

# Revelation Criticism II

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## *Introduction*

This study departs from Hoskier's policy of beginning with the Textus Receptus: since, our previous study found a strong correlation between the 1881 Westcott and Hort and Robinson and Pierpont. So, because of this strong correlation, we risked changing from Hoskier's base to an 1881 Westcott and Hort base to see what would develop from further addition, omission, and optional wording with RP (as a control), and SBLGNT and THGNT.

Our goal in such studies is not to accomplish actual text criticism, which lies so many light years beyond our abilities: but in this study to see if further convergence is developing.

Our study thus far has nearly, if not entirely, eliminated the idea of an Alexandrian Text Family and type. If, RP are correct we have to ask why any Alexandrian evidence is not simply considered a subset of the “so-called” Byzantine Text Family and type. Yet, if this really holds water, there is no Byzantine evidence either: there is only one Greek New Testament Text Family and type. The Western simply dissolves into the Latin language. Again, as in the first paper, the reader is judge.

We use a simplified punctuation of the text. The Bible Gateway early text presentations (1550 Stephanus, 1881 Westcott-Hort, 1894 Scrivener) are all unmarked. However, “correct” vocalization of Greek is nearly impossible for many Greek readers (ourselves included) so we added punctuation only as a reading and spelling aid. The customary Greek punctuations have no meaning for most readers; we’re not going to give a minimum of a year of silence in listening, just to apprentice as Greek cantors: so, in keeping with official Greek policy we have

reduced punctuation to a single accent, the acute or oxia. Single syllable words are left unaccented; since, there is only one place to receive the emphasis: so, any accent on a single syllable word marks a special difference, distinguishing, “or”, from an article; or denoting an interrogative; and the like. With weakening vision, due to age, we also found breathing marks impossible to read: so, we simply eliminated smooth breathing, and replaced rough breathing with the (silent) English letter, h, which, we hope clarifies any spelling differences. We hope that this makes Greek easier for you to read, and we will continue to employ this simplified method.

## *Bibliography*

<https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Revelation%201&version=KJV>

<https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Revelation+1&version=LEB>

<https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Revelation+1&version=TR1550>

<https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Revelation+1&version=WHNU>

<https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Revelation+1&version=SBLGNT>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_New\\_Testament\\_papyri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_New_Testament_papyri)

A preliminary comparative text criticism study can be formed by aligning three of these sources side by side in parallel columns:  
<https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Revelation+1&version=TR1550,WHNU,SBLGNT>

<https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Revelation+1&version=WHNU;SBLGNT;THGNT>

A more rigorous study may be found at:

[https://www.bibletranslation.ws/down/Robinson\\_Pierpont\\_GNT.pdf](https://www.bibletranslation.ws/down/Robinson_Pierpont_GNT.pdf)

All of the RP notations used in my paper were gleaned from this source, rather than directly from the RP New Testament. It is physically too hard for me at 86 to hold up a book of this weight and edit at the same time. The book was only consulted if questions arose.

Hoskier, Herman Charles, *Concerning the Text of the Apocalypse*, two Volumes (Wipf & Stock, Eugene, 2015 reprint of the 1929 original; 751 and 649 pages). This is necessary essential reading in order to grasp some of the scope, complexity, and difficulty of textual criticism, especially in Revelation.

Perschbacher, Wesley J., ed., *The New Analytical Greek Lexicon* (Hendrickson, Peabody, MA, 2004; 449 pages). Newer editions of this work are poorly bound and easily fall apart after brief use.

Robinson, Maurice A., and Pierpont, William G. *The New Testament in the Original Greek* (Chilton, Southborough, MA, 2005; 587 pages). The Appendix, pages 533ff is necessarily essential reading in order to grasp the extent of modern (2000 plus) explorations.

Westcott, Brooke Foss, and Hort, Fenton John Anthony, *The New Testament in the Original Greek* (MacMillan, a reprint of the 1885 original, 620 pages). Hereafter referred to as 1885.

*Westcott and Hort 1881*

This study hopes to establish if Westcott and Hort form a better study base than Textus Receptus, or not. If this is the right path we expect to find increasing convergence among text authorities. If this is the wrong path an unrecocilable divergence among text authorities will develop, and we will have increased uncertainty about the reliability of the text. Our ultimate goal is to discover the best possible witness for the Revelation vorlage and the Revelation autograph, which remains only in the hands of Jesus Christ (Revelation 5).

Witnesses that we cannot or do not trace in this paper are treated as hearsay evidence; their name is removed: they are referred to as, one, another, others, and the like. This is especially true of Tregelles, not to disparage his work, we simply have no means of verifying it at this time.

## *Revelation 1*

1. αποκάλυψις ιησού χριστού, ἡήν ἐδωκεν αυτώ ho θεός δείξαι τοις δούλοις αυτού, há δει γενέσθαι εν τάχει, και εσήμανεν αποστείλας διά του αγγέλου αυτού τω δούλω αυτού ιωάννη<sup>1</sup>,
2. hoς εμαρτύρησεν τον λόγον του θεού και την μαρτυρίαν ιησού χριστού ήσα είδεν.
3. μακάριος ho αναγινώσκων και hoι ακούοντες τους λόγους της προφητείας και τηρούντες τα εν αυτή γεγραμμένα ho γαρ καιρός εγγύς.

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<sup>1</sup> 1885 has ιωάνει, a spelling variation. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.

4. ιωάννης<sup>2</sup> ταις ἡεπτά εκκλησίαις ταις εν τῇ ασίᾳ χάρις ὑμίν καὶ εἰρήνῃ από<sup>3</sup> ὁ ων καὶ ὁ ην καὶ ὁ ερχόμενος καὶ από τῶν ἡεπτά πνευμάτων ἡά<sup>4</sup> ενώπιον του θρόνου αυτού
5. καὶ από ιησού χριστού ὁ μάρτυς ὁ πιστός ὁ πρωτότοκος τῶν νεκρών καὶ ὁ ἀρχων τῶν βασιλέων της γης τῷ αγαπώντι ἡημάς καὶ λύσαντι<sup>5</sup> ἡημάς εκ<sup>6</sup> τῶν ἡαμαρτιῶν [ἡημών]<sup>7</sup> εν τῷ οἰκουμένῃ αυτού
6. καὶ εποίησεν ἡημάς βασιλείαν οἰερείς τῷ θεῷ καὶ πατρί αυτού αυτῷ ἡ δόξα καὶ τὸ κράτος εἰς τους αιώνας<sup>8</sup> αμήν

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<sup>2</sup> 1885 has ιωάνης, a spelling variation. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>3</sup> RP adds θεού. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>4</sup> Others have τῶν. One has ἡά εστίν. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>5</sup> RP & others have λούσαντι, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>6</sup> RP has από. The difference between από and εκ is slight; possibly distinguishing separation from source; more likely indicating a regional dialectical difference (Syrian rather than Egyptian). WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>7</sup> RP, SBL & TH have ἡημών. WH has [ἡημών]. This seems to substantiate the WH text.

<sup>8</sup> RP, SBL & TH add τῶν αιώνων, which seems to be a subsequent liturgical addition.

7. ιδού ἔρχεται μετά<sup>9</sup> των νεφελών καὶ ὄψεται αυτόν πας οφθαλμός καὶ  
hoίτινες αυτόν εξεκέντησαν καὶ κόψονται επ αυτόν πάσαι ήαι φυλαί  
της γης ναι αμήν
8. εγώ ειμί το ἀλφα καὶ το ω<sup>10</sup><sup>11</sup> λέγει κύριος ho θεός ho ων καὶ ho ην  
καὶ ho ερχόμενος ho παντοκράτωρ
9. εγώ ιωάννης<sup>12</sup> ho αδελφός ήμων καὶ συγκοινωνός<sup>13</sup> εν τη θλίψει  
καὶ βασιλεία καὶ ήυπομονή εν τη<sup>14</sup> ιησού εγενόμην εν τη νήσω τη  
καλουμένη πάτμῳ διά τον λόγον του θεού καὶ<sup>15</sup> την μαρτυρίαν  
ιησού<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> One has επί, which seems to be a subsequent theological extrapolation from the later reference to Jesus riding upon a cloud. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>10</sup> ώμεγα

<sup>11</sup> Some others add αρχή καὶ τέλος, which seems to be a subsequent scribal notation. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>12</sup> 1885 has ιωάνης, a spelling variation. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>13</sup> RP has κοινωνός. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>14</sup> RP adds χριστώ, which seems to be a subsequent liturgical addition for the benefit of those who might not understand precisely which Jesus.

<sup>15</sup> RP adds διά, which seems to be a grammatical clarification take from the previous use of the same word.

<sup>16</sup> RP adds χριστού, which seems to be a subsequent liturgical addition for the benefit of those who might not understand precisely which Jesus. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

10. εγενόμην εν πνεύματι εν τη κυριακή ήημέρα και ἡκουσα ὅπίσω μου φωνῆν<sup>17</sup> μεγάλην ἡως σάλπιγγος
11. λεγούσης ς βλέπεις γράψον εις βιβλίον και πέμψον ταις ήεπτά εκκλησίαις εις ἐφεσον και εις σμύρναν και εις πέργαμον και εις θυάτειρα και εις σάρδεις και εις φιλαδέλφειαν<sup>18</sup> και εις λαοδίκειαν<sup>19</sup>
12. και <sup>20</sup> επέστρεψα βλέπειν την φωνήν ήήτις ελάλει μετ εμού και επιστρέψας είδον ήεπτά λυχνίας χρυσάς
13. και εν μέσω των <sup>21</sup> λυχνιών ήόμοιον ήιόν<sup>22</sup> ανθρώπου ενδεδυμένον ποδήρη και περιεζωσμένον προς τοις μαστοίς ζώνην χρυσάν<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> RP has φωνήν οπίσω μου, the change in word order seems to be chiastic. When Scripture is sung, the final words are often highlighted, here the audience may be familiar with and expect the reverse. This sort of word order change seems to be deliberate and is fairly frequent throughout Revelation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>18</sup> 1885 has φιλαδελφείαν, a spelling variation. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>19</sup> 1885 has λαοδικείαν, a spelling variation. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>20</sup> RP adds εκεί, which seems like a subsequent addition made for liturgical emphasis. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>21</sup> RP, TH, & others add ήεπτά, which seems like a superfluous addition that distracts from the logical emphasis on the Son of Man. WH & SBL do not concur.

<sup>22</sup> RP & TH have ήιώ, the dative replacing the accusative. WH & SBL do not concur.

<sup>23</sup> RP has χρυσήν, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

14. *hη δε κεφαλή αυτού και hai τρίχες λευκαί hως ἔριον λευκόν hως χιών και hoι oφθαλμοί αυτού hως φλοξ πυρός*
15. *και hoι πόδες αυτού hόμοιοι χαλκολιβάνω hως εν καμίνω πεπυρωμένης<sup>24</sup> και hη φωνή αυτού hως φωνή hυδάτων πολλών*
16. *και έχων εν τη δεξιά γχειρί αυτού<sup>25</sup> αστέρας hεπτά και εκ του στόματος αυτού hρομφαία δίστομος οξεία εκπορευομένη και hη όψις αυτού hως ho hήλιος φαίνει εν τη δυνάμει αυτού*
17. *και hότε είδον αυτόν έπεσα προς τους πόδας αυτού hως νεκρός και έθηκεν την δεξιάν αυτού επ εμέ λέγων μη φοβού εγώ ειμί ho πρώτος και ho έσχατος*
18. *και ho ζων και εγενόμην νεκρός και idού ζων ειμί εις τους αιώνας των αιώνων<sup>26</sup> και έχω τας κλεις του θανάτου και του hάδου*
19. *γράψον ουν hά είδες και hά εισίν και hά μέλλει γίνεσθαι<sup>27</sup> μετά ταύτα*
20. *το μυστήριον των hεπτά αστέρων hoύς<sup>28</sup> είδες επί της δεξιάς μου και τας hεπτά λυχνίας τας χρυσάς hoι hεπτά αστέρες áγγελοι των*

<sup>24</sup> RP & others have *πεπυρωμένοι*. The masculine breaks the adjectival relationship with *καμίνω*. One has *πεπυρωμένω*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>25</sup> RP has *αυτού χειρί*, a seemingly insignificant word order change. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>26</sup> RP & others add *αμήν*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>27</sup> TH has *γενέσθαι*, a change from present to aorist. WH, RP & SBL do not concur.

<sup>28</sup> RP has *hον*, a deliberate change from the accusative plural to the genitive plural; or if *ων*, the NSM present active participle (The One Being: namely, God). WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

heptá ekkλησιón εisín kai hai λuxníai hai heptá, heptá ekkληsíai εisín

Except for the confirmation of [hēptón] in verse 5, none of these changes bears any substance: WH must stand as the leading vorlage candidate for chapter 1.

## *Revelation 2*

1. τω αγγέλω τω<sup>29</sup> εν εφέσω εκκλησίας γράψον τάδε λέγει ho κρατών τους heptá astéras εν τη δεξιά αυτού ho περιπατών εν μέσω των heptá λuxniών των χρυσών<sup>30</sup>
2. οίδα τα érga σου και τον κόπον<sup>τ31</sup> και την hupomonήν σου και hóti ου δύνη βαστάσαι κακούς και επείρασας τους λέγοντας heautouς αποστόλους<sup>τ32</sup> και ουκ εisín και heúrēs αυτούς ψευδείς

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<sup>29</sup> RP, SBL, TH & others have της. WH does not concur. The change to a genitive breaks the second attributive position formed by the dative. John uses this second attributive position frequently. This is most likely a difference in dialect. In spite of the opposition of a vast majority of modern scholars, we support WH. To overthrow WH, we would require a chronological text critical map showing the ancient consistency and dominance of the other reading: else, we would risk unknowingly and unwittingly breaking the witness of an ancient manuscript.

<sup>30</sup> TH has χρυσέων. WH, RP & SBL do not concur. This appears to be a preference for the root χρυσίον over the root χρύσεος, both of which mean golden or gold.

<sup>31</sup> RP adds σου. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>32</sup> RP adds είναι. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The addition of an infinitive following a participle seems unnecessary.

3. καὶ ήνπομονήν ἔχεις καὶ εβάστασας διά τὸ ὄνομά μου καὶ Γου κεκοπίακες<sup>33</sup>
  4. αλλά ἔχω κατά σου ἡτι την αγάπην σου την πρώτην αφήκες<sup>34</sup>
  5. μνημόνευε ουν πόθεν πέπτωκας<sup>35</sup> καὶ μετανόησον καὶ τα πρώτα ἔργα ποίησον εἰ δε μη ἐρχομαί σοι <sup>τ</sup><sup>36</sup> καὶ κινήσω την λυχνίαν σου εκ του τόπου αυτῆς εάν μη μετανοήσης
  6. αλλά τούτο ἔχεις ἡτι μισείς τα ἔργα των νικολαϊτών ήά καγώ μισώ
  7. ho ἔχων ους ακουσάτω τι το πνεύμα λέγει ταις εκκλησίαις<sup>37</sup> τω νικώντι δώσω αυτώ φαγείν εκ του ξύλου της ζωής ήό εστίν εν τω παραδείσω του θεού <sup>τ</sup><sup>38</sup>
  8. καὶ τω αγγέλω τω<sup>39</sup> εν σμύρνη εκκλησίας γράψον τάδε λέγει ho πρώτος καὶ ho ἐσχατος ήός εγένετο νεκρός καὶ έζησεν
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<sup>33</sup> RP has ουκ εκοπίασας. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The perfect participle would appear to be the normative Hebraism.

<sup>34</sup> RP has αφήκας, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>35</sup> 1885 has πέπτωκες. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>36</sup> RP adds ταχύ. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This adverb, which is usually reserved for Am Ha Aretz, who have had nearly 1500 years to repent, does not seem apropos to a Gentile assembly in business for a few decades at most.

<sup>37</sup> One has ήεπτά εκκλησίαις & one has εκκλησίαις ταις ήεπτά. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. This message is to all εκκλησίαις for all time. The speculative addition of a number seems disruptive.

<sup>38</sup> RP adds μου. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This message is to all people for all time. The speculative addition requiring the Divine possession of παραδείσω seems disruptive.

<sup>39</sup> RP, SBL & TH have της. WH does not concur. The change to a genitive breaks the second attributive position formed by the dative. John uses this second attributive position frequently. This is most likely

9. οίδα' σου <sup>τ<sup>40</sup></sup> την θλίψιν και την πτωχείαν αλλά πλούσιος ει και την βλασφημίαν εκ των λεγόντων ιουδαίους είναι ήεαυτούς και ουκ εισίν αλλά συναγωγή του σατανά
10. μη<sup>41</sup> φοβού ωά μέλλεις πάσχειν<sup>42</sup> ιδού <sup>τ<sup>43</sup></sup> μέλλει βάλλειν<sup>44</sup> ho διάβολος εξ ωμών εις φυλακήν hίνα πειρασθήτε και έχητε<sup>45</sup> θλίψιν ήημερών δέκα γίνου πιστός ἀχρι θανάτου και δώσω σοι τον στέφανον της ζωής

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a difference in dialect. In spite of the opposition of a vast majority of modern scholars, we support WH. To overthrow WH, we would require a chronological text critical map showing the ancient consistency and dominance of the other reading: else, we would risk unknowingly and unwittingly breaking the witness of an ancient manuscript.

<sup>40</sup> RP & others add τα ἐργα και. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This appears to be a deliberate scribal insertion from verse 2. The Father and the Son know the suffering and poverty of σμύρνη, a church too poor to do many works.

<sup>41</sup> RP, SBL & TH have μηδέν. WH does not concur. Which is more appropriate: fear not or fear none? Again, WH must have the benefit of the doubt.

<sup>42</sup> RP has παθείν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The aorist for the present makes no sense: you endured vs. you endure.

<sup>43</sup> RP adds δη. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The addition of the postpositive conjunction, now or yet, does little to help the structure.

<sup>44</sup> RP has βαλείν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The aorist for the present makes no sense: to threw vs. to throw.

<sup>45</sup> RP, SBL & TH have ήέξετε. WH does not concur. The future rather than the subjunctive results in you will rather than you could/should/would. Is tribulation a guarantee or a potential.

11. *ho éχων ouς ακουσάτω tι tο πνεύμα λέγει tαις εκκλησίαις ho νικών ou μη αδικηθή eκ tου θανάτou tου δευτέρou*
12. *κai tω αγγέλω tης ev πeργάμω εκκλησίας γrάψoν tάδe λéγeι ho éχωn tηn hρoμfaίan tηn dίstomon tηn oξeían*
13. *oίda<sup>T46</sup> pou katoikeíς hόpou ho θrόnoς tou satañá kai krateíς tō ónomā muv kai ouk ηrnήsow tηn pístiv muv kai<sup>47</sup> ev tais hηmérāis<sup>T48</sup> aνtípās<sup>49</sup> ho mārtuç muv ho pistóç [muv]<sup>50</sup> hoç apektánthi pap hūmīn hόpou ho satañáç katoikeí*

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<sup>46</sup> RP adds *ta érga soun kai.* WH, SBL & TH do not concur. RP is copying the pattern set in verse 2 once again.

<sup>47</sup> RP & others omit *kai.* WH, SBL & TH do not concur. In this context *kai* has the sense of even. Is the idea that they did not deny Christ in the face of martyrdom, or even in the face of martyrdom? Which statement is stronger?

<sup>48</sup> RP adds *ev aiç.* WH, SBL & TH do not concur. In which?

<sup>49</sup> RP, TH & 1885 have *aνtípāç.* Accent is not a text issue.

<sup>50</sup> RP, TH & others omit *muv.* SBL has *muv.* WH has *[muv].* The presence of *muv* fits the emphatic second attributive position,

14. αλλ<sup>51</sup> ἔχω κατά σου ολίγα ήτι εχεις εκεί κρατούντας την διδαχήν βαλαάμ ώντες γεδίδασκεν τω<sup>52</sup> βαλάκ βαλείν σκάνδαλον ενώπιον των ήνιών ισραήλ<sup>53</sup> φαγείν ειδωλόθυτα και πορνεύσαι
15. ήούτως ἔχεις και συ κρατούντας την διδαχήν<sup>54</sup> νικολαϊτών ήομοίως
16. μετανόησον ουν<sup>55</sup> ει δε μη ἐρχομαι' σοι ταχύ και πολεμήσω μετ αυτών εν τη ήρομφαία του στόματος' μου
17. ho έχων ους ακουσάτω τι το πνεύμα λέγει ταις εκκλησίαις τω νικώντι δώσω αντώ<sup>56</sup> του μάννα του κεκρυμμένου και δώσω αντώ

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<sup>51</sup> SBL has αλλά. WH, RP & TH do not concur. We believe this to be in error. In the normally Hebraized dialect of Greek, the final, á, in αλλά, would normally be absorbed into the initial, é, in ἔχω and disappear. The presence or absence of contraction does not seem like a text issue to us.

<sup>52</sup> RP has εδίδαξεν τον. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The replacement with the homophone aorist only detracts from the emphasis. The change from dative to accusative does less. John describes a current event.

<sup>53</sup> RP adds και. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The insertion of, και, here disrupts the flow of the infinitive by tending to insert a new idea, or even a new sentence.

<sup>54</sup> RP & TH add των. WH & SBL do not concur. The insertion of, των, only tends to make the νικολαϊτών a more specific organized group, which may not be the case.

<sup>55</sup> TH omits ουν. WH, RP & SBL do not concur. Removal of, ουν, disconnects the previous phrase.

<sup>56</sup> RP 2005 tentatively suggests φαγείν: but. 2018 corrects this. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. The excessive hint of a work of flesh is repulsive in John. Hidden manna is not physically edible. This, of

- ψήφον λευκήν καὶ επί την ψήφον όνομα καινόν γεγραμμένον ho ουδείς οίδεν ει μη ho λαμβάνων
18. καὶ τω αγγέλω τω<sup>57</sup> εν θυατείροις εκκλησίας γράψον τάδε λέγει ho ήνιός του θεού ho ἔχων τους οφθαλμούς [αυτού]<sup>58</sup> ήως φλόγα πυρός καὶ οἱ πόδες αυτού ἡόμοιοι χαλκολιβάνω
19. οίδά σου τα ἔργα καὶ την ἀγάπην καὶ την πίστιν<sup>59</sup> καὶ την διακονίαν καὶ την υπομονήν σου καὶ τα ἔργα σου τα ἐσχατα πλείονα των πρώτων

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course, is a major theological dispute today. It does not appear to have any text support.

<sup>57</sup> RP, SBL & TH all have της. Only WH does not concur, we agree. The practice of changing the second attributive position to the genitive does not seem constructive to us. We do not like the implication that αγγέλω is possessed of εκκλησίας; rather than servant to it.

<sup>58</sup> RP, SBL & TH all have αυτού. WH has [αυτού]. We agree that αυτού is confirmed as the best vorlage text.

<sup>59</sup> One has πίστιν καὶ την αγάπην. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. We reject the witness of a single unsupported hearsay authority without further evidence.

20. αλλά<sup>60</sup> ἔχω κατά σου ήτι αφείς την γυναίκα <sup>τ</sup><sup>61</sup> ιεζάβελ ήη λέγουσα<sup>62</sup> ήεαυτήν προφήτιν και διδάσκει και πλανά τους εμούς δούλους πορνεύσαι και φαγείν ειδωλόθυτα
21. και ἐδωκα αυτή χρόνον ήίνα μετανοήση και ου θέλει μετανοήσαι εκ της πορνείας αυτής
22. ιδού βάλλω αυτήν εις κλίνην και τους μοιχεύοντας μετ αυτής εις θλίψιν μεγάλην εάν μη μετανοήσουσιν<sup>63</sup> εκ των έργων αυτής
23. και τα τέκνα αυτής αποκτενώ εν θανάτω και γνώσονται πάσαι ήαι εκκλησίαι ήτι εγώ ειμί ήο ερευνών<sup>64</sup> νεφρούς και καρδίας και δώσω ήυμίν ήεκάστω κατά τα έργα ήυμών
24. ήυμίν δε λέγω τοις λοιποίς τοις εν θυατείροις ήόσοι ουκ έχουσιν την διδαχήν ταύτην ήοίτινες ουκ έγνωσαν τα βαθέα του σατανά ήως λέγουσιν ου βάλλω εφ ήυμάς άλλο βάρος

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<sup>60</sup> RP & TH have αλλ. WH & SBL do not concur. The issue of contraction is insignificant; however, we did expect αλλ here.

<sup>61</sup> RP adds σου. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The implication that Jezebel is the bishop's wife or other very close relative is repugnant. We doubt that John would have made such a direct accusation, even if true.

<sup>62</sup> RP & others have λέγει. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Deliberately substituting, she says, for, saying, is not constructive; but, it may be an issue of dialect.

<sup>63</sup> RP, SBL & TH have μετανοήσωσιν, the aorist subjunctive. WH does not concur, it has the future. There is only a hair's difference between either the force or the sound of the future or the subjunctive. Which is more convincing? she could/should/would repent or she will (must) repent.

<sup>64</sup> RP has ερευνών, a minor spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

25. πλην ότι έχετε κρατήσατε ἄχρις<sup>65</sup> ότου αν ήξω
26. και ότι νικών και ότι τηρών ἀχρι τέλους τα έργα μου δώσω αυτώ  
εξουσίαν επί των εθνών
27. και ποιμανεί αυτούς εν ιράβδῳ σιδηρά ήως τα σκεύη τα κεραμικά  
συντρίβεται<sup>66</sup> [2:28]<sup>67</sup> ήως καγώ είληφα παρά του πατρός μου
28. και δώσω αυτώ τον αστέρα τον πρωϊνόν
29. ότι έχων ους ακουσάτω τι το πνεύμα λέγει ταις εκκλησίαις

Except for the problem of whether the bread is eaten, which does not seem to be a text issue; none of these changes bears any substance: WH must stand as the leading vorlage candidate for chapter 2.

## *Revelation 3*

1. και τω αγγέλω της εν σάρδεσιν εκκλησίας γράψον τάδε λέγει ότι  
έχων τα ήεπτά πνεύματα του θεού και τους ήεπτά αστέρας οίδα' σου  
τα έργα ήότι όνομα έχεις ήότι ζῆς και νεκρός ει

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<sup>65</sup> RP, SBL & TH have ἀχρι, a minor spelling variation. WH does not concur.

<sup>66</sup> RP & others have συντρίβησεται, a difference between the present (WH) and the future (RP). WH, SBL & TH do not concur. We will examine this later: but, surely, the present tense is correct.

<sup>67</sup> SBL & TH end verse 27 here. WH & RP do not concur. Verse numbering is not a text issue.

2. γίνου γρηγορών και στήρισον τα λοιπά há ῥέμελλον αποθανείν<sup>68</sup> ου γαρ ήεύρηκά σου <sup>τ</sup><sup>69</sup> ἔργα πεπληρωμένα ενώπιον του θεού μου
3. μνημόνευε ουν πως εἶληφας και ἡκουσας και τήρει και μετανόησον εάν ουν μη γρηγορήσης ήήξω <sup>τ</sup><sup>70</sup> ήως κλέπτης και ου μη γνως ποιαν ήώραν ήήξω επί σε
4. αλλά<sup>71</sup> ῥέχεις ολίγα<sup>72</sup> ονόματα εν σάρδεσιν há ουκ εμόλυναν τα ήιμάτια αυτών και περιπατήσουσιν μετ εμού εν λευκοίς ήότι ἀξιοί εισίν
5. ho νικών ήούτως<sup>73</sup> περιβαλείται εν ήιματίοις λευκοίς και ου μη εξαλείψω το όνομα αυτού εκ της βίβλου της ζωής και ήομολογήσω το όνομα αυτού ενώπιον του πατρός μου και ενώπιον των αγγέλων αυτού
6. ho έχων ους ακουσάτω τι το πνεύμα λέγει ταις εκκλησίαις

<sup>68</sup> RP has ἔμελλες αποβάλλειν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. “You are about to throw away”, seems nonsensical to us. “They are now about to die”, seems more accurate.

