

《死海古卷》和库兰宗团

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[英文提要]

This paper introduces the discovery of the Qumran Community and *The Dead Sea Scrolls*; the life and order of the Qumran Community; the Qumran Community and the Essenic sect; the Qumran Community and Jewish history; and finally, the faith and practice of the Qumran Community.

Part 1 of the paper concentrates on the archaeological significance and connection between *The Dead Sea Scrolls* and the Qumran Community.

Part 2 describes the organized life of the Qumran Community, and how it is reflected in *The Dead Sea Scrolls*. Of interest here is the governance structure of the religious community, its covenant and council. In examining the governance structure, scholars discovered the frequent recurrence of the Hebrew term "Maskil". The actual meaning of "Maskil" has been hotly debated. It is customary to accept a broad, nebulous definition of the term. This paper proposes that "Maskil" is directly related to the Levites. It may be understood to refer to "instructor of the Law". With reference to the Qumran covenant and council, it is noteworthy that candidates awaiting admission to the community must first be initiated into the

New Covenant; he must also be of Jewish birth. This background is helpful in understanding the concept of “covenant” which prevailed from the second century BC to 68 BC.

Parts 3 and 4 of the paper compares and contrasts the characteristics of the Qumran Community and the Essenic sect. Basically, the paper concludes that the Qumran Community is the centre of activity for the Essenic sect. Such research also brings to the fore the whole issue of the connection between the characteristics of the religious community and the historical writings of the Jews.

Part 5 of the paper considers the faith and practice of the religious community. This is an extension of the discussion in Part 2. Archaeological findings are harnessed as proof of the life and ideologies of the religious community.

一、库兰的发现和古卷概况

1947年春天,杰里科(Jericho)附近山洞的隐藏古卷,即最古老的犹太文献手稿,今天被称作《死海古卷》(*The Dead Sea Scrolls*)的偶然发现,导致了本世纪最惊人的发现之一。1948—1956年间,11个藏有手稿的洞穴(被标示为1—11号洞),又在死海西岸的北部角落,即被称为库兰(Khirbet Qumran)的附近发现,从这些洞穴又发掘出大量的《旧约圣经》古卷和其他文献的手抄本,种类多达600多种,残篇碎片数以万计。同时,学者们对库兰本身发生了兴趣,开始在当地进行系统的古物挖掘,并对库兰和Ein Fenshka之间的整个地区作出建筑学的测量。从中发现的陶器和其他遗留物说明了同一时期的居民和居住情况,把库兰居住情况