

Scholar's Collection: Tagged Greek Texts

A morphologically tagged text is a text supported by a database with most, if not all, words lemmatized and parsed. The supplementary morphological database allows users to search the text not only by the words as they appear in the text but also by lexical form and/or parts of speech and elements of inflection. OakTree has expanded the possibilities in Accordance 7 with a major new, and exclusive, feature that allows users to search by root form. This *searchability* of tagged texts makes them the cornerstone of original languages research in Bible Software. The Scholar's Collection CD-ROM for Accordance Bible Software has eleven morphologically tagged Greek texts.

Integration of the Texts

In Accordance, morphological databases are fully integrated and hidden so that texts otherwise read normally and searches are conducted in plain English, e.g., to search for every occurrence of λέγω in specific inflected forms, the instructions could look like λέγω@ [verb imperfect] or λέγω@ [verb participle present active nominative masculine singular]. To make it even easier, there are tag entry dialog boxes for each part of speech that will auto-generate the code as well as a lexical entry dialog box that helps users find and enter the correct lexical form. In addition, Accordance only requires as many letters as necessary to distinguish between tags and generally does not require accents or breathing marks, e.g., users can enter abbreviated instructions like λεγω@ [v imperf] or λεγω@ [v par pr act no ma si].

By contrast, morphological databases in BibleWorks 7 are "paired" with texts. The morphological databases, unsuitable for general reading, display lexical forms with single character codes appended to each form. This approach is inefficient insofar as, at the command line, it requires users to conduct morphological searches with the former (e.g. BNM) and read with the latter (e.g. BNT). Searches are constructed in the code with optional command line pop-ups to guide users through the coding process; the instructions look like .λέγω@vi* or .λέγω@vppanms (or w/o accents). Unfortunately, failed searches are immediately deleted from the command line, preventing users from making minor corrections and running a modified search again quickly and easily without any additional steps.

In Logos Bible Software 3, morphological databases are hidden like Accordance but the searches are constructed in single character codes like BibleWorks 7. Logos has an integrated command line and morphological search window with options to auto-generate codes; the instructions look like [λέγω=VI??????] or [λέγω=VPAP?SNM]. The integrated morphological search window in Logos Bible Software 3 combines in one attractive view all of the lexical, inflected, and grammatical tag entry options; in Accordance, these options exist across thirteen different dialog boxes that users can not view simultaneously! Unfortunately, Logos Bible Software 3 suffers from the lack of an always open command line like Accordance and BibleWorks, which diminishes the advantage of the morphological search window. In particular, the search window closes immediately after the search has started and so users must reload the search window each and every time and also, like in BibleWorks 7, are prevented from making minor corrections and running a modified search again quickly and easily without unnecessary hassles.

Notably, while the codes in BibleWorks 7 and Logos Bible Software 3 are not as intuitive as the plain language instructions in Accordance, once mastered, they require minimal keystrokes, considerably less than the abbreviations in Accordance. Still, my opinion is that the inefficiencies in BibleWorks 7 and Logos Bible Software 3

are severe enough to offset this potential advantage. Overall, the integration of the morphological databases and the Accordance command line combines speed, power, and ease-of-use better than BibleWorks 7 and Logos Bible Software 3.

For more on the interfaces, see my reviews of [Accordance 7](#), [BibleWorks 7](#), and [Logos Bible Software 3](#). For more on the relative merits of the graphical query engines in these products, see [Graphical Searches: Logos and Accordance Compared](#) by Tyler Williams as well as [Graphical Searches: A Test Case](#) and [A Graphical Search](#) by Rubén Gómez.

