



BULLSEYE!
ACCURATE BIBLE KNOWLEDGE!
"HOW THE KING JAMES BIBLE BECAME CASTRATED AND IRRADIATED"
 aka
"THE WHOPPING LIE OF FOUR BIBLE REVISIONS"
 (Part 2 of 3)

The so called 'four revisions' of 1629, 1638, 1762, 1769 were simply four editions brought out by the publishers to correct the following:

NOW WHAT WERE THESE SO CALLED 'MONUMENTAL' ERRORS, AS ACCUSED BY CRITICS, THAT NEEDED REVISION?

There are four categories:

1. TYPO'S OR PRINTER'S ERRORS

Early printing techniques were primitive. The chief printer and his assistants, would type set each individual alphabetic letter by hand. Can you imagine that?! Three million, five hundred and sixty eight thousand, four hundred and eighty nine letters to be manually fixed – **3,568,489 letters** in the Bible.

Feeling a bit sleepy? Oops! A "q" should have been a "p" and so on. Something on your mind? Mum and the baby are sick? The "m" should have been set as an "n".

Even by today's perfect printing processes, different editions of books are reprinted to correct mis-spelt words, words missing, typo's, text changes and so on.

2. FONTS

There were the font changes from the Germanic Gothic Type to Roman Type called Times New Roman today - which is what our modern newspapers look like.

Put it this way, if you opened up a 1611 Bible printed in Gothic Type, you would be hard pressed to read it. You maybe could make out a few words but most would be unrecognizable. Dear Reader, **google up some Gothic Type** and see what I mean.

It's also called Germanic Type because Germany was where printing was first invented.

The 1611 printers chose the Gothic Type as it was considered more beautiful and ornate than the Roman Type. Furthermore, this reflected the style of the hand drawn manuscript lettering of the Middle Ages, with its elegant and intricate style. Roman Type was also available to the 1611 King James Bible Printers but they chose Gothic. The following year in 1612, the same printers published the Bible in Roman Type.

The following are some examples of font changes.

(i) The Gothic 's' looks like the Roman 's' when used as a **capital** letter or at the end of a word. If it is used as a **lower case 's'** at the beginning or in the middle of a word, the letter looks like an 'f'. As such, 'also' becomes 'alfo' and 'set' becomes 'fet'.

(ii) The Gothic 'v' looks like the Roman 'u' and in reverse, the Gothic 'u' becomes the Roman 'v'. Sound complicated? Hence, this is why we speak the letter 'w', as a 'double u' instead of 'double v'.

A little while back, I remember a movie on the TV on the life of the Roman Emperor called CLAUDIUS, and its title was "I CLAVDIVS" because the 'U' had been changed into a 'V'.

(iii) So in the first 1611 edition, 'love' is 'loue', 'us' is 'vs', and 'ever' is 'euer'. In addition, The Gothic 'j' becomes 'i' such that 'Jesus' becomes 'Iefus' with the middle letter of 's' being changed to 'f'. Furthermore, 'joy' becomes 'ioy'.

(iv) The Gothic 'd' looks different from the Roman 'd' with the stem leaning **backwards** over the circle, looking similar, although not exactly like, a lower-case Greek delta.

It is most important to remember that these changes are **not spelling changes**, they **do no harm to the text** and are nothing more than 'a pea under the cup routine' and a smokescreen, used by critics and attackers of the King James Bible. Their arguments are **straw men**, imposters, and fit for the dung heap.

3. SPELLING

By 1611, **basic grammar structure** and **basic vocabulary** had long been established, but in the 1600's there was **no such thing as correct spelling**. It was only in the last half of the 1800's that spelling took on a stable form.

Shakespeare, who died in 1616, had his name spelt dozens of different ways. He himself signed his own name as Shakespeare or Shakespearre with **two r's**.

The following are some examples of spelling changes.

(i) **Additional e's** were often found at the end of words such as **feare, darke** and **beare**.

(ii) **Double vowels** were common with **mee** instead of **me**; **bee** in place of **be**, and **mooued** instead of **moved**.

(iii) **Double consonants** were used as **ranne** instead of **ran**; **euill** instead of **evil**, and **ftarres** instead of **stars**.

So type setting errors and spelling standardizations make up the bulk of the so-called errors that Bible Critics have against the 1611 Bible.

As the following table shows, **the first two editions of the Bible of 1629 and 1638** were simply a careful correction of **type setting errors** and the **last two editions of 1762 and 1769** merely **standardized the spelling**. The following table clearly sets this out:

Fours Editions	Correction
Edition 1629 Not a revision but a corrected edition	Just a careful correction of type setting errors .
Edition 1638 Not a revision but a corrected edition	Just a careful correction of type setting errors .
Edition 1762 Not a revision	Just a standardization of spelling .

but a corrected edition	
Edition 1769 Not a revision but a corrected edition	Just a standardization of spelling .

4. TEXT

Now in addition, it was found that **400 textual changes** needed attention.

