PART SIX

OTHER HALAKHOT
That there is a specific character to the section at the end of the Temple Scroll which we term the Deuteronomic Paraphrase was already clear to the first editor of the scroll, Y. Yadin. In discussing the “Formulation of the Text in the First Person,” Yadin referred to the “Extended Quotations from Deut. xii–xxiii:1” in 11QT 53–58 and 60–66. In these texts, Yadin noted, the “author” (his term) consistently changed from the third person designation of God to the first, except where syntactic difficulties prevented him from doing so. He notes that the author made such changes in the text of Deuteronomy while retaining the original formulation of the commands of Exodus, Leviticus and Numbers.¹

The notion that this Deuteronomic section ought to be regarded as a source and that the Temple Scroll was actually a composite work was put forward by A.M. Wilson and L. Wills in 1982.² They delineated this source as including 11QT 51:11–56:21 and 60:1–66:17. The interruption was constituted by the section usually termed the Law of the King which was described by them as “laws of polity.”³

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³ P. 275; cf. the full listing of the laws of this section on pp. 281–3.