

moste profitable annotations of all harde places ; whereunto is added a copious Table. At Geneva Printed by Conrad Badius. M.D. LVII." The title-page also contains a curious woodcut, representing Time raising Truth out of her grave, with the motto, "God by Thyme restoreth Trvth, and maketh her victorivvs." After the table of contents is given "The Epistle, declaring that Christ is the end of the law, by John Calvin." This is followed by an address to the reader, giving some account of the work. The writer uses the first person singular throughout, and clearly shows that the translation is from his own hand. Though no name is given, we can have little doubt that the work was executed by Whittingham. This might be probable in itself on account of the position held by Whittingham among his countrymen in Geneva, and from the association of Calvin (whose sister Whittingham had married) with this translation ; but, as we shall see presently, there are other indications which point to the same conclusion. Apart from the translation and the notes, which are considered below, the chief characteristics of the book are the use of Roman type (additions and explanatory words being printed in italics) and the novel arrangement of the text. Our modern verses are here seen for the first time in an English Bible. In the Old Testament the division into short verses was ready to hand in the Hebrew Bible ; through Pagninus (1528) this division became familiar to readers of Latin. In the New Testament there was no precedent of the kind. From the earliest times, however, the text had been broken up into paragraphs of various lengths, and Pagninus, for the sake of uniformity, introduced into the New Testament verses similar to those now in use, but of greater length. R. Stephens, when preparing for one of his editions of the Greek Testament, resolved on an arrangement more nearly resembling that of the Old Testament. He worked out his plan on a journey from Paris to Lyons, and the Greek Testament published in 1551 in this respect resembles our present Bibles. For the Apocryphal books this work had been accomplished a few years earlier by the same hand. The complete system of verses first met the eye of English readers in the Bible of 1560, of which we have now to speak.

Three years after the publication of the Geneva Testament an edition of the whole Bible in English was published in the same city : "The Bible and the Holy Scriptures conteyned in the Olde and Newe Testament. Translated according to the Elrue and Greke, and conferred with the best translations in diuers languages. With moste profitable annotations vpon all the harde places, and other thinges of great importance as may appeare in the Epistle to the Reader." On this title-page, also, is a woodcut, representing the passage through the Red Sea. The book is a quarto of about 600 pages, printed (like the Testament of 1557) in Roman and italic types, and furnished with "arguments," marginal references, headings of chapters, and explanatory notes. This is the first edition of the celebrated Geneva version, of which more than 130 editions were published, and which retained its popularity with the English public for nearly a hundred years.

The interesting address prefixed to the volume clearly brings out one distinction between the former publication and the present. Whereas that was clearly from one hand, this openly professes to be the result of combined labours. Anthony à Wood tells us that Coverdale, Goodman, Gilby, Sampson, Cole, and Whittingham "undertook the translation of the English Bible, but before the greater part was finished, Queen Mary died. So that, the Protestant religion appearing again in England, the exiled divines left Frankfurt and Geneva, and returned into England. Howbeit, Whittingham, with one or two more, being resolved to go through with the work, did tarry at Geneva a year and a half after Queen Elizabeth came to the crown." The "two or three" who remained with Whittingham seem to have been Gilby and Sampson. Knox, Goodman, Cole, Pullain, Bodleigh, and Coverdale returned to England in 1559. Coverdale, indeed, seems to have spent but a short time in Geneva ; but it is hardly possible to believe that the veteran translator had no share in this undertaking. Whittingham, however, was in