

BIBLES AT TYNINGHAME

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ALFRED A. WYBELL, TYNGHAME, ENGLAND

1902



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BIBLES AT TYNINGHAME

Margaret Harnden -
From her affec^t Uncle
Haddington

July 19th
1902

Only 50 copies printed, of which this is No. 1.....

DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE

OF THE COLLECTION OF

BIBLES

AT

TYNINGHAME

1902



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P R E F A C E

I HAVE sometimes been asked if I made a collection of costly Bibles, merely for their peculiarities, or for the sake of the printers' errors or verbal mistakes which occur in many of them. If such were my object, I should allow that the fancy was a puerile or foolish one, but this is not the case, and in the small collection that I have brought together there are many rare and beautiful editions. It has, moreover, been a most interesting study to me to compare various editions, with differing translations, words, and renderings. It is true, indeed, that certain editions are principally valuable on account of the errors—which may be termed 'printers' errors'—that they contain, such as the 'Fishes' Bible, in which we find, at Ezekiel xlvii. 10, 'fishes' instead of 'fishers'; or the 'Wife-hater' Bible, in which, at St. Luke xiv. 26, the words 'yea, and his own life also' are rendered 'his own wife also.' There is the

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'More Sea' Bible, in which, at Revelation xxi. 1, the word 'no' is omitted. Then there is the 'Vinegar' Bible, so termed because the heading of chap. xx. of St. Luke appears as 'The Parable of the Vinegar,' instead of 'the Vineyard.'

But it should be remembered that the value attaching to these editions does not depend solely on the fact of their containing these errata, but also because the volumes in which such mistakes occur are so rare.

And, after all, the marvel is, not that errors and misprints should occasionally be found in the Bible, but that they so seldom occur. Considering, indeed, the age of the Holy Scriptures, the various places at home and abroad where English copies have been printed, and the enormous number of editions through which they have passed (of the 'Breeches' Bible alone, upwards of one hundred), the Holy Bible might almost be termed a conspicuous instance of typographical accuracy, and a proof of the respect with which it has been treated from the days when the Jews venerated their Manuscripts with an almost superstitious reverence, and the transcriber washed his pen before writing the name of GOD on his parchment.

Having written these few paragraphs in regard to

the so-called errors, I shall endeavour in my Catalogue to describe, to the best of my ability, the history or the peculiarities of each edition of the Bible that I possess, in so far as I have been able to ascertain them.

HADDINGTON.

TYNINGHAME,

February 4, 1902.

1

MATTHEW'S BIBLE—1ST EDITION

THE Byble / which is all the holy Scripture : In which are containyd the Olde and Newe Testament truly and purely translated into Englysh by Thomas Matthew.

ESAYE. I.

Hearcken to ye heauens and thou earth geaue eare : For the Lorde speaketh.

1537 (M,D,XXXVII,)

I HAVE been fortunate in obtaining an almost perfect copy of this rare and beautiful edition ; in fact it is complete, so far as I can ascertain, with the exception of the last eleven chapters of The Revelation, and the Colophon, the latter having been introduced, well copied in facsimile. This is really the second version of the Bible printed in English, Coverdale's being the first, and Tyndale having completed the New Testament only, though he left or gave some manuscript translations to John Rogers, who, as I have elsewhere stated, assumed the name of Thomas Matthew. From these manuscripts and Coverdale's version, Matthew's edition is mainly composed. It is a folio volume, finely printed in Black Letter, and is in four Books, 'The Olde Testament,' 'The Prophetes in Englysh,' and 'The newe Testament of oure Sauyour Jesu Christ,' also 'The volume of the bokes called Apocripha: Contayned in the comen Transl: (Translation) in Latyne, which are not founde in the Hebrue nor in the Chalde.' The title of the Old Testament is surrounded by an elaborate woodcut, some of which I cannot decipher, but there is a representation of the Crucifixion on one side, and Adam and Eve on the other ; above these Moses receiving the tables of the Law, and the

Angel appearing unto Mary. Beneath on one side is a corpse on a tomb, and opposite a living figure rising from the grave, trampling on, and transfixing death.

The New Testament title-page is identical, excepting the letterpress, and 'Set forth with the Kinges most gracyous lycēce'—which is at the foot of the Bible title-page. The second title, 'The Prophetes in Englysh,' is printed in alternate red and black letters, and surrounded by sixteen curious woodcuts. On the reverse of the page is the heading 'The Prophete Esaye.' There is another curious woodcut across this page representing the passage at Isaiah vi. 6, 'Then flewe one of the Seraphins vnto me, hauynge a hote cole in his hande,' etc. The third title-page has fifteen woodcuts round the title, which represent various passages in the Apocrypha. The Collation (which is on the reverse of the first title-page) has the following: 'A Calendar with an Almanack'; 'An exhortacyon to the studye of the holy Scrypture,' etc.; 'The summe and content of all the holy Scrypture,' etc.; 'A table for to fynde many of the cheafe and pryncipall matters conteyned in the Byble'; 'A bref rehersall declarynge how longe the worlde hath endured from the creacyon of Adam vnto thys present yeare of oure Lorde M.D.XXXVII,' etc. The dedication 'To the moost noble and gracyous Prynce Kyng Henry the eyght' occupies three pages, and at the end are the initials 'H R' in highly ornamented letters. The initials 'I R,' in the same style, appear at the foot of the page containing 'An exhortacyon,' etc., which follows 'The Kalender.'

The Colophon, as I have already said, has been supplied by a skilfully executed facsimile of the original, and is as follows:—

The ende of the newe Testament /
and of the whole
Byble,
To the honoure and prayse of God
was this Byble prynted and fy-
nesshed / in the yere of oure
Lorde God a,
M,D,XXXVII,

There is no printer's name in the Colophon, but it was probably printed at Antwerp.

I bought this copy from Tregaskis for £37.

2

THE 'PHARAOH' BIBLE

THE Byble in Englyshe, that is to saye the contēt of al the holy Scripture, trully translated after the veryste of the Hebrue and Greke, etc.

1540

THIS is a rare edition, in Black Letter, of the so called Cranmer's version. It is a thick folio volume, printed in double columns, and is known as the 'Pharaoh' Bible, from the singular mistake in the heading of Genesis, chap: xxxix., of 'Pharaos wyfe' instead of 'Potiphar's wife.' Of this version no less than six editions followed in rapid succession. The copy I possess was finished in April 1540, and is the first edition, and, I believe, the only one containing the erroneous reading above referred to. The title-page is unfortunately missing, as also some portions of the Apocrypha. It contains, however, 'A prologue or preface made by the moost reuerende father in God, Thomas Archbyschop of Canturbury Metropolytan and Prymate of Englande,' which is most interesting, and ends with a quotation from the 50th Psalm, and 'God saue the Kyng.'

In this first edition, dated April 1540 (of which I am possessed), the arms of Cromwell were placed on the shield at his feet, but after his death in July these were erased in the five subsequent editions of 1540 and 1541. In Cranmer's version we come across some errors, and many readings differing from most other versions. Thus in the Apocrypha 'The song of the three holy children' is headed 'The songe of the thre chyl dren whyche were put into the hote brennyngue ouen.' At St. Luke iv. 5, 'shewed Him all the kingdoms of the earth in a moment of time' is rendered 'shewed him all the kyngdoms of the worlde, euen in the twinklyng of an eye.' 'The finding of our Lord is thus written in S. Luke, chap. ii., 'And it fortunēd that after .iij. dayes, they founde him in the tēple, syttyng in the middes of the doctours, hearyng them, & posyngē them.' At St. Matthew, chap. xxvii., Pilate said, 'I am innocēt of the bloud of this iust person, ye shall se.' In

an old prayer book in my possession it is rendered 'see ye.' One more instance of a rendering different from modern versions must suffice. The beautiful passage in the 19th chapter of Job, verses 25-27, is thus given: 'For I am sure, that my redemer lyueth, and that I (s)hall ryse out of the earth in the latter day: that I shall be clothed agayne with this skynne, ād se God in my flesh. Yee, I my selfe shall beholde him, not with other, but with these same eyes.' The Prayer Book version of the Psalms is said to be taken from Cranmer's Bible, but I do not know from which edition.

3

THE 'GREAT' BIBLE

THE Byble in Englyshe of the largest and greatest volume, auctorysed and apoynted by the commaundemente of oure moost redoubted Prynce and soueraygne Lorde Kynge Henrye the .viii. Printed by Edwarde Whitchurch. Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum solum.

1541

THIS fine old Bible is a folio volume, Black Letter, and printed in double columns throughout. The chapters are not divided into numbered verses, but into paragraphs, each containing six or seven verses, and initialed consecutively with capital letters—A, B, C, etc. My volume happily has not lost the title-page (as is so often the case), and it is curiously engraved. Above the title is a portrait of King Henry VIII. distributing Bibles, and beneath it there is a crowd of men and women shouting, 'God save the Kynge' and 'Vivat Rex,' whilst at the top of the page, surmounting all, is a representation of the Saviour with outstretched hands. It is curious that the name of Cranmer should be so generally associated with certain editions of the 'Great' Bible, as we have no evidence that he contributed either pecuniarily or in the translation, and it is probable that Bonner, Bishop of Hereford, had much more to do with it than Cranmer. Bonner's zeal, and the important services he rendered in conveying portions of the Bible from France to England, are well known. It is also stated that about the time of the printing of this edition—1540 or 1541—

when Bonner had been translated to the see of London, he proved his anxiety for the spread of Bible knowledge by having six of these splendid volumes placed, at his own expense, in St. Paul's Church, London, that the people might read the Scriptures for themselves.

I find that there are great variations in spelling—thus, in the Book of Ezekiel two folios are headed Ezechuell, and the remainder spelt Ezechiel; and similarly, the first chapter of Daniel is headed 'Danyell,' and the others 'Daniel' and 'Daniell.' At the end of the preface are the words 'Ouersene and perused at the cōmaundemēt of the kynges hyghnes, by the ryghte reuerende fathers in GOD Cuthbert bysshop of Duresme, and Nicolas bisshop of Rochester.'

I bought my copy of this version at the sale of the library of Mr. A. C. Lamb, of Dundee, in Edinburgh, 1898, for £42.

4

'MATTHEW'S' OR THE 'BUGGE' BIBLE

THE Byble, whych is all the holy Scripture: In whych are contayned the Olde and Newe Testament, truelye and purely translated into Englishe By Thomas Matthewe 1537. And now Imprinted in the Yeaere of our Lorde. M.D.XLIX.

ESAYE. I.

Hearcken to, ye heauens, and thou earth geue eare; For the Lord speaketh.

Imprinted at London By Thomas Raynalde, and William Hyll dwelling in Paules Church yeard.

1549

IN the year 1549 five different editions of the Bible were published, of which this is probably the most rare. It is a thick folio volume, in Black Letter. Unfortunately (as is so frequently the case with these early editions) the title-page of the Old Testament is missing, and the earlier portion of Genesis. It contains some quaint and curious

renderings, and has obtained the name of 'Bug' Bible from the fifth verse of the 91st Psalm, 'Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night,' being rendered as follows, 'So that thou shalt not nede to be afrated for eny bugges by nyghte,' etc.; and the next verse reads thus, 'For the pestilence that crepeth in y^e darcknesse,' etc. The word bugges, as used here, means probably bogies or boggarts, and not the disagreeable insects known to us by that name. This version of the Bible, though the title bears the name of Thomas Matthew, was a revised edition of those previously printed by John Rogers, who assumed the fictitious name of Matthew to conceal the authorship. It is a very elaborate work, and contains the following, besides the Old and New Testaments and the Apocrypha: The Kalender, and an Almanack for .xii. yeares; An address 'To the Christen Readers'; A description and successe of the kinges of Juda and Jerusalem; A table of the pryncypal matters conteyned in the Byble (occupying twenty-five pages, double columns); The names of al the Bokes of the Byble; and an explanation of the words in Exodus, such as 'Albe, a long garmente of whyte linnen,' 'Heue Offrynge, because they were houen up before the Lorde.' There are also copious notes at the end of each chapter; for example, Genesis xii. 3, 'And I wyl blesse thē y^t blesse the,' the note to which is, 'To blesse, is here to be made happy and fortunate. And to make great hys name, is to aduance and extolle hym aboute other people.' Notwithstanding his assumed name of Thomas Matthew, poor John Rogers, like his predecessor in editing a version of the Scriptures, Tyndale, came to an untimely end, being burned at Smithfield as a seditious preacher in 1555. The Prologues in this edition are by Tyndale.

N.B.—I hope that any one using this volume will handle it very carefully, as the leaves are dry and much broken at the margins.—H.

5

MATTHEW'S BIBLE—PETYT'S EDITION

THE Byble / that is to saye, all the holye Scripture: In whiche are contayned the olde and new Testament, truly and purely translated into Englishe, & now lately with great industry & diligence recognysed.

ESAY. 1.

Herken to ye heauens, & thou earth geue eare for the Lorde speaketh.

Imprynted at London by Thomas Petyt, dwellinge in Paules churcheyarde, at the sygne of the Maydens heade.

VI. day of Maye .M.D.LI.

THIS is a folio volume, printed in Black Letter, which includes the Apocrypha. The Prophet Ionas has a prologue of six and a half pages. The title-page of the New Testament is followed by an interesting address from 'William Tindale vnto the Christen Reader,' at the end of which he tries to prove that bishops and elders are all one: 'Now whether ye call them elders or priestes, it is to me al one, so that ye do vnderstāde that they be officers and seruauntes of the worde of God.' This volume is full of notes at the ends of chapters, some of which are most objectionable in every way. The following note to 1 St. Peter iii., though not so censurable as many, is curious. 'He dwelleth wyth hys wyfe accordyng to knowledge, that taketh her as a necessarye helper, and not as bonde seruaunt or a bonde slau. And if she be not obedient and helpful vnto him, endeuoureth to beate the feare of God into her heade, that therby she may be cōpelled to learne her dutie, and do it.' The New Testament title has the date, Imprynted at London in the yeaere of our Lorde God .1551., but the printer's name is not added. The last six chapters of the Book of Revelation are unfortunately missing.

