阅读空间 · 英汉双语主题阅读

死海羊皮卷

The Dead Sea Scrolls



中国教育学会外语教学专业委员会推荐

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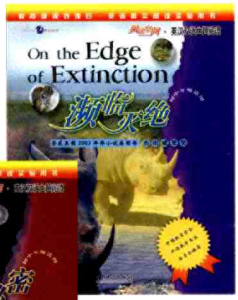
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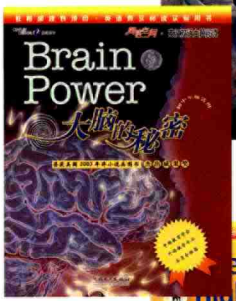
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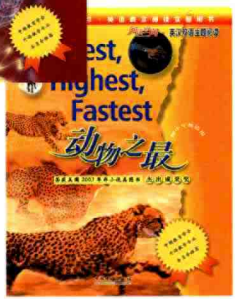
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阅读空间 · 英汉双语主题阅读



死海羊皮卷

The Dead Sea Scrolls

庞丽霞 译

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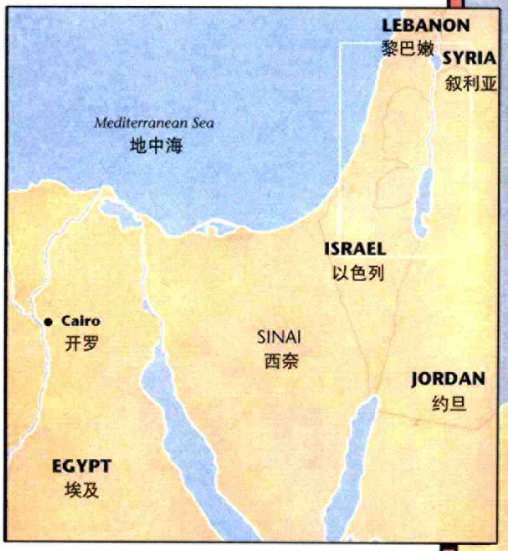
Editor's Message 编辑手记

……如果你很穷，不要说自己很穷，就不去寻找知识。对于每一次教诲，都要勤勉习之，对于每一次功课，都要全力参与，然后，别人就会理解你的思想。

——摘自4号洞发现的一卷羊皮卷

自从1947年第一部死海羊皮卷被发现以来，全世界的大学里、会议上和家庭中都在探讨争论这些羊皮卷以及后续发现的文物的内容和意思。并非所有的问题都找到了答案，而且，肯定以后还会出现更多的问题。有一点可以肯定，那就是死海羊皮卷故事无法与围绕这些羊皮卷发现过程中的传奇故事相分离，无法与想要将其发表公布的种种尝试（既有成功的也有失败的）相分离，以及无法与中东的政治局势的发展相分离。

在本书中，一些死海羊皮卷研究领域极负盛名的专家的文章会帮助你了解这些古籍的重要性，以及它们在宗教史这段关键时期所起的作用。



本书使用了与宗教无关的缩写**B.C.E.**（公元前）和**C.E.**（公元），而不是**B.C.**（公元前，意思为"耶稣降生之前"）和**A.D.**（公元，意思为"耶稣降生那一年"），后者都是基于基督教历法的纪年系统。



时间主线

圣殿重建时期：公元前**520**年至公元**70**年

昆兰会社繁荣时期：公元前**164**年至公元**68**年

贝都因人发现**1**号洞及七部羊皮卷：**1946**—**1947**年

A Find in the

沙漠中的发现



Desert

by George J. Brooke and Lawrence H. Schiffman



In the winter of 1946 or 1947, a Bedouin shepherd searching for a lost goat in the Judean Desert threw a rock into a cave and heard the sound of a rock hitting pottery. Soon after, he returned with some friends. Inside the cave they found seven nearly complete scrolls hidden in clay jars.

