

“Which Bible Should We Read”

“You shall not add to the word that I speak to you, neither shall you take away from it: keep the commandments of the Lord your God which I command you.” —Deuteronomy 4:2

Key Verses Present in Douay-Rheims but Omitted in Many Modern Catholic Bibles

Many of the following appear in the Douay-Rheims (based on the Vulgate) but are **absent from the running text of modern Catholic translations**, although some are mentioned in footnotes or bracketed:

New Testament Passages __

1. **Matthew 17:21** — “Howbeit this kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting.”
2. **Matthew 18:11** — “For the Son of man is come to save that which was lost.”
3. **Matthew 23:14** — “Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees... therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation.”
4. **Mark 7:16** — “If any man have ears to hear, let him hear.”
5. **Mark 9:44 and 9:46** — “Where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched.”
6. **Mark 11:26** — “But if ye do not forgive... neither will your Father... forgive.”
7. **Mark 15:28** — “And the scripture was fulfilled, which saith... with the transgressors.”
8. **Luke 23:17** — Portion included in some Vulgate textual traditions.
9. **John 5:4** — “For an angel went down at a certain season into the pool...”
10. **Acts 8:37** — Confession of faith by the Ethiopian eunuch.
11. **Acts 24:6b–8a, Acts 28:29** — Portions appearing in Vulgate manuscripts.
12. **Romans 16:24** — Appears in some Vulgate manuscripts but absent in most modern editions.
13. **1 John 5:7 (the Johannine Comma)** — The explicit *Trinitarian formula* in heaven.?

<https://bible.usccb.org/bible>

Maria Valtorta's *The Poem of the Man-God*

Jesus' Explanation of the Possessed Boy (Mark 9 / Matthew 17)

In the section where **Jesus heals the boy possessed by an unclean spirit**, Valtorta records Jesus explaining to His disciples why they could not cast out the demon:

*“This kind of devil can only be driven out by **prayer and mortification**. The power to cast out demons is not only in words. It is in the **sacrifice** made for God, the **sacrifice** made with the soul, with total devotion. Prayer must be accompanied by **self-denial**, and it must be **pure**.” (Vol. 3, Chapter 563)*

*Note#: These verses are considered **later textual additions**, not rejected Scripture*

They do not appear in two of the oldest and most important Greek manuscripts:

- Codex Vaticanus
- Codex Sinaiticus

Overall Pattern of Omissions from Scripture

The shift began **after Pope Pius XII's 1943 encyclical *Divino Afflante Spiritu***, which encouraged Catholic scholars to translate from the original Hebrew and Greek using modern textual criticism.

As a result, starting in the **1960s**, Catholic translations moved away from strict reliance on the Latin Vulgate tradition used by the Douay-Rheims Bible and instead followed critical Greek editions (Nestle-Aland / UBS), **leading to these omissions from the main text.**

No single pope or Vatican decree "requested" the omissions of specific verses. The changes resulted from Catholic scholars following modern textual criticism, and the translations were then **approved (imprimatur) by bishops.**

Note# Our Lady of Fatima requested the Third Secret be revealed to the world by the Pope of 1960 then, "it will appear clearer". Also, shortly after on June 29, 1972 Pope Paul VI stated "from some fissure the smoke of Satan has entered the temple of God."

The Latin Vulgate

1 The Clementine Vulgate (1592)

Promulgated by Pope Clement VIII

This edition of the Latin Vulgate was officially declared the **authentic text of the Church** following the **Council of Trent.**

The Council of Trent (1545–1563) declared the Latin Vulgate to be the Church's "authentic" Bible for public reading, disputation, preaching, and exposition.

It is commonly known as the Sixto-Clementine Vulgate

This was formally authorized for liturgical and theological use and remained the Church's official Bible for centuries.

2 The Sixtine Vulgate (1590)

Issued by Pope Sixtus V

Known as the Sixtine Vulgate

It was short-lived due to printing and textual problems and was replaced by Clement VIII's revision.

3 The Nova Vulgata (1979)

Promulgated by Pope John Paul II

Official title: Nova Vulgata

This is the **current official Latin Bible of the Catholic Church**. It replaced the Clementine Vulgate as the normative Latin text for liturgical reference and official documents.

Origins of The Latin Vulgate

The Latin Vulgate bible translation was commissioned by a Pope Damasus I

We know that there were many Christian books in circulation when the New Testament was being written. A great number of these writings, even those mistakenly considered to be inspired, have come down to us. Some of them contain very sublime thoughts and were obviously written by sincere Christians for a high Yet they do not appear in the New Testament for they were not inspired by God. Obviously, someone made the decision determining which were and which were not to numbered among the inspired of the New Testament.

