

The Book of Esther

This Book takes its name from queen Esther, whose history is here recorded. The general opinion of almost all commentators on the Holy Scriptures makes Mordecai the writer of it: which also may be collected below from chap. 9 ver. 20.

Editor's Note

The book of Esther was originally written in Hebrew. Later, those Jewish synagogues which used Greek as their written language not only translated the Jewish Scriptures into Greek, but added additional material to Esther (and to Daniel). The Catholic Church accepts both the Hebrew and Greek versions of Esther as truly inspired by God.

In some translations of Esther, the Hebrew text is presented first, then the Greek additions are grouped together at the end of the book. The text is then numbered in 16 chapters, with the Greek additions numbered from 10:4 to 16:24. However, separating out the Greek additions and grouping them at the end takes those additions out of their natural order in the narrative.

In other versions, the Greek text is integrated with the Hebrew text, so that events are placed in their proper order within the narrative. Some of these versions keep the same numbering, so that the Book begins with 11:2 to 11:12, then chapter 12 follows, then chapters 1 and 2, and so on. Other versions number the chapters with letters as well as numbers, so that Esther begins with chapter A, then chapter B, then chapters 1 and 2, et cetera. Still other versions number the material in ten chapters, from 1 to 10, but with the integrated material from the Greek given verses numbers using numbers and letters, such as verses 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, and verses 17, 17a, 17b ... 17x, 17y, 17z, 17aa, 17bb, etc. These numbering systems are not very useful.

The Catholic Public Domain Version (CPDV) of the Book of Esther, as well as the corresponding edition of the Latin Vulgate, keeps the text in the usual narrative order (where the Greek text is integrated with the Hebrew text) and numbers the chapters and verses in that same order. This gives every chapter a different number than in the original numbering. Many verses retain the same verse number, even though their chapter number has changed. This new numbering system (with minor differences) is also used on the Greek version of the Book of Esther in the World English Bible.

The revised numbering of the Book of Esther has 15 chapters and 274 verses; whereas the prior numbering (in the Latin Vulgate) had 16 chapters and 274 verses.

Verse numbering compared:

Clementine to CPDV

11:2 - 11:12 becomes 1:1 - 1:11
 12:1 - 12:6 becomes 2:1 - 2:6
 1:1 - 1:22 becomes 3:1 - 3:22
 2:1 - 2:23 becomes 4:1 - 4:23
 3:1 - 3:13 becomes 5:1 - 5:13^a
 13:1 - 13:7 becomes 6:1 - 6:7

3:14 - 3:15 becomes 6:8 - 6:9
 4:1 - 4:9 becomes 7:1 - 7:9
 15:2 - 15:3 becomes 7:10 - 7:11
 4:10 - 4:11 becomes 7:12 - 7:13
 4:12 - 4:13 becomes 7:14^b
 4:14 becomes 7:15
 15:1 becomes 7:16^c

a5:13 The last phrase of 5:13 incorporates verse 12:6b from the Clementine Latin Vulgate text by adding "even their necessities." The Latin text changes from: "et bona eorum diriperent." (end of 3:13) and "Et diriperunt bona, vel substantias eorum." (12:6b) to: "et diriperent bona, vel substantias eorum." (**Conte**)

b7:14 Verses 4:12 - 4:13 from the Clementine Latin Vulgate are combined as 7:14 in the CPDV. (**Conte**)

c7:16 Verse 15:1 (7:16 in the CPDV) is often omitted from English versions of Esther, even though it is consistently found in the Clementine Latin Vulgate. It has been placed here, in its logical position within the narrative. (**Conte**)

4:15 - 4:17 becomes 7:17 - 7:19^d
 13:8 - 13:18 becomes 7:20 - 7:30
 14:1 - 14:19 becomes 8:1 - 8:19
 15:4 - 15:19 becomes 9:1 - 9:16
 5:1 - 5:2 becomes 9:17 - 9:18^b
 5:3 - 5:14 becomes 9:19 - 9:30
 6:1 - 6:14 becomes 10:1 - 10:14
 7:1 - 7:10 becomes 11:1 - 11:10
 8:1 - 8:12 becomes 12:1 - 12:12
 16:1 - 16:24 becomes 13:1 - 13:24
 8:13 - 8:17 becomes 13:25 - 13:29
 9:1 - 9:32 becomes 14:1 - 14:32
 10:1 - 10:13 becomes 15:1 - 15:13
 11:1 becomes 15:14

Esther 1

The dream of Mordecai.

¹In the second year of the reign of Artaxerxes the great, on the first day of the month of Nisan, Mordecai the son of Jair, the son of Shimei, the son of Kish, of the tribe of Benjamin, ²a Jewish man who lived in the city of Susa, a great gentleman, and among the first ones of the king's court, saw a dream.^c ³Now he was one of a number of captives, whom Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon had carried away from Jerusalem with Jeconiah king of Judah.

⁴And this was his dream: voices appeared, and confusion, and thunders, and earthquakes, and a disturbance upon the earth. ⁵And behold, there were two great dragons making preparations against one another for battle. ⁶And at their cry all peoples rushed forth to fight against the nation of the just.^d ⁷And that was a day of

darkness and division, of tribulation and anguish, and there was an unnatural dread over the earth.^e ⁸And the nation of the just was disturbed, fearing their own evils, and was prepared for death. ⁹And they cried out to God, and from their loud crying, a little fountain grew into a very great river and overflowed into many waters. ¹⁰The light and the sun rose up, and the humble were exalted, and they devoured the illustrious.

¹¹When Mordecai had seen this, and he arose from bed, he was considering what God might want to do, and he kept it fixed in his soul, desiring to know what the dream might signify.

Esther 2

Mordecai detects the conspiracy of the two eunuchs.

¹Now he was staying at that time in the king's court with Bagatha and Thara the king's eunuchs, who were porters of the palace.^f ²And when he realized their thoughts, and had diligently paid close attention, he learned that they were attempting to cast their hand against king Artaxerxes, and he reported this to the king.^g ³Then the king had both of them questioned, and when they confessed, he ordered a sentence of death. ⁴But the king had what had happened written in the commentaries. And even Mordecai handed over the memory of these things into writing.

⁵And the king instructed him to remain in the court of the palace, having given him this position for the information. ⁶In truth, Haman the son of Hammedatha the Bougaean had great

d17:19 "Pergensque Mardocheus, fecit omnia, quæ ei mandaverat Esther." is found before 13:8 - 14:19 in the Clementine Latin Vulgate, but it is merely a rephrasing of verse 4:17 (i.e. 7:19): "Ivit itaque Mardocheus, et fecit omnia, quæ ei Esther præceperat." (Conte)

b9:17-18 These two verses, 9:17 - 9:18, are from the Hebrew. They are a shorter form of the Greek text found in verses 9:1 - 9:16. Both the shorter and longer forms are retained in this edition of the Latin and in the CPDV. (Conte)

c1:2 The phrase "vir magnus" is usually translated as "a great man," but in Latin the word vir is different that the word for man. Vir is derived from a word meaning virtuous or strong, so it carries within it a certain complementary connotation, much like the word "gentleman." (Conte)

d1:6 Or, against a people of justice; or, against a just

people. (Conte)

e1:7 Perhaps this is a reference to the three days of darkness. (Conte)

f2:1 Chapters 1 and 2 are found only in the Greek text. The Hebrew later mentions this same event. The names of these two eunuchs here have been reconciled with their names from the Hebrew version of the text. The Latin version of their names was chosen since this is a translation from the Latin. (Conte)

g2:2 Again, the name of the king varies depending on the text. Ahasuerus is an English rendering from the Hebrew portion of the text. Artaxerxes is commonly used in English translations of the Greek portion of the text. Many translations mix both versions of the name. Here the Latin version of the name is used, although the Latin version of the name is actually derived from the Greek. (Conte)

honor in the eyes of the king, and he wanted to harm Mordecai and his people because of the two eunuchs of the king who had been executed.

