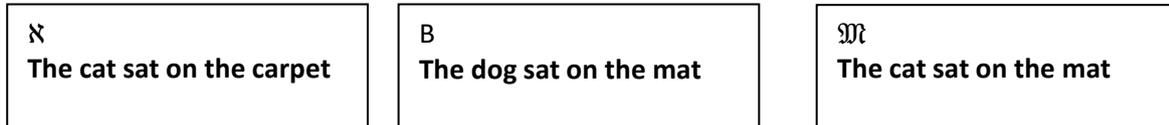


A Very Simplified Illustration in Fictional English of Leslie McFall's Research into Readings when Sinaiticus and Vaticanus Differ and when the Caesarean Subfamilies Differ.

by Graham G. Thomason
29 October 2012. Revised slightly 17 January 2023.

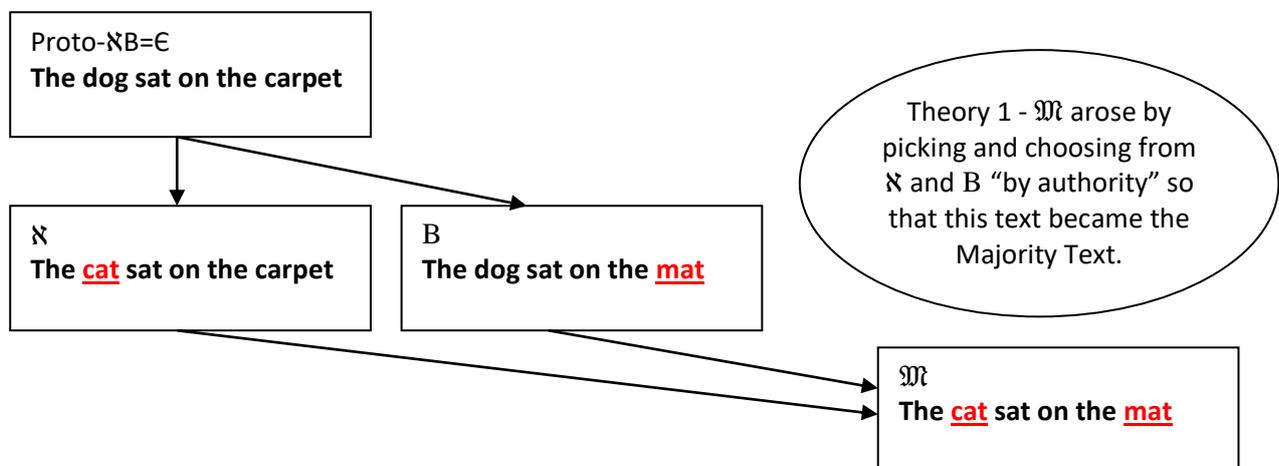
The key point observed by Leslie McFall is that when \aleph and B differ, one of the readings is, in almost all cases, \mathfrak{M} . An analogous situation obtains for the Caesarean subfamilies.

How would we explain this?

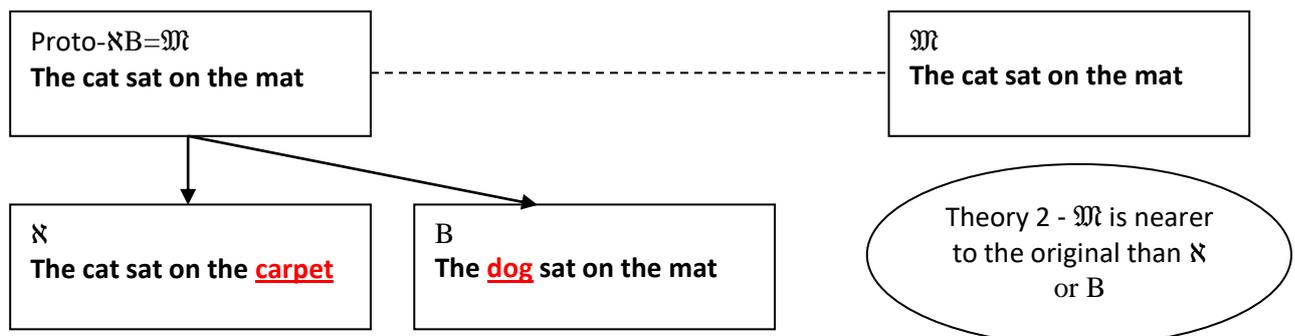


Corruptions (as hypothetically required by the theory) are shown in red underlined in the theories below.

