

## General instructions for the Greek and Latin Bible, and generally, for the Bible in Christian context

We use the widespread [Nestle](#) abbreviation system; in the case of some of the biblical books, however, we include also the usual abbreviation of the Latin Vulgate, which is just as legitimate and more traditional (*e.g.* 1Sm=1Rg, Sir=Eccli, see below *Diversitates iuxta traditionem Graeco-Latinam*). If it is relevant to specify whether a scripture text was taken from the Vulgate or from a former Latin translation (Vetus Latina), please add Vg, VL, LXX, etc.; if a scripture text is slightly altered, please use *cf.* or indicate liturgical usage (*e.g.* Introit *Puer natus est nobis*).

Within the brackets, first the abbreviation of the biblical book is given, then the number of the chapter, and finally after a comma the number of the verse (*e.g.* Ps 44,15). If a continuous citation includes more than one verse (disregarding some minor lapses), then it is signalled by – (*e.g.* Ps 44,15–16). If the citation is not continuous, leaving out one (half) verse or more, it is indicated by a full stop (*e.g.* Ps 44,13.14.15–16). A new chapter is marked by a preceding semicolon (*e.g.* Ps 44,15–16; 45,1), except if the text is continuous (*e.g.* Mt 5,15–6,2).

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### ABBREVIATIONES LIBRORUM SACRORUM

#### *Veteris Testamenti*

Gn *Genesis*, Ex *Exodus*, Lv *Leviticus*, Nu *Numeri*, Dt *Deuteronomium*, Jos *Iosue*, Jdc *Iudicum*, Rth *Ruth*, 1–2Sm *Samuel*, 1–2Rg *Regum*, 1–2Chr *Chronicae*, Esr *Esdras*, Neh *Nehemias*, Tob *Tobias*, Jdth *Iudith*, Esth *Esther*, Job *Iob*, Ps *Psalterium*, Prv *Proverbia*, Eccl *Ecclesiastes*, Ct *Canticum canticorum*, Sap *Sapientia*, Sir *Siracides*, Is *Isaias*, Jr *Ieremias*, Thr *Threni*, Bar *Baruch*, Ez *Ezechiel*, Dn *Daniel*, Hos *Hoseas*, Joel *Ioel*, Am *Amos*, Ob *Obdias*, Jon *Ionas*, Mch *Michaeas*, Nah *Nahum*, Hab *Habacuc*, Zph *Zophonias*, Hgg *Haggaeus*, Zch *Zacharias*, Ml *Malachias*, 1–2Mcc *Macchabaeorum*

#### *Novi Testamenti*

Mt *Matthaeus*, Mc *Marcus*, L *Lucas*, J *Ioannes*, Act *Actus apostolorum*, R (*ad*) *Romanos*, 1–2K *Korinthios*, G *Galatas*, E *Ephesios*, Ph *Philippenses*, Kol *Kolossenses*, 1–2Th *Thessalonicenses*, 1–2T *Timotheum*, Tt *Titum*, Phm *Philemonem*, H *Hebraeos*, 1–2P *Petrus*, 1–3J *Ioannes*, Jc *Iacobus*, Jd *Iudas*, Ap *Apocalypsis*

#### *Diversitates iuxta traditionem Graeco-Latinam*

1–2Sm = 1–2Rg, 1–2Rg = 3–4Rg, 1–2Chr = 1–2Par *Paralipomenon*, Esr = 1Esr, Neh = 2Esr, Sir = Eccl *Ecclesiasticus*, Ob = Abd *Abdias*, Zph = Soph *Sophonias*

*Greek and Latin patristic texts*

When citing Greek patristic texts, please follow the list of abbreviations given in G. W. H. LAMPE (ed.): *A Patristic Greek Lexicon*. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1961. XI sqq. The abbreviations of Latin patristic texts should follow [\*Thesaurus Linguae Latinae\*](#).