Esther 3

**King Artaxerxes makes a great feast.
Queen Vashti being sent for refuses
to come: for which disobedience she
is deposed.**

¹In the days of Artaxerxes, who reigned from India to Ethiopia over one hundred twenty-seven provinces,^a ²when he sat on the throne of his kingdom, the city of Susa was the root of his kingdom.^b ³And so, in the third year of his reign, he made a great feast for all the leaders and his servants, for the most powerful among the Persians and the distinguished among the Medes, and for the rulers of the provinces before him,^c ⁴so that he might show the glorious riches of his kingdom, as well as its greatness, and so boast of his power, for a long time, namely, one hundred and eighty days.

⁵And when the days of the feast were nearly completed, he invited all the people, who had been found in Susa, from the greatest even to the least, and he commanded a feast to be prepared, for seven days, in the court of the garden and the arboretum, which had been planted by the care and by the hand of the king.^d ⁶And, in every direction, tents the color of the sky and of flax as well as hyacinth were hung up, suspended by cords of linen and even purple, which had been placed through rings of ivory and were held

up with marble columns. The couches also, of gold and silver, had been arranged over a pavement of emerald-green, bearing scattered jewels, which was decorated with a wonderful variety of images.^e ⁷Moreover, those who had been invited drank from golden cups, and dishes of foods were brought in one after another. Likewise, choice wine was presented in abundance, as was worthy of royal magnificence. ⁸Nor was anyone compelled to drink who was unwilling, but, just as the king had appointed, one of his nobles was set over each table, so that each one might select what he wanted.

⁹Likewise, Vashti the queen made a feast for the women, in the palace where king Artaxerxes was accustomed to stay the night.^f ¹⁰And so, on the seventh day, when the king was more cheerful, and, after excessive drinking, had become warmed with wine, he ordered Mehuman, and Biztha, and Harbona, and Bigtha, and Abagtha, and Zethar, and Charkas, seven eunuchs who served in his presence, ¹¹to bring in queen Vashti before the king, with the crown set upon her head, to show her beauty to the whole people and to the leaders, for she was very beautiful.

¹²She refused, and she showed contempt towards the king's command, which he had delivered to her by the eunuchs. Whereupon the king, being angry and inflamed with a very great fury, ¹³questioned the wise men, who, according to royal custom were always near him and all he did was by their counsel, who knew the laws as well as the judgments of their ancestors, ¹⁴(but first and foremost were Carshena, and Shethar, and Admatha, and Tarshish, and Meres, and Marsena, and Memucan, seven rulers of the Persians as well as the Medes, who saw the face of the king and who were accustomed to sitting down first after him,) ¹⁵as to what sentence should fall upon Vashti the queen, who had refused to do the commandment of king Artaxerxes, which he had delivered to her by the eunuchs.

¹⁶And Memucan answered, in the hearing of the king as well as the rulers, "Queen Vashti

a3:1 In Biblical times, the term "India" did not refer to the subcontinent of India, as we call it today. Rather it referred to various areas east of the Red Sea, including Arabia, Persia, and Parthia, but not present-day India. **(Conte)**

b3:2 The word exordium, is actually "from the beginning." The word implies the root, origins, dawning, rising, threshold, or starting point of something. Susa is the beginning of his kingdom, or the threshold of his kingdom. **(Conte)**

c3:3 Convivium literally means living together, or, (more loosely, but, in this context, more accurately) rejoicing together. The concept of food is not intrinsic to the word, even though it is usually translated as feast or similarly. The word perhaps derives from the idea that a group of people who gathered for a feast or celebration would spend several days or longer living and rejoicing in the same place. **(Conte)**

d3:5 Nemoris is a forest, but in this context it is clearly a planted and cultivated area of trees, i.e. an arboretum. **(Conte)**

e3:6 Purple, *purpureis*, refers to that ancient and very expensive purple dye used by royalty and the very wealthy. **(Conte)**

f3:9 This other feast for the women was in the queen's palace, not the king's palace. Apparently, the king would sleep with the queen at her palace, not his. **(Conte)**

has wounded not only the king, but also all the people and the leaders, who are in all the provinces of king Artaxerxes. ¹⁷For word about the queen will go out to all the women, so that they will show contempt for their husbands, and they will say, 'King Artaxerxes ordered that queen Vashti should enter before him, and she would not.' ¹⁸And so, by this example all the wives of the leaders of the Persians and the Medes will belittle the authority of their husbands; therefore, the indignation of the king is just. ¹⁹If it pleases you, let an edict be sent out from your presence, and let it be written according to the law of the Persians and the Medes, which it is forbidden to disregard, that Vashti shall no longer enter before the king, but let another, who is better than her, receive her queenship. ²⁰And let this be published in all the provinces of your empire, (which is very wide,) and let all wives, the greater as much as the lesser, give honor to their husbands."

²¹His counsel pleased the king and the rulers, and the king acted according to the counsel of Memucan, ²²and he sent letters to all the provinces of his kingdom, so that every nation was able to hear and to read, in various languages and letters, that husbands are to be the greater rulers in their own houses, and that this should be published to every people.^a

Esther 4

**Esther is advanced to be queen.
Mordecai detects a plot against the king.**

¹And so, after this had been carried out, and the indignation of king Artaxerxes had subsided, he remembered Vashti, and what she had done, and what had happened to her. ²And the servants of the king, and his ministers, said, "Let young women be sought for the king, virgins and beautiful, ³and let investigators be sent throughout all the provinces for young women, beautiful and virgins. And let them bring them to the city of Susa, and deliver them to the house of the women under the hand of Hegai the

eunuch, who is the overseer and keeper of the king's women. And let them receive feminine ornaments, and other things necessary for their use.^b ⁴And whoever among them all will please the king's eyes, let her reign instead of Vashti." The idea pleased the king, and so he ordered it to be done as they had suggested.

⁵There was a Jewish man in the city of Susa, by the name of Mordecai, son of Jair, son of Shimei, son of Kish, of the house of Benjamin,^c ⁶who had been carried away from Jerusalem at the time that Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon carried away Jeconiah king of Judah, ⁷who had raised his brother's daughter Hadassah, who by another name was called Esther. And she had lost both her parents. She was very beautiful, with a graceful appearance. Since her father and mother had both died, Mordecai adopted her as his own daughter.

⁸And when the king's command became very well-known, in accordance with his command, many beautiful virgins were brought to Susa, and were delivered to Hegai the eunuch. Likewise, Esther, along with the other young women, was delivered to him, to be protected with the assembled women.^d ⁹She was pleasing to him, and she found favor in his sight. And he commanded a eunuch to hasten the women's ornaments, and to deliver her share to her, along with seven of the most beautiful young women of the king's house, so as to both adorn and honor her and her handmaids.^e ¹⁰She was not willing to reveal to him her people or her native land. For Mordecai had instructed her that she should keep silent about all these things. ¹¹He went for a walk every day, in the front courtyard of the house in which the chosen virgins were kept, having concern for Esther's welfare and wanting to know what would happen to her.

b4:3 The phrase "qui considerent" means those who examine or, more literally, those who sit together. In this context, it refers to a group given the task of choosing the young women for the king. **(Conte)**

c4:5 Here vir is translated merely as "man," even though it has a somewhat greater meaning than the English word man. **(Conte)**

d4:8 The phrase "in numero feminarum" is loosely translated as "with the assembled women." Notice that the Latin "in" does not always translate as the English "in". Literally, "numero feminarum" means "the number of women," but in this context number means a group, not a particular number. **(Conte)**

e4:9 Excoleret means to honor or to improve. **(Conte)**

a3:22 Note that husbands are greater rulers in their house than their wives. "Viros principes ac maiores in domibus suis" could be translated as, "husbands are leaders and greater in their own houses," but the phrase "greater rulers" is more succinct and makes for a better translation. Maiores is comparative, meaning greater, not great. **(Conte)**

¹² But, when the time came for each in the line of young women to go in to the king, after everything had been completed concerning feminine grooming, the twelfth month had been reached, to the extent that for six months they were anointed with oil of myrrh, and for another six months they used certain types of makeup and perfumes.^a ¹³ And when they were going in to the king, whatever they requested to adorn themselves, they received, and when each was pleased with herself, having been prepared in the chamber of the women, she passed on to the king's chamber. ¹⁴ And whoever entered at evening, departed in the morning, and then from there she was led to the second house, which was under the hand of Shaashgaz the eunuch, who presided over the king's concubines. Nor did she have the power to return again to the king, unless the king desired it and had summoned her by name.

