

*"To make a good one better..." An Exhibit of Printed Works in Celebration of the 400th Anniversary of the publication of the King James Bible 1611*

Flora Lamson Hewlett Library, Graduate Theological Union

September 30, 2011 to January 15, 2012

**1a. Bible Leaf. Zacharias.**

Book of Zacariah.

Paris, France. 1310.

7 ¼ x 5 inches

Vellum, written in brown ink, double columns, 32 lines to the page. Historiated initial (decorated with designs that have a narrative or symbolic purpose) contains a well executed Biblical character against a gold background. Margin decoration, ivy vine.

*Graduate Theological Union Library Collection*

**1b. Bible Leaf. Vulgate Bible.**

France. Circa 1150.

10 ½ x 7 ¼ inches

Vellum, written in well executed transitional 12th century Gothic book hand, double columns, 48 lines. Illuminated capitals. The wide margins contain *signe-de-renvoi* (graphic symbols marking a cross-reference) and retain the pin pricks used as a guide for ruling.

*Graduate Theological Union Library Collection*

**2a. A Leaf from the Gutenberg Bible of 42 Lines**

The Latin Vulgate Bible

Judges 5:4-6:26

Mainz: Press of Johann Gutenberg, 1454.

1 leaf ; 40 cm

*Given to San Francisco Theological Seminary Library by the Class of 1921, in 1953.*

**2b. A facsimile of the beginning of the Gospel of St. John from the 42 line Bible printed in Mainz 1452-1455.**

The facsimile was made for the Gutenberg Museum to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the original printing of the Bible.

1 leaf ; 40 cm

*San Francisco Theological Seminary Collection*

**3. Biblia Complutensis**

Facsimile ed. Pontificia Università Gregoriana,

Rome: Gregorian University Polyglott Press, 1983.

6 v. ; 39 cm

Originally published between 1514 and 1517 by the press of Arnaldo Guillermon de Brocardo under the direction Cardinal Francisco Ximenes de Cisneros and Diego López de Zúñiga. An early example of Polyglot translations, especially Greek and Aramaic texts.

*Graduate Theological Union Library Collection*

**4. Desiderius Erasmus Roterodamus (October 28, 1466 - July 12, 1536),**

**Novum Testamentum Graece Et Latine** Ex Versione Et Cum Adnotationibus, Singulis Paginis Subjectis, Ed. nova, accur. et emend.

Lugduni Batavorum: Petri Vander, 1705.

1126 numb. col., [17] p. ; 41 cm

This printing of the Textus Receptus represents Erasmus' unparalleled contribution to the humanist movement and to the study and translation of the scriptures. Originally published in three editions in 1516, 1519, and 1522 this Greek text provided source materials for Luther, Tyndale, and subsequent scholars.

*Graduate Theological Union Library Collection*

**5. The Holy Bible: Conteyning the Old Testament, and the New, Newly Translated Out of the Originall Tongues & with the Former Translations Diligently Compared and Reuised,**

by His Maiesties Speciall Co[m]mandement: Appointed to Be read in Churches, 2nd ed.

Imprinted at London: By Robert Barker, 1611.

[38], 34 p., [714] leaves : ill., map ; 42 cm. (fol.)

The Authorized, or **King James Bible**.

*Graduate Theological Union Library Collection. Received from the Starr King School for the Ministry.*

**6a. Biblia Sacrosancta Testamenti Veteris & Noui, E[x] Sacra Hebraeorum Lingua Graecorumq[ue] Fontibus, Consultis Simul Orthodoxis Interpretibus, Religiosissime Translata in Sermonem Latinum; Authores Omnemq[ue] Totius Operis Rationem Ex Subiecta Intelliges Præfatione**

Tigvri [Zürich]: Excudebat Christoph. Froschouerus, 1544.

Second Edition of the **Zürich Latin Bible**.

[8], 367, 64, 109 leaves ; 21 cm

Latin editions of the scriptures remained authoritative among the scholarly community across Europe until well into the 17th century. This edition included a translation of the Hebrew canonical books begun by Leo Juda and completed by Theodorus Bibliander. The Apocryphal books were translated by Pierre Cholin. The New Testament was a significant revision of Erasmus' text undertaken by Rudolf Gwalther. The entire work was edited by Konrad Pellicanus.

*San Francisco Theological Seminary Collection*

**6b. The New Testament of Our Lord and Sauior Iesus Christ: Newly Translated Out of the Originall Greeke: And with the Former Translations Diligently Compared and Reuised, by His Maiesties Speciall Commandement**

London: Imprinted ... by Robert Barker, 1612.

ca. 336 p. ; 22 cm. (8vo)

In addition to the rather imposing editions of the complete Bible made in 1611 and after, relatively inexpensive editions of the New Testament were produced which put the authorized text into the hands of many ordinary English subjects. Note the fine engravings of the title page.  
*Graduate Theological Union Library Collection*

**6c. The Newe Testamente Faythfully Translated**

Zürich: Christoffer Froschauer, 1550.

