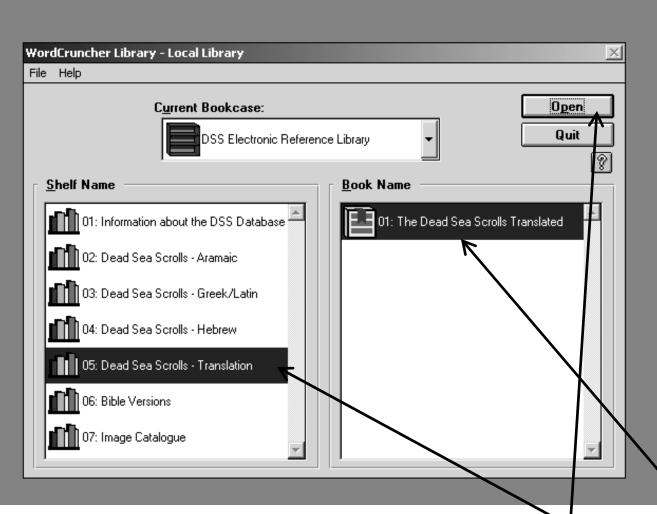
Searching Brill's Electronic Edition of the Dead Sea Scrolls

A Basic Introduction to searching Florentino García Martínez' English translation of the Scrolls