New Testament and Early Church Texts

The workhorse for New Testament studies is the GNT-T (\$50), an electronic version of the Nestle-Aland 27th Edition (Second Printing) with poetic formatting and Old Testament quotations italicized. It also comes with an additional notes module that cross-references the quotations and also lists some Old Testament parallels to New Testament passages. The GNT-T replaces the older GRAMCORD GNT, which is no longer available for Accordance. It is complemented by three other critical texts: Stephanus' 1550 Textus Receptus or GNT-TR (\$50), Tischendorf or GNT-TIS (\$30), and Westcott and Hort or GNT-WH (\$30). Rex Koivisto has added the punctuation and diacritics to the texts. You can search all the Greek NT texts for words, lemmas, roots, or grammatical tags within verses, chapters, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, or books, and ignore or search text within brackets.

Unfortunately, none of the NT texts include their respective print apparatus. In order to get a critical apparatus, users have to either buy the Mac Studienbibel (\$139), which includes the apparatus for the Nestle-Aland 27th Edition, or the NT Apparatus CD-ROM with the Tischendorf Apparatus (\$50) and/or the apparatus of the Center for New Testament Textual Studies (\$100). Notably, the apparatus marks for the Nestle-Aland 27th Edition are not in the tagged text on the Scholar's Collection CD-ROM but rather in a separate untagged text that comes with the Mac Studienbibel. This means that users who want to view the morphologically tagged texts, the apparatus marks, and the apparatus at the same time have to open an otherwise superfluous untagged text next to the tagged text. OakTree, however, is not primarily responsible for this inefficiency. Rather, the German Bible Society considers the apparatus marks part of the apparatus and unfortunately will not allow OakTree to publish them in the GNT-T. Alternatively, the German Bible Society could license and distribute OakTree's morphological database with their NT text but, to date, this has not happened.

The morphological database underlying OakTree's New Testament modules derives from work by William Mounce on the GNT-T (author of *Basics of Biblical Greek*), which Rex Koivisto has since adapted and modified for all the Greek NT texts. The Mounce-Koivisto morphology provides as much grammatical detail as or more than any other morphological database on the market. Texts are tagged at one of two levels. Level one tagging is a basic set of morphological tags comparable to those in the GRAMCORD morphology, the Aletti/Gieniusz/Bushell morphology (BNM) in BibleWorks 7, and the Logos morphology in Logos Bible Software 3. The GNT-TIS and GNT-WH are tagged at this level. Level two tagging adds a more sophisticated set of tags that marks second aorists, perfects, and pluperfects as well as more specific adverbial classes, pronominal classes and subclasses, and so on. The GNT-T and the GNT-TR are tagged at this level. Significantly, the more sophisticated tagging is easily ignored, such that users are not bound or limited to the interpretation imposed by level two tagging. For example, users can always search for aorists and expect to find all aorists, first or second; or, users can choose not to

specify classes and subclasses but still have words with such specific tags returned in a more general search, e.g. a search for adverbs will find adverbs of any class. Regardless of the level of tagging, the Mounce-Koivisto morphology, like the GRAMCORD morphology, is tagged with variants in places where the morphology is ambiguous.

Notably, the GNT-TR is not completely standardized to the Mounce-Koivisto morphology. The module is adapted from an electronic text compiled and tagged by Maurice Robinson and there are some remnants of the Robinson morphology in the GNT-TR. Among these remnants, some words in the GNT-TR are tagged with a middle/passive lexical form where, in the GNT-T, GNT-TIS, or GNT-WH, they are tagged with an active lexical form, e.g., προχειρίζομαι is the given lexical form of προχειρίσατό and προχειρίσασθαί in GNT-TR Acts 22:14 and 26:16 but προχειρίζω is the given lexical form in the GNT-T, GNT-TIS, and GNT-WH. Significantly, if a person searches for προχειρίζω in the GNT-TR or προχειρίζομαι in the GNT-T, GNT-TIS, and GNT-WH, the program would return no results.