<sup>69</sup> RP, SBL & TH add τα, an article, the. WH does not concur. To say, “your the works”, rather than, “your works”, seems superfluous, and, if present, is invariably translated out.

<sup>70</sup> RP adds επί σε, a duplication of the last two words of the verse. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This feels either like paralepsis or like a liturgical emphasis.

<sup>71</sup> RP has αλλ. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>72</sup> RP has ολίγα ῥέχεις, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>73</sup> RP has ήούτος, replacing the adverb with a pronoun. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. We prefer, “in this way”, to, “thus”.

7. καὶ τῷ αγγέλῳ τῆς εν φιλαδελφείᾳ<sup>74</sup> εκκλησίας γράψον τάδε λέγει  
ho hágioς ho alηθινός ho éχων την κλείν<sup>τ</sup><sup>75</sup> δαυίδ ho ανοίγων και  
ουδείς κλείσει ὁ και κλείων<sup>76</sup> και ουδείς ανοίγει<sup>77</sup>
8. οίδα’ σου τα ἔργα ιδού δέδωκα ενώπιον’ σου θύραν ηνεῳγμένην<sup>78</sup>  
hήν ουδείς δύναται κλείσαι αυτήν ήτι μικράν έχεις δύναμιν και  
ετήρησας’ μου τον λόγον και ουκ ηρνήσω το όνομά’ μου
9. ιδού διδώ<sup>79</sup> εκ της συναγωγής του σατανά των λεγόντων ήεαυτούς  
ιουδαίους είναι και ουκ εισίν αλλά ψεύδονται ιδού ποιήσω αυτούς

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<sup>74</sup> Th has φιλαδελφία, a spelling variation. WH, RP & SBL do not concur.

<sup>75</sup> RP adds τού. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. To say, “the key of the David”, is superfluous. In this context, there can only be one David.

<sup>76</sup> RP has αυτήν εἰ μη ho ανοίγων. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This would, if it could, replace “and locks and no one opens”, with locks, “her except the opener”.

<sup>77</sup> RP has ανοίξει, the future replacing the present. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This seems to make this prophetic, rather than the current event it necessarily is.

<sup>78</sup> RP & TH have ανεῳγμένην, an alternate spelling. WH & SBL do not concur.

<sup>79</sup> RP has δίδωμι. One has δέδωκα. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. I could/should/would give (διδώ) leaves the door open for repentance. There is no space for repentance in the indicative.

hίνα ὅτις ουσιν και προσκυνήσουσιν<sup>80</sup> ενώπιον των ποδών σου και γνώσιν ήτι εγώ<sup>81</sup> ηγάπησα' σε

10. ήτι ετήρησας τον λόγον της υπομονής μου καγώ σε τηρήσω εκ της ήώρας του πειρασμού της μελλούσης έρχεσθαι επί της οικουμένης ήλης πειράσαι τους κατοικούντας επί της γης
11. έρχομαι ταχύ κράτει ο εχεις ήνα μηδείς λάβη τον στέφανον' σου
12. ο νικών ποιήσω αυτόν στύλον εν τω ναώ του θεού μου και έξω ου μη εξέλθη έτι και γράψω επ αυτόν το όνομα του θεού μου και το όνομα της πόλεως του θεού μου της καινής ιερουσαλήμ ήη καταβαίνουσα<sup>82</sup> εκ του ουρανού από του θεού μου και το όνομα' μου το καινόν
13. ο έχων ους ακουσάτω τι το πνεύμα λέγει ταις εκκλησίαις
14. και τω αγγέλω της εν λαοδικείᾳ<sup>83</sup> εκκλησίας γράψον τάδε λέγει ο αμήν ο μάρτυς ο πιστός και [ο]<sup>84</sup> αληθινός ήη αρχή της κτίσεως του θεού
15. οίδα' σου τα έργα ήτι ούτε ψυχρός ει ούτε ζεστός όφελον ψυχρός ης η ζεστός

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<sup>80</sup> RP has ήξωσιν και προσκυνήσωσιν, substituting the subjunctive for the future in both cases. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Here the subjunctive permits false or optional confession and repentance

<sup>81</sup> RP omits εγώ. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This removes the emphatic reference to God.

<sup>82</sup> RP has καταβαίνει, the 3PS is substituted for the participle. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Descending is replaced by it descends.

<sup>83</sup> Th has λαοδικία, a spelling variation. WH, RP & SBL do not concur.

<sup>84</sup> RP, SBL & TH omit ho. WH has [ο]. This confirms the WH doubt and draws πιστός closer to ἀληθινός as descriptive parts of the μάρτυς, witness: a faithful and true witness, or even a faithful- true witness. This is a common use for και, without a second article.

16. *hoútw̄s hót̄i gl̄iarós ei kai oúte<sup>85</sup> z̄estós oúte ψυχróς mél̄lo s̄e emé̄sai ek tōv σtómatōs' mūv*
17. *hót̄i l̄égeis hót̄i<sup>86</sup> pl̄oústiōs' eimí kai πepl̄oút̄ka kai ouδén<sup>87</sup> χr̄eíān éχw̄ kai oūk oíd̄as hót̄i sū ei ho t̄aláip̄orōs kai <sup>T</sup>88 el̄eεiñó̄s<sup>89</sup> kai p̄t̄w̄chó̄s kai tūf̄l̄ōs kai γymnó̄s*
18. *s̄um̄b̄oūl̄eūw̄ soi āgorásāi πap̄ εmōv χr̄usíō̄v<sup>90</sup> p̄ep̄ur̄w̄m̄en̄ōn ek p̄ur̄ōs hín̄a pl̄oūt̄hs̄ηs̄ kai h̄imátia λeūká hín̄a p̄er̄ibál̄η kai μη φan̄ēr̄ωθ̄ή h̄η ās̄ch̄yñ̄n̄ t̄ηs̄ γymnó̄t̄ht̄ōs̄' sū kai κōll̄ōúr̄iō̄v<sup>91</sup> εḡh̄r̄ísāi<sup>92</sup> t̄oūs ōf̄th̄āl̄m̄ōūs̄ sū hín̄a βl̄ép̄ηs̄*

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<sup>85</sup> RP has *oū*, not replacing either. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>86</sup> RP omits *hót̄i*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The word *hót̄i* commonly introduces quotations: that or since.

<sup>87</sup> RP has *ouδénó̄s̄*, the genitive replacing an accusative, need of nothing. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This appears to be a matter of dialect.

<sup>88</sup> RP adds *hō*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This is a common use for *kaī*, without a second article: the miserable and pitiable, or the miserable-pitiable; rather than the miserable and the pitiable.

<sup>89</sup> 1885 has *el̄eεiñó̄s̄*, a spelling variation. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>90</sup> RP has *χr̄usíō̄v πap̄ εmōv*, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>91</sup> RP & TH have *κōll̄ōúr̄iō̄v*, a spelling variation. WH & SBL do not concur.

<sup>92</sup> RP has *hín̄a εḡh̄r̄ísn̄η*, a change from the infinitive to the subjunctive. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. “To be anointed”, is replaced with, “he could/should/would be anointed.”

19. εγώ ήσους εάν φιλό ελέγχω και παιδεύω ζήλευε<sup>93</sup> ουν και μετανόησον
20. ιδού ήστηκα επί την θύραν και κρούω εάν τις ακούση της φωνής μου και ανοίξη την θύραν <sup>τ94</sup> εισελεύσομαι προς αυτόν και δειπνήσω μετ αυτού και αυτός μετ εμού
21. ho νικών δώσω αυτώ καθίσαι μετ εμού εν τω θρόνω μου ήως καγώ ενίκησα και εκάθισα μετά του πατρός μου εν τω θρόνω αυτού
22. ho έχων ους ακουσάτω τι το πνεύμα λέγει ταις εκκλησίαις

RP appears to reverse the certain with the uncertain; the uncertain with the certain. RP also introduces a hint of prophecy where none should exist; a letter to the first century assemblies of Asia must make sense to those same assemblies: we suspect that this is the result of subsequent extrapolation. None of these changes bears any substance: WH must stand as the leading vorlage candidate for chapter 3.

## *Revelation 4*

1. μετά ταύτα είδον και ιδού θύρα ηνεωγμένη<sup>95</sup> εν τω ουρανώ και ήη φωνή ήη πρώτη ήήν ήκουσα ήως σάλπιγγος λαλούσης μετ εμού λέγων ανάβα ήώδε και δείξω σοι ήά δει γενέσθαι μετά ταύτα

<sup>93</sup> RP has ζήλωσον, the aorist imperative replacing the present imperative. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This seems like a preference of dialect.

<sup>94</sup> RP, SBL & TH add και. WH does not concur. The conjunction would be the normative way of introducing a new sentence.

<sup>95</sup> RP has ανεωγμένη, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

2. τ<sup>96</sup> ευθέως εγενόμην εν πνεύματι καὶ ιδού θρόνος ἐκείτο εν τῷ οὐρανῷ καὶ επὶ τὸν θρόνον καθήμενος
3. Γκαὶ ὁ καθήμενος<sup>97</sup> ἡόμοιος ἡοράσει λίθῳ ιάσπιδι καὶ σαρδίῳ καὶ ἵρις<sup>98</sup> κυκλόθεν του θρόνου Γἡόμοιος ἡοράσει σμαραγδίνῳ<sup>99</sup>
4. καὶ κυκλόθεν του θρόνου θρόνοι<sup>100</sup> είκοσι τέσσαρες καὶ επὶ τους θρόνους τ<sup>101</sup> είκοσι τέσσαρας πρεσβυτέρους καθημένους περιβεβλημένους τ<sup>102</sup> ήματίοις λευκοίς καὶ επὶ τας κεφαλάς αυτών στεφάνους χρυσούς

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<sup>96</sup> RP adds καὶ. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This is the normal, but not necessary, beginning of a sentence.

<sup>97</sup> RP omits καὶ ὁ καθήμενος. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Since the One Sitting seems impersonal, the repetition is necessary to eliminate any confusion of antecedent. The description of His appearance is ethereal.

<sup>98</sup> Others have ιερείς, priests. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. A seemingly nonsensical change.

<sup>99</sup> RP has ἡόμοιως ἡοράσις σμαραγδίνων. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The change from dative singular to genitive plural does not change the meaning significantly

<sup>100</sup> Th has θρόνους. WH, RP & SBL do not concur. The nominative plural θρόνοι appears correct to us. There may be an influence of dialect here preferring the accusative over the nominative.

<sup>101</sup> RP adds τους. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This creates a second attributive position confusing the sense: does this refer to the twenty-four thrones or the twenty-four presbyters?

<sup>102</sup> RP, SBL & TH add εν. WH does not concur. The preposition may not be necessary in some dialects.

5. καὶ εκ τοῦ θρόνου εκπορεύονται αστραπαί καὶ φωναί καὶ βρονταί καὶ ἡεπτά λαμπάδες πυρός καιόμεναι ενώπιον τοῦ θρόνου Ἡά εἰσίν τα<sup>103</sup> ἡεπτά πνεύματα τοῦ θεού
6. καὶ ενώπιον τοῦ θρόνου ἡως θάλασσα ἱναλίνη ὥμοια κρυστάλλῳ καὶ εν μέσῳ τοῦ θρόνου καὶ κύκλῳ τοῦ θρόνου τέσσαρα<sup>104</sup> ζώα γέμοντα οφθαλμών ἐμπροσθεν καὶ ὄπισθεν
7. καὶ τοῦ ζώον τοῦ πρώτον ἱόμοιον λέοντι καὶ τοῦ δεύτερον ζώον ἱόμοιον μόσχῳ καὶ τοῦ τρίτον ζώον ἔχων<sup>105</sup> το<sup>106</sup> πρόσωπον ἡως<sup>107</sup> ανθρώπου καὶ τοῦ τέταρτον ζώον ἱόμοιον αετῷ πετομένῳ

<sup>103</sup> RP has αὐτού ᾧ εἰσίν, His, which are. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Dialect may be at play here: but, the specification of which throne is unnecessary, being made clear from the first four words.

<sup>104</sup> 1885 has τέσσερα, a spelling variation. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>105</sup> RP has ἔχον. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This change to accusative does not agree with the context of nominatives: but, possibly a matter of dialect.

<sup>106</sup> RP omits το. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The article completes a connection in the second attributive position with τρίτον.

<sup>107</sup> RP omits ἡως. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The removal of ἡως makes this ζώον actually human, eliminating the possibility of a human like spirit.

8. καὶ τα τέσσαρα<sup>108</sup> ζώα ἡεν ῥκαθ ἡεν<sup>109</sup> αυτών<sup>110</sup> ἔχων<sup>111</sup>ανά πτέρυγας ἡεξ κυκλόθεν και ἐσωθεν γέμουσιν οφθαλμών και ανάπαυσιν ουκ ἔχουσιν ήημέρας και νυκτός λέγοντες ήάγιος, ήάγιος, ήάγιος<sup>112</sup> κύριος ho θεός ho παντοκράτωρ ho ην και ho ων και ho ερχόμενος
9. και ήόταν δώσουσιν<sup>113</sup> τα ζώα δόξαν και τιμήν και ευχαριστίαν τω καθημένω επί του θρόνου<sup>114</sup> τω ζώντι εις τους αιώνας των αιώνων
10. πεσούνται ήοι είκοσι τέσσαρες πρεσβύτεροι ενώπιον του καθημένου επί του θρόνου και προσκυνήσουσιν τω ζώντι εις τους αιώνας των αιώνων και βαλούσιν τους στεφάνους αυτών ενώπιον του θρόνου λέγοντες

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<sup>108</sup> 1885 has τέσσερα, a spelling variation. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>109</sup> One has ἑκαστον, each. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. “One by each”, and, “one by one”, do not exactly convey the same meaning.

<sup>110</sup> RP omits αυτών. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. “Of them seems necessary to complete the thought of, “one by one of them”.

<sup>111</sup> RP has ἔχον. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>112</sup> According to RP at least one has nine repetitions. WH, SBL & TH and even RP do not concur. This seems trivial, there is no other support.

<sup>113</sup> RP has δώσιν, a subjunctive replacing a future. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This seems like the wrong place to introduce uncertainty.

<sup>114</sup> SBL & TH have τω θρόνω, the dative replacing the genitive. WH & RP do not concur. Possibly a dialect preference: but, not accidental.

11. ἀξιος ει ο κύριος και ο θεός ήημών <sup>τ<sup>115</sup></sup> λαβείν την δόξαν και την τιμήν και την δύναμιν ώτι συ έκτισας τα<sup>116</sup> πάντα και διά το θέλημα' σου ήσαν και εκτίσθησαν

WH stands as the leading vorlage candidate for chapter 4.

## *Revelation 5*

1. και είδον επί την δεξιάν του καθημένου επί του θρόνου βιβλίον γεγραμμένον ἐσωθεν και όπισθεν<sup>117</sup> κατεσφραγισμένον σφραγίσιν ήεπτά
2. και είδον ἄγγελον ισχυρόν κηρύσσοντα εν φωνή μεγάλη τίς ἀξιος τ<sup>118</sup> ανοίξαι το βιβλίον και λύσαι τας σφραγίδας αυτού

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<sup>115</sup> RP adds *ho háyioς*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The addition of, “the Holy”, may be a liturgical response: it does not significantly change the argument.

<sup>116</sup> RP omits *τα*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Without the article, “all”, is created. The article, “the all”, seems to change the sense to everything.

<sup>117</sup> RP has *έξωθεν*, a synonym. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>118</sup> RP adds *εστίν*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The verb is unnecessary in Greek and does not change the meaning: this deliberate addition may be an issue of dialect.

3. καὶ οὐδείς εδύνατο εν τῷ ουρανῷ <sup>τ<sup>119</sup></sup> οὐδέ<sup>120</sup> επί τῆς γῆς οὐδέ<sup>121</sup> ἡυποκάτω τῆς γῆς ανοίξαι τὸ βιβλίον οὔτε βλέπειν αυτό
  4. καὶ [εγώ]<sup>122</sup> ἐκλαιον πολύ ὅτι ουδείς ἀξιος ήευρέθη ανοίξαι τὸ βιβλίον οὔτε βλέπειν αυτό
  5. καὶ ήείς εκ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων λέγει μοι μη κλαίεις ιδού ενίκησεν ὁ λέων ὁ εκ τῆς φυλῆς ιούδα ἡη ἡρίζα δαυίδ<sup>123</sup> ανοίξαι<sup>124</sup> τὸ βιβλίον καὶ τὰς ἡεπτά σφραγίδας αυτού
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<sup>119</sup> RP adds ἀνω, the adverb, above. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This may be a Septuagint quotation where heaven above is a common phrase: however, ἀνωθεν, is used in Genesis 27:39 and 49:25; Exodus 20:4 has, ἀνω.

<sup>120</sup> RP has οὔτε, the conjunction instead of the adverb. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Both words have very similar meanings and sounds.

<sup>121</sup> RP has οὔτε, the conjunction instead of the adverb. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Both words have very similar meanings and sounds.

<sup>122</sup> TH omits εγώ. WH [εγώ], RP & SBL do not concur. The emphatic, I, here is strange, since there seems to be little reason for John to call attention to himself. Still, the emphatic, I, must stand: John is utterly shocked by the strange revelation.

<sup>123</sup> 1885 has δαυείδ, a spelling variation. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>124</sup> RP has ho ανοίγων, changing the aorist infinitive to a present participle. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The aorist infinitive could be a Hebraism possibly expressing the idea of the prophetic perfect.

6. καὶ είδον εν μέσω του θρόνου και των τεσσάρων ζώων και εν μέσω των πρεσβυτέρων αρνίον *হεστηκός*<sup>125</sup> *hw̄s* εσφαγμένον *έχων*<sup>126</sup> κέρατα *heptá* και οφθαλμούς *heptá* *hoí*<sup>127</sup> εισίν τα [*heptá*]<sup>128</sup> πνεύματα του θεού απεσταλμένοι<sup>129</sup> εις πάσαν την γην
7. και ἤλθεν και είληφεν εκ της δεξιάς του καθημένου επί του θρόνου
8. και *hóte* ἐλαβεν το βιβλίον τα τέσσαρα<sup>130</sup> ζώα και *hoi* είκοσι τέσσαρες πρεσβύτεροι ἐπεσαν<sup>131</sup> ενώπιον του αρνίου *έχοντες* *hēkastos* κιθάραν και φιάλας χρυσάς γεμούσας θυμιαμάτων *hāi* εισίν *hai*<sup>132</sup> προσευχαί των *hagíōn*
9. και ἀδουσιν *ωδήν* καινήν λέγοντες *áxiōs* ει λαβείν το βιβλίον και ανοίξαι τας σφραγίδας αυτού *hóti* εσφάγης και ηγόρασας τω θεώ

<sup>125</sup> One has *হেστηκώς*, changing the neuter to a masculine. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. This may be a preference of dialect; or a phonic confusion, since, both words have identical sound and meaning.

<sup>126</sup> RP has *έχον*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Both words have identical sound and meaning.

<sup>127</sup> RP has *hā*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The relative pronoun, *hoí*, agrees with, *οφθαλμούς*.

<sup>128</sup> RP, SBL & TH have *heptá*. WH has [*heptá*]. Others omit. The WH reading is confirmed.

<sup>129</sup> RP has *αποστελλόμενα*, changing from the masculine perfect to the neuter present. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The neuter, *αποστελλόμενα*, agrees with *πνεύματα*.

<sup>130</sup> 1885 has *τέσσερα*, a spelling variation.

<sup>131</sup> RP has *έπεσον*, possibly a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. It is unlikely to be a change of person: 3PP to 1PS.

<sup>132</sup> RP omits *hāi*, the article. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>τ</sup><sup>133</sup> εν τω υαίματι σου εκ πάσης φυλής και γλώσσης και λαού και έθνους

10. καὶ εποίησας αυτούς τω θεώ ήμων βασιλείαν<sup>134</sup> καὶ ιερείς καὶ βασιλεύουσιν<sup>135</sup> επί της γης
11. καὶ είδον καὶ ἡκουσα <sup>τ</sup><sup>136</sup> φωνὴν αγγέλων πολλών κύκλω του θρόνου καὶ των ζώων καὶ των πρεσβυτέρων καὶ ην ὁ αριθμός αυτῶν μυριάδες μυριάδων καὶ χιλιάδες χιλιάδων
12. λέγοντες φωνή μεγάλη αξιόν εστίν το αρνίον το εσφαγμένον λαβείν την δύναμιν καὶ <sup>τ</sup><sup>137</sup> πλούτον καὶ σοφίαν καὶ ισχύν καὶ τιμήν καὶ δόξαν καὶ ευλογίαν

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<sup>133</sup> RP & TH add ήμάς. WH & SBL do not concur. This is most likely a liturgical addition for clarification to a recently pagan audience.

<sup>134</sup> RP has βασιλείς. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. If, βασιλείς, we are kings; if, βασιλείαν, we are a kingdom.

<sup>135</sup> RP & TH have βασιλεύουσιν, the future. WH & SBL do not concur. We will reign, or we will reign? WH, in spite of the fact that we are a kingdom, not kings; in some sense, we reign now. Jesus reigns by forgiveness and reconciliation. Satan and his Nicolaitans reign by retaliation and revenge. These two are diametrically opposed. He says, we will reign upon the land, Ha Aretz, not immediately over the earth.

<sup>136</sup> RP adds ἡως. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. As seems inappropriate in this context.

<sup>137</sup> RP adds τον. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The article does not seem to fit the context.

13. καὶ παν κτίσμα ὃ εν τῷ οὐρανῷ καὶ επὶ τῆς γῆς καὶ ὑποκάτω τῆς γῆς καὶ επὶ τῆς θαλάσσης [εστίν]<sup>138</sup> καὶ τα εν αυτοῖς πάντα<sup>139</sup> ἡκουσα λέγοντας τῷ καθημένῳ επὶ τοῦ θρόνου<sup>140</sup> καὶ τῷ αρνίῳ ἡ εὐλογία καὶ ἡ τιμή καὶ ἡ δόξα καὶ τὸ κράτος εἰς τους αιώνας τῶν αιώνων τ<sup>141</sup>
14. καὶ τα τέσσαρα<sup>142</sup> ζώα ἐλεγον<sup>143</sup> αμήν καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι ἔπεσαν<sup>144</sup> καὶ προσεκύνησαν

Our confidence in WH as the leading vorlage candidate remains unshaken for chapter 5.

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<sup>138</sup> RP & TH have εστίν. WH has [εστίν]. SBL does not concur. WH seems tentatively confirmed; however, the presence or absence of εστίν does not especially change the meaning, the to-be verb being understood.

<sup>139</sup> RP has πάντας. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The form πάντας is plural; πάντα may be either singular or plural. The preceding τα suggests that πάντα is correct: but, this may be a matter of dialect.

<sup>140</sup> SBL & TH have τῷ οὐρανῷ. WH & RP do not concur. Is the form properly dative or genitive? WH seem to have left the practice of maintaining the second attributive position.

<sup>141</sup> RP adds αμήν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The word αμήν is a liturgical response: it seems superfluous here.

<sup>142</sup> 1885 has τέσσερα, a spelling variation. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>143</sup> RP has λέγοντα το. 2018 has λέγοντα ἐλεγον το in error. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The phrase is changed from WH, “they now say amen”, to RP, “saying the amen”.

<sup>144</sup> RP has ἔπεσον, possibly a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. It is unlikely to be a change of person: 3PP to 1PS.

## *Revelation 6*

1. καὶ εἶδον ὅτε<sup>145</sup> ἤνοιξεν τὸ αρνίον μίαν εκ τῶν ἡεπτά σφραγίδων καὶ ἤκουσα ἡενός εκ τῶν τεσσάρων ζώων λέγοντος ὡς φωνή βροντῆς ἐρχού<sup>τ<sup>146</sup></sup>
2. Ὅτι καὶ εἶδον<sup>147</sup> καὶ ιδού ἡίππος λευκός καὶ ὁ καθήμενος επ ἀντόν ἔχων τόξον καὶ εδόθη ἀντώ στέφανος καὶ εξήλθεν νικών καὶ ἡίνα νικήσῃ
3. καὶ ὅτε ἤνοιξεν τὴν σφραγίδα τὴν δευτέραν<sup>148</sup> ἤκουσα τοῦ δευτέρου ζώου λέγοντος ἐρχού

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<sup>145</sup> RP has ὅτι. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. I saw when He opened (WH). I saw that He opened (RP).

<sup>146</sup> RP adds καὶ ἴδε. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Come (WH) or come and see (RP), which is a deliberate addition, possibly liturgical.

<sup>147</sup> RP omits καὶ εἶδον. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. See the comment on καὶ ἴδε. This is the equivalent of καὶ ἴδε at the end of the previous verse.

<sup>148</sup> RP has δευτέραν σφραγίδα, a change in word order. The first attributive position no longer requires the repetition of τὴν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

4. καὶ εξήλθεν ἄλλος ἡίππος πυρρός<sup>149</sup> καὶ τῷ καθημένῳ επὶ αὐτὸν εδόθη [αὐτῷ]<sup>150</sup> λαβεῖν τὴν ειρήνην [εκ]<sup>151</sup> τῆς γῆς καὶ<sup>152</sup> ἡνά αλλήλους σφάξουσιν<sup>153</sup> καὶ εδόθη αὐτῷ μάχαιρα μεγάλη
5. καὶ ἥτε ἦνοιξεν<sup>154</sup> τὴν σφραγίδα τὴν τρίτην ἡκουσα τὸν τρίτου ζώου λέγοντος ἔρχου καὶ εἶδον<sup>155</sup> καὶ ιδού ἡίππος μέλας καὶ ὁ καθήμενος επὶ αὐτὸν ἔχων ζυγόν εν τῇ χειρὶ αυτού

<sup>149</sup> RP has *πυρρός*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. A fiery horse (WH) or a fire horse (RP)? A Seraph?

<sup>150</sup> RP, SBL & TH have *αὐτῷ*. WH has [αὐτῷ]. WH is confirmed.

<sup>151</sup> RP, SBL & TH have *εκ*. WH has [εκ]. WH is confirmed.

<sup>152</sup> RP omits *καὶ*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This seems like an appropriate place to start a new sentence.

<sup>153</sup> RP has *σφάξωσιν*, the subjunctive. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. They will slaughter one another (WH). They could/should/would slaughter one another (RP).

<sup>154</sup> 1885 & SBL have *ἦνοιξε*. WH, RP & TH do not concur. The omission of the final, *v*, is a common spelling variation: it changes neither grammar, nor meaning, nor even syntax.

<sup>155</sup> RP has *ἴδε*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The imperative, Look, replaces the aorist indicative, I looked. This is nonsensical since, *καὶ ιδού*, follow immediately (Look! And Look!????)

6. καὶ ἡκουσα ἡως<sup>156</sup> φωνήν εν μέσῳ των τεσσάρων ζώων λέγουσαν χοίνιξ σίτου δηναρίου καὶ τρεις χοίνικες κριθών<sup>157</sup> δηναρίου καὶ το ἔλαιον καὶ τὸν οἶνον μη ἀδικήσης
7. καὶ ἡότε ἦνοιξεν τὴν σφραγίδα τὴν τετάρτην ἡκουσα φωνήν<sup>158</sup> του τετάρτου ζώου λέγοντος ἐρχου <sup>τ<sup>159</sup></sup>
8. ὁκαὶ εἶδον<sup>160</sup> καὶ ιδού ἡίππος χλωρός καὶ ὁ καθήμενος επάνω [αυτού]<sup>161</sup> όνομα αυτώ [ho]<sup>162</sup> θάνατος καὶ ὁ ήδης ηκολούθει ὁμετ

<sup>156</sup> RP omits *ἡως*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The word *ἡως* does not resonate in English idiom: I either heard a voice or I did not. Nevertheless, the inclusion of *ἡως*, seems to stand with the prevailing testimony.

