The Paelographic Redating of P46 to the First Century

Date: Sunday, May 16 @ 23:37:56 CDT
Topic: The Text of Scripture

This is an article from Biblica Magazine, Vol. 69, No. 2, 1988. In this article, the manuscript p46, one of the Chester Beatty Papyri, was examined and redated. This is an important NT manuscript, containing most of Romans, most of 1 Thess, all of 1 Cor, 2 Cor, Gal, Eph, Phil, Col, and Hebrews (with lacunae). The article was written by Young Kyu Kim and is reproduced in its entirety below, with footnotes and diagrams. I believe that not many Christians are aware of the redating.

Palaeographical Dating of p46 to the Later First Century

During the last two years, I have attempted to marshal new palaeographical evidence for evaluating P.Beatty II + P. Mich. 222 (p46). I was encouraged to do this, above all, by the publication of two papyri, P. Oxy. XLI 2987 (AD 78/9) and P. Mich. Inv. 6789(1). As is well known, the first editor of p46 F.G. Kenyon abandoned his former dating perhaps owing to statements by U. Wilcken(2) and then assigned the papyrus to a date not later than the first half of the third century(3). This dating(4) has since been accepted without reference to dated parallel papyri from the third or second centuries. After carefully examining the plates of p46, I have been able to isolate the decisive criteria for establishing the date of the papyrus.

Firstly, I examined the ligature forms of p46, which until now have not received due notice(5). This sort of calligraphic hand with its striking effort to keep the upper line(6) (fol 8r 9 and fol 24v 9) is unknown to me after the first century at least in consistent usage and is found mostly in the later(7) Ptolemaic period. Another calligraphic feature, which belongs to an added hand, seems to determine the papyrus' terminus ad quem. This style (fol 28v 11) appears from the second century BC to the early second century AD(8); within the first century a similar form of writing is found in P. med. I 7 (AD 13/4); P. Oxy. II 326 (AD 45); P. Lond. II 1166 (AD 42); P. Ups. Frid 1 (AD 48); BGU I 350 (AD 98-117) etc. Secondly, all literary papyri similar to p46 in its exact style (Fig. 1)(9) have been assigned to an early date, e.g:

P. Oxy. XV 1790 -- the middle or rather the latter half of the first century BC (B.P. Grenfell and A.S. Hunt), the reign of Augustus (W. Schubart)(10)

P. Mil. Vogl. Inv. 1181 int. -- I AD (Cl. Gallazzi)(11)

P. Oxy. XXII 2337 -- terminus post AD 65

P. Mich. Inv. 6789 -- the latter part of the first century or the second century AD (T. Renner)

P. Alex. Inv. 443 -- the second half of the first century (G. Cavallo and T. Luzzatto)(12)

P. Med. Inv. 70.01 verso -- AD 55 (O. Montevecchi)(13)

P. Oxy. LIII 3695(14) -- the first century (E. Lobel), the later first century (M.W. Haslam)


Moreover, p46 may be compared with other similar literary hands, which further disclose the particular style of p46:

P. Mon. Gr. Inv. 216 -- the second half of the first century BC (G. Cavallo, C.H. Roberts, E.G. Turner, P.
Fabrini and F. Maltomini

P. Berol 6926 + P. Gen. Inv. 100 -- terminus ad AD 100/1, before the middle of the first century, or probably the last Ptolemaic period (U. Wilcken)(15), the reign of Augustus (W. Schubart)(16), the second half of the first century (C.H. Roberts)

P. Gr. Berol. 19c -- the last decade of the first century (W. Schubart)(17)

P. Oxy. I 8 -- AD 50-150 (B.P. Grenfell)(18)

P. Gr. Berol. 29b -- the first half of the second century (W. Schubart)(19), AD 50-150 (B.P. Grenfell)

P. Hamb. III 193 - I AD (B. Kramer and D. Hagedorn)(20)

P. Oxy. LIII 3721 -- the second half of the second century (M. W. Haslam). (21)

In these papyri we perceive a somewhat independent and widespread style in which the knobbed alpha, and sometimes the same movement of strokes as in P. Oxy. XV 1790, is consistently found. For an understanding of the style I may also suggest a comparison between BGU I 37 (AD 50) and P. Giss. I 69 (AD 118/9), for p46 makes it clear that a book hand is to a certain degree correlative with its running hand. But p46 belongs to the earlier type of these styles(22). The following reasons support this judgement:

1) P46 presents a distinctly early appearance in the form of finials at the feet of letters, which is represented by the examples dated from the last quarter of the third century BC to the third quarter of the first century AD; comparable are P. Cair. 65445, the latter datable hand (?) and P. Med. Inv. 70.01 verso.

2) It exhibits the earlier forms in a few letters, especially the beta and the upsilon; comparable are P. Cair. 65445, the latter datable hand (?) and P. Mon. Gr. Inv. 216.

3) It has not been influenced by the blob-ornamental style, which is found in e.g. P. Oxy. XLI 2987 (AD 78/9), or the decorated style finishing with an obliquely rake-formed serif(23). Among papyri of the same type as p46, P. Hamb. III 193 may be considered a good example of influence by this decorated style. The same applies to P. Gr. Berol. 19c, but P. Hamb. II 193 makes an earlier impression. We are virtually able to determine the precise period of this ornamental style. In particular, P. Oxy. XLI 2987(24) is comparable with P. Oxy. XXVI 2450 and XXX 2256, which also may be readily compared with P. Hercul. 994, 1676; P. Oxy. VIII 1083, XVII 2453; P. Oxy. Hel. 6. In this connection, P. Oxy. VIII 1082 agrees with P. Brem. 6 (in the early reign of Hadrian) in groups of narrow letters (e, q, o, s), in the first vertical movement of the alpha and the delta, and in the upsilon. The decorated style may, therefore, be assigned at least up to the Trajan-Hadrian period. This also seems to have been the view of A.S. Hunt(25). The decorative form, however, continues even afterwards to have influence on another style, e.g. P. Turner 1, P. Oxy. XII 3010, XXXIV 2689, and the probably very late P. Oxy. XII 3030. Here I may suggest that P. Ryl. III 550 belongs to the more or less earlier type than P. Oxy. XIII 1622 (terminus ante AD 148, probably Trajan-Hadrian period).

4) When p87 is compared to the second hand of P. Oxy. V 841 (terminus post the reign of Titus; the first hand is not able to be assigned to a date after the earlier decades of the second century AD), one may say that p46 gives a very early impression of style. Consequently, it may be said, if so useful, that p46 is, in agreement with A.S. Hunt and probably E.G. Turner(26), an upright informal uncial of an early type.

For an adequate paleographical evaluation of p46, I have given special consideration to papyri: P. Med. Inv. 73.06 (AD 2); P. Lond. 136 verso(27); P. Ryl. II 131 (AD 31); P. Lond. 177 (AD 40/1); P. Oxy. II 318 (AD 59); P. Oxy. II 320 (AD 59); P. Heid. Inv. G. 1017 (the reign of Nero); PSI XIII 1319, the second hand (AD 76); P. Lond. 2078 (in the reign of emperor Domitian, possibly AD 87)(28); PUG II 62, the second hand (AD 98). These I have compared to dated documents in literary-type hands: P. Princ. III 147 (AD 87/8); P. Lond. II 141 (AD 88); P. Oxy. XLI 3051 (AD 89); P. Ryl. II 107 (AD 90); P. Oxy. II 270 (AD 94); P. Fayum 110 (AD 94); P. Oxy. II 211 (from the reigns of Vespasian, Domitian, and Trajan)(29). As a result, a group of forms (alpha, beta, epsilon, mu, rho, upsilon, omega) in p46 is distinguished from the dominant group of forms [same letters, different style](30) since the reign of emperor Domitian. This

