

**CODEX LAUDIANUS G35, A RE-EXAMINATION OF THE
MANUSCRIPT: A REPRODUCTION OF THE TEXT AND
ACCOMPANYING COMMENTARY, VOLUME I**

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**A Thesis Submitted for the Degree of PhD
at the
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CODEX LAUDIANUS G35

A Re-Examination of the Manuscript: A Reproduction of
the Text and an Accompanying Commentary

being a Thesis submitted

by

Otto Kenneth Walther

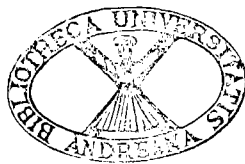
to

The University of St. Andrews

in application for the degree


of

Doctor of Philosophy



DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the following thesis is based on the results of research carried out by myself, that it is my own composition and that it has not previously been presented for a Higher Degree. The research was carried out at the University of St. Andrews under the supervision of Matthew Black.



CERTIFICATE

I certify that Otto Kenneth Walther has fulfilled the conditions of the resolution of the University Court, No. 1, and that he is qualified to submit this thesis in application for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.




TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME I

| | |
|---|------|
| PREFACE | i. |
| SECTION I INTRODUCTION TO CODEX LAUDIANUS: ITS HISTORY AND USE IN NEW TESTAMENT TEXTUAL CRITICISM | 1 |
| A. <u>Sigla</u> for Codex Laudianus | 1 |
| B. History of the Manuscript Prior to Its Acquisition by the Bodleian Library | 2 |
| C. Critical Attention Devoted to the Manuscript | 6 |
| 1. Reference by textual specialists | 6 |
| 2. Printed editions | 8 |
| 3. Current need for re-examination of the manuscript and a new edition | 11 |
| SECTION II DESCRIPTION OF THE SCRIBAL TENDENCIES IN THE MANUSCRIPT | 13 |
| A. Identification of Scribal Hands | 13 |
| 1. The original scribe | 13 |
| 2. Early emendation | 14 |
| 3. Corrector A | 16 |
| 4. Corrector B | 16 |
| B. Need for Re-evaluation of Scribal Hands | 17 |
| C. Dating of the Scribal Hands | 19 |
| D. Later Scribal Additions | 19 |
| 1. The Old Roman form of the Apostles' Creed | 19 |
| 2. Section divisions | 20 |
| 3. Transliteration of Greek columns | 21 |
| 4. Other scribal notations | 23 |
| E. Punctuation | 24 |
| F. Explanation of Procedure for the Reproduction of the Manuscript | 25 |
| SECTION III COMPARISON OF THE MANUSCRIPT AS RE-EXAMINED AT THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY WITH THE 1870 TISCHENDORF EDITION | 27 |
| SECTION IV OBSERVATIONS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LATIN AND GREEK COLUMNS | 36 |
| SECTION V BIBLIOGRAPHY | 60 |
| SECTION VI COMMENTARY | 1-78 |

VOLUMES II and III

SECTION VII THE REPRODUCTION OF THE TEXT OF CODEX LAUDIANUS

Volume II Folios 1-100
Volume III Folios 101-226

PREFACE

While it has been pointed out that in the case of hardly any other major biblical manuscript of an age at all approaching that of Codex Laudianus is so much known of the varying chances of its history, only limited critical attention has been focused on this manuscript since that devoted to it by A.C. Clark in his work The Acts of the Apostles in 1933. I am grateful to Matthew Black for suggesting to me Codex Laudianus as an area of research. He knew of my interest in bilingual manuscripts and especially in textual studies in the Acts of the Apostles. Initially my interest was drawn to a comparison of the Latin and Greek columns of this manuscript such as the comparison carried out by Sheldon MacKenzie, another researcher who had earlier worked with Matthew Black, for Codex Bezae, the other great bilingual uncial. However, as I began to study Codex Laudianus on microfilm and to compare it with Constantine von Tischendorf's 1870 edition of this manuscript, volume IX of Monumenta Sacra Inedita, Nova Collectio, my research narrowed to a two-pronged objective.

First, I visited the Bodleian Library at Oxford and examined the manuscript on two occasions, once in February and again in December of 1975. Careful study of the manuscript and comparison with the Tischendorf edition confirmed the existence in his edition of numerous errors in transcription and even more serious

errors, such as the printing as original readings of the additions of later scribal hands. The major thrust of my work, then, has been to prepare a new edition of Codex Laudianus, based upon my own study of the manuscript.

Secondly, after making repeated use of the commentary section of Tischendorf's edition, I was led to the conclusion that his commentary, written as it was in very abbreviated nineteenth-century Latin, was difficult to use; nor was Tischendorf's commentary section found to be free of errors. I have, therefore, completely revised and augmented Tischendorf's commentary section. Other sections of his general introduction dealing with the description of the text and the history of the manuscript have also been updated. Of course, one cannot deny Tischendorf's monumental effort, and one must, of necessity, continue to return to his edition for a thorough study of the nature and character of Latin and Greek spelling peculiarities, scribal abbreviations, and unusual grammatical constructions.

One further area seemed to require investigation. Although it has long been recognized that the Greek columns preserve a mixed, if not primarily Byzantine, text, it is perhaps the Latin columns which may offer the more valuable contribution. In an effort to explore the relationship of Codex Laudianus to other Old Latin texts and scriptural quotations by church fathers, I

travelled to the Vetus Latina Institut at Beuron, Germany in the summer of 1977. Assisted by Dr. Thiele and his staff, I examined the materials there on file for the Book of Acts. My wife Linda helped with the tedious task of working through the thousands of reference cards on file. While at Beuron I was struck by the fact that the filed references to Codex Laudianus were based on the 1893 edition of Johannes Belsheim, rather than, as one might have expected, on the earlier, but more definitive, Tischendorf edition. The Belsheim edition incorporated many of the errors of the Tischendorf edition along with a number of its own. Since I worked at Beuron with unpublished materials, I am, of course precluded from using the results of my research into the mixed Old Latin text of Codex Laudianus. A critical study must wait until the publication by the Vetus Latina Institut of the Old Latin of Acts, such as has already been issued for several selected epistles and such as is available for the Gospels in Itala: Das Neue Testament in altlateinischer Überlieferung, edited by A. Jülicher. Only then can a truly valid assessment of the place of the Latin columns of Codex Laudianus in the history of the Old Latin texts be made.

My efforts, therefore, have been concentrated on the production of a new edition of Codex Laudianus and a commentary. I trust that these may be of use to those who have occasion to refer to this great uncial manuscript.

CODEX LAUDIANUS G35

VOLUME I

Sections I-VI

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION TO CODEX LAUDIANUS: ITS HISTORY AND USE IN NEW TESTAMENT TEXTUAL CRITICISM

In the listing of the principal Greek manuscripts of the New Testament the letter E is assigned to Codex Laudianus.¹ To further designate this manuscript additional sigla are used. Generally E^a is used to indicate that this codex contains the Acts of the Apostles.² That it is a bilingual, Latin-Greek manuscript is sometimes indicated by the symbol E₂.³ As a further mark of distinction the upper case E customarily refers to the Greek portion, while the lower case e has been adopted to identify the corresponding Latin columns, as in the case of the designation Dd for the bilingual text of Codex Bezae.⁴ The Vetus-Latina-Institut utilizes the number 50 to designate Codex Laudianus.⁵ In the Bodleian Library at Oxford, where this manuscript constitutes part of the collection known as Laudianus, it is given the following identification: Laudianus, Greek 35.⁶

¹E 08 Laudianus is the symbol and name given in the Greek New Testament, ed. by Kurt Aland, Matthew Black, Carlo M. Martini, Bruce M. Metzger and Allen Wikgren, 3rd. ed. (London, 1975), p. xvi.

²Bruce M. Metzger, The Text of the New Testament, 2nd. ed. (New York, 1968), p. 52.

³Frederic G. Kenyon, Our Bible and the Ancient Manuscripts, rev. by A.W. Adams (New York, 1958), p. 213.

⁴Codices Latini Antiquiores, II, Great Britain and Ireland, ed. by E.A. Lowe, 2nd. ed. (Oxford, 1972), p. 37.

⁵Vetus Latina: die Reste der altlateinischen Bibel, I, Verzeichnis der Sigel, ed. by Bonifatius Fischer (Freiburg, 1949), p. 14.

⁶The manuscript still bears the identification number F 82 opposite Folio 1, Recto, the mark of an earlier system of classification at the Bodleian Library.

Codex Laudianus has long held its place among those uncials acclaimed for their antiquity and type of text. F.H. Scrivener referred to it as "one of the most precious treasures preserved in the Bodleian at Oxford."⁷ F.G. Kenyon even judged it to be "the most important Biblical MS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford."⁸ This manuscript was presented to the Bodleian Library by Archbishop William Laud, Chancellor of the University of Oxford. It was one of many manuscripts which he had acquired and which he presented to the Bodleian Library in four groups. The date of 1636 which appears on Folio 1, Recto is generally accepted as the date of Laud's donation of this manuscript.⁹

That Codex Laudianus is a well-travelled manuscript is attested by various marginal notations to be found on the codex itself. The manuscript is written in rustic uncial characters of the sixth or seventh century. At the end of the manuscript on Folio 226, Verso appear the words Φλαυιος πανκρατιος συν θεω απο επαρχων δουξ σαρδινιας δηλα ποιω τα υποτεταγμενα. This notation in seventh

⁷Frederick Henry Scrivener, Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament, vol. I (London, 1894), p. 169.

⁸F. G. Kenyon, op. cit., p. 213.

⁹Elias Avery Lowe, "An Eighth-Century List of Books in a Bodleian MS. from Würzburg and Its Probable Relation to the Laudian Acts," Speculum, A Journal of Mediaeval Studies, vol. III, no. 1 (Boston, 1928), p. 3. He suggested that the notation of 1636 may be erroneous. He cited E.W.B. Nicholson's note in A Summary Catalogue of Western Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, II (Oxford, 1922) as the basis of his conjecture that 1639 may be the date that this codex, together with five hundred fifty-four other Laudian manuscripts, was acquired by the Bodleian Library.

century Greek cursive style mentions a title, δουξ, used between the years 534 and 749 on the island of Sardinia, after the island had been subjected to Justinian control. Alexander Souter has suggested that it is remarkable that the three great bilingual codices, Claromontanus, Bezae and Laudianus, in all probability may be attributed to sixth century Sardinia.¹⁰ It may be conjectured that the need for bilingual biblical texts was precipitated by contacts with Byzantine political and religious influences during this period. It has been pointed out that the Latin text of Codex Laudianus is similar to that used by Lucifer of Cagliari, Bishop of Sardinia, who wrote in exile in the East in 355-362.¹¹

That the codex left Sardinia for England soon after it was written has been suggested by the fact that at the beginning of the eighth century the Venerable Bede in his Retractationes in Acta, written between 731 and 735, used a text remarkably like that of Codex Laudianus. As early as John Mill's New Testament Prolegomena of 1707, it has been noted that Bede may very well have had this very codex at his disposal.¹² H. J. Vogels has suggested that

¹⁰Alexander Souter, "The Original Home of Codex Claromontanus (DPaul)," Journal of Theological Studies, vol.V (London, 1905), pp. 240-243.

¹¹A.M. Coleman, The Biblical Text of Lucifer of Cagliari: Acts (Welwyn, Herts., 1927). Coleman's work consists of a collation of quotations from the Acts by Lucifer with the text of gig. (Gigas Holmiensis). He concluded that Lucifer's quotations, which include more than one eighth of the Acts, are in close agreement with gig. Gigas and Laudianus share a number of textual peculiarities.

¹²F.H. Scrivener, op. cit., p. 170.

there are over seventy instances in Acts in which Bede agrees with Codex Laudianus.¹³ Scrivener has theorized that this manuscript was carried from Rome to England by Theodore of Tarsus, named Archbishop of Canterbury by Pope Vitalianus in 668.¹⁴ The name θεωδορος, which appears on Folio 226, Verso, was cited by Scrivener as confirmation of the possible association of Theodore of Tarsus with this codex.¹⁵ The name iacobus prsbr grecus, which appears on the same folio, suggested to Constantine von Tischendorf the possibility that this was the man who carried the manuscript from Sardinia to England. He based his assumption on his identification of the letters of this name as Anglo-Saxon in style.¹⁶ Subsequent orthographic studies have shown that this name is written in ninth century Caroline script.¹⁷ James Hardy Ropes has suggested that the manuscript may have come to England with Benedict Biscop or Ceolfrid, since both men were inveterate travellers and both carried back to England manuscripts obtained in Italy.¹⁸

¹³H.J. Vogels, Handbuch der neutestamentlichen Textkritik (Münster i. W., 1923), p. 52.

¹⁴F.H. Scrivener, op. cit., p. 170.

¹⁵Ibid.

¹⁶Constantine von Tischendorf, Codex Laudianus, sive Actus Apostolorum Graece et Latine, Monumenta Sacra Inedita, Nova Collectio, vol. 9 (Leipzig, 1870), p. xi.

¹⁷E.A. Lowe, op. cit., p. 14.

¹⁸James Hardy Ropes, "The Greek Text of Codex Laudianus," The Harvard Theological Review, vol. XVI (Cambridge, Mass. 1923), p. 175.

Ceolfrid was Abbot of Wearmouth and Jarrow in the eighth century. Had this manuscript been in either of these monasteries in the north of England, it could hardly have escaped the notice of Bede.¹⁹ It was Ceolfrid who commissioned Codex Amiatinus, and the Latin of this Vulgate manuscript shows similarities to the Latin of Codex Laudianus.²⁰

It has been widely recognized that Codex Laudianus may have been brought to Germany in the company of the Anglo-Saxon missionary Boniface. Whether Boniface brought the manuscript from England himself or acquired it in the course of his travels to various monastic centers cannot be determined. The words mariae vir(ginis) gamundum, written in eighth century uncials on Folio 226, Verso, suggest that at some point Codex Laudianus may have resided at St. Mary's of Gamundum, identified as the monastery at Hornbach, which Boniface is believed to have visited.²¹ E.A. Lowe considered it entirely possible that this manuscript, however acquired, was brought by Boniface to the Abbey of Fulda, a focal point of his activity. Lowe further conjectured that Boniface might have entrusted this manuscript to one of his subordinates, the Anglo-Saxon Burchard, whom he consecrated as Bishop of Würzburg in 741.²² Among the

¹⁹ J. H. Ropes, op. cit., p. 175.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ E. A. Lowe, op. cit., pp. 14, 15.

²² Ibid.

manuscripts of Archbishop Laud's collection, an especially valuable group had come from St. Kilian's at Würzburg. One of the Würzburg manuscripts, an eighth century copy of Augustine's De Trinitate, now known as Ms. Laud. Misc. 126, contains a listing of thirty-six works that probably belonged to the episcopal library at Würzburg. E.A. Lowe has suggested that the first entry in this list, Actus apostulorum, is to be identified as Codex Laudianus.²³ Following Actus apostulorum are listed works by Gregory, the Pope who instituted the Christian Church in England, the Venerable Bede and Boniface, among others. The fact that this listing is written in Anglo-Saxon script and that a prominent position is given in the list to works by men associated with Codex Laudianus are further suggestive of the strong ties between monastic centers of northern England and Germany at this time. A further conjecture concerning the travels of Codex Laudianus is that it may have been taken from Würzburg by the Swedes as part of the spoils after the sack of Würzburg during the Thirty Years' War. Agents of Archbishop Laud appear to have acquired the manuscript from the Swedes.²⁴

Shortly after the arrival of Codex Laudianus at the Bodleian Library, the codex began to attract critical attention. Even before the earliest edition of Codex Laudianus, the most distinctive feature of this manuscript

²³E.A. Lowe, op. cit., pp. 10, 11.

²⁴F.G. Kenyon, op. cit., p. 213.

was noted by John Mill, who in 1707 used the phrase "ordine praepostero" to indicate that in the arrangement of the columns priority was given to the Latin.²⁵ Codex Laudianus is one of a limited number of bilingual manuscripts which can rightly be called a Latin-Greek bilingual, the Latin occupying the "place of honour on the left."²⁶ It was F.J. Hort who succinctly observed: "The Codex Laudianus (E₂) of Acts is interesting on more accounts than one,"²⁷ for another distinctive feature of this codex is its mixture of types of text, a feature which has posed a series of perplexities for the textual specialist. Eberhard Nestle was one of the earliest to comment on the text as being "very peculiar and somewhat like that of D."²⁸ That this codex was probably copied from an earlier type of bilingual, but with modification in both the Latin and Greek columns, was the contention of Adolf Jülicher.²⁹ Jülicher's assertion has given rise to widely-divergent opinions with regard to the nature and extent of the influence of the Latin upon the Greek and, conversely, of the Greek

²⁵ J.H. Ropes, op. cit., p. 176.

²⁶ F.H. Scrivener, op. cit., p. 169.

²⁷ Brooke Foss Westcott and Fenton John Hort, The New Testament in the Original Greek (London, 1896), p. 153.

²⁸ Eberhard Nestle, Introduction to the Textual Criticism of the Greek of the New Testament, trans. by William Edie, 2nd. ed. (London, 1901), p. 75.

²⁹ Adolf Jülicher, "Kritische Analyse der lateinischen Übersetzungen der Apostelgeschichte," Zeitschrift für die neutestamentliche Wissenschaft, vol. XV (Giessen, 1914), p. 184.

upon the Latin. Albert C. Clark, one of the limited number of textual scholars who have subjected this manuscript to careful and intensive study, and whose authority has borne great weight with later scholars and commentators, represents one extreme. In 1933 he concluded that the Latin columns presented nothing more than a literal translation of the superior corresponding Greek columns. He stated: "In all these cases it is obvious that L^e has been translated from E, and that with great fidelity."³⁰ At the other extreme, James Hardy Ropes, accepting Jülicher's assertion that the Latin of Codex Laudianus constituted a satisfactory, competent, and careful rendering in its own right, has stated: "The Latin of Codex Laudianus, like that of Codex Bezae, has been brought into conformity with the Greek text, but it seems to have retained its own character much more fully than d, and was often the dominant member of the partnership."³¹

Textual specialists who have devoted attention to Codex Laudianus have either consulted the manuscript itself or have been dependent upon printed editions. The earliest use of Codex Laudianus at the Bodleian seems to have been by Bishop John Fell in his 1675 edition of the Greek New Testament.³² John Mill cited this codex

³⁰ Albert C. Clark, The Acts of the Apostles (Oxford, 1933), p. 238.

³¹ James Hardy Ropes, The Text of Acts, vol. III, The Beginnings of Christianity, ed. by F.J. Foakes Jackson and Kirsopp Lake (London, 1926), p. cxi.

³² Bruce M. Metzger, op. cit., p. 107.

in the apparatus of his New Testament published in 1707. It was not, however, until 1715 that an actual edition of the entire codex was undertaken by Thomas Hearne. His Acta apostolorum Graeco-Latina e codice Laudiano was published at Oxford in a limited edition of one hundred twenty copies.³³ In the interval of one hundred and fifty five years between the appearance of Hearne's edition and the 1870 edition of Constantine von Tischendorf, Hearne's work remained the authoritative edition. While Tischendorf respected the pioneering efforts of Hearne, he was critical of Hearne's lack of paleographical skill. The Hearne edition, difficult to obtain even in Tischendorf's day, contained many incorrect readings due to Hearne's inability to distinguish original readings from later scribal additions and changes.³⁴ The numerous errors to be found in the Hearne edition were printed in the editions of the Greek New Testament published by Karl Lachmann in 1850 and by Edward Hansell in 1864. The confidence which these and other textual scholars placed in the Hearne edition was shaken when Tischendorf investigated the manuscript at Oxford in 1854 and again in 1865. Tischendorf discovered the shortcomings of the Hearne edition, namely that Hearne frequently misrepresented original readings and sometimes made changes and corrections without comment.³⁵ Tischendorf's work thus cast into discredit many of the readings of both

³³Caspar René Gregory, Textkritik des neuen Testaments, erster Band (Leipzig, 1900), p. 99.

³⁴Constantine von Tischendorf, op. cit., p. xii.

³⁵Ibid., pp. xiii, xiv.

Lachmann and Hansell. Having found Hearne's edition unsatisfactory, Tischendorf undertook the production of a new edition of Codex Laudianus assisted by the staff of the Bodleian Library. Henry O. Coxe, known for his work in editing codices of Greek and Latin manuscripts, rendered special assistance.³⁶ Tischendorf's 1870 edition attempted to reproduce the actual appearance of the Greek columns. Great care, therefore, was devoted to an imitation of the size and shape of the sixth-century uncial letters in the Greek, but not the Latin, columns. In addition to this attempt at facsimile reproduction of the Greek, Tischendorf's edition featured an extensive commentary, notes on the history of the manuscript, and references to earlier textual scholars who had cited this codex and who had used the Hearne edition.

While the Greek columns of Codex Laudianus have long attracted more interest than the Latin, as early as 1751 P. Sabatier included readings from the Latin columns in his Bibliorum Sacrorum Latinae Versiones Antiquae.³⁷ It was not until the John Wordsworth and H. J. White edition of the Novum Testamentum Latine, which appeared in 1904, that the Latin columns of Codex Laudianus were utilized in a major comparative study of Old Latin and Vulgate texts.³⁸ By the time of Wordsworth and White's monumental work, another edition of Codex Laudianus had appeared. Johannes

³⁶Constantine von Tischendorf, op. cit., p. xiv.

