

Earliest Important Greek Parchments

NUMBER	DATE	PRESENT LOCATION	CONTENTS
189	II/III	Berlin, Staatliche Museen	Acts 5:3–21
212	III	New Haven, Yale University Library	Mt 27:56–57; Mk 15:40–42; Lk 23:49–51, 54; Jn 19:38
162	III/IV	New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art	Jn 2:11–22
171	III/IV	Florence, Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana	Mt 10:17–23, 25–32; Lk 22:44–50, 52–56, 61, 63–64
220	III/IV	Oslo, Norway; London, The Schøyen Collection	Rom 4:23–5:3, 8–13
232	III/IV	Oxford, Ashmolean Museum	2 Jn 1:1–9
1	IV	London, British Museum	All New Testament
3	IV	Rome, Vatican Library	All NT except (1Tm, 2Tm, Titus, Phlmn, Rev)
58	IV	Vienna, Österreiches National Bibliothek	Mt 18:18–19, 22–23, 25–26, 28–29
169	IV	Princeton, Theological Seminary	Rev 3:19–4:3
185	IV	Vienna, Österreiches National Bibliothek	1Cor 2:5–6, 9, 13; 3:2–3
188	IV	Berlin, Staatliche Museen	Mk 11:11–17
206	IV	Dayton, United Theological Seminary	1Pt 5:5–13
207	IV	Florence, Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana	Rev 9:2–15
221	IV	Vienna, Österreiches National Bibliothek	Rom 5:16–17, 19; 5:21–6:3
228	IV	Vienna, Österreiches National Bibliothek	Heb 12:19–21, 23–25
230	IV	Florence, Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana	Eph 6:11–12
231	IV	Oxford, Bodleian Library	Mt 26:75–27:1, 3–4
242	IV	Cairo, Museum of Antiquities or Egyptian Museum	Mt 8:25–9:2; 13:32–38, 40–46
258	IV	London?	Jn 10:25–26, 40

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Explanation

Chart 18-4 lists the main early texts that were written on parchment. When Christianity became the state religion, more money was available to produce copies of these books on the more expensive vellum. Parchments 1 (Sinaiticus) and 3 (Vaticanus) are especially significant, as they contain virtually all of the New Testament (and other early Christian books). The textual evidence for the New Testament is earlier and more extensive than for most works from antiquity.

Reference

Bruce M. Metzger, *The Canon of the New Testament: Its Origin, Development, and Significance* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1987).