6

THE BIBLE—CARMARDIN EDITION

1566

THIS is the last folio edition of the 'Great' Bible, and in many respects it differs from any previous issue. The first title is unfortunately only a manuscript copy of the original. It is headed by the name of the Creator in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English. On either side of the text are the figures of our Lord and Moses. Above

the former are the words, 'Come vnto me al ye that labour, & are ladē & I wil ease you.' Above the figure of Moses, 'Thease are the ordynaunces and lawes whiche ye shall obserue & doe, Deutero : xii.' At the foot of the page is Queen Elizabeth enthroned, with 'Elisabetha. Regina' on the first step of the throne, and a female figure on each side of her, one with an anchor, the other holding a shield with the Royal Arms.

The ms. title-page reads as follows :—

The Bible

That is to say all the Holy Scripture in which
are containd the auld and new Testement
and Apocripha truley and purley translated in
to English—Imprinted at Roan by C. Hamilton
at the cost and charges of Rychard Carmerden
XI Janu^y MDLXVI.

On the next leaf is The Almanacke, then the Table 'To fynde Easter for euer,' and 'A Table, for the order of the Psalmes, to be sayde at Mornyng and Euenyng Prayer.' Then follows the Kalender, interspersed with notes (peculiar to this edition) after certain days in each month. For example, we find the following note after January 15th : 'The .xv. daye of January, the daye is encreased an whole houre, and so the sunne aryseth three quarters after seuen, and goeth downe a quarter after foure : and so the daye is nyne howres and a halfe long.' June xii., 'The .xii. daye of June, the sunne aryseth .iii. quarters after thre, and goeth downe a quarter after, .vij. and so the daye is .xvi. houres, and a halfe long.' The title of the Apocrypha, 'The volume of the bokes called Apocripha,' is surrounded by twenty-four curious woodcuts, illustrative of passages in the Old and New Testaments. The title-page of the New Testament is the same as that of the Old, and neither of the titles have the line 'Appointed to be read.' The Colophon is missing in this copy, which ends at Rev. xx. It is a fine specimen of Black-Letter printing, in large type. The spelling is quaint, and varies even in the same words and names ; thus I find the following headings: Zachary, Zacharye, and Zacharie ; Jeremy, Jeremye, and Jeremie ; Daniel, Danyel, and Daniell. At the end of Bel and the Dragon is 'The ende of the story of Bell.' At Acts x. I find the heading 'The Gospell of the Apostles.' This edition is also known as the Rouen Version.

7

THE 'BISHOPS' BIBLE—1ST EDITION

THE holie Bible, conteyning the olde Testament and the Newe.

London. By Richard Jugge.

1568

THIS fine edition, a thick folio volume, is printed in double columns, Black (Gothic) Letter. It was the first edition put forth under the superintendence of Archbishop Parker, and is not only rare, but (as is unfortunately the case with this copy) very rarely found in a perfect state. One cannot, however, wonder at its generally poor condition, seeing that it was really the first English edition to which the people had access, for every parish curate was enjoined, under a penalty of forty shillings a month, to purchase a copy for the common use of the people; the price being fixed by royal edict at ten shillings. This edition thus marks an important epoch in the history of the English Bible. The loss of the title-page of my copy detracts sadly from its value, as it is a very remarkable one. On the upper part is engraved a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, sitting on a throne, with the emblems of Justice and Mercy on either side, and Fortitude and Prudence lower down. At the beginning of the second part of the Bible, containing the books from Joshua to Job inclusive, is the portrait of Lord Leicester, with his motto 'Droit et Loyal.' It was inserted, no doubt, to please Queen Elizabeth. In the initial letter B of the first Psalm is a portrait of Lord Burleigh, engraved on copper, with the motto 'Cor vnvm via vna' on the capitals of the columns on either side. Before the Psalms is 'A Prologue of saint Basill the great,' which is worthy of study, and some delightful sentences by Saint Austen, who says, 'Now let the gentle reader haue this christian consideration within him selfe, that though he findeth the psalmes of this translation folowing, not so to sounde agreeably to his eares in his wonted wordes and phrases, as he is accustomed with: yet let him not be to much offended with the worke, which was wrought for his owne commoditie and comfort,' etc. There are endless peculiar renderings and some errors in this fine edition, which in this brief catalogue I have not space to mention. As in some other of the old versions, which I refer to elsewhere, we find in Jeremiah viii. 22, 'Is there not

triale at Gilead? Is there no phisitio there?' which in the Douay version is rendered 'noe rosen.' At the first verse of the eleventh chapter of Ecclesiastes is this curious reading—'Lay thy bread vpon wette faces, and so shalt thou finde it after many dayes'—the marginal note to which (unfortunately much cut) is, 'Be liberall to the poore, though it seeme to be cast into the sea, yet it shall profite thee at the last.' There are numerous single words also that differ from our translation, such as in chap. xii. 3 of the Acts, 'sweete bread' instead of 'unleavened,' and in the same chapter, verse 7, 'a lyght shyned in the habitation,' instead of 'prison.' I merely quote these as specimens. The headings of some of the Books of the Old Testament differ also from those in recent versions; thus we have 'The booke of Iesus the sonne of Sirach,' as the heading of 'Ecclesiasticus,' which latter word occurs only over the first and second chapters. Zephaniah is 'Sophonia and Sophonias,' and 'The Song of Solomon' is called 'The Ballet of Ballettes of Solomon,' while the pages are headed 'The songue of Solomon.' Samuel and Kings are mixed together, and we find the heading 'Iudges' to the 23rd chapter of Joshua. At the commencement of each book, and of a great number of the chapters, are many very curious engravings. Altogether the 'Bishop's Bible' is a most interesting version, but, as I have already said, it contains several peculiar errors.

The Colophon, on a leaf numbered in error clix, which contains part of 'A Table to fynde the Epistles and Gospels,' reads thus:—'Finis. Imprinted at London in povvles Churchyarde by Richarde Iugge, printer to the Queenes Maiestie. Cum priuilegio Regiæ Maiestatis.' Then follows Jugge's device, and beneath it two lines in Latin.

8

THE 'LEDA' BIBLE

SECOND Folio of the Bishops Version.

The . holie . Bible.

Imprinted at Lon-

don in Powles Churcheyarde by

Richarde Iugge. Printer to the Queenes

Majestie 1572

Cvm priuilegio Regiæ Maiestatis.

THIS folio edition is printed in bold Gothic Letter, but is hardly so fine a specimen of printing as the 'Bishops Bible' of 1568. It is styled the 'Leda' Bible from the fact of the initial letter of the Epistle to the Hebrews surrounding a representation of Leda and the Swan, from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. The printer appears to have had an especial fancy for mythological and similar subjects, as I find that the initial letters of the first chapters of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark, and of the Acts of the Apostles, have representations of Neptune, with trident and sea-horses. That of the first chapter of St. Luke is a winged Sphinx. The 1st Epistle of St. Peter has the representation of Daphne turning into a laurel-tree, and in the initial letter of the first chapter of the Book of the Revelation we have a group of 'Deities'—Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, and again Neptune with his trident.

A very interesting point in this edition is the two versions of the Psalms, which are printed in parallel columns, one being very similar to that of the 'Great' Bible, and printed in Black Letter, the other or later version in Roman Letter, and differing considerably in phraseology from most other versions. Thus (merely as an example), I find the following renderings of the first verse of the 42nd Psalm. The version of which I am now writing, that of 1572, gives it thus: 'Like as the hart brayeth for water brookes: so panteth my soule after thee, O God.' The Black-Letter column renders it thus: 'Like as the hart desireth the water brookes: so longeth my soule after thee, O God.' The wording in the 'Great Bible' of 1541 is much the same, viz.: 'Lyke as the hert desyareth y^e water brokes, so lōgeth my soule,' etc. Our recent versions read thus: 'As the hart panteth after the water-brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God.' Each Psalm is headed by 'The Argument,' an explanation of the Psalm, and I find that these arguments are identical in the editions of 1568 and 1572. In the parallel columns in Black and Roman Letters, I see that the Psalms are differently arranged in verses; thus, in the Psalm to which I have alluded—the xlii.—the Black-Letter version is divided into fifteen verses, whilst that in Roman Letter occupies eleven only; and with very few exceptions this is the case as regards almost every Psalm. Many of the readings are interesting and quaint; for instance, Psalm xxii. 19, 'Deliuer my soule from the swoorde: and my dearling from the dogges pawes.' The Black-Letter version reads thus: 'Deliuer my soule from the sworde: my darlyng from the power of the dogge.' And similarly at Psalm xxxv. 17, 'Lorde howe long wilt thou looke (upon this:) O deliuer my soule from their rages, and my dearling

from Lions whelpes.' In the Black-Letter version: 'Lorde, howe long wilt thou looke vpon this: O deliuer my soule from the calamities whiche they bring on me, and my darling from the Lions.' Our present version is 'Rescue my soul from their destructions, my darling from the lions.' The marginal note to Psalm xxii. 20 is 'An Unicorne is a cruel & perilous beast, whiche can not be tamed.'

9

THE BIBLE (CHRISTOPHER BARKAR'S)

1576

THIS is a small folio volume, printed in Roman type, which loses much of its value on account of the first title being absent. It is, however, interesting as being one of Barker's first editions. I have somewhere read that it was in this year that Barker purchased his patent from Queen Elizabeth for the sole right of printing Bibles. I have many editions of Bibles printed or published by him, but in this only do I find the name spelled Barkar. On looking through this volume it appears to me to be remarkable for two things—the spelling and the numerous abbreviations. The double 'l' hardly ever occurs at the termination of a word; thus we find 'hel,' 'wil,' 'shal,' 'dwel,' and generally 'al' for 'all.' As one example of the abbreviations, take Exodus xxx. 14, 'Al that are nōbred from twētie yere old & aboue, shal giue an offring to the Lord.' We find Tēple for Temple 'mē' for 'men,' and 'thē' does duty for both 'them' and 'those.' There are some curious maps and plans, notably—'The forme of the Temple and citie restored'; and 'The Description of the Covntreis and Places mencioned in the Actes of the apostles,' etc., with 'The names of the Yles and countreis mencioned in this mappe.' There are no Apocrypha. The second title is perfect, and reads as follows:—

The Newe Testament
Of ovr Lord Iesvs Christ,
Conferred diligently with the Greeke, etc.

EXOD. 14. VERS. 13.

'Feare ye not, stand stil, and beholde the saluation of the
Lord, which he wil shewe to you this day.'

EXOD. 14. VERS. 14.

The Lord shal fight for you : therefore holde
you your peace.

Imprinted at London by
Christopher Barkar, dwelling in Powles Churchyard
at the signe of the Tygres Head.

1576.

Cum priuilegio.

In the centre of the page is a small square woodcut, which also occurs (with a description) at Exodus xiv. 10, representing the difficulties of the Israeiites, with mountains and rocks before them, the sea behind, and the enemy advancing towards them. There is no Colophon, simply 'The Ende,' and beneath a square ornamental cut, with at the top what I presume is intended for a tiger's head, but, having tusks, more resembles that of a boar. At the foot is the Agnus Dei, and the central scroll reads thus: 'Tigre Reo. Animale del. Adam vecchio. Figliuolo Merce. L'Evangelio Fatto. N'Estat Agnello.'

10

THE 'TREACLE' BIBLE

'THE Holy Byble, conteynng the olde Testament, and
the Newe.' Set foorth by auctoritie. Imprinted at
London by the assignement of Christopher Barker, her
Maiesties Prynter.

1578

THIS edition of the Bible is commonly known as the 'Treacle,' from the fact of the line, 'Is there no balm in Gilead?' (Jeremiah viii. 22) being rendered, 'Is there not triacle at Gilead?' This, however, is not such an error as usually supposed, treacle being an obsolete word for balm, or healing, and used in this sense by Chaucer. This is an interesting volume, in three parts; many words being curiously spelled, and with some renderings that differ from our present authorised version.

Amongst other peculiar readings, I have myself come across the following:—St. Matthew xiv. 10, instead of 'And he sent, and beheaded John in the prison,' I find 'And sent (a tormenter) and beheaded John in the prison.' At St. Luke xix. 5 I find 'Zache, come downe at once,' and in same chapter, verse 4, 'a wylde fygge-tree,' instead of 'sycamore.' At St. Matthew xxi. 5, instead of 'sitting upon an ass, and a colt the foal of an ass,' the reading is 'uppon an Asse and a colt the foale of (the Asse), vsed to the yoke.' Many other curious renderings are to be met with in this edition, notably in the first verse of the 11th chapter of Ecclesiastes, where the words 'Cast thy bread upon the waters' are rendered 'Lay thy bread vpon wet faces, & so shalt thou finde it after many dayes.' In Matthew's version the reading is, 'Sende thy vytayles ouer the waters, & so shalt thou fynde thē after many yeares.' This is a curious old volume, in the original binding, with brass corners, bosses, and clasps. It is in Black Letter, though here and there Roman type is made use of, as in the two pages headed 'The summe of the whole Scripture.' The title-page of the Old Testament is within highly ornamented surroundings. The Royal Arms and crowned lion surmount the title, supported by figures representing Faith and Charity, and a dragon and crowned lion occupy the two lower corners. The collation is—The summe of the whole Scripture; a Preface, seven pages; a Prologue, by Archbishop Cranmer; 'A description of the yeeres from the creation'; Proper Lessons; 'Psalms for certayne dayes'; an Almanacke and Kalender; Mattins and Evensong, Letanie and Collectes. 'The first booke of Esdras' is placed after 'The seconde boke of the Chronicles.' Then comes 'The second booke of Esdras, otherwyse called 'The booke of Nehemia,' followed by Esther, then 'The booke of Job,' and 'The Psalmes.' 'The thyrde booke of Esdras' and the remainder of the Apocrypha follow after the Prophets. The title-page of the New Testament is similar to the Old, and there is no Colophon.

