

The 1611 Holy Bible versus Old Testament Hebrew Editions¹

Addendum to *Quotes 166-170*

Bro. Brent Logan notes the following.

Hebrew Textual Differences from the Exact Texts/Readings of the King James Bible

Possible Exact Matches with the KJB – AJO’R

As far as can be determined, the following editions may match the underlying readings of the KJB, although none of these are in print nor available so far as this author knows as of 2010 (correction welcomed). Obviously only a full, exhaustive collation of these editions with the KJB will show whether there are any possible differences between them and the EXACT text which underlies the KJB.

1. The *Editio Princeps* edition of the entire Bible, Soncino, 1488
2. The Third edition of the entire Bible, Brescia, 1494
3. The Second Quarto edition of the Bible, Bomberg, Venice, 1521
4. The Bible, Quarto, Bomberg, Venice 1525-1528

Known Departures from the KJB – AJO’R

The following generally available Hebrew texts are the closest to the texts/readings underlying the KJB, although in the details there are the noted differences. This is probably not an exhaustive list since only a word by word collation with the KJB might reveal all the differences.

1. TBS’ Ginsberg
 - a. Omits “*his sons*” in 2 Kings 19:37
 - b. Omits “*of hosts*” completely in 2 Kings 19:31
 - c. Omits “*Euphrates*” in 2 Samuel 8:3
 - d. Omits “*as if a man*” in 2 Samuel 16:23
 - e. Omits “*unto me*” in Ruth 3:5
 - f. Omits “*to me*” in Ruth 3:17
 - g. Omits “*children of*” before “*Benjamin*” in Judges 20:13

Total = 7 (There may also be problems in Josh. 5:6; I Sam. 1:4; I Sam. 15:6)

2. 1866 Letteris i.e. editions of Green, British and Foreign Bible Society, B&FBS, most Hebrew TR/MT interlinears, online, electronic etc.
 - a. Omits “*his sons*” in 2 Kings 19:37
 - b. Omits partially “*of hosts*” in 2 Kings 19:31. Leaves space and vowel points, but no consonants
 - c. Omits “*Euphrates*” in 2 Samuel 8:3
 - d. Omits “*as if a man*” in 2 Samuel 16:23
 - e. Omits “*unto me*” in Ruth 3:5
 - f. Omits “*to me*” in Ruth 3:17
 - g. Omits “*children of*” before “*Benjamin*” in Judges 20:13

Total = 6.5

3. Ben Chayim 1524. The following may have been corrected in the 1525 edition, the 2nd edition/editio princeps of Jacob ben Chayim, Venice, 1525.
 - a. Omits Josh. 21:36, probably orthographic or ‘eye’ mistake
 - b. Omits Josh. 21:37, probably orthographic or ‘eye’ mistake
 - c. Omits Nehemiah 7:68
 - d. Omits “*unto me*” in Ruth 3:5
 - e. Omits “*to me*” in Ruth 3:17
 - f. Omits “*and they departed from before Pi-hahiroth*” in Numbers 33:8
 - g. Omits “*Euphrates*” in 2 Samuel 8:3
 - h. Omits “*as if a man*” in 2 Samuel 16:23
 - i. Omits “*children of*” before “*Benjamin*” in Judges 20:13

Total = 9

As Bro. Logan indicates, the above list is by no means exhaustive but is sufficient to show that no such text as ‘the Hebrew’ currently exists for the 1611 Holy Bible Old Testament.

Bro. Logan’s second, more extensive list of differences follows. The differences have been reformatted in tabular form and abridged. Bro. Logan has a full discussion of each of the differences as part of his original document.

OT Variant Readings in the King James Bible Compared to the Letteris (1866) Text Which is Labelled by Many as “*The Masoretic Text*”

This is a list of [43] places where the KJB did not use a reading from “*the Masoretic Text*” (which most declare to be the Letteris Text of 1866 for *general* standards of comparison to the KJB). The ben Chayyim edition may, however, be closer to the exact texts or readings underlying the King James Bible...This list will show that the usual published and available “*Masoretic Text*” reading is at times NOT the reading followed or used by the translators who gave us the KJB. Only a word-by-word collation with the KJB and all Hebrew texts will reveal all the differences between the choices of our translators and the published Masoretic Text reading.

The vast majority of items below concern what is usually referred to as Kethiv (K) and Qere (Q) readings. The (K) is found in the text while the (Q) is found in the margin. However, one text cannot have two words. Each text must make a choice as to what the “*ORIGINAL*” reading should be. Many times the KJB translators chose another word and meaning from that found in the Letteris text. Both readings (K and Q) cannot be inspired. One must choose, and the choice one makes in each of the 45 instances below will result in a DIFFERENT reading/translation/meaning. The informed individual should choose the texts that match the King James Bible.

This list further shows that the readings of the KJB are in many places unique, and cannot be found in any one place or in any other published text as of this date. **IT IS TRULY THE STANDARD AND THE AUTHORITY.** The **ONLY** way in which to determine the underlying “*original*” readings is by an analysis of the text of the King James Bible itself. Therefore, we are back to square one. If the King James Bible is **THE** basis from which to determine original readings, then the study of it alone is all that is both necessary and scholarly.