The verbs with middle/passive lexical forms are, in the original Robinson morphology, classified as deponents, which is not a searchable morpho-syntactic feature in Accordance. The Mounce-Koivisto morphology only tags verbs as active, middle, or passive, based on the morphemes and/or in consultation with external authorities, such as BDAG and Liddell and Scott. Both BibleWorks 7 and Logos Bible Software 3, however, have not standardized all their databases and so, in addition to their proprietary BNM and Logos morphology, they have retained the original Robinson morphology for the Stephanus' 1550 Textus Receptus. They also have available other editions of the Textus Receptus tagged by Robinson, the Byzantine/Majority Textform tagged by Robinson and William Pierpont, and the Analytical Greek New Testament tagged by Barbara and Timothy Friberg, which are not presently available in Accordance. These databases mark deponents and even distinguish between middle and passive deponents. Another morphological database by James Swanson, available in Logos Bible Software 3, also marks deponents, but does not distinguish between middle and passive deponents. The latter two morphological databases have other features too. The Friberg morphology marks "imperative participles" while the Swanson morphology, used in Logos' ESV and NRSV New Testament Interlinears, distinguishes between first and second aorists (like Mounce-Koivisto) and marks impersonal finite verbs. Because most of these features, especially deponency, relate primarily to function not form, these databases are not ideal as primary tools and so remain inferior to the Mounce-Koivisto morphology. Nevertheless, as supplementary morphology, which invariably also provides variant lemmas and analysis, these databases allow users to search the texts in ways not presently possible in Accordance.

Moreover, the morphological analysis in Mounce-Koivisto is not entirely without its problems. Chiefly, the Mounce-Koivisto morphology, and also the BNM and Logos morphology, employs the particle Aramaic and particle Hebrew tags to mark loan words. (This is also the convention in the Kraft/Taylor/Wheeler morphology for the LXX.) Although the idea to mark loan words is excellent, tagging them exclusively as particles skews search results because often the words so tagged are not particles but nouns, verbs, or interjections. The Robinson and Robinson-Pierpont morphology, available in BibleWorks 7 and Logos Bible Software 3, handles loan words only slightly better, i.e. as indeclinable foreign words without specifying a part of speech, particle or otherwise. Interestingly, the GRAMCORD morphology, which used to be distributed in Accordance and still is distributed in Logos Bible Software 3, tags them on the primary level in the same way as Mounce-Koivisto but also has a variant

analysis in which they are fully parsed as though they are Greek words. The variant analysis never made it into the tagging of the GNT-T, GNT-TIS, or GNT-WH even as a variant but, curiously enough, the GNT-TR is tagged like the variant analysis and not with the particle tags, e.g., in GNT-TR Matt 27:26, *σαβαχθαυί* appears as a verb, second person singular, aorist active indicative. While it is arguably presumptuous to tag this verb as an aorist, this approach at least provides a more accurate count of the verbs in the text for statistical analysis and also gives users the ability to search loan words by parts of speech. Still, the Swanson morphology in Logos Bible Software 3 handles loan words better than any other morphological database, tagging them as foreign words and with a minimal part of speech (conjunction, interjection, noun, or verb). This is the practice OakTree, Logos, BibleWorks, and others should adopt uniformly. In general, the creators of morphological databases, whether OakTree or others, need to assiduously avoid adding detail that compromises accuracy. Accuracy, in my opinion, is more important than detail. Naturally, this is also a reminder that biblical scholars should not rely uncritically on search results generated by Bible software.

Interestingly, rather than simply expand the number of critical texts, most of which are not widely accepted among scholars anyway, OakTree has started work on the Greek New Testament manuscripts themselves. At last year's SBL conference in Philadelphia, OakTree debuted GNT-BEZ (\$40), which reproduces the Greek column of Codex Bezae Cantabrigiensis as edited by Frederick H. Scrivener (Deighton, Bell and Co., 1864), with morphological tagging by Rex Koivisto. While retaining Scrivener's word separations, it is displayed in Accordance with an uncial font. OakTree is developing some interesting and unique features specifically for its manuscript modules, including the ability to search for nomina sacra. These features will start to appear in Accordance 7 and will add significant value and functionality. The most salient observation to be made, at this point, is that OakTree time and again leads the way with these sorts of specialist modules. Publishing Codex Bezae—among the most important textual witnesses to the canonical Gospels and parts of Acts—in an electronic, morphologically tagged, fully searchable module is a service to scholarship with, I imagine, little economic upside for OakTree.

