

## ΙΑΚΩΒΟΥ ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗ

<sup>1</sup> Ἰάκωβος, Θεοῦ καὶ Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ δοῦλος, ταῖς δώδεκα φυλαῖς ταῖς ἐν τῇ Διασπορᾷ· χαίρειν.

### Various exhortations

<sup>2</sup> Πᾶσαν χαρὰν ἠγήσασθε, ἀδελφοί μου, ὅταν πειρασμοῖς περιπέσητε ποικίλοις, <sup>3</sup> γινώσκοντες ὅτι τὸ δοκίμιον ὑμῶν τῆς πίστεως κατεργάζεται ὑπομονήν· <sup>4</sup> ἡ δὲ ὑπομονὴ ἔργον τέλειον ἐχέτω, ἵνα ᾗτε τέλειοι καὶ ὀλόκληροι, ἐν μηδενὶ λειπόμενοι.

### About wisdom

<sup>5</sup> Εἰ δέ τις ὑμῶν λείπεται σοφίας, αἰτείτω παρὰ τοῦ διδόντος Θεοῦ πᾶσιν ἀπλῶς καὶ οὐκ\* ὀνειδίζοντος, καὶ δοθήσεται αὐτῷ.

<sup>6</sup> Αἰτείτω δὲ ἐν πίστει, μηδὲν διακρινόμενος, ὁ γὰρ διακρινόμενος ἔοικεν κλύδωνι θαλάσσης ἀνεμιζομένῳ καὶ ῥιπιζομένῳ — <sup>7</sup> μὴ γὰρ οἰέσθω ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐκεῖνος ὅτι λήψεται† τι παρὰ τοῦ‡ Κυρίου, <sup>8</sup> ἀνὴρ δίψυχος ἀκατάστατος ἐν πάσαις ταῖς ὁδοῖς αὐτοῦ.

<sup>9</sup> Καυχάσθω δὲ ὁ ἀδελφὸς ὁ ταπεινὸς ἐν τῷ ὕψει αὐτοῦ, <sup>10</sup> ὁ δὲ πλούσιος ἐν τῇ ταπεινώσει αὐτοῦ, ὅτι ὡς ἄνθος χόρτου παρελεύσεται.

<sup>11</sup> Ἀνέτειλεν γὰρ ὁ ἥλιος σὺν τῷ καύσωνι

\* **1:5** οὐκ **f**<sup>35</sup> (70.3%) RP,HE,OC,CP | μη **κ**A,B,C (29.7%) TR,NU (James is stating a fact; God doesn't reproach.) † **1:7** ληψεται **f**<sup>35</sup> [98.5%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | λημψεται (**κ**)A,B(C) [1.5%] NU

‡ **1:7** του *rell* | — [15%]

καὶ ἐξήρανε τὸν χόρτον, καὶ τὸ ἄνθος αὐτοῦ ἐξέπεσε καὶ ἡ εὐπρέπεια τοῦ προσώπου αὐτοῦ ἀπόλετο. Οὕτως καὶ ὁ πλούσιος ἐν ταῖς πορείαις αὐτοῦ μαρανθήσεται.

### *About testing*

<sup>12</sup> Μακάριος ἄνθρωπος ὃς ὑπομένει πειρασμόν, ὅτι δόκιμος γενόμενος λήψεται ὁ στέφανον τῆς ζωῆς ὃν ἐπηγγείλατο ὁ Κύριος\* τοῖς ἀγαπῶσιν αὐτόν. <sup>13</sup> Μηδεὶς πειραζόμενος λεγέτω ὅτι «Ἀπὸ ἑμοῦ Θεοῦ πειράζομαι,» ὁ γὰρ Θεὸς ἀπειραστός ἐστὶν κακῶν, πειράζει δὲ αὐτὸς οὐδένα. <sup>14</sup> Ἐκαστος δὲ πειράζεται ὑπὸ τῆς ἰδίας ἐπιθυμίας, ἐξεκόμενος καὶ δελεαζόμενος. <sup>15</sup> Εἴτα ἡ ἐπιθυμία, συλλαβοῦσα, τίκτει ἁμαρτίαν, ἡ δὲ ἁμαρτία ἀποτελεσθεῖσα, ἀποκύει θάνατον.

<sup>16</sup> Μὴ πλανᾶσθε, ἀδελφοί μου ἀγαπητοί· <sup>17</sup> πᾶσα δόσις ἀγαθὴ καὶ πᾶν δῶρημα τέλειον Ἄνωθέν ἐστὶν, καταβαῖνον ἀπὸ τοῦ Πατρὸς τῶν φώτων, παρ' ᾧ οὐκ ἔστι παραλλαγὴ ἢ τροπῆς ἀποσκίασμα. <sup>18</sup> Βουλευθεὶς, ἀπεκύησεν ἡμᾶς λόγῳ ἀληθείας, εἰς τὸ εἶναι ἡμᾶς ἀπαρχὴν τινα τῶν αὐτοῦ κτισμάτων.

§ 1:12 ληψεται f<sup>35</sup> C [98.5%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | ληψεται p<sup>23</sup>κA,B [1.5%] NU \* 1:12 ο κυριος f<sup>35</sup> (89%) RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | 2 C (4.8%) | 1 θεος (3.6%) | — p<sup>23</sup>κA,B (2%) NU | 1 αψευδης θεος (0.6%) (The Alexandrian omission of the subject of the verb produces an inferior text; to use the 'harder reading' canon to foist the inferior reading on James I consider to be unfair and illegitimate.) † 1:13 απο f<sup>35</sup> A,B,C [93%] RP,HE,OC,CP,NU | υπο κ [2.5%] | 1 του [4%] TR | παρα [0.5%] ‡ 1:17 ενι rell | εστιν κ [10%]

19 Ὡστε, § ἀδελφοί μου ἀγαπητοί, ἔστω\* πᾶς ἄνθρωπος ταχὺς εἰς τὸ ἀκοῦσαι, βραδὺς εἰς τὸ λαλῆσαι, βραδὺς εἰς ὀργήν· 20 ὀργὴ γὰρ ἀνδρὸς δικαιοσύνην Θεοῦ οὐ κατεργάζεται. †

### *About obeying the Word*

21 Διὸ ἀποθέμενοι πᾶσαν ῥυπαρίαν καὶ περισσεῖαν κακίας, ἐν πραύτητι † δέξασθε τὸν ἔμφυτον λόγον τὸν δυνάμενον σῶσαι τὰς ψυχὰς ὑμῶν. § 22 Γίνεσθε δὲ ποιηταὶ λόγου\* καὶ μὴ μόνον ἀκροαταί, † παραλογιζόμενοι ἑαυτοῦς. 23 Ὅτι εἴ τις ἀκροατὴς νόμου † ἐστὶν καὶ οὐ ποιητὴς, οὗτος ἕοικεν ἀνδρὶ κατανοοῦντι τὸ πρόσωπον τῆς γενέσεως αὐτοῦ ἐν ἐσόπτρῳ· 24 κατενόησεν γὰρ ἑαυτὸν καὶ ἀπελήλυθεν καὶ εὐθέως ἐπελάθετο ὅποιος ἦν. 25 Ὁ δὲ παρακύψας εἰς νόμον τέλειον

