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J. P. M. van der PLOEG O. P. THE BOOK OF JUDITH


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## EAKEBHIILL KITTAYAM.EAEDML INDIA



## THE BDDK DF لLDITH (Daughter of Merari)

Syriac Text with Translation and Footnotes

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Kerala, India
1991

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Mōān 'Ethō Series No. 3
First Puhlished 1991

Published by :
Si. Ephrem Ecumenical Research Institute (SEERI)
Baker Hill, Kottayam - 1i86 001.
Kerala, India.

Printed al:
St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.
Kottayam - 686561.

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## INTRODUCTION

In 1971 I found in the library of Mar Gregorius, Catholic Malankara Archbishop of Trivandrum, South India, a badly damaged Syriac manuscript, partly eaten by worms. It contained various liturgical texts, the book Paradisus 'Eden of 'Abdiso of Soba (Ebedjesus Sobensis) the biblical book of Judith in an unknown Syriac recension, the 'epistle to the Pomans and the first part of 1 Corinthians, all in Syriac.

A description of the manuscript is found in my The Christians of St. Thomas in South India and their Syriac Manuscripts, Bangalore (India) 1983, pp. 87-88. The library number is. 278, (in oriental libraries, like the one at Trivandrum, manuscripts and printed books are not rarely mixed up and numbered continuously). The book contains $159 \mathrm{ff} ., 34 \times 22 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~cm}$. the text of Judith is found fr. $123 \mathrm{r}-139 \mathrm{r}$. The text is intact and did not suffer from the worms; a colophon at the end, f. 139r, indicates that it was copied in 1734 A. D. by a copyist. who did not mention his name. He belonged to the Catholic Syrian community.

In our photographic edition and in the English translation we do not indicate the folio, but the 33 pages of the text. The writing, East Syriac, is very clear and the text can be read easily for which reason we publish it in facsimile, not in a transcription. By inattention, or lack of practice, the copyst made quite a number of mistakes, which he corrected by adding some deleatur signs to the wrong letters or word, after which he wrote them correctly. We did not indicate this in the translation.

Towards the end the copyist (or his predecessor?) made a very serjous mistake. In copying he skipped an entire passage of the text which he had before:him (a page?), and inserted it afterwards.

Thus what is now p. 29, line $8 \mathrm{~b}-30 \mathrm{p}$. 30 , line $1-5$ a of the Irivandrum ms. should be inserted between the 4 th and the 5 th word (Syriac) of page 28, line 12 of the ms . The copyist left 17 blank lines on p. 30 and copied the remainder of the text in the correct order, not indicating the mistake he made, nor trying to correct it. Only the blank lines indicate that something is wrong.

The Syriac text of Judith has been published four times: in the polyglotte of Walton, Vol. IV, pp. 64-87 (1657; reprint 1964); in De Lagarde's Libri Veteris Testamenti Apocryphi Syriace, pp. 102-126 (1861); in the photolithographic edition of the famous Ceriani ms. of the library of Milan, ff. 218r-223y (1878) and in the Mosul Peshitta, Vol. I, pp. 675-694 (1887; reprint Beyrouth 1951). The Mosul lext follows the Ceriani ms. with very few and unimportant variants, probably due to the editors. Besides this a number of Syriac variants of the Hexaplaric Syriac text have been published by De Lagarde, in his Bibliothea Syriaca 1892.

The lext of the Trivandrum $m s$ is a peculiar one. It is partly identical with the Syriac texts mentioned above, but deviates from them not a few limes. Most remarkable is the beginning in which Nebakadnesar, "king of the Assyrians" who reigned in Ninive, is identified with Ahsiras ( $=$ Artaxerxes), king of the Persians. This is done in some verses which clearly have been added to the original text, most probably to remove the obvious difficulty that Nebûkadneṣar was a Chaldean and reigned over the Babylonians in Babylon, as everybody knew, not in Ninive over the Assyrians.

The scope of the following pages is only to publish the Trivandrum lext of Judith. At the end we have added some notes, to draw attention to a number of special peculiarities of the text.

It is clear that Trivandrum (Tr) often follows the Greek text of Judith, as published by Hanharl, quite closely, also in a number of cases in which it deviates from the Syriac texts which have been published. As long as the book of Judith is not published in the Peshitta of Leiden, it seems premature to pronounce a judgment on the character of the Trivandrum ms. In our English translation we have tried to follow the Syriac
text as closely as possible, in order that the reader who does not know Syriac may get an impression of the Trivandrum text. Because in English the order of the words is often different from the Syriac one, we could not everywhere exactly indicate the beginning of a new line in the manuscript. The reader should take this into account. Sometimes we even had to indicate two lines at the same time. In the translation we indicated the chapters and verses of the Greek lext, according to the edition of Hanhart; in the margin we indicated the chapters and verses of the Syriac text according to the Mosul edition.

The text of Tr is divided, as usual in the peshitta, in shahẹe $=$ chapters, which do not wholly coincide with the extant editions. In the Ceriani ms. there are no ṣhahê.

The place where the ms. was copied is called in its colophon (col. 33) Mattom; its church is now Roman-Catholic (of the Chaldean rite) and according to local tradition it was (first) built in 140 A.D. L.W. Broun, The Indian Christians of St. Thomas, $1956^{1}\left(1982^{2}\right)$, p. 299, calls it also Marram (so in the garsûni of the colophon); on his map (opposite p. 298) it is situated c. 13 KM N.N.W. of Trichur. A sturdy old presbytery is attached to it; in one of its rooms, with solid wooden rafters the manuscript may have been copied. I visited the place in January 1988.

## Literature

Besides the editions of the Syriac text of Judith, mentioned above, one may see Robert Hanhart, Text and Texlgeschichte des Buches Judith (=Mitteilungen des Septuaginta-Unternehmens XIV, Abhandlungen der Akademie der Wissenschafın in Gö̈tingen), Göttingen 1979, and R. Hanhart, Sepluaginta, Velus Testamentum Graecum ... VIII/4 IUDITH, Göttingen 1979. In these two publications one can find an exhaustive list of texts, versions and manuscripts of Judith, and a bibliography. To the literature mentioned in Text and Textgeschichte we add the important work of A. M. Dubarle, O. P., Judith: Formes et Sens des Diverses Traditions, 2 Tome (Analecta Biblica 24), Rome 1966 (not in Hanhart, Text u. Textyeschichte, p. 8). The latest translation + commentary is by Carey A. Moore, Judith: A new Translation
with Introduction and Commentary (The Anchor Bible), New York 1985.

## Abreviatlons

Ceriani $=$ Ceriani, Milan ms. of the Peshitta, 6th cent. Mo The Mosul (Mossoul) edition of the Peshitta. 1887 're $=$ the Trivandrum ms. of Judith, $1734 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{D}$.

In the translation we indicated in the left margin the chapters and verses of the Syriac text of the Mosul edition. In the text itself we indicated belween / / the lines of the 33 pages of 're, and in a circle () verses and chapters of the Greek text of the Septuaginta.

The star $(\boldsymbol{\checkmark})$ indicates the begimning of a new page in the ms.
(*) indicates the beginning of verses in the Mosul Edition of Judith.

## The Book of Judith, Daughter of Merari

$$
\text { ṣlıā l! ā } \quad 1
$$

$\left.1 \quad / /^{1}\right)^{*}$ In the twelfth year of the reign of NebutPage 1 kadnesar, king of the Assyrians, /2/ who was king in Ninive, that large town, in the days of Arpaksad, $/ 3 /$ who was king of the Medes at Eqbatana, a town of Media, /4/ a war broke out between those two kings, whilst Aḷsîras $/ 5 /$ was king of the Persians, having great power $/ 6 /$ over the Persians and the Chaldeans and the Assyrians, and from India 17| to Egypt. He wished to conquer and to occupy also $/ 8 /$ the country of the Medes, which bordered on his kingdom. But Arpaksad, /9! the Mede, washed to keep (possession) of the kingship over the Medes, which (belonged) $/ 10 /$ to his ancestors. And the country of the Medes was not subject to the king $/ 11 /$ of the Persians. $\left(^{2}\right)^{*}$ And he built strong towers for Eqbatana, the town / 12 / of the Medes, and he surrounded il with a wall of hewn stones. $/ 13 /$ And the width of a stone was three cubits and its lenghth six cubits. /14/ And he made the height of the wall seventy cubits and its width fifty cubils. /15/ And he made all the lowers around the wall eighty cubits high $/ 16 /$ and their width sixty cubits. (3)* And he built towers for the gates
/17/ of the wall of the Lown. Their height was humtred cubils and their width / $18 /$ was eighly cubits.( ${ }^{(1) *}$. And he made gates between them, gates which had $/ 19$ a height of sixty cubils, and he made their width forty cubits, $120 /$, 10 (allow Lo) let out the whole army, chariots and cavalry and infantry /21/ alltogether. $\left(^{5}\right)^{*}$ And in those days Nebukadneṣar, 22 that is Jhsiras, waged war against king . Arpaksad in that broad valley /23/ which is called the valley of Ráa ${ }^{6} 0$. /24/. ${ }^{6}$ )
6 *And all those who dwell on the mountains went out against him/25/ and waged war against him, with all those $/ 26 /$ who live near the river Euphrat and near the Tigris and near the Ulay and near $/ 26 /$ the Udaspin and in the valley of Aryok, king of the Elamites. $127 /$ And very many peoples assem7 bled to fight 28 , the Chaldeans.(7)* And Nebukadnesar king of the . Issyrians, sent (messages) to all 41 the imhabitants of the countries of the West, those who lived in Cilicia $12 /$ and in lommeros and in the Libanon and th Sanit and in their neigh8 bourhood, $3 /$ and 10 all those who live near the seashores, *and lo( ${ }^{3}$ ) those / I wholive on the Carmel and in Gel 'ad and in Upper (ialiled $/ \overline{\text { a }}$ and in the large plain of Izn ${ }^{6}$ el, $\left({ }^{9}\right)$ *and 10 all those in Samaria $/ 6 /$ and in its lowns ant at the other side of the Jordan as far as Jemosalem /7! and all those who live in Bolanin and al Kâlos and at Qades, and $10 / 8 /$ all 1 hose who (live) near the river of Egypt and al Tôpmos and at R'amsîs /9/ *and in the whole country of (resem $\left({ }^{10}\right)$ up to So'an and Lo Mâmpîs, / $10 /$ and to all those who live in Eggyt up to the frontiers /11/ of Kûs.(11)* And all those who were living in that region disregarded and eontempted / $12 /$ the commind of Nebtadadesar, king of the Assyrians; $/ 13 /$ and did not come lo (wage)
war. And they did not fear him, but he was /14/ in their eyes like a single man and they sent his messengers back /15/ wilh ashamed faces.

