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Daniel viii. 9-14.

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ANDOVER, MASS.

IN vs. 10 we read : "And it (the horn) waxed great, even to the host of heaven ; and it cast to the earth some of the host and of the stars, and trampled on them." The interpretation which has obtained, almost without dissent, from the earliest commentators to our own time is, that the *host of heaven* here symbolizes the Jews, as the people of God ; and that, by the casting down of some of the host and trampling on them, the religious persecution of the Jews by Antiochus Epiphanes is meant.¹ No distinction is intended between *the host* and *the stars* ; most modern scholars take the conjunction explicatively, *even* the stars.²

That the *host of heaven* should stand in this way for the Jewish people is strange, even in the symbolism of these visions, and without any parallel in the Old Testament.³ But the decisive argument against this interpretation seems to me to be found in the following verses. In vs. 11 f. the horn in its pitch of pride attacks even the ruler of the host. Here **שׂר הַצְּבָאָה**, as most interpreters have rightly felt, cannot be the head of the Jewish people ;⁴ it is God himself. The analogy of **יְהוָה צְבָאוֹת**, and the author's predilection for such titles as God of Heaven, Lord of Heaven, King of Heaven, show

¹ So, with differences in details which need not be discussed here, Ephrem (specifically, *the priesthood*), Polychronius, Jerome, Theodoret. This is also the Jewish exegesis, the earliest witness to which is perhaps the Targ. Isa. xiv. 13 ; see Rashi, Aben Ezra, *al*.

² Chr. B. Michaelis.

³ It is quite a different thing when it is promised that the descendants of Abraham shall be as (numerous as) the stars (Gen. xxii. 17, adduced by Jewish commentators) ; or when it is said that wise and good men shall shine as the stars forever (Dan. xii. 3 ; cf. Enoch civ. 2 ; Matt. xiii. 43).

⁴ Ephrem, consistently with his interpretation of vs. 10, the High Priest, Onias III. So also Grotius, Houbigant ; cf. Gall. According to Polychronius, the angel set over the Jewish people ; so also Aben Ezra (Michael).

that the name is not equivalent to 'the Divine Ruler of the Jewish people';⁵ but signifies 'the God who does according to his will in the host of heaven,' as among the inhabitants of the earth (iv. 32); the Supreme Ruler (שׂר שׂרים, vs. 25). The *host of heaven* in vs. 10 are, therefore, as elsewhere, the heavenly bodies, especially as the objects of heathen worship, and as the celestial rulers of the heathen world.⁶

The full significance and climactic force of the passage comes to light when we understand it thus. Antiochus extends his empire by conquest toward the South (Egypt) and the East (Media and Persia); he makes war, not only on kingdoms and nations, but on their religions, and actually overthrows some of their gods; he even dares to attack the Supreme God, to profane his altar and inhibit his worship. This interpretation is sustained by the parallel passage, xi. 36 ff., where we read that Antiochus, in his arrogance, exalted himself against every god, and uttered monstrous things against the God of gods; that he had no regard for the god of his fathers, or for the great goddess, or for any other deity, but exalted himself against all; and that he was devoted to the worship of some new and foreign divinity. In 1 Mac. i. 41 f. the suppression of the religion of the Jews is represented as part of the general imperial policy. The king issued a decree to all his empire, that all should be one people, and each nation should give up its distinctive religious institutions (*νόμιμα*).⁷ According to some reports the death of Antiochus was the direct or indirect consequence of a sacrilegious attack upon the temple of the goddess Nanaea in Elymais.⁸

This explanation is not at variance with vs. 23 ff. Unlike the preceding verses, 20–22, which are explicit enough, this part of the interpretation of the vision is somewhat enigmatical, and the obscurity is enhanced by the palpable corruption of the text. But the most natural exegesis is that which refers עַצְמוֹתַי, vs. 24, to the powerful Gentile nations or rulers which Antiochus conquered, in distinction from "the holy people"; here also the climax is the attack on the Supreme Ruler (שׂר שׂרים). The crimes of Antiochus against religion are

⁵ Theodoret.

⁶ See Isa. xxiv. 21 ff.; Enoch lxxx. ff.; cf. also Deut. iv. 19, xxxii. 8. This was the oldest interpretation of the verse, if we may judge from the translation of the LXX. and the allusion in 2 Mac. ix. 10. In modern times it has been maintained by Smend, *Z.A.T.W.* iv. 201, *Alltestamentliche Religionsgeschichte*, p. 395.

⁷ See also i. 51, ii. 19.

⁸ 1 Mac. vi. 1 ff.; Polybius, xxxi. 11 (cf. Fl. Jos. *Antt.* xii. 9, 1); 2 Mac. i. 13.

not emphasized in vs. 23-25 as they are in the vision; but the accord is otherwise complete.