1946年或1947年的冬天，一个贝都因牧羊人在约旦沙漠中寻找一只走失的羊，他朝一个洞里扔了一块石头，听到石头敲击陶器的声音。于是很快，他带了一些朋友回来。在洞中，他们发现了七部几乎完整的羊皮卷藏在陶罐中。

Bedouin
refer to the native sheep- and goat-herding tribes.

The following spring they brought some of the scrolls to Kando, a shoemaker in Bethlehem who was also an antiquities dealer. In July, Kando sold four scrolls to the Syrian Metropolitan (head of the Syrian Orthodox Church) in Jerusalem for very little money.

Another antiquities dealer sold three scrolls to Eleazar Sukenik, an archaeologist at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. It was Sukenik who first recognized that the scrolls were ancient and valuable. When

第二年春天，他们把其中的一些带给了坎多，这个伯利恒的鞋匠同时也是一个古董商。七月，坎多以很低的价钱把四部羊皮卷卖给了在耶路撒冷的叙利亚大主教（叙利亚东正教的领袖）。

另外一个古董商把三部羊皮卷卖给了耶路撒冷希伯来大学的考古学家埃利埃泽·苏肯尼克。正是苏肯尼克首先认识到这些羊皮卷历史久远而且很有价值。他开始研究这些羊皮卷的时候，认为这些羊皮卷和艾赛尼派教徒有关，这些犹太人在圣殿重建时期居住在死海海岸附近。

he began to study them, he identified them with the Essenes, a group of Jews who had lived near the shore of the Dead Sea in *Second Temple times*.

Sukenik wanted to buy the scrolls now owned by the Metropolitan for Hebrew University, but political conditions in Palestine prevented him from raising the money he needed. In November 1947, the United Nations had voted to divide British-ruled Palestine between the Jews and the Arabs. The result was heightened tensions and violence. On one occasion, Sukenik had to negotiate across the barbed wire that divided the Arab and Jewish sections of Jerusalem. In 1948, the British left Palestine and, on May 14 that same year, the State of Israel declared its independence. The war between the Arab states and Israel broke out. The Jordanian army conquered the area known as Qumran and took control of East Jerusalem.

Second Temple times

refers to the period from 520 B.C.E. to 70 C.E. In 586 B.C.E., the Babylonians destroyed King Solomon's magnificent temple in Jerusalem and sent the Jews into exile. When the Persian king Cyrus conquered Babylonia in 540 B.C.E., he allowed the Jews to return to Jerusalem and rebuild their Temple on the site of Solomon's Temple. This Second Temple was in use until the Jewish revolt against the Romans. In 70 C.E., both the Temple and the Jewish city of Jerusalem were destroyed.

Aware of the existence of the scrolls, the Jordanian Department of Antiquities sent an expedition to Qumran to find the cave in which the Bedouin had discovered the scrolls. The Bedouin, however, refused to help or provide any clues, since they planned to continue their search for

苏肯尼克想为希伯来大学购买如今在叙利亚大主教手中的羊皮卷，但是巴勒斯坦的政治局势使他无法募集到所需要的资金。1947年11月，联合国投票决定，要把英国统治的巴勒斯坦划分为犹太人区和阿拉伯人区。结果，紧张氛围和暴力事件与日俱增。有一次，苏肯尼克不得不透过隔断耶路撒冷阿拉伯人和犹太人区的铁丝网进行谈判。1948年，英国人撤离了巴勒斯坦，同年5月14日，以色列国宣布独立。阿拉伯国家和以色列之间的战争爆发了。约旦军队占领了昆兰地区，控制了东耶路撒冷。

约旦文物局意识到这些羊皮卷的存在，便派了一个探险队，寻找贝都因人发现羊皮卷的洞穴。但是，贝都因人拒绝帮助探险队，也不提供任何线索，因为他们准备继续寻找更多的羊皮卷卖钱。考古学家没有气馁，并在约旦军队的帮助下，确定了所要寻找的洞穴，该洞穴后来被称为1号洞。挖掘工作在1949年开始。两年之后，考古学家扩大了他们的搜寻范围，开始挖掘昆兰的建筑物废墟。