$$
\text { s ḷ ā !̣ ā } 2
$$

$12 \quad / 17 /\left({ }^{12}\right)^{*}$ And Nebûkadneṣar was very angry against this whole region / $18 /$, and he swore by his throne and his kingship that he would punish and castigate $/ 19 /$ all the regions of Cilicia and of Damascus and of Syria, $/ 20 /\left({ }^{13}{ }^{14}\right)$ 13 *and to put to the sword all the inhabitants of Moab, and the Ammonites, $/ 21 /$ and the whole of Judea and all those in Egypt, until he would reach $/ 22 /$ the shores of the Lwo seas. *And he marshalled his whole army $/ 23$ ! in good order and it was drawn up in line of battle against Arpaksad, king /24/ of the Medes, in the seventeenth year of his reign. *And he prevailed in the battle $/ 25 /$ and was victorious. And he routed the whole army of Arpaksad and all $/ 26 /$ his cavalry and all his chariots,* and he conquered his towns /27/ and he reached Eqbatana and he subdued its high towers and he captured /28/ and uprooted its strong men, and he took away all îts rich treasures and all $/ 29 /$ its splendour and glory and all its land. And he uprooted it and brought $*$ /1/ shameover it. $\left(^{15}\right.$ ) And he attacked Arpaksad in the mountains of Ra'ô $/ 2 /$ and pierced him with his spears and destroyed him and annihilated hiun, until today. $/ 3 /\left({ }^{16}\right)$ And he ordered all his people to return to him and all the mixed people /4/ he had gathered with him, men of war, a very

17 mmmerons people /5/ * And be relurned to: 18 Ninise, be and all his army, *and there he cevebrated the trimmph fis and lie feasted will all his army. onte lmondred and twenty days. $7 /(1)^{*} \operatorname{And}$ in $H$ he eighteenth year of his reignt the l wenty second day of the first month, a command was given in the house of Nebûkadneşar, /9/ Lhe king. to take retaliation and revenge on the whote region of those $10 /$ who had despised him, as he had sworn and said.(2) * And he called all / $11 /$ his servants and his nobles and made them sil with him. *And he disclosed/12/ to them his secrel plan and made his heart known to Lhem. Ind it happened $/ 13 /$ that when he had finished lelling them his entire wicked plan /14/ 10 bring evil over the earth, ${ }^{3}$ ) they also accepted (il) and agreed with him $/ 15 / 10$ destroy and to exterminate from the earth all those men 16/ who had not listened to the command of his mouth and had not obeved. ${ }^{4}$ ) And it happened that when/17/ he had finished (explainings) his plan. Nebûkadneṣar, king of the Assyrians, called / 18 (oloparna, who was He chiof of his gemerats $/ 19 /$ and second to himself in his kingdom, and said to him: $120 /\left({ }^{5}\right)^{*}$ 'Thus speaks the great king, the lord wf the whote earth, Lo, you / $21 /$ shall march onl before me and you shall take with you, in the army, strong men: /22/ one hundred and twenty llonsand infantry men and a hosl of horsemen with / $23 /$ horses, twelve thonsand. $/ 23 /\left(^{6}\right.$ ) And you shall march out agrainst the whole /24/ region of the West, against all those who despised and repudiated the word $/ 25 /$ of my mouth, ${ }^{7}$ ) and you shall tell them to make ready for me earth and water, because /26/1 march out against them in my anger. And I shall cover: the surface of the whole $/ 27 /$ earth with the feet.
of my armies, and I will give them to them as booty /28/ and as spoil, to all my armies $\left({ }^{8}\right)$ And their valleys and their torrents will be filled /29/ with their dead, and every ruming rushing river will be filled with their dead. $\star / 1 /\left({ }^{9}\right)$ And I shall take away their captives and send (them) to the ends of the whole earth. $/ 2 /\left({ }^{10}\right)$ And you, go out and occupy for me all their territories. And if $/ 3 /$ they surrender and submit themselves to you, keep them for me, until the day $/ 4 /$ of their distress $\left({ }^{11}\right)$.* For those who do not obey, your eye shall not have pity, $/ 5 /$ delivering them to slaughter and to pillage and to plunder on the whole $/ 6 /$ earth, ${ }^{(22)}$ because by my life and the power of my kingship: what /7/ l said, I shall do with my own hand. ${ }^{13}$ And you, do not /8/ transgress any of the commands of your lord, but fully $/ 9 /$ execute my words, as I have commanded you. And do not delay $/ 10 /$ to execute them.

$$
\text { ṣ ḥā ḥā } 3
$$

$7 \quad / 12 /\left({ }^{7}\right)\left({ }^{14}\right)^{*}$ And Olôpârna left hislord and called all the nobles $/ 13 /$ and the generals, and the commanders of the army of the Assyrians. ( ${ }^{(5)}$ And he mustered picked men $/ 13 /$, to be drawn up in line of battle, as his lord had commanded him: one hundred /14/ and twenty thousand infantry, men and cavalry shooting with the bow, $/ 15 /$ twelve thou8 sand.(16)* And he assigned them their places and ordered them to make ready $/ 16 /$ for war. ${ }^{17}$ And he took camels and asses and mules, to transport / 18 / their baggage and to carry their provisions, a very great many $/ 19 /^{*}$ and innumerable sheep and goats and
cows for their consumption, /20/ (1.3) and plenty of provisions for each man, and* gold and silver from the house $/ 21 /$ of the king, 1 very, very much. ${ }^{19 *}$ And he left Ninive, he and his army, $/ 22$ to move, and to go ahead of king Nebukadneṣar, and to cover the face $/ 23 /$ of the whole region of the West with chariols and wilh cavalry and with infantry, 24/ picked warriors. (20) And wilh him a motley crowd sel out. $/ 25 /$ numerous as locusts and as the sand of the earth, $/ 26 /$ and their multitude could not be counted. ${ }^{21}$ ) *And he left Ninive for a march of three days $/ 27 /$ hrough thr plain of Bet (etilat. And they camped opposite Qṭilat /28/ ancl in the vicinity of the mountain of the Râgaye, which is in the norlh of Upper Cilicia. $129 /\left({ }^{22}\right)$ And he took his whole army: the infantre and the cavalry and the chariots.

Page 5
/1/ And he departed from there to the mountains ${ }^{23}$ ) and he massacred Pôd and Lôd $*$ and he abolucted $/ 2$ all the sons of liansis and the sons of Ismact, those who live opposite the desert, to the south of kîlon, the country of the Chaldeans, $\left({ }^{24}\right)$ * and the crossed the Emphrates // and he traversed Bet Naharain. * And he destroyed all the fortified towns /5/along the valley of the Kabrona, until the he reached the sea. (25) And he went and conguered atso the comblry of Cilicia. /7/And ho massacred all hose who resisted him.
16 *And he also reached /8/the territories of Japhel, those lowards the south, opposite the whole of Arabia. $/ 9 /\left({ }^{26}\right)$ And he wandered through the deseet and captured all the sons of Midian and he burned all / $10 /$ their tents. And they abducted and looted all their sheepfolds and all their possessions. $/ 11 /\left(2^{27}\right)^{*}$ And he descended into the plain of Damaskôs in the days of the harvest of the wheat, /13/ and he set on fire their fields and their
valleys and he ruined their gardens. /13/ And he destroyed their sheepfolds and he ammihilated their cattle and their flocks and all /84/ their sheep. And he plundered their towns and killed their young men /15/ with the sword. $\left({ }^{28}\right)^{*}$ And fear and terror fell upon those /16j who lived on the seaside, those living in Tyrus and Sidon, and upon /17/ the inhabitants of Sûd and of the Qenites, and upon all those living /18/ in Yâmînya and in Asdôd and in Asqalon and in Gâza, and they feared him $/ 19 /$ very much. $\left({ }^{3},{ }^{1}\right)^{*}$ And they sent messengers to him with words of peace,* saying: $/ 20 /\left({ }^{2}\right)$ We are the servants of Nebukadnesar, the great king; and lo, we are lying down $/ 21 /$ before you. Come, do with us according to what pleases your eyes. $\left(^{3}\right)^{*}$ Behold, the whole country / $22 /$ where we live and all the fields and valleys, with our crops and our sheep /23/ and our cows, and all the sheds of our cattle, and all our possessions are at your disposal (text: before you). /24/* Do with us as is good in your eyes. $\left({ }^{( }\right) *$ See, our towns and their inhabitants; /25/ they are your servants.* Come and meet us, as is good in your eyes. $\left(^{5}\right)^{*}$ And when /26/ those messengers met Olôpârna, they spoke to him according to these words. $/ 27 /\left({ }^{6}\right)$ And Olôpârna descended to the seashore, he and his army, /28/ to those towns. And he placed garrisons in them* and he took from them /29/auxiliary troops, picked war-
9,10 riors. ${ }^{(4)}$ *And those towns **and the villages of their regions received him with garlands and dances and tambourins $/ 2 /$ and tympans. $\left({ }^{8}\right)$ *And he destroyed all their temples and all their idols, $|3|$ and he cut down all their groves,* because this was the command given $/ 4 /$ to him secretly by order of the king: that he should destroy and annihilate all $/ 5,6,7 \mid$ the
gods of the earth, in order that all the peoples should worship and adore Nebôkadneşar only, and that all the longues and tribes
of all the peoples should call him god. $\left({ }^{9}\right)^{*}$ And he went to Iszr'el, which $/ 8 /$ is near Dôtaim, opposite the great ridge (of mountains) of Juda. And he camped $/ 9 /$ between (iâbar and the lown of the Scythians, which is / $10 / 13 \hat{e}^{\prime}$ sann.* And he was there one month, Lo repair all / $11 /$ the losses of his army.

$$
s \text { ḷ } \bar{a}!̣ \bar{a} \quad 4
$$

$4.1 \quad / 13 / *$ And the Isratites living in Juda heard all that /11 (olnporna, the general of Nebûkadnesar, king of the Assyrians, had done against /15/ the peoples: that he had taken away their gods and had destroyed them, and that he had spoited $/ 16 /$ and destroyed theit lemples. $\left.{ }^{2}\right)^{*}$ And they feared him very much, and also because of $/ 17 /$ Jerusalem, and also because of the temple of the Lord their God, and they trembled / $18 /$ and were in greal tromble. Amb they feared. $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ because only recenlly / $19 / 1$ hey had come back from (aplivily. And now $20 /$ the whole people of the dexis hat recently gathered together. and the verssels fal of the allar had only recently been ronsecrated and had been 3 purified /2'2/from pollution. $\left(^{(1}\right)^{*}$ And they sent (messages) to all the regions of Samaria and to the villages $/ 23 /$ of Bèt Horon and to Abehmain and lo Jericho and Lo Ǩuba and 10 Sarôn $/ 24 /$ and 10 the valley of Salîm. $\left({ }^{5}\right)$ And they oceupied all the summits of the high mountains, $125 / *$ and they fortified their villages wilh walls and prepared them $/ 26 /$ for
war, and their lands had recently been harvested. $/ 27 /\left({ }^{6}\right)^{*}$ A nd Jôâqîm, who was high priest in those days /28/ in Jerusalem, wrote to the inhabitants of Bêt Ulwa and to Bêt Mestîm /29/ which is situated above the ridge (of mountains) opposite lzr‘el, opposite
/1/ the great plain near Dôtâim, $\left(^{7}\right)^{*}$ saying:
Occupy $/ 2 /$ the slopes of your mountainous country, because from there $\mid 3 /$ one can go up to Juda. And the road was not easy for those, who had to climb it, because it was narrow and tight, even $/ 5 /$ for two men, to climb (it) together. $\left.{ }^{8}\right)^{*}$ And the Israelites did as the high priest Jôâqîm had ordered them (to do), and the old men $|7|$ of the whole people of Israel living in Jerusalem. /8/ $\left({ }^{9}\right)$ *And all Israel cried a long time to the Lord, from all $/ 9 /$ their heart; they humiliated themselves by a severe fast: they, their wives $/ 10 /$ and their children, and every sojourner and mercenary, and those bought with money. $\left({ }^{10}\right)$ And they put /11/ sackcloth on their loins. ( ${ }^{11}$ ) And every man and woman of lsrael and the children $/ 12 /$ of those who lived in Jerusalem fell down on their faces before $/ 13 /$ the temple of the Lord. And they threw ashes on their heads, and they spread out $/ 14 /$ their sackcloth before the temple of the Lord,( ${ }^{12}$ ) and they draped the altar in sackcloth. /15/ *And together they cried to the God of Israel, that He should not permit their little children $/ 16 /$ to be seized by force, and their women to be captured, and their inherited towns $/ 17 /$ to be destroyed, and the holy things to be defiled and dishonoured, to the delight of the peoples. /18/ ( ${ }^{13}$ ) And the Lord heard their voice and saw their afllictions. And /19/ the people fasted many days in all Juda and in Jerusalem. /20/ And they fell down before the sanctuary of the Lord

