

Examples of letters in
minuscule writing

$\alpha =$	$\alpha \omega$	$\iota =$	ι	$\rho =$	ρ
$\beta =$	β	$\kappa =$	κ	$\sigma =$	$\sigma \varsigma$
$\gamma =$	γ	$\lambda =$	λ	$\tau =$	τ
$\delta =$	δ	$\mu =$	μ	$\upsilon =$	υ
$\epsilon =$	ϵ	$\nu =$	ν	$\phi =$	ϕ
$\zeta =$	ζ	$\xi =$	ξ	$\chi =$	χ
$\eta =$	η	$\omicron =$	$\omicron$	$\psi =$	ψ
$\theta =$	θ	$\pi =$	π	$\omega =$	$\omega \omega$

Nomina sacra

$\overline{\text{ΑΝΘΣ}}$	ἄν(θρωπ)ος	$\overline{\text{ΙΣ}}$	Ἰ(ησοῦ)ς	$\overline{\text{ΣΗΡ}}$	σ(ωτ)ήρ
$\overline{\text{ΔΑΔ}}$	Δα(υί)δ	$\overline{\text{ΚΣ}}$	κ(ύριο)ς	$\overline{\text{ΣΤΣ}}$	στ(αυρό)ς
$\overline{\text{ΘΣ}}$	θ(εό)ς	$\overline{\text{ΜΗΡ}}$	μ(ήτ)ηρ	$\overline{\text{ΥΣ}}$	υ(ιό)ς
$\overline{\text{ΙΗΛ}}$	Ἰ(σρα)ήλ	$\overline{\text{ΟΥΝΟΣ}}$	οὐ(ρα)νός	$\overline{\text{ΧΣ}}$	χ(ριστό)ς
$\overline{\text{ΙΛΗΜ}}$	Ἰ(ερουσα)λήμ	$\overline{\text{ΠΗΡ}}$	π(ατ)ήρ	$\overline{\text{ΒΑΥΣ}}$	βα(σιλε)ύς
		$\overline{\text{ΠΝΑ}}$	πν(εῦμ)α	$\overline{\text{ΘΚΟΣ}}$	θ(εοτό)κος

Greek numbering
system

$\alpha' = 1$	$\iota' = 10$	$\rho' = 100$	$\text{,}\alpha = 1000$
$\beta' = 2$	$\kappa' = 20$	$\sigma' = 200$	$\text{,}\beta = 2000$
$\gamma' = 3$	$\lambda' = 30$	$\tau' = 300$	$\text{,}\gamma = 3000$
$\delta' = 4$	$\mu' = 40$	$\upsilon' = 400$	$\text{,}\delta = 4000$
$\epsilon' = 5$	$\nu' = 50$	$\phi' = 500$	$\text{,}\epsilon = 5000$
$\zeta' = 6$	$\xi' = 60$	$\chi' = 600$	$\text{,}\zeta = 6000$
$\eta' = 7$	$\omicron' = 70$	$\psi' = 700$	$\text{,}\eta = 7000$
$\theta' = 8$	$\pi' = 80$	$\omega' = 800$	$\text{,}\theta = 8000$
$\theta' = 9$	$\rho' = 90$	$\vartheta' = 900$	$\text{,}\theta = 9000$

$\iota\delta' = 14$, $\omicron\varsigma' = 76$, $\mu\epsilon' = 45$, $\tau\iota\eta' = 318$, $\vartheta\omicron\zeta' = 977$
 $\text{,}\varsigma\chi\lambda\gamma' = 6633$, $\text{,}\alpha\upsilon\chi\theta' = 1469$, $\text{,}\beta\iota\eta' = 2018$

Symbols used for transcribing Greek manuscripts

- Breathings, accents, double apostrophes, spelling, and punctuation are copied exactly as they appear in the manuscript.
- If the text has a mix of uppercase and lowercase letters, all letters are shown as lowercase in the transcription, including Greek numerals and the first letter of proper names; otherwise, a footnote should explain the rule being followed.
- Words are split wherever needed.

