

APPENDIX A

NEW TESTAMENT MANUSCRIPT PAPYRI: A DESCRIPTIVE LIST

P⁵², Gr.P.457. The John Rylands Fragment is the oldest copy of any piece of the New Testament. The Alexandrian fragment is of John's Gospel, containing part of the five verses from John 18:31-33,37-38. It was discovered in Egypt among the Oxyrhynchus collection and dates back to the early days of the second century AD, most likely between 117 and 138 or even earlier. It is composed on papyrus and its origin is clearly from a codex, thus indicating to many paleographers that New Testament codices did indeed exist in the first century AD. (See photo in chapter 8.)

P¹⁰⁴. An impressive document, like the John Rylands fragment this papyrus was discovered in Egypt among the Oxyrhynchus collection. It dates into the early first half of the second century AD. It is the oldest extant text of Matthew, covering Matthew 21:34-37,43, and possibly verse 45. The textual character reflects the Alexandrian hand with distinctions of the Zierstil, or decorated rounded style, of handwriting.

P⁴⁶. Chester Beatty II/P.Mich.Inv.6238. The Chester Beatty Papyri II are dated to approximately AD 250. This is an excellent papyrus codex, demonstrating the duplication of an early-dated exemplar text. Although portions of this book have been lost (2 Thessalonians and parts of Romans and 1 Thessalonians), it still boasts Hebrews and the Pauline epistles of Romans, 1 Corinthians, 2 Corinthians, Ephesians, Galatians, Philippians, and Colossians. All of these books are embraced within the surviving 86 leaves of 11 by 6.5 inches, which are gathered in a single quire (collection of leaves, or *signature* in modern terminology). The text is large, with some scribal nuances of style. The original, without its lost pieces, was 104 pages of mostly Alexandrian and some Western text-type. There are 71 agreements and in contrast only 17 disagreements that make up the 88 units of variation in the text. Overall the textual fidelity of the scribal hand is admirable. (See photo in chapter 8.)

P⁶⁶. The Bodmer Papyri formed a single literary work containing six quires of most of John in just over one hundred leaves. This papyrus codex is dated at AD 200 or earlier. Again, it gives very early evidence for the circulation of John's Gospel. The codex pages measure about 6 by 5.5 inches and the text was written in the biblical uncial or biblical majuscule hand, medium sized, and displays both the Alexandrian and Western types. Four hundred and forty-four alterations have been made to the piece—mostly corrections from the scribe himself.

P⁸⁷. The Inv. Nr. 12 manuscript is small and contains Philemon verses 13-15 and 24-25. Its writing is very similar to P⁴⁶, thus dating it around the middle of the second century AD or possibly earlier. The craftsmanship of the scribe shows a clear *Roman uncial* hand. It is normal text and is classified as Alexandrian.

P⁴, P⁶⁴, P⁶⁷. The Chester Beatty II collection consists of fragments of papyri originally embodying all four of the Gospels. These fragments were first catalogued as texts belonging to separate works, P⁴ being discovered in a concealed jar in a home. After further review, they were finally recognized as belonging to the same codex in the single-quire form. They particularly display *out-denting* (where the Greek letter protrudes into the far outer left margin) and continuous text. They are recognized for their noteworthy agreement with P⁷⁵ in the Gospel of Luke.

P⁹⁸. The P.IFAO manuscript dates to the late second century AD. This fragment is housed in Cairo, Egypt, and consists of Revelation 1:13–2:1. It does not reveal the hand of a professional scribe but rather a common untrained hand.

P⁹⁰. P.Oxy. 3523. This papyrus fragment was discovered among the relics of Oxyrhynchus in Egypt. It has been dated to the later part of the second century AD. It bears John 18:36–19:7 and was likely intended for a church gathering, which is conveyed by the calligraphy—the size of the letters. It is more akin in textual comparison to P⁶⁶ than any other single manuscript. It is classified among the early papyrus fragments and was written in a *decorated rounded* hand.

