The Samaritan Update

"Mount Gerizim,
All the Days of Our Lives"

September/October 2019 Vol. XIX - No 1

Your link to the Samaritan Update Index

2019, the Samaritan Community number 820.

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Future Events

It has been 3658 years since the entrance into the Holy Land which happened on the Sixth Month of the Hebrew Year. The year 3658 is a leap year.
(Samaritan's typical calendar)

2019 - 2020
Eight Month begins the eve of Oct. 27, 2019
Ninth Month begins the eve of Nov. 26, 2019
Tenth Month begins the eve of Dec. 25, 2019
Eleventh Month begins the eve of Jan. 24, 2020
Twelfth Month begins the eve of Feb. 23, 2020
Passover sacrifice on the eve of May 6, 2020

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Holy Days

Photos left and right by **Ori Orhof**

Also see his latest photos at

https://orhof.smugmug.com/SamaritanHolidays/Pilgrimage-to-Mount-Gerizim/2019-Shavuot/

A Couple articles:
Samaritans celebrate Sukkot on Mount Gerizim

Samaritan take part in traditional pilgrimage celebrating at Mount Gerizim
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[Palestine's Samaritans celebrate Sukkot in Mt. Gerizim; Total population of Samaritan community currently stands at nearly 800] By **Lubaba Zoukan**

In western Bank, good Samaritans look for international brides
Esther Escolán http://www.diariwin.cat/2019/10/23/in-western-bank-good-samaritans-look-for/
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Benyamim Tsedaka sukkot this year

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At **The Legend Society**, we are always trying to make a smile on everyone's faces. It was our decision to make a different emblem this year with our great love and a great love of the legend.
We love you and that's why we will enter every house in mount Gerizim this Sunday evening, carrying the name of the Legend a deep love and a symbolic gift on the occasion of forgiveness and the throne day [Day of Atonement].
Every year and you are good, every year we seek a new year with a new flavor. And all respect to the management of the Tahini mountain factory for their support for this activity.

جمعية الاسطورة السامرية
SAMARITAN LEGEND ASSOCIATION

Posted to Facebook by **Jacob Samri** 10-4-2019

The Legend website: https://www.samaritans-la.com/

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Samaritan attends conference.

Representing the Samaritans, Jacob Samri attended the 2019 an international conference entitled, "The Power of Words: The Role of Religion, Media and Policy in Countering Hate Speech." On October 30 and 31, KAICIID convened more than 150 faith leaders, policymakers, state actors, civil society and human rights representatives, journalists, educators, and dialogue practitioners in Vienna to discuss ways of recognizing and fighting the growing global phenomenon of hate speech. Read more here.

In photo: Jacob Samri and Hussein Samurai.

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Six new articles from Haseeb Shehadeh

He studied and received his education at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and then he achieved a PhD and became a professor of Semitic languages and an expert in Hebrew and Arabic languages at the University of Helsinki in Finland

نصّ خاصّ لقصة جرّة الزيت

A Special Version of the Story of the Olive Oil Jar

ترجمة ب. حسيب شحادة
جامعة هلسنكي

في ما يلي ترجمة عربية لهذه القصّة، التي رواها فياض بن يوسف/لطفي بن فياض لطيف الدنفي (زبولن بن يوسف بن زبولن الطيف الدنفي، ١٩٢٩- ٢٠١٨، من رؤساء الطائفة، مرنّم، معلّم للإنجليزية في مدارس نابلس، السكرتير الأوّل للجنة الطائفة في نابلس بعد ١٩٦٧) بالعربية على مسامع الأمين (بنياميم) صدقة (١٩٤٤-)، الذي بدوره ترجمها إلى العبرية، اعتنى بأسلوبها ونشرها في الدورية السامرية *أ. ب.- أخبار السامرة*، عدد ١٢٣٢-١٢٣٣، ١ آذار ٢٠١٧، ص. ٣١-٣٥. هذه الدورية التي تصدر مرّتين شهريًا في مدينة حولون جنوبي تل أبيب، فريدة من نوعها ـ إنّها تستعمل أربع لغات بأربعة خطوط أو أربع أبجديات: العبرية أو الآرامية السامرية بالخطّ العبري القديم، المعروف اليوم بالحروف السامرية؛ العبرية الحديثة بالخطّ المربّع/الأشوري، أي الخطّ العبري الحالي؛ العربية بالرسم العربي؛ الإنجليزية (أحيانًا لغات أخرى مثل الفرنسية والألمانية والإسبانية والبرتغالية) بالخطّ اللاتيني.

Continue reading at http://shomron0.tripod.com/articles/aspecialversion.pdf

حول أسماء السامريين الشخصيّة

On the Personal Names of the Samaritans

أ. د. حسيب شحادة
جامعة هلسنكي

يُعطي الوالد أو الجدّ الاسم العبريَّ للمولود عند ختانته في اليوم الثامن باكرًا، كما ورد في التوراة (سفر التكوين ١٧: ١٤)، وقارن ما ورد في إنجيل البشير لوقا ١: ٥٩، ولاحقًا من الممكن إضافة اسم ثانوي، غير ديني. وهناك بعض الأسماء التي لا تُطلق على السامري مثل موشيه/موسى وداڤيد/داؤود/دهود وشاؤول ودينا، وعلى ما يبدو، احترامًا للأوّل واحتقارًا للباقية، أضف إلى ذلك أنّ السامريين لا يسمّون أبنائهم بأسماء الرُّسل أيضا. لا نعرف بالضبط متى بدأ السامريون باستخدام اسم عربي بجانب الاسم العبري الديني، ولكن من المنطق أن يكون ذلك قد حدث بعد ظهور الإسلام وانتشاره في منطقة الشرق الأوسط. وفي الفترة البيزنطية حمل الشخص، كما يظهر من بعض الأسماء السامرية الشهيرة اسمين، الواحد بالسامرية والآخر باللاتينية لغة الدولة آنذاك. أمثلة على ذلك عمرم داره، بالعربية عمران الزمان أو زمانه بن سيرد واسمه اللاتيني Titus؛ ثم ابنه الشهير مرقه أي Marcus وبحساب الجمّل يساوي اسم مرقه اسم موشه (משה = ٤٠ + ٣٠٠ + ٥ = ٣٤٥، ומרקה = ٤٠ + ٢٠٠ + ١٠٠ + ٥ = ٣٤٥) ؛ ثم الحفيد نِنّا وباللاتينية Nonus. من الأسماء التوراتية الدارجة يمكن التنويه بـ: أبراهام، إسحق، يعقوب، آشر، بنياميم، جاد، نفتلي، يوسف، فنحاس، عمران، إلعزر، إيتمر وإفريم ومن الإناث نعمه، راحيا، مريم وملكة. يبدو أن أسماء الذكور بشكل عامّ تتسم بالنجاح والقوّة في حين أنّ أسماء الإناث تمتاز باللين والجمال.

