

American members of the committee issued the American Standard Version with a few - not a tremendous number - but with a number that they thought were rather important improvements over it. That came out in 1901, and a great number of our best Bible teachers used that version. I myself used it for a time, and then I got quite disgusted with it when I turned to a passage in the Book of Judges and I found the 1901 edition speaking of someone saying he "gat him up to the top of a hill!" The Heb. just says he went up. Well now, he gat him up was al- right in 1611, but in 1901 if they could not do better than that I thought I might as well stick to the DJV and I have done so ever since. Which perhaps has been my loss, because there are some passages where it has been definitely improved.

But the revision made in 1885 and 1901 lost a great deal of the excellence of the style of the KJV, and that probably is the main reason why it eventually lost out. It was easier to read, clearer, but it lost a considerable amount of the literary viewpoint. The impact was less. So we have these two points: impact and a source of knowledge. And now of course if you really want to get into the Scripture, and study thoroughly what it means, you have got to study the Hebrew and the Greek. But a little knowledge of Heb. and Greek isn't going to mean a great deal. You've got to use it a good deal. But a person who knows no Heb. or Greek can get a tremendous value from the Heb. and Greek by using Young's Concordance. He can read, for instance in the NT where it says, Watch for ye know not the day or hour when the Son of man cometh. - Now that statement is repeated a dozen times! in the NT. And people are arguing, Are there going to be two