



Ⲙⲉ]ϣⲱⲛ was written, to judge by the space. Rahlfs gives this word as Ⲙⲱⲛ and does not record orthographical variants (cf. his prolegomena, p. 73), but the spelling with -ⲉⲓ- is well attested, cf. Lagarde. 2130 and 2150 both have Ⲙⲉ-; it is not possible to determine how the vowel was spelt in 2051 and 2151.

7 ⲁⲓⲓⲟⲩ. There is superfluous ink below the final on the right of γ: cf. on 6 ⲁⲩⲧⲟⲩ'.

8 ⲁⲓⲁⲓⲓⲉⲗⲗⲉⲓⲱⲛ. Rahlfs prints ⲁⲓⲁⲓⲓⲉⲗⲗⲱⲛ and records no variants (but some copies have a single λ in the participle: see Holmes–Parsons and Lagarde). 2051 (-ⲱⲛ) and 2130 both agree with Rahlfs' text, while 2150 and 2151 are not preserved in the relevant place. [Cyr.] Ⲡⲥ. (PG LXIX 720C) understands ⲕⲉⲭⲉⲓⲣⲟⲧⲟⲛⲓⲙⲁⲓ ... ⲉⲓⲥ ⲃⲁⲥⲓⲗⲉⲁ ⲡⲁⲣⲁ̀ ⲧⲟⲩ Ⲱⲉⲟⲩ ⲕⲁⲓ Ⲡⲁⲧⲣⲟⲥ ὥⲥⲧⲉ ⲁⲓⲁⲓⲓⲉⲗⲗⲉⲓⲱⲛ ⲧὸ ⲡⲣὸⲥⲧⲁⲓⲓⲙⲁ ⲁⲩⲧⲟⲩ, and the infinitive may have come into the text from a paraphrase of this kind, perhaps by way of a supralinear gloss. [Apoll.] *Met. Ps.* 2.11 has the infinitive in one version, given by L<sup>2</sup>Q, (ⲁⲩⲧὸⲥ δ' ἡⲓⲓⲉⲓⲙⲟⲛἡⲁ ⲕⲁⲧⲉⲥⲧⲉⲓⲕⲉⲛ μ' ἔⲡⲓⲃῆⲥⲁⲥ | ... |) ⲁⲓⲁⲓⲓⲉⲗⲗⲉⲓⲱⲛ ⲃⲁⲥⲓⲗῆⲟⲥ ἔⲡⲉⲧⲙῆⲛ ⲟⲩⲣⲁⲛῖⲟⲓⲟ; for other forms of the text, see Ludwig's edition. Cf. also Theod. Stud. *Catech. Magn.* 2.66 (464.6–9 Papadopoulos-Kerameus) ἔγῳ γὰρ ⲕⲁⲧⲉⲥⲧᾶⲑⲏⲛ ἔϕ' ὕⲙᾶⲥ ... ⲁⲓⲁⲓⲓⲉⲗⲗⲉⲓⲱⲛ ὕⲙᾶⲛ ⲧὸ ⲡⲣὸⲥⲧⲁⲓⲓⲙⲁ ⲕⲩⲣῖⲟⲩⲱ.

14 ὥⲥ, 'as', appears to be an addition intended to clarify the construction; like the variant at 8, it may have intruded from a paraphrase. No other copy is reported to have anything between ἔⲑⲏⲛ and ⲧῆⲛ, and there is nothing between the two words in 2051, 2130, or 2151; 2150 is not preserved at this point.

W. E. H. COCKLE / W. B. HENRY

#### 5345. MARK I 7–9, 16–18

104/14(b)  
ⲡ<sup>137</sup>

4.4 × 4 cm

Second/third century  
Plate II

A single fragment from the foot of a papyrus codex leaf, reasonably well preserved on →, but badly abraded on ↓. It contains the middle portions of five lines on each side, and the lower margin to a depth of 1.8 cm.