P⁷⁷. P.Oxy. 2683 was discovered in Egypt and is dated to the period from the middle to the late second century AD. Of the Oxyrhynchus collection, this papyrus manuscript contains Matthew 23:30-39. It is proto-Alexandrian and may have been originally sourced from the same codex as P¹⁰³.

P¹⁰³. P.Oxy 4403. This manuscript of papyrus from Oxyrhynchus dates from the middle to late second century AD. It evidences Matthew 13:55-57 and 14:3-5 and likely stems from the same codex as P⁷⁷, exemplifying a proto-Alexandrian text-type.

P³². The P.Rylands 5 manuscript is dated from the middle to late second century AD. This reliable manuscript shows striking affinity in type of the text to Sinaiticus (aleph), Augiensis (F), and Boernerianus (G). It is the earliest manuscript of the pastoral epistles. It displays an informal hand with a decorated rounded style. It resides in England at the John Rylands University Library.

P¹⁰⁹. P.Oxy.4448 of the Oxyrhynchus collection, contains John 21:18-20, and 23-25. It has been speculated that it was intended for church reading. Its textual type is too difficult to label, due to the insignificant size of the papyri. It is dated from the middle to the late second century AD.

P¹⁰⁸. P.Oxy 4447 is a papyrus manuscript of the late second century. Discovered in Egypt, this document contains the text of John 17:23-24 and 18:1-5. It is recognized for its close affinity to Sinaiticus (aleph).

P¹. P.Oxy.2 dates from the middle to the third century AD from among the Oxyrhynchus collection. It consists of Matthew 1:1-9,12,14-20. Of the Alexandrian type, this papyrus shows remarkable agreement with Vaticanus (B) and was most likely copied from a respectable exemplar text.

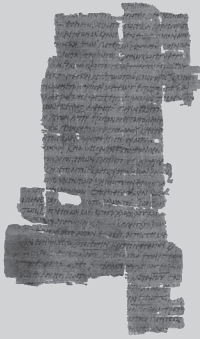
P⁵. P.Oxy. was discovered in Egypt containing portions of John 1, 16, and 20. Among the great relics of Oxyrhynchus, this manuscript of papyrus dates within the early third century AD. It is recognized for its concurrence with Sinaiticus (aleph) and displays the distinct textual type of the Alexandrian order.

P¹³. P.Oxy.657+PSI 1292 dates within the first half of the third century AD. This papyrus includes portions of Hebrews 2-5 and 10-12. Its textual type agrees with Vaticanus (B), even providing text for where text is lacking. Originally discovered in Egypt it now resides in London at the British Library. This manuscript is written in a type of severe (slanted) style. Despite this manuscript being found with other manuscripts, such as P. Oxyrhynchus 654, that date back to the third century AD, some have dated this manuscript to the fourth century AD. This was based on comparable handwriting found in P. Oxyrhynchus 404. According to Comfort's analysis based on the handwriting form of comparable manuscripts, this text dates back to just after AD 200.¹ He compares this manuscript to that of P. Oxyrhynchus 852, in terms of its handwriting style, which has been dated back from the late second to the early third century AD because of the accounts that are documented on that manuscript to approximately the same time period. Comfort also finds striking resemblances between P¹³ and P. Oxyrhynchus 852 in terms of the formation of the characters and the overall appearance among other aspects. Its long-tailed swooping epsilon is also noted to be similar to P. Oxyrhynchus 2635, which is dated no later than AD 200.

P²³. P.Oxy.1229. One of the great manuscripts of Oxyrhynchus, this document contains James 1:10-12,15-18. Dated within the late second to early third century AD, it is noted for its textual likeness to Rescriptus (C), Sinaiticus (aleph), and Alexandrinus (A). This document has been dated based on an investigation of the letters of the manuscript. It has been noted by Philip Comfort that it displays small serifs in many of the characters, such as the Greek letters alpha, iota, lambda, mu, nu, with the absence of small omicrons, all of which are characteristic of the second century AD.

P²². P.Oxy.1228. Now residing in the University Library of Scotland, this papyrus manuscript preserves John 15:25–16:2,21–32. Dating to the middle of the third century AD, its textual type is eclectic, representing an independent text. It was uncovered in Egypt among the Oxyrhynchus manuscripts.

