

עשרים וארבעה ספרי הקדש

מדויקים היטב על פי המסורה

ועל פי דפוסים ראשונים.

עם חלופים והגהות

מן

כתבי יד עתיקים ותרגומים ישנים

מאת

דוד גינצבורג

על ידי חברת מוציא לאור תורת יהודה התמימה

לונדון

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PREFACE TO THE BOMBERG/ GINSBURG HEBREW OLD TESTAMENT

In the early years of the 16th century, Jacob ben Chayim, a Jewish Christian, collected as many manuscripts of the Old Testament as he could acquire from around the world and collated them to produce the most complete printed Hebrew Old Testament possible. This volume, published by Daniel Bomberg in 1524-5, became the standard edition of the Hebrew Old Testament. It was the first to present a complete Masorah – the Masoretic notes on the text – and was the second Rabbinic Bible, the only authorised Masoretic recension, becoming in time the ‘textus receptus’ of the Old Testament. It has been reprinted in numerous editions over the past four hundred years and was used as the basis for the Old Testament for many Reformation-era translations such as the English Authorised Version and the Dutch Statenvertaling, as well as many versions up to the present day.

In the late 19th century, Christian David Ginsburg employed this text as the basis of his edition of the Hebrew Old Testament. It was initially published by the Trinitarian Bible Society in 1894, and was republished in 1998.

לוח ראשי תבות

א

אס"ף = אתנחתא סוף פסוק

ב

ב"א = בן-אשר

בס"א = בספר אחר, בספרים אחרים

בד"א = בדפוס א'

בד"ב = בדפוס ב' וכו': עיין ד"א, ד"ב וכו'

ב"נ = בן-נפתלי

ד

Pentateuch, Bologna 1482	}	ד"א = דפוס א'
Prophets, Soncino 1485—1486		
Hagiographa, Naples 1486—1487		
First edition of the entire Bible, Soncino 1488		ד"ב = דפוס ב'
Second edition, Naples circa 1491—1493		ד"ג = דפוס ג'
Isaiah and Jeremiah, Lisbon 1492		ד"ד = דפוס ד'
Proverbs with Targum &c., Leira 1492		ד"ה = דפוס ה'
Third edition of the Bible, Breseia 1494		ד"ו = דפוס ו'
The Earlier Prophets, Pesaro 1511		ד"ז = דפוס ז'
The Latter Prophets, Pesaro 1515		ד"ח = דפוס ח'
Fourth edition of the Bible, Pesaro 1511—1517		ד"ט = דפוס ט'
Psalms, Proverbs, Job and Daniel, Salonica 1515		ד"י = דפוס י'
Complutensian Polyglott		ד"יא = דפוס י"א
First edition of the Rabbinic Bible by Felix	}	ד"יב = דפוס י"ב
Pratensis, four Volumes fol. Bomberg Venice 1517		
Bible 4 ^o , Bomberg Venice 1521		ד"יד = דפוס י"ד
Second edition of the Rabbinic Bible or first	}	דט"ו = דפוס ט"ו
edition of Jacob ben Chayim's Bible, Venice		
1524—1525		
Prophets Leira 1494		ד"ק = דפוס קדמון

ו

וק' = וקרי

ז

ז"ג = זקף גדל
 ז"ק = זקף קטן

ח

Pentateuch, Fara or Para 1487 חד"ב = חומש דפוס ב'
 Pentateuch, Ixar 1490 חד"ג = חומש דפוס ג'
 Pentateuch, Lisbon 1491 חד"ד = חומש דפוס ד'
 Pentateuch, Brescia 1492 חד"ה = חומש דפוס ה'
 ח"ש = חומש שמרוני

ט

כ"י = כתב יד, כתבי יד
 כת' = כתיב

ל

ל' = לית

נ

נ"א = נוסחא אחרת
 נ"ל = נראה לי

ס

ס' = סדר
 ס"א = ספר אחר, ספרים אחרים
 ס"פ = סוף פסוק

פ

פרש' = פרשה

צ

צ"ל = צריך להיות

ק

ק' = קרי

ר

ר"פ = ריש פסוק
 ר"ת = ראשי תבות

ת

ת"א = תרגום אונקלוס
 ת"ג = תלישא גדולה
 Bologna? 1477 תד"א = תהלים דפוס א'
 ת"י = תרגום יונתן
 ת"ס = תרגום סורי
 ת"ע = תרגום ע' זקנים
 ת"ק = תלישא קטנה
 תר' = תרגום ארמי
 ת"ר = תרגום רומי