At the beginning of vs. 12 the word **צבא** creates insuperable difficulties. Its gender forbids us to take it as the subject of the verb; yet no other construction is possible. Nor should we gain much if we were bold enough to ignore the grammatical discord, or to bring the verb into agreement. For after the repeated use of the word in vs. 10 f. (**שר הצבא, צבא השמים, הצבא**), it is only a desperate exegesis which can ascribe to **צבא** in vs. 12 a wholly different signification, whether 'military force' or 'priestly service.'⁹ Even thus, commentators have been unable to make sense of the passage, as a glance at the various renderings proposed suffices to show. The most recent interpreters therefore give up the verse as incurably corrupt.¹⁰ Neither LXX. nor Theod. renders the word; and Bertholdt (1808) cancelled it as an accidental intruder. At the end of vs. 13 **צבא** is grammatically unobjectionable, but the exegetical difficulty is the same as in vs. 12; here also it is not found in LXX.¹¹ The conjecture may perhaps be hazarded that in both places the word was originally written **וצבי**, and intended as a gloss to the preceding, **קדש, מקדש**. Thus in vs. 11: *and overthrew the seat of his sanctuary* [and the delectable sc. land];¹² in vs. 13: *How long shall . . . the holy place* [and delectable land] *be trodden under foot?*¹³ After the repetition of **צבא** in vs. 10, a scribe might very easily write **וצבא** instead of **וצבי** at the end of vs. 12; vs. 13 would then be conformed.¹⁴

In vs. 11 the masc. gender of the verbs would not in itself give us any difficulty; we might say that the author was thinking, not of the symbol (**קרן** fem.), but of the thing symbolized, Antiochus himself; but we should not expect him to fall back into the feminine again, as our text does in vs. 12. The tense of **והשלך** is more serious; for the proper sequence is otherwise preserved.¹⁵ If the verse be

⁹ This difficulty may not be removed by attributing a 'double sense' to **צבא** in vs. 10 f., as even Bevan, following older commentators, feels constrained to do.

¹⁰ Bevan; Marti, in Kautzsch, *A.T.*

¹¹ What Hebrew word, if any, is represented in both these places by LXX. *ἐρημωθήσεται* does not appear.

¹² See vs. 9 end; xi. 41, 45; Jer. iii. 19; Ezek. xx. 6, etc.

¹³ Cf. 1 Mac. ii. 12, τὰ ἅγια ἡμῶν καὶ ἡ καλλονὴ ἡμῶν καὶ ἡ δόξα ἡμῶν ἡρημώθη. Smend thinks that **וצבי** is genuine in vs. 13.

¹⁴ The Heb. manuscript from which Theod. translated had the same error at the end of vs. 9: πρὸς τὴν δύναμιν ἰσ **אל הצבא**. See also Vg. *contra fortitudinem*.

¹⁵ See Driver, *Tenses*³, p. 162.

genuine, as both the sequel and the interpretation in vs. 24–26 seem to imply, we must make bold to read **וַתִּשְׁלַךְ הַרְיִמָּה, הַגְּדִילָה**.¹⁶

In vs. 12, since we cannot, with LXX. and Theod., make **פָּשַׁע** (masc.) subject of **וַתִּנְתֵּן**, and this verb would naturally have the same subject as those before it in vs. 11 and **וַתִּשְׁלַךְ** in vs. 12^b, we are led to emend, **וַתִּתֵּן עַל הַתְּמִיד הַפָּשַׁע**,¹⁷ and it (*the horn*) put on the daily sacrifice the Iniquity. The reference is to the altar of Jupiter which Antiochus erected on the great altar of burnt-offering in the temple in Jerusalem, on which, instead of the daily sacrifice to Yahwè (*הַתְּמִיד*), he offered sacrifice to the heathen deity. Vs. 13 (*הַפָּשַׁע שָׁמַם*) shows that *the Iniquity* is the same which elsewhere is called *the Abomination* (*שָׁקוּץ שָׁמַם*, etc.), that is, the altar or cult of Jupiter.¹⁸ The perfects at the end of the verse, **וַעֲשֵׂתָהּ וְהִצְלִיחָהּ**, cannot well be either future¹⁹ or frequentative. It may perhaps be suspected that the words have been repeated here from vs. 24 f.

In vs. 13 it is necessary to supply after **הַתְּמִיד, הַוִּירָם**,²⁰ or better **הַוִּסָּר**, as in xii. 11; cf. LXX. Theod., *ἡ ἀρθεῖσα*.²¹ The clauses are in apposition to **הַרְוֹוֹן**: *For how long is the vision — the taking away of the daily sacrifice, and the setting up of the Desolating Iniquity, and the trampling under foot of the Holy Place?* The position of the infinitives is unusual, but not impossible; compare Jer. x. 13, **לִקְוֹל תִּתֵּן**.²² It is possible that all after **הַרְוֹוֹן** may be a gloss from xii. 11; in which case there would be even less reason to stumble at the construction.²³ The use of infinitives in such a parenthetical recapitulation is less difficult to explain than the participles which many critics (following LXX. Theod.) would substitute for them.

¹⁶ See Vg., Syr. The passive pronunciation of the verbs in M. T. may have been occasioned by the discord in gender.

