PART 2 - Description of each Bible

Peter Kitchingham noted from the family vital statistic pages alone that three sets of families were closely linked to three of the Bibles - namely the Black / Wagoner family, the Maclean family, and the Fish / Millington family. That was indeed the case.

One Source - Four Livermore Families

Earnest Maclean married Henrietta Wagoner and both became the family historians for their respective local Maclean, Millington, Black, and Wagoner families. When their son Nathan Black Maclean, was killed during World War II, Henrietta boxed up sixty artifacts of his young life. Maclean is pronounced as "Mac-klain" (rhymes with rain).

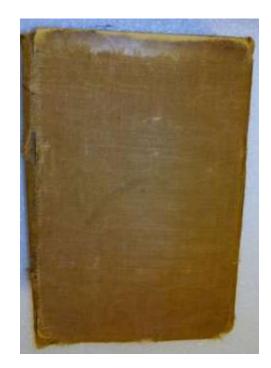
Upon Earnest's death, Henrietta moved into her son Robert's home in Davis California bringing the boxes of the extended family history, including three of the Bibles described in this monograph. This was Beryl Maclean's home. Beryl herself later became the matriarch of these detailed Maclean and Wagoner family histories. This monograph takes snatches of her documentation and my recent interview notes to flesh out the lists of names found within each Bible's family statistic pages (shown in PART 3).

With her mother Jeanne's enthusiastic blessing, Beryl donated the three Bibles in 2013 along with family personal papers. This collection of 166 items (photos, books, objects) is enumerated in the LHG museum database at the Carnegie Library on Third Street.

1831 Black/Wagoner (LHG 2013.02.08)

This 1831 Quaker-translated (Bible Association of Friends) Bible was inscribed with the name of Annie B. Black (b.10/4/1830). The worn cover had a secondary fabric homemade covering likewise worn out.

Beryl did not know if the Black family had a Quaker background or had merely purchased locally as available. The Blacks hailed from the Pennsylvania and New Jersey areas, where Quaker communities were historically located.



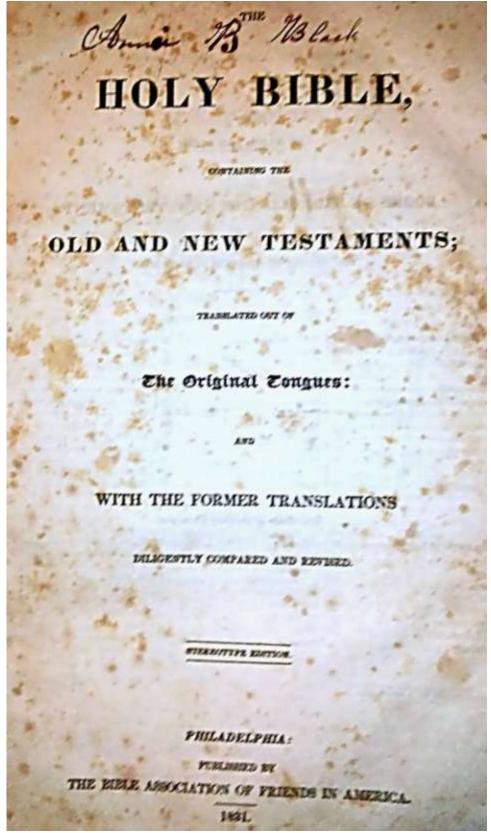


Figure 3 - LHG 2013.02.08 Title Page (BAF, 1831)

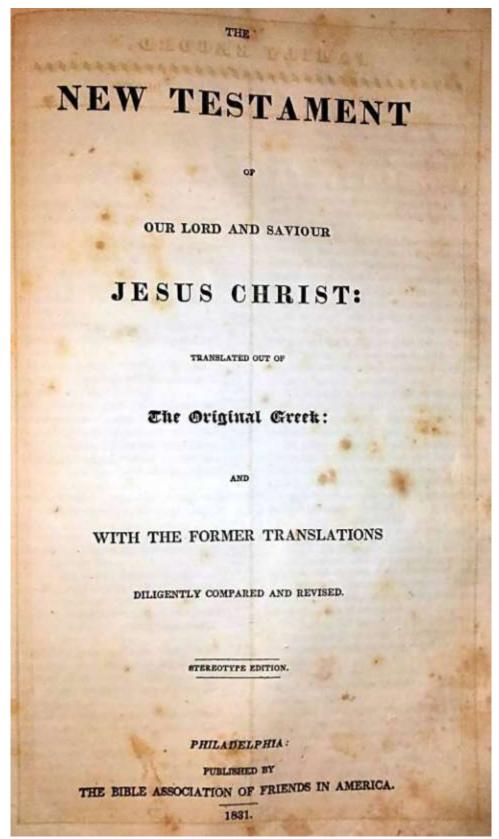


Figure 4 - LHG 2013.02.08 Title Page NT (BAF, 1831)

This Bible has center-column cross-references (instead of being shown as footnotes at the bottom of each page). A reader could find a similar cross-reference at the noted passage, thus creating a chain of references to related passages. This feature let the reader benefit from the lifetime studies done by the translation team.

These "chain-reference" Bibles helped the modern reader to find quotes and metaphors taken from older texts. This highly useful aid was relatively new since chapter and verse numbers only started in the Middle Ages. Thus, the actual Biblical text quoted enough of an older text under the assumption that the ancient reader was familiar with those older scriptures. Jesus would quote a line from a Psalm to signal to his local audience to read that referenced Psalm to more fully understand his intent. While humorous to us now, the original text in all seriousness sometimes casually stated "In some place it says …"

The Tenach presented margin symbols, known from at least the Dead Sea Scrolls era, which divided the text into 54 unnumbered weekly readings (called parashot) that originally allowed those known scriptures to be read aloud every year. Thus, something akin to chapter divisions was happening in ancient practice, although unnumbered.

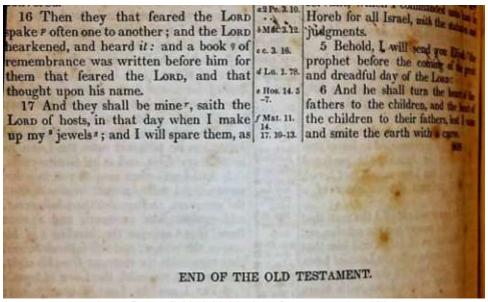


Figure 5 - LHG 2013.02.08 Final OT Page (BAF, 1831)

Since the New Testament version in this Bible advertised as freshly translated out of the Greek, it probably still relied upon Textus Receptus ("Received text") as used for the 1611 King James Version. In the early 1800's, there was increased interest in older Greek papyrus portions located by fledgling archeologists (mostly 'treasure hunters'). The famous Westcott and Hort examination of all known Greek sources (1853 through publication on 1881) was not fully available to these Quaker translators back in 1831.

1846 Fish/Millington (LHG 2013.02.11)

The 1846 Fish/Millington Bible published by the American Bible Society had much referential material but it was not as thick as a Holman Bible.

Mrs. Lydia Fish carried this Bible from New York. Both the Fish family and James Millington sailed on the same six-month voyage of the ship Arkansas around South America in 1849. By land or by sea, the Bible was the most valued family treasure packed by many families going west.

Mrs. Lydia Fish, widowed in 1850 soon after her arrival during the 1849 Gold Rush, remarried to James Millington in 1852. This Bible followed her to the town of Alameda in the East Bay.

The American Bible Society (edited):

The American Bible Society founded in 1816 was committed to the word of God and end of slavery.

Its first President was Elias Boudinot, former President of the Continental Congress 1782-83. John Jay, first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, led in 1821. Francis Scott Key, writer of the National Anthem, was a Vice President from 1817 until his death in 1843.

The American Bible Society provided the first Bibles in hotels and the first pocket Bibles for soldiers during the Civil War.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Bible_Society

The worn leather still shows gilt print on the spine. Beryl Maclean donated this Bible.



THE

HOLY BIBLE,

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS

Translated out of the Original Tongues;

AND WITH THE

FORMER TRANSLATIONS DILIGENTLY COMPARED AND REVISED.

CANNE'S MARGINAL REFERENCES.

TOGETHER WITH THE

POCRYPHA AND CONCORDANCE

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

AN INDEX, AND REFERENCES,

AND

A KEY SHEET OF QUESTIONS,

GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, PRACTICAL, AND EXPERIMENTAL;

ACCOMPANIED WITH VALUABLE

OLOGICAL HARMONIES OF BOTH TESTAMENTS, AND HIGHLY USEFUL TABLES OF SCRIPTURE NA SCRIPTURE GEOGRAPHY, SCRIPTURE CHRONOLOGY, SCRIPTURE REFERENCES, &c.

THE TEXT CORRECTED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD

OF THE

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.:

PUBLISHED BY G. & C. MERRIAM.

1846.

Figure 6 - LHG 2013.02.11 Title Page (ABS, 1846)

THE

NEW TESTAMEN

OF OUR

LORD AND SAVIOUR

JESUS CHRIST:

Translated out of the Original Greek;

AND WITH THE

FORMER TRANSLATIONS DILIGENTLY COMPARED AND RE

WITH

CANNE'S MARGINAL REFERENCES,

AND

A GUIDE

TO A

REGULAR PERUSAL OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURE

THE TEXT CORRECTED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD

or THE

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.:
PUBLISHED BY G. & C. MERRIAM.

1846

Figure 7 - LHG 2013.02.11 Title Page NT (ABS, 1846)

1850 Black/Wagoner (Private Collection)

As part of the larger community picture, this Bible also comes down through the Black/Wagoner family. It is in Beryl's private collection. This version was mass produced even though books had much hands-on manufacturing effort in the 1800s. The published notes belong to Ingram Cobbin, an English Congregationalist pastor/author.

This Bible represents a standardized product boasting of engravings (using both wood blocks and high resolution steel for color maps). The passage through the family is attested by dual inscriptions and a letter tucked inside giving the rationale dated 1909.