³⁷P. Sabatier, Bibliorum Sacrorum Latinae Versiones Antiquae, vol. III (Paris, 1751), p. 494.

³⁸John Wordsworth and H. J. White, Novum Testamentum Latine, vol. III (Oxford, 1904), p. ix.

Belsheim had produced an edition of Codex Laudianus, Acta Apostolorum ante Hieronymum latine translata ex codice latino-graeco Laudiano Oxoniensi, which was published in 1893. While Belsheim's contribution to the study of Old Latin cannot be denied, his edition of Codex Laudianus was judged by Wordsworth and White to be secondary to that of Tischendorf.³⁹ A.C. Clark and J.H. Ropes, who devoted more attention to Codex Laudianus than any other textual specialists of the twentieth century, also preferred the Tischendorf edition to that of Belsheim.

Any attempt to reassess or re-evaluate Tischendorf's edition of Codex Laudianus must be prefaced with the words of E.C. Colwell, who stated concerning his work with Tischendorf's 1857 edition of Codex Nitriensis, uncial R: "Note first of all that this is a reassessment. Our fathers and those who were mighty men before us made an assessment of the external evidence as an integral part of their reconstruction of the Greek New Testament. Much of what we need to do will lead us again down trails that they blazed. I have found myself moving with increasing appreciation in the footsteps of these men. The incredible accuracy of Tischendorf as a collator and transcriber was brought home to me in 1957 when I checked his work on uncial R."⁴⁰

³⁹ Wordsworth and White noted in the preface to Acts in Novum Testamentum Latine that Belsheim's 1878 edition of Codex Biblicorum "Gigas" Holmiensis had required correction and revision by H. Karlsson. Lacking a similar revision of Belsheim's edition of Codex Laudianus, Wordsworth and White depended on Tischendorf's edition.

⁴⁰ E.C. Colwell, "External Evidence and New Testament Textual Criticism," Studies and Documents, vol. XXIX (Salt Lake City, 1967), pp. 1, 2.

The situation with reference to Codex Laudianus today is similar to that faced by R.W. Lyon in 1958 when he undertook a re-examination of Codex Ephraemi Rescriptus. At that time he pointed out that while photographic facsimiles had been produced of codices \mathcal{X} , A, B, D, and others, only a sample page or two of the palimpsest C were available in textbooks dealing with textual criticism. Almost exactly the same observation which he made concerning Codex Ephraemi Rescriptus can be made concerning Codex Laudianus: "All the important codices have been studied and collated more than once. But as regards Codex C only Tischendorf has transcribed its text and edited it according to modern standards."⁴¹ E.A. Lowe has given a fairly extensive listing of various works which include some photographic reproductions of selected folios of Codex Laudianus,⁴² but only the 1870 edition of Tischendorf gives a facsimile copy for reference and study. No list of corrections or notes of changes or additions to the text have appeared to supplement the 1870 edition. R.W. Lyon has compiled a list of some forty instances in which Tischendorf's 1845 edition of the text of Acts in Codex Ephraemi Rescriptus was found to be in error when compared with the actual codex.⁴³ A re-examination of Tischendorf's 1870 edition of Codex Laudianus and the manuscript itself at the Bodleian Library has constituted the major thrust of my own research.

⁴¹R.W. Lyon, "A Re-Examination of Codex Ephraemi Rescriptus," New Testament Studies, vol. V., ed. by Matthew Black (Cambridge, 1959), p. 260.

⁴²Codices Latini Antiquiores, II, Great Britain and Ireland, ed. by E.A. Lowe, 2nd. ed. (Oxford, 1972), p. 37.

⁴³R.W. Lyon, op. cit., pp. 268, 269.

SECTION II

DESCRIPTION OF THE SCRIBAL TENDENCIES IN THE MANUSCRIPT

Codex Laudianus consists of 227 folios of coarse vellum and appears to have contained only the Acts of the Apostles. Approximately fifteen folios are missing, and this lacuna includes the section of text corresponding to chapters 26:29 - 28:26. Each folio measures about 27.2 x 21.8 centimeters (10½ x 8¼ inches) and contains double columns, the Latin on the left and the Greek on the right. Each line contains one to three words written in olive-brown ink with no separation between words. The columns vary in length from twenty-three to twenty-six lines. The left-hand margin of each column is uniform, and a deviation occurs only where an initial over-sized letter extends beyond the margin to indicate a section division or where a particularly long line of the Latin column intrudes into the Greek column. There is evidence of ruling of the lines; however, there is a tendency for the Latin lines to drop below the ruled mark.

The letters of the Latin column are similar to the style and writing of codices dating between the fourth and sixth centuries.⁴⁴ The scribe was not as proficient in Latin as he was in Greek, and one finds many errors in the Latin columns, especially spelling peculiarities, including the interchange of letters and the omission of letters and syllables. One also finds a corruption of words due to the confusion between Latin and Greek forms

⁴⁴Constantine von Tischendorf, op. cit., p. xvi.

and constructions. Numerous examples of these spelling and grammatical aberrations are cited by Tischendorf.⁴⁵ The letters of the Greek column are of the unadorned, uncial type; however, they are generally larger and thicker than those found in the oldest codices such as Sinaiticus, Vaticanus, and Alexandrinus. Tischendorf noted several instances in the manuscript where the scribe mixed Latin letters with Greek and Greek letters with Latin.⁴⁶ The scribal abbreviations are restricted to the Greek columns, where one finds a variety of characteristic abbreviations found in manuscripts of the fourth through sixth centuries.⁴⁷

An attempt to reassess the identification of the hands of various scribes who have contributed to the transcription and correction of Codex Laudianus constitutes a complicated task. Although Tischendorf employed more advanced paleographic criteria for distinguishing scribal hands than either Hearne or Hansell, it appears that he may have over-simplified the matter of scribal emendation.

That at least three hands can be detected at work in the manuscript was affirmed by Tischendorf.⁴⁸ No critical objection to this judgment seems to have been raised in the twentieth century. C.R. Gregory appears

⁴⁵Constantine von Tischendorf, op. cit., p. xvii.

⁴⁶Ibid. p. xv.

⁴⁷Ibid.

⁴⁸Ibid., p. xvii.

to repeat almost verbatim the section from Tischendorf's 1870 edition dealing with the discussion of the three hands.⁴⁹ Wordsworth and White appear to have accepted Tischendorf's identification of three hands as well.⁵⁰ However, re-examination of Codex Laudianus has revealed that especially in the first quarter of the manuscript there have been significant retracings and a series of corrections which Tischendorf did not distinguish from the hand of the original scribe. In the commentary section of his 1870 edition he assigned the bulk of retracing and correcting to a conjectured emendator or διόρθωτης. Without providing an explanation for the difference in the style of the letters, color of ink, and the nature of the scribal changes, he did, in fact, recognize that in several instances there could be no question of the appearance of more than three hands. Tischendorf preferred, it seems, to refrain from distinguishing between the hands of these earliest emendatores. Although he speaks in general of the emendator, it is always in the singular, when, in fact, he has posed the possibility of several early scribal hands. Perhaps one explanation for Tischendorf's rationale in printing without reservation a series of emendations as original readings may be due to his equating of the emendator as roughly contemporary with the original scribe. Tischendorf may have envisioned the emendator correcting the manuscript before it was

⁴⁹C.R. Gregory, op. cit., p. 98. He identifies the hands as E*, E², and E³.

⁵⁰J. Wordsworth and H. J. White, op. cit., pp. 36, 37. Their identification is e*, ec, and e².

released for general circulation and use. Perhaps he considered the scribe and the emendator as part of a single process in the original production of the manuscript.

The first appearance of a scribal hand other than that of the original scribe or the conjectured emendator Tischendorf assigned to corrector A at Folio 59, Recto. The work of corrector A can, for the most part, be readily identified. The ink is black, and the letters are less precisely executed than those of the original scribe. Nevertheless, a number of earlier corrections and changes which Tischendorf associated with the emendator appear, upon re-examination, to be remarkably similar to the hand of corrector A. It would seem that corrector A was simply continuing a process already begun by the earlier emendator. Most of the changes and corrections to the manuscript are rendered by corrector A. Until corrector A commenced his task, it might appear that there had been no one official emendator, but rather a series of hands at work, retracing and modifying the work of the original scribe. Because of the thorough-going efforts of corrector A over so large a portion of the manuscript, it might be possible to consider corrector A as an emendator in his own right, rather than as a later scribal corrector such as the next hand which can be identified, that of corrector B.

Corrector B devoted attention to the manuscript after

the earlier changes of Tischendorf's emendator and subsequent to corrector A. His scribal modifications can be seen as early as Folio 9, Recto, and he seems to have worked through the entire manuscript making changes and corrections which had escaped the attention of corrector A. At Folio 91, Verso the original scribe left a word incomplete; corrector A completed it, and corrector B offered an alternative spelling above that supplied by corrector A. Corrector B used a light-brown ink very similar to the olive-brown ink of the original scribe. His letters are neatly formed and are thinner than those of corrector A.

The task of distinguishing the various scribal hands at work before either corrector A or corrector B demands the serious study of a paleographic specialist. While the task is not as complicated as that presented by the other great bilingual, Codex Bezae, where so many scribal hands have been at work over so long a period of time,⁵¹ any effort to distinguish and evaluate the individual scribal modifications in the first quarter of the manuscript would require detailed and concentrated study.⁵²

It has seemed necessary in this edition of Codex Laudianus to depart from Tischendorf's tendency to print

⁵¹J. Rendel Harris, The Annotators of Codex Bezae (London, 1901), pp. 6 ff.

⁵²H.J.M. Milne and T.C. Skeat, Scribes and Correctors of the Codex Sinaiticus (Oxford, 1938), pp. 18-29.

as original the work of early emendation. In addition, there are instances when Tischendorf confused correctors A and B and even printed as original some of their changes. The commentary section of this edition, while relying on Tischendorf's pioneering efforts in describing the text folio by folio, has been expanded and up-dated as a result of concentrated study and re-evaluation of original readings. Unless one can with reasonable accuracy identify a reading as original and only when a reading is original, not belonging to an emendator or to corrector A or to corrector B, then , and only then, has the reading been printed in this edition. Brackets appear around words and portions of words in instances when the original reading has been obscured by a secondary reading or when the original reading is illegible. In the following section of comparative readings, which contains the results of careful study of the manuscript itself and Tischendorf's 1870 edition, every instance of a difference between what may be determined as original and what Tischendorf printed has been cited. Some differences are of minor importance, such as the appearance or omission of a diacritical mark or the indication of an over-sized initial letter. Other more important differences include instances of obvious transcriptional errors and recognizable inconsistencies such as printing secondary readings as original. For the sake of easy reference, these differences from the Tischendorf edition have been listed by folio and line number as well as by verse identification.

The dating of the various scribal hands may be assigned within recognized limitations. It is generally accepted that the manuscript was originally written in the sixth or seventh century. Corrector A should probably be assigned a date shortly after the manuscript was written and the changes assigned to an emendator were made. A date of late sixth or seventh century for corrector A seems most plausible. Whether corrector B is to be assigned a date before or after the manuscript returned to the continent from England is difficult to determine. There are no signs of an Anglo-Saxon hand within the manuscript. Tischendorf suggested a seventh century date for corrector B; however, a late seventh or early eighth century date would be more likely.⁵³

Three major later additions to the manuscript require mention. The Old Roman form of the Apostles' Creed, which occupies eighteen lines on Folio 226, Verso, has been identified as being eighth century in style.⁵⁴ Tischendorf had thought the creed to be similar in style to the hand of corrector A. While certain individual letters are, in fact, similar to those of corrector A, other letters are similar to those of corrector B; it seems that neither of these correctors may have been responsible for the addition of the creed. This ancient form of the Apostles' Creed is

⁵³ Codices Latini Antiquiores, II, Great Britain and Ireland, ed. by E.A. Lowe, 2nd. ed. (Oxford, 1972), p. 37.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

written as follows:

credo in dñ patrem
omnipotem
et in xpō ihū filium eius
unicum dominum nos
trum qui natus est
de spū scō et maria vir
gine qui sub pontio pi
lato crucifixus est
et sepultus tertia
die resurrexit a mor
tuis ascendit in caelis
sedet ad dextra patris
unde venturus est
iudicare vivos et mor
tuos et in spū scō scā
ecclesia remissione
peccatorum carnis
resurrectionis

A second major addition is a series of section divisions indicated by the letter "T" and a Roman numeral. Tischendorf has correctly identified corrector B as the hand responsible for these fifty-seven notations which follow the Euthalian system.⁵⁵

⁵⁵Constantine von Tischendorf, *op. cit.*, pp. xviii, xix. At Folio 3, Verso, line 11, the initial titulus appears, T II. A complete list is to be found in the Tischendorf edition.

Tischendorf ascribed to corrector B a third kind of addition, a transliteration into Latin letters of selected portions of the Greek columns. His suggestion that corrector B was responsible for these pronunciation aids must be questioned in light of recent paleographic study. The faint Latin letters, drawn above the Greek with a wide brush stroke, should certainly be dated to the ninth or tenth century. The following transliterations appear:

Folio 10, Verso, 1-4

metiusin
μεθυουσιν

estin gar
εστιν γαρ

hora
ωρα

trite
τριτη

Folio 11, Recto, 1-7, 9

ki i neaniscui
και οι νεανισκοι

imon
ῥμων

oraseis
ορασεις

oxonti
οψονται

ki i presbiteri
και οι πρεσβυτεροι

enipnia
ενῡπνια

eniniastesonti
ενυπνιασθησονται

epis tus dulus mus
επι τους δουλους μου

Folio 11, Recto, 16-20
22-24

ki doso
και δοσω

terata
τερατα

en to urano
εν τῷ οὐρανῷ

ano
ανω

ki semia
και σημια

kato
κατω

aima
αιμα

ki pir
και πυρ

Folio 94, Verso, 1

u de prote
ουδε ποτε

Folio 144, Verso, 1-16

ki eltontes
και ελθοντες

parecalesan
παρεκαλεσαν

autus
αυτους

kai exagagontes
και εξαγαγοντες

erotesan
ηρωτησαν

exeltin
εξελθιν

ec tes poleos
εκ της πολεως

exeltontes te
εξελθοντες δε

ek tes spilakes
εκ της σφυλακης

eiseldoni
εισηλθον

pros ten ludian
προς την λυδιαν

kaidontes
και ἴδοντες

tis adelfus
τους αδελφους

parecalesan
παρεκαλεσαν

autus
αυτους

ki exeldon
και εξηλθον

In addition to these interlinear transliterations other marginal additions appear which may be assigned to the same scribal hand. Before Folio 1, Recto, line 5, the words significat tam dō amate have been added. The words vere t fideliter interpretatur have likewise been added in the upper margin of Folio 10, Verso. In the upper margin of Folio 2, Verso is found a scribal notation in ninth or tenth century script which differs from the hand of the scribe just noted. This addition seems to constitute a practicing of letter formation. The letter "g" which appears here is similar to the "g" of the word gencium which is to be found at Folio 59, Verso, line 2 in the left-hand margin. Although Tischendorf assigned gencium to corrector A in place of the original generationum,⁵⁶ there is no question that this is a much later reading.

⁵⁶Constantine von Tischendorf, op. cit., p. xxiv.

A number of other scribal additions appear on Folio 226, Verso and Folio 227, Recto and Verso. Several of these have been discussed in the section dealing with the history of the manuscript. All of these later additions have been reproduced by Tischendorf.⁵⁷ They do not affect the text of the manuscript, and, due to the deterioration of these final folios, they are today very difficult to read.

Two further points must be made. Although the punctuation in the manuscript is limited to a meager selection of markings, these require explanation. The most striking of these is the diacritical mark, which appears to be used interchangeably as an indication of pronunciation of a separate vowel in a diphthong as well as a sign of a breath mark over an initial "u" or "ι." The mark appears in three forms, " , or ` , or † . Since these markings do not affect the text and since there seems to be no regular scribal system regarding their use, it has seemed reasonable to utilize one symbol to represent the appearance of any one of these three marks. The mark chosen, therefore, in this edition is the symbol " . The only other punctuation marks which have been reproduced in this edition are the : and the · which are often inserted as separation marks in instances when the Latin intrudes into the Greek column. These marks, however, are more often omitted in instances of this kind of intrusion than they are included. Scribal marks resembling an ! appear

⁵⁷ Constantine von Tischendorf, op. cit., pp. xix-xxi.

in the earliest folios and are obviously later than the original hand. They seem to indicate recognition of peculiarities in spelling, grammatical form, or word order. These marginal marks seem to be as early as corrector A.

Finally, in considering how best to represent the manuscript in this edition, it seemed essential to follow the policy of other editors of Latin and Greek manuscripts. Therefore, the words have been divided in both columns. Tischendorf did not, in fact, separate the words of the Greek columns in his 1870 edition, although he did separate the words in the Latin column. He attempted a facsimile reproduction of the Greek columns, including the reproduction of the relative size of the letters and the scribal tendency to reduce the size of the letters at the end of a line or to place letters above or below the line when the allotted space was exhausted. It has seemed more consistent to reproduce the Greek letters in a uniform size and to give full spellings for scribal abbreviations of final letters. Further, both in the Greek and the Latin columns of this edition lower case letters have been used. Upper case letters appear only in instances of an enlarged initial letter. Tischendorf's predilection for the Greek as opposed to the Latin may have been a major factor in the great care which he exerted in reproducing as exactly as possible the size, shape, and peculiar arrangement of the lines of the Greek columns. This may also account for his failure to devote an equal

amount of attention to the number and nature of scribal modifications in the Latin columns throughout the manuscript.

SECTION III

A COMPARISON OF THE MANUSCRIPT AS RE-EXAMINED AT THE
BODLEIAN LIBRARY WITH THE 1870 TISCHENDORF EDITION

The following listing of comparative readings is the result of personal observation and re-evaluation of original readings of the manuscript.

| CODEX LAUDIANUS | 1870 EDITION | FOLIO | VERSE |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| 1. primum qui[de]m | [P]rimum quidem | 1, Recto 1. 1 | 1:1 |
| 2. promissum | promissum ^{ione} | 1, Verso 1. 15 | 1:4 |
| 3. quodam | quōdam | 1, Verso 1. 17 | 1:4 |
| 4. audistis me | audistis ^a me | 1, Verso 1. 18 | 1:4 |
| 5. τω τηλ | του τηλ | 2, Recto 1. 15 | 1:6 |
| 6. accipientis | accipientis | 2, Verso 1. 5 | 1:8 |
| 7. Ἰουδαία | ιουδαία | 2, Verso 1. 15 | 1:8 |
| 8. ἀτενίζοντες | ἀτενίζοντες | 3, Recto 1. 5 | 1:10 |
| 9. [h]ic | hic | 3, Recto 1. 24 | 1:11 |
| 10. [ihs] | ihs | 3, Recto 1. 25 | 1:11 |
| 11. ματθεος | ματθεος | 4, Recto 1. 11 | 1:13 |
| 12. [inhabitant] | inhabitant | 9, Recto 1. 10 | 2:9 |
| 13. και | Και | 11, Recto 1. 5 | 2:17 |
| 14. πρεσβυτεροι | πρεσυτεροι | 11, Recto 1. 5 | 2:17 |
| 15. [vaporem] | vaporem | 11, Recto 1. 24 | 2:19 |

| CODEX LAUDIANUS | 1870 EDITION | FOLIO | VERSE |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------|
| 16. πριν ελθιν | πριενλθιν | 11, Verso 1. 7 | 2:20 |
| 17. καθοτι | Καθοτι | 12, Verso 1. 11 | 2:24 |
| 18. ὑποδιξατε | υποδιξατε | 15, Verso 1. 16 | 2:37 |
| 19. chris [ti] | christi | 16, Recto 1. 3 | 2:38 |
| 20. [omnibus] | omnibus | 17, Recto 1. 25 | 2:45 |
| 21. [ετινοντο] | εγινοντο | 17, Recto 1. 11 | 2:43 |
| 22. παρ α ^υ των | παρ αυτων | 18, Verso 1. 14 | 3:3 |
| 23. [μω] | μοι | 19, Recto 1. 8 | 3:6 |
| 24. Επεγινωσκον | επεγινωσκον | 19, Verso 1. 21 | 3:10 |
| 25. [h]odie | hodie | 26, Verso 1. 13 | 4:10 |
| 26. τον τε ανον | τον δε ανον | 27, Verso 1. 7 | 4:14 |
| 27. qui sanatus fuerat | qui sanatus erat | 27, Verso 1. 11 | 4:14 |
| 28. συνεβαλλον | συνεβαλον | 27, Verso 1. 20 | 4:15 |
| 29. feciti | fecisti | 30, Recto 1. 1 | 4:24 |
| 30. autem: | autem | 31, Verso 1. 13 | 4:32 |
| 31. virtute | virtnte | 32, Recto 1. 10 | 4:33 |
| 32. qud | qued | 32, Verso 1. 24 | 4:36 |
| 33. interraetatum | interraetum | 32, Verso 1. 25 | 4:36 |