11 almighty./21/( $\left.{ }^{14}\right)^{*}$ And Jôâkîm, the high priest, and all those who were standing before /22/ the Lord, priests and servants, wearing sackcloth on their loins, /23/ offered the perpetual burnt-offerings and the votive offerings and the freewill offerings $/ 24 /$ of the people. ( ${ }^{15}$ ) And there were ashes on the
12 turbans / $25 /$ and on their heads,* and they cried to the Lord with all their might $/ 26 /$ that he mitght visit favourably the whole
5,1 house of lsrael. $(5,1)^{*}$ And it became known /27/ to Olôpârna, the general of the Assyrians, and it was told lo him, /28/ that the Israclites had prepared and made ready for war and had closed $/ 29 /$ the slopes and the passes of the mountains, and had fortiffed with walls all the summits
/1/ of the high mountains and had placed pitfalls and ambushes in the plain. $/ 2 /\left(^{(2)}\right.$
2 *And Olôpârna became very angry and he called all $/ 3 /$ the nobles of Môab and the chiefs of the Ammonites, and all the governors of the lowns of those (who live) near 3 the sea-coast. $\left(^{3}\right)^{*}$ And he said to them: /5/ Now lell me. sons of Canaän: what nation is this, which lives in the mountains? /6/ And explain 10 me why its towns are like these and why it has such a great $17 /$ strength? And what is the reason of their power and their strength? And who is /8/ the generat who commands them? $\left(^{4}\right)^{*}$ And why did they resist and did not listen /9/ and why they were unwilling to come to meet me, more than all those /10/ who live in the West?

$$
\text { s ḥāḥ ā } 5
$$

$5 \quad / 12 /\left({ }^{(5}\right)^{*}$ And Ahiôr, the chicf of the Ammoniles, answered and said to him: May my lord
now listen /13/ to the word of the mouth of his servant. And I will explain and tell you the truth /14/ about this people, which lives nearby (text: near to you) in this mountain, and no /15/ word of lie will come out from the mouth of your servant. $\left(^{6}\right)^{*}$ This people is /16/ of the race of the Chaldeans,( $\left.{ }^{7}\right)^{*}$ and formerly they lived in the country of Bêt Nahrain, /17/ because they refused to obey the gods of their fathers, whom they /18/ honoured and worshipped in the country of the Chaldeans. ${ }^{(8)}{ }^{8}$ But they departed from /19/ the way of the gods of their fathers*and they adored the god of heaven, $/ 20 /$ the God whom they acknowledged. And He led them away from the country of the Chaldeans, /21/ away from their gods. And they fled to Bêt Nahrain, and there they lived /22/ many days. $\left.{ }^{(9}\right)$ And their God told them to leave the place $/ 23 /$ of their sojourning and to go to the country of Canaän. And they went and settled $/ 24 /$ in the country of Canaan. And they became numerous and rich in gold and in silver /25/ and in great property and in a multitude of cattle. $\left({ }^{10}\right)$ And they descended to Egypt /26/ because of a famine which was in the country of Canaan. And they established themselves there /27/ and were supplied with food. And there they became a very great multitude, /29/ and there was no number to the families of their race. ${ }^{(11)}$ * But the Egyptians rose against them /29/ and behaved cunningly towards them, and they enslaved them, /1/ (to make) bricks from clay. And they humiliated the people and made them slaves. /2/ ( ${ }^{12}$ ) And they cried to their God and He struck the whole country of Egypt with plagues $/ 3 /$ for which there was no healing.
*And the Egyptians expelled them from their

12 country, /4/(i:) and* God dried up the 13 Red Sea before them,( $\left.{ }^{14}\right)^{*}$ and He led them $/ 5 /$ on the way to Mount Sinai and to
14 Qades Barna.* And they expelled $/ 6 /\left({ }^{(5)}\right)$ all those who lived in the country of the Amorites and all / / / the sons of Hesbôn and the sons of Batnîn. They wrecked and destroyed them wilh (the help of) their army. $18 /$ And they crossed the Jordan and they look possession of whole of this mountainous country. $/ 9 /\left({ }^{16}\right)^{*}$ And they drove out and chased before them the Canaanites and the Perizzites and the Jebusites $/ 10 /$ and Sichem and all the Girgûsites. And they lived in 21 Heir country/11/many days.( ${ }^{17}$ )* And as long as they did not sin against their God /12/ they prospered, because their God is a God who hates wickedness. /13/(18)* But when they left the way which their God had ordered them /14/ Lo follow, and transgressed his command, they perished and were crushed /15/ in many wars, in a most heavy way. And they were banished lo a country /16/ which was not theirs. And the temple of their God was burned and trampled. /17/ and their lowns were captured by enemies. ${ }^{19}$ )
23 *And now, having returned $/ 18 /$ to their God, they were gathered from the dispersion, and they went un from the place / 19 / where they had been dispersed, and they took possession of Jerusatem, where $/ 20 /$ their sanctuary is (situated). And they inhabited this mounlainous country / 21 / which was 24 waste. $\left(200^{20}\right.$ And now, my lord, if there is (fonnd) guilt or $\sin / 22 /$ in this people and they offend their God, we know that this will become for them $/ 23$ / a stumbling-block, and we will set out and wage war against them. $\left({ }^{21}\right)^{*}$ But if there is inthis people $/ 24 /$ no. crime, my lord should not pay attention
to them and not wage war against them, /25/ lest their God succours them and (lest) we become (an object of) shame for the nations, $/ 27 /$ on the whole earth. $\left({ }^{22}\right)^{*}$ And when Ahior had finished /27/ these words, all the people standing around the tent of Olopârna became angry, /28/* and all the nobles of Olôpârna and all $/ 29 /$ the commanders who lived near the seashore and in Môam said that Ahiôr should be executed $\not \subset$ for they said: We do not fear the sons of Israel, $/ 2 /$ because they are a people which has no strength to (wage) war. $\left({ }^{24}\right)$ Because of this, $/ 3 /$ therefore, we say: let us attack them and they will become food for your army, /4/ o our lord Olôpârna! (6,1)* And when the shouts of those who surrounded /5/ him had become silent in the assembly, Olôpârna the general /6/ of the Assyrians, said to Ahior, in the presence of the whole assembly of the philistines $/ 7 /$ and in the presence of all the people:( ${ }^{2}$ ) And who are you, Ahiôr, and all the $/ 8 /$ sons of Môâb and the mercenaries of the sons of 'Ammôn, that you have spoken these words /9/ and that you played the prophet among us as you (did) today, and told us that against the people $/ 10 /$ of the sons of Israel we should not wage war, because their God supports them? /11/* And who is God but Nebûkadneșar, the great king /12/ of the whole earth, who is known as the first to all men? He will send $/ 13 /$ his army and will crush and destroy them from the face of the whole earth. And $/ 14 /$ their God will not save them, $\left(^{3}\right)^{*}$ but we, the servants of king Nebûkadneșar, /15/ we will uproot them as (if they were only) a single man. And they wilf not (be able to) bear $/ 16 /$ or stand up to the neighing of our horse. $\left({ }^{4}\right)^{\text {w }}$ But we will overwhelm and destroy them, /17/ and their
mountains will be drenched with their blood, and their valleys will be filled with $/ 18 /$ their corpses,* and the heel (s) of their feet will not stand firm against us, but / 19/ they will surely perish. (Thus) speaks king Nebûkadnesar, the lord of the whole /20/ earth, thus he has spoken, and the words of his mouth will nol return (empty). $6.1 \quad / 21 /\left({ }^{5}\right)^{*}$ But you, Aḥiôr, mercenary of 2 'Ammôn, you who spoke these words $/ 22 /^{*}$ on the day of your iniquily, you shall not see my face again, from this day $/ 23 /$ until I will have inflicted punishment and will have Laken revenge on the people of those

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$7 \quad / 3 /\left({ }^{1 \prime}\right)^{*}$ Oloppârna ordered his servants who were standing in his tent / $4 /$ to seize A hiôr and to take him off to Bêl Ulwa /5/ and to deliver him into the hands of the sons of Israel. $/ 6 /(11)$ 8 *And those men, the servants of Olôpârna, seized him and brought him outside the camp 17/ to the valley and they went through the whole valley and went to the mountain $/ 8 /$
and they arrived at the springs of water which are below $/ 9 /$ the tow' Bêt Ulwa. ( ${ }^{12}$ ) And when the people of the town saw them, the men took /10/ their arms* and went outside the town to the Lop of the mountain, $/ 11 /$ all the men who cast the sling, and they occupied the slope in front of them /12/ and they threw stones upon them $\left({ }^{13}\right)$. And when they had bound Aḥior /13/ and had tied his feet with a rope, they went from there and left him, /14/ thrown at the foot of the mountain, and went to their lord. /15/( ${ }^{14}$ )* Now the Israelites came down from the town and stood by him. And when they had loosed $/ 16 /$ his ties, they look him along with them to the town and led him upwards $/ 17 /$ and made him stand before the magistrates of their town, ( ${ }^{5}$ ) those who were / $18 /$ there(in office) in those days:* 'Ozia the son of Mika of the tribe of Sem'on /19/ and 'Anbari son of 'Uthûniêl and Karmi the son of Malkîel. (16) And they called $/ 20 /$ all the elders of the town. And all the young men ran together /21/ with their wives and their children to the assembly.* And they placed Ahior $/ 22 /$ in the midst of the whole people. And 'Ozia asked him to tell before $/ 23 /$ the people what had happened. ( $\left.{ }^{17}\right)^{*}$ And Aḥiôr answered and told them all the words (which had been said) /24/ in the assembly of Olôpârna, and everything he himself had spoken and said /25/ in the midst of the nobles of the Assyrians, and what had answered, contradicting him, $/ 26 /$ the chiefs of the peoples near the seashore, of Môâb and of the Philistines, $/ 27 /$ and what Olôpârna had insolently answered and said against $/ 28$ / the house of Israel.( $\left.{ }^{18}\right)^{*}$ And the whole people fell upon their faces and they worshipped God, /29/* and cried, saying: ( ${ }^{19}$ )

Lord, God of heaven, look at their pride 4 /1/ and look down upon their haughtiness and pity the humiliation of thy people, and