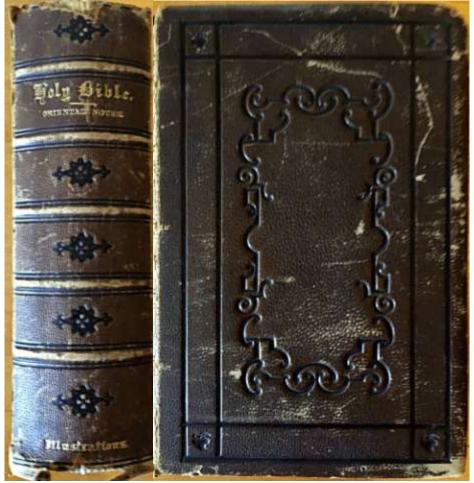


Figure 8 – 1850 Oriental Notes Bible Cover (B.Maclean)

Congregational Yearbook, 1851, p. 212 (edited):

INGRAM COBBIN (1777–1851), born in London and educated at Hoxton Academy, became an independent minister in 1802. He was secretary to the British and Foreign School Society, and in 1819 first secretary of the Home Missionary Society. Ill-health forced retirement in 1828, but he then compiled scholastic and biblical works, such as his 'Condensed,' 'Portable,' 'Domestic,' 'Analytical,' and ' Oriental ' Commentaries; and 'The Book of Popery,' 1840

All lands east of Italy were considered "The Orient". Eventually the phrase came to mean "The Far East". For these Bibles, it meant the general Levant from Turkey to Egypt. The notes explained Middle Eastern cultural aspects of the Biblical text.

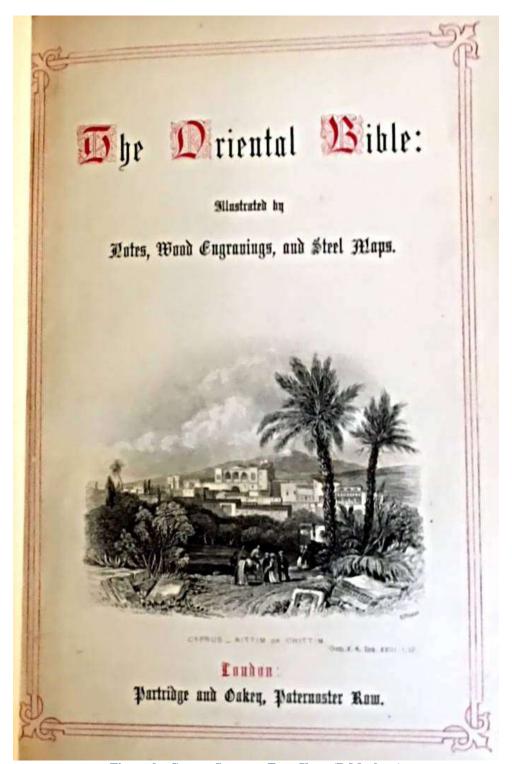


Figure 9 - Cyprus Scene on Face Sheet (B.Maclean)

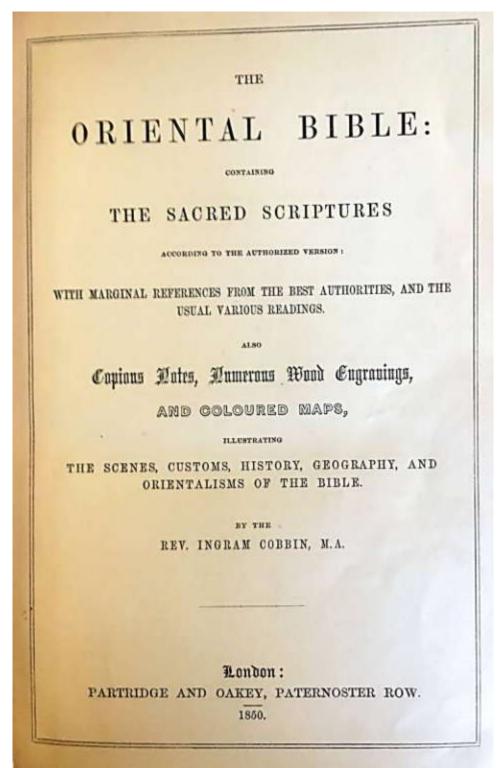


Figure 10 – 1850 Title Page (B.Maclean)

There is irony that the publishing house address was Paternoster (Our Father) Row with strong Roman Catholic and Anglican sensibilities. Ingram Cobbins was staunchly antipapal with Congregational worship environments quite unadorned and non-liturgical.

1873 Clark (LHG 1974.03.04)

The Clark Bible has a deeply embossed leather cover with ornate gold gilt lettering in the central panel and a brass side-clasp.

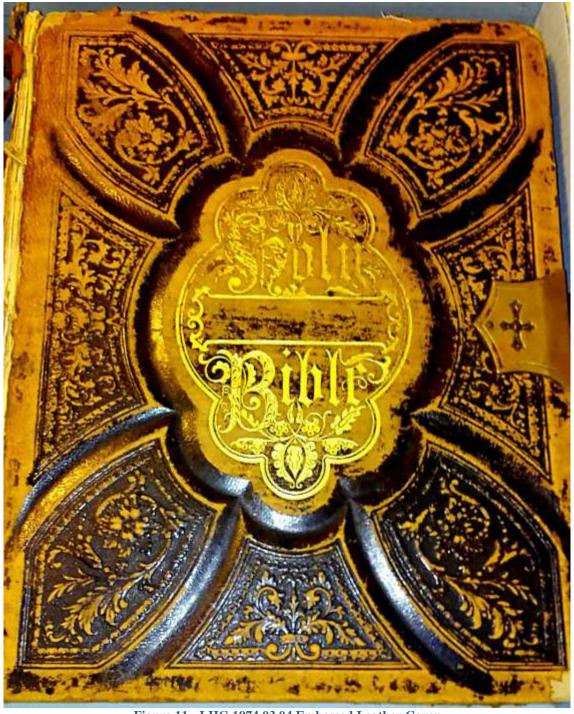


Figure 11 - LHG 1974.03.04 Embossed Leather Cover

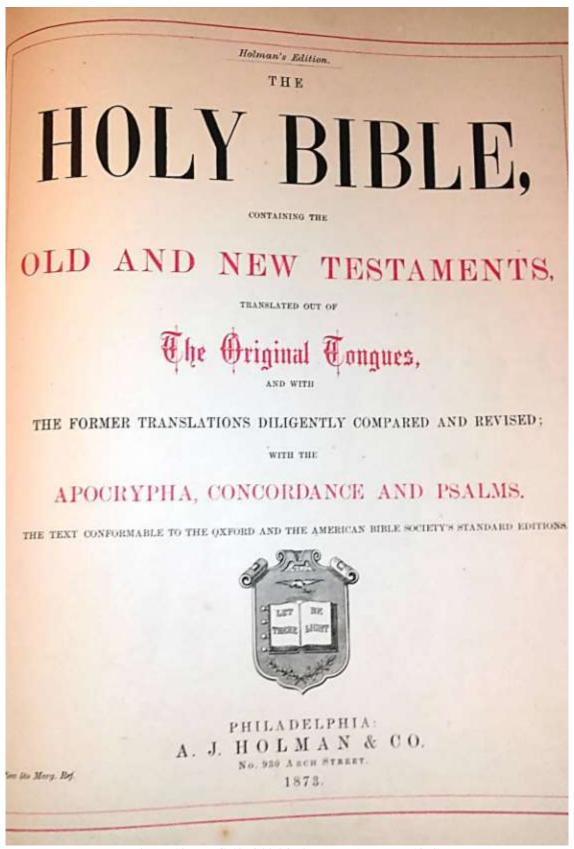


Figure 12 - LHG 1974.03.04 Title Page (Holman, 1873)

Mrs. Graham Nissen donated this Clark Bible with a paper note (now lost) about its link to the "wife of Judge [Manley] Clark".

R.Finn:

Frank Horton Clark never stepped in the Livermore Valley but his wife, Mary E. VanOstrand, and sons did.

First son Manley 1882-1960 was a well known Livermore attorney and later a Livermore judge. He lived on South Livermore Avenue and had his office near the current Post Office. Manley's second wife Eva S. Price 1885-1973 had been married to Vincent Russell Boynton. Her son Russell Boynton 1910-1972 lived in Livermore in his later years.

Second son Leon Alvin Clark became a well known attorney in Oakland.

In 1921, Manley married Reba Lucile Dabson (d.1944, the last date recorded in this Bible). Both Manley and Leon are listed under birth and marriage lists in this Bible. Neither is listed in the death list. Eva Price is likewise not mentioned but died the year before the 1974 donation and would have naturally held Manley's heritage items.

Some components of the 1873 Clark Bible appear in the 1881 Peck Bible. Both of these "combination" Family Bibles were published by Holman Publishing. With exceptions, a specific Holman component was identical for both the 1873 and 1881 versions.

The following two pages list the contents of the optional Holman components included in this specific 1873 copy. See the 1881 Peck section for face sheet images for some of these components. I did not photograph the face sheet of every component.

Table of Contents within 1873 Bible

The 1873 Holman "New Pictorial Reference Family Bible" listed 51 entries in sequential order but without page numbers. The bolding below is my own to show the placement of these chosen extra components in relation to the primary Bible components. An entry with an **orange color** means that a photo of a face sheet appears for that component. Braces show descriptive differences between 1873 and 1881 and/or author names.

- 1. Names and order of the books of Old Testament
- 2. Names and order of the books of New Testament
- 3. Names and order of the books called Apocrypha
- 4. Order of time in which books of Bible are supposed to have been written
- 5. Contents of the books of Old and New Testaments
- 6. Introductory history of the Holy Bible
- 7. Facsimile specimens of ancient Bible manuscripts
- 8. Miracles recorded in the Old Testament
- 9. Remarkable mountains and hills [of Scripture]
- 10. Physical features of Palestine
- 11. Parables of Jesus

[by Joseph Haines]

- 12. [Index to the] Miracles of Jesus
- 13. Discourses of Jesus
- 14. [Index to the] Parables recorded in Old Testament
- 15. History of books of the Old Testament [by William Smith, 1860-65]
- 16. Old and New dispensations united
- 17. Science and Revelation, or the triumph of the Bible
- 18. Literature of the Bible
- 19. Testimony for the Bible
- 20. Scripture difficulties explained
- 21. Special prayers
- 22. Table of gospel parallels
- 23. Remarkable rivers and lakes
- 24. Origin of nations
- 25. [Bible] Aids [and Expressions] for social and private prayer
- 26. Table of [Principal] Events in the life of St Paul
- 27. Table [showing which Jewish] Patriarchs [were] contemporary [with each other]
- 28. The temple of Solomon
- 29. History of Jewish worship
- 30. Illustrated Pronouncing Bible Dictionary
- 31. Idols and idolatry of the Egyptians

32. OLD TESTAMENT

- 33. Passages in Old Testament quoted in New Testament
- 34. Chronological index of the years and times from Adam to Christ
- 35. A table of time
- 36. A table of the offices and conditions of men
- 37. Analysis of Old and New Testaments [in Chapters, Verses, Words and Letters]

38. APOCRYPHA

39. Fine Lithographic Family Record

[all pages in gold-gilt ink]

- 40. Date [or Time] of writing the Books of New Testament
- 41. History of books of the New Testament [by William Smith, 1860-65]
- 42. Opening of the Sixth Seal [an engraving]
- 43. Maps of Jerusalem and the Ancient World
- 44. NEW TESTAMENT
- 45. Index to the Holy Bible
- 46. The Holy Land, geographically et al [by William Reyburn]
- 47. Table of kindred and affinity, showing who are forbidden to marry [together]
- 48. Measures, Weights, and Coins [by Richard, Bishop]
- 49. Alphabetical table of proper names in the Bible with their meaning
- **50. CONCORDANCE**
- 51. Psalms of David in metre

[for singing, called the Psalter]

The Apocrypha

Three of our Bibles (1846 American Bible Society, 1873 Holman, and 1881 Holman) contain the Apocrypha. This ancient body of works includes First Maccabees which describes the revolt against Greek dictator Antiochus Epiphanes in 165 BCE that led to the creation the next year of the Jewish festival of Hanukkah (meaning "dedication").