In addition to the critical texts and Codex Bezae, students and scholars of the New Testament and early Christian studies are well served by the exclusive Apocryphal Gospels (\$50) and the Apostolic Fathers (\$100). Both groups include a module with Greek texts or text fragments, a module with untagged Latin texts, a module or modules with English translations, and a reference module with notes on the texts and the translations. Craig Evans created the electronic texts of the Apocryphal Gospels, including the original translations and notes, while Rex Koivisto tagged the Greek module (AGOSP-T). AGOSP-T includes thirty-two Greek texts or text fragments (see p.9). The Apostolic Fathers Group is based on texts edited, translated, and annotated by Michael Holmes, published by Baker Books in 1992, and revised in 1999. Rex Koivisto collaborated with Marco Fabbri on the tagging of the Greek module (AF). AF includes fifteen Greek texts (see p.9). The tagging of the AGOSP-T and AF modules is roughly equivalent to the level one tagging of the NT texts and the same search options (words, lemmas, roots, or grammatical tags by verse, sentence, clause, paragraph, and book, ignoring or searching words inside brackets) are available.

Though not exclusive like the Apocryphal Gospels, the Accordance Apostolic Fathers is the current industry-standard. The BibleWorks Apostolic Fathers is an eclectic collection of public domain Greek and Latin texts from Lightfoot-Harmer (1898) and Lake (1912) with Greek morphology by A. Gieniusz and English translations from

Schaff's *Early Church Fathers*. So, while the morphological database is new, the texts and translations are not as reliable as the Holmes edition in Accordance. Logos Research Systems presently does not have the Apostolic Fathers, but it is in pre-publication. Logos intends to release the two public domain editions, Lightfoot-Harmer (1898) and Lake (1912), along with Holmes (1999) in one package. They promise morphologically tagged Greek texts and so ultimately the quality of the package will depend on the quality of the morphological database(s). In my opinion, the Lightfoot-Harmer and Lake editions are largely superfluous and provide no substantial added value; Holmes is an update and revision of Lightfoot-Harmer that supercedes it in every respect. As such, I would not consider the addition of the Lightfoot-Harmer and Lake editions over against the Accordance module as a significant benefit. By contrast, OakTree could add considerable value themselves to their module by applying level two tagging—something, I think, more useful to most scholars than the addition of inferior public domain editions of the same texts.

Additional Greek Texts

Likely of interest to all students and scholars in biblical studies, the Scholar's Collection CD-ROM also has tagged texts of the LXX, the Pseudepigrapha, and the works of Josephus and Philo. The LXX (\$80) is the Rahlfs revised text with version 3.02 of the Kraft/Taylor/Wheeler morphology. There is no critical apparatus available for the LXX yet, even though the Smaller Cambridge LXX and the incomplete Larger Cambridge LXX are public domain texts. Ideally, OakTree would make the Göttingen LXX available for Accordance; Rahlfs is simply not the critical standard.

The Accordance Pseudepigrapha or PSEUD-T (\$100) is the result of collaboration between Craig Evans, who created the electronic texts, and Rex Koivisto, who tagged them with help from Marco Fabbri. OakTree makes available two English translations at extra cost: a new English translation by Craig Evans (\$50) and the classic Charles translation (\$60). You can buy all three modules as an add-on package for \$160.