Table 8 lists Bro. Logan’s second set of examples. Those of the Letteris Text are the K readings that differ from the AV1611. The AV1611 readings are in bold, accompanied by the Q readings where these are given in Bro. Logan’s list. The braces [] mean that the perceived most likely reading has been given.

Table 8
OT Variant Readings in the King James Bible Compared to the Letteris (1866) Text

No.	Verse	Letteris MT, K Reading	AV1611/Q Reading
1	Numbers 10:29	<i>Reuel</i>	<i>Raguel</i>
2	Deuteronomy 12:19	<i>in your land</i>	<i>upon the earth</i>
3	Deuteronomy 28:30	<i>ravish her</i>	<i>lie with her</i>
4	Joshua 15:47	<i>the [sea] boundary [and its coast/boundary]</i>	<i>the great sea/the great [sea]</i>
5	Ruth 2:1	<i>one known</i>	<i>kinsman/kinsman</i>
6	2 Samuel 11:1	<i>messengers</i>	<i>kings/kings</i>
7	2 Samuel 20:23	<i>captains</i>	<i>Cherethites/Cherethites</i>
8	2 Samuel 22:51	<i>great, magnified</i>	<i>tower/tower</i>
9	1 Kings 22:48	<i>gave tenth</i>	<i>made/made</i>
10	2 Kings 16:6	<i>Edom</i>	<i>Syria</i>
11	2 Kings 20:4	<i>city</i>	<i>court/court</i>
12	1 Chronicles 11:11	<i>thirty</i>	<i>captains/captains</i>
13	2 Chronicles 11:18	<i>son</i>	<i>daughter/daughter</i>
14	2 Chronicles 33:19	<i>Hosai</i>	<i>seers</i>
15	2 Chronicles 34:5	<i>the altars</i>	<i>their altars/their altars</i>
16	2 Chronicles 34:6	<i>in their mountain, in their houses</i>	<i>with their mattocks/in their deserted places</i>
17	2 Chronicles 34:9	<i>dwelling</i>	<i>returned/returned</i>
18	Ezra 4:2	<i>[and we] do not [sacrifice unto him]</i>	<i>and we do sacrifice unto him/[and we do sacrifice] unto him</i>
19	Ezra 4:4	<i>made decayed, frightened</i>	<i>troubled/troubled</i>
20	Ezra 8:14	<i>Zacchur</i>	<i>Zabbud</i>
21	Job 21:13a	<i>wear out</i>	<i>spend/spend</i>
22	Job 30:22	<i>with a storm</i>	<i>substance/substance</i>
23	Job 33:19	<i>contention</i>	<i>multitude/multitude</i>
24	Psalms 22:16	<i>lion</i>	<i>pierced/pierced</i>
25	Psalms 55:15	<i>desolation</i>	<i>seize/seize</i>
26	Proverbs 15:14	<i>face</i>	<i>mouth/mouth</i>
27	Proverbs 17:27	<i>cold, cool</i>	<i>excellent/excellent</i>
28	Proverbs 20:21	<i>by greed</i>	<i>hastily/hastily</i>

Table 8, Continued
OT Variant Readings in the King James Bible Compared to the Letteris (1866) Text

No.	Verse	Letteris MT, K Reading	AV1611/Q Reading
29	Proverbs 23:31	<i>purse, bag</i>	<i>cup/cup</i>
30	Ecclesiastes 9:4	<i>chosen</i>	<i>joined/joined</i>
31	Isaiah 25:10	<i>in the waters of urine of manure/dung pit</i>	<i>for the dunghill/for the dunghill</i>
32	Isaiah 28:15	<i>oar</i>	<i>scourge/scourge</i>
33	Isaiah 65:4	<i>schism, division, fragmentation</i>	<i>broth/broth</i>
34	Jeremiah 2:20	<i>serve</i>	<i>trespass/trespass</i>
35	Jeremiah 4:19	<i>hope, expect</i>	<i>pained/pained</i>
36	Jeremiah 49:36	<i>ever, old,</i>	<i>Elam/Elam</i>
37	Jeremiah 50:6	<i>they led away the backsliding ones [on the mountain]</i>	<i>turned them away on the mountains/turned them away [on the mountain]</i>
38	Jeremiah 50:8	<i>they go forth</i>	<i>you go forth/you go forth</i>
39	Lamentations 1:17	<i>unclean or impure thing</i>	<i>menstruous woman</i>
40	Ezekiel 23:42	<i>drunkards</i>	<i>Sabeans/Sabeans</i>
41	Ezekiel 42:16	<i>cubits</i>	<i>hundreds/hundreds</i>
42	Daniel 9:24a	<i>to seal</i>	<i>to make an end/to make an end</i>
43	Nahum 3:8	<i>nourished, faithful (apparently)</i>	<i>populous</i>

Notes on Table 8

Bro. Logan's research has shown that the Letteris Text, commonly called the Masoretic Text:

1. May be considered a general guide to the King James Old Testament Text
2. Is *not*, however, the original Hebrew text underlying the King James Old Testament Text
3. May *not* be used to correct, 'clarify' or as a supposed 'original Hebrew' text in authority over the King James Old Testament Text.