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7,1 17/* And the next day Olôpârna ordered his whole army, and all /8/ the people which had come to help him, to march against Bêt Ulwa /9/ and to occupy all the passes of the mountains and to wage war against the $/ 10 /$ Israelites. ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ ) A nd on that day all the strong men and all/11/ their army, one hundred and seventy two thousand men infantry /12/ and twelve thousand cavalry, not counting their baggage $/ 13 /$ and not counting the men who had joined them, a very great multitude, broke camp $/ 14 /\left({ }^{3}\right)^{*}$ and they encamped in the plain near the town Bêt. Ulwa, near $/ 15 /$ the water-spring. And they extended the breadth of their camp from /16/ Dôtãim to Abelmâin, and the length /17/ of the camp from Bêt Wilwa until Qayûmôn, which /18/ faces Isra'èl( ${ }^{4}$ ).* When the Israclites saw their multitude /19/ they were much frightened and everyone said to his neighbour: Now these men lick the face of the whole earth and even those high mountains, /21/aad the valleys and the hills cannot bear their weight. $/ 22 \psi$ (5)
5 *And all the men took their weapons of war, and they kindled fire on /23/ the tower
of the wall of the lown. And some of them were watching /24/ that whole night. ( ${ }^{6}$ )* But the second day Olôpârna led out $/ 25 /$ his army against the Israelites wh were in Bêt /26/ Ulwa( ${ }^{\top}$ ). And he visited and explored
7 the slopes leading to the town,* and he moved, forward and passed beyond $\mid \varepsilon T /$ all the watersprings and occupied them. And he assigned and stationed there $/ 28 /$ troops of soldiers. And he returned to his tent, to his people. /29/ ( $\left.{ }^{8}\right)^{*}$ And all the chiefs of the sons of Esau and all the nobles $\psi / 1 /$ of Mobab and Page 13 the rulers of the towns near the seashore *and they said to him: $/ 2 /\left(^{9}\right)$ Let now our lord listen to a word of his servants, that there may be no $/ 3 /$ slaughter in your army, ${ }^{10}$ ) because this people does not trust in lances and in / / / their arms, but they trust in the height of the mounLains on which $/ 5 /$ they live, the summits of which the warriors cannot easily $/ 6 /$ climb. ( ${ }^{11)}$ And now, our lord, we advise (you) not to wage war $/ 7 /$ against them in the ordinary way a fight is engaged in normal /8/ warfare. $\left({ }^{12}\right)$ But remain in your camp, sparing all the men $/ 9 /$ of your army. And let your servants occupy the water-spring which flows $/ 10 /$ at the foot of the mountain, $\left({ }^{13}\right)$ because from there take water /11/ all the inhabitants of Bêt Ulwa, and they will perish with thirst and will surrender / $12 /$ their town. And we will climb the summits of the mountains which are near $/ 13 /$ the town and we shall cncamp there to keep watch, and we shall see to it that /14/ not a single person leaves the town. ( ${ }^{14}$ ) And they will be consumed with hunger and with thirst, / $15 /$ they and their wives and their children, even before the sword comes down upon them, $/ 16 /$ and they will fall down in the streets of their
town. $\left(^{15}\right.$ ) And you will pay them back / $17 /$ awkwardly for having despised you and not having gone out to meet you / $18 /$ in peace. ${ }^{\left({ }^{16}\right)}$
10 *And the words pleased Olopparina and all his $/ 19 /$ servants. And lie ordered them to do what they had said. $120 /(17)$ And the camp of the sons of Mô̂b was broken, and with them (there were) five thousand men infantry of $/ 21 /$ the Assyrians. And they encamped in the valley and first occupied the $/ 22 /$ water-springs of the Israelites. ${ }^{18}$ ) And the sons of 'Ammôn mounted, and the sons of Esau, /23/and with them Lwelve thousand of the Assyrians. And they camped on the mountain opposite /24/ Dôtâim and they pitched camp from there also loward the south and toward the east, /25/ opposite 'Agarbil which lies near 'U\%, which is siluated $/ 26 /$ near the valley of Mûkûr. And the remainder of the whole army of the Assyrians /27/ encamped on the plain and covered the face of the earth. And their tents and their baggage $/ 28 /$ were eneamped between them, a tremendous amount. ${ }^{19}$ ) And the Israelites /29/ cried to their God and their spirit was deeply distressed, because $\nless / 1 /$ their enemies surrounded Page 14 then and they were unable to flee from their midst, and $/ 2 /\left({ }^{20}\right)$ all the troops of the Assyrians kepl them encircled, infantry and chariots and cavalry $(3,4)$, for thirty four days. and for all the inlobitants of Bêt ulwa( ${ }^{21}$ ) all the cisterns of water gave out and run dry, and all the vessels $/ 5 /$ for water became empty and there was no water for them to drink and to have enough /6/ for one day, because the drinking water was rationed for them. $17 /\left({ }^{22}\right)$ And their children and women and the whole people and the young men were perishing /8/ with lhirst and were lalling down in the streets
of the town and in the approaches $/ 9 /$ of the gates, and there did not remain any strength in them. $\left({ }^{23}\right)^{*}$ And the whole people gathered $/ 10 /$ against 'Ozia and the chiefs of the Lown, young men and women / $11 /$ and children.* And they cried with a loud voice and they spoke in the presence of the elders /12/ of the town: $\left({ }^{2+}\right)$ The Lord may judge between us and you, because you have done us great wrong, $/ 13 /$ not having offered peace to the Assyrians. $\left(25^{25}\right)^{*}$ And now there is for us no /14/ help, but the Lord has given us into their hands, and we shall perish before their eyes $/ 15 /$ for thirst, and great destruction. $\left(^{26}\right)^{*}$ And now, call them and surrender to them $/ 16 /$ the town lo the sword and to captivity and to plunder, to the people of Olôpârna $/ 17 /$ and to his whole army, $\left({ }^{27}\right)^{*}$ because we consent to be their male and female slaves, /18/ that we may live and may not see before our eyes the death of the young people and of the women /19/ and of our sons and daughters, exhausted and consumed with thirst. $/ 20 /\left({ }^{28}\right)$ *And we call heaven and earth to witness against you, and God and the Lord $/ 21$ / of our fathers, who is punishing us for our sins, to act according to these words /22/ today. $\left({ }^{29}\right)^{*}$ And there was a loud weeping in the assembly and in the whole $/ 23 /$ community. And they cried to the Lord God with a loud voice, all of them together. $/ 24 /\left({ }^{30}\right)$ * And 'Ozia said to them: My brothers take heart and let us hold out five days $/ 25 /$ more. Perhaps the Lord our God shows them his mercy, because $/ 26 /$ He will not leave us entirely.. ( $\left.{ }^{31}\right)^{*}$. And when those five days will have passed /27/ and no help will have come for us, we will act according to these words. ( $\left.{ }^{32}\right)^{*}$ And he
dismissed /28/ the people and (sent) everyone to his place on the wall and on the lowers of the Lown. $125 /$ And He sent the women and the children to their houses. And they were $\& / 1 /$ very much humiliated.
$8.1 \quad 3 /^{*}$ And in those days there lived in the lown Bē Ulwa /as Jehîdîl, daughter of Merarî son of 'Uz, son of Joseph, son of Czîel, / $\bar{s} /$ son of Helqana, son of Hanan, son of Ged'ôn, son of Rapnîn, son of thîṭôb, /6/ son of Elîhơ, son of Helqîa, son of Elîb, son of Malkîa, son of 'Ir, son $/ 7 /$ of Natanîēl, son of Selemy̌a, son of Sûrisday, son of Semºn, son /8/ of Israel $\left({ }^{2}\right)^{*}$ and the name of the man was Manasse, of her lribe and of her family. $19 /$ and he had died in the days of the sur survering $/ 10 /$ the reapers in the field, the sun struck his head and he went to his bed $113 /$ and he died in his Lown Bêl Ulwa, and they buried him besides his fathers / 14/in a field between Dôtâin. and Abelmâin. ( ${ }^{4}$ ) *And $/ 15 /$ Jondith remained in the house of her, widowhood three years and four months.
$5 \quad / 1 / /\left({ }^{5}\right)^{*}$ And she made for berself a booth on the rool of her house, and she put sackelolh
/14/ on her loins,* and above it she wore her clothes of widowhood. $\left({ }^{6}\right)$ And she fasted $/ 16 /$ all the days of her widowhood, except (on) sabbats and the first days /17/ of the months and the days of feasts and of rejoicings and the (days) of commemoration of the house of Israel..( $\left.{ }^{7}\right)^{*}$ And she was beautiful 10 see and she had a nice and brilliant / $19 /$ face, and she had a wise heart
and a good intelligence, /20/ and she was very rich, because her husband Manasse had left to her gold and silver $/ 21 /$ and male and female slaves, and much catlle and fields, and she administrated $/ 23 /$ (all) this. $\left(^{(3)}\right.$ *And there was nobody who ran after her or who $/ 23 /$ spoke ill of her, because she feared God very much. $/ 24 / *\left({ }^{9}\right)$ And she had heard those bad words the people had said to the chiefs, because they felt miserable, owing to the lack of water. And she had also heard the words $/ 26 /$ 'Ozia had spoken to the people, and (how he) had sworn to them, saying: After five /27/ days we will surrender the town to the Assyrians, if the Lord does not show them $/ 26 /$ mercy. $\left({ }^{10}\right)$ And she sent her maidservant, who was in charge /29/ of all her inner rooms, and she called 'Ozia and Habrî and Karmî $\psi / 1 /$ who were the elders of the town, $11 *$ and they came to her. And she said to them: Listen /2! now to me, chiefs of those who live in Bêt Ulwa, because $/ 3 /$ the word you spoke today in the presence of the people was not right. /4/ And you have sworn oathes to God and said /5/ that you would surrender the town to your enemies, if in these five days /6/ the Lord will not come to our aid. (12)* Now, who are $/ 7 /$ you, that you tempt God today /8/ and that you stand amongst men in the place of God, $\left(^{13}\right.$ ) and that you attempt /9/ to understand the thought of the almighty God, which no man can ever know $/ 10 /$ or understand ?( ${ }^{(4)}$ * See, the depth of the heart of men $/ 11 /$ cannot be fathomed, and their inner thought cannot be grasped. And how (is it that) you examine God who made all these things, and that you should know his thought $/ 13 /$ and understand his purpose? No, my brothers, do not provoke the anger of the Lord our God, $/ 14 /\left({ }^{(5)}\right)^{*}$ because if Hc
is not willing to help us in these five days, Ite is /15/ powerful to protect us and to succour us when it pleases to Him, and 10 crush $/ 16 /$ and to destroy our enemies 11 in frout of us. $\left({ }^{16}\right)^{*}$ You should not think that !17/ the plan of the Lord our God is 15. poor,* because God is not as a man,/18/ that He can be threatened, nor as a son of man,
16 That he can be soothed,(17)* because/19/ when we are awating his salvation, we must in-
17 voke Him to help us,* and He will hear /20/ 18 our voice, if it pleaseth to Him.(18)* Indeed, in our generation nobody rose, and there is nobody /21/ in our days, nor tribe, nor family, nor clan, nor any /22/ of your towns, who adore gods made by hands, as /23/ 19 happened in our past days. $\left({ }^{(19}\right)^{*}$ And for that reason our $/ 24 /$ fathers were delivered to the sword and to plunder, and before their ene20 mies their fall $/ 25 /$ was very deep. $\left({ }^{20}\right)^{*}$ But we do not acknowledge any other God than /26/ Ilim. Therefore we expect that He will not spurn us and will not turn /27/ his face from us, and will not leave our people( ${ }^{21}$ ) because if we sumender. /2S/ the whole of Juda will be conquered and our sanctuary will be plundered and the Lord will require /29/ their suffering from our blood. ${ }^{22}$ And the killing of our brothers and the caplivity \& /I/ of the country and the profanation of heritage He will bring back upon the head of the peoples /2/ wherever we will serve them as slaves. And our captivity will become (an object of) scandal $/ 3 /$ and shame
21 (0) all those who will abduct us. $\left(2^{23}\right)^{*}$ For our servitude will not have |4/ a good effect, but our Lord will make it (a cause of) contempt and scorn.