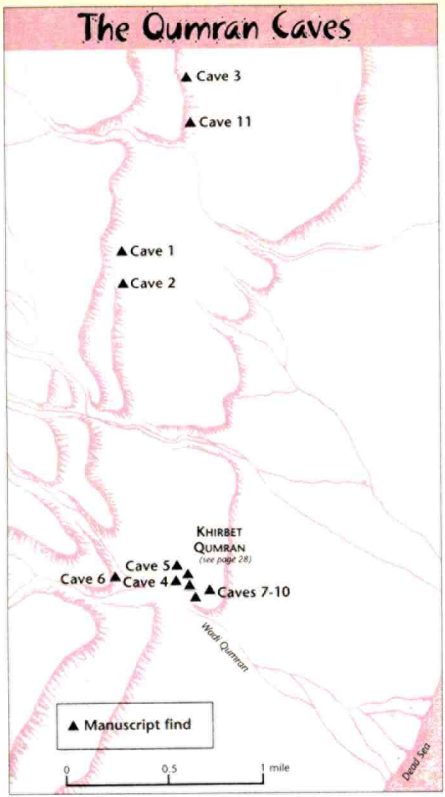
与此同时，在东耶路撒冷，大主教叫人将自己的羊皮卷拍照，开始通过美国东方研究学院（ASOR）出版，该学院是在东耶路撒冷研究古代文献的一群美国学者组建的。这些美国人告诉大主教，如果出版这些羊皮卷，其经济价值会随之增加。（实际上，并非如此。）

more scrolls that they could sell. The archaeologists persevered and, with the help of the Jordanian army, located the cave, known today as Cave 1. Excavations began in 1949. Two years later, the archaeologists broadened their search and began work on the building remains at Qumran.

Meanwhile, in East Jerusalem, the Metropolitan had his scrolls photographed. He then began to publish them through the American School of Oriental Research (ASOR), a group of American scholars who worked on ancient texts in East Jerusalem. The Americans had told the Metropolitan that if the texts were published, their monetary value would increase. (Actually, it did not.)

Then, in 1952, the Bedouin found more than 550 manuscripts, pottery, and coins in two caves – Cave 4 and Cave 6. Unfortunately, most of the manuscripts lay rotting on the floor of the caves. Over the years, they had broken into many small pieces after the shelves on which they had been placed collapsed.

Every piece was gathered and brought to the Palestine Archaeological Museum (PAM) in East Jerusalem. The task was a daunting one, and the Jordanians soon realized that they needed experts to photograph the scrolls, connect the broken fragments, publish the texts, and safely store the manuscripts. To perform these tasks they established the International



接下来，在1952年，贝都因人在两个洞穴内，也就是4号洞和6号洞中，找到了550多件手稿、陶器和硬币。不幸的是，大部分手稿已经在洞穴的地上腐烂了。多年以来，由于放置这些手稿的书架倒塌，它们便碎成了小片。

每块碎片都被收集起来，并送往东耶路撒冷的巴勒斯坦考古博物馆（PAM）。这项工作非常棘手，

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Team in 1953. Its members were representatives of archaeological schools active in East Jerusalem. In 1954, American businessman John D. Rockefeller helped fund the team's work at the PAM.

Team members sorted the different texts and dated them by the type of handwriting (paleography). They assembled the pieces like a giant jigsaw puzzle and found connecting lines of writing. Eventually, they began to understand something about the people who wrote these compositions. Some texts were prayers, some poetry, some copies of the Bible, and some were rules that explained how the group at Qumran operated, who its members were, and what rules they had to follow.



