

CAMBRIDGE had begun to print the Bible (in the Geneva Version) as early as the year 1588, under the charter granted to the University by King Henry VIII in 1534. That charter was the centre of many violent attacks, but under it Cambridge printing became so firmly established as to withstand the jealousy of the medieval London stationers and the dangers inseparable from the changing political and religious views of successive sovereigns.

The issue of the Authorised Version of the Holy Bible in 1611 was not immediately followed by the printing of this famous Version at Cambridge. For awhile Barker, the printer

to the King, was responsible for every copy printed, and his first folio edition of 1611 was looked upon as the only available standard of the text as it came from the Translators. But this first folio of 1611 was known to contain many serious misprints, some of which were corrected in the second folio edition of the same year; and in this second folio a number of fresh errors occurred. It became quite obvious as time went on that if the production of Bibles were left to a printer uncontrolled by any learned body, however excellent such printer might be from the purely technical point of view, the risk of degrading the work of the Translators would be very great. At Cambridge, therefore, steps were taken to collate the various issues and, with the aid of scholars of the