Roman Catholics and Eastern Orthodox expected the fifteen Apocryphal books in their Bibles. They considered a Bible without them as Protestant. These were not all the ancient books, but the early Church kept these fifteen due to their presence within the Septuagint (Greek translation of Hebrew canon and latter texts about 150 BCE).

The Oxford Annotated Apocrypha, 1977 (edited):

None of these [15] books is included in the Hebrew canon [which closed prior to 400 BCE]. All of them, except for 2 Esdras, are present in the Greek [pre-150 BCE translation] of the Old Testament known as the Septuagint. ...

None of the books of the New Testament quotes the Apocrypha, although it frequently quotes from the Hebrew canon. ... During the early Christian centuries most Greek and Latin Church Fathers, none of whom knew any Hebrew quoted passages from the Apocrypha as "Scripture"," inspired", and the like. ...

At the close of the fourth century, Jerome [translator of the Latin Vulgate in Bethlehem] spoke out decidedly for the Hebrew canon, declaring unreservedly that books outside that [Hebrew] canon should be classed as apocryphal. ...

[However,] the earliest English Bibles which excluded the Apocrypha were Geneva Bibles in 1599 ... [Only after 1700,] did it become difficult to find a King James Version with the Apocrypha [which, in the early 1600's, contained it].

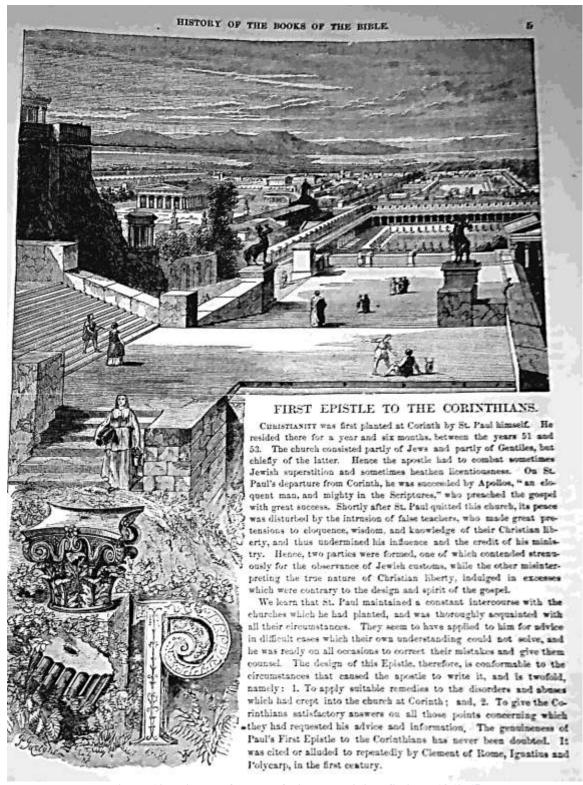


Figure 13 - History of Books of Bible by William Smith – 1860-65

1881 Peck (LHG 2009.03.01)

This Russell (Holman) Bible has a local Christensen link. It is a remarkable historical artifact merely due to its extensive contents in mint condition. Elegance was in demand when cost was no issue. Full color plates and gold gilt ink appeared in this high-end Family Bible (or more appropriately, a library bound together).

This object impressed visitors in the formal parlor and was rarely opened. As a "loaded" art object, the Bible salesman probably kicked up his heels in joy. Anton purchased the highest end product for his daughter. Far more than a mere Bible, it contained reference books by many authors of the 1800's to become a significant Biblical reference library.

While print photography was yet future, multiple pages were full-color art plates and at least four pages used a reflective gold-gilt background (making the photographic session difficult). Over 2500 illustrations were finely detailed line art engravings. All of the vital statistic family records were boxed in by elegant gold-gilt ink borders.



Figure 14 -LHG 2009.03.01 Two Metal Side-Clasps

The leather-carved cover to mimic wood, has scenes embossed/impressed in gold gilt:

- David killing Goliath with text "Search the Scriptures" (upper left)
- A landscape image with text "Watch and Pray" (upper right)
- Woman at the Well with text "I am the Resurrection and the Life" (lower left)
- Jesus sees Nathaniel with text "He that believeth in Me shall Live" (lower right)
- Last Supper Passover using a Roman-era Triclinium (more accurate than the famous DaVinci "Last Supper" fresco) with text "Glory to God in the Highest and on Earth Peace, Goodwill toward Men" (center panel)

Robert Gates donated this 1881 Bible. Workers found it in the Livermore Presbyterian Church during remodeling in 2004. The last family statistic entry was in 1971.

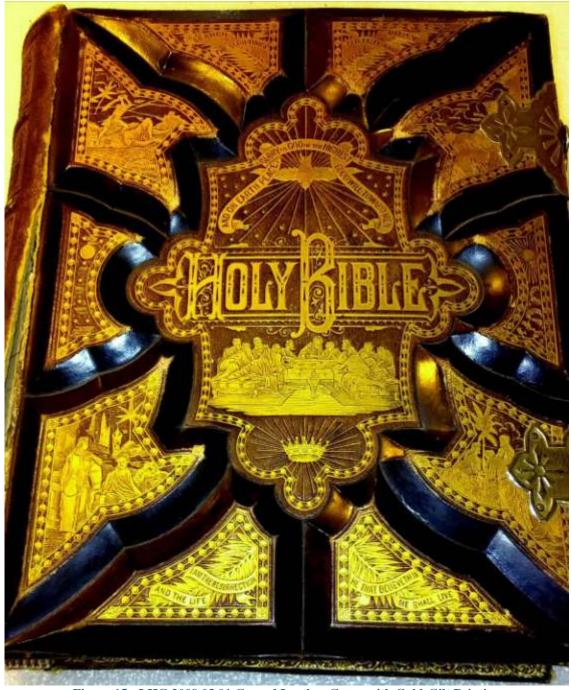
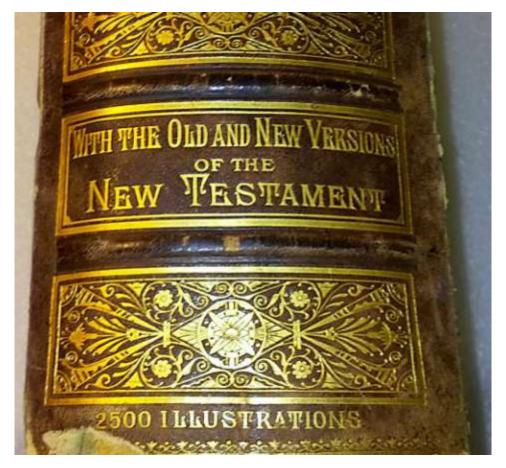


Figure 15 - LHG 2009.03.01 Carved Leather Cover with Gold-Gilt Printing



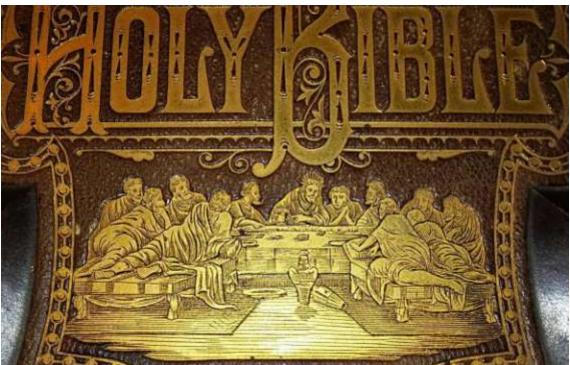


Figure 16 - LHG 2009.03.01 Spine and Cover Close-Ups





Figure 17 - LHG 2009.03.01 Cover Corner Close-ups

This elegant Bible to Anna S Peck was given by her father Anton on 10/20/1884 for her 20th birthday, long after her marriage. The colorful marriage certificate thus remained unused. Anna's maiden name appears as Scherer in its list of deaths by a modern hand in 1954, but the 1884 Presentation signature differs (next page) for Anton Sherer/Sharer.

P.Kitchingham and R.Finn (combined):

George C Peck married Anna V Sharer (Scherer/Sherer) on 22 May 1883 [Anna at age 18] in the Presbyterian Church, Hunter, Greene County, New York. Her parents were Anton Scherer [Sharer/Sherer] 1834-1899 and Caroline 1833-1885.