The Metropolitan, meanwhile, was still trying to sell his scrolls. Hoping to interest buyers, he even traveled to the United States. Then, in 1954, he put an ad in the *Wall Street Journal*. The son of Eleazar Sukenik, archaeologist Yigael Yadin, noticed the ad and secretly sent American professor Harry Orlinsky to inspect the scrolls. When Orlinsky agreed that they were ancient, Yadin asked another friend to buy them for him on behalf of the State of Israel. The price was $250,000. Israel now owned all seven of the original scrolls.

巴勒斯坦人很快意识到要为羊皮卷拍照、连接断裂的碎片、出版文稿并安全收藏，这些工作都需要有专家才行。为了完成这些工作，1953 年成立了一个国际工作组，其成员为活跃在东耶路撒冷各考古学派的代表人。在 1954 年，美国商人约翰 · D · 洛克菲勒资助工作组在巴勒斯坦考古博物馆开展工作。

工作组成员根据手迹（古文书）种类，将不同的文稿归类，确定它们的年代。他们就像在做一个巨大的拼图游戏一样，发现手迹的连笔线，将碎片组合起来。他们终于开始了解这些文稿书写人的一些情况。有些文稿是祷告词，有些是诗歌，有些是圣经的抄本，还有一些是解释昆兰会社如何运转的规则、其成员是谁，以及需要遵守的规则。

与此同时，大主教依然在努力出售自己的羊皮卷。为了使买家感兴趣，他甚至去了趟美国。后来，在1954年，他在《华尔街日报》上登了一则广告。埃利埃泽 · 苏肯尼克的儿子，考古学家伊格尔 · 也丁注意到这则广告，便派美国教授哈里 · 奥林斯基秘密前去检验这些羊皮卷。奥林斯基认定这些羊皮卷为古物后，也丁才请一位朋友代表以色列国出面为他购买这些羊皮卷，价格为25万美元。以色列现在拥有所有的七部原始羊皮卷。

CAVE 1 WAS NOT THE FIRST

bY George J. Brooke and Lawrence H. Schiffman

一号洞并不是第一个

The seven scrolls found by the Bedouin in the late 1940s were not the first uncovered in the area. Several accounts from antiquity and the Middle Ages describe scrolls discovered in the region of Jericho. In more modern times, two Scottish sisters who traveled to Egypt in 1896 by ship and by camel reported that they had seen manuscripts in the old synagogue in Cairo. Once back in England, the sisters encouraged Solomon Schechter, a lecturer at Cambridge University in England, to go and investigate. The following year, Schechter traveled to Cairo and contacted the rabbi, who permitted him to take anything he wanted from the old storage room. Eagerly, Schechter stuffed huge bags with manuscripts and dusty books and shipped them all back to Cambridge. Two of the manuscripts came to be known as the Zadokite Fragments, or the Damascus Document. Schechter published it in 1910. Copies of this same text were found at Qumran in Cave 4 in 1952.

20世纪40年代晚期，贝都因人发现的七部羊皮卷并非该地区最早发现的羊皮卷。几份古代和中世纪的记录描绘了在耶利哥地区发现的羊皮卷。到了现代，两位苏格兰姐妹在1896年前往埃及，先坐船后骑骆驼，她们报告说在开罗古老的犹太教堂里见到了手稿。回到英国之后，两姐妹鼓励剑桥大学的讲师所罗门·谢克特前往埃及调查。第二年，谢克特去了开罗并接触了该犹太教堂的拉比，拉比答应他可以从教堂的旧储藏室里随便拿走愿意带走的东西。谢克特急切地将几个大袋子里塞满了手抄稿和布满灰尘的书籍，然后运回剑桥。其中两部手抄卷后来被称为“扎多基特残卷”或“大马士革文献”。谢克特1910年将它们出版。1952年，在昆兰4号洞发现了同样文稿的抄本。



The 'Dead Sea'

by lawrence H. Schriffman

"死 海"

Located in the Judean Desert about 13 miles east of Jerusalem, the Dead Sea is at 1,325 feet below sea level, the lowest point on earth. It is fed by the Jordan River, which flows into it from the north. At the time of the discovery of the Qumran caves, the Dead Sea was 45 miles long and 9 miles wide, but it has shrunk due to irrigation practices used by both Jordan and Israel.