Theory 1



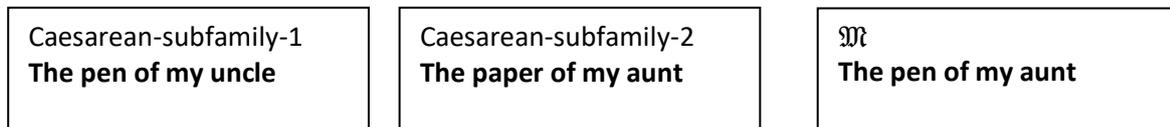
Theory 2



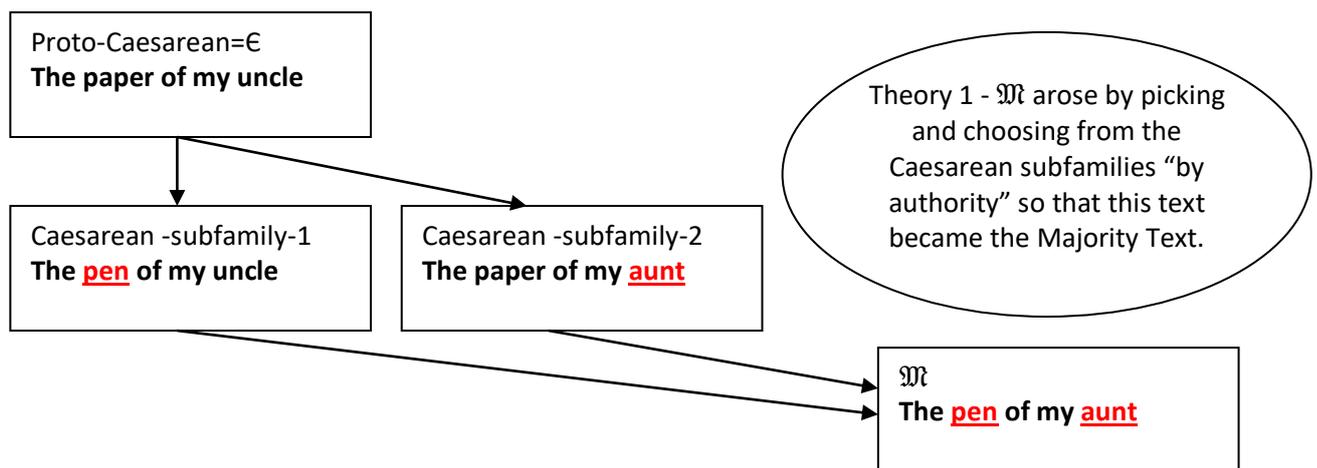
Discussion and development

A priori either theory is plausible, as are some others - that Proto- \aleph B= \aleph , or that Proto- \aleph B=B. We do note, however, that theory 2 involves fewer corruptions, and corruptions in one camp only (ϵ and not \aleph).

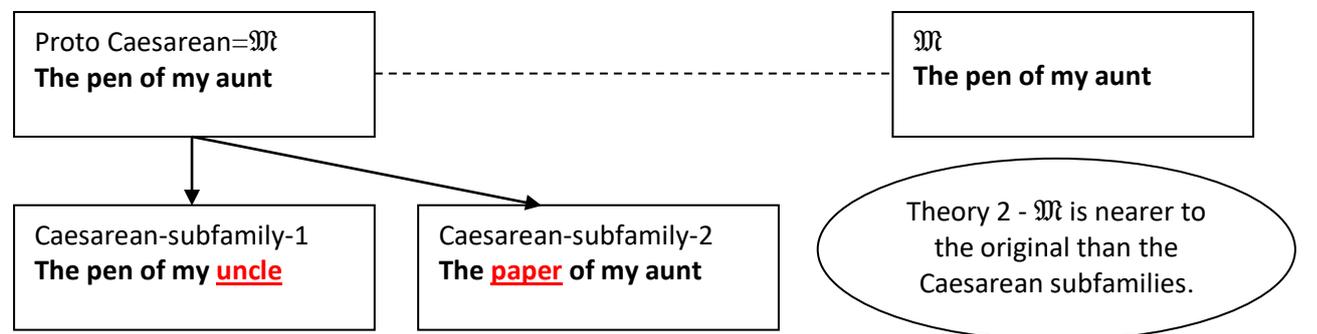
But the plausibility of theory 1 changes when we see that a similar diagram can be drawn for two subfamilies of the Caesarean family.



Theory 1



Theory 2



The case for a duplicate theory 1 now becomes absurd - that \aleph **also** arose by picking and choosing from the Caesarean manuscripts.

The only reasonable scenario we can conceive which satisfies the \aleph B scenario and the Caesarean subfamily scenario is **theory 2**, that **both proto- \aleph B and proto-Caesarean are \aleph** .