The **following table** outlines 20 (5%) of the typical corrections from the 1611 King James to the corrected reading and the date that occurred:

#	1611 reading	Corrected reading	Date fixed
1	thy right doeth	thy right hand doeth Matt 6:3	1613
2	which was of our father's	which was our fathers 2Chron 29:6	1616
3	seek good <i>The humble shall see this, and be glad: and your heart shall live that seek good.</i> Ps 69:32	seek God <i>The humble shall see this, and be glad: and your heart shall live that seek God.</i> Ps 69:32	1617 Corrected only 6 years after 1611!

For number 3 above, it was obviously a **type-setting error** for the following **two** reasons (1) The words 'good' and 'God' are so similar in spelling, that a tired typesetter could have misread the word 'God' for 'good'

(2) It was so noticeable, it was picked up after **only six years** after the original printing in 1611.

In a list of 400 corrections, of which we have 20 shown here, Number 3 is the **only one** that has a **hint of being doctrinal**.

4	requite good	requite me good 2Sam 16:12	1629
5	this book of the Covenant	the book of this covenant 2Kings 23:21	1629
6	chief rulers	chief ruler 1Chron 5:2	1629
7	For the king had appointed	for so the king had appointed Est 1:8	1629
8	The cormorant	But the cormorant Is 34:11	1629
9	The crowned	Thy crowned Nah 3:17	1629
10	which was a Jew	which was a Jewess Acts 24:24	1629
11	the city	the city of Damascenes 2Cor 11:32	1629
12	a fiery furnace	a burning fiery furnace	1638

		Dan 3:15	
13	this thing	this thing also Gen 19:21	1638
14	And Parbar	At Parbar 1 Chron 26:11	1638
15	For this cause	And for this cause John 18:37	1638
16	now and ever	both now and ever Jude 1:15	1638
17	the ways side	the way side Matt 13:4	1743
18	shalt have remained	ye shall have remained Deut 4:25	1762
19	Achzib, nor Helbath, nor Aphik	of Achzib, nor of Helbath, nor of Aphik (Judges 1:31)	1762
20	returned	turned Gen 19:3	1769

Sixteen of the above twenty were corrected in the first 27 years, as can be seen in the above table.

In the first printing of 1611, **words were sometimes inverted**; a **plural was written for a singular or vice versa**; and a **word or phrase was miswritten**

for a similar one; and a few times, **a word or phrase was mistakenly left out**. The great majority of the 400 corrections were made in a few years after the 1611 edition. Above all, there were no doctrinal changes made, which is unlike today's modern translations with deliberate intent.

Dear Reader, are you starting to see there was no need for revisions ... only the four editions, to update the language, spelling, fonts or textual changes of the 1611 Bible!

LET'S MAKE IT MORE CLEAR

As stated, there were approximately 400 textual variations detected between the 1611 edition the modern King James Bible. Of that 400, there were 100 variations between the first two Oxford editions which were both printed in 1611. That left 300 variations after that.

Now as there are 1189 chapters in the King James, this works out to be **one correction every four chapters** such as "**And** Parbar" to "**At** Parbar" and "chief rulers" to "chief ruler" !!!!

Thomas Nelson Publishers produced their own **new** translation merely using the King James Bible as an **excuse** and guide. They shouldn't have called it the New King James Version as it is akin to a prostitute having had a bath, wearing a wig and putting on fresh make-up and pretending to be a virtuous woman. They should have called it The Thomas Nelson Version.

Thomas Nelson would have us believe the minor 400 understandable text changes, along with type-setting and spelling standardizations, as contained within the **editions** of 1629, 1638, 1762 and 1769 were gigantic, overwhelming, gross and ungodly errors that would give them justification for their new translation called the NKJV.

The NKJV was not the 5th Revision of the King James Bible, as they would like us to believe, and carried out in the same vein of the four editions, but a complete re-write of the 1611 King James Bible.

No. The 4 editions were just simple corrections with their only source being 1611 King James Bible Translators' manuscripts.

The NKJV is the one and only 1st Revision that has been carried out of the King James Bible.

It is a bald faced lie to call The NKJV the 5th Revision.

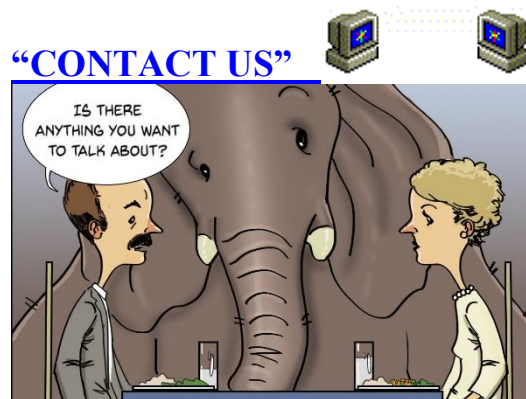
It is to be noted that the 300+ other Bible translations are just that, as they don't pretend to be revisions of the King James Bible, but complete new translations in and of themselves.

The New King James Version is to be put in the same group as them. It is a new translation.

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