The lines, as reconstructed below, have *c.*28 letters: on this basis, and taking as standard the text as printed in Nestle–Aland<sup>28</sup>, we can calculate that about 20 lines are lost before the first preserved line of ↓, and another 20 between the last preserved line of ↓ and the first preserved line of →. This would suggest a single-column codex with about 25 lines per column, and a written area estimated at 9.4 × 12 cm. A very similar format is found in IX **1167**, Genesis, fourth century (?), whose page size has been estimated at 12.4 × 16.6 cm (*Typology* 165, OT15). Like **1167**, **5345** would find a place in Turner's Group 9 Aberrant 1 (*Typology* 22). Format is not in itself a criterion for dating: the same classification would include such single-column codices as L **3523** (ⲡ<sup>90</sup>), John, assigned to the second century, LXIV **4403** (ⲡ<sup>103</sup>), Matthew, second/third century, IX **1171** (ⲡ<sup>20</sup>), Epistle of James, third century, P. Med. inv. 69.24 (ⲡ<sup>88</sup>), Mark, fourth century, and P. Laur. IV 142 (ⲡ<sup>89</sup>), Hebrews, fourth century.

In this format, the text from the beginning of the Gospel to the foot of ↓ would occupy the whole page, with room perhaps for an initial title. Thus the Gospel began at the top of a right-hand page. We cannot tell whether it formed a single short codex (the complete text would have occupied 78 pages, that is 39 leaves or nearly 20 bifolia), or part of a larger book. But the sequence ↓→ would suit the first leaf of a single-quire codex, see *Typology* 65.



The script is a small, upright, semi-stylized bookhand, roughly bilinear except for  $v$ , which extends below the line, and  $\phi$ , which extends above and slightly below (the only example of  $\rho$  is damaged);  $o$  ( $\rightarrow 3$ ) floats slightly above line-level. The normal letter-height is 0.2–0.3 cm, and a line with its line-space occupies *c.* 0.5 cm.; this gives a closely-packed appearance. The scribe aims at calligraphy, but sometimes inconsistently: he uses a triangular  $a$  with pointed nose, but also with looped nose (e.g.  $\rightarrow 4$  *bis*), a tall straight-backed  $c$  but also a fully rounded form ( $\rightarrow 3$  *-τοικ* and  $\rightarrow 4$  *-νεcθαι*). Among his other letter-forms note  $\epsilon$  tall and straight, the tongue firmly connected to the initial curve but often projecting and once connecting to the next letter;  $\mu$  with a curved saddle which almost reaches the base-line and then joins its right upright half-way up;  $\phi$  with a wide oval bow, the upper arc somewhat flattened. Overall, we note the contrast, not consistent and not pronounced, between narrow letters ( $\epsilon$ ,  $c$ ) and wide letters ( $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\tau$ ,  $v$ ,  $\phi$ ). Ornamentation is a feature throughout: leftwards oblique half-serifs decorate the feet of  $\gamma$ ,  $\mu$  and  $\nu$  (first upright),  $v$ , and  $\phi$ , as well as the top of  $\kappa$  and the head and foot of  $i$ . There is also a hint of shading: vertical and oblique strokes are thicker than horizontals.

Dating this hand presents even more difficulties than usual, since the sample is so small and damaged and the scribe inconsistent. Its most indicative feature is the juxtaposition of wide and narrow letters. This appears, in a much more emphatic form, in Turner's 'Formal Mixed' style, whose objectively datable examples belong to the later second and the third century; it appears also in dated documents from the reign of Hadrian on (*GMAW*<sup>2</sup> p. 22). For the more informal version in **5345** we could compare III **454** (+ P. Laur. IV 134 + PSI II 119, LDAB 3798; plate in *GMAW*<sup>2</sup> no. 62), Plato, *Gorgias*, assigned to the later second century (the military accounts on the recto, ChLA IV 264, postdate III). But this is taller and more angular. A closer parallel is XIII **1622** (pl. IV; LDAB 4052), Thucydides II, assigned to the first half of the second century since the contract on the verso (XIV **1710**) is dated 148: note the narrow  $\epsilon$  and  $c$ , broad forms of the rounded letters, and in particular the shapes of  $\mu$  and  $v$ . Among New Testament papyri we find a similar script in LXIV **4403**, Matthew ( $\mathfrak{P}^{103}$ , LDAB 2938, perhaps the same codex as XXXIV **2683** + LXIV **4405**), which the editor assigned to the late second or early third century and P. Orsini and W. Clarysse to the third (*ETbL* 88 (2012) 471). P. Mich. III 138, Acts ( $\mathfrak{P}^{38}$ , LDAB 2855), generally assigned to the later third or earlier fourth century, offers another parallel, but to our eye one more developed and therefore later than **5345**. All in all, we incline to assign **5345** to the (later) second or (earlier) third century.