¹⁵ But, as the order continued to progress, the day arrived when Esther, the daughter of Abihail the brother of Mordecai, whom he had adopted as his daughter, was required to go in to the king. She did not seek feminine ornaments, except that whatever Hegai the eunuch and keeper of the virgins chose, he gave her to adorn her. For she was very attractive, and her incredible beauty made her appear gracious and amiable in the eyes of all.^b ¹⁶ And so she was led to the chamber of king Artaxerxes, in the tenth month, which is called Tebeth, in the seventh year of his reign. ¹⁷ And the king loved her more than all the women, and she had favor and mercy in his eyes above all the women, and he set the royal crown on her head, and he made her queen instead of Vashti.

¹⁸ And he ordered a magnificent feast to be prepared for all the rulers, and for his servants, because of the union and wedding of Esther. And he gave a holiday to all the provinces, and he bestowed gifts befitting of princely generosity.^c

a4:12 The phrase "singularum per ordinem" refers to each in a series or succession. The women needed 12 months to prepare to meet the king. He was apparently looking for a diamond in the rough. *(Conte)*

b4:15 "Evoluto autem tempore per ordinem" refers to the unfolding, as time passes, of a series or succession of events. It is best translated as a phrase, rather than as a word-for-word translation. *(Conte)*

c4:18 Requiem means rest or respite from labor, but in

¹⁹ And when the virgins were sought for the second time and gathered together, Mordecai remained at the king's gate. ²⁰ Esther had not yet declared her native land and her people, according to his command. For whatever he instructed, Esther observed. And so she did all things as she had become accustomed in the time when he raised her from early childhood.^d ²¹ Therefore, at that time, when Mordecai was staying at the king's gate, Bagatha and Thara, two of the king's eunuchs, who were gatekeepers and who presided over the first entryway of the palace, were angry, and they decided to rise up against the king and kill him. ²² But Mordecai did not keep this secret, and immediately he reported it to queen Esther, and she reported it to the king in Mordecai's name, who had brought the matter to her. ²³ It was inquired into and discovered, and they were both hanged on a gallows. And it was committed to the histories and the chronicles which are delivered in the sight of the king.^e

Esther 5

Haman, advanced by the king, is offended at Mordecai, and therefore procures the king's decree to destroy the whole nation of the Jews.

¹ After this, king Artaxerxes exalted Haman, the son of Hammedatha, who was of Agag lineage, and he set his throne above all the rulers whom he had. ² And all the king's servants, who passed by the doors of the palace, bent their knees and adored Haman, for so the ruler had instructed them. Only Mordecai did not bend his knee, nor adore him.^f ³ The king's servants, who presided over the doors of the palace, said to him, "Why do you, more than the others, not

this context it refers to a day of rest from labor, in other words, a holiday. *(Conte)*

d4:20 The phrase "quo eam parvulam nutriebat" means "when she was nourished as a small child." Parvulam means very small or, more loosely, very young. He raised her from her earliest days, when she was a very young child. *(Conte)*

e4:23 The word "patibulo" means a gallows (in general) or a gibbet (more specifically). A gibbet has a "T" or cross shape. Later in the text the word for cross is used to describe the same item. *(Conte)*

f5:2 It is not clear from the wording of the text whether this "imperator" is the king or Haman. Imperator can mean emperor or it can mean a ruler or general. Perhaps the text is making fun of Haman, who is only a ruler, but who acts as if he were an emperor. *(Conte)*

observe the king's command?" ⁴ And when they were saying this frequently, and he would not listen to them, they reported it to Haman, desiring to know whether he would continue in his resolution, for he had told them that he was a Jew. ⁵ Now when Haman had heard this, and had proved by a test that Mordecai did not bend his knee to him, nor adore him, he was very angry. ⁶ And he considered it pointless to lay his hands on Mordecai alone, for he had heard that he was part of the Jewish people. And so he wanted more: to destroy the entire nation of the Jews, who were in the kingdom of Artaxerxes.

⁷ In the first month, which is called Nisan, in the twelfth year of the reign of Artaxerxes, the lot was cast into an urn, which in Hebrew is called Pur, in the presence of Haman, to determine on what day and in which month the Jewish people should be destroyed. And it turned out to be the twelfth month, which is called Adar. ⁸ And Haman said to king Artaxerxes, "There is a people dispersed throughout all the provinces of your kingdom and separated one from another, who make use of unusual laws and ceremonies, and who, in addition, show contempt for the king's ordinances. And you know very well that it is not expedient for your kingdom that they should become insolent through independence.^a ⁹ If it pleases you, declare that they may be destroyed, and I will weigh out ten thousand talents to the keepers of your treasury."^b

¹⁰ And so the king took the ring that he used, from his own hand, and gave it to Haman, the son of Hammedatha, of Agag lineage, enemy of the Jews. ¹¹ And he said to him, "Let the silver, which you promise, be for yourself. As for the people, do with them as it pleases you."

¹² And the scribes of the king were summoned, in the first month Nisan, on the thirteenth day of the same month. And it was written, as Haman had commanded, to all the

king's governors, and to the judges of the provinces, and to various peoples, so that each people could read and hear according to their various languages, in the name of king Artaxerxes. And the letters were sealed with his ring. ¹³ These were sent by the king's messengers to all the provinces, so as to kill and destroy all the Jews, from children all the way to the elderly, even little children and women, on one day, that is, on the thirteenth of the twelfth month, which is called Adar, and to plunder their goods, even their necessities.^c

Esther 6

A copy of a letter sent by Haman to destroy the Jews.

¹ And this was the text of the letter:

"Artaxerxes, the great king from India all the way to Ethiopia, to the leaders and generals of the one hundred twenty-seven provinces, which are subject to his authority, greetings.^d ² Although I have reigned over many nations and subjugated the whole world under my realm, I was by no means willing to abuse the greatness of this power, but to govern my subjects with clemency and leniency, so that they would settle into a

c5:13 The Latin vulgate places those verses found in the Greek version of Esther at the end of the book, after those verses found in the Hebrew. This places some of the text out of narrative order: "... et diriperent bona, vel substantias eorum." This last part of verse 5:13 is a correction, based on the Latin Vulgate, which has both "... et bona eorum diriperent." (3:13 Vulgate numbering) and a separate verse "Et diripuerunt bona, vel substantias eorum." (12:6b Vulgate numbering). This separate verse does not fit into the narrative in its place in the Vulgate arrangement. Its only reasonable fit into the narrative is in this place in the text, as an emendation indicating that the Jews enemies planned to plunder not only their wealth, but also their most basic possessions. The verse does not fit into verses 12:11 or 14:10 (new numbering), because the king's just order would not ask the Jews to take even the necessities of their enemies (which might go to surviving relatives in need) and also because the Jews decided not to avail themselves of the option of taking the spoils at all. (Conte)

d6:1 Principibus and ducibus each refers to some type of leader. Principibus is often translated as princes, but since it does not actually refer to sons of the king, the more general term of leaders is a better fit. Ducibus in this context, when paired with principibus, probably refers to some type of military leader, a general. Since principibus is listed first, these leaders probably had authority over the ducibus generals. (Conte)

a5:8 Novis can mean new, or it can mean strange or unusual. In this context, the laws of the Jews are seen as strange or unusual to the Persians, not as merely new. (Conte)

b5:9 Appendam means to weigh, but it also means to hang (as to hang on a balance or scale when weighing). Haman wants to condemn the Jews to death by hanging ten thousand talents on monetary scales. Yet he himself is killed by being hung on the scales of justice and hanged on the gallows. (Conte)

quiet life, apart from any terror, and delight in peace, as all mortals would choose to do.^a

³Yet, in asking my counselors how this might be able to be accomplished, one who excelled the others in wisdom and fidelity, and who was second after the king, named Haman, ⁴explained to me that there was a people, scattered throughout the whole world, that used strange laws, and, acting against the customs of all peoples, despised the commandments of kings and violated the harmony of all nations with their dissension.