Continue reading at http://shomron0.tripod.com/articles/onthepersonalnames.pdf

السرّاق والرجُل البارّ

The Robber and the Righteous Man

ترجمة ب. حسيب شحادة
جامعة هلسنكي

في ما يلي ترجمة عربية لهذه القصّة، التي رواها راضي بن الأمين بن صالح صدقة الصباحي (رتسون بن بنياميم بن شلح تسدكه هصفري، ١٩٢٢-١٩٩٠، أبرز حكيم في الطائفة السامرية في القرن العشرين، مُحيي الثقافة والأدب السامري الحديثين، مُتقن لتلاوة التوراة، متمكّن من العبرية الحديثة، العربية، العبرية القديمة والآرامية السامرية، جامع لتقاليد قديمة، مرتّل، شيخ صلاة، شمّاس، قاصّ بارع، أديب أصدر قرابة الثلاثين كتابًا وهي بمثابة مصادر لكتّاب ونسّاخ معاصرين، شاعر نظم حوالي ٨٠٠ قصيدة وأنشودة، وباحثون كثيرون تعلّموا منه عن التقليد الإسرائيلي السامري. كان السامري الوحيد الذي سمّاه عميد الباحثين في الدراسات السامرية، زئيف بن حاييم باسم، ١٩٠٧ -٢٠١٣: معلّمي ومرشدي) بالعبرية على مسامع ابنه الأمين (بنياميم) صدقة (١٩٤٤-)، الذي بدوره نقّحها، اعتنى بأُسلوبها ونشرها في الدورية السامرية *أ. ب.- أخبار السامرة*، عدد ١٢٤٤-١٢٤٥، ١ آب ٢٠١٧، ص. ٨١-٨٢.

Continue reading at http://shomron0.tripod.com/articles/therobberandtherighteousman.pdf

مطر في بداية الصيف

Rain in the Beginning of Summer

ترجمة ب. حسيب شحادة
جامعة هلسنكي

في ما يلي ترجمة عربية لهذه القصّة، التي رواها الكاهن خضر (فينحاس) بن إبراهيم بن خضر (فينحاس) الحفتاوي، (١٩٢٣- ١٩٩٢، ناظم للشعر الديني، مرنّم في كنيس جبل جريزيم وفي كنيس حولون، كاهن في حولون بعد ١٩٦٧، مترجم من العربية للعبرية) بالعربية على مسامع الأمين (بنياميم) صدقة، الذي بدوره ترجمها إلى العبرية، اعتنى بأسلوبها ونشرها في الدورية السامرية *أ. ب.- أخبار السامرة*، عدد ١٢٣٢-١٢٣٣، ١ آذار ٢٠١٧، ص. ٣٥-٣٨. هذه الدورية التي تصدر مرّتين شهريًا في مدينة حولون جنوبي تل أبيب، فريدة من نوعها ـ إنّها تستعمل أربع لغات بأربعة خطوط أو أربع أبجديات: العبرية أو الآرامية السامرية بالخطّ العبري القديم، المعروف اليوم بالحروف السامرية؛ العبرية الحديثة بالخطّ المربّع/الأشوري، أي الخطّ العبري الحالي؛ العربية بالرسم العربي؛ الإنجليزية (أحيانًا لغات أخرى مثل الفرنسية والألمانية والإسبانية والبرتغالية) بالخطّ اللاتيني.

Continue reading at http://shomron0.tripod.com/articles/raininthebeginningofsummer.pdf

ملاحظات حول سامريي منتصف القرن التاسع عشر

Remarks on the Samaritans of the Middle of the Nineteenth Century

حسيب شحادة
جامعة هلسنكي

في ما يلي مقتطفات ممّا وجدناه مهمًّا في الكتاب التالي المتاح مجّانًا على الشابكة.

Notices of the Modern Samaritans Illustrated by Incidents in the Life of Jacob Esh Shelaby. Gathered from him and Translated by Mr. E. T. Rogers. London Sampson Low & Son , 47, Ludgate Hill, 1855. 55 pp.

القِسّيس جورج فيسك في مقدّمته يقول إنّه زار الأراضي المقدّسة وتعرّف على اليهود وغيرهم، والتقى يعقوب الشلبي الذي زار لندن عن طريق صاحبه الكاتب روجرز نائب القنصل، وتوطّدت علاقة الصداقة بينهما وتمنّى جورج أن يعترف الشلبي يومًا ما بالمسيح شفيعًا بين الإنسان والله. ثم يقول القسّيس س. ماريوت في مقدّمته إن يعقوب الشلبي يمثّل السامريين، الذين يعيشون بعزلة وهم بحاجة لحماية ومساعدة.

Continue reading at http://shomron0.tripod.com/articles/remarksonthesamaritans.pdf

ماذا يكتب أبو العبّاس القلقشندي عن السامرة؟

What Does Abū al-ʿAbbās al-Qalqashandi (1355-1418) Write about the Samaritans

حسيب شحادة
جامعة هلسنكي

يُفرد المؤرخ شهاب الدين أحمد بن علي بن أحمد القلقشندي (١٣٥٥-١٤١٨م.) في موسوعته المعروفة "صُبح الأعشى في صناعة الإنشا" (١٤ مجلدًا، زُهاء سبعة آلاف صفحة) فصلًا عن السامريين تحت العنوان: الطائفة الثانية (من اليهود السامرة). مج. ١٣، القاهرة ١٩١٨، ص. ٢٦٨-٢٧٠. وهذه أهمّ النقاط التي ذكرها الكاتب:

Continue reading at http://shomron0.tripod.com/articles/whatdoesabuwrite.pdf

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Samaritan restaurant moved to a new location on Gerizim.

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Library of The Jewish Theological Seminary Digitization

Samaritan commentary in Arabic on the Torah.
Date 1367.
Description The library also has a microfilm of the manuscript, JTS Reel 242.
Funded and digitized from JTS microfilm by www.Hebrewbooks.org.
LC Subject Damascus
Genre Manuscripts.
Extent 334 leaves.
Identifier MS 9492
Identifier SHF 1819:1

Identifier REEL 242
Record number 242987
Link to PDF

Sefer Ṿa-yiḳra bi-khetivah Shomronit.
Colophon on page 36b: This is the third book by his inscription, Slave Shlomo Bar Ya'akov Bar Abbas in the Dunafee ... [T?] A handmade parent from the Nablus sacrifice

View more MSS and from Johanna Spector from their library and the recordings
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Samaritan 20th century Torah Scroll
British Library Or 12372
Samaritan Pentateuch scroll on paper.Title: ינורמוש הרות רפס.Title: Sefer Torah Shomroni.Note: Crown: 3416 after the settlement (AS) in Canaan. On the basis that 3385AS = 1900, the equivalent Christian date must be 1931.".Colophon: A tashqil in Deuteronomy gives the date 3416 after the conquest of Canaan (וענב ץרא לארשי ינב בשומל), and the name of the scribe.
http://www.bl.uk/manuscripts/FullDisplay.aspx?ref=Or_12372
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Traditional Samaritan Food
By **Abood Cohen** May 29, 2018
Samaritans have traditional meals that are have been passed down from generation to generation, one of the most known festivals for the Samaritans is the Passover Ceremony, on this day the Samaritans celebrate and commemorate the freedom of Israelites slavery from Pharoes hands in Egypt, so they each head family sacrifices a sheep and cook it in big ovens in the ground, it's known to be the biggest feast in the Holy Land, this method of cooking is known as the "Zarb". Continue reading at: http://www.samaritan-voyages.com/traditional-samaritan-food/

