RUTH iii 13 b.

AN EXPLANATION OF B’S INSERTED WORDS.

ἐὰν δὲ μὴ βοῶληται ἀγχιστεῶσι σὲ, ἀγχιστεῶσι σὲ ἐγὼ, ζῆ Κύριος, σὺ ὶ Κύριος κομίσθητι ἐως πρῶι.

σὺ ὶ Κύριος is peculiar to B. Hatch and Redpath are in error in giving A B.

In the MS G. i (Trinity College Library, Cambridge) the two lines containing Ps. xiv 6 appear as:—

חיהה: נָתַתָה דָּבְרִים בֵּי אַדוֹת

—I do not reproduce the vowel-points and accents; but it is to be noted that נָתַתָה is pointed but unaccented, while the preceding word is accented ל. The נ is added small, as shewn, but I think is by the original hand. In the second line may be seen a ‘fill-up’ commonly found in G. i, here before a following ‘.

The text of B in Ruth iii 13 and the text of G. i in Ps. xiv 6 unite in representing a tradition, that, where a ‘fill-up’ is needed before the Holy Name, נָתַתָה (so undoubtedly in the Codex copied by G. i—i.e. זָא) must be used.

In Ruth iii 13 G. i shews נָתַתָה at the end of the line, with a space preceding, thus—

—I do not reproduce the vowel-points and accents; but it is to be noted that נָתַתָה is pointed but unaccented, while the preceding word is accented ל. The נ is added small, as shewn, but I think is by the original hand. In the second line may be seen a ‘fill-up’ commonly found in G. i, here before a following ‘.

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In Ruth iii 13 G. i shews נָתַתָה at the end of the line, with a space preceding, thus—

—anew נָתַתָה

—B’s ζῆ Κύριος, σὺ ὶ Κύριος is due to a conflation of two Hebrew readings, viz.:—

—anew נָתַתָה

and anew נָתַתָה

H. W. SHEPPARD.