

Sunday, April 14, 2024—Grace Life School of Theology—*From This Generation For Ever*
Lesson 232 Assessing the Printed History of the King James Text (1612-1617)

Introduction

- In [Lesson 229](#) we began looking at the topic of the printed history of the King James text by reviewing our earlier comments on the subject in prior Lessons. Then in Lessons [230](#) and [231](#) we explored the Which KJV argument frequently utilized by critics to attack the pro-King James position (James R. White and Micheal J. Penfold). Lastly, we considered David F. Reagan’s response to the Which KJV argument as emblematic of a King James Only rebuttal to the argument.
- While we agreed with much of Reagan’s rebuttal, we remain unconvinced that all of the “textual changes” that occurred between 1611 and 1769 are the correction of printer errors. Recall that we identified this supposition as requiring further investigation. It is to that enquiry that we will now turn our attention.
- Recall that James R. White, Micheal J. Penfold, and David F. Reagan all relied upon the work of F.H.A. Scrivener from the 1880s to advance their respective positions. None of these men reached their conclusion through their own collation of the various editions of AV. More recently, in the last two decades, David Norton and Lawrence M. Vance have sought to update and/or build upon the work of Scrivener. We will be using these more recent works to frame our discussion of printed history of the King James in this section of the class. These works include:
 - 2005—*A Textual History of the King James Bible* by David Norton
 - 2019—*The Text of the King James Bible* by Lawrence M. Vance
- Having already discussed the first two folio editions (he/she Bible controversy) of the 1611 and 1612 in Lesson 189, we pick up the story of the printed history of the King James text by examining the King’s Printer Robert Barker and the publication of the first quarto and octavo sized editions.

The King’s Printer At Work, 1612 to 1617

- Professor David Norton chronicles this history in his book, Chapter 4 titled “The King’s Printer at Work, 1612 to 1617.”
 - “Beginning in 1612, Barker printed complete KJBs in three basic formats: black letter quartos, roman type quartos and roman type octavos. Page-for-page reprinting was used in each format, so subsequent editions generally used a predecessor in the same format as the copy text. This could have led, through reproduction and accumulation of errors, to three separate textual traditions in addition to the texts found in the folios, but this did not happen, in part, because the peculiarities of these editions lasted only as long as they continued to be reprinted page-for-page. Textually, they are dead-ends. The relatively few valuable new readings found in them were either transmitted through the folio

editions or were re-created in the course of later editorial work. This does not mean that these editions are valueless: collectively, they have much to tell about the King's Printer's sense of the text and the way he dealt with corrections." (Norton, 73-74)

Quarto & Octavo Editions

- The first topic that Norton covers with respect to these newly sized editions is the introduction of "new readings" not found in prior folio editions:
 - "The few new readings may be surveyed first. Many of them involve the spelling of names and probably have little significance. For instance, the first edition has both 'Galilee' and 'Galile'. The 1612 editions all leave 'Galile' unchanged at Mark 15:41, but all change it to 'Galilee' at Luke 4:44. All except one of the octavos make the change at Mark 16:7. But spelling of names can be a ticklish scholarly problem, and some of the 1612 readings may be genuinely scholarly. All the 1612 editions change 'Iimla' (2 Chr. 18:7, 8) to 'Imla', arguably better reflecting אִמְלָא. This has become the current KJB spelling, but it comes from the Cambridge, 1638 edition, where the change was made again, presumably independently. Similarly, many of the readings that do not involve names are likely to be casual printer's variations, but a few may be deliberate and scholarly. The 1612 quartos change 'upon earth' to 'upon the earth' at Deut. 4:32; this may be for more normal English, but it could be a deliberate reflection of the article in the Hebrew. Similarly, one of the octavos changes 'all people' (Ps. 99:2) to 'all the people', a change reintroduced in 1769.

