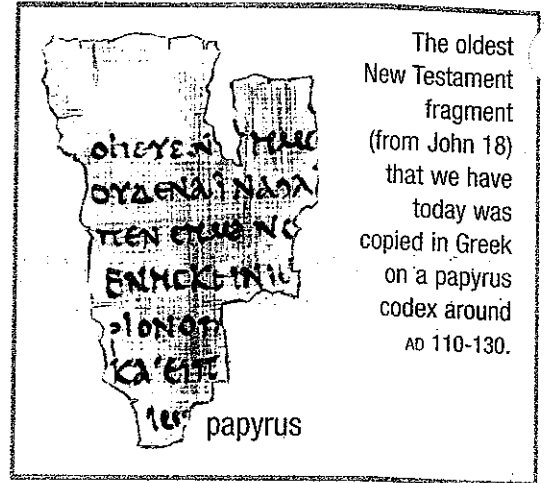


stone

clay

leather

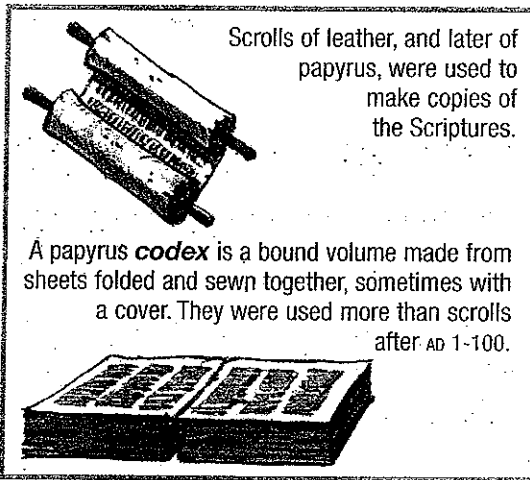
Old Testament Written
(approx. 1500-400 BC)



The oldest New Testament fragment (from John 18) that we have today was copied in Greek on a papyrus codex around AD 110-130.

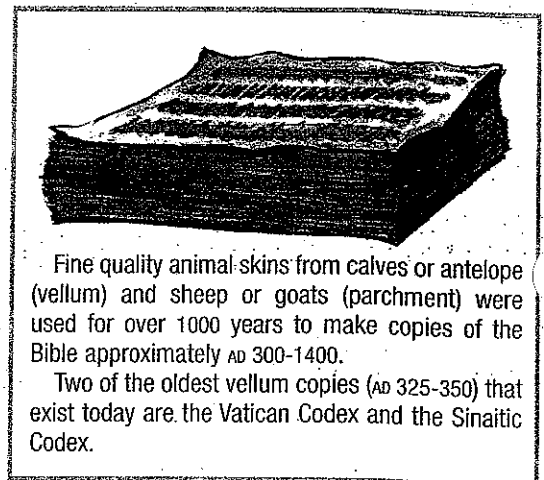
papyrus

New Testament Written
(approx. AD 45-100)



Scrolls of leather, and later of papyrus, were used to make copies of the Scriptures.

A papyrus *codex* is a bound volume made from sheets folded and sewn together, sometimes with a cover. They were used more than scrolls after AD 1-100.

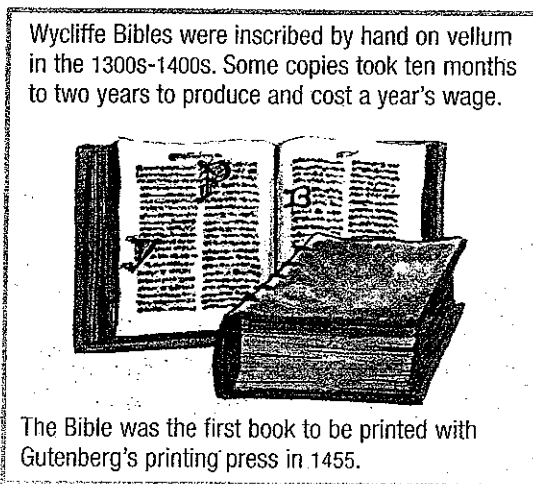


Fine quality animal skins from calves or antelope (vellum) and sheep or goats (parchment) were used for over 1000 years to make copies of the Bible approximately AD 300-1400.

Two of the oldest vellum copies (AD 325-350) that exist today are the Vatican Codex and the Sinaitic Codex.

Bible Copied on Papyrus

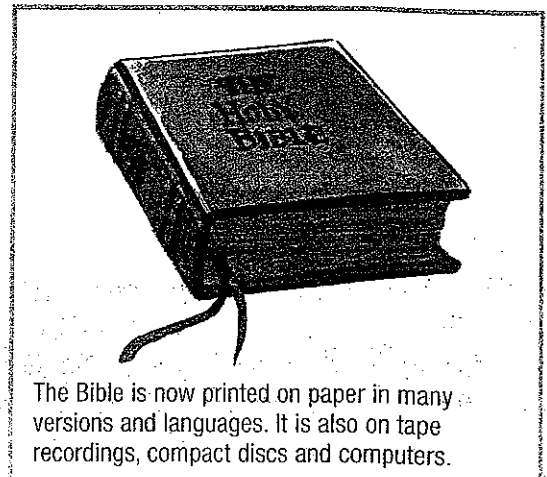
Bible Copied on Fine Animal Skins



Wycliffe Bibles were inscribed by hand on vellum in the 1300s-1400s. Some copies took ten months to two years to produce and cost a year's wage.

The Bible was the first book to be printed with Gutenberg's printing press in 1455.

Bible Printed by Printing Press
after 1455



The Bible is now printed on paper in many versions and languages. It is also on tape recordings, compact discs and computers.

The Bible, God's Word to The World