BULLETIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
FOR SEPTUAGINT AND COGNATE STUDIES

Vol. 16    Fall, 1983

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IN MEMORIAM ISAC LEO SEELIGMANN


Sein Auftrag an die Septuagintaforshung ist eine bis heute nicht eingelöste Verpflichtung. Eine Verpflichtung an die spätere Generation ist auch seine Gewissenhaftigkeit, die ihm bei profunden Kenntnissen nur ein schmales Werk erlaubte. Die Schärfe seines Urteils war mit einer menschlichen Güte verbunden, die der, der ihn kennen durfte, nicht vergessen kann.

Robert Hanhart
MINUTES OF THE IOSCS MEETING
19 December 1982, 2:00 - 5:00 p.m.
New York Hilton (Suite 543), New York

Programme
Albert Pietersma presiding

Melvin K. H. Peters, Cleveland State University
"The Relationships of P. Bodmer III (BoK) and the Coptic MSS of Genesis 1:1—4:2"

Wolfgang M. W. Roth, Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary
"The Composition of the Pentateuch in the Light of the Letter of Aristeas and of the Temple Scroll"

Richard J. Saley, Harvard University
"The Samuel Manuscript of Jacob of Edessa: A Study in Its Underlying Textual Traditions"

Claude Cox, Brandon University
"The Textual Character of the Manuscript Printed as Text in Zohrab’s Bible"

Business Meeting
4:30 p.m.: Called to order by the President, Albert Pietersma

1. President’s Report
   a. The IOSCS will meet with the IOSOT in Salamanca on 26-27 August 1983. There will be four sessions with five papers each. The second session will be a symposium, organized by Professor John Wm Wevers, on the use of the versions of the Septuagint. The proceedings of the meeting will be edited by Professor N. Fernández Marcos and published.
   b. In accord with our practice in earlier years, since the IOSCS is meeting in Europe, the Executive Committee recommends that there be no IOSCS meeting in Dallas with the AAR/SBL in December 1983. So moved and carried.
   c. The President recommended that the present officers be renominated for two years with the following exceptions.

   It was moved and carried that the Treasurer’s Report (see below) be accepted.

3. Report of the Editorial Committee (H. M. Orlinsky)
   a. The volume by David G. Burke, The Poetry of Baruch, has been published.
   b. J. A. L. Lee has completed a camera-ready manuscript: A Lexical Study of the LXX Version of the Pentateuch.
   d. The volume of T. Muraoka is still in progress; the situation of the volume by John Miles is unknown at present; and for another volume by an unnamed author there is as yet no response.

   BIOSCS 15 (1982) has been published.

5. There was no new business.

4:45 p.m.: Adjournment

Eugene Ulrich
for the Secretary

Since Professor Harry Orlinsky has decided to relinquish the editorship of the SCS series, Claude Cox was nominated to succeed him. Melvin Peters was then nominated as Associate Editor of the BIOSCS and Walter Bodine as Treasurer. So moved and carried. A unanimous vote of thanks was expressed for Professor Orlinsky’s years of service.
FINANCIAL REPORT
December 19, 1982

BALANCE ON HAND, Dec. 19, 1981 $988.67
(Bulletin 15, p.3)

INCOME
Subscriptions 12/81 - 12/82 $661.32
Interest on Savings 65.06

EXPENSES
Gift to Scholars Press $250.00
Postage and Supplies 110.50
360.50

Income $726.38
Expenses 360.50
NET GAIN 365.88

Balance on hand Dec. 19, 1981 $988.67
Net Gain to Dec. 19, 1982 365.88

BALANCE ON HAND, December 19, 1982 $1354.55

Grinfield Lecturer

Emanuel Tov has been elected as Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint at Oxford University for 1982-84. He will be lecturing on "The Contribution of the Septuagint to the Literary Criticism of the Old Testament."

New Book by IOSCS Members

A monument of text-critical scholarship was published this past year, edited by Dominique Barthélémy, with coeditors H.P. Küger and James A. Sanders, and A. R. Hulst, N. Lohfink, and W. D. McHardy of the Committee for the United Bible Society: Critique textuelle de l'Ancien Testament 1. Josué, Juges, Ruth, Samuel, Rois, Chroniques, Esdras, Néhémie, Esther. It is the first of five volumes offering a textual commentary on selected difficult loci in the traditional Hebrew text of the OT.

An Introduction of 114 pages discusses the history of OT textual criticism, the committee, and its approach to the task. Following the 582-page commentary are 82 pages of indices (biblical texts, authors, and "fauteurs" or text-critical judgments used in the critical apparatus) and bibliography. The commentary on each passage presents the committee's judgment concerning the correct form of the text, the degree of certainty or probability, the manuscripts which support or counter the chosen form, and a detailed, critical discussion of the history of scholarship on that passage.

The depth and thoroughness of the analysis is truly impressive. As in all other works of judgment, there will not be unanimous agreement with the committee's choices; some will find a tendency to side with the Masoretic textus receptus. But behind each judgment is a clear and reasoned exposition of the evidence which will be a required component of future discussions of that passage. We will all stand in debt to the immense learning which constitutes this volume.


O'Connell, Kevin G. "The List of Seven Peoples in Canaan: A Fresh Analysis" [in press].


PALIMPSESTUS VINDOBONENSIS: 
A REVISED EDITION OF £ 115 FOR SAMURU-KINGS

Bonifatius Fischer, O.S.B. 
Abtei Mariendonk, D-4152 Kempen 1

- with the collaboration of 
Eugene Ulrich and Judith E. Sanderson 
University of Notre Dame

Introduction

Palimpsestus Vindobonensis refers to two Vetus Latina manuscripts, one of the Pentateuch (£ 101) and one of the Books of 1-4 Kingdoms (£ 115), which were erased and reused for Latin grammatical treatises. The designation for the manuscript with these grammatical treatises, formerly in Vienna and now in Naples, is Napoli, Biblioteca Nazionale cod. lat. 1.

Codex Latinus 1 of Naples

The manuscript designated Naples, Biblioteca Nazionale cod. lat. 1 (formerly Vind. 17; codice biblico palinsesto) was copied at Bobbio in an upper Italian minuscule hand ca. 700. It contains several grammatical tractates, including the Ars minor of Valerius Probus. On pages fol. 8R, second column, to fol. 10R an Irish hand of the 8th century has inserted another work of Probus entitled De nomine.1 A third tractate, the so-called Appendix Probi, a text which is of special significance for Vulgar Latin, has been transmitted only through this witness (fol. 49R - 52R).2

This grammatical manuscript remained at Bobbio all through the Middle Ages until the humanist Aulus Janus Parrhasius visited Bobbio in 1504 at the latest and took it away with him.3 When
FISCHER

Parrhasius died in 1522, he bequeathed his MSS to his friend Antonio Seripando. The latter's library was already in the Augustinian monastery of S. Giovanni a Carbonara in Naples in 1527 and probably remained there after he died in 1531. In any case it was later a part of the public library of S. Giovanni a Carbonara, which Antonio's brother, Cardinal Girolamo Seripando (d. 1563), founded in the years 1550-1552. Between 1716 and 1718 the MS came as a more or less voluntary gift into the imperial court library in Vienna, where it received the number 17. After the First World War it was handed over to Italy in 1919 in compliance with the stipulations of the peace treaty of St. Germain and since then has been designated cod. lat. 1 of the Biblioteca Nazionale in Naples. In 1940/41 the MS was carefully restored at the Istituto di Patologia del Libro in Rome. In the process of restoration all the double leaves were cut apart, the inner margins as well as the damaged outer margins were freshly bordered with parchment, and the single leaves were again glued together into double leaves. The new double leaves, however, correspond in no way to the old double leaves. The codex is now arranged in 8 regular ternions and one additional binio: fol. 1-6, 7-12, 13-18, 19-24, 25-30, 31-36, 37-42, 43-48, 49-52. For the original arrangement, cf. the schema below; the details come from October 1938, when A. Dold and I examined the MS in Naples, and they are in agreement with those of E. A. Lowe.


The MS is a palimpsest in all its leaves. The leaves come from two different Old Latin biblical MSS, one of the Pentateuch (€ 101) and the other of 1-4 Kingdoms (€ 115). The sequence of the leaves in cod. lat. 1 is shown by Schema I, which lists the extant texts. On a few leaves the old script has been obliterated so thoroughly for the reuse of the parchment that decipherment is no longer possible on the hair side; these leaves are marked with the symbol §, and the reference which stands in parentheses () indicates the estimated extent of the text on that page.

We must add to this schema some further observations. Fol. 41 and 52 in fact originally formed a double leaf; but already before the restoration of 1940 they had become disconnected, due to the deteriorated condition of fol. 52. Fol. 16 was presumably not inscribed with a biblical text, or at least no certain traces of the uncial script can be discerned anywhere on it. On the contrary, on the upper margin of fol. 16 it is possible to discern 6-7 lines of text in a minuscule script which seems to point to the 7th century and to upper Italy (Bobbio). Its text was written in one wide column, but unfortunately all that can be deciphered are individual words or parts of words which will not yield a connected context.

Of the old Pentateuchal MS, whose uncial is generally assigned to the 5th century and most probably to Italy, thus far only the Genesis texts have been edited; they are published in my Genesis (Vetus Latina 2; Freiburg, 1951-54). In the same volume, pp. 7*-10*, I have reconstructed the old MS and have supplemented the palaeographical description by E. A. Lowe, Codices Latini Antiquiores...III, No. 390. The texts from Exodus and Leviticus are not yet edited.

Less difficult to decipher than these Pentateuchal texts is the script of the other Old Latin biblical MS with 1-4 Kingdoms. There are 28 leaves preserved from it, although 8 of its pages, despite all efforts, remain illegible except for the quire numbers when they occurred. The work on the palimpsest texts started, therefore, with the legible pages from 1-4 Kingdoms. I. Eichenfeld and St. Endlicher printed the text of the first column of fol. 31V on page IX in the preface to Analecta grammatica maximam partem anecdotae (Vienna, 1837). Then J. Belsheim edited all 48 legible pages from 1-4 Rg plus 3 pages from Genesis in Palimpsestus Vindobonensis:
SCHEMA I: THE ORIGINAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE GRAMMATICAL CODEX AND THE ERASED BIBLICAL TEXTS OVER WHICH IT WAS WRITTEN

2 Rg 17:23 - 18:9
2 Rg 13:13-28
1 Rg 10:24 - 11:13
§ 2 Rg (4:4) - 5:6
1 Rg 9:21 - 10:7
1 Rg 6:3-17
§ 2 Rg 11:10-(25)
1 Rg 14:12-26
2 Rg 13:28 - 14:3
2 Rg 17:12-23

Gn 49:3-20
Ex 3:16 - 4:8
Gn 12:17 - 13:14
Gn 15:2 - 16:2
Ex 3:3-16
(originally blank?)