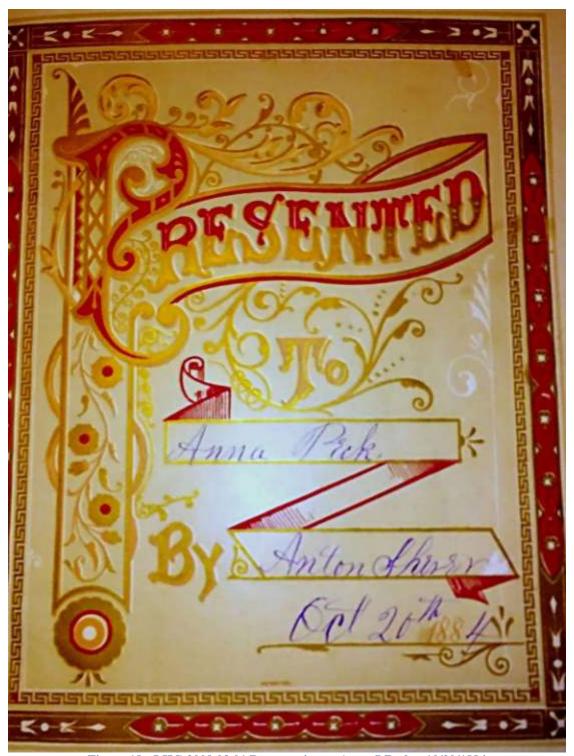


Figure 18 - LHG 2009.03.01 Presentation to Anna S Peck - 10/20/1884

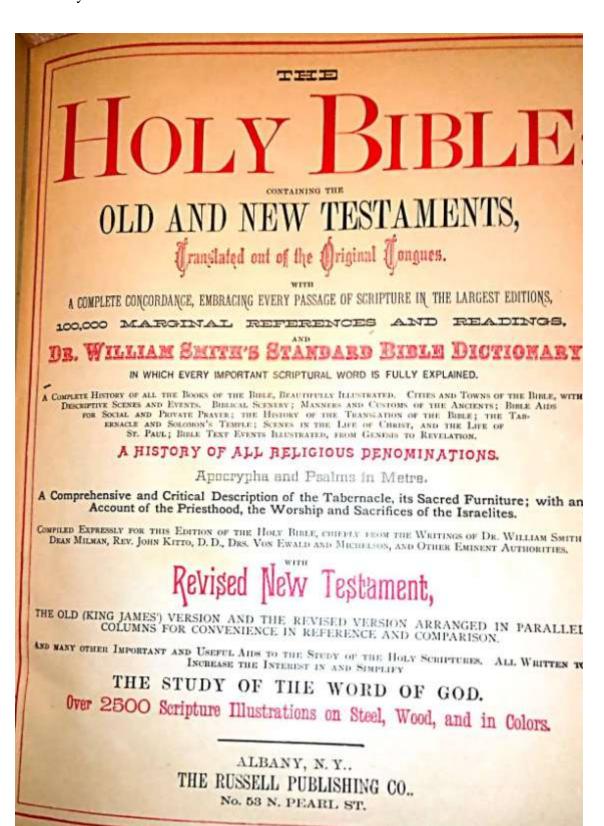


Figure 19 - LHG 2009.03.01 Title Page (Holman, 1881)

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

JUDGES' REPORT.

"A HANDSOME VOLUME, PROFUSELY AND APPROPRIATELY ILLUSTRATED, IN SECURE AND DURABLE BINDING, THE DESIGNS AND WORKMANSHIP BEING OF THE VERY BEST."

THE HIGHEST PRIZE. DIPLOMA OF MERIT.

AWARDED AT THE

"INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION,"
ATLANTA, GA.

FAMILY BIBLES.

DECEMBER, 1881

Figure 20 - LHG 2009.03.01 Promotional Flyleaf (Holman, 1881)

Table of Contents within 1881 Bible

The 1881 Holman "New Pictorial Bible" listed 207 entries in its table of contents by referencing the many engravings individually. Without page numbers, the list is categorized like an advertising sheet rather than in their true sequential order.

The bolding matches the bolding as found in the listing of features. Subcategories in the transcription are numbered here by category rather than as numbered in the actual page. Entries with an orange color mean that a face sheet photo appears for that component.

"EMBRACING IN ALL 207 FEATURES. AND 2500 ILLUSTRATIONS"

Ornamental Presentation Plate

A Red Line Descriptive Title Page

Names and Order of the Books of the Old Testament Names and Order of the Books of the New Testament Names and Order of the Books of the Apocrypha History of the Translation of the English Bible [Table of] Contents of the Old and New Testament Books

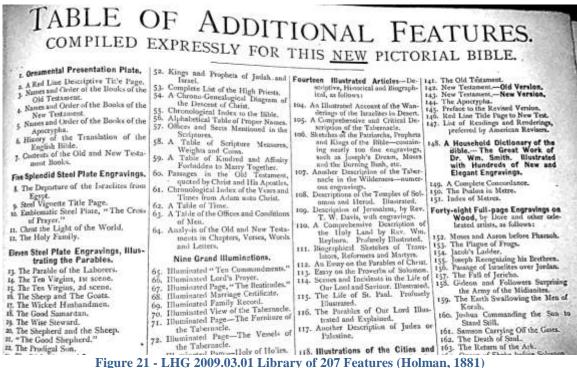


Figure 21 - LHG 2009.03.01 Library of 207 Features (Holman, 1881)

Five Splendid Steel Plate Engravings [in black and white]

- 1. Departure of the Israelites from Egypt
- 2. Steel Vignette Title Page
- 3. Emblematic Steel Plate, "The Cross of Prayer"
- 4. Christ the Light of the World
- 5. The Holy Family

Eleven Steel Plate Engravings, illustrating the Parables

- 1. The Parable of the Laborers
- 2. The Ten Virgins, 1st scene
- 3. The Ten Virgins, 2nd scene
- 4. The Sheep and The Goats
- 5. The Wicked Husbandmen
- 6. The Good Samaritan
- 7. The Wise Steward
- 8. The Shepherd and the Sheep
- 9. "The Good Shepherd"
- 10. The Prodigal Son
- 11. The Rich Man and Lazarus

Forty-one Valuable Tables, as follows

- 1. Harmony of the Four Gospels
- 2. Table showing which Jewish Patriarchs were contemporary with each other
- 3. The Jewish Calendar
- 4. Chronology of the Books of the New Testament
- 5. Index to the Parables, of Jesus
- 6. Index to the Miracles of Jesus
- 7. Index to the Miracles of the Apostles
- 8. Index to the Words of Jesus, or His Discourses, in their proper order
- 9. Index to the Parables [recorded in] the Old Testament
- 10. Index to the Principal Miraculous Events mentioned in the Old Testament
- 11. Plan for reading the Bible through in one year,
- 12. Names and Titles given to Christ
- 13. Names and Titles of the Holy Spirit
- 14. Instances of Prophecy Compared with History
- 15. Words of Scripture Requiring Explanation
- 16. Table Showing How the Earth was Re-peopled by the Descendants of Noah
- 17. [Remarkable] Hills and Mountains of Scripture
- 18. Remarkable Rivers and Lakes
- 19. Table of Prayers Mentioned in Scripture
- 20. Glossary of Symbolical Language used by Poets and Prophets,
- 21. Brief Summary of Characteristics of Books of the Old and New Testaments
- 22. Chronological Table of Events from Beginning of World to A D 1790
- 23. Lewin's Scheme of the Chronology of our Lord's Life
- 24. Table of the Principal Events in the Life of St Paul
- 25. Tabular Arrangement of Old Testament History
- 26. Authorship and Dates of Poetical Books
- 27. Chronological Order of Prophetical Books
- 28. Prophecies and Allusions to Christ in the Old Testament
- 29. Kings and Prophets of Judah and Israel
- 30. Complete List of the High Priests
- 31. Chrono-Genealogical Diagram of the Descent of Christ
- 32. Chronological Index to the Bible

- 33. Alphabetical Table of Proper Names [in the Bible with their meaning]
- 34. Offices and Sects Mentioned in the Scriptures
- 35. Measures, Weights, and Coins

[by Richard, Bishop]

- 36. Table of Kindred and Affinity[showing who are] Forbidden to Marry Together
- 37. Passages in Old Testament quoted [in New Testament]
- 38. Chronological Index of the Years and Times from Adam unto Christ
- 39. A Table of Time
- 40. A Table of the Offices and Conditions of Men
- 41. Analysis of Old and New Testaments in Chapters, Verses, Words and Letters

Nine Grand Illuminations

[gold-gilt ink, multi-color printing]

1. Illuminated Ten Commandments

[and from Matthew 22] [from Matthew 6 KJV]

... Lord's Prayer
 ... The Beatitudes

[from Matthew 5 KJV]

4. ... Marriage Certificate

[gorgeous colors, unused]

5. ... Family Record

6. ... View of the Tabernacle

7. ... The Furniture of Tabernacle

- 8. ... The Vessels of Tabernacle
- 9. ... Holy of Holies

A History of all Religious Denominations

[History as of 1881]

Bible Aids and Expressions for Social and Private Prayer

A History of the Books of the Bible, by William Smith

Series of 36 splendid large engravings illustrating the above

A Complete Bible Atlas,

[Fisk Publishing]

embracing twenty-four Maps and Plans, as follows:

- 1. Colored Map of Modern Egypt
- [Modern as of 1881]
- 2. ... Chief Places mentioned in History of Patriarchs
- 3. ... Gentile Countries of the Old Testament
- 4. ... St Paul's Journeys, etc
- 5. ... Path of Jesus, as he went about doing good
- 6. ... Babylonian Empire
- 7. ... Persian Empire
- 8. ... Grecian Empire
- 9. ... Roman Empire
- 10. ... Palestine
- 11. ... Ancient Jerusalem
- 12. ... Modern Jerusalem

[Modern as of 1881]

- 13. Map of the Wanderings of the Israelites in the Desert
- 14. Map of Arabia
- 15. Map of the Travels of St Paul
- 16. Map of the Environs of Jerusalem
- 17. Bird's-eye View of Egypt

- 18. Chart of Country Around Babylon
- 19. Plan of Athens
- 20. Plan of Alexandria
- 21. Panoramic View of Palestine
- 22. Plan of Solomon's Palace
- 23. Topographical Plan of Jerusalem
- 24. Plan of the Tombs of the Prophets

Gallery of Scripture Illustrations

- (a) 35 Large and Beautiful Wood Engravings, with descriptions, etc
- (b) 36 pages exclusively filled with smaller engravings of various scenes, objects, etc

Fourteen Illustrated Articles

Descriptive, Historical and Biographical, as follows:

- 1. Wanderings of the Israelites in Desert [by Edward Harper]
- 2. Comprehensive and Critical Description of the Tabernacle
- 3. Sketches of the Patriarchs, Prophets and Kings of the Bible—containing 100 fine engravings, such as Joseph's Dream, etc [by Phillip Smith]
- 4. Another Description of the Tabernacle in the Wilderness
- 5. Temples of Solomon and Herod [by Philip Lee]
- 6. Jerusalem, [et al.]
 7. The Holy Land
 8. Translators, Reformers, Martyrs
 by [Thomas] W. Davis by [William] Reyburn [by Joseph Jenkins]
- 9. Essay on the Parables of Christ
- 10. Essay on the Proverbs of Solomon [by Edward Lewis]
 11. Scenes and Incidents of ... Jesus [by Arthur Hayes]
 12. Life of Saint Paul [by Charles Farrar]
 13. Parables of Our Lord Illustrated [by Joseph Haines]
- 14. Another Description of Judea or Palestine

