Introduction to the Critical Apparatus

To facilitate reference to the texts in this critical edition, the 1541 printed edition of Isny is denoted by the Hebrew letter צ (Z.: the book is kept in the Universitätbibliothek in Zurich), the manuscript in the National Library in Paris by פ (P.), and the manuscript from the Schocken Library in Jerusalem, now in the National and University Library in Jerusalem, by ש (Sch.). The following variants do not appear in the apparatus criticus:

– orthographic variants
– slight differences in grammatical forms, such as im/in or dem/den, was/war
– repetition of the subject, as in Sinibaldo der
– spelling mistakes or misreadings of the text on the copyist’s part

As a rule, when the same variants occur in both manuscripts, I have kept the orthography of the Paris manuscript (P.), which is older and more correct.

Corrected words in the text are italicized.

Most of the notes, especially those dealing with linguistics, could not have been written without Erika Timm’s edition of Paris un’ Wiene, and her personal help. All mistakes are mine.

The stemma (Figure 4) is the following: α is the first redaction (1507), now lost, on which the manuscript tradition (P. and Sch.) is based. P. (first half of the 16th century) and Sch. (second half of the 16th century) are the extant manuscripts. Since these two manuscripts have many features in common, I have assumed β. צ is the second redaction, the authorial variant; this version, reworked for printing by Elye Bokher himself in 1541, is the text I have followed for the critical edition.

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1 For further remarks, see above, chapter 3.4.
List of abbreviations of dictionaries and other sources often quoted in the commentary:


