

Justin J. Soderquist and Thomas A. Wayment, *A New Edition of Codex I (016): The Washington Pauline Manuscript, Texts and Studies 20*, Piscataway, NJ: Gorgias Press, 2019. ISBN 978-1-4632-4054-7. Hardback, pp. ix + 175. \$125.00.

- [1] This book is a new edition and fresh analysis of Codex I (GA 016, Washington D.C., Freer Gallery of Art F1906.275, diktyon 70838), an important early witness to the Pauline epistles first published by Henry A. Sanders in 1918. The book is comprised of two main parts: a lengthy introduction and the edition itself with commentary, followed by six appendices and eight plates. The introduction begins by briefly describing the story of the manuscript's acquisition, its much deteriorated state (with fire and water damage), and Sanders's early work with it. The edition is based on new high-quality color and multi-spectral images made between 2002 and 2003 (at 240 dpi for digital images and 72 dpi for MSI) in an effort to recover damaged text.
- [2] More substantially, the introduction offers a detailed description of the manuscript, its features, and scribal habits. Although 016 may have previously contained the entirety of the New Testament (with the exception of Revelation, depending on reconstructions of the quire structure and number of characters per line), it now contains fragmentary witnesses to the Pauline corpus except for Roman; 167 pages are now extant. Soderquist and Wayment date the manuscript to the fifth century, following Sanders's earlier proposal, based on paleographic considerations, the presence of *ekthesis*, and the shorter form of work titles. Scribal features also feature prominently in their introduction. The manuscript was written by a single scribe (no evidence of corrections remain) and the authors offer full appendices of instances of the movable *nu*, the final *sigma*, and *paragraphoi*. Detailed overviews of letter forms and word divisions across lines are also offered, providing useful information that contextualizes the edition.
- [3] The introduction also tackles the question of provenance and its physical form. Despite the historical uncertainties associated with manuscript's acquisition in the early twentieth century, Codex I likely came from a monastic context in Egypt, perhaps from Dimai. Each page contained thirty lines with twenty-three characters per line, and its approximate page size (25.4cm x 20 cm) places it into Turner's Type 4 codex category.
- [4] Soderquist and Wayment also offer an overview of the manuscript's text, providing select commentary on its significant variant readings. There are a number of morphological differences and vowel interchanges in Codex I compared to NA28, but the text of the manuscript closely resembles the *Ausgangstext* (represented by NA28) as opposed to the Byzantine tradition (represented by the Robinson-Pierpont text).
- [5] The final issue taken up in the introduction is the edition's relationship to Sanders's earlier transcription, a comparison complicated by the fact that manuscript may have deteriorated since Sanders worked with it in 1918, although this is not certain. Overall, the transcription is more conservative than Sanders's, and reconstructions or contextual guesses are mostly located in the commentary. Soderquist and Wayment were able to confirm many of Sanders's readings that are now not clear to the naked eye using the multispectral images.
- [6] The main part of the volume is the edition itself. For each existing page of the manuscript, the edition offers chapter-verse notations on the text available, the text on the page (supplemented by NA28 text and, occasionally, the text of Sanders's edition in minuscule script), and commentary on transcription choices and textual issues.
- [7] This volume makes a number of important contributions. First, it is a valuable work for anyone who engages the text and history of the Pauline epistles in late antiquity and issues

relating to scribal habits and manuscript production in this period. Careful, close studies like this one are valuable data points for a number of related conversations. Because images of Codex I are not readily available, this book will serve as the entry point to work with the manuscript. Second, the book demonstrates the importance of continuing to engage artefacts that were first published in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. As important and skilled as the work of Sanders was, new questions have emerged in the field around paleography, scribal habits, and textual affiliation, and this book is a good illustration of the critical value in continuing to engage old artefacts for new disciplinary questions. Soderquist and Wayment succeed in beginning to incorporate the text, scribal habits, paleographic issues, and materiality of Codex I into a broader discussion.

- [8] Their discussion and edition also raise a number of issues that it would have been helpful to address in the book, if only to further contextualize Codex I in the historical period in which it was produced. How can we situate this manuscript (or what is left of it) in the broader context of fifth century manuscript production? What does this tell us about the state and status of the Pauline tradition in this period? How do its paleographic and scribal features figure fit into larger critical discussion on these issues? Soderquist and Wayment gesture toward these questions, but their discussion of Codex I is highly specific and not always explicitly directed toward broader critical discussions.
- [9] Another issue with the edition is that, despite presence of select plates, the images used to produce the edition are not accessible as far as I can tell. Images are not available in the New Testament Virtual Manuscript Room, and only one opening is available on the Freer Collection website. (Sanders only published four facsimile images in 1918.) An important check to the accuracy of the edition, and a boon for further scholarship, would be to make the images readily accessible. I assume that there are complex proprietary and permissions issues at play here, but it would have been helpful to lay these issues on the table. The book would be more valuable if the images were also accessible.
- [10] Overall, this volume is an important piece of careful textual scholarship for those interested in early Christian manuscript traditions, scribal habits, the text of the Pauline corpus, and late ancient manuscript production. For those with an interest in these areas, I heartily recommend it.

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