3 Rg 11:41 - 12:12
1 Rg 3:10 - 4:3
Lv 5:10-24
3 Rg 16:18-28g
3 Rg 15:34 - 16:18
Lv 1:17 - 3:2
1 Rg 1:28 - 2:15
3 Rg 12:24k-24x

fol. 1
fol. 2
fol. 3
fol. 4
fol. 5
fol. 6
fol. 7
fol. 8
fol. 9
fol. 10
fol. 11
fol. 12
fol. 13
fol. 14
fol. 15
fol. 16
fol. 17
fol. 18
fol. 19
fol. 20
fol. 21
fol. 22
fol. 23
fol. 24
Antiquissimae ueteris testamenti translationis Latinae fragmenta e codice rescripto (Christiania, 1885 [an offprint from Theologisk Tidsskrift]). But soon doubts arose concerning the reliability of this edition, doubts which were all too justified. The director of the Biblioteca Nazionale in Naples, Comm. G. Tamburini, made it possible for me to decipher the palimpsest texts using the manuscript itself. I was able to do this first in the autumn of 1941 in the hospitable abbey of Montevergine, where because of the war precious treasures had been brought for safekeeping, and then in the spring of 1942 in the Biblioteca Casanatense in Rome, where the manuscript was loaned to me. At the same time, Alban Dold (d. 1960) was working in Beuron on photographs which we had made in 1938 in Naples. I compared my work with his as well as with Belsheim's edition, and finally checked the results against the manuscript once again. Ultraviolet photographs were made of individual pages in the Istituto di Patologia del Libro. Though the edition has been made available to various scholars for individual research, various circumstances have until now prevented the complete publication of this new and reliable decipherment of the palimpsest texts of cod. lat. 1 of Naples.

Manuscript 115 of the Books of Kingdoms

The Reconstruction of the Manuscript

Of the manuscript of the four books of Kingdoms (No. 115 of the Beuron List of Vetus Latina MSS) 28 leaves [= 14 double leaves] are extant. In order to reconstruct the old codex, three factors must be taken into account: the interrelationship of the extant leaves; the extent of the lacunae in the text; and the original quire numbers, a few of which can still be read, namely III on fol. 38V, VIII on fol. 7V, XVII on fol. 49V and XX on fol. 33R. The following reconstruction thus results (see Schema II).

From quire I nothing is preserved; it presumably contained the title, dedication, and table of chapter headings.

Quire II was a regular quaternion. The outermost and innermost double leaves are now lost, while the other two double leaves are preserved. The first leaf, which is lost, contained 1 Rg 1:1-14 [= 33 lines in the Septuaginta edition of Rahlfss]. The second and the third leaves (now fol. 39 and 23) offer the continuous text of 1 Rg 1:14 - 2:15 [= 70 lines in Rahlfss]. The lost leaves 4 and 5 of the quire contained 1 Rg 2:15 - 3:10 [= 71 lines in Rahlfss]. The following two leaves, 6 and 7, are again preserved (fol. 18 and 34) and contain 1 Rg 3:10 - 4:18 [= 75 lines in Rahlfss]. Thus the text of 1 Rg actually began on the first leaf of this quaternion with the space of a few lines allowed for an incipit. Slowly but surely the copyist was able to fit more text on the page, first 17.5 lines in Rahlfss, then 18.75, and in the following two quires 19.5 - 21 lines.

From quire III one double leaf is extant, which forms fol. 6 and 5 in the present MS. Fol. 6 contains 1 Rg 6:3-17 [= 39 lines in Rahlfss], and fol. 5 contains 1 Rg 9:21 - 10:7 [= 42 lines in Rahlfss]. Missing from between them is 1 Rg 6:17 - 9:21 [= 163 lines in Rahlfss = 4 leaves = 2 double leaves]. That all fits neatly. In contrast, the lacuna consisting of 1 Rg 4:18 - 6:3 [= 59 lines in Rahlfss] would comprise 3 pages. On the one hand, the text is too long to fit on 2 pages [= 1 leaf], but on the other hand, it is too short to fill 4 pages [= 2 leaves]. The best way to account for this evidence is to posit for the end of quire II one leaf with 2 pages of text and for the beginning of quire III one leaf with 1 page of text and 1 page of pictures, or 2 pages, each with a half page of text and a half page of pictures. The other leaf which belonged to this outer bifolio of quire III must have contained no text but only pictures, for the missing text at the end of quire III and the beginning of quire IV corresponds to 1 Rg 10:7-16 [= 20 lines in Rahlfss] which would have filled 1 page, namely the front side of the first leaf of quire IV (= fol. 35R of the present MS). Thus an explanation has also been found for the fact that no trace of the quire number III is to be discovered at the bottom of fol. 5R: there followed in the quire one more leaf with pictures.

Of quire IV the two outer double-leaves are extant as fol. 35/38 and fol. 3/8 of the present MS. Yet as mentioned above, the
SCHEMA II: RECONSTRUCTION OF L 115 FOR 1-4 KINGDOMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORIGINAL QUIRE LEAF</th>
<th>PASSAGE</th>
<th>PRESENT FOLIO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I ?</td>
<td>(Title, dedication, and table of chapter headings?)</td>
<td>lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II 1</td>
<td>1Rg (1:1-14)</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1:14-28</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1:28 - 2:15</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>(2:15 - 3:10)</td>
<td>lost -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3:10 - 4:3</td>
<td>lost -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4:3-18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>(text?)</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III 1</td>
<td>(½ picture, ½ text?)</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6:3-17</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>(6:17 - 9:21)</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>9:21 - 10:7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>(pictures?)</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV 1</td>
<td>10: (7)-24</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10:24 - 11:13</td>
<td>lost -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>(11:13 - 14:12)</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>14:12-26</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>14:26-(41)</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V 1-8</td>
<td>lost</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI 1-8</td>
<td>(1Rg 14:41 - 2Rg 4:4)</td>
<td>lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII 1-8</td>
<td>lost</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII 1-8</td>
<td>lost</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ORIGINAL QUIRE LEAF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PASSAGE</th>
<th>PRESENT FOLIO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IX 1</td>
<td>2Rg (4:4) - 5:6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5:6-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>(5:25 - 10:13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>10:13 - 11:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>11:10- (25)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XI 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PASSAGE</th>
<th>PRESENT FOLIO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X 1</td>
<td>(11:25 - 13:13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>13:13-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13:28 - 14:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>(14:4 - 17:12)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XII 1-8/10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PASSAGE</th>
<th>PRESENT FOLIO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XII 1-8/10</td>
<td>(2 Rg 18:9 - 3 Rg 11:40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII 1-8/10</td>
<td>lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV 1-8/10</td>
<td>lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XV 1-8/10</td>
<td>lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVI 1</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3Rg 11:41 - 12:12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>(12:12-24k)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>12:24k-24r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>(12:24r - 13:11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>lost - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORIGINAL QUIRE LEAF</td>
<td>PASSAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVII 1</td>
<td>3 Rg 13: (11)-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>(13:29 - 15:34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>15:34 - 16:18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>16:18-28g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>(16:28g - 18:23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>18:23-(37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVIII 1-8/10</td>
<td>(3 Rg 18:37 - 4 Rg 5:23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIX 1-10/8</td>
<td>(3 Rg 18:37 - 4 Rg 5:23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX 1</td>
<td>4 Rg (5:23) - 6:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>(6:15 - 10:5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>10:5-(23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>(10:31 - 15:32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>15:32-38; 17:1-6, +, 15-19, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXII 1-6/8</td>
<td>(4 Rg 17:9 - 25:30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIII 1-8/6</td>
<td>(4 Rg 17:9 - 25:30)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Text of the first page (fol. 35R) can no longer be deciphered, and on the last page (fol. 38V) one can now read only the number IIII, on which the calculation of the previous quaternions is based. The first, illegible page is followed by three pages (fol. 35V, fol. 3R and V) with 1 Rg 10:16 - 11:13 [= 61 lines in Rahlf]. Then follows a lacuna which contained 1 Rg 11:13 - 14:12 [= 157 lines in Rahlf]. This would have comprised 4 leaves or 2 double leaves, that is, the two inner bifolios of the quaternion. Thereupon follow the three legible pages (fol. 8R and V, fol. 38R) with 1 Rg 14:12-34 [= 59 lines in Rahlf].

We then have a large lacuna which contained 1 Rg 14:34 - 2 Rg 4:10. That equals 136 lines in Rahlf, plus the explicit of 1 Rg and the incipit of 2 Rg. Perhaps one has also to reckon with a few of the Lucianic additions which occur in this text. On the other hand, we can say rather certainly that the lacuna contained 66 pages of the original MS, i.e., 64 pages = 32 leaves (4 x 8) of the 4 lost quaternions V-VIII, plus the illegible last page of quire IV and the illegible first page of quire IX. As a matter of fact, 66 x 21 = 1386. And if we take as the standard the extant texts of the following quire IX, where one page of the MS corresponds on the average to 21.3 lines in Rahlf, then the text of 1406 lines in Rahlf would fit on 66 pages.

From the following quire IX again the two outer bifolios are extant as fol. 4/7 and fol. 26/31 of the present MS. Although one can no longer read the erased text on the first page (fol. 4R) and on the last page (fol. 7V), on the bottom of the last page the quire-number VIII can still be recognized. There are three legible pages (fol. 4V and fol. 26R/V) with 2 Rg 4:10 - 5:25 [= 64 lines in Rahlf (3 x 21.3)], followed by a lacuna for 2 Rg 5:25 - 10:13 [= 241 lines in Rahlf], and then again three legible pages (fol. 31R/V and fol. 7R) with 2 Rg 10:13 - 11:19 [= 64 lines in Rahlf (3 x 21.3)]. The lacuna probably corresponds to 3 double-leaves [= 6 leaves = 12 pages = 12 x 20.1 lines in Rahlf]. One can also fit the text on 11 pages (11 x 21.9), but then one must assume
pictures for one page. At any rate, quire IX was a quaternion.

From the next quire X the central bifolio is preserved as fol. 2/9 with the continuous text 2 Rg 13:13 - 14:3 [= 83 lines in Rahlfs (4 x 20.75)]. The preceding lacuna would have contained 2 Rg 11:20 - 13:13 [= 142 lines in Rahlfs]. That corresponds to 7 pages, each with 20.3 lines in Rahlfs, that is, the last page of quire IX and 3 leaves of quire X. Thus quire X was a regular quaternion.

From quire XI again the central double-leaf is preserved as fol. 10/1 with the text of 2 Rg 17:12 - 18:9 [= 73 lines in Rahlfs (4 x 18.25)]. Preceding this, the text of 2 Rg 14:4 - 17:12 [= 278 lines in Rahlfs] is lacking. That makes 7 leaves, of which 3 leaves [6 x 21 = 126 lines in Rahlfs] belonged to quire X, while the other 4 leaves [8 x 19 = 152 lines in Rahlfs] belonged to quire XI, which thus was a quinternion.