Illustrations of the Cities and Towns of the Bible

Showing all important places mentioned in Scripture with Descriptions by John Wilson

Archaeological Illustrations and Essays

- 1. Illustrations and Descriptions of Ancient Money
- 2. Representations of Ancient Musical Instruments
- 3. The Appian Way, Rome
- 4. The Ruins of Samaria
- 5. Scriptural Subjects on Ancient Sculptures
- 6. Ancient Eastern Ornaments
- 7. Ancient Roman Monuments
- 8. View of Royal Palace at Nineveh
- 9. Specimens of Ancient Egyptian Art

Five Artistic Portraits

- 1. Portrait of John Wycliffe
- 2. Portrait of Martin Luther
- 3. Portrait of John Calvin
- 4. Ideal Portrait of Our Saviour
- 5. Saviour Wearing Crown of Thorns

The Natural History of the Bible - Illustrated

1. Animals, Birds, Insects and Reptiles [by A. F. Thompson]

2. Trees, Plants, Flowers and Fruits

The Writing of the Bible

- 1. Specimens of Ancient Alphabets
- 2. Specimens of Ancient Manuscripts
- 3. Specimens of Ancient Writing on Sticks
- 4. Facsimile of part of Tyndale's Testament
- 5. Dates or Time of Writing of the Books of New Testament

A Bible Teacher's Text-Book— This feature is of greatest utility, affording a complete guide to all facts relating to principal places, persons and subjects mentioned....

Old Testament

New Testament - Old Version

[King James Version]
[Revised 1881 Version]

New Testament - New Version

The Apocrypha

Preface to the Revised Version

Red Line Title Page to New Testament

List of Readings and Renderings, preferred by American Revisers

Dictionary of the Bible – [William] Smith, illustrated with Hundreds of ...

Complete Concordance

[by John Brown of Haddington]

Psalms in Metre

[for singing, called the Psalter]

Index of Metres

Forty-eight Full-page Engravings on Wood,

by [Gustav] Dore and other celebrated artists, as follows:

- 1. Moses and Aaron before Pharaoh
- 2. The Plague of Frogs
- 3. Jacob's Ladder
- 4. Joseph Recognizing his Brethren
- 5. Passage of Israelites over Jordan
- 6. The Fall of Jericho
- 7. Gideon and Followers Surprising the Army of the Midianites
- 8. The Earth Swallowing the Men of Korah
- 9. Joshua Commanding the Sun to Stand Still
- 10. Samson Carrying Off the Gates [of Gaza]
- 11. The Death of Saul

Old Family Bibles

- 12. The Return of the Ark
- 13. Queen of Sheba before Solomon
- 14. The Angel Ministering to Elijah
- 15. Solomon's Temple
- 16. Bird's eye View of the Holy Land
- 17. David's Charge to Solomon
- 18. The Destruction of the Temple
- 19. Cyrus Restoring the Holy Vessel
- 20. The Departure from Babylon
- 21. Vashti's Refusal
- 22. Esther Before Ahasuerus
- 23. Job Visited by his Three Friends
- 24. The Reading of the Law,
- 25. "Give unto the Lord Glory and Strength"
- 26. Learning the Commandments
- 27. "We have Heard with our Ears," etc
- 28. The Vision of the Seraphim
- 29. The Vision of the Chariots
- 30. The Abominations of Idolatry
- 31. The Handwriting on the Wall
- 32. The Vision ol Heliodorus
- 33. The Nativity of Christ
- 34. The Wise Men Following the Star
- 35. The Sermon on the Mount
- 36. The Raising of Jairus' Daughter
- 37. The Ten Virgins
- 38. Lazarus at the Rich Man's Gate
- 39. Christ Healing the Sick
- 40. The Agony in Gethsemane
- 41. The Last Supper
- 42. The Crucifixion
- 43. Christ Crucified Between Two Thieves
- 44. The Descent from the Cross
- 45. The Stoning of Stephen
- 46. The Angel of the Gospel
- 47. The Opening of the Sixth Seal
- 48. The New Jerusalem

100,000 Marginal References and Readings

Front of the Rock Temple of Ibsambul, Egypt

Court of Sargon's Palace (Engraving)

Views of Rome (Engraving)

The Pyramids of Egypt

Roman and Egyptian Standards

Ancient Crowns

Photograph Album for Portraits of Parents and Children

[from 2nd Maccabees]

MINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE HISTORY OF THE WORLI

FROM A. D. 98 TO 1882. By REV. WILLIAM BROWN, D.D.

28 Train emperor. 103-107, Dacin subdued. 105, Ignatics martyred. 117, Hadrian emperor. The Esphenies the eastern boundary of the Economospie. 182-183, Second Jewish war. Bar-Cockelas leader of the Jewn. 136, Jews ban-isled from Palestine. 138, Antoninus Fius emperor. Empire at pence. 161, Marcus Aurelian experor. 163, Persecution of the Christians. 166, Martyrdom of Polycarp. 180, Computer of Brantism by Severus. 2-8, Caraculla named Aspatus.

A. D.

toe kissed (the first). 713, Arabs conquer all Spain. 726, Image-worship forbidden. 732, Pope Stephen II. Jounded the temporal power of the church by aid. of Pepin of France. 768, Charlemagne king of France. He conquers Italy and ends the Lombard kingdom. 779, Charlemagne imposes tithes for the support of the clergy, schools and the poor. 787, Seventh church council at Nice. Haroon ar-Rashid catiph.

800. Charlemagne emperor of Rome, Italy, Germany and France. 898, First bank for exchange in India, and in 1401 in Asia Minor.

1409. Thomas à Kennis. 1410. John Huss.

Figure 22 - History of the World by William Brown -1881

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF THE WORLD.

BOTH ANCIENT AND MODERN.

ABYSSINIAN CHURCH.-The established religion of the Empire of Abyssinia. The doctrines of this church present a strange mixture of Judaism and Christianity, mingled with a vast amount of superstition. There is much of Christian truth in this creed; but it is so obscured by error, that it is difficult to discover it. The Abyaainians claim to be descended from Solomon, and to imitate the service of the Jewish Temple in their worship. They circumcize females as well as males, have two Sabbaths in each week-the first and seventh days-abstain from all meats prohibited by the Mosaic law, remove their sandals before entering their churches, and sit on

AGUŒTÆ.-This sect appeared about the year 370. They denie the omniscience of God, asserting that past events were known him only by memory, and that he had only a vague prescience of t future. Another sect existed in the sixth century, by the same nar and held that Christ was totally ignorant of certain things, parti larly of the time of the final judgment.

ALBIGENSES.—Several sects were known by this name, part larly the Cathari and Waldenses. They were very numerous in south of France, particularly around Toulouse, about the last of

Figure 23 - History of Religious Denominations (Holman)

The main audience of these Family Bibles was large mainstream Protestant sects in the United States. The Abyssinian Church (that is, Ethiopia) might take issue with being written up as "so obscured by error" rather than just factually listing distinctive traits ... and leaving the decisions as to the level of error to the reader. The Concise Catholic Dictionary (1944) had similar warnings of error-prone sects (namely, the Protestants).

Regardless, there was a large American audience from among all sects wanting to know what various other groups (historic and current) believed, even if through a biased lens. The library inside the Family Bible was a rare source of such theological demographics.

THE WANDERINGS IN THE WILDERNESS,

THE FORTY YEARS' SOJOURN OF THE ISRAELITES IN THE DESERT.

BY REV. EDWARD H. HARPER, D.D.

The march from Sinal to the borders of Canaan. The wandering in the wilderness and entrance into Canaan.

The march of the Israelites from Egypt into the Promised Land
may be divided into three distinct portions:

1. The march out of Egypt to Mount Sinai.

2. The march from Sinai to the borders of Canaan.

3. The march from Sinai to the borders of Canaan.

4. The march from Sinai to the borders of Canaan.

5. The march from Sinai to the borders of Canaan.

6. This occupied six weeks, making, with the fourteen days before the Passover, two months; and the encampment before Sinai, which

Figure 24 - Wanderings in Wilderness - Edward Harper

The text from Matthew 5 is overprinted upon a gold-gilt background which appears to be two pages of ancient text. Closer inspection may define the content of that text.

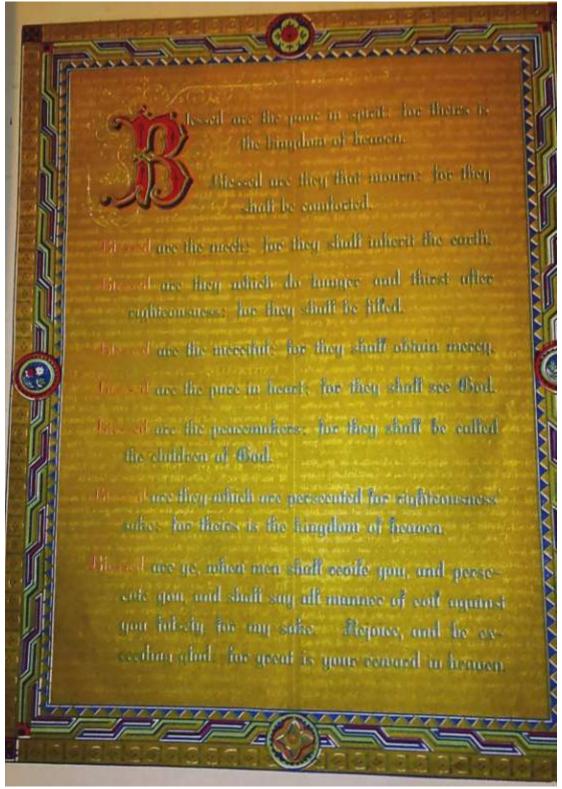


Figure 25- The Beatitudes from Matthew (Holman, 1881)

This map page shows the Suez Canal which had just recently opened in November 1869

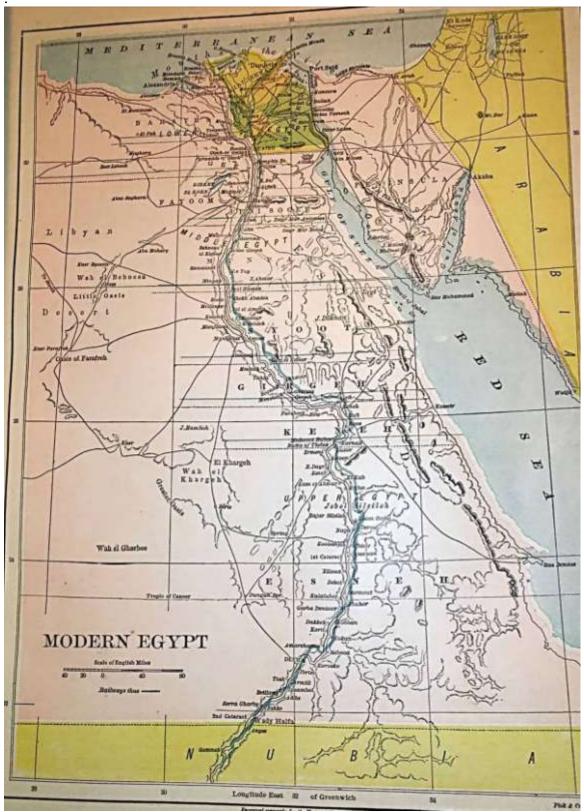


Figure 26 - Multi-Color Maps (Fisk, 1881)

COMPREHENSIVE AND CRITICAL HISTORY

OF THE

BOOKS OF THE HOLY BIBLE

COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS EDITION,

FROM THE WRITINGS OF

WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D.,

AUTHOR OF "SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE," "THE HISTORY OF THE BIBLE," ETC.. ETC.