11

THE HOLY BIBLE—(BISHOP'S)

Anno 1584

THE first title is wanting, and neither name of printer, nor place where printed, is on the second, which reads:—

The Newe Testament of our Sauiovr Jesus Christ.

ROM. 1.

'I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ,' etc.

Anno 1584

This title is surmounted by the Royal Arms, and is printed in Roman Letter, the rest of the volume being in Black Letter, with the exception of the Prologues, the names of the various books, the page following the second title, and the title of the Apocrypha, which is precisely similar to the second.

The Volvme of the booke called Apocrypha.

Anno Domini. 1584

This volume commences with the Collects (imperfect), then follows the division of 'The whole Scripture of the Bible, which booke is of diuers natures, some Legall,' etc. The first two chapters of Genesis are wanting. At the end of St. Matthew's Gospel is:—

A Table for the better vnderstanding of the xxvi. Chapter of S. Mattheve, the xiiii. of S. Marke, the xxii. of S. Luke, and the xix. of Saint Iohn.

After Job, which has at the end the Royal Arms with mottoes, surmounted by a crowned lion, is another title page:—

The Psalter or Psalmes
of Dauid
after the translation of the great Bible.
Appointed as it shall be sung or said
in Churches
Anno Domini. 1584.

The title-page of the New Testament is followed by 'The description of the holy land,' with map. Between the Actes and the Epistle to the Romanes is a large map headed, 'The Chart Cosmographie, of the peregrination or iourney of Saint Paul, with the distance of the miles.' This is followed by 'The order of times,' with a short address to the 'gentle Reader.' The Colophon has a large woodcut of the Royal Arms, same as before the Psalter, underneath which—

Imprinted at London by
Christopher Barker, Printer to the
Queenes Maiestie. (No date.)

In this edition the rendering or words employed differ essentially in every chapter and almost every verse from the Authorised Version, without really altering the meaning of the text. Thus (as an example), in merely glancing through the volume, I meet with the following differences:—Genesis vi. 7, 'I will from the vpper face of the earth, destroy man,' for 'I will destroy man whom I have created from the face of the earth.' Deut. xxxii. 31, 'For their god is not as our God,' instead of 'For their rock is not as our Rock.' Matthew xix. 6, 'which God hath coupled together,' instead of 'joined together.' Matthew viii. 6, 'griuously payned,' for 'griuously tormented.' 1 Corinthians xii. 13, 'haue all drunke,' instead of 'made to drink,' etc. There are many printer's errors, such as, 1 Corinthians xi. 31, where the word 'should' is repeated, but the most remarkable is at the 37th Psalm, 29th verse, 'The righteous shal be punished,' instead of 'unrighteous.' In the Song of Solomon, or 'Ballet of Ballettes,' the first verse is omitted, and the 1st chapter is divided into 12 verses instead of 17, as

in the Authorised Version. The spelling of names is much the same as in the Geneva Version; thus we have Heua for Eve, Habel for Abel, Isahac (which is Izhak in the 'Breeches' Version) for Isaac, Esay for Isaiah, Saba for Sheba, Micheas for Micah, Abdias for Obadiah, etc. At Jeremie viii. 22, and Ezechiel xxvii. 17, the word 'tryacle' (treacle) is used: 'honie, oyle, and tryacle'; and at Jeremie xlvi. 11, 'Go vnto Gilead, and bring triacle.'

There is no line 'Appointed to be read in Churches.'

12

THE HOLY BIBLE—GENEVAN VERSION

1588

AS is the case with so many of these early editions, there is in this copy no title-page to the Old Testament, and the greater part of the prologue is also missing. It contains the Old and New Testaments and Apocrypha. In the first part of the volume, which is a large folio in Black Letter, are an Almanack, The Golden Number, The Epact and its use, and a general description of the various books in the Bible, which are of divers natures, 'some Legall, some Historically, some Sapientially, and some Prophetically.' 'The first booke of Moses, called in Hebrewes Bereschith,' is faced by a curious old engraving of Adam and Eve in Paradise. In the centre is a large apple-tree, with the serpent coiled round it, and in the branches a scroll with the words, 'Created good and faire, By breache of Lawe a snare.' Adam and Eve stand one on each side of the tree, each holding an apple in the left hand, and scrolls in the right and left. From Eve's right hand, one upwards bears the words, 'By Promise made, restored we be.' That from Adam's right (upwards), 'To Pleasvres of Eternitye.' From Eve's left hand a scroll (downwards), 'Desire to knowe, hath wrought ovr woe'; and from Adam's left, 'By tastinge this th' exile of blisse.' I believe that most of the numerous quarto editions of the Genevan Version have at Genesis iii. 7, the word 'breeches' instead of 'aprons'; but in this folio edition I find that it is rendered 'aprons.' The antiquated spelling all through the volume is curious, but more especially the orthography of names, such as 'Heua' for Eve, Isahac,

Habel, Osee for Hosea, and Aggeus for Haggai. The second title of the first Book of Chronicles is, 'called in Latine, Verba dierum, after the Greekes, Paralipomenon.' I am not aware that this version contains many peculiar translations, but, in glancing through it, I find many renderings that vary from more recent editions; for example, at Genesis xv. 20, instead of 'the Hittites, and the Perizzites, and the Rephaims,' it is 'the Hethites, and the Pherezites, and the Giances.' At Exodus xviii. 2, 'Then Jethro, Moses' father-in-law, took Zipporah, Moses' wife,' etc., it is, 'Therefore hee tooke Sephora,' etc. At St. Luke xxiii. 25, 'And he released unto them him that for sedition and murder was cast into prison,' is rendered, 'And he let loose vnto them, him that for insurrection,' etc. Such variations as these occur all through the volume. The title of the New Testament is:—

THE NEWE TE-
stament of our Sauour
Iesus Christ.

This is followed by a verse from Romans i., after which—

Imprinted at London by the deputies of Christopher
Barker, printer to the Queenes Maiestie.
Anno 1588.

13

THE HOLY BIBLE—GENEVAN VERSION

1589

THIS imperfect copy is a rather rare edition of the 'Breeches' Bible, the first title missing. It contains the Apocrypha, and the New Testament, the title of which is as follows:—

The Newe Testament of our Lord Iesus Christ.

Imprinted at London

by the Deputies of Christopher Barker,

Printer to the Queen's Maiestie.

1589.

Cum gratia & priuilegio.

This is surmounted by the Royal Arms within the garter, the figures of Justice and Fidelity on either side. At the foot the initials C. B. In this edition we find the curious 'Certaine questions and answeres touching the doctrine of Predestination.' At the end of the Old Testament is a curious square woodcut; in the oval centre of which, with a wild boar's head at the top, and a lamb at the bottom, is the following scroll—'Tigre Reo. Animale del. Adam vecchio. Figliovolo Merce. L'Evangelio Fatto. N'Estat Agnello.'

At the heading of each book of the Old Testament and Apocrypha, and of St. Matthew in the New, is, 'The Argyment.' There are many peculiar renderings in this edition, and some curious notes and headings; the narrative of Herodias and John the Baptist, Mark vi., is headed 'The inconuenience of dauncing.' At Luke i. 41 we find 'the babe sprang in her bellie.' Matt. xi. 25, 'hast opened them vnto babes,' instead of 'hast revealed them unto babes.' And at Luke ii. 12, the verse reads, 'Ye shal finde the childe swaddled, and layde in a cratch.'

At 1 Corinthians xvi. 22, the verse, 'If any man love not the Lord Iesus Christ, let him be anathema maran-atha,' is rendered, 'let him bee had in execration, yea excommunicate to death.' I find this same translation in the 'Breeches' edition of 1599, whilst in those of 1603 and 1610 the wording is, 'let him be had in execration maran-atha.'

14

THE BIBLE :

TRANSLATED according to the Ebrew and Greeke, &c.
Imprinted at London by the Deputies of Christopher
Barker, Printer to the Queenes most excellent Maiestie.

1599

THIS is a quarto volume, Genevan or 'Breeches' edition, and the above title differs from those of the Genevan editions of 1603, 1610, 1634, and many others, both in the text and the surrounding border. That of the New Testament is similar, and of the same date. This edition contains the Apocrypha, and at the end two lengthy 'Alphabets,' with a Preface to the Christian Reader, and the heading, 'Two right profitable and fruitfull Concordances, or large and ample Tables Alphabeticall.' Collected by R. F. H. In this edition I find the word 'dame' is employed instead of 'mistress' at Genesis xvi. 8. In this year no less than ten editions were printed.

15

THE BISHOPS BIBLE—'TRIACLE' EDITION

The Holy Bible, conteyning the Old
 Testament and the Newe.
 Authorised and appoynted to be read in Churches.
 Imprinted at London by Robert Barker,
 Printer to the Queenes most excellent Maiestie.
 Anno 1602
 Cum priuilegio.

THIS is a large folio volume, printed in Black Letter, and strongly bound in old rough calf-skin. The title is partly in Black Letter, partly in Roman type. Above it, in a square, are the words 'Verbum Dei manet in Æternū.' At the sides the crowned letters E and R, above which on either side are the rose and fleur-de-lys, also crowned, and at the foot of the page the eighth and ninth verses of Proverbs viii. The collation of this edition is as follows:—Title-page, a Kalender, An Almanacke, the usual Prologue by Thomas Cranmer, beginning 'Concerning two sundrie sortes of people.' Then the 'division of the Whole Scripture'; The Genealogie of Adam; and 'Christes line.' These are followed by a curious engraving of the Creation, opposite the first chapter of the Old Testament, the heading to which is as follows:—

The first Booke of Moses, called
in Hebrewes Bereschith, and in
Greeke, Genesis.

The Apocrypha begin with the Third and Fourth Books of Esdras. The title-page of the New Testament is the same as that of the Old, but with verses five and six of Proverbs xxx. at the foot of the page. The Colophon is :—

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker,
Printer to the Queenes most excellent
Maiestie. Anno 1602.

This edition derives its name of the 'Treacle' Bible from the reading of Jeremie viii. 22, 'Is there not Triacle at Gilead?' In Barker's edition of 1578 the word is also spelled 'triacle.' The Psalms in the Old Testament are divided into days, as in the Prayer Book, with 'Morning Prayer' and 'Evening Prayer' on the margin. At Psalm xxxvii. 29 occurs the printer's curious error, 'The righteous shalbe punished.'

16

THE BIBLE :

That is,
The Holy Scriptures contained in
the Old and New Testament.
Imprinted At London by Robert Barker,
Printer to the Queenes most excellent Maiestie.

Anno.

1603.

THIS is a 'Breeches' Bible, and a perfect copy of the Genevan Version. The first title has a fine woodcut surrounding, of the Twelve Tribes and the Twelve Apostles, with the four Evangelists at each corner, over the letterpress a dove, and at the foot the Agnus Dei. I have elsewhere described this title-page, which is precisely similar to that of the editions of 1610, 1625, and many others of the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries, and even for the early quarto editions of the Authorised Version. The second title is the same, with the addition, under the letterpress, of the words 'Englished by L. Tomson,' and 'Together with the Annotations of Fr. Iunius vpon the Reuelation of S. Iohn.' Next to the title-page of this and several other editions of the 'Breeches' Bible are the lines beginning thus:—

Here is the Spring where waters flow,
to quench our heat of sinne :
Here is the Tree where trueth doth grow,
to leade our liues therein.

This is followed by the prayer commencing thus: 'O Gracious God and most mercifull Father, which hast vouchsafed vs the rich and precious iewell of thy holy Word, assist vs with thy Spirit.' The opposite page is occupied by notes 'Howe to take profit by reading of the holy Scriptures,' signed T. Grashop. The marginal notes, or 'annotations,' are numerous and lengthy, especially to Revelation, and most of them are more curious than instructive.

'The Booke of Common prayer,' preceded by an almanack, comes after the Apocrypha, and before the New Testament, and the latter has as preface a letter from 'The Printer to the diligent Reader' unsigned, and ending merely with 'Farewell.' All through this edition the translation (or rather, wording) differs considerably from the Authorised Version, especially in the Psalms, and I quote the following first verses as examples:—

PSALM 133, 1st verse.

Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!

PSALM 137, 1st verse.

By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down; yea, we wept, when we remembered Zion.

PSALM 133, 1st verse.

Behold, how good and how comely a thing it is, brethren to dwell euen together.

PSALM 137, 1st verse.

By the riuers of Babel we sate, and there wee wept, when we remembred Zion.

The Colophon is at the end of the volume, after the Tables of Interpretation, and reads as follows:—

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker,
Printer to the Kings most excellent Maiestie.
Cum priuilegio Regiæ Maiestatis.
Anno 1603.

17

THE HOLY BIBLE
BARKER'S GENEVAN VERSION

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker.