| | CODEX LAUDIANUS | 1870 EDITION | FOLIO | VERSE |
|-----|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| 34. | inter ^V allum | inter ^V aallum | 34, Verso 1. 16 | 5:7 |
| 35. | Αγγελος | Αγγελος | 37, Verso 1. 6 | 5:19 |
| 36. | ὑπηρεταις | υπηρεταις | 39, Recto 1. 21 | 5:26 |
| 37. | μηποτε | μηποτε | 43, Recto 1. 1 | 5:39 |
| 38. | benuntiantes | venuntiantes | 43, Verso 1. 9 | 5:42 |
| 39. | igitur | igitur | 44, Recto 1. 14 | 6:3 |
| 40. | ὑμων | υμων | 44, Recto 1. 17 | 6:3 |
| 41. | των | των | 45, Verso 1. 16 | 6:9 |
| 42. | omnei | omne | 46, Recto 1. 12 | 6:10 |
| 43. | ὑπεβαλον | υπεβαλον | 46, Recto 1. 19 | 6:11 |
| 44. | exien | exiens | 48, Recto 1. 19 | 7:4 |
| 45. | του <u>πρς</u> | του πατρος | 52, Verso 1. 13 | 7:20 |
| 46. | εαυτη | αυτη | 52, Verso 1. 24 | 7:21 |
| 47. | aecyptium | aegyptium | 54, Verso 1. 3 | 7:28 |
| 48. | effucavit | effugavit | 54, Verso 1. 4 | 7:29 |
| 49. | moysen | moysem | 56, Recto 1. 7 | 7:35 |
| 50. | ὑμιν | υμιν | 56, Verso 1. 21 | 7:37 |
| 51. | [traditores] | traditores | 61, Recto 1. 1 | 7:52 |

| | CODEX LAUDIANUS | 1870 EDITION | FOLIO | VERSE |
|-----|--|-----------------|--------------------|-------|
| 52. | [et homicidae] | et homicidae | 61, Recto 1. 2 | 7:52 |
| 53. | απεθεντο | επεθεντο | 62, Recto 1. 9 | 7:58 |
| 54. | hierosolymis erant· hierosolymis | | 65, Verso 1. 2 | 8:14 |
| 55. | maria | samaria | 65, Verso 1. 6 | 8:14 |
| 56. | σιμων | ο σιμων | 67, Recto 1. 25 | 8:24 |
| 57. | evangelium: | evangelium | 67, Verso 1. 22 | 8:25 |
| 58. | [et ambula] | et ambula | 68, Recto 1. 3 | 8:26 |
| 59. | principis acerdotum principis sacerdotum | | 74, Recto 1. 22 | 9:14 |
| 60. | fortatus est | confortatus est | 75, Verso 1. 7 | 9:19 |
| 61. | ac nocte | et nocte | 76, Verso 1. 21 | 9:24 |
| 62. | επι τον κν | προς τον κν | 79, Recto 1. 17 | 9:35 |
| 63. | τον πετρο | τον πετρον | 81, Recto 1. 4 | 9:40 |
| 64. | centypio | centurio | 81, Verso 1. 14 | 10:1 |
| 65. | ex facta est | ex facta es | 84, Recto 1. 8 | 10:13 |
| 66. | ιδου | ϊδου | 84, Verso 1. 22 | 10:17 |
| 67. | επι τον πυλωνα | επι τον πυλων | 85, Recto 1. 4 | 10:17 |
| 68. | υπο ολου | υπο ολου | 86, Recto 1. 3 | 10:22 |
| 69. | υπο αγγελου | υπο αγγελου | 86, Recto 1. 7 | 10:22 |

| | CODEX LAUDIANUS | 1870 EDITION | FOLIO | VERSE |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| 70. | μετακαλεσαι | μετακαλεσα | 88, Verso 1. 3 | 10:32 |
| 71. | Aperien[s] autem | Aperiens autem | 89, Recto 1. 10 | 10:34 |
| 72. | in vertate | in veritate | 89, Recto 1. 15 | 10:34 |
| 73. | ὑμεῖς | υμεῖς | 89, Verso 1. 19 | 10:36 |
| 74. | ὑπο του σατανα; | υπο του σατανα: | 90, Recto 1. 20 | 10:38 |
| 75. | testimonium perhi remissionem | testimonium perhi bent remissionem | 91, Verso 1. 6 1. 7 | 10:43 |
| 76. | ihesu | hiesu | 92, Verso 1. 15 | 10:48 |
| 77. | di[es] | dies | 92, Verso 1. 21 | 10:48 |
| 78. | cummunem | communem | 94, Recto 1. 23 | 11:8 |
| 79. | ιδου | ἰδου | 94, Verso 1. 20 | 11:11 |
| 80. | επι τον $\overline{\kappa\nu}$ | προς τον $\overline{\kappa\nu}$ | 97, Verso 1. 13 | 11:21 |
| 81. | ὑπο της εκκλησιας | υπο της εκκλησιας | 100, Verso 1. 16 | 12:5 |
| 82. | ἰδου | ιδου | 101, Recto 1. 15 | 12:7 |
| 83. | ο $\overline{\kappa\varsigma}$ | ο $\kappa\varsigma$ | 104, Recto 1. 16 | 12:17 |
| 84. | renuntiate | renunciate | 104, Recto 1. 21 | 12:17 |
| 85. | ο κυρηναιος | ο κυραηνιος | 106, Verso 1. 4 | 13:1 |
| 86. | ὑπο του $\overline{\pi\nu\varsigma}$ | υπο του $\overline{\pi\nu\varsigma}$ | 107, Recto 1. 10 | 13:4 |

| | CODEX LAUDIANUS | 1870 EDITION | FOLIO | VERSE |
|------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 87. | Ἰουδαιον | ιουδαιον | 107, Verso 1. 14 | 13:16 |
| 88. | Ἰstrahelitae | istrahelitae | 110, Verso 1. 2 | 13:16 |
| 89. | ὑψωσεν | υψωσεν | 110, Verso 1. 13 | 13:17 |
| 90. | ὑψηλου | υψηλου | 110, Verso 1. 18 | 13:17 |
| 91. | εις ιλημ | εις ἰλημ | 113, Verso 1. 24 | 13:31 |
| 92. | ὕιος μου | υιος μου | 114, Verso 1. 2 | 13:33 |
| 93. | ὑποστρεφειν | υποστρεφειν | 114, Verso 1. 16 | 13:34 |
| 94. | οι Ἰουδαιοι | οι ιουδαιοι | 117, Recto 1. 13 | 13:45 |
| 95. | τοις ὑπο του παυλου | τοις υπο του παυλου | 117, Recto 1. 19 | 13:45 |
| 96. | και τας ευσχημονας | και τας επσχημονας | 118, Verso 1. 8 | 13:50 |
| 97. | ad quem | in quem | 121, Recto 1. 13 | 14:9 |
| 98. | illo[ru]m | illorum | 122, Recto 1. 16 | 14:13 |
| 99. | τῷ ^ο μηθυειν | τυ μηθυειν | 123, Verso 1. 15 | 14:18 |
| 100. | Ἰουδαιοι | ιουδαιοι | 123, Verso 1. 24 | 14:19 |
| 101. | ὑπεστρεψαν | υπεστρεψαν | 124, Verso 1. 1 | 14:21 |
| 101. | Tunc | tunc | 130, Verso 1. 7 | 15:22 |
| 102. | κατα την αντιοχίαν | κατα την τανιοχίαν | 131, Recto 1. 10 | 15:23 |
| 103. | ὑπερ του ονοματος | υπερ του ονοματος | 132, Recto 1. 2 | 15:26 |

| CODEX LAUDIANUS | 1870 EDITION | FOLIO | VERSE |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 104. εχαρησαν | εχαρησαν | 133, Recto 1. 1 | 15:31 |
| 105. ὑπο των αδελφων | υπο των αδελφων | 134, Verso 1. 7 | 15:40 |
| 106. ὑπο των εν λυστροις | υπο των εν λυστροις | 135, Recto 1. 6 | 16:2 |
| 107. ηδεισαν γαρ | ηδεισον γαρ | 135, Recto 1. 21 | 16:3 |
| 108. προσευχομενοι | προεσυχομενοι | 141, Recto 1. 5 | 16:25 |
| 109. Εξυπνος δ[ε] | Εξυπνος δε | 141, Verso 1. 3 | 16:27 |
| 110. ινα | ϊνα | 143, Verso 1. 10 | 16:36 |
| 111. occulte | occulto | 144, Recto 1. 5 | 16:37 |
| 112. Απηγγιλαν τε | Απηγγιλαν τε | 144, Recto 1. 14 | 16:38 |
| 113. iudaeorum | iudaeorum | 145, Recto 1. 2 | 17:1 |
| 114. non oboedientes | non obedientes | 146, Recto 1. 1 | 17:5 |
| 115. ὑποδεδεκτε | υποδεδεκτε | 146, Verso 1. 4 | 17:7 |
| 116. ad s [ilam] | ad silam | 148, Verso 1. 2 | 17:15 |
| 117. του γαρ | αυτου γαρ | 152, Recto 1. 9 | 17:28 |
| 118. ex hoc iam | ex hoc · iam | 155, Recto 1. 7 | 18:6 |
| 119. adsumpserunt | adsumpserun | 159, Verso 1. 12 | 18:26 |
| 120. exposuerun | exposuerunt | 159, Verso 1. 16 | 18:26 |
| 121. quo ^s dam | quosdam | 160, Verso 1. 8 | 19:1 |

| | CODEX LAUDIANUS | 1870 EDITION | FOLIO | VERSE |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 122. | descendens | discendens | 162, Recto l. 8 | 19:9 |
| 123. | magnifiba[ntur] | magnifibant | 164, Recto l. 14 | 19:17 |
| 124. | ως | ως | 164, Verso l. 19 | 19:21 |
| 125. | ὑμων | υμων | 168, Verso l. 25 | 19:37 |
| 126. | κατενεχθις | κατανεχθις | 171, Verso l. 10 | 20:9 |
| 127. | Ἰουδαιοις τε | Ιουδαιοις τε | 174, Recto l. 9 | 20:21 |
| 128. | τον γομον | οτν γομον | 178, Verso l. 24 | 21:3 |
| 129. | qui crediderun | qui crediderunt | 182, Verso l. 21 | 21:20 |
| 130. | τους κατα τα εθνη | τους κατα αεθνη | 183, Recto l. 8 | 21:21 |
| 131. | Ἰσραηλιται | Ισραηλιται | 185, Recto l. 16 | 21:28 |
| 132. | ὑπο των στρατιωτων | υπο των στρατιωτων | 187, Recto l. 23 | 21:35 |
| 133. | ανος μεν | ανος | 188, Recto l. 11 | 21:39 |
| 134. | [s]aul [e] | saule | 190, Recto l. 23 | 22:7 |
| 135. | αυτη | ταυτα | 191, Verso l. 18 | 22:13 |
| 136. | conscie[n]tia | conscientia | 196, Recto l. 14 | 23:1 |
| 137. | ανεθεματισαμεν | ανεθεματισαμε | 199, Verso l. 8 | 23:14 |
| 138. | insidianthr enim | insidiantur enim | 201, Verso l. 7 | 23:21 |
| 139. | σεσθαι | εσεσθαι | 203, Verso l. 19 | 23:30 |

| | CODEX LAUDIANUS | 1870 EDITION | FOLIO | VERSE |
|------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 140. | στραριωτ[αι] | στρατιωται | 204, Recto 1. 6 | 23:21 |
| 141. | qua est in christum | quaest in christum | 210, Recto 1. 24 | 24:24 |
| 142. | accersi autem | accersiautem | 210, Verso 1. 18 | 24:25 |
| 143. | οι αρχι̃ερεις | οι αρχι̃ερεις | 211, Verso 1. 6 | 25:2 |
| 144. | οι απο ιεροσολυμων | οι απο ιεροσολυμω | 212, Verso 1. 11 | 25:7 |
| 145. | εις τον νομον | εις τον νομο | 212, Verso 1. 25 | 25:8 |
| 146. | defebant | defe ^{re} bant | 215, Verso 1. 13 | 25:18 |
| 147. | cun tribunis | cum tribunis | 216, Verso 1. 25 | 25:23 |
| 148. | μηδε[ν] | μηδεν | 217, Verso 1. 8 | 25:25 |
| 149. | perimittitur tibi | perimittitur | 218, Verso 1. 2 | 26:1 |

SECTION IV

OBSERVATIONS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LATIN AND GREEK COLUMNS

The arrangement of the words in the columns of Codex Laudianus reflects notable scribal tendencies. Although the commentary section details the significant scribal modifications, a few observations concerning the relationship between the Latin and Greek columns are essential.

The unusually short lines and the priority given to the Latin seem to be indicative of painstaking and thorough scribal work, rather than a haphazard mixture of assimilation, omission, and accommodation. The differences between the Latin and Greek columns are confined to the narrowest limits and affect only a word or two at a time. The fact that the number of lines in a column may vary suggests that the scribe had been following one or more earlier exemplars. The addition or omission of a word or two on the part of the original scribe of Codex Laudianus would be enough to require a significant departure from such exemplars. The scribe seems to have devoted such meticulous attention to rendering the two columns equivalent that it seems Codex Laudianus is not far removed from an interlinear translation. It is not to be unexpected that the word order of both columns has been affected. It has long been recognized that such adjustment is a tendency in bilingual manuscripts. In the Greek column prepositions and articles are often omitted, and the Latin column often contains peculiar grammatical forms indicative of this reciprocal adjustment.

One plausible explanation for certain peculiarities in the Latin text of Codex Laudianus has been suggested by Metzger in his recent work, The Early Versions of the New Testament: Their Origin, Transmission and Limitations.⁵⁸ He has pointed out that the Old Latin had its roots in the practice of the double reading of the scripture during worship services. In this practice the Greek text would serve as a basis for the Latin translation. Certain scribal tendencies would develop independently or even possibly locally. It is probably more correct to speak of Old Latin versions and mixed texts than to speak of a standardized recension in the pre-Vulgate period. While Codex Laudianus offers evidence of a strong relationship with Codex Gigas,⁵⁹ there is ample evidence that correctors A and B emended the text of Codex Laudianus to the Vulgate. From the very first folios the lesson to be learned from a study of the scribal changes, including even those changes where Tischendorf failed to identify the correcting hand, is that these changes constitute a concerted effort to transform a text remarkably similar to Codex Gigas to conform to the Vulgate.

Finally, for a translation to be a good translation, it must be free, E.A. Colwell has asserted.⁶⁰ While solecisms and peculiarities of grammatical construction appear in the Latin columns, as has been so well-documented by A.C. Clark,

⁵⁸Bruce M. Metzger, The Early Versions of the New Testament: Their Origin, Transmission and Limitations (Oxford, 1977), p. 286.

⁵⁹

A.C. Clark, op. cit., pp. 271-277.

⁶⁰E.C. Colwell, "Scribal Habits in Early Papyri: A Study in the Corruption of the Text," The Bible in Modern Scholarship (Nashville, 1965), p.288.

Codex Laudianus departs often enough from both Gigas and the Vulgate to stand as an independent witness to the Old Latin. Perhaps the text of Codex Laudianus is best characterized by Arthur Vööbus in his Early Versions of the New Testament: "The first thing which impresses the student is the surprising richness of forms in the Old Latin texts. All known copies have been contaminated, annotated and interpolated. There is, indeed, a colorful variety which unfolds itself here. At that time, we must remember, the books of the New Testament had not come to be regarded as sacrosanct. They were precious as documents concerning the important facts of the Christian Kerygma, but did not prevent the Christians from making adaptations, modifications, and changes. From this aspect one can imagine the immensity of the problem of trying to determine the exact text of the Vetus Latina."⁶¹ This fact was clearly demonstrated when a survey of the Old Latin materials for Acts on file at the Vetus Latina Institut confirmed that, except for a few isolated readings in the Latin columns of Codex Laudianus, the majority of unusual forms were attested by a number of Old Latin sources. Eldon J. Epp in the Hatch Memorial Lecture, delivered in Chicago, Illinois in 1973, called attention to some of the long-standing methods which he considered inadequate for comparing manuscripts. He recommended greater consideration be given to variants involving scribal errors, nonsense readings, singular

⁶¹ Arthur Vööbus, Early Versions of the New Testament (Stockholm, 1954), pp. 45, 46.

readings, and even insignificant variations such as orthographical changes in tracing manuscript relationships.⁶² Certainly the columns of Codex Laudianus provide a rich store of these variants. The commentary section should assist in locating and comparing these variants with other major Latin and Greek manuscripts.

Especially in the earliest portion of the manuscript, where Tischendorf refrained from identifying the hand of the scribe who may have retraced the original reading or in some way modified what had originally been written, there is evidence of an obvious attempt by correcting hands to bring the text of Laudianus into conformity with the standard Vulgate text. In the commentary section at page 3 it is pointed out that in Folio 1, Verso, lines 23 and 24, traces of an original word order still appear; this word order was subsequently changed to bring these lines closer to the Vulgate reading.

| | <u>Laudianus</u> (original) | <u>Laudianus</u> (corrected) | <u>Gigas</u> | <u>Vulgate</u> |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| line 23 | in spiritu | vos autem | spiritu | baptizamini |
| line 24 | sancto | tinguemini | sancto | spiritu |
| line 25 | (tinguemini) | in spiritu | baptizabimini | sancto |
| Folio 2, Recto, line 1 | | sancto | | |

⁶²Eldon Jay Epp, "The Twentieth Century Interlude in New Testament Textual Criticism," Journal of Biblical Literature, No. 93 (Missoula, 1974), p. 408.

Line 8 of Folio 1, Verso has also been changed to agree with the Vulgate.

| | <u>Laudianus</u> (original) | <u>Laudianus</u> (corrected) | <u>Gigas</u> | <u>Vulgate</u> |
|--------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| line 8 | cum conversaretur | convescens | cum conversaretur | convescens |

Again in line 15 of Folio 1, Verso, the original reading has been changed to bring it into conformity with the Vulgate.

| | <u>Laudianus</u> (original) | <u>Laudianus</u> (corrected) | <u>Gigas</u> | <u>Vulgate</u> |
|---------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| line 15 | promissum | promissionem | promissum | promissionem |

Pages 3 through 5 of the commentary section include a discussion of the scribal hands involved with these changes.

In lines 17 - 19 of Folio 1, Verso, another interesting change may be seen. Possibly due both to retracing and an attempt to bring the earlier reading into harmony with the Vulgate, several scribal modifications can be detected. While Tischendorf printed as original what appear to be later scribal additions, it has seemed necessary in this edition to print only what might be reasonably ascertained as original; later scribal modifications are given in section II, page 27 and in the commentary at page 4.

| | <u>Laudianus</u> (original) | <u>Laudianus</u> (corrected) | <u>Gigas</u> | <u>Vulgate</u> |
|---------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| line 17 | quodam | quodam | quod | quam |
| line 18 | audistis me | audistis ^a me | a me audistis | audistis per os meum |
| line 19 | quod | quia | quia | quia |

One might conjecture that in retracing the letter "e" disappeared from what might have been quod a me in line 17.

The later scribal intrusion of the word a between audistis and me in line 18, printed by Tischendorf as original, would further suggest confusion in the process of retracing. The scribal deletion of the letters "od" in line 17 indicates that the Vulgate quam was preferred to quod.

Two other similar instances in which Laudianus has been corrected to conform to the Vulgate may be noted, in Folio 3, Verso, lines 12 and 15.

| | <u>Laudianus</u> (original) | <u>Laudianus</u> (corrected) | <u>Gigas</u> | <u>Vulgate</u> |
|---------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| line 12 | regressi sunt | reversi sunt | regressi sunt | reversi sunt |
| line 15 | qui dicitur | qui vocatur | qui dicitur | qui vocatur |

In the commentary on page 9 the retracing of the word inhabitant on Folio 9, Recto, line 10, is discussed. Gigas reads habitant. A close inspection of the retraced letters of inhabitant, the present reading of Codex Laudianus and also of the Vulgate, leads one to conjecture that in retracing the longer spelling may have replaced that of Gigas. Due, however, to the unusual shape of the letters in this word, brackets have been placed around it in this edition. This difference from Tischendorf is cited in section III, page 27. One further example may be pointed out in Folio 11, Recto, line 24. Although Tischendorf prints vaporem as original, the letters are clearly those of an emendator, not the original scribe. It is interesting to note that Gigas omits this word, while the Vulgate includes it.

All of these examples seem to suggest that at some point

early in the history of the manuscript a deliberate attempt was made to bring Codex Laudianus closer to the standard Vulgate text; later hands carried out a series of changes of original readings, most of which Codex Laudianus shared with Gigas and other pre-Vulgate texts.

In order to appreciate the mixed and varied forms of spelling within both the Greek and Latin columns it is essential to point to some scribal tendencies which have been observed in a comparative study of the columns. It is easier to characterize these scribal peculiarities for the Greek columns than it is for the Latin. The Greek columns display irregularities in spelling such as are found in the major Greek uncials. However, the wide range of irregular forms of spelling found in the Latin columns presents a bewildering assortment which only serves to show the complex nature of the forms of Old Latin.

The most frequent interchange of letters in the Greek columns, from a selected portion of the text which includes the Recto and Verso of the first thirty-four folios, is that of "ει" and "ι." Within these first thirty-four folios this type of interchange occurs forty-eight times. Samples include: εντιλαμενος for εντειλαμενος at 1:2; παρηγγελλεν for παρηγγειλεν at 1:4; σημια for σημεια at 2:19; χριαν for χρειαν at 2:45; παθιν for παθειν at 3:18; απελθιν for απελθειν at 4:15; πλιον for πλειον at 4:17.