⁵When we had learned this, seeing one nation rebellious against all mankind, having overthrown the usefulness of laws, and going against our orders, and disturbing the peace and harmony of the provinces subject to us, ⁶we commanded that whomever Haman, who is chief over all the provinces, and second after the king, and whom we honor in the place of a father, whomever he would point out should be destroyed by their enemies, with their wives and children, and that no one may take pity on them, on the fourteenth day of the twelfth month Adar of this present year, ⁷so that these guilty men, all on one day, may go down to the underworld, restoring to our empire the peace that they had disturbed."^b

⁸And the effect of the letters was this: that all provinces would know and prepare for the prescribed day. ⁹The couriers, who had been sent, hurried to complete the king's command, but the edict was hung up in Susa immediately. And the king and Haman celebrated a feast, while all the Jews in the city were weeping.

Esther 7

Mordecai's prayer for the people.
Mordecai desires Esther to petition

a6:2 Transigentes can have a wide variety of different meanings, depending on the context. Optata means to choose or select or desire or wish for something. Here the translation "delight in peace" takes into account the context as well as the Douay-Rheims translation "enjoy peace."^(Conte)

b6:7 The word nefarii refers to something that is criminal, not merely against the written law, but also very offensive. Inferos is sometimes translated as Hell, but it can also refer merely to death or to one's state of being after death. It has a more general meaning than Hell, and so it should only be translated as Hell when indicated by the context.^(Conte)

the king for the Jews. They join in fasting and prayer.

¹When Mordecai had heard this, he tore his garments and put on sackcloth, strewing ashes on his head, and he cried out with a loud voice in the main street of the city, revealing the anguish of his soul.^c ²And he continued with this lamenting, even up to the gate of the palace, for no one clothed with sackcloth is permitted to enter the king's court. ³Likewise, in all provinces, towns, and places where the king's cruel decision arrived, there was extraordinary mourning among the Jews with fasting, wailing, and weeping, with many using sackcloth and ashes for their bed.

⁴Then Esther's maids and eunuchs went in and informed her. When she heard it, she was shocked, and she sent a garment to clothe him and to take away the sackcloth, but he would not accept it.^d ⁵And she sent for Hathach the eunuch, whom the king had appointed to minister to her, and she instructed him to go to Mordecai and to discern from him why he was doing this.

⁶And departing, Hathach went to Mordecai, who was standing in the street of the city, in front of the palace entrance. ⁷He told him everything that had happened, how Haman had promised to transfer silver into the king's treasury for the death of the Jews. ⁸Also, he gave him a copy of the edict that was hanging up in Susa, so that he would show it to the queen and advise her to go in to the king and beg him on behalf of her people.

⁹And Hathach returned and informed Esther of all that Mordecai had said. ¹⁰"Remember," he said, "the days of your lowliness, how you were nurtured as if in my hand, because Haman, who is second after the king, has spoken against us to death."^e ¹¹And you must call upon

c7:1 Notice that Mordecai strews only ashes on his head. This point is relevant to the translation of verse 8:2, when Esther does similarly. The phrase "in platea mediæ civitatis" refers to a wide street in the middle of the city. In modern terms, such a street would be called main street. It is not merely any street, but the main thoroughfare.^(Conte)

d7:4 *Consternata est* refers to a reaction or emotion of being confused, perplexed, confounded, or, to use the more common expression, shocked.^(Conte)

e7:10 The phrase "*dierum humilitatis tuæ*" refers to the time when Esther was a lowly commoner, not the queen of the Persian empire. The phrase "*nutrita sis in manu*

the Lord, and speak with the king on our behalf, and free us from death.”^a

¹²She answered him, and ordered him say to Mordecai: ¹³“All the servants of the king and all the provinces that are under his realm understand that anyone, whether man or woman, who enters the king’s inner court, who has not been summoned, is immediately to be put to death without any delay, unless the king should happen to extend the golden scepter to him, as a sign of clemency, so that he will be able to live. How then can I go in to the king, when, for thirty days now, I have not been called to him?”

¹⁴And when Mordecai had heard this, he again sent word to Esther, saying, “Do not think that you will save so much as your own soul, just because you are in the king’s house and are above all the Jews. ¹⁵For, if you remain silent now, the Jews will be delivered through some other opportunity, but you and your father’s house will perish. And who knows whether you have come to the kingdom for this reason, so that you would be prepared for such a time as this?” ¹⁶And he entrusted her (there was no question but that it was Mordecai) to go in to the king, and to petition on behalf of her people and her native land.^b

¹⁷And again Esther sent to Mordecai in these words: ¹⁸“Go and gather together all the Jews whom you will find in Susa, and pray for me. Neither eat nor drink for three days and three nights, and I will fast with my handmaids similarly, and then I will go in to the king, doing what is against the law, not having been called, and so expose myself to mortal danger.”^c

mea” refers to the time when Esther was raised or nurtured by Mordecai. The word “*sis*” indicates a figure of speech: “as if in my hand.” (*Conte*)

a7:11 Latin has no quotation marks, so quotes are understood by the context. Sometimes, when the context does not make it clear that the sentence is a quote, the word “*inquit*” is added, meaning “he said.” Here verses 7:10 – 7:11 are from verses 15:2 – 15:3 in the Latin Vulgate. These verses are found in the Greek version of the text, but not the Hebrew. (*Conte*)

b7:16 Verse 7:16 (which is 15:1 in the Latin Vulgate) is often omitted from English versions of Esther, even though it is consistently found in the Clementine Latin Vulgate. It has been placed here, in its logical position within the narrative. (*Conte*)

c7:18 Literally, the phrase “*morti et periculo*” means “death and danger,” but the more common expression “mortal danger” is a better fit. (*Conte*)

¹⁹And so Mordecai went, and he did everything that Esther had instructed him.^d ²⁰Now Mordecai beseeched the Lord, remembering all his works, ²¹and he said, “O Lord, Lord, almighty King, truly all things are possible for you, and there is no one who is able to resist your will, if you would determine to save Israel. ²²You have created heaven and earth, and everything that is contained under the cycle of heaven. ²³You are Lord of all, and there is no one who can resist your majesty. ²⁴You know everything, and you know that it was not out of arrogance or indignation or some desire for glory that I did this, so that I refused to adore the very proud Haman. ²⁵(For I was freely prepared, for the sake of the salvation of Israel, to have willingly kissed even the footsteps of his feet.) ²⁶But I feared, lest I should transfer the honor of my God to a man, and lest I should adore anyone except my God. ²⁷And now Lord, King, God of Abraham, may you have mercy on your people because our enemies want to destroy us and to erase your inheritance. ²⁸Do not despise your portion, which you have redeemed for yourself out of Egypt. ²⁹Listen to my supplication, and be gracious to your lot and your token, and change our sorrow into gladness, so that, in living, we may praise your name, Lord; and do not close the mouths of those who sing to you.”^e

³⁰Likewise, all Israel cried out to the Lord with the same intention and supplication because certain death was hanging over them.

Esther 8

The prayer of Esther for herself and her people.