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Jewish Scholar to Speak at UW Oct. 24
October 18, 2019
Menachem Mor, a well-regarded scholar of Jewish history, will present "Exile and Restoration in the Samaritan Tradition" at the **University of Wyoming** Thursday, Oct. 24.
His lecture, which is free and open to the public, will be in Room 215 of the Classroom Building at 4 p.m., with a reception to follow.
Mor will discuss the Samaritan traditions about their version of exile and return in the various Samaritan Chronicles. He will compare these traditions with parallel Jewish sources, mainly biblical sources and Josephus Flavius, to understand the role of exile and return in the Samaritans' history, and the function of Mount Gerizim in these traditions.
Mor is a professor emeritus at the University of Haifa, where he served as dean of humanities from 2004-2010. He also has been the Philip Klutznick Chair of Jewish Civilization at Creighton University and a visiting professor at the University of Virginia and University of Denver.
Mor wrote "From Samaria to Shechem: the Samaritan Sect in the Ancient Period," and his Hebrew work, "The Bar-Kokhba Revolt," appeared in a substantially updated and expanded
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English version in 2017. The current phase of Mor's project includes collaboration with UW's Seth Ward, a senior academic professional lecturer in the Department of Philosophy and Religious Studies, on the Arabic Samaritan Joshua Chronicle.
The Department of Philosophy and Religious Studies hosts Mor's lecture, with support from the Laramie Jewish Community Center's Asimow Lecture Fund.
For more information, call Ward at (307) 766-9273 or email sward@uwyo.edu.
http://www.uwyo.edu/uw/news/2019/10/jewish-scholar-to-speak-at-uw-oct.-24.html

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View Trailer

Samaritan

2018 | 52 minutes | Documentary
North American Premiere
Director: Julien Menanteau

Samaritans, the world's only holders of dual Israeli-Palestinian nationality, are a unique religious minority on the verge of extinction. In the heights of Nablus, Abdallah Cohen, the high priest's grandson, seeks to find his own way.

Sun 11/17 5:30pm NYU FREE Tickets

Mon 11/18 6:15pm Marlene Meyerson JCC Manhattan Tickets

Tue 11/19 8:15pm Alamo Drafthouse Cinema - Downtown Brooklyn Tickets

Samaritan Documentary to show in Brooklyn

My friends in the United States, I'm extremely excited to tell you that I'll be visiting the states for the first time on the 14th of November this year, if you're around New York between the 14th and 20th and wanna meet let me know. :)

I got invited as a guest for the film festival "Other Israel" in NYC, they will be showing the documentary "Samaritan" by Julien Menanteau for 3 days in 3 different places.
Link: https://www.otherisrael.org/film/samaritan-2/

Tuesday Nov. 19 at 8:15 PM Alamo Drafthouse Cinema in Downtown Brooklyn

See you there!
Abood Cohen

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Urtext, Archetype, Fluidity, or Textual Convergence: The Quest for the Texts of the Hebrew Bible (Conference Program, Metz 2019)
Program, 2019
Stefan Schorch / שרוש וְפטש
Jean-Sébastien Rey
Jennifer Andruska

The question "What is the text of the Hebrew Bible?" is one of the most complex but also fundamental epistemological issues faced by Hebrew philologists and Biblical theologians today. The Dead Sea discoveries, the resurfacing divergent textual forms in medieval manuscripts (e.g., in the Cairo Genizah), and the textual traditions preserved in ancient translations, like the

Septuagint or the Samaritan Pentateuch, exhibit a textual plurality that challenges and often even seems to contradict the concept of a linear relation between the different textual witnesses. Moreover, new approaches, like the so-called "new philology," raise new questions and challenges. A re-evaluation of the textual history of the Hebrew Bible is needed, as well as very basic concepts in textual criticism, like "original," "Urtext," "archetype," "authorship," "redaction," or even "text."
The conference aims to engage with the various models explicitly suggested, which tacitly underlie the different reconstructions of the textual history of texts from the world of the Hebrew Bible and Second Temple Judaism, both from a theoretical and methodological perspective, as well as in light of the evidence attested in textual witnesses.

Publication Date: 2019
Publication Name: Program
https://www.academia.edu/40798102/Urtext_Archetype_Fluidity_or_Textual_Convergence_The_Quest_for_the_Texts_of_the_Hebrew_Bible_Conference_Program_Metz_2019_?email_work_card=title
Keep an eye for more information at: Samaritan Pentateuch Project
http://www.textualplurality.eu/index.php/projects/samaritan-pentateuch-project
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From the Editor

From the Editor

I posted this image in the last Update. Upon further investigation, I believe I see another Tabernacle drawing being held up by the little girl in the center of the image. Thought I would share.

In the last issue of the Samaritan Update, there is a name of Vansleb of the purchaser (bought in Cairo) in the description of the Paris Pentateuch Ms 1401-1500. He also purchased a Pentateuch, for the use of Samaritans. - 1433, as it says, it was purchased in the East. But I found very little references for him and the purchases. Johann Michael Vansleb [or Wansleben] (1635 – 1679) visited Egypt in 1664-5 and 1672-3,
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I was not able to locate a work by a John Swinton, *Inscriptiones Atticae; accedit de nummis quibusdam Samaritanis et Phaeniciis dissertation* Oxonii, 1750. May be of interest.
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I recently received the following these which I shall share its contents;

A Survey of Samaritan Studies From 1950-1982
By **Choon Shik Chang, Drew University**, Madison, New Jersey, 1984

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Comment From the Editor
The Four selected books are actually reviews
The suggestions appears be addressed.
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There is also an old Thesis I was not aware of:
Mowbray, D. D. W. (University of Leeds)
A Critical edition and translation of Samaritan liturgies for the Zimmut Pesah and Zimmut Sukkot and associated semi-festival liturgies Thesis 1959
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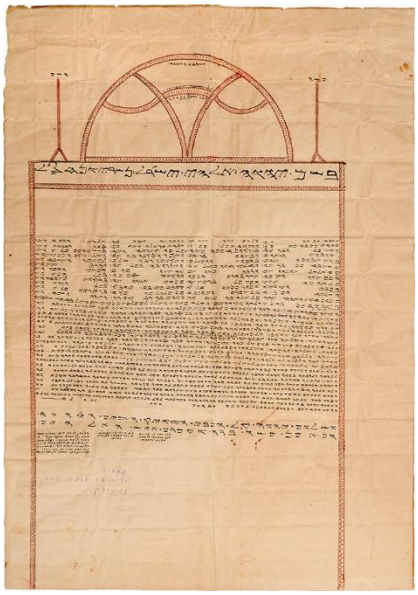
Auction



Auction 67 Judaica - Books, Manuscripts, Rabbinical Letters, Ceremonial Art
By Kedem
Wednesday, 18.9.19 8 Ramban St, Jerusalem.

