

Wednesday, September 15, 2004 1:09 PM

UBS intro key

- [] **Brackets** enclose a reading which is part of the text but not with complete certainty.
- [[]] **Double brackets** enclose something like John 7:53-8:11.
- **Superscript numerals**¹ (in a series beginning afresh with each ch.) refer to something in the critical apparatus.
- **Superscript italic letters**^a refer to the segmentation apparatus.

- **A** = text is certain
- **B** = text is almost certain
- **C** = committee had difficulty
- **D** = (rare) committee had great difficulty

- **℘** = papyri
- **Uncial Mss.** designated by capital letters (**ℵ** A B C D) or an initial zero (0)
- **I** = mss. of a special quality, corresponding to the so-called Alexandrian text
- **II** = mss. of a special quality, corresponding to the so-called Alexandrian text
- **III** = texts of varied origin and considerable Byz influence
- **IV** = paraphrastic text, so called Western text type
- **V** = (**symbol: Byz**) = miniscules with a Byz text,
- **Byz [E]** = Most important Byzantine uncials (also Gospels: E F G N O P Q Σ, Acts L P, Paul and Catholic Epistles K L P, Revelation P 046).
- **Arabic numerals** designate miniscule mss.
- (**parentheses**) in the apparatus designate mss., vss., or patristic citations which show insignificant differences from the reading attested

Symbols and abbrev. used in connection with the citation of Grk ms. evidence:

- *f*¹ = "Family 1" mss. (1, 118, 131, 209, 1582, etc.) (Kirsopp Lake)
- *f*¹³ = "Family 13" mss. (13, 69, 124, 174, 230, 346, 543, 788, 826, 828, 983, 1689, 1709, etc.) (FW Ferrar)
- **Byz** = Byzantine witnesses
- **Byz^{pt}** = One part of the *Byz* witnesses

- * = the original rdg of a ms.
- ^c = the rdg of a corrector.

- ^{1,2,3,c} Successive correctors of a ms. in chronological sequence
- () = negligible difference
- [] = these, following the symbol *Byz*, enclose selected *Byz* mss.
- [()] = negligible differences in the witness of selected *Byz* mss. to the rdg attested.
- ^{txt} = The NT text of a ms. when it differs from a citation in a Church Father's running commentary (^{comm}), a marginal reading (^{mg}), or a variant rdg (^{v.r.})
 - ^{com(m)} Citations in the running commentary text when it differs from the text of the ms. (^{txt}) on which the commentary is based; correlative with *.
 - ^{mg} = textual evidence contained in the *margin* of a ms.; correlative with * or ^{txt}.
 - ^{v.r.} = a *variant rdg* specifically designated in a ms. as an alternative; correlative with ^{txt}.
- ^{vid} = the most probable rdg when it is hard to tell
- [**sic**] = an abnormality reproduced exactly from the original
- ^{supp} = a portion of a ms. *supplied* by a later hand where the original is missing, usually representing a different text type.

Lectionaries

- *Lect* = represents the agreement of the majority text of the selected lectionaries with the *AD*.
- *l*^{AD} = indicates that the *Apostoliki Diakonia* (or *AD*, standard lectionary for the Greek Orthodox Church) disagrees with the majority of the selected lectionary mss.
- *Lect^{pt}* = ten or more lectionary mss. disagree with the majority lectionary rdg (*Lect*).

- *Lect*^{pt,AD} = the part the AD agrees with.
- *l* 68, etc. Individual lectionary mss. which differ from the majority.
- *l* 866^{3/5} = the superscript fraction after the symbol for a lectionary ms. shows the relative frequency of a rdg in the multiple occurrence of the same passage in a single lectionary ms. In this case, three out of the five times this passage appears in the lectionary, *l* 866 supports the rdg being attested.

