

CNTTS TEXTUAL DATABASE INFORMATION

LAYOUT OF THE DATABASE

Welcome to the CNTTS textual database. The database is presented in the form of a textual apparatus that includes as much of the textual data as possible. The base text is that of the 4th edition Greek New Testament of the United Bible Societies. The manuscript evidence comes from a variety of sources as noted below. Codes are included in the database to aid the user in identifying the certain types of variants and for narrowing the search to specific types of readings (for example, only additions to the text).

In presenting the manuscript evidence, the entries, four types of variation units may occur in each verse: lacunae (L), significant readings (S), insignificant readings (I), and singular readings which include readings with Latin support only (Z).

The variation unit (L) for each verse contains information about which manuscripts are extant versus those with lacunae. Witnesses containing lacunae, missing sections of text due to manuscript damage, are noted at the beginning of each verse (Matt. 1:1-0 L). Witnesses in which the entire verse is missing are coded 9 Lacunae followed listed by the manuscript number(s). The text of witnesses with partial lacunae are reproduced with the defective portion(s) in brackets. Subsequent variation units follow the order of the words in the UBS text, with larger units treated first, then specific issues related to words or phrases within those units presented. For example, more complex variation units will have insignificant changes such as orthographical differences noted in subsequent insignificant units.

The significant variation units (S) were determined on the basis of readings with the support of at least two witnesses (at least one of these being a Greek witness) and involving a textual variation that would be helpful for determining the relationships among manuscripts on a broad level. While disagreements will exist as to which readings fall into this category, for many users at least a starting point for such determinations is needed. Variants that could be attributed to orthographic changes or overly common scribal tendencies were normally not classified as significant variants but

may be included in some significant variants. These readings are coded with a number between 2 and 8. Lacunae (L) are listed at the end of each significant variation unit, but not for insignificant or singular variation units and these are coded 9 lac. followed by the manuscript number(s).

The insignificant variant or variation unit category includes orthographic spelling differences, nonsense readings, proper noun spelling differences, *nomina sacra*, moveable Nu, and accidental omissions due to like endings or beginnings. For the moveable Nu readings, some have been included that don't fit the more accepted rules due to the type of vowel at the ending of the word, but these seem to nevertheless have been influenced by applying the rules even if in a faulty manner. While we have sought to note all occurrences of the *nomina sacra*, a few of the minuscule manuscripts cited in John are inconsistent in this regard due to collations that were not consistent in citing this issue. These readings will be coded with the number 1 or (rarely) 50-69.

The determinations of insignificant spelling differences will vary among textual critics. We have taken a broad approach rather than narrowing this category as some might wish. While most of the entries in this category are obvious, in other cases the following criteria need to be delineated.

The following orthographic items are considered insignificant:

- Interchange in aorist forms: εἶδαν > εἶδον, εἶπαν > εἶπον, etc.
- Interchange between pronouns: αὐτός > εαυτός
- Elision and crasis forms: ἀλλά > ἀλλ, οὐκ > οὐχ, καὶ ἐγὼ > καγὼ, etc.
- Interchange between double and single consonants: ττ > τ, σσ > σ, νν > ν, μμ > μ, ρρ > ρ
- Vowel confusion: ε > ει, ι > ει, ε > η, α > η, αι > εια, οι > ου, ο > ω, οι > ω, ε > αι, ει > η,
- Confusion due similar sounds: υμεις > ημεις, etc.
- Moveable sigma: οὐτως > οὐτω

- Word divisions: δια τι > διατι, ουκ ετι > ουκετι (except ουδε εν > ουδεν)
- Emphatic pronouns: εμε > με or μου > σου, etc.
- και > κε or κα

Nonsense readings due to obvious errors (E) are considered insignificant. These readings are coded 1 E followed by the reading then the manuscript number.

The singular readings category includes two types of readings: readings that might be significant if more textual evidence is found and readings that have only Latin support. Sometimes the readings from Latin witnesses are listed in this category for information purposes only even though the reading likely represents the base text. These readings will be coded with a number between 50 and 59.

SOURCES FOR THE DATABASE

Besides the UBS GNT base text, numerous sources have been used for compiling this database. Collations of manuscripts done at the CNTTS were used as well as information from other published sources. The information from these sources was often checked with the facsimiles, microfilms, and other resources in the CNTTS. Facsimiles, microfilms, or editions were available for checking or collating most of the Greek witnesses, although that was not the case for the Latin witnesses (see below). Among the other sources that were most important are the following:

- Reuben Swanson's *New Testament Greek Manuscripts* volumes on Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John
- S. C. E. Legg's volumes on Matthew and Mark
- Tischendorf's 8th edition *Novum Testamentum Graece*
- Von Soden's *Die Schriften des Neuen Testaments*
- The International Greek New Testament Project's volumes on Luke and John (Papyri volume)
- Adolf Jülicher's work *Itala: das Neue Testament in Altlateinischer Überlieferung*

- Philip Comfort and David Barrett's work *The Text of the Earliest New Testament Manuscripts*
- Kurt Aland's work *Text und Textwert del Griechischen Handschriften des Neuen Testaments*
- Jacob Geerlings' work on Family 13

INFORMATION ON LATIN CITATIONS

Work is continuing on the Latin information in the database, yet the inclusion of some information was deemed essential for the so-called Western readings. The Latin citations are primarily based upon Tischendorf and, especially, Jülicher. When the Latin readings are considered important to show for the user's information, the readings are sometimes listed under the "50-69" categories even if they agree with the base reading. Also, when the Latin witnesses are not applicable for a specific variant, as in the case of the inclusion or omission of the Greek article, they are cited as "9 indeterminable". At times they are placed with the base text when they probably support that reading but perhaps cannot be decisively cited for the reading. Rather than citing numerous Latin witnesses, minor variations (e. g. spelling differences, etc.) among the Latin witness are grouped together when they support a Greek reading. While reliability has been sought, at this stage the citations of the Latin witnesses should be recognized as a work in progress. Latin witnesses are not included with insignificant units of variation.

