

Abbreviations

Most abbreviations follow Schwertner 2014.

Abbreviations of creeds

Ant¹ First creed associated with the Council of Antioch (341; FaFo § 141c; cf. below pp. 278 f.)

Ant² Second creed associated with the Council of Antioch (341; FaFo § 141b; cf. below pp. 271–3)

Ant³ Third creed associated with the Council of Antioch (341); creed of Theophronius of Tyana (FaFo § 141a; cf. below pp. 276–8)

Ant⁴ Fourth creed associated with the Council of Antioch (341; FaFo § 141d; cf. below pp. 280 f.)

Ath Athanasian Creed (*Symbolum Quicumque*; FaFo § 434a; cf. below pp. 39–45)

C Creed of Constantinople (381; version unspecified)

C¹ officially adopted Creed of Constantinople (381); largely identical with the creed attested by Nestorius (cf. Kinzig, 'Zwei neuentdeckte Predigten', 2020(2022), p. 43 and below pp. 363–7)
Note: In Kinzig, 'Zwei neuentdeckte Predigten', 2020(2022) I have also used the provisional abbreviations N^{Nest} (for the fragments of the creed found in the writings of Nestorius (FaFo § 197a–g)) and N^{Hom} for the creed attested in the newly discovered homilies by Nestorius and edited in this article. I have shown there that N^{Nest}, N^{Hom}, and C¹ are largely identical which is why in this book the abbreviations N^{Nest} and N^{Hom} are no longer used.

C² not officially adopted Creed of Constantinople (381) as first attested at the Third Session of the Council of Chalcedon (451); traditionally called Nicene Creed or Nicene-Constantinopolitan Creed; in earlier literature also abbrev. NC or C (FaFo § 184e; cf. below pp. 363–7)

Eus (alleged) Creed of Caesarea as found in Eusebius (FaFo § 134a; cf. below pp. 246–8)

J Creed of Jerusalem as attested by Cyril (FaFo § 147; cf. below pp. 202 f.)

N Creed of Nicaea (325; FaFo § 135c; cf. below pp. 246–8)

N^{Ant} Antiochene revision of N (cf. below pp. 346–9)

N^{Ant1} Antiochene revision of N as attested by Theodore of Mopsuestia (FaFo § 180a; cf. below pp. 346–9)

N^{Ant2} Antiochene revision of N as attested by Eusebius of Dorylaeum (FaFo § 198) and John Cassian (FaFo § 203; cf. below pp. 346–9)

N^{Ant3} so-called 'Nestorian Creed' (FaFo § 208; cf. below pp. 346–9)

OGS *Old Gelasian Sacramentary* (and its credal questions; FaFo § 675c, f; cf. below pp. 121 f.)

OGS^{G1}, OGS*, OGS^{G2} various sets of credal questions, reconstructed on the basis of OGS (cf. below pp. 123, 127, 128 f.)

R Old Roman Creed; precursor of T (cf. below pp. 145–8)

R^M R as attested in Greek by Marcellus of Ancyra (FaFo § 253; cf. below pp. 146 f.)
R^{M/L1}, R^{M/L2} reconstructions of Latin text (cf. below p. 159)

R^R R as attested by Rufinus (FaFo § 254b; cf. below pp. 146 f.)

R^L R as attested by Leo the Great (FaFo § 255g; cf. below pp. 146 f.)

R/T summary abbreviation for all creeds deriving from R (cf. below pp. 157–89)

T *textus receptus* (i.e. traditional text) of the Apostles' Creed (FaFo § 344; cf. below pp. 161 f.)

TA *Traditio Apostolica*, ascribed to Hippolytus (cf. below p. 148)

TA^G reconstructed Greek baptismal questions in the TA (FaFo § 89c and below pp. 151 f.)
TA^E baptismal questions in the Ethiopic text of the TA (FaFo § 89c and below p. 150)
TA^L baptismal questions in the Latin text of the TA (= *Fragmentum Veronese*; FaFo § 89b and below p. 150)

Further abbreviations and explanations

app. ad. l. 00 apparatus referring to line 00 in the indicated critical edition
ex. (*saeculo*) *exeunte*, the end of a given century
in. (*saeculo*) *ineunte*, the beginning of a given century
fl. *floruit*, the period of an author's literary activity
olim formerly
r. *rexit* (reigned)
sedit term of office of a bishop or emperor
s. *saeculo*, indicating the century in which a manuscript was written
v.l. *varia lectio*, variant reading in a source or manuscript

For English translations of the Bible, I have often used the *New Revised Standard Version Updated Edition* (NRSVue), as available online, for example, at URL <<https://www.biblegateway.com/>> (29/11/2023), while adapting quotations freely according to context.