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§ 1:19 ὡστε f<sup>35</sup> [95%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | ιστε κB,C [3%] NU | ιστε δε A [1%] | — [1%] (Another Alexandrian infelicity that should not be imputed to James.) \* 1:19 εστω f<sup>35</sup> [97%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | 1 δε κB,C [2%] NU | και 1 A [1%] † 1:20 ου κατεργαζεται f<sup>35</sup> C (82.9%) RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | ουκ εργαζεται κA,B (16.3%) NU | 2 (0.8%) † 1:21 πραυτητι f<sup>35</sup> κA,B,C [92%] RP,HE,OC,TR,NU | πραοτητι [8%] CP § 1:21 υμων *rell* | ημων [25%] \* 1:22 λογου f<sup>35</sup> κA,B,C [89%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP,NU | νομου [6%] | λογων [4%] | two other variants [1%] † 1:22 μονον ακροαται f<sup>35</sup> κA,C (94%) RP,HE,OC,TR,CP,NU | 21 B (4.4%) ECM | 2 (1.2%) | two other variants † 1:23 νομου f<sup>35</sup> [30%] | λογου κA,B,C [69%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP,NU | λογων [1%] (Comparing verse 23 with verse 25, James is now talking about ‘law’, but copyists, having already written ‘word’ twice, could make the change, of ‘law’ to ‘word’, almost without thinking. If the original were ‘word’ there would be no pressure to change it to ‘law’.)

τὸν τῆς ἐλευθερίας καὶ παραμείνας, οὗτος§— οὐκ ἀκροατῆς ἐπιλησμονῆς γενόμενος ἀλλὰ ποιητῆς ἔργου—οὗτος μακάριος ἐν τῇ ποιήσει αὐτοῦ ἔσται.

<sup>26</sup> Εἴ τις δοκεῖ θρησκός εἶναι ἐν ὑμῖν,\* μὴ χαλιναγωγῶν γλῶσσαν αὐτοῦ ἀλλ' † ἀπατῶν καρδίαν αὐτοῦ, τούτου μάταιος ἢ θρησκεία.

<sup>27</sup> Θρησκεία καθαρὰ καὶ ἀμίαντος παρὰ ‡ Θεῷ καὶ Πατρὶ αὕτη ἐστίν· ἐπισκέπτεσθαι ὀρφανούς καὶ χήρας ἐν τῇ θλίψει αὐτῶν, ἄσπιλον ἑαυτὸν τηρεῖν ἀπὸ τοῦ κόσμου.

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### *About partiality*

<sup>1</sup> Ἀδελφοί μου, μὴ ἐν προσωποληψίαις\* ἔχετε τὴν πίστιν τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, τῆς Δόξης. <sup>2</sup> Ἐὰν γὰρ εἰσέλθῃ εἰς τὴν † συναγωγὴν ὑμῶν ἀνὴρ χρυσοδακτύλιος, ἐν

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§ 1:25 ουτος f<sup>35</sup> (87.6%) RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | ουτως (6.8%) | — κA,B,C,0173 (5.2%) NU | και (0.4%) (The Alexandrians didn't like the repetition of the emphatic pronoun.) \* 1:26 ειναι εν υμιν f<sup>35</sup> (80.3%) RP,HE,OC,TR [12 ημιν (1.6%)] | 231 (8.2%) CP [ 2 ημιν 1 (0.4%)] | 1 κA,B,C,0173 (9.4%) NU † 1:26 αλλ f<sup>35</sup> [35%] OC,TR | αλλα κA,B,C,0173 [65%] RP,HE,CP,NU (The MSS supporting the shorter form come from a considerable number of rivulets within the transmission spectrum, many of them non-Byzantine.) ‡ 1:27 παρα f<sup>35</sup> κ [80%] RP,HE,CP | 1 τω A,B,C [20%] OC,TR,NU (OC is in small print.) (The phrase 'God and Father' works like a proper noun; being its first occurrence the article isn't called for.) \* 2:1 προσωποληψιας f<sup>35</sup> [99%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | προσωποληψιας κA,B,C [1%] NU † 2:2 την f<sup>35</sup> A [96.5%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | — κB,C [3.5%] NU

ἐσθῆτι λαμπρᾶ, εἰσέλθη δὲ καὶ πτωχὸς ἐν  
 ῥυπαρᾶ ἐσθῆτι, <sup>3</sup> καὶ ἐπιβλέψητε † ἐπὶ τὸν  
 φοροῦντα τὴν λαμπρὰν ἐσθῆτα § καὶ εἶπητε  
 αὐτῷ, \* «Σὺ κάθου ὥδε † καλῶς,» καὶ τῷ πτωχῷ  
 εἶπητε, «Σὺ στῆθι ἐκεῖ,» ἢ «Κάθου † ὥδε § ὑπὸ  
 τὸ ὑποπόδιόν μου,» <sup>4</sup> οὐ\* διεκρίθητε ἐν ἑαυτοῖς  
 καὶ ἐγένεσθε κριταὶ διαλογισμῶν πονηρῶν;

<sup>5</sup> Ἀκούσατε, ἀδελφοί μου ἀγαπητοί. Οὐχ ὁ  
 Θεὸς ἐξελέξατο τοὺς πτωχοὺς τοῦ κόσμου †  
 πλουσίους ἐν πίστει καὶ κληρονόμους τῆς  
 βασιλείας ἧς ἐπηγγείλατο τοῖς ἀγαπῶσιν  
 αὐτόν; <sup>6</sup> Ὑμεῖς δὲ ἠτιμάσατε τὸν πτωχόν.  
 Οὐχ οἱ πλούσιοι καταδυναστεύουσιν ὑμῶν,  
 καὶ αὐτοὶ ἔλκουσιν ὑμᾶς εἰς κριτήρια; <sup>7</sup> Οὐκ  
 αὐτοὶ βλασφημοῦσιν τὸ καλὸν ὄνομα τὸ

† 2:3 καὶ ἐπιβλεψητε f<sup>35</sup> κA [93%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | 2 δε B,C [7%] NU § 2:3 λαμπραν εσθητα f<sup>35</sup> [30%] | 2 την 1 κA,B,C [70%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP,NU \* 2:3 αυτω f<sup>35</sup> [91%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | — κA,B,C [9%] NU (Would not James, a Jew, write 'to him?') † 2:3 ὥδε *rell* | ὥδε f<sup>35</sup> [40%] (Since there appears to be no difference in meaning, I follow the usual spelling, but wish to record the variant for possible future reference; a similar statement will obtain wherever the word occurs.) † 2:3 ἐκει η καθου f<sup>35</sup> κA (97%) RP,HE,OC,TR,CP,NU | 231 B (2%) ECM | 1 καὶ 3 C (0.6%) | two other variants § 2:3 ωδε f<sup>35</sup> κ (93.2%) RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | — A,B,C (6.8%) NU \* 2:4 ου f<sup>35</sup> κA,C (26.8%) NU | καὶ 1 (72.2%) RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | καὶ (0.6%) | — B (0.4%) (The protasis occupies verses 2 and 3; the καὶ looks to me like an infelicitous gloss introduced by copyists who lost the flow of the argument.) † 2:5 του κοσμου f<sup>35</sup> (90.7%) RP,HE,OC,CP | 12 τουτου (5.6%) TR | τω κοσμω κA,B,C (2.4%) NU | εν τω κοσμω (0.4%) | καὶ τω κοσμω (0.2%) | εν κοσμω (0.8%)