<sup>157</sup> RP has *κριθής*, the singular. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Since, we are dealing with three of them, does the local dialect require a singular (RP) or a plural (WH)?

<sup>158</sup> RP omits *φωνήν*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. It makes very little difference whether we heard (RP); or whether we heard the voice (WH).

<sup>159</sup> RP adds *καὶ ίδε*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This is identical to verse 1.

<sup>160</sup> RP omits *καὶ εἶδον*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This is identical to verse 2.

<sup>161</sup> RP, SBL & TH have *αυτού*. WH has [αυτού]. WH is confirmed.

<sup>162</sup> RP, SBL & TH have *ho*. WH has [ho]. WH is confirmed.

αυτού<sup>163</sup> και εδόθη αυτοίς<sup>164</sup> εξουσία επί το τέταρτον της γης  
αποκτείναι εν ρομφαίᾳ και εν λιμῷ και εν θανάτῳ και ήπο των  
θηρίων της γης

9. και ήτε ήνοιξεν την πέμπτην σφραγίδα είδον ήποκάτω του  
θυσιαστηρίου τας ψυχάς <sup>τ</sup><sup>165</sup> των εσφαγμένων διά τον λόγον του  
θεού και διά την μαρτυρίαν <sup>τ</sup><sup>166</sup> ήνη είχον
10. και ἐκραξαν φωνή μεγάλη λέγοντες ήεως πότε ο δεσπότης ο  
ἅγιος και αληθινός ού κρίνεις και εκδικείς το ιαίμα ήημών εκ των  
κατοικούντων επί της γης
11. και εδόθη αυτοίς ήεκάστω στολή λευκή και ερρέθη αυτοίς ήίνα  
αναπαύσονται<sup>167</sup> έτι χρόνον μικρόν<sup>168</sup> ήεως πληρωθώσιν<sup>169</sup> και οι

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<sup>163</sup> RP has αυτό. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The change from genitive with preposition to dative without preposition, seems like a preference of dialect.

<sup>164</sup> RP has αυτό. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. He was given authority to them (WH), seems awkward compared to, He was given authority to him (RP): but, WH appears to have the affirmation.

<sup>165</sup> Others add των ανθώπων. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. This seems like an unnecessary and unsupported scribal addition.

<sup>166</sup> RP adds του αρνίου. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Is it absolutely necessary that their witness be of the Lamb?

<sup>167</sup> RP has αναπαύσονται. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Is their rest subjunctive and subjective, could/should/would (RP); or is it future and certain (WH)?

<sup>168</sup> RP omits μικρόν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Is it important that their rest before glory be brief (WH); or may it be extended (RP): this is a matter of emphasis on comfort, not on the actual time.

<sup>169</sup> RP & TH have πληρωσώσιν. WH & SBL do not concur. Their fellow slaves could/should/would be completed (WH); vs They

σύνδουλοι αυτών καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοί αυτών <sup>τ<sup>170</sup></sup> οἱ μέλλοντες  
αποκτέννεσθαι<sup>171</sup> ἡως καὶ αυτοί

12. καὶ είδον ὅτε ἦνοι ξεν την σφραγίδα την ἑκτην καὶ σεισμός μέγας  
εγένετο καὶ οἱ ήλιοις ἤγένετο μέλας<sup>172</sup> ἡως σάκκος τρίχινος καὶ η  
σελήνη ἡόλη εγένετο ἡως οὐρά
13. καὶ οἱ αστέρες του ουρανού ἐπεσαν<sup>173</sup> εἰς την γην ἡως συκή  
βάλλει<sup>174</sup> τους ολύνθους αυτῆς ουπό ανέμου μεγάλου σειομένη
14. καὶ οἱ ουρανός απεχωρίσθη ἡως βιβλίον οελισσόμενον καὶ παν  
όρος καὶ νήσος εκ των τόπων αυτών εκινήθησαν
15. καὶ οἱ βασιλείς της γης καὶ οἱ μεγιστάνες καὶ οἱ χιλίαρχοι καὶ οἱ  
πλούσιοι καὶ οἱ ισχυροί καὶ πας δούλος καὶ ελεύθερος ἔκρυψαν  
ἥεαυτούς εἰς τα σπήλαια καὶ εἰς τας πέτρας των ορέων

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(possibly) completed their fellow slaves (RP)? The active does not seem to fit very well with the subjunctive.

<sup>170</sup> RP adds καὶ. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Not the beginning of a new sentence; unlikely before οἱ.

<sup>171</sup> RP has αποκτένεσθαι √ ἀποκτείνω, possibly a spelling variation.  
WH, SBL & TH do not concur. But, αποκτέννεσθαι √ ἀποκτέννω

<sup>172</sup> RP has μέλας εγένετο, changed word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Possibly a matter of dialect.

<sup>173</sup> RP has ἐπεσον, possibly a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. It is unlikely to be a change of person: 3PP to 1PS.

<sup>174</sup> RP has βαλούσα. One has βάλλουσα. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Throwing (RP) vs. it throws (WH).

16. καὶ λέγουσιν τοις ὄρεσιν καὶ ταις πέτραις πέσετε<sup>175</sup> εφ ἡμάς καὶ κρύψατε ἡμάς από προσώπου του καθημένου επί του θρόνου καὶ από της οργῆς του αρνίου
17. ἵστη ἡλθεν ἡ ημέρα ἡ μεγάλη της οργῆς αυτῶν<sup>176</sup> καὶ τίς δύναται σταθῆναι

Many of the changes were trivialities; none were shown to be precedent. WH remains seated as the leading vorlage candidate for chapter 6.

## *Revelation 7*

1. τ<sup>177</sup> μετά τούτο είδον τέσσαρας αγγέλους ἱεστώτας επί τας τέσσαρας γωνίας της γης κρατούντας τους τέσσαρας ανέμους της γης ἵνα μη πνέῃ ἀνεμος επί της γης μήτε επί της θαλάσσης μήτε επί παν<sup>178</sup> δένδρον
2. καὶ είδον ἄλλον ἀγγελον αναβαίνοντα από ανατολής ήλιου ἔχοντα σφραγίδα θεού ζώντος και ἐκραξεν φωνή μεγάλη τοις τέσσαρσιν αγγέλοις όντοις εδόθη αυτοίς αδικήσαι την γην και την θάλασσαν

<sup>175</sup> 1885 has πέσατε, possibly a spelling variation. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>176</sup> RP has αυτού, a change from the plural to the singular. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The plural (W- H) appears to be correct.

<sup>177</sup> RP & another add καὶ. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The value of καὶ here is uncertain. The μετά connects with the previous context. The function of καὶ tends to separate.

<sup>178</sup> RP & another have τι. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Whatever tree (RP) vs all or every tree (WH).

3. λέγων μη αδικήσητε την γην μήτε την θάλασσαν μήτε τα δένδρα ἄχρι <sup>τ<sup>179</sup></sup> σφραγίσωμεν τους δούλους του θεού ήημών επί των μετώπων αυτών
4. και ἡκουσα τον αριθμόν των εσφραγισμένων <sup>τ<sup>180</sup></sup> <sup>τεσσεράκοντα<sup>181</sup></sup> τέσσαρες χιλιάδες εσφραγισμένοι<sup>182</sup> εκ πάσης φυλής <sup>τεσσεράκοντα<sup>181</sup></sup> τέσσαρες χιλιάδες εσφραγισμένοι<sup>183</sup> εκ φυλής <sup>τεσσεράκοντα<sup>181</sup></sup> τέσσαρες χιλιάδες εκ φυλής γαδ δώδεκα χιλιάδες
5. εκ φυλής ασήρ δώδεκα χιλιάδες εκ φυλής νεφθαλίμ<sup>185</sup> δώδεκα χιλιάδες εκ φυλής μανασσή δώδεκα χιλιάδες
6. εκ φυλής ασήρ δώδεκα χιλιάδες εκ φυλής λευί<sup>186</sup> δώδεκα χιλιάδες εκ φυλής ισαχάρ<sup>187</sup> δώδεκα χιλιάδες

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<sup>179</sup> RP adds οὐ. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Until (WH) vs until where or when (RP).

<sup>180</sup> RP adds καὶ. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. One hundred (WH) or one hundred and (RP).

<sup>181</sup> RP has τεσσαράκοντα, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>182</sup> RP has εσφραγισμένων. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Having been sealed (WH); or of sealed (RP).

<sup>183</sup> RP has εσφραγισμέναι. One has εσφραγισμένων. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Feminine (RP) or masculine (WH): having been sealed.

<sup>184</sup> RP has ἡρουβίμ, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>185</sup> RP has νεφθαλείμ, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>186</sup> 1885 has λευεί, a spelling variation. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>187</sup> RP has ισαχάρ, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

8. εκ φυλής ζαβουλών δώδεκα χιλιάδες εκ φυλής ιωσήφ δώδεκα χιλιάδες εκ φυλής βενιαμίν<sup>188</sup> δώδεκα χιλιάδες εσφραγισμένοι<sup>189</sup>
9. μετά ταύτα είδον και ιδού ὄχλος πολὺς ἡον αριθμήσαι αυτόν<sup>190</sup> ουδείς εδύνατο εκ παντός ἔθνους και φυλών και λαών και γλωσσών ἱεστώτες<sup>191</sup> ενώπιον του θρόνου και ενώπιον του αρνίου περιβεβλημένους στολάς λευκάς και φοίνικες<sup>192</sup> εν ταις χερσίν αυτών
10. καὶ κράζουσιν<sup>193</sup> φωνή μεγάλη λέγοντες ἡη σωτηρία τῷ θεῷ ήημῶν τῷ καθημένῳ επὶ τῷ θρόνῳ καὶ τῷ αρνίῳ

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<sup>188</sup> 1885 & TH have βενιαμείν, a spelling variation. WH, RP & SBL do not concur.

<sup>189</sup> RP has εσφραγισμέναι. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Feminine (RP) or masculine (WH): having been sealed.

<sup>190</sup> RP omits αυτόν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Able to count (RP); or, able to count it?

<sup>191</sup> RP has ἱεστώτας, the accusative. One has ἱεστώτων. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. WH has the nominative, attracted as subject in the following phrase: most likely a matter of dialect.

<sup>192</sup> RP has φοίνικας, the accusative. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Shall the be retained as object in the previous phrase (RP), or attracted as subject in the following phrase (WH)?

<sup>193</sup> SBL has κράζουσι. WH, RP & TH do not concur. The omission of the final, ν, is a common spelling variation: it changes neither grammar, nor meaning, nor even syntax.

11. καὶ πάντες οἱ ἄγγελοι ἡειστήκεισαν<sup>194</sup> κύκλῳ του θρόνου καὶ των πρεσβυτέρων καὶ των τεσσάρων ζώων καὶ ἐπεσαν<sup>195</sup> ενώπιον του θρόνου επί τα πρόσωπα αυτών καὶ προσεκύνησαν τῷ θεῷ
12. λέγοντες αμήν ήη εὐλογία καὶ ήη δόξα καὶ ήη σοφία καὶ ήη ευχαριστία καὶ ήη τιμή καὶ ήη δύναμις καὶ ήη ισχύς τῷ θεῷ ήημῶν εἰς τους αιώνας των αιώνων [αμήν]<sup>196</sup>
13. καὶ απεκρίθη ήεις εκ των πρεσβυτέρων λέγων μοι ήούτοι οἱ περιβεβλημένοι τας στολάς τας λευκάς τίνες εισίν καὶ πόθεν ἥλθον
14. καὶ είρηκα<sup>197</sup> αυτῷ κύριε μου συ οίδας καὶ είπεν μοι ήούτοι εισίν οἱ ερχόμενοι εκ της θλίψεως της μεγάλης καὶ ἐπλυναν τας στολάς αυτών καὶ ελεύκαναν αυτάς<sup>198</sup> εν τῷ ήαίματι του αρνίου
15. διά τούτο εισίν ενώπιον του θρόνου του θεού καὶ λατρεύουσιν αυτῷ ήημέρας καὶ νυκτός εν τῷ ναῷ αυτού καὶ ήο καθήμενος επί του θρόνου<sup>199</sup> σκηνώσει επ αυτούς

<sup>194</sup> 1885 & TH have *hiσtήκεισαν*, a spelling variation. WH, RP & SBL do not concur.

<sup>195</sup> RP has *ἐπεσον*, possibly a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. It is unlikely to be a change of person: 3PP to 1PS.

<sup>196</sup> RP, SBL & TH have *αμήν*. WH has [αμήν]. WH is confirmed.

<sup>197</sup> RP has *είπον*, aorist √ *είπον*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. *είρηκα*, perfect √ *ἥρέω* (to exclaim). I said (RP), vs I have exclaimed (WH).

<sup>198</sup> RP omits *αυτάς*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Whitened (RP), vs whitened them (WH).

<sup>199</sup> RP has *τῷ θρόνῳ*, the dative. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. WH has the genitive; this may be a dialect preference: the sense is the same.

16. οὐ πεινάσουσιν ἔτι ουδέ διψήσουσιν ἔτι ουδέ<sup>200</sup> μη πέσῃ επ αυτούς  
    ho hήlioς ουδέ παν καύμα
17. hόti το αρνίον το ανά μέσον του θρόνου ποιμανεί<sup>201</sup> αυτούς και  
    hoδηγήσει<sup>202</sup> αυτούς επί ζωής πηγάς ήδατων και εξαλείψει ho θεός  
    παν δάκρυνον εκ των οφθαλμών αυτών

WH remains the better choice of vorlage candidate for chapter 7.

## *Revelation 8*

1. και hόταν<sup>203</sup> ήνοιξεν την σφραγίδα την hεβδόμην εγένετο σιγή εν τω ουρανώ hως hημιώριον<sup>204</sup>
2. και είδον τους hεπτά αγγέλους hoi ενώπιον του θεού hεστήκασιν  
    και εδόθησαν αυτοίς hεπτά σάλπιγγες
3. και áλλος áγγελος hήλθεν και εστάθη επί του θυσιαστηρίου έχων  
    λιβανωτόν χρυσούν και εδόθη αυτώ θυμιάματα πολλά hίνα δώσει<sup>205</sup>

<sup>200</sup> RP has ουδ οὐ. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Nor, never ever (RP); vs nor, never (WH). RP adds the material negative.

<sup>201</sup> RP has ποιμαίνει, the present. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. He shepherds (RP); vs he will shepherd (WH).

<sup>202</sup> RP has hoδηγεί, the present. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. He leads (RP); vs he will lead (WH).

<sup>203</sup> RP has hότε. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The choice is between when, an adverb (RP) and whenever, a conjunction (WH).

<sup>204</sup> TH has hημιώρον, a spelling variation. WH, RP & SBL do not concur.

<sup>205</sup> RP has δώσῃ. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. A sound alike subjunctive, he should give (RP) vs a future, he will give (WH).

- ταις προσευχαίς των ἁγίων πάντων επί το θυσιαστήριον το  
χρυσούν το ενώπιον του θρόνου
4. καὶ ανέβη ὁ καπνός των θυμιαμάτων ταις προσευχαίς των ἁγίων  
εκ χειρός του αγγέλου ενώπιον του θεού
  5. καὶ εἶληφεν ὁ ἀγγελος τον λιβανωτόν καὶ εγέμισεν αυτόν εκ του  
πυρός του θυσιαστηρίου καὶ ἐβαλεν εις την γην καὶ εγένοντο  
Γβρονταί καὶ φωναί καὶ αστραπαί<sup>206</sup> καὶ σεισμός
  6. καὶ οἱ ἡεπτά ἀγγελοι οἱ ἔχοντες τας ἡεπτά σάλπιγγας ἡητοίμασαν  
ἥαντούς<sup>207</sup> ήνα σαλπίσωσιν
  7. καὶ ὁ πρώτος εσάλπισεν καὶ εγένετο χάλαζα καὶ πύρ μεμιγμένα εν  
haiματι καὶ εβλήθη εις την γην καὶ το τρίτον της γης κατεκάη καὶ το  
τρίτον των δένδρων κατεκάη καὶ πας χόρτος χλωρός κατεκάη
  8. καὶ ὁ δεύτερος ἀγγελος εσάλπισεν καὶ ήως ὄρος μέγα πυρί<sup>208</sup>  
καιόμενον εβλήθη εις την θάλασσαν καὶ εγένετο το τρίτον της  
θαλάσσης haiμα

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<sup>206</sup> Others have a variety of different word orders. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>207</sup> RP has *ἥαντούς*. TH has *αυτούς*. WH & SBL do not concur. All of these have pretty much the same meaning, with the possibility that *ἥαντούς* is more emphatic and formal making it the better liturgical choice.

<sup>208</sup> RP omits *πυρί*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. If John were looking for a way to introduce and develop the theme of fire or a lake of fire, this is how he might do it. By itself, *καιόμενον*, doesn't quite do this.

9. καὶ απέθανεν<sup>209</sup> τὸ τρίτον τῶν κτισμάτων τῶν<sup>210</sup> εν τῇ θαλάσσῃ τὰ  
έχοντα ψυχάς καὶ τὸ τρίτον τῶν πλοίων διεφθάρησαν<sup>211</sup>
10. καὶ ὁ τρίτος ἄγγελος εσάλπισεν καὶ ἐπεσεν εκ του ουρανού αστήρ  
μέγας καιόμενος ἡως λαμπάς καὶ ἐπεσεν επί το τρίτον τῶν ποταμών  
καὶ επί τας πηγάς τῶν ὕδατων
11. καὶ τὸ ὄνομα του αστέρος λέγεται ὁ<sup>212</sup> ἀψινθος<sup>213</sup> καὶ εγένετο το  
τρίτον τῶν ὕδατων εις ἀψινθον καὶ πολλοί τῶν ανθρώπων  
απέθανον εκ τῶν ὕδατων ἡτι επικράνθησαν
12. καὶ ὁ τέταρτος ἄγγελος εσάλπισεν καὶ επλήγη τὸ τρίτον του ἥλιου  
καὶ τὸ τρίτον της σελήνης καὶ τὸ τρίτον τῶν αστέρων ἕνα σκοτισθή  
τὸ τρίτον αυτῶν καὶ ἡη ἡμέρα μη φάνη τὸ τρίτον αυτῆς<sup>214</sup> καὶ ἡη  
νυξ ὡμοίως

<sup>209</sup> 1885 & SBL have απέθανε. WH, RP & TH do not concur. The omission of the final, ν, is a common spelling variation: it changes neither grammar, nor meaning, nor even syntax.

<sup>210</sup> RP omits τῶν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This seemingly trivial omission, breaks the emphatic second attributive relationship.

<sup>211</sup> RP has διεφθάρη, the singular. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The singular connects to third (RP); the plural connects to ships (WH).

<sup>212</sup> One omits ho. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. A star vs. the star.

<sup>213</sup> One has ἀψινθον, the accusative. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. So, which dialect would prefer the predicate accusative (?), and which dialect would prefer the predicate nominative (WH)?

<sup>214</sup> RP has τὸ τρίτον αυτῆς μη φάνη ἡη ἡμέρα, a change in word order. The SBL footnote errs. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

13. καὶ είδον καὶ ἡκουσα ἱενός αετού πετομένου εν μεσουρανήματι λέγοντος φωνή μεγάλη ουαί, ουαί, ουαί, τοὺς κατοικούντας<sup>215</sup> επὶ τῆς γῆς εκ των λοιπών φωνών της σάλπιγγος των τριῶν αγγέλων των μελλόντων σαλπίζειν

In chapter 8, we still have no real reason to abandon WH as the better choice for vorlage.

## *Revelation 9*

1. καὶ ὁ πέμπτος ἄγγελος εσάλπισεν καὶ είδον αστέρα εκ του ουρανού πεπτωκότα εἰς την γην καὶ εδόθη αυτῷ ἡ χλεύς του φρέατος της αβύσσου <sup>τ<sup>216</sup></sup>
2. καὶ ἤνοιξεν το φρέαρ της αβύσσου καὶ ανέβη καπνός εκ του φρέατος ἡως καπνός καμίνου μεγάλης<sup>217</sup> καὶ εσκοτώθη<sup>218</sup> ὁ ήλιος καὶ ὁ αήρ εκ του καπνού του φρέατος
3. καὶ εκ του καπνού εξήλθον ακρίδες εἰς την γην καὶ εδόθη αυταίς εξουσία ἡως ἔχουσιν εξουσίαν ἥοι σκορπίοι της γῆς

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<sup>215</sup> RP has τοις κατοικούσιν, the dative or indirect object. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. WH has τοὺς κατοικούντας, the accusative or direct object. This is probably a matter of dialect. The, τοὺς κατοικούντας επὶ τῆς γῆς, are the Am Ha Aretz.

<sup>216</sup> Some authorities add the first six words of the next verse. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. Versification is not a real text issue.

<sup>217</sup> RP has καιομένης. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. A furnace being inflames (RP) appears to be reduplication, a figure rarely used by John: yet, having the same weight of meaning as great.

<sup>218</sup> RP & another have εσκοτίσθη √ σκοτίζω. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. εσκοτώθη √ σκοτώ, has the same meaning, were darkened.

4. καὶ ερρέθη αὐταίς ήνα μη ἀδικήσουσιν<sup>219</sup> τὸν χόρτον τῆς γῆς οὐδέ παν χλωρόν ουδέ παν δένδρον εἰ μη τοὺς ανθρώπους hoίτινες οὐκ ἔχουσιν<sup>220</sup> τὴν σφραγίδα του θεού επί των μετώπων <sup>τ<sup>221</sup></sup>
5. καὶ εδόθη αὐταίς<sup>222</sup> ήνα μη αποκτείνωσιν αυτούς αλλ ήνα βασανισθήσονται<sup>223</sup> μήνας πέντε καὶ οἱ βασανισμός αυτών ήως βασανισμός σκορπίου ήταν παίση ἀνθρωπον
6. καὶ εν ταῖς ήμέραις εκείναις ζητήσουσιν οἱ ἀνθρωποι τὸν θάνατον καὶ οὐ μη ευρήσουσιν αυτὸν καὶ επιθυμήσουσιν αποθανεῖν καὶ φεύγει<sup>224</sup> ὁ θάνατος απ αυτών<sup>225</sup>

<sup>219</sup> RP has αδικήσωσιν, subjunctive. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. They could/should/would not harm (RP); vs the future, will not harm (WH). The craftsmanship term, αδικήσουσιν, unrighteousness, is the opposite of righteousness, or to build up; hence, to tear down: it will eventually take on a juridical nuance.

<sup>220</sup> SBL & TH have ἔχουσι. WH & RP do not concur. The omission of the final, v, is a common spelling variation: it changes neither grammar, nor meaning, nor even syntax.

<sup>221</sup> RP adds αυτών. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. On their forehead (RP); vs on the forehead (WH).

<sup>222</sup> SBL & TH have αυτοίς. WH & RP do not concur. The antecedent, ἀκρίδες, from verse 3 is feminine.

<sup>223</sup> RP has βασανισθώσιν, subjunctive. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The battle between subjunctive and future continues.

<sup>224</sup> RP has φεύξεται, future. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Death will flee (RP); or death flees (WH).

<sup>225</sup> RP has απ αυτών ho θάνατος, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

7. καὶ τα ὡμοιώματα των ακρίδων ὡμοια ἡπποις ἡητοιμασμένοις εις πόλεμον καὶ επί τας κεφαλάς αυτών ἡως στέφανοι ὡμοιοι<sup>226</sup>
- χρυσώ<sup>227</sup> καὶ τα πρόσωπα αυτών ἡως πρόσωπα ανθρώπων
8. καὶ είχον<sup>228</sup> τρίχας ἡως τρίχας γυναικών καὶ οἱ οδόντες αυτών ἡως λεόντων ἥσαν
9. καὶ είχον<sup>229</sup> θώρακας ἡως θώρακας σιδηρούς καὶ η φωνή των πτερύγων αυτών ἡως φωνή ιαρμάτων ἡππων πολλών τρεχόντων εις πόλεμον
10. καὶ ἔχουσιν οὐράς ὡμοίας<sup>230</sup> σκορπίοις καὶ κέντρα καὶ εν ταις οὐραίς αυτών ἡη εξουσία αυτών<sup>231</sup> αδικήσαι τους ανθρώπους μήνας πέντε

<sup>226</sup> RP omits ὡμοιοι. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. It seems important to us that their crowns we like gold, and not real gold (WH).

<sup>227</sup> RP has χρυσοί. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. RP changes the dative to the nominative plural, which is necessary to support its hypothesis that these crowns are real gold.

<sup>228</sup> 1885 & TH have είχαν, an alternate spelling. WH, RP & SBL do not concur. This spelling only applies to the 3PP.

<sup>229</sup> 1885 has είχαν, an alternate spelling. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. This spelling only applies to the 3PP.

<sup>230</sup> Others have ὡμοίοις, the masculine, rather than the feminine: but, οὐρὰς is feminine.

<sup>231</sup> RP has εξουσίαν ἔχουσιν του. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Having authority [the] to hurt (RP); their authority to hurt (WH). Authority deals with the control and trigger for aiming and shooting; power deals with bow, muscle, or spring energy.

11. τέχουσιν επ αυτών βασιλέα<sup>232</sup> τον<sup>233</sup> ἄγγελον της αβύσσου όνομα αυτώ ήεβραϊστί αβαδδών<sup>234</sup> καὶ εν<sup>235</sup> τη ἡελληνική όνομα ἔχει απολλύων
12. ήη ουαί ήη μία απήλθεν ιδού ἐρχεται έτι δύο ουαί μετά ταύτα
13. καὶ ήο ήέκτος ἄγγελος εσάλπισεν καὶ ήκουσα φωνήν μίαν εκ των τ<sup>236</sup> κεράτων του θυσιαστηρίου του χρυσού του ενώπιον του θεού
14. λέγοντα<sup>237</sup> τω ήέκτω αγγέλω ήο έχων την σάλπιγγα λύσον τους τέσσαρας αγγέλους τους δεδεμένους επί τω ποταμώ τω μεγάλω ευφράτη
15. καὶ ελύθησαν ήοι τέσσαρες ἄγγελοι ήοι ήητοιμασμένοι εις την ήώραν καὶ τ<sup>238</sup> ήημέραν καὶ μήνα καὶ ενιαυτόν ήίνα αποκτείνωσιν το τρίτον των ανθρώπων

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<sup>232</sup> RP has έχουσαι βασιλέα επ αυτών, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>233</sup> RP omits τον. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. An angel/messenger (RP) vs the angel/messenger (WH).

<sup>234</sup> Others have αββααδδών, αβλαδδών, or βαττών, spelling variations.

<sup>235</sup> RP has εν δε, a change of conjunction. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Now in (RP) vs and in (WH).

<sup>236</sup> RP adds τεσσάρων. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Four horns (RP) vs horns (WH).

<sup>237</sup> RP has λέγουσαν, feminine instead of masculine. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Voice, φωνήν, is feminine (RP). Horns, κεράτων, is neuter (WH).

<sup>238</sup> RP adds a second εις την. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Into the day (RP); vs day (WH).

