

15.11 Wisdom of Solomon: Christian Palestinian Aramaic

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15.11 Christian Palestinian Aramaic

15.11.1 The Manuscript Evidence

A short passage of CPA-Wis survives in a single leaf of a palimpsest manuscript, manuscript Oxford, Bodleian Library, Syr. D. 32 (P), folios $1a + 2b^r$ and $1b + 2a^{v.1}$ The script dates from the late sixth century C.E. The manuscript is nowadays illegible on the lower part of the first page, and only partly legible on the lower part of the second page. The text preserved covers Wis 9:8b-10:2, but due to the poor state of the leaf, Wis 9:10, 9:12-14 and 9:16 are almost lost, except for few words. Wis 9:17 and 10:1-2 are very fragmentary, and it is impossible to check the manuscript, for the reason mentioned above.

The mention of the beginning of Wisdom of Solomon 10 allows us to presume that the manuscript was not originally a lectionary but contained the whole book of Wisdom of Solomon.

The fragment was acquired in 1893 by the Bodleian Library, and is coming from the Cairo Genizah.² Thus it is very probable that the CPA manuscript came originally from the Monastery of Saint Catherine in the Mount Sinai, as many other CPA texts found in the Cairo Genizah.

15.11.2 Modern Editions

The manuscript was first published by Stenning in 1896, with a detailed philological commentary and a translation.³ The text was then reedited, with few emendations but without commentary nor translation, by Müller-Kessler and Sokoloff.⁴

15.11.3 History of Research

^{1.} Images available at <u>https://genizah.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/catalog/volume 224#MS Syr d 32 P-item1-item2</u> last accessed January 2022.

^{2.} Gwilliam, Crawford, and Stenning, Biblical and Patristic Relics, 5.

^{3.} Gwilliam, Crawford, and Stenning, Biblical and Patristic Relics, 21-28.

^{4.} Müller-Kessler and Sokoloff, *The Christian Palestinian Aramaic Old Testament* 1, 200-01. It has to be noticed that, in this redition, the remaining words of Wis 9:10 are misplaced, as they appear to be on ll. 21-22 of the column a, and not on ll. 15-16: this is due to a misunderstanding of the edition of Stenning, where three lines of dots have been used to indicate a large *lacuna* in the text, but without any line number. The commentary of Stenning to ll. 11-20 says that these lines "are absolutely illegible." The words here deciphered fit perfectly with the last words of Wis 9:10, while the edition of Müller-Kessler and Sokoloff suggests that some text is missing after them and while, at the same time, there would not be enough place in ll. 12-14 to contain the text of Wis 9:10.

Furthermore, in several places, Stenning has proposed reconstructions for words lost in *lacunae*. Müller-Kessler and Sokoloff cautiously reedited these *lacunae* making reconstructions only when at least a part of a word was still extant. In one case, however, they may have considered the reconstruction as obvious, i.e. in Wis 9:15 (verso, col. a, l. 8): Stenning proposed $\mathbf{m} \otimes \mathbf{q}_{\mathcal{S}}$ at $\mathbf{\omega} \mathbf{\tau}$ "full of concerns" as a translation of the Greek πολυφρόντιδα.

15.11.4 Relevant Variants with LXX-Wis

It is quite remarkable that the CPA version follows very closely LXX-Wis (cf. 15.2) but in one case our fragment reads with the Peshitta (cf. 15.3). In Wis 9:14, the CPA text reads **OΠLAT CALL** "their thoughts" which translates ai ἐπίνοιαι αὐτῶν, where the LXX gives ai ἐπίνοιαι ἡμῶν "our thoughts."

In Wis 9:18 (verso, col. b, l. 7), our fragment goes with a variant reading of LXX^S: "and by your wisdom" which translates καὶ τῆ σοφία σου, where the remainder of LXX-Wis only has καὶ τῆ σοφία "and by wisdom."

In two places, Greek future tenses are rendered by CPA as present tenses, i.e. in Wis 9:11 (recto, col. b, l. 4 and 7): πάπατο "and she guides"; πωτατο "and she guards." LXX has καὶ όδηγήσει "and she will guide" and καὶ φυλάξει "and she will guard me" instead.

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