THE BOOK OF NEHEMIAH.
THE SECOND STATESMAN OF THAT NAME.
AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
Nehemiah flourished about 446 B.C.

1 The History of Nehemiah-ben-
Akalalah

It happened in the month of
Nisan,1 in the twentieth year
(of Artaxerxes) when I was at the
2 Palace of Shushan, Hanani, one of
my relatives, and another man came
from Judah and Jerusalem from the
Jews who had escaped, who were
left behind from the Captivity and
3 were in Jerusalem, and they told me
that the remnant who were left there
out of the Captivity in that Province,
were in great distress, and contempt,
and the walls of Jerusalem were
broken, and its gates had been burnt
with fire

Nehemiah's Prayer for Israel.
4 When I heard their account of
this, I sat and wept, and was de-
pressed for some time, and then I
fasted and prayed before the GOD
5 OF THE HEAVENS, and I exclaimed;
"EVER-LIVING GOD of the Heavens
—the GREAT GOD, and Terrible,
Who remembers the Covenant, and
shows kindness to those who love
6 Him, and obey His commands,—let
Your ears now listen, and Your eyes
open to receive the prayer of Your
servant, which I pray before You,
from day to day, and night to night,
an account of the children of Israel
Your servant, who have sinned against
You;—and I and my father's family

1 Note.—Ch. 1, v. 1. The month should be
Nisan, instead of Kislev, seen Ch. 2,
v. 1. In the Hebrew alphabet the slip of a
pen in copying makes the difference. The
opening of Nehemiah seems to intimate that
a revolt of the pagan colonists had occurred
between 457 and 446 B.C., in which Jerusalem
was burnt and the Second Ezra was slain.—
P. F.

have sinned. We have offended
against You, and not obeyed the
commands, and Institutions, and
Decrees, which You commanded to
Your servant Moses. Remember
now the promise You communi-
cated to Your servant Moses, saying,
"If you abandon them, I will scatter
you amongst the Nations; but if you
return to Me, and guard My Com-
mands, and practise them, although
you may be scattered to the extent
of the skies, I will collect you from
thence, and bring you to the place
where I have chosen that My Name
should dwell." And these are Your
servants, and Your People whom You
redeemed by Your Great Power, and
strong hand! ALMIGHTY! I now
entreat You let Your ears attend to
the prayer of Your servant, and to
the prayers of Your servants who
delight in and reverence Your NAME,
and I pray You to give Your servant
success to-day, and grant him favour
before this man."

I was then butler to the king.

The King Talks with Nehemiah.

It was in the month of Nisan, in 2
the twentieth year of King Artax-
shasta, when he was at wine, that I
carried the wine, and gave it to the
King, but my face was sad before
him, so the King asked me, "Why is 3
your face sad, when you are not ill?
That can be nothing except sorrow
at heart?"

Then I was very much afraid, but 3
replied to the King; "May the King
live for ever!—Why should not my
face be sad, when the town of the
tombs of my fathers is ashes, and its
gates consumed by fire?"

When the King answered, "What 4
do you ask for?"

So I prayed to the GOD OF THE
Heavens and said to the king, "If it seems good to the king, and if your servant has favour before you, it is to send me to Judea to the burial town of my fathers,—and I will rebuild it."

The King then asked me—and the Queen sat beside him—"How long will you be gone? and when will you return?"

The King makes him Governor of Jerusalem.

Thus it pleased the King, and he sent me, and I fixed a time with him, and said to the king, "If it is pleasing to the king, let them give me letters to the Governors of the Over-river, so that they may allow me to proceed until I arrive at Judea. And letters to Asaph, the Keeper of the King’s Paradises, that he may give me timber to construct the Gates of the Burial-place belonging to the spot, and for the walls of the town, and for the house I am going to."

The King consequently gave me them by the good influence of God upon me, and I proceeded to the Governors of the Over-river, and gave them the letters of the king. The King had also sent with me Officers of the Army and cavalry.

But when Sanballat the Horonite, and Tobiah his slave, the Ammonite, heard the affair, it grieved them very greatly, that a man should come to try to benefit the Children of Israel.

I, however, went to Jerusalem and was there three days; but I had risen in the night, and a few men with me, and had informed no man what God had put into my heart to do for Jerusalem,—and I had no animal with me, except the animal I rode upon, and at night I went out by the Valley Gate, opposite the Snakes' Well, and on to the Dung Gate, and I saw the walls of Jerusalem that were shattered and broken and its Gates consumed by fire. From there I passed to the Well Gate, and the King’s Reservoir, but there was not a place for my animal to pass through. I afterwards went and viewed by night along the brook, and surveyed the shattered wall,—thence I turned and entered by the Vale Gate, and came back. But the Deputy Governors did not know that I had gone, or what I had done; nor had I informed the Jews, or the Priests, or the Deputies, or the nobles, and the rest, what I had done. I said, however, to them, "You see the misery that we are in. How Jerusalem is ashes, and its gates burnt with fire. Let us go and rebuild the walls of Jerusalem, when we shall no longer be an object of contempt." I also explained to them the beneficent hand of the Ever-living that was with me, as well as the promises of the King which he had promised me, when they replied, "We will arise and rebuild;" and they invigorated their hands for good.

But when Sanballat the Horonite, and Tobiah his slave, the Ammonite, and Geshem, the Arabian, heard it, they laughed at, and jeered about us, and asked "What is this business that you are doing? Are you going to rebel against the king?"

I, however, replied to them, and said: "The God of the Heavens has given us prosperity, so we rise up and build;—but you have no share in it, nor right, nor traditions in Jerusalem."

The Walls of Jerusalem Rebuilt.

Aliasib the High Priest, and his three relatives the Priests accordingly arose and built the Sheep Gate, consecrated, and set up its doors, and consecrated from the Tower of Hamah to the Tower of Hananal. And the men of Jericho built from the 2 side of it; and next to them Zikri-ben-Amri built. And the sons of 3 Hasenah built the Fish Gate and set up the doors, with its bolts and bars. And Meremoth-ben-Auriah-ben-Akakoz repaired their side; and next to them Meshalum-ben-Berekiah-ben-Meshabzabel repaired; and 5 next to them, the Thakojes repaired, but their gentry did not bring their necks to the work of their Master. And Jorada-ben-Pask, 6 and Meshulam-ben-Bosadiah, repaired the Old Gate; they built it and set up its doors, and bolts and bars. And next to them Melatiah, 7 the Gibanite, and Jadan the Meremothite, men of Gibaon and Mizpah, Presidents of the Over-river Court, repaired, and next to them Uzziel-ben-Harakhiah, and the Goldsmiths repaired; and next to them Hananiah, head of the Apothecaries, and set Jerusalem free to the breadth of

1 Note.—Parks or Forests.
the wall! And beside them, Rephia-
ben-Hur the Governor of half the
district of Jerusalem repaired; And
next to them Jediah-ben-Harumaf
repaired, and all before his house;
and next to him Hatorh-ben-Has-
habnia. Next from there Malkiah-
ben-Harim repaired; and Hashub-
ben-Pathak-Moab repaired to the
Foundry Tower; And next to them
Shalem-ben-Halukash, Governor of
half of the district of Jerusalem, re-
paired, joined with his daughters;
Hanan and the people of Zanoh
repaired the Valley Gate; they built
it, and set up its doors, and bolts and
bars, besides building a thousand
cubits of wall, as far as the Dung
Gate; And Mikiah-ben-Rekab, the
Governor of the District of Beth-
Nakerim, repaired the Dung Gate.
He built it, and set up the doors,
bolts, and bars. And Shalum-ben-
Kolhohaz, Governor of the District
of Mizfa, repaired the Well Gate.
He built it, roofed, and set up the
doors, bolts, and bars, with the wall
of the pool of Shilah, to the King's
Garden, and as far as the Stairs
going up to the City of David.