¹⁷ Cf. **נָתַן** in xi. 31, xii. 11. Gall conjectures, **וַתִּנְתֵּן עַל הַתְּמִיד הַפָּשַׁע**. Kamp-hausen tries to save **צָבָא** at the beginning of the verse by reading, **וַצָּבָא נָתַן עַל הַתְּמִיד כַּפָּשַׁע**.

¹⁸ See ix. 27, xi. 31, xii. 11.

¹⁹ These perf. led to the punctuation **וַתִּשְׁלַךְ** in a future sense (cf. Vg.); see Driver, *Tenses*³, p. 216.

²⁰ Graetz; cf. **הָרִים** vs. 11.

²¹ Bevan emends, **מִוִּירָם**; see also Kautzsch, *A.T.*: but this involves further changes in the text which seem to me unnecessary.

²² Cited by Hitzig; see also Ewald, *LB.* § 307 b.

²³ The parallel to xii. 11 — whether viii. 13 is a gloss or not — prevents our adopting the conjecture of Bevan: **וַצָּבָא מִוִּירָם וְהַפָּשַׁע שָׁם מִתְּמִיד קָרַשׁ וַצָּבָא מִרְמָם**. Gall emends, **וַתִּתֵּן וְקָרַשׁ וַצָּבָא מִרְמָם**.

A tentative reconstruction of the whole passage is as follows :

9 וּמִן הָאֶחָת מֵהֵן ²⁴ יֵצֵא ²⁵ קֶרֶן אַחֶרֶת צֵעִירָה ²⁶ וְתִגְדֵּל יִתֵּר ²⁷ אֶל הַנֶּגֶב וְאֶל
הַמִּזְרָח ²⁸ 10 וְתִגְדֵּל עַד צִבְאָה הַשָּׁמַיִם וְתִפֵּל אֶרֶצָה מִן הַצִּבְאָה וּמִן הַכּוֹכָבִים ²⁹ וְתִרְמָסֵם
11 וְעַד שֶׁר הַצִּבְאָה הַגְּדִילָה ³⁰ וּמִמֶּנּוּ הַרִימָה ³¹ הַתְּמִיד וְתִשְׁלַךְ ³² מִכּוֹן מִקְדָּשׁוֹ ³³
12 וְתִתֵּן ³⁴ עַל הַתְּמִיד הַפֶּשֶׁעַ וְתִשְׁלַךְ ³⁵ אֶמֶת אֶרֶצָה וְעִשְׂתָּה וְהַצְּלִיחָה ³⁷ 13 וְאִשְׁמְעָה
אֶחָד קְרוֹשׁ מִדְּבַר וְיֹאמֶר לְפִלְמוֹנִי ³⁸ עַד מַתִּי הַחוּזֹן הַתְּמִיד הַיּוֹסֵר ³⁹ וְהַפֶּשֶׁעַ שָׁמַם ⁴⁰
תַּת וְקָדַשׁ ⁴¹ מִרְמָס 14 וְיֹאמֶר אֵלָיו ⁴² וְגִי

²⁴ H מהם. ²⁵ H יצא. ²⁶ H קרן אחרת צעירה, Bevan, cf. vii. 8: H קרן אחת
עצומה. Graetz conj. קרן אחת צעירה. LXX. Theod. *ισχυρόν* = מצעירה.
²⁷ LXX. *καὶ ἐπάταξεν* = ותך. ²⁸ So Syr. Theod.^{cu. Ald.}: H + ואל הצבי, perh.
gloss from xi. 41. LXX. *καὶ ἐπὶ βορᾶν* = ואל הצפון, adopted by Graetz. Theod.
καὶ πρὸς τῆν δύναμιν, Vg. *contra fortitudinem* = ואל הצבא. Q^{cu.} Compl. Chrysost.
Arab. *πρὸς τῆν δύσιν*. ²⁹ Perh. an old and correct gloss, cf. LXX. ³⁰ H
הגדיל. Vg. Syr.: H ותשלך. ³¹ הרם, הרים, M. ³² ותשלך Vg. Syr.:
M ותשלך. ³³ H + וצבא, erroneously joined in M to the following verse:
< LXX. Theod., prob. originally וצבי as gloss to preceding; cf. vs. 9, 13. ³⁴ H
ותתן. ³⁵ הפשע LXX. *αὶ ἀμαρτίας* Theod. *ἀμαρτία*: H בפשע. ³⁶ ותשלך:
M ותשלך. ³⁷ See above, p. 196. ³⁸ H קרוש מדבר ויאמר פלמוני, quære
פלמוני, prob. accidental repetitions; אחד קרוש לפלמוני המדבר
³⁹ מוירם LXX. Theod. *ἡ ἀρθείσα*, cf. xii. 11: > H. Graetz conj. הוירם, Bevan
⁴⁰ Cf. שקון שמש xii. 11. ⁴¹ H + וצבי > LXX. ⁴² אליו LXX. Theod. Vg.
Syr.: H אלי.