strongly suggests that \( p^{46} \) was written some time before the reign of the emperor Domitian. Thirdly, \( p^{46} \) reserves the *eg-* form instead of the *ek-* form before compounds with \( b, d, \) and \( l \):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>egbasin</th>
<th>Heb 13,7; 1 Cor 10,13</th>
<th>egdikoV</th>
<th>Rom 13,4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>egleton</td>
<td>Rom 16,13</td>
<td>(eklektwn, Rom 8,33)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egluw</td>
<td>Heb 12,3,5</td>
<td>egelhsqe</td>
<td>Heb 12,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eglogh</td>
<td>Rom 9,11; 11,5,7,26.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the end of the nineteenth century it was generally thought that the regular *eg-* form before \( g, b, d, l, m, n \) in Attic inscriptions was regularly changed since the first century BC into the *ek-* form\(^{31}\). The research of W. Cronert, E. Mayser, and F.T. Gignac, however, has disclosed that their alternative or exceptional usage is found in papyri after the first century BC. This was ascertained through the following examples, which have exact parallels in \( p^{46} \):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>egbasIV</th>
<th>P. Fayum 91,11 (AD 99)(^{32})</th>
<th>/ekbasIV</th>
<th>P. Ryl. II 122,5 (AD 127); 157,9,11 (AD 135)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>egdikoV</td>
<td>P. Merton 104,11 (Ja AD)(^{33})</td>
<td>/ekdikoV</td>
<td>P. Oxy. II 237, vii. 39 (AD 186); P. Strassb. 196, 3 (II AD); PSi 1411,19 (II AD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eglanqanw</td>
<td>P. Iatr. (?) once(^{35})</td>
<td>/eklanqanw</td>
<td>P. Lond. Lit.6 +P. Ryl. II 540 + P. Lib. Congr. 408B (terminus ad the reign of Domitian) once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eglekoV</td>
<td>P. Fayum 102,3 (AD 105?)(^{36})</td>
<td>/eklekoV</td>
<td>P. Oxy. XXXI 2603,31 (IV AD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eglogh</td>
<td>P. Teb. I, 5, 116 (118 BC)(^{37}); P. Oxy. XLI 1979, 13 (3 BC); P. Hercul. Philodemi</td>
<td>/eklogh</td>
<td>P. Ryl. III 598, (92/1 or 58 BC); P. Hercul. 1007 (terminus ad AD 79)(^{39}); P. Ryl.II 157,5 (AD 135)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peri poihmatwn</td>
<td>BETA (terminus ad AD 79) three times(^{38}); P. Oxy. Hels. 31,23 (AD 86); P. Soterichos 4,21,23 (AD 87); PSi 770,16 (AD 187)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the basis of these examples, we should regard the regular usage of the *eg-* form as a clearly original feature of the Pauline epistles. It also seems most likely that the regular usage of the *eg-* form gradually disappeared probably after the early second century AD. There is truly a good corrected example in P. Oxy. Hels. 31,23 (AD 86); P. Soterichos 4,21,23 (AD 87); PSI 770,16 (AD 187).
Footnotes:


4 The newer criterion for estimating age was, according to F. G. Kenyon, that calligraphically the finest is also the earliest. Though the letters of P46 are rather early in style, he said its type had lost a little of the simplicity of the best hands of the Roman period. Consequently, the terminus ad quem of P46 was confirmed, as usual, by the cursive stichometric subscriptions. Cf. The Chester Beatty Biblical Papyri: Fasc. I, General Introduction (London 1933) 13-14; Fasc. III, Pauline Epistles and Revelation (London 1934) IX; "A Third Century Papyrus Codex", 93.

