

= Codex Boreelianus =

Codex Boreelianus , Codex Boreelianus Rheno @-@ Trajectinus (full name) , designated by Fe or 09 in the Gregory @-@ Aland numbering and ? 86 in von Soden numbering , is a 9th (or 10th) century uncial manuscript of the four Gospels in Greek . The manuscript , written on parchment , is full of lacunae (or gaps) , many of which arose between 1751 and 1830 . The codex was named Boreelianus after Johannes Boreel (1577 ? 1629) , who brought it from the East .

The text of the codex represents the majority of the text (Byzantine text @-@ type) , but with numerous alien readings (non @-@ Byzantine) . Some of its readings do not occur in any other manuscript (so called singular readings) . According to the present textual critics its text is not a very important manuscript , but it is quoted in all modern editions of the Greek New Testament .

The manuscript was brought from the East at the beginning of the 17th century . It was in private hands for over 100 years . Since 1830 it has been housed at the Utrecht University .

= = Description = =

The codex contains the text of the four Gospels , on 204 parchment leaves of size 28 @.@ 5 x 22 cm (11 @.@ 2 x 8 @.@ 7 in) , with numerous lacunae (or gaps) . The text of the existing codex begins with Matthew 9 : 1 and ends with John 13 : 34 . Luke is even more incomplete . In 1751 Wettstein remarked that the codex started at Matthew 7 : 6 and that only the folia with Matthew 8 : 25 and Mark 11 : 6 ? 16 were missing . It means that in his time the manuscript was far more complete than at present . At present , lacunae of the manuscript include :

Matthew 1 : 1 ? 9 : 1 ; 12 : 1 ? 44 ; 13 : 55 ? 14 : 9 ; 15 : 20 ? 31 ; 20 : 18 ? 21 : 5 ;

Mark 1 : 43 ? 2 : 8 ; 2 : 23 ? 3 : 5 ; 11 : 6 ? 26 ; 14 : 54 ? 15 : 5 ; 15 : 39 ? 16 : 19 ;

Luke ? at least 24 gaps ;

John 3 : 5 ? 14 ; 4 : 23 ? 38 ; 5 : 18 ? 38 ; 6 : 39 ? 63 ; 7 : 28 ? 8 : 10 ; 10 : 32 ? 11 : 3 ; 12 : 14 ? 25 ; 13 : 34 @-@ end .

The leaves are unbound and are kept in loose quires . The text is written in late uncial script , in two columns per page , with mostly 19 lines per column , in large uncial letters . Palaeographically the writing is close to the Codex Seidelianus I.

The letters ? , ? , ? , and ? , are square , the letters ? , ? , ? , ? , and ? have a round shape . The letters ? , ? , ? , ? , and especially ? in cruciform , are of the form characteristic for the late uncial script . ? is large and bevelled at both ends . The letters were written by an ' elegant and careful ' hand .

The nomina sacra (or sacred names) are written in an abbreviated way : ?? for ???? , ?? for ????? , ?? for ????? , ?? for ????? , ??? for ????? , ??? for ????? , ????? for ????? , ????? for ????? , ????? for ????? , ??? for ????? , ??? for ????? , ??? for ????? , ???? for ????? , ???? for ????? , ??? for ????? , ??? for ????? , ???? for ????? , etc . The words at the end of lines are sometimes abbreviated too . It uses typographic ligatures .

The codex has a lot of grammar errors , like hiatus (e.g. ????????? in Matthew 9 : 14 , ????? in Matthew 9 : 21 , ????? in Matthew 9 : 22 , etc .) and N ephelkystikon . The error of iotacism occurs infrequently .

The breathings (rough and smooth breathing) and accents (see e.g. Greek diacritics) are given fully and usually correctly . The breathings are indicated by sigla ? and ? , often used in codices from the 9th and 10th century . In some cases breathings are given incorrectly (e.g. Matthew 9 @.@ 7 @.@ 16) .

The text is divided according to the Ammonian Sections , with the usual number of sections , are written on the left margin , but there are given without references to the Eusebian Canons . There is no division according to the ????? (chapters) , but the ????? (titles) are given at the top of the pages , sometimes also at the bottom . The capitals at the beginning of the sections stand out in the margin to indicate new sections (as in codices Alexandrinus , Ephraemi , and Basilensis . Although there is no division according to the ????? (chapters) , the tables of the ????? (

tables of contents) are placed before each Gospel (except Matthew ? because of its defective character) . It has some lectionary markings at the margin .

The headpieces are decorated , with headings written in gold and red ; in some places nicely decorated initial letters can be found (in red or gold) . The Ammonian sections are written in red . The pages are numbered ; the Greek quire numbers are still found at the top right of some pages . At the top left of the first page of most quires in Gospel of Matthew , Arabic quire numbers are found .

There are several different correctors , among which the " first hand " worked on the codex , but the total number of corrections is not high .