P³⁷. P.Mich.Inv.1570. This fragment upholds chapter 26, verses 19–52, of the Gospel of Matthew. It is dated at approximately AD 250. The textual character is free, with certain likenesses to P⁴⁵.



Papyrus 37 contains Matthew 26:19–52 and is housed in Ann Arbor, Michigan, at the University of Michigan. (Photo PD-Art.)

P³⁰. P.Oxy.1598. This papyrus manuscript was written in a relaxed biblical uncial script. It dates to the early third century AD and includes portions of 1 Thessalonians 4–5 and 2 Thessalonians 1–2. The similarities found between this document and other early third-century AD documents, such as P. Oxyrhynchus 867 and P. Oxyrhynchus 1398, would suggest that this manuscript dates to early third century AD. Among the documents of Oxyrhynchus, its textual character is recognized for its overall agreement with Sinaiticus (aleph).

P³⁸. P.Mich.Inv. 1571. This papyrus represents the book of Acts with various verses from chapters 18 and 19 (18:27–19:6,12–16). It is a fragment among the early documents dating to the early third century AD. The manuscript portrays the Western form. It is written in the *D-text*—the style of Codex Bezae Cantabrigiensis and Codex Claromontanus, primary exemplars of the Western text-type (see chapter 8 under the subheading “New Testament Codices”). Many comparable forms of this manuscript have been found in P. Oxyrhynchus 834 of the late second century AD and P. Oxyrhynchus 1607 from the late second to the early third century AD. An earlier stage of this form of handwriting can be seen in P. Oxyrhynchus 26, which dates back to the second century AD, while P. Oxyrhynchus 849 represents a later form. P. Oxyrhynchus 37, P. Oxyrhynchus 405, and P. Oxyrhynchus 406 from around the early third century AD display other comparable examples of the form of handwriting in this manuscript fragment.

P⁴⁵. The codex P⁴⁵ of the Chester Beatty collection contains text from all four of the Gospels and Acts. Of the approximately 220 leaves of papyrus, 30 still remain, which equates to approximately 14 percent of its original leaves. Its early date of AD 250 and the large portions of the Gospels and Acts make it a most valuable asset to the collection. After study of the text, some historians have critiqued the scribal liberties taken in its transcription, observing an emphasis on the copying of the idea of the text rather than the exact wording of it. Sir Frederic Kenyon notes particularities of the individual Greek characters, which display simplicity common to the Roman period. He notes that the lack of exaggeration found in the Greek letters epsilon and phi and the curves of the letters epsilon and sigma attest to its early date. But paleographers date this manuscript in the third century AD due to its severe (sloping) appearance. The text exemplifies the Caesarean, Alexandrian, and possibly the Western textual types. Philip Comfort notes calligraphic similarities with many comparable texts, comparing it to P. Michigan 3, P. Egerton 3, P. Oxyrhynchus 2082, P. Oxyrhynchus 1016, P. Oxyrhynchus 232, and P. Rylands 57.²

P¹⁰⁶. P.Oxy.4445. This early papyri of the Oxyrhynchus manuscripts includes John 1:29-35,40-46. It was written within the first half of the third century AD and is mostly of the Alexandrian type.

P¹⁰⁷. P.Oxy 4446 was discovered in Egypt and dated from the early part of the third century AD. Of the Oxyrhynchus collection, this papyrus manuscript contains John 17:1-2,11. Its textual character is independent but is most agreeable with Washingtonianus (W).

P³⁹. P.Oxy.1780. Once among the relics in Egypt, this papyrus manuscript now resides in Rochester, New York, at the Ambrose Swabey Library. It contains John 8:14-22. Due to its agreement with P. Rylands 16 (dated from the late second to early third century AD) and P. Oxyrhynchus 25 (dated to the early third century AD) it is dated to the earlier half of the third century AD. Its penmanship shows that it was written by a professional scribe, who wrote in the biblical uncial script in its early form. It agrees with the Vaticanus (B), and is proto-Alexandrian in its textual type.