Beside these readings, these editions also have their liberal peppering of errors, some of which are worth recording. Some copies of the first octavo (1612, H315) read 'printers haue persecuted mee' instead of 'princes haue persecuted me' (Ps. 119:161). It was tempting to take this as an epigraph for this book. One can imagine that a disgruntled compositor made this change, that it was quickly discovered, the compositor dismissed, and the reading corrected in subsequent copies. Other errors, such as 'is there no blame in Gilead' (Jer. 8:22, 1613 quarto, H324) and 'Darius the sting' (1 Esdras 4:47, 1612 quarto, H314), were more innocent." (Norton, 74)

- In the next section, Professor Norton addresses instances where the respective smaller editions follow the idiosyncratic readings of the first two folio editions.
 - "Herbert's catalogue, by noting which reading is followed at Ruth 3:15 and sometimes through explicit statements as to which of the first two editions is followed, effectively divides these editions into those that derive from the first and those that derive from the second. Collation with the list of first and second-edition variants, and with the list of typographical errors in the first edition, shows that this is not so: all used the first edition as the basic text and added some second-edition readings. Collectively there are some seventy out of the second edition's readings or errors listed in appendix 2. I give these in appendix 3, dividing them into two groups. The first group, consisting of thirty-four readings is the most interesting. Though no single edition through to 1617 gives them all, there are grounds for thinking of them as standard corrections. Most of them are still found in modern editions and all of them, save perhaps the two problems of punctuation

at the ends of verses (Luke 1:77 and Phil. 1:4) seem to be deliberate rather than accidental. Of the changes not followed in modern editions, ‘Caldees’ (2 Kgs 24:2) regularises a spelling that was later changed consistently to ‘Chaldees’. The misplaced † in Isa. 10:19 appears to be deliberate though mistaken (see above, p. 69). ‘Serebias’ (1 Esdras 8:54 m.), though no longer found, corrects an error, ‘Olofernes’ (Judith *passim*) regularises a spelling that was, like ‘Caldees’, later changed to the other form. Finally, ‘not high priest’ (2 Macc. 4:13) is an easily defended reading both in terms of the original and the earlier translations.

There must have been some method of noting these corrections since they generally go beyond changes that one would expect a sensible compositor to make unaided. They could either have been marked in a master copy of the first edition, or there was a separate list of them that the compositor was expected to refer to as he worked (either from the first edition or from a previous edition in the same format as the one he was setting). I guess that there was a list and suggest that it consisted, more or less, of the thirty-four entries in the first part of appendix 3. This might most easily account for the variations between editions, notably between editions in the same format. A compositor might well not look at a list at the appropriate moment and so leave unchanged a reading he should have changed (I noted earlier that there seems to have been a reluctance to go backwards to make corrections, above, p. 50). Any copy of the first edition might do for setting from if there was a list to amend it by, so setting more than one edition at a time would not be a problem. The contents of the list might change accidentally, but it is more likely that a few entries were deleted when discovered to be mistaken, while a few others were added. For example, the incorrectness of the misplaced † at Isa. 10:19 might have been realised after a time, leading to its deletion, and possibly even to a note that a printing from the second edition such as the 1617 folio should follow the first edition at this point. Similarly, ‘she went’ at Ruth 3:15 may have been added to the list after the first editions in the smaller formats had been printed.

The second group of entries in appendix 3 is given for completeness. It shows the other instances where these editions agree with the second edition. In two cases errors are reproduced in a good number of the editions: ‘Shuah’ instead of ‘Suah’ for שׁוּחַ (Chr. 7:36) and, more seriously, ‘the Lord was an enemy’ for ‘the Lord was as an enemy’ (Lam. 2:5).