The area is very dry. The annual rainfall is only a few inches, and summer temperatures may rise to 113 degrees Fahrenheit. The water is 10 times saltier than the oceans of the world because it has no outlet. Although referred to in the Bible as the "Salt Sea," it is now known as the "Dead Sea" because few forms of life can survive in its waters. In fact, the water is so salty that people can easily float, even if they never have learned to swim. There are no fish, but there are mineral and chemical deposits that can be mined, such as potash and bromine.

On the western shore of the Dead Sea, where Qumran is located, the desert is full of

死海位于耶路撒冷以东约13英里(1英里约合1.6公里)的约旦沙漠，比海平面低1325英尺(1英尺为12英寸，约合0.3米)，是世界上的最低点。约旦河从北面注入死海。昆兰洞穴被发现时，死海为45英里长，9英里宽，但是，由于约旦和以色列的灌溉用水行为，如今死海面积有所缩减。

该地区非常干旱。每年的降雨量仅为几英寸，夏天温度可高达113℉（约合45℃）。由于没有出口，所以死海的水要比世界各海洋的水咸十倍。尽管圣经中称它为"盐海"，但是现在人们叫它"死海"，因为几乎没有生物可以在其中存活。事实上，死海的海水盐度非常高，即使从来没有学过游泳的人也很容易在其中飘浮起来。这里没有鱼，但是有矿物质和化学沉淀物可供开采，例如钾盐和溴。

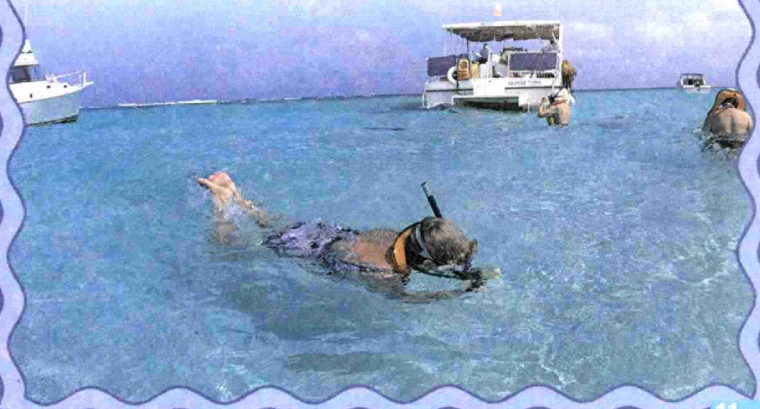
在死海的西岸，也就是昆兰的所在地，沙漠里满是石礁、悬崖、山

rock ledges, cliffs, and caves. River beds, called *wadis*, often run between the hills. Except for the rainy season (between November and March), when torrents of water rush intermittently along these beds, they are otherwise completely dry. When it does rain, the desert blooms for a short period of time, and the Bedouin take their animals to graze in the area. When the grass dries up, they move north to find better feeding spots.

In ancient times, the Qumran sect lived here in a small settlement and stored their scrolls in the nearby caves. They built an elaborate system of ditches, tunnels, and pipes to catch the rainwater during the winter and store it in gigantic cisterns for use during the dry summer months. Remains of the channels and cisterns are still visible today.

