# OVERVIEW OF THE CODEX SINAITICUS PROJECT

#### **HELEN SHENTON**

Head of Collection Care, British Library

Codex Sinaiticus Conservation Seminar

London 8 July 2009

### **CODEX SINAITICUS**

- What is the Codex Sinaiticus?
  - Earliest manuscript containing the complete New Testament
  - Earliest and best witness for several books of the Old Testament
  - For scholars of the Bible it is the pre-eminent manuscript known as aleph or 01
  - Written in Greek
  - Written on parchment
  - Mid 4<sup>th</sup> century
  - Transition from scroll to codex; parchment superseding papyrus
- Leaves are in four location
  - St Catherine's Monastery, Mount Sinai, Egypt
  - Leipzig University Library, Germany
  - National Library of Russia, St Petersburg, Russia
  - British Library, London, UK

- What is the Codex Sinaiticus Project?
  - Started in 2002 with a Roundtable
  - Complete digitisation of all leaves and fragments
  - Four partners agreement signed 2005
  - Virtual reunification on the web 6 July 2009
  - From parchment to pixel

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#### www.codexsinaiticus.org

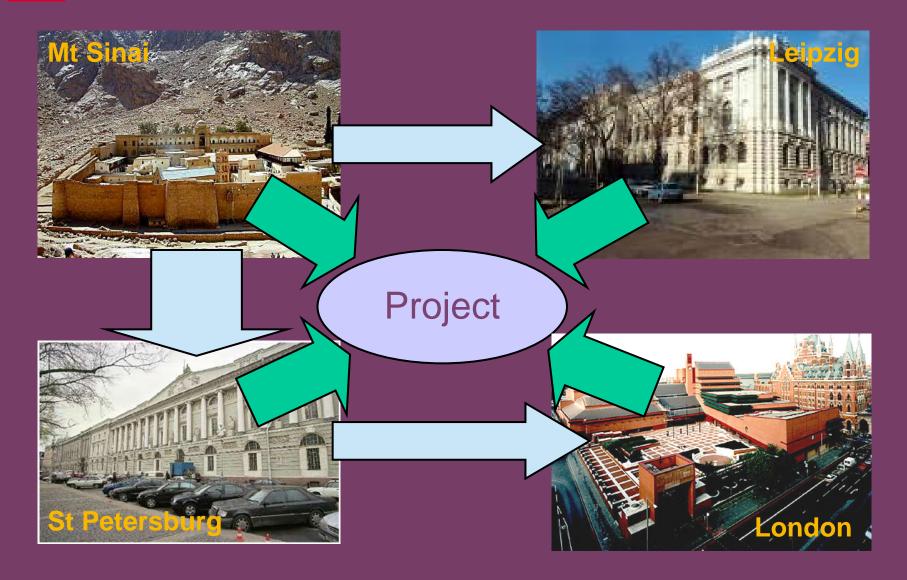
- 6 July 20 million hits on the website
- 6 July ranked among Google's top 20 searches
- 8 July 629 on-line articles
- Youtube <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fd\_x1yulrZ8">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fd\_x1yulrZ8</a>

- What is the Codex Sinaiticus Project?
  - Started in 2002 with a Roundtable
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  - From parchment to pixel
- Elements of the Project
  - Historical account of the manuscript
  - Conservation
  - Digitisation
  - Transcription
  - Dissemination

#### INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

- St Catherine's Monastery, Mount Sinai, Egypt
- Leipzig University Library, Germany
- National Library of Russia, St Petersburg, Russia
- British Library, London, UK
- Institute for Textual Scholarship and Electronic Editing, University of Birmingham, UK
- Institute for New Testament Textual Research, University of Münster, Germany
- The Center for Retrospective Digitization,
   Göttingen State and University Library, Germany
- Society of Biblical Literature, Atlanta, USA

# **CODEX SINAITICUS PROJECT**MODERN HISTORY



#### St Catherine's Monastery

some or all of 18 leaves

#### Leipzig University Library

- 43 leaves
- currently unbound

#### National Library of Russia, St Petersburg

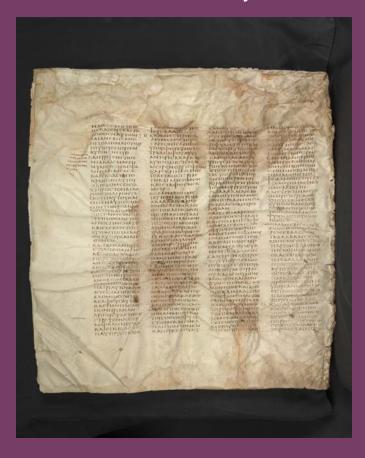
- portions of 4 leaves
- currently framed