The auction has ended
LOT 16: Samaritan Marriage Contract - Nablus, 1905
Samaritan marriage contract (ketubah). Nablus (Shechem), [1905].
Ink on paper. Samaritan script.
This marriage contract follows the typical text of ketubbot in the Samaritan community in Nablus. The text begins with: "In the name of Hashem, G-d of Israel, we will begin and end", and continues with a poem. The text is placed within a geometric border in red ink, topped by a dome-shaped decoration.

69.5X49.5 cm. Good condition. Folding marks and many creases. Stains. Several light tears. Marginal pen inscription (in Hebrew).
The Samaritan alphabet is based on the Paleo-Hebrew alphabet, which was the script used by Jews in early times, before Ketav Ashuri (square script) was adopted. The Samaritan marriage contract is customarily signed by the priest, the two witnesses, the groom and father of the bride. After the conclusion of the reading of the marriage contract, in a special ceremony during the wedding, the marriage contract is handed over to the father of the bride, and according to the Samaritan custom, is never opened following the wedding, except in the case of a divorce.
Link
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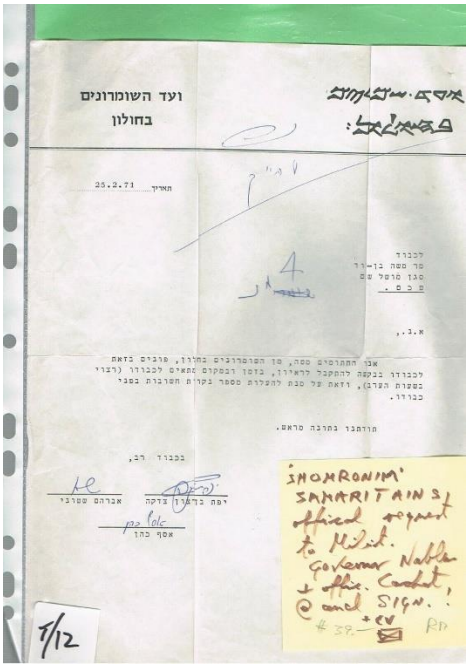
Ebay for sale
PALESTINE ISRAEL WEST BANK SAMARITANS COVER PETITION TO NABLUS MILITARY COMMANDE
Image right
Link
~~~~~~~~~~~~



Alternative Report of United Nations Watch to the 99th Session of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination for its review of State of Palestine
Submitted By: Hillel Neuer and Dina Rovner United Nations Watch Case Postale 191 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland Tel: +41 22 734 1472 drovner@unwatch.org 12 July 2019
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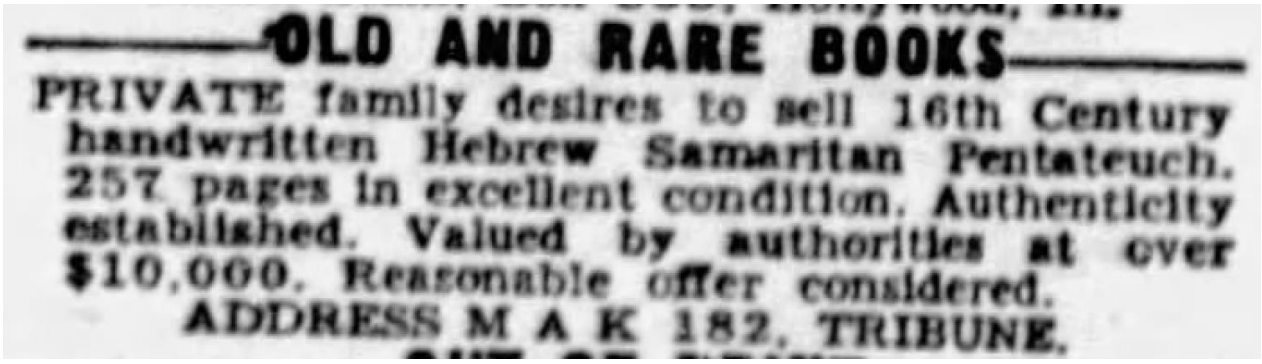
Newspaper Articles

Here is an interesting ad in the Chicago Tribune (Chicago, Illinois) 30 June 1950, Sunday, page 143


OLD AND RARE BOOKS

PRIVATE family desires to sell 16th Century handwritten Hebrew Samaritan Pentateuch. 257 pages in excellent condition. Authenticity established. Valued by authorities at over $10,000. Reasonable offer considered. ADDRESS M A K 182, TRIBUNE.

It was also advertised in the same paper on 30 July, 1950 page 143.

In an article, Rare and Curious Books in Chicago, in the newspaper, the *Chicago Tribune*, 29, Sept. 1895, Sun. page 25, they claim that the Newberry Library, in Chicago has a Hebrew-Samaritan Pentateuch.
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The Terre Haute Tribune (Terre Haute, Indiana) 14 Jan. 1962 Sun. Page 8 (see below)

Samaritans Reject $28 Million For Scroll 3,627 Years Old

By GEORGE W. CORNELL
Associated Press Religion Writer

Three times, the Samaritan priest repeated the words, "The oldest book in the world." His eyes shone and pride was in his voice.

Unveiled beside him was a bronze-bound scroll of parchment containing the first five books of the Old Testament, called the Torah or Pentateuch.

The scroll is the treasured possession of a tiny remnant of an odd and ancient people, the Samaritans.

Only 350 still survive, most of them in the little town of Nablus situated on a mountainside in Jordan about 40 miles north of Jerusalem.

On a visit there last month, this reporter found their menfolk busily engaged in cutting the stone to build a new school. They sat on the ground at their work, using hand chisels and mallets, the dust and chips flying.

"We have no money," the black-gowned priest said, "but plenty of stone."

A camel trudged up the path, dragging another block of it for the cutters. The priest pointed out the site where the school would be erected, adjacent to the synagogue.

"We priests do not work," he explained, his smile exposing decayed teeth. "We are of the house of Levi. The others are of the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh, sons of Joseph."

There are about 70 priests among the handful of Samaritans.

Quaint People.

A quaint and friendly people, they have lived for centuries in strict separation from the rest of humanity, forbidding intermarriage and religious or social mingling.

Their main problem, aside from their low economic state, is to perpetuate their kind without violating the rules against inbreeding.

"Our continued existence is the present-day miracle," said the priest, Atef Nagi. In ancient times, they numbered in the hundreds of thousands, scattered from Damascus to Egypt. Roman and Moslem persecutions decimated them.

At one point in the Middle Ages, their numbers shrank to 10, they claim.

Throughout their tenuous history, they have preserved the old scroll, which they claim is 3,627 years old, dating back to 1700 B.C., 13 years after the estimated death of Moses.

The British Museum has offered them $28 million for it, the priest said, and although this would turn their poverty into riches, they have refused to sell it.

"It is the only thing we have," the priest said.

The Samaritans maintain that they alone uphold the true, unalloyed teachings of Moses. They accept only the so-called mosaic books—the first five books of the Old Testament—and reject the rest of it.

Spurned By Israelites.

They were spurned in early times by the main body of Israelites as being of impure stock.

The conflict apparently came to a head around 332 B.C. when the Samaritans built a temple on Mount Gerizim to rival the temple in Jerusalem.

The veneration of Mount Gerizim—in contrast to Mount Zion—has been the distinctive thesis of the Samaritans down through the years.

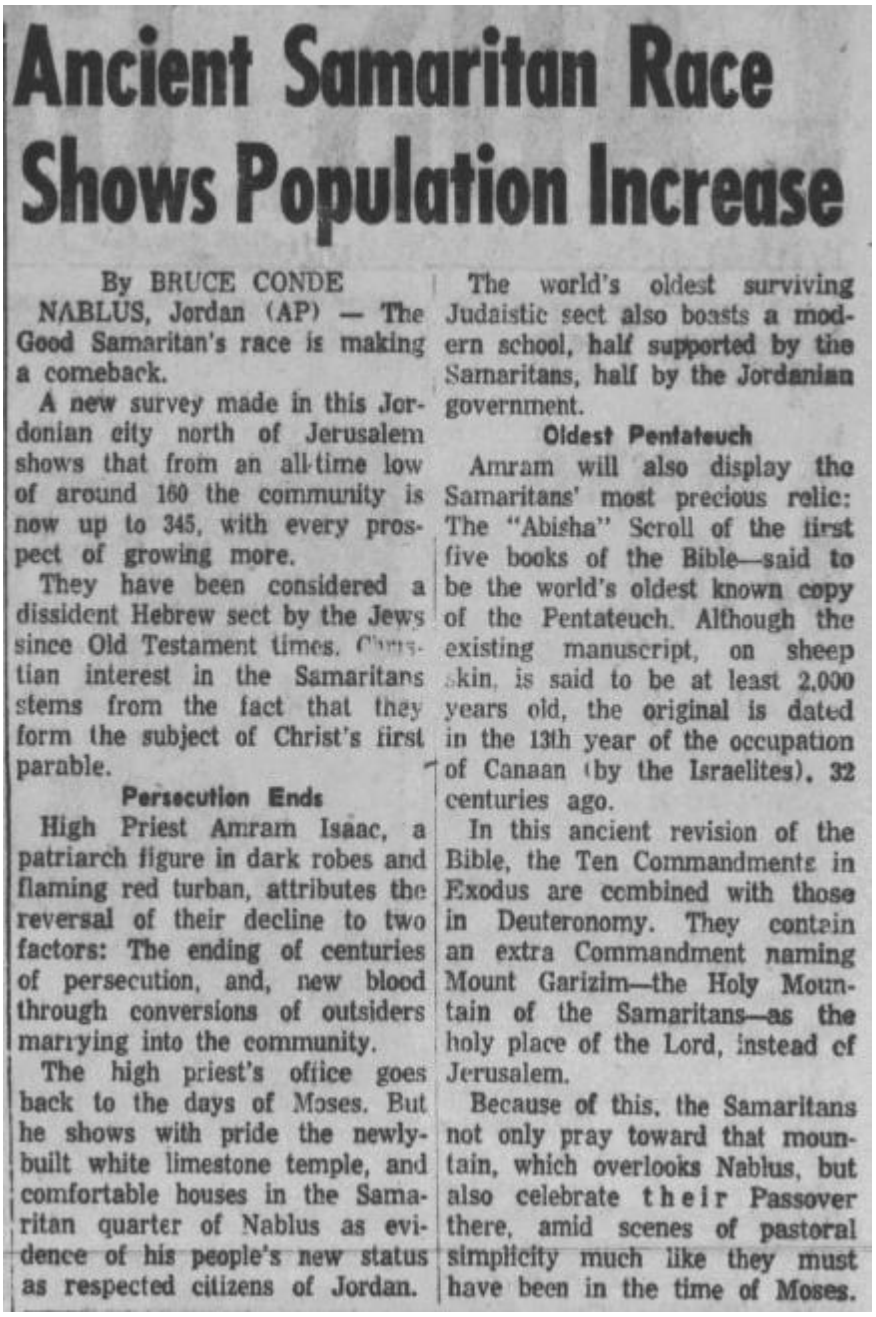
They face Mount Gerizim—not Jerusalem — when they pray. They make their seasonal pilgrimages to it, and bring their tithes to it.

Across the valley on another eminance, Mount Ebal, is the ancient village of Sicar, home of the Samaritan woman that talked with Jesus at the well and became the first woman evangelist for him.

Among the Samaritans, the women still wear veils.

They look for the coming of a messiah.

While their numbers are small, and their place in the world humble and precarious, their name has been immortalized in the story of the "Good Samaritan," whose heart was bigger than racial or religious conflicts.



Ancient Samaritan Race Shows Population Increase

By BRUCE CONDE

NABLUS, Jordan (AP) — The Good Samaritan's race is making a comeback.

A new survey made in this Jordonian city north of Jerusalem shows that from an all-time low of around 160 the community is now up to 345, with every prospect of growing more.

They have been considered a dissident Hebrew sect by the Jews since Old Testament times. Christian interest in the Samaritans stems from the fact that they form the subject of Christ's first parable.

Persecution Ends

High Priest Amram Isaac, a patriarch figure in dark robes and flaming red turban, attributes the reversal of their decline to two factors: The ending of centuries of persecution, and, new blood through conversions of outsiders marrying into the community.

The high priest's office goes back to the days of Moses. But he shows with pride the newly-built white limestone temple, and comfortable houses in the Samaritan quarter of Nablus as evidence of his people's new status as respected citizens of Jordan.

The world's oldest surviving Judaistic sect also boasts a modern school, half supported by the Samaritans, half by the Jordanian government.

Oldest Pentateuch

Amram will also display the Samaritans' most precious relic: The "Abisha" Scroll of the first five books of the Bible—said to be the world's oldest known copy of the Pentateuch. Although the existing manuscript, on sheep skin, is said to be at least 2,000 years old, the original is dated in the 13th year of the occupation of Canaan (by the Israelites), 32 centuries ago.

In this ancient revision of the Bible, the Ten Commandments in Exodus are combined with those in Deuteronomy. They contain an extra Commandment naming Mount Garizim—the Holy Mountain of the Samaritans—as the holy place of the Lord, instead of Jerusalem.

Because of this, the Samaritans not only pray toward that mountain, which overlooks Nablus, but also celebrate their Passover there, amid scenes of pastoral simplicity much like they must have been in the time of Moses.

Vidette-Messenger of Porter County (Valparaiso, Indiana) 25 march 1961 Sat. page 2
(see above article)

Muncie Evening Star (Muncie, Indiana) 25 Aug 1973, Sat. Page 5
(See article below)

2 unacknowleged Old Testaments

Novelist Irving Wallace, in his best-seller "The Word," created a fictional missing gospel which resulted in making it necessary (in his story) to completely revise the New Testament.

Now, a rabbi in St. Paul, Minnesota, says he has uncovered certain evidence which he believes may make it necessary to completely revise the Old Testament.

Last spring Rabbi Sholomon Silver took a trip to Israel. Over a period of many years he had heard rumors about the existence of a different, older version of the Old Testament. He decided to investigate.

In Israel Rabbi Silver traveled more than 15,000 miles criss-crossing that nation. He reports that he found not one, but two unacknowledged versions of the Old Testament, and is convinced they are authentic. According to Rabbi Silver, his discoveries cast an entirely new light on the Judeo-Christian version — a light which, he says, could have altered the course of history if discovered earlier.

Silver's discoveries are essentially older versions of the first five books of the Bible, sometimes referred to as the Five Books of Moses, the Pentateuch, or the Law. It is here that the Ten Commandments are found.

One version of his discoveries, says Rabbi Silver, is 3520 years old, the other is 2700. The version in use today is estimated to be 2200 years old. Rabbi Silver avers that both of the older versions have been authenticated by the Antiquity Department in Jerusalem.

The original versions of both are in the city of Nablus, known in ancient times as the city of Shechem, he says, and are kept in the original temple of Moses, built by Moses' disciple, Joshua. Rabbi Silver claims he has personally seen them.

He reports that in 1960 a Dutch Jew had the 2700-year old version of the two published, and 50 copies were printed in modern Hebrew. The title stamped on the cover is Jewish-Samaritan Pentateuch.

Silver is hopeful of eventually translating the older (3520 years) version, "The Abisha Scroll," from ancient to modern Hebrew, because it contains even more information than the 2700 year old one.

He says the major difference between the newly discovered versions and those currently in use is the elimination of the current First Commandment (Thou shalt have no other God but me) and the use of one which orders the children of Israel to build an altar on Mt. Gerizim with fullstones and sacrifice to God.

Mt. Gerizim, explains Silver, is near the Sea of Galilee, adjacent to the city of Shechem.

Another major difference, he reports, is a passage in the older versions which says, "And God said to Moses, I will choose the children of Israel to carry my message to the world so they will know they are all brothers."

Silver believes that if this phrase was generally released to the world it would clear up the misunderstanding which has characterized Jews as "the chosen people." In Silver's view the newly discovered passage indicates they were merely meant to be messengers.

Silver wants to continue to research this subject, obtain other scrolls which date to the pre-Christian era, translate and publish the different versions of the five books of Moses, and release the information to the world.

He believes this would help to clear up Biblical misunderstandings in the Roman Catholic, Jewish and Protestant faiths.

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PHONE 282-9921

Facsimile of Pentatench

A broken package came to the desk of Dr. Walter C. Woodward, of the Friends' Central Offices, the other day, which looked as though the postal authorities had opened it and inspected its contents, lest it should be some sort of infernal machine.

What the strange contrivance proved to be was a tin cylinder chamber, in which was enclosed a facsimile of the Pentateuch, mounted on rollers. It was sent from Raleigh, North Carolina, by a friend, Laura A. Winston, who secured it on a visit to Palestine in 1904.

The reproduction is about one-fifth the size of the original which is claimed to be the oldest copy of the Pentateuch in the world. She saw it in Shechem, (the modern Nabulus) in the only Samaritan synagogue in the world. The original is a great scroll on silver rollers in a costly silver case. A green velvet cover protects it, which is wrapped in an embroidered scarf of crimson satin.

The facsimile has been placed on exhibit in the Book and Supply Room of the Central Offices.

The Richmond Item (Richmond, Indiana) 18 Dec 1921, Sun. Page 20
(see article above)

[From the Editor, I am trying to track this tin scroll case with emails to find its present location. I did find that **Laura A. Winston** of Raleigh, N.C. died the following year (June, 1922). **Dr. Walter C. Woodward** (Image left) 1879- 1942, was a member of the Society of Friends of America (http://quaker.org/), editor of American Friend, chairman of the Earlham Board of Trustees. The central office was the Friends Book and Supply House at 101 South Eighth Street, Richmond, Indiana. Today the location is a gas station.]