After him, Nehemiah-ben-Azebuk,
Governor of half the District of Beth
Zaar, repaired to oppose the Tomb
of David, and as far as the Reservoir
he made, and to the Barracks of the
Guards. After him, the Levites,
Rehum-ben-Bami, repaired at that
side, and Shebiah the Governor of
the half-district of Qallah with its
district. After him, his relatives the
Beni Bani, and Benhadad, Governor
of half the district of Qallah. Next
to him Azer-ben-Jeshua, Governor
of Mizpah, repaired another opposite
the ascent to the Arsenal corner.

After him, Baruk-ben-Zabi energeti-
cally repaired another length from
the Corner to the entry of the House
of Alishah the High Priest. And
after him, Meremoth-ben-Auriah-
ben-Akutz, another length from the
entry of the House of Alishib to the
extent of the residence of Alishib.

And after him, the Priests of the
Circuit repaired. And after them,
Benjamin and Hashub, opposite their
houses. After them Azriah-ben-
Dashiah-ben-Ananiah, at the side of
his house. After them, Binni-Ben-
hadad another length from the resi-
dence of Azriah, to the Corner and
the turning. Palal-ben-Auzy oppo-
site the Corner and the tower that
projects from the Higher Royal
Palace where the Guards' Barracks
are. After him, Pediah-ben-Parash,
with the Attendants who were 26
lodged on the Hill, opposite the
Water Gate, towards the East, where
the Tower projects. After them, the
27 Thakoites repaired another length,
from opposite the Great Projecting
Tower to the wall of the Hill. From 28
the Horse Gate, the Priests each
repaired opposite his house. After 29
them, Zadok-ben-Amer, repaired
opposite his house. And after him,
Shemaiah-ben-Shakiah the Keeper
of the East Gate repaired. And then
Hananiah-ben-Shalammiah repaired;
and Kanun-ben-Zalaf, the Shishite,
another portion; after him, Mesha-
lam-ben-Barakah repaired opposite
his lodgings. After him Malkiah-
ben-Azrofi repaired as far as the
House of the Attendants, and of the
Merchants opposite the Guards' Gate,
and as far as the ascent of the Corner.
And between the ascent of the Corner,
and the Sheep Gate, the Goldsmiths
and Merchants repaired.

Sanballat's Fury at the Restoration
of the Wall.

(Ch. 4, A.V., v. 1.)

But when Sanballat heard that we 33
had rebuilt the wall, he was furious.
He insulted and laughed at the Jews,
and asked of his companions and the
34 garrison at Shameron, enquiring;
"What would these beggarly Jews
do? Would they fortify themselves?
Would they sacrifice? Can they in
a day revive the stones from the
heaps of dust into which they were
burnt?"

And Tobiah the Ammonite supported
him and said; "Why if a fox assails
what they build,—it could break the
wall they have built?"

"Hear, our God, how they insult us! 36
and return their contempt on their
own heads, and deliver them to be
plundered in a land of captivity, and
37 do not cover up their villainy nor
blot out their sins from before You,
for they have jeered in the presence
of the builders."

We, however, rebuilt the walls,— 38
and the wall joined to its half, for
the heart of the People was in the
work.
Sanballat decides to Assail Nehemiah and Destroy the Wall.

4 But when Sanballat, and Tobiah, and the Arabians, and Amonites, and Ashdodites heard that the extent of the walls was erected at Jerusalem—that the breaches began to be closed,

2 they were very furious, and all of them agreed together to go to war with Jerusalem, and to cause trouble to it, but we prayed to our God, and appointed a guard against them by day and night to oppose them.

4 Then Judah said, "The strength of the labourers fails, at the heaps of burnt ashes, so we are not able to build at the walls."

5 And our opponents said, "They shall not know, nor perceive until we are come into the midst of them and kill, and stop their work."

6 And when the Jews who resided amongst them came they told us repeatedly "Wherever you turn round they will assail you!"

7 I therefore placed in the bottom of the most behind the walls, in the dry parts, a Guard of troops for the People, with swords, spears and bows. Thus I revived them, and stood up, and said to the Captains and Subalterns, and the rest of the Force, "Fear not before them! Remember the ALMIGHTY, the GREAT and TERRIBLE—and fight for your countrymen, your sons and daughters, your wives and homes."

9 Thus our Opponents heard that we knew,—and that God had broken their intention, and that we had all returned to our work on the wall.—

10 But from that day half of the youths worked at the wall, and half with the guards, with spears and shields, and bows, and coats of mail, with Officers over them. All the House of Judah built at the Wall, with the labourers. The men worked on the one side at the work, and on the other went on guard. The builders also had each a sword girt at his waist. Thus they built,—and the Trumpeter was at my side. I also said to the Officers and Subalterns, and the rest of the people, "The work is great and extensive, and we are scattered upon the wall at a distance one from the other. In whatever place, therefore you hear the sound of the trumpet, collect there to us,—Our GOD will fight for us.

Thus we did at the work;—and 15 half kept guard with spears from the rise of dawn until the stars came out. I also, at this time, said to each man 16 and his assistant, "Lodge in Jerusalem and be with us at night as a guard, and work by day," and neither I, nor 17 my brothers, and attendants,—or the men of my Guard, who followed me,—ever regarded our clothing. — Each went to the water, ——

However, the People and their 5 wives complained greatly against their Judean countrymen, and some said 2 "We have many sons and daughters,—let us reap the corn, and eat and live."

Others said, "We are mortgaging 3 our farms, and vineyards, and houses, and are buying corn for hunger."

And there were others who said, 4 "We have had to borrow money to pay the King's taxes on our farms and vineyards!—And now our bodies are like the bodies of our slaves and our children like their children's bodies! For see! we are bringing the bodies of our sons and daughters into slavery! And some of our daughters have become slaves;—so GOD is not with us,—for foreigners possess our farms and vineyards!"

Nehemiah Calls a Public Meeting.

But I was very furious when I heard these complaints, and these statements, yet I reflected in my mind, and reproved the Officers and Subalterns, and said to them; "It seems you all exact usury from your countrymen." I consequently appointed a Great Meeting about them, when I said; 8

Nehemiah's Condemnation of Slavery.

