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IV  
CATHOLIC LETTERS

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# 1. Abbreviations and Symbols

*Abbreviations for versional witnesses are listed under the symbols for their respective versions*

- A** *after a manuscript number* (always coordinate with T): an alternative reading, indicated in the manuscript by γρ(άφεται), ἐν ἄλλοις or a similar marker.  
*superscript*: see “**S**:”
- A:** Armenian
- Ä:** Ethiopic
- Byz** *Codices Byzantini*: a group symbol for manuscripts which show at least 80% agreement with majority readings which differ from the basic (primary line) text (see *Introduction* 3.1 and 2.2 below).
- [ ] **Byz**-manuscripts marked by a suffix (see *Introduction* p. 10\*) are listed in square brackets after the symbol **Byz**. **Byz**-manuscripts which do not support the **Byz**-reading are consistently cited with their respective readings.
- C** *after a manuscript number, or after ms(s) for a version* (always coordinate with \*): correction. C is used if an original reading (\*) has been erased, defaced, or marked for deletion, or if the \*-reading is marked “f” in the critical apparatus. For manuscripts 01, 03, and 04, the symbol C is followed by numbers to indicate successive correctors (see chart on p. 7).
- (Cf) *after a manuscript number*: the reading was originally written correctly in the manuscript, and then rewritten erroneously by a corrector, see “(\*f)”.
- f *after the letter address of a reading*: the defective form represents a reading which cannot be reconstructed with confidence (e.g., Jas 2.22/4bf);  
*after a manuscript number* (refers to the list of manuscript errors in 2.4 below): the manuscript unequivocally supports the reading indicated, but represents it defectively.
- f1, f2, ... different defective forms of a reading are numbered sequentially (see “f”);  
*after the symbol for a Church Father or a version*: f, f1, ... is placed in parentheses, but has the same meaning.
- (\*f) *after a manuscript number*: the manuscript reading was originally written defectively, but was later corrected.
- G:** Georgian  
A1, A, B, G-D: Georgian redactions
- K** *after a manuscript number* (only in commentary manuscripts, always coordinate with T): a reading in the commentary which differs from the lemma;  
*with patristic commentaries* (always coordinate with L): a reading in the commentary which differs from the lemma.
- K:** Coptic  
S Sahidic  
B Bohairic  
A Akhmimic
- L** *before a manuscript number*: Lectionary  
If a lectionary manuscript has different variants for the same reading in a lesson which appears more than once, the lessons are numbered sequentially and identified following a slash after the lectionary number, e.g., L156/1.  
*with patristic commentaries*: (always coordinate with K): a reading in the lemma which differs from the commentary.
- (Λ) *after a reading*: the variant reading reflects the influence of a lectionary incipit.
- L:** Latin  
C, S, F, V, T, G, A are Latin texttypes defined in the Beuron *Vetus Latina*. Latin Church Fathers are noted explicitly only when they differ from the texttype they usually support; the abbreviations and symbols of VL are used (cf. 4.1 below for the Latin texttypes and Fathers cited in the apparatus of James);  
*with patristic commentaries* (always coordinate with K): a reading in the lemma which differs from the commentary.
- M** *superscript*: see “**S**:”
- ms(s) *with versional witnesses*: manuscript(s) of the version;  
*with patristic quotations*: a variant reading of one or more manuscripts recorded in the edition of the text cited.
- o *following the letter address of a reading*: a possible orthographical or morphological form of the same variant reading (see *Introduction* 4.1).
- om. *omittit/-unt, omit(s)*
- Pr Prophetologion, cf. p. 7, note 1
- S** *after a manuscript number*: supplement

- S:** Syriac
- H Harklensis
  - H<sup>A</sup> the Harklensis text marked by an asterisk
  - H<sup>M</sup> the marginal reading of the Harklensis
  - H<sup>F</sup> the reading of the Harklensis text
  - P Peshitta
  - Ph Philoxeniana
- Sl:** Old Church Slavonic
- Ch, D, M, O, Si, S, St: Old Church Slavonic manuscripts; P: Prophetologion
- T** *after a manuscript number* (always coordinate with A, K, or Z): the reading of the text of a manuscript as distinguished from an alternative reading (A), a reading in the commentary which differs from the manuscript's lemma (K), or an additional reading in the manuscript (Z);
- superscript with "S:H":* the reading of the Harklensis text;
- superscript with a patristic quotation:* the text of the edition cited when its apparatus offers variant readings (always coordinate with "ms(s)").
- V** *after a witness* (superscript with a church Father or a version): *ut videtur*, apparently
- v** *following a letter address* (cf. Jas 2.11/8-18, 20-28): the manuscripts apparently support the given reading, but with an interchange of vowels (see *Introduction* 4.1) that may suggest a different reading.
- v.l.** *varia lectio*, variant reading
- VL** Vetus Latina, the Beuron edition of the Old Latin Bible; see *Introduction* 3.3.1.
- Z** *after a manuscript number* (always coordinate with T): an additional reading, interlinear or marginal, which is clearly neither a correction (C) nor an alternative reading (A).
- ◆ a diamond in the overview of variants and in the critical apparatus marks variants placed beneath reading *a* where the guiding line is split (see the *Introduction* p. \*\*\*).
  - x *in the overview of variant readings:* omission of the word above the x mark
  - ... *in the negative apparatus* (where only the evidence *against* the primary line reading is cited): all the Greek manuscripts listed in the edition except those specifically cited at a variation unit (but see *Introduction* 4.4). The support of every Greek manuscript may be unequivocally identified.
- \* *after a manuscript number* (always coordinate with C): the reading of the first hand
- ? *in place of the letter address:* a versional reading which differs from the other variant readings and cannot be traced unequivocally to one of the Greek readings by back-translation. Such readings are cited in their original language with translations, and with further comment where appropriate (see 5.3 below);
- within or after a reading:* the precise form of a Greek reading obtained by back-translation is uncertain;
- after a versional or patristic witness:* the support is uncertain.
- ↓ *after a numerical address:* the address includes or
- ↑ *overlaps with addresses marked by an upward arrow* (↑). Witnesses at an address marked by ↓ may have further variations at addresses marked by ↑.
- ↑ *in place of the letter address of a variant reading:* the witness(es) listed cannot be cited here for a variant reading because of a note at an address marked by ↓.
- ↔ It cannot be determined which of the variant readings noted is supported by the witness(es) cited, although other readings are clearly not supported. For Greek manuscripts the symbol also indicates that further information is found in the additional apparatus for Greek witnesses (see 5.2 below).
- > *with versional witnesses:* refers to comments in the additional apparatus for versions (see 5.3 below).
- *lacuna or other defect in the textual unit* (see 2.3 below): the witnesses cited cannot be related unequivocally, or without qualification, or at all, to any of the readings listed. They may also, however, be listed with the qualification "V", or in support of readings marked by ↔.
- [ ] see **Byz.**