Again there follows a large lacuna, since nothing is preserved from the text of 2 Rg 18:9 - 3 Rg 11:40. That corresponds to approximately 1610 - 1620 lines in Rahlfs, but this is inexact because Rahlfs prints 2 Rg 22 stichometrically. The explicit of 2 Rg and the incipit of 3 Rg must also be taken into account. On the other hand, the extant text starts again with 3 Rg 11:41 on the third leaf of the quire XVI, a regular quaternion, as we shall see below. The lacuna includes, therefore, the first 2 leaves of quire XVI, plus 4 leaves of quire XI (cf. above) and the 4 complete quires XII-XV. Depending upon how many of these quires were quinternions, the resulting number of leaves for the entire lacuna would be 38, 40, 42, 44, or 46. If we assume for the missing pages an average text-length of between 18.25 lines in Rahlfs (as on the last pages before the lacuna) and 18.5 lines (as on the first pages after the lacuna), then the result would be 44 leaves [= 88 pages = 1606 - 1628 lines in Rahlfs]. We can thus say with reasonable certainty that the 4 missing quires comprised one quaternion and three quinternions.

From quire XVI the original double-leaf 3/6 is extant as fol. 17/24 of the present MS. Fol. 17 contains the text of 3 Rg 11:41 - 13:12 (= 37 lines in Rahlfs (2 x 18.5)). The following lacuna contained 3 Rg 12:24k - 24r (= 77 lines in Rahlfs = 2 leaves = the central double-leaf of the quaternion). Then comes fol. 24 with the text of 3 Rg 12:24k-24r (= 37 lines in Rahlfs). The last 2 leaves of the quaternion are lost.

From quire XVII the outer (fol. 44/49) and the inner (fol. 21/20) double-leaves are preserved, but the first (fol. 44R) and the last (fol. 49V) pages of the quire are illegible, except for the quire-number XVII on the bottom of fol. 49V. Preceding page 2 (fol. 44V), the text of 3 Rg 12:24r - 13:19 (= 93 lines in Rahlfs) is lacking. That would have been 5 pages, each having 18.6 lines in Rahlfs: 4 of these pages are the 2 missing leaves at the end of quire XVI and 1 page is the illegible first page of quire XVII. On fol. 44V the text of 3 Rg 13:19-29 can be deciphered [= ca. 21 lines in Rahlfs]. Then a lacuna follows with 3 Rg 13:29 - 15:34 (= 117 lines in Rahlfs = 6 pages (6 x 19.5) = 3 leaves]. Next, 3 Rg 15:34 - 16:28 g (= 79 lines in Rahlfs = 4 pages (4 x 19.75)) is preserved as fol. 21/20. After this inner double-leaf of the quire, another lacuna follows equal in size to the lacuna preceding the double-leaf; it contained 3 Rg 16:28g - 18:23 (= 121 lines in Rahlfs = 6 pages = 3 leaves]. Thus it is clear that quire XVII was a quaternion. From the last leaf of the quire only the recto (fol. 49R) can be deciphered, with 3 Rg 18:23-29 (= 20 lines in Rahlfs); the verso (fol. 49V) can no longer be read and belongs to the following large lacuna.

The lacuna extends through the two quires XVIII-XIX. From quire XX the outer double-leaf is extant, and again the first page (fol. 40V) and the last page (fol. 33R) are so carefully erased that none of the text can be read, except the quire-number XX. The entire lacuna (1 page + 2 quires + 1 page) contained the text of 3 Rg 18:29 - 4 Rg 6:6 [= 790 lines in Rahlfs]. If we assume neither an irregularity in the arrangement nor pictures, then the result is 38 pages [each with 20.6 lines in Rahlfs], i.e., 36 pages for the two quires XVIII and XIX, one a quaternion with 16 pages and the other a quinternion with 20 pages.
In quire XX, on the verso of the first leaf (fol. 40R), stands the text of 4 Rg 6:6-15 [= 20 lines in Rahlfs]. Then a lacuna follows with 4 Rg 6:15-10:5 [= 300 lines in Rahlfs]. It is impossible to decide with certainty whether this text was written on 3 double-leaves, i.e., 6 leaves = 12 pages, each having 25 lines in Rahlfs, or whether it was written on 4 double leaves, i.e., 8 leaves = 16 pages, each having 18.75 lines in Rahlfs. It is more likely that there were 3 double-leaves, because the following page (fol. 40V) presents the text of 4 Rg 10:5-13 [= 25 lines in Rahlfs]. Here the lines are longer, so that the page contains more text. Nevertheless, the illegible back side, fol. 33R, cannot have held the complete text of 4 Rg 10:13-23 [= 28 lines in Rahlfs].

But from here on, the reconstruction becomes uncertain in any case. Only the double-leaf fol. 25/32 is preserved, apparently the outer double-leaf of quire XXI. The number of lines in the MS is increased to 27. Fol. 25R/V displays a text with noteworthy duplication and changed sequence:

4 Rg 10:24 c
23 (expanded)
24 a
25-28 (shortened and free)
25 c-30
13:14-21 (the arrow-oracle not for Joash but for Jehu!)
10:31

It cannot be determined how many lines in Rahlfs correspond to this text. Nor can it be determined whether the following lacuna included 3 or 4 double-leaves, i.e., 6 or 8 leaves. For in the text of 4 Rg 10:31-15:32 the section 13:14-21 may have been omitted, since it had been inserted earlier, between 10:30 and 31; and it is also possible that chapter 4 Rg 16 has been inserted within this section, since it is omitted later between 15:38 and 17:1. At any rate, fol. 32R/V presents the following:

4 Rg 15:32-38
17:1-6

A free interpolation without correspondence in the Greek
4 Rg 17:15-19
17:9, in the midst of which the text breaks off

Here also, the corresponding number of lines in Rahlfs cannot be determined for these legible pages.

Accordingly, we lack a reliable measurement for the remaining text which followed. Perhaps 4 Rg 16, which had been omitted above, or again perhaps texts from 4 Rg 17 were included there; and perhaps still other texts from 4 Rg were freely rendered or partially duplicated. Depending on these variables, somewhere from 13 to 16 leaves, i.e., 2 quires (XXII-XXIII), are missing at the end of the MS.

**Palaeographical Description**

According to this reconstruction, the MS with the Old Latin text of the four books of Kingdoms consisted originally of 23 quires with approximately 198-200 leaves, of which only 28 leaves are extant. The format of the leaves is 245 x 185 mm, with the script area measuring 190 x 155 mm. "2 columns, each measuring ca. 70 mm" (Lowe; 16 the present description follows Lowe's description, but supplemented and corrected where necessary). The number of lines is 25 in 1-2 Rg, where leaves from quires II-XI are extant. In 3-4 Rg the number of lines is 24 until quire XX [= 4 Rg 10:13]; the extant double-leaf of quire XXI shows 27 lines. On recto pages which have 25 and 24 lines an extra partial line is frequently added under the second column.

"Ruling on hair-side, each bifolium singly. Single bounding lines. Prickings to guide the ruling run through the text of the outer column - an ancient practice. Quires [most of these are quaternions, but 7-8 are quinternions; -B.F.] arranged regularly with hair-side outside and signed by Roman numerals in the lower right-hand corner of the last page. Running title in small Rustic capital on some flesh-side openings," but with inconsistent abbreviation and placement. In 1 Rg the left verso page has REGNOR
or REGN, and the right recto page has LIBER · I · or LIB · I ·; in 2 Rg, on the other hand, the only extant verso page has LIB · II ·; in 3 Rg again, as in 1 Rg, the left side has REGNOR or REG and the right side, LIB · III ·.

"No colophons occur." The text is written in scriptio continua, without word divisions. The syllables are usually divided correctly at the end of the line, although these divisions occur: nu/ncc, era/nt, ascendera/nt, adiura/ns, dice/ns, tra/nsferret, and also /res pondit, tran/sivit, nos/trum; on the other hand, con/sitbiure and con/spectu occur correctly.

As a punctuation mark, quite often a dot is recognizable in the middle position. In one place there is also a line extending from the dot toward the upper right. In two other places (1 Rg 2:3 and 2 Rg 5:13) a flourish is used as a larger sign of punctuation. Punctuation marks, of course, are omitted at the ends of the lines that are already full. In those cases the only indication of punctuation is that the first letter of the next line is somewhat larger and extends leftward into the margin, but so slightly that it is sometimes ambiguous.

Differing degrees of text division are indicated, even without the use of punctuation marks. To indicate the smallest break, a small space is left between two words. Somewhat greater breaks are indicated by larger spaces, after which the first letter is somewhat larger. New paragraphs begin with a new line, where the first letter has been extended somewhat into the margin and is slightly larger; but such paragraphs occur infrequently. Quite unrelated to the division of the text is the fact that the first letter of the page is often larger, and indeed appreciably larger, even in the middle of a word. The first letter of the second column is larger at only one passage (1 Rg 14:15).

Abbreviations within the line are limited to the suspensions B· (= bus) and Q· (= quae), as well as to the nomina sacra DS · DI · DO · DM, DMS · DMI · DMO · DOM · DME, and probably XPI in 1 Rg 2:10b, which is no longer legible because it either was written in red or was supposed to be written in red. But DEI is spelled out twice and DEUM once, and the plural forms DII · DEORUM · DIS · DEOS are, correctly, never abbreviated. SPIRITUS (DMI) is spelled out each time, i.e. twice, rather than being treated as a nomen sacrum. On the other hand, the abbreviation DMI is written once for the non-sacral domini, which is otherwise always (10 times) spelled out. An exception is 1 Rg 2:1, which reads IN DOMINO M ( = in domino meo), whereas two lines later the regular form appears: IN DOMEO. Numbers are sometimes written out and sometimes expressed in digits, with or without a superscribed line. Noteworthy forms are ·X MIL· and ·XXU·MIL· as well as LXX, where the L extends below the line and its horizontal stroke is drawn under the XX.

At the end of a line the following abbreviations are also used: the usual suspension R· (= runt); "omitted M and N marked by a stroke over the vowel" (once also within the line); the ligatures AE · ET · LI · NT · OP · OR · ST · UI · UO · US; and as exceptional cases, N with a stroke through the upper part of the letter with an added flourish extending toward the upper right (= non) in 1 Rg 1:22, and Q· (= quad) in 3 Rg 16:2.