"We have redeemed our Judean 9 brothers who had been sold to the heathen, as far as we could,—but you even sell your own brothers, who should be sold to us!"

And they were silent, and could not find a word.—So I continued;—

"The thing that you do is not right—should you not walk in the

1 Note.—Ch. 4, v. 17. The text seems to be defective here, and some considerable portion to have been lost, where I place the hyphens.
—F. F.
fear of our God, because of the contempt of the heathen, our enemies. And even if I, my brothers, and attendants have lent them money and corn on interest!—we will now abandon that interest. I beg of you to return to them to-day their farms and vineyards, their oliveyards, and their houses, and also the one per cent. on the money, and of the corn, and wine, and of the oil that you lend to them.

And they replied, "We will restore, and will no more demand it from them. Thus we shall do as you say."

Then I called the Priests, and swore them to do according to that declaration.

I afterwards shook out my lap and exclaimed, "May God shake out like that every person from His House and property who does not adhere to this declaration!—May he be shaken out like that and dissipated!"

And all the Meeting said "So be it," and thanked the LORD. And the People acted in accordance with the declaration.

Nehemiah Appointed Governor of Judea.

And further, from the day I was appointed to be Governor of the country of Judea—from the twentieth year to the thirty-second year of King Arthakshata,—twelve years,—neither I, nor my relatives, have taken the salary of the Governor, while the former Governors who were before me burdened the people, and exacted from them bread and wine, along with forty shekels of silver. Their Attendants also lorded over the people;—but I did not do so,—because of the fear of God. I also persisted in work upon the wall, and bought no estate, and all my attendants collected there at the work.

And of the Judeans and officers there were a hundred and fifty persons at my table, beside the guests who visited us from the surrounding nations. What was prepared daily was an ox, six fat sheep, and fowls, for me; and every ten days a sufficient quantity of various wines; and yet I never demanded the Governor's Provisions, for that slavery was heavy upon the people.—Remember me, my God, for all the good that I have done to this People.

Sanballat Threatens Nehemiah.

When, however, it was reported to Sanballat, and Tobiah, and Geshhem, the Arabian, and to the others of our enemies that I had rebuilt the wall, and no breach was left in it, except that at the time the doors were not fixed in the Gates, Sanballat, and Geshhem with him, sent to me and said, "Come and let us see each other in a village on the plain of Anno." But they intended to do me an injury. I consequently sent a messenger to them to reply;—"I am doing a great work, and cannot come down. Why should the work cease by my absence, and going to you?"

They, however, sent me a similar message four times, and I returned to them the same answer. Then Sanballat sent his servant to me a fifth time, and an open letter in his hand in which was written;—

Sanballat's Letter.

"It is reported amongst the peoples,—and Geshhem says it,—that you and the Judeans are preparing to rebel;—consequently you are building the wall, and that you hope to be their king, according to these reports. And that you have set Preachers to proclaim about you in Jerusalem; to call you King of Judea. But now the King has heard these reports. So now come, and we will consult together."

Nehemiah's Answer.

But I sent to him to say;—

"None of those things that you assert have been done, but you contrive them out of your own heart; for all of them are to terrify us; but you have not succeeded; you only strengthen my hands."

I then went to the house of Shemaiah-ben-Daliah-ben-Mahitabel who was ill,—and he said "Let us meet at the House of God,—at the inner Temple,—and close the doors of the Temple, for they will come by night to murder you!"
But I replied, "Should a man like me fly? And, who in my position has gone to the Temple and lived?—I will not go!"

Nehemiah finds Preachers have been hired against him.

Then I investigated and saw that God had not sent him, but he preached this message to me because Tobias and Sanballat had hired him. They hired him for the purpose that I might be terrified, and do so, and commit a blunder, which would provide an opportunity for them to accuse me, for they could have accused me upon that act.

My God, remember Tobiah and Sanballat on account of these actions, and also Nodiah the Preacheress, and the rest of the Preachers who tried to terrify me.

(445 B.C.) Completion of the Wall.

On the twenty-fifth day of Elul the Wall was completed.—And when all our enemies heard it, and all the heathen who were around us saw, they fell greatly in their own opinions, and perceived that the work was done by our God.

The Nobles Plot Against Nehemiah.

However in those days many of the nobles of Judea sent letters to Tobias, and in the same way letters from Tobiah came to them. For many of the gently in Judea were sworn to him, for he was son-in-law to Shekaniah - ben - Araah, and Jehohanah his son had married the daughter of Mishulam - ben - Berekieah, so his compliments were sent to me and my words were carried to him, and letters sent from Tobiah to terrify me.

Nehemiah Appoints his Brothers Governors of the Garrison.

When the Wall was built, and I had fixed the doors, and appointed the Door-keepers, and the Singers and Levites, I then installed my brothers Hanani, and Hananiah Governors over the Castle of Jerusalem, for they were faithful men, and feared God more than many.

And I commanded them not to open the Gates of Jerusalem until the sun was hot. And, until the Guards were set to keep the Doors shut, and fastened. And appointed Police for the inhabitants of Jerusalem, each to his district, and every man to his own house.

But the City was wide and large, 4 while the people few for the space of it, and there were no houses built. So my God put it into my mind, and I collected the nobles, and genty, and the People by the register, for I had discovered the Former Registry Records of Genealogy and found written in them.

(536 B.C.) Copy of the Muster Roll of the Restoration under Zerubbabel.

"These are the descendants of the 6 nobles who went up from the captives of the Transportation that King Nebukadnezzar transported to Babel, and returned to Jerusalem and Judea each to his own village, returning 7 with Zerubbabel, Jeshua, Nehemiah, Azariah, Ramiah, Nehmani, Mordecai, Bilshan, Mispereth, Bigvi, Nehum, Banah:—

"From the Record of Men of the People of Israel: Of the Beni Parosh; Two thousand one hundred and seventy-two. Of the Beni Arab; Six hundred and fifty-two. Of the Beni Pakhath-moab; —of the Beni Jeshua and Joab; —Two thousand and eight hundred and eighteen. Of the Beni Ailam; One thousand two hundred and fifty-four; Of the Beni Zattu; Eight hundred and forty-three. Of the Beni Zaki; Seven hundred and sixty. Of the Beni Bunuui; Six hundred and forty-eight. Of the Beni Babi; Six hundred and twenty-eight. Of the Beni Azgad; Two thousand three hundred and twenty-two.