5 H. A. Sanders, who first saw the 30 most important leaves, claimed very mistakenly that there are no ligatures and made no paleographical mention of the added hands. F. G. Kenyon indicated only that the corrections in a second hand are occasional and too small to assist the dating. G. Zuntz carefully distinguished the different hands and noticed that the same hand added the page numbers and wrote the number of stichoi under most of the epistles. Recently, J. R. Royse has again classified the corrections in P46. Cf. H.A. Sanders, *A Third-Century Papyrus Codex of the Epistles of Paul* (Ann Arbor 1935) 12-13; F. G. Kenyon, *The Chester Beatty Biblical Papyri*: Fasc. III Suppl. Pauline Epistles (London 1936) XV; G. Zuntz, *The Text of the Epistles* (The Schweich Lectures of the British Academy 1946; London 1953) 252-254; J. R. Royse, *Scribal Habits in Early Greek New Testament Papyri* (Diss., Graduate Theological Union 1981) 627-640.

6 Cf. P. Ryl. III 531. This convention to keep to the upper line may be of ancient age like dots dividing into words (from Ugaritic scripts until the paleo-Hebrew of Qumran) or the colophon-form containing the stichometric note in ancient literary texts, e.g., J. A. Black, "Babylonian Ballads: A New Genre", *Studies in Literature from the Ancient Near East* (ed. J. M. Sisson) (New Haven 1984) Figure 1 Reverse, BM 47507; cf. also V. Gardthausen, "Die alexandrinische Bibliothek, ihr Vorbild, Katalog und Betrieb", *Zeitschrift des Deutschen Vereins fur Buchwesen und Schrifttum* 4-6 (1922) 85. In any event, Ptolemaic writing is clearly distinguished in the three following ways from Roman writing: (1) the effort to keep the line, (2) the informality of letters, (3) the directions of strokes. Especially in the Roman period there are a few ways of keeping the line, e.g., to keep only the upper line, to combine the horizontal strokes of e, h, q, s, t with wide spread in time, to keep the lower line (cf. P. Oxy. XLVII 3332, P. Tebt. Tait 46. W. Shubart, *Griechische Palaeographie* [Handbuch der Altementwissenschaft, 1, iv/1; Munchen 1925] Abb. 99), and to keep the upper and lower lines. The ligature ways of vertical calligraphy in p46 are a decidedly early type, as is also the main hand.

7 This agrees with comments by Revel Coles to me, but the ligature ways would seem to have originated from the second century BC.

8 This form is found exceptionally in P. Amh. I 92 (AD 162-3), 11, 14, 22, but the vertical stroke of the kappa indicates clearly its own time. Conversely, a great chronological difference is visible in two added hands (fol 37α and fol 56α). Such a chronological difference is not a rare phenomenon, for a later Ptolemaic papyrus (P. Oxy. XIX 2214), to which additions were made by a hand of the later second century AD, was long treasured, probably together with P. Oxy. XIX 2212, 2213 (cf. E. G. Turner, "Roman Oxyrhynchus", *JEA* 38 [1952] 93). In the case of p46, hands of the correctio ndo not all belong only to the later centuries. Of course, the stichometrical notes and paginations are no doubt additions from

http://www.theologicallycorrect.com/studycenter/modules.php?name=News&file=primary...
a so-called "Bibl. Majuscule hand" (for this terminology I am indebted to the editors of the journal *Biblica*, cf. E. G. TURNER, *Greek Manuscripts of the Ancient World* [Princeton 1971] introduction 25; concerning its early type, cf. P. Hercul. 1457 -- D. BASSI, *Papyri Ercolanesi* Tomo 1 [Milano 1914] 7 plates) in G. Cavalli's system of classification (see Fig. 2). But the hand prefixed TA to 1. 7 of fol 54' appears from SCHUBART, *Griechische Paläographie*, Abb. 26 I. 10 through P. Oxy. III 473 probably up to the third century AD, e.g., P. Oxy. XXII 3075 (AD 225), but the slight looping, sloped toward the left, makes an earlier impression. The hands added MEN on 1. 16 of fol 53' and GENH on 1.13 of fol 54' should not be dated late in the third century, as C.H. Roberts thought (ZUNTZ, *The Text of the Epistles*, 254), but should be long-dated e.g., from SCHUBART, *Griechische Paläographie*, Abb. 31 (AD 83) to P. Amh. I 72 (AD 246). Particularly the hand of fol 53' may be assigned thought to [a] somewhat earlier date by virtue of the flatly elongated movements.