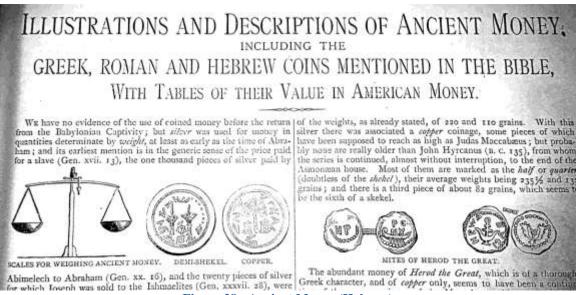
INTRODUCTORY.

verses dates from a not very remote period. In the time Saviour the great division of the Old Testament into bo familiar to the people (see Mark xii. 26; Luke xx. 37; Acts The application of the word Bible to the collected books of the and it would seem from the passages referred to, and from

Figure 27- History of Books of Bible by William Smith - 1860-65

Essential Biblical knowledge entailed knowing something about each canonical book. Dr. Smith provided that background by summarizing the content, the dating, probable authors, status of Israel and various surrounding empires for that time, and in his opening remarks, primary understanding of the Hebrew canon during the New Testament era.

Theological books from the 1800's and even through the 1940's used Roman numerals for chapter numbers. For instance, he uses Mark xii. 26 compared to our modern format of Mark 12:26 (Protestant) and Mark 12,26 (Catholic).



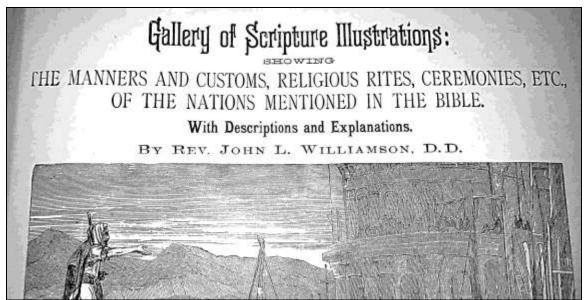


Figure 29 - Manners and Customs by John Williamson

The Orient (both Mideast and Far East) fascinated most American readers. They avidly followed the rich in their travels (e.g. Mark Twain in "The Innocents Abroad", 1869). It was in such illustrated books that a picture (an engraving) was really worth a thousand words. It easily presented an ancient object where text alone would be fully inadequate.

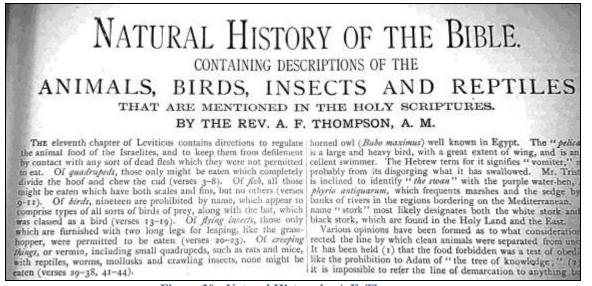
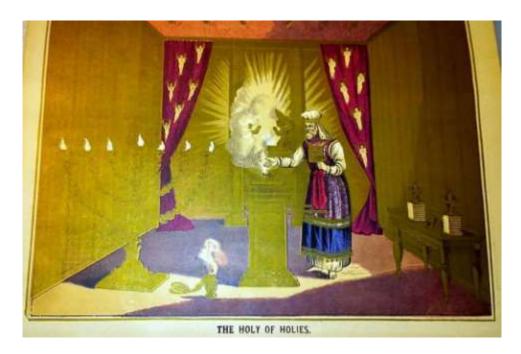


Figure 30 - Natural History by A.F. Thompson

A Natural History of the Bible was a museum or zoo in a book. The text was profusely illustrated with engravings. For animals long extinct in the decimated arid landscape after millenniums of warfare, sample images of animals from Africa were substituted.



Gold printing upon gilt rendered the image of the Menorah nearly invisible in this image. While stolen by General Titus in 70AD (and since lost), his triumphal arch in Rome was the primary archeological image of the Menorah, which these two plates faithfully copy.



Figure 31 - Tabernacle in Exodus (Holman, 1881)

As methodically explained in Exodus, the Holy of Holies was not at all visible from the encampment tents or the accounterments so carelessly draped. The high priest could only enter once a year to view the Ark of the Covenant on Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement). Yet, this was a literal "pull back the curtains" way to communicate the content of the Jewish Tabernacle in the Sinai desert and as later hosted for decades in Shiloh (Israel).

JERUSALEM:

The City of David and David's Greater Sor

WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF

ZION. MOUNT MORIAH. THE

OTHER SACRED LOCA

BY REV. THOMAS W. DAVIS, D.D.

JERUSALEM stands in latitude 31° 46′ 35″ north, and longitude 35° is perpetual; and to the traveller approaching the cities of Greenwich. It is 32 miles distant from the sea, and 18 from the Jordan; 20 from Hebron, and 36 from Samaria. In several respects its situation is singular among the cities of Palestine. Its elevation is remarkable, not from its being on the summit of one breathing, as compared with the sultry plains of Jerusalem.

Figure 32 - Jerusalem et al by Thomas Davis

With the limited travel options to most Americans, some books provided a sort of tourist guide to both the current regions in the middle 1800's and literary time-travel back to the Roman era of Israel. The undeveloped land of subsistence herders in the 19th century was for all intents easily imagined to match ancient times. Tumbled rocks, dirt paths, crude rock structures for homes, more rocks, ubiquitous sheep, and 'modern' intrusions of Crusader castles amongst arid desert made such an imaginary leap hardly difficult.

A COMPREHENSIVE DESCRIPTION THE HOLY LAND.

BY REV. WILLIAM REYBURN, D. D.

The name Palestina, or Palestine, occurs but four times in the Enghalian Palestina, or Palestine, occurs but four times in the Enghalian Palestine. The first instance is in the Song of Moses, after the passage of the Jews on both sides of the Jordan. Since the Red Sea (Ex. xv. 14). It is found twice in the right chapter Isaiah (29, 31); and once in the fourth verse of the 3d chapter of it. In the first three instances the translated word is Palestine, in last Palestine. The Hebrew word is the same in each chapter of it. The same word occurs in the Hebrew, in Palestine ix. 3; citi. 7; kxxxvii. 4; and cviii. 9; and is rendered by our transcript. Though commonly employed tites," a singular expression, found only in this p

Figure 33 - The Holy Land by William Reyburn

CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE

WITH DESCRIPTIONS AND EXPLANATIONS. BY REV. JOHN WILSON.

Figure 34 - Cities and Towns by John Wilson

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Translators, Reformers and Martyrs WHO HAVE PRESERVED FOR ALL FUTURE GENERATIONS THE GREAT TRUTHS OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

BY REV. JOSEPH JENKINS.

JOHN WYCLIFFE.

John Wycliffe, who has been called "the morning star of the Reformation," was born, it is believed, in a village which bears his name, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, about 1324. Being destined for the priesthood, he was educated at Queen's and Merton Colleges, Oxford. A terrible plague, known as the "Black Death," suept over Europe, and scourged England in 1348. This awoke Wychife to a sense of his spiritual condition, and he began the diligent and systematic study of the Bible. He derived great spiritual comfort from these studies, and came to have a clearer conception of the true fish of Christ than was held by any man in England at that day. faith of Christ than was held by any man in England at that day.

Cut himself off from the covenant.

He was unwilling to keep this knowledge to himself, and resolved to

The pope now took up his ow

ter, the actual ruler of England, and Lord Percy, Earl Marshal of England. An altercation broke out between Lancaster and Courtenay, and the assembly ended in a tumult; the people of London siding with their bishop, attacked the Duke and Earl Percy, and attempted to destroy the magnificent palace of the Savoy—the residence of the former. It was saved through the interposition of Courtenay. Wycliffe was dismissed with a warning to preach no more heresy. He paid no attention to this warning, but taught even more boldly than before. He denied that the pope was the head of the Church-"Christ, alone," he said, was its head. He declared, also, that a man could not be excommunicated, unless he, by his own sins, had cut himself off from the coverage. The pope now took up his own cause, and in obedience to the

Figure 35 - Biographical Sketches by Joseph Jenkins

A collection of Reformation heroes acted for Protestants somewhat as "Lives of the Saints" (c.1470) did for Catholics. It showed how the Bible entered the languages of Europe and especially English. Wycliffe Bible Translators honors John Wycliffe today by making the Bible available to many in their mother tongue. One Guatemalan Mayan told me in 1996, "When I read the Bible in Spanish, it is like viewing the surface of Lake Atitlan, but when I read it in my own language, it is like diving into the (clear) waters."

ILLUSTRATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS PROVERBS SOLOMON.

BY REV. EDWARD D. LEWIS, D.D., LL.D.