The 1611 Holy Bible versus Modern Corruptions from Corrupt Hebrew Readings²

Table Correct Hebrew AV1611s OT Readings vs. Corrupt Hebrew NKJV, NIVs OT Readings

Ben Chayyim & AV1611s vs. Rudolph Kittel & NKJV, NIVs

Correct AV1611s readings versus incorrect NKJV, NIVs readings are red-shaded versus blue-shaded

Verse	1611, 2011+ AV1611s	NKJV, 1984, 2011 NIVs
Genesis 9:18	<i>Ham is the father of Canaan</i>	<i>Ham was the father of Canaan</i>
Numbers 16:32	<i>houses</i>	<i>households</i>
Deuteronomy 27:25	<i>reward</i>	<i>bribe</i>
Deuteronomy 28:29	<i>evermore</i>	NKJV <i>continually</i> , NIVs <i>day after day</i>
1 Samuel 31:13	<i>a tree</i>	NKJV <i>the</i> , NIVs <i>a tamarisk tree</i>
1 Kings 12:10, 2 Chronicles 10:10	<i>my father's loins</i>	<i>my father's waist</i>
*1 Kings 20:38	<i>ashes upon his face</i>	NKJV <i>bandage over his eyes</i> , NIVs <i>headband down over his eyes</i>
2 Chronicles 29:18	<i>vessels...vessels</i>	NKJV <i>utensils...articles</i> , NIVs <i>articles...articles</i>
Nehemiah 2:13	<i>dragon well</i>	NKJV <i>Serpent Well</i> , NIVs <i>Jackal Well</i>
Proverbs 10:3	<i>substance</i>	NKJV <i>desire</i> , NIVs <i>craving</i>
Proverbs 21:9, 25:24	<i>brawling</i>	NKJV <i>contentious</i> , NIVs <i>quarrelsome</i>
Isaiah 15:2	<i>Bajith</i>	NKJV <i>the</i> , NIVs <i>its temple</i>
Jeremiah 50:9	<i>mighty expert man</i>	NKJV <i>expert warrior</i> , NIVs <i>skilled warriors</i>
Lamentations 1:11	<i>vile</i>	NKJV <i>scorned</i> , NIVs <i>despised</i>
Ezekiel 31:7	<i>he...his...his...his</i>	<i>it...its...its</i>
Ezekiel 31:11	<i>him...heathen...him...him...his</i>	NKJV <i>it...nations...it...it...its</i> , NIVs <i>it...nations...its...it</i>
Ezekiel 36:23	<i>heathen...heathen</i>	<i>nations...nations</i>
Daniel 6:12	<i>God</i>	<i>god</i>

Notes on Table

Genesis 9:18

The present tense is correct because Hamites are in the world today, as use of the present tense reflects, their scriptural home being Africa, Psalm 105:23, 27, 106:22.

Numbers 16:32

Numbers 16:27 “***stood in the door of their tents***” and “***Notwithstanding the children of Korah died not***” Numbers 26:11 show that the term “***houses***” not “***households***” is correct.

Deuteronomy 27:25

2 Samuel 4:10-12 illustrate Deuteronomy 27:25. The NKJV, NIVs are wrong and break the cross references. A “***reward***” comes after a deed, a “***bribe***” goes before, 1 Samuel 8:3, 12:3, Amos 5:12.

Deuteronomy 28:29

“***evermore***” has the strong sense of *everlasting* e.g. 2 Samuel 22:51, 1 Chronicles 17:14, Psalm 16:11, 18:50, 37:27, 89:28, 52, 92:8, 106:31, 113:2, 133:3, Ezekiel 37:26, 28, 2 Corinthians 11:31, 1 Thessalonians 5:16, Hebrews 7:28, Revelation 1:18. “***continually***” and “***day after day***” do not.

1 Samuel 31:13

“***Tamarisk***” has been wrongly inserted. God’s servants of the people of Israel were buried under oaks, Genesis 35:8, 1 Chronicles 10:12. The AV1611s are consistent, the NKJV, NIVs are not.

1 Kings 12:10, 2 Chronicles 10:10

The NKJV, NIVs reading is stupid and misses the point of the expression, which is intended to convey superior strength.

“***Lo now, his strength is in his loins, and his force is in the navel of his belly***” Job 40:16.

“***She girdeth her loins with strength, and strengtheneth her arms***” Proverbs 31:17.

**1 Kings 20:38*

The NKJV, NIVs reading makes no sense, as 1 Kings 20:39 shows.

2 Chronicles 29:18

King Hezekiah’s cleansing of the temple 2 Chronicles 29:5-18 has practical significance for the Christian who should “***be a vessel unto honour, sanctified, and meet for the master’s use, and prepared unto every good work***” 2 Timothy 2:21. The NKJVs, NIVs miss that significance.

Nehemiah 2:13

The word “***dragon***” singular and plural occurs 35 times in scripture, 13 (!) times in the Book of Revelation, the only occurrences of the term in the New Testament; Revelation 12:3, 4, 7 twice, 9, 13, 16, 17, 13:2, 4, 11, 16:13, 20:2. The NKJV, NIVs completely cut out the word “***dragon(s)***” from the Old Testament and the NIVs wrongly insert “***dragon***” into Revelation 13:1. The NIVs insertion is wrong because “***the dragon was wrath with the woman, and went to make war with the remnant of her seed, which keep the commandments of God, and have the testimony of Jesus Christ***” Revelation 12:17. He isn’t standing around at the time of Revelation 13:1 on any beach.