Merle L. Davis appears to have taken Woodward's position at the House.

[From the Editor: I sent a couple emails out to find the location of the scroll. I received an email from Earlham College, where the scroll may have been taken. Their response; 'I am sorry to be slow responding to your inquiry. I have searched our inventories and guides and can find no evidence of this artifact. Of course almost a century has passed, and it may well have been disposed of before FUM materials were archived here.']

Another interesting article from **Clara Mitchell** of Mitchell, Indiana, USA says in *The Mitchell Commercial* (same town) 23 June, 1910 page 2;
'The next morning we left early for our longest drive to Nablous, or Ancient Shechem, near the site of Samaria the capital of the ten tribes. There are still about 175 to 200 Samaritans. We went up under some covered and underground streets (filthy beyond description) to their church where they keep the oldest copy of the Pentateuch known. It was indeed interesting to see the copy but they spoiled it all by selling postal cards and little models of the manuscript and cover.'

[From the Editor: It is interesting to know that still during 1910 the Samaritan still sold the tin tourist scrolls.]

Another reference was located in *The News-Messenger* (Fremont, Ohio) 6 Nov. 1964, Fri. Page 8;
'Rev. Metheny showed the model of the Samaritan Pentateuch scroll.'
[From the Editor: the full name is Rev. Ralph Metheny 1919-2017. I have reached out to one of his sons and daughter for more information.]
In *The Jasper Weekly Courier* (Jasper, Indiana) 21 Apr. 1893, Fri. Page 1 is the following:
'Syrian Text of the Gospel
… We may add as another interesting item that a very fine old copy of the Samaritan Pentateuch has lately been brought to this country by the Rev. William S. Wilson, of Guttenberg, N.J., and that it contains a colophon, stating that it was written in 639, A. H., by Abraham Ben Israel Ben Ephraim Ben Joseph, the prince king of Israel. This would be A. D. 1241, more than one hundred years earlier than the earliest dated Samaritan manuscript in the British museum.'

An Old Biblical Ms.

The *Sun* recently reported the discovery of an ancient copy of the Syriac gospels. Another biblical manuscript of great interest to scholars has been brought to this country by the Rev. William Scott Watson of Towerhill, N. J. It is a codex of the Samaritan pentateuch, which he discovered in Palestine. It gives the Hebrew text of the five books of Moses in the old Samaritan character on 538 pages of parchment and eleven pages of paper. A cryptogram found in the parchment portion states that it was written by "Abraham, the son of Israel, the son of Ephraim, the son of Joseph, the prince, king of Israel," "in the year 629 of the kingdom of Ishmael" (which corresponds with A. D. 1232). This manuscript, which is unique in America, is 124 years older than the earliest-dated Samaritan manuscript in the British museum.—*N. Y. Sun.*

[From the Editor: This is similar to the ms dated 1232 owned by Rev. W. Scott Watson of Guttenberg N.J., so there must have been a mistake in the name. The following article clears thing up.]

To the right is an article from The Living Truth (Greenville, Alabama) 1 Oct. 1909, Fri. page 7

I. Jessel of Bessemer possesses a rare copy of a Hebrew Bible, probably the Samaritan Pentateuch, printed in the year 5322 of the Hebrew calendar, corresponding with 1561 of the Christian calendar. The book is perfectly preserved, every page legible, and probably of great value to biblophiles.

Below is an article from the *Fort Scott Monitor* (Fort Scott, Kansas) 8 Nov. 1902, Sat. page 5.

HOLY WRIT FOUND.

Precious Ancient Manuscripts Discovered in Recent Excavations in Damascus.

Some very interesting manuscripts have been discovered in the vault of the Jami-and-Kebar mosque, in Damascus. Relying on an ancient tradition, which said that important documents relating to the early Christians were stored there, certain Biblical scholars requested the sultan to let them search the vault, and after considering the matter for a year and being assured by oriental scholars that there were no ancient documents in the vault relating to the Mohammedan creed, he finally gave his consent, says a London report.

As a result a thorough search was recently made and many valuable manuscripts were found. These were taken to Constantinople, and an examination showed that among them were several fragments of the Old and New Testament in the ancient Syriac tongue, as well as portions of a translation of the Old and New Testament in that Syriac dialect which was spoken in Palestine in ancient times.

Among the latter was a translation of some of the epistles of St. Paul, the existence of which was unknown to scholars, and which is of great value, as the dialect in which it is written was spoken during the life of Christ.

Among other treasures discovered were fragments of the Pentateuch, in the Samaritan tongue, an Arabic translation of the seventy-eighth psalm, 77 pages of a hitherto unknown commentary in the old Syriac tongue, and several psalms and 11 pages of the Pentateuch, written in Greek, and dating back to the eleventh century.

Baron Marschall, the German ambassador in Turkey, has shown much interest in this discovery, and it is said that the sultan has granted him permission to send the manuscripts to Berlin, with the object of having them carefully examined by the best Biblical scholars in Europe.

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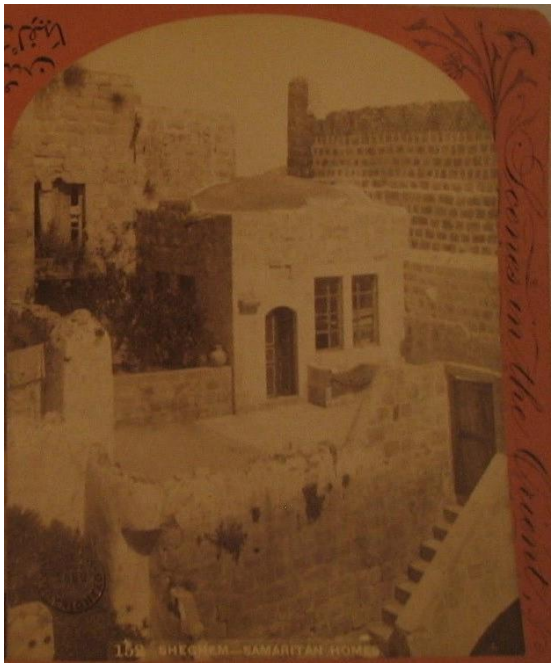
Stereoview Card
Scenes in the Orient Wilson Stereoview Photo cdii 152 Shechem Samaritan Homes. Faults of note: dark lower center edge mark, bumped corner, ends raised 1/8'', reverse markings. SV22959. For sale on ebay



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News Articles
Palestine's Samaritans Celebrate Sukkot in Mt. Gerizim
https://www.aa.com.tr/en/middle-east/palestines-samaritans-celebrate-sukkot-in-mt-gerizim/1612065
[From this Editor of the Update: this article says that the Samaritans 'believe it was the site of King Solomon's temple'. This is of course wrong!!!]

Editorial// No to Occupation Tourism
https://www.haaretz.com/opinion/editorial/no-to-occupation-tourism-1.7970009
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Magazine Article

'Missing Pages, Two Manuscripts of the Samaritan Torah in the Oriental Institute' by **Joseph Cross** in *News & Notes, Member's Magazine*, **The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago**, Issue 242/ Summer, 2019, p. 6-15
~~~~~~~