9 Generally speaking, most letters (B D E H O K M N P U Y w) are made of three separate strokes. The *upsilon* has two forms, as also in P. Heid. 2 (130 BC, cf. R. SEIDER, *Palaographie der griechischen Papyri*, I. Abb. 15) and PSI IV 320 (AD 18, cf. R. PINTAUDI, "Papyri greci e latini a Firenze, Secoli III a.C. -- VIII d.C.", *Papyrologica Florentina* XII [Firenze 1983] tav. XI); its decoration is formed by the hyphenated foot or, more often, by the final stretched out toward the left like the vertical stroke of other letters. The oblique strokes of a D L M w have small heads rounded toward the left. F and often R are angle-formed, as is, alongside with beginning with a space slightly left blank, a notable mark of early Roman hands (cf. P. Berol. 16895 + 21284; PSI X 1176; P. Lond. Lit. 6 + P. Ryl. III 540 + P. Libr. Congr. 4082 B; P. Ryl. III 486; P. Oxy. II 225; P. Oxy. II 216; P. Oxy. XXII 2299; P. IFAO Inv. 23, the second hand; P. Fayum 6; P. Oxy. XII 2225; P. Oxy. II 282; P. Amst. I, 1 etc.). For the general stroke of most of the letters P46 is apparently well comparable to two literary-type hands: P. Amst. I, 16. 

10 SCHUBART, *Griechische Paläographie*, 116. But to this dating there is some room for doubt, for the coronis form comes near to the form of the second century (see Fig. 3).

11 CL. GALLAZZI, "Glossario a Homerus, Odyssea I 46-53", *ZPE* 45 (1982) 41. This school hand may be compared barely only with P. Oxy. XXXI 2555 among the examples of CL. Gallazzi, or rather with PSI IV 320 and P. Oxy. XXXIX 2879. These corrections were owing entirely to the careful observations of the editors.


13 O. MONTEVECCHI, "Neronae a polis e ai 6475", *Aegyptus* 50 (1970), 5-33; IDEM, *La Papyrologia* (Torino 1973) tav. 42; O. MONTEVECCHI and G. GERACI, "Documenta papyracea inedita ad Neronis atque Othonis principatus pertinentia in Papyris Mediolanensibus reperta", *Akten des XIII int. Papyrologenkongresses* (Munchen Beiträge zur Papyrusforschung 66; Munchen 1974) 293-307. This is a rare example in which the archaic form [of] M is grouped with the young form [of] A (a new development in the Ptolemaic form, e.g., P. Petrie, 19, 225 BC). The scribe may be someone like an elder. Though the coronis form (see Fig. 3), asteriscus form (especially fig. 21), and corrected hand belong, comparable with the textual hand, to an early date.

14 The coronis form (see Fig. 3), asteriscus form (especially fig. 21), and corrected hand belong, comparable with the textual hand, to an early date.

15 U. WILCKEN, "Ein Neuer Griechischer Roman", *Hermes* 28 (1893) 161-193. Of greater interest are Two features, the fluent movements of every vertical stroke and the succeeding horizontal line of P K Q E T present an independent style.

