

According Encyclopedia Britannica:

Septuagint, the earliest extant Greek translation of the Old Testament from the original Hebrew. The Septuagint was presumably made for the Jewish community in Egypt when Greek was the common language throughout the region. Analysis of the language has established that the Torah, or Pentateuch (the first five books of the Old Testament), was translated near the middle of the 3rd century bce and that the rest of the Old Testament was translated in the 2nd century bce.

Britannica Editors (2026, June 19). Septuagint. Encyclopedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Septuagint>

Here you will find free versions of the Greek Septuagint translation of the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament) which in Latin is known as Vetus Testamentum Graece (The Old Testament in Greek) or Interpretatio septuaginta virorum (The Translation of the seventy scribes)

The Greek Text of the Septuagint (LXX) On-line

[The Authoritative Critical Text of the Septuagint \(LXX\)](#) is published by The German Bible Society (Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft), the ancient Greek translation of the Hebrew Scriptures. Their landmark editions give scholars and readers access to the oldest surviving witness of the Old Testament and the Bible of the early Christian church. The German Bible Society's two primary Septuagint resources cater to distinct needs. The LXX is not simply a secondary translation but it is a vital document of Jewish life in the Hellenistic period and the foundational Old Testament for the early Christian church. New Testament writers frequently quote from the Septuagint rather than the Hebrew text, making it absolutely necessary for understanding the theology and language of early Christianity. The German Bible Society's dedication to these texts makes them global leaders in academic Bible production.

[Ralph, Alfred. Septuaginta: id est Vetus Testamentum Graece iuxta LXX interpretes. 1935. \(Ralph's LXX interlinear on BibleBento.com\)](#) . This resource is a freely accessible, non-commercial digital platform designed for biblical study, with a particular emphasis on original-language research. The site aggregates a wide array of high-quality textual and

linguistic resources, including numerous Bible translations (e.g., KJV, WEB, NET, LEB, YLT, Chinese Union Version, Vulgate), original-language editions (Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia, Open Greek New Testament, Septuagint, Textus Receptus, Westcott-Hort), and an extensive collection of public-domain commentaries (e.g., Keil and Delitzsch, Calvin, Henry, Gill, Clarke, Meyer, Robertson, Vincent, and the Cambridge, Pulpit, and Expositor's series). The project is the work of Eliran Wong, a pastor and M.Div. graduate who created the site initially for personal use, driven by a dissatisfaction with existing Bible software and a desire for a cross-platform, advertisement-free reader that integrates scholarly open datasets often otherwise unavailable or commercially priced

[*The Septuagint: LXX. The Greek Translation of the Henrew Scriptures*](#) Septuagint.Bible is a joint digital initiative of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America and the Hellenic Bible Society, designed to make the Greek text of the Septuagint freely available in the form used in Orthodox Christian worship and private devotion. The site presents the complete Septuagint, including the deuterocanonical books, in a chapter-by-chapter format, with the Greek text displayed in polytonic Unicode; currently it offers the "generally available text" while the Hellenic Bible Society, under Dr. Michalis Chatzigiannis, works toward a fully corrected critical edition, of which the Psalter has already been published. As a project backed by an established ecclesiastical institution and a national Bible society, the platform carries considerable authority within the Orthodox tradition, yet its scholarly value is limited by the absence of a critical apparatus, manuscript information, or explicit identification of the textual edition underlying the displayed Greek (whether Rahlfs, Swete, or another base text), and it offers no English translation or parsing tools for original-language study. Nevertheless, as a free, well-organized, and liturgically oriented digital repository of the LXX, Septuagint.Bible serves as a useful resource for students, clergy, and scholars seeking convenient access to the Greek Old Testament in its ecclesiastical form.

[Brenton, Lancelot Charles Lee. *The Septuagint with Apocrypha: Greek and English* . 1851. \(at OpenLXX.com\)](#)

OpenLXX is a free digital platform that presents the Septuagint Greek text from Lancelot Brenton's 1851 edition (based on Codex Vaticanus) alongside Brenton's own English translation, with optional parallel display of the King James Version and the Masoretic Hebrew text; the site is driven by an apologetic thesis that the Septuagint, as the Old Testament of the early church, deserves primacy over the Masoretic tradition. While its clean, verse-aligned interface offers an accessible entry point for students and general readers without cost or registration, its scholarly value is limited by the absence of critical apparatus, manuscript information, or editorial oversight, and its reliance on Brenton's diplomatic text means it does not incorporate subsequent papyrological discoveries or the Göttingen critical edition; nevertheless, OpenLXX serves a useful pedagogical role for those wishing to compare the Greek and Hebrew textual traditions in a straightforward parallel format.