ἐπικληθὲν ἐφ' ὑμᾶς; <sup>8</sup> Εἰ μέντοι νόμον τελεῖτε βασιλικὸν κατὰ τὴν Γραφήν, «Ἀγαπήσεις τὸν πλησίον σου ὡς σεαυτόν,»<sup>‡</sup> καλῶς ποιεῖτε. <sup>9</sup> εἰ δὲ προσωποληπτεῖτε,<sup>§</sup> ἁμαρτίαν ἐργάζεσθε, ἐλεγχόμενοι ὑπὸ τοῦ νόμου ὡς παραβάται. <sup>10</sup> Ὅστις γὰρ ὅλον τὸν νόμον τηρήσει,\* πταίσει<sup>†</sup> δὲ ἐν ἐνί, γέγονεν πάντων ἔνοχος. <sup>11</sup> Ὁ γὰρ εἰπὼν, «Μὴ μοιχεύσης,» εἶπεν καί, «Μὴ φονεύσης.»<sup>‡</sup> Εἰ δὲ οὐ μοιχεύσεις, φονεύσεις<sup>§</sup> δέ, γέγονας παραβάτης νόμου. <sup>12</sup> Οὕτως λαλεῖτε καὶ οὕτως ποιεῖτε ὡς διὰ

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<sup>‡</sup> 2:8 σεαυτον f<sup>35</sup> κA(B)C [50%] RP,HF,OC,TR,NU | εαυτον [50%] CP (It would be easy to drop one of the two sigmas—ΩCCEAYTON) § 2:9 προσωποληπτετε f<sup>35</sup> [98.5%] RP,HF,OC,TR,CP | προσωπολημπτετε κA,B,C [1.5%] NU \* 2:10 τηρησει f<sup>35</sup> [89.5%] RP,HF,TR,CP | τηρηση κB,C [1.5%] OC,NU | τελεσει [3%] | πληρωσει A [5%] | three other variants (Since the apodosis is indicative, the protasis is too; James isn't being hypothetical.) † 2:10 πταισει f<sup>35</sup> [96.5%] RP,HF,TR,CP | πταιση κA,B,C [3%] OC,NU | two other variants ‡ 2:11 μη μοιχευσης ... μη φονευσης f<sup>35</sup> A,B [74%] OC,TR,CP,NU | μη μοιχευσεις ... μη φονευσεις [7%] RP,HF [ECM says that κ [3%] are ambiguous as to these first two variants—in uncial script they are very similar] | μη μοιχευσης ... ου φονευσεις [1%] | μη μοιχευσεις ... ου φονευσεις [5%] | μη φονευσης ... μη μοιχευσης C [4%] | μη φονευσης ... ου μοιχευσεις [3%] | μη φονευσεις ... μη μοιχευσεις [0.5%] | μη φονευσης ... ου μοιχευσης [1.5%] (There are two other variants plus another ambiguity that account for [1%.]) § 2:11 μοιχευσεις φονευσεις f<sup>35</sup> [74%] RP,HF,OC,TR,CP | μοιχευεις φονευεις κA,B,C [5%] NU | μοιχευσης φονευσης [8%] | μοιχευσης φονευσεις [4%] | μοιχευσεις φονευσης [1%] | μοιχευεις φονευσεις [1%] | μοιχευσεις φονευεις [1.5%] | φονευσεις μοιχευσεις [4%] | φονευεις μοιχευεις [1%] | two other variants

νόμου ἐλευθερίας μέλλοντες κρίνεσθαι <sup>13</sup> (ἡ γὰρ κρίσις ἀνήλεος\* τῷ μὴ ποιήσαντι ἔλεος). Κατακαυχᾶται† ἔλεον‡ κρίσεως.

## Faith and works

<sup>14</sup> Τί τὸ ὄφελος, ἀδελφοί μου, ἐὰν πίστιν λέγη τις§ ἔχειν, ἔργα δὲ μὴ ἔχει,\* Μὴ δύναται ἡ πίστις σῶσαι αὐτόν; <sup>15</sup> Ἐὰν δὲ† ἀδελφὸς ἢ ἀδελφὴ γυμνοὶ ὑπάρχωσιν, καὶ λειπόμενοι ὧσιν‡ τῆς ἐφημέρου τροφῆς, <sup>16</sup> εἶπη δέ τις αὐτοῖς ἐξ ὑμῶν, «Ὑπάγετε ἐν εἰρήνῃ, θερμαίνεσθε καὶ χορτάζεσθε,» μὴ δώτε δὲ αὐτοῖς τὰ ἐπιτήδεια τοῦ σώματος, τί τὸ ὄφελος; <sup>17</sup> Οὕτως καὶ ἡ πίστις, ἐὰν μὴ ἔργα ἔχη,§ νεκρά ἐστίν, καθ' ἑαυτήν. <sup>18</sup> (Ἄλλ' ἐρεῖ τις· «Σὺ πίστιν ἔχεις κἀγὼ ἔργα ἔχω. Δεῖξόν

\* **2:13** ἀνηλεος **f**<sup>35</sup> [20%] | ανελεος **κ**A,B,C [30%] **RP,HE,OC,NU** | ανιλεως [50%] **CP,TR** (That someone would have introduced an Attic form in the middle ages is scarcely credible, so **f**<sup>35</sup> is early.)  
† **2:13** κατακαυχᾶται **f**<sup>35</sup> **κ**B,C [85%] **RP,HE,OC,CP,NU** | 1 δε [10%] | και 1 [3%] **TR** | κατακαυχασθω [1%] | κατακαυχασθω δε **A** [1%] | two other variants ‡ **2:13** ελεον **f**<sup>35</sup> **C** [80%] **RP,HE,CP** | ελεος **κ**A,B [20%] **OC,TR,NU** (I take 'the law of liberty' to be the subject of the verb, κατακαυχᾶται, and 'mercy' its direct object—"That law exalts mercy over judgment". But that subject is in a prior sentence, and one has to stop and think.)  
§ **2:14** λεγη τις **f**<sup>35</sup> **κ**B [70%] **RP,HE,OC,TR,CP,NU** | 21 **A,C** [1%] | λεγει 2 [28%] | three other variants \* **2:14** εχει **f**<sup>35</sup> [46%] | εχη **κ**A,B,C [47%] **RP,HE,OC,TR,CP,NU** | εχειν [4.5%] | σχη [2.5%] (James is stating a fact; the person doesn't have works.) † **2:15** δε **f**<sup>35</sup> **A,C** [84%] **RP,HE,OC,TR,CP** | — **κ**B [15%] **NU** | two other variants ‡ **2:15** ωσιν **f**<sup>35</sup> **A** [95%] **RP,HE,OC,TR,CP** | — **κ**B,C [5%] **NU** § **2:17** εργα εχη **f**<sup>35</sup> [75%] **RP,HE,OC,TR,CP** | 21 **κ**A,B,C [24%] **NU** | three other variants

μοι τὴν πίστιν σου ἐκ\* τῶν ἔργων σου,† κάγω  
 δείξω σοι‡ ἐκ τῶν ἔργων μου τὴν πίστιν μου.»§  
 19 Σὺ πιστεύεις ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἷς ἐστίν.\* Καλῶς  
 ποιεῖς. Καὶ τὰ δαιμόνια πιστεύουσιν—καὶ  
 φρίσσουν.) 20 Θέλεις δὲ γνῶναι, ὧ ἄνθρωπε  
 κενέ, ὅτι ἡ πίστις χωρὶς τῶν ἔργων νεκρά†  
 ἐστίν;