The NKJV, NIVs elimination of the word “***dragon(s)***” weakens the testimony of scripture to:

- “***the great dragon...that old serpent, called the Devil and Satan***” Revelation 12:9, 20:2 by obscuring the association between “***leviathan the piercing serpent, even leviathan that crooked serpent...the dragon that is in the sea***” Isaiah 27:1 and “***leviathan***” of Job 41, the most detailed passage of scripture on the devil.

- The existence of “*devils*” plural Leviticus 17:7, Deuteronomy 32:17, 2 Chronicles 11:15, Psalm 106:37 and 51 verses in the New Testament that can assume the form of “*a fiery flying serpent*” Isaiah 14:29, 30:6. “*dragons*” are associated with “*asps*” Deuteronomy 32:33 i.e. *serpents* as above, “*owls*” Job 30:29, Isaiah 34:13 “*in abomination among the fowls*” Leviticus 11:13 (!) with Leviticus 11:16, 17 classed with “*every unclean and hateful bird*” Revelation 18:2 and fire “*Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and sparks of fire leap out*” Job 41:19.

“*dragons*” are in turn associated with “*devils*” via *Babylon*.

“*And Babylon shall become heaps, a dwellingplace for dragons, an astonishment, and an hissing, without an inhabitant*” Jeremiah 51:37.

“*Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen, and is become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird...Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues*” Revelation 18:2, 4.

The NKJV, NIVs eliminate all specific reference to both “*dragons*” and “*devils*” and obscure the above revelation.

- The satanic nature of world rulership typified by particular world rulers that the scripture identifies among the dragon’s “*seven heads*” Revelation 12:3 with Luke 4:5, 6. See remarks on Daniel 6:12 below.

“*Nebuchadrezzar the king of Babylon hath devoured me, he hath crushed me, he hath made me an empty vessel, he hath swallowed me up like a dragon, he hath filled his belly with my delicates, he hath cast me out*” Jeremiah 51:34.

“*Speak, and say, Thus saith the Lord GOD; Behold, I am against thee, Pharaoh king of Egypt, the great dragon that lieth in the midst of his rivers, which hath said, My river is mine own, and I have made it for myself*” Ezekiel 29:3.

The term “*the dragon well*” adjacent to “*the gate of the valley...the valley of Hinnom*” Nehemiah 2:13, 11:30, which is a place of fire, Jeremiah 7:31, 32:35, is a reminder of the devil’s end and therefore an encouragement.

“*And the devil that deceived them was cast into the lake of fire and brimstone, where the beast and the false prophet are, and shall be tormented day and night for ever and ever*” Revelation 20:10.

That the NKJV, NIVs’ alterations of “*dragon*” may be translational rather than textual is beside the point. Their editors and supporters have clung to the wrong text and have therefore forfeited revelation, a condition from which while they retain that text they cannot deliver themselves.

“*He feedeth on ashes: a deceived heart hath turned him aside, that he cannot deliver his soul, nor say, Is there not a lie in my right hand?*” Isaiah 44:20.

Proverbs 10:3

The NKJV, NIVs’ alterations of “*substance*” obscure the warning that “*Riches profit not in the day of wrath: but righteousness delivereth from death*” Proverbs 11:4 so that “*if the wicked turn from his wickedness, and do that which is lawful and right, he shall live thereby*” Ezekiel 33:19.

Proverbs 21:9, 25:24

“*brawling*” is much stronger than “*contentious*” or “*quarrelsome*”! “*brawling*” has to do with striking i.e. “*to smite with the fist of wickedness*” Isaiah 58:4 as Paul shows.

“*A bishop then must be blameless...Not given to wine, no striker, not greedy of filthy lucre; but patient, not a brawler, not covetous*” 1 Timothy 3:2-3.

Proverbs 21:9, 25:24 are prophetic for papal Rome “*MYSTERY BABYLON THE GREAT...the woman drunken with the blood of the saints, and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus*” and

God's exhortation "***Come out of her, my people***" Revelation 17:5-6, 18:4. The NKJV, NIVs obscure this prophecy.

Isaiah 15:2

The context is "***the high places***" that the AV1611 identifies as "***Bajith, and...Dibon.***" The NKJV has "*the temple*" unidentified in the context and the NIVs have a singular temple located on "*high places*" plural. The modern readings are clearly deficient and it should be noted that the pre-1611 Bibles e.g. Bishops' and Geneva that usually support the AV1611 have readings similar to the NKJV, NIVs and were therefore in need of the AV1611 refinement. The supposedly modern versions have regressed to the 16th century.

Jeremiah 50:9

The context is "***great nations***" against Babylon. They have "***mighty kings***" that only God can subdue, Psalm 135:10, not Babylon, so Babylon would fall, Jeremiah 50:10-46. The same is true for any nation like Babylon "***proud against the LORD, against the Holy One of Israel***" Jeremiah 50:29. The NKJV, NIVs miss that vital lesson by cutting out "***mighty.***"

Lamentations 1:11

The NKJV, NIVs readings are wrong because they shift the emphasis from how the individual *is* to the attitude of *others* toward him. The Lord Jesus Christ "***is despised and rejected of men***" Isaiah 53:3 but never "***vile.***" The word "***vile***" describes how an individual should view *himself* before God.

