34. and came to him, and bound up his wounds, pouring on them oil and wine, . . .

and took care of him.

36. Which of these (three)\*, thinkest thou, proved neighbor unto him? . . . 37. And he said, He that showed mercy on him.

\* Inserted by R.

34b. And he set him on his own beast, and trought him to an inn. . . . 35. And on the morrow he took out two pence, and gave them to the host, and said, Take care of him; and whatsoever thou spendest more, I, whin I come back again, will repay thee.

37b. And Jesus said unto him . . . that fell among the robbers, . . . Go, and do thou likewise.

Both these narratives are complete; only a subject must be supplied in B, ver. 30b, the omission of which was rendered necessary by its being combined with A. "Three" is substituted for "two" in A, ver. 36, for a like reason. R has tampered with the text and materially altered the sense in ver. 32, from his desire to put the Levite on the same plane with the priest in ver. 31, the language of which he has borrowed; the genuine text of B will be restored by omitting the insertions by R, which are (indicated). He has likewise transposed a brief clause of B, in ver. 37b, and added it at the end of ver. 36. These changes naturally resulted from his making A the basis, and modifying what he has inserted from B into accordance with it. Hence the necessity of making it appear that it was not the Levite, but the Samaritan, who befriended the injured traveller, and that Jesus spoke not the traveller, but to the lawyer. In all other respects the original texts of the two narratives remain unaltered.

Both narratives agree that a man grievously abused by certain parties was treated with generous kindness by a stranger; and that Jesus deduced a practical lesson from it. But they differ materially in details.

A relates his story as a parable of Jesus in answer to a lawyer's question. B makes no mention of the lawyer or his question, but seems to be relating a real occurrence.

The spirit of the two is quite different. A is anti-Jewish, B is pro-Jewish. In A the aggressors are Jews, people of Jerusalem or Jericho or both, and a priest pitilessly leaves the sufferer to his fate; while it is a Samaritan, with whom the Jews were in perpetual feud,