¹Queen Esther also, fearing the danger that was imminent, fled to the Lord. ²And when she had put aside her royal apparel, she took up garments suitable for weeping and mourning, and instead of various ointments, she covered her

d7:19 “*Pergensque Mardocheus, fecit omnia, quæ ei mandaverat Esther.*” is found before 13:8 – 14:19 in the Clementine Latin Vulgate, but it is merely a rephrasing of verse 4:17 (i.e. 7:19): “*Ivit itaque Mardocheus, et fecit omnia, quæ ei Esther præceperat.*” (*Conte*)

e7:29 The phrase “*sorti et funiculo tuo*” literally means “your lot and string.” *Funiculo* is a thin rope or a cord or string. The word is used to refer to an ancient practice of using a string in a similar way to the casting of lots, i.e. to make a decision, often about a future event. (*Conte*)

head with ashes from burnt dung, and she humbled her body with fasting, and all the aspects of her beauty, she covered with her torn hair.^a

³And she begged the Lord God of Israel, saying,

⁶We have sinned in your sight, and therefore you have delivered us into the hands of our enemies, ⁷for we have worshipped their gods. You are just, O Lord.

⁸And now they are not content to oppress us with a very difficult servitude, but attributing the strength of their hands to the power of their idols, ⁹they want to alter your promises, and erase your inheritance, and close the mouths of those who praise you, and extinguish the glory of your temple and your altar, ¹⁰so that they may open the mouths of the nations, and praise the strength of idols, and proclaim a worldly king in perpetuity.

¹¹Lord, do not hand over your scepter to that which does not exist, lest they laugh at our ruin, but turn their counsel upon themselves

¹²Be mindful, Lord, and show yourself to us in the time of our tribulation, and give me faith, Lord, King of gods and of every power. ¹³Grant fitting words to my mouth in the sight of the lion, and transform his heart to hate our enemy, so that both he, and the others who conspire with him, may perish.^b

¹⁴But free us by your hand, and help me,

¹⁹O God, whose strength is above all things, heed the voice of those who have no other hope, and free us from the hand of the wicked, and rescue me from my fear.”

Esther 9

Esther comes into the king's presence: she is terrified, but God turns his heart: Esther is graciously

a8:2 Esther covered her head with “cinere et stercore,” literally, “ashes and filth” or “ashes and dung.” However, Esther did not literally put dung on her head. This was not the Jewish custom, as is clear from other sections of the text, where Mordecai and the other Jews put only ashes on their head. The correct understanding of this text leads to a more accurate, but less literal translation. In some arid lands, where there are not many trees to use as fuel for fires, people use dried animal dung to burn for their fires. Esther took ashes from such a fire and put them on her head. The translation should be “ashes from burnt dung,” rather than “ashes and dung.”(Conte)

b8:13 The lion, leonis, here is the king and the enemy is Haman and the others.(Conte)

received: she invites the king and Haman to dinner: Haman prepares a gibbet for Mordecai.

¹So, on the third day, she put away her ornate apparel, and surrounded herself with glory.^c ²And when she was shining in a royal manner, and had called upon God, the Guide and Savior of all, she took two maids with her.

³And she was leaning upon one of them, as if, out of delicateness and great tenderness, she were not able to bear carrying her own body.

⁴And the other maid followed her lady, carrying her garment flowing on the ground. ⁵Yet she had a rosy color pouring over her face, for, with gracious and bright eyes, she restrained a sorrowful soul and very great fear. ⁶And so, entering hesitantly through a series of doors, she stood opposite the king, where he sat upon his royal throne, clothed in royal robes, and shining with gold and precious stones. And he was terrible to behold. ⁷And when he had lifted up his face, and with burning eyes had shown the fury of his heart, the queen collapsed, and her color turned pale, and she rested her exhausted head upon her handmaid. ⁸And God changed the king's spirit into gentleness; quickly and apprehensively, he leapt from his throne, and lifting her up in his arms until she came to herself, he coaxed her with these words: ⁹“What is the matter, Esther? I am your brother, do not be afraid.”^d ¹⁰You will not die. For this law has not been established for you, but for all others. ¹¹So approach and touch the scepter.”

¹²And since she remained silent, he took the golden scepter and placed it on her neck, and he kissed her and said, “Why do you not speak to me?” ¹³She answered, “I saw you, my lord, as an angel of God, and my heart was disturbed for fear of your glory. ¹⁴For you, my lord, are great and wonderful, and your face is full of grace.”^e

¹⁵And while she was speaking, she collapsed

c9:1 The glory she surrounded herself with was her glorious apparel, including her crown. Notice that she takes off ornate apparel and puts on even better garments. (Conte)

d9:9 The word “frater” meaning brother is often used in the Bible to refer to persons who are not children of the same parents. The word brother has broad meaning in the Bible.(Conte)

e9:14 Here is an example in Scripture of the term “full of grace” also found in the Hail Mary prayer.(Conte)

again, because she was out of breath.^{a 16} But the king was troubled, and all his servants consoled her.

¹⁷ And so, on the third day, Esther had put on her royal apparel and was standing in the atrium of the king's house, which was inside, opposite the king's hall, while he was sitting on his throne in the council room of the palace, opposite the entrance of the house.^{b 18} And when he saw Esther the queen standing there, she pleased his eyes, and he extended toward her the golden scepter, which he held in his hand, and she approached and kissed the top of his scepter.

¹⁹ And the king said to her, "What do you wish, queen Esther? What is your request? Even if you ask for half of the kingdom, it will be given to you."²⁰ But she responded, "If it pleases the king, I beg you to come with me today, and Haman with you, to the feast that I have prepared."²¹ And immediately the king said, "Call Haman quickly, so that he may obey Esther's will. And so the king and Haman came to the feast, which the queen had prepared for them."²² And the king said to her, after he had drunk wine abundantly, "What are you asking for that should be given to you? And which things do you require? Even if you request half of my kingdom, you will obtain it."²³ Esther answered him, "My petition and prayer is this:²⁴ If I have found favor in the sight of the king, and if it pleases the king to give me what I ask, and to fulfill my petition, let the king and Haman come to the feast which I have prepared for them, and tomorrow I will open my mind to the king."

²⁵ And so Haman went out that day joyful and cheerful. And when he saw that Mordecai was sitting in front of the gate of the palace, and that he alone did not get up for him, but did not so much as move from the place where he sat, he was very indignant.²⁶ But, concealing his anger and returning into his house, he gathered to him his friends and Zeresh, his wife.²⁷ And he

explained to them the greatness of his riches, and the influence of his sons, and how, with such glory, the king had elevated him above all his rulers and servants.^{c 28} And after this, he said, "Also, queen Esther has called no one else to the feast with the king, except me. And I will be dining with the king again tomorrow."²⁹ And though I have all these things, I consider that I have nothing as long as I see Mordecai the Jew sitting in front of the king's gate."³⁰ And Zeresh his wife and his other friends answered him, "Order a great beam to be prepared, having a height of fifty cubits, and in the morning speak to the king, so that Mordecai may be hanged from it, and so you will go joyfully with the king to the feast." This advice pleased him, and so he ordered a high cross to be prepared.^d

Esther 10

The king hearing of the good service done him by Mordecai, commands Haman to honour him next to the king, which he performs.