Although otherwise in keeping with the high quality of OakTree's modules, the implementation of PSEUD-T within Accordance leaves something to be desired. It is impossible to read the KJVA as well as the apocryphal/deuterocanonical material in other Bibles (e.g. LXX1/2, NJB, NRSV - perhaps as LXXA, NJBA, and NRSVA modules) in parallel with the PSEUD modules, even though they share a number of texts in common (e.g. the Prayer of Manasseh and Odes of Solomon). Related to this, the titles and abbreviations for common materials are not standardized, e.g., the Prayer of Manasseh is "Man" in the KJV and NRSV, "Ode 12" in the LXX, and "Prayer_Man" in PSEUD-T. I would suggest standardizing, as much as possible, all biblical and extra-biblical abbreviations throughout Accordance to the *SBL Handbook of Style*. Also, in the "List All Book Names" display, there is no list with the traditional, complete book names, though there is such a list in the Read-Me. Incidentally, the Read-Me for this resource is valuable in its own right and could be turned into a PSEUD-T Index module akin to the Qumran Index module.

Notwithstanding these complaints, this module is yet another valuable exclusive from OakTree. Logos Research Systems intends to publish the Pseudepigrapha, though as yet there is no release date. Aside from short introductions by Michael Heiser, the projected product looks comparable to OakTree's module. The Accordance Pseudepigrapha already has 51 books, letters, or fragments while the Logos edition promises 69 (see p.10). The two editions share forty-seven documents in common. There are four documents in the Accordance edition that Logos combines with other texts and so, as far as I can tell, there will be twenty-two unique documents in the Logos edition. At this stage, however, it is difficult to know the precise nature of the

differences because the Logos edition is not published yet. In any case, I suspect that OakTree will complete its module to match. As of yet, BibleWorks does not have a Pseudepigrapha module.

For the works of Josephus (\$80), OakTree has adopted the text created by BibleWorks, which is based on the standard 1890 Niese Edition. The tagging is the result of collaboration by Jean Noel-Aletti and A. Gieniusz of the Pontifical Biblical Institute and Michael Bushell of BibleWorks. An English translation with notes is available for \$40. Logos does not have a comparable morphologically tagged edition of Josephus.

For the works of Philo (\$100), OakTree adopted the text created by the Norwegian Philo Concordance Project and its leading contributors, Peder Borgen, Kåre Fuglseth, and Roald Skarsten. The morphological database, however, did not meet OakTree's standards and so, with permission, the tagging was extensively revised and updated by Rex Koivisto. Consequently, the Accordance Philo module is substantially improved over the Norwegian Project files and more detailed than the modules in Logos and BibleWorks, which have not been revised or updated.

Summary and Evaluation

The Scholar's Collection CD-ROM provides some outstanding morphologically tagged Greek texts for research in New Testament and Christian Origins. Head-to-head, the Accordance texts are generally equivalent or at times superior to the counter-parts available in competing products. The ability to search texts by root form, level two tagging in GNT-T and GNT-TR, the exclusive Apocryphal Gospels, and the Holmes edition of Apostolic Fathers are all current and significant advantages to Accordance over the competition. Still, there is the conspicuous absence of the NT majority text by Robinson-Pierpont, or alternatively Hodges-Farstad, and there are no indications yet that OakTree intends to follow Logos' lead into syntactical databases. I have not had sufficient time to evaluate the syntactical databases so it is unclear to me at this stage whether it is a superior critical tool but, at first glance, it certainly does seem to provide some unique advantages. Consequently, OakTree would probably do well to investigate this technology and consider adding this capability to Accordance in the future. Also, I would encourage OakTree to tag words with variant lemmas and fix the way it marks loan words in the Mounce-Koivisto morphological databases.

For Septuagint studies, Accordance and Bible Software in general still have a long way to go. Rahlfs revised text is simply an inadequate resource for scholarly research. The Göttingen Septuagint or at least the Cambridge Septuagint with a critical apparatus is a must! OakTree should also look into the New English Translation of the Septuagint (NETS) presently underway by the International Organization for Septuagint and Cognate Studies and/or the Orthodox Study Bible (OSB) also in progress; Brenton's English translation is horribly antiquated.