16. καὶ ἡ αριθμός τῶν στρατευμάτων τοῦ ἱππικού<sup>239</sup> δισμυριάδες<sup>240</sup> μυριάδων ἥκουσα τὸν αριθμὸν αυτῶν
17. καὶ ὡύτως εἴδον τους ἵππους εν τῇ ἡοράσει καὶ τους καθημένους επ αυτῶν ἔχοντας θώρακας πυρίνους καὶ ἱνακινθίνους καὶ θειώδεις καὶ ᾧτι κεφαλαί τῶν ἱππων ἡως κεφαλαί λεόντων καὶ εκ τῶν στομάτων αυτῶν εκπορεύεται πυρ καὶ καπνός καὶ θείον
18. από τῶν τριών πληγῶν τούτων απεκτάνθησαν τὸ τρίτον τῶν ανθρώπων εκ<sup>241</sup> του πυρός καὶ του καπνού καὶ του θείου του εκπορευομένου εκ τῶν στομάτων αυτῶν
19. ἡ γαρ εξουσία τῶν ἱππων εν τῷ στόματι αυτῶν εστίν καὶ εν ταῖς ουραίς αυτῶν ᾧτι γαρ ουραί αυτῶν ἡμοιαι ὄφεσιν<sup>242</sup> ἔχουσαι κεφαλάς καὶ εν αυταίς αδικούσιν
20. καὶ ἡοι λοιποί τῶν ανθρώπων ἡοι οὐκ απεκτάνθησαν εν ταῖς πληγαίς ταύταις οὐ<sup>243</sup> μετενόησαν εκ τῶν ἔργων τῶν χειρῶν αυτῶν

<sup>239</sup> RP has *ἵππου*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Horses (RP); rather than horsemen, cavalry (WH); seemingly trivial: yet essential to avoiding exaggeration in correct interpretation.

<sup>240</sup> 1885 has δις μυριάδες. One has δύο μυριάδες. RP has μυριάδες. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. RP errs in removing two (WH).

<sup>241</sup> RP has *από*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The *από* (RP) sometimes emphasizes separation; *εκ* (WH) sometimes emphasizes source: otherwise they mean the same thing. This deliberate change seems to be a preference of dialect.

<sup>242</sup> RP has ὄφεων, genitive. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Like of serpents (RP); vs. like to serpents, dative (WH).

<sup>243</sup> SBL & TH have οὐδέ. One has οὔτε. WH & RP do not concur. Neither (SBL); vs not (WH).

hίνα μη προσκυνήσουσιν<sup>244</sup> τα δαιμόνια και τα είδωλα τα χρυσά και τα αργυρά και τα χαλκά και τα λίθινα και τα ξύλινα há ούτε βλέπειν δύνανται<sup>245</sup> ούτε ακούειν ούτε περιπατείν

21. και ου μετενόησαν εκ των φόνων αυτών ούτε εκ των φαρμάκων<sup>246</sup> αυτών ούτε εκ της πορνείας<sup>247</sup> αυτών ούτε εκ των κλεμμάτων αυτών

The only serious difference seems to be δισμυριάδες in verse 16: yet, that is more a matter of interpretation than text. We still have no real reason in chapter 9, to abandon WH as the better choice for vorlage.

## *Revelation 10*

1. και είδον ἄλλον<sup>248</sup> ἀγγελον ισχυρόν καταβαίνοντα εκ του ουρανού περιβεβλημένον νεφέλην και ἡ ίρις επί την κεφαλήν<sup>249</sup> αυτού και το πρόσωπον αυτού ἡως ho ήλιος και hoi πόδες αυτού ἡως στύλοι πυρός

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<sup>244</sup> RP has προσκυνήσωσιν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The subjunctive (RP); vs the future (WH).

<sup>245</sup> RP has δύναται. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Singular (RP); vs plural (WH).

<sup>246</sup> RP has φαρμακειών. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Drug dealers/sorcerers: feminine RP; vs neuter (WH).

<sup>247</sup> Others have πορνίας, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Copulation, fornication.

<sup>248</sup> RP omits ἄλλον. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. I saw a mighty angel (RP); vs I saw another mighty angel (WH).

<sup>249</sup> RP & TH have της κεφαλής. WH & SBL do not concur. RP prefers the genitive. WH prefers the accusative. This seems to be a matter of dialect.

2. καὶ ἔχων εν τη χειρί αυτού ὑβιβλαρίδιον ηνεῳγμένον<sup>250</sup> καὶ ἐθηκεν τὸν πόδα αυτού τον δεξιόν επί της θαλάσσης τον δε ευώνυμον επί της γης
3. καὶ ἐκραξεν φωνή μεγάλη ἡώσπερ λέων μυκάται και ἡότε ἐκραξεν ελάλησαν ήαι ήεπτά βρονταί τας ήεαυτών φωνάς
4. καὶ ἡότε<sup>251</sup> ελάλησαν ήαι ήεπτά βρονταί ἡμελλον<sup>252</sup> γράφειν και ἡκουσα φωνήν εκ του ουρανού λέγουσαν σφράγισον ήα<sup>253</sup> ελάλησαν ήαι ήεπτά βρονταί και μη αυτά γράψης
5. καὶ ήο αγγελος ήον είδον ήεστώτα επί της θαλάσσης και επί της γης ήρεν την χείρα αυτού την δεξιάν εις τον ουρανόν
6. καὶ ώμοσεν εν<sup>254</sup> τω ζώντι εις τους αιώνας των αιώνων ήος ἐκτισεν τον ουρανόν και τα εν αυτώ και την γην και τα εν αυτή [και την θάλασσαν και τα εν αυτή]<sup>255</sup> ήότι χρόνος ουκέτι έσται

<sup>250</sup> RP has βιβλίον ανεῳγμένον. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. RP has book. WH has booklet. Ανεῳγμένον is a spelling variation, possibly a preference of dialect.

<sup>251</sup> Others have ὄσα or ἡκουσα ὄσα. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. Which I saw (Others); vs when I saw (WH).

<sup>252</sup> RP has ἡμελλον, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>253</sup> Others have ὄσα. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. Both words mean which.

<sup>254</sup> RP & SBL omit εν. WH & TH do not concur. Swear [by] (RP); or, swear in (WH). The meaning, necessity, and use of prepositions now developing (first century) in Greek is often unstable.

<sup>255</sup> RP, SBL & TH all have και την θάλασσαν και τα εν αυτή. WH has [και την θάλασσαν και τα εν αυτή]. WH is confirmed.

7. αλλ εν ταις ήμέραις της φωνής του ήεβδόμου αγγέλου ήταν μέλη σαλπίζειν και ετελέσθη το μυστήριον του θεού ήως ευηγγέλισεν τους Γεαυτού δούλους<sup>256</sup> τ<sup>257</sup> τους προφήτας
8. και ή φωνή ήήν ήκουσα εκ του ουρανού πάλιν λαλούσαν<sup>258</sup> μετ εμού και λέγουσαν<sup>259</sup> ήπαγε λάβε το βιβλίον<sup>260</sup> το ηνεωγμένον<sup>261</sup> εν τη χειρί του αγγέλου του ήεστώτος επί της θαλάσσης και επί της γης
9. και απήλθα<sup>262</sup> προς τον ἄγγελον λέγων αυτώ δούναι' μοι το βιβλαρίδιον<sup>263</sup> και λέγει μοι λάβε και κατάφαγε αυτό και πικρανεί σου την κοιλίαν αλλ εν τω στόματί σου έσται γλυκύ ήως μέλι

<sup>256</sup> RP has δούλους αυτού. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. His servant (RP); vs his own servant (WH).

<sup>257</sup> Others add και or αι. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. Insufficient support.

<sup>258</sup> RP has λαλούσα. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The nominative vs the accusative.

<sup>259</sup> RP has λέγουσα. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The nominative vs the accusative.

<sup>260</sup> RP has βιβλιδάριον. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Note the vulnerability to phonological error (βιβλαρίδιον, verses 2, 9, 10). Booklet (RP) instead of book (WH).

<sup>261</sup> RP has ανεωγμένον. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>262</sup> RP & another have απήλθον. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>263</sup> RP has βιβλιδάριον, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Note the vulnerability to phonological error (βιβλαρίδιον, verses 2, 9, 10).

10. καὶ ἐλαβον τὸ βιβλαρίδιον<sup>264</sup> εκ τῆς χειρός του αγγέλου καὶ κατέφαγον αυτό καὶ ην εν τῷ στόματι<sup>1</sup> μου ὡς μέλι γλυκύ καὶ ὡς ἔφαγον αυτό επικράνθη ἡ κοιλία μου
11. καὶ λέγουσιν<sup>1</sup> μοι δει σε πάλιν προφητεύσαι επὶ λαοῖς καὶ <sup>τ</sup><sup>265</sup> ἔθνεσιν καὶ γλώσσαις καὶ βασιλεύσιν πολλοῖς

No earth-shattering changes were found in chapter 10, none enough to abandon WH as the better choice for vorlage.

## *Revelation 11*

1. καὶ εδόθη μοι κάλαμος ἱόμοιος ἡράβδῳ λέγων ἐγειρε<sup>266</sup> καὶ μέτρησον τὸν ναὸν τοῦ θεού καὶ τὸ θυσιαστήριον καὶ τοὺς προσκυνούντας εν αυτῷ
2. καὶ τὴν αὐλήν την ἔξωθεν τοῦ ναού ἐκβαλε ἔξωθεν<sup>267</sup> καὶ μη ἀυτήν μετρήσῃς ὡς εδόθη τοις ἔθνεσιν καὶ τὴν πόλιν την ἁγίαν πατήσουσιν μήνας τεσσεράκοντα<sup>268</sup> [καὶ]<sup>269</sup> δύο

<sup>264</sup> RP has βιβλίον. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Book instead of booklet.

<sup>265</sup> RP adds επί. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Prophesy upon, επί (RP); or to, the dative (WH)?

<sup>266</sup> RP has ἐγειραι, the infinitive. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. To arise (RP); vs the imperative, [you] arise (WH).

<sup>267</sup> RP has ἔξω. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Out (RP) or outwardly (WH): a shorter adverb for a longer one.

<sup>268</sup> RP has τεσσαράκοντα, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>269</sup> RP has καὶ. WH has [καὶ]. SBL & TH omit καὶ. 40 and 2; or 42?

3. καὶ δώσω τοις δυσίν μάρτυσιν<sup>’</sup> μου καὶ προφητεύσουσιν ἡμέρας χιλίας διακοσίας ἡεξήκοντα περιβεβλημένον<sup>270</sup> σάκκους
4. οὗτοι εἰσίν ήτι δύο ελαίαι καὶ ήτι δύο λυχνίαι [ἥτι]<sup>271</sup> ενώπιον του κυρίου της γης εστώτες<sup>272</sup>
5. καὶ εἰ τις αὐτούς θέλει αδικήσαι πυρ εκπορεύεται εκ του στόματος αυτών καὶ κατεσθίει τους εχθρούς αυτών καὶ εἰ τις ὑθελήσῃ αὐτούς<sup>273</sup> αδικήσαι ήούτως δει αυτόν αποκτανθήναι
6. οὗτοι ἔχουσιν ὅτην εξουσίαν κλείσαι τον ουρανόν<sup>274</sup> ἕνα μη ἡνετός βρέχη τας ἡμέρας της προφητείας αυτών καὶ εξουσίαν ἔχουσιν επί των ιυδάτων στρέφειν αυτά εις ιαίμα καὶ πατάξαι την γην ὅτιν πάση πληγή οσάκις εάν θελήσωσιν<sup>275</sup>

<sup>270</sup> RP, SBL & others have περιβεβλημένοι. WH & TH do not concur. The nominative (RP); vs the accusative (WH): not possibly accidental.

<sup>271</sup> RP, SBL & TH have ήτι. WH has [ἥτι]. WH is confirmed.

<sup>272</sup> RP has εστώσαι. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The feminine (RP); vs the masculine (WH): not possibly accidental.

<sup>273</sup> RP has θέλει αὐτούς. One has αὐτούς θελήσῃ. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The present tense (RP); vs the future (WH): not possibly accidental.

<sup>274</sup> RP has τον ουρανόν εξουσίαν κλείσαι, a change in word order, removing την in the process. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Having authority (RP), vs having the authority (WH).

<sup>275</sup> RP has οσάκις εάν θελήσωσιν εν πάσῃ πληγῇ, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

7. καὶ ἡταν τελέσωσιν τὴν μαρτυρίαν αυτών τὸ θηρίον το<sup>276</sup>  
αναβαίνον εκ τῆς αβύσσου ποιήσει μετ αυτών πόλεμον καὶ νικήσει  
αυτούς καὶ αποκτενεί αυτούς
8. καὶ τὸ πτώμα αυτών επὶ τῆς πλατείας τῆς πόλεως τῆς μεγάλης ἡήτις  
καλείται πνευματικώς σόδομα καὶ αἴγυπτος ἡόπου καὶ ὁ κύριος  
αυτών εσταυρώθη
9. καὶ βλέπουσιν εκ τῶν λαών καὶ φυλών καὶ γλωσσών καὶ εθνών το  
πτώμα αυτών ἡημέρας τρεις καὶ<sup>277</sup> ἡήμισυ καὶ τὰ πτώματα αυτών  
οὐκ αφίουσιν<sup>278</sup> τεθήναι εἰς μνήμα
10. καὶ ἡοι κατοικούντες επὶ τῆς γῆς χαίρουσιν επ αυτοίς καὶ  
ευφραίνονται<sup>279</sup> καὶ δώρα πέμψουσιν<sup>280</sup> αλλήλοις ἡότι ὕοτοι ἡοι  
δύο προφήται εβασάνισαν τους κατοικούντας επὶ τῆς γῆς

<sup>276</sup> Others have τότε τὸ θηρίον το, τὸ θηρίον τότε, or τὸ θηρίον τὸ τέταρτον το. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>277</sup> RP omits καὶ. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. English idiom demands the, and: fortunately, the text seems supportive.

<sup>278</sup> RP has αφήσουσιν, future. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Will not allow (RP); vs do not allow (WH).

<sup>279</sup> RP has ευφρανθήσονται. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Will be gladdened (RP); vs are gladdened (WH).

<sup>280</sup> RP has δώσουσιν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. They will give gifts (RP); vs they will send gifts (WH).

11. καὶ μετά [τας]<sup>281</sup> τρεις ἡμέρας καὶ ἡμίσυ πνεύμα ζωής εκ του θεού εισήλθεν ᾧ[εν] αυτοίς<sup>282</sup> καὶ ἐστησαν επί τους πόδας αυτών καὶ φόβος μέγας επέπεσεν<sup>283</sup> επί τους θεωρούντας αυτούς
12. καὶ ἤκουσαν φωνής μεγάλης<sup>284</sup> εκ του ουρανού λεγούσης<sup>285</sup> αυτοίς ανάβατε<sup>286</sup> ἡώδε καὶ ανέβησαν εἰς τον ουρανόν εν τη νεφέλῃ καὶ εθεώρησαν αυτούς οἱ εχθροί αυτών
13. καὶ εν εκείνῃ τη ἡώρᾳ<sup>287</sup> εγένετο σεισμός μέγας καὶ το δέκατον της πόλεως ἐπεσεν καὶ απεκτάνθησαν εν τω σεισμῷ ονόματα ανθρώπων χιλιάδες ἡεπτά καὶ οἱ λοιποί ἐμφοβοι εγένοντο καὶ ἐδωκαν δόξαν τω θεώ του ουρανού
14. οὐαί οὐαί δευτέρα απήλθεν ἰδού οὐαί οὐαί τρίτη<sup>288</sup> ἔρχεται ταχύ

<sup>281</sup> RP, SBL & TH have τας. WH has [τας]. WH is confirmed.

<sup>282</sup> SBL & TH have εν αυτοίς. WH has [εν] αυτοίς. RP has εις αυτούς. Entered into them (RP); vs entered in them (WH).

<sup>283</sup> RP has ἐπεσεν, aorist. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Fell upon them (RP); vs had fallen upon them (WH). The form, επέπεσεν, looks very much like a pluperfect: but, is not listed as such in the lexicon.

<sup>284</sup> RP has ἤκουσα, a spelling variation, φωνήν μεγάλην, the accusative. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. They heard a great voice (RP); vs they heard [the sound] of a great voice (WH).

<sup>285</sup> RP has λέγουσαν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Again, the accusative (RP); vs the genitive (WH). Possibly a matter of dialect.

<sup>286</sup> RP has ανάβητε, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This can hardly be accidental.

<sup>287</sup> RP has ἡμέρα. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Day (RP); vs hour (WH). This can hardly be accidental.

<sup>288</sup> RP has οὐαί οὐαί τρίτη ἰδού, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

15. καὶ ἡ ἑβδομός ἀγγελος εσάλπισεν καὶ εγένοντο φωναί μεγάλαι εν τῷ ουρανῷ λέγοντες<sup>289</sup> εγένετο ἡ βασιλεία του κόσμου του κυρίου ἡμών καὶ του χριστού αυτού καὶ βασιλεύσει εἰς τους αἰώνας των αἰώνων
16. καὶ οἱ είκοσι τέσσαρες πρεσβύτεροι [ἱοι]<sup>290</sup> ενώπιον τοῦ θεού καθήμενοι<sup>291</sup> επὶ τους θρόνους αυτῶν ἐπεσαν<sup>292</sup> επὶ τα πρόσωπα αυτῶν καὶ προσεκύνησαν τῷ θεῷ
17. λέγοντες ευχαριστούμεν· σοι κύριε ὁ θεός ὁ παντοκράτωρ ὁ ὁν καὶ ὁ ην ἡτοι εἴληφας την δύναμιν· σου την μεγάλην καὶ εβασίλευσας
18. καὶ τα ἔθνη ωργίσθησαν καὶ ἤλθεν ἡ βασιλεία τους καὶ ὁ καιρός των νεκρών κριθήναι καὶ δούναι τον μισθόν τοις δούλοις σου τοις προφήταις καὶ τοις ἁγίοις καὶ τοις φοβουμένοις τὸ ὄνομα· σου τοὺς μικρούς καὶ τους μεγάλους<sup>293</sup> καὶ διαφθείραι τους διαφθείροντας την γην

<sup>289</sup> RP & TH have λέγουσαι, the feminine. WH & SBL do not concur. WH has the masculine.

<sup>290</sup> RP, SBL & TH have *hoi*. WH has [hoi]. WH is confirmed.

<sup>291</sup> RP has τον θρόνου τον θεού καθήμενοι. TH has τον θεού *hoi* κάθηνται. WH & SBL do not concur. Before the throne of God sitting (RP); vs before of God sitting (WH).

<sup>292</sup> RP has ἐπεσον, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>293</sup> RP has τοις μικροίς καὶ τοις μεγάλοις. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. RP changes the accusative phrase into a dative phrase: which can hardly be accidental.

19. καὶ ηνοίγη ὁ ναός του θεού <sup>ho<sup>294</sup></sup> εν τῷ ουρανῷ καὶ ὥφθη ἡ  
κιβωτός τῆς διαθήκης αὐτού<sup>295</sup> εν τῷ ναῷ αὐτού καὶ εγένοντο  
αστραπαί καὶ φωναί καὶ βρονταί ὅτι σεισμός<sup>296</sup> καὶ χάλαζα μεγάλη

WH remains the better choice for vorlage in chapter 11. Grammatical niceties and other peripheral issues cannot determine the text, which must be determined based on that which precedes and which follows. In other words, provenance and provenience determine everything else: which are not so easily determined in many cases.

## *Revelation 12*

1. καὶ σημείον μέγα ὥφθη εν τῷ ουρανῷ γυνή περιβεβλημένη τὸν  
ἥλιον καὶ ἡ σελήνη υποκάτω τῶν ποδῶν αὐτῆς καὶ επὶ τῆς  
κεφαλῆς αὐτῆς στέφανος αστέρων δώδεκα
2. καὶ εν γαστρὶ ἔχουσα ὅτι κράζει<sup>297</sup> ωδίνουσα καὶ βασανιζομένη  
τεκείν
3. καὶ ὥφθη ἄλλο σημείον εν τῷ ουρανῷ καὶ ιδού δράκων ὡμέγας  
πυρρός<sup>298</sup> ἔχων κεφαλάς ἡεπτά καὶ κέρατα δέκα καὶ επὶ τας κεφαλάς  
αὐτού ἡεπτά διαδήματα

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<sup>294</sup> RP omits ho. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The absence of the article (RP) does not change the meaning very much.

<sup>295</sup> RP has του κυρίου. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The covenant of the Lord (RP); vs His covenant (WH): this seems liturgical.

<sup>296</sup> RP omits καὶ σεισμός. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>297</sup> RP has ἔκραζεν, the imperfect. One has κράζει. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. She now cries out (RP); vs she cries out (WH).

<sup>298</sup> RP & TH have πυρρός μέγας, a change in word order. WH & SBL do not concur.

4. καὶ ἡ ουρά αὐτού σύρει τὸ τρίτον τῶν αστέρων του ουρανού καὶ ἔβαλεν αὐτούς εἰς τὴν γῆν καὶ ὁ δράκων ἤστηκεν ενώπιον τῆς γυναικός της μελλούσης τεκείν hίνα λόταν τέκη το τέκνον αυτῆς καταφάγη
5. καὶ ἐτεκεν λιόν ἀρσεν<sup>299</sup> ὃς μέλλει πομαίνειν πάντα τα ἔθνη εν λράβδῳ σιδηρᾷ καὶ ληρπάσθῃ το τέκνον αυτῆς προς τον θεόν καὶ προς τον θρόνον αυτού
6. καὶ λη γυνή ἐφυγεν εἰς την ἐρημον λόπου ἔχει εκεί τόπον λητοιμασμένον από<sup>300</sup> τον θεού λίνα εκεί τρέφωσιν<sup>301</sup> αυτήν λημέρας χιλίας διακοσίας λεξήκοντα
7. καὶ εγένετο πόλεμος εν τω ουρανώ λο μιχαήλ καὶ λοι ἄγγελοι αυτού τον<sup>302</sup> πολεμήσαι μετά τον δράκοντος καὶ λο δράκων επολέμησεν καὶ λοι ἄγγελοι αυτού
8. καὶ ουκ ἴσχυσεν<sup>303</sup> ουδέ τόπος λευρέθη αυτών<sup>304</sup> ἔτι εν τω ουρανώ

<sup>299</sup> RP has ἀρρενα, an alternate spelling. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>300</sup> RP has λυπό. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Under (RP); vs from (WH).

<sup>301</sup> RP has εκτρέφωσιν. TH has τρέφουσιν. WH & SBL do not concur. Feed/support out (RP); feed/support (TH); could/should/would feed/support (WH).

<sup>302</sup> RP omits τον. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. It doesn't seem like the omission of an article is ever very significant. This seems to put τον δράκοντος in the second attributive position with τον πολεμήσαι μετά.

<sup>303</sup> TH & another have ἴσχυσαν, the plural. WH, RP & SBL do not concur. They were not strong (TH); vs he was not strong (WH).

<sup>304</sup> RP has αυτώ, the dative singular. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. To it (RP); vs of them (WH).

9. καὶ εβλήθη ὁ δράκων ἦν μέγας ὁ ὄφις<sup>305</sup> ὁ αρχαῖος ὁ καλούμενος διάβολος καὶ ὁ<sup>306</sup> σατανᾶς ὁ πλανών την οἰκουμένην ἡλην εβλήθη εἰς την γην καὶ οἱ ἄγγελοι αὐτού μετ αὐτού εβλήθησαν

The dragon was thrown down, the great, the serpent, the ancient, the one called accuser and the adversary, the deceiver of the whole civilization (habitation); was thrown down into Ha Aretz (The Land). His messengers with him, were thrown down.

10. καὶ ἤκουσα φωνὴν μεγάλην εν τῷ ουρανῷ λέγουσαν ἀρτὶ εγένετο ἡ σωτηρία καὶ ἡ δύναμις καὶ ἡ βασιλεία του θεού ἡμῶν καὶ ἡ εξουσία του χριστού αυτού ἡτί εβλήθη ὁ κατήγωρ<sup>307</sup> τῶν αδελφῶν ἡμῶν ὁ κατηγορών αυτούς<sup>308</sup> ενώπιον του θεού ἡμῶν ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτός
11. καὶ αυτοὶ ενίκησαν αυτὸν διὰ τὸ οἷμα του αρνίου καὶ διὰ τὸν λόγον της μαρτυρίας αυτών καὶ οὐκ ηγάπησαν την ψυχήν αυτών ἀχρι θανάτου

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<sup>305</sup> Others have ho μέγας ho ὄφις, with a variety of variations. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>306</sup> RP omits ho. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Adversary/enemy (RP); vs the adversary/enemy (WH).

<sup>307</sup> RP & TH have κατήγορος, an alternate spelling [or genitive]? WH & SBL do not concur. Nominative after ho

<sup>308</sup> RP has αυτόν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Genitive, of them or their (RP); vs accusative, them (WH).

12. διά τούτο ευφραίνεσθε <sup>τ<sup>309</sup></sup> ουρανοί και οἱ εν αυτοίς σκηνούντες οὐαὶ τὴν γῆν καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν<sup>310</sup> ἡτὶ κατέβῃ ὁ διάβολος πρὸς ἡμάς ἔχων θυμόν μέγαν εἰδώς ἡτὶ ολίγον καιρόν ἔχει
13. καὶ ἡτε εἶδεν ὁ δράκων ἡτὶ εβλήθη εἰς τὴν γῆν εδίωξεν τὴν γυναίκα ἡγίτις ἐτεκεν τὸν ἀρσενα<sup>311</sup>
14. καὶ εδόθησαν τὴ γυναικί ἡτ<sup>312</sup> δύο πτέρυγες του αετού του μεγάλου ἕνα πέτηται εἰς τὴν ἔρημον εἰς τὸν τόπον αυτῆς Γόπου τρέφεται<sup>313</sup> εκεί καιρόν καὶ καιρούς καὶ ἡμισυ καιρού απὸ προσώπου του ὄφεως
15. καὶ ἐβαλεν ὁ ὄφις εκ του στόματος αυτού οπίσω της γυναικός ἡύδωρ ἡως ποταμόν ἕνα αυτήν ποταμοφόρητον ποιήσῃ
16. καὶ εβοήθησεν ἡ γη τῇ γυναικὶ καὶ ἤνοιξεν ἡ γη τὸ στόμα αυτῆς καὶ κατέπιεν τὸν ποταμόν ἥντεν ὁ δράκων εκ του στόματος αυτού
17. καὶ ωργίσθη ὁ δράκων επὶ τῇ γυναικὶ καὶ απήλθεν ποιήσαι πόλεμον μετά τῶν λοιπῶν του σπέρματος αυτῆς τῶν τηρούντων τὰς εντολάς του θεού καὶ εχόντων τὴν μαρτυρίαν ιησού

<sup>309</sup> SBL adds οἱ. WH, RP & TH do not concur. Let be gladdened you the heavens (SBL); vs let be gladdened you heavens (WH).

<sup>310</sup> RP has τὴ γῆ καὶ τὴ θαλάσση. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. A dative phrase, an indirect object (RP) replacing an accusative phrase, a direct object (WH).

<sup>311</sup> RP & others have ἀρρενα, an alternate spelling or word for male. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>312</sup> RP omits ἡτ. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Two wings (RP); vs the two wings (WH).

<sup>313</sup> RP has ἡόπως τρέφηται. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. How she could/should/would be nourished (RP); vs where she is nourished (WH).

Our confidence that WH is the better choice for vorlage, remains unshaken in chapter 12.

## *Revelation 13*

1. καὶ εστάθη<sup>314</sup> επί την ἄμμον της θαλάσσης<sup>315</sup> καὶ εἶδον εκ της θαλάσσης θηρίον αναβαίνον ἔχον κέρατα δέκα καὶ κεφαλάς ἡεπτά καὶ επί των κεράτων αυτού δέκα διαδήματα καὶ επί τας κεφαλάς αυτού ονόματα<sup>316</sup> βλασφημίας
2. καὶ τὸ θηρίον ὃ είδον ην ἡμοιον παρδάλει καὶ οἱ πόδες αυτού ἡως ἀρκου καὶ τὸ στόμα αυτού ἡως στόμα λέοντος καὶ ἐδωκεν αυτῷ ὁ δράκων τὴν δύναμιν αυτού καὶ τὸν θρόνον αυτού καὶ εξουσίαν μεγάλην

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<sup>314</sup> RP has εστάθην. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. I was stationed/stood is an error of the final ν, he is intended (RP); vs he was stationed/stood (WH).