A fully satisfactory account of how all the variants in appendix 3 were reproduced is probably impossible, but it is worth observing finally that the problems of explaining the readings become insuperable if one supposes that an effort was made to correct the second edition text by the first. Variety would still have to be accounted for, together with a very much larger list of readings reproduced in all editions to 1616 that are peculiar, sometimes very peculiar, to the first edition.” (Norton, 74-76)

- Appendix 3 of Norton’s book is titled “The King’s Printer’s list?” in which he states the following:
 - “If the King’s Printer had a list of changes to be made to the text of the first edition when using that edition as the copy text for a later setting, it would have contained some or all

f the entries given below. The list given here derives from variant readings in the second edition that are also found in other early settings; a tick indicates that the edition has the change. Pairs of editions in the three smaller formats are given, one of which has ‘he went’, the other ‘she went’ at Ruth 3:15. The 1613 and 1616 folios, as independent settings, are also given. Finally, though it used the second edition as copy text, the 1617 folio, the third edition in the large Black Letter series, is included.

The 1612 octavos (H315 and H316, as represented on microfilm) are mixed, and so are sometimes identical.

Readings that are found in some copies of the first edition are not included (Exod. 21:26–7, ‘let them go’ followed by ‘let him go’; 2 Sam. 17:25, ‘Abigal’; Song 2:7, ‘till he please’; and 1 Macc. 13 summary, ‘40’); all except the last are found in all the editions listed below.

An asterisk indicates a reading found in the Cambridge Concord and, for the Apocrypha, Pitt Brevier editions, taken as the modern standard; the marginal variants in the Apocrypha have been compared with Scrivener’s Cambridge Paragraph Bible.” (Norton, 180)

- The following images are screenshots of Appendix 3.

Ref.	1st edition	Change	1612	1612	1613 Black	1613 Black	1612 8°	1612 8°	1613 F°	1616 F°	1617 F°
			Roman 4° H313	Roman 4° H314	Letter 4° H323	Letter 4° H324	H315	H316	H322	H349	H353
*Gen. 42:28	an other	another	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
*Exod. 38:11	hoopes	hookes			✓				✓		✓
*Lev. 17:14	Ye shall not eat	Ye shall eat	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
*Lev. 18:3	of land of	of the land of	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
*Ruth 3:15	he went	she went		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
*1 Kgs 15:29	house Iereboam	house of Iereboam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Kgs 24:2	Chaldees	Caldees		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
*1 Chr. 9:12	Passhur	Pashur				✓		✓	✓		✓
*Ezra 3:5	that willingly	that willingly		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
	offred, offered a free will offering	offered a free will offering									
Isa. 10:19	†few, that a child may write	few, that a child may †write	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		
*Isa. 10:29	Gebeah	Gibeah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
*Isa. 44:13	maketh	marketh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
*Isa. 59:21	the seede	thy seede	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
*Jer. 5:24	later	latter				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
*Jer. 22:3	spoiler	spoiled	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
*Jer. 50:29	done vnto her	done, do vnto her	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
*Ezek. 14:18	sons nor daughter	sons nor daughters	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
*Ezek. 48:1	Hathlon	Hethlon		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
*Hos. 6:5	shewed	hewed		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓

Ref.	1st edition	Change	1612	1612	1613 Black	1613 Black	1612 8°	1612 8°	1613 F°	1616 F°	1617 F°
			Roman 4° H313	Roman 4° H314	Letter 4° H323	Letter 4° H324	H315	H316	H322	H349	H353
*Micah 7:7	vnto you the LORD	vnto the LORD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
*Mal. 1:8	And if hee offer	And if yee offer		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
*1 Esdras 5:5 m.	<i>Iuda</i>	<i>Iudah</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
1 Esdras 8:54 m.	<i>Serenias</i>	<i>Serebias</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓		✓
Judith <i>passim</i>	Holofernes	Olofernes		✓			✓	✓	✓		✓
*Wisdom 10:14	gaue them	gaue him	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
*Ecclus. 44:5	reiected	recited	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
*1 Macc. 7:1 m.	<i>lib. 10, 12</i>	<i>lib. 12</i>			✓	✓					✓
*1 Macc. 10:47	peace', m.: <i>True</i>	true peace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Macc. 4:13	no high priest	not high priest	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
*Matt. 8:25	and awoke, saying	and awoke him, saying	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Luke 1:77	sinnes,	sinnes.		✓	✓	✓				✓	
*Acts 4:6	Caiphas	Caiaphas			✓			✓			
*Acts 25:1	Hierusalem	Ierusalem					✓	✓	✓		✓
Phil. 1:4	ioy	ioy.		✓		✓			✓		✓

The following readings are listed separately because they represent variations of spelling or mechanical reproduction of errors, or because they are found in only one or two editions. None of them is likely to come from a list.

