

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS, etc.

CASES

Nom. Nominative

Gen. Genitive

Dat. Dative

Acc. Accusative

NUMBER

Sing. Singular

Pl. Plural

GENDER

Masc. Masculine

Fem. Feminine

Neut. Neuter

Pers. Person

VOICES

Act. Active

Mid. Middle

Pass. Passive

MOODS

Ind. Indicative

Imperat. Imperative

Subj. Subjunctive

Opt. Optative

Inf. Infinitive

TENSES

Pres. Present

Imp. Imperfect

Aor. Aorist

Perf. Perfect

Plup. Pluperfect

Fut. Future

PARTS OF SPEECH, etc.

Adj. Adjective

Art. Article

Pron. Pronoun

Part. Participle

Def. Definite

Indef. Indefinite

Rel. Relative

Neg. Negative

LANGUAGE

Sanscr. Sanskrit

Eng. English

Lat. Latin

Germ. German

Heb. Hebrew

lxx The Greek translation of the Old Test

TEXTUAL

G Griesbach, edition of 1805.

G⇨ a probable omission by Griesbach, which he did not, however, remove from the text.

G→ a less probable omission.

G~ an addition of some slight probability.

G~ a reading of great value, but which Griesbach did not add to the text.

G~ a reading of less value, considered by Griesbach as inferior to the text.

L Lachmann, edition 1842-50.

T Tischendorf, 7th edition to the word "FAITH," from thence, his 8th edition.

Tr Tregelles.

A Alford, Four Gospels, 6th edition to the word "FOR", 7th edition, from thence: Acts to 2 Cor., 6th edition; Gal. to Philem., 5th edition; Heb. to Rev., 4th edition.

A* a reading which Alford regarded as of equal authority with the text.

Ⲛ the Codex Sinaiticus, discovered 1859, printed 1862.

Ⲛ* an omission in Ⲛ with the context, in which case it fails to be an authority as to the particular word in question.

^m a reading placed in the margin by the editor after whose initial it is placed, (*e.g.* Tr^m denotes a reading in the margin of Tregelles.)

^b a reading placed in brackets in the text by the editor after whose initial it is placed; *e.g.* A^b denotes that Alford placed the reading within brackets.)

- ^{mb} a reading placed in the margin, and also within brackets, by the editor (*e.g.* Tr^{mb}.)
- AV. the Authorized Version of 1611. The date of any subsequent year denotes a later edition.
- St the edition of R. Stephens, printed in 1624, as the text from which the AV. had been translated. Hence often called the "Textus Receptus."
- B the edition of Beza, 1565.
- E the edition of the Elzevirs, 1624.
- (*ap.*) denotes that the word in question is affected by a various reading which concerns a whole clause, verse, or paragraph, etc., which will be found in its place in Appendix *A*.
- om.* denotes that the word is omitted by such of two textual critics or editors whose initials are placed after it, (but retained by those whose initials are not given).
- Al denotes that all the editors mentioned above concur in their opinion as to any word; viz., G L T Tr A and ⋈.
- (When a Greek word, etc., occurs before the above initials, it denotes that that word is preferred by them to the one designated by a figure.)

MISCELLANEOUS

- absol.* absolutely.
- appl.* applied.
- cf.* the Lat. confer, *i.e.* compare; sometimes put comp.
- comp.* comparative.
- ed.* edition.
- e.g.* for example.
- emph.* emphatic, or emphasis.

esp. especially.

gen. generally.

lit. literally.

marg. margin; *i.e.* a marginal reading in the English Bible.

met. or *metaph.* metaphorically.

obs. obsolete.

occ. occur, (*i.e.* that the word in question *occurs* only in those passages).

non occ. denotes that the word does not occur elsewhere.

obj. objective.

opp. opposed or opposite.

part. particularly.

pers. person.

prob. probably.

superl. superlative.

sig. signifies, or signification.

sub. subjective.

1st, 2nd denotes that the English word occurs more than once in the verse, and the 1st or 2nd, as the case may be, is the one that is so translated (though the Greek may be in a reverse order).

twice denotes that the word occurs twice in that verse.

A, B, C, etc. the capital letter after the word “see” stands for the word in question; *e.g.* under “COME” see “C to pass” denotes: see “COME TO PASS;” under “PRAYER” see “P (make long)” denotes: see “PRAYER (make long),” etc.