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THE EDITION OF THE REVISED VERSION WITH
MARGINAL REFERENCES, 1898.

THE importance of illustrating and expounding the Holy Scriptures from those Scriptures themselves is fully recognized by students of the Bible, especially by those whose duty it is, as commentators preachers or teachers, to instruct others. Indeed the constant employment of this method of *exegesis* may be said to be one proof of the reverence felt for the Bible as the word of God; another characteristic which distinguishes it as regards its general use from any other book. Annotators of or lecturers on other works, classical or modern, may find frequent help in such illustrations from within. But nowhere is there anything to be compared with the labours in this direction of those who have sought to explain the Scriptures "given by inspiration of God." Whatever fresh light may be thrown upon these by modern criticism and research—and no one who is unprejudiced would seek to depreciate these aids—men must always look to the Bible itself as the greatest help towards discovering and imparting to others a knowledge of the truth.

The most remarkable mode of such illustration is that which has taken the form known as "marginal references." The somewhat scant number of these given in the Bible of 1611¹ has been supplemented by much fuller lists, compiled with various degrees of discretion and success, in what are called "marginal Bibles." A short account of the

¹ "The references found in the standard of 1611 scarcely amount to a seventh part of those printed in modern Bibles." More than half of them "are derived from manuscripts and printed copies of the Vulgate Latin Bible." (See Scrivener's *Paragrapb Bible*, Introd. lv.)

latest provision of such help for readers of Scripture, which differs in some respects from all previous editions of the kind, may not be without interest.

The two Companies of Revisers, that for the New Testament, who issued the results of their work in 1880, and that for the Old Testament, the greater area of whose labours delayed the publication of this till 1884—only added occasional references in the margin, many of these being appended to marginal notes on variations of reading or rendering. But both Companies had contemplated, almost from the first, the issue of an edition of the Revised Version with fuller references, and a Committee was appointed by each to consider this question. Those selected by the New Testament Company had actually compiled a large body of such references, this work having been mainly done by two members, Dr. Scrivener and Dr. Moulton. It was not, however, till 1895, when the whole work of revision had been completed by the publication of the Apocrypha, this also having occasional references in the margin, that the University Presses agreed to meet the frequently expressed demand for such an edition, a demand made by Bible students in America as well as in England.¹

A Committee was formed to superintend the work, consisting of the late Master of Pembroke College (Dr. Price), and the late Archdeacon of Oxford (Dr. Palmer), acting for the Delegates of the Oxford Press; and the Vice-Master of Trinity College (Dr. Aldis Wright), and the Regius Professor of Hebrew (Dr. Kirkpatrick), representing the Syndics of the Cambridge Press. On the death of Archdeacon Palmer, a few months after the commencement of the work, his place was filled by the Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford (Dr. Ince). The duty of editing the work was assigned to the writer of the present article, and four other Contributors were appointed to assist in com-

¹ See Preface to the edition with marginal references, 1898.

piling references for the Old Testament and Apocrypha.¹

The Rev. Dr. Moulton had already undertaken to adapt to the requirements of this new edition the larger body of references on which he had been engaged, and frequent communications passed between him and the Editor with a view to ensuring work of the same character throughout.² Nor was this the only help which the Contributors derived from labours in the same field already in progress or completed. The full body of references in Dr. Scrivener's *Paragraph Bible*, which had been purchased by the Cambridge University Press, was placed at their disposal, and they were requested to take this as the basis of their work.

The Contributors were instructed that among special objects to be aimed at were:—

(1) *Simplicity*. Much consideration was given to the *number* of references desirable, so as to avoid perplexing the ordinary Bible reader by a crowd of passages, without unduly reducing the number to the exclusion of really important parallels.

(2) *Clearness*. With this object the system of indications described below was adopted.

(3) *Illustration of differences of rendering* between the Authorised and Revised Versions, this being of course a new and valuable part of the edition.