For extra-biblical Greek texts, Accordance has developed a solid collection. The Greek Pseudepigrapha is an exclusive while Accordance keeps pace with BibleWorks by implementing its Josephus module and significantly improves upon the Philo module available in BibleWorks and Logos. I hope that OakTree will continue to expand its extra-biblical Greek texts, most notably with Nag Hammadi Scrolls as well as non-Jewish Greek works, especially from historians such as Herodotus and Thucydides. Herodotus, in particular, is an important resource because of Josephus's dependency on it and because of its significance for historical research.

Whatever the strengths and weaknesses of the collection, the chief issue for most potential users is the bottom-line. Unfortunately, the New Testament and early Church texts, i.e. GNT-T, GNT-TR, GNT-TIS, GNT-WH, GNT-BEZ, AGOSP, and AF, alone cost \$350, which is a dollar more than BibleWorks 7! For many, this is simply too prohibitive, especially for students, pastors, or scholars at smaller institutions. Certainly, it has to be admitted that these modules represent considerable contributions to scholarship on the part of people like Rex Koivisto and Craig Evans and these scholars deserve their royalties. Still, I would recommend these modules come bundled to make them more cost-effective and accessible. For example, for \$299, I might expect to receive the GNT-T, GNT-TR, GNT-TIS, GNT-WH, AGOSP, and AF, two or three English Bibles, Liddell and Scott, *Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics*, the Bible Atlas, and 10% off BDAG. At least such a bundle ensures users receive a useful, rounded collection of key resources for effective New Testament research. It is also going to keep them coming back for more.

In the final analysis, the morphologically tagged texts on the Accordance Scholar's Collection CD-ROM are first-rate resources. The scholars and programmers involved have contributed significantly to the advancement of research in biblical studies and their accomplishments should not go unnoticed. Researchers are well served by these modules and, as always, I continue to look forward to new developments in the field.

Tagged Greek Texts and Apparatuses in Accordance, BibleWorks, and Logos

Accordance Scholar's Collection

BibleWorks 7

Logos Bible Software 3

Nestle-Aland 27th Edition w/ Mounce-Koivisto Morphology	Nestle-Aland 27th Edition w/ Aletti/Gieniusz/Bushell Morphology	Nestle-Aland 27th Edition w/ Logos Morphology Nestle-Aland 27th Edition w/ GRAMCORD™ Alpha Morphology*
GBS Nestle-Aland 27th Edition Apparatus (Separate CD)		GBS Nestle-Aland 27th Edition Apparatus (Separate CD)
CNTTS Apparatus (Separate CD)	In Pre-Publication (Separate CD)	
Byzantine/Majority Textform w/o Morphology (Separate CD)	Byzantine/Majority Textform w/ Robinson-Pierpont Morphology	Byzantine/Majority Textform w/ Robinson-Pierpont Morphology
	Scrivener's Textus Receptus (1894) w/ Robinson Morphology	Scrivener's Textus Receptus (1894) w/ Robinson Morphology
Stephen's Textus Receptus (1550) w/ Mounce-Koivisto Morphology	Stephen's Textus Receptus (1550) w/ Robinson Morphology	Stephen's Textus Receptus (1550) w/ Robinson Morphology
Westcott-Hort GNT (1881) w/ Mounce-Koivisto Morphology	Westcott-Hort GNT (1881) w/ Robinson Morphology	Westcott-Hort GNT (1881) w/ Robinson Morphology Elzevir Textus Receptus (1624) w/ Robinson Morphology
Tischendorf GNT w/ Mounce-Koivisto Morphology (Apparatus Separate CD)	Tischendorf GNT w/ Morphology and Apparatus	Tischendorf GNT w/o Morphology (Apparatus Separate CD)
	Analytical Greek New Testament w/ Friberg Morphology	Analytical Greek New Testament w/ Friberg Morphology*
		The Greek New Testament, 4th Revised Edition w/ Logos Morphology (Interlinear)
		The Greek New Testament, 4th Revised Edition w/ Swanson Morphology (Interlinear)
Codex Bezae, Greek Column w/ Mounce-Koivisto Morphology		
Apocryphal Gospels w/ Koivisto Morphology		
Septuagint (Rahlfs) w/ CCAT Morphology	Septuagint (Rahlfs) w/ Aletti/Gieniusz/Bushell/CATSS Morphology	Septuagint (Rahlfs) w/ CCAT Morphology
Pseudepigrapha w/ Koivisto-Fabbri Morphology		In Pre-Publication (Separate CD)
The Works of Philo w/ Revised Morphology	The Works of Philo w/ Morphology	The Works of Philo w/ Morphology*
Apostolic Fathers, Holmes Edition w/ Koivisto-Fabbri Morphology	Apostolic Fathers, Eclectic Edition w/ Gieniusz/Bushell Morphology	In Pre-Publication (Separate CD)
Complete Works of Flavius Josephus w/ Morphology	Complete Works of Flavius Josephus w/ Morphology	Complete Works of Flavius Josephus w/o Morphology