That Solomon was the author of the Book of Proverbs has never been questioned. Some indeed have thought that he composed a part only of the proverbs included in that book, and collected the others from various sources. It is probable indeed that he availed on his side. We may therefore conclude that the wise king could himself of any savings already current which he regarded as useful and important. Whether he ever made any collection of his proverbs in writing is, however, doubtful. From the twenty-fifth chapter to

on his side. We may therefore conclude that the wise king could have found no better mode of impressing the truth on the minds of his countrymen than the one he has here chosen. If we turn our attention to the maxims which compose the greater part of the

the end, we are expressly informed, was written out g and added to the previous portions by order of King Hezekiah. The divine authority of the book is sufficiently proved by the quofations made from it in the New Testament. The book has in all ages been regarded



of Proverbs, we shall find o enough to excite our wor der and admiration. are not only the results o the profoundest huma sagacity, the counsels an admonitions of the ma who excelled in wisdom who went before and who came after him, but

Figure 36 - Proverbs of Solomon by Edward Lewis

The following gold-gilt title page is typically recited weekly in Messianic congregations using Hebrew. Matthew 22:36-40 records that a leader challenged Jesus to state the greatest law in the Torah. Jesus quoted two: Deuteronomy 6:4-6 (called the Sh'ma) and Leviticus 19:18, closing with, "On these two mitzvot hang all the Torah and the Nevi'im" just as this multi-color page states in English. This page is a museum piece and sparkles in vibrant color. The photo captures only hints at the shimmer that the plate effects.

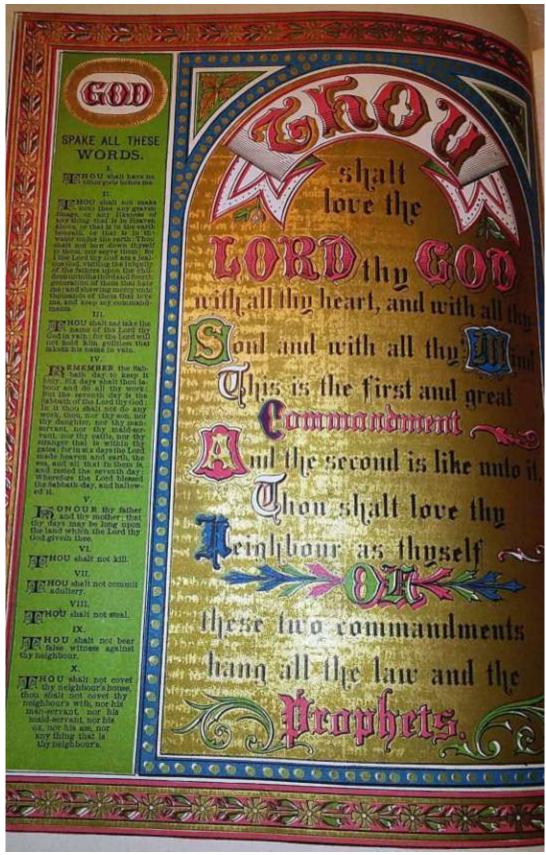


Figure 37 - Ten Commandments and Matthew 22 (Holman, 1881)

"MY FATHER'S HOUSE."

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE

EMPLES OF

BY REV. PHILIP LEE, D.D.

63-15 most imposing and interesting of all the buildings of ancient pendence upon God, and the impious pride of the king was less the Jewish Temple, the permanent sanctuary for the permanent sanctuary for the contract of the dide. On the morning after the enumeration was finished the God presented himself before the king with a startling me of his kingdom an edifice in honor of Jehovah, which should a place of worship for the whole nation, and become the sacroft the ancient Tabernacle. The prophet Nathan reconnected to choose between three modes of accomplishing this—a three months' flight before his enemies, or a the

gn of the king, but the Almighty commanded David to leave famine, a three months' flight before his enemies, or a tileution of the project to his son and successor Solomon, whose pestilence. David, now alive to the enormity of his offer

Figure 38 - Temples of Solomon and Herod by Philip Lee

The Patriarchs, Prophets, and Kings of the Bible.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN THE LIVES OF THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

COMPILED FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES EXPRESSLY FOR THIS EDITION OF THE DEVOTIONAL AND EXPLANATORY PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE.

BY REV. PHILIP SMITH, D.D.

Figure 39 - Patriarchs, Prophets, Kings - Philip Smith

COMPLETE AND PRACTICAL HOUSEHOLD TIONARY OF THE BIBL COMPRISING ITS

Antiquities, Biography, Geography, and Natural History.

BY THE DISTINGUISHED AND POPULAR AUTHOR,

WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D.

With Important Improvements by Eminent Commentators, Travelers, and Scholars.

WHOLE INTENDED TO EXPOUND EVERY SUBJECT MENTIONED IN THE BIBLE, AND GIVE THE MOST COMPREHEN SIVE, CORRECT, AND USEFUL INFORMATION, GUIDING ALL TO A HIGHER APPRECIATION OF THE AUTHORITY AND HARMONY OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

EMBELLISHED WITH OVER 200 APPROPRIATE ILLUSTRATIONS AND MAPS.

Figure 40 - Dictionary of the Bible by William Smith - 1860-65

This Dictionary author had significant fame (edited):

Sir William Smith (5/20/1813 – 10/7/1893) was an English lexicographer.

Early life

Born at Enfield in 1813 of Non-conformist parents [not of the Church of England], he started for a theological career, but instead was articled to a solicitor. In his spare time, he taught himself the classics, and when he entered University College London, he carried off both the Greek and Latin prizes. He entered [into Law] at Gray's Inn in 1830, but gave up his legal studies for a post at University College School and wrote on classical subjects.



Career

Smith turned to lexicography. His first attempt was A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, which appeared in 1842, the greater part written alone. He next wrote the Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology in 1849. A parallel Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography appeared in 1857, with some leading scholars associated.

Meanwhile he published several school dictionaries in 1850, and in 1853, he began the Principia series, which marked an advance in the school teaching of Greek and Latin. John Murray was the publisher of his 1214-page Latin—English Dictionary based upon the works of Forcellini and Freund that Smith completed in 1855. This was periodically reissued the next thirty-five years.

The most important books Smith edited dealt with ecclesiastical subjects. These were the **Dictionary of the Bible (1860–1865)**; the Dictionary of Christian Antiquities (1875–1880) with Archdeacon Samuel Cheetham; and the Dictionary of Christian Biography (1877–1887) with Dr. Henry Wace.

From 1853 to 1869, Smith was classical examiner to the University of London, and on his retirement, he became a member of the Senate. He sat on the Committee to inquire into questions of copyright.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William Smith (lexicographer)

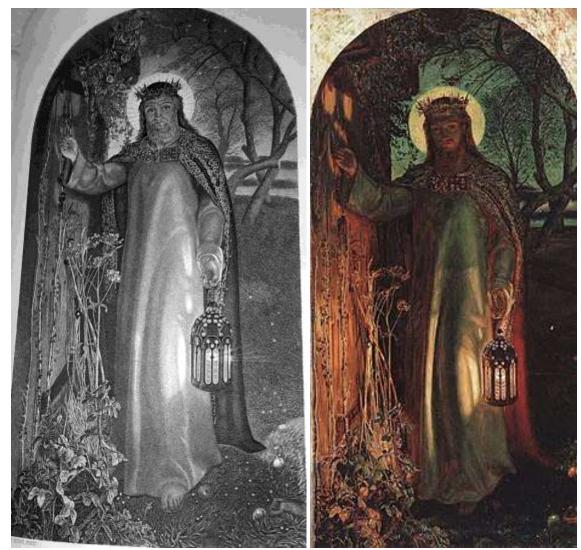


Figure 41 - Light of the World, Oil and Pastel Study by Holman Hunt - 1853

A reproduction of the Holman Hunt painting "Light of the World" appears as a full page engraving just prior to the New Testament. There may be a nod to the artist by Holman Publishing with their business name and their "Light of the World" trademark.

Three versions of this painting exist. A vibrant life-size full-color painting fits on a side aisle niche in St. Paul's Cathedral in London. That 1906 version was unknown during this 1881 Bible. Thus, the black and white reproduction (shown on the left) comes from the oil painting hanging at an Oxford side-chapel. Manchester City owns the smaller 1856 study done in pastels (shown on the right). The pastel hints at the color palate had this particular Bible sought reproduction rights for a multi-color plate of the oil version.

Hunt and this painting (edited):

The Light of the World (1851–1853) is an allegorical painting by the English Pre-Raphaelite artist William Holman Hunt (b.1827–d.1910). [There are three versions.] A small [pastel study] painted by Hunt [about 1851], is on display at Manchester City Art Gallery, England.

The [original] oil painting completed by 1853 is in a side chapel at Keble College, Oxford. Donated by his patron in an understanding that it would hang in the large chapel (constructed 1873–76), the architect was opposed. When the college library opened in 1878, it was placed there. It moved again only after the construction of the side chapel in 1892–95 by another architect.

[Fifty years after 1853,] Hunt felt he had to explain the symbolism [to the young secular generation of 1904]: "I painted the picture with what I thought, unworthy though I was, to be by Divine command, and not simply as a good Subject." The painting represents Jesus knocking on an overgrown and long-unopened door, illustrating Revelation 3:20: "Behold, I stand at the door and knock; if any man hear My voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with Me". The door in the painting has no handle, and can therefore be opened only from the inside, representing "the obstinately shut mind".

That [sense of an irreligious 1900's and that Oxford] charged to view it, persuaded Hunt to paint a large life-size version completed in 1904, which was purchased by ship owner and social reformer Charles Booth and hung in St Paul's Cathedral, London, where it was dedicated in 1908. Due to Hunt's increasing infirmity and glaucoma, he was assisted in the completion of this version by English painter Edward Robert Hughes. Hunt was buried in St Paul's.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Light_of_the_World_%28painting%29

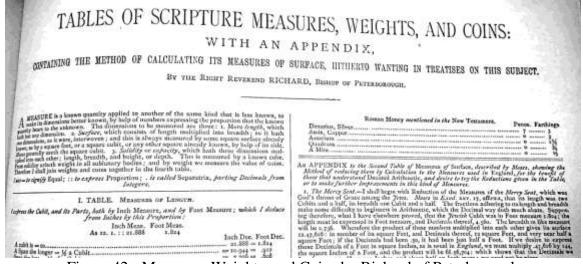


Figure 42 - Measures, Weights, and Coins by Richard of Peterborough

This elegant certificate could only accommodate marriages between 1881 and 1889.



Figure 43 - LHG 2009.03.01 Marriage Certificate (Holman, 1881)

While marketed by Russell Publications, this Bible was indeed printed by Holman Publishing by virtue of its trademark on the Title page for the New Testament.