### Examples

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\* **2:18** ἐκ **f**<sup>35</sup> (88.2%) RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | χωρὶς **κ**A,B,C (10.8%)  
 NU | two other variants (This delightful verse is generally  
 misunderstood to this day. [At least three of the four Alexandrian  
 variants in this verse derive from misunderstanding.] The  
 translations that close the quote after the first ‘works’ don’t  
 make sense. The hypothetical objector has disclaimed faith, so  
 for James to say, “Show me your faith,” doesn’t follow. James  
 clearly teaches salvation by faith, a faith that is alive [if you’re  
 alive you do things]. But an orthodox Jew believes in salvation  
 by works, so here James [who had once been one] anticipates an  
 objection from that quarter. The salvation-by-works person has  
 a different faith.) † **2:18** σου **f**<sup>35</sup> C [92%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | —  
**κ**A,B [8%] NU ‡ **2:18** δεῖξω σοι **f**<sup>35</sup> A,C [92%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP |  
 21 **κ**B [8%] NU § **2:18** μου **f**<sup>35</sup> A [93%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | — **κ**B,C  
 [7%] NU | one other variant \* **2:19** ο θεος εις εστιν **f**<sup>35</sup> (80.4%)  
 RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | 234 (9.9%) | 324 B (4.2%) | 3124 C (1.6%) |  
 3412 **κ**A (1.8%) NU | 342 (0.8%) | 124 (0.6%) | 24 (0.6%) | 42  
 (0.2%) (In his retort James cites a central tenet in Judaism. Since  
 the demons believe the same thing, and it doesn’t do them any  
 good, something more or different is needed.) † **2:20** νεκρα  
**f**<sup>35</sup> **κ**A (98.2%) RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | αργη B,C (1.6%) NU | κενη (0.2%)



21 Ἀβραὰμ<sup>‡</sup> ὁ πατὴρ ἡμῶν οὐκ ἐξ ἔργων ἐδικαιώθη ἀνευέγκας Ἰσαὰκ τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τὸ θυσιαστήριον; 22 Βλέπετε ὅτι ἡ πίστις συνήργει τοῖς ἔργοις αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἔργων ἡ πίστις ἐτελειώθη. 23 Καὶ ἐπληρώθη ἡ Γραφή ἡ λέγουσα, «Ἐπίστευσεν δὲ Ἀβραὰμ τῷ Θεῷ, καὶ ἐλογίσθη αὐτῷ εἰς δικαιοσύνην.» Καὶ «φίλος Θεοῦ» ἐκλήθη. 24 Ὁρᾶτε τοίνυν ὅτι ἔξ ἔργων δικαιοῦται ἄνθρωπος, καὶ οὐκ ἐκ πίστεως μόνον. 25 Ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ Ῥαὰβ ἡ πόρνη οὐκ ἐξ ἔργων ἐδικαιώθη ὑποδεξαμένη τοὺς ἀγγέλους\* καὶ ἑτέρα ὁδῷ ἐκβαλοῦσα; 26 Ὡσπερ γὰρ τὸ σῶμα χωρὶς πνεύματος νεκρὸν ἐστίν, οὕτως καὶ ἡ πίστις χωρὶς τῶν<sup>†</sup> ἔργων νεκρά ἐστίν.

## Careful with your tongue!

### 3

1 Μὴ πολλοὶ διδάσκαλοι γίνεσθε, ἀδελφοί μου, εἰδότες ὅτι μεῖζον κρῖμα ληψόμεθα.\*

<sup>‡</sup> 2:21 ἄβρααμ f<sup>35</sup> [50%] | ἄβρααμ κA,B,C [50%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP,NU (This statement of evidence obtains in verse 23 as well.) [When Jehovah changed Abram's name to Abraham (Genesis 17:5) the intervocalic aspiration in Hebrew is adequately represented in English by 'h'; but so far as I know, there is no way in Greek to indicate intervocalic aspiration within a word—the only alternative to losing the aspiration altogether would be to place it at the beginning of the word.]  
 § 2:24 τοινυν οτι f<sup>35</sup> (87.5%) RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | 2 κA,B,C (11.3%) NU | 2 ουτως (1.2%) \* 2:25 αγγελους *rell* | κατασκοπους C [10%] † 2:26 των f<sup>35</sup> A,C [92%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | — ϕ<sup>20</sup>κB [8%] NU \* 3:1 ληψομεθα f<sup>35</sup> [97.5%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | ληψομεθα κA,B,C [1%] NU | ληψεσθε [1.5%]

2 Πολλὰ γὰρ πταίομεν ἅπαντες. Εἴ τις ἐν λόγῳ οὐ πταίει, οὗτος τέλειος ἄνθρωπος, δυνάμενος† χαλιναγωγῆσαι καὶ ὅλον τὸ σῶμα. 3 Ἴδε,‡ τῶν ἵππων τοὺς χαλινοὺς εἰς τὰ στόματα βάλλομεν πρὸς τὸ§ πείθεσθαι αὐτοὺς ἡμῖν, καὶ ὅλον τὸ σῶμα αὐτῶν μετάγομεν. 4 Ἴδου καὶ τὰ πλοῖα· τηλικαῦτα ὄντα καὶ ὑπὸ ἀνέμων σκληρῶν\* ἐλαυνόμενα, μετάγεται ὑπὸ ἐλαχίστου πηδαλίου ὅπου ἂν† ἡ ὀρμὴ τοῦ ἰθύνοντος‡ βούληται.§ 5 Οὕτως καὶ ἡ γλῶσσα μικρὸν μέλος ἐστὶν καὶ μεγαλαυχεῖ.\*

† 3:2 δυναμενος f<sup>35</sup> κ [23%] | δυνατος A,B [76.5%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP,NU (two other variants, and ECM lists codex C as ambiguous.) (Is it not more likely that the present participle [unexpected] would be changed to the adjective than vice versa?—but it makes great sense, ‘being able to bridle’.) ‡ 3:3 ιδε f<sup>35</sup> [60%] RP,HE,OC,CP | ει δε [38.5%] NU | ιδου [0.5%] TR (ECM lists six uncials as ambiguous, including κA,B,C. The variant chosen by NU scarcely makes sense. The και at the beginning of verse 4 presupposes an imperative at the beginning of verse 3.) § 3:3 προς το f<sup>35</sup> A (97%) RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | εις 2 κB,C (2.4%) NU | τω (0.6%) \* 3:4 ανεμων σκληρων f<sup>35</sup> κB,C [44%] NU | 21 A [56%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP † 3:4 αν f<sup>35</sup> A,C [99.5%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | — κB [0.5%] NU ‡ 3:4 ιθυνοντος f<sup>35</sup> [21%] | ευθυνοντος κA,B,C [79%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP,NU (At issue is a mere question of spelling, the first variant being classical Greek. It seems to me more probable that the unfamiliar classical form would be changed to the familiar *koinē* than vice versa [most lexicons don’t even list the classical form].) § 3:4 βουληται f<sup>35</sup> A,C [89%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | βουλεται κB [10%] NU | βουλοιτο [1%] \* 3:5 μεγαλαυχει f<sup>35</sup> ϕ<sup>20</sup>κ [95%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | μεγαλα αυχει A,B,C [5%] NU