The following symbols are used in the transcription:

...	Illegible letters, each dot represents one letter.
---	Illegible letters whose number cannot be determined.
αβγ	Partially preserved letters which cannot be identified with certainty.
(αβγ)	Abbreviations, compound forms, shorthand, and characters that represent words or letters, e.g., κ(αὶ), (δε), κ(ύριος), (κύκλος), etc.
[]	Textual gap (lacuna) due to deterioration on the surface of the manuscript's parchment/paper.
[...]	Three-letter text blank (each dot represents one letter).
[.. ¹⁰ ..]	Ten-letter text blank.
[---]	Textual gap where the number of letters cannot be determined.
[αβγ]	Possible reconstruction of missing letters due to damage.
[[]]	Portion of the text erased by the scribe in the manuscript.
[[...]]	Illegible letters erased by the scribe; each dot represents one letter.
[[---]]	An undetermined number of letters erased by the scribe.
[[αβγ]]	Letters erased by the scribe in the manuscript.
[[αβγ]]	Partially preserved letters erased by the scribe that cannot be identified with certainty.
<αβγ>	Addition of letters by the editor.
{αβγ}	Rejection/deletion of letters or words considered superfluous by the editor.
{αβγ}~	Letters placed within parentheses by the scribe.
{αβγ}~	Letters placed within brackets by the scribe.
~...~	Illegible letters added between the lines; each dot represents one letter.
~.. ⁷ ..~	Seven illegible letters added between the lines.
~---~	An undetermined number of illegible letters added between the lines.
~αβγ~	Letters added between the lines.
[...]	Illegible superscript letters added between the lines.
[---]	An undetermined number of illegible superscript letters added between the lines.
[αβγ]	Superscript letters added between the lines.
(?)	The writing, form, or meaning of the preceding word cannot be identified with certainty.
	Line/verse break in the manuscript, usually followed by a number indicating the beginning of the next line/verse, e.g. ¹¹).
	Folio/page break.
\	Column break within the same folio of the manuscript.

Compound forms

αγ γ γ

αθ θ θ

αι αι

αν ν αν αν

αρ ρ ρ

ασ σ σ

γγ γ γ

γο ο

γρ ρ ρ

εγ γ γ

ελ λ λ

εκ κ

ελ λ

εν ν εν

εξ ξ ξ

επ π π

ερ ρ ρ

εσ σ

ετ τ τ

ευ υ υ

εχ χ χ

εχο ο ο

εψ ψ

ην ν ην ην

ησ σ

θε θ θ

κτ τ

λλ λ λ

λο ο ο

με μ μ

ον ν ον ον

οσ σ

ου υ υ

ουσ σ

πε π π

πο ο

ππ π π

πτ τ πτ πτ

ρω ρ ρ

σα α α

σε ε ε

σθ θ

σπ π σπ

σσ σ σ

στ τ στ στ

σχ χ

τε ε τε

το ο το ο

του υ

τρ ρ

ττ τ τ

τω ω

υν υ

υρ ρ

υσ σ

φρ ρ

ων ν

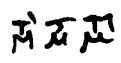
THE MOST COMMON ABBREVIATIONS AND TACHYGRAPHIC SIGNS

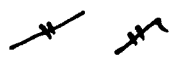
α	—	:	÷	(=τα)
αλ	ς	λ		
αλς	αλς			
αυ	υ	υ	υ	
αρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
αρα	α			
ας	ς	ς		
αυ	υ	υ		
δε	δ	δ	δ	
δια	α	α		
ειν	ν	ν	ν	ν
εις	ς	ς		
εν	ν	ν		
ερ	ρ	ρ		
ες	ς	ς		
ην	ν	ν	ν	ν
ης	ς	ς	ς	(=ης)
ιν	ν	ν		
ις	ς			
κατα	α	α	α	α
λ	λ	λ		
ολς	ς	ς	ς	ς
ν	ν			
ον	ν	ν	ν	(=ον)
ος	ς			

ου √ ∪ ∂
 ουν ϑ
 ους ϑ ϑ
 παρα π π π π
 περι π
 προς ε ϑ π
 τ : ∙ ∙ ÷ (=τα) ÷ (=τω) ÷ (=τως) ÷ (=ταν) ∪ (=τας) ÷ (=τε)
 ται π
 υπερ ϑ ϑ ϑ
 υπο ϑ ϑ
 ω ~
 ων ^ ^ ~ ~ (=ων)
 ωρ ~ ~
 ως ϑ ϑ ϑ ϑ

ἀδελφός ἀδελφός
 γὰρ γ γ γ γ γ γ
 γράφεται ϑ ϑ
 εἶναι ∙ ∙ ∙ ∙
 εἰσὶ // // //
 ἐπὶ ῑ ῑ ῑ
 ἐστὶ ∙ ∙ ∙ ∙ ∙
 ἡμῶν π
 ἵνα ῑ ῑ
 καὶ ϑ ϑ ϑ ϑ ϑ ϑ
 κεφάλαιον κε
 λόγος ϑ

μάρτυς 

μετὰ 

όμοῦ 

όσιος 

ότι 

οὗτος / οὕτως    

σημείωσαι 

σχόλιον 

φασὶ 

φησι 

ώρα 

ώραϊον 

ὥσπερ  