1603

THE Geneva Bible was first printed in 1560, and the New Testament two years previously, and, although an unauthorised edition, it continued in common use for the following sixty years. The edition now before me differs from most others in many respects, especially in spelling, and in peculiar words and renderings, which I do not think are to be found in other versions. Of these I will cite merely a few specimens. At Genesis iii. 20, I find, 'And the man called his wiues name Heuah,' instead of Eve. Abel is called Habel, and in chap. v. 6, 'Sheth liued an hundreth and fiue yceres, and begate Enosh,' who, in the ninth verse, is 'Enoch.' At Genesis xvi. 8, the title 'dame' is used for 'mistress,' 'I flee from my dame Sarai.' At St. Matthew ii. 18, 'In Rhama was a voyce heard, mourning, and weeping, and great howling.' At St. Luke ii. 16, 'and the babe layd in the cratch,' a word still in use in Yorkshire and elsewhere for a large basket. But one of the most curious readings is at Acts xxi. 15, 'And after those dayes wee trussed vp our fardels, and went vp to Hierusalem.' In the Authorised Version it is, 'we took up our cariages, and went up to Jerusalem.' In Cranmer's and the 'Bishops' Bible the rendering is, 'We took up our burthens.' The word fardel,

though now obsolete, was in common use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, to signify burden; thus we find in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, 'Who would fardels bear, to grunt and sweat under a weary life?' (Act III. Sc. i. 76-77).

This volume, like all the editions of the Genevan Version, is a 'Breeches' Bible.

18

THE BIBLE (GENEVAN EDITION)

Translated according to the Ebrew and Greeke.

Imprinted At London

By Robert Barker,

Printer to the Kings most excellent Maiestie.

1605

THIS, like almost all 'Breeches' Bibles, is a quarto volume, printed in Black Letter, and as with many of Barker's early editions has not 'Holy' before 'Bible' on the title-page. The title has the usual woodcut surrounding of the Twelve Tribes and the Twelve Apostles, surmounted by the Dove, the Agnus Dei at the foot; and the crowned letters I. R. at the corners. This particular title, varying only in the letterpress, appears in all copies of the Genevan Version, and even in some of the subsequent authorised versions. That of the New Testament is the same. There is no Colophon, merely 'The Ende,' with an old woodcut ornament at the end of the New Testament. The date is 1607. This volume contains the Apocrypha, and at the end 'The Preface to the Christian Reader, touching the two Alphabets ensewing.' These are—'The first Alphabet of directions to common places, containing all the Hebrew, Caldean, Greeke, Latine, or other strange names.' The second table is 'The second Alphabet of directions to common places containing all the English words,' etc. These lengthy tables are followed by 'The Whole Booke of Psalmes, collected into English meeter, by Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins, and others, conferred with the Hebrew, with apt Notes to sing them withall.'

I have elsewhere described the essential peculiarities of the 'Breeches' edition, with the exception of the curious Calvinistic marginal notes, of which I give this one specimen—Revelation ix. 3: 'And there came out of the smoke Locusts vpon the earth.' The note to this is as follows: 'Locusts are false teachers, heretikes, and worldly subtile Prelates, with Monkes, Friars, Cardinals, Patriarkes, Archbishops, Bishops, Doctors, Bachelers, and Masters which forsake Christ, to maintaine false doctrine.' Part of Genesis iii. 7 reads thus: 'they sewed figge tree leaues together, and made themselues breeches.' In an earlier edition I find: 'They toke figge leuis and sewed them to gyder.'

There appears to be a common but erroneous idea prevalent that a 'Breeches' Bible is a rare and valuable possession. As regards scarcity, this is by far the most common of all the old editions, and though never an authorised version, it passed through more than a hundred editions of various sizes from 1576 till about 1616. It obtained great popularity from the two circumstances of its being the first version printed in Roman type, and in which the chapters were divided into verses. With regard to value, I may mention that whereas I have given £30 and £40 for some of the rare old editions, a 'Breeches' Bible in fair condition may be obtained for twelve or thirteen shillings. The copy before me being in Black Letter must, I think, be rather a rare edition, and although it bears the words on the first title, 'Imprinted at London,' it was probably printed abroad.

This copy is in the original binding, with brass corners and centrepieces.

19

THE ('Breeches' Edition) BIBLE,

That Is,

The holy Scriptures contained, etc.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker,
Printer to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie.

1610

D

THE above title is enclosed in an elaborate engraved border, with the Royal Arms above, and 'Cum Priuilegio' at the foot. The second title has the same surrounding, and is as follows: The New Testament of ovr Lord Iesvs Christ, Translated out of Greeke by Theod. Beza: Whereunto are adioyned briefe summaries of doctrine vpon the Euangelists and Acts of the Apostles. Beneath which, 'And also short expositions on the phrases and hard places,' etc., by P. Loseler. Villerius. Englished by L. Tomson. 1610.

The words 'Appointed to be read,' etc., are missing on both titles. The 'summaries' referred to on the first title are, with annotations, at the sides and foot of each chapter in almost every 'booke,' with the exception of Revelation. Before the first chapter of Revelation there is a long introduction, referring to the 'authoritie' of this Book, which is headed thus: 'I haue not thought good to put foorth any such thing as yet, vpon the Reuelation, as I haue vpon the former bookes: notwithstanding I liked well to set downe in the meane season that, that I wrote a fewe yeeres since, concerning the authoritie of this booke. And this is it.' Then follows the reasoning by Theod. Beza.

This is a small folio, in Black Letter, though various types are employed. For instance, the Argument of the first chapter of Genesis is in Roman type, the heading is in Italic, and the chapter itself in Black Letter. It contains the Apocrypha, and Sternhold and Hopkins' version of the Psalms, 'with apt Notes to sing them withall.' The title of the Psalms is more elaborate than those of the first and second. It bears a different date from the Testaments, and reads as follows:—

The whole Booke of Psalmes.
 Collected into Englishe meeter,
 by Thomas Sternhold, Iohn Hopkins, and others:
 Set forth and allowed to be sung in all Churches,
 of all the people together, . . . and moreouer in
 priuate houses, for their godly solace and comfort,
 laying apart all vngodly Songs and Ballads, which tend
 only to nourishing of vice, and corrupting of youth.

JAMES V.

If any be afflicted, let him pray: and if any be merry, let him sing Psalmes.

London.

Printed for the Company of Stationers.

1615.

20

THE BIBLE :

That is
 The Holy Scriptvres
 contained in the Old and New Testament.
 Imprinted at London
 By Robert Barker,
 Printer to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie.

1610

THIS title is the same as that of 1625 and other Genevan editions, and the surrounding border is the same as most of them, and also of the Black Letter edition of Robert Barker of 1634. This is a quarto volume in Roman type, like almost all Genevan versions between 1560 and 1610, and being popular, it seems curious that Barker should have reverted to Black Letter twenty-four years later. It contains the Apocrypha, the usual little maps of the Holy Land and the Garden of Eden, and after the New Testament, 'A briefe Table of the interpretation of the proper names,' etc. At the end of this is the Colophon, 'Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most excellent Maiestie, Cum priuilegio Regiæ Maiestatis, Anno 1611,' followed by Sternhold and Hopkins' Psalms, 1612. As is the case in all the Genevan versions about this time, we find 'breeches' instead of 'aprons,' and 'cratch' instead of 'manger' at Luke ii. 7. I discovered one peculiar error in this volume which I have not found in any other Bible, although I have looked for it in about seventy old editions. This occurs at Genesis xxiii. 15 and 16. According to this version, Ephron states the value of the land which Abraham wanted for a burial-ground at 'fiue hundreth shekels of siluer.' 'So Abraham hearkened vnto Ephron, and Abraham weied to Ephron the siluer, which hee had named in the audience of the Hittites, euen foure hundreth siluer shekels of currant money among merchants.' According

to which Abraham gave Ephron one hundred shekels less than his valuation! In the Old Testament we find the spelling—Heuah (for Eve), Kain, Habel, etc. There are some curious little woodcuts in the Old Testament, such as the Tabernacle, the Priests' Garments, and the Candlestick.

21

THE (Genevan Version)
BIBLE :

Translated according to the Ebrew and Greeke.
Imprinted at London by Robert Barker,
Printer to the King's most Excellent Maiestie.

1611

THIS, like most of the 'Breeches' Bibles, is a quarto, though a few folio and fewer octavo editions were published. It appears to be precisely similar to that of 1610, which I have described in the preceding entry. The titles of Old and New Testament are alike, with the same elaborate woodcut surrounding a heart-shaped centre, and the latter bears the date 1610. The Book of Common Prayer is bound up with this volume, which also contains the genealogies, and several maps, after the usual address to the Christian Reader. It has also, at the end, the 'Right profitable and fruitfull Concordances' in two tables, 'collected by R. F. H.,' and finishes with the Colophon, which, above an old woodcut in the centre of the page, reads thus:— 'Eccivs. 24. 39 & 33. 16. Behold how that I haue not laboured for my selfe onely, but for all them that seeke wisdome and knowledge,' and beneath it, 'Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie, 1611.' At the head of most of the chapters is The Argument. Some of these are curious. Take, for instance, that at the first chapter of Hebrews: 'Forasmuch as diuers, both of the Greeke writers and Latines witnessse, that the writer of this Epistle, for iust causes woulde not haue his name knowen, it were

curiositie of our part to labour much therin.' There are many peculiar words and readings which I have mentioned elsewhere, such as 'cratch' for 'manger' and 'dame' for 'mistress.' Genesis xvi. 8, 'And shee said, I flee frō my dame Sarai,' also at verse 4. It is curious to see how some of the words in these Genevan editions are retained in later ones, and others altered. Thus, as an instance, take Job iv. 6. In this edition, 1611, the verse reads, 'Is not this thy feare, thy confidence, thy patience, and the vprightnesse of thy wayes?' In the 1769 edition it is, 'Is not this thy fear, thy confidence, thy hope, and the uprightness of thy wayes?' In the edition of the present day it is the same as the latter. But take 1 Cor. iv. 13. In the 1611 edition we read 'filth of the world.' In the edition of 1769 it is 'of the earth,' and in the authorised Bible of to-day it is 'world,' as in 1611. There were not many editions of the 'Breeches' Bible published after this, the last being about 1616, while the new Royal Version appeared in the end of 1611.

22

THE 'HEE' BIBLE

THE Holy Bible, Conteyning the Old Testament and the New. Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie.

Anno Dom. 1612

THIS edition is known as the 'Hee' Bible, from the reading of third chapter of Ruth, fifteenth verse, 'he measured sixe measures of barley, and laid it on her: and *hee* went into the citie,' instead of '*she* went,' etc., as in other versions. This edition is remarkable, not so much from the reading above quoted, as from the fact of its being the first edition of the Royal version printed in quarto. It is in Roman Letter, whilst the 'Shee' Bible of 1614, also a quarto volume, and printed by Robert Barker, is in Black Letter. The title of this edition is finely engraved on copper (not wood), and surrounded by figures of Moses, Aaron, saints and angels, the figures and faces of

which are clearly and beautifully drawn. This work is by Iaspar Isac. The list of genealogies is precisely similar to that in the 'Shee' Bible. In the edition of 1511, there are almost as many errata as in the 12mo edition of 1638 (in which printer's blunders appear on almost every page), but in this edition of 1612 many of these have been rectified, though many still exist, such as Genesis x. 16, 'Emorite' for 'Amorite'; Exodus xxxviii. 11, 'hoopes' for 'hooks'; Ezekiel vi. 8, 'That he may haue some' for 'that ye may'; Ezekiel xxiv. 7, 'She powred it vpon the ground' for 'powred it not,' etc.

The Colophon is—

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker,
Printer to the Kings most excellent Maiestie.
Anno Dom. 1612.
Cum Priuilegio.

The title to the Booke of Psalmes is dated—

London. Imprinted for the Companie of Stationers.
1612.

The title of the New Testament is within a heart-shaped woodcut border, with the crowned letters I. R. at the foot of the page on either side of the words Cum Priuilegio.

23

THE HOLY BIBLE,

Conteyning the Old Testament, and the New.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker,
Printer to the Kings most excellent Maiestie.

Anno Dom. 1613.

THIS appears, though bearing date 1613, to be the second folio of 1611, with many alterations and improvements. There is another edition of Barker's Bible, dated 1613, which is, like this, a folio edition, printed in Black Letter, which is full of differences in the typography, many of which appear to be printer's errors, such as Levit. vii. 25, 'fast' for 'fat'; 1 Sam. x. 16, 'water' for 'matter'; Hosea vi. 5, 'hewed' for 'shewed,' etc; but in the edition now before me I have in vain hunted for errors or omissions. Although the title of the volume is as above, and the title of the New Testament is a facsimile woodcut, the latter bears the date 1611. Both have the line 'Appointed to be read,' etc. The heading of the History of Bel and the Dragon in the Apocrypha is 'The history of the destruction of Bel and the Dragon,' but in 'The names and order of all the Bookes' at the beginning of the volume before the title-page, it is 'The idole Bel and Dragon.' There is a printer's mistake at the sixth chapter of Baruch, which is headed Ecclesiasticus. This edition has in the first part of the volume—The genealogies by J. S., with a curious wood-engraving of Adam and Eve, and a skeleton in a coffin underneath, and the line 'O Death I will be thy death,' Hose . 13. 14. It also contains a Kalender; the usual address from the translators to the reader; and a Table 'To finde Easter for euer,' with the following underneath:—'When ye haue found the Sunday letter in the vppermost line, guide your eye downe-ward from the same, till yee come right ouer against the Prime, and there is shewed both what Moneth, and what day of the Moneth Easter falleth that yeere.' In the centre of each page of the genealogies are most curious notes, the last of which (under Salathiel) is on an open book, as follows:—'Ioseph and Mary both of Zorobabel. Daudid, and Iudah, are parêts of Christ Ioseph legally, in whose right he is king of the Jewes, which successiō St. Mathew followeth. And from Mary he becam the Emanuel & promised seed, whose generatiō St. Lu. describeth.'

24

THE 'SHEE' BIBLE

THE Bible : Containing the Old Testament, and the New,
also the Apocrypha.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker.

1614

THIS finely printed edition is commonly called the 'Shee' Bible, from the reading at Ruth, chapter iii. verse 15, 'and *she* went into the citie,' in contradistinction to the 'Hee' Bible of 1612, described on previous pages. It is in Black Letter.