16 SCHUBART, *Griechische Paläographie*, 112.
17 SCHUBART, Griechische Paläographie, 118.


19 SCHUBART, Griechische Paläographie, 124.


21 P. Parsons was kind enough to draw my attention to this papyrus. M. W. Haslam has compared it with P. Oxy. XLIV 3156 an P. Oxy. XXVI 2450. With the exception of the added hand, I would not agree with Haslam’s dating. I see an early feature in the epsilon (cf. PSI XI 1214; P. Oxy. LIII 3685) and the xi (cf. P. Oxy. XXXVII 2632; P. Oxy. II 282, in comparison with the elegant form X). More notice should be taken of the upsilon, which is formed with a deep bow on the top of an upright stroke (cf. P. Oxy. XLI 2295; P. Oxy. XIX 2223, 2226; P. Gr. Vindob. 1999B; P. Oxy. II 318, 320 (AD 59)). I am personally inclined to think a date up to the reign of the emperor Trajan to be probable in the case of P. Oxy. XLIV 3156 (noticeable are the three movements of the tau, the second and third movements of the mu, which are deeply curved, an omicron that is a little too large, and the hyphenated decoration) and P. Oxy. XXX 2526. The contrast between wide and narrow letters does not prove much, for such a contrast can be seen as early as the fourth century BC, cf. P. Gr. Berol. 2; P. Ibscher (G. MANTEUFFEL, "Papyri e Collectione Varsoviensi. 4. Legum Iudicialium Fragmentum"; Journal of Juristic Papyrology 2 [1948] 81-103, Tab. II); The Herculaneum Papyri (F. SBORDONE, Ricerche sui Papyri Ercolanesi, II [Napoli 1976] tavv.); H. J. M. MILNE, "A New Fragment of Theophrastus", The Classical Review 36 (1922) 66-67; C. H. ROBERTS, GLH 15b (AD 145-6); P. Hamb. III 198 (terminus ad AD 156).

22 A later development of this type among Biblical papyri is witnessed in, e.g., P. Köln IV 170 (p87); probably P. Ryl. 457 (p32, a fairly exceptional style, but not entirely only calligraphic); P. Ryl. I 5 (p32); P. Oxy. IV 656 (Genesis); P. Oxy. L 3523 (p30); P. Oxy. I, 2 (p1).


24 In connection with p46, the two forms of the upsilon, nu, and mu, the vertical stroke of the nu and iota, and the xi are of considerable interest.


26 The Oxyrhynchus Papyri, XV, 114; TURNER, Greek Manuscripts, introduction, 24.

27 H. J. M. Milne assigned the document on the recto to the reign of emperor Augustus (Catalogue of Literary Papyri in the British Museum [London 1927] 21). Truly this Homer papyrus has to do with its own time only through the form [of] U. Without this form it must be ascribed to the third century AD as F. G. Kenyon did (Classical Texts from Papyri in the British Museum [London 1891] 94). For p46 the oval epsilon is of greatest interest.


29 In the original publication of this Menander papyrus, the editors demonstrated that the papyrus was found together with a large number of documents dated to the reigns of Vespasian, Domitian, and Trajan, e.g., P. Oxy. I 45 (AD 95), 97 (AD 115-6), 174 (AD 88) and 373 (AD 79-80) (cf. The Oxyrhynchus Papyri, Part II [London 1899] 11). About the other contemporary examples, cf. S. DARIS, "Ricerche di Papirologia Documentaria", Aegyptus 63 (1983) 161, n. 115.

30 For the exact understanding of the spread of these rather rounded forms in time, cf. P. Ryl. II 154 (AD 66); P. Fayum 110 (AD 94); P. Giss. Univ.-Bibl. Inv. 251 (AD 136); P. Wisconsin II 81 (AD 143); P. Oxy. III 473 (in the reign of the emperor Antoninus Pius); P. Merton 71 (AD 160-3); BGU V 1 (about AD 170);
P. Mich. 532 (AD 181/2); P. Oxy. XLII 3076 (AD 225?); P. Oxy. XVII 2105 (AD 231-6); P. Oxy. XXXVIII 2854 (AD 248).


44 At least within the Pauline epistles the eg- form is not visible in any of the MSS, on which point F. G. Kenyon and A. Debrunner (F. BLASS - A. DEBRUNNER, *Grammatik des neutestamentlichen Griechisch*, Teil II: Anhang [Göttingen 1943] 5) were mistaken. The word egluou is retained once in p13 by conservatism as it is in a few of the examples listed above. By the side of it, in P. Oxy. IV 656 (Genesis), which was unearthed together with p13 and P. Oxy. IV 654 (The Gospel According to Thomas) and one of the libelli (AD 250) from the mound with the shêkh's tomb belonged to the third century AD, with some specimens of the second and fourth centuries (B. P. GRENFELL and A. S. HUNT, “Graeco-Roman Branch”, *Egypt Exploration Fund. Archaeological Report 1902-03*, 6-8), appears the ek- form (ekl[eiV, Gen 27:40).