"Then Job answered the LORD, and said, Behold, I am vile; what shall I answer thee? I will lay mine hand upon my mouth" Job 40:2-3.

Ezekiel 31:7

Ezekiel 31:3 gives the identity of "***he***" in Ezekiel 31:7 as "***the Assyrian.***" The NKJV, NIVs change "***the Assyrian***" to "*Assyria*" to reinforce their change from masculine to neuter gender in Ezekiel 31:7 and throughout Ezekiel 31 *in order to cover up for the devil by means of their heretical neuter readings in Ezekiel 31.*

Both Isaiah and Ezekiel identify "***the Assyrian***" as *the devil* by means of his ultimate fate, yet future but written in part in the past and present tenses "***because the thing is established by God, and God will shortly bring it to pass***" Genesis 41:32.

"Hell from beneath is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming; it stirreth up the dead for thee, even all the chief ones of the earth; it hath raised up from their thrones all the kings of the nations. All they shall speak and say unto thee, Art thou also become weak as we? art thou become like unto us?...How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! how art thou cut down to the ground, which didst weaken the nations!...Yet thou shalt be brought down to hell, to the sides of the pit" Isaiah 14:9-10, 12, 15.

"I made the nations to shake at the sound of his fall, when I cast him down to hell with them that descend into the pit: and all the trees of Eden, the choice and best of Lebanon, all that drink water, shall be comforted in the nether parts of the earth" Ezekiel 31:16.

Ezekiel 31:11

"***heathen***" is a reminder that "***the whole world lieth in wickedness***" 1 John 5:19. "***Him***" etc. is a reminder of "***that Wicked...whom the Lord...shall destroy with the brightness of his coming***" 2 Thessalonians 2:7. The NKJV, NIVs remove those reminders.

Ezekiel 36:23

The NKJV, NIVs remove the double reminder that "***the whole world lieth in wickedness***" 1 John 5:19. "***heathen***" shows that "***countries***" Ezekiel 36:24 i.e. nations *and* their inhabitants are *both* wicked before God.

Daniel 6:12

Substituting “*any god*” for “*any God*” breaks the cross reference to Daniel 7:25 “*And he shall speak great words against the most High*” that together with Daniel 6:12 gives insight into “*the rulers of the darkness of this world*” Ephesians 6:12 (!) such as “*the prince of Persia*” Daniel 10:20 no doubt prompting the words of the national leaders against Daniel. Daniel 6:12 shows that national leaders are typically dismissive of God and blasphemous toward Him, especially in “*the time of the end*” Daniel 12:4 before the Second Advent. Note David’s prophecy to the same effect.

“...the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing...The kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together, against the LORD, and against his anointed” Psalm 2:1-2.

The Lord’s warning should therefore be remembered, noting the fate of Daniel’s enemies, Daniel 6:24.

“For by thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned” Matthew 12:37.

Table Correct Hebrew AV1611s OT Readings vs. Corrupt Hebrew NIVs OT Readings³

Ben Chayyim & AV1611s vs. Rudolph Kittel & NIVs

Correct AV1611s readings versus incorrect NIVs readings are red-shaded versus blue-shaded

Verse	1611, 2011+ AV1611s	1984, 2011 NIVs
Deuteronomy 32:6	<i>made thee, and established thee</i>	<i>made you and formed you</i>
Joshua 8:22	<i>the other</i>	<i>the men of/those in the ambush</i>
Ruth 2:6	<i>the country of</i>	OMIT
Ruth 4:17	<i>born to</i>	OMIT
2 Chronicles 14:9	<i>an host of a thousand thousand</i>	<i>a vast army/an army of thousands upon thousands</i>
2 Chronicles 20:2	<i>from beyond the sea on this side Syria</i>	<i>from Edom, from the other side of the Sea/Dead Sea</i>
2 Chronicles 34:8	<i>when he had purged the land, and the house</i>	<i>to purify the land and the temple</i>
Job 5:3	<i>I cursed his habitation</i>	<i>his house was cursed</i>
Psalms 27:4	<i>to enquire in his temple</i>	<i>to seek him in his temple</i>
Proverbs 8:28	<i>strengthened the fountains of the deep</i>	<i>fixed securely the fountains of the deep</i>
Proverbs 10:3**	<i>soul</i>	OMIT
Proverbs 28:22	<i>He that hasteth to be rich hath an evil eye</i>	<i>A stingy man/The stingy is/are eager to get rich</i>
Isaiah 8:11	<i>with a strong hand</i>	<i>with his strong hand upon me</i>
Isaiah 10:15	<i>the axe boast itself against him that heweth therewith</i>	<i>the axe raise itself above him the person who swings it</i>
Isaiah 21:5	<i>Prepare the table, watch in the watchtower</i>	<i>They set the tables, they spread the rugs</i>
*Isaiah 27:2	<i>vineyard of red wine</i>	<i>fruitful vineyard</i>
Jeremiah 1:6	<i>Lord GOD</i>	<i>Sovereign LORD</i>
Jeremiah 5:1	<i>executeth judgement</i>	<i>deals honestly</i>
Jeremiah 5:15	<i>mighty nation</i>	<i>enduring nation</i>
Jeremiah 14:14	<i>a thing of nought</i>	<i>idolatries</i>
Hosea 10:14	<i>the mother was dashed in pieces upon her children</i>	<i>mothers were dashed to the ground with their children</i>
Joel 2:24	<i>wheat</i>	<i>grain</i>
Zephaniah 3:15	<i>see evil</i>	<i>fear any harm</i>

**Table Correct Hebrew AV1611s OT Readings vs. Corrupt Hebrew NKJV, NIVs OT Readings also lists Proverbs 10:3 but for a different modern error.

