Chapter 3  
Making a transcription of Chapters 1 and 13 of The Gospel of John in G/A 713

You have already made a transcription of the first two pages of the Gospel of John in G/A 713. Now continue your transcription and complete Chapter 1. You will find a correct transcription of it at the end of this chapter.

What follows are a few things to look out for.

F 284r

1a.  
Ignore the red text in the top margin. This is a lectionary notation and not part of the text of the Gospel of John.

1b.  
Line 8: Note the little αρ with a χ above it at the beginning of the line, and the τε written vertically with an overline above at the end of it. These are lectionary annotations marking the beginning (αρχη) and end (τελος) of a reading.

Ignore all lectionary annotations, but note their presence in the Status Note by answering ‘yes’ to the question: Does this manuscript contain lectionary annotations?

2.  
Ignore these vertically written letters in the left margins. They are Eusebian Canon numbers and are not to be transcribed.

3.  
Note that on line 10, υιος is written out in full. Your base text has the contracted form: τζ. Always change your base text to match the manuscript. It is fairly common for some nomina sacra to be contracted in the base text and written in full in the manuscript (usually υιος) or written in full in the base text but contracted in the manuscript. See 5.8.5 Nomina Sacra in the Transcription Guidelines for further information on nomina sacra.
F 284v

1.

Often, a final \( v \) of a word is replaced by an overline in a manuscript. This word, at the end of line 8 is \( \varepsilon\iota\pi\varepsilon\nu \) and should be recorded in your transcription as \( \varepsilon\iota\pi\varepsilon\nu \), replacing the overline with the \( v \). See 5.8.5. Abbreviations and Ligatures of the Transcription Guidelines for further information.

2.

Note this common way of recording \( \omicron\upsilon\kappa\) on the last line of this page. You will often see this ligature of \( \omicron\upsilon \) in minuscule manuscripts. Tip: If you find a shape such as this you do not recognise, take a note of it in a separate file (including its location so you can come back to it) and you will usually find as you proceed through your transcription that the shape is repeated frequently throughout the manuscript in place of \( \omicron\upsilon, \kappa\alpha, \delta\epsilon \) or whatever. You can then be sure that whatever shape you are unsure about is a ligature for certain letters.

F 285r

1.

Line 6: The little \( \tau \lambda \) in black ink, above \( \beta\alpha\pi\tau\iota\zeta\omega\nu \), is a lectionary annotation, an abbreviation of \( \tau\epsilon\lambda\omicron\zeta \). It is unusual in this manuscript as the majority of the lectionary annotations are in red ink. As with other lectionary information, ignore.

2.

Lines 7 and 8: On line 7 you will see a series of \( \nu - \iota\omega\alpha\nu\nu\zeta \tau\omicron\upsilon \epsilon\rho\chi\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\nu \), and a majuscule form of \( \mu \) in \( \epsilon\rho\chi\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\nu \). On line 8 you will see a different form of \( \mu \), which is the traditional minuscule form, in \( \alpha\mu\nu\omicron\zeta \). You need to distinguish carefully between the minuscule form of \( \mu \) and \( \nu \). This form of \( \mu \) has a little curl after it, often joining it to the next letter. The similar form of \( \nu \) always ends with an upwards-pointing vertical stroke. It does not join to the next letter.

F 285v

1.
This ‘s’ shape at the end of the first line is an abbreviated form of καὶ and is quite common. Simply record as καὶ, remembering that known abbreviations and ligatures should be written out in full, see 5.8.5 Abbreviations and Ligatures of the Transcription Guidelines.

2.

Line 8: This nomen sacrum is not in a form you would normally expect although it is quite common. Ordinarily it would be written as υς̄ or written out in full, υιος. In such instances, record what you see. Here you will change the base text υς̄ to υις̄, remembering to put the overline above the second letter.

F 286r

1.

Line 3: Usually you will not need to look at accents and breathing marks to determine what you are reading, but here the breathing marks are helpful. The base text here has ηλθον, but this is clearly not ηλθον. Above the θ you can see a large diagonal line. This is a common abbreviation for ον, although it is not common in this particular manuscript. Look at the section 5.8.5 Nomina Sacra, Abbreviations and Ligatures in the Transcription Guidelines and you will see that known abbreviations and ligatures should be written out in full. After the θ with the diagonal line above it is the word ον. It is clearly distinguishable as a separate word rather than the end of a word by the smooth breathing above the υ. Therefore, the correct transcription of the above is ηλθον ον. Because it is unusual in this particular manuscript, it is permissible to add a note in curly braces after it saying {ον has been replaced by a large diagonal stroke}.

2.