<sup>315</sup> Some texts divide chapters 12 and 13 here, including SBL & TH. Versification is not a text issue.

<sup>316</sup> TH & others have ονόμα, singular. WH, RP & SBL do not concur. Name (TH); vs names (WH): treating βλασφημίας as if it were singular or plural accordingly.

3. καὶ μίαν εκ των κεφαλών αυτού ἡως<sup>317</sup> εσφαγμένην εις θάνατον καὶ  
ἡ γληγή του θανάτου αυτού εθεραπεύθη καὶ εθαυμάσθη<sup>318</sup> ἡόλη  
ἡ γη<sup>319</sup> οπίσω του θηρίου
4. καὶ προσεκύνησαν τω δράκοντι ἵστι ἐδωκεν<sup>320</sup> την εξουσίαν τω  
θηρίῳ καὶ προσεκύνησαν τω θηρίῳ λέγοντες τις ὁμοιος τω θηρίῳ  
καὶ τις δύναται<sup>321</sup> πολεμῆσαι μετ αυτού
5. καὶ εδόθη αυτῷ στόμα λαλούν μεγάλα καὶ βλασφημίας<sup>322</sup> καὶ εδόθη  
αυτῷ εξουσία<sup>τ</sup><sup>323</sup> ποιήσαι μήνας τεσσεράκοντα<sup>324</sup> [καὶ]<sup>325</sup> δύο

<sup>317</sup> RP has *ἡωσεί*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. As if (RP) instead of as (WH).

<sup>318</sup> RP has *εθαύμασεν*, active voice. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Amazed/astonished/wondered (RP); vs was amazed/astonished/wondered (WH).

<sup>319</sup> One has *εν ἡόλῃ τῇ γῇ*. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. In the whole land, Ha Aretz; vs the whole land Ha Aretz (WH).

<sup>320</sup> RP has *τω δεδωκότι*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Having been given (RP); vs since or that he gave (WH).

<sup>321</sup> RP has *δυνατός*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Who [has] ability to war (RP); vs who is able to war (WH).

<sup>322</sup> RP has *βλασφημίαν*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Accusative singular (RP) or plural (WH).

<sup>323</sup> RP adds *πόλεμον*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Authority [to] war (RP); vs authority generally (WH).

<sup>324</sup> RP has *τεσσαράκοντα*, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>325</sup> RP, SBL & TH omit [καὶ]. WH has [καὶ]. WH is not confirmed.

6. καὶ ἡνοιξεν<sup>326</sup> τὸ στόμα αὐτού εἰς βλασφημίας<sup>327</sup> πρὸς τὸν θεόν  
βλασφημήσαι τὸ ὄνομα αὐτού καὶ τὴν σκηνήν αὐτού τους εν τῷ  
οὐρανῷ σκηνούντας
7. Ἡ[καὶ εδόθη αὐτῷ ποιῆσαι πόλεμον μετά τῶν ἁγίων καὶ νικῆσαι  
αὐτούς]<sup>328</sup> καὶ εδόθη αὐτῷ εξουσία επὶ πάσαν φυλήν καὶ λαόν καὶ  
γλώσσαν καὶ ἔθνος
8. καὶ προσκυνήσουσιν αὐτὸν<sup>329</sup> πάντες ᾧ κατοικοῦντες επὶ τῇ γῇ  
ὧν<sup>330</sup>, οὐ γέγραπται τὸ ὄνομα αὐτού<sup>331</sup> εν τῷ βιβλίῳ τῆς ζωῆς του  
αρνίου του εσφαγμένου από καταβολῆς κόσμου
9. εἰ τις ἔχει οὓς ακουσάτω

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<sup>326</sup> SBL has ἡνοιξε, a spelling variation. WH, RP & TH do not concur.

<sup>327</sup> RP has βλασφημίαν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Accusative singular (RP) or plural (WH).

<sup>328</sup> Some may have this entire phrase at the end of the previous verse.  
RP, SBL & TH have καὶ εδόθη αὐτῷ ποιῆσαι πόλεμον μετά τῶν ἁγίων  
καὶ νικῆσαι αὐτούς. WH has [καὶ εδόθη αὐτῷ ποιῆσαι πόλεμον μετά  
τῶν ἁγίων καὶ νικῆσαι αὐτούς]. WH is confirmed.

<sup>329</sup> RP has αὐτῷ. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The dative (RP);  
rather than the accusative (WH).

<sup>330</sup> RP has ὡν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Who plural (RP); or  
singular (WH).

<sup>331</sup> RP omits αὐτού. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Name (RP); or his  
name (WH).

10. ει τις εις<sup>332</sup> αιχμαλωσίαν τεις αιχμαλωσίαν<sup>333</sup> ήνπάγει ει τις εν μαχαίρη<sup>334</sup> ταποκτενεί δει<sup>335</sup> αυτόν εν μαχαίρη<sup>336</sup> αποκτανθήναι ήώδε εστίν ήη ήνπομονή και ήη πίστις των ήαγίων
11. και είδον άλλο θηρίον αναβαίνον εκ της γης και είχεν κέρατα δύο ήόμοια αρνίω και ελάλει ήως δράκων
12. και την εξουσίαν του πρώτου θηρίου πάσαν ποιεί ενώπιον αυτού και ποιεί<sup>337</sup> την γην και τους εν αυτή κατοικούντας ήίνα προσκυνήσουσιν<sup>338</sup> το θηρίον το πρώτον ήου εθεραπεύθη ήη πληγή του θανάτου αυτού

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<sup>332</sup> RP has έχει. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. If who holds (RP); vs if who into (WH).

<sup>333</sup> RP & TH omit the second εις αιχμαλωσίαν. WH, SBL & do not concur. If anyone holds captivity, he goes (RP); vs if anyone into captivity, into captivity he goes (WH).

<sup>334</sup> RP has μαχαίρα, an alternate spelling. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>335</sup> SBL has αποκτανθήναι. WH, RP & TH do not concur. To be killed (SBL); vs he will necessarily be killed (WH).

<sup>336</sup> RP has μαχαίρα, an alternate spelling. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>337</sup> RP has εποίει, imperfect. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. It now makes (RP); vs it makes (WH).

<sup>338</sup> RP has προσκυνήσωσιν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. They could/should/would prostrate (RP); vs they will prostrate (WH).

13. καὶ ποιεί σημεία μεγάλα ἕδινα καὶ πυρ ποιή<sup>339</sup> εκ του ουρανού  
ταταβαίνειν εἰς<sup>340</sup> την γην ενώπιον των ανθρώπων
14. καὶ πλανά τους<sup>341</sup> κατοικούντας επί της γης διά τα σημεία ή  
εδόθη αυτώ ποιήσαι ενώπιον του θηρίου λέγων τοις κατοικούσιν επί<sup>342</sup>  
της γης ποιήσαι εικόνα τω θηρίω τοις έχει<sup>343</sup> την πληγήν της  
μαχαίρης και ἔζησεν<sup>343</sup>
15. καὶ εδόθη αυτή<sup>344</sup> δούναι πνεύμα<sup>345</sup> τη εικόνι του θηρίου ήδινα και  
λαλήσῃ ήη εικών του θηρίου και ποιήσῃ [ἥδινα]<sup>346</sup> ήσοι εάν μη  
προσκυνήσωσιν τη εικόνι του θηρίου αποκτανθώσιν
16. καὶ ποιεί πάντας τους μικρούς και τους μεγάλους και τους  
πλουσίους και τους πτωχούς και τους ελευθέρους και τους δούλους

<sup>339</sup> RP has καὶ πυρ ήδινα. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Also fire that (RP); vs that also fire he does.

<sup>340</sup> RP has καταβαίνη επί. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. He could/should/would come down upon (RP); vs to come down into (WH).

<sup>341</sup> RP adds εμούς τους. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The my, the ones dwelling (RP); vs the ones dwelling (WH)

<sup>342</sup> RP has ho είχεν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Who now has (RP); vs who has (WH).

<sup>343</sup> RP has καὶ ἔζησεν από της μαχαίρας, a change in word order adding από. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. And lived from the sabre/axe (RP); vs of the sabre/axe and lived (WH).

<sup>344</sup> RP, SBL & TH have αυτώ. WH does not concur. To him (RP); rather than to her (WH). Verse 14, εικόνα is feminine.

<sup>345</sup> RP has πνεύμα δούναι, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>346</sup> RP omits ήδινα. SBL & TH have ήδινα. WH has [ἥδινα].

- hίνα δώσιν<sup>347</sup> αυτοίς χάραγμα<sup>348</sup> επί της χειρός αυτών της δεξιάς η επί το μέτωπον αυτών
17. [καὶ]<sup>349</sup> hίνα μη τις δύνηται<sup>350</sup> αγοράσαι η πωλήσαι ει μη ho ἔχων το χάραγμα το όνομα του θηρίου<sup>351</sup> η τον αριθμόν του ονόματος αυτού
18. hώδε hη σοφία εστίν ho ἔχων<sup>352</sup> νουν ψηφισάτω τον αριθμόν του θηρίου αριθμός γαρ ανθρώπου εστίν και ho αριθμός αυτού <sup>τ</sup><sup>353</sup> τον αριθμόν του θηρίου αριθμός γαρ ανθρώπου εστίν και ho αριθμός αυτού <sup>τ</sup><sup>354</sup> τον αριθμόν του θηρίου αριθμός γαρ ανθρώπου εστίν και ho αριθμός αυτού <sup>τ</sup><sup>354</sup>

WH is still the better choice for vorlage in chapter 13.

<sup>347</sup> RP has δώσωσιν, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>348</sup> RP has χαράγματα. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The plural, brands/marks (RP); vs singular a brand/mark (WH).

<sup>349</sup> RP, SBL & TH have καὶ. WH has [καὶ]. WH is confirmed.

<sup>350</sup> RP has δύναται. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Is able (RP); vs could/should/would be able (WH).

<sup>351</sup> Others offer a variety of alternatives. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>352</sup> We believe the φ in ἐφχων RP (2018) to be a typographical error. WH, RP (2005), SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>353</sup> RP adds εστίν, it is. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>354</sup> RP has τον αριθμόν του θηρίου αριθμός γαρ ανθρώπου εστίν και ho αριθμός αυτού <sup>τ</sup><sup>354</sup> τον αριθμόν του θηρίου αριθμός γαρ ανθρώπου εστίν και ho αριθμός αυτού <sup>τ</sup><sup>354</sup> τον αριθμόν του θηρίου αριθμός γαρ ανθρώπου εστίν και ho αριθμός αυτού <sup>τ</sup><sup>354</sup>

## *Revelation 14*

1. καὶ εἶδον καὶ ιδού τὸ ἀρνίον ἡεστός<sup>355</sup> επὶ τὸ ὄρος σιών καὶ μετὰ αὐτοῦ τ<sup>356</sup> ἱεκατόν τεσσεράκοντα<sup>357</sup> τέσσαρες χιλιάδες ἔχουσαι τὸ ὄνομα αὐτού καὶ τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ πατρός αὐτού γεγραμμένον επὶ τῶν μετώπων αυτῶν
2. καὶ ἤκουσα φωνὴν εἰκ τοῦ ουρανού ὡς φωνὴν ὡδάτων πολλών καὶ ὡς φωνὴν βροντῆς μεγάλης καὶ ἡ φωνή ἡνὶ ἤκουσα ὡς κιθαρωδών κιθαριζόντων εν ταις κιθάραις αυτών
3. καὶ ἀδουσιν ὡς<sup>358</sup> ὡδὴν καινὴν ενώπιον τοῦ θρόνου καὶ ενώπιον των τεσσάρων ζώων καὶ των πρεσβυτέρων καὶ ουδείς εδύνατο μαθείν την ωδὴν εἰ μη ἡι ἱεκατόν τεσσεράκοντα<sup>359</sup> τέσσαρες χιλιάδες ᾧ ηγορασμένοι από της γης

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<sup>355</sup> RP has *ἡεστηκός*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Having stood, neuter nominative (RP); or, having stood, neuter accusative (WH)? This is more a grammatical question than a text question: perhaps of dialect also.

<sup>356</sup> RP adds *αριθμός*, number. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. A seeming superfluous addition.

<sup>357</sup> RP has *τεσσαράκοντα*, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>358</sup> RP omits *ὡς*, as/like. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. They sang as a new song, what is actually a very old song, “The Song of Moses and the Lamb” (15:3): Deuteronomy 32.

<sup>359</sup> RP has *τεσσαράκοντα*, an alternate spelling. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

4. οἱούτοι εἰσίν οἱ μετά γυναικῶν οὐκ εμολύνθησαν παρθένοι γαρ εἰσίν οἱούτοι<sup>τ<sup>360</sup></sup> οἱ ακολουθούντες τῷ αρνίῳ ἡόπου ἀν ἡυπάγει<sup>τ<sup>361</sup></sup> οἱούτοι<sup>τ<sup>362</sup></sup> ηγοράσθησαν από τῶν ανθρώπων απαρχή τῷ θεῷ καὶ τῷ αρνίῳ
5. καὶ τὸ στόματι αυτῶν οὐχ ἡευρέθη<sup>τ<sup>363</sup></sup> ψεύδος ἀμωμοι<sup>τ<sup>364</sup></sup> εἰσίν
6. καὶ εἶδον ἄλλον<sup>τ<sup>365</sup></sup> ἄγγελον πετόμενον εν μεσουρανήματι ἔχοντα εναγγέλιον αιώνιον εναγγελίσαι επί<sup>τ<sup>366</sup></sup> τους καθημένους επὶ τῆς γῆς καὶ επὶ πᾶν ἔθνος καὶ φυλήν καὶ γλώσσαν καὶ λαόν

<sup>360</sup> RP adds a second εἰσίν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. For these are virgins, they are the followers of the Lamb (RP); or, these are virgins, the followers of the Lamb (WH): this feels like a liturgical addition for emphasis.

<sup>361</sup> RP & SBL have ἡυπάγῃ. WH & TH do not concur. The subjunctive, wherever He could/should/would go (RP); vs the indicative, wherever He goes (WH).

<sup>362</sup> RP adds ἡυπό ἰησού. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. These, by Jesus, are purchased/redeemed (RP); vs these are purchased/redeemed (WH).

<sup>363</sup> RP has οὐχ ἡευρέθη εν τῷ στόματι αυτῶν, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>364</sup> RP adds γαρ, always postpositive. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. For, they are blameless (RP); vs they are blameless (WH).

<sup>365</sup> RP omits ἄλλον. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. I saw an angel (RP); vs I saw another angel (WH). The presence of a second flying angel in this context may have other importance.

<sup>366</sup> RP omits επί. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. To proclaim those sitting (RP); vs to proclaim upon those sitting: sitting implies rule, not the Am Ha Aretz, but those over the Am Ha Aretz.

7. λέγων εν φωνή μεγάλη φοβήθητε τον θεόν<sup>367</sup> καὶ δότε αυτῷ δόξαν  
hότι ἡλθεν hη hώρα της κρίσεως αυτού καὶ προσκυνήσατε ὅτι  
ποιήσαντι<sup>368</sup> τον ουρανόν καὶ την γην καὶ<sup>369</sup> θάλασσαν καὶ πηγάς  
hυδάτων
8. καὶ ἄλλος ὁ δεύτερος [ἄγγελος]<sup>370 371</sup> ηκολούθησεν λέγων ἐπεσεν,  
ἐπεσεν<sup>372</sup>, βαβυλών hη μεγάλη hη εκ του οίνου του θυμού της  
πορνείας αυτής πεπότικεν πάντα τα ἔθνη
9. καὶ ἄλλος ἀγγελος τρίτος ηκολούθησεν αυτοίς λέγων εν φωνή  
μεγάλη ει τις προσκυνεί το θηρίον καὶ την εικόνα αυτού καὶ  
λαμβάνει χάραγμα επί του μετώπου αυτού η επί την χείρα αυτού
10. καὶ αυτός πίεται εκ του οίνου του θυμού του θεού του  
κεκερασμένου ακράτου εν τω ποτηρίῳ της οργής αυτού καὶ  
βασανισθήσεται εν πυρί καὶ θείῳ ενώπιον ὁ αγγέλων ιαγίων<sup>373</sup> καὶ  
ενώπιον του αρνίου

<sup>367</sup> RP has κύριον. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Fear the Lord (RP); vs fear [the] God (WH).

<sup>368</sup> RP has αυτόν τον ποιήσαντα. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The one making, accusative, direct object (RP); vs the one making, dative, agency (WH): this also seems to be a matter of dialect.

<sup>369</sup> RP adds την. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. And the sea (RP); vs and sea (WH).

<sup>370</sup> RP, SBL & TH have ἄγγελος. WH has [άγγελος]. WH is confirmed.

<sup>371</sup> One reverses δεύτερος ἄγγελος to ἄγγελος δεύτερος.

<sup>372</sup> RP omits the second ἐπεσεν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>373</sup> RP has τον ιαγίων αγγέλων, word order with addition. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The holy angels/messengers (RP); vs angels/messengers holy (WH).

11. καὶ ὁ καπνός του βασανισμού αυτών εἰς αιώνας αιώνων αναβαίνει καὶ οὐκ ἔχουσιν ανάπαυσιν ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτός ᾧ προσκυνούντες τὸ θηρίον καὶ τὴν εικόνα αυτού καὶ εἰ τις λαμβάνει τὸ χάραγμα του ονόματος αυτού
12. ἡώδε ἡ ὑπομονή των ἁγίων εστίν ᾧ τηρούντες τας εντολάς του θεού καὶ τὴν πίστιν ιησού
13. καὶ ἤκουσα φωνῆς εκ του ουρανού λεγούσης γράψον μακάριοι ᾧ νεκροί ᾧ εν κυρίῳ<sup>374</sup> αποθνήσκοντες Γαπ ἀρτὶ<sup>375</sup> Γναι λέγει<sup>376</sup> τὸ πνεύμα ἡίνα αναπαήσονται<sup>377</sup> εκ των κόπων αυτών τα γαρ<sup>378</sup> ἐργα αυτών ακολουθεί μετ αυτών
14. καὶ είδον καὶ ιδού νεφέλη λευκή καὶ επί την νεφέλην καθήμενον ἱόμοιον ἡιών<sup>379</sup> ανθρώπου ἔχων<sup>380</sup> επί της κεφαλής αυτού στέφανον χρυσούν καὶ εν τῇ χειρί αυτού δρέπανον οξύ

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<sup>374</sup> Others have χριστώ. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. In Christ (others); vs in Lord (WH).

<sup>375</sup> TH has απάρτι, a compound. WH, RP & SBL do not concur. The compound (TH) and its roots (WH) are identical: henceforth, or from now (WH).

<sup>376</sup> RP has λέγει ναι, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>377</sup> RP has αναπαύσωνται, subjunctive. One has αναπαύσονται. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. They could/should/would rest (RP); vs they will rest (WH).

<sup>378</sup> RP has δε. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Yet (RP); vs for (WH).

<sup>379</sup> RP & TH have ἡιώ, the dative. WH & SBL do not concur. The dative (RP); vs the accusative (WH).

<sup>380</sup> Others have ἔχον. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. Having, neuter (RP); vs masculine (WH).

15. καὶ ἄλλος ἀγγελος εξήλθεν εκ του ναού κράζων εν φωνῇ μεγάλῃ τω καθημένω επί της νεφέλης πέμψον το δρέπανον' σου και θέρισον  
      ἵστι ήλθεν ήη λέρα θερίσαι ήότι εξηράνθη ήο θερισμός της γης
16. καὶ ἐβαλεν ήο καθήμενος επί της νεφέλης<sup>381</sup> το δρέπανον αυτού επί την γην και εθερίσθη ήη γη
17. καὶ ἄλλος ἀγγελος εξήλθεν εκ του ναού του εν τω ουρανώ ἔχων και αυτός δρέπανον οξύ
18. καὶ ἄλλος ἀγγελος [εξήλθεν]<sup>382</sup> εκ του θυσιαστηρίου [ho]<sup>383</sup> ἔχων εξουσίαν επί του πυρός και εφώνησεν φωνή<sup>384</sup> μεγάλη τω ἔχοντι το δρέπανον το οξύ λέγων πέμψον σου το δρέπανον το οξύ και τρύγησον τους βότρυας της αμπέλου της γης ήότι ήκμασαν ήαι σταφυλαί αυτής
19. καὶ ἐβαλεν ήο ἀγγελος το δρέπανον αυτού εις την γην και ετρύγησεν την άμπελον της γης και ἐβαλεν εις την ληνόν του θυμού του θεού τον μέγαν
20. καὶ επατήθη ήη ληνός ἔξωθεν της πόλεως και εξήλθεν ήαιμα εκ της ληνού ἀχρι των χαλινών των ήίπων από σταδίων χιλίων ήεξακοσίων

<sup>381</sup> RP has την νεφέλην. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The accusative (RP); vs the genitive (WH).

<sup>382</sup> RP & TH have εξήλθεν. SBL omits εξήλθεν. WH has [εξήλθεν]. WH is partially confirmed.

<sup>383</sup> SBL has ho. RP & TH omits ho. WH has [ho]. One having (RP); vs the one having SBL. WH is not confirmed.

<sup>384</sup> RP & TH have κραυγή, crying. One has κραυή. Others have εν κραυγή. WH & SBL do not concur. Crying (RP); vs the Hebraism reduplication, voicing (WH). It is easy to see how the reduplication (WH) would develop into κραυγή (RP): it is not so easy to see how the reduplication (WH) would develop from κραυγή (RP).

The greatest threat to WH vorlage supremacy is ἀλλον in verse 6. WH remains the better choice of vorlage in chapter 14.

## *Revelation 15*

1. καὶ εἶδον ἄλλο σημείον εν τῷ ουρανῷ μέγα καὶ θαυμαστόν αγγέλους ἡεπτά ἔχοντας πληγάς ἡεπτά τὰς εσχάτας ἵστι εν αυταῖς ετελέσθῃ ὁ θυμός του θεού
2. καὶ εἶδον ὡς θάλασσαν ἡναλίνην μεμιγμένην πυρί καὶ τους νικώντας εκ του θηρίου καὶ εκ της εικόνος αυτού καὶ εκ του αριθμού του ονόματος αυτού ἡεστώτας επὶ την θάλασσαν την ἡναλίνην ἔχοντας κιθάρας του θεού
3. καὶ ἀδουσιν την ωδήν μωϋσέως του δούλου του θεού καὶ την ωδήν του αρνίου λέγοντες μεγάλα καὶ θαυμαστά τα ἔργα σου κύριε ὁ θεός ὁ παντοκράτωρ δίκαιαι καὶ αληθιναί ἡι κοδοί σου ὁ βασιλεύς των αιώνων<sup>385</sup>
4. τις ου μη φοβηθή<sup>τ</sup><sup>386</sup> κύριε καὶ δοξάσει<sup>387</sup> το ὄνομα' σου ἵστι μόνος ἡόσιος<sup>388</sup> ἵστι πάντα τα ἔθνη ἡήξουσιν καὶ προσκυνήσουσιν ενώπιον' σου ἵστι τα δικαιώματα' σου εφανερώθησαν

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<sup>385</sup> RP & TH have εθνών. WH & SBL do not concur. King of the nations/Gentiles (RP); vs king of the ages (WH). In spite of the fact that this is an even split of authorities, we are unwilling to split WH for fear of splitting a fundamental manuscript.

<sup>386</sup> RP adds σε. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Who will never, ever fear you, Lord (RP); vs who will never, ever fear, Lord (WH).

<sup>387</sup> RP has δοξάσῃ, subjunctive. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. And could/should/would glorify (RP); vs future indicative, who will glorify (WH).

<sup>388</sup> RP has ἡάγιος. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Since only You are Holy (RP); vs since only You are pure (WH). This appears to be

5. καὶ μετά ταύτα είδον καὶ ηνοίγη ὁ ναός της σκηνῆς του μαρτυρίου  
εν τω ουρανώ
6. καὶ εξήλθον ἡοι ἱεπτά ἀγγεοι [ἱοι]<sup>389</sup> ἔχοντες τας ἱεπτά πληγάς εκ  
του ναού <sup>τ</sup><sup>390</sup> ενδεδυμένοι γλίθον<sup>391</sup> καθαρόν λαμπρόν<sup>392</sup> και  
περιεζωσμένοι περί τα στήθη ζώνας χρυσάς
7. καὶ ήν εκ των τεσσάρων ζώων ἐδωκεν τοις ἱεπτά αγγέλοις ἱεπτά  
φιάλας χρυσάς γεμούσας του θυμού του θεού του ζώντος εις τους  
αιώνας των αιώνων
8. καὶ εγεμίσθη ὁ ναός καπνού εκ της δόξης του θεού και εκ της  
δυνάμεως αυτού και ουδείς εδύνατο εισελθείν εις τον ναόν ἀχρι  
τελεσθώσιν ήαι ἱεπτά πληγαί των ἱεπτά αγγέμων

The only serious threat to WH vorlage supremacy seems to be λίθον in verse 6: yet we were even able to defend stone. WH remains the better choice of vorlage in chapter 15.

liturgical, in that the audience might not be familiar with the word, *hóσιος*.

<sup>389</sup> RP, SBL & TH have *ἱοι*. WH has [ἱοι]. WH is confirmed.

<sup>390</sup> RP adds *hoí ήσαν*, imperfect. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Which now are, having been clothed (RP); vs having been clothed (WH).

<sup>391</sup> RP, SBL & TH have *λίνον*. WH does not concur. Linen (RP); or stone (WH). In defense of stone, or jewels: The Father has the beauty of the appearance of jewel; the high priest's breast plate was covered with stone: so, allegorically, stone speaks to the perfection, final sanctification, or Theosis of the wearer. Buildings were embellished with jewels, and called by their names. Precious gems and gold were commonly sewn into garments, as are sequined dresses today: for a decorative effect. We believe that John intended to write, λίθον, stone.

<sup>392</sup> This phrase appears to have several variations.

## *Revelation 16*

1. καὶ ἡκουσα Γμεγάλης φωνῆς<sup>393</sup> εκ του ναού λεγούσης τοις ἡεπτά αγγέλοις ὑπάγετε καὶ εκχέετε<sup>394</sup> τας ἡεπτά φιάλας του θυμού του θεού εις την γην
2. καὶ απήλθεν ho πρώτος καὶ εξέχεεν την φιάλην αυτού εις την γην καὶ εγένετο ἡέλκος κακόν καὶ πονηρόν επί τους ανθρώπους τους ἔχοντας το χάραγμα του θηρίου καὶ τους προσκυνούντας τη εικόνι αυτού
3. καὶ ho δεύτερος<sup>395</sup> εξέχεεν την φιάλην αυτού εις την θάλασσαν καὶ εγένετο haíma hōs νεκρού καὶ πάσα ψυχή ζωής<sup>396</sup> απέθανεν τα<sup>397</sup> εν τη θαλάσσῃ
4. καὶ ho τρίτος εξέχεεν την φιάλην αυτού εις τους ποταμούς καὶ τας πηγάς των ήδατων καὶ εγένετο haíma

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<sup>393</sup> RP has φωνῆς μεγάλης, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>394</sup> RP has εκχέατε. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The aorist active imperative, εκχέατε (RP); vs the present active imperative (WH): this feels like a dispute of dialect.

<sup>395</sup> RP adds ἀγγελος. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. A superfluous addition, not used in verse 2: most likely a scribe's study note.

