
Abstrakty z konferencií

PUSHED TO THE MARGINS? REDISCOVERING THE PARATEXTS IN THE REVELATION MANUSCRIPTS

Peter MÁLIK

In producing the *Editio Critica Maior* (ECM), the main research tasks concern the continuous-text witnesses of the Revelation text proper, with the aim of capturing the textual history in the first millennium of transmission. However, daily encounters with a multitude of diverse manuscripts have opened up new avenues of inquiry, which must be pursued outside of the scope of the ECM work. One of these is the study of ‘paratexts’, i.e. textual materials that surround, supplement, or complement the main text of a literary work. The aim of this paper is to present first fruits of this research, specifically an edition of marginal glosses in GA 2323 (Athens, Benaki Museum MS 46) and an investigation into marginal alternative readings in GA 61 (Dublin, Trinity College MS 30).

Konferencia: Annual Meeting, Society of Biblical Literature, San Diego, 23. 11. 2019

P.BEATTY III (P47) AND COMPANY: REINVESTIGATING THE POPYRI OF THE JOHANNINE APOCALYPSE

Peter MÁLIK

The Apocalypse of John has been something of an outlier within the Christian tradition, as evidenced, among other things, by its peculiar canonical reception. As regards the earliest period of transmission, however, the Greek Apocalypse is better attested than many an early Christian work—the state of affairs which calls for further exploration. In this vein, the present paper seeks to examine the relevant Greek materials from the late antique Egypt, and thus elucidate the book’s earliest textual and material transmission. The bulk of the presentation will be comprised of the summary of my recent research into the Chester Beatty Papyrus of Revelation (P47). In particular, I shall give attention to scribal corrections; scribal habits; and the nature of the textual relationship between P47 and the Sahidic version. As for the remaining manuscripts, they will be surveyed

with a particular focus on their distinctive features such as book-format and scribal practices, as well as textual characteristics, followed by comparative remarks and summary reflections. The manuscripts from Oxyrhynchus in particular will receive special attention.

**Konferencia: 74th General Meeting of the Society for New Testament Studies in Marburg,
1. 8. 2019**

THE GREEK TEXT OF REVELATION IN LATE ANTIQUE EGYPT: A PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF MANUSCRIPTS

Peter MÁLIK

The Apocalypse of John has been something of an outlier within the Christian tradition, as evidenced, among other things, by its peculiar canonical reception. As regards the earliest period of transmission, however, the Greek Apocalypse is better attested than many an early Christian work—a state of affairs which calls for further exploration. In this vein, the present paper seeks to examine the relevant Greek materials from late antique Egypt, and thus elucidate the earliest textual and material transmission of this book. The manuscripts in question will be surveyed with a particular focus on their distinctive features such as book format and scribal practices, as well as textual characteristics, followed by comparative remarks and summary reflections. The manuscripts from Oxyrhynchus in particular will receive special attention.

Konferencia: Annual Meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature in Boston, 19. 11. 2017

**THE CHESTER BEATTY PAPYRUS OF REVELATION AND ITS
EGYPTIAN FRIEND: PRELIMINARY REMARKS ON THE AFFINITIES
OF P47 AND THE SAHIDIC**

Peter MÁLIK

In his seminal work on the textual history of Revelation, Josef Schmid focused primarily on the Greek witnesses, amongst which he identified four distinct textual groupings: A C, P47 \aleph , Andreas and Koine. Versional support was cited only sporadically, and only to the extent it appeared in then available critical editions. Even so, Schmid remarked that, among other witnesses, the P47 \aleph group is followed by both Coptic versions. This relationship, however, has never been analysed or even confirmed. My recent research into P47 has identified various peculiar agreements with the Sahidic version, agreements which necessitated further investigation. The present paper aims to outline basic methodological issues involved in and preliminary results of such investigation.

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