1 NOTE.— Ch. 7, v. 5. The Register referred to is that of the Transportation who returned with Zerubbabel about ninety-one years before Nehemiah, and only varies in the spelling of a few names. See Ezra, Ch. 2. That it had been preserved through the troubles of that century of anarchy, which had again destroyed the City Zerubbabel had restored, shows how carefully the Jews guarded public records, and is a strong voucher for the authenticity and accuracy of the Hebrew Histories in the Bible.—F. F.
18  Of the Beni Adonikam; Six
19  hundred and sixty-seven. 667
20  Of the Beni Bigvi; Two
21  thousand and sixty-seven. 2,067
22  Of the Beni Adin; Six hun-
23  dred and fifty-five. 655
24  Of the Beni Atar of Heze-
25  kiah; Ninety-eight. 98
26  Of the Beni Hashani; Three
27  hundred and twenty-eight. 328
28  Of the Beni Bez; Three
29  hundred and twenty-four. 324
30  Of the Beni Harif; One hun-
31  dred and twelve. 112
32  Of the Beni Gibeon; Ninety-
33  five. 95
34  Of the men of Bethlehem
35  and Netofah; One hundred
36  and eighty-eight. 188
38  Of the men of Anathoth;
39  One hundred and twenty-
40  eight. 128
41  Of the Men of Beth-ar-va-
42  veth; Forty-two. 42
44  Of the men Kirathi-ya-riam,
45  Kefarah, and Beeroth; Seven
46  hundred and forty-three. 743
48  Of the Men of Ramah
49  and Gaba; Six hundred and twen-
50  ty-one. 621
52  Of the Men of Mikmas; One
53  hundred and twenty-two. 122
55  Of the Men of Bethel and
56  Ai; One hundred and twenty-
57  three. 123
59  Of the Men of Lower Nebo;
60  fifty-two. 52
62  Of the Beni Akud-Elam; One
63  thousand two hundred and
64  fifty-four. 1,254
66  Of the Beni Harim; Three
67  hundred and twenty. 320
69  Of the Beni Jeriko; Three
70  hundred and forty-five. 345
72  Of the Beni Lodhadid, and
73  Ono; Seven hundred and
74  twenty-one. 721
76  Of the Beni Senab; Three
77  thousand nine hundred and
78  thirty. 3,930
79  Of the Priests.
81  "Of the Beni Jediah, of the
82  House of Jeshua; Nine hun-
83  dred and seventy-three. 973
85  Of the Beni Amer; One
86  thousand and fifty-two. 1,052
88  Of the Beni Pashur; One
89  thousand two hundred and
90  forty-seven. 1,247
92  Of the Beni Harim; One
93  thousand and seventeen. 1,017
95  Of the Levites.
97  "Of the Beni Jeshua of Kad-
98  miel, of the Beni Hodeiah;
99  Seventy-four. 74
101  Of the Singers.
103  "Of the Beni Asaph; One
104  hundred and forty-eight. 148
106  Of the Doorkeepers.
108  "Of the Beni Shalom; of
109  the Beni Atai; of the Beni Talmom;
111  of the Beni Akub; of the Beni
112  Hatita; of the Beni Shobti;
113  One hundred and thirty-eight. 138
115  Of the Attendants.
117  "Of the Beni Zika; of the Beni
119  Hasufa; of the Beni Tabaoth; of
121  the Beni Kiros; of the Beni Sia; of
123  the Beni Padon; of the Beni Lebana;
125  of the Beni Hagaba; of the Beni
127  Salmi; of the Beni Hanan; of the
129  Beni Gideal; of the Beni Gahar; of
131  the Beni Raua; of the Beni Rezin;
133  of the Beni Nekoda; of the Beni
135  Gazam; of the Beni Auza; of the
137  Beni Pasah; of the Beni Besi; of
139  the Beni Maunim; of the Beni
141  Nefeshesim; of the Beni Bakhuk; of
143  the Beni Hakufa; of the Beni Harkur;
145  of the Beni Bazith; of the Beni
147  Mekida; of the Beni Harsha; of the
149  Beni Barkos; of the Beni Sisera; of
151  the Beni Temah; of the Beni Neziah; of
153  the Beni Hatita. . . .
155  Of the Descendants of Solomon's Servants.
157  "Of the Beni Sotit; of the Beni Shefeteth; of the Beni
159  Perida; of the Beni Jala; of the Beni Darken; of the Beni
161  Gideel; of the Beni Shefatiah; of the Beni Hatil; of the Beni
163  Pokereth-Nazamabim; of the Beni Amon; all the Atten-
165  dants, and the descendants of Solomon's Servants were,
167  Three hundred and ninety-two.
169  "And the following were those 61
171  who went up from Tel-melab, and
173  Tel-harsha; Kerub, Adon, and Amer;
175  but they could not show their Ances-
177  tral Houses, nor their Race, whether
179  they were of Israel.

1 Note.—Ch. 7, v. 56. There would appear to be a break in the MSS. here, as no number is added to the list.—F. F.
"Of the Beni Delaiah; of the Beni Tobiah; of the Beni Nekoda; Six hundred and forty-two.

And of the Priests.

"Of the Beni Hobiah; of the Beni Hakoz; of the Beni Barzilai; who took a wife from the daughters of Barzilai the Gildite, so were called by his name; these sought for their Register with those who had a genealogy, but could not find it, so were excluded from the Priesthood, and the Governor ordered them not to eat of the most sacred things until a Priest was appointed with Urim and Thumim.

"The whole Collection was altogether,—Forty-two thousand three hundred and sixty, besides their men and women servants, of whom there were Seven thousand three hundred and thirty-seven; and two hundred and forty-five men and women singers.

Total 49,942

"They had seven hundred and thirty-six horses; two hundred and forty-five mules, six thousand seven hundred and twenty asses.

"And the whole of the Heads of Houses subscribed to the work;—

"The Governor gave to the Treasury, a thousand Darics in gold; fifty basons; five hundred and thirty Priests' robes.

"And the Heads of Houses gave to the Treasury of the work;—Twenty thousand Darics of gold; and two thousand two hundred pounds weight of silver; and what the rest of the People gave was twenty thousand Darics of gold; and two thousand pounds of silver; and sixty-seven Priests' robes.

"Thus the Priests and Levites, and Singers, and some of the Attendants, and of all the People, settled in their villages, by the arrival of the seventh month, along with the Children of Israel in those villages.

How Ezra Read the Law and Restored it.

"All the People afterwards collected as one man, to the Square opposite the Water Gate, and requested Ezra the Scholar to produce the Book of the Laws of Moses, which the LORD communicated to Israel.

"Ezra the Priest consequently 2 brought the Law to the Meeting both of the men and the women, for all intelligently to hear it, on the first day of the seventh month, and read it 3 in the Square which is opposite the Water Gate from dawn until mid-day, before the men and women, and the intelligent, and the whole of the people listened to the Book of the Law. Ezra, however, stood to read the book, on a platform of wood that had been made for him and Mathiah for the purpose, and Shema, and Ania, and Auriah, and Hifiah, and Masiah stood beside him, on his right, and on his left Pediah, and Mishal, and Malkiah, and Hasham, and Hashbadanah, Zecharjah, and Meshalum. Then Ezra opened the Book 5 in the sight of all the People,—for he was above all the people,—and when he opened it, all the People stood up. Ezra first blessed the GREAT EVER-LIVING GOD:—

"And all the People responded 'Amen! Amen!' with a lifting up of their right hands, and bowed and did reverence to the EVER-LIVING with their face earthwards. Then 7 Jeshua, and Bani, and Sherabiah, Jamim, Akub, Shabthi, Hodiah, Masiah, Kalita, Azeriah, Jozabad, Hanan, Pili, and the Levites, translated the Law to the People, while the people stood up.