Every precaution was taken to ensure accurate and uniform work. Conferences of the Committee and

¹ This work was divided into five sections; the Pentateuch, the Historical Books, the Poetical Books, the Prophetical Books, and the Apocrypha. One of these sections was undertaken by each of the five Contributors; these being the Rev. Dr. Barnes, Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge; the Rev. A. W. Greenup, of St. John's College, Cambridge; the Rev. E. R. Massey, of Exeter College, Oxford; the Rev. J. W. Nutt, late Fellow of all Souls' College, Oxford; and the Editor, the Rev. Dr. Stokoe, of Lincoln College, Oxford.

² On Dr. Moulton's death in February, 1898, the completion of this work was undertaken by his son, the Rev. J. H. Moulton, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and the Rev. A. W. Greenup.

Editor were held, and the results of these meetings, embodied in a carefully drawn up code of instructions, were communicated by the latter to the other Contributors. Specimens of each Contributor's work were submitted to the Committee for criticism, and it was not till these preliminaries had been satisfactorily settled that the first "copy" of each section was sent to press.

It was soon found that the dealing with Dr. Scrivener's references involved much more than merely reducing their number. The edition now contemplated was to be a popular one, and many of the references given in Dr. Scrivener's scholarly work proved to be unsuited to such general use. In other cases references had been omitted by him which would be interesting and instructive to general readers. Liberty was therefore allowed to the Editor and Contributors to make such alterations as appeared to them desirable. It was felt to be advisable that references to lexical or idiomatic peculiarities, which might not be intelligible to the English reader, and (as far as possible) references involving controverted questions, should be omitted.

The Committee resolved that all references found in the Bible of 1611 were to receive special consideration, and that references entered by the Companies of Revisers were in all cases to be retained. The latter are divisible into two classes: simple references introduced by "See," and references appended as illustrations to notes given in the margin. For the sake of clearness, all such notes,¹ including, of course, any references attached to them, were now placed at the foot of each page, thus leaving the margin for simple references only; and any such references already

¹ Except those referring to some different division or order in the original. Another important change made in this edition was the transfer to their place in the text of the numbers of the verses, which in previous editions had been placed on the inner margin of each page.

found in the Revised Version were incorporated in the larger body, the "See" which had been prefixed to them being omitted.¹

The Revisers' references on the Old Testament amount to a little under a thousand, the numbers of the two classes referred to above being almost equal. The simple references were such as :—

For Gen. 18. 19.	" See Amos iii. 2."
For 2 Kin. 18. 13.	" See Isa. xxxvi. 1—xxxix. 8, 2 Chr. xxxii. 1, &c."
For Ps. 53. 1.	" See Ps. xiv."
For Isa. 5. 10.	" See Ezek. xlv. 11."

The following are instances of references appended to notes :—

On Num. 25. 3.	" Or, <i>the Baal of Peor</i> . See ch. xxiii. 28."
On 2. Sam. 22. 46.	" So Ps. xviii. 45. The text has, <i>gird themselves</i> ."
On Prov. 30. 1.	" Or, <i>Jakeh of Massa</i> . See Gen. xxv. 14."
On Jer. 22. 11.	" In 2 Kings xxiii. 30, <i>Jehoahaz</i> . Compare 1 Chr. iii. 15."

A few references, some fifty in all, are of a different character. Such are :—

On Deut. 12. 32.	" [Ch. xiii. 1 in Heb.] "
On Ezra 7. 12.	" [Ch. vii. 12–26 is in Aramaic.] "

These, as stated above in Note 4, were to be retained in the margin.

The New Testament references—under one hundred altogether, almost all being on passages in the Gospels and Acts—belong, with few exceptions, to the second class. Such are :—

On Matt. 10. 4.	" Or, <i>Zealot</i> . See Luke vi. 15; Acts i. 13."
On Acts 13. 18.	" Many ancient authorities read <i>bare he them as a nursing-father in the wilderness</i> See Deut. i. 31."

¹ To have retained this prefix would have introduced confusion into the plan of indications described below.

The few belonging to the first class are almost all references to a marginal note on some other passage. Thus:—

On Mark 6. 37. and }
on Rev. 6. 6. } “See marginal note on Matt. xviii. 28.”