Early Vss. – only versions which are thought to have been translated directly from Greek are utilized:

- **Latin**

- Old Latin
- Vulgate
 - **vg** - Vulgate (4th and 5th cent.)
 - **vg^{cl}** – Clementine Vulgate (1592)
 - **vg^{ww}** – Wordsworth-White Vulgate (1889-1954)
 - **vgst** – Stuttgart Vulgate (1983)

- **Syriac (these are different Syriac translations)**

- Old Syriac (3rd/4th cent.)
 - **syr^s** – Sinaitic
 - **syr^c** – Curetonian
- Peshitta (1st half of 5th cent.): **syr^p**
- Philoxeniana (A.D. 507/8): **syr^{ph}**
- Palestinian Syriac (about 6th cent.): **syr^{pal}**
- Harklensis (A.D. 616): **syr^h**

- **Coptic (these are different dialects of Coptic)**

- **cop^{sa}** – Sahidic
- **cop^{bo}** – Bohairic
- **cop^{pbo}** – Proto-Bohairic
- **cop^{meg}** – Middle Egyptian
- **cop^{mf}** – Middle Egyptian Fayyumic
- **cop^{fay}** – Fayyumic
- **cop^{ach}** – Achmimic
- **cop^{ach2}** – Sub-Achmimic

- **Armenian** (5th cent.): **arm**

- **Georgian** (5th cent.): **geo** (sometimes w/superscripts like ¹ or ² or ^A or ^B)

- **Ethiopic** (from ca. 500): **eth** w/o superscripts^{ro}, ^{pp}, TH, or ^{ms} means agreement among the 4 other editions

- **Old Church Slavonic** (9th cent.): **slav**

The following abbreviations are used in connection with the evidence of the Early Versions:

- **ms(s)** = individual mss. differ from others or from the standard vs.
- **A question mark** next to the citation of a version means that the rdg in that version attests to the rdg under consideration with a high degree of probability.
- **Two (or more?) question marks** attesting separate rdgs in one variant set mean that though it is not clear which rdg is supported, support for the other rdgs is impossible.

Patristic citations

- **The most important fathers (through the mid 5th cent. except for John of D.):**

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| • Irenaeus | • Eusebius |
| • Clement of Alexandria | • Didymus |
| • Origen | • Epiphanius |
| • Hippolytus | • Cyril of Alexandria |
| • Methodius | • (John of Damascus) |

The following abbreviations are used in connection with the evidence of Church Fathers:

- () indicate that a citation from a Church Father supports the rdg for which it is cited but **deviates in minor details**.
 - **lem** = a citation from a *lemma*, i.e., the text of the NT which precedes the commentary (^{comm}) in a commentary ms.
 - **comm.** = a citation from the *commentary* part of a commentary ms. when it differs from its accompanying lemma.
 - **supp** = a portion of a Church Father's text *supplied* by a later hand where the original is missing
 - **ms, mss** = *manuscript(s)* of a Church Father's text when differing from the edited text (the standard scholarly edition)
 - **mss acc. to Origen** = variant rdgs of mss. acc to a Church Father's witness.
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• pap = a rdg from the papyrus stage of the tradition of a Church Father's text when it differs from an edition of the Father.• ed = the rdg from an <i>edition</i> of a Church Father when it differs from a rdg in the papyrus tradition of his text. |
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- **gr** = a citation from a Greek fragment of the work of a Greek Church Father which is preserved complete only in a translation.
 - **lat, syr, arm, slav, arab** = a translation of a work of a Greek Church Father which has not survived in its original form.
 - **acc. to** = indicates the source of a citation by a Church Father which is preserved only indirectly, e.g., through quotation by another Church Father.
 - **dub** = a citation from the work of a Church Father, to whom its attribution is dubious.

The Diatessaron

- **Diatessaron** = a citation from Ephraem's commentary on the Diatessaron where the Syriac original and the Armenian translation are in agreement.
- **Diatessaron^{syr}** = a citation from the Syriac original of Ephraem's commentary where it differs from the Armenian version
- **Diatessaron^{arm}** = a citation from the Armenian version of Ephraem's commentary where it differs from the Syriac original

Segmentation apparatus

MS – Major section

S – section

P – Paragraph

SP – Sub-paragraph

C – Clauses or words

For the quiz, know the major uncials and the major representatives of the major text types.

Alexandrian: majority of papyri, Ⲛ B C; cop; Clement, Origen; 33, 81, 579, 892, 2053

Byz = A in the gospels, Θ in the gospels but not in Mk, W in Mt and most of Lk

Most important Byzantine uncials in Gospels: E F G N O P Q Σ, Acts L P, Paul and Catholic Epistles K L P, Revelation P 046).

Western: D, Miniscule 614, Old Latin, Old Syriac, Irenaeus, Tertullian, Jerome, Marcion, Tatius P³⁸, P⁴⁸

Caesarean 1, 13, 69