Scribal Impact on Textual Transmission

by Israel M. Sandman, UCL
(Abraham Bar Ḫayya, Calendrical work): “The 10th Chapter, on the explication of

the calculation of those who follow the one who is worshiped, on the basis of which [or: whom] they calculate their holidays (ḤGG / ḫג) and fast day.

the calculation of those who are drawn after the teaching of Jesus, on the basis of which [or: whom] they calculate their holidays (ḤGG / ḫג) and fast day.

the calculation of those who count on the basis of that [one], on the basis of which [or: whom] they calculate their festivals (‘YD / יד) and fast day.

the calculation of the Christians, on the basis of which they calculate their holidays (ḤGG / ḫג) and fast day.

the calculation of those who err after the crucified one - their festivals (‘YD / יד) and fast day.

those who are drawn after the incarnate one, on the basis of whom they calculate their holidays (ḤGG / ḫג) and fast day.

Italian Immediate Family; late 13 – 15 c 6 MSS.

Byzantine, Italian Family, 14 c; Florence, Medici MS Or. 491.

Ashkenazi 15-16 c; JTS MS 2500.

(unidentified Mediterranea n / Islamicate); JTS MS 2596.

Provence 12 c; MS Oxford Bodleian Oppenheimer 183.

Sephardic; BnF MS heb. 1047.
Diacritics in 4 of 6 members of the Italian Immediate Family:
On the word “the one who is worshiped”; Heb. הנעבד:

Russian National Library, Moscow, Guenzburg 509:

BL MS Add. 26889:

JTS MS 5512:

BAV MS Urbinati 48:

No diacritics: MS BL Or. 10538 & MS BAV Neofiti 30
(Ibid.) … [Mary’s] pregnancy, which took place during this year from the day upon which

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITALIAN EXTENDED FAMILY</th>
<th>✔</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>she immersed</td>
<td>she became impregnated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שטבלה</td>
<td>שמתעבירה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(STANDARD, including margin of BL Add. 26899 [&amp; BL Or. 10538?])</td>
<td>MS BL Add. 26899</td>
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March … Its 22nd day is the beginning of the days of the Christians’ Passover / Pascha.’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew versions: ‘… of ... Passover’</th>
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<tr>
<td>Italian family; BnF heb. 1047; Moscow Guenzburg 406</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ashkenazi family</td>
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<td>JTS 2596</td>
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Influence of Scribe on Scribe

Moscow Guenzburg 509, f. 69a

BL Add. 26899, f. 57a

But how close? Complete direct derivation? Or non-lineal?
Images show direct connection between MSS

BL Add. 26899, f. 57a

Moscow Guenzburg 509, top of f. 68a

But: markings by main scribe, or later user?
Contextualizing the Marginalia:
By main scribe or later user? Evidence: Check the ink:
Tentative Conclusions on BL Add. 26899 & Moscow Guenzburg 509

• Scribe of MS BL Add. 26899 consulted and relied mainly on MS Moscow Guenzburg 509
• Add. 26899 scribe consulted other MS(S), too, discerningly
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BAV Urbinati ebr. 48</th>
<th>Moscow Guenzburg 509</th>
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<td>Florence Medici 491</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
‘Paratextual’ Scribal Innovation

JTS 2564 (15th – 16th century): note spacings, dots, variations in letter-type and word-size

JTS 2500 (15th century)
Note: the final dot is incorrect
...on which it fell in the first cycle of their count. As for me, when I wished to set an epoch for this calculation of theirs, ...
(Continued): Not text but images demonstrate derivation

CUL MS Oo. 6.65

100 + 40 + 10

Why not 100 + 50 = 112?

BL MS Add 15977

112 = 100 + 10 + 2

Note extra flourish in ב.
Lesson 28: Know that every right triangle ... has a wondrous property: ... that that perfect square which is constructed on its one side that is the ‘chord’ of that (the) right angle belonging to it (viz. the hypotenuse), which resembles side $BC$ of the image, is equal in its area to the areas of the two squares, attached as one, which are built on its two remaining sides, resembling the image’s side $AB$ and side $AC$, which enclose the right angle.

Blue: not in MS CUL Oo. 6.65
Red: not in MSS CUL & BL Add. 15977
Lavender: not in MSS BL & CUL or Version 2 of the work
Know that every [right triangle] … has a wondrous property: … that that perfect square which is constructed on its one side that is the ‘chord’ of that (the) right angle belonging to it (viz. the hypotenuse), which resembles side BC of the image, is equal in its area to the areas of the two squares, attached as one, which are built on its two remaining sides, resembling the image’s side AB and side AC, which enclose the right angle.
We traject line ANL parallel to line BD and also to line CE. We extend line AD and line GC as they are in the image.

**Why Lines AE & BK?**
We begin and say that it is known that line BAH is a single straight line. The same is the rule with line CAF. The sign for this {although it is clear} is that angle A {of this image}, from its four sides, is right.

{Green}: only in MSS BL Add. 15977 & CUL Oo. 6.65
Lesson 30: ... if, for example, ... we set the length of line גד at six cubits, and the length of line בג at five cubits ... as we laid out.'
Tentative Conclusions on CUL Oo. 6.65 & BL Add. 15977

• Usually, scribe of CUL MS Oo. 6.65 entirely follows BL MS Add. 15977
• In some passages, CUL entirely diverges from Add. 15977, conforming to other MSS
• Question: Were images drawn into Add. 15777 after used by CUL?

Synthesis of Conclusions for these cases:

• One main exemplar is used in scribing a new copy;
• But with supplementation from other MS(S)