

Septuagint that we don't find in our Hebrew. There there is a problem, and one case in Joel, in Amos, in Acts 15, I am quite convinced that the Septuagint preserves the original text and the Septuagint has become corrupt. I don't think that's often the case, but, no I mean the Hebrew has been corrupted, but I do think that there it is the case and particularly as, a difference of one letter and that a change of a dōllach to a resh, will make a difference. (stu.: Is the Septuagint often corrupt?) Yes, the Septuagint was not considered to be the Bible, and consequently in copying the Septuagint they didn't take the care they did in the Hebrew and the result is that all sorts of copying errors have come in the Septuagint and Prof. Margolis of Dropsie College who I think made the translation, is today the current Jewish translation of the Holy scriptures, he is a very fine scholar, you see--he set himself to the task of determining the schools of manuscripts of the Septuagint, and he devoted many, many years to the project, and when he got through he had dealt with the book of Joshua and that's all he had been able to get over. He had done a monumental work on Joshua, but how much other manuscripts would fall in the same school as Joshua, so if you had fifty other men to spend their lives on it, we could work out the principles of the transmission of the Septuagint text, but it is an interesting (stu/--how many schools do we have?) I don't know. The difficulty is this of course, that here you want a copy, you want to make a copy of the Bible. Well, you've got a copy, in those days it was all scroll. Well, one man has a scroll that goes through Leviticus, and he copies it, then he has to get another one. So he copies Numbers and Deuteronomy, and different ones. Another man has a scroll that goes through Deuteronomy, and in every time you copy, mistakes come in, you can't help yourself, and the next one may copy from--if I make a copy, someone makes a copy, I create a school, because there are a lot go on from mine, but now a man may have a part of a ~~school~~ scroll from mine and a part from this one. And one German made a most interesting study where he took an important manuscript of the Septuagint, and he took another manuscript and found how they agreed,