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/6/ $\left.{ }^{(24}\right)$ And now my brothers, let us set an example to our brothers, fnr their life depends on us /7/ and we are responsible for the sanctuary and the temple and the altar. $\left({ }^{(25)}\right.$ ) But above $/ 8 /$ all this we must please our God, because He puts us severely to the test, as $/ 9 /$ He tempted our fathers. ${ }^{(26)}$
*Remember everything God did with (regard to) / $10 /$ Abraham and Isaac, and all that happened to Jacob in Bêt Nahrain, /11/ when he herded the sheep of Laban, the brother of his mother* because in the way / $12 /$ He chose to put their heart to the lest,* He also (acts) with us. ${ }^{27}$ It is not for condemnation / 13 / but for correction and admonition that the Lord afllicts us, because we are close $/ 14 /$ to Him. ${ }^{28 *}$ And 'Ozia said to her: Everything you have said, you said it with a good heart, /15/ and nobody can argue against your words, ${ }^{29}$ because not only /16/ from today your wisdom is manifest, since /17/ the whole people knew your sagacity long ago, and that the thought of your heart is good. ${ }^{(30}$ ) /18/ But the people is very thirsty and they forced us to do what we told them / 19/ and to swear oaths which we cannot break.( $\left.{ }^{(1)}\right)^{*}$ And now, pray $/ 20 /$ for us, may be the Lord our God listens to you, because you are a woman who fears God. /21/ And God may send rain, and the cisterns may be filled, and we will not perish anymore. $/ 22 /\left({ }^{2}\right)^{*}$ And Judith said to them: Listen to me, and 1 am going to do a cunning deed /23/ which from generation to generation will be told (text: heard) to the sons of our people.( $\left.{ }^{(33}\right)^{*}$ Stand yourselves at
the gate /24/ of the town tonight and I will go out with my maidservant. And in those days /25/ of which you said that at the end of them you will surrender the town to our cumemies, $/ 26 /$ the Lord will visit Israel through my hands, as 1 am confident (He will (1o).( ${ }^{2}$ )* But you, /27/ do not examine what 1 am going to do, because I will not tell you what it is, until /28/ what I am going to do will have heen accomplished. $\left.{ }^{(35}\right)^{*}$ And 'Ozia and the chicfs /29/ of the lown said (1) her: (in) in peace and may the Lord go in fromt of you \& to lake rengeance on our Page 18
9.1 enemies. $\left(35^{36}\right)^{*}$ And they returned and left the booth of Judith $/ 2$, and desended and went (1) their houses. (9,1) Then Judith fell upon her face 10 the ground $/ 3 /$ and put ashes on her head and rent her garment and uncovered the sackeloth /4/ which she was wearing. And it was the time when $/ \bar{b} / \mathrm{in}$ Jerusalem, in the house of the Lord, the crening incense was offered, /6/ and Judith cried 10 the Lord with a loud roice and said:(2)* Lord' (rod /7/ of my father Sem'on. Thou that gavest a sword in his hand to lake rengeance upon / $/ 8 /$ enemies of a foreign race, who had violated the womb of a virgin $/ 9 /$ defiling (her) and shamefully uncovered her thigh and disgracefully defiled her womb. /10/ Because Thou hast commanded that this should not be done( ${ }^{3}$ ), because of this Thou hast delivered /11/ their rulers to be killed and Thou hast avenged the blood of thy beloved one by their blood /12/ which Thou hast accepted. And Thou hast stricken the servants with
3 Heir masters*, and on / $13 /$ their seats ${ }^{4}$ ) and Thou hast delivered their women to be raped, and their sons and daughters $/ \mathbf{1 4 , 1 5 /}$ to be led into captivity and their houses to
he plundered. And the sons of Thy beloved ones, filled with zeal for Thee, divided all their possessions as spoil and Thou hast taken away the shame / 16 / of their blood and they had invoked Thee, to help them. My God, listen also to me, /17/ a widow, ${ }^{(5)}$ *because Thou hast brought about. the first things and the later ones $/ 18 /$ and also (what came) after them; and Thou shalt also bring about that which will happen in the future. $/ 19 / *$ Indeed,(what) Thou hadst thought came into being, ${ }^{(6)}$ and Thou devisest (it) and it stood before Thee, and Thou callest / $20 /$ them and they said: here we are. Indeed all thy ways are good $/ 21 /$ and thy creatures were first in thy mind. ${ }^{(7)}$ And 10 , /22/ the army of the Assyrians is numerous and they glory in their horses and in their chariots, $/ 23 / *$ and they boast of the power of the infantry and they feel strong, relying on swords and lances /24/ and shields,* and they rely on bows and on slings* and they do not acknowledge that Thou art /25/ the Lord who shatters wars, ${ }^{8}$ ) and Lord is thy name.* Thou, crash their army $/ 26 /$ by thy power, King of the worlds, and shatter their multitude by thy strength. |27| Humiliate and break down their power by thine anger, because they plan to defile /28/ the sanctuary of the habitation of the glory of thy name and to cut of with iron $/ 29 /$ the horns of thy altar. $\left({ }^{9}\right)$ *Behold their haughtiness and look upon their pride and let thine anger come

Page 19 down upon their heads. Give to my hands, those of a widow, /2/ the strength which pleaseth Thee. $\left({ }^{(10)}\right)^{*}$ Crush the slave through the deceit of my lips, /3/ the chief and the servants who flatter him.* Break his power through the hands of a woman ${ }^{(11)} / 4 /{ }^{*}$ for thy power and thy strength are not in the
nomber of warriors, /5/ nor does thy power to help depend on powerful one. But Thou art the (ond of the humble $/ 6 /$ and the helper of the poor and the supporter of the weak, $17 /$ and the saviour of those who are with-

10,1 $/ 17 /$ And it happened that when Judith had ceased to cry lo the God of Israel $/ 18 /$ and had finished all these words, ${ }^{2}$ ) she rose from where she was lying prostrate.* And she called $/ 19 /$ her maidservant and descended into the house where she resided $/ 20 /$ on sabbats and on feast days. $\left(^{3}\right.$ ) And she removed the sackckoth which she was wearing / $21 /$ and she took off the apparel of her widowhood *and she washed her mouth with water and she anointed herself $/ 22 /$ with thick anointment. And she anointed also the hair of her
head and arranged it well, $/ 24 /$ and she put a covering on her head $\left({ }^{4}\right)$ and put shoes on her feet and dressed /24/ in gay clothes, those which she used to wear during the life $/ 25 /$ of Manasse, her husband. And she put on her bracelets and her bangles and her rings $/ 26 /$ and her ear-rings and all her ornaments.* And she adorned herself beautifully, $/ 27 /$ to attract the eyes of the men who would see her.* And she gave to her maidservant /28/ a sack of wine and a bottle of oil and she filled a bag with condiments $/ 29 /$ and figs and breads and she put good things into it. And she wrapped all these /I/ firmly together and put them on (the head of) her maid-servant. $\left({ }^{6}\right)^{*}$ And both went out together $/ 2 /$ and went to the town-gate of Bêt Ulwa, and there they found standing /3/ 'Ozia and the elders of the town, Hâbri and Karmi. $\left.{ }^{( }\right)^{*}$ And when/4/ they saw her and saw that her face was changed and that her garments were changed $/ 5 /$ and that she was wearing her beautiful clothes,* they were filled very much with admiration of her beauty. $/ 6 /$ And they said to her: $\left({ }^{8}\right)$ The God of our fathers may give you mercy and grace /7/ and bring to consummation your cunning plan, for the glory of the Israelites /8/ and the exaltation of Jerusalem. $\left.{ }^{9}\right)^{*}$ And she prostrated herself $/ 9 /$ and adored God and said to them: Order now to open for me $/ 10 /$ the gates of the town, and let me go out to carry out the words you have spoken $/ 11 /$ to me. And they ordered the young men to open the doors for her, as she had asked, $/ 12 /^{10}$ and they did so.* And Judith went out, she and her maid with her. $/ 13 /$ And the men of the town gazed upon her and looked at her until she had descended from $/ 14 /$ the mountain; and when
they had reached the plain, they saw her no more. $/ 15 /\left({ }^{11}\right)$ And she went straight through the plain* and met the first post $/ 16 /$ of the Assyrians. ${ }^{12}$ ) And they arrested her and questioned her and said to her: What tidings do you bring /17/ and to whom do you belong and from where do you come and where are you going? /18/ And she answered them:* I am a Hebrew woman and I fled from them because $/ 19 /$ they are ready 10 surrender themselves to you as food. ( ${ }^{13}$ ) *And I have come to (see) Olopârna, the general of the Assyrians, to tell him words of truth. $/ 21 /$ And $I$ will show him a way he can take to conquer this whole mountain, $/ 22 /$ and he will not loose one of the men (text: sons of flesh) who are with him and not even $/ 23 /$ a living spiril.(14)* And when those men heard her words and looked upon her face, $/ 24 /$ they admired her beauty very much and said lo her: $\left(^{15}\right)^{*}$ you have saved your life $/ 25 /$ happily, having come down wilh speed Io our lord.*Now therefore $/ 26 /$ come near (and) go 10 his tent. And men from us will guide you unlil /27/ they deliver you into his hands. ( ${ }^{16}$ ) When you shall stand before him, do $n o t$ lear /28/ in your heart, but lell him and reveal him your words and he will be good for gou. $/ 29 /\left({ }^{17}\right)^{*}$ And they chose from them hundred men and they accompanied her and the maid-servant $\star / 1 /$ who accompanied her, and they brousht them to the tent of Olopirna. $\left({ }^{18}\right)$ And $/ 2 /$ the whole camp got excited, and the news) of her arrival spread in all $/ 3 /$ the tents and the men came and surrounded her, whilst she was standing outside /4/ the tent of. Olôpârna, until they had told him (all) about her. $/ 5 /\left({ }^{19}\right)$ And they admired her beauty and listened to her words, because

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$/ 12 /\left({ }^{20}\right)$ And all the attendants who were standing before the residence $/ 13 /$ of Olopârna and all his servants came oul, and brought her to the lent.* And( ${ }^{21}$ ) Olopparna/14/ was lying down and taking rest on his bed, under a mosquito-net, a transparent $/ 15 /$ and pure one, called kónûpayôn, woven of purplewire /16/ and gold-wire and samarcad and precious stones, ( ${ }^{22}$ ) and they announced her to him. $/ 17 /$ And when he heard (il), he went out to the courlyard before the tent /18/ whilst many silver lamps were carried before him, and they brought her to him. $/ 19 /\left({ }^{23}\right)$.
20 *And when Judith stood before him and before his servants, all admired the beauty of her face. And prostrating herself, /21/ she did obeisance to him. And his servants took
11,1 her and raised her up(11,1)* and Olôpârna said to her: $/ 22$ / "Take heart, woman, do not fear in your heart, because I do not harm $/ 23 /$ anyone who is willing lo serve Nebûkadnesar, /24/ the great king, the lord of the whole earth. (2)* Now if this your people, those $/ 25 /$ who live in this mountainous country, had not despised me. /26/ I would not have raised against them my lance. But they did these things /27/ against themselves. $\left(^{3}\right)$ Now tell me why you fled $/ 28 /$