As far as the MS is extant, it does not show any ornamentation. I have already mentioned above, however, that the reconstruction of the original arrangement of the MS indicates that it may have contained pictures, and below there will be another such indication. "Parchment not very fine": but neither, on the other hand, is it very thick, for all 52 leaves of the extant MS taken together are not even one centimeter thick. "Ink now golden brown. Script is an uncial of the oldest type by a not very expert scribe: the bow of A is pointed; the bows of B, P and R are small; the eye of E is open, its hasta thick and slightly above the middle; the bar of F is tiny and on the line; the tail of G is small; the bows of M are compressed; the top of O is somewhat pointed." It should also be mentioned that certain letters at the end of a line have a tail which points toward the upper right (in the case of R, toward the lower right): E · R · S (also in the ligature US · T (also in the ligatures ET · NT). In the same way the dot too can be extended.
The script is to be dated to the 5th century without a doubt and can be located in Africa with great probability, as E. A. Lowe showed in 1971, when he compiled an extensive collection of African MSS. As a result, he corrected his earlier judgment of 1938 that the MS had been "written most likely in Italy."

In the upper margin of fol. 31R, above the left column, the words hic pugnavit dav[ld...l] are inserted in a cursive of the 6th century; the column contained the text of 2 Rg 10:13-17. One can interpret the marginal note as a title of the text; such marginal titles are a primitive form of the Capitula; cf., for example, the 6th - 7th century marginal notes to 1-4 Rg in the MS Milan, Ambros. G. 82 sup. Indeed one can perceive, if one wishes, certain parallels with the Capitula series C and D. But this interpretation is unlikely because in that case there should be more such marginal notes. Above all, however, the formulation hic pugnavit speaks against it, for one would rather expect ubi pugnavit or de pugna. The wording with hic seems more appropriate for the caption of a picture, and in the reconstruction of the MS above it appeared that the preceding lacuna consisted of 12 pages (= 6 leaves), whereas the text could fit on 11 pages. Thus the picture to which the caption refers could have been on the opposite page.

An illustration of this passage has been transmitted in the Illustrated Psalter, Stuttgart Bibl. fol. 23.

Orthography

The following list indicates the extent to which the prepositions have been assimilated in compound words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-assimilated</th>
<th>Assimilated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ad</td>
<td>officineae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adgravavit</td>
<td>officinavit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adnuntiaverunt</td>
<td>officinavere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adplicere</td>
<td>officinare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adstabant</td>
<td>officinare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>inmittere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imperavere</td>
<td>improperitum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inponere</td>
<td>improritum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inproprium</td>
<td>improritum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inritares</td>
<td>improritare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inruere</td>
<td>improritare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per</td>
<td>pertactare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub</td>
<td>subponere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subponere</td>
<td>succenderunt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With regard to the vowels, the scribe seems to be unsure in the use of ae and e. He prefers caccidi, caetera and laeo (in 3 out of 4 cases), uses both praemium and premium, as well as præsbyteri and presbyteri, yet on the other hand prefers quaerere instead of quæquerere. The forms fetsa, hec, hedos, preda, pirate (instead of piratae) and puelle (corrected to puellae) also occur, and occasionally precepta, precipere, precordia, precursore.

With regard to the interchange of e and i, e is used instead of i in delatatum, civitates (corrected to civitatis), and inquestivit (unless in this last word due to decomposition the diphthong [ae] of the uncompounded form was intended). To be interpreted similarly are omnes auditentes instead of the expected -is -is in 1 Rg 3:11 and prodet instead of prodit in 4 Rg 6:12, as well as the following three cases, where heteroclisia may also be involved: pascis instead of pasces in 2 Rg 5:2, lugit instead of luget in 2 Rg 14:2, cadet instead of cadit in 2 Rg 17:12.
In addition, hoc occurs instead of hue in four places, and in 2 Rg 17:29 biturum appears instead of buturum. sion and syon are used interchangeably, as are presbyteri and presbiteri. In 2 Rg 5:11 tri is corrected to tyrri.

In several cases where an i is lacking before a vowel, this is not so much the scribe’s omission as an alternate word form which occurs also in other witnesses: humiliare and humiliare both appear; quinques is written instead of quinques; usually nudustertius occurs instead of nudustertius. (In this connection the use of olocauta instead of holocausta should be mentioned also.) Conversely, the i is inserted in locuiens in 1 Rg 14:26.

With regard to the interchange between a double and a single vowel: for the interchange of i/i, we find abit 15 times as opposed to abibit only twice; exit 2 out of 6 times; fill (both as gen. sg. and as nom. pl.) and fillis regularly; as well as peti, dis (corrected to disis), triari, triar is, and dimidi, each of which occurs only once. On the other hand we find the spelling hi/i and, in 4 out of 6 cases, fugit. For the interchange of u/uu, we find mortus instead of mortuus in 8 out of 10 cases; relicum; tus instead of tua; and manum instead of manuum. On the other hand, suum occurs instead of sum in 5 out of 7 cases; sometimes suum has been corrected; currus has been changed to currus in 4 Rg 6:14. For the interchange of a/aa, galat has been corrected to the common spelling galaed in 2 Rg 17:26, and galaedita to galaadita in 2 Rg 17:27. Within 3 Rg 16 the king’s name occurs 9 times: as basaa 5 times, as ba/asa once, when a new line is begun in the middle of the word; basa is corrected once to basaa, and baasaa twice to baasaa.

The consonants attract less attention. Incorrect doubling of consonants occurs in fardannen, sepellivent; it occurs but is corrected in confussio, prorandebat, sepellierunt. The converse mistake occurs twice in trienio.

In general h is used correctly. It is lacking as an initial sound in umen and olocauta (= holocausta). Its use in proper nouns is uncertain: we find both abessalon and habessalon, ammon and hammon (in 2 Rg 13:15 ammon is corrected to hammon), eli and heli, chebron and chebron, aitofel and aitophel, bacallat corrected to buchallat (1 Rg 10:2), clautonis and clautonhis, etonnath as well as etonna and etonam. (In 3 Rg 16:21-22 the same name is spelled (post) /hamni (the t is lacking due to heptography in spite of the change of lines), then thameni (the e is inserted to facilitate pronunciation), and finally tamni. f and ph alternate in proper nouns and foreign words: aitofel and aitophel, profeta and propheta, allophili and allophi.

Final d sometimes becomes t: at (often; no rule with regard to the following letter can be determined); usually athuc; set more frequently than sed; aput; numquit; and once quot instead of quod. The name David is always written daviit in 1-2 Rg, but from 3 Rg on always david. In 2 Rg 17:26 galat is corrected to galaad.

As in other witnesses, both obturierunt and optulerent appear, as well as sumusit and contemserunt. Somewhat more strikingly, relicum occurs instead of reliquam. The post-classical pronunciation of c before e and i plus the assimilation of ti before vowels give rise to the spelling nunciaverunt instead of the regular naoticaverunt. The fluctuation between d and z which was very common in Late Latin may explain why both ochostae and ochodiae appear. Finally it should be noted that the common fluctuation between b and v does not occur in this MS, except for one complicated case which will be discussed below.

Mistakes and Corrections

The borderline between mistakes and orthography is naturally fluid, and corrections have already been mentioned above. Various methods were used to make corrections. Small letters were inserted above the line; sometimes letters were changed by erasing and/or correcting; wrong letters were erased or deleted by means of dots placed above them.

Unintentional scribal mistakes include dittoigraphy when changing to a new line: su (deleted by dots) / super in 2 Rg 5:2; and to a
new column: o/oculi in 1 Rg 4:15. Sometimes letters are transposed: cooperiat se is corrected to cooperias te in 3 Rg 12:210. These transpositions were not corrected: apeh instead of aphec in 1 Rg 4:1: biturum instead of buturum or butyrum in 2 Rg 17:29; and saluaut instead of saul abit in 1 Rg 10:26, where b and v are interchanged as well.

Omitted letters are inserted by the corrector: in 1 Rg 1:15 non ami ne is corrected to non domine; in 1 Rg 11:5 hic is corrected to huic (cf. the reading Tūk λακῷ); in 4 Rg 10:27 titulos is corrected to titulos. Probably 2 Rg 10:18 is also to be included with such oversights, where e sobae is corrected to et sobae; yet in Vulgar Latin texts e stands for et. Only the spelling is corrected in 1 Rg 4:3: from ex elom to ex selom; and in 2 Rg 5:23 from oviam to obviam. Missing letters have not been inserted in these cases: in 1 Rg 11:1 servemus instead of serviemus; in 4 Rg 15:37 dibus instead of diebus; and in 3 Rg 16:21 hammi instead of thamni: since in this last case the scribe was beginning a new line after the word post, it is more likely an instance of haplography of the t rather than the form pos for post. It is impossible to decide for certain whether in 4 Rg 17:18 tribus should be corrected to tribus, and whether in 1 Rg 1:23 et should be corrected to set.

Missing syllables have been inserted by the corrector in 1 Rg 6:4 (hu)ius and in 1 Rg 4:10 all(enti)genis.22 These omissions have not been corrected: tribuestras instead of tribus vestras in 1 Rg 10:19; fillius instead of fill eius in 3 Rg 16:13. Most probably also aes in 4 Rg 10:27 should be corrected to aedes.

The corrector also inserted missing words above the line: once at the end of a line, in 1 Rg 4:8 fortium (deorum) / horum, and once at the beginning of a line, in 1 Rg 9:21 fillius / (hominis) iemni. But he also did so in the middle of the line: in 3 Rg 16:28 d actus (eius) quae and in 1 Rg 1:19 rememoratus (est) eius. As in this last case, also in 1 Rg 4:10 the est was most likely forgotten: victus (est) vir.

Some mistakes consist in the substitution of another letter for the correct one. Thus s and t are interchanged: regnabit in 1 Rg 11:12, and tuam instead of suam in 4 Rg 17:18; whereas in 3 Rg 16:24 thamni is written twice instead of semel, probably under the influence of t(h)am(e)ni, which occurs several times shortly before. 1 Rg 2:7 has facit instead of facit. In 3 Rg 12:24 n et is written instead of ut, and in 3 Rg 11:43 et instead of ex or eo. What lay behind the incorrect et in et iabis (= èti lábiç) at 1 Rg 11:1 cannot be postulated with confidence. In 3 Rg 16:7 eum is corrected to eam, where the Greek has οὔτον, ambiguously reflecting either Basaa or οἶκος (masculine in Greek but translated into Latin with the feminine domus). In 3 Rg 18:23 lignum is corrected to ligna. In 1 Rg 6:17 the scribe misunderstood a correction in his Vorlage, where quaes had been corrected to quas by means of a superscript s: the scribe wrote hsaq instead of hae in the preceding line, and retained the incorrect quae.

The scribe also interchanged similar words. Such errors are sometimes corrected: in 1 Rg 11:11 oculum is corrected to populum, and in 1 Rg 14:21 ullo to illo and perhaps populo. In 3 Rg 12:24 n exivit mulier, which should read exivit clamor, is not corrected; the scribe was led astray by the words abit mulier at the beginning of the verse. In 1 Rg 6:8 praeomititique is probably to be explained as a similar error, where remittit was intended.