The titles are surrounded by quaint woodcuts, and the frontispiece consists of a fine old woodcut of Adam and Eve, beneath which is a line from Hosea, chapter xiii. verse 14, 'O death I will be thy death,' which appears to me to be a much more beautiful rendering than that in our present authorised edition, 'O death, I will be thy plagues.' This volume also contains a curious list of genealogies, occupying no less than thirty-two pages, with the usual dedication 'To the most High and Mightie Prince, James, etc.,' and nine pages of address from the translators to the reader.

25

THE title of this edition has the figure of Fame at the top, surmounted by the Royal Arms, with rose and thistle. On either side are the figures of Wisdom and Science, the four Evangelists at the corners, and a scribe at the foot, with the words 'Cum Privilegio.'

London
Printed for the Company of Stationers

1615

In this edition I find few peculiar readings, and none of the errata which are so abundant in that of the following year, 1616. The usual Dedication is missing, but may have been taken out of my copy, which contains in Exodus, Numbers, and 1st Kings many curious woodcuts of the Ark, Tabernacle, etc. There are two tables of 'Consanguinitie and Affinitie' 'hindering marriage'; and in the centre of each—in a circle—'Moses may not marry.' There are also four 'Mappes,' viz. The Garden of Eden, The way the Children of Israel journeyed, The Land of Canaan, and another. The fact that the words surrounding some of them, such as, 'Le Parvis de dedans,'

'L'Orient,' 'Midi,' etc., are French, is, I think, proof that they were printed at Geneva. The only Colophon is at the end of the Tables, and before the Psalms. It reads thus:—

Imprinted at London by Robert
Barker, Printer to the King's most
excellent Majestie.

1610.

Cum Privilegio.

26

THE HOLY BIBLE

Containing the Old Testament
and the New.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker and John Bill,
Printers to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie.

Anno 1620

THE value of this little volume, a thick 12mo, consists more in the rarity of the binding than in that of the edition. The cover is of contemporary needlework, each side bearing a coat of arms in silver and coloured thread; and round its borders are worked the following lines:—

'Here is y^e well where water flowes to quench y^e heate of sin,
Here is y^e tree where truth doth grow to leade our lives therein.
There is non about him y^t feareth y^e lord.—Ecc: xxv. x.'

This is believed to be a specimen of the work of the nuns of Little Gidding, in Huntingdonshire, who led a strange but holy life, and devoted much time to the preparing and binding of devotional books,

some of which were accepted by King Charles 1., when he visited the Nunnery on his way to Scotland in 1633. It contains the Genealogies, Map and Description of Canaan, the Apocrypha, the Psalms, and at the end, 'A Table for the whole number of the Psalmes, and also in what leafe you may find every one of them.' The title-pages of the Old and New Testament are similar. They are within the usual architectural design, with the sacred Trine above, and King David beneath.

The Colophon—

Imprinted at London
By Robert Barker and Iohn Bill,
Printers to the Kings most Excellent
Maiestie
1620

—is between two woodcut ornaments. There is no line 'Appointed to be read,' etc., on either Testament. The edges of this book are beautifully gilt and gauffré.

27

THE HOLY BIBLE

Imprinted At London
by Bonham Norton and Iohn Bill,
Printers to the Kings most excellent Maiestie.

1625

IN this perfect but rather soiled copy the dates are curiously mixed; thus the first title is as stated, 1625. The second title is the same, but the Colophon is 1624; and the Psalms 1623, whilst the

'Two Right Profitable and Frvitfvll Concordances' are dated on their title-page 1622, and at the end 1621. After the Prayer Book version of the Psalms (which is imperfect) are certain 'Godly Prayers,' and at the beginning of the volume the usual addresses, 'To the most High and Mightie Prince,' and 'The Translators To The Reader.' The first title, in a heart-shaped border, is surrounded by 24 little engravings of the Twelve Tribes and the Twelve Apostles, with the four Evangelists at the corners. That of the New Testament is similar, and both have the words 'Cum Privilegio' at the foot in a narrow border, with the crowned I. and R. at either end.

28

THE HOLY BIBLE

Conteyning the Old Testament and the Newe.
Imprinted at London
by Bonham Norton and Iohn Bill

1629

IN this year Norton and Bill brought out four editions of the Bible, in four sizes—folio, quarto, 8vo, and 12mo. The one now before me is a quarto, in its original doe-skin binding, but is a very imperfect copy, as the first title-page is missing, and the whole of the Book of the Revelation is also wanting. It contains a long prologue from the Translators to the Reader, the Apocrypha, and Sternhold's Psalmes, 'with apt Notes to sing them withall.' London, Imprinted for the Company of Stationers, 1630. The title to the New Testament, enclosed in a heart-shaped woodcut, is evidently from the same block as that of the New Testament of 1612, the sole difference being the names of the printers.

29

THE
HOLY BIBLE (King James's)

Printed at London by Robert Barker,
Printer to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie:
and by the Assignes of John Bill.

Anno 1630.

THE above is the title of a thick small 8vo volume, containing the Old and New Testaments and Apocrypha. The titles of the Testaments are within the same woodcut border with the Twelve Tribes and Four Evangelists. The Concordance and Prayers, etc., are bound in at the beginning of the volume, as also the Psalms, with the day on which they are appointed to be read, at the head corners of each page. In some of the early editions the days are printed on the side margin. It also contains 'The Psalms in Meetre,' but imperfect. The Colophon reads thus:—

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker,
Printer to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie,
and the Assignes of Iohn Bill.
Anno Dom. 1630.

The binding is contemporary, in old stamped calf, with corners and centrepieces of brass.

30

THE 'WICKED' BIBLE

1631

THIS edition is so called from the reading in Exodus xx. 14: 'Thou shalt commit adultery,' the negative being omitted. At the end of the Book of Revelation I find the following:—

London:
 Printed by Robert Barker, Printer to
 the Kings most Excellent Maiestie: And
 by the Assignes of Iohn Bill.
 Anno Dom. 1631.

This is an extremely rare edition, and it is supposed that the error was discovered as the edition was passing through the press, as some copies are extant in which the commandment is correctly printed. A copy of the 'Wicked' Bible was exhibited at the Caxton Celebration (lent by the Bodleian Library), in the note to which, in the catalogue, was the following paragraph:—'Four copies only are at present known—one in the Lenox Library, New York, one in the British Museum, one in Glasgow, and this one from the Bodleian.' A copy of this edition was purchased by Mr. Henry Stevens in 1855 in Holland, for which he gave fifty guineas, and subsequently exhibited it at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries. This is the copy I now possess, which I was fortunate enough to purchase at the comparatively low price of £24. On the suppression of the 'Wicked' Bible, the publisher was fined £300 by Archbishop Laud, being unable to pay which sum he was imprisoned, but the fine was subsequently paid by his friends, and it is said that with the money Laud bought a font of Greek type for Oxford; but I am not aware whether it still exists there, or in what church or chapel it was placed.

Bound up with this copy is the Book of Common Prayer, of the same date as the Bible, 1631; also Speed's Genealogies and Sternhold

and Hopkins' Whole Book of Psalmes. I find many rather varied readings in this edition, and at Job xviii. 9 occurs the curious error of 'The grin shall take him by the heele,' instead of the 'gin.' This error also occurs in the Cambridge Bible of 1661. In the British Museum copy of the 'Wicked' Bible the following note is written on the fly-leaf:—'Only one other copy is known. I sold it to Mr. Lenox of New York in July last, for £52, 12s. 6d. That copy is perfect, and this one agrees with it leaf for leaf, except the twenty-three leaves missing in this.' Signed—Henry Stevens. 'Leaves supplied, October 1861.'

31

THE HOLY BIBLE—EDINBURGH EDITION

Edinburgh

1633

THIS edition is a crown octavo, and is valuable as being the first copy of the Authorised Version printed in Scotland, the next Edinburgh edition being a 12mo volume, printed there in 1634. The Royal Arms appear on the first page, and on the next leaf the frontispiece, representing Adam and Eve. Facing this is the rather elaborate title-page. At the upper part of this there is the triangular symbol of the Trinity—Non est, etc. Immediately beneath this a closed book (supported by Moses and Aaron on either side), on which is written:—'The Holy Bible containing the Old Testament and the New. Newly translated, etc. Appointed to be read in Churches. Edinburgh, Printed by the printers to the Kings most excellent Majestie.' Underneath, on a scroll, 'Cum Privilegio. Anno Dom. 1633.' It has the 'Jesse Tree' at the bottom, and the four Evangelists at each corner. In the Book of Psalms there are five Psalms on the first page, which distinguishes this from other editions of the same date. The title-page of the New Testament has on verso the Royal Arms, same as on the first page, viz. the Arms of Scotland quartering France with England, and Ireland in the third place, all within the garter. This coat of

arms is again repeated on verso of the last page of the New Testament. This edition contains the Apocrypha, to which there is no separate title. I find in it the error which appears in numerous editions at 1 Timothy iv. 16, 'and unto thy doctrine' for 'the doctrine.'

32

THE
HOLY BIBLE, (King James's)

Containing the Old Testament and the Nevv.
Newly translated out of the Originall Tongues, etc.
By his Majesties speciall commandement.

London :

Printed by Robert Barker,
Printer to the Kings most excellent Majestie,
and by the Assignes of John Bill.

1634.

THIS title has the woodcut surrounding so commonly met with in its predecessors of the Genevan Version, viz. the Twelve Apostles, and the Twelve Tribes of Israel. Unlike the Genevan Version, which was (I believe) always, or nearly always, printed in Roman type, this quarto edition is in Black Letter throughout, with the exception of the title-pages and the headings of chapters. The second title is similar, and both have the crowned letters C. R. on either side of the Cum Privilegio. The date of the New Testament is 1636. At 1 Timothy iv. 16, we find the common error of that date, 'thy' for 'the.' This edition contains the Apocrypha, and has the usual 'Epistle Dedicatorie' at the commencement. The Colophon is at the end of the New Testament, with date 1634, though, as stated above, that of the New Testament title is 1636. This volume has the line—'Appointed to be read in Churches.'

33

THE HOLY BIBLE

Printed by Tho: Buck & Roger Daniel
printers to the University of Cambridge.

ON the first title of this edition there is no date, but the second bears 1635, and there is no doubt that the Old and New Testaments are of the same date. Though in poor and worn condition, this is still a handsome old volume. It is a thick quarto, in the original contemporary binding, with the Arms of Charles I. in the centre of both covers, with large angle ornaments, and poudré with small trefoils, the whole in gold. I have an almost similar specimen in my collection of old bindings—Edmundes' *Observations on Cæsar's Commentaries*—but on it there are squirrels in gold in place of the trefoils; and in the Book of British Museum Bindings I find a third with the ground covered with fleur-de-lys. The leaf edges of this volume are gauffré. It contains the Genealogies (at the commencement of which there is a fine old woodcut of Adam and Eve in Paradise), a Map and Description of Canaan, the Psalms, and Apocrypha.

In the last named the Book of Ecclesiasticus is headed, 'The Wisdome of Jesus the Sonne of Sirach, or Ecclesiasticus.'

The title to the Old Testament is a very elaborate copper-plate engraving, with a globe at the top, surmounted by the name of GOD in Hebrew, with the sun and moon on either side, and at the upper corner two Angels supporting scrolls, with the words: 'God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very good.' On either side of the printed title are the figures of Moses and David, and beneath it the Last Supper, the four Evangelists, and the Stag drinking at a fountain, Psalm xlii. 1, 'Like as the Hart,' etc. The title-page of the New Testament is plain, and bears the words: 'Printed by the printers to the Universitie of Cambridge. Ann. Dom. 1635.'

'The Booke of Psalmes,' at the end of the volume, has the following:—

London,
Imprinted by I. L. for the Company of Stationers. 1636.
Cum Privilegio.

P.S.—I find that the first title, described above, is the same as that used in the first Cambridge Bible of 1629.

34

THE 'DOWAY' OR 'DOUAY' BIBLE

THE Holy Bible Faithfully translated into English out of the avthenticall Latin, etc.

By the English Colledge of Dovvay.

Printed by Iohn Covstvriev.

Permissv Svreriorvm.

1635

THIS is the second edition, and it is commonly known as the 'Resin' or 'Rosin' Bible.

It is so called from the line in Jeremiah viii. 22, 'Is there no balm in Gilead?' being translated, 'Is there noe rosen in Galaad?' The Doway Bible probably differs more from our version than any other, and one can scarcely read a page in any part of the Old Testament without being struck by the difference of translation or words employed. As examples that I have come across, take the Fourth Book of Kings v. 2: 'led away captiue out of the Land of Israel a litle girle,' and at the fourth verse, 'Thus and thus hath the wench of the Land of Israel spoken.' At Genesis xl. 19: 'Pharao wil take thy head from thee, and hang thee on the crosse, and the foules shal teare thy flesh.' In the Fourth Book of Kings, iv. 39, the word 'colocynthides' occurs, instead of 'Wild Gourds.' These are but specimens of some of the differences that I myself have come across.

But greater changes have been made in the various editions of the Doway Bible than in any other English version; thus in the version of 1609-10 we have the title of the Lamentations, 'The Threnes, that is to say, The Lamentations of Ieremie the Prophet,' whilst the headlines of the 1635 edition run thus:—'The Prophecie of Ieremie.' In the first chapter of the latter, first verse, we read: 'How doth the citie full of people, sit solitarie: how is the ladie of the Gentils become as a widow: the princesse of prouinces is made tributarie?' In the modern edition the same verse reads thus: 'How doth the city sit solitary that was full of people! how is the mistress of the Gentiles become as a widow: the princes of the provinces made tributary!' There are many trifling errors to be found in this second edition, such as at pages 694 and 698 of vol. i., where we find the heading, 'Third Book of Kings' in the middle of the fourth Book. Many of the Psalms, and various books throughout this version, have copious Annotations at the end of each chapter. It is said that the Psalter and New Testament were revised at Rome by St. Jerome. The New Testament I do not possess. It was translated 'In the English College of Rhemes' and printed there by Iohn Fogny in 1582, and most of the copies then printed were seized by Queen Elizabeth's searchers and confiscated. My copy of the Doway Bible is in two thick quarto volumes.