#### British Library, London

- 347 leaves
- bound in two volumes by Douglas Cockerell 1935

### ST CATHERINE'S MONASTERY

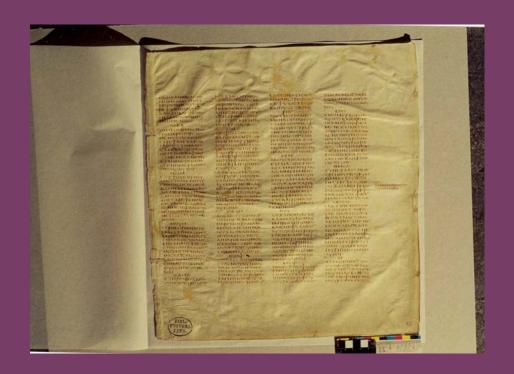
- some or all of 18 leaves
- recovered by the monks from the northern wall of the monastery in June 1975





# **LEIPZIG UNIVERSITY LIBRARY**

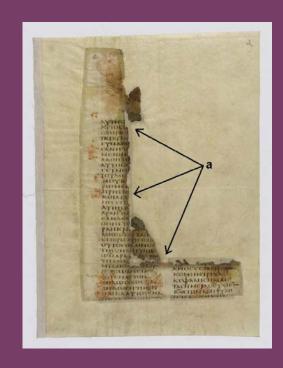
- 43 leaves
- currently unbound



# NATIONAL LIBRARY OF RUSSIA, ST PETERSBURG

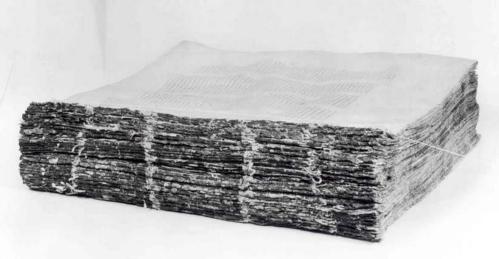
- portions of 4 leaves
- currently framed





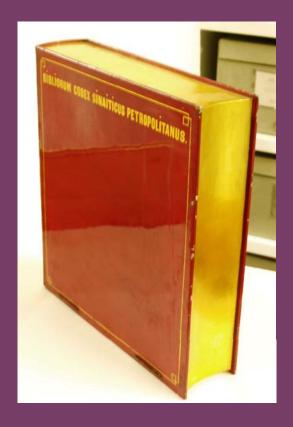
- 347 leaves
- 1933
- arrived unbound in British Museum Library



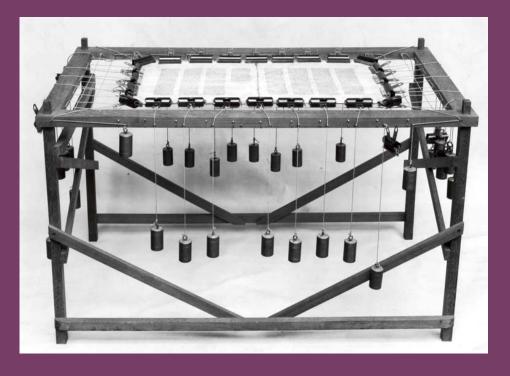


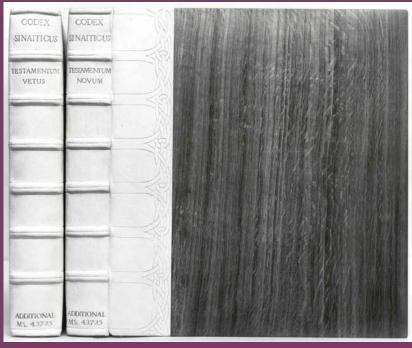
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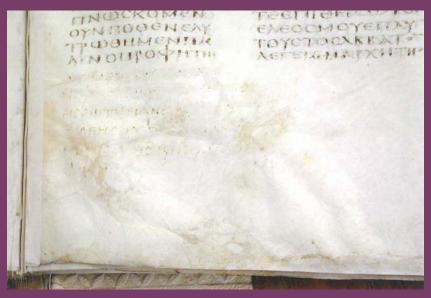


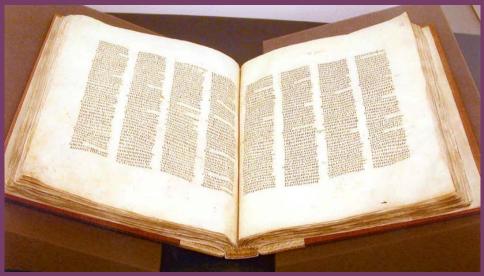
- 1935 bound in two volumes by Douglas Cockerell
- Cockerell archive at the British Library
- Work book, treatment summary, photographs,
   correspondence with suppliers, with the British Museum