In the case of Vulgar Latin forms, one can scarcely decide whether to credit them to the scribe or to consider them as genuine elements of the Old Latin text. Thus in 3 Rg 12:24 n erunt instead of erunt should be allowed to stand. But in the case of ascen(di)derunt in 1 Rg 14:22 and in the case of compreheendi(di) in 2 Rg 4:10 it remains uncertain whether we should follow the corrector, who erased (di). In 1 Rg 14:14 cauculis should be allowed to stand, since this spelling for calculis is attested elsewhere as well.23 But in 2 Rg 5:12, where easo/davit occurs at a break between lines instead of exaltavit, a misunderstanding of the scribe must have been involved as well; at the beginning of the new line he was reminded of the name David, which he had just written twice as davit, four lines above.
In particular, the Vulgar Latin use of the accusative after prepositions is not to be changed, e.g. de inimicum meum in 1 Rg 14:24 and de manus vesteras in 2 Rg 4:11. This is also true when it is only a question of the m. in the use of which our scribe, like many other scribes, is unsure. Thus we read de terram in 2 Rg 4:11, a faciem in 1 Rg 1:14 and 2 Rg 10:28, in sellam suam in 1 Rg 4:13, in convallem in 1 Rg 6:13, and similar phrases. In the case of the nominative cornum meum in 1 Rg 2:1 dittography may have played a role as well, but not in the accusative cornum in 1 Rg 2:10 b; cornum is well attested elsewhere too. Conversely, terra appears instead of terram in 1 Rg 2:5; 3:19; and area instead of arcam in 1 Rg 6:11, 13, 15.

There are similar fluctuations in the use of the n. In 3 Rg 13:28 stabat is corrected to stabant. On the other hand, in 4 Rg 15:35 incendebant is written for incendebat. In 3 Rg 12:8, where we read derelinguat, probably the perfect dereliquit is meant. The n is lacking in 4 Rg 17:3, where athuc stands instead of ad hunc; perhaps the scribe was led astray by the athuc that appears on the same page, in 15:35. The n is also lacking in the Vulgar Latin form spadit instead of expandit in 2 Rg 17:19. The name ionathan is corrected in 4 Rg 15:32 to ionatham, but remains unchanged in 15:36 and 38.

Some of the corrections which have been mentioned not only correct mistakes of the scribe, but also introduce new readings into the text. Thus they should be considered elsewhere as well. The following have nothing to do with the scribe of our MS, but rather with an earlier stage of the textual transmission: the large doublet in 4 Rg 10:25-28, the transposition of 4 Rg 13:14-21 between verses 10:30 and 31; the omission or transposition of 4 Rg 16; and finally the transposition and free arrangement in 4 Rg 17.

Notes

1. Cf. F. Collura, Studi paleografici. La precarolina e la carolina a Bobbio (Fontes Ambrosiani 22; Milan, 1943 = Florence, 1965) 52-3 and pl. 5.

2. The editions of the Appendix Probi according to this single MS are listed in W. A. Baehrens, Sprachlicher Kommentar zur vulgär lateinischen Appendix Probi (Halle, 1922). The text is based chiefly upon W. Foerster, "Die Appendix Probi," Wiener Studien 14 (1892) 278-320, which offers a good plate of fol. 50V.


5. Other MSS shared this fate as well, and the events caused something of a stir, since the papal nuncio in Naples intervened, because some of Cardinal Seripando's papers regarding the Council of Trent were involved. Cf. A. Casamassa, Documenti inediti per la rivendicazione dei codici Napoletani di Vienna (Naples, 1919; a special reprint from Bollettino del Bibliofilo 1, 1919); H. Jedin, Girolamo Seripando 2. 350-5. The list of the MSS brought from S. Giovanni a Carbonara to Vienna included Valerj Probi grammatica in pergamina, manoscritto molto antico.


8. I have expressed my doubts as to the Italian provenance on account of the text: possibly Upper Italy, but more likely Gaul or Spain. See B. Fischer, Genesis (Vetus Latina 2; Freiburg, 1951-54) 18*.

9. See also the appendix, p. 528. On the following pages of the appendix several improvements are proposed for the edition of the text as well.

10. P. Corssen, Bersaams Jahresberichte ... 101 (1899) 43; later, e.g., D. De Bruyne, Miscellanea Agostiniana (Rome, 1931) 2, 588.

11. The three pages from Genesis especially abound with errors; not even the number of lines is correct. Of the 10 readings which A. V. Billen (The Old Latin Texts of the Heptateuch, Cambridge, 1927, 73-4) discussed, only one single reading was correctly deciphered by Belsheim. Cf. B. Fischer, Genesis [see note 8] pp. 16* and 15*. Of the texts from 1-4 Rg, the hair-sides of the leaves are better edited, while the flesh-sides are worse. The deficiencies of Belsheim's edition were pointed out by A. Dold. "Verantwortungsloses und verantwortungsvolles Lesen von Handschriften und verantwortungsvolles Lesen von handschriften an ehemals Codex Vindob. 17 erwähnt," Anzeiger der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, philos.-hist. Klasse 79 (1942) 51-63.

12. I am deeply grateful to all of these for their friendly efforts on my behalf in the difficult circumstances of the war.


14. B. Fischer, Verzeichnis der Sigel für Handschriften und Kirchenschriftsteller (Vetus Latina 1; Freiburg, 1949) 18.

15. The existence of illustrated MSS of Samuel and Kings is demonstrated by the Quedlinburg fragments (No. 116 of Vetus Latina), among others. A picture from such a cycle, belonging to 1 Rg 5, has been transmitted at the bottom of fol. 94V of the Illustrated Psalter, Stuttgart Bibl. fol. 23; see Der Stuttgarter Bilderpsalter Bibl. fol. 23 Württembergische Landesbibliothek Stuttgart 1. fol. 94V, and cf. the explanation in 2. Untersuchungen (Stuttgart, 1968) 115.


19. Biblia Sacra... [see note 18], pp. 33 and 51.


21. Thus one can scarcely decide between πορεύσεται and επορεύεται for Greek Vorlage.

22. Here one should perhaps allow the shorter form aligentis to stand.


NOTE ON THE FORMAT

OF THE EDITION

The manuscript is written in scriptio continua. For the reader's convenience, however, the text is printed with word division, with triple spacing to mark the scribe's occasional smaller divisions between clauses, and with quintuple spacing to mark the infrequent larger divisions.

Occasionally the scribe's initial letters are somewhat enlarged; these are printed in capital letters. Initial letters at times extend slightly leftward into the margin; these are so printed.

In the apparatus, "=" is used to designate simple orthographic changes, while "for" is used to designate Vulgar Latin forms which occur more widely than in this text.
FISCHER

1 Rg 1:14-18

Ad eam puer heli
usquequo inebria
ta es circumcide ui
num tuum et disce
de a faciem dimi et
respondit anna et
dixit non dim ne
mulier dura dies e
go suum et uinum
et abrietatem non
bibi sed effundo a
nimam meam coram
diò ne des ancilla
tuam in filiam pesti
lentiae quoniam
ex multitudine tri
bulationis meae ego
extendi manus me
as usq. nunc res
pondit eli et dixit ad
illum uade in pace
ds Israel det tibi om
nem petitionem tua
quam petitisti a dimo
Et dixit inueniat an

1.7 domine: corr. m.2 from dimi ne | 8 mulier dura dies: γυνη
9 suum = sum: purely orthographic for this scribe | 24 a domino: presupposes a Greek variant
11 abit = abiti | 10 dom = dominum | 16 e[s]t: supplied m.2
15 supra linearly | 24 peti = petiti

1 Rg 1:18-21

cilla tua gratiam an
te oculos tuos et abit
mulier in uiam suam
et intravit in hospitiu
et manducavit cum
uiro suo et bibit et
uuitus eius non con
cidit amplius et ante
lucem surrexerunt
et adorauerunt dom

1 Rg 1:21-24

helcana et tota dominus
eius sacrificare in
selom sacrificium
dierum et uota sua
et omnes decimas ter
rae suae et anna
ascendit cum eo di
xit enim uiro suo
donec ascendat pu
er cum perlectaue
ro eum et uidebitur
ante faciem dim et
tum 21 et dixit ad om
helcana uir eius fac
quod bonum est in
conspectu tuo et se
de donce perictes
rum et statuet dim
quod exiliet de ore tuo
et sedit mulier et lac
taut filium suum do
nec toileret eum a
lacte 21 et ascendit
cum eo in selom cu

1.6 n = non | 10 et: error for set = sed, cf. Greek
11.2 ephi = oephi: transliteration from Greek | 3 nebel 115.91.94.
cf. 95: transliteration from Greek | 16 at = ad | 18 suum = sum
21 dom = dominum
do eum domo omni
bus diebus uitae qui
bus uivit in usum domo
et dixit anna confrir
matum est cor meum
in domo m exaltatum
est cornum meum
in do meo delata
est super ininicos me
os os meum laetor
in sanctitate tua dmo
in sanctitate tua dmo

2. quia non est sanctus
sicut tu dmo
et non
est justus sicut tu
nolite gloriari
et
nolite loquere excelsa
non exeat magnum
uerbum ex ore ues
tro quia dmo et dis
qui parat inuentio
nes suas arcum po
tentium infirnauit
e et infirmes praecin
xit uirtutem
Plani panib minora

I. 6 dmo m = domino meo | 8 delatatum = dilatatum | 11 sanctitate 115.300.410: an intra-Latin corruption of sanctitate | 14 a stichos has been omitted through homoeoteleuton | 19 quia <deus scientiae> dominus et... omission probably during transmission | 23 infirmes: Vulgar Latin for infirmos

II. 2 terra for terram | 4 filis = filius | 9 fecit: perhaps an error for facit | incorrect sentence division for pauperes flajicet et dixit, humilat et exaltat | 21 infirmem 115: Vulgar Latin for infirmum 91.94.95 | 24 sapiens: sophos | 25 septentia: sophia | fortis: lexuphos

I. 1 fortitudine: lexul | 5 set = sed | 6 dom = dominum | 15 [xpi] = christi: no trace of this word remains; it was probably written in red | 17 dom = dominum | abit = abitit | 21.22 fill = filli | 24 dom = dominum

II. 3 filius: cf. II. 20 below | 20 dom = dominum | fillius: cf. II. 3 above
Sicut semel et bis et dixit samuel loquere
quia audit seruus tuus
1 Et dixit dms ad samuel
ece ego uerba mea facio in israel et omnes audientes ea tin
nient ambae aures eius
Et dixit dms ad samuel
ecce ego uerba mea facio in israel et omnes audientes ea tin
eius in die illo quo suscitabo super eli
omnia quae locutus suum de domo eius et incipiam et perficiam
eius et non corripi
ebat eos et ideo sic
19 usurui domui eli no enim dimittetur ini