35

THE HOLY BIBLE

Printed at London by Robert Barker,
Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majestie:
And by the Assignes of John Bill.

1636.

THIS copy is in poor condition, but appears to me to be fairly perfect, with the exception of three chapters of Genesis. The title-page is surrounded by curious old engravings of the Twelve Tribes, etc., with the Dove above the title, and the Lamb beneath the date. That of the New Testament is identical, but in much better condition.

The Apocrypha has no title-page, but only the word Apocrypha above the heading of I. Esdras. The Order for Morning Prayer with the Communion Service is at the beginning of the volume, and the Collects, but only the first line of the Epistles and Gospels. The sentences at the commencement of Morning Prayer are in the same words as Barker's edition of 1642. As an example: 'When the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness that he hath committed, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive,' is thus rendered: 'At what time soever a sinner doth repent him of his sinne from the bottome of his heart, I will put all his wickednesse out of my remembrance, saith the Lord.' After the New Testament there is a title-page, as follows:—

The Way to True Happinesse,
Leading
to the Gate of Knowledge.

or,

An entrance to Faith, without which it is
impossible to please GOD.

By

Questions and Answers, opening briefly the meaning
of every severall Booke and Chapter of the Bible,
from the beginning of Genesis, to the end of the Revelation.

London,

Printed by Robert Young.

Then follow eighty-six well-worn pages of questions and answers.

The volume ends with 'The Whole Booke of Psalmes: collected into English Meeter.'

London.

Printed by G. M. for the Companie of Stationers.

Cum Priuilegio Regis Regali.

1637.

At the head of almost every Psalm are three or four bars of music, and where this is not the case the reference for the proper tune is to a previous Psalm, thus: 'Psalme xlvi. Sing this as the 35. Psalme.'

36

THE HOLY BIBLE

Newly translated out of the originall Tongues
Printed by Tho: Buck and Roger Daniel
Printers to the University of Cambridge

1638

THIS is perhaps the finest Bible ever printed at Cambridge, and it served as the standard for many subsequent editions. It is a large Folio edition, with an elaborate title-page, very similar to that of the Cambridge Bible of 1629, finely engraved by Will. Marshall. There is a globe at the top, supported by angels holding a scroll with the words, 'And God saw everything that He had made, and behold it was very good.' On either side of the title are the figures of Moses and David, and beneath a representation of the Last Supper. My copy contains the Old and New Testaments, and Sternhold and Hopkins' Psalms, but not the Apocrypha, although the latter is included in the 'Names and Order of the Books,' at the commencement. It contains but few errors, though it continues the serious one of the first Cambridge version, viz., 'Look ye out seven men of honest report, full of the holy Ghost and wisdom, whom ye may appoint over this businesse,' instead of, 'whom we (the Apostles) may appoint,' Acts vi. 3. There is a curious use of Italics made in this edition, such as Hebrews ix. 6, 'The service *of God*,' where the two last words are in Italics, and many other such instances occur in both the Old and New Testaments.

37

BUCK AND DANIEL'S BIBLE

The Holy Bible.

PRINTED by Tho: Buck and Roger Daniel, Printers to the University of Cambridge. And are to be sold by Roger Daniel, at the Angell in Lumber street, London.

1638

ITS age considered, I have little doubt that this is one of the most accurate of the old Folio versions of the Holy Scriptures. By King James's special orders it was revised by some of the most learned scholars of the day, and so satisfied were Messrs. Buck and Daniel with their work. that they issued a challenge to the whole of Cambridge, by a bill affixed to the door of St. Mary's Church, that if any scholar could find any literal fault in it, he should have a copy of the Bible for his pains. Now, I am not aware that any literal mistakes or printer's errors do occur in this edition, but there are several new and varied readings, such as St. Matthew xii. 23, 'Is not this the sonne of David?' In previous editions, or at least in that of 1611, the 'not' was omitted, 'Is this the Son of David?' At 1 Timothy iv. 16, 'thy doctrine,' for 'the doctrine.' At Acts vi. 3, 'whom ye may appoint,' instead of 'whom we may appoint.' But though these readings were new and differed from those of previous editions, they cannot be called mistakes or printers' errors, but were simply new renderings.

However, in the Prayer Book of the same date, and bound with this copy of the Bible, I find what is obviously a printer's mistake; it occurs in the Marriage Service, or 'Ceremony of Matrimonie,' 'till death us depart,' instead of 'do part.' On the following page, in the prayer commencing, 'O God, which by thy mightie power,' etc., I find, 'and also that this woman may be loving and amiable to her husband as Rachel, wise as Rebecca, faithfull and obedient as Sara,' etc. These words are omitted in all versions of the Prayer Book subsequent to 1719.

There is a finely engraved title-page to this volume, representing the Creation, Moses and Aaron, and the Evangelists.

It has also several interesting coloured maps, one 'shewing y^e Situation of Paradiſe,' another of the Holy Land, and one of the then known parts of the world.

This handsome copy is printed on large and thick paper, and is ruled throughout with red ink.

38

THE HOLY BIBLE :

Containing the Old Testament And The New.
Printed at London by Robert Barker,

1642

THIS little volume has been beautifully bound in olive morocco, which, although much worn, still shows the rich pattern of the gold tooling. It is a rare edition, and a tolerably early specimen of 8vo size. The Scriptures were first printed thus in 1586, at London. So rare is this edition that it seems to be unknown to many collectors and annotators. Mr. Fry of Bristol has in his wonderful collection (which I had the privilege of seeing three or four years since) three octavo copies of this date, which vary slightly, but in what particulars I do not know. It seems to be omitted from Cotton's list; there is one copy in the British Museum, none in Mr. Lea Wilson's fine library, in Canterbury Cathedral, nor in the Bodleian Library, although in some of these collections I find that there are folio volumes of the date 1642, printed both in London and Amsterdam. My copy contains the Apocrypha, and the Book of Common Prayer is also bound up with it at the beginning of the volume, and bears the same date—Robert Barker, 1642. In some respects the wording in the Prayer Book differs considerably from our present version, as we can see in the very first lines—the verses at the commencement of Morning Service. As an example I will quote the first two verses only:—

RECENT EDITIONS.

When the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness that he hath committed, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive.—Ezek. xviii. 27.

I acknowledge my transgression, and my sin is ever before me.—Psalm xli. 9.

1642 EDITION.

At what time soever a sinner doth repent him of his sin from the bottom of his heart, I will put all his wickednes out my remembrance, saith the Lord.

I do know mine own wickednesse, and my sin is alway against me.

At the commencement of the Prayer Book are 'Certain Godly Prayers,' and 'Of ceremonies, why some be abolished and some retained'; and at the end of the book are Sternhold and Hopkins' Psalms, London, Printed by G. M., for the Companie of Stationers, 1642.

39

THE HOLY BIBLE
and the Apochrypha (*sic*)

1642

THIS is an imperfect copy; the first and second titles, as well as the Preface, are missing, and the date is only found on the Colophon, which reads:—'Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majestie: And by the Assignes of John Bill, 1642.' The last of Barker's folios (which I have described elsewhere) was of date 1640. The volume now before me affords an instance of the difficulty of classification of the size of a book. It is, however, a small quarto, with the edges closely cropped, the size being $8\frac{3}{4}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is in Black Letter, but the headings and initial letters of each chapter, as well as the marginal readings, are in Roman Letter. A peculiarity is that the words of the first four lines of the Dedication are all in capital letters, 'TO THE MOST HIGH AND MIGHTIE,' etc. As in the 1640 edition, the letter 'u' is used for the vowel, and 'v' for the consonant, instead of as in earlier Black-Letter editions, where we find such words as "vnto" and 'haue.'

The Psalms are divided into days, and headed (or rather noted on the margin) 'Morning Prayer' and 'Evening Prayer,' and this arrangement is the same as in the modern Prayer Book.

The spelling is, of course, antiquated, such as 'moneth' for 'month,' or 'yeere' for 'year,' but I have been unable to discover any curious or peculiar renderings in the text.

40

THE HOLY BIBLE

By His Majesties Command.

London :

Printed by the Companie
of Stationers.

1648.

THE above title is in a woodcut border, surmounted by the Royal Arms, and on the reverse of the Old Testament title are the arms of Charles I., with the crowned C. and R. at the upper corners. The New Testament title is the same as the first, with the line, 'Cor mundum crea in me Deus,' Psa. 51, and the figure of David with his harp at the foot of the page. At the end of the volume are the Psalms by Sternhold and Hopkins, dated 1647. 'Cum Privilegio Regis Regali.' In this edition, which is a small octavo, there are no Apocrypha. It is printed in double columns Roman type, and bound in olive morocco, with silver clasps and corners.

41

THE HOLY BIBLE

Printed by the Companie of Stationers

London :

1651

THIS compact little copy is a small octavo volume, printed in small type in double columns. The title is within an architectural design, surmounted by an engraving of an open Bible, with the words, 'Verbum Dei.' The volume contains the Book of Common Prayer, printed by John Bill and Christopher Barker, but

dated 1665, and at the end, 'The Whole Book of Psalms : Collected into English Meeter, by Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins and others.' London, 1651. At the end of the Prayer Book are three forms, for the fifth of November, the thirtieth of January, and the twenty-ninth of May, these being the days of Gunpowder Treason, Martyrdom of King Charles I., and King Charles's Birth and Return; followed by an order that they should be used yearly in all Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, etc.

Given at Our Court at White-Hall the second day of May, in the fourteenth year of Our Reign [1662]. By His Majesties Command. Edw. Nicholas.

42

THE HOLY BIBLE—THE 'PEARL' EDITION

Printed by John Field.
Printer to the Parliament
London

1653

I HAVE briefly described another copy of the 'Pearl' edition amongst my duodecimo editions (No. 72), but I am not sure whether it is an original edition, as it became so popular, owing to its portable size, that many Dutch counterfeits were subsequently printed. This little 24mo copy is undoubtedly a genuine one, and is remarkable for many errors and peculiarities. The first four Psalms are printed on a single page, and amongst the numerous errors will be found the following important ones:—At Matthew vi. 24, 'Ye cannot serve (God) and mammon,' the word GOD being omitted. At Romans vi. 13 and 19, are found 'righteousness' for 'unrighteousness'; and 1 Corinthians vi. 9, 'righteous' instead of 'unrighteous' in some copies.

This small edition is said to have been printed by the Parliament for the soldier's knapsack. The title of the Old Testament has Moses and David on either side, and the four Evangelists at the foot; the title of the New Testament is plain. There is no line 'Appointed to be read,' etc., nor 'Cum Privilegio,' and there is no Colophon.

43

THE HOLY
BIBLE

Printed by John Field, Printer to the Parliament
London

1653

THIS is a thick duodecimo volume containing only the Old and New Testaments. The title-page is surmounted by an open Bible, on which is 'The Word of God,' supported by two figures representing Justice and Mercy. Moses and David are on either side of the title, and the four Evangelists at the bottom. It is singular that in this year there were no less than eight 12mo editions printed, six of which are by John Field. Some of these are very incorrectly printed, and full of errors, none of which I can detect in the one now before me. Only the first two verses of Psalm i. are on Aa 4.

There is no line 'Appointed to be read in Churches' on the first title-page, but it occurs on that of the New Testament. London. Printed by John Field, one of His Highness's Printers. Cum Privilegio. (No date.)

44

THE HOLY BIBLE

Cambridge
Printed by John Field
Printer to y^e Universitie.

1657

THIS is a thick 8vo volume, printed in Roman type, with the first title engraved by Robert Vaughan. The second title is plain, with the exception of the Cambridge Arms, 'Alma Mater

Cantabrigia.' It is beautifully bound in red morocco, inlaid with black and yellow leathers on the sides, and richly tooled in gold, with a coat of arms painted on the fore edge. It does not contain the Apocrypha. There are numerous curious plates in both Old and New Testaments, apparently of a much earlier date than the letterpress of the volume, the spelling being totally different. For example, at Genesis xiii. 8, 'And Abram said unto Lot, Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee.' Below the accompanying plate this reads, 'And Abram sayd vnto Lott let ther bee noe strife I praye thee beetweene thee and mee.' In the Old Testament many of the lines beneath these plates are in Hebrew, Latin, Greek, and English, whilst others have simply the English text, as in the quotation above.

At Acts vi. 3, we find the error 'whom ye may appoint.'

45

THE 'BASTARD' BIBLE

Printed by John Field, London

1658

THIS little copy of the Bible is in two vols. 12mo, in a prettily tooled binding, which is of such a characteristically Scottish type, that I think it must have been rebound in Edinburgh. I have not been able to discover the origin of the designation 'Bastard,' but it is possibly a counterfeit or pirated edition as mentioned on page 49. It is remarkable for an error at Jeremiah ii. 26, where instead of 'As the thief is ashamed when he is found,' the rendering is 'As the chief,' etc. The title of this volume contains an engraved view of London Bridge; in the centre are the Royal Arms with crown, within the garter, and the title itself is on a tablet, supported on either side by Moses and Aaron. I find precisely the same title-page in the 12mo copy of 1698. In one 12mo copy of 1658 the line 'Appointed to be read,' etc., does not appear in the titles of either the Old or New Testament; in that now before me the 'Appointed,' etc., appears on the Old but not on the title of the New Testament. There are several printer's errors in this edition, such as the headings of Isaiah ch. iv. and liii., 'Jesaiah' for Isaiah.