There is no evidence of punctuation or other lectional signs, except diaeresis on initial epsilon ( $\downarrow 4$   $\ddot{\nu}\mu[a]\zeta$ ,  $\rightarrow 4$   $\ddot{\nu}\mu\alpha\zeta$ ; in  $\downarrow 3$   $\nu\mu\alpha\zeta$  and  $\nu\delta[\alpha\tau\iota]$  the surface is badly abraded and the expected diaeresis cannot be seen). Iota adscript was apparently not written ( $\rightarrow 2$ ). A *nomen sacrum* occurs in  $\downarrow 4$   $\overline{\pi\nu\iota} = \pi\nu(\epsilon\nu\mu\alpha\tau)\iota$ .

**5345** is only the second copy of Mark's Gospel to surface from Oxyrhynchus: the other, I **3** (069), is a parchment codex assigned to the fifth century. This is now the earliest witness to the text that it covers: P. Chester Beatty I ( $\mathfrak{P}^{45}$ ), assigned to the third century, does not contain this portion, nor does P. Dura 10 (0212), Tatian's *Diatessaron* (?), datable to the end of the second century or the first half of the third. It offers no readings of interest, except an omission in



→ 3. But, as reconstructed, it does offer a text of about the same length as that in 8, against the proposed athetesis of verses 1–3 (Holwerda, Elliott) or 2–3 (Lachmann) or 2b (Beza). Similarly the amulet LXXVI 5073, written in a consciously literary hand of the third/fourth century, copies verses 1–2 almost complete.

For reports of witnesses we have based ourselves on NA<sup>28</sup>; fuller information about the manuscript readings appears in K. and B. Aland (edd.), *Text und Textwert der griechischen Handschriften des Neuen Testaments* IV.1.2 (1998). H. von Soden (ed.), *Die Schriften des Neuen Testaments* ii (1913), and S. C. E. Legg (ed.), *Nouum Testamentum Graece . . . : Euangelium secundum Marcum* (1935), have also been consulted. Some passages are discussed in H. Greeven and E. Güting, *Textkritik des Markusevangeliums* (2005).

Since no lateral margins survive, the division of text between lines in the transcript below is editorial.

↓

. . . . .	]μ. [ ] . [	i 7
	] των [v]π[οδημα	
των αυτου εγ]ω εβαπτισα υμας υδ[ατι	8	
αυτος δε βαπ]τισει υμ[α]ς π̄νι αγ[ιω και	9	
5 εγενετο εν εκε]ναις [ται]ς ημερ[αις		

→

. . . . .	] . [	[16]
	εν] τη θαλα[σση ησαν γαρ αλιεις	
και ειπε]ν αυτοις δευτε οπ[ισω μου και	17	
ποιησω] υμας γενεσθαι αλι[εις ανθρωπω(ν)		
5 και ευθυ]ς αφεντε[ς] τα δικ[τυα	18	

↓

1 ]μ. [ ] . [ . μ is represented by a stroke curving upwards from near line-level and converging with an upright at mid-height; the remaining traces are very scanty. NA<sup>28</sup> print οὐ οὐκ εἰμι ἰκανὸς κύψας λῦσαι τὸν ἱμάντα τῶν ὑποδημάτων αὐτοῦ. On this basis we could restore 1–2 as εἰ]μῖ [ι]κ[ανος κυ]ψας λυσαι τον ιμαντα] των [v]π[οδημα. A small number of MSS omit κυψας, following the parallel passages in the other Gospels.