Crum them: you came miked so save your lle. 2y lake heart, from this might and bernecforth your hife ssste. (t) because there Is an whe who will molest yot \& \& and

Page 2n wit! !reat yote ar the eervants of mim lord are
 Lesen and heat the words of your matisorSamt and le! yom matiservant speak 3 to you, and ! will mot spent lies to my lord in
 worde crevy thins will be accomplished by boter hemets.all that 5 irod will do with thees and as loine a he lives. my lowd will thet fail so atheve his phans. *i) maeed. by the life of of Nobukatinesar. Kine of the whole carth and by hes power. F whe has sem: you do (es(ablish) brder the the whole cath, so that mot onfy mens so sue hom by youtr activity, but (that) also the ammats of the field ? and the cattle and even the bfre of heaven should smow kims Nebakatinesar. 10 throush your power. *(s) We heard andeed of yout wistom and the cleverness of your beart 11 . That areknown and poclatmed on the whole earth. For you 12 blone are good in the whole kengdom of king Nebakaibesar. IS (beang a man) of armitable kow $\begin{gathered}\text { edge. and powerful in the conduct of }\end{gathered}$ the army 14 and in war. *(3) And now, my hord. the word thior spone on the assembly 15 in wour presence is true Indeed. We heacd has words. because the imhabitants of the fown recelved him 16 and he told them all the words he had spoken in your presence. If (m) Therefore mix lord. do mot disregard has wowd, but has it in your heart. IS *hecause it is trace. In fact. our people are mot pantished. nor does I? thic sword dominate them. unless they sin against their God. (\%) -And nam. 2n in order that my lond be mot unsucces ful. I make known to my lord 21
a fact: Death has befallen them and a great sin has struck them down/22/by which they provoked God to anger, perpetrating it. ( ${ }^{(2)}$ 10 *Until now, indeed, $/ 23$ / (though) they did not lack nourishment, nor lack any food; /24/ because drinking-water is lacking to them and the water disappeared from their cisterns, /25/ *they have planned to lay (hands) on their cattle and on all $/ 26 /$ God taught them in his laws that they should not eat (it).* And they planned to eat /27/ from it ( ${ }^{(13)}$ and also the first-fruits of the grain and of the wine and of the oil, all of which /27/ they preserved for the sanctuary for the priests who are standing before God, /29/ to consume and to eat them in Jerusalem, those things which $\psi$ /1/ cannot be touched lawfully by the hands of Page 23 any one of the people. (14) And they also sent /2/ a message to Jerusalem /2/ (advising) that all those who live there shoulddo all those $/ 3 /$ things and send a message to the elders to grant permission, through the hands of those $/ 4,5 /$ who had brought them the message. $\left({ }^{(55)}\right.$ And it will happen that when the elders of Bêt Ulwa will have got permission from those who live in Jerusalem to do these things, and they do (them), /6/ they will be delivered to you to be destroyed on that day: $\left({ }^{(16)}\right.$ *Wherefore 1 , your handmaid, |7/ seeing and understanding all this, fled from them. /8/ God sent me to do with you something of which the whole world, hearing it, will be astonished, /9/ (17)* because thy maidservant is fearing God / $10 /$ and serves the God of heaven night and day, and propitiates /11/ Him. And now, my lord, I remain with you, but your maid-servant /12/ will go out every night into the valley, and I will pray God,* and He will reveal (me) / $13 /$ and show when they commit their sins against
llim. ( ${ }^{18}$ ) And when 1 come and make.it known /1t/ Lo you, you may march out with four army, and none of those will be able to resist /15/ you, for when they sin aganist Grod, If will be no more / $16 /$ with them, nor will lle help them. ( ${ }^{19}$ ) And 1 will guide you across Juda /17/ until you reach Jerusalem, and I will set up your seat in the midst of it. /18/ And you will lead them as sheep without a pastor and $n 0$ dog will bark /19/ against you with his tongue,*because this was revealed to me in my spirit (text: knowledge), $20 / *$ and I have been sent by God to reveal this to you and to tell it to you.

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\text { ṣḷā ḥa } 12
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$18 \quad / 22 /\left(2^{20}\right)^{*}$ And her wordspleased Olôpârna and all his servants, $/ 23 /$ and they were astonished and they admired her beauty and her wisdom. And the servants /24/ of Oloparna, their lord,
19 said to him. $\left(2^{21}\right)^{*}$ There is no woman like this from the ends $/ 25 /$ of the earth to the (other) ends, with regard to the beauly of (her) face and the sagacity of her words. $/ 26 /\left({ }^{22}\right)^{*}$ And Olopârna said to her: It was exceltent that God sent you before the sons $127 /$ of your people. that our hand may be powerful and $/ 28 /$ that perdition (may overcome) those who spurned my lord. (23) And 110 w you are beantiful and bright /29/ to see, and your spirit and words are excellent, *and if you act $\nrightarrow$ as you said, your God shall be my God, and you shall reside in the house of the king $/ 2 /$ and you will be the most famous (woman) of the whole earth. $(12,1)$
12,1 *And he ordered his servants to bring her /3/ to (the place) w!ore the silver vessels / $4 /$ of
his (dinner--) service were set out, (commanding) that there they should make ready for her, and should give her from the food, prepared for /a/ his supper, and from the
*And Judith said: As sure as you live, my lord, I rely $/ 12 /$ on God, that your maidservant will not consume what she took with her /13/before God will have accomplished through my hand that which pleaseth Him. And $/ 14 /\left({ }^{5}\right)$ the servants of Olôpârna
5 brought her to the tent,*and she slept until the midst $/ 15 /$ of the night. And she rose at the beginning of the morning-watch $\left({ }^{6}\right)$ and she sent (a message) to Olôpârna, /16/ saying: My lord, order that it be permitted to your handmaid to leave(thecamp) /17/ for prayer. ${ }^{(7)}$
6 *And Olôpârna ordered the watchmen not lo withhold her. $118 /$ And she remained three wine of his banquet. $* / 6 /\left({ }^{2}\right)$ But Judith said: I will not eat from those (things), lest it be for me $|\bar{T}|$ an offence and a sin against God. But it will be sufficient for me to eat from /8/ what I have taken with me.*(3) And Olôpârna said to her: And when what you took with you will have run out /9/, from where may I give you the same? For $/ 10 /$ there is no man among us of all your people, who has the same things with him. /11/( $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ days in the camp,* and every night she went out / 19 / to the valley of Bêt Ulwa, and she bathed in the water-spring. $/ 20 /\left({ }^{8}\right)^{*}$ And whilst she came out she prayed the God of Israel to make straight $/ 21$ / her way to support Israel, her people.*(9) And when she had come back, $/ 22 /$ she remained in the tent in (a state of) purity, until she received $123 /$ food at the beginning of the evening. ( ${ }^{10}$ ) *And it happened on the fourth day /2 $/ /$ that Olôpârma gave a banquet for his servants only. And he did not call $/ 25$ / to the supper
any of the oflicers or of the superintendants. ( ${ }^{1}$ ) And he said to Bâgôa, $/ 26 /$ the eunuch, who administered all his possessions: Go /27/ now and persuade that Hebrew woman who is with you lo come / 28/ 10 us, to eat and to 11 drink with us,*( ${ }^{12}$ )bereate it is a shame forfus to permit 29 that we have no intercourse with a woman like she for when $\&$ we do not louch her, she will laugh at us. ${ }^{13 *}$ And Bâgôa Ieft Oloparina and went $/ 2 /$ to her and said to her: Do nol refuse now, a beautiful maid like you, /3/ to come to my lord and lo be honoured in his company. And you will eat and drink 4 wine with us and you will be merry with us and enjoy Yourself. And loday 5' you will be held in honome like one of the daughters of the nobles whe attend in the palace of
13 king Nebôkadneṣar. $\left(^{1+}\right)^{*}$. Ind Judilh said 10 him: And who /7/ ann 1 lo refuse, and to speak a word against the order of my lord? */8 For 1 am anxious $t 0$ do all that is good in his eves and I will do it wilh care. ol And this will be an honour for me. until the day of mes death. $\left(^{15}\right)^{*}$ And she rose $/ 11 /$ and arraved herself in her apparel and all (here femate ornaments. And / 12 / her maidservant approached and preceded her and sho went and spread on the ground before (oloporna/12/the lambskins she had rererved from Bâgona, lo lay down f13 0 , lhem, 10 eat whilst reclining on them. ${ }^{16}$ ) And when Judith had entered, she reclined /14/ on them before Olôpârna.
16 *And the hearl of Olôjârna quaked / 15 / because of her, and his soul was tisturbed, because he desired very much to die $16 / \mathrm{w}$ wh her, and he had looked for a moment to meet her and to have intercourse with her, from Lee day /17/ he had seen her.* And Olôpârna
17,18 sadd 10 her: Now drink and be merry with
us. /18/ ( ${ }^{18}$ ) And Judith said: I will drink, my lord, because today my life rose 10 honour / 19 / more than all the other days of peoples that arose against us. $\left.{ }^{(6)}\right)^{*}$ And when /9/ she approached the (bed)-post near the head of / $10 /$ Olôpârna, she took from it his sword and unsheathed it $\left(^{7}\right.$ ) and approached 9 /11/ the bed* and grasped the hair of his
head and said: strengthen me, $\operatorname{God} / 12 /$ of lsratel, on this day!( $\left.{ }^{3}\right)^{*}$ Aud she struck his nerk $/ 13$ twice with the sword and she cut ofl his head. (9) . And she rolled his body from /14/ the rug which was on the bed and she look away the embroidered mosquitonet from 15 the bed-posts.* And a moment bater she went out and handed to her maidservant the head / $16 \mathrm{f} /$ of Olopârna, $\left({ }^{(0)}\right.$ ) and she put it in the bag of the food they had carried/17/wilh them.* And both went ont logether, as they used 10 do / $18 /$ at the time of prayer. And when they had traversed the camp, /19t they went around the whole army and went up to the town Bêt Uwa. $20 /$ And they went to the gates ${ }^{11}$ ) *and Judith said 10 those who were watching fo1/ on the wall from a distane: Open the Gales for me, operi for me! $22 /$ Our (ind is with us, He is with us, Ile who gave strength lo lsrate and power and vigour /23/ agamst his enemics, as today!( $\left.{ }^{12}\right)^{*}$ And il happened that when the men /2t/ of the Lown heard her voice, they hurried to go down to the gates of the town, /25/and (0) opert for her. And they called the elders of lho lown, (15)* and all of them logether rushed, /26/ roming as well as old people, because $/ 27 /$ the fact that she arrived was a miracte for them. And they opened the gates and let them in, $128 / *$ and they kindled a fire 10 be abbe 10 see and they surrounded hore.(11) And she said lo them /29/ with a loud voice: Praise and glorify the Lord nur (iod. who has mol wilhdrawn $\forall$ /1/his merey from Isracl,* but crushed our comemies through my hands in this night. $12 /\left({ }^{\circ}\right)^{*}$ And taking out the head from the bage she showed (it) 10 lhom and satid: Bohold He lead /B/ of Olopârna, the
general of the Assyrians! Here is the mosq-uito-net which had fallen / $1 /$ and on which he was lying in his drunkenness. And the Lord has slew him and crushed him by the hand $/ 5 /$ of a woman. $(16)^{*}$ And the Lord lives, who watched over me on the path 1 went, /6/ and made him go astray to destruction, through my face.* And he committed no sin with me, $/ 7 /$ in shameful impurity. ${ }^{17}$ )*And the whole people was much startled and astonished. /8/ And all of them together fell down and they adored the Lord, and all said together: "Blessed /9/ art Thou, Lord our God, who crushed today the enemies of thy people."