The references given on the Apocrypha amount to rather less than one hundred and fifty. They are mainly on passages in 1 *Esdras*, and in 1 and 2 *Maccabees*, the references elsewhere being scanty. They are introduced in various ways; sometimes without prefix, sometimes with “See,” sometimes with “Compare,” (while occasionally we find both combined,) and other prefixes. Thus we have:—

On 1 *Esdras* 5. 7. “Ezra ii. 1, &c.”
On 1 *Macc.* 7. 49. “See 2 *Macc.* xv. 36.”
On 1 *Macc.* 4. 40. “Compare Num. xxxi. 6.”
On 1. *Macc.* 10. 65. “See ch. xi. 27; 2 *Macc.* viii. 9. Compare ch. ii. 18. ver. 16, &c.”
On 2 *Esdras*, 13. 45. “That is, *another land*. See Deut. xxix. 28.
On 1 *Macc.* 5. 65. “Gr. *daughters*. Compare Num. xxi. 25.”

The common plan of including in one list references differing widely in character, without anything to mark the special object of each or their relative importance, was exchanged in this new edition for a system of various modes of indication, whereby these differences should be clearly shown. It was felt to be desirable that every reader should be able to discover at once whether any reference was a case of exact quotation, or of close verbal parallel, or was selected merely for some similarity of idea or expression, or for illustration; and that references given to longer passages should also be specially marked. While therefore every exact or close parallel was to have a simple index letter, it was decided to prefix “Cp.” (= Compare) to all cases in which the resemblance was not so close; ¹ to place “Cited” or “Cited from” before all

¹ In this class were to be included cases of identity of person or subject, and contrasted passages (e.g. Matt. xii. 30, and Luke xi. 23; Mark ix. 40, and Luke ix. 50). Also any important historical or geographical references.

cases of actual quotation; and to prefix "See" to any reference to a longer passage, parallel or explanatory.¹ This last prefix was also to be used in referring to a parallel passage on which a body of references had been collected. When the number of parallels was too great for detailed enumeration, *al.* (for *alibi*, elsewhere) was to be added, after a few only of these had been given; and (?) was to be appended to the reference, wherever the identity or parallel was doubtful.²

A few instances taken from the various sections of the work will show the advantages of this plan. The comparison is made in each case between the Oxford reference Bible of 1886 and the Revised Version with references of 1898.

	A. V.	R. V.
On Gen. 27. 40.	Ch. 25. 23.	Ch. 25. 23.
"Shalt serve thy brother."	2 Sam. 8. 14.	Cp. 2 Sam. 8. 14.
	Obad. 18, 19, 20.	See Obad. 18-21.

The same three references are here given in both cases,

¹ The actual extent of the passage being given in each case (e.g. on 2 Chron. i. 7—"For verses 7-12, See 1 Kings iii. 5-14.").

² A similar but more elaborate plan of indications had been used by Dr. Scrivener, his rules being:

- (a) In cases of exact parallel, no prefix to be used.
- (b) . . . of less complete parallel, "So" to be prefixed.
- (c) . . . where there was a still slighter resemblance or some seeming inconsistency, "Compare" or "Comp." to be prefixed.
- (d) . . . of reference to a body of texts given elsewhere, "See" to be prefixed.
- (e) . . . where the parallel extended to more than one verse, the name of the Book referred to be in italics (e.g. on Exod. xx. 1, to ver. 17, *Deut. v. 6-21*).
- (f) . . . where the parallel was clear only in the original tongue, "(Heb.)" or "(Chald.)" or "(Gk.)" to be added.
- (g) . . . where the resemblance was in the English Version only, "(Eng.)" to be added.
- (h) . . . of questionable or peculiar references, "(?)" to be added. Of these (f) was ordered to be used sparingly in this new edition. Thus, on Job i. 11, *touch all that he hath*, the references given are ch. xix. 21, Isa. liiii. 4 (Heb.). On Luke i. 4, *thou wast instructed*, references are given to Acts xviii. 25, Rom. ii. 18, 1 Cor. xiv. 19, Gal. vi. 6 (Gk.); the parallel in all these cases being more marked in the original.

but in R.V. the parallel prediction of "the elder serving the younger" is distinguished from the notice (prefaced by "Cp.") of its fulfilment, which is found in 2 Samuel viii. 14; and from the longer account of this in Obadiah, which has the prefix "See."