Ref.	1st edition	Change	1612	1612	1613 Black	1613 Black	1612 8°	1612 8°	1613 F°	1616 F°	1617 F°
			Roman 4° H313	Roman 4° H314	Letter 4° H323	Letter 4° H324	H315	H316	H322	H349	H353
Exod. 36:29 m.	<i>twinned</i>	<i>twined</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Deut. 32:15	thou art waxen	thou art waxed				✓					✓
2 Sam. 23:20	man, of Kabzeel	man of Kabzeel							✓		✓
1 Chr. 7:36	Suah	Shuah	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
2 Chr. 29:34	flay	slay	✓								✓
Song 6:11	whether	whither		✓					✓		
Isa. 1:9	Gomorrah	Gomorah					✓	✓			
Isa. 13:1	Amoz	Amos							✓	✓	✓
*Isa. 49:20	straight	strait							✓		✓
Isa. 60:4	from farre	from afarre		✓					✓		
Lam. 2:5	was as an	was an	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Ezek. 8s	for Tammuz	of Tammuz	✓			✓					
Hos. 14:3	Asshur	Ashur				✓					✓
Joel 2:11 m.	am.	iam., or iames	✓		✓					✓	
2 Esdras 14:12	the tenth	a tenth				✓					✓
Ecclus. 23:4 m.	<i>Or, a giant like</i>	<i>Or, giant like</i>			✓		✓	✓			✓
Luke 10:23 m.	Mat.	Mar.	✓	✓						✓	
John 5:29 m.	25. 46.	25:16.					✓	✓			

Gen. 28:12: vpon, H316
 Deut. 32:6: brought thee, H324
 Josh. 16:6: Taanah, H316.
 Judg. 8:10: Zeba, H323.
 Ruth 3:8 m.: *tooke holde on him*, H322.
 1 Chr. 1:47, 48: Shamlah, H323.
 1 Chr. 2:13 m.: 16. 9., H313.

1 Chr. 3:23 m.: *Hiskiah*, H324.
 Ps. 24:8: Who is the king, H314.
 Ps. 74:19: done, H316.
 Prov. 6:2, 'mouth', first occurrence, is 'month' in H315.
 Prov. 24:5 m.: *strentheneth*, H324.
 Luke 10:36: among theeues, H313.
 (John 5:29 m.: 25. 26., H353, is a new error.)

1613 Folio

- 1613 saw the publication of smaller folio size that decreased the number of leaves from 732 to 508 by getting 72 lines per page instead of 52.
 - “The 1613 folio is in smaller black letter, and no doubt was designed as a cheaper alternative for poorer churches. By getting 72 lines to the page instead of 52, and more

characters to a line, it reduced the number of leaves from 732 to 508 (Pollard, p. 34 n.)” (Norton, 76)

- Textual historians such as Scrivener and Norton describe this 1613 folio as “handsome but inaccurate.)
 - “Textually, it is of no more importance than its contemporaries in smaller formats, but, as the first folio in a new format, is worth some examination. It introduces four readings that have become standard: ‘that ye may have’ for ‘that he may haue’ (Ezek. 6:8), ‘she poured it not’ for ‘she powred it’ (Ezek. 24:7), ‘as a flower’ for ‘as floure’ (2 Esdras 15:50) and ‘what thy right hand doeth’ for ‘what thy right doeth’ (Matt. 6:3).¹² The first three of these correct mistakes, while the last is unnecessary and goes against the evidence of Bod 1602 where ‘what thy right doeth’ is left unchanged. It also introduces seven accepted spellings of names. Finally, it has ‘fleshly’ for ‘fleshy’ (2 Cor. 3:3), a reading that has had a long life and is still occasionally to be found.