Prepared by Roy E. Ciampa

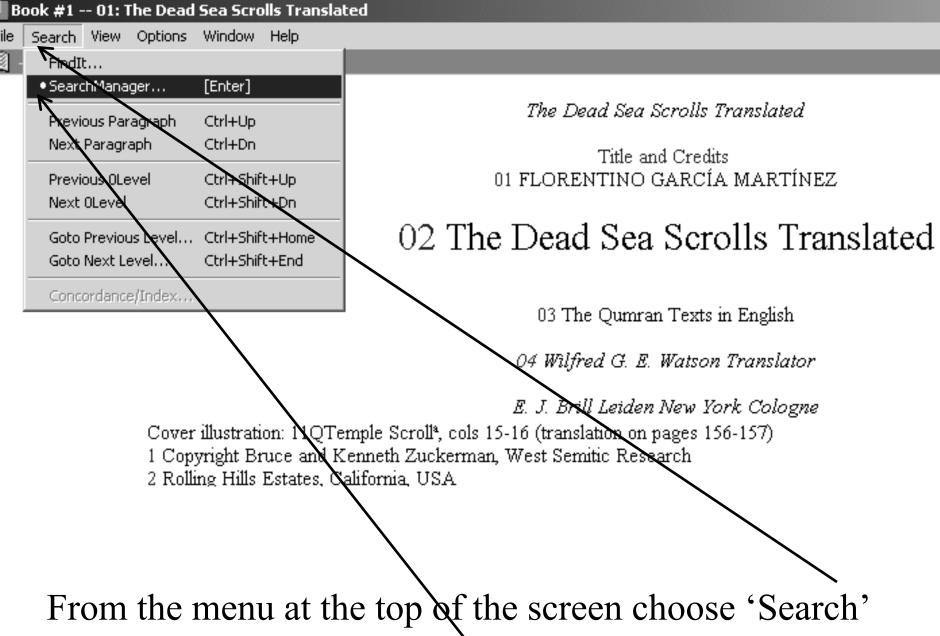
💹 Book #1 --



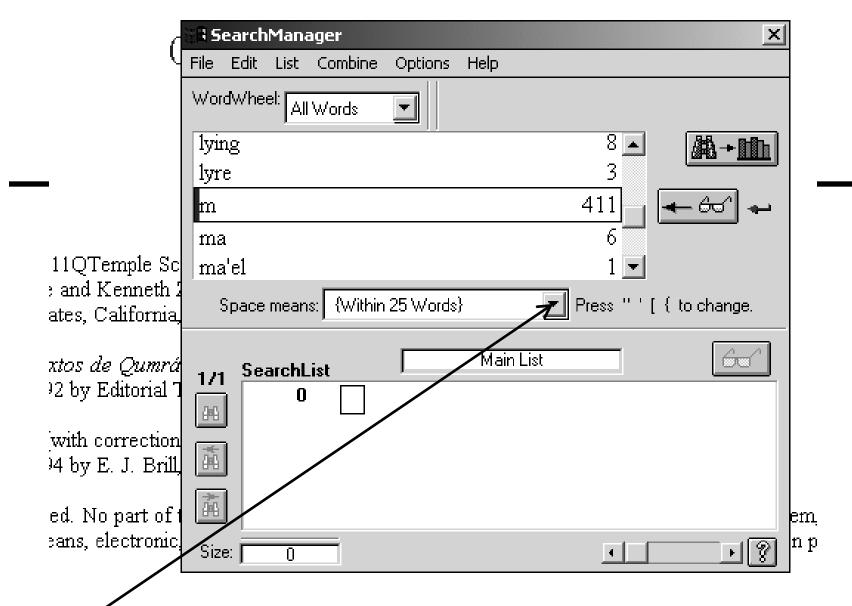
Upon entering the program open choose "Dead Sea Scrolls - Translation" from the "Shelf Name box." Under "Book Name" The Dead Sea Scrolls Translated will automatically be selected. Choose "Open".



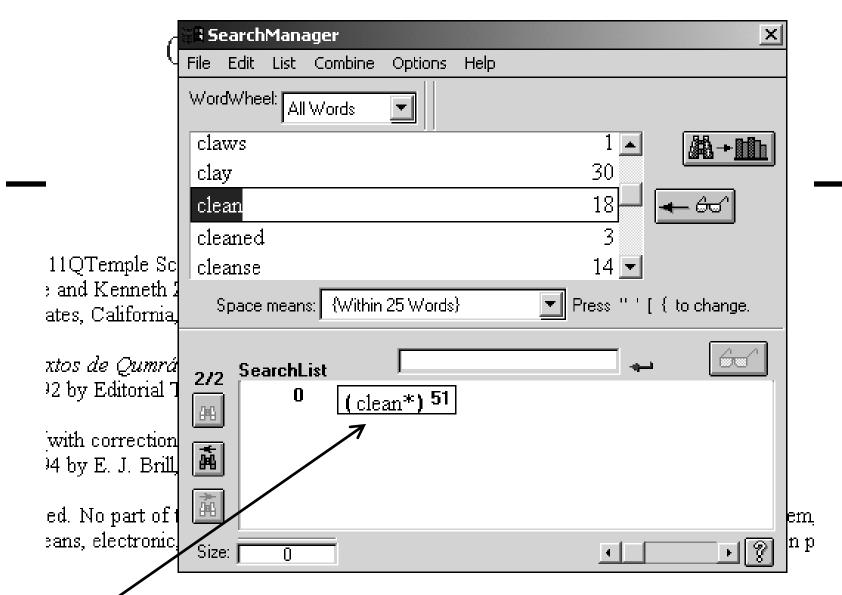
Your screen will look like this.



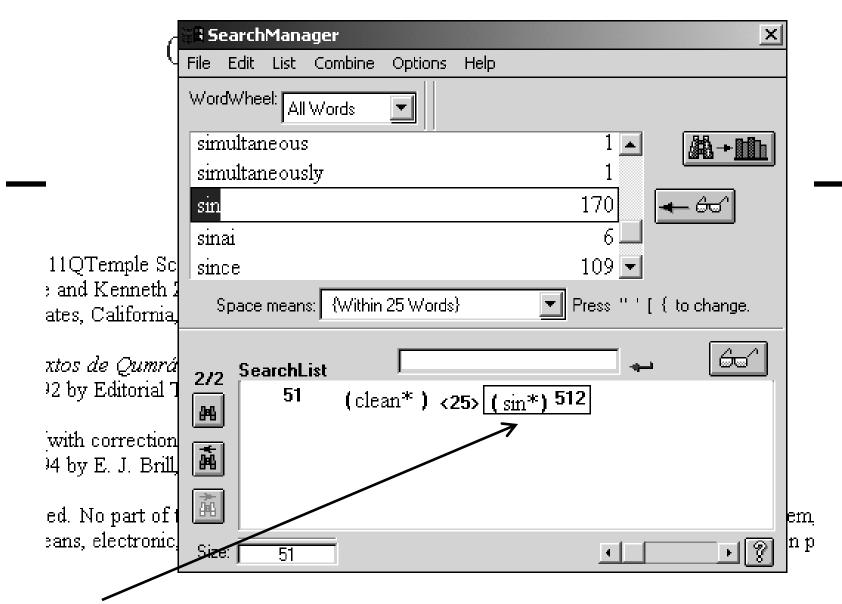
and then 'Search Manager'.'