Ἰδού, ὀλίγον† πῦρ ἠλίκην ὕλην ἀνάπτει.  
 6 Καὶ ἡ γλῶσσα πῦρ, ὁ κόσμος τῆς ἀδικίας,  
 οὕτως‡ ἡ γλῶσσα καθίσταται ἐν τοῖς  
 μέλεσιν ἡμῶν, ἡ σπιλοῦσα ὄλον τὸ σῶμα  
 καὶ φλογίζουσα τὸν τροχὸν τῆς γενέσεως, καὶ  
 φλογιζομένη ὑπὸ τῆς Γεέννης. 7 Πᾶσα γὰρ  
 φύσις θηρίων τε καὶ πετεινῶν, ἐρπετῶν τε  
 καὶ ἐναλίω, δαμάζεται καὶ δεδάμασται τῇ  
 φύσει τῆ ἀνθρωπίνῃ. 8 Τὴν δὲ γλῶσσαν οὐδεὶς  
 δύναται ἀνθρώπων δαμάσαι§—ἀκατάσχετον\*  
 κακόν, μεστὴ ἰοῦ θανατηφόρου. 9 Ἐν αὐτῇ  
 εὐλογοῦμεν τὸν Θεὸν† καὶ Πατέρα, καὶ ἐν  
 αὐτῇ καταρώμεθα τοὺς ἀνθρώπους τοὺς καθ’  
 ὁμοίωσιν Θεοῦ γεγονότας. 10 Ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ  
 στόματος ἐξέρχεται εὐλογία καὶ κατάρρα. Οὐ  
 χρή, ἀδελφοί μου,‡ ταῦτα οὕτως γίνεσθαι.  
 11 Μῆτι ἡ πηγὴ ἐκ τῆς αὐτῆς ὀπῆς βρῦει τὸ  
 γλυκὸν καὶ τὸ πικρὸν;§ 12 Μὴ δύναται, ἀδελφοί  
 μου, συκῆ ἐλαίας ποιῆσαι, ἢ ἄμπελος σῦκα;

† 3:5 ὀλιγον f<sup>35</sup> A<sup>v</sup>,C [95%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | ἠλικον κB [3%]  
 NU | ὀλιγων [2%] (The Alexandrian variant goes against James’  
 argument.) ‡ 3:6 ουτως f<sup>35</sup> [83%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | 1 και  
 [8%] | — ϖ<sup>20</sup>κA,B,C [9%] NU § 3:8 δυναται ανθρωπων  
 δαμασαι f<sup>35</sup> (84.1%) RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | 132 κA (11.9%) | 312  
 B,C (1%) NU | 13 (1.4%) | 1 (0.8%) | three other variants plus an  
 ambiguity \* 3:8 ακατασχετον f<sup>35</sup> C (97.4%) RP,HE,OC,TR,CP  
 | ακαταστατον κA,B (2.6%) NU † 3:9 θεον f<sup>35</sup> [96%]  
 RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | κυριον ϖ<sup>20</sup>κA,B,C [4%] NU (The title used in  
 1:27 is repeated, and being a repetition it comes with the article.)  
 ‡ 3:10 μου f<sup>35</sup> κA,B,C [84%] RP,HE,OC,TR,NU | 1 αγαπητοι  
 [16%] CP § 3:11 γλυκυ και το πικρον f<sup>35</sup> κA,B,C [85%]  
 RP,HE,OC,TR,CP,NU | 124 [4%] | 1234 υδωρ [3%] | 4231 [8%]

Οὕτως\* οὐδεμία πηγή ἀλυκὸν καὶ† γλυκὸν ποιῆσαι ὕδωρ.

## True wisdom

### *True contrasted with demonic*

13 Τίς‡ σοφὸς καὶ ἐπιστήμων ἐν ὑμῖν; Δειξάτω ἐκ τῆς καλῆς ἀναστροφῆς τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ ἐν πράττητι σοφίας. 14 Εἰ δὲ ζῆλον πικρὸν ἔχετε καὶ ἐριθείαν ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ ὑμῶν, μὴ κατακαυχᾶσθε§ καὶ ψεύδεσθε κατὰ τῆς ἀληθείας — 15 οὐκ ἔστιν αὕτη ἡ σοφία\* Ἄνωθεν κατερχομένη, ἀλλ'† ἐπίγειος, ψυχική, δαιμονιώδης. 16 Ὅπου γὰρ ζῆλος καὶ ἐριθεία, ἐκεῖ ἀκαταστασία καὶ πᾶν φαῦλον πρᾶγμα. 17 Ἡ δὲ Ἄνωθεν σοφία πρῶτον μὲν ἀγνή ἐστίν, ἔπειτα εἰρηνική, ἐπεικῆς, εὐπειθῆς, μεστή ἐλέους καὶ καρπῶν ἀγαθῶν, ἀδιάκριτος καὶ‡ ἀνυπόκριτος. 18 Καρπὸς δὲ§ δικαιοσύνης ἐν εἰρήνῃ σπεύρεται τοῖς ποιούσιν εἰρήνην.

\* 3:12 ουτως f<sup>35</sup> κ [97%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | — A,B,C [3%] NU  
 † 3:12 ουδεμια πηγη αλυκον και f<sup>35</sup> [96%] RP,HE,OC,TR(CP) | ουδε αλυκον κ [1.6%] | ουτε αλυκον A,B,C [1.8%] NU | three other variants (Who knows what got into the Alexandrians here.)  
 ‡ 3:13 τις f<sup>35</sup> κA,B,C [90%] RP,HE,OC,TR,NU | ει 1 [4%] CP | — [6%] § 3:14 κατακαυχασθε *rell* | καυχασθε A [15%] \* 3:15 αυτη η σοφια f<sup>35</sup> κA,B [84%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP,NU | 231 C [10%] | 23 [6%] † 3:15 αλλ f<sup>35</sup> ϕ<sup>100</sup>A,C [99.4%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | αλλα κB [0.6%] NU ‡ 3:17 και f<sup>35</sup> ϕ<sup>100</sup> [90%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | — κA,B,C [10%] NU § 3:18 δε f<sup>35</sup> A,B,C [56.6%] NU | δε της [42%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | δε ο κ [0.4%] | — [1%] (The article is inappropriate here. Who knows what motivated whoever added it, but it is a mistake.)

