The greatest missionary is the Bible in the mother tongue. It needs no furlough and is never considered a foreigner.
— William Cameron Townsend

The Exhibition:
Throughout history, no one book has had a broader influence than the Bible. Jews and Christians from every corner of the globe have worked to preserve their scriptures and share its message with the people they encountered. World leaders throughout history, from Constantine to Charlemagne, have championed the transmission of the Bible. Along the way, the Bible has been made accessible to different cultures while still remaining true to the original Greek and Hebrew text.

Over the last two millennia, this transmission, translation, and dissemination of the Bible has shaped and reshaped the history of the world. In this exhibit you’ll travel around the globe and throughout time as you see how God’s Word has gone out to the nations.

Verbum Domini II: God’s Word Goes Out to the Nations brings together over 200 rare and historical artifacts to tell the history of the Bible’s journey across the globe.

Item highlights from the Green Collection include:

- Three fragments from the Dead Sea Scrolls.
- Five pages from the Bodmer Psalms Codex, a near-complete copy of the book of Psalms in Greek on papyrus from the third to fourth century CE.
- Pages from the Codex Climaci Rescriptus. In an attempt to recycle the valuable parchment, the ninth century Syriac texts were written over Christian texts from the sixth to eighth century, most of them in Aramaic, a dialect of Jesus’ household language.
- The fourteenth-century Hours and Psalter of Elizabeth de Bohun, Countess of Northampton, one of the most extensively illuminated manuscripts of its kind.
- A first edition of the King James Bible—the Great “HE” Bible of 1611—the most influential translation of the Bible ever produced in English.
- The Lunar Bible, one of the 100 Bibles on microfilm that were flown to the moon’s surface with astronaut Edgar Mitchell on Apollo 14.
- A miniature German New Testament of Martin Luther’s translation, printed in 1558/1561, containing more than 40 contemporary, hand-colored woodcuts.
- The Eliot Indian Bible of 1685, a second edition of the first Bible ever printed in America.

-Verbum Domini II, Vatican City-

- Dates:
  2 April 2014–22 June 2014
- Location:
  Braccio di Carlo Magno Museum
  St. Peter’s Square, Vatican City, Italy
- Pricing:
  Free and open to the public
- Hours of Operation:
  M/Tu/Th/F/Sa 9 a.m.–6 p.m.
  W 1 p.m.–6 p.m.
  Su closed
  Last Su of the month open 1 p.m.–6 p.m.
  Closed holidays
- Featuring items from:
  The Green Collection, the Vatican Library, the Vatican Museums and other institutional and private collections throughout the U.S. and Europe

-more-
There are also a number of institutions and individuals from around the world who are lending to this exhibition. Some of these item highlights include:

- A double-page from Codex Vaticanus, the oldest surviving manuscript of the complete Christian Bible, dating from circa 325–350 CE. On loan from Città del Vaticano, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana.
- One of the thirteen Torah Scrolls from the Jewish Community in Kaifeng, China. On loan from Bridwell Library Special Collections, Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University.
- A Latin Tours Pandect Bible, produced under Alcuin of York in the ninth century at the Abbey of St. Martin at Tours. On loan from the Abbey Library of St. Gall, Switzerland.

In order to bring the artifacts on display to life, they are set in immersive environments, including:

- A scene from ancient Alexandria, Egypt, where the Jewish texts of the Old Testament were translated into Greek as early as the 2nd century BCE.
- The Church of Saint George—a monolithic building in the shape of a cross, carved from a single piece of rock—in Ethiopia, where the Christian tradition has thrived since the conversion of King Ezana in the 4th century.
- Sainte-Chapelle in Paris, France, a 13th-century gothic chapel, where more than 6,456 square feet of stained glass conveys the story of the Bible to medieval Christians.
- Gutenberg’s print shop in Mainz, Germany, complete with a working replica of the Gutenberg press.
- The Huarani village, deep in the rainforests of Ecuador, where interviews with members of the Huaorani tribe relate the story of *Operation Auca*.

Museum of the Bible:

Museum of the Bible exists to invite people to engage with the Bible through traveling exhibits of biblical artifacts from the Green Collection in the United States and around the world, academic research conducted through the Green Scholars Initiative, and an international museum opening in the Spring of 2017 in Washington, D.C. that is dedicated to a scholarly approach of the history, story, and impact of the Bible.

*Verbum Domini II*, an international traveling exhibit of Museum of the Bible, is a sequel to *Verbum Domini I*, which debuted in Vatican City in 2012 (1 March–15 April).

The Green Collection:

Named for the family who founded U.S. arts and crafts retailer Hobby Lobby, The Green Collection is one of the world’s largest private collections of rare biblical texts and artifacts. Scholars have scoured the world to assemble the more than 40,000 biblical antiquities that today comprise the collection. Since its debut in 2011, The Green Collection “has created a buzz” (Fox News) and has been called “a sampler of Jewish, Roman Catholic and Protestant treasures” that span from ancient times to the digital age (*USA Today*). Hobby Lobby President Steve Green oversees the expansion and outreach of the collection and serves as chairman of the board for a D.C.-based international museum that will be the collection’s permanent home.
Green Scholars Initiative:

The Green Scholar's Initiative is the research arm of the Green Collection. Directed by Dr. Jerry Pattengale, the unique research initiative breaks the mold of traditional research paradigms by pairing young students with established scholars to pioneer groundbreaking research on the collection's biblical texts and artifacts. Today scholars from over 60 colleges, universities, and seminaries around the globe are involved with research projects through the initiative.