‘Nearly all the other variations’, writes Scrivener, ‘arise from the glaring misprints of this handsome but inaccurate volume’ (p. 17).¹³ This is right. The 1613 folio is another characteristic piece of Barker work, a copy from earlier work that introduces its fair share of errors but has little or nothing in it that goes back to the translators’ manuscript or that reflects scholarly revision.

The variants in Genesis confirm the tendency to error:

1611	1613
2:24 and shall cleaue	and cleaue
3:5 day ye eate thereof, then your	day when ye eate thereof, your
7:20 vpward	vpwards
12:14 shee was very faire	she was faire
14:24 portion of the men	portion of the olde men
22:13 Abraham lifted	Abraham lift
25:19 <i>are</i>	are
27:44 furie turne away	furie passe away
27:45 of you both in one day	of you in one day
28:3 make thee fruitfull	make the fruitful
39:6 bread which he did eate	bread he did eate
42:31 said vnto him	said vnto them
47:5 are come vnto thee	are came vnto thee
47:26 of the priests onely	of priests only

... The 1613 folio took the first edition for copy at least through to the end of Judges. In this part it occasionally reproduces errors that are peculiar to the first edition, as at Gen. 17:4 (ll for † and a marginal reference omitted), and it coincides with the second edition only five times, four of which appear to be standard corrections. Ruth to 1 Kings looks more likely to

have been set from the second edition, as does much of the books of Chronicles. The end of 2 Chronicles through to Esther appears to follow the first edition, Job the second, and Psalms to Proverbs the first. The Song of Songs and Isaiah probably follow the second edition. Then the first edition is followed through to the end of the Apocrypha. Matthew follows the second edition, Mark to Acts the first; thereafter the second may possibly have been used.

Besides the information in appendix 4, these observations are supported by the occasional reproduction of errors, such as the first edition's ll for † at Ezra 8:17 and 'fensed ' at Ps. 31:21 m., and the second edition's 'to see whither the vine flourished' for 'to see whether . . .' at Song 6:11. It may be useful to give more detail for the conclusion that Matthew comes from the second edition. Matthew follows first-edition readings in several places where the second edition is obviously wrong,¹⁴ but it also keeps second-edition errors at 10:38 m. ('26' for '24') and 11:7 ('he' for 'ye'). Only at 13:45 does it follow the first edition where it might have followed the second ('goodly pearles' in preference to 'good pearls'). Against this one instance, the second edition is followed four times where the first might have been followed: 'way side' for 'wayes side' (13:4), 'like vnto a graine' for 'like to a graine' (13:31), 'went out' for 'went' (18:30), and 'any man' for 'a man' (22:24).

Occasionally one might argue that the 1613 folio picks and chooses between the first two editions, but generally it is indiscriminate, using one or other edition as copy for stretches at a time. This suggests that there was now no single copy identified as the master and that Barker's workers had little sense of difference between the first two folios. Careful comparison would have been needed to distinguish a first edition from a second edition (the modern scholar knows to look at Ruth 3:15, but did Barker's men know this?). It is quite possible that a compositor, beginning his day's work, sometimes picked up a first edition and sometimes a second edition to work from (similar suppositions might be made if the work was subdivided among compositors or even sometimes contracted out).

One large folio, it seems, was as good as another. If so, it is more a matter of chance than policy that the editions in the smaller formats followed the first edition, and it will be no surprise to find that the later editions appear random in their textual allegiances." (Norton, 76-78)

- Professor Norton addresses the 1613 folio more thoroughly in Appendix 4 titled "Selective collation of the 1613 folio (H322) with the first and second editions. The explanation of Appendix 4 reads as follows:
 - "The purpose of this collation is to show where the 1613 folio appears to use the first and where the second edition as copy text. Readings from the first edition are aligned left, those from the second edition aligned right.

