

[Download Theology Gateway's Collection of The Greek New Testament](#)

Click [HERE to download](#) all older non-copyrighted texts that are freely available. The whole collection is about 280 MB. All files are in DJVU format. Visit <http://djvu.sourceforge.net/> to get a DJVU reader.

Novum Testamentum Graece / The Greek New Testament On-line

This is a list of websites where newer texts are available on-line but can't be downloaded.

[Novum Testamentum Graece , Edition NA28](#). The twenty-eighth revised edition of the Nestle-Aland Novum Testamentum Graece (NA28) represents the current standard critical edition of the Greek New Testament, widely used by scholars, translators, and students worldwide. Prepared under the direction of the Institut für Neutestamentliche Textforschung in Münster, this edition introduces a fundamentally revised text-critical apparatus that has been both expanded and simplified, and it aligns the Catholic Epistles text with the Editio Critica Maior (ECM), marking a significant shift in the edition's textual philosophy. While its critical apparatus and textual decisions make it indispensable for advanced textual criticism, its compact format and clarity also render it accessible for classroom use and general reference.

www.GreekBible.com . The text of the Greek New Testament with Search according to: Novum Testamentum Graece, Nestle-Aland 26th edition, © 1979, [Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft](#) , Stuttgart; The Greek New Testament, 3rd edition, © 1975, [United Bible Societies](#) , London.

www.StudyLight.org/isb/ A site for Bible study containing an interlinear text with: 1. Old testament: Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia (BHS) / Septuagint (LXX), 2. New Testament: Nestle-Aland 26-th Edition, 1894 Textus Receptus, 1991 Byzantine Greek Text 3. KJV and NASV with Strong's Numbers. Also this site contains a notable collection of older Bible commentaries.

Biblical Manuscripts

[The Center for the Study of New Testament Manuscripts. "Manuscript Search."](https://manuscripts.csntm.org/)

<https://manuscripts.csntm.org/>. This digital platform, maintained by the Center for the Study of New Testament Manuscripts (CSNTM), provides a searchable database of Greek New Testament and Septuagint manuscripts, offering scholars and students free access to high-resolution images and basic metadata (century, material, content, location, and shelf number) for thousands of items, including papyri such as P52 and major collections like the Chester Beatty papyri. The site functions as a research library, with all images made available for non-commercial, educational use under a copyright policy that requires separate permission for publication or derivative works. While the platform lacks critical transcriptions, textual apparatus, or advanced paleographical tools, and its search interface is relatively basic, it remains an indispensable resource for textual critics, historians, and biblical scholars who require direct visual access to manuscript witnesses without the logistical barriers of consulting physical codices or traveling to international archives.

[Codex Sinaiticus - Home \(www.CodexSinaiticus.org\)](http://www.CodexSinaiticus.org) The site editor writes: "Codex Sinaiticus is one of the most important books in the world. Handwritten well over 1600 years ago, the manuscript contains the Christian Bible in Greek, including the oldest complete copy of the New Testament. Its heavily corrected text is of outstanding importance for the history of the Bible and the manuscript – the oldest substantial book to survive Antiquity – is of supreme importance for the history of the book." The site is available since July 2009 in English, German, Greek and Russian languages. The whole codex is digitized and you can actually see how it looks like, browse it and see the corrected Greek text on the right.

[Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana. "Vat.gr.1209." DigiVatLib. https://digi.vatlib.it/](https://digi.vatlib.it/) This digital presentation provides full, high-resolution color images of Codex Vaticanus (Gregory-Aland 03 or B), one of the oldest and most important fourth-century uncial manuscripts of the Greek Bible, containing most of the Old Testament (in the Septuagint version) and the New Testament through Hebrews 9:13, with the Pastoral Epistles, Philemon, and Revelation missing. As the official digital surrogate produced by the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, the site offers scholars free access to the manuscript's more than 1,500 pages for personal study and research, with images viewable through the DigiVatLib interface. While the platform provides no critical apparatus, transcription, or textual notes, and its images are intended primarily for personal use rather than publication, it remains an indispensable resource for textual critics, paleographers, and biblical scholars who require direct access to this foundational witness to the Alexandrian text-type without the expense or logistical barriers of consulting the physical codex.

Novum Testamentum Graece / The Greek New Testament for Download

The intention of this list is to provide you with Biblical texts which you can DOWNLOAD and read on your own computer. All the texts are without copyright but are older now. Yet they are very good if you would like to print them.