The interchange of "ε" and "αι" appears in twenty-two instances within the selected portion. Samples include: ηκουσεται for ηκουσατε at 1:4; εσεσθαι for εσεσθε at 1:8; υπολαμβανεται for υπολαμβανετε at 2:15; δωραιαν for δωρεαν at 2:38; εσταυρωσεται for εσταυρωσατε at 4:10. The interchange of "ι" and "ει" appears fourteen times. Samples include: αισθητει for εσθητι at 1:10; καθεισαι for καθισαι at 2:30; ειδων for ιδων at 3:3 and 3:12; οικειων for οικιων at 4:34. Nine times the interchange of "αι" and "ε" occurs as found in ελεωνος for ελαιωνος at 1:12; ματθεος for ματθαιος at 1:13; εγειρε for εγειραι at 3:6; γενεσθε for γενεσθαι at 4:28.

Either through scribal exactitude in copying precisely what may have been written in an earlier exemplar or through a failure to distinguish the sound of vowels, if the scribe had been copying while someone else dictated the text, a number of other curious forms of spelling have been preserved in the present text. These particular peculiarities in the Greek columns serve as evidence of the scribal tendency to confuse the sounds of letters almost as frequently in the Greek columns as in the Latin. However, these additional examples of spelling peculiarities in the Greek column for the most part do not require correction, while a large number of spelling peculiarities in the Latin columns display later modification

and correction. Moreover, the abundance of these varying forms of spelling in both the Greek and Latin columns serves to demonstrate that the scribe was undoubtedly devoting attention to copying literally what was either written or pronounced. Therefore, in the rendering of short phrases and lines of texts in two languages the scribe may have placed greater emphasis on the immediate transcription of words and phrases rather than in always taking these same words and phrases in the larger context of a complete thought or sentence. There are a number of instances of inconsistencies in the forms of spelling for words in both the Greek and Latin columns.

Within the selected portion of the first thirty-four folios there are examples of several other kinds of confusion of sound and interchange. These include the interchange of "ε" and "η" as found in κατηνυγησαν for κατενυγησαν at 2:37; "ε" and "ο" in εξολοθρευθησεται for εξολεθρευθησεται at 3:23; "ω" and "ο" in δωσω for δωσω at 2:19; "ι" and "ε" in εγενετο for εγινετο at 2:43; "ει" and "η" in αρνησασθαι for αρνεισθαι at 4:16. One other common interchange is that of "α" and "ο" as in ειπον for ειπαν in 1:11, 1:24, 4:23 and 4:24, as well as ειδομεν for ειδαμεν at 4:20. There are several examples of the lack of assimilation such as may be found in συνλαβουσιν for συλλαβουσιν at 1:16; συνκατεψηφισθη for συγκατεψηφισθη at 1:26; συνπληρουσθαι for συμπληρουσθαι at 2:1; ενκαταλιψις for εγκαταλειψεις at 2:27; συνβεβηκοτι for συμβεβηκοτι at 3:10. However, εμ μεσω

appears at 1:15 and 2:22 for εν μεσω. Other alternative forms of spelling in the Greek columns of the selected portion include: σφυρα for σφυδρα at 3:7; αν for εαν at 3:23; σολομωνος for σολομωντος at 3:11; χωρων for χωριων at 4:34; σπιαννομενος for σπιανομενος at 1:3; and εκχθρους for εχθρους at 2:35.

In the following Commentary Section every attempt has been made to cite corrections in spelling within both the Greek and Latin columns and to identify the respective scribal hand. An additional word must be offered about abbreviations especially in the Greek columns. The scribe is not always consistent. Tischendorf has mentioned these abbreviations in his edition.⁶³ It therefore remains only to state that in this edition standard abbreviations of theological words are reproduced as they appear in the text. These same theological words, however, may often appear written out in their full form as they are found in the text.

The Latin columns of Codex Laudianus preserve spelling peculiarities which clearly demonstrate limited scribal command of spelling and the confusion of sounds and letters. In the selected portion constituting the first four chapters of Acts and comprising approximately 1,600 short lines of text, over one hundred and thirty errors in spelling occur in the Latin columns alone. Moreover, close examination of the number of scribal

⁶³Constantine von Tischendorf, op. cit., p. xv.

corrections within the 1,600 lines reveals that in less than half of the instances of these spelling irregularities has there been any modification or correction by later scribal hands.

Before citing the kinds of interchange of letters and other peculiar forms of spelling which appear most frequently within the selected portion of the first thirty-four folios, it may be instructive to note the kinds of scribal peculiarities in spelling and also the number and nature of the corrections one finds in an examination of a limited section of text. For this purpose chapter four of Acts, which comprises folios 24-33, has been selected since this chapter contains both narrative and speech sections which reflect basic vocabulary of the first four chapters. In the Latin column where a reading differs from either Gigas or Vulgate, that reading is given with the additional indication of the Vulgate reading. In this first sample differences are limited to spelling forms. Grammatical differences are not included in this sample unless there is a spelling peculiarity in a particular grammatical construction. Further, where a correction appears in a given reading both the original and corrected reading are cited.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Folio 24, Verso | ei | corrected | eis E |
| line 14 | | | |
| line 20 | inicibant | corrected | iniciebant * |

⁶⁴E represents the emendator; * represents the original scribe; B stands for corrector B; no identification indicates correction by erasure.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------------|--|
| Folio 25, Recto | | | | |
| line 22 | principem | corrected | principes * | |
| line 23 | caiafam | for | caiphas | |
| Folio 25, Verso | | | | |
| line 1 | quotquot | corrected | quot * | |
| Folio 26, Recto | | | | |
| line 4 | odie | corrected | hodie E | |
| line 7 | venefacto | for | benefacto | |
| line 25 | nazoraei | for | nazareni | |
| Folio 26, Verso | | | | |
| line 13 | odie | corrected | hodie E | |
| Folio 27, Recto | | | | |
| line 19 | iohannes | corrected | iohannis * | |
| line 20 | conperti | for | comperto | |
| Folio 28, Recto | | | | |
| line 5 | os | for | eos | |
| line 15 | plevem | corrected | plebem * | |
| Folio 28, Verso | | | | |
| line 2 | arcessientes | for | accersientes (Gigas) | |
| line 8 | nomin | for | nomine | |
| Folio 29, Recto | | | | |
| line 4 | audimus | for | audivimus | |
| line 6 | ad | for | at | |
| line 7 | adminitantes | for | comminantes | |
| line 18 | gloriabant | corrected | glorificabant B | |
| Folio 30, Recto | | | | |
| line 1 | feciti | corrected | fecisti E | |
| Folio 30, Verso | | | | |
| line 6 | civitatem | corrected | civitate | |
| line 7 | hanc | corrected | hac | |
| Folio 31, Recto | | | | |
| line 4 | dat | corrected | da | |
| line 10 | tuum | corrected | tuam B | |

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Folio 32, Recto | | | |
| line 5 | erat | corrected | erant B |
| line 8 | commnia | corrected | communia B |
| line 24 | innigens | for | egens |
| Folio 32, Verso | | | |
| line 3 | quodquod | corrected | quotquot * |
| line 16 | uniquique | for | unicuique (Gigas) |
| line 17 | quique | for | cuique |
| line 19 | havebat | for | habebat |
| line 24 | qud | corrected | quod B |
| line 25 | interraetatum | corrected | interpretaetatum B |

This sample of the types of corrections to be found in a selected chapter reveals that the original scribe caught a number of errors even before the emendator set to work on the text. Of the nineteen instances of correction, six belong to the hand of the original scribe; another four belong to the emendator; six may be assigned to corrector B; and three corrections have been made by erasure so that it is impossible to distinguish the scribal hand. Those corrections belonging to the original scribe are limited almost exclusively to the change of a single vowel or consonant due to confusion of sounds as in iohannes which is corrected to iohannis and quodquod which is corrected to quotquot. The emendator appears to have exercised careful attention to some errors which escaped the original scribe, but he failed to correct the most glaring errors. Corrector B exerted more effort in correcting grammatical errors. The emendator gives evidence of limited, but necessary correction.

An example of the emendator's attempt at grammatical adjustment may be seen in his correction of ei to eis which is the first example given in the sample above. Ei is clearly not the equivalent of the corresponding Greek αὐτοῦς. The Greek at Folio 24, Verso, lines 13-15, constitutes an articular infinitive grammatical construction. The emendator wished the form in Latin to be dative. However, ei is an acceptable form. The Latin of Codex Bezae reads ipsi. Both Laudianus and Bezae offer a subjunctive verbal form for the articular infinitive at line 13. The emendator corrected two instances of odie to hodie. The emendator also caught the obvious spelling error at Folio 30, Recto, line 1, where he corrected feciti to fecisti. At best the emendator seems to accept the text of the original scribe and offers limited attempts at modification and correction of existing forms of spelling.

It remained for corrector B to render the more striking corrections to the text. Of the six examples cited in chapter four all represent corrections necessary for grammatical precision. At Folio 29, Recto, line 18, glorificabant is corrected from gloriabant. This verb appears to have caused the original scribe great difficulty as it is spelled incorrectly several times in the manuscript. Instances where this codex and Gigas and the Vulgate differ in unusual spelling forms will be given in the following sample. The correction of tuum to tuam at Folio 31, Recto, line 10, is an example of the correction of gender.

The correction of erat to erant at Folio 32, Recto, line 5, is an example of a correction in number. The two spelling errors corrected at Folio 32, Verso, lines 24 and 25, are examples of careful scribal attention exhibited by corrector B.

Within the first thirty-four folios a number of spelling peculiarities can be explained by pointing to the kinds of interchange of letters which appear. One frequently finds "b" and "v" indiscriminately interchanged as in alva for alba at 1:11; inplebit for inplevit at 2:2; replevis for replebis at 2:28; venefacto for benefacto at 4:9; and havebat for habebat at 4:35. Other examples in later folios include: brebiter, bias, iobem, bel, liventer, demonstravo, incredivile and ignovili. The letters "f" and "ph" are interchanged as in profetabunt for prophetabunt at 2:17; caiafas for caiaphas at 4:6; while one also finds blasfema, farisaei, and stefani. The letters "c" and "q" are interchanged in uniquique for unicuique at 4:35 and quique for cuique at the same verse. The letter "h" is often omitted as in odie for hodie at 4:9. However, one also finds in the manuscript eri, ospites, exortati and ierosolymis on the one hand, while on the other hand hiesus, histrahel and gamalihel. The letters "m" and "n" are also confused as in comfestim for confestim at 3:7; confirmati for confirmati at 3:7 also; and conperti for comperti at 4:13. Within the first four chapters ad is found for at at 1:6, 1:7 and 4:21. One also finds in the manuscript

aliquit, quot, quit, davit, and aput.

One finds examples of letters dropping out of words. Examples include nubs for nubes at 1:9 and susum for sursum at 2:19. There are examples of the letters "vi" or "v" of the perfect dropping out. Examples include intraiiit for intravit at 1:21; exiit for exivit also at 1:21; introiiit for introivit at 3:8; and audimus for audivimus at 4:20. One also finds letters doubled such as aautem at 3:23 and cottidie at 2:46, 2:47 and 3:2 among examples which might be cited.

Other common interchanges within the first four chapters include videtis for vidistis at 1:11; iniabitet for inhabitet at 1:20; vestimatis for existimatis at 2:15; viditis for videtis at 2:33; adpraehendens for adprehendens at 3:7; revertemini for revertimini at 3:19; semini for semine at 3:25; and praedistinatus for praedestinitus at 3:20.

The original scribe seems to have had great difficulty in copying or reproducing Latin equivalents of proper names. In addition to the examples of peculiarities of spelling in proper names already cited, one may point to phillipus, bartholomaeus, and mattheus at 1:13. One finds aceldamac for aceldamas at 1:19; barsabban for barsabbas at 1:23; samuhel for samuel at 3:24; and solomonis for salomonis at 3:11. It is interesting to note that the scribe seems to prefer

the spelling of ihesus for iesus. Gigas also preserves ihesus.

The variations in spelling exhibited by the scribe make it clear that he was working within the broad context of the pre-Vulgate Old Latin texts. The spelling irregularities may be associated with the earliest forms of these Old Latin texts. In fact, most of the peculiarities in spelling can be identified in the categories given by Robert C. Stone in The Language of the Latin Text of Codex Bezae. As serious as many of the corruptions in spelling appear to be, they do not detract from the fact that the text displays a remarkable fidelity to peculiar and archaic forms of spelling. For all the inaccuracies in spelling the scribe gives evidence of freedom of choice of words and a flair for individuality as a transcriber and translator. Examples of this freehanded treatment of the recognized Old Latin texts are cited in the following sample.

One additional word must be offered about the scribe's ability to handle bilingual texts. Within any bilingual manuscript one would expect both columns to undergo modification. More often there is overt modification in the Latin columns than in the Greek. In most instances only a word or two is affected. In a specific survey made of differences in word order in the Greek columns within the first four chapters of Acts as compared to The Greek New Testament, fifteen instances could be located. In no single instance could the difference in word order be directly associated with the scribe's attempt to make the Greek conform to some recognized Old Latin text, but the differences seem to reflect scribal carelessness.

The following sample of differences in choices of words and grammatical forms between Codex Laudianus and both Gigas and the Vulgate should provide further evidence of pertinent scribal tendencies. It has already been shown in comparative studies of the Old Latin that it is almost impossible to determine the nature and the extent of the relationship between the Latin columns of Codex Laudianus and Gigas and the Vulgate.⁶⁵ In chapter four of Acts the following differences are to be noted.

| | <u>Laudianus</u> | <u>Gigas</u> | <u>Vulgate</u> |
|----|--|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. | adstiterunt Folio 24, Verso line 6 | insurrexerunt | supervenerunt |
| 2. | praepositus Folio 24, Verso line 9 | pontifices | magistratus |
| 3. | indignantes Folio 24, Verso line 12 | dolentes | dolentes |
| 4. | praedicarent Folio 24, Verso line 16 | annunciarent | adnuntiarent |
| 5. | iniciebant Folio 24, Verso line 20 | iniecerunt | iniecerunt |
| 6. | audierunt Folio 25, Recto line 6 | audierant | audierant |
| 7. | convenire Folio 25, Recto line 15 | ut congregarentur ut congregarentur | |

⁶⁵

A.C. Clark, op. cit., pp. 275-277.

| | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 8. | principes sacerdotum Folio 25, Recto line 21 | princeps sacerdotum | princeps sacerdotum |
| 9. | languidi Folio 26, Recto line 9 | infirmi | infirmi |
| 10. | sanatus sit Folio 26, Recto line 12 | salvus factus est | salvus factus est |
| 11. | fiduciam Folio 27, Recto line 18 | constantiam | constantiam |
| 12. | conperiti Folio 27, Recto line 20 | comperto | comperto |
| 13. | inlitterati Folio 27, Recto line 23 | sine litteris | sine litteris |
| 14. | privati Folio 27, Recto line 25 | imperiti | idiotae |
| 15. | sanatus fuerat Folio 27, Verso line 11 | curatus erat | curatus fuerat |
| 16. | iubentes autem Folio 27, Verso line 15 | cum iussissent autem | iusserunt autem |
| 17. | consilii Folio 27, Verso line 18 | extra concilium | extra concilium |
| 18. | abire Folio 27, Verso line 19 | discedere | secedere |

| | | | |
|-----|---|----------------|---------------|
| 19. | sed ut ne Folio 28, Recto line 12 | sed ne | sed ne |
| 20. | serpat Folio 28, Recto line 14 | innotescant | divulgetur |
| 21. | minis minemur Folio 28, Recto lines 18 and 19 | comminemur | comminemur |
| 22. | arcessientes Folio 28, Verso line 2 | accercientes | vocantes |
| 23. | videtur Folio 28, Verso line 18 | est | est |
| 24. | obaudire Folio 28, Verso line 23 | audire | audire |
| 25. | adminitantes Folio 29, Recto line 7 | comminantes | comminantes |
| 26. | gloriabant Folio 29, Recto line 18 | honorificabant | clarificabant |
| 27. | subtulerunt Folio 29, Verso line 18 | levaverent | levaverunt |
| 28. | dicens Folio 30, Recto line 14 | dixisti | dixisti |
| 29. | ut quid Folio 30, Recto line 15 | quare | quare |
| 30. | populo Folio 30, Verso line 17 | populis | populis |

| | | | |
|-----|--|--------------|--------------|
| 31. | in sanitatem Folio 31, Recto line 12 | ad sanitates | sanitates |
| 32. | precatis eis Folio 31, Recto line 20 | cum orassent | cum orassent |
| 33. | innigens Folio 32, Recto line 24 | egens | egens |
| 34. | venalium Folio 32, Verso line 11 | venditorum | vendebant |
| 35. | constituto Folio 33, Recto line 6 | cum haberet | cum haberet |
| 36. | vendens Folio 33, Recto line 9 | vendidit | vendidit |
| 37. | praedio Folio 33, Recto line 8 | agrum | agrum |

This comparison reveals some of the basic tendencies of the scribe, and, in some instances, may explain the peculiar form found in this codex. First, the scribe seems to have aimed at simplicity of expression rather than paraphrastic expansion. The scribe often repeats the same Latin word within a passage where in other Old Latin texts one would find two different Latin words used to express the same Greek word. Examples of this tendency are found in 1, 10, 11, 15, and 37. The scribe also uses a stock of favorite words

where one might expect the usual variety of Old Latin expressions. Principes persists throughout the manuscript, while fiducia appears to be the scribe's preference on almost every occasion where another choice might have been made. Secondly, the fact that the scribe may have followed an exemplar which contained certain corruptions and a number of less critical peculiarities is suggested by the profusion of examples where the scribe chose archaic forms over against the ones provided by either Gigas or the Vulgate. In the preceding comparison examples of this tendency can be observed in several notable instances, among them, 2, 3, 4, 6, 13, 18, 19, 20, 22, and 24. It is interesting to note that in examples 2, 3, 6, 19, and 20 the Old Latin p, or Perpinianus, has preserved the same distinctive readings. Thirdly, the scribe introduces solecisms which do not appear in any other Old Latin text. A.C. Clark chose this tendency as evidence for his assessment that the scribe was nothing more than a slavish translator who rendered virtually an interlinear Latin text for the more superior Greek text.⁶⁶ From the most blatant examples of this tendency found in 7, 16, 28, 29, 32, 35, and 36, one can turn to other examples where the Greek has influenced the Latin, but where the scribe may not so much have aimed at reproducing in the Latin column precisely the form in the corresponding Greek column, as he may have been influenced to make minor adjustments in spelling and word formation to convey his understanding of the Greek. In example 5 the scribe gives a reading which suggests the possibility that he misunderstood the Greek.

⁶⁶A.C. Clark, op. cit., p. 238.

Instead of an aorist verb he may have understood an imperfect verb in Greek. Therefore, the Latin column reads iniciebant. In example 21 the scribe is not able to distinguish between the perfectly permissible ablative absolute and the perfect passive participle. In classical usage both are found to render the Greek. However, in this instance the scribe appears to be following a literal translation of the Greek over against the expression found in both Gigas and the Vulgate. In examples 25 and 31 the Greek prepositions have influenced the choices given by the scribe in the Latin columns. Examples 17 and 21 are further instances of the dominant influence of the Greek upon the Latin. Only two instances can be shown in the selected portion of the fourth chapter of Acts in which the Greek may have influenced the Latin. These two examples include 23 and 30. A final tendency which must be cited is the scribe's introduction of readings which cannot be found in other Old Latin texts. Each chapter abounds with examples of these unique readings. They further demonstrate the scribe's abandon in handling Latin equivalents for the Greek. Examples in chapter four include the following instances from the preceding comparison: 8, 9, 14, 26, 27, 33, and 34.

A further survey made of twenty instances of additions found in Codex Laudianus in the selected portion of thirty-four folios, but not found in Textus Receptus or The Greek New Testament, reveals the following data pertaining to the Latin corresponding to these Greek additions. Of the twenty instances of additions Codex Laudianus and the Vulgate share only two in common. Codex Laudianus and Codex Bezae share the greatest number - twelve. Gigas and Laudianus share nine of these additions

in common, while p, or Perpinianus, and Laudianus share eight. Codex Laudianus and h, or Floriacensis, share six additions in common. In only one instance do d, p, h, and Gigas share the same addition in common with Laudianus. Further, d, p, and h share only three of these additions in common with Laudianus. Of the twelve additions shared by d and Laudianus, p also shares six. Of the nine shared by Gigas and Laudianus, p shares five.

Additional research devoted to the textual complexities of Codex Laudianus would probably only serve to confirm the conclusions suggested in the preceding samples; Codex Laudianus is a highly mixed and distinctive Old Latin text with many unique readings. The scribe, although undoubtedly familiar with Vulgate forms, more often appears to have preferred to reproduce a text remarkably similar to Gigas. However, on a number of occasions the scribe completely departed from any recognized standard Old Latin text or texts and has preserved archaic expressions curiously similar to Perpinianus and Floriacensis. These particular affinities would seem to suggest that the scribe was not only aware of the diversity of forms within the Old Latin, but he also may have deliberately preserved them even at the expense of contaminating a Vulgate-like text. While the Greek columns of this manuscript surely constitute the standard text to which the Latin columns so literally conform, the Latin columns deserve to be recognized and reappraised as significant literary survivors of the earliest strata of Old Latin. On the one hand Codex Laudianus should continue to be used by the textual specialist with caution because of the nature of the scribal tendencies in handling both columns. Yet, on the other hand, Codex Laudianus should be regarded as the ingenious product of one who was both transcriber and translator, one who engaged in his task of selecting and adapting traditional textual materials available to him with diligence and creativity.