46

THE HOLY BIBLE—FIELD'S

1660

THIS magnificent copy is a folio volume, of unusual size, and is the largest that I possess. On the first page, facing the title, is a large engraving of the Royal Arms, with mottoes. The title reads thus:—'The Holy Bible, containing the Bookes of the Old and New Testament. Cambridge, Printed by John Field printer to the Vniversitie.' There is no date to the first title, and no 'Appointed,' etc., thereon, though it occurs on the second. This first title is finely engraved. It is surmounted by the figure of King David with his harp, supported by two figures, which I suppose represent the Law and the Prophets, and at the foot is Solomon enthroned; the countenances of the twelve lions are delightful in their variety of expression. It was drawn by Dupenbeck, and engraved by Lombart. This volume contains the Apocrypha, and the second title is plain, but has the Cambridge University Arms, with the date 1659. It is clearly printed in Roman type, and red-ruled throughout in double lines. The binding is a splendid specimen of gold tooling, probably of the same date, and has the Crucifixion, with flowers, etc., painted on the edges of the leaves, under the gilding. It has the common errors, Acts vi. 3, 'ye' for 'we,' and 1 Tim. iv. 16, 'thy' for 'the.' As this book belonged to the Ardern family, I do not keep it in my Tynninghame collection.

47

THE HOLY
BIBLE

London
Printed by John Feild

1660

THIS is a thick small octavo volume, containing the Old and New Testaments, but not the Apocrypha. The Old Testament title is engraved on a narrow upright ground, with the figures of Moses and David on either side, surmounted by two angels holding an open book—'The Word of GOD.' At the foot is a representation of Zacharias writing at the table 'His name is John.' This edition contains the common errors, Acts vi. 3, 'ye' for 'we,' and 1 Tim. iv. 16, 'thy' for 'the.' The line 'Appointed,' etc., is missing. The title of the New Testament is plain, and it is of the same date as the Old Testament. There were two other octavo editions published in this year—one by Field, London, and the other by Field, Cambridge.

48

THE HOLY
BIBLE

Containing the Old Testament
and the New.
Cambridge

Printed by John Field, Printer to y^e Universitie.

1661.

THE Old Testament title, engraved by Vaughan, is in the ordinary architectural design of the seven pillars, Prov. ix. 1, with the University Arms at the foot of the page. This is the only early edition that I have seen with the pages numbered. The Old Testament, pp. 1 to 965, and the New, pp. 1 to 299.

The line 'Appointed to be read,' etc., is missing in both titles. That of the New Testament is plain, but of the same date—1661. Some of the marginal notes are quaint, e.g. 2 Timothy iii. 3, for 'truce-breakers' the margin gives 'Or, make-bates.' It does not contain the Apocrypha.

49

THE HOLY
BIBLE

Cambridge
Printed by John Field
Printer to the Universitie

1663

THE above is the title of the Old Testament, surrounded by the architectural design with the seven pillars. That of the New Testament is plain, and of the same date, and both titles have the line 'By His Majesties special Command,' and also the 'Appointed to be read in Churches.' This is a thick quarto volume, printed in Roman Letter. The Book of Common Prayer, with the Psalter, occupies the first place. This is followed by 'The Genealogies,' by I. S. 1638. Then comes, before the first title, a map and description of Canaan. After the title are two short Latin odes, 'Invictiss^{mo} Potentissim^oq; Carolo' by Guliel. Slatyer, and 'Eidem Regi Sereniss^{mo},' by Jacob Fl: van Langeren. These I have found in no other edition. In Genesis there are sixty-seven engravings, illustrative of subjects in that Book. The descriptions of the first twenty-four are beneath them in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English rhyme. The remaining descriptions are in English only. The four Gospels are also profusely illustrated by woodcuts. At the end of the volume there is—A Brief Concordance, Allowed By his Majesties special privilege to bee printed, and bound with the Bible in all Volumes. London. Printed by William Du-Gard, for Nicolas Bourn, and are to bee sold by Edward Dod, and Nathanaël Ekins, at the Gun in Ivie-Lane. 1652. Cum Privilegio.

This volume ends with the Psalms in metre, by Sternhold and Hopkins, Cambridge, 1663.

It contains the Apocrypha.

50

THE HOLY BIBLE

SOLD by Thomas Guy at the Oxford Armes On the West side of the Royal Exchange in Cornhil London.

1687

THIS, although bearing the above Old Testament title, is an early Oxford printed edition, and appears to me to be very similar to the first edition printed there in 1675. The title to the Old Testament is a very clear engraving, representing the 'Transfiguration of our Lord, with the words 'The Holy Bible' on a scroll, beneath which the words 'M^t Tabor, Matt. 17. 1.' Below this, two sitting figures, one of which is veiled, 'The Law'; the other, 'The Gospell,' has a nimbus. The date is not on the broken column to the left, as on the title of 1675, but in the right corner. This volume commences with the Book of Common Prayer, the title of which surmounts an engraving of the interior of a cathedral, and the date is simply 87 at the right corner. The Apocrypha are printed in smaller type than either of the Testaments. The title to the New Testament has the Royal Arms in the centre of the page, beneath which—

Oxford,
 Printed at the Theater, and are to be sold
 by Thomas Guy at the Oxford Armes, on the
 west-side of the Royal Exchange in Cornhil,
 London.
 1686.

The New Testament is followed by

The Whole Book of Psalms,
 by Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins, etc.

collected into English metre.

Then come, beneath the title, two verses, viz. James v. 13, and Colossians iii. 16.

Oxford,
Printed at the Theater, &c. (as before)
1685

51

FIELD'S 'PREACHER'S' BIBLE

Printed by John Field,
Cambridge

1668

THE name of 'Preacher's' Bible has been given to this edition from its square flat form, which adapts it for the preacher, as, when opened, it lies flat on the desk. It has an engraved title by John Chantry, and contains the Old and New Testaments, but not the Apocrypha. The New Testament is dated Cambridge, 1666. In this version the word 'grin' occurs instead of 'gin'—Job xviii. 9: 'The grin shall take him by the heel.' I find the same curious error in the Cambridge Bible of 1661, and also in the 'Wicked' Bible of 1631. The not uncommon error of 'thy' for 'the' is also in this edition—1 Timothy iv. 16. At the end of the volume are 'The Psalmes of David in Meeter'—the Scottish version—Edinburgh, Printed by Andrew Anderson, Printer to the Cittie and Colledge, Anno Dom. 1669.

I have another nicely bound copy of this edition, bought at the sale of Mr. Hamilton Bruce's library, 1901, and a third copy of the same date, which differs slightly from the two former. All have the word 'grin' instead of 'gin,' and the same title-pages, these being within the seven pillars, with the words, Prov. 9. 1, above. The verse referred to is, 'Wisdom hath builded her house, she hath hewn out her seven pillars.' There are also the Arms of Cambridge University at the foot of the page in all three copies. They vary in the

fact that the first and second copies contain only the Old and New Testaments, without preface. The third, and probably first printed copy, contains the Apocrypha, the usual address from the 'Translatours' 'To the most High and Mighty Prince, James,' etc., and at the end of the volume the Services for Holy Communion, Baptism, and Matrimony, with the Psalms as appointed to be read at Morning and Evening Prayer. And last of all the Forms of Prayer for the fifth day of November, with Thanksgiving; for the thirtieth day of January, being the day of the martyrdom of King Charles the First; and prayer with thanksgiving for 'the Twenty ninth day of May; being the day of His Majestic's Birth, and happy Return to His Kingdoms.'

52

HOLY BIBLE

1671

THIS is an octavo copy, printed in Roman Letter. It is hand-ruled in red throughout, and the number of lines on the first title have almost rendered it illegible. It is engraved on copperplate, surrounded by an architectural design, surmounted by an angel on a broken column, blowing a trumpet, and reads thus:—

'The Holy Bible Containing the Old Testament and the New. Newly translated out of y^e Original Tongues, and with the former Translations diligently Compared & Revised.

By his Majesties special Command,
Appointed to be read in Churches.

London

Printed by John Bill and Christopher Barker
Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majestic

1671.

Cum Privilegio.'

This volume contains some errors, notably those then common : Acts vi. 3, 'ye may' for 'we may,' and 1 Tim. iv. 16, 'thy doctrine' for 'the doctrine.' There are also some purely printer's errors, as at Ezekiel xl., headed Ezekiel xi., and Proverbs i., headed chapter v. The New Testament title is plain, in large Roman type, originally within black border, and subsequently red-lined. At the foot of the page is:—

In the Savoy,
Printed by the Assigns of John Bill and Christopher
Barker, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty,
1671.

53

THE HOLY BIBLE

Printed in the Year, MDCLXXIX.

(1679)

WITH the exception of a few worn and rather dilapidated leaves, this folio copy is, I believe, perfect. It has plain titles to both Old and New Testaments, devoid of ornamentation, except the Royal Arms. It has neither the name of printer, nor place where printed, and judging from the fact that the names and words on the maps (of which it contains several) are in Dutch, I have little doubt that the edition was printed in Amsterdam.

After the usual address from the 'Translatours' at the commencement of the volume, are two Tables. The first of these is 'A Brief Table of the interpretations of the proper names which are chiefly found in the Old Testament.' The second is 'A Table of the principal things that are contained in the Bible, after the order of the alphabet.' At the end of the Epistle of St. Jude is 'The order of time whereunto the contents of this book are to be referred.' This, however, does not relate to the Epistle, but to the Revelation of St. John on the

following page. At the end of the volume are the Psalms of David in metre. It does not contain the Apocrypha, and there is no Colophon, nor the line 'Appointed to be read,' etc. At Acts vi. 3, we find the common error, 'ye' instead of 'we.'

54

THE HOLY
BIBLE

Containing the Old Testament
and
The New.
London.

Printed by John Bill and Christopher Barker
Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty
1680
Cum Privilegio

I HAVE been unable to discover any peculiar readings or renderings in this volume, and even the spelling differs little from that of the present day. The title-page of the New Testament ends thus:—

London.

'Printed by the Assigns of John Bill and Christopher Barker,' Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty.
1675.
Cum Privilegio.

This is a thick octavo edition, well printed in small type, in a handsome contemporary binding, richly tooled. It seems to me to be principally remarkable for the number of quaint engravings. One of these, at 2 Samuel xxii. 44, is a portrait of Charles II. on horseback, surrounded by courtiers, etc. Above the engraving is—

'K: Charles II. his return. 2. Sam. 22';

and beneath are the words, 'Thou hast delivered me from the strivings of my People, thou hast kept me to be head, etc. v. 44.' He is the tower of Salvation for his King; and sheweth mercy to his Anointed etc. verse 51.

The frontispiece, facing the title-page, is a portrait of King Charles II. engraved by F. H. Van Hove.

55

THE HOLY BIBLE

PRINTED by the Assigns of T. Bill, T. Newcomb and
Hen: Hills, Printers to the King.

London

1682

THIS is a singular little volume, in thick small octavo, nicely rebound in morocco, with silver clasps. It contains the Old and New Testament, and at the end the 'Psalms in Meeter,' Edinburgh, 1682. Like the Black-Letter Bible of 1640, printed by Barker, it is not only inaccurate but full of omissions, mistakes, and printer's errors. In fact, so faulty is this edition that one can hardly read a page of it without coming across a mistake or misprint. To enumerate these would be impossible, so a few examples must suffice.

The following lines are totally omitted :—

Genesis ix. 5—'at the hand of man.'

Genesis xxi. 26—'neither didst thou tell me.'

Genesis xxx. 35—'all the brown among the sheep.'

The following are a few examples of the many errors :—

Deuteronomy xxiv. 3—'if the latter husband ate her' for 'hate her.'

Esther vi. 2—'kings' for 'keepers.'

Jeremiah xiii. 27—'adversaries' for 'adulteries.'

Jeremiah xvi. 6—'glad' for 'bald.'

Ezekiel xviii. 25—'The way of the Lord is equal' for 'not equal.'

And amongst many other errors we come across that very common one in early editions, at 1 Timothy iv. 16, 'thy' instead of 'the' doctrine. These are simply a few specimens of what are principally

called printer's errors. It has been said by some one that with the printer's art inaccuracy stepped in. Certainly when we consider the carefully hand-written missals and illuminated manuscripts, such as the Horæ of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, we may be inclined to think that there is some little truth in this. But, on the other hand, when we consider the difficulties by which the early translators were beset; when we remember the generations through which the Holy Scriptures have passed, the number of editions (about 525 between the years 1611 and 1712), and the thousands of volumes printed, the wonder, I think, is not that there should be mistakes, but that there are so few; and, after all, what do these errors amount to?—verbal differences, but substantial agreement.

56

THE HOLY BIBLE

London

PRINTED by Charles Bill, and the Executrix of Thomas Newcomb decess'd. Printers to the King and most Excellent Majesty.

Anno Dom: 1698.

THIS is a 12mo edition in two volumes. The first title is in an engraved border, with figures of Moses and Aaron on either side, and the Arms of William III. beneath. At the foot of the page, London Bridge. This title is precisely similar to that of Field's 12mo edition of 1658, which I have already described. The date of the New Testament is 1696. The binding is tooled and of a Scottish pattern.

I have another 12mo copy of the same date, and also in a characteristic Scottish binding, elaborately tooled. The letterpress of the title is the same as that described above, but instead of the ornamental border with Arms, etc., it is perfectly plain. In the first named there is the 'by His Majesties special Command,' but no 'Appointed,' etc. In the other copy we find the 'Appointed to be read,' etc., and also at the foot, 'Cum Privilegio.'

57

THE
HOLY BIBLE

By His Ma^{ts} Special command
Edinburgh
Printed by James Watson
One of His Majesties Printers

Anno Dom: 1715

Cum Privilegio.

