

## Colossians 2v18 and the Bible Babble Buffet Versions

**KJV things which he hath NOT seen**

**NIV, TNIV, ISV what he HAS seen**

**NASB visions he HAS seen**

RSV, ESV, Holman, NET = NASB, NIV.

Now obviously God did NOT inspire both readings in the same verse that teaches opposite things. Either one is right and the other is wrong; or both are wrong and the Bible agnostics are correct when they tell us that No Bible is the infallible words of God. The reading of "NOT seen" is that found in the Majority of all remaining Greek texts as well as Sinaiticus correction, C, D correction, F, G, K, L, P, Psi, the Old Latin copies of ar, c, dem civ, f, g, mon, x and z.

It is also the reading found in the Latin Vulgate of 382 A.D. - "quae NON vidit", the Syriac Peshitta, Harkelian, Gothic and Armenian ancient versions as well as the Greek Lectionaries. It is also so quoted by Origen, Ambrose, Chrysostom, Pelagius, Jerome, Theodore, Agugustine, Theodoret, and John-Damascus. The Catholic Versions, as usual, are continually changing their underlying texts. Both the older Catholic Douay-Rheims of 1582 as well as the Douay of 1950 followed the Traditional Reformation texts and said: "walking according to what he has NOT seen", but then the newer Catholic versions like the Jerusalem bible 1968, the St. Joseph New American bible of 1970 and the New Jerusalem bible of 1985 read like the other critical text Vatican Versions and refer to things he HAS seen.

However, just so we don't get too confident, the latest Catholic Public Domain Version of 2009 has now gone back to the Traditional Greek text and refers once again to "what he has NOT seen". I am reminded of the first question found in the Bible as recorded in Genesis 3:1 - "Yea, hath God said...?"

Other English translations that read "things which he hath NOT seen" are Wycliffe 1395 - "thingis whiche he hath NOT seyn", Tyndale 1525, Coverdale 1535, Bishops' Bible 1568, the Geneva Bible 1587 - "in those thinges which hee neuer sawe", Mace N.T. 1729, Wesley's N.T. 1755, Darby, Youngs, Hebrew Names Version, World English Bible, Lamsa's translation of the Syriac Peshitta - "for he is bold about the things he has NOT seen", the NKJV 1982, Green's literal 2000 and the Third Millenium Bible 1998.

Agreeing with the reading found in the King James Bible of "things he has NOT seen" are the Portuguese Almeida Corrígida E Fiel, the Portuguese A Sagrada Biblia - "envolvendo-se em coisas que não viu.", and the 2000 Portuguese O Livro - "apoiando-se em visões que afinal

nunca tiveram" = "resting themselves on visions which they have NEVER had", the Spanish Sagradas Escrituras of 1569, the Spanish Reina Valeras of 1901, 1960, 1995 and 2011 - "metiéndose en lo que no ha visto". What is of interest in the Spanish Bible market is that the NIV Spanish version, La Santa Biblia, Nueva Versión Internacional® NVI® Copyright © 1999, actually reads like the KJB instead of following their critical texts. The Spanish NIV says: "Los tales hacen alarde de lo que NO han visto; y, envanecidos por su razonamiento humano." = "Who boast of what they have NOT seen, puffed up by human reasoning."

Also in agreement with the reading found in the King James Bible of "things which he hath NOT seen" are the Italian Diodati 1649 and the New Diodati of 1991 - "cose che NON ha visto", the Russian Synodal Version, the French Martin 1744 and the French Ostervald 1996 - "des choses qu'il N'A point vues", the Modern Greek N.T. - "οποια δεν ειδε", Luther's German Bible 1545 - "des er nie keines gesehen hat," the Romainian Cornilescu - "cari nu le - a văzut, the Chinese Traditional Union Bible and the Modern Hebrew New Testament.

The King James Bible is always right; accept no substitutes.