P²⁹. P.Oxy.1597. This papyrus fragment contains Acts 26:7-8,20 and was discovered in Egypt. This early third-century AD manuscript is too small to determine its character textually. But from what is available, the study of the characters of the manuscript, such as its square pi and epsilon and triangular theta, has shown that it shares similarities with P⁴⁵, which is a small portion of the book of Acts, and P. Oxyrhynchus 2949, an apocryphal Gospel. It has been suggested though that it may be connected to the Western text.

P¹¹¹. P.Oxy.4495 of the Oxyrhynchus collection contains Luke 17:11-13,22-23. Its textual type agrees with P⁷⁵. It is dated within the first half of the third century AD.

P⁴⁹. P.Yale 415 + 531. Dated to the middle of the third century AD, this manuscript contains Ephesians 4:16-29 and 4:31-5:13. Written on papyrus, this document shows the Alexandrian text-type. Paleographers have noted the striking familiarities between P⁴⁹ and P⁶⁵ in their letter formation, leading some to believe that they could very well be part of the same codex.

P⁶⁵. PSI XIV 1373. This papyrus manuscript holds 1 Thessalonians 1:3-2:1,6-13. Dated to around AD 250, this document clearly shows an Alexandrian distinction. It has also been hypothesized that P⁴⁹ and P⁶⁵ originated from the same codex.

P⁵³. P.Mich.Inv. 6652. Residing at the University of Michigan Library, this third-century AD papyrus contains Matthew 26:29-40 and Acts 9:33-10:1. The Acts portion clearly shows an Alexandrian-trained hand, whereas the Matthew portion displays no significant agreement.

P⁶⁹. P.Oxy.2383. Discovered among the manuscripts of Oxyrhynchus, this papyrus document bears scriptures from the Gospel of Luke (Luke 22:40,45-48,58-61). It is a free text with some D-text-style readings.

P⁸⁰. P.Barcelona 83. Dated at around AD 250, this papyrus fragment encompasses just one single verse from the Gospel of John (John 3:34). This fragment is not lengthy enough to correctly ascertain its textual character.

P⁹¹. P.Mil.Vogl.Inv.1224 + P.Macquarie Inv.360 contains selections from the second and third chapters of Acts: 2:30-37 and 2:46-3:2. Its text is most likely proto-Alexandrian.

P⁹. P.Oxy. 402. Housed in the Semitic Museum of Harvard University, this papyrus is too insignificant in length to determine its textual type. It is comprised of 1 John 4:11-12,14-17 and has been dated to the third century AD.

P²⁰. P.Oxy.1171. This manuscript provides a very reliable excerpt of the second and third chapter of James, accounting for 2:19-3:9. Discovered in Egypt in the Oxyrhynchus collection it displays an Alexandrian character. It is especially characteristic of Sinaiticus (aleph) and Vaticanus (B). Though some have dated this manuscript to around the late third century AD, no significant paleographic evidence has been provided to support this claim. This manuscript is similar to that of P. Oxyrhynchus 1230, which is a second-century AD document, as well as P. Oxyrhynchus 3830 of the same time period. P²⁰ possesses characteristics of a rounded, medium upright capital, with its informal appearance resembling that of P²⁷. Some suggest that the same scribe who produced P²⁰ may have also penned P²⁷.

P²⁴. P.Oxy.1355 contains portions of Romans 8-9. It is a third-century AD papyrus manuscript of the Alexandrian textual character.

P³⁵. PSI 1. Dated among the early manuscripts of antiquity, this third-century AD papyri is comprised of Matthew 25:12-15, 20-23. Its textual affinity is distinctly to the Vaticanus (B).

P⁴⁰. P.Heidelberg G.645. This collection of papyrus fragments make up various portions of Romans 1–4, 6, and 9. It is among the Alexandrian documents of the third century AD.

P⁴⁸. PSI 1165. Preserved in the Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana in Florence, Italy, this papyrus holds Acts 23:11-17, 25-29. Though a small manuscript, it dates among the ancient documents of the third century AD since it displays the severe (slanted) style that was prominent during that time. The writing style found in P⁴⁸ can also be found in other manuscripts, such as P. Oxyrhynchus 223, P. Oxyrhynchus 852, P. Oxyrhynchus 2341, and P. Oxyrhynchus 2635. These comparable manuscripts solidify the third-century AD dating of P⁴⁸, which is in the D-text style.