---

1.1 semel et bis: uncertain whether the Latin translator found the Greek variant in the Vorlage (cf. Lucian) or introduced this himself, since it is the normal expression in Greek and Latin. 5 omnes audientes = omnis auditus 7 suum = sum; u' erased 12 suum = sum; u' erased 15 vindicta for vindictam 21 filli = filli 23 et ideo sic: vita domini omnes audientes = omnis auditus 12 suum = sum; u' erased 15 vindicta for vindictam 21 filli = filli 23 et ideo sic: vita domini

2.1 magna facer: uncertain whether the Latin translator found the Greek variant in the Vorlage (cf. Lucian) or introduced this himself, since it is the normal expression in Greek and Latin. 5 omnes audientes = omnis auditus 7 suum = sum; u' erased 12 suum = sum; u' erased 15 vindicta for vindictam 21 filli = filli 23 et ideo sic: vita domini omnes audientes = omnis auditus 12 suum = sum; u' erased 15 vindicta for vindictam 21 filli = filli 23 et ideo sic: vita domini

3.4 exit = exitit 5 et: error for et (vid) 9 aphece: error for aphece 19 in castris: Vulgar Latin for in castra 20 presbyterus: assimilated to v 4 either in Greek or in Latin 25 ex selom: corr. m.2 from ex elom
et exeat in medio nos trum et liberabit nos de manu inimicorum nostrorum "et misit populus in selom et tulerunt inde arcă dum ubi sedebat ceru bin et ambo filii eī cū arca dī ibant ofni et finees 5 et factum est ut ueniit arcă dăi in castris \* exclamauit omnis israel clamo re magno et reo nauit terra \* et au dierunt alienige nae uocem clamoris et dixerunt quis cla mor est hic magnus in castris ebreorū et cognouerunt quia arca dăi ueniit in cas tra \* et timuerunt ualde alienigenae et dixerunt hīi sunt

12 et arca dī sublata est et ambō filii eīi mortui sunt ofni et fineos 12 et cervcrīt iur ier neus de acie bellī et uenit in selom in illa die \* et uestimenta eīus erant conscissa et terra super caput eīus \* et ueniit et ecce eīi sedebat in sellam suam ad portam et res picebat ad uiam quia erat cor eīus sollicitu pro arca dī \* et homo intrauit nuntiare in ciuitatem et excla nauit tota ciuitas \* et audītī heli uocem clamos et dixit quis clamos eīus uocis huius et homo properans in mūrī et fugītī uir israel ab facie alienigenarum et facta est plaga magna et uictus eīiiam ab alienigenarum

17 fili = filii | 11 in sellam suam for in sella sua | 25 o: dit tography, see II.1 oculi

II.1 ebreorum: uncertain whether the Latin translator added this word or whether his Vorlage had eorum (cf. + autum Luciani) which was corrupted to ebreorum 4 non est sic factum: non ebrorum ebrorum = nudusteritus for nuddustitus 4 et nudusteritus for nudalstat. 9 hīi = hīi | 12 set = sed | 19 correctly: victus <est> vir 20 alienigenis: corr. m.2 from agilgenis
Pro tormento donum et tunc sani eritis et propitiatus uboris erit ne non discedat manus eius uboris sed dixerunt pro tormento plagae huius: huas reddemus ei et responderunt dicens: "Si non manus eius te tigit nos set casus con tigit nobis, et fecerunt alienigenae sic et acce perunt duas uaccas pri mi partus et iunxerunt os ad uehiculum et ut tulos eamurum includerunt:

domi et imposuerunt arca in uehiculum et premium bergas et nu res aureos et duxer uaccas in uiam betsamis rectam et in orbitam unam ibant et labora bant et non declinabant nec ad dextram nec ad sinistram: et reguli alienigenarum abier:
prius eam usque ad fines betsamis et qui in betsamis metebant mease tritici in conuallio

abiueraunt osculos su os et uiderunt arca: dmo

pro tormento donu: dmo

I.1 pro tormento donum: cf. utep βαρονας 6upa (Lucian) 5 dixer: dixerunt | 6 pro tormento plagae huius: doubllet (utep) τις βαρονας | 7 huius: hu supplied m.3 supralinearly | 16 sed: set | 24 dixi: corr. m.2 from dis

I.2 set = sed | 8 includer: includerunt | 10 arca for arcam | 11 premium = praemium: to θεμα | bergas 115: baergas 91.94.95: cf. ν 8 above | 12 duxer: duxerunt | 19 abier: abierunt | 25 arca for arcam, also II.10

II.11 see I.11 above | 12 [psa]: ps illegible | 13 [pos]uer: posuerunt | 17 premium = praemium | 20 vider: viderunt | 22-23 haec... quaes: in the Vorlage the corrector had emended quaes by deleting s and adding s above the line; the later scribe then interpolated the s into haec in the preceding line and retained the e in quaes: 25 pro tormento donum: cf. 6:3
Saul et dixit non filius hominis. Ego sum de mi nima tribu Israel et cognatio mea minor est omnibus cognationibus cognatio beniamin et ut quid locutus es ad me secundum hoc uerbum? et acceptit samuel saul et puerum eius et induxit eos in hospitium et constituit illis locum inter primos inuitatos qui erant fere septuaginta uiri et dixit samuel coco da mihi partem quam dedi tibi et dixi ut poneres earn aput te et carpe et man[ducavit] saul cum samuel in illa die et dormiuit et facta est cum ascendit ad paulum saul et dixit saul ecce relicum ponite ante te et manducavit quoniam in testimoniu positum tibi est a populo.

[1 Rg 9:21-24]

\[1\text{ Rg 10:1-3}\]

\[1\text{ Rg 10:3-7}\]

ferentem tres hedos et unum ferentem tria canistra cum panibus et unum tollentem utro uini "et rogabantus te pace et dabunt tibi duas primiteris panis et accipies de manu eorum "et post haec intransibis in collem \(\text{d}i\) ubi est resuscitatio alienigenarum et fiet cum ueneris ibi in ciuitate obuabii choro pro phetarum descendencium de bama et ante eos cimbala et tympana et tibia et cithara et ip si propheta super et in siliet in te spiritus dmi et profetabis cum illis et conuerteris in virum 7 cum uenerint ergo haec significas super te fac omnia quaecumque uinuerit manus tua

\[\text{I.1 non for nonne} \quad \text{2 hominis added m.2 in front of the line} \quad \text{suum = sum} \quad 3-6 cognatio mea minor est omnibus cognationibus cognatio beniamin: cf. η πατρια μου αλλαγθη (ελαχιστη) παρα πα- σος (τας) πατριας βενιλαυν \quad 18 apat = apud \quad 22 reticum = reticulum
\]

\[\text{II.1 man[ducavit]: parchment damaged} \quad \text{5-8 parchment damaged}\]
L.13 s[i][c...]: the illegible c does not fill the line: κατα ταὸς

L.5 exietis ad nos for exiemus ad vos: corruption in the Latin tradition or in the Greek Vorl.age | 7 omnem for omne | 10 oculum m.1, corr.m.2 populum | probably = tribus | 11 intraver = intraverunt

II.5 expaver = expaverunt; then 115 probably omitted a stick found in 91,94,95 and all Greek MSS | 6-7 benia min: the scribe had to avoid a hole in the parchment | 12 at = ad | 13 inspexer = inspexerunt | 17 at = ad | 24 usq = usque
Si erat is quasi bene an nuntiaret in conspectu suo comprehendidi eū et occidi eum in secela cui oportebat dare praecum boni suntii et nunc uiri in uo loco in domo sua et in lecto suo et nunc inquiri sanguinem eius de rna in domo sua et in lecto cidistis uiri iustum et nunc uiri iniqui cui oportebat dare prae et occidi eum in secela suo:

1. Si erat is: probably et si erat is: xen ny autoc: 3 suo: cf. MT: comprehedendii: m.2 eras. di 4 secela for secelae (happography) 6 set = sed 11 de manus vestras for de manibus vestris 13 de terram for de terra 14 davit = david: so also always in 2 Rg 18 suspender = suspendurunt 19 montem: a Latin corruption of fontem 91,94 22 fili = filii.

II.1: probably caeci <et> clodi  clodi: Vulg. Lat. for claudi, also I.9.13 2 hoc for hue 15 in possessionem for in possessione 18 aed ificavit: the scribe had to avoid the hole in the parchment 21 abit = abit.

II.1: tiri m.1, corr.m.2 tyri: at = ad 9 excaudavit for exaltavit 12 athuc = adhuc 16 athue davit fili = adhuc david filli 18-19 the scribe had to avoid the hole in the parchment after na and eius 23 sadath: d arose from the interchange of A and Δ: ἄκο- λαι 24 napheh for naphech (vid) 25 appit for apie (vid).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Folio</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>\textit{Et audierunt alienigenae nae quoniam unxerunt, daut in regem super populum Israel et as cenderunt omnes que reire dautit et audiret dautit et descendit in possessionem}^{1\textsuperscript{1}} \textit{et alie nigenae uenerunt et intruerunt in ualle titianum}^{2\textsuperscript{3}} \textit{et interro gait dautit per dom di cons si ascendero at aliofilos trades eos in manu mea}. \textbf{Et dixit} \textit{dams at dautit as cende quoniam tra dens tradam allo filos in man un tua}. \textit{20\textsuperscript{et} utenit dautit a sum mo coincidentis et con ciddos eis ibi et dixit dautit concidit dams inimicos meos in con spectu meo sicut con spectu meo}.</td>
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\textsuperscript{1}\textit{La} unxerunt = unxerunt: cf. MT | 3 in regem: cf. MT | 5 querevare = quarevare | 12 dom = dominum | 13.16 at = ad | 18-19 the scribe had to avoid a hole in the parchment after tradam and man- 

\textsuperscript{2}\textit{La} vocavit: cf. MT | 9 athuc = adhuc | 13 dom = dominum | 14 oviam m.1, corr.m.2 obviam | 16 supervenies: cf. \textit{epilexuo} o' | 17 clathonis 115; \textit{flabronis} 91.94.95; probably originally clathonments, as in Greek | 18 v oecem: the scribe had to avoid a hole in the parchment | 20 clathonis: see II.17 | 23 in bellum for in bello |

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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Folio</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>\textit{Elis syrus} \textit{et fili am mon uiderunt quoni am fugit syrus fuge rut a facie abessa et intrauerunt in conuictu tem et reuersus est ioab a filiis amnon in hierusalem}^{15\textsuperscript{et} uiderunt fili amnon quoniam syrus prostratus est in conpectum Israel et conuenerunt in unum}^{16\textsuperscript{et} misit ad ad razor et oduxit syru qui erat trans flumen chalama et sabac dux exercitus ad eis}. \textbf{Et dixit} \textit{dam at dautit as cende quoniam tra dens tradam allo filos in man un tua}.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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\textsuperscript{16}\textit{La} vocavit: cf. MT | 9 athuc = adhuc | 13 dom = dominum | 14 oviam m.1, corr.m.2 obviam | 16 supervenies: cf. \textit{epilexuo} o' | 17 clathonis 115; \textit{flabronis} 91.94.95; probably originally clathonments, as in Greek | 18 v oecem: the scribe had to avoid a hole in the parchment | 20 clathonis: see II.17 | 23 in bellum for in bello |