תורה

238	במדבר	1	בראשית
320	דברים	99	שמות
		181	ויקרא

נביאים

1062	עמוס	391	יהושע
1073	עבדיה	442	שפטים
1075	יונה	490	שמואל א
1079	מיכה	554	שמואל ב
1087	נחום	609	מלכים א
1090	חבקוק	672	מלכים ב
1094	צפניה	733	ישעיה
1098	חגי	822	ירמיה
1102	זכריה	940	יחזקאל
1119	מלאכי	1044	הושע
		1057	יואל

כתובים

1570	אסתר	1124	תהלים
1587	דניאל	1355	משלי
1623	עזרא	1437	איוב
1645	נחמיה	1531	שיר השירים
1676	דברי הימים א	1538	רות
1738	דברי הימים ב	1545	איכה
		1554	קהלת

Η ΚΑΙΝΗ
ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ

THE NEW
TESTAMENT

THE GREEK TEXT
UNDERLYING THE ENGLISH
AUTHORISED VERSION
OF 1611

THE TRINITARIAN BIBLE SOCIETY

PREFACE

The Textus Receptus printed in this volume represents the Greek text followed by the translators of the English Authorised Version of the Bible first published in the year 1611. Its relationship to other editions of the Greek text printed in the 16th and 17th centuries is shown in the following paragraphs.

The first edition of the Greek text to be published was that of Desiderius Erasmus printed in Basle in 1516, which was followed by his edition of 1519, which was used by Martin Luther for his German translation. Erasmus also published editions in 1522, 1527 and 1535, the last two of which included some changes from the Complutensian Polyglot. The New testament portion of this Polyglot Bible of Complutum, or Alcala in Spain, was actually printed in 1514, but was not in circulation until 1522. Christophor Plantin reprinted the Complutensian Greek text in Antwerp in 1564, 1573, 1574, 1584 and 1590, and it was also printed in Geneva in 1609, 1619, 1620, 1628 and 1632.

Simon Colinaeus, a printer in Paris, published in 1534 an edition based upon those of Erasmus and the Complutensian Greek New Testament. This work of Colinaeus was never reprinted, but was superseded by the more famous editions of his step-son Robert Stephens, published in Paris in 1546, 1549, 1550 and 1551. The edition of 1550, known as the "royal edition" or *editio regia*, followed the text of the 1527 and 1535 editions of Erasmus, with marginal readings from the Complutensian Polyglot. The 1551 Geneva edition was a reprint of the 1550 text in which the present numbered verse divisions first appeared.

Theodore Beza published in Geneva four folio editions of the Stephens Greek text, with some changes and a Latin translation of his own, in 1565, 1582, 1588 and 1598. During this period Beza also published several octavo editions in 1565, 1567, 1580, 1590 and 1604. The editions of Beza, particularly that of 1598,

PREFACE

and the two last editions of Stephens, were the chief sources used for the English Authorised Version of 1611.

The Elzevir partners, Bonaventure and Abraham, published editions of the Greek text at Leyden in 1624, 1633 and 1641, following Beza's 1565 edition, with a few changes from his later revisions. The preface to the 1633 Elzevir edition gave a name to this form of the text, which underlies the English Authorised Version, the Dutch Statenvertaling of 1637, and all of the Protestant versions of the period of the Reformation—"Textum ergo habes, nunc ab omnibus receptum . . ." The Elzevir text became known throughout Europe as the *Textus Receptus* or *Received Text*, and in course of time these titles came to be associated in England with the Stephens text of 1550.

The editions of Stephens, Beza and the Elzevirs all present substantially the same text, and the variations are not of great significance and rarely affect the sense. The present edition of the *Textus Receptus* underlying the English Authorised Version of 1611 follows the text of Beza's 1598 edition as the primary authority, and corresponds with "The New Testament in the Original Greek according to the text followed in the Authorised Version," edited by F. H. A. Scrivener, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., and published by Cambridge University Press in 1894 and 1902.

THE BOOKS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

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