P⁹⁵. PL II/31. This third-century AD manuscript contains John 5:26-29, 36-38. It is too fragmentary to determine its textual character, but this papyrus does reflect a proto-Alexandrian text-type.

P¹⁰¹. P.Oxy.4401. Discovered in Egypt, this papyrus manuscript contains Matthew 3:10-12 and 3:16–4:3. It finds its place among the third-century AD Alexandrian texts.

P¹¹³. P.Oxy.4497. This papyrus contains only a few verses of Romans—2:12-13, 19. It was found in Oxyrhynchus, Egypt, and dates to the third century AD. Its inadequate size makes it hard to determine its textual character.

P¹¹⁴. P.Oxy.4498 of the Oxyrhynchus collection contains Hebrews 1:7-12. It is a papyrus manuscript of the third century AD. Its textual type is too difficult to label due to its small size.

P¹⁸. P.Oxy.1079. Once among the relics of Egypt, these papyri are now housed in the British Library of London, England. This manuscript is a copy of Revelation 1:4-7 and dates from the middle to the late third century AD. Its text mostly agrees with Ephraemi Rescriptus (C), then Sinaiticus (aleph), and Vaticanus (B).

P⁴⁷. This papyrus manuscript of the Chester Beatty Collection once held the entire text of Revelation, but only about eight chapters (31 percent of its original text) survived, containing the text of Revelation 9–17. The manuscript reveals a documentary hand and dates from the middle to the late third century AD based on the formation of its letters. It was dated by Kenyon using his “test-letter” methodology, which is no longer used by paleographers, and he was unable to find any manuscripts that paralleled its handwriting from which to confirm its date. Comfort finds P. Tebtunis 268 a comparable manuscript to P⁴⁷. P. Tebtunis 268 is dated at approximately AD 220 and has been found to have many handwriting similarities with that of P⁴⁷, with its short, shallow strokes and their placement on a line. Although only 10 of the original 32 leaves of the codex have been preserved, these valuable papyri date to within 200 years of the autograph, marking its origin within the third century AD. The hand betrays the work of an untrained scribe and may even reveal that the codex was intended for private use. The text-type agrees with Alexandrinus (A), Ephraemi Rescriptus (C), and Sinaiticus (aleph). The omissions in the text are few (below 20) but outnumber the additions almost three to one.

P¹¹⁵. P.Oxy.4499. Of the great manuscripts of Oxyrhynchus, this manuscript contains large portions of Revelation and is dated to the mid to late third century AD. This document of papyrus is noted for its textual likeness to Alexandrinus (A) and Ephraemi Rescriptus.

P^{15/16}. P.Oxy.108+109 was discovered in Egypt and is dated to the late third century AD. Of the Oxyrhynchus collection, this papyrus manuscript contains 1 Corinthians 7:18–8:4 and Philippians 3:10-17; 4:2-8. Its text-type is Alexandrian.

P¹⁷. P.Oxy.1078. This papyrus manuscript contains Hebrews 9:12-19. Discovered in Egypt, its late third-century text is in general accord with P⁴⁶.

P²⁴. P.Oxy.1230. Of the collection at Oxyrhynchus, this papyrus contains only eight verses from Revelation 5 and 6 (5:5-8; 6:5-8). It finds its place among the Alexandrian scripts of the late third century AD.

P²⁸. P. Oxy.1596. This late third-century AD manuscript contains John 6:8-12,17-22. The papyrus is of the Alexandrian type.

P⁵⁰. P.Oxy.1543 was discovered in Egypt. It contains Acts 8:26-32 and 10:26-31. Among the great relics of Oxyrhynchus, this papyrus manuscript dates within the late third century AD. Its textual type is decidedly of the Alexandrian order.

P⁷⁰. P.Oxy.2384+ PSI Inv. CNR 419, 420 date within the latter half of the third century AD. Among the artifacts of Oxyrhynchus, the papyri display Luke 22:40,45-48,58-61. Unfortunately, the text betrays the work of a careless hand, leaving its textual character uncertain.