[11], CCCXLVI, [1] leaves : ill. ; 13 cm

An extensively damaged copy of Tyndale's New Testament; published in Zürich in 1550. This copy is erroneously associated with another early translator, Miles Coverdale. The illustrated initials are particularly engaging.

*San Francisco Theological Seminary Collection*

**7. Mikdash Yeyai [i.e. Adonai], 'esrim Ve-'arb'a Sefare Ha-Mikhtav Ha-Kadosh 'A = En Tibi Lector Hebraica Biblia: Latina Planeque Noua Sebast. Munsteri Tralatione, Post Omneis Omnium Hactenus Vbiuis Gentium Aeditiones Euulgata, & Quoad Fieri Potuit, Hebraicae Veritati Conformata: Adiectis Insuper È Rabinorum Co[m]mentarijs Annotationibushaud Poenitendis, Pulchre & Voces Ambiguae & Obscuriora Quaeq[ue] Elucidantibus**  
Basileae: Ex officina Bebeliana, impendiis Michaelis Isingrinii et Henrici Petri, 1534.

2 v. in 1; 32 cm. (fol.)

An important contribution to the scholarly world of the 16th century, Sebastian Munster's new Latin translation of the Hebrew Scriptures printed in adjacent columns with Hebrew originals represents the early flowering of collaborative efforts undertaken by Jewish Scholars and Christian Hebraists. Tyndale and other early translators made use of this work as a source for the Hebrew text.

Sebastian Münster (1489-1552) was a German geographer, mathematician, and Hebraist. He is most widely known for his 142 cartographic works, most notably his *Cosmographia Universalis*, the first detailed, scientific, and popular description of the known world in German published in 1544.

Münster studied in Tübingen and became a Franciscan. He joined the Reformation after 1529 and gained appointment as court preacher in Heidelberg. He taught Hebrew and the exegesis of the Hebrew Scriptures in Basel from 1536. Münster published a number of Hebrew grammars, a *Grammatica Chaldaica* (Basel, 1527), a *Dictionarium Chaldaicum* (1527), and a *Dictionarium Trilingue*: Latin, Greek, and Hebrew (1530).

This edition of the Hebrew Bible, issued in Basel in 1534-1535, is the first to be published in Germany; it contains a new Latin translation and many textual notes. Originally the complete Tanakh was published in two volumes; this copy includes only volume one (Torah, Joshua, Judges, and the books of Samuel and Kings), which has been bound with a copy of Munster's 1537 edition of the Gospel of Matthew in Hebrew and Latin.

*Graduate Theological Union Library Collection*

### **8a. Church of England,**

The Bible: Translated According to the Ebrew and Greeke

London: By Christopher Barker, 1585.

3 pts. in 1 v. ; 23 cm. (4to)

The **Geneva Bible** also known as the **Breeches Bible** because of the translation of, Genesis 3:7

So the woman (seeing that the tree was good for meate, and that it was pleasant to the eyes, and a tree to be desired to get knowledge) tooke of the fruite thereof, and did eate, and gaue also to her husband with her, and he did eate. Then the eyes of them both were opened, and they knewe that they were naked, and they sewed figge tree leaues together, and made them selues breeches.

Important innovations in the design of the book include commentary and other marginal notes authored by John Calvin, John Knox, Miles Coverdale, William Whittingham, Theodore Beza, Anthony Gilby, and other leaders of the Reformation.

King James I considered the marginal notes to be: partial, untrue, seditious, and savouring of dangerous and traitorous conceits.

*Graduate Theological Union Library Collection*

### **8b. Hamisha Humshe Torah**

Franqf erty'eh ́ asher al ' Odrah

[Frankfurt an der Oder]: Bemizhwat Yohanan ve-Fridrikh de-mitkarim Hartmanim, 5355.

Printed by Imperial License of Rudolf II, in 1595.

1 v. (unpaged) ; 23 cm

Early printing of the complete Old Testament in the original Hebrew.

Works of this kind provided scripture scholars and translators with ever-more standard and reliable texts upon which to base their work.

*Graduate Theological Union Library Collection. Received from the Pacific School of Religion.*

### **9. Robert Barker d. 1645**

**The Bible: That Is, The Holy Scriptures Contained in the Old and New Testament:**

**Translated According to the Ebrew and Greeke, and Conferred with the Best Translations in Diuers Languages, with the Most Profitable Annotations Upon All Hard Places, and Other Things of Great Importance.**

Imprinted at London: By Robert Barker ..., 1609.

A later and larger edition of the **Geneva or Breeches Bible**.