It is also noteworthy that bubloV is used in p46 together with bibloV (Gal 3:10, cf. biblion Heb 9:19; 10:7, cf. MAYSER-SCHMOLL, *Grammatik*, 80; CRÖNERT, *Memoria*, 21-22; GIGNAC, *A Grammar*, 268). In orthography there is generally a strong preponderance of agreement with D* F G or B*. When p46 disagrees with B*, B* agrees mainly with Dc E K L P or exceptionally with F G. There are yet a number of notable spellings peculiar to p46, e.g., ef' elpixei (1 Cor 9:10, cf. Rom 8:20 ef' elpidi -- for this spelling I am also indebted to the editors).

45 Cf. F. DUNAND, *Papyrus Grecs Bibliques (Papyrus F. Inv. 266)* (Recherches d'Archéologie, de Philologie et d'Histoire, XXVII; Le Caire 1966) 15. The suggested dating of this papyrus is very questionable. P. Fouad Inv. 266, which is comparable with Würzb. Sosylos-Papyrus (U. WILCKEN, "Ein Sosylos-Fragment in der W8252;rzburger Papyrussammlung", *Hermes* 41 (1906) 104-105; for the Photographs, see SEIDER, *Païographie* II, Nr. 10 and ZPE 27 [1977] plate I), may be assigned from the later third century up to the middle of the second century BC, for the short horizontal stroke on the top of the third vertical stroke in the nu does not stretch long and the upper stroke of the oblique epsilon is short and not rounded. The eta, mu and pi are also of interest. Moreover, a calligraphy (Fr. 6, cf. SCHUBART, *Griechische Païographie*, Abb. 7), probably P. Fouad Inv. 266 Addendum, and the tetragrammaton script, which is comparable with the Nash Papyrus (cf. S. A. COOK, "A Pre-Massoretic Biblical Papyrus", *Proceedings of Society of Biblical Archaeology* 25 [1903] 57, plate I; W. F. ALBRIGHT, "A Biblical Fragment from the Maccabaean Age: The
Nash Papyrus", *JBL* 56 (1937) 146-172), support such a date. Now I do not think of a date later than P. Mich. 6982 (see ZPE 51 [1984] plate II, P. Sorbonne I, 5; P. Ryl. III 458; P. Teb. I 4 (= E. G. TURNER, *Greek Manuscripts*, N. 13, terminus ad 140 BC). In any event, P. Fouad Inv. 266 should be assigned to an earlier date than P. Berol. 9767 (= P. Gr. Berol. 11a); P. Oxy. XXIV 2399; P. Ryl. IV 586 (99 BC).


46 Cf. D. BARTHÉLEMY, *Les devanciers d'Aquila* (VTS 10; Leiden 1963) 170-178; B. LIFSHITZ, "The Greek Documents from the Cave of Horror", *IEJ* 12 (1962) 201-207. The first publisher assigned the texts to the middle of the first century (D. BARTHÉLEMY, "Redécouverte d'un chaînon manquant de l'histoire de la Septante", *RB* 60 (1953) 19, n.3; *Les devanciers d'Aquila*, 168). C. H. Roberts, however, dated them more exactly between 50 BC and AD 50 in comparison with SCHUBART, *Griechische Paläographie*, Abb. 72 and Abb. 76 (P. KAHELE, "Der gegenwärtige Stand der Erforschung der in Palästina neu gefundenen hebräischen Handschriften", TLZ 79 [1954] 81). In any event, the second writing (Zech 8:19-9:4) may be regarded as normal in the case of more or less early date. The hand may be so early as that of P. IFAO I 72 (23 BC) and is comparable to P. Hercul. 1425. Generally it makes an impression of strongly early first century AD on short leftward pointing serifs and the mu, but the strongly downward pointed horizontal stroke of the tau and the xi rejects it.