The following four groups of readings have been omitted because they probably do not give a clear indication as to which edition is being used as copy text:

1. errors one would expect a compositor to correct;
2. readings found in some copies of the first edition and in the second edition, except for Exod. 21:26, which, in combination with v. 27, constitutes a distinctive first-edition reading;
3. readings that are found in the first edition and some but not all copies of the second edition;
4. readings from my hypothetical King's Printer's list, since these may be deliberate changes to the copy text." (Norton, 184)

- The following images are screenshots of Appendix 4 (P. 184-187)

Genesis		22:6	hee that kindled
10:16	Emorite	36:29 m.	<i>twined</i>
16:6	But Abram		
26:20	heardmen	Leviticus	
26:34	Bashemath	1:6	flay
27:39	the fatnesse	1:16 m.	<i>thereof</i>
28:12	vp on	5:13	atonement
28:13	aboue	18:30	shal ye
29:3	his place	25:28	vntil the yeere
31:30	longedst		
33:2	their children	Numbers	
35:28	hundred	1:47	tribe
36:10	Bashemath	10:2	shalt thou
46:17	Isui	10:14 m.	Correctly placed
46:34	an abomination	16:34	said
47:27	possessions	21:9 m.	ioh.
		27:13 m.	24
Exodus		34:2	this <i>is</i> the land
9:13	me	34:11	goe downe
11:8	all these		
14:2	Pi-hahiroth	Deuteronomy	
19:4	Eagles wings	1:18	all the things
21:26	let them go	8:7	valleys
21:27	let him go	9:10	spake with you

11:6 m.	106	4:30	and Hormah
12:26	thy holy things	7:13	Gezer
14:29	widowe	7:36	Shuah
16:14	thy maid seruant	7:38	Pispa
17:4	it <i>be</i> true	21 s.	Gibeon
32:6	bought thee	26:5	Isachar
32:15	Thou art waxen	27:33	Hushi
33:29	the LORD		
34:1	plaines		
Joshua		2 Chronicles	
2:4	woman	6:5	my people of Israel
5:8	they abode	16:1 <i>fin.</i>	Iuda
8:32	the stones	29:34	flay
18:22	Betharabah	30:6	the Princes
19:5	Hazar-	32:20	Amos
19:16	these cities	34:21	for them that are left
Judges		35:15 m.	9.
8:10	Zebah	35:15 m.	26.
20:7	giue here	36:11 m.	37.
Ruth		Ezra	
3:8 m.	<i>tooke holde on him</i>	2:28	two hundred, twentie
1 Samuel		2:33	Hadid
20:13	The LORD	9:2	haue bin chief
2 Samuel		Nehemiah	
18:31	all them that rose	8:10	vnto the LORD
23:20	a valiant man of Kabzeel	9:38	Priestes
1 Kings		10:1	those that sealed
3:20		Esther	
9:22		9:6, 11	Shushan
11:1		Job	
20:3		9:9 m.	<i>Cecil</i>
21:2	my house	11:16	<i>the misery</i>
2 Kings		13:28	consumeth as
5:12		19:15	maidens
12:13	were	30:7	brayed
17:6	Halah	37:6 m. ¹	
18:1 m.	1. 9.	Psalms	
1 Chronicles		27:14 m.	hab.
1:5	Meshech	44:23	O LORD
1:47, 48		74:23	arise vp
2:13 m.	16. 6.	80:9	preparedst
2:55 m.	Correctly placed	87:4	<i>man was</i>
		106:1 m.	107.
		Proverbs	
		3:9 m.	luke 14. 13.