¹ The king passed that night without sleep, and so he ordered the histories and chronicles of former times to be brought to him. And when they were reading them before him,² they came to that place where it had been written, how Mordecai had reported the treachery of Bigthan and Teresh the eunuchs, who desired to cut the throat of king Artaxerxes.^{e 3} When the king had heard this, he said, "What honor and reward has Mordecai been given for this fidelity?" His servants and ministers said to him, "He has received no compensation at all."^{f9 4} And immediately

c9:27 The word *turbam* means a disturbance or a commotion. It can also refer to a large crowd or a large number of persons. However, in this context, Haman is boasting about his life. It is not much of a boast to say that ones sons cause a commotion, nor to say merely that one has many sons. Rather, Haman is boasting that his sons are influential, in that they can stir things up when they wish. **(Conte)**

d9:30 The word *crucem* means cross. Elsewhere in the text the word *patibulo* is used, meaning gallows. Both words refer to the same "T" shaped wooden structure used for hangings. This is not the type of cross used by the Romans for executions. **(Conte)**

e10:2 The word "iugulare" means to kill someone by cutting their throat. "Jugulare" refers to the throat. The English word *jugular*, as in the *jugular vein*, is derived from the Latin. **(Conte)**

f10:3 Compensation, or reward, or gift. **(Conte)**

g6:3 No reward at all: He received some presents from

a9:15 The word *pene* can have various very diverse meanings. In this context, it is certainly used to mean "because" or "for" and is not used as a noun. The word *exanimata* can refer to death, (*ex anima*, out of the soul, or the soul leaves). The word can also mean out of breath, since *anima* mean spirit or breath or the breath of life. **(Conte)**

b9:17 Verses 17-18, alternate text from the Hebrew is a shorter form of verses 1-15 in the Latin. **(Conte)**

the king said, "Who is in the atrium?" For, you see, Haman was entering the inner atrium of the king's house to suggest to the king that he should order Mordecai to be hanged on the gallows, which had been prepared for him.⁵ The servants answered, "Haman is standing in the atrium." And the king said, "Let him enter."⁶ And when he had entered, he said to him, "What ought to be done for the man whom the king wishes to honor?" But Haman, thinking in his heart and supposing that the king would honor no one else but himself,^a ⁷ answered, "The man whom the king wishes to honor, ⁸ ought to be clothed with the king's apparel, and be set upon the horse that the king rides, and receive the royal crown upon his head." ⁹ And let the first of the king's rulers and sovereigns hold his horse, and, as they advance through the street of the city, proclaim before him and say, 'Thus shall he be honored, whom the king decides to honor.'"¹⁰ And the king said to him, "Hurry, take the robe and the horse, and do as you have said to Mordecai the Jew, who sits in front of the gate of the palace. Be careful not to omit any of those things which you have mentioned."

¹¹ And so Haman took the robe and the horse, and arraying Mordecai in the street of the city, and setting him on the horse, he went before him and cried out, "He is worthy of this honor, whom the king has decided to honor."¹² And Mordecai returned to the palace door. And Haman hurried to go to his house, mourning and hiding his head.¹³ And he explained to Zeresh his wife and to his friends all that had happened to him. And the wise men, whom he held in counsel, and his wife, answered him, "If Mordecai, before whom you have begun to fall, is from the offspring of the Jews, you will not be able to withstand him, but you will fall in his

sight."¹⁴ As they were still speaking, the king's eunuchs arrived and compelled him to go quickly to the feast, which the queen had prepared.

Esther 11

Esther's petition for herself and her people: Haman is hanged upon the gibbet he had prepared for Mordecai.

¹ And so the king and Haman entered to drink with the queen.² And the king said to her again on the second day, after he was warmed with wine, "What is your request, Esther, so that it may be given to you? And what do you want done? Even if you ask for half of my kingdom, you will obtain it."³ She answered him, "If I have found favor in your eyes, O king, and if it pleases you, spare my soul, I ask you, and spare my people, I beg you."⁴ For I and my people have been handed over to be crushed, to be slain, and to perish. And if we were only being sold as servants and slaves, the evil might be tolerable, and I would have mourned in silence. But now our enemy is one whose cruelty overflows upon the king."⁵ And king Artaxerxes answered and said, "Who is this, and of what power, that he would dare to do these things?"⁶ And Esther said, "This is our most wicked enemy and foe: Haman!" Hearing this, Haman was suddenly dumbfounded, unable to bear the faces of the king and the queen.^b ⁷ But the king, being angry, rose up and, from the place of the feast, entered into the arboretum of the garden. Haman likewise rose up to entreat Esther the queen for his soul, for he understood that evil was prepared for him by the king.^c

⁸ When the king returned from the arboretum of the garden and entered into the place of the feast, he found Haman collapsed on the couch on which Esther lay, and he said, "And now he wishes to oppress the queen, in my presence, in my house!" The word had not yet gone out of the king's mouth, and immediately they covered his face.⁹ And Harbona, one of the eunuchs who stood in ministry to the king, said, "Behold the wood, which he had prepared for

the king, chap. 12.5; but these were so inconsiderable in the opinion of the courtiers, that they esteemed them as nothing at all. **(Challoner)**

a10:6 Interestingly, the author of this book uses "vir" when the king is speaking, because he is referring to Mordecai. The word "vir" has a generally positive connotation, not unlike the word "gentleman." But, in the next verse, the author has Haman use the word "homo," meaning merely "man," because Haman is referring to himself. The author puts the less complimentary word in Haman's mouth to show that Haman is not worthy to be called "vir." Haman is not a gentleman, but merely a man. **(Conte)**

b11:6 "Hostis" means enemy in the sense of the enemy of a nation or a large group, or an enemy in war or battle. The word "inimicus" tends more towards the meaning of a personal enemy. **(Conte)**

c11:7 Or, for his life. **(Conte)**

Mordecai, who spoke up on behalf of the king, stands in Haman's house, having a height of fifty cubits." The king said to him, "Hang him from it."^a ¹⁰And so Haman was hanged on the gallows, which he had prepared for Mordecai, and the king's anger was quieted.

Esther 12

Mordecai is advanced: Haman's letters are reversed.

¹On that day king, Artaxerxes gave the house of Haman, the adversary of the Jews, to queen Esther, and Mordecai entered before the king. For Esther had confessed to him that he was her paternal uncle. ²And the king took the ring, which he had ordered to be taken from Haman, and he handed it to Mordecai. And Esther appointed Mordecai over her house.

³Not content with these things, she threw herself down at the king's feet and wept, and, speaking to him, pleaded that he would give orders that the malice of Haman the Agagite, and his most wicked schemes, which he had contrived against the Jews, would be made ineffective. ⁴But he, as was the custom, extended the golden scepter with his hand, which was the sign of clemency, and she rose up and stood before him. ⁵And she said, "If it pleases the king, and if I have found favor in his eyes, and my request is not seen to be disagreeable to him, I beg you that the former letters of Haman, the traitor and enemy of the Jews, by which he instructed them to be destroyed in all the king's provinces, may be corrected by new letters. ⁶For how will I be able to endure the murder and execution of my people?"

⁷And king Artaxerxes answered Esther the queen and Mordecai the Jew, "I have granted Haman's house to Esther, and I have ordered him to be fastened to a cross, because he dared to lay hands on the Jews. ⁸Therefore, write to the Jews, just as it pleases you, in the king's name, sealing the letters with my ring." For this was the custom, that letters which were sent in the king's name and were sealed with his ring, no one would dare to contradict. ⁹Then the scribes and copyists were brought in, (now it was the time of the third month which is called Sivan,) on the

twenty-third day of the month, and letters were written, as Mordecai wanted, to the Jews, and to the governors, and procurators, and judges, who presided over the one hundred twenty-seven provinces, from India all the way to Ethiopia: to one province and another, to one people and another, in accordance with their languages and letters, and to the Jews, exactly as they were able to read and hear.^b ¹⁰And these letters, which were sent in the king's name, had been signed with his ring, and were sent by swift couriers who were to rush in every direction, through all the provinces, so as to prevent the former letters with new messages.^c ¹¹The king commanded them to bring together the Jews throughout each city, and to instruct them to join together, so as to make a stand for their lives, and to execute and destroy all their enemies, with their wives and children and their entire houses, and to plunder their spoil.^d ¹²And one day of retribution was established throughout all the provinces, namely, the thirteenth of the twelfth month Adar.

Esther 13

A copy of the king's letter in favour of the Jews.