Notes on Table

Deuteronomy 32:6

God did both make and *form* Israel, Deuteronomy 32:18 but He also *established* Israel for Himself in that **“the LORD’S portion is his people; Jacob is the lot of his inheritance”** Deuteronomy 32:9 because to Abraham **“God said, Sarah thy wife shall bear thee a son indeed; and thou shalt call his name Isaac: and I will establish my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant, and with his seed after him”** Genesis 17:19 *not Ishmael*, Genesis 17:20, 21. The NIVs break the cross reference to God’s everlasting covenant with the nation of Israel.

Joshua 8:22

“the ambush had taken the city” Joshua 8:21 i.e. it was over. Reference to it in Joshua 8:22 is unwarranted and wrong.

Ruth 2:6

The AV1611s have the expression **“the country of”** 37 times, discounting the Maccabees references for the 1611 AV1611. The figures for the NKJV, NIVs are 32, 13. **“Lucifer...didst weaken the nations!”** Isaiah 14:12 because he **“removed the bounds of the people”** Isaiah 10:13. The NKJV, NIVs are supporting Lucifer by cutting out references to individual countries or nations.

Ruth 4:17

The NIVs omission of **“born to”** ungraciously breaks the witness to the close family lineage that Boaz’s marriage to Ruth secured for Naomi, wife of Elimelech, according to the conditions of Deuteronomy 25:5, 6, Naomi having borne Elimelech two sons, Ruth 1:1, 2. Obed the son of Ruth and Boaz, Ruth 4:17, is in effect recognised as *born to* Naomi by proxy. The NIVs weaken this recognition from Deuteronomy 25:5, 6.

“And Boaz said unto the elders, and unto all the people, Ye are witnesses this day, that I have bought all that was Elimelech’s, and all that was Chilion’s and Mahlon’s, of the hand of Naomi. Moreover Ruth the Moabitess, the wife of Mahlon, have I purchased to be my wife, to raise up the name of the dead upon his inheritance, that the name of the dead be not cut off from among his brethren, and from the gate of his place: ye are witnesses this day” Ruth 4:9-10.

2 Chronicles 14:9

The AV1611s reading is specific. The NIVs readings are imprecise and contradictory and therefore inferior. The 1984 NIV reading is qualitative with no number attached. The 2011 reading is quantitative with numbers attached though still indefinite.

2 Chronicles 20:2

The NIVs reading is obviously wrong. The invaders are primarily **“the children of Moab, and the children of Ammon”** 2 Chronicles 20:1. They therefore come from *Moab*, which borders on the *east side* of the Salt Sea *beyond* Judah and *Ammon*, which is south of Syria. Edom is south of Moab and has no side with the Salt Sea, only a brief shoreline with its narrow southern end.

2 Chronicles 34:8

2 Chronicles 33:15, 34:3-7 show that Josiah **“had purged the land, and the house”** 2 Chronicles 34:8. The NIVs reading is totally wrong.

Job 5:3

The NIVs’ substitution of the passive voice changes the meaning of the statement and obscures the cross reference to God cursing the Antichrist in type through Eliphaz. **“God shall likewise destroy thee for ever, he shall take thee away, and pluck thee out of thy dwelling place, and root thee out of the land of the living. Selah”** Psalm 52:5⁴.

Psalm 27:4

The first part of Psalm 27:4 states **“One thing have I desired of the LORD, that will I seek after; that I may dwell in the house of the LORD all the days of my life.”** David seeks **“one thing”** namely to **“dwell in the house of the LORD.”** The rest of Psalm 27:4 shows that the dwelling that David seeks has a twofold purpose **“to behold the beauty of the LORD, and to enquire in his temple.”** The NIVs reading essentially agrees with the AV1611 reading in the first part of Psalm 27:4 and therefore contradicts itself in the remainder of Psalm 27:4 by introducing a second thing that is sought i.e. **“to seek him.”** The NIV alteration then obscures the reason *why* David intended **“to enquire in his temple”** by breaking important cross references.

“Go ye, enquire of the LORD for me, and for the people, and for all Judah, concerning the words of this book that is found; for great is the wrath of the LORD that is kindled against us, because our fathers have not hearkened unto the words of this book, to do according unto all that which is written concerning us” 2 Kings 22:13 noting that **“Hilkiah the high priest said unto Shaphan the scribe, I have found the book of the law in the house of the LORD”** 2 Kings 22:8.

“Go, enquire of the LORD for me, and for them that are left in Israel and in Judah, concerning the words of the book that is found; for great is the wrath of the LORD that is poured out upon us, because our fathers have not kept the word of the LORD, to do after all that is written in this book” 2 Chronicles 34:21 noting again that **“Hilkiah answered and said to Shaphan the scribe, I have found the book of the law in the house of the LORD”** 2 Chronicles 34:15.

