and his fete lyke vnto brasse Tyndale Bible 1534

and his fete like vnto brasse Coverdale Bible 1535

and hys fete lyke vnto brasse Matthew's Bible 1537

and hys fete lyke vnto brasse The Great Bible 1539

And his feete lyke vnto fine brasse Bishops Bible 1568

And his feete like vnto fine brasse Geneva Bible 1560/1599

And his feet like vnto fine brasse King James Bible 1611

and his feet like unto burnished brass Revised Version 1885

His feet were like fine brass New King James 1982

Brass[1] is an alloy of copper (c.66%) and zinc (c.34%). It is believed to have been known from around 5000 BC, whereas bronze (which is how most recent translations insist on rendering the New Testament koiné Greek word *chalkos*) is a copper & tin (c.12%) alloy dating near 2500 BC.

Nevertheless, today's "experts" insist brass was neither known in the Middle East at the Exodus (Exo. 25:3), during the building and erection of the Tabernacle (1491-1490 BC; Exo. 25:1-40), nor in the 534 BC Daniel 10:6 period. Therefore, for them the Hebrew נְחֹשֶׁת (*Neko-sheth*), which appears in 108 Old Testament verses, and the five New Testament scriptures with the Greek word χαλκος (*chalkos*) must all be rendered "bronze" (as in most modern translations).

As it could be either brass or bronze, נְחֹשֶׁת (*Neko-sheth*) is a "weak" word. By "weak" is meant a word with more than one meaning – even widely different ones (e.g., 'cool'). Such words often defy etymological studies. "Strong" words have a very limited, narrow meaning – often only one possible sense. Now the New Testament Greek χαλκος (*chalkos*) is a "strong" word. It cannot be rendered bronze – only brass (or copper - context). Thus, all the old Bibles above rightly translated Revelation 1:15 "brass." Furthermore, when comparing Christ's brass feet in Rev. 1:13-18 to those of the man in Daniel 10:6 (since he needed help in verse 13 he is <u>not</u> Jesus!), the context of Daniel demands 10:6 to also be translated as brass. Such implies that the Hebrew *Neko-sheth* throughout the entire Old Testament should be translated brass, not bronze. Ok, but so what?

Much is made over trifling examples such as this so as to justify these "insights" in their modern new "bibles" (plus the money aspect). Moreover, Josephus was of Levi's lineage, thus born a priest. He said the <u>brass</u> altar was *bright* as gold & all the sacrificial vessels were <u>brass</u> (*Antiq*. 3.6.8., Exo. 38:3). Being a priest, he would know. Brass, not bronze, was used throughout both Testaments!

[1] Brass is used in Scripture to portray judgment against sin & rebellion (Rev. 1:15, 2:18). Note: (1) the brass serpent prefiguring Christ crucified as a sin offering and sin judged (Num. 21:19, cp. John 3:14), (2) the brass altar at the Tabernacle where sin was paid for by shedding the blood of the innocent sacrifice(as a type of Jesus' cross - Exo. 27:2) pictured sin judged (cp. John 12:31-33). As the fire at this brass altar was never allowed to go out (Lev. 6:13), it also was a picture or type of the judgment of hell.