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COMMENTARY FOR CODEX LAUDIANUS G35

COMMENTARY

Folio 1, Recto Lines 1-3 of both the Latin and Greek columns have been written in purple ink. Tischendorf enclosed in brackets those letters which he conjectured but which have disappeared:

[P]rimum quidem

[se]rmonem

Examination of the manuscript in 1975 revealed that, in fact, the following would best illustrate the current condition of these lines:

primum qui [de]m

[se]rmonem

While the original over-sized initial letter "P," which Tischendorf bracketed, has disappeared, at some point retracing has caused the original letter "r" in Primum to be formed into the letter "p." Due to the similarity of the Greek "ρ" and the Latin "p," there are numerous instances in the manuscript of confusion in spelling. In this instance of retracing, the Latin "r" has been transformed into a "p," and all subsequent letters have been rewritten. This retracing has resulted in an unusual indentation. When an over-sized letter appears, either in the Greek or the Latin column, it customarily intrudes into the left-hand margin. The initial letter "T" in the first line of the Greek column illustrates this intrusion. Despite the retracing of these lines, they are today almost

obliterated due to serious creasing and the tenuous state of this first folio. A crease partially obscures the "qui" of qui(de)m and the "one" of (se) rmonem. While Tischendorf commented on retracing which he noted in lines 11-15 of Folio 1, Verso and which he assigned to the hand of the original scribe, he failed to note the distinct evidence of recopying with a darker colored ink and enlargement of letters throughout Folio 1, Recto. While there is evidence of sporadic and limited retracing in various sections of the manuscript, no portion is as extensively rewritten as Folio 1, Recto. Even if the original scribe did retrace portions of Folio 1, Recto as well as Verso, the Recto gives evidence of further retracing which differs from that of the Verso both with respect to the color of ink and the style of letters. One can only conjecture that due to the deterioration of this initial folio through use and exposure it became necessary at some point in the long history of the text to retrace Folio 1, Recto entirely. Two particularly striking examples of instances in which the original scribe may have rewritten over his first words can be found in lines 17 and 19 of the Greek column. In line 17 the erasure of an "η" has transformed ανελημωθη to ανελημωθη. In line 19 two letters seem to have been erased between "παρεσ" and "τησεν." It is possible that either "εσ" or "τη" was duplicated by mistake. In this edition of the manuscript all letters subsequently erased will be printed when legible. The Tischendorf edition is, unfortunately, not consistent in this matter. While it is virtually

impossible to identify the hand of the particular scribe making an erasure, the majority of erasures may be assigned to the original scribe. Later correctors tended to cross out letters with slash marks. Due, however, to the general blackening and mutilation of the parchment at line 19, it is impossible to determine what letters, if any, may have been erased. Two blank spaces, therefore, appear in this edition. It is not unusual for the original scribe to bypass an imperfection in the parchment and thus divide a word, and the possibility that an imperfection in the parchment rather than an erasure has resulted in the word division at line 19 should not be discounted.

Folio 1, Verso Retracing is evident in lines 11-25. Due to the deterioration of this folio it is difficult to determine whether or not the original scribe is responsible for the retracing, as Tischendorf suggested. One particularly striking example of retracing and rearrangement of words may be observed in lines 23 and 24. Here in the Latin column traces of erased letters may be seen beneath the present ones. One must concur with Tischendorf, who suggested that the original word order placed in spiritu and sancto, which presently constitute lines 25 and Folio 2, Recto line 1, in the lines now occupied by vos autem and tinguemini. In line 8 of the Latin column cum conversaretur has been changed to read convescens. In line 12, due to retracing and the poor condition of the folio, it is impossible to determine

what letters were originally beneath ne sciderent. Tischendorf offered the conjectured reading ne discederent for the original; indeed a later hand has added the letters "di" before sciderent. Additional corrections appear in the following lines: line 15 promissum is corrected to read promissionem; line 17 quodam is corrected to quam; line 18 audistis me is corrected to audistis a me. Since Tischendorf printed these three corrections, it would seem that he assigned them to the hand of the original scribe. However, the letters in the uncorrected words show signs of heavy retracing, whereas these corrections appear in a lighter colored ink and with more finely penned letters. The "di" added at line 12 and these corrections in lines 15, 17, and 18 might be assigned to the emendator, whom Tischendorf suggested to be roughly contemporary with the original scribe. The cautious approach of Tischendorf must be followed in attempting to identify the hands of the correctors. Only corrector A and corrector B may be identified with any degree of certainty because of the distinctive style of their letters and the color of ink. In these earliest folios there is evidence of corrections which cannot be assigned to either of these correctors. One might, therefore, conjecture with Tischendorf that a contemporary emendator devoted attention to correcting the text as written by the original scribe. While the majority of unassigned corrections may be attributed to such a contemporary emendator, still another hand has been at work. Since most of these unidentified corrections

appear prior to the corrections which can be positively attributed to corrector A, it seems highly likely that corrector A was continuing a process of correction begun by some systematic emendator and that in these same earliest folios another undesignated corrector made changes as well. One can only state with any degree of certainty that the emendator displays a style of writing and uses ink of a color very similar to that of the original scribe. The ink used by the fourth hand is of a very light color and the letters are very faded. In the Greek column at line 6 the scribe began τα περι to the left of the uniform margin and intruded into the space allotted to the Latin. This was due to the unusually long Greek phrase to be accommodated. In line 14 the letters "ep" have disappeared due to a tear in the parchment. In this edition brackets are placed around conjectured letters. At some point an "o" was inserted before the "ι."

Folio 2, Recto In lines 5 and 16 of the Latin column the original ad has been changed to at. Here is to be seen an example of the faded letters and pale ink of the fourth hand. In the Greek column at line 14 the original scribe has added an "ε" to την βασιλιαν, thus changing the reading to την βασιλειαν.

Folio 2, Verso In the Latin column at line 5 the "n" of accipientis has been erased. A single dot appears above the "n" as a scribal mark to indicate deletion.

Folio 3, Recto In line 5 of the Latin column there is evidence of an earlier letter, possibly an "n," beneath the "m" of cum in the phrase et cum tenderent. Beneath the line where the letters "te" appear in the word tenderent there are some faint markings suggestive of a scribal addition, possibly by the fourth hand. Although Wordsworth and White credit e with the reading intenderent, along with gig., p, and Bede's Retractions, the only evidence for the "in" is this faded marking. It should be noted that at line 18, while the scribe has written Viri in the Latin column, αυδρεε appears in the Greek. The "V" of Viri is enlarged and intrudes into the left-hand margin, while the corresponding "α" of αυδρεε is not similarly enlarged or set over. In line 24 the letter "h" of hic shows signs of rewriting. A dot appears above the letter "h" and it is possible that the form was originally huic. Tischendorf conjectured that in line 25 the original scribe must have written iherusa, but corrected this to read ihesus. A later corrector erased the entire line and wrote ihs. Traces of the "rus" of the conjectured iherusa are still visible. In this edition when the original hand has been completely obliterated, brackets [] will appear around the reading supplied by a subsequent hand.

Folio 3, Verso In line 7 the word videtis has been changed to vidistis. In line 12 regressi has been changed to reversi, and in line 15 dicitur has been changed to vocatur. In all three instances the hand of

the corrector most closely resembles that of the conjectured emendator.

Folio 4, Recto After the word ou in line 1 of the Greek column, the original scribe started to write ησαν, but erased this word and placed it in line 2.

Folio 5, Recto It should be noted that at line 14 traces of another word ending in "edit" are visible beneath adquisivit. At line 24 of the Greek column the original scribe changed τα σπλαχνα to τα σπλαγχνα.

Folio 6, Recto The phrase nobis viris cum in omni in lines 6-8 should more appropriately read nobiscum viris in omni. The cum appears to have been separated from nobis and through confusion with the following word viris, which also ends in "is," placed on a line where it does not correspond to the Greek column.

Folio 7, Recto In line 20 the final "u" of undecium has been erased. In line 18 of the Latin column the "S" of Super is enlarged and set in the margin; in line 19 of the Greek column the "K" of Kai is enlarged.

Folio 8, Recto It should be noted that there are several instances in the manuscript of lines duplicated from the preceding folio. This is the first example. Et repleti sunt and Kai επλησθησαν are repeated from Folio 7, Verso, line 25.

Folio 8, Verso In the Greek column at line 11 some indistinct traces of letters appear above αυτων. They are the result of blotting from the following Folio 9, Recto, where at line 11 subsequent rewriting had not fully dried before contact with Folio 8, Verso, line 11.

Folio 9, Recto The word inhabitant, which presently appears after et qui in line 10, shows signs of reworking. The letter "b" is not in the style of the original scribe and the initial letter "i" extends considerably below the other letters in the line. The final "i" is greatly exaggerated in size as if to blot out some underlying letter. In the corresponding Greek word κατοικοῦντες the final letters "τες" also show evidence of a later hand. In the Greek column at line 6 corrector B has changed εγεννηθημεν to εγεννηθημεν.

Folio 10, Verso Above the Greek words in lines 1-4 is a transliteration of the Greek words into Latin letters. It is obvious that here, as well as in Folio 11, Verso, some assistance in Greek pronunciation was necessary for someone who had occasion to make use of these passages. A reproduction of these transliterations is to be found in the introduction to the manuscript. Tischendorf, in his usual cautious manner, suggested that these aids to pronunciation could have been those of corrector B. The pale color and the style of the letters, however, are more suggestive of the fourth hand or even more probably a much later hand.

Folio 11, Recto Latin letters appear above the Greek in lines 1-7, 9, 16-20, and 22-24. See the introductory section for a reproduction of these transliterations. In line 25 the word vaporem was originally omitted, but was supplied later, probably by the emendator. In this edition the word appears in brackets.

Folio 12, Recto In line 23 the word ceditum is an obvious misspelling. The mark in the margin beside this word is most probably a scribal noting of this error, although no correction has been made.

Folio 12, Verso In line 3 occidistitis has been changed by erasure to read occidistis. In line 6 of the Greek column there is evidence of erasure beneath the word αυεστησεν.

Folio 13, Recto In line 25 the letter "m" of laetitiam has been erased.

Folio 14, Verso The letter "n" in effundit in line 16 has been crossed out with double slash lines. In line 18 domum is changed to read donum by a similar crossing out of the "m" and the addition of the letter "n" above the line. The letter "n" is similar in style to the letters of the corrector of Folio 3, Recto, lines 24 and 25.

Folio 15, Recto In line 8 one would expect a dextris meis where ad dextris meis now appears. A dot to the left of the

"d" in ad may indicate later recognition of the unnecessary "d," although no attempt to remove it seems to have been made.

Folio 15, Verso In line 1 the letter "n" of ihesun is marked out with a double slash and an "m" is written above the line, thus changing the reading to ihesum.

Folio 16, Recto The letters "ti" in the word christi in line 3 were a later addition. The style is similar to the original hand, but the tall, thin strokes seem more indicative of the emendator.

Folio 17, Recto The irregular spellings, omnbus in the Latin column at line 25 and εττονοτο in the Greek column at line 11, were noted as early as Hearne. Because of retracing throughout this folio it is impossible to distinguish an earlier, and perhaps correct, spelling. Brackets, therefore, enclose these words.

Folio 17, Verso In both line 4 and line 25 of the Latin column cottidie has been changed to cotidie by means of a single slash mark drawn through the first "t."

Folio 18, Recto In line 20 the first "t" of cottidie has been marked out with a single slash line.

Folio 18, Verso In line 2 between the Latin and Greek columns a ":" appears. The original scribe often

uses such a mark to separate columns, especially when the Latin intrudes into the Greek column. The mark here may serve to indicate that the παρὰ of παρὰ τῶν εἰσπορευομένων has intruded into the left-hand margin. This particular mark seems to be later than the original scribe; the dots are much larger and farther apart than usual. In line 5 the original scribe wrote the letter "t" over the "n," thus transforming vidissent to vidisset. In line 7 a similar change is made in the final letter; an "m" is written over the "s" in iohannes to form iohannem. It appears that this correction was done by the original scribe. In line 18 the "m" of iohannem has been erased. In the Greek column at line 14 the original scribe at first omitted the letter "υ," but later inserted it between the "α" and the "τ" to form παρ αὐτῶν.

Folio 19, Recto In line 18 the original scribe seems to have caught himself writing adpraehendens and changed the "ae" to "e." In the Greek column at line 8 retracing has made it impossible to determine what the original reading may have been. Brackets, therefore, appear around μω.

Folio 20, Recto In lines 21 and 22 the phrase qui vocatur solomonis has been changed to read quae vocatur salomonis. The corrector is impossible to identify due to the faintness of the letters.

Folio 20, Verso In line 14 feceremus has been changed to read fecerimus by means of a single vertical slash through the final "e" and the insertion of an "i." Likewise in the same line of the Greek column the final "ε" in the word πεποληκοσευ has been deleted by a similar slash mark. The letter "ι" has been inserted, thus making the corrected word πεποληκοσιυ. The brown ink and finely drawn lines are indicative of corrector B.

Folio 21, Recto In line 17 the original scribe changed negatis to negastis.

Folio 21, Verso A suspicious-looking "i" appears at line 14 under "n" in hunc. It is nothing more than the vertical stroke from the letter "p" from line 13 of Folio 22, Verso which has come through a hole in the parchment. At line 18 an additional stroke attached to the initial "c" gives this letter the appearance of a "g." There are several instances in the manuscript of confusion between the Latin "c" and "g." Whether this confusion may be assigned to the original scribe is questionable, since large sections of the manuscript have been retraced. Such may very well be the case here, where there is some evidence of retracing.

Folio 22, Verso Venerunt in line 6 has been corrected to venerint. An obvious example of retracing is to be found in line 19; a heavy line has been drawn above the word ουνον in the phrase ουνον μεν.

Folio 23, Recto The letters "fe" added in line 12 to form the word profetam are in the style of corrector B.

Folio 23, Verso The first "a" of aautem in line 2 has been deleted by a double slash mark. In line 12 protae has been changed to profetae, probably by corrector B.

Folio 24, Verso In line 14 the letter "s" has been added to the word ei to form eis, possibly by the emendator. In line 20 the original scribe added an "e" to change inicibant to iniciebant. The original scribe seems to have added the letter "ε" to the word διδασκιν in line 13 to form διδασκειν.

Folio 25, Recto In line 22 traces of the letter "m" may still be seen beneath the "s" of principes. The original scribe seems to have made this change.

Folio 25, Verso It appears that in line 1 quot was written twice; the repetition was then erased, possibly by the original scribe.

Folio 26, Recto The "h" added to odie in line 4 is in the style of the emendator. In line 25 the letter "α" was originally written where the letter "ω" now appears in the word ναζωραιου. This change may be attributed to the original scribe.

Folio 26, Verso In line 13 is to be found another instance of the addition of the letter "h" to odie to form hodie. In this instance two separate strokes, a thick vertical stroke and a more delicately formed curve, constitute the "h." The thick stroke is most probably the work of the original hand. The style and color of ink suggest that the original scribe caught his own omission and began the letter. Another hand, possibly that of the emendator, completed the letter. The letter "h" in this edition appears in brackets.

Folio 27, Recto In line 19 the original scribe seems to have changed iohannes to iohannis. An imperfection in the parchment at lines 8 and 14 of the Greek column has caused the original scribe to separate parts of words. There is a space between "ε" and "στυν" of the word εστυν in line 8; in line 14 the word σωθηται is separated into "σωθη" and "ται " by an even larger space. In this commentary only those instances of possible letter loss due to these imperfections or to deterioration will be cited. It would be misleading to show separations of this nature; in the Tischendorf edition there is no consistency in this matter, since line 8 is printed by him without a separation, while in line 14 the word division is reproduced. It appears that line 14 originally began with the letter "ε;" traces are still visible beneath the "σ."

Folio 27, Verso A colon appears after the word fuerat

in line 11; it is not in the style of the original hand.

Folio 28, Recto In line 15 the original scribe seems to have changed plevem to plebem.

Folio 29, Recto In the margin to the right of the word gloriabant in line 18 the symbol ~~✱~~ and the letters "fica" appear. The same symbol appears above the first "a" in gloriabant; a slash mark has also been drawn through this "a." While this is the first example of the use of such a scribal symbol, the color of the ink and the style of the letters are characteristic of corrector B.

Folio 30, Recto In line 1 the letter "s" has been added to feciti, thus changing the reading to fecisti. In addition, the letter "f" shows signs of retouching. Both the addition of the "s" and the retouching of the "f" appear to be the work of the emendator.

Folio 30, Verso Lines 6 and 7 of the Latin column originally read in civitatem hanc, but through erasure they now read in civitate hac. The word tuum has been added after et consilium in line 22 by corrector B. In the Greek column in line 16 the original scribe inserted the letter "ε" between the "σ" and the "ι," thus transforming εθνεσιν into εθνεσειν.

Folio 31, Recto In line 4 the letter "t" of dat has been erased. The word tuum in line 10 has been changed

by corrector B to read tua[~]. In line 2 of the Greek column the letter "σ" is visible beneath the final "α" in the word απὺλας.

Folio 32, Recto Corrector B has inserted the letter "n" and thus transformed erat to erant at line 5. In line 8 corrector B has written the letter "u" above the line to change commnia to communia.

Folio 32, Verso It would appear that the original scribe replaced the final letter "d" with a "t" in the word quodquot in line 3. In the Greek column in line 6 the original scribe placed an "ε" above the word οικελων, thus making it read οικελων. Line 23 of the Greek column, των αποστολων seems to have been rewritten by the original scribe. In the Latin column at line 24 corrector B has added the letter "o," thus changing qud to quod. In the following line, line 25, corrector B has inserted the letter "p" to change interraetatum into interpretaetatum.

Folio 33, Recto In the Greek word ηνεγκεν in line 10, the letter "γ" is visible beneath the letter "κ." In line 21 of the Latin column the original scribe changed sapphra to sappira.

Folio 33, Verso In line 23 the "us" of usurpare has been written over an erasure.

Folio 34, Recto In line 10 the final "s" of posuistis

has been crossed out by means of a slash mark. The "t" of est in line 14 has been blotted out.

Folio 34, Verso In line 12 the letter "e" has been added above the line, possibly by the hand of the emendator, thus changing spelierunt to sepelierunt. In line 16 the original scribe added the letter "v" and erased an "a," thus changing interaallum to intervallum. The "u" of dicu has been erased in the phrase dicu mihi in line 25. In line 24 of the Greek column the word εφη appears to have been written over an erasure.

Folio 35, Recto Lines 5-9 of the Latin column appear to have been written over an erasure.

Folio 36, Verso In line 2 the word in has been added, probably by the emendator, to form in plateis. In line 5 the letter "t" has been added to change poneren to ponerent, most probably by the emendator. The letters "ien" have been added in line 10 between the "n" and the "t" of vente to form veniente. The style of letters and color of ink point to the emendator. In line 21 the original scribe has changed habebat to habebant. The middle "m" of quamombrem in line 22 has been deleted by means of three slash marks.

Folio 37, Recto In line 3 beneath the letter "d" in the word adferentes the letter "f" can still be seen. The original scribe seems to have made the change.

In the Greek column the original scribe wrote the word ασθενεις over an erasure in line 5.

Folio 38, Recto In line 20 the phrase non invenerunt has been written over an erasure.


Folio 39, Verso In line 18 the first "s" in replestis has been inserted above the line by the original scribe.

Folio 40, Verso Throughout this folio there is evidence of unusual fading and in some instances retracing of letters; the shape of these retraced letters and the color of ink used are characteristic of corrector B. This retracing is particularly marked in lines 11-25 of the Latin column. In the Greek column at line 12 the word εμενεν seems to have been changed from αμενεν by the original scribe.

Folio 41, Recto In line 2 the "ur" of cogitabantur has been erased. The word ut has been added before interficere in line 3; the addition is most probably attributable to the emendator. In the Greek column at line 1 an imperfection in the parchment has caused the word to be divided and Tischendorf prints it thus, διεπορ οντο, although he makes no mention of the imperfection in his commentary.

Folio 41, Verso Here in line 1 the same imperfection has caused the dividing of the two Latin words se ipsis

into se ips is, a division not noted by Tischendorf in his printed text. In line 7 hoc has been changed to hos by corrector B.

Folio 42, Recto In line 2 the "is" before the "ti" in the word dissoluisti has been erased. In line 3 the letter "m" in the word macti has been crossed out with slash marks and the letter "f" has been written above; this change is attributable to corrector B. In line 13 the original scribe seems to have made a change from plevem to plebem. In the area between the columns at lines 9-11 this mark appears:  .

Folio 42, Verso Corrector B has changed istum to istud in line 12. The original ink is faded and there is evidence of retracing throughout this folio.

Folio 43, Recto The initial letter of the first word in line 1, the "μ" of μνηστε, is to the left of the recognized margin.

