are presented in the square script (see vol. IX).

- *Corrections and erasures* are indicated as follows in the more recent volumes in the series:

Superscript letters		(4Q434 1 i 3)
Erasures on the leather	{ }	(4Q417 2 i 5)
Crossing out a letter or word with a line	—————┌	(4QDan <sup>a</sup> 14 11 [Dan 8:1])
Deletion dots above, below, or around letters		(4Q434 1 i 1)

Earlier *DŷD* volumes did not differentiate among the different types of deletions, representing them uniformly by {{ }} distinct from { } indicating an editor's addition or deletion, and from < > indicating a scribe's omission (see vol. I, 48).

- *Scribal signs* are usually indicated in the transcriptions from vol. VII onwards, either hand-drawn (see vol. VII, 339) or scanned (see H. SCRIBAL NOTATIONS IN THE TEXTS FROM THE JUDAEAN DESERT). For example, *paragraphos* signs are usually reproduced in the later volumes, e.g. 4QpapLXXLev<sup>a</sup> 1 21, after Lev 26:14. The *paragraphos* is represented as a printed straight line, and only rarely is the 'fish hook' *paragraphos* presented as such (thus 4Q428 10 11; 4Q477 passim). Some paratextual elements are not indicated in the transcription itself (but usually analysed in the PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION in the introductory material): horizontal and vertical ruling, guide dots at the beginnings or ends of sheets, remnants of stitching of sheets.

- *Letters omitted by scribes and 'superfluous letters'* are indicated in some volumes by < > or ( ), with the missing letters added into the transcription.

- *The degrees of certainty regarding the identification of letters* are based on each editor's evaluation of the preserved remains of the letters. The following conventions are employed:

certain letter  
 probable letter  
 possible letter (in the early volumes sometimes indicated as a petite question mark over a letter)  
 (mid-line cirlet) remnant of an undetermined letter (in the earlier volumes also indicated as •).

No consistency is possible in this system, since what one editor considers to be a certain letter ( ), another editor will denote as . The same fluctuation is possible between and , and between and . In a few volumes (especially vols. X and XXXIV), the uncertainty concerning the distinction between *waw* and *yod* and also, rarely, between final and non-final *mem* is indicated by a *macron*: , , . Different possible readings of letters are sometimes recorded in *DJD* by stacking the letters above each other, especially in vol. XXVII (documentary texts) or by parenthesis signs (e.g. *DJD* XXV, 95). In Greek texts, Greek papyrological conventions are followed, including the placing of dots under, rather than above, doubtful letters.

• *Reconstructions* are enclosed in square brackets. Left brackets at the end of the lines are often omitted when the length of the line is unclear. Right brackets at the beginning of the line are usually provided, but they are not found in vol. XXV.

### *Contributors to the DJD Series*

TABLE 6 lists the contributors to the *DJD* volumes, even though such a list does not indicate the differing levels of involvement of the various editors. This list does not distinguish between scholars who were or are considered members of the international team and those who made various types of contributions to the series and who were not considered members of that team. This list refers only to the text editions or other contributions included in the series itself, and not to preliminary editions<sup>32</sup> or editions published outside the *DJD* series (see nn. 7, 19–23).

The names in the table reflect the scope of the group of scholars involved in the publication of texts in *DJD* over the course of fifty years, while the list excludes the names of some members of the international team who never produced editions. The list thus records the combined efforts of scholars working on the editions at different periods.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> For example, see K. G. Kuhn, 'Phylakterien aus Höhle 4 von Qumran', AHAW; Phil.-Hist. Kl. 1957,1; J. P. M. van der Ploeg and A. S. van der Woude, *Le Targum de Job de la grotte XI de Qumrân* (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1971); and the following Harvard University Ph.D. dissertations which were intended to lay the foundations for the text editions in vols. XII, XIV, and XV: R. E. Fuller, *The Minor Prophets Manuscripts from Qumran, Cave IV*, 1988; J. R. Davila, *Unpublished Pentateuch Manuscripts from Cave IV, Qumran: 4QGen-Ex<sup>a</sup>, 4QGen<sup>b-h, j-k</sup>*, 1988; S. A. White, *A Critical Edition of Seven Manuscripts of Deuteronomy: 4QDt<sup>a</sup>, 4QDt<sup>e</sup>, 4QDt<sup>d</sup>, 4QDt<sup>f</sup>, 4QDt<sup>g</sup>, 4QDt<sup>i</sup>, and 4QDt<sup>n</sup>*, 1988; J. A. Duncan, *A Critical Edition of Deuteronomy Manuscripts from Qumran, Cave IV: 4QDt<sup>b</sup>, 4QDt<sup>e</sup>, 4QDt<sup>h</sup>, 4QDt<sup>i</sup>, 4QDt<sup>k</sup>, 4QDt<sup>l</sup>*, 1989; N. R. Jastram, *The Book of Numbers from Qumrân Cave IV (4QNum<sup>b</sup>)*, 1990.