<sup>396</sup> RP has ζώσα, a nominative participle. Others have a variety of expressions. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Every living soul (RP); vs every soul of life (WH).

<sup>397</sup> RP omits τα. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. In the sea (RP); or the in the sea (WH).

<sup>398</sup> RP adds εις. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. And into the springs (RP); or and the springs (WH).

5. καὶ ἡκουσα του αγγέλου των ιυδάτων λέγοντος δίκαιος ει ὁ ων και  
ho ην [ho]<sup>399</sup> ἀσιος ἡτι ταύτα ἐκρινας
6. ἡτι ιαίμα ιαγίων και προφητών εξέχεαν και ιαίμα αυτοίς  
δέδωκας<sup>400</sup> πιείν άξιοι' εισίν
7. καὶ ἡκουσα του θυσιατηρίου λέγοντος ναι κύριε ὁ θεός ὁ  
παντοκράτωρ αληθιναί και δίκαιαι ιαι κρίσεις σου
8. καὶ ὁ τέταρτος<sup>401</sup> εξέχεεν την φιάλην αυτού επί τον ιήλιον και  
εδόθη αυτώ καυματίσαι τους ανθρώπους εν πυρί<sup>402</sup>
9. καὶ εκαυματίσθησαν οι άνθρωποι καύμα μέγα και εβλασφήμησαν  
το όνομα του θεού του έχοντος την<sup>404</sup> εξουσίαν επί τας πληγάς  
ταύτας και ου μετενόησαν δούναι αυτώ δόξαν
10. καὶ ὁ πέμπτος εξέχεεν την φιάλην αυτού επί τον θρόνον του  
θηρίου και εγένετο ιη βασιλεία αυτού εσκοτωμένη και εμασώντο  
τας γλώσσας αυτών εκ του πόνου

<sup>399</sup> RP & SBL have ho. TH & others omit ho. WH has [ho]. WH is partially confirmed.

<sup>400</sup> RP has ἀδωκας. Others have a variety of expressions. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. You gave, aorist (RP); vs you have given, perfect (WH).

<sup>401</sup> RP adds ἄγγελος. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. What was unnecessary in other verses is also unnecessary here. John is abbreviating his report since chapter 15: the obvious reason would be to build his climax by hastening the wording by omission.

<sup>402</sup> RP has εν πυρί τους ανθρώπους, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>403</sup> RP adds οι άνθρωποι. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The people blasphemed/cursed (RP); vs they blasphemed/cursed (WH).

<sup>404</sup> RP omits την. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Having authority (RP); vs having the authority (WH).

11. καὶ εβλασφήμησαν τὸν θεόν τους οὐρανού εκ τῶν πόνων αυτών καὶ εκ τῶν ἱελκών αυτών καὶ οὐ μετενόησαν εκ τῶν ἔργων αυτών
12. καὶ ὁ ἑκτος εἶχεν τὴν φιάλην αυτού επί τὸν ποταμόν τὸν μέγαν [τὸν]<sup>405</sup> ευφράτην καὶ εξηράνθη τὸν ἡδωρ αυτού ἵνα ἀποιμασθῇ ἡ ἁδός των βασιλέων των ἀπό ανατολῆς ἡηλίου
13. καὶ εἶδον εκ τοῦ στόματος τοῦ δράκοντος καὶ εκ τοῦ στόματος τοῦ θηρίου καὶ εκ τοῦ στόματος τοῦ ψευδοπρφήτου πνεύματα τρία ακάθαρτα<sup>406</sup> ἥως βάτραχοι
14. εἰσὶν γαρ πνεύματα δαιμονίων ποιούντα σημεία ἡά εκπορεύεται επί τους βασιλείς της οἰκουμένης ἡόλης συναγαγείν αυτούς εἰς τὸν πόλεμον της ἡημέρας<sup>407</sup> της μεγάλης τοῦ θεού τοῦ παντοκράτορος
15. ιδού ἔρχομαι ἥως κλέπτης μακάριος ὁ γρηγορών καὶ τηρών τα ἱμάτια αυτού ἵνα μη γυμνός περιπατή καὶ βλέπωσιν τὴν ασχημοσύνην αυτού
16. καὶ συνήγαγεν αυτούς εἰς τὸν τόπον τὸν καλούμενον ἱεραϊστί ἱερμαγεδών<sup>408</sup>

<sup>405</sup> RP & TH omit τὸν. SBL has τὸν. WH has [τὸν]. The great Euphrates (RP); vs the great the Euphrates (WH): another example of using the second attributive position to make a statement emphatic.

<sup>406</sup> RP has ακάθαρτα τρία, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>407</sup> RP adds εκείνης. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. That great day (RP); vs the great day (WH).

<sup>408</sup> 1885 has ἱερ μαγεδών, a spelling variation. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.

17. καὶ ὁ ἡβδόμος εξέχεεν τὴν φιάλην αὐτού επί τὸν αέρα καὶ εξήλθεν φωνή μεγάλῃ εκ<sup>409</sup> τοῦ ναού τ<sup>410</sup> από τοῦ θρόνου λέγουσα γέγονεν
18. καὶ εγένοντο αστραπαί καὶ ῥφωναί καὶ βρονταί<sup>411</sup> καὶ σεισμός εγένετο<sup>412</sup> μέγας ὡς οὐκ εγένετο αφού τ<sup>413</sup> ἀνθρωποι εγένοντο<sup>414</sup> επί τῆς γῆς τηλικούτος σεισμός ὡς<sup>415</sup> μέγας

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<sup>409</sup> RP has *από*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. A deliberate, if superfluous, choice between two nearly identical prepositions.

<sup>410</sup> RP adds *τοῦ ουρανού*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. A deliberate, if superfluous, addition: what other temple would it be? This seems to speak to liturgical practice.

<sup>411</sup> RP has *βρονταί καὶ φωναί*, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This has everything to do with the close association between lightning and thunder; but, little to do with the received message.

<sup>412</sup> RP omits *εγένετο*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This *εγένετο* supplies the verb for a new sentence distinguishing and emphasizing *σεισμός*.

<sup>413</sup> RP adds *hoi*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The mankind (RP); vs mankind (WH).

<sup>414</sup> Others have *ἀνθρωπος εγένοντο* or *ἀνθρωπος εγένετο*, singulars. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. The change from plural (WH) to singular (others) makes little difference in meaning.

<sup>415</sup> 1885, SBL & TH have *ὡς*, a spelling variation. Some dialects drop the final, *ς*, before consonants. WH & RP do not concur.

19. καὶ εγένετο ἡ πόλις ἡ μεγάλη εἰς τρία μέρη καὶ ἤαι πόλεις τῶν εθνών ἐπεσαν<sup>416</sup> καὶ βαβυλών ἡ μεγάλη εμνήσθη ενώπιον του θεού δούναι αυτή το ποτήριον του οίνου του θυμού της οργῆς αυτού
20. καὶ πάσα νήσος ἐφυγεν καὶ ὥρη ουχ ἡευρέθησαν
21. καὶ χάλαζα μεγάλη ἡως ταλαντιαία καταβαίνει εκ του ουρανού επί τους ανθρώπους καὶ εβλασφήμησαν οἱ ἀνθρωποι τον θεόν εκ της πληγῆς της χαλάζης ἡότι μεγάλη εστίν ἡ πληγή αυτῆς σφόδρα

There is still no reason to abandon WH as the better choice of vorlage in chapter 16.

## *Revelation 17*

1. καὶ ἤλθεν ἡεις εκ των ἡεπτά αγγέλων των εχόντων τας ἡεπτά φιάλας καὶ ελάλησεν μετ εμού λέγων δεύρο δείξω σοι το κρίμα της πόρνης της μεγάλης της καθημένης επί ἁνδάτων πολλών<sup>417</sup>
2. μεθ ἡης επόρνευσαν οἱ βασιλείς της γης καὶ εμεθύσθησαν οἱ κατοικούντες την γην εκ του οίνου της πορνείας αυτῆς
3. καὶ απήνεγκεν' με εἰς ἔρημον εν πνεύματι καὶ είδον γυναίκα καθημένην επί θηρίον κόκκινον γέμοντα<sup>418</sup> ονόματα βλασφημίας ἔχων<sup>419</sup> κεφαλάς ἡεπτά καὶ κέρατα δέκα

<sup>416</sup> RP has ἐπεσον, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>417</sup> RP has των ἁνδάτων των πολλών. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.  
The waters, the many (RP); vs waters many (WH).

<sup>418</sup> RP has γέμον. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Filling, singular (RP); vs fillings, plural: blasphemous names fillings (WH).

<sup>419</sup> RP has ἔχον. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Both words, masculine or neuter, have identical sound and meaning. The antecedent, θηρίον, is neuter: but, could easily be taken for a masculine.

4. καὶ ἡ γυνή ην περιβεβλημένη πορφυρούν καὶ κόκκινον καὶ<sup>420</sup>  
κεχρυσωμένη χρυσίῳ<sup>421</sup> καὶ λίθῳ τιμίῳ καὶ μαργαρίταις ἔχουσα  
ποτήριον χρυσούν εν τῃ χειρί αυτής γέμον βδελυγμάτων καὶ τα  
ακάθαρτα της πορνείας αυτής
5. καὶ επί το μέτωπον αυτής ὄνομα γεγραμμένον μυστήριον βαβυλών  
ἡη μεγάλη ἡη μητηρ των πορνών καὶ των βδελυγμάτων της γης
6. καὶ είδον<sup>422</sup> την γυναίκα μεθύουσαν εκ του ἱαίματος των ἁγίων  
καὶ<sup>423</sup> εκ του ἱαίματος των μαρτύρων ιησού καὶ εθαύμασα ιδών  
αυτήν θαύμα μέγα
7. καὶ είπεν' μοι ὁ ἀγγελος διά τί εθαύμασας εγώ ερώ σοι το  
μυστήριον της γυναικός καὶ του θηρίου του βαστάζοντος αυτήν του  
έχοντος τας ἡεπτά κεφαλάς καὶ τα δέκα κέρατα

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<sup>420</sup> RP omits καὶ. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This may indicate a new sentence: Gilded with gold.

<sup>421</sup> One has χρυσώ √ χρυσός, gold. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. WH has χρυσίῳ √ χρυσίον, gold: both imply gold coins or ornaments.

<sup>422</sup> TH has είδα, possibly an alternate form. WH, RP & SBL do not concur.

<sup>423</sup> RP omits καὶ. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Of the blood (RP); or and of the blood (WH). The removal of καὶ makes this difficult to construe.

8. το θηρίον ho είδες ην και ουκ εστίν<sup>424</sup> και μέλλει αναβαίνειν εκ της αβύσσου και εις απώλειαν *hυπάγει*<sup>425</sup> και θαυμασθήσονται<sup>426</sup> hoι κατοικούντες επί της γης hων ου γέγραπται το όνομα<sup>427</sup> επί το βιβλίον της ζωής από καταβολής κόσμου βλεπόντων το θηρίον hότι ην<sup>428</sup> και ουκ εστίν<sup>429</sup> και παρέσται
9. hώδε ho νούς ho έχων σοφίαν hαι hεπτά κεφαλαί hεπτά όρη εισίν hόπου hη γυνή κάθηται επ αυτών<sup>430</sup>

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<sup>424</sup> 1885, RP, SBL & TH have ἔστιν. Accentuation is not a text issue.

<sup>425</sup> RP & others have *hυπάγειν*, the infinitive. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. To depart (RP); vs it departs (WH): the difference being the final, v.

<sup>426</sup> RP & TH have θαυμασονται. WH & SBL do not concur. They are shocked, middle deponent (RP); vs. they will be shocked, passive (WH).

<sup>427</sup> RP has τα ονόματα, names. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Whose names (RP); vs. whose name (WH).

<sup>428</sup> RP has hότι ην το θηρίον, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>429</sup> 1885, RP, SBL & TH have ἔστιν. Accentuation is not a text issue.

<sup>430</sup> Most add the first four words of the next verse here. Versification is not a text issue.

10. καὶ βασιλείς ἡεπτά εἰσίν<sup>431</sup> οἱ πέντε ἐπεσαν<sup>432</sup> οἱ οἵεις εστίν<sup>433</sup> οἱ ἄλλοις ούπω ἥλθεν καὶ ὡταν ἔλθη ολίγον ταυτόν δει<sup>434</sup> μείναι
11. καὶ τὸ θηρίον οἱ ην καὶ οὐκ εστίν<sup>435</sup> καὶ αυτός<sup>436</sup> ὄγδοος εστίν καὶ εκ τῶν ἡεπτά εστίν καὶ εις απώλειαν ἤνπάγει
12. καὶ τα δέκα κέρατα ήταν είδες δέκα βασιλείς εἰσίν οἵτινες βασιλείαν ούπω ἔλαβον αλλά<sup>437</sup> εξουσίαν ήταν βασιλείς μίαν ἥραν λαμβάνουσιν μετά του θηρίου
13. οἱούτοι μίαν γνώμην ἔχουσιν<sup>438</sup> καὶ τὴν δύναμιν καὶ τ<sup>439</sup> εξουσίαν αυτῶν τω θηρίῳ διδόασιν
14. οἱούτοι μετά του αρνίου πολεμήσουσιν καὶ το αρνίον νικήσει αυτούς ήτι κύριος κυρίων εστίν καὶ βασιλεύς βασιλέων καὶ οἱ μετ αυτού κλητοί καὶ εκλεκτοί καὶ πιστοί
15. καὶ λέγει μοι τα ἡδατα ήταν είδες οὐ ή πόρνη κάθηται λαοί καὶ ὄχλοι εἰσίν καὶ ἔθνη καὶ γλώσσαι

<sup>431</sup> RP has εἰσίν ἡεπτά, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>432</sup> RP has ἐπεσον, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>433</sup> 1885, RP, SBL & TH have ἔστιν. Accentuation is not a text issue.

<sup>434</sup> RP has δει αυτόν, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>435</sup> 1885, RP, SBL & TH have ἔστιν. Accentuation is not a text issue.

<sup>436</sup> One has ούτος. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. This is the eighth (one); or it is the eighth (WH).

<sup>437</sup> RP has αλλ, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>438</sup> RP has ἔχουσιν γνώμην, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>439</sup> RP adds την. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. And the authority (RP); or and authority (WH).

16. καὶ τὰ δέκα κέρατα ἡά είδες καὶ τὸ θηρίον ὡρύτοι μισήσουσιν τὴν πόρνην καὶ ηρημωμένην ποιήσουσιν αυτήν καὶ γυμνήν <sup>τ<sup>440</sup></sup> καὶ τὰς σάρκας αυτῆς φάγονται καὶ αυτήν κατακαύσουσιν [εν]<sup>441</sup> πυρί
17. ho γαρ θεός ἐδωκεν εις τὰς καρδίας αυτών ποιήσαι την γνώμην αυτού καὶ ποιήσαι μίαν γνώμην<sup>442</sup> καὶ δούναι την βασιλείαν αυτών τῷ θηρίῳ ὅχρι τελεσθήσονται<sup>443</sup> οἱ λόγοι του θεού
18. καὶ ἡ γυνή ἡν̄ είδες εστίν ἡ πόλις ἡ μεγάλη ἡ ἔχουσα βασιλείαν επί των βασιλέων της γης

There are still no strong indicators to show that WH is not the better choice of vorlage in chapter 17.

## *Revelation 18*

1. μετά ταύτα είδον ἄλλον ἀγγελὸν καταβαίνοντα εκ του ουρανού ἔχοντα εξουσίαν μεγάλην καὶ ἡ γη εφωτίσθη εκ της δόξης αυτού

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<sup>440</sup> RP adds ποιήσουσιν αυτήν, repeated from the previous phrase. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. They will make her (RP); vs blank: a liturgical emphasis.

<sup>441</sup> RP, SBL & TH have εν. WH has [εν]. WH is confirmed.

<sup>442</sup> RP has γνώμην μίαν, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>443</sup> RP has τελεσθώσιν, subjunctive. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. It could/should/would be fulfilled (RP); vs it will be fulfilled (WH).

2. καὶ ἐκραξεν εν<sup>444</sup> ισχυρά φωνή λέγων ἐπεσεν, ἐπεσεν<sup>445</sup> βαβυλών ήη μεγάλη και εγένετο κατοικητήριον δαιμονίων<sup>446</sup> και φυλακή παντός πνεύματος ακαθάρτου και φυλακή παντός ορνέου ακαθάρτου <sup>τ<sup>447</sup></sup> και μεμισημένου
3. ήότι εκ [του οίνου]<sup>448</sup> του θυμού της πορνείας αυτής πέπτωκαν<sup>449</sup> πάντα τα ἔθνη και ήοι βασιλείς της γης μετ αυτής επόρνευσαν και ήοι ἐμποροι της γης εκ της δυνάμεως του στρήνους αυτής επλούτησαν

<sup>444</sup> RP omits ev. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. With the preposition (RP); or without the preposition (WH): the datives, ισχυρά φωνή, still require in or with to express the instrumental construction.

<sup>445</sup> RP omits the second ἐπεσεν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>446</sup> RP has δαιμόνων. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The masculine (RP); vs the neuter (WH).

<sup>447</sup> SBL adds και φυλακή παντός θηρίου ακαθάρτου, and a cage/haunt of every unclean beast. WH, RP & TH do not concur.

<sup>448</sup> RP, SBL & TH have του οίνου. WH has [του οίνου]. WH is confirmed.

<sup>449</sup> RP has πεπτώκασιν, an alternate spelling. Others have πέπτωκαν or πέποκεν, to drink. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The difference is between drunk (others) and falling down drunk (WH).

4. καὶ ἡκουσα ἄλλην φωνὴν εκ τοῦ ουρανού λέγουσαν εξέλθατε<sup>450</sup> ὁ λαός μου εξ αὐτῆς<sup>451</sup> ἕινα μη συγκοινωνήσητε<sup>452</sup> ταις ἡμαρτίαις αὐτῆς καὶ εκ τῶν πληγῶν αὐτῆς ἕινα μη λάβητε
5. ἵστι εκολλήθησαν αὐτῆς ᾧτι ἡμαρτίαι ἀχρι τοῦ ουρανού καὶ εμνημόνευσεν ὁ θεός τα αδικήματα αὐτῆς
6. απόδοτε αὐτή ἡως καὶ αὐτή απέδωκεν καὶ διπλώσατε <sup>τ</sup><sup>453</sup> [τα]<sup>454</sup> διπλά κατά τα ἔργα αὐτῆς εν τῷ ποτηρίῳ ἡω εκέρασεν κεράσατε αὐτή διπλούν
7. ἥσα εδόξασεν αὐτήν καὶ εστρηνίασεν τοσούτον δότε αὐτή βασανισμόν καὶ πένθος ἵστι εν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτῆς λέγει ἵστι κάθημαι βασίλισσα καὶ χήρα οὐκ ειμί καὶ πένθος οὐ μη ἴδω
8. διά τούτο εν μιᾷ ἡμέρᾳ ἡξουσιν ᾧτι πληγαί αὐτῆς θάνατος καὶ πένθος καὶ λιμός καὶ εν πυρὶ κατακαυθήσεται ἵστι ισχυρός [κύριος]<sup>455</sup> ὁ θεός ὁ κρίνας αὐτήν

<sup>450</sup> RP has ἔξελθε. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. You come out, singular (RP); vs. you all come out, plural (WH).

<sup>451</sup> RP has εξ αὐτῆς ὁ λαός μου, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>452</sup> 1885 & TH have συνκοινωνήσητε, a spelling variant. WH, RP & SBL do not concur. This is probably a hearing error: the γ in γκ is invariably pronounced as n, or nk, or nk.

<sup>453</sup> RP adds αὐτή. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The repetition four words previously is unnecessary. Double to her (RP); or simply double (WH).

<sup>454</sup> SBL & TH have τα. WH has [τα]. RP omits τα. WH is partially confirmed.

<sup>455</sup> RP, SBL & TH have κύριος. WH has [κύριος]. WH is confirmed.

9. καὶ κλαύσουσιν καὶ κόψονται επ αυτήν οἱ βασιλεῖς της γῆς οἱ μετ αυτής πορνεύσαντες καὶ στρηνιάσαντες ὡταν βλέπωσιν τὸν καπνὸν της πυρώσεως αυτής
10. από μακρόθεν ἡστηκότες διά τὸν φόβον τοῦ βασανισμού αυτῆς λέγοντες οὐαί, οὐαί ἡ πόλις ἡ μεγάλη βαβυλὼν ἡ πόλις ἡ ἰσχυρά ὡτι μιά ἡώρα ἥλθεν ἡ κρίσις σου
11. καὶ οἱ ἔμποροι της γῆς ἀκλαίουσιν καὶ πενθούσιν<sup>456</sup> επ αυτήν<sup>457</sup> ὡτι τὸν γόμον αυτῶν οὐδείς αγοράζει οὐκέτι
12. γόμον χρυσού καὶ αργύρου καὶ λίθου τιμίου καὶ μαργαριτών<sup>458</sup> καὶ βυσσίνου καὶ πορφύρας<sup>459</sup> καὶ σιρικού<sup>460</sup> καὶ κοκκίνου καὶ παν

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<sup>456</sup> RP has κλαύσουσιν καὶ πενθήσουσιν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Will weep and wail, futures (RP); vs do weep and wail, presents (WH).

<sup>457</sup> RP has αυτή. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The dative (RP); vs the accusative (WH).

<sup>458</sup> RP has μαργαρίτου. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The shift from the plural, μαργαριτών, to the singular, μαργαρίτου; seems to us, more driven by dialectical differences between Syria and Egypt, than by a desire to match the previous, οὐ, construction: was, μαργαρίτ—, a collective noun, pearl, or was it an ordinary plural, pearls?

<sup>459</sup> RP has πορφυρού √ πορφύρεος. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Again, is this the sort of dialectical, grammatical issue that would drive one audience away: but, not another. Is πορφυρ— masculine, feminine, or neuter? That a noun, πορφύρας √ πορφύρα, is anticipated, means that the feminine is expected.

<sup>460</sup> RP has σιρικού, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Is this phonologically driven?

- ξύλον θύϊνον καὶ παν σκεύος ελεφάντινον<sup>461</sup> καὶ παν σκεύος εκ  
ξύλου τιμιωτάτου καὶ χαλκού καὶ σιδήρου καὶ μαρμάρου
13. καὶ κιννάμωμον ὅκαι ἀμωμον<sup>462</sup> καὶ θυμιάματα καὶ μύρον καὶ  
λίβανον καὶ οίνον καὶ ἔλαιον καὶ σεμίδαλιν καὶ σίτον καὶ ὅκτήνη καὶ  
πρόβατα<sup>463</sup> καὶ ήπιπων καὶ ήρεδών<sup>464</sup> καὶ σωμάτων καὶ ψυχάς  
ανθρώπων
14. καὶ ἡ οπώρα σου<sup>465</sup> τῆς επιθυμίας τῆς ψυχῆς τ<sup>466</sup> απήλθεν από σου  
καὶ πάντα τα λιπαρά καὶ τα λαμπρά απώλετο από σου καὶ οὐκέτι<sup>467</sup>  
ὅν μη αυτά ήευρήσουσιν<sup>468</sup>

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<sup>461</sup> Which is more prized, the modern tank like great war beast, or its tusk?

<sup>462</sup> RP omits και ἀμωμον. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This seems more like a deliberate addition or omission, than a scribal copying accident.

<sup>463</sup> RP has πρόβατα και κτήνη, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>464</sup> RP has ήραιδών. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. A phonological misspelling?

<sup>465</sup> RP omits σου. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The fruit (RP); vs your fruit (WH).

<sup>466</sup> RP adds σου. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This could be a word order inversion; or it could be something else. Your spirit (RP); vs the spirit (WH).

<sup>467</sup> One omits οὐκέτι, not ever or no longer. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>468</sup> RP has αυτά ου μη ήεύρης, word order with subjunctive vs future. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Them, never, ever you could/should/would find (RP); vs never, ever them, you will find (WH).

15. οἱ ἐμποροὶ τούτων οἱ πλουτήσαντες απὸ αυτῆς από μακρόθεν στήσονται διά τὸν φόβον τοῦ βασανισμού αυτῆς κλαίοντες καὶ πενθούντες
  16. <sup>τ<sup>469</sup></sup> λέγοντες οὐαί, οὐαί ἡ πόλις ἡ μεγάλη ἡ περιβεβλημένη βύσσινον καὶ πορφυρούν καὶ κόκκινον καὶ κεχρυσωμένη [εν]<sup>470</sup> χρυσίω καὶ λίθῳ τιμίῳ καὶ μαργαρίτῃ<sup>471</sup>
  17. ἡτί μιά ἥώρα ηρημώθη ὁ τοσούτος πλούτος καὶ πας κυβερνήτης καὶ πας ὁ επὶ τόπον πλέων καὶ ναύται καὶ ἄρχοι τὴν θάλασσαν εργάζονται από μακρόθεν ἐστησαν
  18. καὶ ἔκραξαν<sup>472</sup> βλέποντες τὸν καπνὸν τῆς πυρώσεως αυτῆς λέγοντες τις ἡόμοια τῇ πόλει τῇ μεγάλῃ
  19. καὶ ἔβαλον χούν επὶ τὰς κεφαλάς αυτῶν καὶ ἔκραξαν<sup>473</sup> κλαίοντες καὶ πενθούντες <sup>τ<sup>474</sup></sup> λέγοντες οὐαί, οὐαί ἡ πόλις ἡ μεγάλη εν ἡ
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Is this absolute termination or only potential termination? The set οὐκέτι οὐ μη sounds terminal to us.

<sup>469</sup> RP adds καὶ. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. And would be reasonable here if this were a new sentence.

<sup>470</sup> RP, SBL & TH omit εν. WH has [εν]. WH is not confirmed.

<sup>471</sup> RP has μαργαρίταις, the plural. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Is μαργαρίτης a standard or collective noun: μαργαρίταις, plural (RP); vs μαργαρίτη, singular (WH)? In which dialect?

<sup>472</sup> RP & another have ἔκραζον, the imperfect. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. They now cry out (RP); vs aorist, they cried out (WH).

<sup>473</sup> RP & others have ἔκραζον, the imperfect. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. They now cry out (RP); vs aorist, they cried out (WH).

<sup>474</sup> RP adds καὶ. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This use of καὶ seems superfluous.

- επλούτησαν πάντες οἱ ἔχοντες τα πλοία εν τῇ θαλάσσῃ εκ τῆς τιμιότητος αυτῆς ὡτὶ μιά ἥρα ηρημώθη
20. ευφραίνου επ αυτή ουρανέ καὶ οἱ ἁγιοι καὶ οἱ απόστολι καὶ οἱ προφήται ὡτὶ ἐκρινεν οἱ θεός το κρίμα ἡμών εξ αυτῆς
  21. καὶ ἡρεν ήεις ἀγγελος ισχυρός λίθον ἡως μύλινον<sup>475</sup> μέγαν καὶ ἐβαλεν εις την θάλασσαν λέγων οὐτῶς ορμήματι βληθήσεται βαβυλών ήη μεγάλη πόλις καὶ ου μη ηευρεθή ἐτι
  22. καὶ φωνή κιθαρωδών καὶ μουσικών καὶ αυλητών καὶ σαλπιστών ου μη ακουσθή εν σοι ἐτι καὶ πας τεχνίτης [πάσης τέχνης]<sup>476</sup> ου μη ηευρεθή εν σοι ἐτι καὶ φωνή μύλου ου μη ακουσθή εν σοι ἐτι
  23. καὶ φως λύχνου ου μη φάνη εν σοι ἐτι καὶ φωνή νυμφίου καὶ νύμφης ου μη ακουσθή εν σοι ἐτι ὡτὶ [οι]<sup>477</sup> ἐμποροι' σου ἡσαν οἱ μεγιστάνες της γης ὡτὶ εν τῃ φαρμακείᾳ<sup>478</sup> σου επλανήθησαν πάντα τα ἔθνη
  24. καὶ εν αυτή οαίμα<sup>479</sup> προφητών καὶ οαγίων ηευρέθη καὶ πάντων των εσφαγμένων επί της γης

None of these changes is sufficient to suggest another choice for WH as our preferred vorlage in chapter 18.

