

The Imitation of Christ: The Most Influential Book After the Bible

If someone asks you to name the all-time bestselling book, you'd most likely answer "The Bible."

And you'd be right. According to [Guinness World Records](#):

"Although it is impossible to obtain exact figures, there is little doubt that the Bible is the world's best-selling and most widely distributed book. A survey by the Bible Society concluded that around 2.5 billion copies were printed between 1815 and 1975, but more recent estimates put the number at more than 5 billion."

But you might not have heard of the second-most sold and translated work of Christianity after the Bible... It's [The Imitation of Christ](#), written by the medieval monk Thomas à Kempis (1380-1471).

The Imitation of Christ is a 15th-century devotional work that calls its readers to a radical living of the Christian faith. In the four books that comprise it, it counsels readers to reject the "vanities of the world", to cultivate silence and turn inward, and to "take up the cross" by embracing suffering and humility in their lives.

The fact that between 1500 and 1650 over 650 editions of it were produced, in a wide variety of languages, is a testimony to a less-secularized time in the history of Western Civilization. As the Scottish philosopher Thomas Carlyle [noted](#), since it was first published, *The Imitation* has exercised a major influence on the spirituality of Christians

of all tongues and sects. It has even [been praised](#) by non-Christian figures such as Gandhi.

Some, such as Kevin T. DiCamillo [writing for Crisis Magazine](#), have even claimed that *The Imitation* is not only the second bestselling work of Christianity, but the second bestselling work of all time:

“But who takes the silver medal in terms of sales? And also in terms of translations?”

Not the Quran. Not Chairman Mao’s Little Red Book. Not Euclid’s Geometry. Not L. Ron Hubbard’s Dianetics.

Second-place goes to another Catholic classic, The Imitation of Christ by Thomas à Kempis.

While this kind of statement invariably stirs up ill-will amongst Muslims—who have a point that the Quran is more-widely disseminated, if not sold—and hard-core Chinese Maoists (and, for that matter, Scientologists), the most reliable data out there is that The Imitation (as it is almost always abbreviated) has sold more copies and been translated into more languages than any other text aside from the Bible itself.”

However, *pace* DiCamillo, though it’s safe to say that *The Imitation* is one of the bestselling books of all time, and second only to the Bible in terms of its influence among Christians, it’s almost impossible to accurately determine if it’s the second most sold and translated work ever.

Given his contribution to the Christian world, many have wondered why Thomas à Kempis is not a saint. Well, that’s the source of an Edgar-Allan-Poe-esque legend. According to this legend, when they exhumed Thomas’ body two-hundred years after

his death, they found scratch marks on the inside of his coffin. This led people to believe that poor Thomas was buried alive, and may have died in anxiety and despair, which would be an obstacle to his canonization as a saint.

However, to my knowledge, there's no definitive evidence confirming this story. There is, however, [a Snopes article](#) that regards it as a fact. So, you know, it must be true. □