## 4

*Is not worldliness*

<sup>1</sup> Πόθεν πόλεμοι καὶ\* μάχαι ἐν ὑμῖν; Οὐκ ἐντεῦθεν, ἐκ τῶν ἡδονῶν ὑμῶν τῶν στρατευομένων ἐν τοῖς μέλεσιν ὑμῶν;  
<sup>2</sup> Ἐπιθυμεῖτε καὶ οὐκ ἔχετε· φονεύετε καὶ ζηλοῦτε καὶ οὐ δύνασθε ἐπιτυχεῖν· μάχεσθε καὶ πολεμεῖτε. Οὐκ ἔχετε† διὰ τὸ μὴ αἰτεῖσθαι ὑμᾶς. <sup>3</sup> Αἰτεῖτε καὶ οὐ λαμβάνετε διότι κακῶς αἰτεῖσθε, ἵνα ἐν ταῖς ἡδοναῖς ὑμῶν δαπανήσητε. <sup>4</sup> Μοιχοὶ καὶ‡ μοιχαλίδες, οὐκ οἴδατε ὅτι ἡ φιλία τοῦ κόσμου ἔχθρα τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐστίν; Ὅς ἂν§ οὖν\* βουλευθῆ φίλος εἶναι τοῦ κόσμου ἔχθρὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ καθίσταται. <sup>5</sup> Ἡ δοκεῖτε ὅτι κενῶς ἡ Γραφή λέγει, πρὸς φθόνον ἐπιποθεῖ τὸ Πνεῦμα ὃ κατώκησεν† ἐν ἡμῖν;  
<sup>6</sup> Μείζονα δὲ δίδωσιν χάριν· διὸ λέγει, «Ὁ

\* 4:1 καὶ f<sup>35</sup> [90%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | καὶ ποθεν κ(A)B(C) [10%] NU (The unnecessary repetition of the adverb is not characteristic of the Alexandrians, but that doesn't make it right.) † 4:2 οὐκ ἔχετε f<sup>35</sup> ϕ<sup>100</sup>A,B [64%] RP,HE,NU | καὶ 12 κ [35%] OC,CP | 12 δε [1%] TR | one other variant (OC is in small print.) (I suppose the conjunction was added in an effort to make a parallel to "you murder and covet and are not able to obtain.") ‡ 4:4 μοιχοὶ καὶ f<sup>35</sup> (97.6%) RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | — ϕ<sup>100</sup>κA,B (2%) NU | 1 (0.4%) (The Alexandrian variant is an easy case of homoioarcton: MOIX ... MOIX.) § 4:4 ἀν f<sup>35</sup> A [93%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | ἐὰν κB [7%] NU \* 4:4 οὐν f<sup>35</sup> κA,B [58%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP,NU | — [42%] (The omission would be an easy case of homoioteleuton.) † 4:5 κατώκησεν f<sup>35</sup> [88%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | κατώκεισεν κB [10%] NU | κατώκεισεν A [2%]

Θεὸς‡ ὑπερηφάνοις ἀντιτάσσεται, ταπεινοῖς δὲ δίδωσιν χάριν.»

### *Is submitting to God*

7 Ὑποτάγητε οὖν τῷ Θεῷ· ἀντίστητε§ τῷ διαβόλῳ καὶ φεύξεται ἀφ’ ὑμῶν. 8 Ἐγγίσατε τῷ Θεῷ καὶ ἐγγιεῖ ὑμῖν. Καθαρίσατε χεῖρας, ἁμαρτωλοί, καὶ ἀγνίσατε καρδίας, δίψυχοι. 9 Ταλαιπωρήσατε καὶ πενθήσατε καὶ κλαύσατε· ὁ γέλως ὑμῶν εἰς πένθος μεταστραφήτω\* καὶ ἡ χαρὰ εἰς κατήφειαν. 10 Ταπεινώθητε ἐνώπιον τοῦ Κυρίου† καὶ ὑψώσει ὑμᾶς.

### *Does not judge the different brother*

11 Μὴ καταλαλεῖτε ἀλλήλων, ἀδελφοί. Ὁ γὰρ‡ καταλαλῶν ἀδελφοῦ καὶ§ κρίνων τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ καταλαλεῖ νόμου καὶ κρίνει νόμον. Εἰ δὲ νόμον κρίνεις, οὐκ εἶ ποιητῆς

‡ 4:6 ο θεος f<sup>35</sup> κA,B [94%] RP,HE,OC,TR,NU | κυριος [6%] CP § 4:7 αντιστητε f<sup>35</sup> [47.5%] OC,TR,CP | 1 δε κA,B [50%] RP,HE,NU | 1 ουν [2.5%] (The conjunction looks to me like an infelicitous gloss. The conjunction at the beginning of the verse links it to the prior context, but the string of imperatives—‘submit’, ‘resist’, ‘draw near’, ‘cleanse and purify’, ‘lament and mourn and weep’—are not linked by conjunctions.) \* 4:9 μεταστραφητω f<sup>35</sup> κA [93.5%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | μετατραπητω ϣ<sup>100</sup>B [6%] NU | two other variants † 4:10 του κυριου f<sup>35</sup> ϣ<sup>100</sup> [82%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | 2 κA,B [16%] NU | 1 θεου [2%] (The article is correct.) ‡ 4:11 γαρ f<sup>35</sup> [26%] | — κA,B [74%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP,NU (The conjunction makes the reason for the exhortation overt; without it that semantic connection is not clear.) § 4:11 και f<sup>35</sup> (84.3%) RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | η ϣ<sup>100</sup>κA,B (15.3%) NU | — (0.4%)

νόμου ἀλλὰ κριτής. <sup>12</sup> Εἷς ἐστὶν ὁ \* Νομοθέτης καὶ Κριτής,† ὁ δυνάμενος σῶσαι καὶ ἀπολέσαι. Σὺ δὲ‡ τίς εἶ ὃς κρίνεις§ τὸν ἕτερον;\*

*Does not boast about tomorrow*

<sup>13</sup> Ἄγε νῦν, οἱ λέγοντες, «Σήμερον καὶ† αὔριον πορευσώμεθα‡ εἰς τήνδε τὴν πόλιν καὶ ποιήσωμεν§ ἐκεῖ ἐνιαυτὸν ἕνα\* καὶ ἐμπορευσώμεθα† καὶ κερδήσωμεν»·‡ <sup>14</sup> οἷτινες οὐκ ἐπίστασθε τὸ τῆς αὔριου. Ποία γὰρ§ ἡ

\* 4:12 ο f<sup>35</sup> κA [96.5%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP[NU] | — ϕ<sup>100</sup>B [3.5%]  
 † 4:12 και κριτης f<sup>35</sup> κA,B [62%] OC,NU | — [38%] RP,HE,TR,CP  
 (The omission could be the result of homoioteleuton: -THC ...  
 -THC.) ‡ 4:12 δε f<sup>35</sup> ϕ<sup>100</sup>κA,B [94%] RP,HE,OC,CP,NU | —  
 [6%] TR § 4:12 ος κρινεις f<sup>35</sup> [85%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | ο κρινων  
 ϕ<sup>100</sup>κA,B [15%] NU \* 4:12 ετερον f<sup>35</sup> [88%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP  
 | πλησιον κA,B [12%] NU [The Alexandrian variant destroys the  
 point of the paragraph. Each person is different (background,  
 experiences, personality, training) and we must recognize that  
 God can and will deal differently with different people. He uses  
 one 'law' with me, another 'law' with you, and so on. A law  
 is a set of rules or demands, so when I judge a brother I am  
 questioning the way ('law') that God is working on him. As  
 He is both Lawgiver and Judge, I will have to answer to Him  
 for how I judged my 'brothers'.] † 4:13 και f<sup>35</sup> A [95%]  
 RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | η κB [5%] NU ‡ 4:13 πορευσωμεθα f<sup>35</sup> A  
 [76%] RP,HE,TR,CP | πορευσομεθα ϕ<sup>100v</sup>κB [24%] OC,NU | one  
 other variant § 4:13 ποιησωμεν f<sup>35</sup> κA [89%] RP,HE,TR,CP  
 | ποιησομεν ϕ<sup>100</sup>B [11%] OC,NU \* 4:13 ενα f<sup>35</sup> A [96%]  
 RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | — κB [4%] NU † 4:13 εμπορευσωμεθα f<sup>35</sup>  
 [84%] RP,HE,TR,CP | εμπορευσομεθα ϕ<sup>100v</sup>κA,B [16%] OC,NU  
 ‡ 4:13 κερδησωμεν f<sup>35</sup> [88%] RP,HE,TR,CP | κερδησομεν κA,B  
 [12%] OC,NU | one other variant § 4:14 γαρ f<sup>35</sup> ϕ<sup>100</sup>A [97.4%]  
 RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | — κB [2.6%] NU