Line 11: It is quite common to have to change μεσιαν to μεσιαν. Always be alert to the possibility of double sigma changing to single sigma and vice versa. The letters are often joined together – as ε and σ are here, so need to be looked at carefully.

3.

Line 14: Be alert to the possibility of having to make two or more changes to the base text on a single line. On this line there are 4 changes to the base text required:

1. Addition of iota adscript after αυ=τω
2. ειπε needs to be changed to λεγει
3. The article before υιος is omitted
4. υς̄ needs to be changed to υις̄
So: |L|τωι ο ἢ λεγει συ ει σιμων υπς ιωνα συ

F 286v

1.

It is quite common to have to change μωσης to μωουσης as here in line 6.

Once you have completed your transcription of chapter 1 (which you will be able to check against the correct transcription below) do a transcription of chapter 13 of John in the same manuscript, for the experience of transcribing with no advice on what to look out for. John 13 begins towards the bottom of F 326r

http://vmr.bham.ac.uk/Collections/Mingana/Peckover_Greek_7/Page_326r/viewer/

When you have finished your transcriptions of both chapters 1 and 13, send them to r.kevern@bham.ac.uk and they will be checked and returned with comments.

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Here is a correct transcription of chapter 1 of the Gospel of John from G/A 713. Changes to the base text are recorded for ease of reference in red.
μαθηται και ηκολου διδόντων, ηκουσαν του αυτου.
οι δυο = αυτου, ο ριόν ειστηκε εκ παλιν εστιν τι, και εωρακα τον πν̅ι μενον επ αυτο το μοι ιδις, ο = εν με πεμψας εμεινεν ουκ καγω ου̅νου̅ν ταβαινον κα το πν̅α = εμαρτυρησεν και = τουτο ηλθον εγω αλλ δειν πρωτος <V 31> κα γω οτι ην οου εμπροσθεν μου εγω ου οπισω κοσμου του την ο και τον λεγει του αιωνης ερχομενον ιν̅ βαπτιζων τηι περαν ιορδανου του ματος = τον αξιος εγω ερχομενος εμπροσθεν υμεις δε υδατι υον ιωανης τοις ο λεγων χς̅ ςυ ει ει αυτον οι και φωνη εν εγω βοωντος περι λεγεις μας τι αποκρισιν τοις πεμψασιν ειπον <V 22> ει αυτω κριθη ουν ουκ προφητης ο ουκ ει τι αυτον ουν λεγει συ οτι χς̅ και ωμολογησεν ηρνησατο ουκ και συ ωμολογη των = <V 25> εν φαρισαιων = <V 26> προφητης ιυ̅ περιπατουντι ιδε κυ̅ οδον απο <V 34> η και <V 23> ηρη τουμασατε την οδον κυ καθως ειπεν
ησαις ο προφητης <V 24> και οι απεσταλ = μενοι ησαν εκ των φαρισαιων <V 25> και ηρω = ησας αυτον και ειπον αυτων τι ουν
βαπτιζεις ει συ ουκ ει το σ π ρ ο φ η τ η σ ι ει συ και απε = κριθη ου <V 22> ειπον ουν αυτω τις ει ινα
αποκρισιν δωμεν τοις πεμψασιν η = ις ας τι λεγεις περι σεαυτου <V 23> εφη
εγω φωνη βοωντος εν τηι ερημω ε =
υι̅ς του <V 35> και ηκουσαν αυτου οι
διο μαθηται λαλουντος και ηκολου =