Folio 43, Verso In line 1 corrector B has added the letter "e" above the first "s" of ssent, thus changing the reading to essent. In line 9 corrector B has added the letters "ne" above the first "n" of venuntiantes; the "v" has been changed to a "b," most probably by the original scribe. The reading is thus bene nuntiantes. In line 17 the original hand is responsible for the addition above the line of the second "u" of murmuratio.

In line 20 corrector B has inserted the letter "o" above the line to change e quod to eo quod.

Folio 44, Verso The original scribe added the letter "u" above the line to form the word πληθους in line 12.

Folio 45, Recto In line 17 the letter "i" in the word hierusalem appears to have been originally omitted by the original scribe but later added by him; the letter is very faint. This entire folio has been retraced by corrector B; possibly the "i" of hierusalem was not retraced. The style of the letters "e" and "n" throughout the folio is especially indicative of the hand of corrector B. In general, the letters are farther apart, thinner, and less precisely drawn than those of the original hand.

Folio 46, Recto Above the letters "tien" in the word sapientientiae in line 2 four dots appear, a scribal indication of deletion. In line 12 the letter "i" of omnei, which Tischendorf suggests may have been added by a corrector who neglected to also delete the "e," appears to be in the style of the original hand.

Folio 46, Verso In the Greek column in line 2 the word λαλουντας has been changed to λαλουντος by corrector B; double slash marks delete the letter "α," and the letter "o" has been added above the line.

Folio 47, Recto The letters "πε" appear above the first "v" in the word ατενλοαντες at line 23. Although these letters are unusual, they most closely resemble the style of corrector B.

Folio 47, Verso In line 9 a slash mark has been drawn through the "e" of principes. Corrector B has changed the second "i" to an "e." The reading is thus princeps.

Folio 48, Recto The final "e" in the word mesopotamiae in line 2 has been erased. In line 19 the letter "s" in the word exiens appears to be a later addition; it is tall and thin in the style of corrector B. In line 25 a vertical line appears after the word est. It is either an extended stroke of the "t" or a mark to show that the long Latin line has intruded far into the Greek column.

Folio 48, Verso In line 8 the "m" of in quam has been erased. In line 18 the original scribe added the letter "c" above the line after ne. The "ess" of possessionem in line 23 has been erased.

Folio 49, Recto In line 16 corrector B has changed the letter "f" into the letter "p," thus changing adfligent to adpligent. In the course of this change, the letter "l" was retraced. In line 18 the re has been erased.

Folio 49, Verso The original scribe added the letter "i"

above the line to form the word deservient in line 6.

Folio 50, Verso In line 5 the word famis has been changed to fames by corrector B. In line 16 double slash marks have been used to remove the letter "n" from the word audissent.

Folio 51, Recto In line 17 cognitionem has been changed to cognationem by corrector B. A slash mark has been drawn through the "i" and the letter "a" has been written above the line. Similarly the word animi in line 19 has been changed to read animas by corrector B.

Folio 51, Verso The final "t" of fuitt in line 18 has been deleted by a slash mark. The ":" which appears at the end of this line seems to be a later addition.

Folio 52, Recto The word pleps in line 3 appears to have been written over an erasure by the original scribe. A missing stroke in the letter "g" in line 5 makes the spelling incorrect: aecypto. In line 15 corrector B has retraced or possibly modified the letter "u" in the word genus.

Folio 53, Verso The second "r" in frratres in line 11 has been crossed out by a strongly drawn double slash mark. In line 15 corrector B has added the letter "m" to the word manu, thus changing it to manum. In the Greek column at line 10 the three letters "ενι" have

been erased, thus changing συυτευτευαυ to συυτευαυ.

Folio 54, Recto In line 7 a faint slash mark indicates deletion of the second "r" in the word frratres. The first "r" in the word alterutrum in line 11 has been erased. In line 12 ad has been changed to read ac.

Folio 54, Verso In both line 3 in the word aecyptium and line 4 in the word effucavit an added stroke has changed the "c" to a "g." Tischendorf suggests that a later corrector made these changes, but he prints both words with a "g."

Folio 55, Recto The letter "n" in the word accederent in line 3 has been erased. In line 12 corrector B has inserted the word de above the line between ex and caelo. There are faint slash marks through both the "e" and the "x" of ex.

Folio 55, Verso In line 9 corrector B has crossed out the initial "s" of suis and written the letter "t" above the line. In line 20 corrector B has added the letter "t" above the line, thus transforming es to est. In the Greek column at line 9 the original scribe wrote the word ex in the margin.

Folio 56, Recto In the Greek column at line 21 corrector B has crossed out the "αυ" in the word χαυρ and written the letters "ει" above the line, thus making the reading

χελρλ.

Folio 56, Verso In line 8 the letter "i" has been written above the line between the letters "t" and "o" in the word aegypto. The "o" has been crossed out with double slash marks.

Folio 57, Recto Corrector B has changed quem audistis to ipsum audite in line 4. The letters "ipsu" have been written above the line and the "que" has been crossed out. The two "s's" are crossed out and the final "i" is transformed into the letter "e."

Folio 57, Verso In line 15 the word deus has been changed to deos by means of a rounded stroke. The letter "e" has been added in line 21 to change qui duxit to qui eduxit. Both changes may be assigned to corrector B.

Folio 58, Recto In line 12 the letters "ri" have been added to opebus to form operibus. Corrector B is responsible for the change.

Folio 58, Verso In line 4 the first "s" in the word obstulistis has been erased.

Folio 59, Recto In line 10 is found the first instance of the hand of corrector A. The word dispocuit has been changed to disposuit by means of an "x" drawn through the letter "c" and the addition of the letter "s" above

the line.

Folio 59, Verso In line 2 a single horizontal line through the word generationum indicates deletion, and the word gencium has been written in the left-hand margin. Although Tischendorf suggests that corrector A is responsible for this change, the style is more like that of the emendator. In line 18 the letter "q" in the word inquenire has been erased.

Folio 60, Recto In line 8 corrector A has added the word et before profeta.

Folio 60, Verso In line 3 corrector A added the letter "s" to cervicae, probably intending to change the reading to cervices, but the letter "a" has not been completely erased. In line 11 corrector A added the letters "is" above the line, thus changing restitis to resistitis.

Folio 61, Recto In lines 1 and 2 the words traditores et homicidae have been rewritten by corrector A, thus making it impossible to determine what the original scribe may have written.

Folio 61, Verso In line 6 corrector A has added the letter "e" above the line, thus changing dextram to dexteram.

Folio 62, Recto In line 13 corrector A has changed

adulescens to adulescentis by inserting "ti" above the line between the letters "n" and "s." In line 23 the letters "rip" in the word scriptum have been erased; the word spiritum seems to have been intended, but the actual change was not made.

Folio 63, Recto In line 2 corrector A has transformed the letter "n" to an "r" in the word dispensi, thus changing the reading to dispersi. In line 12 the same corrector has added the letter "c" above the line, thus changing plantum to planctum. The first two letters of extrahens in line 20 have been crossed out, also by the hand of corrector A; the reading is thus trahens.

Folio 63, Verso In line 7 corrector A has changed the final "s" of descens to a "d" and has further added the letters "ens," thus changing the reading to descendens. In line 13 Tischendorf suggested that corrector B inserted the letter "n," an extremely delicate and minutely-executed letter, to transform adtendebat to adtendebant. In lines 24 and 25 it seems that a row of dots above the letters in both the Latin and Greek columns indicate the repetition of these lines on the succeeding folio. It is possible that the original scribe himself made these marks.

Folio 64, Recto In line 10 corrector A has changed the word palytici to paralytici by the addition of the letters "ra" above the line. The deletion of the letter "n"

in the word fuerant in line 22 is most probably the work of corrector B; the letter is removed by means of a double slash mark.

Folio 65, Recto The original reading in line 20 of the Greek column was πυλιππω; it appears that the original scribe made the change to the present reading φιλίππω.

Folio 65, Verso Before the word Audissent in line 1 corrector B has placed "cu" in the margin. In line 6 this same corrector has placed the letters "sa" in the margin before maria, thus making the reading samaria. In lines 16 and 17 of both the Latin and the Greek columns the original scribe has done some rewriting. The Latin column especially gives evidence of his reworking. He seems to have made an error in copying; beneath pro eis in line 16 the word spiritum is visible and beneath ut in line 17 sanctum is partially visible. In the Greek column the words οπως and λαβωσιν both originally appeared in line 17; λαβωσιν was erased. In line 22 traces of the word deciderat are visible beneath erat. In the Greek column at line 23 (incorrectly noted as line 13 by Tischendorf), the επ is assigned by Tischendorf to the hand of the original scribe; it seems that the letter "π" is formed over the letter "ν," which first appeared.

Folio 66, Recto In line 10 the original scribe made a

change, altering the letter "t" to the letter "n," thus giving the reading accipiebant instead of his initial accipiebat. In line 13 corrector A has changed vidisset to videns; two long horizontal strokes through the letters "isset" indicate deletion, and the letters "ens" have been added above the line.

Folio 66, Verso In line 21 the original scribe has added the second letter "s" above the line in the word existimasti. Double slash marks drawn through the letter "m" in the word pecuniam in line 22 indicate corrector B's intention; he wants the reading to be pecunia.

Folio 67, Recto In line 5 the original scribe is responsible for the addition of the letter "t" to rectum. Corrector A has added the letter "e" to the word fort in line 14 to form the word forte. In line 15 this same corrector has added the letters "ti" above the line, thus changing remittur to remittitur. In line 18 corrector B has drawn a double slash mark through the letter "m" in the word fellem. In line 26 the letter "t" in the word dixit has been retraced in the style of corrector A.

Folio 67, Verso In line 20 corrector A has added the letter "s" above the line, thus changing catella to castella.

Folio 68, Recto Corrector A has written the words

et ambula in a space left blank by the original scribe; these words are bracketed in this edition. Corrector B has changed gazan to gazam in line 8. In line 21 corrector A has added the letter "i" above the line to change ethopum to ethiopum. In line 24 a final "s" has been added to the word gaza by corrector B, thus changing the word to gazas.

Folio 68, Verso In line 11 corrector B has changed profetam to prophetam; the letter "f" has been transformed into a "p," and the letter "h" has been added above the line. This same change has also been made in line 25. In line 26 corrector A has changed esaian to esaiam. The second "i" in the word spiritus in line 14, the second "i" of philippo in line 15, and the "i" of coniuge in line 17 have all been retraced by corrector A. In the Greek column at line 3 corrector B has crossed out the letters "ων" with a double slash mark and thus changed προσκυνησων to προσκυνησαι; the letters "αι" have been added above the line.

Folio 69, Recto There appears to have been an erasure in line 4 of the Greek column; the single letter "α" now appears. In line 5 of the Latin column a question mark, probably assignable to corrector B, appears after the word legis. In the word haec in line 23 the letters "a" and "e" are deleted by a dot placed beneath each, and an "i" in the style of corrector B has been added above the line; the reading is thus changed to hic. In line 26 corrector A

has added the three letters "ctu" above the line, changing addus to adductus. A small mark, similar to a comma appears after the letters "adduc," thus indicating where the letters "ctu" were to be inserted. Lines 21 and 22 of the Greek column have been rewritten by the original scribe.

Folio 70, Recto Although Tischendorf prints the form viam in line 22, the letter "b" is plainly visible beneath the "v." Part of the letter "v" is formed from the vertical stroke of the "b." This modification may have been made by the original scribe.

Folio 70, Verso In line 13 corrector A has drawn a line through the letters "susc" of the word suscepis. The letter "p" has been changed to an "r," and the word salvus has been added in the left-hand margin. The reading is thus changed from suscepis to salvus eris.

Folio 71, Recto In line 6 corrector A has changed de qua to de aqua by the addition of the letter "a" above the line. Corrector B in line 21 has changed azotum to azoto; the letter "m" has been erased and the letter "u" has been altered to form an "o."

Folio 72, Recto In both lines 15 and 16 of the Greek column corrector A has added the letter "ε" to σαυλ to form σαυλε.

Folio 73, Recto In line 10 the word sum has been deleted

by means of a horizontal line, possibly drawn by corrector A. In line 17 corrector A has changed bidit to bibit by retracing the letter "d" to form a "b."

Folio 73, Verso Erasure of the letter "m" in the word visum in line 24 has changed the reading to visu.

Folio 74, Recto Dots appear above the letters of the words in lines 25 and 26 of both the Latin and Greek columns. These dots serve to indicate a reduplication of these lines at the top of Folio 74, Verso, lines 1 and 2. They are possibly assignable to the hand of the original scribe. The letters "in" inserted above the line before the word vocant in line 25 are in the hand of the original scribe.

Folio 74, Verso The addition of the letters "in" before the word vocant in line 1 is assignable either to the emendator or to corrector B. Tischendorf suggested that corrector A was responsible for this addition, but the style of the letters and the color of the ink make this unlikely. In line 13 corrector A has changed nom to nomen by the addition of the letters "en" above the line.

Folio 75, Recto In line 17 corrector A has changed veniebat to veniebas; the letter "t" has been crossed out with a single slash mark, and the letter "s" has been added above the line.

Folio 75, Verso In line 3 sergens has been changed to surgens. While the letter "u" added above the line is in the style of either corrector B or the emendator, a bold vertical stroke which changed the original "e" to a "u" may possibly be assigned to the original hand. Although Tischendorf assigned the addition of "con" to fortatus in line 7 to corrector A, he printed confortatus as the original reading; in his edition the letters "con" are set out into the left-hand margin. In line 12 corrector A has changed aliquod to aliquos; a slash mark has been drawn through the "d," and an "s" has been added above the line.

Folio 77, Verso In line 7 corrector A has changed donum to dominum by the addition of the letters "mi" above the line.

Folio 78, Recto In line 5 the original scribe began a word whose first three letters were "com," and then went on to write cognovissent. In line 26 corrector A has added the abbreviation sp̄s after sancti. In the Greek column at line 21 the letters "θ" and "ο" have been confused in the word οικοδομημενοι, and this mistake has eluded later correctors.

Folio 78, Verso In line 22 the Greek letters "κους" appear in the Latin column in place of the equivalent Latin letters "cus." The reading is thus paralytikuos.

Folio 79, Recto In line 12 the "ur" of habitantur has been erased. In the Greek column at line 9 it seems likely that the original scribe corrected ειδεν to ειδον.

Folio 79, Verso In line 15 corrector A has changed eum to eam by means of a slash mark drawn through the letter "u" and the insertion of the letter "a" above the line. In line 16 corrector A has added the letter "i" to change mor to mori.

Folio 80, Verso Corrector A has added the letters "δι" above the line, thus changing επικνυμεναι to επιδικνυμεναι in line 3 of the Greek column. In line 24 the word contunuo has been changed to continuo by the erasure of part of the first "u." The second "u" in the word has also been retraced.

Folio 81, Recto In line 4 of the Greek column a "ν" has been added to the word πετρο, thus forming πετρον, by corrector B. In line 13 of the Latin column a break in the parchment has caused the original scribe to separate, by about the space normally occupied by two letters, the "e" and the "t" of et.

Folio 81, Verso In line 6 corrector B has changed quem to quendam; a double slash has been drawn through the "m," and the letters "nda" have been added. In line 14 in the word centypio is an example of the letter "p" lacking the extra stroke which would make it an "r." See also Folio 85, Verso, line 23.

In the Greek column at line 13 an imperfection in the parchment has caused the final letter of the word κορνηλιος to be separated from the initial eight letters.

Folio 82, Recto In line 3 the original scribe first wrote plevi, but subsequently changed the "v" to a "b," thus giving the present reading of plebi. In line 21 the letter "l" is visible beneath the first "n" in the word intendens; the original scribe seems to be responsible for the change.

Folio 82, Verso In line 15 corrector B has changed accerse to accersi; the final "e" of accerse has been deleted with a bold vertical stroke which also constitutes the letter "i." The same correction is made in Folio 88, Verso, line 3.

Folio 83, Recto Corrector B has changed mari to mare in line 1.

Folio 83, Verso Corrector B has added the word ut in the margin at line 5 before the word esuriret. In line 23 this same corrector has changed summicum to summisum. Dots appear above the letters "ct," and the letters "ss" are written above the line.

Folio 84, Recto In line 5 the original scribe changed the letter "v" to a "b" in the word bestia. Corrector B added an "e" to the word to form bestiae.

Folio 84, Verso In line 7 the word commune has been added above feceris. Although Tischendorf credits corrector A with the addition, there is no question that corrector B is responsible; the color of ink and style are distinctively his. In line 19 corrector A has changed usum to visum.

Folio 85, Recto In line 21 the original scribe changed an "e" to the letter "u" in the word quaerunt; he had initially written quaerent. In the Greek column at line 21 the original scribe has changed "v" to "ου" in the word ζητουσιν. Corrector B has added the words vade cu⁻illis in lines 25 and 26. The word nihil is repeated; it appears both in line 26 and again in line 1 of Folio 85, Verso. The nihil in line 26 of this folio is not the equivalent of the Greek οὐν αυτοις.

Folio 85, Verso In line 8 corrector A has deleted the final "s" of descens by means of a single slash mark and has added the letters "dens," thus changing the reading to descendens. In line 10 corrector A has changed viris to viros by retracing the "i" into an "o." In line 23 centypio is printed; in agreement with the Tischendorf edition, "y" for "u" and "p" for "r" are reproduced in this edition. In line 7 the small letter "t" of tunc does not correspond to the enlarged letter "T" in the word Tote in the Greek column.

Folio 86, Verso In line 1 corrector B has changed erat to erant. In line 2 corrector A has drawn a double slash

through the letter "d" and written in the letter "v," thus changing denerunt to venerunt.

Folio 87, Recto In line 24 corrector A has changed iugere to iungere by the addition of an "n." In the Greek column at line 9 the words ως και ου have been written over an erasure.

Folio 87, Verso In line 7 the first "e" in the word commuenem has been erased, thus changing the reading to communem. In line 15 the original scribe has changed a "v" to a "b;" he first wrote a vobis, but changed it to read a bobis.

Folio 88, Recto In line 22 corrector A has added the letter "n," thus changing cospectu to conspectu. In the Greek column at line 13 corrector A has added the word μου after ενωπιον. An imperfection in the parchment at line 22 of the Greek column has resulted in the separation of the final letter of the word ενωπιον from the first six letters.

Folio 88, Verso Beneath the "o" in the word ioppem in line 1, there are traces of the letter "p." The original scribe seems to have caught his own initial omission of the "o" and corrected his error. In line 3 corrector B has changed accerse to accersi; a vertical line through the final "e" has changed it to an "i." In line 8 the vertical stroke of an unidentifiable letter has been

marked out with several slash marks before the word hic. Due to an imperfection in the parchment in the Latin column at lines 22 and 23, the letters "fe" are separated from the "cisti" of the word fecisti; "ad" is separated from "veniens" of the word adveniens. In the Greek column at line 3, Tischendorf prints the "α" as the final letter written by the original hand. It seems that the "ι" which he attributes to a later hand is also original; the reading is thus μετακαλεσαι.

Folio 89, Recto The retracing in line 10 of the Latin column is evident. A heavy, dark stroke is added to the final vertical line of the letter "n" in the word Aperiens. The letter "s" of this word also shows signs of modification of style due to retracing. The final vertical line in the letter "u" in the word autem of line 10 shows this same dark stroke. In line 15 the "i" is crowded between the letters "r" and "t" in the word veritate. While Tischendorf prints this letter as belonging to the original hand, its style and darker color seem to betray it as a later addition. In line 16 the original scribe modified an "a" to form the first "e" in the word conprehendo. In line 24 of the Greek column the original scribe seems to have added the letters "αυ" in the margin before "του," thus forming the word αυτου.

Folio 90, Recto In line 17 corrector A has changed sanus to sanans; a double slash mark has been drawn through the "u" and the letters "an" have been written above the line.

Folio 91, Recto In line 7 beneath both instances of the letter "b" in the word bibimus there is evidence of an original letter "v," changed to "b" by the original scribe. In line 10 the Latin word eum has been deleted by means of a line drawn above it and a series of dots beneath it. Similarly, a circle has been drawn around the Greek equivalent αυτον. The color of ink suggests corrector B.

Folio 91, Verso In line 6 the original scribe seems to have written perhi; corrector A added the ending "bunt," which corrector B modified to "bent " on the following line, line 7.

Folio 92, Recto It appears that the original scribe omitted linguis et magnicantes, now appearing in lines 17 and 18, and began at line 17 to write deum, now in line 19. He continued on to line 24 where he wrote potest, now line 1 of Folio 92, Verso. He then noticed his omission, erased lines 17 through 24, and rewrote them, restoring the two omitted lines. In line 18 corrector A changed magnicantes to magnificantes by the addition of the letters "fi" above the line.

Folio 92, Verso In line 2 corrector B has added the word prohibere after aliquis in the Latin column; in the Greek column at the same line he has added κωλυσαι following ΙΙΙ. In line 3 corrector B has changed baptizetur to baptizentur by means of an "n" written

above the line. In line 15 Tischendorf cites the spelling hiesu as a peculiarity to be found elsewhere. Beneath the hiesu, however, is evidence to suggest that the original scribe wrote ihesu. The rounded part of the letter "h" looks later than the rest of the word. The second letter, which Tischendorf identifies as an "i," in fact appears to be the letter "h," which, however, intrudes into the "e" which follows. At some point a corrector, probably A, modified the first letter, the "i," to an "h," mistaking the second letter, an "h," for an "i." In line 21 the letters "di" belong to the original hand. The rest of the word has been erased; the letter "u" of what once may have been the word diebus is barely visible. Corrector A is responsible for the letters "es," making the present word read dies.