The Geneva Bible was the first English Bible to have modern verse and chapter divisions. It was the first Bible to use italics to indicate words not in the original language and the first Bible to change the values of ancient coins into English pound sterling equivalents. It was also the first to use plain Roman type, which was more readable than the old Gothic type, and it was in a handy quarto size for easy use. With prologues before each book, extensive marginal notes, and a brief concordance, the Geneva Bible was in fact the first English study Bible.

The title page is a marvelous example of the engravers art. The faces of the Evangelists' emblems are especially delicate, cheerful, inviting.

*Graduate Theological Union Library Collection. Received from the American Baptist Seminary of the West.*

## **10. Church of England**

**The Holy Byble: Conteyning the Olde Testament and the Newe set fourth by auctoritie**

London: Imprinted ... by the assignement of Christopher Barker, 1578.

[24], 102, 145, 156, 102, 132 leaves : ill. ; 35 cm

Known as the **Bishops' Bible**, produced by the Church of England to correct or respond to the thorough Calvinism of the Geneva Bible and other perceived shortcomings of the Great Bible.

First published in 1568, the Bishops' Bible was re-issued in an extensively revised form in 1572.

Note the excellent woodcut, illustrating many of the familiar stories recounted in Genesis.

*Graduate Theological Union Library Collection. Gift of the Reverend W. C. Schaeffer.*

**11. The Byble in Englyshe, That Is to Saye the Content of All the Holy Scrypture, Bothe of Ye Olde and Newe Testament, Truly Translated After the Verryte of the Hebrue and Greke Textes, by Ye Dylygent Studye of Dyuerse Excellent Learned Men, Expert in the Forsayde Tonges.**

Prynted by Rychard Grafton Edward Whitchurch: [London,] Apryll, 1539).

Often known as the **Great Bible**, the text is principally taken from that of the **Matthew Bible** which was revised and edited by Miles Coverdale under the direction of Thomas Cromwell, the Earl of Essex. As a result it is often known as the Cromwell Bible, and sometimes the Cranmer Bible. Editions were mainly printed at Paris by F. Regnault and completed by R. Grafton in London.

The principal title page bears the general title surrounded by a large woodcut border representing King Henry VIII., Archbishop Cranmer and T. Cromwell, Earl of Essex, distributing Bibles. This design is used in all subsequent editions of this Bible in 1540 and 1541.

*From the Howell Bible Collection, The Pacific School of Religion*

## **12. Biblia Sacra Vulgatae Editionis**

Lutetiae Parisiorum: sumptibus

Roberti Fouët, Nicolai Buon, Sebastiani Cramoisy, 1618.

[8], 995, [1], 30, [52], 67 p. 25 cm

The Vulgate retained a significant place in the scholarly community throughout the 17th century. An edition of the Clementine Vulgate which was originally published in 1592; this became the standard Bible for the Latin Rite of the Roman Catholic Church until 1979, when the Nova Vulgata was promulgated.

*Graduate Theological Union Library Collection. Received from the Church Divinity School of the Pacific*

### **13. La Bibbia, Cioè, I Libri Del Vecchio E Del Nuovo Testamento**

In Gineva: Appreso Gio. di Tornes, 1607.

First edition of the Italian translation of the Scriptures made by Giovanni Diodati.

847, 178, 314 p. ; 26 cm

Title page includes a woodcut device of a sower; title to the Apocrypha and New Testament within ornamental borders

A Reformed Theologian in Geneva, Diodati is chiefly known as the translator of the Bible into Italian (1603, edited with notes, 1607). Other works include: *Annotationes in Biblia* (1607)- published in English as, *Pious and Learned Annotations upon the Holy Bible*, and several polemical treatises, such as *De fictitio Pontificiorum Purgatorio* (1619); *De justa secessione Reformatorum ab Ecclesia Romana* (1628); *De Antichristo, &c.*

Diodati did much of his translation directly from the Hebrew and Greek sources, but he is highly influenced by the Vulgate.

This text still forms the basis of Protestant Italian translations.

*Graduate Theological Union Library Collection*

### **14. The Holy Bible, Containing the Old and New Testaments, Together with the**

**Apocrypha:** Translated Out of the Original Tongues, and with the Former Translations Diligently Compared and Revised, by the Special Command of King James I. of England: With Marginal Notes and References: To Which Are Added, an Index, an Alphabetical table of All the Names in the Old and New Testaments, With their Significations, Tables of Scripture Weights, Measures, and Coins, John Brown's Concordance, &c. &c. &c

Philadelphia: Printed by John Adams and William Hancock for Mathew Carey, 1803.

[792] p. ; 17 cm

This map of the environs of the Holy Land is an affecting example of modern illustrative techniques.