P¹¹⁰. P.Oxy.4494. This independent text is of Matthew 10:13-15,25-27. It is part of the collection of papyrus manuscripts from Oxyrhynchus.

P²²⁰. MS 113. This manuscript dates to the late third century. It includes Romans 4:23-5:3,8-13. With the exception of Romans 5:1, its textual character agrees with Vaticanus (B) (see below).

P⁷². The P. Bodmer VII and VIII manuscript holds the oldest known texts of 1 Peter, 2 Peter, and Jude, dating to the late third century or early fourth century AD. It also contains apocryphal works. Its remarkably early date proves the use of 2 Peter among the Coptic Christians in Egypt during the 200s. Though debatable, the text-type has been recognized as normal text in 1 and 2 Peter and free in Jude, though both include textual idiosyncrasies. The codex, likely a private one, does reveal an Alexandrian influence and the hands of approximately four scribes. The variants within the text account for more omissions than additions.

P⁷⁸. P.Oxy.2684. From Egypt and now residing in England, this papyrus reveals four verses from Jude. It is a free text and distinctly represents Jude 4-5 and 7-8.

P⁹². P. Narmuthis 69.39a + 69.229a. This Alexandrian text is dated to the period from the late third century AD to the early fourth century AD. It contains Ephesians 1:11-13,19-21 and 2 Thessalonians 1:4-5,11-12.

P¹⁰⁰. P.Oxy.4449. Residing in the Ashmolean Museum in England, this papyrus manuscript contains James 3:13-4:4 and 4:9-5:1. Dated to the period from the late third to the early fourth century AD, it shows agreement with the Alexandrian witnesses.

P¹⁰². P.Oxy.4402. Dated around the late third to early fourth century AD, this papyrus fragment encompasses just four verses: Matthew 4:11-12,22-23. This fragment is not lengthy enough to adequately determine its textual character.

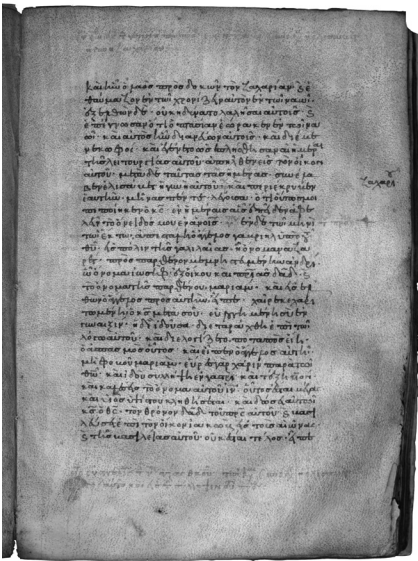
0162. P.Oxy.847. This Oxyrhynchus papyrus contains John 2:11-22. It is dated from the late third to the early fourth century AD. Its textual agreement is with P⁶⁶ and P⁷⁵ as well as Vaticanus (B).

033. This ninth-century AD piece is recognized for its great agreement with Codex Sinaiticus (aleph). This minuscule manuscript contains the Gospels, Acts, Paul's epistles, and the catholic (general) epistles. It is of the Alexandrian text-type.

081. Manuscript 81 is clearly one of the most valuable minuscule manuscripts. It was written in 1044 AD and exemplifies an Alexandrian text-type.

1739. Manuscript 1739 is a codex which was written in the tenth century AD. This document is substantially transcribed from an Alexandrian exemplar, with notations from the works of Origen, Basil, Clement, Irenaeus, and Eusebius.

Chart © Joseph M. Holden, 2013.



This minuscule manuscript (Gregory-Aland Codex 2882) dating from the tenth to twelfth century AD contains the entire Gospel of Luke (except for one missing leaf, Luke 22:5b-35) and an introduction to the Gospel of John written on parchment. This text can be viewed in the Turpin Library at Dallas Theological Seminary, Dallas, Texas. (The Center for the Study of New Testament Manuscripts [www.csntm.org] has granted permission for this image to be used.)