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\textsuperscript{L.0} in the upper margin in a 6\textsuperscript{th}-cent. cursive: \textit{hie pugnauit davidd.\ldots} | 1.7.9 \textit{filii(s) = fili(s)} | 8 vider = viderunt | 11 in conpectum for in conpectu | 12 ad adrazar (cf. MT); probably dittopilation or interpotation of \textit{ad} by a Latin scribe who assumed haplography | 16 after chalama a stich is probably omitted (homoioarcton or homoleoteleon) 

\textsuperscript{L.1} a faciem for a facie | 6 e m.1, corr.m.2 et | 10 ceciderunt = ceciderunt | 11 in conpectum for in conspectu | 17 sequenti anno: \textit{ev} \textit{tus} \textit{eplovel} \textit{etel} | 22 interfecer = interfecerunt |
Et ad uesperam surrexit daut de cubiculo suo et ambulabat in porticum domus reginae et uidit mulierem lauæ tem per porticum et mulier illa erat specie osa ualde : et misit daut in porticum for in porticum

1.3 in porticum for in portico 9 inquestivit = inquisitivit 10 non for nonne 11 exit = exitum et interrogaui daut
eum et dixit recte est loab et recte est popu

5 lauæ et recte est exser citus bella et dixit uria
tuam et lauare pedes

7 as omnes rectae sunt et misit da

8 et dixit daut uriae descondere in domum
tuam et lauare pedes

9 et misit daut nuntios et sit daut nuntios et accipit eam et intra uit et eam cum dormiuit

10 cum eam hae autem loca erat post purgati et non descendit in domo sua et concepit mulier et misit et nun tiauit daut et dixit cæ
cepi ego et misit daut ad loab dioces mitte

13 posse in domo sua : et misit daut

19 daut et dixit cæ

21 et misit daut

23 et misit daut urian at eü

25 et misit loab urian at eü

FISCHER

1.15

Descendisti in domum tuam et dixit urias

1.3 in faecem for in facie 11 campi: tov peido covenant: for requiescunt: heteroclisia 12 cum uxorem

15 at = ad 24 non for nonne oux Greek or ouk Lucian?

II.5 at = ad 9 validam et avertimini ab ipso ut percutiatur 91.
66

hilare et dixeru uo
bis percutite harno
et occidite eum noni
to timere ego enim
praecepi uobis con
fortamini et estate
uri fortas et fece
runt ueri abassalh
hamnon sicut prae

turit puers abessalo
Et exsurrexerunt o
nes ueri regis et as
ocenderunt unus
quisq in mulam sui
et fugerunt

Et dum essent athuc
in uiam nuntius u
nitis at dauti dicens
macluit abassalon
omnes filos regis
et non est ex illis re
licitus nec unus et
surrexit rex daut
et scidit uestimena
sua et caecdit in ter

2 Rg 13:28-31
2 Rg 13:31-34

FISCHER

1 ram et omnes ueri
eius sciderunt ues
timenta sua et astabunt
ei et respondit ions
thab filius sarafratris
daui dicens non dicat
domus rex omnes
pueri fili regis occisi
sunt quia solus ham
non occisus est in ira

2 omen est at abessalh
ex qui die humilirait
themar sororem eius
et nunc non ponat do
minus meus rex sclerus
hoc in corde suo dice
ns omnes fili regis mor
nus sunt solus enim

3 Et dum essent athuc
nuim nuntius u
nitis at dauti dicens
macluit abassalon
omnes filos regis
et non est ex illis re
licitus nec unus et
surrexit rex daut
et scidit uestimena
sua et caecdit in ter

2 Rg 13:34-38
2 Rg 13:38 - 14:3

Et uenit explortor
et muntiauit regi et di
xit uiros uidi in uia
quae est goran ex la
tere montis

4Et dixit ionadah at re
gem ecce ueri regis
uenerunt et secun
dum uerbum serui
tui sic factum est

5 Et ut consummavit
ionadah loquens ec
ce fili regis uener-
et leuauerunt uocé
sum et plorauerunt
et rex et omnes pe
ri eius fleuerunt luc
tum ualde

6 Et fugit et abit at
tolmi filium amit
regem gessir in ter
ra maacha et planxit
rex filios suos om
[nibus] diebus et a
[bessa]lon [au] fugit et

7 uenies et leuauit
et omnes abessalon

8 Est est ut is loab tecue
et accipit inde muli
ere sapientem et
dixit ei surge et ues
ti te westum lugubre

9 Est et noli ungueri olo
et esto sicut mulier
que lugit multis di

10 Ebus super mortu

11 Est at et uenies ad
regem et loqueris
at eum secundum

12 Est posuit ioab uerbú
in ore eius instruens

II.14 surge: possibly an intra-Latin corruption from luge =

II.15 7 puert: om paltez not attested: om utot all
Greek MSS 13 filii = filii | vener = uenerunt | 19 fugit et
abit at = fugit et abit ad | 20 amit = amit | 23 om[Nibus]:
Illegible | 24 [bessa]lon [au] fugit et: parchment damaged

II.12 filii = filii | 13 unusquis- = unusquisque | 16 athuc =
adhu | 17 in viam for in via | 18 at dauti = ad david

II.8.17 filii = filii | 11 est at = est ad; Latin text corrupted
from et at < orat = ην Lucian? | 24 [soram]: probably to be de-
ciphered so | 29 montifs in clivio; parchment damaged

G 1.6 at = ad | 7 puert: om paltez not attested: om utot all
Inuenerimus illum et turbabimus eum et inruemus super eii
sicut cadet roa super terram et non relin quemus eum nec quod quam de omnib urinis eius 15 si autem in ciuitatem congregatus fuerit adferet omnis israel funes ad versam ciuitatem et extrahent eam in fluuium torrentem ut non iuue niatur ibi neeius fundamenti

14 Et dixit abessalon et omnis israel bonum ut adduceret [bonum ut] super abessa[lon 15 et di] xit chusi ad sa[doc et] al at abiat har et hoc hoc consiliiatus est acitofel et abessalon et [praes biteri israel et hoc con silium dedi ego 15 et nu ne festinantes nuntiae regi dative dicer tes nolite proficiisci per noctem ad occidentem deserti et transiens transi ut non abauer beatur rex et omnis cumulus fundamenti 17

17 Et abierunt cito et intraverunt in domu hominis in bethoron et habebat homo illa puteum in cohorte dominus et descenderunt in puteo 15 et accept multijer cannam et spadit super os putei et siccesbat lateres fillo et non est scituu hoc uerbum introierunt pueri abessa Ion ad mulierem in domum et dixerunt ubi est achimas et ionat et dixit mulier uiris pertransi et non inuenerunt eus et redierunt in hierusalem 22 et post quam abierunt illi ascenderunt de pu

L.1-4 parchment damaged 5 at = ad 7-8.18-21 parchment damaged
Numento patris sui
2 Et dedit uenit in castris et abassalon trahit iordanem ipse
5 tum et hordeum et farinae et potentiae
7 et fabam et lenticulam
9 oves et uita uis egerunt
11 dedit et populo ut manu
13 enim populum essuris
15 re et defecisse siti in eremo
17 nem populum qui cui erat et constitui
19 ut super eos praefecerunt
21 turiones et tripartitum
23 tertiam partem dedit
25 num abessa

I.5 omnis viri Israel: probably means omnes viri Israel, not omnis vir Israel.
6 [an]essa: parchment damaged
II.1 penna lecti:culorum: parchment damaged
2 utraque: purchaser damaged

I.5 omnis viri Israel; probably means omnes viri Israel, not omnis vir Israel.
6 [an]essa: parchment damaged
II.1 penna lecti:culorum: parchment damaged
2 utraque: purchaser damaged

5 Et praecessit rex da
8 bellum in siluam efræ
11 israel in conspectu
13 facta est ibi plagae magna
15 mili. uirorum
8Et factum est bellum
17 ibi diffusum super faciem totius silvae
19 ut repleta est silua
21 quot for quod
23 occurrit abassalon
25 daut et ascendit
et reliqua uerborum solomonis et omnia quae fecit et omnis sapientia eius non sunt haec scripta in li bro sermonum solo monis

Et dies quibus regna uit solomon in hierusalem super omnem israel anni

Et rex solomon [dormit] cum patri[bus suis] et regnauit rob[am] sicima quia in sicimam ueniebat omnis popu[lus] israel ut constituer[et] eum regem quod locutus fueris seruus popu lo huic et serueris eas et locutus fueris eas uerba bona erunt tibi serui omnibus diebus et derefin. quit rob[am consili] um praesbyteror[i] quod dederant ei et consiliatus est cum pueris qui nutriti erant cum eo qui adsta[nt ante faciem eius et dixit eis consilium datis quid] [respondeam popul o huic qui locuti sunt ad me dicentes rolo]s

---

L.4 non for nonne  |  13 sepellierunt: 1° eras.  |  14 in civitatem for in c[ivitate]  |  19 athuc = adhuc  |  20 et quo: probably should be ex quo or possibly eo quo  |  23 et direxit et venit: KAI ΚΑΤΕΘΕΝΕΙ KAI ΚΡΥΨΕΙ Λυκιαν

II.1-24 the right margin perished and with it the ends of most lines  |  5 rob[am]: utος αυτοι αντ αυτοι και πορευται βο φιλεσ ροσαμ omitted through homoioteλ.  |  6 sicim[am] or sicim[a]  |  23 in cfon/spectum for in conspectu

---

L.1-6 parchment damaged  |  1 lat]huc: as usual  |  12 dere-linquit for dereliquit  |  22 respondeam: parchment damaged

II.10 ad te <et> dixerunt: haplography  |  11 tus = tuus  |  12 set = sed  |  14 me[al]: parchment damaged
et scinde eum ·XII· scis
suras antequam coo
peris·/s· et dabis hiero
nec dicit dms accipe
tibi decem scissuras
et operi te et acceptit
hierobam et dixit ei
saneas haec dicit dms
super decem tribus
israel ·23· et dixit popu
lus at roboam filium
solomone pater tuus
adgраuauit uinculu
suum super nos et in
grauduit cibos mon
e sae suae et nunc si
releuaueris nos ser
uiemus tibi et dixit
roboam at populum
post triduum respon
debo uobis uerbum

24q Et dixit roboam intro
ducite mihi presbyte

I, 6 at = ad | 16 puelle m.1, corr. m. 2 puellae | 24 erunt for
erunt

I, 1 in citiatem for in civitate | 9 abit = abit | et audiuit:
error for ut audiuit = ως ηκουσεv | 11 in sorira <ut> puer mor-
neretur | 13 mulier: error for clamor | 14 abit = abit | 22 gla-
mita: error for elamita