\$710; value bundles with more resources available at extra cost

BibleWorks 7: \$349; includes more

Original Languages Library: \$415.95 + \$319.85 for (*) Texts; or, Scholar's Library Gold: \$1379.95; includes more

N.B. Texts marked "Separate CD" are sold separately at extra cost.

AGOSP-T Texts

Gospel of Thomas
Gospel of the Nazarenes (some excerpts are in the Latin module)
Gospel of the Ebionites
Gospel of the Hebrews (some excerpts are in the Latin module)
Preaching of Peter (a brief excerpt is in the Latin module)
Gospel of Peter (a brief excerpt is in the Latin module)
Gospel of the Egyptians
Gospel of Matthias
Gospel of Philip
Secret Gospel of Mark
Protevangelium of James
Marcion's Gospel of Luke
Gospel of Mary
Infancy Gospel of Thomas (Greek A)
Infancy Gospel of Thomas (Greek B)
Infancy Gospel of Thomas (Latin)
Acts of Pilate and Christ's Descent into Hell (Greek and Latin)
P.Egerton 2
P.Egerton 3
P.Oxy. 210
P.Oxy. 840
P.Oxy. 1081
P.Oxy. 1224
P.Oxy. 2949
P.Oxy. 4009
P.Oxy. 4010
Fayyum Fragment
P.Cairo 10735
P.Berlin 11710
P.Merton 51
P.S.I. 1200
Diatessaron 0212 (Dura-Europas Gospel Harmony)
Agrapha

AF Texts

1 Clement
2 Clement
Epistle of Ignatius to the Ephesians
Epistle of Ignatius to the Magnesians
Epistle of Ignatius to the Trallians
Epistle of Ignatius to the Romans
Epistle of Ignatius to the Philadelphians
Epistle of Ignatius to the Smyrnaeans
Epistle of Ignatius to Polycarp
Epistle of Polycarp to the Philippians
Martyrdom of Polycarp
Didache
Epistle of Barnabas
Shepherd of Hermas
Epistle of Mathetes to Diognetus
Fragments of Papias

