

## Textual Support For The Comma

### NRSV

1John 5:6 This is the one who came by water and blood, Jesus Christ, not with the water only but with the water and the blood. And the Spirit is the one that testifies, for the Spirit is the truth. 7 There are three that testify: 8 the Spirit and the water and the blood, and these three agree. 9 If we receive human testimony, the testimony of God is greater; for this is the testimony of God that he has testified to his Son.

### KJV

6 This is he that came by water and blood, even Jesus Christ; not by water only, but by water and blood. And it is the Spirit that beareth witness, because the Spirit is truth. 7 For there are three that bear record **in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost: and these three are one.** **8 And there are three that bear witness in earth,** the spirit, and the water, and the blood: and these three agree in one. 9 If we receive the witness of men, the witness of God is greater: for this is the witness of God which he hath testified of his Son.

What has been added?

"... in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost: and these three are one. 8 And there are three that bear witness in earth,"

Greek Manuscript Evidence for the existence of the Comma in the text of the New Testament:

61 is a 16th century minuscule

88 is a 12th century minuscule with the Comma in the margin in 19th century handwriting

221 is a 10th century minuscule with the Comma added in the margin in the 15th or 16th century

429 is a 14th century minuscule with the comma, yet again, in the margin

629 is a 14th century minuscule with the comma in the body-text

636 is a 15th century minuscule with the comma in the margin in a 19th century handwriting.

918 is a 16th century minuscule with the comma in the body text

2318 is an 18th century minuscule with the comma in the margin of the text written in the Latin of the Clementine edition of the Vulgate.

In other words, the earliest extant Greek New Testament manuscript with the comma written in the body-text is from the 14th century. The copies with the Comma in the margin reflect it with much variation reflecting them having been copied and translated backward from the Latin Vulgate into Greek.

Of the New Testament in Old Latin, the Comma is found in only the following copies:

p -- 13th century

c -- 12th -13th centuries

dem -- 13th century

div -- 13th century

q -- 7th century

In addition, a Latin manuscript called "m" is often cited as having the variant, but this is not a text of the New Testament but a collection of scripture quotations put together by Priscillian, a noted heretic of the 4th century.

It is also found in many late copies of the Vulgate Latin text, but was not in the original edition as published by Jerome.