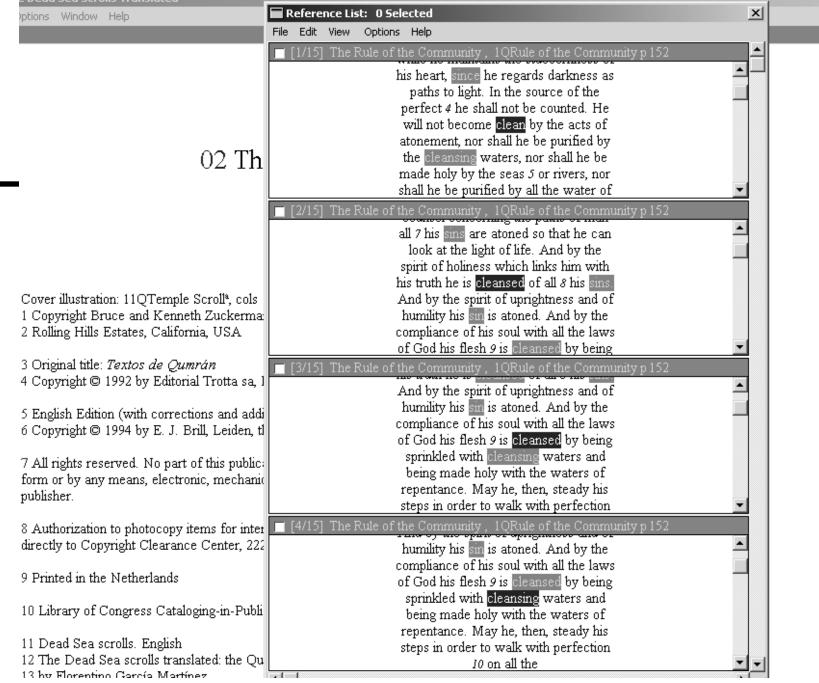
Choose the allowable distance between the two words (e.g., 25 words).



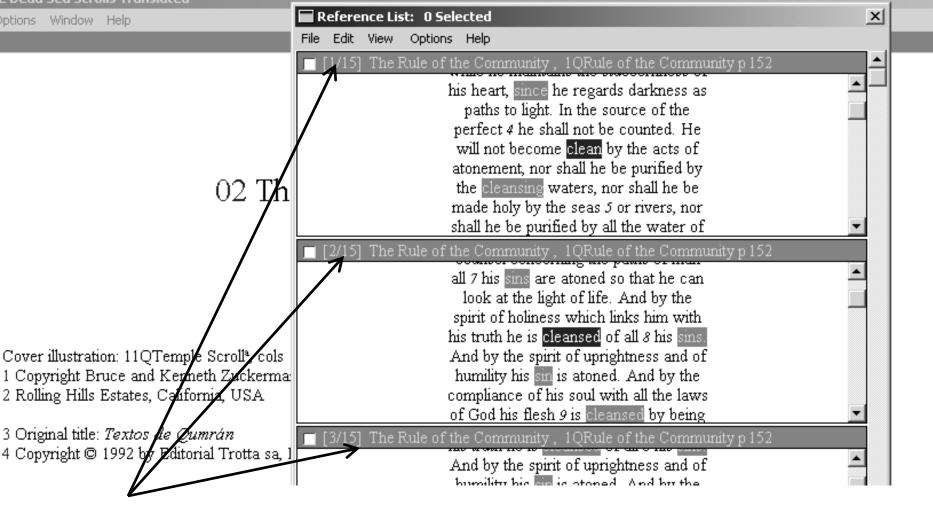
Type the words you want to find. Use an asterisk to find words with the same root (e.g., clean* for clean/cleanse/cleanses etc.)



