

older MSS. of the Greek Testament, not going out of use until about the ninth century A.D. Out of these letters was developed a more convenient *cursive* or "running" hand, from which arises our ordinary print. Students of the New Testament will remember that the description of a manuscript as uncial implies, with hardly any exception, superior antiquity, and therefore, almost inevitably, superior trustworthiness, to a cursive manuscript. In the table of the Greek alphabet below are given (1) the ordinary uncials of Greek inscriptions, used as capital letters in modern printed books<sup>1</sup>; (2) the uncial letters used in the oldest MSS., in which Westcott and Hort and some other modern editors print the quotations from the Old Testament; (3) the cursive letters of modern printing; (4) the Greek names of the letters; (5) the English equivalents for transliteration.

2.

<i>A</i>	Α	α	Alpha	<i>a</i>
<i>B</i>	Β	β	Bēta	<i>b</i>
<i>Γ</i>	Γ	γ	Gamma	<i>g</i>
<i>Δ</i>	Δ	δ	Delta	<i>d</i>

<sup>1</sup> Strictly, these capitals ought to be printed *upright*.

E	ε	ε, ε	Ēi (Ēpsilon)	ē (short)
Z	ζ	ζ	Zēta	z
H	η	η	Ēta	ē (long)
Θ	θ	θ, θ	Thēta	th
I	ι	ι	Iōta	i
K	κ	κ, κ	Kappa	k
Λ	λ	λ	Lambda	l
M	μ	μ	Mū	m
N	ν	ν	Nū	n
Ξ	ξ	ξ	Xī	x
O	ο	ο	Ou (Ūmicron)	ō (short)
Π	π	π	Pī	p
P	ρ	ρ	Rbō	r
Σ	σ	σ and ς	Sigma	s
T	τ	τ	Tau	t
Υ	υ	υ	U (Upsilon)	u <sup>1</sup>
Φ	φ	φ, φ	Phī	ph
X	χ	χ	Chī	ch (ch)
Ψ	ψ	ψ	Psī	ps
Ω	ω	ω	Ō (Ōmega)	ō (long)

NOTE.—(a) In writing the cursive letters the student should observe the following points:—

(1) *a* not like English *a*, but made in one stroke

<sup>1</sup> English *y*, in words derived from Greek: thus *hypo-* from ὑπο-.