

Generally speaking there is no shortage of fragments and text but they all tend to be late. There have been some interesting discoveries in the last few years (fragments of an LXX psalter in the Louvre, for example) but not of a substantially earlier classification.

(3) Editions of the LXX. The Complutensian Polyglot (1517) offered an edition as noted earlier in this syllabus.

The Sistine Edition of 1587, in accordance with the instruction of Pope Sixtus V, was prepared from a codex in the Vatican, now thought to have been codex Sinaiticus.

About 1827 Holmes and Parsons, English scholars, brought out a masterful work with the reworking of the text and with consultation of all mss available.

Swete, about 1900, issued THE OLD TESTAMENT IN GREEK, a fine work and the introductory volume is still one of the most useful compendiums we know of in this area. The work is currently in print by KTAV.

Brooke, McLean and Thackeray, 1906, produced a large critical effort of which I have only seen portions and am not sure if the total work was completed or is available.

Rahlfs, 1935, prepared in connexion with the Wurttemberg works, a critical edition of the LXX. This is the one used in my study. The cover matches BHS.

(4) Place of LXX in Textual History. Generally speaking, the LXX fills a great gap and also creates some problems. It gives some clue regarding the Hebrew text in the period when nothing else is known of it. But we need to know more of the origin and variety of mss pertaining to the LXX to correctly evaluate all of this. While it shows something of the diversity of the Hebrew text, it also shows a bit of the tampering of Christians with the LXX and, if we could analyze this more carefully, it could be a significant step in better New Testament lower criticism. I cannot expand on these at this time...but may give a few more notes in class.