Adventist Magazine Articles

'With the Samaritans, A Passover' by **Louis Katin** in *Present Truth*, Vol. 53, Issue 12, June 3, 1937 p. 8-9.

'Bible Stories Proved True' by **W.J. Emmerson** in *Signs of the Times*, Vol. 64, Issue 26, July 6, 1937, p. 10-12

'Samaria and the Samaritans' by **W.J. Emmerson** in *Present Truth*, Vol. 53, Issue 1, January 1, 1937, p. 8,-11.

'Last of the Samaritans' by **W.J. Emmerson** in *Present Truth*, Vol. 65, Issue 21, Oct. 20, 1949, p. 3, 12, 13, 16.

'The Samaritan Passover' by **Walt Ising** in *Signs of the Times*, Vol. 63, Issue 16, April 21, 1936 p. 8-9

"The Samaritan Temple' by **Siegfried H. Horn** in *Review and Herald*, Vol. 142, Issue 16, April 22, 1965, p. 4-5, 7.

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Past Publication

Vom Rassenstil zur Staatsgestalt. Rasse und Politik

Friedrich Wilhelm Prinz zur Lippe:

Published by Berlin-Neu-Finkenkrug, Hermann Paetel Verlag GmbH,, 1928

Vollständige Ausgabe im Original-Verlagseinband (blaues Ganzleinen / Leinen / OGLn / OLn / Ln im Format 16 x 24 cm) mit Rücken- und Deckeltitel in Silberprägung. 107 Seiten, mit einem Foto-Frontispiz des Verfassers sowie sehr vielen Fotoabbildungen auf 41 Bildtafeln auf Kunstdruckpapier, Schrift: Fraktur. - Aus dem Inhalt: Grundzüge der Staatskunde - Grundzüge der Rassenkunde (Allgemeines, Rasse und Volk, Die europäischen Rassen naturkundlich, Grenze zwischen Natur- und Seelenkunde, Grundzüge der Seelenkunde, Die europäischen Rassen seelenkundlich, Sonstige Europa beeinflussende Rassen, Das Wesen der Mischartung) - Staatsgestaltung (Politik und Seelenkunde, Gesittung und Staatsgestaltung, Volk und Staat) - Unsere Arbeitsweise - Deutsches Ringen der Gegenwart (Was ist deutsch? Ausblick). - - Mit zeittypischen Ausführungen wie z.B.: "Wer wollte anerkennen, daß der Berliner Jude vom Kurfürstendamm mit 12 Zimmern für seine dreiköpfige Muschpoche eine höhere Kultur habe als der Hauptmann von X. mit seiner fünfköpfigen Familie, vier Treppen hoch, in 5 Zimmern eines
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Hinterhauses am Spittelmarkt? Wer wollte dies deshalb anerkennen, weil jener Jude seine Geschäfte in der Sprache des jeweiligen Landes machen, Böcklins sich scharenweise ins Zimmer hängen und monatlich sich einen neuen Anzug mit Perlknöpfen leisten kann, während diese Hauptmann vielleicht nur etwas Französisch radebrecht, nur einige billige und schlechte Lichtbilder in sein Zimmer zu hängen vermag und zehn Jahre lang denselben Anzug trägt?!" - Erstausgabe in guter Erhaltung (Stempel auf Vorsatz, Rücken etwas ausgeblichen, sonst gut) Versand an Institutionen auch gegen Rechnung Sprache: Deutsch Gewicht in Gramm: 2000.
Ihr Marktplatz für antiquarische und neue Bücher
Abebooks UK
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Booklets Written by Samaritans
Many of these booklets were written by Samaritans to be sold to Tourists and interested people in the 60s and 70s to raise extra money
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Authored by **Jacob, Son of Aaron** (1840-1916)
The History and Religion of the Samaritans, The Puritan Press, 1906
Mount Gerizim, The One True Sanctuary. The Puritan Press, 1907
The Messianic Hope of the Samaritans. Reprinted from the Open Court, May and September, The Puritan Press, 1907
The Book of Enlightenment; for the Instruction of the Inquirer, The Puritan Press, 1913
[All edited by William E Barton]