[1] Νωσιν αυτον συ τις ει <V 20> και ωμολογη =
[2] ο σαι και ουκ ηρνησατο και ωμολογησεν
[3] F 284v}
[4] οτι ουκ ειμι εγω ο χς <V 21> και ηρωτησαν
[5] αυτουν τι ουν ηλιας ει συ και λεγει
[6] ουκ ειμι ο προφητης ει συ και απε =
[7] κριθη ου <V 22> ειπον ουν αυτω τις ει ινα
[8] αποκρισιν δωμεν τοις πεμψασιν η =
[9] ις ας τι λεγεις περι σεαυτου <V 23> εφη
[10] εγω φωνη βοωντος εν τηι ερημω ε =
[12] ησαις ο προφητης <V 24> και οι απεσταλ =
[13] μενοι ησαν εκ των φαρισαιων <V 25> και ηρω =
[14] ησας αυτον και ειπον αυτων τι ουν
[15] βαπτιζεις ει συ ουκ ει το σ π ρ ο φ η τ η σ ι ει συ και απε =
[16] ις ας ουδε ο προφητης <V 26> απεκριθη αυ =
[17] τοις ο ιωαννης λεγον εγω βαπτιζω
[18] υν ιδατι μεος δε υμων εστικεν ον
[19] ις ημεις ουκ οιδατε <V 27> αυτος εστιν ο οπισω
[20] F 285r}
[21] ις ημου ερχομενος ος εμπροσθεμου ιουν
[22] εγογον ευ εγω ουκ ειμι αξιος ινα
[23] ις ημου αυτου τον ιματα του υποδη =
[24] ις ιματος <V 28> ταυτα εν βηθανια εγενετο
[25] επεραν του ιορδανου οπου ην ιωαννης
[26] βαπτιζων <V 29> τη επαυριον βλεπει ο
[27] ιωαννης τον ιν ερχομενον προς αυ =
[28] τον και λεγει ιδε ο αμονος του θυ ο
[29] αιρων την οιαρτιαν του κοσμου
[30] ις <V 30> ουτος εστι περι ου εγω ειπον οπισω
[31] ις ημου ερχεται ανηρ ος εμπροσθεμου ιουν
[32] εγογον ευ τρωτος ουν <V 31> καγω ουκ η =
[33] ις ειν αυτον αλλ ινα φανερωθη τω ιηλ
[34] δια τουτο ιλθην εγω εν τωι ιδατι βα =
[35] πτιζων <V 32> και εμαρτυρησεν ιωαν =
[36] ις χης λεγον ει τεθεαμαι το πνα κα =
[37] F 285v}
[38] ταβαινον ωσε περιστεραν εξ οουν και
[39] εμεινεν επ αυτον <V 33> καγω ουκ ηδειν αυ =
[40] τον αλλ ο πεμψας με βαπτιζειν εν υ =
[41] διατ εκεινος μοι ειπεν εφ ον αν ιδης
[42] το πνα καταβαινον και μεον επ αυ =
[43] τον ουτος εστιν ο βαπτιζων εν πνι αγιω
[44] ις <V 34> καγω ευρακα και μεμαρτυρηκα σ ο =
[45] τοι ουτος εστιν ο υις του θυ <V 35> τη επαυ =
[46] ιηων παλιν ειστικει ο ιωαννης και εκ
[47] των μαθητων αυτου δυο <V 36> και εμβλε =
[48] ψας τωι ιν πεπισατουντι λεγει ιδε ο
[49] ιμυνος του θυ <V 37> και ηκουσαν αυτου οι
[50] διο μαθηται λαλουντος και ηκολου =

6
θησαν τωι ευ <V 38> στραφεις δε ο ις και θεα=
ασμενος αυτους ακολουθουντας λεγει.
αυτοις τι ζητειτε οι δε ειπον αυτωι
L 286γ
ραββι ο λεγεται μεθερμηνευμενον δι=
δασκαλε που μενεις <V 39> λεγει αυτοις ερ=
χειδε και ιδετε ηλθον ουν {ov has been replaced by a large diagonal stroke} και
eιδον που
μενει και παρ αυτω εμειναν την ημε=
παν εκεινην ωρα-ην ως δεκατη
<V 40> ην δε ανδρας ο αδελφος σιμωνος πε=
tου εις εκ των ακοιμαντων παρα
ιωανου και ακολουθησαντων αυ=
tωι ευ <V 41> ευρισκει αυτος πρωτος τον α=
dελφον τον ιδιον σιμωνος και λεγει αυ=
tωι ευρηκαιν τον μεσιαν ο εστι με=
θερμηνευμενον χς <V 42> και ηγαγεν
αυτους προ τον ευ εμβλεψας δε αυ=
ωι ο ις λεγει συ ει σιμων ους ιωνα συ
κλησει κηφας ο ερμηνευεται πετρος
<V 43> τηι επαυριου ηθελησεν ο ις εξελθειν εις
F 286v
ην την γαλιλαιαν και ευρισκει φιλιππον
και λεγει αυτω ακολουθει τον αν
και λεγει αυτους ακολουθου&tau
Chapter 4
Tagging Corrections

You now know:

- What material to ignore when creating a transcription
- How to record page layout information such as folio numbers and line breaks
- How to read a regular minuscule hand
- How to transcribe text by altering a base text

Working with the same manuscript, in this chapter you will learn how to tag basic corrections.

Read 5.5 Corrections and Alternative Readings in the Transcription Guidelines.

Scribes make mistakes and will sometimes spot the mistake himself and correct it or someone else will correct it. At other times, a corrector will decide that what the original scribe (the first hand) wrote was incorrect and so change it to what he believes to be correct. Such changes are recorded in a transcription within square bracketed tags. The most basic form of a corrector tag is as follows:

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[app][*]first hand text[*][C]corrected text[C][app]
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All corrections are embedded within so-called ‘app tags’: [app] … [app]. They define the extent of any given correction and act as containers of all the different variables within any given correction.