<sup>475</sup> RP & another have μύλον. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. As a mill (RP); vs as a millstone (WH).

<sup>476</sup> RP, SBL & TH have πάσης τέχνης. WH has [πάσης τέχνης]. WH is confirmed.

<sup>477</sup> RP, SBL & TH have οι. WH has [οι]. WH is confirmed.

<sup>478</sup> TH has φαρμακία, a spelling variation. WH, RP & SBL do not concur.

<sup>479</sup> RP has οαίματα, plural, a possible Hebraism. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Bloods (RP); vs blood (WH).

## *Revelation 19*

1. μετά ταύτα ἡκουσα ὡς φωνήν μεγάλην όχλου πολλού εν τῷ ουρανῷ λεγόντων ἁλληλουϊά ἡ σωτηρία καὶ ἡ δόξα καὶ ἡ δύναμις<sup>480</sup> τοῦ θεού ἡμών
2. ἡτί αληθιναὶ καὶ δίκαιαι ᾧ κρίσεις αὐτού ἡτί ἔκρινεν τὴν πόρνην τὴν μεγάλην ἡῆτις ἐφθειρεν<sup>481</sup> τὴν γῆν εν τῇ πορνείᾳ αὐτῆς καὶ εξεδίκησεν τὸ οἴκον τῶν δούλων αὐτού εκ χειρός αὐτῆς
3. καὶ δεύτερον είρηκαν<sup>482</sup> ἁλληλουϊά καὶ ὁ καπνός αὐτῆς αναβαίνει εἰς τους αἰώνας τῶν αἰώνων
4. καὶ ἐπεσαν<sup>483</sup> οἱ πρεσβύτεροι οἱ είκοσι τέσσαρες καὶ τα τέσσαρα ζώα καὶ προσεκύνησαν τῷ θεῷ τῷ καθημένῳ επὶ τῷ θρόνῳ<sup>484</sup> λέγοντες αμήν ἁλληλουϊά

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<sup>480</sup> RP has δύναμις καὶ ἡ δόξα, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This is hardly accidental.

<sup>481</sup> RP has διέφθειρεν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The addition of the prefix, δια, is mostly emphatic (RP), it does not much change the meaning (WH). It may be liturgical.

<sup>482</sup> RP has είρηκεν, singular. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The change from plural to singular is also phonetic; note ἐπεσαν in the next verse. He exclaims (RP); vs they exclaim (WH).

<sup>483</sup> RP has ἐπεσον, 1PS or 3PP. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Necessarily plural from the context: hence, a spelling variation.

<sup>484</sup> RP has τοῦ θρόνου. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. A dialect change? The genitive after επί (RP); vs the dative after επί (WH).

5. καὶ φωνή από του θρόνου εξήλθεν λέγουσα αἰνείτε τῷ θεῷ<sup>485</sup> ήημών πάντες οἱ δούλοι αυτού τ<sup>486</sup> οἱ φοβούμενοι αυτὸν οἱ μικροί καὶ οἱ μεγάλοι
6. καὶ ἤκουσα οἵ φωνήν ὄχλου πολλού καὶ οἵ φωνήν οὐδάτων πολλών καὶ οἵ φωνήν βροντών ισχυρών λεγόντων<sup>487</sup> οὐληλονιά οἵτι εβασίλευσεν κύριος οἱ θεός [ηημών]<sup>488</sup> οἱ παντοκράτωρ
7. χαίρωμεν καὶ αγαλλιώμεν<sup>489</sup> καὶ δώσομεν<sup>490</sup> την δόξαν αυτῷ οἵτι ήλθεν οἱ γάμος του αρνίου καὶ η γυνή αυτού οητοίμασεν οεαυτήν
8. καὶ εδόθη αυτῇ οίνα περιβάληται βύσσινον λαμπρόν τ<sup>491</sup> καθαρόν το γαρ βύσσινον τα δικαιώματα των οαγίων εστίν

<sup>485</sup> RP has τον θεόν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. A dialect change? What is the change in nuance from praise God, accusative (RP) to praise to God, dative (WH)?

<sup>486</sup> RP, SBL & TH add καὶ. WH does not concur. Addition of καὶ (RP) tends to disrupt the second attributive position (WH).

<sup>487</sup> RP has λέγοντες. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The nominative plural (RP); vs the genitive (WH): both mean, saying.

<sup>488</sup> RP & TH have οημών. WH has [ηημών]. SBL omits οημών. WH is partially confirmed.

<sup>489</sup> RP has αγαλλιώμεθα, subjunctive. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Middle deponent (RP); vs active (WH): both mean, we could/should/would be glad.

<sup>490</sup> RP & TH have δώμεν, subjunctive. One has δώσωμεν, a subjunctive spelling variant. WH, SBL do not concur. We could/should/would give (RP); vs the future, we will give (WH).

<sup>491</sup> RP adds καὶ. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Since a new sentence is not begun here, vav, or καὶ is unnecessary. Bright and clean (RP); vs bright clean (WH).

9. καὶ λέγει μοι γράψον μακάριοι οἱ εἰς τὸ δεῖπνον τοῦ γάμου τοῦ αρνίου κεκλημένοι καὶ λέγει μοι οὗτοι οἱ λόγοι αληθινοί του θεού εισίν
10. καὶ ἐπεσα ἐμπροσθεν των ποδών αυτού προσκυνήσαι αυτῷ καὶ λέγει μοι ἡόρα μη σύνδουλος' σου εἰμί καὶ των αδελφών σου των εχόντων την μαρτυρίαν ιησού τω θεώ προσκύνησον ἡη γαρ μαρτυρία <sup>τ<sup>492</sup></sup> ιησού εστίν το πνεύμα της προφητείας
11. καὶ είδον τον ουρανόν ηνεῳγμένον<sup>493</sup> καὶ ιδού ἡίππος λευκός καὶ ο καθήμενος επ αυτόν πιστός [καλούμενος]<sup>494</sup> καὶ αληθινός καὶ εν δικαιοσύνῃ κρίνει καὶ πολεμεί
12. οἱ δε οφθαλμοί αυτού <sup>τ<sup>495</sup></sup> φλοξ πυρός καὶ επί την κεφαλήν αυτού διαδήματα πολλά ἔχων <sup>τ<sup>496</sup></sup> όνομα γεγραμμένον ου δείς οίδεν ει μη αυτός

<sup>492</sup> RP adds του. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The Jesus (RP); vs Jesus (WH).

<sup>493</sup> RP has ανεῳγμένον, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>494</sup> RP & TH have καλούμενος πιστός. SBL has πιστός καλούμενος, changes in word order. WH has πιστός [καλούμενος]. WH [καλούμενος] is confirmed.

<sup>495</sup> One adds ως. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. His eyes are/were as a flame (one); vs His eyes are/were a flame (WH).

<sup>496</sup> RP adds ονόματα γεγραμμένα καὶ. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Having names written and a name written (RP); vs a name written (WH). This seems superfluous.

13. καὶ περιβεβλημένος ιμάτιον ῥεραντισμένον<sup>497</sup> οἴματι καὶ  
κέκληται<sup>498</sup> τὸ ὄνομα αὐτού ὡς λόγος του θεού
14. καὶ τα στρατεύματα τα<sup>499</sup> εν τῷ ουρανῷ ηκολούθει αυτῷ εφ<sup>500</sup>  
ἵπποις λευκοίς ενδεδυμένοι βύσσινον λευκόν καθαρόν

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<sup>497</sup> RP, SBL & TH all have βεβαμμένον. WH has ῥεραντισμένον (having been sprinkled, rained upon). We believe that WH preserves the original witness against all other contenders; in the Old Testament, it is the sprinkling of the blood upon the mercy seat and upon the congregation that sanctifies and purifies everything: which sprinkling is a type and figure of the blood of Christ. But, βεβαμμένον speaks of baptizing, or washing which would be pertinent for clothing except for the fact that it vacates and voids the OT type. We can understand how you could get from ῥεραντισμένον to βεβαμμένον; but, we cannot see how anyone would ever get from βεβαμμένον to ῥεραντισμένον: therefore, ῥεραντισμένον is the original term. This very strong prejudicial bias has existed since The Didache (1st or 2nd century): <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Didache>; <https://www.newadvent.org/fathers/0714.htm>. We believe this very strong prejudicial bias blinds even the greatest of text experts to the spiritual reality expressed in this one word.

<sup>498</sup> RP has καλείται. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. This is a phonetically similar. He calls, present (RP); vs having been called, perfect passive (WH).

<sup>499</sup> TH & another omit τα. WH, RP & SBL do not concur. Armies in heaven (TH); vs the armies in heaven (WH).

<sup>500</sup> RP has επί, the same word, which is spelled εφ before aspirated vowels. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

15. καὶ εκ τοῦ στόματος αὐτού εκπορεύεται ἡρομφαία <sup>τ<sup>501</sup></sup> οξεία ἡίνα εν αυτή πατάξῃ τα ἔθνη καὶ αυτός ποιμανεί αυτούς εν ἡράβδῳ σιδηρᾷ καὶ αυτός πατεῖ τὴν ληνόν του οίνου του θυμού της οργῆς του θεού του παντοκράτορος
16. καὶ ἔχει επὶ τὸ ἱμάτιον καὶ επὶ τὸν μηρόν αὐτού ὄνομα γεγραμμένον βασιλεύς βασιλέων καὶ κύριος κυρίων
17. καὶ εἶδον ἡένα<sup>502</sup> ἀγγελὸν ἡεστώτα εν τῷ ἡηλίῳ καὶ ἐκραξεν [εν]<sup>503</sup> φωνῇ μεγάλῃ λέγων πάσιν<sup>504</sup> τοις ορνέοις τοις πετομένοις εν μεσουρανήματι δεύτε συνάχθητε εἰς τὸ δείπνον τὸ μέγα του θεού
18. ἡίνα φάγητε σάρκας βασιλέων καὶ σάρκας χιλιάρχων καὶ σάρκας ισχυρών καὶ σάρκας ἡίππων καὶ τῶν καθημένων επ αυτούς<sup>505</sup> καὶ σάρκας πάντων ελευθέρων τε καὶ δούλων καὶ μικρών <sup>τ<sup>506</sup></sup> καὶ μεγάλων
19. καὶ εἶδον τὸ θηρίον καὶ τους βασιλείς της γης καὶ τα στρατεύματα αυτῶν συνηγμένα ποιήσαι τὸν<sup>507</sup> πόλεμον μετά του καθημένου επί του ἡίππου καὶ μετά του στρατεύματος αυτού

<sup>501</sup> RP adds δίστομος, two edged. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>502</sup> RP omits ἡένα. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. I saw an angel (RP); vs I saw one angel (WH).

<sup>503</sup> RP, SBL & TH omit [εν]. WH & another do not concur. WH is not confirmed.

<sup>504</sup> 1885 & SBL have πάσι, a minor spelling variation with removable, v.

<sup>505</sup> RP, SBL & TH have αυτών. WH & another do not concur. Genitive (RP); vs accusative (WH).

<sup>506</sup> RP adds τε. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Postpositive, rarely repeated (RP); both: frequently heading a list: but, not repeated (WH).

<sup>507</sup> RP omits τὸν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. To make battle/war (RP); vs to make the battle/war (WH).

20. καὶ επιάσθη τὸ θηρίον καὶ ὁ μετ’ αὐτοῦ <sup>508</sup> ψευδοπροφήτης ἦ  
ποιήσας τὰ σημεία ενώπιον αὐτού εν ᾧ επλάνησεν τους λαβόντας  
τὸ χάραγμα του θηρίου καὶ τους προσκυνούντας τὴν εἰκόνι αὐτού  
ζώντες εβλήθησαν οἱ δύο εἰς τὴν λίμνην του πυρός ἡ της  
καιομένης<sup>509</sup> εν θείῳ
21. καὶ οἱ λοιποί απεκτάνθησαν εν τῇ ἥρομφαίᾳ του καθημένου επὶ  
του ἱππου τὴν εξελθούση εκ του στόματος αὐτού καὶ πάντα τα  
όρνεα εχορτάσθησαν εκ των σαρκών αυτών

We found a significant issue in sprinkling, verse 13: but, this is really a theological issue, not a text issue. None of the other changes is sufficient to suggest another choice for WH as our preferred vorlage in chapter 19.

## *Revelation 20*

1. καὶ εἶδον ἄγγελον καταβαίνοντα εκ του ουρανού ἔχοντα τὴν κλειν  
της αβύσσου καὶ ήλυσιν μεγάλην ἐπὶ τὴν χείρα<sup>510</sup> αὐτού

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<sup>508</sup> RP has *ho μετ’ αὐτοῦ*, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>509</sup> RP has *τὴν καιομένην*. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Burning, accusative (RP); vs burning, genitive with *πυρός* (WH).

<sup>510</sup> One has *εν τῃ χειρι*, εν with dative. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. In the hand (one); vs on/over the hand, επί with accusative (WH).

2. καὶ εκράτησεν τὸν δράκοντα ἡούς ὁ αρχαῖος<sup>511</sup> ὃς εστίν διάβολος καὶ ὁ σατανᾶς <sup>τ</sup><sup>512</sup> καὶ ἐδησεν αυτὸν χίλια ἑτη
3. καὶ ἐβαλεν αυτὸν εις τὴν ἀβυσσον καὶ ἐκλεισεν και εσφράγισεν επάνω αυτού ἕινα μη πλανήσῃ<sup>513</sup> ἐτι τα ἔθνη ἀχρι τελεσθή τα χίλια ἑτη <sup>τ</sup><sup>514</sup> μετά ταύτα δει ἥλυθήναι αυτόν<sup>515</sup> μικρόν χρόνον
4. καὶ είδον θρόνους καὶ εκάθισαν επ αυτούς καὶ κρίμα εδόθη αυτοίς καὶ τας ψυχάς των πεπελεκισμένων διά την μαρτυρίαν ιησού καὶ διά τον λόγον του θεού καὶ ιοίτινες ου προσεκύνησαν το θηρίον ουδέ την εικόνα αυτού καὶ ουκ ἐλαβον το χάραγμα επί το μέτωπον καὶ επί την χείρα αυτών καὶ ἔζησαν καὶ εβασίλευσαν μετά του χριστού <sup>τ</sup><sup>516</sup> χίλια ἑτη

<sup>511</sup> RP has τὸν ὄφιν τὸν αρχαῖον. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The serpent, the ancient, accusative (RP); vs the serpent, the ancient, predicate nominative with εστίν (WH).

<sup>512</sup> RP adds ho πλανών την οικουμένην ὄλην. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The deceiver of the whole habitable....

<sup>513</sup> RP has πλανά. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. He deceives (RP); or as an alternate equivalent to πλανήσῃ, he could/would/should deceive (RP & WH).

<sup>514</sup> RP adds καὶ, and. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>515</sup> RP has αυτόν λυθήναι, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>516</sup> RP adds τα, the. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The thousands, emphatic (RP); vs thousands (WH). The presence or absence of the article does not really change the meaning.

5. τ<sup>517</sup> οἱ λοιποὶ τῶν νεκρῶν οὐκ ἔζησαν ἀχρι τελεσθή τα χίλια ἑτη αυτή ή άνάστασις ή πρώτη
6. μακάριος και ήγιος οι ἔχων μέρος εν τη αναστάσει τη πρώτη επί τούτων οι δεύτεροι θάνατοι οὐκ έχει εξουσίαν αλλ έσονται ήιερείς του θεού και του χριστού και βασιλεύσουσιν μετ αυτού [τα]<sup>518</sup> χίλια ἑτη
7. και ήταν τελεσθή τα χίλια ἑτη λυθήσεται οι σατανάς εκ της φυλακής αυτού
8. και εξελεύσεται πλανήσαι τα έθνη τα εν ταις τέσσαρσιν<sup>519</sup> γωνίαις της γης τον γωγ και τ<sup>520</sup> μαγώγ συναγαγείν αυτούς εις τον πόλεμον οντο ο αριθμός αυτών<sup>521</sup> οντο ή άμμος της θαλάσσης
9. και ανέβησαν επί το πλάτος της γης και εκύκλευσαν<sup>522</sup> την παρεμβολήν των ιαγίων και την πόλιν την ηγαπημένην και κατέβη πυρ εκ του ουρανού τ<sup>523</sup> και κατέφαγεν αυτούς

<sup>517</sup> RP adds και, the usual start of a Hebrew sentence. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>518</sup> RP & SBL omit τα. TH has τα. WH has [τα]. WH is marginally confirmed.

<sup>519</sup> 1885 & SBL have τέσσαρσι, a spelling variation of removable v. WH, RP & TH do not concur.

<sup>520</sup> RP adds τον. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The Magog?

<sup>521</sup> RP omits αυτών. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The number (RP); vs their number (WH).

<sup>522</sup> RP has εκύκλωσαν √ κυκλόω. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. WH has εκύκλευσαν √ κυκλεύω. Two different roots with the same meaning: encircle, or march around as at Jericho. Possibly dialect or spelling variations.

<sup>523</sup> RP adds από του θεού. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. From God. We must be careful not to add to the mystery which we do not

10. καὶ ὁ διάβολος ὁ πλανών αὐτούς εβλήθη εἰς τὴν λίμνην του πυρός καὶ θείου ἡόπου καὶ τὸ θηρίον καὶ ὁ ψευδοπροφήτης καὶ βασανισθήσονται ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτός εἰς τους αιώνας των αιώνων
  11. καὶ εἶδον θρόνον μέγαν λευκόν καὶ τὸν καθήμενον ὅπερ αὐτού<sup>524</sup> ἦν από τοῦ<sup>525</sup> προσώπου ἐφυγεν ἡ γῆ καὶ ὁ ουρανός καὶ τόπος οὐχ ἡερέθη αυτοῖς
  12. καὶ εἶδον τους νεκρούς τους μεγάλους καὶ τους μικρούς ἡεστώτας ενώπιον του θρόνου καὶ βιβλία ηνοίχθησαν<sup>526</sup> καὶ ἄλλο βιβλίον ηνοίχθη<sup>527</sup> ὃ εστίν της ζωῆς καὶ εκρίθησαν οἱ νεκροί εκ των γεγραμμένων εν τοις βιβλίοις κατά τα ἔργα αυτῶν
  13. καὶ ἐδωκεν ἡ γῆ θάλασσα τους νεκρούς τους εν αυτῇ καὶ ὁ θάνατος καὶ ὁ ήδης ἐδωκαν τους νεκρούς τους εν αυτοῖς καὶ εκρίθησαν ἡέκαστος κατά τα ἔργα αυτῶν
  14. καὶ ὁ θάνατος καὶ ὁ ήδης εβλήθησαν εἰς τὴν λίμνην του πυρός ἡούτος ὁ ὅθανατος ὁ δεύτερος<sup>528</sup> εστίν ἡ λίμνη του πυρός
- 

understand: because it comes from heaven does not give us the freedom to say that it is sourced in God; nor are we free to say this, even if it is sourced in God.

<sup>524</sup> RP has επ αυτόν, accusative. One has επάνω αυτού. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Upon it (RP); vs επ αυτού, genitive, upon it (WH).

<sup>525</sup> RP omits τοῦ. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Face (RP); or the face (WH).

<sup>526</sup> RP has ηνεώχθησαν, an alternative spelling. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>527</sup> RP has ηνεώχθη, an alternative spelling. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>528</sup> One has δεύτερος' θάνατος, a different word order. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. Second death, ignoring the second attributive position (one); vs the death the second (WH).

15. καὶ εἰ τις οὐχ ἡευρέθη εν τῇ βιβλῷ<sup>529</sup> τῆς ζωῆς γεγραμμένος εβλήθη εἰς τὴν λίμνην του πυρός

None of these changes suggests another choice for WH as our preferred vorlage in chapter 20.

## *Revelation 21*

1. καὶ εἶδον ουρανόν καινόν καὶ γῆν καινήν ὁ γαρ πρώτος ουρανός καὶ ἡ πρώτη γῆ απήλθαν<sup>530</sup> καὶ ἡ θάλασσα οὐκ ἔστιν ἔτι
2. καὶ τὴν πόλιν την ἱαγίαν ιερουσαλήμ<sup>531</sup> καινήν εἶδον καταβαίνουσαν εκ του ουρανού από του θεού ήητοιμασμένην ἡως νύμφην κεκοσμημένην τω ανδρί αυτής
3. καὶ ἤκουσα φωνής μεγάλης εκ του θρόνου<sup>532</sup> λεγούσης ιδού ἡ σκηνή του θεού μετά των ανθρώπων καὶ σκηνώσει μετ αυτών καὶ αυτοί λαοί<sup>533</sup> αυτού ἔσονται καὶ αυτός ὁ θεός ἡμετ αυτών ἔσται<sup>534</sup>

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<sup>529</sup> RP has τῳ βιβλίῳ, the neuter. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. WH has the feminine, τῃ βιβλῷ: possibly a matter of dialect.

<sup>530</sup> RP has απήλθον, possibly a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. It is unlikely to be a change of person: 3PP to 1PS.

<sup>531</sup> RP & TH have ήιερουσαλήμ. WH & SBL have ιερουσαλήμ. Breathing is not a text issue.

<sup>532</sup> RP & another have ουρανού. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Heaven (RP); vs throne (WH).

<sup>533</sup> RP has λαός. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. People, singular (RP); vs people/peoples, plural (WH).

<sup>534</sup> RP has ἔσται μετ αυτών, a change in word order. TH has μετ αυτών ἔσται αυτών θεός, with them and will be their God. There are other

4. καὶ εξαλείψει παν δάκρυν εκ<sup>535</sup> των οφθαλμών αυτών καὶ ὁ θάνατος οὐκ ἔσται ἐτι οὔτε πένθος ούτε κραυγή ούτε πόνος οὐκ ἔσται ἐτι<sup>536</sup> τα πρώτα απήλθαν<sup>537</sup>
  5. καὶ είπεν ὁ καθήμενος επί τω θρόνῳ ιδού ὅτι καὶ πάντα ποιῶ<sup>538</sup> καὶ λέγει<sup>539</sup> γράψον ὡταὶ οἱ λόγοι πιστοί καὶ αληθινοί<sup>540</sup> εἰσίν
  6. καὶ είπεν μοι ὅτι γέγοναν εγώ<sup>541</sup> το ἀλφα καὶ το ω η αρχή καὶ το τέλος εγώ τω διψώντι δώσω εκ της πηγῆς του ήδατος της ζωῆς δωρεάν
  7. ὁ νικών κληρονομήσει ταύτα καὶ ἔσομαι αυτῷ θεός καὶ αυτός ἔσται μοι οντός
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variations. WH & SBL do not concur. This is the sort of elaboration expected in liturgical responses.

<sup>535</sup> RP has από. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Two prepositions having nearly identical meanings.

<sup>536</sup> RP adds ὡτι. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Since the first (RP); vs the first (WH).

<sup>537</sup> RP has απήλθον, possibly a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. It is unlikely to be a change of person: 3PP to 1PS.

<sup>538</sup> RP has πάντα καὶ ποιῶ, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>539</sup> RP adds μοι. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. He said to me (RP); vs He said (WH).

<sup>540</sup> RP has αληθινοί καὶ πιστοί, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>541</sup> RP has γέγονα, the removable v. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. I have brought forth (RP); vs I have brought forth, I (WH).

<sup>542</sup> TH & another add ειμί. WH, RP & SBL do not concur. I Am (RP); vs I (WH). We believe this passage speaks of the Father, not of the Son.

8. τοις δε δειλοίς και απίστοις <sup>τ<sup>543</sup></sup> και εβδελυγμένοις και φονεύσιν<sup>544</sup> και πόρνιος και φαρμάκοις<sup>545</sup> και ειδωλολάτραις και πάσιν<sup>546</sup> τοις ψευδέσιν το μέρος αυτών εν τη λίμνη τη καιομένη πυρί και θείῳ ὡς εστίν ὁ θάνατος ὁ δεύτερος
9. και ἡλθεν ἦεις εκ των ἡεπτά αγγέλων των εχόντων τας ἡεπτά φιάλας των γεμόντων<sup>547</sup> των ἡεπτά πληγών των εσχάτων και ελάλησεν μετ εμού λέγων δεύρο δείξω σοι την γνύμφην την γυναίκα<sup>548</sup> του αρνίου
10. και απήνεγκεν' με εν πνεύματι επί<sup>549</sup> ὄρος μέγα και ὑψηλόν και ἐδειξεν' μοι την πόλιν <sup>τ<sup>550</sup></sup> την ἱαγίαν ιερουσαλήμ καταβαίνουσαν εκ του ουρανού από του θεού
11. ἔχουσαν την δόξαν του θεού ὁ φωστήρ αυτής ἡόμοιος λίθω τιμιωτάτω ἡως λίθω ιάσπιδι κρυσταλλίζοντι

<sup>543</sup> RP adds και ἡαμαρτωλοίς, and sinners. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>544</sup> 1885, SBL & TH have φονεύσι, the removable v. WH & RP do not concur

<sup>545</sup> 1885 has φαρμακοίς. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.  
Accentuation is not a text issue

<sup>546</sup> SBL has πάσι, the removable v. WH, RP & TH do not concur.

<sup>547</sup> RP has γεμούσας. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Full, accusative (RP); vs those being full, genitive participle with article (WH).

<sup>548</sup> RP has γυναίκα την νύμφην, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>549</sup> RP has επ, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.  
Before vowels, επ may be used; before aspirated vowels εφ is expected:  
this may be a matter of dialect.

<sup>550</sup> RP adds την μεγάλην. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The great in the second attributive position.

12. ἔχουσα τείχος μέγα και ιψυφηλόν ἔχουσα πυλώνας δώδεκα και επί τοις πυλώσιν<sup>551</sup> αγγέλους δώδεκα και ονόματα επιγεγραμμένα há εστίν τ<sup>552</sup> των δώδεκα φυλών τ<sup>553</sup> ήνιών ισραήλ
13. από ανατολής<sup>554</sup> πυλώνες τρεις και από βορρά πυλώνες τρεις και από νότου πυλώνες τρεις και από δυσμών πυλώνες τρεις
14. και το τείχος της πόλεως ἔχων<sup>555</sup> θεμελίους δώδεκα και επ αυτών δώδεκα ονόματα των δώδεκα αποστόλων του αρνίου
15. και ο λαλών μετ εμού είχεν μέτρον κάλαμον χρυσούν ήνια μετρήσῃ την πόλιν και τους πυλώνας αυτής και το τείχος αυτής

<sup>551</sup> One has τους πυλώνας. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. The gates, accusative (one); vs the gates, dative (WH).

<sup>552</sup> RP adds ονόματα. Others add τα ονόματα. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Names (RP); or the names (others)....

<sup>553</sup> RP adds των. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Tribes, of the children, in the second attributive position (RP); vs tribes of children (WH).

<sup>554</sup> RP has ανατολών, plural, easts. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The change from singular to plural, mimicking δυσμών, is not constructive: why is wests a plural?

<sup>555</sup> RP has ἔχον. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. The point of changing from masculine to neuter is?