The lesson of 2 Kings 22:8, 13, 2 Chronicles 34:15, 21, Psalm 27:4 is that Paul’s exhortation to pray **“For kings, and for all that are in authority”** 1 Timothy 2:1, 2 is fulfilled when **“the book of the law”** is pre-eminent **“in the house of the LORD”** for the nation’s governance and worship. The NIVs’ alteration in Psalm 27:4 misses that vital lesson.

Proverbs 8:28

The NIVs reading is not correct as Genesis 7:11 shows. **“In the six hundredth year of Noah’s life, in the second month, the seventeenth day of the month, the same day were all the fountains of the great deep broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened.”** However, **“the fountains of the deep”** were **“strengthened”** in that they had sufficient force such that **“...the waters prevailed exceedingly upon the earth; and all the high hills, that were under the whole heaven, were covered”** Genesis 7:19.

Proverbs 10:3

The AV1611s have **“soul”** and its derivatives 537 times discounting the Apocrypha for the 1611 AV1611. The figures for the NKJV, 1984, 2011 NIVs are 366, 139, 97. Those are serious omissions because man is **“spirit and soul and body”** 1 Thessalonians 5:23 and the modern versions are clearly losing souls at an accelerating rate. They are like **“the prophets of Baal”** 1 Kings 18:19, 25, 40, 2 Kings 10:19. **“There is a conspiracy of her prophets in the midst thereof, like a roaring lion ravening the prey; they have devoured souls; they have taken the treasure and precious things; they have made her many widows in the midst thereof”** Ezekiel 22:25.

Proverbs 28:22

Note first that the NIVs readings have become more gender-neutral between 1984 and 2011, following a distinct trend⁵. More significantly, the NIVs readings are obscure by comparison with the AV1611’s clear expression **“an evil eye”** and incorrect because they fail to describe the mindset of **“they that will be rich”** 1 Timothy 6:9, breaking important cross references.

“For from within, out of the heart of men, proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders, Thefts, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness, an evil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolishness” Mark 7:21-22. That is why Solomon warns against **“He that hasteth to be rich”** a mere two verses earlier. The problem is not stinginess as even the NIVs readings show, thereby contradicting themselves. **“...he that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent”** Proverbs 28:20.

“*an evil eye*” also denotes “*darkness*” Matthew 6:23, Luke 11:34, “*the power of darkness*” Luke 22:53 and therefore possession by “*a spirit of an unclean devil*” Luke 4:33.

Isaiah 8:11

Addition of “*upon me*” is wrong because in Isaiah’s prophecy “*his hand is stretched out still*” Isaiah 5:25, 9:12, 17, 21, 10:4.

Isaiah 10:15

The NIVs remove the Messianic import of Isaiah 27:2 i.e. Isaiah 5:7 “*For the vineyard of the LORD of hosts is the house of Israel, and the men of Judah his pleasant plant*” with Isaiah 53:2 “*For he shall grow up before him as a tender plant*” and Genesis 49:12 “*His eyes shall be red with wine, and his teeth white with milk.*”

Isaiah 21:5

The NIVS reading is wrong because Isaiah 21:5 is a command to vigilance. Note Isaiah 21:6 “*For thus hath the Lord said unto me, Go, set a watchman, let him declare what he seeth.*”

**Isaiah 27:2*

The NIVs remove the Messianic import of Isaiah 27:2 i.e. Isaiah 5:7 “*For the vineyard of the LORD of hosts is the house of Israel, and the men of Judah his pleasant plant*” with Isaiah 53:2 “*For he shall grow up before him as a tender plant*” and Genesis 49:12 “*His eyes shall be red with wine, and his teeth white with milk.*”

Jeremiah 1:6

The NIVs cut “*GOD*” out of their reading.

Jeremiah 5:1

“*executeth judgment*” refers to God’s command to Israel in Deuteronomy 16:18 “*Judges and officers shalt thou make thee in all thy gates, which the LORD thy God giveth thee, throughout thy tribes: and they shall judge the people with just judgment.*” Jeremiah, Jeremiah 5:2-5, is describing what Isaiah had foreseen. The NIVs give an incorrect reading and lose the cross references.

“*And judgment is turned away backward, and justice standeth afar off: for truth is fallen in the street, and equity cannot enter. Yea, truth faileth; and he that departeth from evil maketh himself a prey: and the LORD saw it, and it displeased him that there was no judgment*” Isaiah 59:14-15. See Isaiah 59:16-21 for the Second Advent description of the Lord exercising His displeasure.

Note that the AV1611s have the words “*judgment*” and “*judgments*” 421 times. The NKJV, 1984, 2011 NIVs have the words 312, 150 and 140 times respectively. The NKJV editors clearly dislike the word “*judgment*” and NIV editors clearly like it even less. As King Solomon observed “*Evil men understand not judgment: but they that seek the LORD understand all things*” Proverbs 28:5.