The first item recorded after the opening app tag is the first hand reading which is surrounded by the following tags: [*] … [*].

A change to the original text made by a corrector is then added within ‘corrector tags’: [C] … [C].

All these tags can be copied and pasted from the Items for Copy and Paste document which is available to download from the ‘Resources’ page of http://www.igntp.org/

Here are some examples of corrections and how to record them in your transcription:

1. Line 12 of F 320r at http://vmr.bham.ac.uk/Collections/Mingana/Peckover_Greek_7/Page_320r/viewer/

This text is from John 11.19. You can see that a corrector has decided that the ω of παραμυθησονται should be changed to ο. There is no deletion mark over or through the omicron, but it would only make sense if this scribe intended to replace the omicron with an omega. The string of characters [app][*][*][C][C][app] is copied from the Items for Copy and Paste document and pasted into the transcription. Within the first hand reading tags the first hand reading of παραμυθησονται is recorded and
in the corrector tags the corrected word παραμυθησονται is recorded (which is the reading contained in the base text). The transcription of this line looks like this:

|L|μαριαν ἵνα [app][*]παραμυθησονται[*][C]παραμυθησονται[C][app] αὐταίς

Note also the change to the base text from αὐτάς to αὐταῖς.

2.
Line 1 of F 291r at [Link](http://vmr.bham.ac.uk/Collections/Mingana/Peckover_Greek_7/Page_291r/viewer/)

This is from John 3.19. You can see that a corrector has added τὸ above the line after οτι (in conformity with the base text) and that the first hand omits it. The entity &om; meaning ‘omitted’ can be copied from the Items for Copy and Paste document and pasted between the first hand reading tags. The word τὸ is written within the corrector tags. The transcription of this line looks like this:

|L|σις οτι [app][*]&om;[*][C]τὸ[C][app] φως εἰς τὸν κόσμον ελήλυ=

Note also the transposition of ελήλυθεν and εἰς τὸν κόσμον.

3.
Line 9 of F 317v at [Link](http://vmr.bham.ac.uk/Collections/Mingana/Peckover_Greek_7/Page_317v/viewer/)

On this line from 9.40-41 you will see that a corrector has added εἶπεν αὐτοῖς ο ζ̅ above the line after εσμὲν in conformity with the base text. The transcription of this line looks like this:

|L|εσμὲν <V 41> [app][*]&om;[*][C]εἶπεν αὐτοῖς ο ζ̅[C][app] εἰ τυφλοὶ ητε οὐκ αν εἰχέτε αμαρ=

4.
Line 13 of F 347r at [Link](http://vmr.bham.ac.uk/Collections/Mingana/Peckover_Greek_7/Page_347r/viewer/)

On this line (John 20.13) you will see that the words τίνα ζητεῖς have little dots above them. These dots are written by a corrector to indicate that this text should be omitted, again in conformity with the base text. It is transcribed as:

|L|τί κλαίεις [app][*]τίνα ζητεῖς[C][app] λέγει αὐτοῖς οτι η=
Exercise

Transcribing the following pieces of text in this format:

|F|folio number|
|---|
|L|text|
|L|text|

1. These lines are from F 293v at http://vmr.bham.ac.uk/Collections/Mingana/Peckover_Greek_7/Page_293v/viewer/ and contain the end of John 4.14, verse 15 and the beginning of verse 16. Using your base text and the Items for Copy and Paste document, transcribe all three lines:

![Image of F 293v]

2. These lines are from F 305v at http://vmr.bham.ac.uk/Collections/Mingana/Peckover_Greek_7/Page_305v/viewer/ and contain the end of John 6.60, verse 61 and the beginning of verse 62. Using your base text and the Items for Copy and Paste document, transcribe these four lines:

![Image of F 305v]

3. These lines are from F 287v http://vmr.bham.ac.uk/Collections/Mingana/Peckover_Greek_7/Page_287v/viewer/ and contain the end of John 2.5, verse 6 and the beginning of verse 7. This one word correction spans two lines. Please note that the |L| can only be put within the first hand tags [*] and not the corrector tags [C] (see 5.5.4 Closing Corrector Tags in the Transcription Guidelines for help with this).

![Image of F 287v]
4. These lines are from F 295v
http://vmr.bham.ac.uk/Collections/Mingana/Peckover_Greek_7/Page_295v/viewer/
and contain the end of John 4.40, verse 41 and the beginning of verse 42. Two words
have been corrected here; both can be put in one set of app tags.

Send your transcriptions of these pieces to r.kevern@bham.ac.uk and they will be
checked and returned with comments. There are currently two more chapters to this
transcription tutorial. After all chapters have been completed to a high standard, you
will be ready to do a real transcription of a New Testament minuscule manuscript.

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