[Nestle, Eberhard. *Novum Testamentum Graece et Germanice: Das Neue Testament Griechisch* . 1906.](#) This fifth revised edition of Eberhard Nestle's diglot New Testament presents the Greek text (largely based on Tischendorf's final recension) with select variant readings from manuscripts and printed editions, opposite a revised Luther translation that was compared against Luther's final 1545 edition. As a precursor to the famous Novum Testamentum Graece (which would appear in its first edition in 1898 and eventually become the Nestle-Aland series), this volume represents an early stage in Nestle's effort to provide a compact, critically informed Greek text for students and pastors. While its apparatus is limited and its textual basis has long been superseded by subsequent discoveries and the more rigorous methodology of the Editio Critica Maior, the 1906 edition remains historically significant as a witness to the development of Nestle's editorial principles and the international dissemination of critical New Testament scholarship in the early twentieth century.

[Estienne, Henri, and Philip Sidney. *Novum Testamentum: Hē Kainē Diathēkē* . 1885.](#) This Oxford reprint presents the Greek text of Henri Estienne's 1576 edition, which was notable for being the first Greek New Testament to include a scientific treatise on the language of the apostolic writers and for its dedication to Sir Philip Sidney, the Elizabethan poet and scholar. As a reprint of a sixteenth-century edition based largely on the texts of Theodore Beza and Robert Estienne, it reflects the pre-critical textual tradition that preceded the major critical editions of the nineteenth century (e.g., Lachmann, Tischendorf, Westcott-Hort) and offers modern scholars a window into the state of New Testament textual scholarship during the Renaissance. While its textual value for contemporary criticism is limited—it does not incorporate the manuscript discoveries or methodological advances that followed—this 1885 reprint remains a significant historical artifact, documenting both the enduring influence of the Estienne-Beza textual tradition and the nineteenth-century Oxford press's commitment to preserving earlier scholarly editions.

([Read on-line](#) , Download as: [DJVU, PDF](#))

[Westcott, Brooke Foss, and Fenton John Anthony Hort. *The New Testament in the Original Greek: The New Testament of Our Saviour and Lord Jesus Christ* . 1882.](#)

This American edition of Westcott and Hort's landmark critical Greek Testament, issued the year after the first British edition (Cambridge, 1881), includes an introduction by Philip Schaff and presents the editors' rigorously reconstructed text based on their genealogical method of textual criticism, which classified manuscripts into four text-types (Neutral, Alexandrian, Western, and Byzantine) and gave decisive weight to what they identified as the "Neutral" text, primarily represented by Codex Vaticanus (B) and Codex Sinaiticus (Ⲛ). While their confident assertion of having recovered the original text and their sometimes over-systematic genealogical assumptions have been qualified by subsequent discoveries (especially the papyri) and methodological refinements, the Westcott-Hort text exerted enormous influence on subsequent critical editions, including the Nestle-Aland tradition, and remains a milestone in the history of New Testament textual criticism.

([Read on-line](#) , Download as: [DJVU](#), [PDF](#))

[Von Tischendorf, Constantin, Caspar René Gregory, and Ezra Abbot. *Novum Testamentum Graece: Ad Antiquissimos Testes Denuo Recensuit, Apparatum Criticum Omni Studio Perfectum Apposuit, Commentationem Isagogicam Praetexuit*. 1869.](#)

Tischendorf's eighth critical edition, completed posthumously by Gregory and Abbot, represents the most comprehensive critical apparatus of the nineteenth century, incorporating the text of Codex Sinaiticus (discovered by Tischendorf in 1859) and citing virtually all known uncials, minuscules, versions, and patristic witnesses with unparalleled fullness. While its text and apparatus have been superseded by subsequent papyrological discoveries and the refined methodologies of the Nestle-Aland and Editio Critica Maior series, it remains an indispensable monument of textual scholarship and a crucial resource for historians of New Testament textual criticism.

[Buttmann, Philipp Carl Johann Ludwig. *Novum Testamentum Graece, ad Fidem Codicis Vaticani Recens*. 1862.](#)

This edition presents a Greek text based almost entirely on Codex Vaticanus (B), supplying its lacunae from Codex Alexandrinus (A), with a critical apparatus that includes variants from the Elzevir text of 1624, Griesbach, Lachmann, and Tischendorf. Although Buttmann provided a useful and fairly accurate edition of Vaticanus, it did not receive much attention in subsequent scholarship; the edition was first published in 1856 and re-issued as a stereotype reprint with addenda in 1860, of which the 1862 issue is an unaltered reprint.