ṣ ḥāhā 13
$/ 11 /\left({ }^{18}\right)$ * And 'Ozia said to her: "Blessed are you, my daughter, to the exalted God, above /12/ all the women on earth.* And blessed is the Lord God who $/ 13 /$ created heaven and earth, who guided you to cut off the head /14/ of the commander of our enemies.*(19) Therefore your praise will never fade from the heart of men $/ 15 /$ who will commemorate the power of God, for ever. $\left({ }^{20}\right)$ And God will / $16 /$ exalt you for ever, visiting you with good things, for you did not spare $/ 17 /$ yourself because of the humiliation of our people. But you went out because of our misfortune /18/ and you walked in uprightness before our God.* And the whole people said: "Amen and amen!'" $/ 19 /\left(14,{ }^{1}\right)$ And Judith said to them: "My brethren, listen now to me. Take this head $/ 20 /$ and hang it upon the upper part of the wall of our Lown.*( ${ }^{2}$ ) And as soon /21/ as day breaks and the sun rises above the earth, every one of you must take $/ 22 /$ his

3 weapons,*and (you), all the strong men, must teave /23/ the fown, and you must appoint a commanter 10 you, (doing) as if you are going down $24 /$ the valley against the first outpost of Assyrians. But do not go down, $/ 25 /\left({ }^{3}\right)$ And when they lake their arms and go (otheir (amp) 26 , and arouse their generats *and rush to the lent of Olôpârua /27/ and do not find him, fear will come over them and they will flee from before you. /28/ ( ${ }^{7}$ )
5 *. And going out to pursue them and all those who stay in the whote $29 /$ territory of Israel, you will strike them down and slay them on the roads, wherever \& $1 /$ they will go. ( ${ }^{5}$ ) Ammonite, 12/ that when he sees the head of Olâpârna, he may recognize $/ 3 /$ him who despised and condemned the house of Israel and sent him to us, as if it were, for his death. "/4/ ( ${ }^{6}$ ) And they called him from
7.8 the house of Ozia,* and when he came and saw the head /5! of Oloparna in the hand of a man in the assembly of the people, he fell down /6/ upon his face and his spirit fainted for stupor:*() And when they had taken him and had lifter himup, $/ 7 /$ he fell at the feet of Judith and did obeisance to her and said to her:*"(Most) blessed $/ 8 /$ are you in the whote peopte. Hose who will hear your name, will stand in awe. $/ 9\left(^{8}\right.$ ) And now tell me everything you did in these days." And she retated / $10 /$ to him everything she had do ne, from the day she had left them till /11/ the day she had returned, and spoke with them. ("a)* When she had ceased / $12 /$ speaking, the people cried with a loud voice, ( 152 b ) all of them together, /13| 11 spread to escape, fleeing on all the paths of the valley and of the mountain. $\left(^{3}\right)$ And also /14/ Lhose who camped on the mountain around Bêt Ulwa took $/ 15 /$ to flight.* And the Israclites, all
warriors, came out / $16 /$ and spread, following (onat to Bêt Tômāsta and to Abelmaim and 10 Hobba and to Qe'îla and to all /18/ the territories of Israel, to announce them what had happened, (asking) /19/ 19 all of them to come out swiflly (and) with speed against the enemies and destroy $/ 20 /$ them. $\left(^{5}\right)^{*}$ Now when the Israelites heard (this), all went out logether $/ 21 /$ and attacked them and wrought destruction among them, till Hûba. /22/ Those who were in Jerusalem also came, and together with them $/ 23 /$ (men) from the whole mountainous region, because they had heard everything which had happened $/ 24 /$ in the camp of their enemies). And those in Gil'ad and those in Galilee $/ 25 /$ set out against them and persecuted them; they were much stronger than they (were) $/ 26 /$ and they struck them with a mighty blow, until they reached 7 Dâmaskos /27/ and its regions. *(6) And the remainder of those who stayed in Bêt Olwa /28/ attacked the camp of Assyrians and plundered it and looted it and enriched themselves much. $* / 29 /\left({ }^{7}\right)$ Now the Israelites, returning from battle and the slaying of their enemies, $\downarrow / 1 /$ occupied the remainder of the towns and of the villages on the mountain /2/ and in the valley, and they took a large 9 booly. $*^{(8)}$ And Elyaqîm, the high priesl, came $/ 3 /$ and the elders of Israel who lived in Jerusalem, to behold the benefits /4/ the Lord had done for Israel and Judith, and to greet her. $/ 5 /\left({ }^{9}\right)$ And when she went out to meet them, all of them together surrounded her and said to her: "You $/ 6 /$ are the glory of Israel and the pride of our people ( ${ }^{10}$ a) (you) who did all these $/ 7 /$ things with your own hands. And you have done for Israel a benefit $/ 8 /$ and God was pleased with it."
14.91) $\quad(14,91)$ And the voice of rejoicing resounded in their town.

ṣ !̣ā !̣ā 14
$12 \quad / 10 /(10)^{*}$ And when Ahîr saw everything God had done for lspact, he believed in God /11/ and he circumeised the flesh of his foreskin and he was added to the people of the house $/ 12 /$ of 1 sracl, until this day. ( ${ }^{11}$ )* When it became morning, they hung the head /13/ of Olopârna on the wall,* and every man took his arms, /14/ and they went out on the slope of the mountain. ( ${ }^{12 \text { ) }}$ * And when the Assyrians saw Lhem, $/ 15 /$ they informed their mobles and their commanders of thousands and all / $16 /$ their chiefs, ( ${ }^{13}$ ) and they went to the tent of Oloparna and said $10 / 17 /$ the eumuch who was superintendant of everything he had:* "Come / $18 /$ (and) waken our lord, because those slaves have dared to come down /19/ to (wage) war against us, in order that they may be wiped out completely and perish from the earth. $17 \quad 121 /\left({ }^{(1+}\right)^{*}$ And Bâgôa came and went (and) knocked at the door of the tent, because he thought /21/ that he was still sleeping wilh Judith.*( ${ }^{15}$ ) And when mobody answered him, /22/ he opened and entered the sleeping room and found Olôpârna /23/ lying naked before his bed on the footstool, and his head was cut off $/ 24 /$ from him. (16) And he cried with a loud roice, with weeping and wailing and /25/ with heary groaning, and
19 he rent his colothes, $\left({ }^{17}\right)^{*}$ and he went to the tent where $/ 26 /$ Judith had stayed and did not find her. And he jumped out to the people and said $/ 27 /$ to them. (18)* "The slaves have
deceived their masters! A woman of the Hebrews has done a shameful thing /28/ against the house of Nebükadnesar, because, lo, Olôpârna $/ 29 /$ is lying on the ground and his head is cut off from him." *(19) And when the generals of the Assyrians heard his words \& /1/ they rent their clothes and were much afraid $/ 2 /$ in the midst of the camp. $\left({ }^{15},{ }^{1}\right)$ And when those in the tents heard it, they were alarmed $/ 3 /$ and shocked, for they did not know what it was that had happened, $/ 4 /\left({ }^{2}\right)$ and they were seized with terror and fright, and there was no man of them $/ 5 /$ who remained with his fellow. But when they turned

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11,12 /23/* you will be blessed by the almighty God for ever and for ever." $/ 24 /$ And all the people said: "Amen and amen."

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$13 \quad / 26 /\left({ }^{11}\right)^{*}$ And the people looted and plundered the camp of the Assyrians /27/ for thirty 14 days.* And they gave Judith the tent of Olôpârna /28/ and all his silver ware and his bed and his furniture and all his property /29/ and all his animals. And when Judith received (them), she put them on her mules $4 / 1 /$ and she also made ready Page 31 her carts, and her maidservant heaped (and) placed upon them all that /2/ had been given to her of the booty.*( ${ }^{12}$ ) And all the women of Israel rushed toward her $/ 3 /$ and blessed her. And they choose among then a group of praising women, and they performed /4/
a dance before and round her. And she took Iwigs of palmtrees in her hand $/ 5 /$ and gave (of them) also to the women (who were) with her. ( ${ }^{13}$ ) And she put crowns of twigs /h/ of olives on her head and on the heads of all the women (who were) with her. Sind she danced /7/ before the whole people, leading the dance of all $/ 8,9 /$ the women of Isratel. And all the warriors of the lsratites followed her, carrying arms and having crowns on their heads. $/ 10 /$ And all the nobles of the people accompanied them and the praise of the Lord /11/ was 16.1 in their mouth. ( $\left.{ }^{14}\right)^{*}$ And Judith alternated words of praise with all /12/ Israel. And the whole people answered her, praising the Lord. /13/ The song of Judith. $\left({ }^{16},{ }^{1}\right)$ And Judith said:* Praise my Lord, with cymbals, sing to my Lord, with tambourines; praise Him with a new song of praise, $/ 15 /$ exalt Him and invoke his name.*(2) God, who stamps out wars,* 16 / He is the Lord, ('hou) who placest the camp of our enemies in the midst of thy people, to save /17/us from the hand of our oppressors.(3)* Assur came from the northern mountains, he came /18/ with his mumerous army; with their Great number they blocked the valleys / $19 /$ and lheir cavalry covered the heights. $\left(^{4}\right)^{*} \mathrm{He}$ said that he would set fire lo my territories and $/ 20 /$ kill my young men with the sword, and shatler my children against the ground, /21/ (and said) that he would send my young children into captivity and seize my virgins (0) be dishonoured. /22/(5)* The mighty Lord spurned them, by the hand of a woman He confounded them.(6)* It was not, $/ 23 /$ indeed, that his mighty men were slain by young people, $/ 24 /$ nor did strong men slay them, nor did mighly and powerful men throw themselves upon him, but Judith, $/ 25 /$ the
daughter of Merari, seduced him by the beauty of her face. ${ }^{7}$ )*She took off her widow's clothes, $/ 26 /$ to take away the miserics of Israel.* She anointed her face with perfumed oil, $/ 27 /\left({ }^{8}\right)$ and she bound the tresses of her hair with a headband. She put on delightful clothes /28/ to beguile him $\left({ }^{9}\right)^{*}$ and her sandal captivated (and) seduced his eyes. And her beauty captivated /29/ his soul. The sword cul through his neck $\left({ }^{(10)}\right.$ *and the Persians trembled */1/ because of her boldness, and the Medes were crushed by her strength.( ${ }^{11}$ )* Then my oppressed ones shouted, $/ 2 /$ and my weak ones cried and the Assyrians trembled. They raised their voices and were crusked.*/3/( ${ }^{12}$ ) They stabbed them as a young maiden, and as rebellious slaves /4/ they killed them. They perished as by an army of the Lord God, drawn up in battle array.*/5/( ${ }^{(3)}$ ) I will sing to my God a new song. Mighty God, Thou art great /6/ and worthy of praise, mighty and wonderful in (your) strength, and invincible.*/7/( ${ }^{14}$ ) All the peoples will be subservient to Thee, thy whole creation will serve Thee. /8/ For Thou didst speak, and (everything) was, Thou didst send thy Spirit, and it established them, /9/ and nobody can withstand thy word. $\left({ }^{15}\right) *$ The mountains quake in their foundations, $/ 10 /$ with the water, and the rocks are dissolved before Thee like wax.*/11/ But for those who fear Thee, Thou wilt be merciful.( ${ }^{(16)}$ ) For every sacrifice is too small /12/ (to be) a fragrant smoke, and all the fat is insufficient /13/ for a holocaust. But he who fears the Lord is always great for Him.*/14/( ${ }^{(77)}$ Woe to the criminal nations that rise against my people! The almighty God /15/ shall crush them. On the day of judgment He shall punish them /16/* and deliver their flesh to
the fire and to the worm. And they shall cry with pain, /17/ for ever.