ζωὴ ἡμῶν;\* Ἀτις γάρ ἐστιν† ἡ πρὸς ὀλίγον φαινομένη, ἔπειτα‡ ἀφανιζομένη. <sup>15</sup> Ἄντι τοῦ λέγειν ὑμᾶς, «Ἐὰν ὁ Κύριος θελήσῃ,§ καὶ ζήσωμεν\* καὶ ποιήσωμεν† τοῦτο ἢ ἐκεῖνο.» <sup>16</sup> Νῦν δὲ καυχᾶσθε ἐν ταῖς ἀλαζονεῖαις ὑμῶν. Πᾶσα καύχησις τοιαύτη πονηρὰ ἐστιν. <sup>17</sup> Εἰδότι οὖν καλὸν ποιεῖν καὶ μὴ ποιοῦντι, ἁμαρτία αὐτῷ ἐστιν.

## The coming of the Lord

### 5

#### *Rich oppressors will be judged*

<sup>1</sup> Ἄγε νῦν, οἱ πλούσιοι, κλαύσατε ὀλολύζοντες ἐπὶ ταῖς ταλαιπωρίαις ὑμῶν ταῖς ἐπερχομέναις. <sup>2</sup> Ὁ πλοῦτος ὑμῶν σέσηπεν καὶ τὰ ἱμάτια ὑμῶν σητόβρωτα γέγονεν. <sup>3</sup> Ὁ χρυσὸς ὑμῶν καὶ ὁ ἄργυρος κατίωται, καὶ ὁ ἰὸς αὐτῶν εἰς μαρτύριον ὑμῖν ἔσται καὶ φάγεται τὰς σάρκας ὑμῶν ὡς πῦρ — ἐθησαυρίσατε ἐν ἐσχάταις ἡμέραις. <sup>4</sup> Ἴδού, ὁ μισθὸς τῶν ἐργατῶν τῶν ἀμησάντων τὰς

\* 4:14 ἡμων f<sup>35</sup> [26%] | υμων (ϕ<sup>100</sup>)<sup>KA(B)</sup> [74%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP,NU (The question is properly inclusive, 1<sup>st</sup> person.) † 4:14 ἐστιν f<sup>35</sup> [52%] TR | ἐσται (A) [41%] RP,HE,OC,CP | εστε B [7%] NU | — κ (James answers the question with a statement of fact, not a prophecy.) ‡ 4:14 ἐπειτα f<sup>35</sup> [29.5%] | 1 δε και [46%] RP,HE,OC,CP | 1 δε [15%] TR | 1 και <sup>KA,B</sup> [9.5%] NU (OC has δε in small print.) § 4:15 θεληση f<sup>35</sup> ϕ<sup>100v</sup><sup>KA</sup> [81%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP,NU | θελησει [12%] | θελη B [7%] \* 4:15 ζησωμεν f<sup>35</sup> [90%] RP,HE,TR,CP | ζησομεν <sup>KA,B</sup> [10%] OC,NU † 4:15 ποιησωμεν f<sup>35</sup> [89%] RP,HE,TR,CP | ποιησομεν ϕ<sup>100v</sup><sup>KA,B</sup> [11%] OC,NU | one other variant



χώρας ὑμῶν, ὁ ἀπεστερημένος ἀφ’\* ὑμῶν, κρᾶζει, καὶ αἱ βοαὶ τῶν θερισάντων εἰς τὰ ὄτα Κυρίου Σαβαῶθ εἰσεληλύθασιν. <sup>5</sup> Ἐτρυφήσατε ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς καὶ ἐσπαταλήσατε, ἐθρέψατε τὰς καρδίας ὑμῶν ὡς† ἐν ἡμέρᾳ σφαγῆς. <sup>6</sup> Κατεδικάσατε, ἐφονεύσατε τὸν δίκαιον— οὐκ ἀντιτάσσεται ὑμῖν.

### *Patience and perseverance*

<sup>7</sup> Μακροθυμήσατε οὖν, ἀδελφοί, ἕως τῆς παρουσίας τοῦ Κυρίου. Ἴδού, ὁ γεωργὸς ἐκδέχεται τὸν τίμιον καρπὸν τῆς γῆς, μακροθυμῶν ἐπ’ αὐτὸν‡ ἕως ἂν§ λάβῃ ὑετὸν\* πρῶϊμον† καὶ ὄψιμον. <sup>8</sup> Μακροθυμήσατε καὶ ὑμεῖς. Στηρίξατε τὰς καρδίας ὑμῶν, ὅτι ἡ παρουσία τοῦ Κυρίου ἤγγικεν. <sup>9</sup> Μὴ στενάζετε κατ’ ἀλλήλων, ἀδελφοί,‡ ἵνα μὴ κριθῆτε.§ Ἴδού, ὁ Κριτὴς πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν

\* 5:4 ἀφ f<sup>35</sup> κA,B [95%] RP,HE,OC,TR,NU | υφ [5%] CP † 5:5 ὡς f<sup>35</sup> 048<sup>V</sup> [98.5%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | — κ(A)B [1.5%] NU ‡ 5:7 αὐτον f<sup>35</sup> [80%] RP,HE,CP | αὐτω κA,B,048 [20%] OC,TR,NU § 5:7 ἀν f<sup>35</sup> κ [53%] TR,CP | — A,B,048 [45.5%] RP,HE,OC,NU | ου [1.5%] (The farmer doesn’t really know if it’s going to rain, or not.) \* 5:7 λαβη υετον f<sup>35</sup> A (96.8%) RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | 1 B,048 (1.8%) NU | 1 καρπον (1%) | 1 καρπον τον κ | one other variant † 5:7 πρωιμον f<sup>35</sup> (92.7%) RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | προιμον κA,B (7.3%) NU ‡ 5:9 κατ αλληλων αδελφοι f<sup>35</sup> (κ) (79.6%) RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | 312 B (7.6%) NU | 3 μου 12 A (4.6%) | 12 (7.4%) | μετ 23 (0.8%) § 5:9 κριθητε f<sup>35</sup> κA,B [98%] RP,HE,OC,CP,NU | κατακριθητε [1%] TR | two other variants

ἔστηκεν. <sup>10</sup> Ὑπόδειγμα λάβετε, ἀδελφοί,\* τῆς κακοπαθείας καὶ τῆς μακροθυμίας τοὺς προφήτας οἱ ἐλάλησαν ἐν τῷ† ὀνόματι Κυρίου. <sup>11</sup> Ἴδού, μακαρίζομεν τοὺς ὑπομένοντας‡— τὴν ὑπομονὴν Ἰωβ ἠκούσατε, καὶ τὸ τέλος Κυρίου εἶδετε,§ ὅτι πολὺσπλαγχνός\* ἐστὶν† καὶ οἰκτίρμων.