8:27 m.	<i>circle</i>	36:10	the wastes
11:20	vnto the LORD	37:4	vpon
16:5	unpunished	39:9 m.	<i>of them</i>
23:31	vpon the wine	42:12	directly
Ecclesiastes		44:29	the trespasse offering
1:17	spirit	46:4	Sabbath
Song of Songs		Daniel	
6:11	whither	2:34	to pieces
Isaiah		11:6	she shall be giuen vp
1:9	Gomorrah	11:10	sonnes
9:18	the smoke	Hosea	
10:15	<i>as if it were</i>	14:3	Asshur
13:1	Amos	Amos	
19:5	the riuers	6:7	that goe captiue
21s.	scorning the Prophet	Obadiah	
42:1 m.	3. 17.	7	thy confederacie
49:1	from afarre	Micah	
49:20	straite	1:5	for the sinnes
57:10	wearie	Nahum	
60:4	from afarre	1:10	while they are drunken
61:10	as a bride	Habakkuk	
65:2	my hands	2:15	that putttest
Jeremiah		Zephaniah	
5:15	vpon you	3:14 m.	54. 1.
12:7	hand	Zechariah	
25:15	mine hand	3:7 m.	<i>walks</i>
26:20	Kiriath-	10:3	his goodly
40:12	out of all places	1 Esdras	
48:34	Elealeh	1:23	his Lord
Lamentations		1:29	king Iosias
5:7 m.	18. 2.	2:16 m.	<i>Shimshai</i>
Ezekiel		5:5 m.	<i>Iuda</i>
5:5	Thus <i>is</i> Ierusalem	5:16 m.	<i>Besai</i>
6:14	mine hand	5:26	Banuas
16:16 ²		6:23	Ecbatana
16:59	hast despised	8:69	<i>to wit</i>
25:2 m.	49.	9:33 m.	<i>Mattithiah</i>
27:10	thy men of war	2 Esdras	
29:18, 19	Nebuchad-rezzar	2:33	at naught
31:4	the field	4:3	Lord: and
31:13	branches,		
31:18	by the sword		
35:10	mine		

² 'Of thy garments'; first edition, 'and of thy garments'; second, 'and thy garments'.

7:40	Sennacherib	Luke	
14:12	the tenth	1:77	sinnes,
Tobit		2:24	offer a sacrifice
5:18 m.	<i>Let not</i>	10:23 m.	Mat.
11:14	thine holy	10:36	among the theeues
Judith		17:33 m.	Mat. 16.
16:4	stopped	John	
Wisdom		5:29 m. ³	
2:17 m.		14:23	any man
13:12	37.	Acts	
18:11 m.	after, spending	4:6	Caiphas
	12:29	4:27	thy holy
Ecclesiasticus		6:12	came vnto
21:24	with the disgrace	15:11	our Lord
23:4 m.	<i>Or, a giant like</i>	16:7	suffered them
23:19	eies of men	16:19	drew them into
Baruch		21:2	Phenicea
6:40	Caldeans	Romans	
Song of Three		6:21	had yee
4 (3)	trueth	10:21	haue I stretched
Prayer of Manasses		11:22	toward
l. 2	their righteous	16 subscription	to the Church
1 Maccabees		2 Corinthians	
7:1 m.	<i>lib. 10, 12</i>	7:14	speake
12:21	stocke	Ephesians	
2 Maccabees		6:21	yee also may
4:13	no high priest	Philippians	
4:34	othes	1:4 ⁴	
Matthew		1 Thessalonians	
10:38 m.	26.	title	Paul the Apostle
11:7	he	1:9	turned
13:4	way side	James	
13:31	like vnto a graine	5:4	Sabbaoth
13:45	goodly pearls	1 Peter	
18:30	went out	1:22	selues
22:24	any man	2:7	hee is precious
Mark		2 Peter	
15:46	vnto the doore	2:6	Gomorrah

Pastor ³ '15. 16'; first edition, correctly, '25. 46'; second, '25. 16' (1617 has another variation, '25. 26').

⁴ 'ioy.'; first edition, 'ioy'; second edition, 'ioy,'.

Conclusion

- In the next Lesson we will round out our discussion of the activity of the King's Printer between 1612 and 1617 by looking at the following editions:
 - 1616 Small Folio, Roman Type
 - 1617 Folio

Work Cited

Norton, David. *A Textual History of the King James Bible*. Cambridge University Press, 2005.