The Unified Text of the Lucianic Reviser(s) in the Book of Samuel

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The Lucianic text is a Christian revision of the Septuagint from the beginning of 4th century CE. This Christian revision represents a work of a Christian scribe probably connected to the church of Antioch. Although the Lucianic text dates to the Patristic period, it preserves an older text-type, which often attests the Old Greek (the original translation of the Septuagint), particularly in the Historical books. Against the majority of the Greek witnesses, particularly the Codex Vaticanus, the Lucianic text does not show the traces of the early Hebraistic (Kaige) revision (1st century BCE). However, later revisional elements (4th century CE) in the Lucianic text often hides this old textual layer. If the Lucianic text is used in the reconstruction of the Old Greek, the revisional elements need to be identified in the so-called Lucianic manuscripts. This is achieved by searching differences between the Lucianic manuscripts and rest of the Greek witnesses. This is easier in those sections of the Historical books which are only sporadically influenced by the Hebraistic revision.

The Lucianic text is preserved in five Greek manuscripts 19 82 93 108 127. These manuscripts construct a witness group *L* (Rahlfs´ critical edition), which is still divided into two sub groups 19' (19 108) and $L^{-19'}$ (82 93 127). This paper examines the smoothness of the Lucianic revision in the Book of 2 Samuel. As an example I use the passage 2 Samuel 9:7-11 (David, Ziba and Mephibosheth) that contains several so called unifying changes. The Lucianic reviser has changed the text by reducing different variabilities. I call this kind of editorial activity 'unifying change' in contrast to 'harmonization' which means revision according to a parallel text or theme. This paper provides a relevant information about the reviser(s)'s practices and motifs in the church of Antioch in the early 4th century.