	A. V.	R. V.
On 2 Chr. 24. 19. "Yef he sent prophets to them," &c.	Ch. 36. 15.	Jer. 25. 4.
	Jer. 7. 25, 26, & 25. 4.	Cp. Matt. 23. 34, & Luke 11. 49. See Ch. 36. 15.

Here the scanty list in A.V. is expanded, the N.T. references to these prophetic warnings, parallel in thought though not in actual words, being distinguished by "Cp.," while the reader is referred by "See" to ch. xxxvi. 15, where the "rising up early" to send these messengers is illustrated by Jeremiah vii. 13, 25 and other parallels.

	A. V.	R. V.
On Ps. 17. 8. "The shadow of thy wings."	Ruth 2. 12.	Ps. 36. 7, & 57. 1, & 63. 7, & 91. 4.
	Ps. 36. 7, & 57. 1, & 61. 4, & 63. 7, & 91. 1, 4.	Cp. Matt. 23. 37, & Luke 13. 34.
	Matt. 23. 37.	See Ruth 2. 12.

In this case the two N.T. passages (only one of which is given in A.V.), where the figure of "the hen gathering her chickens" is found, are distinguished by "Cp." from the more exact parallels; and a reference introduced by "See" is given to Ruth ii. 12, where three passages are referred to, with *al.* added to indicate that others may be found.

	A. V.	R. V.
On Isa. 6. 9. "Hear ye indeed, but understand not," &c.	Ch. 43. 8.	Cited:
	Matt. 13. 14.	Matt. 13. 14, 15, & Acts 28. 26, 27.
	Mark 4. 12.	Cp. Mark 4. 12, & Luke 8. 10, & Rom. 11. 8.
	Luke 8. 10.	
	John 12. 40.	
	Acts 28. 26.	
Rom. 11. 8.		

Here the almost exact quotations in *Matthew* and *Acts* are distinguished by "Cited" from the parallels in *Mark*, *Luke* and *Romans*, where the dulness is spoken of as the divine purpose, by "Cp." being prefixed to the latter. And John xii. 40 is given, with "Cited" prefixed to it, as a separate reference on the following verse, of which this Evangelist's words are an almost exact quotation.

	A.V.	R.V.
On Ecclus. 46. 7.	{	Cp. 1 Macc. 2. 55, 56.
"He and Caleb the son of Jephunne."		See Num. 14. 6-9.

Neither of the passages here referred to is an exact parallel. In that to which "Cp." is prefixed the same two men are spoken of as rewarded for their good deeds, while the longer passage introduced by "See" gives the history of those deeds.

	A.V.	R.V.
On Luke 22. 29. "I appoint unto you a kingdom."	{	Matt. 24. 47.
		Ch. 12. 32.
		2 Cor. 1. 7.
		2 Tim. 2. 12.
		2 Tim. 2. 12.
		Cp. John 17. 18.
		See Matt. 25. 34, & 28. 18, & Acts 14. 22, & Rev. 1. 6.

The references here in A.V., which vary considerably as to the manner and amount of resemblance, are, as usual, undistinguished. In R.V. the passage from St. John's Gospel, which speaks of "sending into the world," is shown by "Cp." to be a less exact parallel than that from 2 *Timothy* about "reigning with Christ"; while the four references introduced by "See" provide us with a large and important list of passages relating to Christ's kingdom.

	A.V.	R.V.
On Jas. 1. 25, "The law of liberty."	{	Ch. 2. 12.
		Ch. 2. 12.
		Cp. Gal. 2. 14, & 5. 1, 13, & 1 Pet. 2. 16, & 2 Pet. 2. 19.
		See John 8. 32.

The solitary reference in A.V. to the recurrence of the same phrase in *James* is followed in R.V. by passages introduced by "Cp.," which throw light on the nature of the liberty here spoken of; while on the passage to which "See" is prefixed a large number of illustrative references has been collected.

