

By the early 1800's stereotype printing replaced individual typeset printing, paving the way for more accurate printing. Over the next years, Cambridge began to incorporate Blaney's excellent editing improvements.

Purification #5

1873 – F.H.A. Scrivener – Cambridge Paragraph Bible

- Corrected Nahum 3:16 from “fleeth” to “flieth”
- Corrected Joshua 19:2 from “and Sheba” to “or Sheba”
- ***Erroneously put 1 John 5:7 in italics and capitalized the “s” in spirit in 1 John 5:8.**
- ***Reformatted the layout to paragraph style**
- ***Edited many other passages based on the misconception that Robert Barker corrected his printing errors with every new printing of the original 1611 KJB. This is false in that Barker made no such attempt as a printer to correct his text.**

*It must be noted that although Scrivener was used in further purifying the text of the King James Bible, he also undermined the faith of the English-speaking public in the King James Bible by italicizing 1 John 5:7, making his readers think that it was a spuriously contrived reading. He also deemphasized the verse markings by printing the text in a paragraph, rather than verse, format. Scrivener also made many corrections based on erroneous preconceptions.

Purification #6

1920 – A.W. Pollard

- Pollard carefully collated his text during WW1, and corrected the errors made by Scrivener; including removing the italics for 1 John 5:7 and changed the “s” in first John 5:8 to lowercase.
- Printed in double column verse format.
- Pollard ultimately found 260 differences between the Pure Cambridge Text, and the Oxford text.

Purification #7

1920's – A.W. Pollard & the public at large

- The final honing of the sword.
- Pollard's edition was sent out to the public for review.
- These changes were mostly small, in dealing with spelling etc.
- What resulted is the perfect representation of the original Greek and Hebrew manuscripts in the English language. This perfect edition of the text was printed by Cambridge University Press from the 1920's until 1985, and is what is referred to as the Pure Cambridge Text.

The Hooper Letter

- Regretfully in 1985 a man by the name of Daniel Hardin wrote a letter to Cambridge University Press. In this letter he questioned the use of the lowercase “s” spirit in 1 John 5:8. Cambridge then began printing their bibles with a capital “S”, and a post-1985 Cambridge bible will reflect this error.
- See Dr. John Asquith's blog PureCambridgeText.com for a full breakdown on the Hooper Letter, and his book “Further Thoughts on the Word of God” for a full history and defense of the Pure Cambridge Text of the KJB.

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A History of that which is perfect

A timeline showing the predecessors to the King James Bible, it's first printing, and subsequent 7 purifications.

“The words of the LORD *are* pure words: *as* silver tried in a furnace of earth, purified seven times.”

-Psalm 12:6

“But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away.”

-1 Corinthians 13:10



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Manuscript Lineage

Hebrew Masoretic Text - The ancient Hebrew texts that God promised to preserve from “this generation and for ever.” These are what the Old Testament scriptures of the KJB were translated from.

(Psalm 12:6&7) The words of the LORD *are* pure words: *as* silver tried in a furnace of earth, purified seven times. Thou shalt keep them, O LORD, thou shalt preserve them from this generation for ever.

Greek Received Text – The Greek texts that originated with the first Christians at Antioch in Syria. These would have come from the copies made from the original autographs penned by the apostles and disciples. There were around 5,700 of these manuscripts available to the KJB translators. The Greek Received line of texts is often referred to as The Majority Text.

The Old Latin

The language of trade, education, and science was Latin for over 1,000 years. People from the time of Christ up to the King James Translators themselves used it as almost a universal language. As such, there were many copies of the Greek and Hebrew manuscripts that had been translated into Latin. Many of these date back to the 1st century. For the first 1,000+ years, those who read the word of God, read it in Latin.

Just as there are two main lineages of English Bibles today, there were two main lineages of Latin manuscripts. First is the Vetus Latina, or Old Latin, which predates the so called “oldest and best” Greek manuscripts by more than 300 years. This Latin text follows the Majority Text of Greek manuscripts and so reads like the KJB. The second Latin text is the New Latin Vulgate, or Jerome Latin Text, which follows more closely to the Critical Text Readings, and so will read more closely to modern translations.

For a deeper study of the Latin Text, see Pastor John Asquith’s blog: PureCambridgeText.com and search for Vetus Latina.

7 English Translations of the Completed Canon

1. **John Wycliffe** (1380-1382)
2. **William Tyndale** (1484-1536)
3. **Coverdale Bible** (1535)
4. **Matthew’s Bible** (1537)
5. **The Great Bible** (1539)
6. **The Geneva Bible** (1560)
7. **The King James Bible** (1611)

The 7 Purifications of the King James Bible

The first completed edition of the King James Bible was a handwritten document that was the Holy Ghost’s perfect interpretation of the original autographs in the English Language. The KJB’s first printing was done by a man named Robert Barker, who introduced over 5,000 printing errors. The following is a summary of the 7 editions (purifications) of the King James Bible from its first printing in 1611 to present.

1611 – First printing by Robert Barker

- Over 5,000 printing errors introduced by sloppy work and primitive printing technology
- Printed in Gothic Font
- Early Modern English spelling & punctuation
- Barker would eventually die in jail for unpaid debts

Purification #1

1629 – Cambridge University Press

- Punctuation and Italics clarified

Purification #2

1638 – Cambridge University Press

- Translators Ward and Bois worked on the printing of this edition
- Scrutinizing use of italics was made
- Introduction of the Roman font

Purification #3

1762 – F.S. Parris

- Parris had access to the KJB translators’ private copies of the original 1611 KJB Manuscript & their personal notes.
- Spelling modernized
- Punctuation further modernized
- Lowercase “s” in the word spirit in 1 John 5:8 (See ‘**The Hooper Letter**’ at the end of this pamphlet)

Purification #4

1769 – Benjamin Blaney – Clarendon Press (Oxford’s Printing Division)

Printed at Cambridge University Press from between 1785 and 1873.

- Cross checked 3 sources:
 - The original 1611 bible
 - Bishop Lloyd Bible of 1701 (Oxford’s version of the 1638 Cambridge)
 - 1762 Parris Bible
- Blaney used the original languages to perfect the use of italics.
- Translation of proper names placed in the marginal notes.

