

S y m b o l s & E x p l a n a t i o n s

Normal-black type	(<u>ALL</u> Left) In the LEFT-hand column of the page, normal-black type is used to identify all words in the AKJV. The only exception to this is when <i>italicized</i> words are highlighted in <i>bold-red</i> type.
Normal-black type	(OT Right) In the RIGHT-hand column of the page, normal-black type is used to identify words from OTR1 (priority #1). Misspellings or other errors in OTR1 usually remain “as is” (to maintain integrity) unless a clarification is required. This normal-black type stops after Genesis 24:42, when the dictation of OTR1 ends.
Normal-orange type	(OT Right) In the right-hand column of the page, normal-orange type is used to identify words from OTRJW (priority #2). This type stops after Genesis 5:32, when the dictation of OTRJW ends.
Normal-purple type	(OT Right) In the right-hand column of the page, normal-purple type is used to identify words from OTR2 (priority #3). This purple type is present throughout and is exclusive beginning at Genesis 24:42.
Normal-pale blue type	(NT Right) In the right-hand column of the page, normal-pale blue type is used to identify words from NT1. This type ends in Matthew 26:71.
Normal-dark red type	(NT Right) In the right-hand column of the page, normal-dark red type is used to identify words from NT2 . It is also utilized to fill in certain letters/words which are lacking from NT1. This type begins in Matthew 26:71 and is used exclusively throughout the remainder of the NT.

Bold italic-red type

Every instance of *italicized* words in the AKJV are highlighted in the left-hand column of the page using ***bold italic-red type***.

Bold black type

The “right-hand column companion” to ***bold italic-red type*** is **bold-black** type - indicating the words remained identical.

Bold blue type

Another “right-hand column companion” to ***bold italic-red type*** is **bold-blue** type - indicating the words are different.

Light Gray type

When the modification is only a few words (and not a full verse written in longhand), the verse in the right-hand column will be displayed in light gray type. The changed word(s) will appear in either OTR1/black, OTRJW/orange, OTR2/purple, NT1/pale blue, or NT2/dark red. If the change is based on *italics* in the left column, the text will be either **Black** or **Blue**.

Outlined Text

The original Bible purchased for use in this project is extant, and was marked with ~~strikethroughs~~ and additional data not normally addressed in general comparisons. OTR1, OTRJW, OTR2, NT1, and NT2 are given priority over these markings, but where these manuscripts lack information, the marked Bible text will be shown outlined.

Underlined type

Every difference between words, letters, or punctuation in the left & right-hand columns is underlined. Excluded from this rule is **Red, Black, or Blue bold type**, or when there is no revision in the right-hand column.

Superscript type

In the right-hand column of the page, word insertions above the original manuscript text are displayed in ^{superscript} type, and may be ^{black, orange, purple, pale blue, or dark red.}

Forward slash “/”

When a word or letter requires attention because it was erased, damaged, or incorrect, the forward slash is used to explain the change. For example, if the word “has” was used in OTR1, but was spelled “hath” in OTR2, then the rendition will be “has/hath.” Additionally, if the word “plead” is misspelled as “pledd” in OTR1, but is spelled as “pleaded” in OTRJW, the word will be displayed as “ple~~d~~/aded”. In this instance (from Genesis 7:44) the word was intended to be “plead” in OTR1, but the scribe began the spelling as “pled.” Realizing he misspelled, he attempted to correct the error by covering up the “d” with an “a”, and then added a new “d” at the end of the word. It is sometimes difficult to determine if certain words were changed immediately by the scribe or were realized later. To combat this, the “a” from OTRJW is shown following the forward slash. Interestingly, the OTRJW word “pleaded” is *not* used in the current version (JST or the “Inspired”) of Joseph’s revisions, though it is later spelled “pleaded” in OTR2. The letter, letters, or word on the LEFT side of the slash represents the original *intent*, while the RIGHT side of the slash is reserved for the *correction*.

Strikethrough

A ~~strikethrough~~ occurs when right-hand column words, letters, or spaces are identified in the manuscripts as being ~~incorrect~~ or in ~~error~~ in some way.

◇

An illegible character is represented with a strikethrough diamond. Repeated diamonds represent the approximate number of illegible characters. ◇◇◇s.

§ - XIV

The § symbol separates chapters in the AKJV column. It is followed by the chapter number given in Roman Numerals.