

noticed that he was looking with great interest at a particular passage they immediately would snatch the book away from him and turn it to another page. Only a few days was he permitted to look at it at all.

Again in such a year, Tishendorf determined to try to study the Vaticanus manuscripts. He went to Rome and asked permission to study it. After considerable difficulty the permission was granted with the understanding that he should only compare manuscripts but should not make any - bring any actual copy. However it was discovered that Tishendorf had actually succeeded in fully copying twenty pages of the manuscript. This was taken away from him and he was told he could not look at it anymore. After considerable effort on his part he was finally permitted again to look at it for so many days for so many hours each day. Tishendorf had such a thorough knowledge of the New Testament and had done so much study in it that he was able to remember enough from this to issue a volume which gave the world the best idea it yet had been able to get of manuscript ~~Beza~~. ~~His name~~ Scholars came to the conclusion that manuscript B was even earlier than the Codex Sinaiticus.

Now two Roman Catholic copies of it were issued. It was found however that the two copies differed from each other very much and both of them were so full of mistakes that they were practically used. Eventually in 1819 when a ~~new~~ different Pope was in the Vatican he decided to reverse the policy and allowed the manuscript to be photostatic and published. Thus, manuscript B although known in Europe even before A and Sinaiticus was actually the last of the three to become accessible to scholars. It is the earliest lengthy manuscript that we possess and some scholars feel that it is our very best copy of the Greek New Testament.