Folio 93, Recto In line 4 corrector A has deleted the "h" in hiudaea by means of double slash marks.

Folio 93, Verso There is evidence of retracing in line 24, especially the last two letters of the word venit. In the Greek column individual letters in lines 3, 5, 8, 18, 19, and 20 have been retraced; readings do not appear to have been altered. The black ink used is characteristic of corrector A.

Folio 94, Recto Corrector A has changed dixit to dixi in line 19; the "t" has been deleted with two slash marks.

Folio 94, Verso In line 10 the original scribe has written εκαθαρισεν over an erasure. Above the Greek in line 1 is a transliteration of the Greek in Latin letters: "u de prote" (sic). This does not seem to be in the style of any of the correctors.

Folio 95, Verso In line 10 the original scribe added the "c" above the line to change acersi to accersi; corrector A added the final letters "re" to change the reading to accersire.

Folio 96, Recto In both lines 13 and 16 of the Latin column the original scribe has changed a "v" to a "z," thus changing baptivavit to baptizavit and baptivamini to baptizamini. In line 16 the initial downstroke of the "v" is still visible; due to the fading of the two horizontal strokes of the "z," the word now appears to read baptivamini.

Folio 96, Verso In the Greek column at line 18 the word λεγοντες has been rewritten by the original hand.

Folio 97, Verso In line 21 corrector A has added the letter "h" to change de is to de his.

Folio 98, Recto In line 10 of the Latin column in the word pposito, the stroke which would make the second "p" into an "r" is missing. See also Folio 85, Verso, line 23.

Folio 98, Verso In line 7 corrector A has added "in" to veniens, thus changing the reading to inveniens. In line 21 the "m" of antiochiam has been erased.

Folio 99, Recto In line 24 of the Greek column, the original scribe wrote either "ει" or "επ," but changed to "ευ" in the word ευπορειτο.

Folio 100, Recto The word dies in line 17 has been deleted by corrector A by means of three strokes drawn through each letter. The word also appears in line 16; the original scribe copied it twice. In line 19 corrector A has added the letter "e" above the line, thus changing adprahensum to adpraehensum. In the Greek column at line 1 the word των was written in the margin by the original scribe. An imperfection in the parchment has caused both line 14 and 15 of the Greek column to be indented by the space normally occupied by two letters.

Folio 101, Verso A hand later than the original scribe has erased the letter "α" in the word περιζωσαι in line 13.

Folio 102, Recto In the Greek column at line 13 the present reading φυλακην has been written over an erasure. Originally the words και δευτεραν were written here, but now appear in line 14.

Folio 102, Verso By means of a single slash mark through

the letter "s" and the addition of the letter "c" above the line, corrector A has changed visum to vicum in line 2.

Folio 103, Recto The original scribe seems to have written markus in line 10, but changed the "k" to a "c," thus giving the present reading marcus. The "k," only partially erased, is still visible. In line 17 corrector A has changed petri to petro by retracing the letter "i" into an "o." In line 19 of the Greek column corrector A has added the letter "o" to ιου, thus forming ιουο.

Folio 103, Verso In line 22 the original scribe first wrote dicebat, but subsequently changed the letter "t" to the letter "n" and added an additional "t" to form dicebant.

Folio 104, Recto In line 12 the second "c" in the word taccerent has been erased. In the Greek column at line 15 the letter "ω" in the word πωσ has been retraced with black ink.

Folio 104, Verso In line 16 corrector A has changed requrens to requirens by inserting the letter "i" between the letters "u" and "r." In line 24 corrector B has changed ab iudaea to a iudaea by drawing an "x" through the letter "b."

Folio 105, Recto Corrector A has completed the unfinished word cubi in line 13 by the addition of the letters "culum," thus forming the word cubiculum. In line 20 corrector B has changed civitatem to civitates by means of three slash marks through the "m" and an "s" added above the line.

Folio 105, Verso In line 8 corrector B has changed populum to populus by means of three slash marks through the "m" and an "s" added above the line.

Folio 106, Recto In the Greek column at line 5 the original scribe has written the letters "βαρβαβ" of the word βαρβαβας over an erasure.

Folio 106, Verso In line 18 corrector A has changed mini to mihi by means of a single slash drawn through the letter "n" and the addition of an "h" above the line.

Folio 107, Recto Corrector A has changed eieunantes to ieiunantes in line 1; the first "e" has been deleted with a double slash and the letter "i" has been inserted between the "e" and the "u." In line 3 the "p" in the word inponentes has been retouched by corrector A. Lines 20-24 of the Latin column have been written over an erasure. The lines which now constitute folio 107, Verso lines 4-8 seem to have originally been written here; traces of some letters are still visible due to incomplete erasure. The original scribe seems to have caught his own omission and inserted the omitted lines. In the Greek

column in lines 1 and 2 the original scribe has rewritten the words. The remains of the word Tote, which now appears in the last line of the preceding folio, Folio 106, Verso, line 25, can still be seen beneath line 1.

Folio 107, Verso In line 23 the original scribe wrote "αθ" and then changed to "ανθ" in the word ανθυπατω. Hansell supposed that he had written "αοθ," but this appears to be unsubstantiated.

Folio 108, Recto In line 16 corrector A has changed sci enim to sic enim by means of a bold slash mark through the "c" and the addition of a "c" above the line following the "i."

Folio 109, Recto In the Greek column at line 4 the word ἴδου, which now appears in line 5, is visible beneath the words καὶ νυν. In line 15 corrector A has changed Confesti to Confestim by adding an "m" above the line. In line 22 the first "s" in the word manusductores has faded.

Folio 109, Verso In line 25 both the Latin column et ingressi and the Greek column καὶ εἰσελθόντες have been deleted by corrector A since these lines are repeated in line 1 of Folio 110, Recto. At the bottom of this folio the following scribal mark, *JP*, appears in black ink, probably to call attention to the repetition of these lines.

Folio 110, Recto In the Greek column at line 6 the letters "η" and "ν" of the word την share a vertical stroke and thus appear connected.

Folio 110, Verso In line 15 corrector A has added the word in before the word terra in the margin.

Folio 111, Recto In line 7 the original scribe wrote distribuet, but changed the letter "e" to an "i;" thus the present reading is distribuit. Around lines 21-25 and around Folio 111, Verso, lines 1-4, corrector A has drawn a heavy black line to indicate the fact that the original scribe copied the same lines twice.

Folio 111, Verso Lines 26-29 of both the Latin and Greek columns are written smaller than usual because of the length of the lines.

Folio 112, Recto In line 13 corrector A has changed iohannes to iohannem by means of a single slash drawn through the "s" and the addition of an "m" above the line.

Folio 112, Verso In line 9 corrector B has changed venit to veniet by adding an "e" above the line. Tischendorf credits corrector A with the addition, but the brown ink and small, delicate letter "e" are characteristic of corrector B.

Folio 113, Recto In line 16 the final "m" of omnem has been erased.

Folio 113, Verso The line above the abbreviated word λημ in line 24 of the Greek column has been added by corrector A.

Folio 114, Recto In the Greek column at line 14 the original scribe placed the letter "τ" which begins the word ταυτην in the margin.

Folio 114, Verso In line 16 the word reversorum has been changed to reversurum by erasure of the top of the letter "o," thus changing it to a "u." The original scribe wrote ε ου in line 3 of the Greek column; the word ου was subsequently erased, since it appears in line 4.

Folio 115, Recto After the words propter nos in line 2 corrector B has added a scribal mark resembling a comma.

Folio 115, Verso In line 2 corrector A has deleted the first two letters of erergo by means of double slash marks.

Folio 116, Recto In line 12 the letter "i" in the word operior has been erased. In the Greek column at line 12 the word ego is written in Latin letters; the "e," of course, is the same in both languages.

Folio 116, Verso In line 2 the original scribe changed sivi to sibi. The first "l" in collentium in line 10 has been deleted by erasure.

Folio 117, Recto In line 3 of the Latin column a "d," subsequently erased, can be seen before the letter "q;" the reading is thus sedquenti. The original scribe may have begun to write the word sed, but then instead placed the word vero at the end of the line. In line 3 of the Greek column corrector A has changed εχομενω to ερχομενω. In line 19 corrector A has added the word a before paulo in the Latin column. In line 22 the original scribe seems to have initially written "ff" where the letters "bl" appear in the word blasfemantes.

Folio 118, Recto In line 13 corrector A has deleted the first "s" in the word gavissae with a single slash mark.

Folio 118, Verso In line 16 the second "e" in eiecerunt has been erased, resulting in the reading eicerunt. In line 20 the word illis has been changed to illi by erasure of the letter "s." In line 12 of the Greek column above the letter "ψ" in the word θλιψιν a small scribal mark resembling a "ε" appears. In line 14 the three letters "πau" of the word παυλον have been rewritten by the original scribe.

Folio 119, Recto The letter "t" in the word discipulit in line 4 has been erased. In line 10 the original scribe wrote iconiu, but altered the "u" to an "o," thus giving

the present reading of iconio.

Folio 120, Recto In line 8 the word guidam has been changed to guidem by corrector A. In the Greek column at line 18 the scribe seems to have originally written a "τ" where the letter "σ" now appears in the word συν. He made his own change.

Folio 120. Verso In line 17 corrector A has changed paulum to paulus by erasing the "m" and writing an "s" above the line. In line 21 the "e" of et in the Latin column is not enlarged to correspond to the "κ" of Και in the Greek column. Also in line 21 in the Greek column corrector A has drawn a line through the word αυνο which is repeated in line 22. In line 23 the letters "αδουα" are written over an erasure; the word now reads αδουατος.

Folio 122, Recto In line 16 corrector A has written the letters "ru" over an erasure; the word now reads illorum. There is evidence of retracing in line 17 of the Latin column, especially in the letter "u" of the word taurus.

Folio 122, Verso After the word converti in line 25 a letter "a" has been erased. It appears that the original scribe started to write ad, the first word of Folio 123, Recto, line 1, but erased the "a" and placed the ad on the next folio.

In line 10 of the Greek column the word καὶ and the letters "λεγ" of the word λεγοντες have been written by the original scribe over an erasure.

Folio 123, Recto In line 16 the letter "c" of the word incredi lacks the stroke that would make it a "g." In line 17 the letter "q" between the words per and vias has been erased. In the Greek column at line 1 the words ἐπὶ θεοῦ have been rewritten by the original scribe over an erasure.

Folio 123, Verso In the Greek column at line 15 the word τοῦ intrudes into the left-hand margin before the word μηθυσεν. It is in the hand of the original scribe.

Folio 124, Recto In line 9 corrector A has changed mortuam to mortuum by erasing the "a" and writing the letter "u" in the space formerly occupied by the "a."

Folio 124, Verso The letters "nt" of the word permanerent in line 9 have been erased.

Folio 125, Verso In line 15 the "t" of tibi has been erased. In line 19 the small "κ" of the word καὶ in the Greek column does not correspond to the enlarged "E" of the word Et in the Latin column. In line 21 the "b" of ab has been erased.

Folio 126, Recto In line 8 corrector A has changed mina

to minima by means of a bold stroke drawn through the "a" and by the addition of the letter "i" above the line and the letters "ma" after the word.

Folio 126, Verso In line 13 the letter "c" of the word convenissent in the Latin column is not enlarged to correspond to the letter "Π" of the word Παραγενομενοι in the Greek column. In line 15 of the Greek column the original scribe seems to have written an "ι," but subsequently changed it to an "η" in the word απεδεχθησαν.

Folio 127, Recto In line 5 the original scribe wrote the letter "a" of the word quia above the line. He possibly wrote qui, then caught his omission and went back to add the "a." In line 12 corrector A changed converunt to convenerunt by adding the letters "ne" above the line. In line 15 corrector A has crossed out the letter "h" in the word hierede and substituted the letter "v." In the Greek column at line 1 the original scribe wrote the word των in the margin. In the margin of both columns at line 24 a scribal mark resembling a check mark appears: ✓.

Folio 127, Verso In line 1 of both columns there appears in the margin the same scribal mark noted in Folio 127, Recto, line 24. In line 18 corrector A has changed dan to dans by the addition of the letter "s."

Folio 128, Recto In line 5 the letter "e" in the word

puerificans has been erased.

Folio 128, Verso The original scribe has changed audiebat to audiebant in line 9; the "t" of audiebat was retraced into an "n" and a final "t" was added. In line 21 corrector A added an "s" to ei, thus forming eis. In the Greek column in lines 6 and 7 it would appear that the original scribe rewrote the words Εσλγησεν δε παν.

Folio 129, Recto In line 11 corrector A has changed nomine to nomini by means of a slash mark drawn through the "e" and by the addition of the letter "i" above the line.

Folio 129, Verso In line 1 of the Greek column the original scribe wrote the word κατ in the margin. In line 14 the original scribe seems to have written αυτοϋς, but subsequently changed the "ι" to a "υ," thus giving the reading αυτους.

Folio 130, Recto In line 4 bold scribal marks in the form of an "X" appear above the quod in the Latin column and to the left of the word δτο in the Greek column at the same line.

Folio 131, Recto In the Greek column at line 5 the word

αυτων has been written over an erasure. Corrector A has changed εταραν to εταραξαν in line 21 by adding the letters "ξα" above the line.

Folio 131, Verso In line 9 corrector A has changed manduvimus to mandavimus by drawing an "x" through the "u" and adding the letter "a" above the line. In the Greek column at line 9 the letters "ιλαμεθα" of the word διεστιλαμεθα have been rewritten; at some later point the letters "αμεθα" were erased, although they are still visible. In line 23 corrector A has changed παραδεδωκοσιν to παραδεδοκοσιν by changing the letter "ω" into an "ο."

Folio 132, Recto In line 9 of the Greek column the original scribe wrote the letters "απε" of the word απεσταλκαμεν in the margin.

Folio 132, Verso In line 6 the letter "u" in the word iummolatis has been erased.

Folio 133, Recto In line 1 of the Latin column there is evidence of erasure and rewriting. In line 21 corrector A has changed mobantur to morabantur by the addition of the letters "ra" above the line. In line 1 of the Greek column the letters "εχα" of the word εχαρησαν are written in the margin.

Folio 134, Recto The letter "n" in the word descendere

in line 16 has been erased. In the word navicare in line 22 is to be found another instance of the confusion of the letters "c" and "g." In line 23 cuprum has been changed to ciprum by erasure of a portion of the "u." In line 7 of the Greek column the original scribe wrote the word απο in the margin.

Folio 134, Verso In line 10 corrector A has changed cilium to cilicium by the addition of the letters "ci" above the line. The same corrector has also changed κιλιον to κιλικιον in the Greek column at line 10 by adding the letters "κλ" above the line.

Folio 135, Verso The letter "C" of the word Cum in the Latin column at line 4 is not matched in the Greek column with a correspondingly enlarged letter "ω" in the word ως. This may be because the length of the Latin line made it impossible for the scribe to place an enlarged letter in the margin of the Greek column.

Folio 136, Recto In line 22 of the Greek column the original scribe at first wrote μασεδων, but changed this to μακεδων.

Folio 137, Recto In line 3 the original scribe wrote neapolin, but changed the "n" to an "m;" the resulting reading is neapolim. In line 5 corrector A has added the letter "h" above the line to change pilippos to philippos. In line 18 corrector A has changed aliquot

to aliquos by means of an "x" drawn through the "t" and an "s" added above the line. The word ev which appears in the Greek column at line 14 was originally written in line 13, but it has been erased from line 13.

Folio 137, Verso In line 11 the "e" of the Latin column et is not enlarged to correspond to the "K" of the word Kai in the Greek column.

Folio 138, Recto An imperfection in the parchment at line 10 of the Greek column has caused the letters "πα" to be separated from "ρεκαλεσεν" in the word παρεκαλεσεν.

Folio 138, Verso Corrector A has changed phthonis to pythonis in line 6; the "h" has been erased and the "y" has been inserted between the "p" and the "t." An imperfection in the parchment at line 10 has caused the letter "m" of the word quaestum to be separated from the rest of the word.

Folio 140, Recto In line 6 the scribe wrote sit, but subsequently made the "t" into an "n" and added a "t" to form the word sint.

Folio 141, Verso The letter "ε," originally omitted from the word δε in line 3, was supplied by corrector A.

Folio 142, Recto In line 23 the letter "i" of the word

illi is not enlarged to correspond to the "O" of the word Oι in the Greek column.

Folio 142, Verso In line 10 the letters "suti" have been deleted from locutisuti sunt by means of a thin line drawn in brown ink, characteristic of corrector B.

Folio 143, Verso In line 2 of the Greek column the letter "v" is visible beneath the "η" in the word απηγγειλεν. In line 18 corrector A has changed caecos to caesos by means of a slash mark drawn through the "c" and the addition of the letter "s" above the line.

Folio 144, Recto In line 5 the word is clearly occulte; there is no evidence of erasure or modification. Wordsworth and White have printed occulto, however. Evidence of modification of letters by the original scribe can be seen in the Greek column at line 7 where the letter "υ" is superimposed over another letter in the word εμβαλλουσιν. Again in line 12 beneath the letter "θ" in the word ελθοντες the original scribe at first wrote some other letter.

Folio 144, Verso In line 20 the original scribe wrote benerunt, but changed the "b" to a "v;" the reading is thus venerunt. Above the Greek words in lines 1-16 is a transliteration of the Greek into Latin letters. See the introductory section for a reproduction of the transliteration. At the bottom of the folio, beneath the Greek column, is a scribal notation, possibly v or η [] τον, not in

the style of either corrector A or corrector B.

Folio 145, Verso On this folio writing from Folio 145, Recto has bled through, making it difficult to distinguish the words on this folio from the letters which have bled through. In addition several words give evidence of retouching, probably because of an earlier reader's difficulty. None of this retracing seems to constitute a change in readings, but rather an attempt to make clear the words of this folio as distinct from those bleeding through.

Folio 146, Recto In line 3 corrector A has changed conturbant to conturbabant by the addition of the letters "ba" above the line. In the Greek column at line 3 the letter "ε" of the word εθουβου intrudes into the left-hand margin.

Folio 147, Recto In line 14 corrector A has changed abierunt to introierunt by means of a slash mark through the "ab" and the addition of "intro" above the line. In the Greek column at line 10 the diacritical mark above the "ι" in the word βεροταν appears to be by a later hand; in addition the letter "ι" has been retraced.

Folio 147, Verso In line 1 corrector A has changed com to cum by means of a slash mark through the "o" and the addition of a "u" above the line. In line 10

the word crediderun has never been completed.

Folio 148, Recto Corrector A has changed timothens to timotheus in line 15 by means of a slash mark through the "n" and the addition of a "u" above the line.

Folio 148, Verso In line 2, although Tischendorf prints ad silam, he recognizes the fact that corrector A is responsible for the letters "ilam." In fact, the original scribe appears never to have completed the word, writing only the "s." In line 17 the original scribe changed simulacram to simulacrum.

Folio 149, Recto In line 9 the "e" in the word et of the Latin column is not enlarged to correspond to the "K" of the word Και in the Greek column.

Folio 149, Verso In the Greek column at line 2 corrector A has changed επιλαμενοι to επιλαβομενοι by the addition of the letters "βο" above the line. Scribal marks in the shape of exclamation points appear above the word adprehensum in line 2 of the Latin column and before the word επιλαμενοι in line 2 of the Greek column.

Folio 151, Recto In line 14 corrector A has crossed out the letters "dam" of the word cuiusdam with a bold horizontal stroke.

Folio 152, Recto In line 9 of the Greek column corrector A has added the letters "au" to the word "rou" to form "αυτου."

Folio 153, Recto Corrector A has added the letter "t" to the word audissen in line 6, thus forming audissent.

Folio 155, Recto In line 10 corrector A has drawn a black line through the word miserans and substituted the word recedens. The dot which Tischendorf prints between the words hoc and iam in line 7 is not, in fact, a dot; it is part of the letter "c" of hoc.

Folio 155, Verso In line 15 the original scribe changed missum to visum.

Folio 156, Recto In line 10 the original scribe at first wrote haec, but changed this to hac. The letter "e" is visible beneath the "c." In line 11 of the Greek column a line has been drawn through the "υ" in the word Εκαθίσεν. It seems that this line constitutes a scribal slip, rather than an attempt to change the word.

Folio 157, Recto In line 7 corrector A has added the letters "ve" to change derbo to de verbo. In line 21 the original scribe wrote adprahendentes, but changed the second "a" to an "e;" the resulting reading is thus

adprehendentes. The word graeci in line 23 is written over an erasure. In the Greek column at line 8 corrector A has changed οματων to ονοματων by the addition of the letters "νο" above the line.

Folio 157, Verso In line 16 of the Greek column corrector A has changed εξεπλει to εξεπλευσεν; the "ι" has been retraced to form a "υ," and the letters "σεν" have been added.

Folio 158, Recto In the word δελεχθη in line 10 the letters "δ" and "λ" are similar in appearance.

Folio 158, Verso In line 3 corrector A has changed volent to volente by the addition of an "e;" corrector B has subsequently changed the word to read volenti. In line 8 corrector A has changed cun to cum by retracing the "n" into an "m." In line 21 corrector A has added an "r" above the line to transform fygiam to frygiam.