It is a fact of history that *this decision was first officially made for all time by a council of Catholic bishops at Carthage in 397 A.D).. and which was approved by the Vicar of Christ. The Pope.* this decision gave the first clear and undisputed list of all the *27 New Testament Books*. which. together with the *46 Old Testament Books*. inherited from the Jews. made up the Bible for the Catholic Church from that day until this. Thus the various inspired Books of the Bible were gathered under one cover.

The Old Testament had been translated into Greek.

Greek copies of books of the New Testament were widespread. But Greek had gradually ceased to be the common language by the fourth century after Christ. and its place had taken by Latin in the Western world. By that time. Eastern nations had received 'translations in such languages as Armenian, Syriac. Arabic, etc. *It was Pope Damasus I who charged the Scripture Scholar, Jerome, to translate the Bible into Latin for the nations of the West.*

Saint Jerome translated on his knees in prayer and humility and was obviously singled out by God to do what he did and the Holy Spirit because he allowed this translation to stand from 409 to 1611, before it was challenged by the Protestants with the KJV.

❑ What About the Douay-Rheims?

The Douay-Rheims Bible was **not personally promulgated by a pope**, but it was:

- Approved by Catholic bishops
- Granted ecclesiastical approval (imprimatur)
Was translated from the Latin Vulgate
- Reflected the post-Trent Vulgate tradition
- Was **not personally promulgated by a pope**, but derived its authority from the Vulgate approved after Trent

Summary

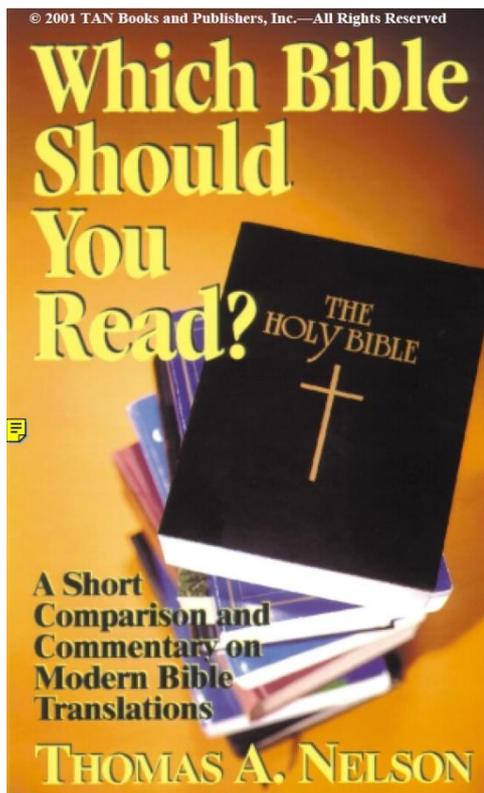
The only full Bibles directly and formally promulgated by popes as the Church's official Bible were:

- **The Sixto-Clementine Vulgate (1592)**
- **The Nova Vulgata (1979)** (current official Latin Bible)

No English translation has ever been personally promulgated by a pope as the universal standard.

Which Bible Should You Read

[The Catacombs - Which Bible should you read? by Thomas A. Nelson](#) 2001 TAN Books and Publishers



Believe it or not, this is a no-brainer! The most accurate Bible translation is the Douay-Rheims English translation of the Latin bible called the Vulgate. Why? Because the Latin Vulgate was translated around 400 A.D., from the original manuscripts in Hebrew and Greek, which are no longer in existence today. Not only that, but the translator, *St. Jerome, spoke and knew first hand these languages. Contemporary Bible scholars do not have access to these ancient, long-perished original manuscripts, nor is there much chance that they would understand those languages as well as St. Jerome did (he was Greek-speaking, and besides Hebrew and Latin, knew Aramaic and Chaldean).*

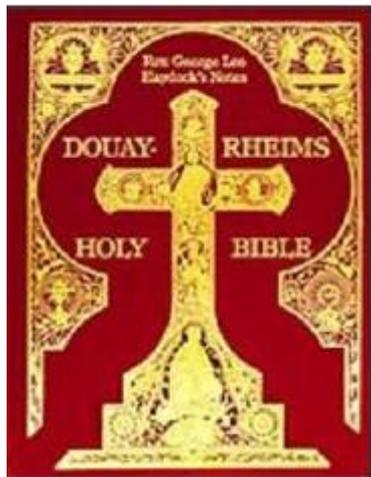
The Douay-Rheims translation was made in 1609, and is a word-for-word literal translation of the Latin Vulgate of St. Jerome. *The translators did not express what they thought the Bible meant, they just translated it literally.*

The Catholic Bible consists of the Old Testament canon used by the Greek-speaking Jews. This Greek canon was the one used by the Apostles (Fr. Mitch Pacwa, EWTN). The Protestant Old Testament is based on the Hebrew canon which has fewer books, and was compiled by Rabbis after the

Christian era had begun. The Old Testament books that were written in Greek are thus missing from the Protestant versions, but scholars have shown that the Gospels make allusions to those books, including some of Jesus' sayings. Books prophetic of the Virgin Mary, or that write about praying for the dead, are among those missing from the Protestant version. The Catholic Church chose the Greek version in order to keep continuity with the version used by the Apostles and the early Church.