- spine adhesive removed; leaves repaired
- parchment humidified and stretched
- sewn on stub guards
- bound in quarter cut oak boards; alum-tawed goat spine





- Elements of the Project
  - Historical account of the manuscript
  - Conservation
  - Digitisation
  - Transcription
  - Dissemination

#### **Conservation Working Party**

- partners
  - St Catherine's Monastery, Mount Sinai, Egypt
  - Leipzig University Library, Germany
  - National Library of Russia, St Petersburg, Russia
  - British Library, London, UK
- projects and collaborations
  - EU "IDAP" Improved Damage Assessment of Parchment
  - The School of Conservation, The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts
  - Preservation Assessment Surveys, Printed Book Surveys
  - University of the Arts, London

#### Principles

- Minimum treatment to stabilise for digitisation
- Minimise handling of the manuscript
- Non-destructive analysis
- Interdisciplinary

#### Aims

- Review of previous treatment
- Examination and analysis for conservation & codicology
- Documentation & condition assessment in all 4 locations
- Conservation to stabilise for digitisation
- Dissemination of findings

### **CONSERVATION of the CODEX SINAITICUS**

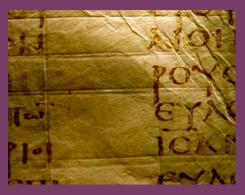
#### **Documentation**

#### Structure

- the parchment
- scribal features
- codicology
- previous treatment
- condition
- previous repairs
- conservation treatment