In making the determinations of Latin translations of Greek prepositions, the choices are not always clearly in favor of one Greek variant reading versus another. At times the Latin does not allow for determining which preposition is being supported. On the other hand, often the correspondence is quite obvious. For this database, the following patterns have been followed:

Latin/Greek Prepositions

Latin	Greek
a	απο, εκ, παρα, περι
ab	απο, παρα
ad	προς, εις, εκ, εν, επι

ante	εναντι, απεναντι, εναντιον, κατεναντι, εμπροσθεν, ενωπιον, επι
apud	εν, επι, παρα, προς
circa	κυκλω, περι, προς
cum	μετα, περι, προς, συν
de	εκ, απο, παρα, περι, υπερ
ex	απο, εκ
foras	εξω, εξωθεν
in	εις, επι, εν, εσω, περι
inde	εκειθεν
ideo	παρα
inter	εν, μεσος, μεταξυ, παρα, προς
intra	εν, προς, εντος
per	δια, νη, υπερ
post	οπισθεν, οπισω
prae	απο, εκ, παρα, υπερ
pro	αντι, απο, εις, περι, υπερ
propter	αντι, δια, εις, ενεκεν νη, υπερ, χαριν
propterea	δια
simul	εις, επι, εφ'απαξ, ομοσε, ομου
sua	παρα
sub	επι, υπο, υποκατω
supra	επανω, επι, παρα, υπερ, υπερανω
super	επανω, επι, υπερ, υπερανω

CNTTS TEXTUAL DATABASE SYMBOLS

The first line of each variation unit contains the following information: the chapter and verse reference, the variation unit number, the type of variant, then the base text which is preceded by 0 indicating the base reading.

Chapter and verse references follow those of the UBSGNT. Variation unit numbers are analytical features appended to the chapter and verse references with a dash (5:32-4). Variation units are coded with the following symbols.

Variation Unit Type (First Column, First Line)

L Lacunae, this variation unit appears at the beginning of each verse and shows all manuscripts that are partially extant or not extant for this verse or passage

S Significant, this variation unit contains readings that likely are significant for tracing textual affinities

I Insignificant, this variation unit may not be significant for tracing textual affinities except perhaps within smaller groupings of manuscripts

Z Singular, this variation unit only has a single Greek witness to what might be a significant reading or only has Latin support

The base reading appears after the unit type. All witnesses in agreement with the base reading are listed under the base reading. Variant readings are listed under the base witnesses and are coded as follows.

Major Variations (First Column)

A Addition, the reading includes more text than found in the UBS text

M Minus (omission), the reading contains less text than found in the UBS text

R Replacement, the reading has a different wording than the UBS text

T Transposition, the reading has a different word order than the UBS text

Readings coded in the first column may or may not contain one or more of the following designations (e. g. a transposition also may involve either an addition or omission).

Variation Code (Second Column)

- 0 Notation for base text, UBS 4th
- 1 A reading that represents the base text with only minor differences (orthography, Nomina Sacra, etc)
- 2-8 A significant change from the base text with at least two supporting witnesses
- 9 Lacunae listed under significant variation units; omitted portions of the text noted in previous units; and instances where Latin witness are indeterminable (e. g. addition omission of a Greek article)
- 50-up A significant change from the base text but with only one supporting Greek witness or a reading with only Latin support

Minor Variations (Third Column)

- E Error, the reading seems to be a scribal error that resulted in a nonsense reading
- H Homoioteleuton, the reading likely is the result of jumping from like endings
- N Movable Nu (+ *v*, -*v*), the reading likely is due to the influence of the movable Nu rules
- O Orthography, the reading is likely due to vowel confusion or spelling differences
- P Proper Name/Noun, the reading involves the spelling of a proper noun
- X Nomina Sacra, a shortened form of a sacred word / title / name has been used

Variant Reading(s) (Fourth Column)

Readings included in each variation unit are arranged in the following order.

- Orthographic variations
- Additions at the front of the base text of the variation unit
- Omission of the variation unit
- Omissions within the base text of the variation unit
- Changes within the base text of the variation unit (replacements, transpositions, etc)
- Additions following the base text of the variation unit

- Latin readings
- Lacunae

Due to the nature of some readings, exceptions to the above order may be noted by the user.

Manuscript Notations

- * Indicates the reading of the original hand of a manuscript (B^{*})
- c Indicates a corrector's reading in the manuscript (B^c)
- cj Indicates a reconstruction of a portion of the text based on little or no textual data (B^{cj}).
- mg Indicates a reading in the margin of the manuscript (B^{mg})
- cmg Indicates a corrector's reading found in the margin of the manuscript (B^{cmg})
- vid Indicates an apparent reading (B^{vid})

Symbols in Text

- lac. Lacunae, the manuscript is not extant for this reading or passage
- OM Omit, the base reading is omitted
- ... Ellipsis, represents the rest of the text within the reading (μη ... δε)
- . Dots, indicate uncertainty about the letters between the dots (.μη.)
- [] Brackets, are used to indicate missing text (δε α[υτου]) or disputed portions of text ([[Jn 7:53-8:11]])
- (1) (2) Denotes multiple occurrences of the same word in a verse (και(1) ... και (2))
- 1, 2, 3 The order of the words in a transposition versus the base text's order
- + Add the following text (or letter) to the base text.
- Delete the following text (or letter) from the base text
- sup Supplied, the text was supplied later by a different scribe (D^{sup}).