Special features

= = Text = =

The Greek text of this codex is a representative of the Byzantine text @-@ type , but with a number of singular readings . According to Bruce M. Metzger it is typical Byzantine text . According to Kurt and Barbara Aland it agrees with the Byzantine standard text 156 times , and 78 times with the Byzantine when it has the same reading as the original text . It does not support the " original " text against the Byzantine . It has 11 independent or distinctive readings . Alands placed it in Category V of New Testament manuscripts . It is not a very important codex , but it is an important witness of the Byzantine text @-@ type . Hermann von Soden classified it as Ki (now it is known as textual family E) . According to the Claremont Profile Method it has mixed Byzantine text in Luke 1 ; in Luke 10 and Luke the manuscript is defective .

= = = Textual variants (against Textus Receptus) = = =

The words before the bracket are the readings of the Textus Receptus (received text used in the West from the 16th century until to the end of the 19th century) , the words after are the readings of the codex .

= = = Against Kr = = =

The words before the bracket are the readings of the Kr (traditional text used in Constantinople and still used by Orthodox Church) , the words after are the readings of the codex .

= = History = =

H. Deane , a paleographer , in 1876 dated the manuscript to the 8th century , Tischendorf and Gregory to the 9th century ; Doedes and Tregelles to the 10th century . As of 1995 , it is dated by the Institute for New Testament Textual Research (INTF) to the 9th century .

The Codex Boreelianus is named after Johann Boreel (1577 ? 1629) , Dutch Ambassador at the Court of James I of England . There is no record of Boreel 's obtaining the codex , but it is generally believed that he brought it to the Netherlands from one of his travels to the Middle East . The connection to Boreel is indicated by Wettstein , who was given a partial collation of the codex in 1730 . The collation was made by Izaak Verburg , rector of the Amsterdam gymnasium , and contained text from Matthew 7 : 2 to Luke 11 . Wettstein adds that he was not aware of its current location . Wettstein cited the codex in his *Novum Testamentum Graecum* (1751) , also in these parts , which do not survive to the present day (e.g. Matthew 7 : 9) . Wettstein designated the codex by siglum F , Gregory designated it by 09 (because number of New Testament manuscripts increased) , von Soden gave for it siglum ? 86 .

After Johann Boreel 's death in 1629 , the codex itself was in private hands . Boreel 's library was sold in 1632 , but the manuscript may not have been among the items for sale . It could have remained in the possession of Boreel 's family , for example , in the hands of his younger brother , the theologian Adam Boreel (1602 ? 54) . On folio 168 recto of the codex is written the monogram

NLB with date " February 9 , 1756 " . On pages 40 recto and 40 verso Dutch notes can found , but they are almost illegible .

The codex resurfaced almost two centuries later , in 1823 , and was identified as the Boreelianus by the Utrecht professor Jodocus Heringa (1765 ? 1840) . Its leaves had become disordered , and some of them were lost . Scrivener even stated : " Few manuscripts have fallen into such unworthy hands " . The manuscript was now in the private hands of Johannes Michaelis Roukens in Arnhem . In a letter of 11 March 1830 Roukens explained that the manuscript had been in the possession of his father , Arend Anton Roukens , who had inherited it from his father , Johannes Michaelis Roukens .

In 1841 Tischendorf wanted to see and examine the codex , but he was allowed to read only Heringa ? s papers on it because Heringa was preparing his collation . Heringa ? s papers were edited and published by Vinke in 1843 under the title Jodoci Heringa El . Fil . Disputatio de codice Boreeliano , nunc Rheno @-@ Trajectino ab ipso in lucem protracto , which includes a full and exact collation of the text .

In 1850 Samuel Prideaux Tregelles , though with some difficulty , examined the codex .

Philipp Schaff in Introduction to the American Edition of Westcott @-@ Hort (1881) wrote that it is not an important manuscript . The same opinion gave biblical scholar Frederic G. Kenyon , according to whom the text of the codex has " comparatively little authority " . Despite these opinions , the codex continues to be cited in critical editions of Novum Testamentum Graece . Edition of Nestle @-@ Aland cited the codex from its first verse ? i.e. Matthew 9 : 1 ? in critical apparatus .

Since 1830 , the codex has been located in the library of the Utrecht University (Ms. 1) . In March 2007 David Trobisch visited Utrecht and viewed the manuscript with a number of colleagues . In October 2007 the manuscript was digitized .

= = = Images of Codex Boreelianus = = =

Codex Boreelianus at the Digital Special Collections of the Utrecht University

= = = Articles on Codex Boreelianus = = =

The Codex Boreelianus : Description and History of the Manuscript , by Bart Jaski of the Utrecht University

Waltz , Robert . " An Introduction to New Testament Textual Criticism " . A Site Inspired By : The Encyclopedia of New Testament Textual Criticism . Retrieved 2010 @-@ 11 @-@ 12 .

Codex Boreelianus Rheno @-@ Trajectinus (F 09) . A Fresh Look after 160 Years

Codex Boreelianus Revisited