"And they read from the Book of 8 the Law of God with an Interpreter, who translated the meaning, so that they might understand what was read.

"Thus Nehemiah, who was the Governor, and Ezra the Priest, read, and the Levites who translated to the People, said to all the People, "This day is holy to your EVER-LIVING GOD!—Do not be depressed, and do not weep,"—for all the people were weeping as they heard the words of the Law,—'but," he said to 10 them, 'go, eat the best and drink the sweetest, and send some thing to those who have nothing ready, for the day is sacred to our MASTER;

1 Note.—Ch. 8, v. 9. This Nehemiah mentioned here was not the writer of the history so called, but another former Governor of the same name (see the Book of Ezra, Ch. 2, v. 2), accompanying Zerubbabel 91 years before.

—F.F.
so do not grieve, for to rejoice in the EVER-LIVING will strengthen you.'

11 "The Levites also comforted all the people by saying 'Go! for to-day is sacred to the EVER-LIVING, so do not be in grief.'

12 "So all the People went to eat and drink, and to send presents, and to make plenty of pleasure, because they understood what had been said to them.

13 "But, the day after the Heads of Houses of all the People with the Priests and the Levites collected to Ezra the Scholar, to examine the records of the Law, and found written in the Law which the EVER-LIVING communicated by means of Moses, that the Children of Israel should reside in tents in the seventh month.

14 They consequently proclaimed, and passed the proclamation to all the villages, and to Jerusalem to order:

"'Go out to the hills and bring branches of Olive, and branches of good trees, and branches of Myrtle, and branches of Palms, and branches of brushwood, to make tents as it is written.'

16 "The people consequently went out, and made themselves tents, each for his family, in their courts, and in the courts of the House of God, and in the Square of the Water Gate, and in the Square of the Ephraim Gate. All the company of those who 17 had returned from the Captivity also made tents and resided in the tents, although the Children of Israel had not done so since the times of Joshua the son of Nun, till that day, and they enjoyed themselves very greatly.

"They also read in the Book of the Law of GOD day by day, from the first day, to the last day, for they kept the feast for seven days, and on the eighth day they closed it, according to the decree.

"Afterwards, on the twenty-fourth day of that month, the Children of Israel met to fast with sackcloth and earth upon them, when all of the race of Israel separated themselves from all the sons of foreigners, and they stood up and confessed about their sins, and the faults of their forefathers. They also stood up at the Place and read in the Book of the Laws of their EVER-LIVING GOD a quarter of the day, and they confessed in sackcloth to their EVER-LIVING GOD for a quarter.

"Then the Levites Jesuah and Bani, Kadmiel, Shebaniah, Bani, Sharchiah, Bani, Kanani arose and cried to their EVER-LIVING GOD with a loud voice, and the Levites Jesuah, 5 and Kadmiel, Bani and Hashabiah, Sharnabah, Hodiah, Pethakeiah rose on the platform and said; 'Stand up!' 6

Anthem.

STANZA 1.

"Thank your EVER-LIVING GOD
For ever and ever;
And bless His Glorious name!—
And exalt beyond all blessing and praise!

STANZA 2.

"You are alone the LIFE,
Who made the skies, and Heaven of Heavens,
And all their host!
The Earth, and all upon it,
The Seas, and all they contain,
And You gave life to them all,
And the host of Heavens all bow
To You!

7 "You are the LORD GOD who chose Abram, and brought him from Aur of the Kasdim, and made his name Father-of-Nations, and found his heart faithful before You, and made a Covenant with him, to give Abram for refusing their idolatry, is the true reading.—F. F.

2 Note. — Ch. 9. v. 7. Abr-ah-am "Father of Nations," in Heb. Except by a translation the force of the words is lost.—F. F.
the country of the Canaanite, the Hittite, the Amorite, the Perizzite, and the Gergashite, to his race and You fulfilled Your promise,—for You are just.

"You also saw the sufferings of our forefathers amongst the Mitzeraim, and heard their shrieks at the Red Sea, and produced portents and terrors against Pharaoh and all his Ministers, and all the people of his country, because they had been cruel against them;—so made You a NAME on that day, when the sea divided before them, and they passed through the midst of the sea, on the dry, and You flung their pursuers into the deeps, like a stone in the mighty waters!

"Then You led them by a Pillar of Cloud by day, and by a Pillar of Fire by night, to light them on the way they had to march, and descended upon Mount Sinai, and spoke with them from the skies; and gave them Just Decrees, and True Laws, Institutions, and Beneficial Commandments. You also made known to them Your Holy Sabbath, and Commandments, and Institutions, and Laws, instructing them by means of Moses Your servant.

"Then You gave them bread from the skies, when hungry, and brought water from the rock for them when they thirsted, and commanded them to advance to seize the country which You had raised Your hand to give to them.

"But they, and our fathers, were haughty, and stiffened their neck, and would not listen to Your instructions; but refused to obey, and would not remember the wonders You had done for them, but stiffened their neck, and in rebellion appointed a Leader to restore them to their slavery.—

"But You are a GOD of forgiveness, kindness and pity, slow to anger, and plentiful in mercy,—so did not forsake them. —Although they made for themselves a cast metal Calf, and said 'This is your GOD who brought you up from Mitzeraim,' and offered many insults. Yet You in Your many mercies did not abandon them in the Desert; You did not take away the Pillar of Cloud from them by day, but led them in the way they ought to march. You also gave Your beneficent spirit to instruct them, and did not withhold Your Mana from their mouth, and gave them water when thirsty, and provided for them forty years in the Desert! They were not destitute. Their clothing was not in rags, and their feet were not swollen. You afterwards gave them Kingdoms and Peoples, and distributed portions to them, so they seized the country of Sihon and the country of the King of Heshbon, and the country of Og, King of Bashan, while You increased their children like the stars of the skies, and they arrived at the land which You had promised to their forefathers to bring them to possess; and their children advanced and seized the country, for You subdued the Canaanite inhabitants of the land before them, and gave them to their power, and they did whatever they desired with the kings and peoples of the country.

"They also captured the fortified towns, and the fertile lands, and seized houses full of furniture, wells dug out, vineyards, oliveyards, and fruit trees, in plenty, and they ate, and were full, and fat, and luxuriated on Your benefactions. Then they revolted from You, and flung Your Laws away,—following the Heathen, and slew your Preachers who instructed them to return to You, and committed great outrages. You consequently gave them to the hand of their oppressors, who oppressed them, but in the period of oppression they cried to You, and You heard them from the heavens, and from Your great mercies gave them Deliverers who delivered them from the power of their oppressors.