[Mai, Angelo. *Codex Vaticanus \(Hē Koinē Diathēkē\): Novum Testamentum Graece, Ex Antiquissimo Codice Vaticano*. 1859.](#)

This London reprint of Cardinal Angelo

Mai's edition presents the Greek text of Codex Vaticanus (B), one of the oldest and most important manuscripts of the New Testament, and was issued the same year as the Roman edition (Rome: Spithöver, 1859). Although Mai's work made the text of this crucial manuscript more widely accessible to scholars, it was criticized even at the time for its inaccuracies and has since been superseded by more reliable critical editions; nevertheless, it remains a significant historical document in the transmission of the New Testament text and a witness to nineteenth-century textual scholarship.

[Von Tischendorf, Constantin.](#) [Novum Testamentum Graece . 1859.](#) This seventh edition of Tischendorf's Greek New Testament—his third major recension, issued in two volumes (prolegomena and Gospels; Acts, Epistles, and Revelation) between 1856 and 1859—represents the fullest and most complete critical edition of its time, incorporating the results of the latest collations and manuscript discoveries. While its text shows a closer approximation to the Elzevir (Textus Receptus) and its apparatus, though greatly enlarged, was subsequently superseded by Tischendorf's own editio octava critica maior (1869–72), the 1859 edition remains a monument of nineteenth-century textual scholarship and a crucial witness to the state of New Testament criticism on the eve of the Westcott-Hort era.

[Volume I](#) , [Volume II](#)

[Scrivener, Frederick Henry Ambrose.](#) [Greek New Testament . 1836.](#) Frederick Henry Ambrose Scrivener's 1881 edition of the Greek New Testament presents the Textus Receptus underlying the King James Version (the "Authorized Version") in parallel with the variant readings adopted by the revisers of the 1881 Revised Version, offering scholars and students a direct textual comparison between the traditional received text and the critical decisions of the English Revision Committee. As a member of that committee himself, Scrivener was uniquely positioned to document these variations, and his edition remains a valuable resource for understanding the textual basis of both the KJV and the RV, particularly for those interested in the history of the English Bible and the Byzantine text tradition. While its reliance on the Textus Receptus and its pre-critical methodology limit its utility for modern textual criticism—especially in light of subsequent papyrological discoveries and the Nestle-Aland critical editions—Scrivener's work continues to be reprinted and consulted by students and pastors who seek access to the Greek text underlying the Authorized Version.

([Read on-line](#) , Download as: [DJVU](#), [PDF](#))

[Lachmann, Karl. *Novum Testamentum Graece* . 1831.](#) Karl Lachmann's 1831 edition marked a turning point in New Testament textual criticism as the first printed edition to reject the Textus Receptus entirely and reconstruct the earliest attainable text by relying on the oldest available uncial manuscripts, Old Latin and Vulgate codices, and patristic citations rather than the Byzantine tradition. While his narrow selection of authorities and occasional inconsistency in applying his own principles drew criticism, the work was epoch-making for its principled effort to recover a more authentic Greek text from the most ancient witnesses, and it established a methodological precedent that profoundly influenced subsequent critical editions.

[Griesbach, Johann Jacob. *Novum Testamentum Graece: Hē Kainē Diathēkē* . 1809.](#) This London reprint of the second and principal edition of Griesbach's Greek New Testament (originally published at Halle in two volumes, 1796–1806) represents a landmark in the history of New Testament textual criticism, distinguished by its extensive critical apparatus documenting variant readings from numerous manuscripts and early versions and by Griesbach's pioneering application of a recension theory that grouped textual witnesses into three main families—Alexandrian, Western, and Byzantine—building on the work of his teacher J. S. Semler; the 1809 edition, published in London by J. Mackinlay and Cuthell and Martin, made Griesbach's critically revised text, which departed from the Textus Receptus in numerous places, more widely available to English scholars and students, and a simultaneous Cambridge (Massachusetts) printing by Wells and Hilliard extended its reach to North America. While Griesbach's classification of manuscripts has been largely superseded by subsequent developments in textual criticism, and his second edition itself has been described as "more important" than his first, this 1809 reprint remains a significant historical document, offering modern scholars insight into the state of New Testament textual criticism at the turn of the nineteenth century and serving as a witness to the international dissemination of critical biblical scholarship during this period.

[Volume I](#) , [Volume II](#)