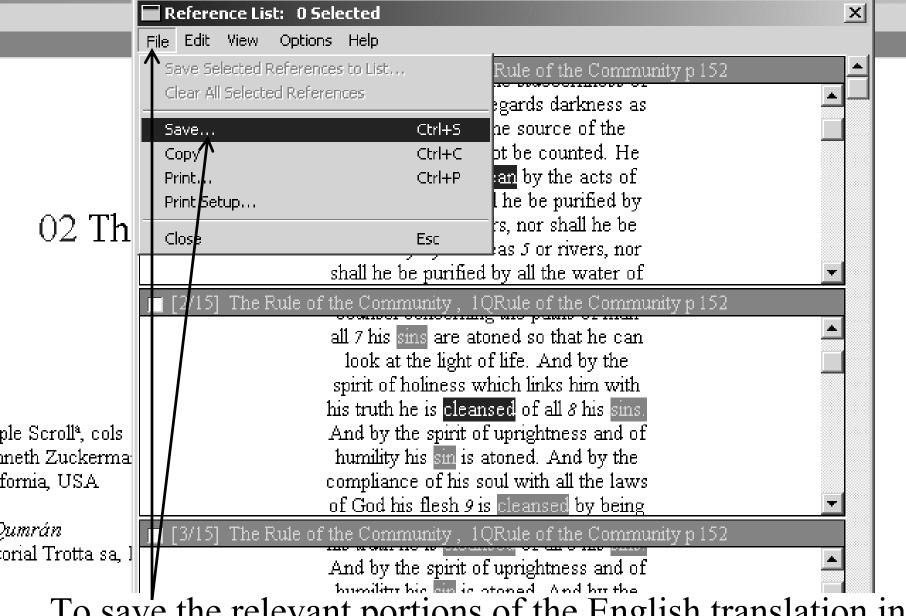
Hit the space bar and then enter the second word or word-root.



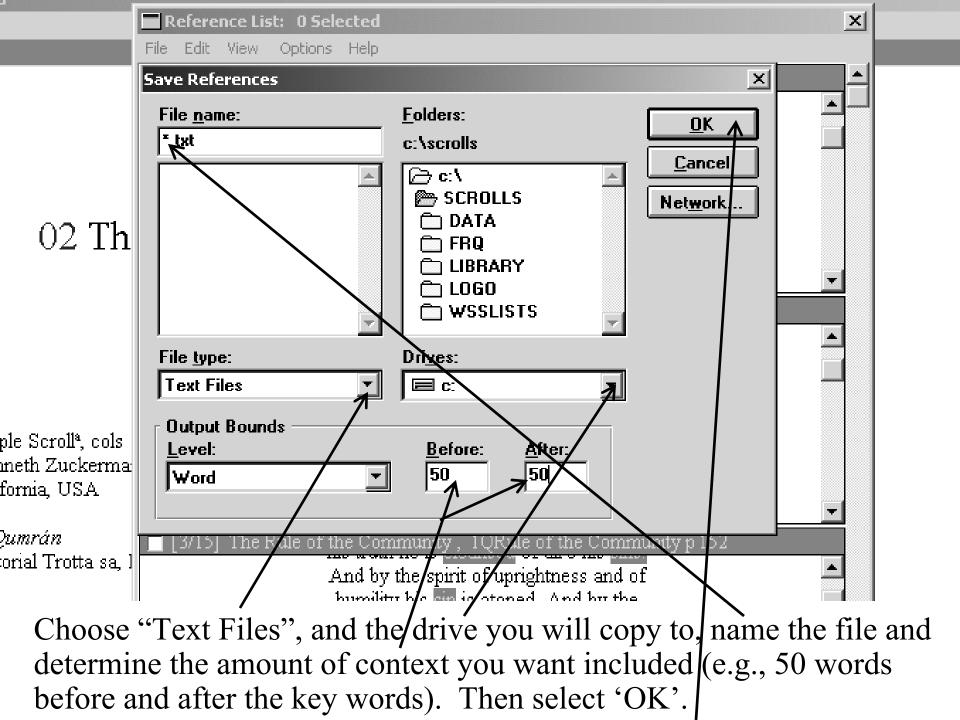
Press the 'enter' key and see the results given in a series of windows.