Authored by **Amram Ishak** or **Amram Isaac Cohen** (1889-1980)
The History and Religion of the Samaritans. Jerusalem: Greek Convent Press, 1960 [reprint 1968]
Mount Gerizim, the One True Sanctuary. Jerusalem: Greek Covenent Press, [191-?]
The Celebration of Passover by the Samaritans Jerusalem: Greek Covenant Press, [1966]
The Samaritan History. A Portion of Abu'l Fath's Chronicle of 1355. Jerusalem: Greek Covenant Press, [19--?] [Very rare booklet. This Editor has only seen but 1 reference to this and never seen one for sale.]
~~~

Authored by **Hasanein Wasef Kahen**
*Feastes of the Samaritans; Passover (sacrifice) Pentescost, (Shavuoth) Tabernac***le** published by Al-Ngaah Press- Nablus. Published in 1968 in English and held by 15 WorldCat member libraries worldwide
The Samaritans; their history, religion, customs.
4 editions published between 1969 and 1974 in English and held by 4 WorldCat member libraries worldwide
Samaritan history, identity, religion and subdivisions, literature and social status
4 editions published in 1966 in English and held by 4 WorldCat member libraries worldwide
Ha-Shomronim ve-haggehem
1 edition published in 1968 in Hebrew and held by 1 WorldCat member library worldwide
~~~

Authored by **Atef Naji** and **Yusuf Abou el-Hassan Cohen**

La secte samaritaine de Naplouse. Jerusalem : Greek Convent Press, [1968?] French [There is also a Germany issue]
Brief Theoretical points of view about the Samaritan sect of Nablus, Jerusalem, Greek Convent Press [19--]

Authored by **Taka Tawfiek Samari**
The Genealogies of the Samaritan Priests. Nablus 1963

Authored by **Abraham ben Yisakhar Marhiv** ( )
The Genealogies of the Samaritan Priests. Nablus 1965

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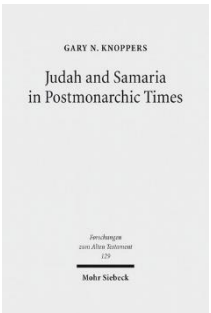
New Publications

Tibåt Mårqe: The Ark of Marqe Edition, Translation, Commentary (Studia Samaritana)
by **Abraham Tal** (Editor)
2019 publication, now available

Tibåt Mårqe is a collection of midrashic compositions, which, in the main, rewrites the Pentateuch, expanding its sometimes laconic presentation of events and precepts. Most of it aims at providing the reader with theological, didactic and philosophical teachings, artistically associated with the passages of the Torah. Here and there poetic pieces are embedded into its otherwise prosaic text. Tibåt Mårqe is attributed to the 4th century scholar, philosopher and poet, Mårqe.
This publication of Tibåt Mårqe follows the monumental Hebrew edition of Ze'ev Ben-Hayyim, Tibåt Mårqe, a Collection of Samaritan Midrashim (Jerusalem 1988), based on a 16th century manuscript. Though he recognized the precedence of an earlier manuscript, dated to the 14th century, Ben-Hayyim was compelled to prefer the former, given the fragmentary state of the latter. He printed its fragments in parallel with the younger one, to which his annotations and discussions chiefly pertain. With the recent discovery of a great portion of the missing parts of the 14th century manuscript, this edition endeavors to present the older form of the composition. The present book may be relevant to people interested in literature, language, religion, and Samaritan studies.
https://www.degruyter.com/viewbooktoc/product/460971?rskey=kgPRpY&result=2

Gary N. Knoppers
Judah and Samaria in Postmonarchic Times
Essays on Their Histories and Literatures
[Judah und Samaria in postmonarchischen Zeiten. Aufsätze zu ihrer Geschichte und Literatur.]
2019. XI, 333 pages. Forschungen zum Alten Testament 129



Next Year in Jerusalem: Exile and Return in Jewish History
Edited by Leonard J. Greenspoon
Series: Studies in Jewish Civilization
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Copyright Date: 2019 Published by: Purdue University Press
Exile and Return in the Samaritan Traditions (pp. 49-70)
Menahem Mor
In 2017 there were 805 Samaritans living in Israel, 418 of them in the city of Holon with Israeli citizenship and 387 in Kiryat Luza, a village on Mount Gerizim in the West Bank under the Palestinian Authority, which is under Israeli security control. The inhabitants of Kiryat Luza also have Israeli citizenship, but since this village is connected with the municipal area of Nablus (Shechem), its inhabitants have Palestinian citizenship as well.
The Samaritans, who call themselves "Shomrim" [Keepers of the Torah], reject their definition by others as a community and define themselves as an ancient people and as...

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Articles

Bourgel, Jonathan
Brethren or Strangers Samaritans in the Eyes of Second Century в с ε Jews. *Biblica* 98.3 (2017) p. 382-408

Bradley John Marsh Jr.
The Samareitikon, the "κατὰ Σαμαρειτῶν" Marginalia in Codex M, and P. Carl 49 in Vetus Testamentum
Abstract: This paper explores the relationship between the Samaritan Greek translation of the Pentateuch, i.e., the Samareitikon, and an obscure 5th cent. fragmentary papyrus of Exodus, Carl 49. The latter has been recognized previously as transmitting a text of the Septuagint which was obviously revised towards some kind of Semitic source. It is argued here that the Semitic base upon which Carl 49 was revised was not Jewish but Samaritan. This is based on a textual analysis of the fragment which reveals important connections with the Samaritan textual tradition, specifically the Samaritan Targum. Further, this analysis may possibly be confirmed by external evidence, namely an obscure marginal reading designated κατὰ Σαμαρειτῶν found in codex M, the heavily annotated 7th cent. Octateuch MS.

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Representation of Arabic and Syriac in the Samaritan Version of Saadya Gaon's Translation of the Pentateuch in Intellectual History of the Islamicate World
Author: **Tamar Zewi**

Abstract: Saadya ben Joseph al-Fayyumi (Saʿīd b. Yūsuf al-Fayyūmī, Saadya Gaon, b. Egypt 882—d. Baghdad 942) translated the Pentateuch as well as several other parts of the Bible into Arabic in the first half of the 10th century. The translation, named tafsīr by Saadya himself, was transmitted in two versions, one in Hebrew letters, probably intended for and used by Jewish-Rabbanite communities, and another in Arabic letters, probably intended for and used by other communities. Several manuscripts holding a Saadyan version in Arabic letters were used by
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Christian communities in the Near East. Some of these manuscripts probably reached the Samaritans, or at least one Samaritan community. The main source consisting of the Samaritan version of Saadya Gaon's translation of the Pentateuch is MS London BL OR 7562. The article discusses the status of this manuscript among the other Samaritan Arabic translations, its characteristics, and demonstrates the reflections of Arabic and Syriac vocabulary in its Samaritan script.

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