Jeremiah 5:15

God brought the nation of Babylon, Jeremiah 20:4, 5, 21:2, 4, 25:12 against Israel. Babylon was a mighty nation because it had “*mighty men*” Jeremiah 51:30, 56 but it was not “*an...enduring nation*” as Jeremiah 25:12, 51:30, 56 testify and as Jeremiah testified further. “*And it shall be, when thou hast made an end of reading this book, that thou shalt bind a stone to it, and cast it into the midst of Euphrates: And thou shalt say, Thus shall Babylon sink, and shall not rise from the evil that I will bring upon her: and they shall be weary. Thus far are the words of Jeremiah*” Jeremiah 51:63-64.

Jeremiah’s words foreshadow the end of “*MYSTERY, BABYLON THE GREAT*” i.e. Rome that the NIV reading in Jeremiah 5:15 slyly suggests its editors would prefer to see endure. “*And a mighty angel took up a stone like a great millstone, and cast it into the sea, saying, Thus with violence shall that great city Babylon be thrown down, and shall be found no more at all*” Revelation 18:21.

Jeremiah 14:14

In the context of false prophets, “*a thing of nought*” is to “*my word*” Jeremiah 23:28 twice is as “*the chaff to the wheat.*” The NIVs break the cross reference.

Hosea 10:14

The AV1611s reveal genuine maternal devotion that will do anything to protect the children, 1 Kings 3:24-27. Behavioural scientists have been sufficiently interested in this kind of devotion to research it⁶. The NIVs miss this reality of life and break the cross reference. Hosea 10:14 describes how the mother tried to shield her children with her own body but it was to no avail. The mother was hacked to pieces and then so were her children.

“Samaria shall become desolate; for she hath rebelled against her God: they shall fall by the sword: their infants shall be dashed in pieces, and their women with child shall be ripped up” Hosea 13:16.

Joel 2:24

The NIV editors miss the nearby cross reference that shows how God is restoring to Israel what He had taken from the nation in judgement according to Joel 1:11 ***“Be ye ashamed, O ye husbandmen; howl, O ye vinedressers, for the wheat and for the barley; because the harvest of the field is perished.”*** That ***“the floors shall be full of wheat”*** Joel 2:24 means that the floors have been full of barley earlier in the harvest season according to Exodus 9:31-32 ***“And the flax and the barley was smitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was balled. But the wheat and the rie were not smitten: for they were not grown up.”*** Joel 2:24 therefore shows that God has given the nation a full restoration of the harvest that He took away in Joel 1:11. The NIVs’ use of the general word “grain” lacks this precise information, even though the NIVs refer to wheat and barley in Joel 1:11. Note that, unlike the NIVs, wherever the AV1611s use the word “grain,” the type of grain referred to is always identified or at least exemplified in the context i.e. the AV1611 is always precise. See Amos 9:9, Matthew 13:31, 17:20, Mark 4:31, Luke 13:19, 17:6, 1 Corinthians 15:37.

Zephaniah 3:15

The NIVs reading is incorrect because it does not match the first part of Zephaniah 3:15 ***“The LORD hath taken away thy judgments, he hath cast out thine enemy.”*** The AV1611s do.

Conclusion

The tables show 42 verses where the NKJV and/or the 1984, 2011 NIVs depart in error from the 1611, 2011+ AV1611s. The verses listed are *not* exhaustive. The errors include:

- Covering up for the devil, Nehemiah 2:13, Ezekiel 31:7 and evil men in government blaspheming God, Daniel 6:12
- Failure to warn the wicked that wealth does not deliver from God’s wrath, Proverbs 10:3
- Obscuring papal Rome and possession by unclean spirits, Proverbs 21:9, 25:24, 28:22, the individual’s vileness before God, Lamentations 1:11 and the wickedness of the world, Ezekiel 31:11, 36:23.

These errors have arisen in the NKJV, NIVs because their editors, each one evidently ***“a man wise in his own conceit”*** Proverbs 26:12, have in varying degrees departed from the pure Hebrew sources underlying the 1611 Holy Bible Old Testament. These sources are now only extant as the 1611 Holy Bible Old Testament as Gail Riplinger shows⁷. Solomon’s warning should therefore be taken seriously concerning modern editors and their output in these increasingly ***“perilous times”*** 2 Timothy 3:1.

“Confidence in an unfaithful man in time of trouble is like a broken tooth, and a foot out of joint” Proverbs 22:19.

References

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See shop.timefortruth.co.uk/ruckman.html for Dr Ruckman's books.

¹ www.timefortruth.co.uk/why-av-only/james-white-dr-divietro-and-dawaite.php *Reply to DiVietro's attack on Gail Riplinger – Flotsam Flush* pp 567-571

² www.avpublications.com/avnew/home.html *Hazardous Materials, Greek & Hebrew Study Dangers* by Gail Riplinger, pp 983-984

www.kjvtoday.com/home/reliable-hebrew-text *Does the Hebrew Masoretic text underlying the KJB have any errors?*
All tabulated scriptures marked * are from this source

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⁴ store.kjv1611.org/ *The Book of Job* by Dr Peter S. Ruckman, p 57

⁵ www.bible-researcher.com/cbmw.niv2011.2.pdf *An Evaluation of Gender Language in the 2011 Edition of the NIV*
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⁷ *Hazardous Materials, Greek & Hebrew Study Dangers Part V Hebrew Old Testament Texts*