You can use your up and down arrow keys to scroll through the list. To maximize any window simply double click inside it.

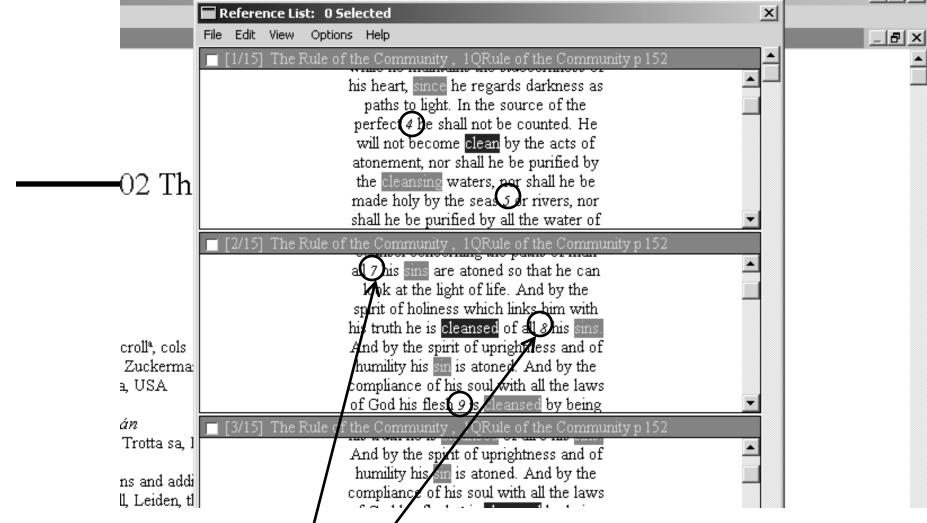


To save the relevant portions of the English translation into a text file go to 'File' at the top of the Reference List and then choose 'Save'.

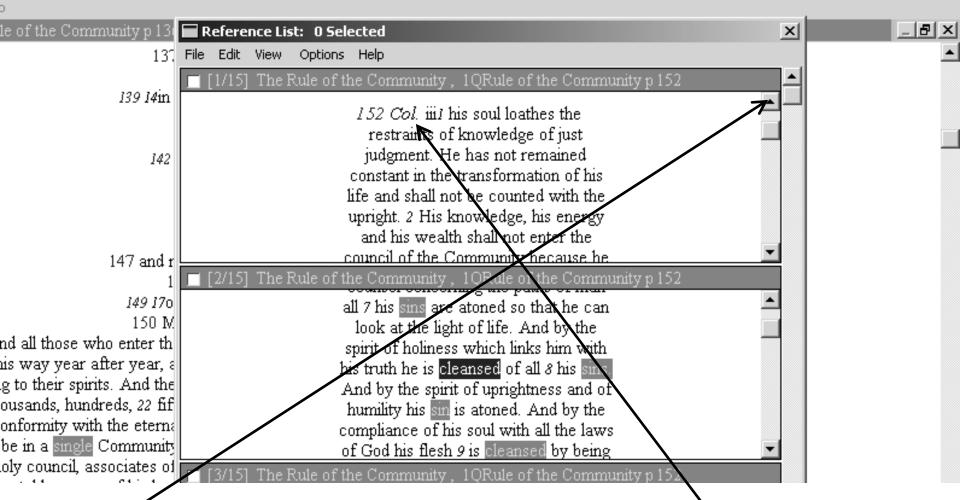


On References to Texts from the DSS

- "When a manuscript is referred to by column and line number [as most are], roman numerals are used for the column number, followed by a space, with the line number set as arabic numerals (e.g., 1QS III, 12; 1QpHab I, 2)."
- "When there are several fragments and they are numbered separately within a work, the fragments should be in arabic numerals. Thus, 1Q27 1 II, 25 means text 27 from Qumran cave 1, fragment 1, column II, line 25; 4QpIsac 4-7 II, 2-4 means the third copy (copy c) of a pesher on Isaiah from Qumran cave 4, joined fragments 4 to 7, column II, lines 2 to 4."
 - The SBL Handbook of Style, p. 76.