"But when they had rested, they did wrong before You, so You abandoned them to the hand of their enemies who persecuted them—and again they returned and cried, and You heard them from the heavens,—saved, and rescued them frequently, in accordance with Your many mercies, and instructed them to conduct themselves according to Your laws, but they were haughty and would not listen to Your Commands and Decrees, sinning against what a man ought to practise, and live in. But they set a perverse shoulder and a stiff neck and would not obey! Yet for many years You held out Your hand to them, and taught them Your spirit by means of Your...
Preachers, but they would not listen;  
—so You delivered them to the  
power of the people of the countries.  
31 Yet, owing to Your great mercies,  
You did not entirely destroy them,  
nor desert them; —for You are a kind  
and merciful GOD. Therefore now,  
our GOD,—the GREAT, MIGHTY, and  
TERrible GOD, who keeps his Bene-  
ficent Covenant,—let not all the  
trouble that we and our kings,  
and princes, and priests, and our  
preachers, and fathers, and all Your  
People, have met, be little before  
You, from the days of the kings of  
Ashur to this day, although You are  
right in all You have brought upon  
us, for You have practised TRUTH,  
but we FALSEHOOD. And our kings,  
our princes, our priests, and our  
fathers have not practised Your laws,  
and have not attended to Your Com-  
mandments, and the instructions  
which You taught to them. For  
they did not serve You in their  
reigns, and the plentiful prosperity  
You gave them, and in the rich and  
fertile country that You gave to their  
faces; nor did they turn from their  
 wickedness.—Therefore we are slaves  
to-day, and the land that was given  
to our forefathers, that they might  
eat its fruits and its products,—we  
are slaves upon it! Yet it produced  
much for the kings You have set  
over us for our sins, and they control  
our bodies, and our cattle, at their  
pleasure, while we are in great  
distress.

(536 B.C.) The People Return to the Law of God by a Solemn  
National Act.

1) "Consequently on account of this, we have made an Agreement, and our  
2 Nobles, Levites, and Priests have sealed it, and the signatories are:—

NEHEMIAH, the GOVERNOR, the son of Halkiah; and

| Zedekiah                        | Shebaniah;                        | Barukh;                         |
| Seriah;                         | Maluk;                            | Meshulam;                       |
| Azeriah;                        | Harim;                            | Abiah;                          |
| Jeremiah;                       | Meremoth;                         | Miyamin;                        |
| Pashur;                         | Abadiah;                          | Maziah;                         |
| Amariah;                        | Daniel;                           | Bilgal;                         |
| Malkiah;                        | Ginethon;                         | Shemiah.                        |
| Hatush;                         |                                   |                                 |

The following were for the Priests, and for the Levites.

| Jeshua - ben - Azaniah;          | Hodiah;                           | Sakur;                          |
|                                   | Kelita;                           | Sherebiah;                      |
|                                   | Piliah;                           | Shebaniah;                      |
|                                   | Hanan;                            | Hediah;                         |
| Binni; of the Beni Hadad;         | Mika;                             | Bani;                           |
| Kadmiel;—and their relatives.     | Rehob;                            | Bennin;                         |
|                                   | Shebaniah;                        |                                 |

For the Chiefs of the People;

| Parosh;                          | Hasheim;                          | Hananiah;                       |
| Pahath-moab;                     | Bezai;                            | Hashub;                         |
| Alam;                            | Harif;                            | Alohash;                        |
| Zatu;                            | Anathoth;                         | Pillah;                         |
| Bani;                            | Nobi;                             | Shobek;                         |
| Buni;                            | Magpiash;                         | Rehob;                          |
| Azgad;                           | Meshulam;                         | Hashabnah;                      |
| Bebai;                           | Hezer;                            | Masiah;                         |
| Adoniah;                         | Meshezabel;                       | and Ahiah;                      |
| Bigvai;                          | Zadok;                            | Hanan;                          |
| Adni;                            | Jada;                             | Anan;                           |
| Ater;                            | Pelatiah;                         | Maluk;                          |
| Hezekiah;                        | Hanan;                            | Harim;                          |
| Azur;                            | Amaiah;                           | Banah;                          |
| Hodiah;                          | Hoshea;                           |                                 |
“And for the rest of the People, the Priests, the Levites, the Temple wardens, the Singers, the Timbrel-players; and all the remainder of the Native population under the Laws of GOD, their wives, sons and daughters, who were come to an age able to understand, declared for themselves by their representatives and gentry, to come to GOD, and swore to walk in the Laws of GOD, which He had given by means of Moses the Servant of GOD, and to guard and practise all the Commands of our ALMIGHTY LORD, with His Decrees, and Institutions. Also that we would not give our daughters to the People of the Country, and not take their daughters for our sons. And that if the population of the Country brought merchandise or any wares to sell on the Sabbath day, not to buy of them on the Sabbath, or upon a Holy Day; and to release on the Seventh year; and the interest on all loans.

A Temple Rate Adopted.

33 We also imposed upon ourselves as a law, to give the thir of a Shekel a year to the service of the House of our GOD, for the Show-bread; and for the Perpetual Offering, and the Perpetual Burnt-offering of the Sabbaths; of the Months; and of the Public Meetings; and for the Sanctifications and the Sin-offering to expiate about Israel, and all the services of the House of our GOD.

35 We also cast lots about the Gift of Wood for the Priests and Levites, which the people were to bring to the House of our GOD, from the Heads of Ancestral Families at fixed times, year by year, to be burnt on the Altar of our EVER-LIVING GOD, as written in the Law.

36 Also to bring the first-fruits of our ground, and the first product of all fruit-trees, year by year to the House of our GOD;

37 Also the firstborn of our children, and cattle as written in the Law; and to bring the firstborn of our herds and our flocks to the House of our GOD, to the Priests who serve in the House of our GOD.

38 And that the first part of our harvest and fruit of all trees; and of wine, and oil, should be brought to the Priests who reside at the House of our GOD; with the tythe of our grounds to the Levites;—and that those Levites should tythe all the profit of our labours. But that a priest a Descendant of Aaron should be with the Levites, when the Levites tythed, and that the Levites should take up a tythe of their Tythe to the House of our EVER-LIVING GOD, to the Treasury Chamber. But that the Children of Israel, and the Children of Levi should bring the presentations of the Corn, the Wine, and the Oil, to where the Sacred Vessels are, and the Priests, the Ministers, the Singers, and Guardians;—and that we would not forsake the House of our GOD.”

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(440 B.C.) RESUMPTION OF THE SECOND NEHEMIAH’S NARRATIVE.

A Conscription Ordered to Secure a Population for Jerusalem.

11 The gentry of the people stayed in Jerusalem, and the rest of the people threw lots to send one from ten to reside in Jerusalem, the Holy City, and nine to go out to the villages, and the People thanked all the men who were willing to stay in Jerusalem.

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The Garrison of Jerusalem.