<sup>12</sup> Πρὸ πάντων δέ, ἀδελφοί μου, μὴ ὀμνύετε, μήτε τὸν οὐρανὸν μήτε τὴν γῆν μήτε ἄλλον τινὰ ὄρκον. Ἦτω δὲ ὑμῶν τὸ Ναὶ ναὶ καὶ τὸ Οὐ οὐ, ἵνα μὴ εἰς ὑπόκρισιν‡ πέσητε.

*Righteous prayer is powerful*

<sup>13</sup> Κακοπαθεῖ τις ἐν ὑμῖν; Προσευχέσθω. Εὐθυμεῖ τις; Ψαλλέτω. <sup>14</sup> Ἀσθενεῖ τις ἐν ὑμῖν; Προσκαλεσάσθω τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους τῆς ἐκκλησίας, καὶ προσευξάσθωσαν ἐπ’

\* 5:10 ἀδελφοί f<sup>35</sup> (A)B [35%] NU | 1 μου (κ) [62%] RP,HE,OC(TR)CP | — [3%] (The possessive pronoun would be a natural addition.) † 5:10 ἐν τῷ f<sup>35</sup> B [40%] NU | 2 A [58%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | 1 κ [0.6%] | ἐπι 2 [1.4%] (The preposition makes the semantic connection overt, which we would expect of a Jewish author.) ‡ 5:11 υπομενοντας f<sup>35</sup> [86%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | υπομειναντας κA,B [14%] NU § 5:11 ειδετε f<sup>35</sup> κB [53%] HE,OC,TR,CP,NU | ιδετε A [45%] RP (One other variant, and ECM lists four MSS as ambiguous.) (The indicative is correct. The imperative does not fit the context, probably arising from haplography.) \* 5:11 πολυσπλαγχνος f<sup>35</sup> κA,B [65%] RP,HE,OC,TR,NU | πολυευσπλαγχνος [35%] CP † 5:11 εστιν f<sup>35</sup> (88.2%) RP,HE,CP | 1 ο κυριος κA(B) (11.8%) OC,TR,NU ‡ 5:12 εις υποκρισιν f<sup>35</sup> [95%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | υπο κρισιν κA,B [5%] NU (The more one talks, the more he pretends; the Alexandrian variant is inferior.)

αὐτόν, ἀλείψαντες αὐτὸν<sup>§</sup> ἐλαίῳ ἐν τῷ  
 ὀνόματι τοῦ Κυρίου. <sup>15</sup> Καὶ ἡ εὐχὴ τῆς  
 πίστεως σώσει τὸν κάμνοντα, καὶ ἐγερεῖ  
 αὐτόν ὁ Κύριος· κἂν ἁμαρτίας ἢ πεποιηκώς,  
 ἀφεθήσεται αὐτῷ. <sup>16</sup> Ἐξομολογεῖσθε\*  
 ἀλλήλοις τὰ παραπτώματα<sup>†</sup> καὶ εὐχεσθε ὑπὲρ  
 ἀλλήλων, ὅπως ἰαθῆτε. Πολὺ ἰσχύει δέησις  
 δικαίου, ἐνεργουμένη. <sup>17</sup> Ἥλιος ἄνθρωπος ἦν  
 ὁμοιοπαθῆς ἡμῖν, καὶ προσευχῇ προσηύξατο  
 τοῦ μὴ βρέξαι· καὶ οὐκ ἔβρεξεν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς  
 ἐνιαυτοὺς τρεῖς καὶ μῆνας ἕξ. <sup>18</sup> Καὶ πάλιν  
 προσηύξατο καὶ ὁ οὐρανὸς ὑετὸν ἔδωκεν καὶ  
 ἡ γῆ ἐβλάστησεν τὸν καρπὸν αὐτῆς.

### *Help the wanderer*

<sup>19</sup> Ἀδελφοί,<sup>‡</sup> εἰάν τις ἐν ὑμῖν πλανηθῆ  
 ἀπὸ<sup>§</sup> τῆς ἀληθείας, καὶ ἐπιστρέψῃ τις αὐτόν,  
<sup>20</sup> γινωσκέτω ὅτι ὁ ἐπιστρέψας ἁμαρτωλὸν ἐκ  
 πλάνης ὁδοῦ αὐτοῦ σώσει ψυχὴν ἐκ θανάτου\*

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§ 5:14 αυτον f<sup>35</sup> κΑ [95.5%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP[NU] | — B [4.5%]  
 \* 5:16 εξομολογεισθε f<sup>35</sup> [89%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | 1 ουν  
 κΑ,B,048<sup>V</sup> [11%] NU † 5:16 τα παραπτωματα f<sup>35</sup> (90.4%)  
 RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | τας αμαρτιας κΑ,B,048<sup>V</sup> (9.6%) NU ‡ 5:19  
 αδελφοι f<sup>35</sup> [72%] RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | 1 μου κΑ,B,048 [28%] NU  
 (Again, a natural addition.) § 5:19 απο rell | 1 της οδου κ  
 [18%] \* 5:20 εκ θανατου f<sup>35</sup> (92.2%) RP,HE,OC,TR,CP | αυτου  
 12 κ(A)048<sup>V</sup> (6.4%) NU | 12 αυτου B (1.4%) (The Alexandrian  
 addition is unwarranted.)

καὶ καλύψει πλῆθος ἁμαρτιῶν.†

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† 5:20 The citation of  $\mathbf{f}^{35}$  is based on forty-four MSS—18, 35, 141, 149, 201, 204, 328, 386, 394, 432, 604, 664, 757, 824, 928, 986, 1072, 1075, 1100, 1248, 1249, 1503, 1548, 1637, 1725, 1732, 1754, 1761, 1768, 1855, 1864, 1865, 1876, 1892, 1897, 2221, 2303, 2352, 2431, 2466, 2554, 2587, 2626 and 2723—all of which I collated myself. 18, 1864, 2554 and 2723 are ‘perfect’ representatives of  $\mathbf{f}^{35}$  in James as they stand, as were the exemplars of 35, 1503, 1865, 2221 and 2303. For 18, 1864, 2554 and 2723 to have no variants after all the centuries of transmission is surely an eloquent demonstration of the faithfulness and accuracy of that transmission. Since these MSS come from all over the Mediterranean world (Sinai, Jerusalem, Patmos, Constantinople, Bucharest, Aegean, Trikala, Meteora, Athens, Sparta, Ochrida, Mt. Athos [nine different monasteries], Grottaferrata, Vatican, etc.) they are certainly representative of the family, giving us the precise family profile—it is reflected in the Text without exception. *ECM* collated 162 continuous text manuscripts (MSS) for James, including some fragments, which number represents a full 25% of the extant (known) MSS. By a careful comparison of *TuT* and *ECM* I believe we can arrive at some reasonably close extrapolations. Thus I venture to predict, if complete collations ever become available, that for any non-Byzantine variants listed with 5 to 1% support (in my apparatus) the margin of error should not exceed  $\pm 1\%$ ; for non-Byzantine variants listed with 10 to 6% support the margin of error will hardly exceed  $\pm 2\%$ ; where there is some division among the Byzantine witnesses the margin of error will rarely exceed  $\pm 5\%$ . However, I guarantee the witness of Family 35. Please see the last footnote for Matthew for further information.

**Ἡ Καινή Διαθήκη**  
**The Greek New Testament According to Family 35,**  
**Wilbur Pickering**

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