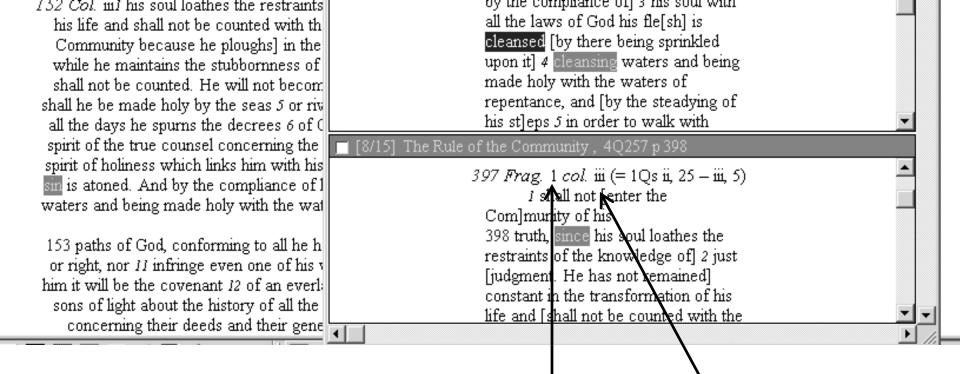
Note the line numbers that contain the relevant text in each of the reference list boxes. In the first box the relevant text is found in lines 3-4 (but the word "sin" is not used, just "since" – so the text is not clearly relevant). In the second Reference List box the relevant text is found in lines 7-8.



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Scroll up in each window until you find the column or fragment number (or both) where your text is found. The first text is found in col. 3 (as are the next few). This is 1QRule of the Community Column 3, lines 7-8 or (1QS III, 7-8).



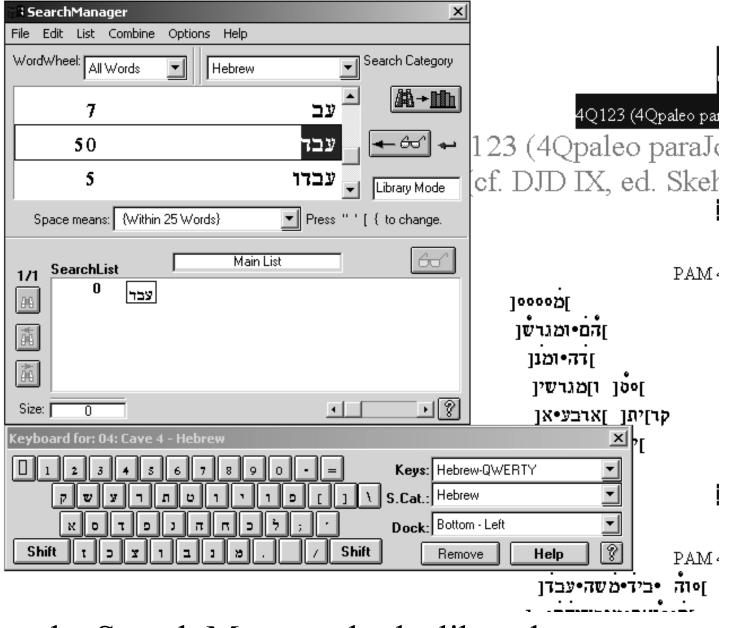
The eighth text is from fragment 1, column 3 of 4Q257. (Most, but not all texts will have column numbers, and some will have fragment numbers.) It would be recorded as 4Q257 1 III, 5-6. (Note that this search result does not have the words sin or sins and clean* but the word "since", which is also captured by a search for "sin*", so it is not all that relevant.)

Searching Brill's DSS

- When searching an English translation you will always want to be sure to consider various ways a given word or concept might be rendered in different English translations.
- For example, you might want to consider passages that speak of purifying from sin (purif* would get purify, purified, purifying, etc.). You also might consider synonyms like "wash", etc.
- Consider checking a thesaurus.

Searching Brill's DSS

• The same search technique can be used for searching Hebrew, Aramaic or Greek words. For more information on these types of searches read the information under "Help" regarding "Searching with Search Manager." There is much other valuable information regarding the program in that Help material.



This is what the Search Manager looks like when searching for Hebrew words. Interested in trying it out??