Now these are the Chiefs of the 3 Garrison who stayed in Jerusalem,— (while in the villages of Judea each man of Israel resided on his own estate, in their towns;)—with the Priests, and Levites, and attendants, and the descendants of the servants of Solomon. But some of the 4
5 ben - Faretz. And Masiah - ben - Barukben - Kalkaziah - ben - Haziah, - ben Adiah - ben - Jozarib - ben - Zakeriah, -
6 ben - Hashibari. All descendants of Faretz. They stayed in Jerusalem. Four hundred and sixty soldiers.
7 And these were of the BeniBenjamin;— Sala - ben - Shulam, - ben - Joad, - ben - Padiah, - ben - Koliah, - ben - Masiah, -
8 ben - Aithial, - ben - Jeshiah, and along with him, as defenders of the towers, nine hundred and twenty-eight, over whom Joal - ben - Zikri was Command, and Judah - ben - Haseniah as Lieutenant over the City.
9 From the Priests;— Jadian - ben - Joiarib, - ben - Jakin, 10 Seriah, - ben - Hilfa, - ben - Meshalum, -
11 ben - Zadok, - ben - Merioth, - ben - Akhi
tub, was Governor of the House of God, and the associates who did the work at the House of God were eight hundred and twenty - two, and Odiah - ben - Jeroham, - ben - Pelaliah, - ben - Anatzi, -
12 ben - Zakeriah, - ben - Pashkur, - ben - Malekiah, and his brother, were Chiefs of the fatherhood, with two hundred and forty - two, and one hundred and twenty - eight of their relatives, as soldiers. Over whom Zabadial was Commander.
13 And from the Levites;— Shemiah - ben - Khashub, - ben - Azrikam, - ben - Hashabiah - ben - Bani, 14 with Shabthi and Jozabad, of the Levitical Chiefs, over the outer business of the House of the LORD.
15 And Mathniah - ben - Mika, - ben - Zabdi, - ben - Asaf, who was Chief leader of praise and prayer, with Bakbakiah as his Assistant, with their company. And Abdab - ben - Shamma, - ben - Galal - ben - Jadheth.
16 All the Levites in the Holy City were two hundred and eighty - four.

And the Doorkeepers were Akub, 19 Talmion, and their company in the Guards of the Gates,—one hundred and seventy - two.
And the rest of Israel, with their 20 Priests, and Levites were in all the towns of Judea, each on his own estate. And the Assistants resided 21 in Afel; and Ziba, and Ghishafs, were over the attendants.
But the Commander of the Levites 22 in Jerusalem was Aziz - ben - Bani - ben - Hashbiah - ben - Mathaniah, - ben - Mika, from the Beni Asaf, of the Singers, for the performances in the House of God; for the king had commanded about them and arranged the Daily Course for the Singers; and Pathakiah - ben - Meshuabab, of the Beni Zarakh, - ben - Judah, —was appointed on the part of the King, to superintend affairs for the People.

Re-populating Other Cities.
Now about the walled towns in 25 the country;— Some of the Children of Judah settled in Krith - arba; and its villages; and in Dibon, and its villages; and Ibzeal, and its towns; and in Jeshua, and Moliah, and Beth - 26 flat; and in Khatzer - Shoal, and Barshaba, and its villages; and in Ziklag, and Makena, and its villages; and in Ani - rimon, and Zaraha, and Jeremoth; Zanokh, 30 Aulam, and their towns; Lakish, and its fields; Azekah, and its villages;—Thus they settled from Barshaba to the Valley of Hinom. And the Beni Benjamin from Gabar 31 Mikmash, Aia, and Bethel, and its villages; Anathoth, Nob, Ananiah; 32 Hazar, Rama, Githim; Hadid, 33 Zeboim, Niblat; Lod, and Auno;— 34 Ghirkashim; with a portion of the 35 Levites for the districts of Judah and Benjamin.

THE SECOND EXTRACT FROM THE ROLL OF ZERUBBABEL GIVEN IN THE BOOK OF EZRA.

(536 B.C.) Copy of the List of Priests and Levites.

12 "The following are the Priests and Levites who went up with

Zerubbabel - ben - Shalthial, and Jeshua, Seriah, Jeremiah, and Ezra;
" Ameriah, Maluk, Hatush; She- kaniah, Rehum, Memoth; Adua, 3 Ghenthoi, Abiah; Mamin, Madiah, 4
5 Biluah; Shemiah and Joyarib,  
6 Jediah; Salu, Amok, Hilkiah, Jadian;  
7 These were from the Chiefs of the Priests, and their associates from the days of Joshua.  
8 "Then the Levites:—  
   "Jeshua, Binni, Kadmiel, Sheriah, Judah, Mathaniah, who was leader of thanksgiving, and his associates.  
9 Beside Bakbakiah, and Ano, with their associates in command of the Guards.  
10 "Joia had begot Jonathian, and  
11 Jonathian begot Jada, and Jada  
12 begot Joachim, and from the days of Jojakim there were Priests, Chiefs of Fatherhoods, up to Sheriah, Meriah,  
13 and Jeremiah, Hananiah, and Ezra, Meshulam, and Amariah, Jonathian;  
14 and with Malaki, Jonathian, and  
15 Shebaniah, Joseph, and Haraam,  
16 Adna, and Merioth, Haliki, and Adia, Zekeriah, and Ginothah, Meshulam,  
17 and Abiah, Zikri, and Minim, and  
18 Moadiah, Piai, and Bilga, Shemiah,  
19 and Shemia-Jonathian; and with Joyarib, Mathin, and Jadian, Azi, and Salii, Kali, and Amok-Abd, and  
20 Kilkia, Hashabiah, and Jedaliah,  
21 Nethanali, Levites from the days of  
22 Alishab.—Joyada and Jokanan, and  
23 Jada, were inscribed as Chiefs of Fatherhoods; and Priests in the reign of Dariush, the Persian.  
24 "The Chiefs of the Fatherhoods 23 of the Beni Levi, inscribed in the 24 record of the Events of the Times, up to the days of Johanan-ben-Aliashib, as Chiefs of the Levites:—  

Chief Choristers.  
   "Hashabiah, Sherabiah, and Jeshua-ben-Kadmial, and their connected associates, were to lead the Choir, (as by command of David the Man of God), in response after response.  

The Chief Doorkeepers.  
   "Mathaniah, and Bakbakiah, 25  
26 Abdieh, Meshulam, Talmih, Akub,  
27 were doorkeepers who kept guard at the Gates of the Treasury."  

(440 B.C.) THE SECOND NEHEMIAH'S NARRATIVE RESUMED.¹  

26 The following relates to the times of Joyakim-ben-Jeshua-ben-Jozdak, and the times of Nehemiah the Governor and Ezra the Priest and Scholar.  
27 When the Walls of Jerusalem were dedicated they sought the Levites from all their homes, and brought them to Jerusalem to make the dedication, with rejoicing and thanks and singing, with cymbals, lutes, and harps. They consequently collected the descendants of the Singers from the district surrounding Jerusalem,  
28 and from the towns in Nitof, and from Beth-Gilgal, and from the plains of Geba, and Hazmavoth,—for those towns had been built for the Singers around Jerusalem.  
29 The Priests were also purified, with the Levites. They also purified the People, and the Gates, and the Walls.  

Then I led the Nobles of Judah on 31 to the Walls, and arranged them in two great divisions, and marched to the right upon the Wall to the Dung Gate. And Hoshiah, and half the 32 Nobles of Judah marched after them, with Azariah, Ezra, and Meshulam, 33 Judah, and Benjamine, and Mesiah, 34 and Jeremiah.  