16. καὶ ἡ πόλις τετράγωνος κείται καὶ τὸ μῆκος αὐτῆς ὡσον τ<sup>556</sup> τὸ πλάτος καὶ εμέτρησεν τὴν πόλιν τῷ καλάμῳ επὶ σταδίων<sup>557</sup> δώδεκα χιλιάδων τ<sup>558</sup> τὸ μῆκος καὶ τὸ πλάτος καὶ τὸ ὅψος αὐτῆς ίσα εστίν
17. καὶ εμέτρησεν τὸ τείχος αὐτῆς ἕτεράκοντα<sup>559</sup> τεσσάρων<sup>560</sup> πηχών μέτρον ανθρώπου ὡς εστίν αγγέλου
18. καὶ τ<sup>561</sup> ἡ ενδόμησις<sup>562</sup> τοῦ τείχους αὐτῆς ίασπις καὶ ἡ πόλις χρυσίον καθαρόν ὡμοιον ῥάλω<sup>563</sup> καθαρώ

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<sup>556</sup> TH & another add καὶ. WH, RP & SBL & do not concur. As great as and the width (TH); vs as great as the width (WH)

<sup>557</sup> RP, SBL & TH have σταδίους. WH does not concur. Stadia/stadias, accusative (RP); vs stadia/stadias, genitive (WH).

<sup>558</sup> RP adds δώδεκα, twelve. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>559</sup> RP has τεσσαράκοντα, a spelling variation. WH & SBL do not concur.

<sup>560</sup> TH has ρ μ δ. There are other expressions. WH, RP & SBL do not concur.

<sup>561</sup> RP adds ἦν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Equative Greek sentences do not require an equative Greek verb to be grammatically correct. The skin/surface is now, imperfect (RP); The skin/surface is, implied (WH): here the imperfect adds nothing to our understanding, but may be either dialect or liturgy.

<sup>562</sup> RP has ενδόμησις, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>563</sup> RP has ῥάλω, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

19. τ<sup>564</sup> οἱ θεμέλιοι τοῦ τείχους τῆς πόλεως παντὶ λίθῳ τιμίῳ κεκοσμημένοι ὁ θεμέλιος ὁ πρώτος ίασπις ὁ δεύτερος σάπφειρος<sup>565</sup> ὁ τρίτος χαλκηδών ὁ τέταρτος σμάραγδος
20. ὁ πέμπτος σαρδόνυξ ὁ ἑκτος σάρδιον ὁ ἡβδόμος χρυσόλιθος ὁ ὄγδοος βήρυλλος ὁ ἐνατος τοπάζιον ὁ δέκατος χρυσόπρασος ὁ ἑνδέκατος υἱάκινθος ὁ δωδέκατος αμέθυστος
21. καὶ οἱ δώδεκα πυλώνες δώδεκα μαργαρίται ανά οἰκον τῶν πυλώνων ην εξ οἰκός μαργαρίτου καὶ ἡ πλατεία τῆς πόλεως χρυσίον καθαρόν ήσαν χρυσοί<sup>566</sup> διαυγῆς
22. καὶ ναόν οὐκ εἶδον εν αὐτῇ ὁ γαρ κύριος ὁ θεός ὁ παντοκράτωρ ναός αυτῆς εστίν καὶ τὸ αρνίον
23. καὶ ἡ πόλις οὐ χρείαν ἔχει του ἡηλίου ουδέ τῆς σελήνης ήνα φαίνωσιν αὐτῇ ἡ γαρ δόξα του θεού εφώτισεν αὐτήν καὶ ὁ λύχνος αυτῆς το αρνίον
24. καὶ περιπατήσουσιν τα ἔθνη διά του φωτός αυτῆς καὶ οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γης φέρουσιν την δόξαν αυτών<sup>567</sup> εἰς αὐτήν
25. καὶ οἱ πυλώνες αυτῆς οὐ μη κλεισθώσιν ημέρας νυξ γαρ οὐκ ἔσται εκεί

<sup>564</sup> One adds καὶ. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur. Since this is an ongoing list, a new sentence indicator is superfluous.

<sup>565</sup> 1885, RP & TH have σάπφειρος, a spelling variation. WH & SBL do not concur.

<sup>566</sup> RP has υἱέλος, a spelling variation. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>567</sup> RP has αυτῷ δόξαν καὶ τιμὴν τῶν εθνῶν (from v 26). WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Her glory and the honor of the Gentiles (RP); vs her glory (WH). Possibly paraleipsis; possibly a lexical response. In any case, an error of some kind.

26. καὶ οίσουσιν την ὁδόξαν καὶ την τιμήν των εθνών<sup>568</sup> εἰς αυτήν
27. καὶ οὐ μη εισέλθῃ εἰς αυτήν παν κοινόν καὶ [ho]<sup>569</sup> ποιών<sup>570</sup>  
βδέλυγμα καὶ ψεύδος εἰ μη ἡοὶ γεγραμμένοι εν τῷ βιβλίῳ τῆς ζωῆς  
του αρνίου

We saw no reason in chapter 21 to unseat WH as our preferred choice for vorlage.

## *Revelation 22*

1. καὶ ἐδειξεν' μοι ποταμόν <sup>τ</sup><sup>571</sup> ἡδατος ζωῆς λαμπρὸν ὡς  
κρύσταλλον εκπορευόμενον εκ του θρόνου του θεού καὶ του αρνίου
2. εν μέσω της πλατείας αυτής καὶ του ποταμού εντεύθεν καὶ εκείθεν  
ξύλον ζωῆς ποιούν καρπούς δώδεκα κατά μήνα ἡέκαστον

<sup>568</sup> WH, RP, SBL & TH have δόξαν καὶ την τιμήν των εθνών (verse 24). This cannot be a coincidental accident.

<sup>569</sup> RP, SBL & TH omit ho. WH has [ho]. WH is not confirmed.

<sup>570</sup> RP has ποιούν, the neuter. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Neuter (RP); vs masculine (WH)

<sup>571</sup> RP adds καθαρόν. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. It is not enough that we discover differences like this. We must also discover whether this is an earlier source contribution leading to the construction of WH, or an addition to WH; the later seems most likely to us: which would lead to the conclusion that WH is the better vorlage, not RP. We need the chronological map of RP to determine its construction sequence. In other words, is this addition of RP downstream or upstream from WH? If upstream and source related, why did WH erase or omit it? Pure river of water of life (RP); vs river of water of life (WH): for us, the addition of this adjective is almost blasphemous.

- αποδιδούν<sup>572</sup> τον καρπόν αυτού και τα φύλλα του ξύλου εις  
θεραπείαν των εθνών
3. καὶ παν κατάθεμα οὐκ ἔσται ἔτι καὶ ὁ θρόνος του θεού καὶ του  
αρνίου εν αυτῇ ἔσται καὶ ἡοὶ δούλοι αυτού λατρεύσουσιν αυτῷ
  4. καὶ ὄψονται το πρόσωπον αυτού καὶ το ὄνομα αυτού επί των  
μετώπων αυτών
  5. καὶ νυξ οὐκ ἔσται ἔτι<sup>573</sup> καὶ Γουκ ἔχουσιν χρείαν<sup>574</sup> φωτός λύχνου  
καὶ φως<sup>575</sup> ήηλίου ήότι κύριος ὁ θεός φωτίσει [επ]<sup>576</sup> αυτούς καὶ  
βασιλεύσουσιν εις τους αιώνας των αιώνων
  6. καὶ είπεν<sup>577</sup> μοι ήούτοι ἡοὶ λόγοι πιστοί καὶ αληθινοί καὶ ὁ<sup>578</sup>  
κύριος ὁ θεός των πνευμάτων των προφητών απέστειλεν τον  
άγγελον αυτού δείξαι τοις δούλοις αυτού ήά δει γενέσθαι εν τάχει

<sup>572</sup> RP & TH have αποδιδούς. WH & SBL do not concur. Yieldings, plural (RP); vs yielding, singular (WH).

<sup>573</sup> RP has εκεί. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. There is no night there (RP); vs there is no night again (WH).

<sup>574</sup> RP has χρείαν οὐκ ἔχουσιν, a change in word order. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. They do not have need.

<sup>575</sup> RP has λύχνου καὶ φωτός, a different word order, omitting φως. TH has φωτός λύχνου καὶ φωτός. WH & SBL do not concur. The change is from φως, nominative to φωτός, genitive (TH).

<sup>576</sup> SBL & TH have επ. RP omits RP. WH has [επ]. WH is partially confirmed.

<sup>577</sup> RP has λέγει √ λέγω. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. He talks, present, la-la-la (RP); vs he spoke, είπεν √ είπον, used as aorist of λέγω, he spoke (WH).

<sup>578</sup> RP omits ho, the. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

7. καὶ ιδού ἔρχομαι ταχὺ μακάριος ὁ τηρών τους λόγους της προφητείας του βιβλίου τούτου
8. καγώ ιωάννης ὁ ακούων καὶ βλέπων ταύτα καὶ ἡτούτε ἡκουσα καὶ ἐβλεψα ἐπεσα<sup>579</sup> προσκυνήσαι ἐμπροσθεν των ποδών του αγγέλου του δεικνύοντος<sup>’</sup> μοι ταύτα
9. καὶ λέγει μοι ἥρα μη σύνδουλος<sup>’</sup> σου εἰμί<sup>580</sup> καὶ των αδελφών σου των προφητών καὶ των τηρούντων τους λόγους του βιβλίου τούτου τῷ θεῷ προσκύνησον
10. καὶ λέγει μοι μη σφραγίσης τους λόγους της προφητείας του βιβλίου τούτου ὁ καιρός γαρ εγγύς εστίν
11. ὁ αδικῶν αδικησάτω ἔτι καὶ ὁ ἡρυπαρός ἡρυπανθήτω<sup>581</sup> ἔτι καὶ ὁ δίκαιος δικαιοσύνην ποιησάτω ἔτι καὶ ὁ ἡγιος ἡγιασθήτω ἔτι
12. ιδού ἔρχομαι ταχύ καὶ ὁ μισθός μου μετ εμού αποδούναι ἱεκάστω ἡως το ἔργον εστίν<sup>582</sup> αυτού
13. εγώ το ἀλφα καὶ το ω ὁ πρώτος καὶ ὁ ἐσχατος ἡη<sup>583</sup> αρχή καὶ το<sup>584</sup> τέλος

<sup>579</sup> RP has ἐπεσον, 1PS or 3PP, AAI, possibly a spelling variation with the removable v. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Ἐπεσα(v), 1PS (or 3PP), AAI. Possibly dialect. Necessarily 1PS because of the context: I fell down.

<sup>580</sup> 1885 has είμι. Accentuation is not a text issue.

<sup>581</sup> RP & SBL have ἡρυπαρενθήτω, a spelling variation. WH & TH do not concur.

<sup>582</sup> RP has ἔσται. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. It will be, future (RP); vs it is, present (WH).

<sup>583</sup> One omits ἡη, the. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>584</sup> One omits το, the. WH, RP, SBL & TH do not concur.

14. μακάριοι οἱ πλύνοντες τὰς στολάς αὐτῶν<sup>585</sup> ἡίνα ἔσται ἡ εξουσία αυτῶν επὶ τὸ ξύλον τῆς ζωῆς καὶ τοῖς πυλώσιν εἰσέλθωσιν εἰς τὴν πόλιν
15. ἔξω οἱ κύνες καὶ οἱ φάρμακοι καὶ οἱ πόρνοι καὶ οἱ φονείς καὶ οἱ ειδωλολάτραι καὶ πας φιλών καὶ ποιών ψεύδος
16. εγώ ιησούς ἐπεμψα τὸν ἄγγελον· μου μαρτυρήσαι ήμιν ταύτα επὶ ταῖς εκκλησίαις εγώ ειμὶ ἡ ἡρίζα καὶ τὸ γένος δαυίδ<sup>586</sup> ὁ αστήρ ὁ λαμπρός ὁ πρωϊνός
17. καὶ τὸ πνεύμα καὶ ἡ νύμφη λέγουσιν ἑρχού καὶ ὁ ακούων εἰπάτω ἑρχού καὶ ὁ διψῶν ερχέσθω ὁ θέλων λαβέτω ήδωρ ζωῆς δωρεάν
18. μαρτυρώ εγώ παντὶ τῷ ακούοντι τοὺς λόγους τῆς προφητείας του βιβλίου τούτου εάν τις επιθή επὶ αὐτά επιθήσει<sup>587</sup> Ἡ θεός επὶ αὐτὸν<sup>588</sup> τὰς πληγάς τὰς γεγραμμένας εν τῷ βιβλίῳ τούτῳ
19. καὶ εάν τις αφέλῃ από τῶν λόγων του βιβλίου τῆς προφητείας ταύτης αφελεί<sup>589</sup> ὁ θεός το μέρος αυτού από του ξύλου τῆς ζωῆς καὶ εκ τῆς πόλεως τῆς ἱαγίας των γεγραμμένων εν τῷ βιβλίῳ τούτῳ

<sup>585</sup> RP has ποιούντες τὰς εντολάς αυτού. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. Doing His commandments (RP); vs washing their robes (WH). RP reeks of works righteousness; while WH clearly presents the robe of Christ's righteousness, which is worn by grace through faith: but, yes, we must put on Christ to eat of Christ.

<sup>586</sup> 1885 has δαυείδ, a spelling variation.

<sup>587</sup> RP has επιθήσαι. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. To add, aorist infinitive (RP); vs He will add, future indicative (WH).

<sup>588</sup> TH has επὶ αὐτὸν ὁ θεός, a change of word order. WH, RP & SBL do not concur.

<sup>589</sup> RP has αφέλοι, aorist optative. WH, SBL & TH do not concur. God may/might (RP); vs God will, future indicative (WH).

20. λέγει ὁ μαρτυρών ταύτα ναι ἐρχομαι ταχύ αμήν <sup>τ<sup>590</sup></sup> ἐρχου κύριε  
ιησού

21. ήη χάρις του κυρίου ιησού [χριστού]<sup>591</sup> μετά των ἁγίων<sup>592</sup>

None of these changes in chapter 22 favor the overthrow of WH as our choice of vorlage.

## *Methods*

There is a madness to our method: the reasons we are doing what we are doing.

Over the last fifty years it has become increasingly apparent that text criticism cannot be done, based on a heavily coded and highly compacted and compressed apparatus at the bottom of a modern printed Greek New Testament page. Very many scholars have spoken to this issue. Principally, this method assumes that I can read the apparatus at the bottom of a page, and chose the reading I like best. Scripture is debased to being my opinion; rather than the voice of God speaking to me. The main text is little better: since the publishing experts, when encountering a thorn in the text, took a vote to decide which option they liked best. Once again, the result is human opinion: not the words of God from the Word of God. Alas and alack, it gets worse: for, in choosing by human opinion and vote, a manuscript may be divided against itself, accepting

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<sup>590</sup> RP adds ναι, yes. WH, SBL & TH do not concur.

<sup>591</sup> RP has χριστού. WH has [χριστού]. SBL & TH omit χριστού. WH is marginally confirmed.

<sup>592</sup> RP has πάντων των ἁγίων. αμήν. SBL has πάντων. TH has των ἁγίων. αμήν. There appear to be other endings. There does not appear to be any one consistently supported ending, which indicates a great deal of local liturgical meddling.

one part and rejecting another. What if that manuscript, before we defiled it by voting; what if that manuscript happened to be a true exact copy of the Autograph; what if that manuscript happened to be the best Vorlage available to mankind anywhere? We have just destroyed, by dividing and voting, any possibility of getting closer to an accurate Vorlage and/or the Autograph. This is not the way we show respect and reverence for the Word of God. We must retrace our steps and try to reverse part of the damage we have done. The damage done to tender human minds in sewing the conceit that they are able to do text criticism by such a method cannot be undone: at best, the few plucked from the fire, must unlearn what they've been falsely taught, and begin again. Fortunately, God is in control, even of this, our blunders. Fortunately, most verses of scripture remain untouched: so, we can be sure that in such cases, we are looking at the best Vorlage known, or even a true exact copy of the Autograph itself, which is the words of God as they poured from the mouth of God.

Even our beloved mentors, Hodges and Farstad (HF), fell into this trap with the Majority Text Hypothesis. Hodges and Farstad, now asleep in Christ, are still our beloved mentors: but, we must respectfully disagree. The Majority Text, in voting for the most number of witnesses, continues to add to the text historically; thus, it moves farther and farther away from the Vorlage, that best insight into the Autograph which we seek: it's simply going in the wrong direction, which may be true of RP as well. The Majority Text text today is relatively large. The Majority Text text of the first century, witnessing the words of Christ and His Apostles is considerably different, and smaller.

The work of RP turned us in yet a different direction, a different method. Time will tell if this leads us to the best possible solution.

So, partially because of RP, and partially because of itches in the brain instilled by HF and many others over the past fifty years, we returned to what we perceived as major mile stones to begin our study:

TR1550, WHNU (WH 1881), WH 1885, Hoskier, and more. As God led us on this path, new methods of coping became evident. It became evident that we were readers of page apparatus, not real text critics. We were not even able to grasp the fullness of Hoskier: but, we did pick up a few fresh ideas from him. We had access to a few manuscripts, but nowhere near the total scope of manuscripts necessary to become real text critics. We decided to settle for what we could do, and not mope over what we could not do. The result of what we could do was, *Revelation Criticism I* (aka Rev Criticism I, or RCI). But, the work of RCI opened up new ideas, among which was, what would happen if we studied WH, SBL, and TH side by side, as well as throwing in RP from a different source?

<https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Revelation+22%3A8&version=WHNU;SBLGNT;THGNT>

[https://www.bibletranslation.ws/down/Robinson\\_Pierpont\\_GNT.pdf](https://www.bibletranslation.ws/down/Robinson_Pierpont_GNT.pdf)

From our studies in RCI we had already developed a sneaking suspicion that RP and WH were closely related, and that it was possible that SBL and TH, were mostly WH dressed up in new suits. We decided to test that hypothesis, and when a tentative outcome was reached, we went back and restudied each footnote chapter by chapter, verse by verse, word by word, looking for affirmation or rejection. Remember that we have rejected the apparatus at the bottom of the page method: so, if only one footnote difference was found to be significant, the whole developing idea of WH Vorlage supremacy would have to be scrapped and another Vorlage found; the decision must be made by the whole, and not by its parts: the choices in this study were WH, RP, SBL, TH, and none. None, meaning that the whole experiment had failed, we don't know what path we're on, we have lost the trail completely. We believe that WH has demonstrated itself to be a suitable Vorlage for further NT studies, at least in the book of Revelation. It has the distinctive advantage of being in the public domain. We will only accept changes

to WH from well established, older manuscript sources; we are assuming that WH is already built from fourth to seventh century sources: so we will not be looking at later manuscripts unless there are compelling logical reasons to do so.

The not too surprising discoveries that SBL and TH are really inseparably close to WH; and that RP is headed in that direction, even more closely than we first discovered in RCI: does not disqualify the conclusion, even though it might appear that we are looking at four versions of the same thing, and wasted a lot of time going nowhere. WH has longstanding credibility as a widely receive historic milestone of text criticism. Even if WH, SBL, TH, and RP were perfectly identical, with zero variation between them; each represents an independent team of top authorities, some of these teams are backed by top seminaries and universities, such places are filled with many hundreds, if not thousands of interactive colleagues, as well as fully qualified contributing PhD and M candidates: this means that the best minds of this and the previous century have examined (WH) and rendered their observations. That we believe we have found an acceptable better candidate Vorlage, is a conclusion informed by many of the best minds. For example, before the definition of length as wavelengths of light, a select team of Physicists verified the length of the standard metric bar, once a decade: that the length of this bar was verified as unchanged was a big milestone in Physics. Similarly, if all we have done is verify that WH is an acceptable standard is a big milestone. The standard of length was changed to light; the standard of Revelation may change in the future: but the often-tedious labor was not in vain.

The methodology also opens up new ideas for text exploration. Any student can open up the three-column study, along with RP, and examine and verify every word. This method, which we have called a map, or a similar multi-row method, perhaps a large spread sheet, can potentially open up the full field of text criticism to every modern student for free.

The digital world of computers and internet have brought such a cooperative study with our grasp.

<https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Revelation+22%3A8&version=WHNU;SBLGNT;THGNT>

[https://www.bibletranslation.ws/down/Robinson\\_Pierpont\\_GNT.pdf](https://www.bibletranslation.ws/down/Robinson_Pierpont_GNT.pdf)

Soli Deo Gloria.

### *Observations*

This sort of statistical study is always fraught with a second major problem: repair by sorting risks further contamination from the sorting process. A sorting technician with a 90% accuracy will invariably damage a beginning set with 99% accuracy: new errors will be introduced. Although we have made every effort to be meticulous in this work, going repeatedly letter by letter over the same readings, we still find errors. Readers can help with this problem by bring extra sets of eyes to bear as aids in the checking process. Yet, in this age, only the Holy Spirit can get us out of this mess until the Lord returns at the end of the ages. As Revelation 5 notes, we are not fit to touch the Autograph. Avoiding rushing helps. Multiple brains, eyes, and various perspectives helps.

In this study, we have repeatedly observed the usual common identity between WH, SBL & TH. While RP does not share in this connection, in our previous study we were surprised to learn that RP is moving toward WH, rather than away from it; it is possible, though we haven't proved it, that RP is moving away from Textus Receptus: since, our previous study was based on the 1550 Stephanus Greek New Testament, this is very likely the case. However, it is possible that Textus Receptus was always headed toward WH, without our realization. We went back through the entire study, footnote by footnote, verse by verse, in order to test these hypotheses; extended every footnote, if at all possible, to try to

explain the problem; then wrote a brief summary statement of our findings at the end of each chapter.

The common identity between WH, SBL & TH is so strong that we are willing to state that SBL & TH are nothing more than capitalized and punctuated versions of WH, with very few exceptions. A feel for this common identity could be partially measured by a count of the word search for “WH, SBL & TH do not concur”. This number, divided by the total number of footnotes gives some idea of the strength of the identity.

However, we have established that RP develops from WH and is most certainly a child of it, not the other way around.

At this point we are willing, for all practical intents and purposes, to call WH our working vorglage for Revelation. We are unwilling to accept edition of this vorglage without much more data, for fear that in breaking the vorglage, we also unknowingly break the witness of a foundational manuscript. So even the clothing made of stone must be allowed to stand as typical of all the later garments decorated with precious stones, precious gems, or jewels.

We also note that many of the word order changes are not random in nature; they must be deliberate: so, we wonder if these form an elaborate chiastic response in worship services. Since such word order changes do not actually change the words or much of the translated meanings, we will not consider them farther as significant text changes.

Nor have we ever considered the presence or absence of h, any accentuation, and other such markings as significant text changes; they are there only as pronunciation and spelling aids, that were never present in original manuscripts.

Minor spelling difference are not considered farther either. These may very well do nothing more than signal a difference in dialect between Egypt and Syria, or other. Acts 2:6 explains how this can happen. Of

course, every person then records whatever was heard or thought to be heard in their own dialect: the outcome being the birth of new Scripture with multiple different Vorlagen. Not a simple problem, is it? As far as we know, no one has ever identified, separated, and sorted all of the first century Greek dialects; or applied these to the Bible.

These deletions from our consideration, greatly reduce the number of real translatable text differences with which we must deal, now standing at 582, before removing what we consider to be trivia.

Where do we go from here?

Our first suggestion is that we ask RP to disclose a detailed map of how they connected every manuscript and set of manuscripts in their development process. This will open up discussion over the accuracy of their decisions, to see if concensus develops. The shape of such a map must be left to RP.

Our second suggestion is to develop an electronically (cloud technology) central, not a physically central library of all manuscript details coded in common digital format (pdf for example). If multilingual in analysis, this would make all textual analysis available to all researchers in the world. Such a project is well within our technological grasp; even though it might be far out of range of our budgetary capabilities. We envision thousands of Masters Theses, one or more per Bible book, per manuscript containing every known fact about that manuscript or manuscript portion. At the very least we would hope for:

- † Whatever provenance can be recovered
- † Readable digitized photograph images of every page
- † Macroscopic (10 or 100X) photographs of particular items of interest, as well as microscopic photographs where necessary
- † Xray photographs providing complete disclosure of every erasure and palimpsest revealing the characters, words, and readings in that erasure or palimpsest

- † At least 100 samples of the micro-radiological data, the actual C14 readings, for each fabric and each ink.
- † Data analysis of each sample set including, but not limited to: histograms, all central tendencies (means, medians, and modes), further investigation whenever bimodalism and other abnormalities are found, dispersion (range, and standard deviation)
- † All other physical or scientific information available
- † Complete typed/printed transcription of all the manuscript characters arranged in a shape that resembles the manuscript
- † Explanations of each step, including their connections, so that any reader can follow

Such a database should be developed by at least three independent teams of experts, working independently to guard against counterfeit, falsification, fraud and the like. We have already shown one instance where the theological bias of the expert (intentionally or unintentionally) influences the outcome. Here are two examples of such mapping formats:

Codex	$\aleph$	A	C	p18	p24	p43	p47	p85	p98
Century	4	5	5	4	4	7	3	5	3
C14 of fabric									
C13 of ink									
1:1									
1:2									
1:3									
1:4				X					
1:5				X					
1:6				X					
1:7				X					

Codex	Century	C14 of fabric	C14 of ink	1:1	1:2	1:3	1:4	1:5	1:6
ꝝ	4								
A	5								
C	5								
p18	4						X	X	X
p24	4								
p43	7								
p47	3								
p85	5								
p98	3								
p115	4								
Etc									

Today, we attempted to apply such mapping. WH was added back in as a control. Here is the result of several hours of frustrating intense labor.

Codex	Century	C14 of fabric	C14 of ink						
WH	4			αποκάλυψις ιησού χριστού, ήγιν έδωκεν αποστείλας διά του αγγέλου αυτού τω δούλων					
ꝝ	4			αποκάλυψις ιώ χύ, ήγιν έδωκεν αυτώ ο θεός του αγγέλου αυτού τω δούλω αυτού ιωάννου					
A	5								
C	5								
p18	4								
p24	4								
p43	7								
p47	3								
p85	5								

p98	3			
p115	4			
Etc				

Some quick observations:

It takes hundreds, thousands, millions of replicated observations by multiple independent observers to confirm a hypothesis. It takes one contradictory observation to disprove a hypothesis. “ἀποκάλυψις ί χύ, ήν έδωκεν αυτώ ho θς δείξαι τοις αγίοις αυτού, há δει γενέσθαι εν τόχει, και εσήμανεν αποστείλας διά του αγγέλου αυτού τω δούλω αυτού ιωάννει” unless otherwise explained, blows our WH Vorlage hypothesis out of the water; still WH seems to be the best Vorlage basis we have: so we’re stuck with the WH Vorlage hypothesis for the time being. It may take us years to develop a better Vorlage hypothesis. The abbreviations ί, χύ, and θς are easily explained; similar abbreviations, such as ΙΣ ΧΣ NIKA are in use today: such expressions may have been common to John himself. Even the spelling variations between, ιωάννει, and, ιωάννη, are not extremely upsetting. But, the difference between, τοις αγίοις αυτού, and, τοις δούλοις αυτού, saints versus servants, blows us away. We would not be disturbed by such a difference found between WH, RP, SBL, TH, or other such late study: but, this is in Ω, Aleph, Sinaiticus, the oldest of the old. Worse yet, we did not find any reference to this in any one of our printed editions. We did find one note in Hoskier (page 28, section I, line 12, first word. If this stands uncontested, we know that we are looking for something older than WH for a real Vorlage. With 404 verses in Revelation, 404 Masters candidates, taking a verse each, might be able to finish a first draft of the map this year. If the world’s text experts assist us in solving puzzles, we might be able to finish in a reasonable time. We know that we are searching for something older than WH, we just don’t yet know how to find it.

We must give full recognition to <https://codexsinaiticus.org/en/> : for, they are indeed already working on such full disclosure. We are already

looking forward to further examination of the Aleph / Sinaiticus team publications: but this will take many months to complete. Then onward to other manuscripts.

Be well (Acts 15)

Soli Deo Gloria

593

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