L. 2 cooperias se m.1; m.2 erased t and added the t supraline-
arily after s to read cooperias te | 12.20 at = ad

II. 14 in conspectum for in conspectu | 22 loq·ris = loqueris
I.3 sedentib = sedentibus  |  6 at = ad  |  propheta for propheta-
regnum  |  7 at = ad  |  regnum

II.4.18 abit = abibit  |  5.9.20 laeo = leao  |  5.7 in viam for in
via  |  12 in civitatem for in civitate  |  20 asinam for asina

stabant: n added m.2 supralinearly
Et ipse erat in thersa bibens et ebrius in do mo osa actoris in ther sa 14 et intrauit zambri et percussee eum et co cedit eum et regnauit pro eo 11Et factum est cum regnaret et sederet in throno per cussit domum basaa a. 12secundum uerbum quod locutus est dem super domum basaa et ieu profetam 17de om nibus pecatia basaa et ela filius sicut pec care fecit populum is raal ut exacerba rent in ira [dom] in super uacuis sui 19et reliqua uerborum ela et om nia quae fecit non sunt haece scripta in libro uerborum die

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FISCHERR

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L.3 actoris: an excellent translation for του ΟΛΧΟΒΟΛΟΥ | 10.15 baasa m. l. corr.m.2 baasa | 14 at = ad | 16 filius: error for fili eius = filii eius | 19 [dom] = dominum: probably so to be deciphered, although eum is also possible | 22 non for nonne: probably ouxI

L.7 qui erat in: reflects o ev | 21 atrium: this may be a corruption of antrum, cf. Greek | 24 [in ignem] for in igni: parchment damaged, the space requires the longer form | mortus = mortuus

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LIB.1 cum for post: error of translation: μεθο | 3 asafi: not an error but an intentional change, cf. 16:28a-28d | 8 themmi (vid) | 9 duob. = duobus | 19 abit = abit | 20 fili = filii | 22-25 some letters are illegible
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 Rg 16:27-28b</td>
<td>Et omnia quae fecit et virtutes eius non sunt scripta in libro uerborum dierum regum israel. 28 Et dormit Zambri cum patribus suis et sepultus est in Samaria et regnavit Acab filius eius pro eo. 29 Et in anno decimo Zambri regnat Josafat filius Asaf. 30 Anno decimo sanctus Zambri regnat Josafat in Hierusalem et uxor ejus Gaziba filia Selci est in via Asaf patris sui et non declinat ut faceret quod rectum est in conspectu Domini et exaltetur non discebit et sacrificabant in excelsis et incinerabant ligna in aram et ignem non subponant et ego faciam boem alterum. 31 Et clamet in nomine dei et ego in vocatione mea et qui cumque exaudierit hodie et dederit ignem hic est dei et respondit omnis populus et dixit helias dixit helias profetis confusionis eligite nobis unum boem et facinet sacrificiiit primeri et in uocatione nomine dei uerum et ignem non lite imponere et aece perunt boem et fe.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2 non for nonne: nuxi | 12.17 asaf: see 16:23 | 13 XXXV annis regnavit in hierusalem et uo cabatur mater eius gaziba filia sellaei abit in via assaf patris sui in tharsis ut irret in so syra ad aurum et non cabant magna | 15 nasibus ius et rex non erat in syri am nasibus et rex iusf fecit nauem cabant magna [voce] et secabant se secundum consetutinam | 17 at effusionem sanguiinis super se et tabant donac tran sit | 19 transiit: restored thus because usually so in 115 |

II.1-24 the right margin with the ends of all the lines has broken away | 6 exauditio: cf. auditio Lucifer; there follows in 115 the same omission by homoiarkton which Lucifer has | 9 in vocem for in - voc | 10 deliderit auti: perhaps should be restored as deli ipse aut (or velij), cf. Lucifer and Greek | 17 at = ad | 19 transiit: restored thus because usually so in 115 |
4 Rg 6:6-11

FISCHER

4 Rg 6:6-11

1 Et dixit homo di ubi cae
2 cedit et ostendit ei locut
3 et auolit lignum et pro
4 iecit ibi in aquam et su
5 pernataut securis 7 et
dixit helisseus leu Tibi
6 et extendit manum et
dixit helissae profeta populi

13 firmissimam et
14 fecit

15 ad regem is
16 perficere et
17 transeas in locum
18 hunc quia ibi syria ab
19 scorsa est 12 et misit rex
20 israel in locum quem
21 dixit homo di et obser
22 uuit inde non senel
23 nec bis 12 et perturbat
24 est cor regis syraei de

1.3 avolst for avulsit | 13 insidial for insidiam, cf. Th25 7.1
p. 1888, 33ff.

II.2 at = ad | 6 prodet for prodit | 7 set = sed: αλλη
Lucian o' | 17 currus m.1, corr. m.2 curruus

I.1 fac 115 Vulgate MT | 2.9 ad = at | 5 unusquisque = unusquis-
que | 7.10 filii(s) = filii(s) | 10 et omnes: corrupted from homines
(et), cf. ανδρεις | 11 maiorses: cf. MT | civilisatus: corr. m.2 from
civitates | 17 copiius = cophinius | 18 intraverunt = intraverunt

115 at porta citatiis et
116 perficere et
117 transeas in locum
118 hunc quia ibi syria ab
119 scorsa est 12 et misit rex
120 israel in locum quem
121 dixit homo di et obser
122 uuit inde non senel
123 nec bis 12 et perturbat
124 est cor regis syraei de

1.1 venit: supposes πλευρα = πλευρα
1.2 scito et uident: doublet γνωτε o' = λοιπη Greek | 11 quaeccumq-
que = quaeccumque | 19 abit = abitit | 19-20 supposes τη τον ποιμενων
24 fili = filii, also II.25 | ochoaiae = ochoziae
et dixit eis quicumq· salutis israel et dixit he
uisseus percussit syria

L 115

1 fol. 25V

et descendit at eum rex
Israel et ploravit super
faciem eius dicens pater
pater rector israel et
eques eius 15 et dixit at eü
helisseus acipe arcü
et sagittas acceptit arcü
et sagittas 16 et dixit at ieu
regem israel impone ma
num tuam super arcum
et imposuit manum suam
et superimposuit ma
mus suus helisseus super
manus leu regis 17 et dixit
apori fenestram quae
ab oriente est et aperuit
dixit helisseus sagitta
re et sagittauit et dixit he
lisseus sagitta salutis dmi
et sagitta salutis in israel
et percussit syriam in a
seroth quae est contra fa
ciem samariae usq· at

Et aperuit fenestram se
cundam et dixit sagitta
et sagittauit sagittam
salutis dmi et sagittam

FISCHER

4 Rg 13:14-17

1 fo!. 25R

et descendit at eum rex
Israel et ploravit super
faciem eius dicens pater
pater rector israel et
eques eius 15 et dixit at eü
helisseus acipe arcü
et sagittas acceptit arcü
et sagittas 16 et dixit at ieu
regem israel impone ma
num tuam super arcum
et imposuit manum suam
et superimposuit ma
mus suus helisseus super
manus leu regis 17 et dixit
apori fenestram quae
ab oriente est et aperuit
dixit helisseus sagitta
re et sagittauit et dixit he
lisseus sagitta salutis dmi
et sagitta salutis in israel
et percussit syriam in a
seroth quae est contra fa
ciem samariae usq· at

Et aperuit fenestram se
cundam et dixit sagitta
et sagittauit sagittam
salutis dmi et sagittam

1.1, 5, 8 at·ad 8 ieu: this name must stand instead of ious
because of the transposition in the text 23 usq· at = usque ad

II.1 probably salutis in israel, cf. I.20 8 quinques for
quinques 10 usq· at = usque ad 12 mortus = mortuus
17 pirate = piratae 26 in viam for in via

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II.1 probably salutis in israel, cf. I.20 8 quinques for
quinques 10 usq· at = usque ad 12 mortus = mortuus
17 pirate = piratae 26 in viam for in via
annorum ionatha

in Lucian

86

4 Rs 15:32-38; 17:1-6

filii romoliae regis israel
regnavit ionathan filius oziae regis iuda 5 et erat
XXU- annorum ionathae cum regnare coepit et
XU- annis regnauit in
hierusalem et nomen
erat matris eis darua filia saccod et fecit quod
rectum est in conspectu
dim secundum omnia
quae fecit ozias pater e
ius 25 set excelsa non ab
stultum athue populus sa
eritebant et incende
bant in excelsis ipse ae
difficuit portam domus
dim excelsam et caele
ra uerborum ionathan et
omnia quae fecit non
sunt haece scripta in libro
vit dim inmittere in ilu
phasion regem syri et
e et phaceae filium ro
molie 36 et dorainiu iona
regis comprehendit rex

L 115

4 Rs 17:6, 7, 15-16

assyriorum samarium
et transmigravit rex as
syriorum israel assyri
os et conlocat eos in ci
uitatem mediorum in e
math et ad flumen abyro
usq. in hunc diem quia prop-
ter omnes excorberationes
qulbus excorberauunt
dom ex qua die eduxit pa
tres eorum ex aegypto
et usq. in hunc diem non
custodierunt precepta

dim di patrium suorum
15 et derekquetur lege
 eius et mandata eius quae
disposuit tribu eorum
testimonia eius quibus
testificatus est in eis et
ambuluerunt post uana
et euanderunt et post ge
tes quae in circuitu eor
sunt de qubibus precepe
erat dim eis ne facerent
seconum illa 3 et tran-
sierunt omnes praecep
tum dim dei sui et
facere

I.4 in civilitatem mediorum: error in in civitatem mediorum, cf. Vulg. MT | 5 emath: misreading of Vorlage EAAEB (Lucian) | 7 usq = usque | 7-14 reflects no known Greek text; 17:7-14 is lacking here, but for 17:9 cf. II. 24-27 | 10 dim = dominum | 11 omnes: possibly an error for omne | 12 usq = usque | 14 patrium suorum: these words occur in another context at the end of v 14 | 15-17 this addition reflects a third Greek form parallel to the Hexaplaric and Lucianic forms | 16 quae: a correction m. 2 seems to have been added supralinear. | 17 tribu- = patribus | 18 qub- = quibus | 20 omnes: possibly an error for omne | 27 dei sui: itself m. 2 over erasure (vid) | 28 facer - = fecurant

II.4 illi baal: to fadlu | 17 a faciem tuam: error for a facie sua | 18 tribu for tribus | 21 set = sed | 23 facer - = fecurant | 24-27 seems to be the translation of an aberrant form of v 9 | 24 filius = filius: possibly an error for filii | 26 at = ad | 27 excelsa in omnibus civitatibus...
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