In 1546 the Catholic Church designated the Latin Vulgate the authentic and official Bible of the Church. In 1943, Pope Pius XII affirmed that the Vulgate is free of all errors regarding faith and morals. What about the new Catholic translations? They are not based on the original manuscripts that St. Jerome used, but on later, corrupted copies of them. Also, there is some question to whether they translators are giving a literal version from these manuscripts, or are translating it into what they think it means.

Reasons to Love the Old Douay-Rheims Bible



- The Douay-Rheims Bible is a scrupulously faithful translation into English of the Latin Vulgate Bible which St. Jerome (342-420) translated into Latin from the original languages.
- Saint Jerome had access to Greek and Hebrew manuscripts that are now lost. Hence the Vulgate preserves readings deemed as important by Saint Jerome, but not necessarily known by today's scholars. The DRB preserves these readings. Plus, Jerome was fluent in both Greek and Latin, and was trained by Hebrew speaking rabbis. None of these facts are true of today's scholars - even the best of them. I can read Hebrew, Greek and Latin, but I don't trust myself to give the right nuances.
- The Latin Vulgate of Jerome is the Bible used by almost all the great Latin Doctors of the Church. The DRB brings us into touch with this great tradition.
- St Jerome Lived at Bethlehem and was near enough to the Rabbinical school at Caesarea-Philipi that he could consult with one of the learned Rabbis, who agreed to help him with his Hebrew—though rendering such help was actually forbidden in Jewish custom. He became so good at translating Hebrew that the age of 70 or so he translated the book of Tobias in one night. Besides being a towering linguistic genius, he was also a great Saint, and he had access to ancient Hebrew and Greek manuscripts of the 2nd and 3rd centuries which have since perished and are no longer available to scholars today. He was also 1600 years closer to the original languages than modern scholars.
- The Council of Trent declared the Latin Vulgate as authoritative and the DRB preserves its readings. The Council of Trent decreed: "Moreover, the same Holy Council . . . ordains and declares that the old Latin Vulgate Edition, which, in use for so many hundred years, has been approved by the Church, be in public lectures, disputations, sermons and expositions held as authentic, and so no one dare or presume under any pretext whatsoever to reject it." (Fourth Session, April 8, 1546).
- The old Latin Vulgate is truly an inerrant translation - a rare thing!. Pope Pius XII stated in his 1943 encyclical letter *Divino Afflante Spiritu* that the Vulgate is "free from any error whatsoever in matters of faith and morals." The DRB follows these readings.
- Modern translations often reproduce faulty translations. Take, for example, the RSVCE version of Matthew 16:26: 26 For what will it profit a man, **if he gains the whole world and forfeits his life** (Greek: ψυχήν)? Or what shall a man give in return for his life (ψυχῆς)? Here the RSVCE **doesn't rightly translate psyche as "soul"** but as "life." This different wording **downplays the reality of losing one's soul and going to Hell**. However, the DRB gets it correct because it follows Saint Jerome's literalism: 26 For what doth it profit a man, ***if he gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his own soul?*** Or what exchange shall a man give for his soul? Matthew 16:26 (D-R)

- There are many passages in the Vulgate that are NOT contained in Catholic Bible versions like the RSVCE and NAB. This came as a big surprise to me. For example, take this famous passage used in the old Mass for the Blessed Virgin Mary (*Salve Sancta Parens*):
- From the First edition of the Douay-Rheims Bible in 1609-1610 until 1941, there was no other English Catholic Bible in use, and even until approximately 1941
- Approximately 150 A.D., a version of the entire Bible in Latin was assembled, called the Old Itala (Vetus Itala). It was in general use until St. Jerome translated the Bible into Latin (390-405), this latter being called the Latin Vulgate, which was written the "vulgar" or common Latin tongue his version soon superseded the Old Itala version and is now considered an august, Sacred translation in its own right, having received the approbation, not only of nearly 6 centuries of continuous use, but also for- ally by the Council of Trent (1545-1563),
- It contains no inclusive language!
- It was translated with scrupulous accuracy from the Latin Vulgate Bible of St. Jerome (340-420 A.D.).
- The Dogmatic Council of Trent proclaimed “No one [may] dare or presume under any pretext whatsoever to reject it.” (4th Ses..April 8, 1546)
- It was approved by the Church many times over, including by Cardinal Gibbons in 1899.
- It was used in the Catholic liturgy through approximately 1960.

Examples in Translations between the Douay-Rheims and other Bibles

“Hail Full of grace...”