<sup>33</sup> Probably the best indication of the size of the group in any given period is the number of scholars who produced editions. Until the end of the term of P. Benoit, O.P. as editor-in-chief in 1986, twenty-five scholars, including the initial group of nine to eleven scholars, had been active over a period of some thirty years. Of this group, only eight continued to be actively engaged in producing editions during J. Strugnell's term as editor-in-

Over the years, the following scholars participated in the *DJD* volumes (text editions as well as archaeological and other descriptions).<sup>34</sup> The numbers of the volumes in preparation at the time of going to press (*XXXII*, *XXXVII*) are printed in italics.

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chief, during which time eighteen new members were appointed, adding up to a total of twenty-six actively involved scholars, to which seventeen may be added who had completed their assignment by that time. With the involvement of the Israel Antiquities Authority and the support of the director, A. Drori, the publication enterprise was reorganized and enlarged in 1990–91 under my own direction, and new appointments were made periodically until the very end of the publication project. In 1990, twenty-four of the earlier scholars continued, and together with the appointment of fifty-three additional scholars, the team totalled ninety-eight scholars at its peak during that period (including nineteen who had completed their assignments). TABLE 6, the list of scholars contributing to the *DJD* series, contains an additional ten names of scholars who had never been officially appointed, yet contributed to the editions in conjunction with others.

<sup>34</sup> For a list of the consulting editors of the volumes, see below.

TABLE 6: *Contributors to the DfD Series*

Name	Volume(s)
M. G. Abegg, Jr.	XXXIX
P. S. Alexander	XXVI, XXXVI
J. M. Allegro	V
A. A. Anderson	V
H. Attridge	XIII
M. Baillet	III, VII
H. W. Baker	III
J. W. B. Barns	VI
D. Barthélemy, O.P.	I
J. M. Baumgarten	XVIII, XXXV
J. Ben-Dov	XXI
P. Benoit, O.P.	II
M. Bernstein	XXVIII
M. Brady	XXVIII
G. Brooke	XXII, XXVI
M. Broshi	XIX, XXXVI
J. Carswell	VI
J. Charlesworth	XXXVIII
E. Chazon	XXIX, XXXVI
N. Cohen	XXXVIII
J. Collins	XXII
H. Cotton	XXVII, XXXVI, XXXVIII
S. White Crawford	XIII, XIV
F. M. Cross	XII, XVI, XVII, XXXVI
E. Crowfoot	II
G. M. Crowfoot	I, II
J. R. Davila	XII
R. de Vaux, O.P.	I, II, III, IV
D. Dimant	XXX
J. A. Duncan	XIV
T. Elgvin	XIII, XX, XXII, XXIX, XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI
D. Ernst	XXXVI
E. Eshel	XI, XIX, XXIX, XXXV, XXXVI, XXXVIII
H. Eshel	XI, XXXVI, XXXVIII



D. Falk	XXIX
Name	Volume(s)
J. A. Fitzmyer, S.J.	XVI, XIX, XXXVI
P. W. Flint	XVI, XXII, XXVIII, XXXII, XXXVIII
R. E. Fuller	XV
U. Glessmer	XXI
F. García Martínez	XXIII, XXXVI
J. C. Greenfield	XXII, XXXVI
A. Grohmann	II
D. M. Gropp	XXVIII
G. Lankester Harding	I
D. Harrington, S.J.	XXXIV
E. Herbert	XXIII
N. Jastram	XII
M. M. Kasher	VI
M. Kister	XX, XXXVI
R. A. Kraft	VIII
A. Lange	XXXVI, XXXIX
E. Larson	XIX, XXII, XXXV, XXXVI
M. R. Lehmann	XXXV
M. J. Leith	XXIV
A. Lemaire	XXXVI
T. Lim	XX, XXXVI
S. Metso	XVI
J. T. Milik	I, II, III, VI, XIII, XVIII
H. Misgav	XXVIII, XXXVIII
U. Mittmann-Richert	XXXIX
M. Morgenstern	XXXVIII
C. M. Murphy	XV, XVI, XXXVIII
J. Naveh	XXXVI
C. Newsom	XI, XIX, XXII
C. Niccum	XV, XVI
B. Nitzan	XI, XX, XXIX
S. Olyan	XIII
D. Parry	XVII
P. J. Parsons	VIII, IX