2 των. Traces on damaged areas: of τ, the foot of the upright and the end of the right-hand half of the cross-bar; of ω, small traces suggesting the round of the first lobe; of ν, two small traces that may represent the upper parts of the two uprights. NA<sup>28</sup> print τῶν ὑποδημάτων and note no variants (but in fact W, and a few others, have του υποδηματος, cf. John 1.27).

3 υδ[ατι with 8 B Δ 33 892\* h2211 vg Or: εν υδατι A (D) K L P W Γ f<sup>1,13</sup> 28 565 579 700 892<sup>c</sup> 1241 1424 2542 844 98 it: μεν υδατι θ.





4  $\overline{\pi\nu}$ , i.e.  $\overline{\pi\nu(\epsilon\nu\mu\alpha\tau)\iota}$ . The *nomen sacrum* is badly damaged, but can be clearly recognized from the traces: the left-hand upright of  $\pi$  joining the cross-bar, of which only a third survives, with remains of the supralinear stroke; of  $\nu$  the foot of the left-hand upright, the lower part of the diagonal and the foot of the right-hand upright; above  $\iota$  tiny traces, probably from the right-hand end of the supralinear stroke.

$\overline{\pi\nu(\epsilon\nu\mu\alpha\tau)\iota}$  with B L b t vg:  $\epsilon\nu$   $\overline{\pi\nu\epsilon\nu\mu\alpha\tau\iota}$   $\aleph$  A D K P W  $\Gamma$   $\Delta$   $\Theta$   $f^{1,13}$  28 33 565 579 700 892 1241 1424 2542  $\mathcal{B}44$   $\mathcal{I}2211$   $\mathfrak{M}$  it vg<sup>mss</sup> Or. Note that  $\epsilon\nu$  is omitted here as in  $\rightarrow$  3  $\nu\delta\alpha\tau\iota$ , emphasizing the parallel between  $\nu\delta\alpha\tau\iota$  and  $\overline{\pi\nu\epsilon\nu\mu\alpha\tau\iota}$ : Luke 3.16 has  $\nu\delta\alpha\tau\iota \dots \epsilon\nu \overline{\pi\nu\epsilon\nu\mu\alpha\tau\iota}$ , Matth. 3.11 and John 1.33  $\epsilon\nu \nu\delta\alpha\tau\iota \dots \epsilon\nu \overline{\pi\nu\epsilon\nu\mu\alpha\tau\iota}$ . See further Greeven and Güting 59–62.

4–5  $\kappa\alpha\iota$  |  $\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\nu\epsilon\tau\omicron$ . Spacing would allow this, the reading of almost all the MSS, or  $\epsilon\gamma\epsilon|\nu\epsilon\tau\omicron$   $\delta\epsilon$  with W aur ff<sup>2</sup> sa<sup>mss</sup> bo<sup>pt</sup>:  $\kappa\alpha\iota$  om. B,  $\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\nu\epsilon\tau\omicron$  om.  $\Theta$   $\mathcal{I}2211$  r<sup>1</sup>.