Next, some of the Sons of the 35 Priests with trumpets and Zekeriah-ben-Jonathan, ben-Meshiah, ben-Mathaniah, ben-Mikishah, ben-Zahrur, 36 ben-Asaf, with his companions 36 Shemiah, and Azral, Milali, Galali, Mai, Nethanali and Judah, Hanani, with at their head all the musical instruments of David the Man of God, and Ezra the Scholar. They 37 ascended by the Well Gate and afterwards up the stairs of the City of David, by the stairs of the wall, up  

¹ Note.—Ch. 12. v. 26. The reader must not confuse the Neheemiah and Ezra mentioned here with the Neheemiah of Zerubbabel's Restoration, recorded in the "Book of Ezra," ch. 2, v. 2. Neheemiah the Governor, and his associate here recorded as "Ezra the Priest," lived about 100 years after the time of Zerubbabel.—F. F.
to the Palace of David, as far as the Water Gate on the east. While the second procession marched to meet them;—and I after it with half of the People upon the wall, up to the Foundry Tower, the whole extent of the wall. Thence above the Ephraim Gate, and to the Old Gate, and to the Fish Gate, and the Tower of Hananah, and the Tower of Hamah, and on to the Sheep Gate, and halted at the Guards' Gate.

There both the Bands halted at the House of God, and I, and half of the Representatives with me, and the Priests Alitjakim, Masiah, Minimam, Mikiak, Aiazer, Zekteriah, Hanani, with trumpets; and Masiah, and Shemiah, and Aiazer, and Azi, and Johanan, and Malkiah, and Alum, and Azer, and the Choristers singing loud under their leader Izraakjah.

On the second day they sacrificed great sacrifices, and rejoiced, for God made them glad with great delight. The women also and the children rejoiced, and the delight of Jerusalem was reported afar.

Treasures Appointed for the Temple.

At the same period men were appointed over the Treasures, the Presentations, the First-fruits and the Tythes, to collect them from the fields and villages the legal portions for the Priests and Levites, for Judea was glad of the Appointment of the Priests and Levites, who guarded the Ordinances of God, and the Ordinances of purity, with the Singers, and Doorkeepers, as David, and Solomon his son ordered. Formerly, from the days of David there were Chief Choristers, who sang praises to God. Consequently all Israel in the times of Zerubabel, and in the times of Nehemiah paid the Singers and the Doorkeepers a daily salary, and consecrated the Levites, and the Levites consecrated the Descendants of Aaron.

The Reading of the Law Restored and Results.

At the same period the Law of Moses was read in the hearing of the People, and there was found written in it "that an Amonite or Moabite should not be included in the congregation of God for ever." Because they did not meet the Children of Israel with bread and water, and had hired Balam to curse them, but God turned the Curse into a Blessing." Consequently when they heard that Law, they separated all the half-breeds from Israel. But before that Aliashib, the Priest, the Chamberlain of the House of God, being related to Tobiah, had made him a great residence where formerly were stored the meal-offerings, and frankincense, and the vessels, and tythes, of corn, and wine, and oil, ordered for the Levites, and Choristers, and Doorkeepers, as well as the presents for the Priests. But during all this I was not at Jerusalem; for in the thirty-second year of Arthakshata, King of Babel, I went to the King—but at the expiration of a period, I requested from the King, and proceeded to Jerusalem, and understood the wrong that Aliashib had done for the sake of Tobiah, by making him a residence in the Courts of the House of God, which provoked me greatly. I consequently removed all the furniture from the residence of Tobiah, from his lodging to the street.

(434 B.C.) Reforms Made in the Administration of the Government.

Then I commanded, and they purified the Chambers, and I placed there the vessels of the House of God, with the meal and incense. I also ascertained that the allowance of the Levites had not been given to them, so that the Levites and the Choristers who should have done the work had fled each to his village. I therefore summoned my Deputies, and demanded; "Why have you neglected the House of God?"—Then I collected them and fixed them in their places, when all Judea brought the tythe of corn, and wine, and oil, to the stores. I also appointed Store-keepers over the Stores;—Shelmiah, the Priest, and Zadok the Secretary, and Padiah, for the Levites, and as assistants, Hanan,-ben-Zakur,-ben-Mathaniah,—for they were trustworthy,—and their duty was to pay out to their associates.

Remember me, my God, about this, and blot not out the affection I have shown to the House of God and its ordinances.
Sabbath Observation Enforced.

15 At this time I saw in Judea treading of winepresses on the Sabbath, and some who carried sheaves and loads upon asses; as well as wine, grapes, and figs and various loads which they brought to Jerusalem.

16 The Tzurites also who resided there brought fish, and various merchandise, and sold it on the Sabbath to the Children of Judah, and in Jerusalem. I consequently reproved the gentry of Judea, and demanded of them, “What vile thing is this that you are doing? and defiling the Day of Rest? Was not this what your fathers did, in consequence of which GOD brought all this suffering upon us, and upon this City? And would you renew the anger upon Israel, by profaning the Sabbath?”

19 So when the Gates of Jerusalem were closed before the approach of the Sabbath, I commanded that they should fasten the doors, and ordered them not to be opened until after the Sabbath, and I placed my soldiers at the Gate so that no loads might be brought in upon the Sabbath. Consequently the hawkers and merchants had to stay outside Jerusalem a few times. I also spoke to and asked them, “Why are you staying near the walls? If you do so again, I shall arrest you after this time. —You must not come on the Sabbath.”

22 I also commanded the Levites, who were of the ordained, and they became keepers of the Gates, so as to sanctify the Sabbath.

Remember me, my GOD, and have mercy on me in Your great kindness.

(434 B.C.) Mixed Marriages Forbidden.

In this period, also, I observed the Jews who lived with Ashdodite, Amonite, and Moabite women, the speech of whose children was half Ashdodish, and they were not able to talk Judith,—but like a dialect of the two people. I therefore found fault with them, and blamed and flogged those men, and pulled out their hair, and swore to them by GOD, “You should not give your daughters to their sons, nor take any of their daughters for your own sons, or for yourselves. Was it not in this way that Solomon king of Israel sinned? Yet in many Nations there has not been a king like him who loved his GOD, so that GOD made him king over all Israel, but these foreign women made him sin. So should we listen to you to commit this great wrong against our GOD, of living with foreign wives?”

And although one of the sons of Joiada,—Aliashib, the High Priest, was son-in-law to Sanballat, the Horonite, yet I drove him from me.

Remember them, my GOD, for their pollutions of the Priesthood, and the Priestly and Levitical Covenants.

Thus I purified them from all strangers, and I established rules for the Priests and Levites, each in his own work, and for the supply of wood at stated times, and the first-fruits.

Remember me, my GOD, with beneficence.

1 NOTE.—Ch. 13, v. 31. As with Ezra, the autobiography would appear to be only a part of a longer history, for the final result of his re-organization of the Jewish State is not given, or even when his Governorship ended.—P. F