S. J. Pfann	XVIII, XX, XXVIII, XXXV, XXXVI
D. Pike	XXXIII, XXXVI

Name	Volume(s)
H. J. Plenderleith	I
É. Puech	XVI, XXII, XXV, XXXI, <i>XXXVII</i>
E. Qimron	X, XX, XXIX
J. A. Sanders	IV
J. E. Sanderson	IX, XII, XV
L. Schiffman	XIX, XX, XXII, XXXV
E. Schuller	XI, XXVIII, XXIX
D. Seely	XXIX
M. Segal	XXXVIII
P. W. Skehan	IX, XIV, XV, XVI
A. Skinner	XXXIII
M. Smith	XIX
M. Sokoloff	XXXVI
J. Starcky	<i>see</i> É. Puech
H. Stegemann	XXXVI
A. Steudel	XX, XXXVI
M. E. Stone	XIX, XXII, XXXVI
J. Strugnell	X, XIII, XIX, XXXIV
L. Stuckenbruck	XXXVI
Y. Sussmann	X
T. Szink	XXXIII
S. Talmon	XXI, XXXVI
S. Tanzer	XXXVI
J. D. Thomas	XXVII
E. J. C. Tigchelaar	XXIII, XXIX, XXXVI, XXXIX
E. Tov	VIII, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XXXVI, XXXIX
J. Treballe Barrera	XIV, XVI, XXII
E. Ulrich	IX, XII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, <i>XXXII</i>
J. VanderKam	XIII, XXVIII
G. Vermes	XXXVI, XXXVI
B. Webster	XXXIX
M. Weinfeld	XXIX
A. S. van der Woude	XXIII

A. Yardeni	X, XI, XVIII, XIX, XXVII, XXXVI, XXXVIII
B. Zissu	XXXVIII

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These scholars come more or less equally from North America, Israel, and Europe.

Most volumes covering the biblical texts from cave 4 were edited by E. Ulrich, chief editor of the biblical volumes from 1985 onwards, alone or in conjunction with others (see above). Most non-biblical volumes from vol. XII onwards were read by consulting editors: M. Coogan (vol. XXIV), J. A. Fitzmyer, S.J. (vols. XX, XXXIV), J. Strugnell (vols. II–IV, VIII [not mentioned on the title pages]), J. VanderKam, alone (vols. XIX, XXII, XXV) or in conjunction with M. Brady (vols. XI, XXVIII–XXIX, XXXI, XXXIII, XXXVI, XXXVIII), and D. Wasserstein (vol. XXVII). The consulting editors relayed their remarks to the editors or the editor-in-chief.

### *Tools Related to DJD*

A limited edition of a concordance based on index cards was prepared in the 1960s in order to aid in the preparation of the texts for *DJD*: R. E. Brown, J. A. Fitzmyer, W. G. Oxtoby, J. Teixidor, *A Preliminary Concordance to the Hebrew and Aramaic Fragments from Qumran Caves II–X, Including Especially the Unpublished Material from Cave IV* (Göttingen: privately printed, 1988).

The following electronic edition and search programme records the transcriptions of the non-biblical texts in *DJD*: E. Tov (ed.), *The Dead Sea Scrolls Database (Non-Biblical Texts), The Dead Sea Scrolls Electronic Reference Library, Vol. 2; Prepared by the Foundation for Ancient Research and Mormon Studies (FARMS)* (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1999).

A ‘Qumran Bible’ based on the biblical texts in *DJD* is in preparation (E. Ulrich).

### *Inventories*

During the course of the publishing enterprise, it became necessary to take extensive inventory. A full inventory was made of all the Qumran compositions, photographs, and fragments, and the results were published in 1993 and 1995 in a companion volume to the microfiche edition.<sup>35</sup> An updated form of these lists was published in 1999,<sup>36</sup> while the final form of that list is contained in B. LIST OF THE TEXTS FROM THE JUDEAN DESERT in the present volume. Unpublished inventories comprise a comparison of all the fragments in the Rockefeller Museum with the PAM photographs (H. Kim and J. Karnis) and an annotation of the place of publication of all the individual fragments in the PAM series (S. Ben-Or, N. Gordon, Ayelet Tov).

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<sup>35</sup> E. Tov with the collaboration of S. J. Pfann, *The Dead Sea Scrolls on Microfiche—A Comprehensive Facsimile Edition of the Texts from the Judaean Desert, with a Companion Volume* (Leiden: E. J. Brill and IDC, 1993 and 1995 [2nd rev. ed.]).

<sup>36</sup> E. Tov, ‘A List of the Texts from the Judaean Desert’, in *The Dead Sea Scrolls after Fifty Years—A Comprehensive Assessment*, ed. by P. W. Flint and J. C. VanderKam (Leiden/Boston/Cologne: E. J. Brill, 1999) 2: 669–717.