PSEUD-T Texts

Book of Enoch [Enoch]
Sibylline Oracles [Sibyl]
Apocryphon of Ezekiel [Ezek]
Apocalypse of Zephaniah [Zeph]
4 Ezra [4Esdr]
Apocalypse of Ezra [Esdr]
Apocalypse of Sedrach [Sedr]
2 Baruch [2Bar]
3 Baruch [3Bar]
Apocalypse of Elijah A/B [Elijah A, B]
Testaments of the 12 Patriarchs
Testament of Job [Job]
Testament of Abraham A/B [Abraham A, B]
Testament of Moses [Moses]
Testament of Solomon A/B/C/D [Sol A, B, C, D]
Testament of Adam A/B [Adam A,B]
Letter of Aristeas [Aristeas]
Jubilees [Jub]
Martyrdom & Ascension of Isaiah A/B [Isaiah A, B]
Joseph and Aseneth [Asen.]
Life of Adam and Eve [Adam_Eve]
Lives of the Prophets [Lives]
4 Baruch [4Bar]
Penitence of Jannes and Jambres [Jannes A, B]
History of the Rechabites [Rechab]
Eldad and Modad [Eldad]
History of Joseph [History_J]
Pseudo-Phocylides [Phocyl]
Prayer of Joseph [Prayer_Jos]
Prayer of Jacob [Prayer_Jac]
Odes of Solomon [Ode_Sol]
Philo the Epic Poet [Philo]
Theodotus [Theod]
Orphica [Orph]
Ezekiel the Tragedian [Ezekiel_Trag]
Fragments of Aristobulus [Aristob]
Demetrius the Chronographer [Demetr]
Aristeas the Exegete [Arist_Job]
Eupolemus Concerning Moses [Eupolem]
Pseudo-Eupolemus [Pseudo_Eupol]
Cleodemus Malchus [Cleodem]
Fragments of Artapanus [Artapan]
Pseudo-Hecataeus [Pseudo_Hecat]
The Rich Man and the Precious Stone [Rich_Man]
Prophetic Fragment [Prophetic]
Exorcism Fragment [Exorcism]
Zechariah Fragment [Zech]

Modules Combined with other Texts in Logos Version

Prayer of Manasseh [Prayer_Man]
Ordinances of Levi [Ord_Levi]
Prayer of Levi [Prayer_Levi]
Apocalyptic Fragment [Apocalyptic]

Parallel Logos Texts

1 Enoch
Sibylline Oracles
Apocryphon of Ezekiel
Apocalypse of Zephaniah
4 Ezra
Apocalypse of Ezra
Apocalypse of Sedrach
2 Baruch
3 Baruch
Apocalypse of Elijah
Testaments of the 12 Patriarchs
Testament of Job
Testament of Abraham A/B
Testament of Moses, aka. Assumption of Moses
Testament of Solomon
Testament of Adam
Letter of Aristeas
Jubilees
Martyrdom & Ascension of Isaiah
Joseph and Aseneth
Life of Adam and Eve
Lives of the Prophets
4 Baruch
Penitence of Jannes and Jambres
History of the Rechabites
Eldad and Modad
History of Joseph
Pseudo-Phocylides
Prayer of Joseph
Prayer of Jacob
Odes of Solomon
Philo the Epic Poet
Theodotus
Orphica / Pseudo-Orpheus
Ezekiel the Tragedian
Aristobulus
Demetrius the Chronographer
Aristeas the Exegete
Eupolemus
Pseudo-Eupolemus
Cleodemus Malchus
Artapanus
Pseudo-Hecataeus
Fragmenta G = Rich Man
Fragmenta A = Prophetic Fragment
Fragmenta K = Exorcism Fragment
Fragmenta F = Zechariah Fragment

Modules Not in Accordance (?)

3 Maccabees
4 Maccabees
Psalms of Solomon
Ahiqar
Apocalypse of Daniel
Callisthenes
Theophilus
Hellenistic Synagogal Prayers
Frag. B= Anon. Fragments from Barnabas
Frag. C= Anon. Fragment from Clement of Alexandria
Frag. D= Anon. Fragment from Hippolytus
Frag. E= Anon. Fragment from Apostolic Constitutions
Fragments of Pseudo-GK Poets
Epic (I Homer)
I Hesiod
Pythagoras
Aeschylus
Sophocles
Euripedes
Euripedes/ Philemon
Diphilus / Philemon / Euripedes
Diphilus / Menander
Philemon / Menander