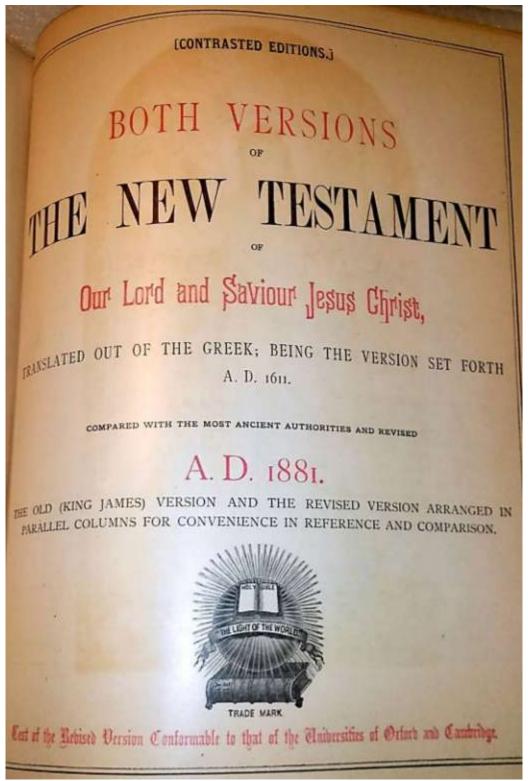


Figure 44 - LHG 2009.02.01 Title Page NT (Holman, 1881)



Figure 45 - Lord's Prayer in Matthew 6 KJV (Holman, 1881)

THE PARABLES OF OUR LORD SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

BY REV. JOSEPH HAINES, D.D.

All these things spake Jesus unto the multitude in parables; and without a parable spake he not unto them.—Matt. xiii. 34.

The word Parable does not of itself imply a narrative. The juxta. The Sermon on the Mount may be taken as the type of the "words position of two things, differing in most points, but agreeing in some, of grace" which He spake, "not as the scribes." So for some is sufficient to bring the comparison thus produced within the etymology of the word. In

Hellenistic Greek the word acquired a meaning coex-tensive with that of the Hebrew Māshāl, for which the LXX. writers, with hardly an exception, make That it the equivalent. word, equivalent to our



Figure 46 - Parables of ... Jesus by Joseph Haines

as He had before taught in Jerusalem, and as yet with-out a parable. But then there comes a change. The direct teaching was met with scorn, unbelief, hard-ness, and He seems for a time to abandon it for the which took the form of par

SCENES AND INCIDENTS

OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

BY THE REV. ARTHUR P. HAYES,

AUTHOR OF "THE LIGHT IN THE EAST," Eye.

THERE is no genuine portrait of the Saviour in existence, and we are no record that one was ever taken during his lifetime. The brious heads or portraits of the Saviour that are familiar to us are all portraits—the conception of some artist of more modern times. The conception of some artist of more modern times, the art of gem engraving, since it flourished during antiquity, has a surface and portraits—the conception of some artist of more modern times. The saviour became a dismal, macernied, self-tortured monk. Light vanished from his brow, by far and the conception of some artist of more modern times. have no record that one was ever taken during his lifetime. The sarious heads or portraits of the Saviour that are familiar to us are ifeal portraits-the conception of some artist of more modern times. the portraits—use conception or some artist of more modern times. The art of gem engraving, since it flourished during antiquity, has frequently been claimed to give to the modern world an authentic portrait of Christ. One of the most notorious of these attempts was but of the famous "Emerald of the Vatican," which was claimed to

gentleness from his features, calm, serene majesty from his attitude.
Another change, about the tenth century, came over the image of the
Lord. It was no longer the mild Redeemer, but the terrible Judge,

Figure 47 - Scenes and Incidents of ... Jesus by Arthur Hayes

THE LIFE OF SAINT PAUL, THE GREAT APOSTLE TO THE GENTILES.

BY THE REV. CHARLES FARRAR, D. D.

ONE of the most important portions of the New Testament consists Scriptures of his day. Here he added to that perfect familiarity with of the narration of the labors of St. Paul, the Apostle of our Lord and the Septuagint, which, as an Hellenist, he had been taught from his aviour Jesus Christ, to the Gentile nations. As a man, St. Paul is childhood, a complete knowledge of Hebrew and of the Hebrew of the most remarkable and powerful characters in all history, Scriptures, as well as the whole mass of the traditional love of the

Figure 48 - Life of Saint Paul by Charles Farrar

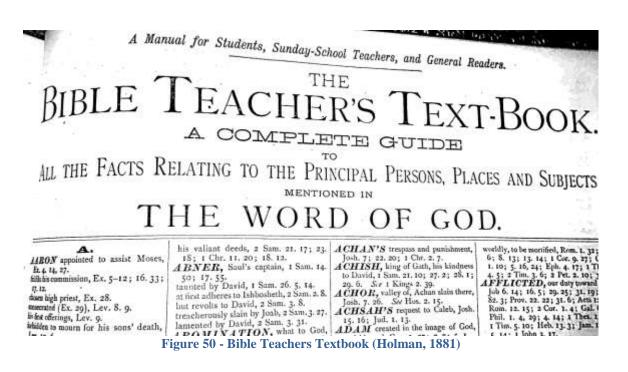
Most followers of Jesus died in obscurity, but much of Paul's adult life is known through a travelogue ("Acts of the Apostles" or simply "Acts") and his preserved letters to cities where he had ministered. By the mid-1800's, scholars had visited the sites mentioned. Their research fleshed out Paul's travels with archeological and historical background for the many towns, regions, and people groups. Dr. Farrar collected that data of the time into a supportive narrative of the New Testament by focusing upon Paul.



Figure 49 - Concordance by John Brown of Haddington - 1868

A Concordance is an alphabetic listing of all (mostly) words found in the Bible with a partial line bearing the word. Each entry for that word is listed in the same book order as found in the Bible (Genesis first through The Revelation last).

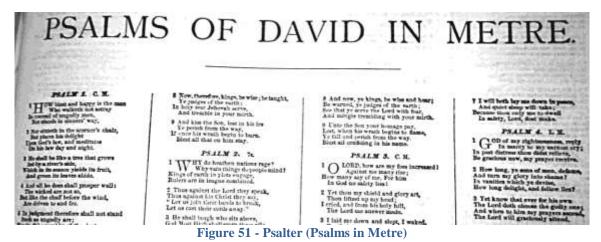
Alexander Cruden (published in 1737 London), John Brown of Haddington (published in 1868 Scotland), and James Strong (published in 1890, Drew University, New Jersey ... a decade after our 1881 Bible) each used cards or slips of paper to record these massive volumes of partial lines. This matched how the Oxford English Dictionary began in 1857 with its many quotes of a word as used in books. Sorting these cards was an immense problem that took decades to complete. None had the privilege of computer sorting, a word processor, or even a typewriter. Everything was hand-written and woe to the person who tripped and dumped a wooden drawer of sorted cards to the floor!



The Psalter

The "Psalter in Metre" or "Psalms of David in Metre" were the 150 Psalms set out for congregational singing, either accompanied by musicians or sung a capella (voices only, no instrumental music). Many of their hymnals used the same meters, meaning that any tune that matched the defined meter could be repurposed for singing that given psalm.

The Psalters within our Family Bibles predates the "Psalter of the United Presbyterian Church of North America", 1887 version. A closer inspection may reveal the source but a date was not found on the title page.



The web-site "Music for the Church of God" (www.cgmusic.org/library/index.htm) defined eleven versions of the Psalter including

- the 1562 "Old Version",
- the 1564 Church of Scotland version
- the "Scottish Psalter of 1635"

The New England Puritans used a version dated in 1640. The web site gives historical notes and full text renditions of three versions (1562, 1650, and 1696) along with details about metre notations. They compare some Psalms using all eleven English versions.

The Hetherton Presbyterian Church in Michigan sings the Psalter "a capella". Their modern copy differs only slightly from our century-old Bibles.

The tags of C.M., S.M., and L.M. for each Psalm reflects the meter cadence of the Psalm,

- C.M. = Common Meter of four lines: eight syllables, six syllables, eight syllables, and six syllables per stanza (annotated as 8.6.8.6 in hymnals).
- S.M. = Short Meter, noted in hymnals as 6.6.8.6
- L.M. = Long Meter, noted in hymnals as 8.8.8.8

1910 Crane (LHG Crane)

This 1910 American Bible Society (ABS) version is an unremarkable copy with no explanatory footnotes or a central column for cross-references. They mass-produced this non-sectarian version for low-cost distribution among all denominations and colleges.

In the middle 1800's, there was higher interest in Greek papyri located by fledgling archeologists. These were older than the sources used by the King James Version. The famous Westcott and Hort examination of all known Greek sources (1853 through its publication on 1881) was widely referenced in the 1900s. The ABS still used the King James Version as its base, but used these older Greek documents to cross-check the text.

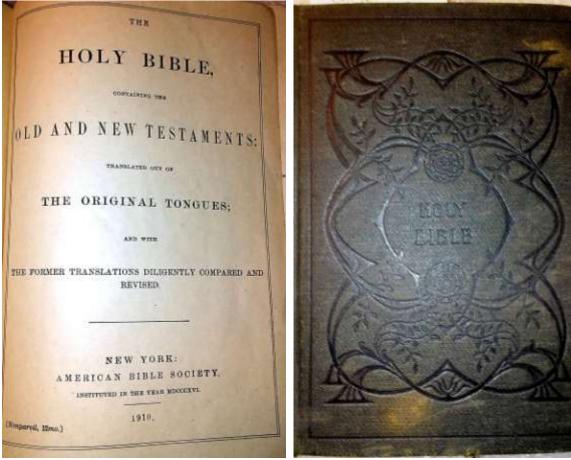


Figure 52 – LHG Crane Title Page and Fabric Cover (ABS, 1910)

The back fabric cover is embossed with "ABS". In many ways, the familiar Gideon Bibles in hotel rooms through the mid 20^{th} century followed the same non-sectarian principle using the New King James Version without footnotes or cross-references.

1930 Nathan Maclean (LHG 2013.18.06)

The undated (pre-1931), ordinary, and unused 'routine use' Bible was pressed by Cambridge University using a low-cost paper faux-leather cover. It was common for youth in every church-attending Livermore family to have their own Bible. Beryl Maclean donated this particular Bible.

THE

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CONTAINING THE

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS:

TRANSLATED OUT OF THE ORIGINAL TONGUES; AND WITH THE FORMER TRANSLATIONS DILIGENTLY COMPARED AND REVISED,

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Figure 53 - LHG 2013.18.06 Title Page (Cambridge)