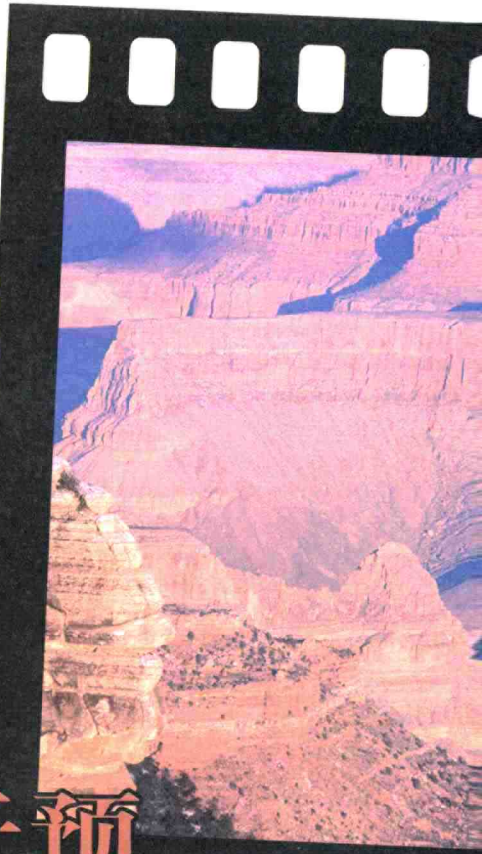
洞。河床被称为旱谷，经常夹在两山之间。在雨季（11月至3月），河水沿着河床倾泻，而在其他时候，这些河床都是干枯的。下雨的时候，沙漠会出现短暂的繁荣，贝都因人会在此放牧。草地干枯之后，他们会北上寻找更好的牧养之地。

在古代，昆兰会社生活在这里很小的区域内，他们把羊皮卷存放在附近的洞穴里。为了在雨季收集雨水，以便干旱的夏季使用，他们建立了一个复杂的系统，包括水渠、隧道和管道，将雨水存在巨大的水窖中。现在还可以见到通道和水窖的遗迹。



The year was 1956 and, once again, events in the Middle East interfered with scrolls research. As a direct result of the war between the Arabian states and Israel and Egypt's closing of the Suez Canal to international traffic, French, British, and Israeli forces launched the Sinai Campaign. During this war, the International Team left East Jerusalem, and the scrolls were sent to Amman, Jordan, for safety. The team did resume work after the war, but when Rockefeller stopped funding projects in 1960, the members went home to their various universities.

时间是1956年，中东局势再度干扰了古卷的研究。由于阿拉伯国家和以色列之间的战争，埃及关闭了苏伊士运河，国际船只无法通过，这直接导致了法、英和以色列军队发动了西奈山战役。在这次战争中，研究羊皮卷的国际委员会撤离了东耶路撒冷，为了安全起见，羊皮卷也被送往约旦的安曼。战后，委员会确实恢复了工作，但是1960年洛克菲勒停止资助该项目之后，委员会成员便回到了各自所在的大学。



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Since most texts had been figured out and copied, the work of sorting the collection was basically complete. The texts, however, never were published. In fact, many of the important scrolls would not be published during the next 30 years.

Some scholars died before they finished their work; others lost interest; some gave texts to their students to publish; still others stopped working on the scrolls when the money ended. Although little was happening in scrolls research during this time, some scholars of the Jordanian-appointed International Team still continued working on their assignments. They refused, however, to let other scholars see the unpublished manuscripts. Therefore, anyone wishing to do research on the Dead Sea Scrolls was limited to already-published books.

因为大多数文稿已经得以解释并有了抄本，因此，可以说整理工作基本结束。但是，这些文稿从来没有机会出版。实际上，很多重要的羊皮卷在其后的30年才得以出版。

有些学者在工作完成之前便辞世；有一些失去了兴趣；有一些把文稿交给学生出版；还有一些在经费停止之后，便不再研究羊皮卷。尽管这段时间内古卷研究没有发生什么大事，但是仍然有一些约旦指派的国际委员会的学者在继续自己的工作。但是，他们拒绝其他学者看到这些尚未出版的手稿。因此，任何愿意研究死海羊皮卷的学者能得到的资料仅限于已经出版的书籍。

by George J. Brooke and Lawrence H. Schiffman

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