Folio 159, Recto In line 1 corrector A has changed Iudaeos to Iudaeus by retracing the "o" into a "u." In line 24 corrector A has added an "s" after scien to form sciens.

Folio 159, Verso The word exposuerun in line 16 has never been completed. Corrector A has added the letters "ve" above the line to change pernire to

pervenire in line 22.

Folio 160, Recto In line 8 corrector A has changed multum to multis by retracing. In the Greek column at line 22 the words εν τω τον απολλω have been rewritten by the original scribe.

Folio 160, Verso In line 8 the original scribe wrote the "s" of quosdam above the line. In line 22 the "a" of at is not enlarged to correspond to the Greek ο in the same line.

Folio 161, Recto In line 8 the original scribe changed baptizat to baptizavit. An imperfection in the parchment at line 7 has caused the last letter of μεν to be separated from the "με."

Folio 161, Verso The letter "v" in loquevantur in line 7 seems to have been formed from "ll." An imperfection in the parchment has caused the "l" of this word to be separated from the "oquevantur."

Folio 162, Recto Corrector A has changed descendens to descedens in line 8 by means of a double slash mark through the "n."

Folio 162, Verso In line 3 the letter "a" in the word iudaeos has been erased.

Folio 163, Verso The enlarged "R" of Respondens in line 1

is not matched by a correspondingly enlarged "α" in the word αποκριθεν in line 1 of the Greek column.

Folio 164, Recto In line 14 the original scribe seems to have written magnifibantur. The letters "tur" were subsequently erased. The first vertical stroke of the letter "n" has the letter "t" superimposed upon it; this "t" is in the style of the emendator or corrector B. The resulting reading is magnifibant.

Folio 164, Verso In line 18 corrector A has added the letters "con" above the line to change fortabatur to confortabatur. In line 19 the "c" of the word cum in the Latin column is not enlarged to correspond to the "Ω" of the word Ως in the Greek column. Because of the length of the Latin line the Greek Ως is not in the margin; hence the enlarged "Ω" escaped the attention of Tischendorf. The Roman numeral xlvii indicating chapter division appears in the left-hand margin of the folio, possibly an attempt by a later reader to indicate the enlarged, but not off-set, Ως.

Folio 165, Recto In line 18 corrector A has changed remansint to remansit by means of double slash marks drawn through the "n."

Folio 166, Verso In line 11 corrector A has changed maestatis to maiestatis by means of an "i" added above the line.

Folio 167, Recto The "m" of the word quem in line 5 has been erased. In the Greek column at line 5 the word ωμπησαν has been indented because of an imperfection in the parchment. In line 17 the original scribe changed δημων to δημον. The letter "v" of the word εων in line 18 has been retraced.

Folio 167, Verso The same imperfection noted in Folio 167, Recto line 5 has caused the final letter of the word theatrum in the Latin column at line 5 to be separated from the rest of the word. In line 14 in the Greek column ειδησαν can be ascribed to the original hand. At some point the "ει" before the "δ" was erased; these two letters are still barely visible. The "η" has been changed to an "ει;" whatever final reading was intended has not been completed. The style of the "ει" is similar to that of the emendator or corrector B. In line 16 of the Latin column corrector A has changed convenessent to convenissent; a slash mark has been drawn through the "e" and an "i" has been added above the line. The words in lines 24-26 of the Latin column have been marked out and other words written in beside them; in line 24 quoniam has been deleted and sedasset written in, in line 25 iudaeus has been deleted and manum written in, and in line 26 est has been deleted and volebat has been written in. The additions may be assigned to corrector A. It should be noted that the words quoniam, iudaeus, and est constitute lines 4, 5, and 6 of Folio 168, Recto.

Folio 168, Recto In line 10 ex omium has been changed to ex omnium by corrector A, who added an "n" above the line.

Folio 168, Verso Lines 9-11 of the Latin column have been left blank; no corrector has supplied any reading. In line 9 of the Greek column the letters "ου" have been added after the word αναντιρορητων. The color of ink suggests corrector B. In line 22 corrector A has changed ιεροσολους to ιεροσοιλους by means of the addition of the letter "ι" above the "ο." In line 24 corrector A has changed θειον to θειαν by means of a slash mark through the "ο" and the addition of the letter "α" above the line. Corrector A has also changed υμων to ημων in line 25; a slash mark has been drawn through the "υ" and the letter "η" has been added above the line.

Folio 169, Recto In line 1 corrector B has changed δημιτριος to δημητριος by leaving the letter "ι" intact and connecting it to the final vertical stem of the "μ" to form the present "η." In line 23 corrector A has changed hodieerne to hodierna; a slash mark has been drawn through the "e" and the letter "a" has been written above the line.

Folio 170, Recto In line 16 corrector A has changed rebertent to reverteret. The "b" has been erased and a "v" has been written in, the "n" has been deleted by a

slash mark and the letters "re" have been written above the line. In line 24 an "h" has been added above the line by corrector A, thus changing tessalonicensium to thessalonicensium.

Folio 170, Verso In line 17 corrector A has retraced the "u" of philippus into an "o." He may have intended the reading philippo, but the "s" remains intact.

Folio 171, Verso In line 3 the first "r" in frenestram has been deleted by means of three slash marks; the color of the ink suggests that this change may be attributed to corrector A. In line 11 corrector A has changed sumno to somno by retracing the "u" into an "o." In line 13 tectio has been changed to tertio by corrector A; a slash mark has been drawn through the "c" and an "r" has been written above the line. In line 17 corrector A has changed descendes to descendens by the addition of an "n" above the line. In line 25 the letter "a" appears in the Latin column; the Greek column is blank. Possibly the scribe began to duplicate line 24, but caught his error, leaving the rest of the line blank.

Folio 173, Recto Beneath the first "e" in the word fieret in line 5 there is evidence of some rewriting; the original scribe seems to have retraced or rewritten whatever he first placed there. In line 25 corrector A has added the letters "es" to unanim, thus forming unanimes.

Folio 173, Verso In line 12 corrector A has changed pe to per by adding an "r" above the line. In line 17 corrector A has changed cum ni to cum omni by the addition of the letters "om" above the line. In line 25 subtraxerim has been changed to subtraxi by corrector A; a row of dots appears above the letters "erim" indicating deletion, and the letter "i" has been added above the line. In the Greek column at line 25 the first letter of the word ὑπεστιλαμην has been modified, probably by corrector A, since the ink color is black. The "υ" has an elongated stem, as if the letter "δ" has been written beneath it.

Folio 174, Verso In line 6 corrector A has changed protestur to protestatur by the addition of the letters "ta" above the line.

Folio 175, Recto In line 4 corrector A has changed gratia to gratiae by the addition of an "e" after the word.

Folio 176, Recto In line 22 corrector A retraced a "d" to a "b," thus changing adducant to abducant. In the margin at the bottom of the Greek column there are two marks which resemble the letter "v."

Folio 176, Verso In line 12 corrector A has changed vestram to vestrum; a slash has been drawn through the "a," and a "u" has been added above the line. The word ἐκάστον in the Greek column at line 11 has been written over an erasure.

The "e" of the word et in the Latin column at line 13 is not enlarged to correspond with the "K" of the word Kai in the Greek column at the same line.

Folio 177, Recto In the Greek column at line 1 the "ε" of the word εὔ is out in the margin. In line 4 of the Latin column corrector A has changed au to aut by the addition of a "t" above the line. Corrector A has also changed sun to sunt in line 13 by the addition of a "t" at the end of the word. In line 15 the final "t" of ministraverunt has been retraced with a dark colored ink.

Folio 177, Verso Corrector A has changed cuam to quam in line 13 by means of retracing. In line 19 corrector A has changed cum nibus to cum omnibus by adding "om" above the line.

Folio 178, Recto Corrector A has added a "c" above the line, thus changing osulabantur to osculabantur at line 4. In the Greek column at line 20 corrector A has changed αποσπασθεντας to αποσπασθεντες. In line 22 the original scribe wrote the letter "ν" above the line in the word ευθυδρομησαντες.

Folio 178, Verso In line 8 corrector A has changed in poenicem to in phenicem; a slash mark has been drawn through the "o" and an "h" has been written above the line. In line 17 the original scribe seems to have written cyriam, then changed the "c" to an "s" to read syriam.

In line 24 corrector A has drawn a line through the word pondus and written the word onus beside it. In the Greek column at line 16 corrector A has changed επλεομεν to επλευσαμεν by adding a "υ" and an "α" and retracing "ο" to "σ."

Folio 179, Recto In line 9 corrector A has added the letter "t" after diceban, thus changing it to dicebant.

Folio 179, Verso In line 18 corrector A has changed ptolemaide to ptolemaida; a slash mark has been drawn through the "e," and an "a" has been added above the line. In line 21 mansibus has been changed to mansimus by corrector A; a slash mark has been drawn through the "b," and an "m" has been added above the line. In line 10 the "i" of illi in the Latin column is not enlarged to correspond to the "E" of Εκλυοι in the Greek column.

Folio 180, Recto In line 7 the original scribe changed filippo to filippi by retracing the "o" to form an "i." In line 19 corrector A added a "b" to change spectantius to spectantibus.

Folio 181, Recto In line 6 corrector A changed audissi to audissemus; the "i" is retraced to an "e," and "mus" is added

Folio 181, Verso In line 16 the "p" of post is not enlarged to correspond to the "M" of Μετα in the Greek column.

Folio 182, Verso In line 11 corrector A has added "fic"

above the line to change gloriabant to glorificabant. In line 10 the "a" of the word ad in the Latin column is not enlarged to correspond to the "O" of the word Οι in the same line of the Greek column. The "n" of crediderun in line 21 shows evidence of retouching, possibly by corrector A. The final vertical stroke of the "n" is enlarged, and the cross bar of a "t" is visible.

Folio 183, Verso The word οτι appears in the Greek column at line 1; this same word also appeared in line 24 of Folio 183, Recto.

Folio 184, Recto In line 24 corrector A has changed in sanguinis to et sanguine. The word in has been crossed out and the word et has been written above the line. The final "s" of sanguinis has been crossed out and the letter "i" preceding the final "s" has been changed to an "e."

Folio 184, Verso In line 24 corrector B, with his characteristic brown ink and finely drawn letters, has changed inciebant to incipiebant by the addition of the letters "pi" above the line.

Folio 185, Verso Lines 11-13 of both the Latin and Greek columns are written over an erasure. The word ov, written in both lines 18 and 19, has been erased from line 19.

Folio 186, Recto Corrector A has added a "c" above the

line to change asendit to ascendit in line 18.

Folio 187, Verso In line 25 corrector A has deleted the "n" of nos by placing three dots above that letter and adding the letter "h" above the line, thus changing the reading to hos.

Folio 188, Recto In line 7 corrector A has changed sicariorum to siricariorum by adding the letters "ri" above the line.

Folio 188, Verso In line 24 the original scribe seems to have written προσφωνι, but to have changed the final "ι" to an "ε" and added an "ι." Thus προσφωνει results.

Folio 190, Recto Line 1 of the Latin column remains blank. Lines 15-25 of the Latin column give evidence of extensive erasure and retracing. The letters "s" and "e" in the word saule in line 23 have been retraced by corrector A. The word may have originally read caulo. In line 25 corrector A has added the word persequeris after quid me.

Folio 190, Verso In the Greek column at line 21 the Latin letter "s" appears instead of the Greek "σ" in the word εθεεσavitο.

Folio 191, Verso In line 10 corrector A has changed viniens to veniens; the "i" has been retraced to form

an "e."

Folio 192, Recto In line 15 corrector A has changed πανς to εις; a line has been drawn through the letters "παν," and some effort has been made to remove these letters by erasure. The letters "ει" have been written above the line. In line 25 the word σου is much lighter than the rest of the line; it appears, however, to be original.

Folio 193, Recto In line 11 corrector A has changed sanguis to sanguinem; an "i" has been slipped between the "u" and the "n," and the final "i" has been retraced to form an "e." The final "s" has been marked out and the letter "m" has been added. In line 12 corrector A has changed stepani to stephani by adding the letter "h" above the line. In line 24 there is evidence of erasure and rewriting beneath the letter "v" of the word vade; the word may have originally been bade. The "v" appears to be by the hand of the original scribe, however.

Folio 194, Recto In line 5 corrector A has changed aera to aere; the final "a" has been deleted with a slash mark and the letter "e" has been added above the line.

Folio 194, Verso In the Greek column at line 9 the original scribe seems to have written ημεν, but changed this to ὕμεν.

Folio 195, Verso The word αυτον appears in both lines 9 and 11 of the Greek column.

Folio 196, Recto The second "n" in conscientia in line 14 is written by corrector A over a tear in the parchment. In line 15 an imperfection in the parchment has caused "conve" to be separated from "rsatus" in the word conversatus.

Folio 196, Verso In the Greek column at line 13 a "κ" in the word κεκονιαμενε has disappeared due to a tear in the parchment; corrector A has supplied the missing "κ."

Folio 197, Verso The words virī and ανδρες, which appear in line 24 of Folio 197, Recto, have been written at the top of the folio by corrector A.

Folio 198, Verso In line 23 the word es is very faint. The word τα has been erased from what would have been line 24; it appears in line 1 of Folio 199, Recto.

Folio 199, Recto In line 16 the original scribe changed vivere to bibere. An imperfection in the parchment at line 8 has caused the final letter of die to be separated from "di."

Folio 199, Verso In the Greek column at line 24 the scribe wrote μελλων^οτα. At some point the "ω" was crossed out. An imperfection in the parchment at line 8 has caused the "σαμεν" of ανεθεματισαμεν to be separated from the rest of the word.

Folio 200, Recto In line 15 corrector A has changed advens

to adveniens by a slash through the "s" and adding "iens."

Folio 200, Verso In line 15 corrector A has changed victus to vinctus by adding the letter "n" above the line.

Folio 201, Recto In line 2 the original scribe seems to have written adprahendens, which he himself then changed to adprehendens. In line 23 corrector A has changed consilium to concilium; a double slash mark has been drawn through the "s," and a "c" has been added above the line.

Folio 201, Verso In the margin between the Latin and Greek columns at line 7 a scribal mark resembling an "x" appears. This mark may serve to draw attention to spelling peculiarities in both the Latin and Greek of line 7.

Folio 203, Recto In line 8 corrector A has changed incipientes to incipiente; a dot has been placed above the final "s" and a slash mark has been drawn through this letter as well.

Folio 203, Verso In line 19 corrector A has added the letter "ε" in the margin, thus changing σεσθαυ to εσεσθαυ.

Folio 204, Recto In line 13 the original scribe seems to have written antipatrida, which he then changed to read

antipatridem. In line 22 the original scribe at first wrote venisset, but changed this to venissent. In line 6 of the Greek column the word οι has been written in the margin between the columns; it is in the hand of the original scribe. Probably because of this intrusion into the margin, two scribal marks appear before the word, one resembling an "x" and one resembling a colon. In this same line, due to the faintness of the mark customarily used by the original scribe to denote an "αι" ending, corrector A has written in the actual letters "αι" in the word στρατιωται. It should be noted that Hearne, probably not recognizing the scribal abbreviation, printed στρατιωτι.

Folio 204, Verso In the word legissent in line 5 the letter "n" has been erased. In line 18 corrector A has added the letter "o" at the end of the word to change praetori to praetorio. Lines 19-24 of the Latin column appear to have been rewritten by the original scribe over an erasure. Beneath the word herodis in line 19 traces of the word cum remain; the scribe realized his error and corrected his omission. In the Greek column at line 12 corrector A has changed κιλιας to κικιλιας by the addition of the letters "κι" above the line. Line 15 of both the Latin and Greek columns has been rewritten by the original scribe.

Folio 205, Recto In line 2 corrector A has changed pincipes to princeps; the letter "r" has been added above the

line, the second "i" has been retraced to form an "e," and the final "e" has been removed by erasure. In the Greek column at line 14 the letters "αυ" of the word αυτοϋ were written in the left-hand margin by the original hand. In line 23 of the Greek column the small horizontal line by which the ending of διορθωματα would become "ω-" is missing.

Folio 205, Verso In line 10 corrector A has changed ni to omni by adding the letters "om" above the line. In line 13 the first "s" in diustius has been erased. The "n" in the word protranam has been retraced to an "h" by corrector A, thus giving the reading protraham in line 14.

Folio 206, Recto In line 10 corrector A has changed conatas est to conatus est by retracing the "a" to form a "u."

Folio 206, Verso In line 3 corrector A has changed accusares to accusatores by the addition of the letters "to" above the line.

Folio 208, Recto The Greek of lines 5 and 6 has been rewritten by the original scribe. He seems to have originally written τω θεω πατρω. The misspelling occurred in the rewriting.

Folio 209, Verso In line 8 corrector A has changed

odie to hodie; the letter "h" has been added in the margin. In line 9 corrector A has changed bobis to vobis; the "b" has been crossed out and the letter "v" has been written above the line. In line 20 corrector A has added the letters "un" above the line, thus changing tribus to tribunus. In the Greek column at line 6 the Latin ego appears in place of the Greek εγω. The word τα was written in the margin at line 15 by the original scribe.

Folio 210, Verso In line 18 corrector A has changed accersi autem to accersiam te. The "u" of autem has been removed with a slash mark, and the letter "m" has been written above it. The final "m" of autem has been removed by erasure.

Folio 211, Verso In line 2 corrector A has retraced portions of in hierosolyma; again in line 18 he has retraced hierusalem. In line 10 progabant has been changed to rogabant by corrector A; the "p" has been removed by means of a double slash mark.

Folio 213, Verso In line 3 the letter "κ" which was written next to the word ως has been erased. It seems that the original scribe began the word και, but erased the "κ" and placed the και on the following line. In line 17 of the Greek column the original scribe at first wrote πεπρακτα, but changed this to πεπραχα.

Folio 214, Recto Line 1 of both the Latin and Greek

columns is a repetition of the final line of Folio 213, Verso. No corrector has made any attempt to correct this duplication of lines.

Folio 214, Verso In line 10 corrector A has changed paul to paulo by adding an "o" at the end of the word.

Folio 215, Verso The letters "re" added above line 13 which change defebant to deferebant are in brown ink; the style is characteristic of corrector B. The final "s" of the word suas in line 20 has been removed by erasure.

Folio 216, Recto In line 22 corrector A has changed cognotionem to cognitionem; the "o" has been removed by a slash mark, and the letter "i" has been written above the line.

Folio 216, Verso In the Greek column at line 24 the scribe originally wrote an "α" where the "ε" now appears in the word εἰς. He himself is responsible for the change.

Folio 217, Verso In line 22 after the word domino corrector B has added the word quid. Line 23, non habeo, and line 24, propter quod, are repeated in the first two lines of Folio 218, Recto. The final letter of the word μηδεν in the Greek column at line 8 has been written by corrector A over an erasure. The original letter cannot be determined.

Folio 218, Verso In line 2 corrector A has changed perimittitur to permittitur by crossing out the first "i."

Folio 219, Recto In line 11 what may have been the letter "e" is visible beneath the second "u" in the word iuventutis. The original scribe is responsible for the change.

Folio 219, Verso In line 13 corrector A has changed iudican to iudicandus by the addition of the letters "dus" at the end of the word. In line 15 where one would expect the word duodecim, a "v" appears in place of a "u." A "y" is printed for this letter in this edition. In line 17 the letters "ext" of the words ex tenecitate have been retraced by corrector A. Corrector A has also carried out extensive retracing in lines 16-19 of the Greek column; the "ημ" of ημων in line 16, the "ενεκτ" of εν εκτενεια in line 17, the "νυκτ" of νυκτα in line 18, and the "κατημε" of κατ ημεραν in line 19 have all been retraced.

Folio 221, Verso Lines 8-14 of the Latin column give evidence of rewriting by the original scribe. In the Greek column at line 7 the word δωκεις, originally written here, was erased by the original scribe and placed on the following line.

Folio 222, Recto Nothing appears in what would be line 13 of the Latin column; the preceding line, however, contains the long phrase et eorum quibus apparebo tibi. The last two words seem to belong on the "missing" line 13.

Folio 222, Verso In line 19 corrector A has changed caelisti to caelesti; the "i" has been retraced to form an "e." In the Greek column at line 18 the original scribe wrote απεθεις, which he changed to απεθης.

Folio 223, Recto In line 2 corrector A has changed iudaea to iudaeae by the addition of the letter "e" at the end of the word. In line 14 the original scribe at first wrote an "a" where the first "e" now appears in the word conprehendentes; he himself is responsible for the change. In line 20 corrector A has added the word a before deo. In the Greek column at line 18 the original scribe at first wrote the letters "ησ" where the letters "ισ" now appear in the word διαχειρισασθαι; the scribe made the correction himself.

Folio 223, Verso In line 5 corrector A has added an "h" above the line and retraced the "f" to change profetae to prophetae. In line 13 the letter "s" was written where the first letter, an "r," now appears in the word resurrectionem; the change is most probably ascribable to the original hand.

Folio 224, Recto Corrector A has added an "e" above the line to change later to latere in line 23.

Folio 224, Verso In the Greek column at line 5 the "v" of ουθεν has been erased. Where the letter "v" now appears in the word εν in line 7, the scribe originally wrote a "γ."