47 P. W. SKEHAN, "The Qumran Manuscripts and Textual Criticism", *Volume du Congrès* (VTS 4; Leiden 1957) 159, I. 19. That dating of the first century AD is entirely improper. This hand can be approximately assigned to the first century BC in comparison with TURNER, *Greek Manuscripts*, 45 (c. 160 BC), P. Oxy. VI 866 and P. Oxy. XXXIII 2654 two hands, which cannot be apparently later than P. Oxy. II 356 (AD 27).


49 Here I follow a comment by Revel Coles.

50 A. CARLINI, "Amicus Plato...: A Proposito di PSI XI 1200, Gorg. 447B ss.", *Miscellanea Papyrologica* (Papyrologica Florentina 7; Firenze 1980) 41-45. PSI XI 1200 is written by the less common hand in Egypt. As in the cases of P. Oxy. III 405 (Irenaeus, *Contra Haereses* iii 9); P. Herc. 1676; P. Herc. 21457 it may not be a so-called 'Nationaltype' (cf. SCHUBART, *Griechische Paläographie*, 112; E. G. TURNER, "Scribes and Scholars of Oxyrhynchus", *Akten des VIII internationalen Kongresses für Papyrologie Wien 1955* [Wien 1956] 144). This type was also well witnessed in Egypt, for many useful books borrowed from Athmos were copied in the period of Ptolemaios Euergetes, and the emperor Domitian had sent book-copists to Alexander in order to make copies of the classical texts for a burned-out library in Rome (T. KLEBERG, *Buchhandel und Verlagswesen in Buchbeschreibung verglichen mit der des vorderen Orient* [Halle 1949] 59-69). But PSI XI 1200 addendum seem to be a less unusual hand, which may be compared with the hands of P. Fayum 6; P. Oxy. XXVII 2502; PSI XI 1212; PSI IX 1091; P. Hal. 4; possibly P. Lit. Lond. 27 (rightly see W. LAMEERE, *Aperçus de Paléographie Homérique* [Paris- Bruxelles 1960] plates 3, 6); P. Oxy. XXVII 2495. It is also a very similar hand of p46, though the latter may be slightly earlier than the former with the well rounded epsilon and duplicate types of the upsilon. Palaeographically it would be possible that PSI XI 1200 addendum is assigned more to the early second century AD, but might be as old as the last decade of the first century AD. For it, compare P. Oxy. II 211; SEIDER, *Paläographie*, II Nr. 29, 32; P. Köln Inv. 7511 (ZPE 14, 1974, plate V); PSI XIII 1305; P. Giss. I, 19; P. Giss. I, 3; P. Oxy. XV 1807 + P. Köln IV 185; P. Köln 178; P. Köln Inv. 2281 (ZPE 7, 1971, plate XI); PSI XI 1217, 1220 (PINTAUDI, "Papyri", plate LXI); P. Oxy. XVIII 2159-64, 78-9; III 473 (= TURNER, *Greek Manuscripts*, Nr. 69).

Theologically Correct dot Com | The Study Center: Access Denied

You are trying to access a restricted area.

We are Sorry but this section of our site is for Subscribed Users Only.

[ Go Back ]
As a registered user you have some advantages like theme manager, comments configuration and post comments with your name.

Amazon

-click here to purchase THE CASE FOR CHRIST by LEE STROBEL

All logos on this site are property of their respective owners. All comments, articles and other written material, unless otherwise noted, are © 1996-2004 by Ke
You can syndicate our news using the file backend.php or ultramode.txt
Web site engine code is Copyright © 2003 by PHP-Nuke. All Rights Reserved. PHP-Nuke is Free Software release GNU/GPL license.
Page Generation: 0.046 Seconds