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$22 / 19 /\left({ }^{18}\right)^{*}$ And when she arrived in Jerusalem, she worshipped God. And when the people was purified /20/ and had offered to the Lord their holocausts and their freewill offerings, $/ 21 /\left({ }^{19}\right)^{*}$ also Judith brought the ware of silver and gold of Olôpârna, /22/ and all his best clothes and also the mosquito-net, interwoven /23/ with gold, which she had taken from his sleeping-room, and she gave them as a votive offering to the temple $|24|$ of the Lord. $\left({ }^{20}\right)^{*}$ And the people was rejoicing and feasting in Jerusatem before /25/ the sanctuary of the Lord, one month. And also Judith remained $/ 26 /$ there with them in Jerusatem, all the days of their rejoicing. ${ }^{(21)}$ *And /27/ after those days, everyone returned to his dwellings, and Judith went $/ 28 /$ to Bêt Ulwa and she lived on her estate,* and she was honoured / $29 /$ in the whole country.(22) And many wished to marry her, but $母 / 1 /$ all the days of her life no man had Page 33 intercourse with her, from the day Manasse, she advanced (in years) the more she became famous, and her honour and dignity increased, until she had become very great.* And she became old in the house /4/ of her husband Manasse and lived hundred and five years. And she died at Bêt $/ 5 /$ Ulwa and was buried in the cave of her husland Manasse. ${ }^{(24)}$ *And /6/ all lsrael mourned her death seven days. And she had divided all her possessions
and everything /7/ she had, before her death, to all the relatives of her husband Manasse and to all $/ 8 /$ those who were related to her. And she also freed her maid-servants. $/ 9 /\left({ }^{(25}\right)^{*}$ And during all the days of the life of Judith nobody once again inspired fear to the Israelites, /10/ and also many days after her death.

## END OF THE BOOK OF JUDITH

This holy book was completed and finished in the days of the corporeal Cherub and bodily Seraf and angel in the flesh Mar John Baptist Mary, Apostôlîqa of all
Hindô and Gôgîn, of the order of the discalced Carmelites, and in the days
of the government of Mar Antônîs Metropolitan of all Hendo, of the order of the Jesuits. Our Lord may make long their days, as Metûsala.

## Amen

I have written this in the holy church of Mar Thoma, the blessed Apostle, which is called in Indian Mattam, and is called the region of the north, and of Nambudimar, king of Talapîlly, in the year 1734 of Christ our Lord.
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## Some select notes

The following notes are only few, because a thorough comparison of Tr with the other texts and versions of Judith has to await the publication of the Peshitta of Leiden,
page 1. line 1. The name of Nebûkadneşar is always written as in Hebrew, never as in G.

- line 2. hw d'mll;; Mo omits haw; Tr seems to imitate G.

Tr profusely uses pronomina where they are not necessary at all, probably trying closely to follow the Greek text. In our translation it was often impossible to translate the superfluous pronomina.

- line 3. bqbṭn' ep ekbatanon but Mo bqapṭān (in Esdr 6, 2 [Aramaic] 'aḥmetā,
The lines 4-11 (first word) are an addition to the original text, not found in Mo or G. The chief intention of this curious addition is to identify Nebûkadneşar, "king of the Assyrians in Ninive", with a Persian king called Aḥsîras (Artaxerxes); on Page 2, 2 the same identification is found. Every reader knew that Nebûkadneṣar, the Chaldean king of Babel, never reigned over the Assyrians in Ninive. In Esther 10,1 the name of Artaxerxes is written 'haswrws and from this 'Ashsiras may have originated, the waw having become a yod; in many manuscripts of Qumran both letters are often written in the same (long) way. But in Persian the name of the king is written hasyārsa and in Babylonian texts hisi'arsi, which might explain the spelling 'hsyrs of Tr.
- line 6/7. The Aḷaswerôs of Esther ruled "from India to Kûs" (G. Ethiopia) Esth 1, 1: Kûs is mentioned in $\operatorname{Tr} 2,11$ as bordering Egypt in the south. In Tr. l. c., Egypt seems to be one of the countries subject to Aḥsiras.
- line 15 ss . The towers of the gates of Eqbatana are 60 cubits high according to $\operatorname{Tr}$ and Mo; in G 70 cubits. For other variants see the editions of $G$.
- line 23. $R \bar{a} \widehat{o} \hat{o}$ (the word is fully vocalized) is in G. ragau in Mo dôra (Ceriani dwr').
- line 29. Kldy' "Chaldeans"; idem Mo, but G cheleoud.

Page 2, line 1. "the inhabitants of the countries of the West" (...m'arb'); Mo dlbn'; in Syriac the Libanon is always called lebnän.

- line 2. Damascus, written d'msqws; Mo drmswq (cf. Hebrew dlarmeseq). According to Payne-Smith, Thesaurus the writting d'msqus is rare in Syriac (imitation of the Greek).
- line 3. "near the seashores" 'l spr'y ym'; Mo 'al yad yammā and G kata prosopon tes paralias $G$ betrays a semitc original.
- line 11. "and ... disregarded and contempted" $w^{w} s ̣ y w ~ w ' s y t w ; ~ i n ~$ Mo the expressions are less strong; Grephaulisan. The variants make it clear that the copyist, sometimes "embellished" their text, reinforcing its expressions. They did not always slavishly follow their "Vorlage".
- line 17. Tr follows G exactly, translating sphodra by sgy, placing it at the end of the sentence. Here the Syriac of Mo is better: w'thmt tāb nebâkadneṣar (and no saggí at the end, as in Tr.)

Page 3, line 7/8. The 22 nd day of the 1 st month; Ceriani: the 12th day...; G: the 20th day... Mo: typographical error (compare Ceriani).

- line 17. The name of the Assyrian general is always written 'wlp'rn'; Mo 'elparnā'; G olophernes. We transcribe Olôpârna, rather than Ulopârna, because of the transcriptions of the name as Ohofernes, or Holofernes; the name is Persian and in the 2nd century B. C. there was a Cappadocian king called Olophernes or Orophernes (see Schürer - Vermes, The History of the Jewish People ..., Ill/1 [1986], p. 218; see also Schürer, Geschichte IlI [1909, p. 233].
Page 4, line 4. "of their distress", dmsknuthwn, Mo dmasknúthôn, G clegmoi auton "of their conviction" (Enslin-Zeitlin, Judith).
- line 28. "mountain of the r'gy', Mo tûra d"'agnê. The name is omitted in G (Hanhart), but not in all the Greek and Latin mss; see Hanhart.
page 5, line 1. Pûd and Lâd, Mo lpôtāyê wallôdayê, G phoud kai loud. page 5, line 3. "to the south of Kâlôn, the country
of the Chaldeans"; Mo in the south, and Kēlôn, the country of the Chaldeans", but G pros noton tes cheleon.
page 6, line 8. the "ridge", in Tr msr' Mo masra', G tou prionos. The Syriac word means "saw"; the meaning of "ridge" (of mountains) is not found in Payne-Smith, Thes., but the Greek word prion sometimes means "ridge". The Lexicon of Liddell \& Scott quotes for this meaning Polybius (2d cent. B,C.) and Appianos (2d cent. A.D.). Compare the spanish sierra and the portugese serra. The mountainous regions of Kerala are often called serra in Portugese documents and the copyst of Judith cannot have ignorod this.
- line 28. Bêt Ulwa (byt wlw'), always written in this way and in two words; Mo bêt palô, G Baituloua.
page 7, line 2. Various times we have translated msqn' (Greek texts anabasis by "slope", though it may also mean "pass" and is often translated in this way.
page 12, line 3. In $\operatorname{Tr}$ and Mo the name of the high priest is vocalized ôzia, not uzzia; Gr. Ozias.
page 13 , line 20. "the camp of the sons of Moab", so also Mo, but G'".. the sons of Ammon'.
page 15, line 3ss. The genealogy of Judith is different in the various texts. Tr is the longest one: 20 names (Judith included), Mo has 17 names; G 17 (ed Hanhart, or 13 (ed. Brook \& Mclean). The names are mostly the same, though written with variants. Rahlfs has also 17 names, the same as Hanhart.
page 16 , line $29-17$, line 1 In Tr it is said that God will bring, back upon the heads of the peoples the killing of our brothers, etc. Mo is very similar, but reads" ...will bring back upon our heads'"; G the same. Did Tr make a mistake by inattention, or was the text purposely changed? Both are possible.

G does not read "mouth" but soma which is doubtless correct. Stoma is found in some Greek mss. and is a corruption of soma.
page 23 line 2. Both $\operatorname{Tr}$ and Mo avoid to say that the people of Jerusalem already started to eat unclean food, as we read in G. page 26, line 5. According to Tr and Mo Judith is standing near
the head of Olofernes; according to G near his bed, "head" is found in one Greek ms. and in Latin ones.
page 27, line $3 / 4$. According to $\operatorname{Tr}$ the mosquito net had fallen and Olofernes was lying on it; according to G Olôfernes was lying in the mosquito net.
page 28, line 7 / 8 "blessed are you in the whole people"; Mo similar, but G: "... in every tent of Juda and in the whole nation". The last words may also mean: "and in every nation."

- line 17 / 18. Tr mentions four places towards which Ozias sent rumers; Mo omits them and has only "all the territory of Israel", whereas G mentions only three of the places of Tr, omitting Abelmain.
page 29 , line 2. The high priest is called 'lyqym, instead of yoyaqîm, as elsewhere in the text; here also in Mo and Gr.
- line 5. Both Tr and Mo have "and when she went out to meet them", whereas G: "and when they went in to her". The two Syriac texts avoid to say that men entered into the house of a woman.
page 31, line 13. "The song of Judith" is the title of the song, written with red ink (as also the title of the whole book, page 1). Mo has the same title, but (i "And Judith said". In the three versions there are some variants in the text of the song.

The few notes show the complex character of the Tr text of the book of Judith. Tr depends more on $G$ than on Mo (Ceriani) but its Greek "Vorlage" was different from the text as established by Hanhart. A number of times its readings are the same as those of Latin texts. The Greek text itself is clearly a translation of a Semitic (Hebrew, Aramaic) Original.


