

have some things which we naturally don't have today.

Collations

d. "~~Quotations~~". You have a book which gives you a text of the Heb. O.T. and that is very interesting but how correct is it? A collation is a gathering together of various MSS. There was an Englishman named Kennicott who was a great student of the Heb. O.T. and he got a great many other men to help him and he made an edition of the Heb. Bible which gave the Heb. text with the variations of the text underneath. This was done in 1776. The second edition was gotten out in 1780, or rather his second volume and here he gives you reading of two or three hundred MSS in footnotes. Then there was an Italian, De Rossi, and he took the work of Kennicott and compared 700 additional MSS and he gives us the variations and his work is more useful than Kennicott's but unfortunately less accessible. These are good collations of the Heb. text.

e. Divisions of the Hebrew text. If you look at your English Bible it is very easy to say Ezra 4:19 or whatever reference you want and it is a very convenient system of finding things, but this was not in the original. Paul did not write his books with chapters and verses. The first division is very ancient. In the Psalms, you would read the first few stanzas of one Psalm and the last stanzas of another Psalm and makes it quite ludicrous but the verse division is not particularly important since it more or less follows sentence structure but the chapter division however, is far later. The verse division probably was made before the time of Christ but the chapter divisions were probably made by an English arch-bishop Stephen Langton? and as he went about on his horse doing his pastoral calls, so not wishing to waste his time he studied all of the time and would hold his Latin Bible up in front of him as he traveled and he made this chapter divisions as he rode along. C. Morgan says that nine out of ten times the chapter divisions are in the wrong place though I would say that most of the time they are all right. However there are many times when it is wrong. A chapter division is in no sense inspired and it can be very deceptive. Note in the book of Heb. when he gives a summary of what he has just said, and then a chapter division is put in. Start in two or three verses before the end of the chapter and don't look at the heading--ch. division is very useful for reference but are harmful if they lead you to believe that there should be a division--it is just a suggestion as to where a division should be.

# 60 Most books will state that the divisions of the verses as many years back. They are even marked in the MSS. The verse divisions I understand to be very ancient and there are also