THE first title is in an architectural design, with Moses and Aaron above, and a crowned thistle at each corner. The second title is plain, and of the same date. The Colophon is as follows :—

Edinburgh,
Printed by James Watson, One of the Printers
to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1714.

There were many editions of the Bible printed in Edinburgh, the first being the Bassandyne edition of 1576-9, taken from a Genevan Version. Robert Young in 1633 printed an edition, and there were many subsequently, some of which I have elsewhere described. The copy now before me is, of course, an authorised edition, and has the line 'Appointed to be read,' etc. I find no especial peculiarities in it, with the exception of the discrepancy of date on the titles and Colophon mentioned above.

58

THE 'VINEGAR' BIBLE

PRINTED by John Baskett, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty, for Great Britain; and to the University.

Oxford.

1717

THIS beautiful version derives its ordinary appellation from the fact of the twentieth chapter of St. Luke having as its heading the misprint, 'Parable of the Vinegar,' instead of 'Vineyard.' It is in two volumes, large folio, but the copy in my possession has the two bound in one. Of the numerous Bibles that I possess, I consider it quite the finest specimen of printing, and the frontispiece and vignettes are beautifully executed, by Dubosc, Dupuis, and others. With the exception of the printer's error above referred to, I believe this edition to be singularly free from mistakes. Had it been printed in Amsterdam, as were the New Testaments of 1684, and the Bible of 1685, I should have thought that the word 'Vinegar' might have been an abbreviation of the German for 'Vineyard,' viz. 'Weingarten,' but, as above stated, it was printed at Oxford.

59

THE HOLY BIBLE

Newly translated out of the Original Tongues

Oxford

Printed by John Baskett
Printer to the University.

1726

Cum Privilegio.

THIS little volume is an octavo edition, and has perhaps been rebound, or was in two volumes, as the title-page reads, 'Containing The Old Testament and the New.' The volume that I possess contains only the Old Testament and the Apocrypha. It commences with the usual flattering address or dedication to 'The Most High and Mighty Prince, James,' and between the Old Testament and the Apocrypha there are two interesting tables; the first, 'A Table of Offices and Conditions of Men'; and the second, 'A Table of Weights and Measures,' 'A Table of Money,' and 'A Table of Time.'

60

THE HOLY BIBLE,

Edinburgh,

Printed by John Baskett and Company,
His Majesty's Printers.

1726

Cum Privilegio.

THIS is an octavo edition, in beautiful contemporary binding, of characteristic Scottish design. The titles are plain, and the text does not appear to me to differ from subsequent editions, or the Authorised Version now in use. Till I obtained this copy I was not aware that Baskett had ever printed Bibles in Scotland, but I have little doubt that he did so, especially judging from the binding of this volume. All the other Baskett Bibles that I possess were printed at Oxford, including editions of 1717, 1720, 1729, and 1743. At the end of the volume are the Psalms in metre, but not the Paraphrases, as found in Canne's Edinburgh Bible of 1796.

61

THE HOLY BIBLE

Containing the
Old Testament

and
the New

By His Ma^{ty}s special Comand
Oxford.

Printed by y^e University Printer

1729

THE above is the title of Baskett's octavo edition at the beginning of the Old Testament, surrounded by an architectural design. That of the New Testament is the same, with the addition of the printer's name, 'Printed by John Baskett, Printer to the University.' It does not contain the Apocrypha. At the end of the volume are the Psalms, with 'A table to find any Psalm of the Book, whereof ye have the first Line.' 'Edinburgh: Printed by R. Fleming and Company, and sold by J. Maceuen, J. Davidson and J. Paton, Booksellers. Anno Dom. 1730. The volume is a thick octavo, and a fine specimen of old Scottish binding, with silver clasps. It is ruled throughout with red ink.

62

THE HOLY BIBLE

Printed by Thomas Baskett and Robert Baskett
Oxford

1743

1

THIS is a 12mo edition, which contains no especial differences from those of the present day, unlike Baskett's edition of 1717, which was so full of mistakes that it obtained the designation of a 'Basketful of errors.' I possess another 12mo copy of date 1756, which, even in the binding, is precisely similar to that of 1743, the only difference, so far as I can ascertain, being that it bears the name of Thomas Baskett. I have little doubt that the bindings of both copies are Scottish.

63

BASKERVILLE'S BIBLE

Cambridge

Printed by John Baskerville, Printer to the University.

1763

Cum Privilegio

I CONSIDER this to be the finest copy of the Holy Scriptures in my collection. It is a royal folio volume, exquisitely printed, and beautifully bound in crimson morocco, with an inlaid central panel of black and olive green leather, stamped with emblems of the Passion. It is ruled throughout with red ink.

The volume commences with the usual and somewhat fulsome address to King James, and contains the Old and New Testaments, the Apocrypha, and an 'Index to the Seven Ages of the World.' Each page has a number of references to similar or parallel passages, but these are not marginal, but at the foot of each page. The history of the printer of this beautiful edition is interesting. John Baskerville was born at Wolverley in 1706. He commenced life as a writing-master in Birmingham when twenty years of age, and in 1750 he took up letter-founding, which he brought to great perfection, and a few years later he proceeded to printing. In this he was very successful, his first book being a quarto edition of Virgil, a work which is now of great value. Soon after this he paid a large sum to the University of

Cambridge for the privilege of printing and issuing a Bible in royal folio. He afterwards printed many of the Classics: Horace, Juvenal, etc., but he never received the support and encouragement that he expected and deserved, and he sold his letter-foundry shortly before his death, which took place in 1775.

I believe that only one edition of this fine Bible was issued.

64

THE UNIVERSAL FAMILY BIBLE,

CONTAINING the Sacred Text of the Old and New Testament. With the Apocrypha, at Large. Explained and Illustrated with Copious Notes and Annotations,
By the late Rev. Benjamin Kennicott, D.D.

Dublin.

1795

THE title-page is in ordinary Roman type, the words 'Old and New Testament' alone being in Black Letter. The title to the Apocrypha is precisely similar to that of the Old Testament, with the exception of the line beginning 'Theological, Historical,' etc., and the addition of the words Vol II. near the bottom of the page. There is no separate title to the New Testament. The volume commences with a 'Preamble,' and at the end there are a Concordance, a Chronological Index of Transactions from Adam to the time of Our Blessed Saviour; an Index of Places; an Explanation of Proper Names in the Scriptures; and a Brief Account of the Apostles and their Successors. It is embellished with about fifty full-sized engravings, which are rather poor, and some much worn and faded.

65

THE HOLY BIBLE—CANNE'S

By His Majesty's special command
Edinburgh.

Printed by Mark and Charles Kerr,
His Majesty's Printers

1796.

THERE does not appear to have been a great number of early editions of the Bible printed in Edinburgh, the first being Bassandyne's Bible of 1576-9, but there were a good number in the seventeenth century, in 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, and several of a later date. I have no means of ascertaining whether the copy now before me was really printed in Edinburgh, as so many Bibles and Testaments were introduced from Amsterdam, and known as Canne's Bibles. They obtained this name from a prologue or address 'To the Reader,' which comes immediately after the usual address to 'The most high and mighty Prince James,' and which is signed by John Canne. There are no marginal notes, but constant marginal references to parallel passages. There are no Apocrypha, but after the New Testament is the following:—'A table of the several passages in the Old Testament, quoted by Christ and His Apostles in the New Testament.' This I have found in no other edition. There are also 'Tables of the Offices and Conditions of Men,' of time, of weights and measures, and of money, with some notes in regard to watches. At the end of the volume are the Psalms in metre, and the Paraphrases, as now in use in the Church of Scotland. There are some manuscript notes at the beginning, which are:—'N.B. The notes and marginal references to the Old Testament are taken with some transpositions from the Bible printed in 1662 by John Canne. The notes to the New Testament are from the same, but the marginal references to N. T. are verbatim from Wetstein's New Testament, Amsterdam, 1711.' 'John Canne was an Independent minister at Bristol, who fled to Holland at the Restoration of Charles II.' 'Canne's Bible was printed first in 1647, then in 1662, probably at Amsterdam, afterwards at Edinburgh in 1696. Also in America 1816 or 1817.' This Bible is badly printed on thin flimsy paper, and the Psalms, Edinburgh, 1805, are on paper of a similar kind.

66

THE GRAND IMPERIAL FAMILY BIBLE

Printed by Roden and Lewis
London.

Not dated.

THIS is a large, heavy folio, containing the Old and New Testaments, and the 'Apocrypha at Large.' The title-page is faced by an allegorical frontispiece, representing Divine History, with the destruction of idolatry in the background. It appears to be a copy of the Authorised Version, with copious notes and observations by the Rev. James Cookson, A.M., and had reached an eighth edition, of which this is a copy. Between the title-page and first chapter of Genesis is a preface, giving a short account of the various versions of the Bible of our country. There are no marginal references, but at the foot of almost every page a Commentary, which is carried on through both the Old and New Testaments, but extends to only two or three pages of the Apocrypha. There are numerous full-page engravings, most of which are much faded, or are from old worn plates, and resemble those in Kennicott's Dublin Bible of 1795. I can find no date in this volume, but, judging from the style of printing, etc., I should think that it was issued about 1800.

67

THE 'FISHES' BIBLE

Printed for George Eyre and Andrew Strahan
London

1806

THIS is rather a rare edition, and obtains its name from the curious printer's error, which occurs at Ezekiel xlvii. 10: where in place of 'And it shall come to pass, that the fishers shall stand upon it from En-gedi,' etc., it reads 'that the fishes shall stand,' etc.

This is a thick quarto volume, containing the Old and New Testaments, and the Apocrypha, with the Index to the Holy Bible, divided into seven ages, as in Baskerville's edition of 1763.

It is well printed, but on rather poor paper, and is spoken of by Lowndes as 'the very beautiful and correct edition published by the King's Printers.'

In one edition of the 1806 Bible the word 'discharge' is used at 1 Timothy v. 21 instead of 'charge,' but in this volume it is correctly printed—'I charge thee before God.'

My copy is in the original boards, and uncut.

68

THE BRITISH BIBLE,

With Notes and Annotations in a Method entirely new,
By the Rev. James Millar,
Minister of the Gospel in North Britain
London.

1762-4

THIS is a large Bible, royal folio, in two volumes—the first containing the Old, and the second the New Testament. There is a large engraved frontispiece, representing the vision of Ezekiel on the upper part, beneath which are groups of figures on either side. To the left are Adam and Eve, Noah and the Dove, and Abraham and Isaac.

On the right side are Moses and Aaron, Solomon and David. At the beginning of each Book is 'The Argument,' as in many of the earlier editions. There are copious notes to every chapter, some of which are interesting, such as Joel ii., on the locusts; and Jonah iv., on the gourd. In his note to Ezekiel x. 14, Mr. Millar says in regard to the line, 'the first face was the face of a cherub'—'That is of an ox, as appears by comparing this verse with ch. i. 10. The word cherub

does originally signify an ox, as Dr. Spencer observes.' In his notes he constantly refers to, and quotes from St. Jerome. I find no errata in this edition, but the word Ezekiel is omitted at the head of chapters x. and xvii.

DUODECIMO EDITIONS:—

69

THE HOLY BIBLE

Containing The Old and New Testaments

Edinburgh,

Printed by James Watson, One of His Majesty's Printers.

Sold at his Shop, next Door to the Red-Lion,

opposite to the Lucken-Booths.

(Vol. 1. only.)

1719

I HAVE no very early 12mo Bible in one volume, nor am I certain when the first was printed, but I believe that the date was about 1618, as I know there is a 12mo edition of that date. This copy is prettily bound in tooled red morocco, the design of which is of an essentially Scottish type. Besides this and some other 12mo editions, elsewhere enumerated, I have the following in my collection, viz. :—

70

THE HOLY BIBLE

By His Majesty's Special Command.

Oxford :

Printed by Thomas Baskett, and Robert Baskett,

Printers to the University.

(Vol. 1. only.)

1743.

71

THE HOLY BIBLE

Oxford :

Printed by Thomas Baskett,
Printer to the University.

(Vol. 1. only.)

1756.

72

THE HOLY BIBLE ('THE PEARL')

London

Printed by John Field,
Printer to the Parliament,

1653.

This is one of the smallest of the 12mo editions, from which cause it, perhaps, gets its name of 'Pearl.' It has the engraved title with a book 'The Word of God' above, and the four Evangelists at the foot, but not the line 'Appointed to be read,' etc. It does not contain the Apocrypha. I have previously described this edition as a very faulty one, and full of errors.

73

THE HOLY BIBLE

Edinburgh,

Printed by Alexander Kincaid His Majesty's Printer.

1764.

The first title has the Royal Arms at the foot, and the line 'Appointed to be Read in Churches.'

74

THE HOLY BIBLE

Oxford.

Printed at the Clarendon Press,
 By W. Jackson, and A. Hamilton, Printers
 to the University :
 And sold by W. Dawson, at the Oxford Bible
 Warehouse,
 Paternoster Row, London.

1782

(2 Vols.)

Cum Privilegio.

75

THE HOLY BIBLE

Edinburgh :

Printed by the Assigns of Alexander Kincaid,
 His Majesty's Printer.

(2 Vols.)

1786

76

THE HOLY BIBLE

Cambridge,

Printed by John Archdeacon Printer to the University .
 And sold by John, Francis, & Charles Rivington,
 Benjamin White, and Charles Dilly, in London ;
 and J. & J. Merrill, in Cambridge,

1786

Cum Privilegio.

With the exception of the 'Pearl' edition (No. 72), the 12110
 copies (Nos. 69-71 and 73-6) are mostly in contemporary bindings of
 Scottish type.

Printed for Messrs. DOUGLAS and FOULIS at the University Press, Edinburgh

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