¹"Artaxerxes, the great king from India all the way to Ethiopia, to the generals and leaders of the one hundred twenty-seven provinces that obey our command: greetings, he says."^e ²In arrogance, many have abused the goodness of leaders and the honor that has been bestowed on them, ³and they strive, not only to oppress the king's subjects, but, not acting according to the glory given to them, set in motion a plan to ambush those very ones who gave it.^f ⁴Neither are they

b12:9 The scribes would translate the letter, and perhaps help to compose the letter. The copyists would write out copies of the letter, and perhaps even take dictation from the scribes as they translated. (Conte)

c12:10 The word "veredarios" is derived from "veredus," referring to a swift horse; veredarios refers to couriers using swift horses. (Conte)

d12:11 The word "interficent" refers to killing under authority, an execution rather than a murder. (Conte)

e16:1 From India to Ethiopia: That is, who reigneth from India to Ethiopia. (Challoner)

f13:3 The phrase "moliuntur insidias" is here translated loosely as "set in motion a plan to ambush." The word moliuntur means to undertake something, or to labor or struggle to do something, or to set something (a plan) in

a11:9 The gallows at Haman's house has been called "patibulo," "crucem," and here, "lignum," respectively translated as gallows, cross, and wood. (Conte)

content to withhold thanks for benefits and to violate in themselves the laws of humanity, but they also think they are able to escape from every sentence of the sifting judgment of God.^a ⁵And they rush forth in such insanity that they attempt to subvert by filthy lies those who carefully fulfill the offices delegated to them and so perform everything that is deserving of the praise of all.^b ⁶Meanwhile, they craftily deceive by fraud the ears of single-minded leaders, and they judge others according to their own nature.^c ⁷These things are proven both from the ancient histories and from those things which happen daily: how the zeal of kings can be corrupted by the evil suggestions of such persons. ⁸Therefore, we will make provision for the peace of all the provinces. ⁹Neither should you think, if we change our orders, that they come from a fickle mind, but that we draw conclusions from the quality and necessity of the times, just as the expediency of the public good demands.^d

¹⁰And, so that you may more clearly understand what we are saying: Haman the son of Hammedatha, a Macedonian both in mind and ancestry, and foreign to Persian blood, and with his cruelty contaminating our piety, was accepted by us as a sojourner.^e ¹¹And our humanity proved to be so great towards him that he was called our father and was adored by all as second only to the king. ¹²But he was so filled with arrogance as to strive to deprive us of our kingdom and our life. ¹³For example, with certain strange

and unheard of machinations, he sought the death of Mordecai, whose faith and kindness kept us alive, and Esther, the partner of our kingdom, and all their people. ¹⁴This he planned so that, after they were executed, he might work treason against us in our solitude and transfer the kingdom of the Persians to the Macedonians.

¹⁵But we, having been resolved to ruin in death the mortal Jews, discovered no fault within them, but on the contrary, they use just laws^f ¹⁶and are sons of the highest and greatest and ever-living God, by whose kindness the kingdom was handed down both to our fathers and to us, and is cared for even unto this day. ¹⁷Therefore, you should understand to be null and void those letters that he administered under our name.^g ¹⁸For this crime, before the gates of this city, that is, Susa, both he who devised it, and all his associates, hang on gallows: not we, but God repaying him as he deserved.^h ¹⁹But this edict, which we now send, shall be displayed in all cities so that the Jews may be allowed to use their own laws. ²⁰You must be a support to them, so that they may be able to execute those, who themselves had prepared to kill them, on the thirteenth day of the twelfth month, which is called Adar.ⁱ ²¹For the almighty God has turned this day of grief and sorrow into joy for them.^j ²²Therefore, you too will keep this day, along with the other festival days, and celebrate it with all joy, so that it may be known even by future

motion. Insidias refers to treachery or a plot or an ambush. **(Conte)**

a13:4 The word *cernentis* means to sift or to distinguish or to discern. In this translation, the well-known phrase "sifting judgment of God" is fittingly applied. **(Conte)**

b13:5 The phrase "*mendaciorum cuniculis*" is a very strong expression for a royal letter. The word "*cuniculis*" refers to excrement or filth, and can be a rather objectionable and base term. **(Conte)**

c13:6 The word "*simplices*" means simple or single or unaffected. In this context, "*principum simplices*" means a single-minded leader or a clear minded leader. The implication is that the leader does not bear much blame. **(Conte)**

d13:9 *Animi* often means soul or life, but it can, as in this case, refer to the mind. **(Conte)**

e13:10 He was accepted as a sojourner, as a wayward traveler in need. **(Conte)**

f13:15 Clearly, the text is saying that the king had been resolved (*destinatus*, having been resolved) to kill the Jews, but changed his mind when he discovered no fault in them. **(Conte)**

g13:17 The word "*irritas*" means "ineffective" or "null and void." **(Conte)**

h13:18 The word "*cognatio*" often refers to relatives, but it can include close friends or close associates. **(Conte)**

i13:20 Notice that the act of the Jews killing their enemies is called an execution (*interficere*, to kill by authority), whereas the act of their enemies planning to kill the Jews is called a killing or murder (*necem*). The author's choice of words show the understanding that this act by the Jews is lawful, whereas the act planned by Haman, though done under the guise of authority, was unlawful. **(Conte)**

j13:21 Again, the verb *vertit* is used to indicate the change of fortune of the Jews. **(Conte)**

generations.^a ²³ All those who faithfully obey the Persians deserve, for their fidelity, to receive a reward, but those who are traitors to their kingdom deserve to be destroyed for their crime.

²⁴ But every province and city, which is not willing to participate in this solemnity, must perish by the sword and by fire, and be destroyed in this way so that they will be forever an indisputable example of contempt and disobedience, not only to humans, but even to wild animals.”^b

²⁵ And such was the content of the letter, so that it would be made known in all lands and nations, which are subject to the authority of king Artaxerxes, that the Jews have been made ready to be vindicated of their enemies. ²⁶ And so the swift couriers departed in haste, carrying through the announcement, and the king’s edict was hung up in Susa. ²⁷ But Mordecai, going forth from the palace and from the king’s presence, shone in royal apparel the color of hyacinth and of the sky, wearing a golden crown on his head, and clothed with a cloak of silk and purple. And all the city rejoiced and was joyful.

²⁸ But for the Jews, a new light seemed to rise; there was joy, honor, and dancing.^c ²⁹ With all the peoples, cities, and provinces, wherever the king’s orders arrived, there was wonderful rejoicing, banquets and feasts, and a solemn holy day, so much so that many of the other nations joined themselves to their religious practices and ceremonies. For a great fear of the name of the Jews had overcome them all.

Esther 14

The Jews kill their enemies that would have killed them. The days of Phurim are appointed to be kept holy.

¹ Therefore, on the thirteenth day of the twelfth month, which as we have said before is called Adar, when all the Jews were prepared to be executed and their enemies were greedy for their blood, the situation turned around, and the Jews began to have the upper hand and to

vindicate themselves of their adversaries.^{de} ² And they gathered together throughout each city, and town, and place, so as to extend their hands against their enemies and their persecutors. And no one dared to resist them, because their great power had pierced all the peoples. ³ For even the judges of the provinces, and the rulers, and the procurators, and everyone of dignity, who presided over every place and work, extolled the Jews for fear of Mordecai. ⁴ For they knew him to be the leader of the palace and to have much power. Likewise, the fame of his name increased daily and flew everywhere through word of mouth.