Another special feature of this edition is the entry of frequent references to or from alternative renderings, given originally in the margin of R.V., and now transferred to the foot of each page; or from one such rendering to another. Thus on Psalm xxvi. 1, where for "without wavering" is given in R.V., as an alternative rendering, "I shall not slide" (the rendering of A.V.), we find Cp. Ps. xviii. 36 (for mg.) and xxxvii. 31 (for mg.). So, on Hebrews ix. 4, where the marginal rendering for 'censer' is *altar of incense*, we have these references: Lev. xvi. 12, 13. Cp. Ex. xxx. 1 (for mg.) & 1 Kings vi. 22 (for mg.). On "catch men" in Luke v. 10, the alternative is given "Gr. *take alive*," with a reference to 2 Tim. ii. 26 (mg. for mg.).

A very important part of this edition is the illustration by parallel passages of readings or renderings adopted by the Revisers, which differ from those in the Authorised Version. These are either passages where a similar change has been made in R.V., or passages which explain or justify such alteration. The following are a few instances of these:

On Deuteronomy i. 1, where "in the plain over against the Red Sea" of A.V. has been altered to "in the Arabah over against Suph," we find references for "Arabah" to ch. iii. 17, Josh. iii. 16, & xi. 2, 16, & xii. 1, 3, 8, where the same change has been made, with *al.* to denote that it is also made elsewhere; and for "Suph" we have a reference (with "Cp.") given to "Suphah" in Num. xxi. 14.

On 2 Samuel xxi. 17, where we have "the lamp" (R.V.) instead of "the light" (A.V.), six references are given to passages where the same change is found.

On Isaiah x. 28, where "carriages" is changed to "baggage," we have references to a similar change in Judg. xviii. 21, 1 Sam. xvii. 22, and Acts xxi. 15, while an explanation of such change is furnished by ch. xlvi. 1 (introduced by "Cp."), where "carriages" is altered to "the things that ye carried about."

On the change from "hell" to "Hades" in Matthew xi. 23 four references to similar changes are given, with *al.* added.

On "ye died" (R.V.) for "ye are dead" (A.V.) in Colossians iii. 3 a reference is given to the same change in ch. ii. 20, and another (prefixed by "See") to Rom. vi. 2, where further passages explanatory of this act of dying to sin are referred to.

The account which has been given in this article will show how the Committee spared no effort to ensure that the work done should be as exact and clear and useful as possible. Probably no one, who has not himself attempted work of this kind in some form, is alive to the difficulty of attaining in it perfect accuracy of detail. It would be hard to find any book containing a number of references to other passages or authors which is not open to criticism. This edition may make no claim to perfection in this respect. Indeed one evidence of the wide interest felt in the work has been the dropping fire of suggestions made since its publication to the Press authorities and to the Editor from capable critics both at home and abroad, coupled with kindly and favourable expressions as to its general character. But it is hoped that these references may at least not be found inferior in accuracy to those of other compilers, and that the special features of the book which have just been described may add much to its utility.

It would be foreign to the purpose of this article to enter on any discussion of the relative merits of the Authorised and the Revised Versions. But it is noticeable that even adverse critics of the latter have commended the care and accuracy of this body of references attached to it. Reviewers have described this edition as "a standing monument of what is meant by a self-interpreting Bible," and as "an invaluable assistance to the study of the Bible." There may be reason therefore to hope that it will be of some use to all those who wisely seek to attain by such illustration from within a wider and truer knowledge of those Holy Scriptures, which were "written for our learning."

T. H. STOKOE.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE PROPHETS.

VII.

JEREMIAH XXII.—XXIII.

Jeremiah's Judgement on the Kings and Prophets of his Time.

1. CHAP. XXII. 1—XXIII. 8. THE KINGS.

Exhortation to the King and Princes to do Justice in the Land (cf. 2 Sam. 8. 15, 1 Kings 10. 9), if they desire its continued Prosperity.

¹ Thus said Yahweh: Go down * to the house of the king of Judah, and speak there this word, ² and say, Hear the word of Yahweh, O king of Judah, that sitteth upon the

* Viz. from the Temple—which was on the top of 'Zion,' the Eastern [not, as is shewn incorrectly on many maps, the *Western*] hill of Jerusalem—to the palace, which was contiguous to it (Ez. 43. 8) on the South, and a little below it. Comp. 36. 12, 2 Kings 11. 19; and conversely 'go (or bring) up from the palace to the Temple, ch. 26. 10, 1 Kings 8. 1, 4.