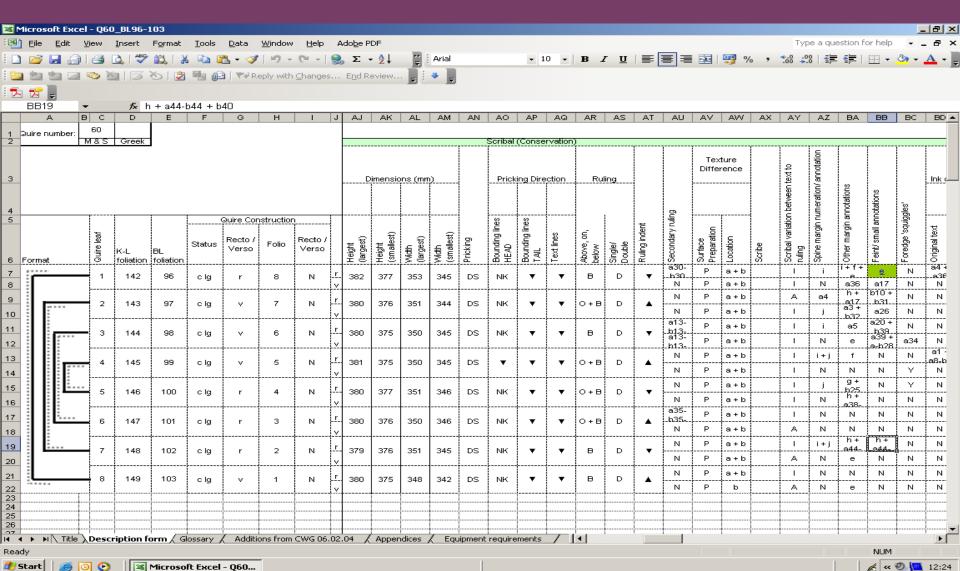




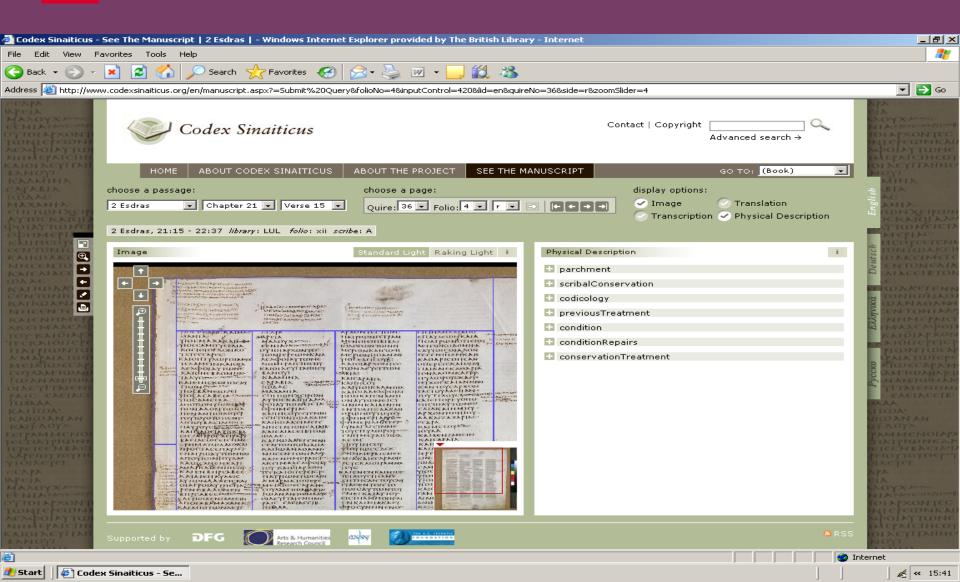




#### SAMPLE DOCUMENTATION



### VIRTUAL REUNIFICATION



# **CODEX SINAITICUS PROJECT Conservation, British Library**





# CODEX SINAITICUS PROJECT Conservation, Leipzig University Library





# **CODEX SINAITICUS PROJECT Conservation, National Library of Russia**





# **CODEX SINAITICUS PROJECT Conservation, St Catherine's Monastery**





### **CONSERVATION of the CODEX SINAITICUS**

- Sample findings of BL work
  - Parchment
  - Ink
  - Codicology
- Dissemination
- Future possibilities
- Acknowledgements

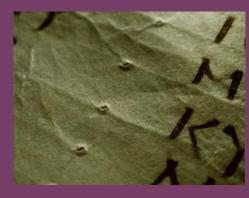
- "When seeking those animals whose skins might be most suitable for making parchment, it can hardly be doubted that before all others, the species of antelope which is even now most common in the deserts of Libya, Egypt and Arabia supplied the parchment from which the Frederick-Augustus Codex was made."
  - Translation from: Tischendorf, (1846)



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  - Translation from: Tischendorf, (1846)
- "Most positive identifications are calf, but a few wool sheep has also been found. In most cases ... gelatine [is found] formed in the follicles".
  - René Larsen (2007)

# **CONSERVATION of the CODEX SINAITICUS Sample findings - inks**

- Brown-black inks
- Red inks
- Re-tracings
- Scribal characteristics





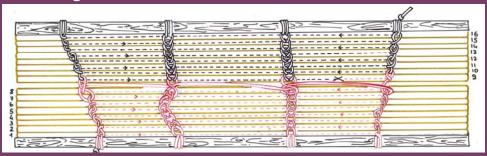




# **CONSERVATION of the CODEX SINAITICUS** sample finding - codicology



Tail edge of the un-bound Codex



Hypothetical reconstruction of the "two halves" sewing of the Codex



#### **OVERVIEW OF CODEX SINAITICUS PROJECT**

- Elements of the Project
  - Historical account of the manuscript
  - Conservation
  - Digitisation
  - Transcription
  - Dissemination
- Dissemination Conservation
  - Website <a href="http://www.codexsinaiticus.org/en/">http://www.codexsinaiticus.org/en/</a>
  - includes Conservation essays on findings
  - Conference 6/7 July; 6 posters on Conservation
  - Exhibition "from parchment to pixel; the virtual reunification of the Codex Sinaiticus" to 7 September 2009
  - Materials of the Codex Sinaiticus: How was the oldest surviving Bible made? 5 August
  - Podcast "Virtual Reunification of the Codex Sinaiticus"
  - Conservation Seminar 8 July
  - Publications; print facsimile, popular book
  - Turning the Pages

### **CONSERVATION of the CODEX SINAITICUS**

- **Possible areas for further research and analysis** 
  - Real time monitoring
  - Condition and environmental history
  - Treatment of iron gall ink on parchment
  - Codicology stain mapping
  - Analysis of website information

# CONSERVATION of the CODEX SINAITICUS Acknowledgements

- Hieromonk Justin of Sinai
- John Mumford
- Robert Jefferson
- Jane Pimott
- Nikolas Sarris
- Barry Knight
- Gavin Moorhead
- Sara Mazzarino
- Flavio Marzo
- Rosi Ketzer
- Marcie Hopkins
- Claire Breay
- William Frame
- Juan Garcés
- Nicholas Pickwoad
- Christopher Clarkson
- George Boudalis
- Svetlana Dobrusina
- Ulrich Johannes Schneider
- Monika Linder
- Ute Feller
- Sophia Manns
- René Larsen
- Costas Balas
- Kissley Leonor