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Coverdale's Bible.

Tyndale had not finished his work, but there were others doing the same task. Miles Coverdale, a man of different character than Tyndale, who had possibly met Tyndale at Hamburg and worked with him in that town, brought out another edition of the Entire Bible. This edition, printed abroad, reached England in 1535. Coverdale was a man of poetic quality, and added a certain charm and style to the English Bible, which a man like Tyndale could hardly attain. ~~THE~~ Coverdale's translation of the ~~Books~~ Psalms is the translation still used in the Book of Common Prayer.

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Matthew Bible.

Even while Tyndale was dragging out the weary days in prison , great changes were taking place in England. The rupture between the King and the Papacy was completed, Cromwell had been made ecclesiastical vicegerent. As a result of petitions by the puritans , negotiations were under way for a authorized Translation of the Bible. More who represented the middle of the road people of this age wished to reform the Catholic Church and bring about the much needed changes without breaking the continuity of church organization. He did not object to a Translation of the Bible, but what he objected to was to have it translated by a man of Tyndale's type. The comparison of a few words will make this point clear and throw a vast amount of light upon the entire problem of translating.

Traditional words in common use in the Church .	Tyndale's substitution for same in his trans.
"grace"	" Favour"
"charity"	" Love"
confess	"acknowledge"
"penance"	"repentance"
"priest"	"Elder"
"Church"	"congregation."
"Salvation"	"health"

The rendering of Tyndale made the Bible conform to his ideas while the conventional rendering, the traditional one, made it conform to established practices. While this controversy was ~~under way~~ under way, and Miles Coverdale's Bible was going out ~~with~~ in successive editions, ( it was the best seller for many years ) The new nationalistic government was growing lenient. Coverdale sent out his edition on 1537 with the King's License. In that same year there appeared under the name of Matthew's Bible another English Bible under the King's License. A great Mystery has always been associated with this Bible. But as the facts come to light it appears almost certain that one John Rogers, who was the literary executor of William Tyndale, had taken Tyndale's translation and published it with the king's License during the very year

Tyndale was burned for having Translated it. ~~The first~~

The first News of the appearance of this Bible in England appears to have been in a letter from Cranmer ~~the~~ Archbishop of Canterbury, to Cromwell as follows,-

"My especial good lord, these shall be to signify unto the same that you shall receive by the bringer thereof a bible in English, both of a new translation and of a new print.... which in mine opinion is very well done, and, therefore, I pray your lordship to read the same. And as for the translation, so far as I have read thereof, I like it better than any other translation heretofore made... I pray you, My Lord, that you will exhibit the book unto the king's highness, and to obtain of his grace, if you can, a license that the same may be sold and read of every person, without danger of any act, proclamation or ordinance to the contrary, until such time as we bishops shall set forth a better translation which I think will not be till the day after doomsday."

~~By~~ Says Dr. Wescott of this event,-

"By Cranmer's petition, by Cromwell's influence, and by Henry's authority, without any formal ecclesiastical decision, the book was given ~~to~~ to the English people which is the foundation of the text of our present Bible. From Matthew's Bible--- itself a combination of the labors of Tyndale and Coverdale, all later revisions have been successively formed. In that the general character ~~of the~~ <sup>and</sup> mould ~~was~~ of our whole version was definitely ~~fixed~~ fixed. The labors of the next seventy five years were devoted to improving it in ~~detail~~ detail."

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The Great Bible.

The Great Bible as it was called came out in 1539, and is important and interesting on two accounts. In the Royal Injunctions of 1538, sent to Cranmer by Cromwell the following ~~and~~ ~~order~~ order to the clergy appears,-

" You shall provide on this side the next feast of Easter next coming , one book of the whole Bible of the largest volume, in English, and the same set up in some convenient place within the said church that you have cure of whereas your parishoners may most commodiously resort to the same and read it ; the charges of which book shall be rateably borne between you, the parson, and the parishoners aforesaid."

Section three of the same says,-

" You shall discourage no man privily or apertly from the reading or the hearing of the said Bible, but shall expressly provoke , stir, and exhort every person to read the same, as that which is the very lively word of God, that every Christian man is bound to embrace, believe and follow, if he look to be saved."

This means of course that the task ~~accomplished~~ to which Wycliffe set himself in 1375 or therabout is accomplished. The Bible in the vernacular had become established. The printing thereof had become a lucrative business. and the Chruch was settling down to the task of smoothing it down, correcting errors etc.

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In 1560 the Genevan Bible appeared , bearing the stamp of the Calvinistic Theology which was to dominate the English speaking and the French Protestant world for two hundred years or more. In 1568 came the Bishop's Bible , printed under the direction of Bishpp's with desire to replace the Great Bible, as it did to a great extent.

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In 1582 the Rheims N.T. appeared under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. Translated from the Vulgate.

In 1610 the Douay Old Testament, from the Vulgate appeared.

#### St. James Version.

When King James came to London in the spring of his coming to the Throne in 1603 he is said to have been waited upon by some Puritans who urged upon him the necessity of a new ~~edition~~ Translation of the Bible, Partly because so many errors by ~~printers~~ printers had crept into the text. ~~The result of this~~ ~~high~~ Big companies of men were organized to translate the Bible, and the result was King James Bible of 1611. Known as the authorized version.

This closes the long struggle. The King James version remained the accepted version until the last century. But it is interesting, as a final thought, to note some of the events that happened around this period. In 1597 Bacon's Essays appeared in 1611 Shakespeare's Tempest was played at Court/ ; in 1611 Henry VIII was played at court. In 1616 Shakespeare Died.

The great Renaissance, and Reformation of Elizabethan England had run its course. Already the ~~Political~~ seeds of the Political Revolution were bearing fruit. The Puritans with Bible in hand were overthrowing the Government, and ~~under~~ under persecution were leaving England for Holland, In 1608 Milton was born. In the same year the pilgrim fathers left

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for Amsterdam. Olliver Cromwell was a lad of a dozen years of  
age when the King James version of the Bible came out.