$\rightarrow$

1 ] . [ . We have found no secure reading of the traces. Perhaps ] $\alpha\delta$ ], which leads to the restoration  $\alpha\delta$ [ $\epsilon\lambda\phi\omicron\nu$   $\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\nu$   $\alpha\mu\phi\iota\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\varsigma$ : in that case the spacing would favour  $\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\nu$  (D W  $\Gamma$   $\Theta$  28 33 579 1424 2542 *pm* lat sy<sup>s</sup> p bo<sup>mss</sup>) against the longer variants  $\mathcal{C}\mu\omega\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\omicron\nu$   $\mathcal{C}\mu\omega\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , and  $\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\nu$   $\tau\omicron\nu$   $\mathcal{C}\mu\omega\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , and  $\alpha\mu\phi\iota\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\varsigma$  ( $\aleph$  B L 33) against the longer variants  $\alpha\mu\phi\iota\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\varsigma$   $\tau\alpha$   $\delta\iota\kappa\tau\nu\alpha$ ,  $\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\varsigma$   $\alpha\mu\phi\iota\beta\lambda\eta\varsigma\tau\rho\nu$ , and  $\alpha\mu\phi\iota\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\varsigma$   $\alpha\mu\phi\iota\beta\lambda\eta\varsigma\tau\rho\nu$ . As an alternative reading we have tried ] $\nu\tau$ ], which would suit  $\alpha\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\omicron$ ]  $\nu$   $\tau$ [ $\omicron\nu$   $\mathcal{C}\mu\omega\nu\omicron\varsigma$  (A  $\Delta$   $f^{1,13}$  1241 *pm*)  $\alpha\mu\phi\iota\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\varsigma$  (again excluding the longer variants).

3  $\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$ :  $\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$   $\omicron$   $\mathcal{I}\eta\varsigma\omicron\nu\varsigma$  most other witnesses (NA<sup>28</sup> cite no variant, but  $\omicron$   $\mathcal{I}\eta\varsigma\omicron\nu\varsigma$  is omitted also in  $\Phi$  and  $\mathcal{I}194$ , see von Soden, and a further scatter of minuscules, see <http://ntvmr.uni-muenster.de/nt-transcripts>). 5345 may have omitted the name (written as a *nomen sacrum*), by parablepsy in the sequence  $\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma\omicron\iota\varsigma$ . Alternatively, it may represent a more economical text, to which  $\omicron$   $\mathcal{I}\eta\varsigma\omicron\nu\varsigma$  was at some point added for clarity. For similar cases see Greeven and Güting 473–5.

4  $\alpha\lambda\iota$ [ $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ . The final trace is of upright ink, in the upper two-thirds of the line, close to the right-hand edge. The ink thickens at the top: it may be that  $\alpha\lambda\epsilon$ [ $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$  would fit better, and in fact that is the spelling offered here by  $\aleph$  A B\* C L  $\Delta$ . See further BDAG s.v., and for some examples in documentary papyri Gignac, *Grammar* i 251.

5  $\tau\alpha$   $\delta\iota\kappa$ [ $\tau\nu\alpha$ : so all MSS, except  $\tau\alpha$   $\lambda\nu\alpha$  700 and  $\pi\alpha\nu\tau\alpha$  D it.

