

**The Long Ending of Mark
Mark 16:9-20**

Various ways translators handle Mark's ending:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Definition of bibliology: _____

Thesis to defend: _____

Data defending thesis:

Manuscript	Textual/internal	Confessional	Historical
	1.		
	2.		
	3.		
	4.		

Conclusion: _____

Codices as Visual Aids

The first manuscript is Codex Sinaiticus and the second is Codex Vaticanus. Codex is a manuscript in book form written on papyrus and then bound—these are two of the oldest complete New Testaments that we have.

Sinaiticus was written c.325. Some say it was written in Rome, and may have been in the same scriptorium where Vaticanus was written. It is in *scriptio continua* style, meaning that there are no breaks between the books (with Mark's ending being a huge exception to the rule). It was housed in St. Catherine's Monastery in the Sinai Peninsula. The discoverer of the codex, Tischendorf, claimed the book was being used as kindling to start fires—essentially a “rubbish pile.” The monastery says this is not true. The codex was eventually divided into 4 parts and the British Museum houses most of it. The New Testament of it became available to scholars in 1911.

Vaticanus was written in the 300s and was housed in Caesarea until the 6th century when it went possibly to Rome. In 1445 the Vatican Library cataloged their books and lists it there. Napoleon displayed the codex in Paris after looting the library. It was soon returned to the Vatican and in 1860s it was displayed to some scholars and by 1870 there was a facsimile available for scholars outside of the Vatican Library.