*Graduate Theological Union Library Collection*

### **15. Miles Coverdale**

**Biblia: the Byble, that is, the holy Scrypture of the Olde and New Testament, faithfully translated out of Douche and Latyn in to Englishe.**

[Marburg]: [Eucharius Cervicornus and Johannes Soter], 1535.

Coverdale based his New Testament on Tyndale's well known translation. The sources for the Old Testament include Tyndale's work for the Pentateuch and Jonah. The remaining books were translated from Luther's German Bible, the Zurich Bible, the Vulgate and other Latin sources.

*From the Howell Bible Collection, The Pacific School of Religion*

### **16. In the Beginning; Being the First Chapter of Genesis From the King James Version**

London: Oxford University Press, No Date.

1 v. (unpaged) front., illus

The illustrations are the work of James Henry Daugherty, 1889-1974.

*Graduate Theological Union Library Collection*

### **17. Biblia, Das Ist, Die Gantze Heilige Schrifft Deutsch D. Mart. Luther ...**

Gedruckt zu Wittenberg: Augusto Boreck, 1626.

[36], 332, 372 leaves : ill., port. ; 40 cm

The **Luther Bible**, first published in complete form in 1534, provided both spiritual and intellectual momentum toward the translation of the Scriptures into other vernaculars, notably English. Most editions, like this one, are profusely illustrated with engaging woodcuts.

Luther made use of Erasmus' second edition (1519) of the Greek New Testament rather than the Vulgate as the source for his translation. A later edition of that work is included in this exhibit. Shown are the Garden of Eden and the Creation of Eve from the Genesis account. Note the antediluvian unicorn in the mid left of the image.

*Graduate Theological Union Library Collection*

### **18. Jewish Publication Society of America**

#### **Torah, Nevi'im, u-Khetuvim**

The Holy Scriptures According to the Masoretic Text. A New Translation with the Aid of Previous Versions and With Constant Consultation of Jewish Authorities.

Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 5715.

xv, 1136 p. 18 cm

The desire to make a good one better continues apace. This is an excellent example of collaborative scholarship and commitment to the biblical tradition.

From the Preface:

The repeated efforts by Jews in the field of biblical translation show their sentiment toward translations prepared by other denominations. The dominant feature of this sentiment, apart from the thought that the Christological interpretations in non-Jewish translations are out of place in a Jewish Bible, is and was that the Jew cannot afford to have his Bible translation prepared for him by others. He cannot have it as a gift, even as he cannot borrow his soul from others. If a new country and a new language

metamorphose him into a new man, the duty of this new man is to prepare a new garb and a new method of expression for what is most sacred and most dear to him.

We are, it is hardly needful to say, deeply grateful for the works of our non-Jewish predecessors, such as the Authorised Version with its admirable diction, which can never be surpassed, as well as for the Revised Version with its ample learning--but they are not ours. The Editors have not only used these famous English versions, but they have gone back to the earlier translations of Wycliffe, Tyndale, Coverdale, the Bishops' Bible, and the Douai Version, which is the authorised English translation of the Vulgate used by the Roman Catholics; in a word, upon doubtful points in style, all English versions have been drawn upon. The renditions of parts of the Hebrew Scriptures by Lowth and others in the eighteenth century and by Cheyne and Driver in our own days were likewise consulted.

*Graduate Theological Union Library Collection*

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**Exhibit credits**

Curator, Clay-Edward Dixon, Head of Collection Development,

Bonnie Jo Cullinson, Conservator

Lucinda Glenn, Archivist

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## Translation Timeline for Bibles on Exhibit (case number in parenthesis)

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 1150      | Manuscript Leaf from the Vulgate bible (1a)                                |
| 1310      | Manuscript Leaf from the Prophet Zacharias (1b)                            |
| 1452-1455 | Gutenberg Leaf and Facsimile (2)   |
| 1514-1517 | Complutensis Polyglot (3)  |
| 1516-1522 | Erasmus' Textus Receptus (edition shown printed in 1705) (4)               |
| 1534      | Sebastian Munster translation of the Torah (7)                             |
| 1534      | Luther Bible (edition shown printed in 1626) (17)                          |
| 1535      | Coverdale Bible (15)   |
| 1539      | Great Bible (11)   |
| 1544      | Zurich Latin Bible (6)   |
| 1550      | Tyndale's New Testament (6)  |
| 1578      | Bishops' Bible (10)  |
| 1585      | Breeches Bible (a variant edition is also shown printed in 1609) (8 and 9) |
| 1595      | Hebrew Torah printed by the Jews of Frankfurt an Der Order (8)             |
| 1607      | Italian Bible (13)   |
| 1611      | The Authorized Bible King James Bible (5)                                  |
| 1612      | The Authorized Bible New Testament (6)                                     |
| 1618      | The Latin Vulgate (12)   |
| 1803      | The Authorized Bible printed in the United States (14)                     |
| 1917      | Jewish Publication Society translation (18)                                |