D. OBBINK / D. COLOMO

### 5346. LUKE XIII 13–17, 25–30

101/219(b)  
 $\mathfrak{P}^{138}$

(a) 3.5 × 4.5 cm; (b) 3.8 × 4 cm

Third century  
Plate III

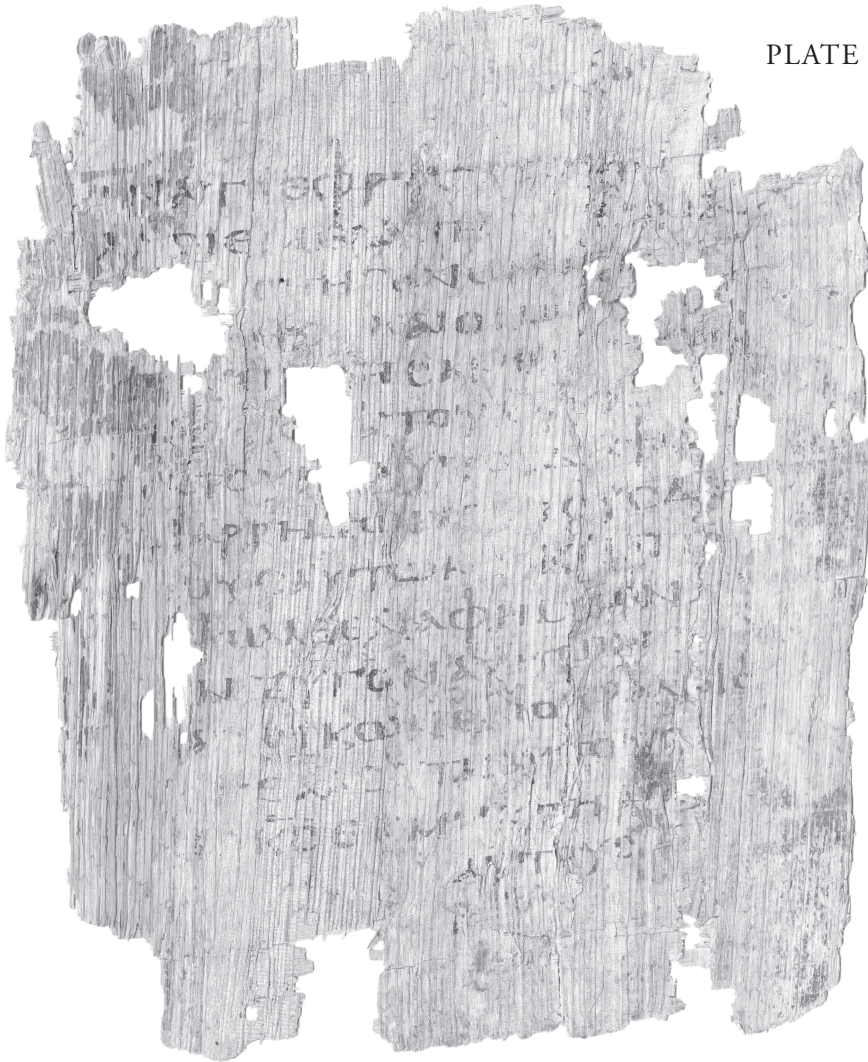
Two fragments from the outer edge of a codex leaf, with only one line lost in between. In combination they preserve parts of 13 lines on the  $\rightarrow$  side and 14 lines on the  $\downarrow$  side. The outer margin is 0.8 cm wide at its narrowest on the  $\rightarrow$  side and 1.3 cm wide on the  $\downarrow$  side.

$\rightarrow$  1 stands at the level of  $\downarrow$  2. The lines, as reconstructed below, have c.33 letters each: on this basis, and taking as standard the text as printed in NA<sup>28</sup>, we can calculate that 19 complete lines are lost between the last preserved line of  $\rightarrow$  and the first preserved line of  $\downarrow$ . This would suggest a single-column codex with about 33 lines per page. The column thus reconstructed

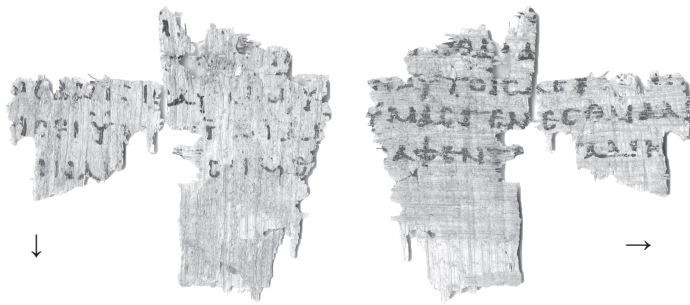




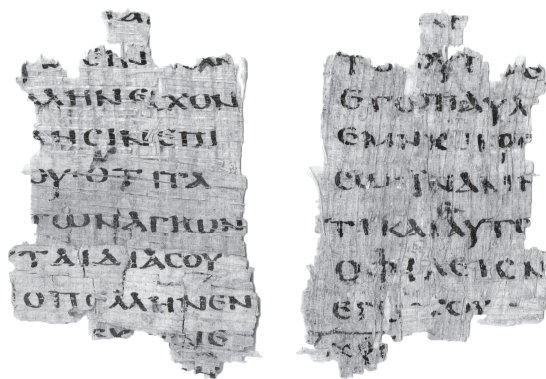
PLATE II



5344 ↓



5345



5347