[Septuagint LXX Greek Old Testament and Westcott-Hort Greek New Testament with Nestle Aland 26/27 variants](#) This free online resource presents the Septuagint (LXX) Greek Old Testament and the Westcott-Hort 1881 Greek New Testament in a single, searchable digital platform, with both texts keyed to Strong's numbers and accompanied by complete morphological parsing information; the New Testament portion also includes variants from the Nestle-Aland 26th/27th editions. As part of the broader StudyBible.info workspace, it allows users to view interlinear renderings, compare multiple translations, and conduct original-language word studies without cost or registration. While its reliance on the Westcott-Hort text—a critical edition now over a century old—and the absence of a textual apparatus or manuscript notes limit its value for advanced textual criticism, the platform serves as a highly accessible pedagogical tool for students of biblical Greek, particularly those seeking to engage the LXX and the Greek New Testament in parallel with morphological and lexical support.

The Greek Text of the Septuagint (LXX) for Download

[Swete, Henry Barclay. *The Old Testament in Greek according to the Septuagint.* 1896.](#)

Swete's three-volume Cambridge edition (1896–1905) presents a diplomatic text of the Septuagint based primarily on Codex Vaticanus (B), supplemented by variant readings from other major uncials; its practical layout and accessible apparatus made it a standard reference for decades and directly supported Hatch and Redpath's Concordance. However, its inconsistent reliance on Vaticanus and the absence of subsequent papyrological discoveries limit its critical value today, as the Göttingen edition has largely superseded it for advanced textual criticism. Nevertheless, Swete's work remains a historically significant and still useful manual for students and scholars needing a clear, widely available Greek text of the Old Testament.

[Volume 1](#) , [Volume 2](#) , [Volume 3](#) (Download and read on-line pages)

English Translations of the Septuagint(LXX)

[Brenton, Lancelot Charles Lee. *The Septuagint Version of the Old Testament according to the Vatican Text.* Translated into English with the Principal Various Readings of the Alexandrine Copy and a Table of Comparative Chronology. 1844.](#)

Lancelot Brenton's 1844 English translation of the Septuagint, based primarily on the Codex Vaticanus and supplemented with variant readings from the Codex Alexandrinus, was the first widely accessible English rendering of the Greek Old Testament and long served as the standard Anglophone version for scholars and clergy alike, prized for its literal and often interlinear-like fidelity to the Greek syntax. Although its archaic Victorian English and its reliance on the then-available Swete-like diplomatic text (pre-dating critical editions) render it less suitable for modern exegetical precision, and despite numerous inaccuracies and occasional

misreadings noted by subsequent critics, Brenton's work retains considerable historical value as a documentary witness to nineteenth-century Septuagint studies and continues to be reprinted for reference, particularly among students who require a convenient, public-domain English counterpart to the Greek text.

[Volume 1](#) , [Volume 2](#) (Download and read on-line pages)

About the Septuagint (LXX)

[Black, David Alan. *Septuagint \(LXX\)*. Dave Black's New Testament Greek Portal.](#) Created and maintained by David Alan Black (ThD, University of Basel), Senior Professor of New Testament and Greek at Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary. This blog-hosted page serves as a curated, topically organized gateway to freely available online resources for the study of the Septuagint, offering a wide-ranging collection of links that include introductory articles and video lectures, academic monographs (Jellicoe, Swete, Jobes and Silva), critical editions (Rahlfs' text via Academic-Bible.com, Field's Hexapla), English translations (NETS), parsing tools (Biblearc, STEP Bible, Studybible), and specialized websites (the Hexapla Institute). As a free, non-commercial portal designed primarily for students and beginners in New Testament Greek, it provides a valuable starting point for locating essential LXX materials without the barrier of institutional access or expensive software. However, its scholarly utility is limited by the absence of original content, critical annotation, or editorial evaluation beyond brief descriptive notes, and its reliance on external links means that some resources may become outdated or inaccessible over time; moreover, the site's blogspot platform and lack of explicit institutional affiliation reduce its authority as a primary research tool. Nevertheless, as a comprehensive, well-organized bibliography of open-access Septuagint resources, it serves a useful pedagogical function for students and independent scholars seeking to orient themselves in the field.

[Associates for Biblical Research. "A Brief History of the Septuagint." <https://biblearchaeology.org/research-articles/a-brief-history-of-the-septuagint/>](#) . This web article, published by the Associates for Biblical Research (ABR), provides a concise overview of the Septuagint's origins, transmission, and textual significance, tracing its traditional dating to the reign of Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285–246 BC) and the legendary account of the seventy(-two) translators, while also addressing the letter of Aristeas and the progressive translation of the Hebrew Scriptures into Greek. As a product of ABR—a conservative Christian organization committed to affirming the historical reliability of the Bible—the article reflects an apologetic orientation that emphasizes the Septuagint's antiquity and its value for Old Testament textual criticism, particularly in relation to the Masoretic Text. While the piece offers a clear and accessible introduction for general readers and students, its scholarly utility is limited by the absence of explicit authorship, critical engagement with competing theories (e.g., the

multiple-translation hypothesis), footnotes, or a bibliography, and it does not engage with more recent Septuagint scholarship or the Göttingen critical edition. Nevertheless, as a free, publicly available primer on the LXX's historical context, it serves a useful pedagogical function for those seeking an initial orientation to the subject.