

New Testament Editions

Key: MS = Greek manuscript
 MSS = Greek manuscripts
 < = derived from
 TR = Textus Receptus
 “X” = Sinaiticus MS
 “B” = Vaticanus MS

Three Families of Greek Manuscripts:
 Byzantine
 Alexandrian (Vaticanus, Sinaiticus)
 Western

Eusebius	300 A.D.	(Greek) (< 5 Greek MS)
Jerome	400	<u>The Vulgate</u> (Latin) (< 5 Greek MS)
Wycliffe	1380	(English) (< Vulgate)
Uncial discovered in Vatican	1418	<u>Vaticanus MS</u> (aka MS “B”) (Greek) (~ c. 400 A.D)
Erasmus	1516	<u>Textus Receptus (TR)</u> (Greek) (< 5 Byzantine MS)
27 Greek scholars	1611	<u>King James Version</u> (English) (< 5 Byzantine MS) < TR
Elzevir	1623	<u>Greek New Testament</u> (Greek) (< 5 Byzantine MS)

Beginning in the 1800s the movement to restore the original Greek text began. The impetus was **Karl Lachmann** and his insistence on **scientific, systematic rules for restoration**, not judgment.

Three major critical texts:

Tischendorf (Greek)
 (Alexandrian MSS - “X”)
 1862

Westcott – Hort (Greek)
 (Alexandrian MSS - “B”)
 1881

Weymouth (Greek)
 (Alexandrian, Western, & Byzantine MSS)
 1886

Eberhard Nestle	<u>Novum Testamentum Graece</u> – 1 st edition	1898
Erwin Nestle	<u>Novum Testamentum Graece</u> – 13 th edition	1927
Erwin Nestle/ Kurt Aland	<u>Novum Testamentum Graece</u> -- 21 st edition	1952
Eugene Nida retained Bruce Metzger who formed & chaired the United Bible Societies committee		1955

Nestle-Aland
Novum Testamentum Graece

United Bible Societies (UBS)
The Greek New Testament