⁵ And so the Jews struck their enemies like a great plague and killed them, repaying according to what they had prepared to do to them, ⁶ so much so that even in Susa they executed five hundred men, besides the ten sons of Haman the Agagite, the enemy of the Jews, and their names are these: ⁷ Parshandatha, and Dalphon, and Aspatha ⁸ and Poratha, and Adalia, and Aridatha, ⁹ and Parmashta, and Arisai, and Aridai, and Vaizatha. ¹⁰ When they had slain them, they were unwilling to touch the spoils of their belongings.^f

¹¹ And immediately the number of those who had been killed in Susa was reported to the king. ¹² He said to the queen, “In the city of Susa, the Jews have executed five hundred men, and also the ten sons of Haman. How many executions do you think that they have carried out in all the provinces? What more do you ask, and what do you wish, so that I may order it to be done?” ¹³ And she answered, “If it pleases the king, may power be granted to the Jews, so as to do tomorrow in Susa just as they have done today, and that the ten sons of Haman may be hung up the gallows.”^g ¹⁴ And the king

d14:1 “Versa vice” means, literally, “around turn.” (Conte)

e9:1 To revenge, etc: The Jews on this occasion, by authority from the king, were made executioners of the public justice, for punishing by death a crime worthy of death, viz., a malicious conspiracy for extirpating their whole nation. (Challoner)

f14:10 Or, the spoils of their necessities. (Conte)

g14:13 The sons of Haman are “hung up” on the gallows, not “hanged” on the gallows. The word hanged implies that someone is being put to death, whereas hung merely means suspended. In the next verse, the edict and the sons of Haman are both hung up, each as a kind of public notice of these events. (Conte)

a13:22 Or, by (your) posterity. (Conte)

b13:24 The word “invia” means impassable or inaccessible, but in this context, it refers to something that one cannot ignore or explain away, i.e., something intellectually impassable or indisputable. (Conte)

c13:28 Or, more loosely: “But the Jews saw a new light rise....” (Conte)

instructed that it should be so done. And immediately the edict was hung up in Susa, and the ten sons of Haman were hung up. ¹⁵On the fourteenth day of the month Adar, the Jews gathered themselves together, and they executed in Susa three hundred men, but they did not seize their belongings from them.

¹⁶Moreover, throughout all the provinces which were subject to the king's dominion, the Jews made a stand for their lives, and they executed their enemies and their persecutors, so much so that the number of those who were killed amounted to seventy-five thousand, and yet no one touched any of their belongings.^a

¹⁷Now the thirteenth day of the month Adar was the first day with all of the executions, and on the fourteenth day they ceased the killing. This day they established to be sacred, so that in all times hereafter they would be free for feasting, joyfulness, and celebration. ¹⁸But, as for those who were carrying out the killings in the city of Susa, they turned to killing on the thirteenth and fourteenth day of the same month. But on the fifteenth day they ceased to attack. And for that reason they established that day as sacred, with feasting and with gladness.^b ¹⁹But in truth, those Jews who were staying in unvalled towns and villages, appointed the fourteenth day of the month Adar for celebration and gladness, so as to rejoice on that day and send one another portions of their feasts and their meals.^c

²⁰And so Mordecai wrote down all these things and sent them, composed in letters, to the Jews who were staying in all the king's provinces, as much to those in nearby places as to those far away, ²¹so that they would accept the fourteenth and fifteenth day of the month Adar for holy days, and always, at the return of the year, would celebrate them with sacred esteem.

a14:16 The phrase "pro animabus suis steterunt" means that they stood up on behalf of their souls or their lives. (Conte)

b14:18 The expression "turned to killing" (in caede versati sunt) refers to the Jews turning the killing upon those who would have killed them. A day that was originally supposed to be a disastrous day for the Jews became a day of vindication for them, so that circumstances were turned around for them. (Conte)

c14:19 "Epularum" is food in the sense of feasting, special holiday foods. "Ciborum" is food in the sense of daily sustenance, that is, staple foods. They sent one another both types of foods. (Conte)

²²For on those days, the Jews vindicated themselves of their enemies, and their mourning and sorrow were turned into mirth and joy, so that these would be days of feasting and gladness, in which they would send one another portions of their feasts, and would grant gifts to the poor.

²³And the Jews accepted as a solemn ritual all the things which they had begun to do at that time, which Mordecai had commanded with letters to be done. ²⁴For Haman, the son of Hammedatha of Agag lineage, the enemy and adversary of the Jews, had devised evil against them, to kill them and to destroy them. And he had cast Pur, which in our language means the lot. ²⁵And after this, Esther had entered before the king, begging him that his efforts might be made ineffective by the king's letters, and that the evil he intended against the Jews might return upon his own head. Finally, both he and his sons were fastened to a cross. ²⁶And so, from that time, these days are called Purim, that is, of the lots, because Pur, that is, the lot, was cast into the urn. And all things that had been carried out are contained in the volume of this epistle, that is, of this book. ²⁷And whatever they suffered, and whatever was altered afterwards, the Jews received for themselves and their offspring and for all who were willing to be joined to their religion, so that none would be permitted to transgress the solemnity of these two days, to which the writing testifies, and which certain times require, as the years continually succeed one another. ²⁸These are the days which no one ever will erase into oblivion, and which every province in the whole world, throughout each generation, shall celebrate. Neither is there any city wherein the days of Purim, that is, of lots, may not be observed by the Jews, and by their posterity, which has been obligated to these ceremonies.

²⁹And Esther the queen, the daughter of Abihail, and Mordecai the Jew, also wrote a second letter, so that with all zealously this day would be confirmed as customary for future generations. ³⁰And they sent to all the Jews, who had been stirred up in the one hundred twenty-seven provinces of king Artaxerxes, that they should have peace and receive truth, ³¹and observe the days of lots, and celebrate them with joy at their proper time, just as Mordecai and Esther had established. And they accepted these

to be observed by themselves and by their offspring: fasting, and crying out, and the days of lots,³² and all things which are contained in the history of this book, which is called Esther.

Esther 15

Artaxerxes's greatness. Mordecai's dignity.

¹ Truly, king Artaxerxes made all the land, and all the islands of the sea, tributaries.^a ² And his strength and his authority, and the dignity and supremacy with which he exalted Mordecai, have been written in the books of the Medes and the Persians,

³ and how Mordecai of Jewish birth, was second after king Artaxerxes, and great among the Jews, and acceptable to the people of his brethren, seeking the good of his people, and speaking about things which pertained to peace for their descendants.

⁴ And Mordecai said,^b "By God have these things been done. ⁵ I remember a dream^c that I saw, which signified these same things, and nothing of this whatsoever has failed to occur. ⁶ The little fountain which grew into a river, and had turned into light and into the sun, and over-

a15:1 Or, he made a tribute, i.e., he collected a tribute from all the lands and islands. **(Conte)**

b10:4 Mordecai said, etc: Here St. Jerome advertises the reader, that what follows is not in the Hebrew, but is found in the septuagint Greek edition, which the seventy-two interpreters translated out of the Hebrew, or added by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost. **(Challoner)**

c15:5 A dream: This dream was prophetic and extraordinary: otherwise the general rule is not to observe dreams. **(Challoner)**

flowed into many waters, is Esther, whom the king received as wife and whom he preferred to be queen. ⁷ But the two dragons are I and Haman. ⁸ The peoples who gathered together are those who had attempted to erase the name of the Jews. ⁹ And my people is Israel, who cried out to the Lord, and the Lord brought salvation to his people, and he freed us from all evils, and he created great signs and portents among the nations. ¹⁰ And he commanded there to be two lots, one for the people of God and the other for all the nations.^d

¹¹ And both lots arrived at the day appointed before God, even from that past time, for all peoples.^e ¹² And the Lord remembered his people and had mercy on his inheritance. ¹³ And these days shall be observed in the month of Adar, on the fourteenth and fifteenth day of the same month, with all zealousness and joy, by the people gathered together into one union, throughout all the generations hereafter of the people of Israel."

¹⁴ In the fourth year of the reigns of Ptolemy and Cleopatra, Dositheus, who was himself a priest and born of the Levites, and Ptolemy his son, brought this epistle of Purim, which they said was a translation by Lysimachus the son of Ptolemy in Jerusalem.^f

d15:10 The command that there be two lots means that there would be two different fates or two different end results, one for the people of God and the other for the nations. **(Conte)**

e15:11 Both end results are completed at the same time: the vindication of the people of God and the punishment of their enemies. **(Conte)**