Translators of the New American Bible, for example, render Luke 1:28 which traditionally reads, ***“Hail Full of grace, the Lord is with thee: blessed art thou among women” (DRB)***—as, **“Rejoice, O highly favored daughter!” (NAB, '70. The NAB, '86 has “Hail, favored one!”**

“She Shall Crush Thy Head . . .”

In Genesis 3:15 (Douay-Rheims Bible) we read God's judgment against Lucifer for his part in Original Sin, as well as God's prophecy concerning him: ***“I will put enmities between thee and the woman, and thy seed and her seed: she shall crush thy head, and thou shalt lie in wait for her heel.” (DRB).***

All three modern Catholic translations are fundamentally different from the Douay-Rheims, but all basically agree with each other. First in order is the translation of the New American Bible, the one used in the Catholic liturgy today: ***“I will put enmity between you and the woman, and between your offspring and hers; He will strike at your head, while you strike at his heel.” (NAB, '70 and '86).*** This renders a very different meaning indeed from the Douay-Rheims version. Now read

how the other versions render this passage: "*I will put enmity between you and the woman, and between your seed and her seed; he shall bruise your head, and you shall bruise his heel.*" (CRSV, '66).

"Wheresoever the Body Shall Be . . ."

A very unusual verse appears in **Matthew 24:28**, which occurs in the midst of Our Lord's description and prophecies about the "**consummation of the world.**" (This verse is in the Gospel reading for the Last Sunday after Pentecost in the Traditional Latin Rite Liturgy.) Our Lord has been describing all the terrible things that are to come to pass at that time, when seemingly "out of the blue" appears this incredible verse: "*Wheresoever the body 30 Which Bible Should You Read? shall be, there shall the eagles also be gathered together.*" (DRB). (Matt. 24:28).

What does it mean? Cast in the future tense, it is a prophecy: "*body*" refers to: *the Eucharistic Body of Christ, which at the End of Time will not be found just everywhere. For we know that Antichrist will take away the Perpetual Sacrifice (cf. Daniel 8:11-14), and we know that the Great Apostasy will have occurred that was mentioned by St. Paul in 2 Thessalonians 2:3.* Also, we know that Our Lord asked the Apostles, "But yet the Son of man, when he cometh, shall he find, think you, faith on earth?" (Luke 18:8), which would imply an answer of "No" and that therefore the Mass would be very scarce. *But where the Mass is found, where the Eucharistic Body of Christ is located, "there shall the eagles," the Saints of the Catholic Church, be gathered together, for these people alone understand spiritually, and in the eyes of God they soar above the rest of mankind like eagles with sharp eyesight and a wide perspective of the true meaning of human existence; whereas, most people, interested only in the things of this world, grovel about on the ground, hindered by a spiritual myopia—if not indeed being totally "Wheresoever the Body Shall Be . . ." 31 blind to the true meaning of man's existence.* (Such is also very much the gist of St. Alphonsus Liguori's traditional analysis of this verse in Chapter 21 of *Visits to the Blessed Sacrament*. St. Alphonsus—1696- 1797—was a Doctor of the Church.)

Note# *Some patristic readings Saint Thomas Aquinas includes link it to the gathering of the elect around Christ's body (the Church or the Eucharist in mystical senses), or to judgment where the "body" is Christ's slain presence drawing true believers.*

The eagle, moreover, feeds on living flesh. And what did Our Lord say of His Eucharistic Body: "**My flesh is meat indeed**" (John 6:56); "I am the living bread which came down from Heaven" (John 6:51); etc. Plus, the eagle is a war bird and the sign of the soldier. Now the Catholic Church on earth is the Church Militant, the Church fighting—as soldiers of Christ.

But now, how do the new bibles translate this beautiful and consoling prophecy of Our Lord? Just consider the following:

- "Where the carcass lies, there the vultures gather." (NAB, '70).
- "Wherever the corpse is, there the vultures will gather." (NAB, '86).
- "Wherever the body is, there the eagles will be gathered together." (CRSV, '66).

- “Wherever the corpse is, there will the vultures gather.” (JB, ’66).
- “Wherever there is a carcass, there the vultures will gather.” (NIV, ’78).
- “Wherever the corpse is, there the vultures will gather.” (NRSV, ’89).
- “For wherever the carcass is, there the eagles will be gathered together.” (NKJV, ’85).
- “Wherever the corpse is, there the vultures will gather.” (NASV, ’77).
- “Wherever the corpse is, there the vultures will gather.” (NEB, ’76).

Gone is the prophecy! Gone is the poetry! Gone the beautiful symbolism! Gone are the consolation and the hope! And in their place? At best a trite little truism. But when read in the context of Matthew 24, these new translations, save for the CRSV, have no meaning at all. Worded in the traditional way, however, the verse is rich and redolent with meaning, as seen above.

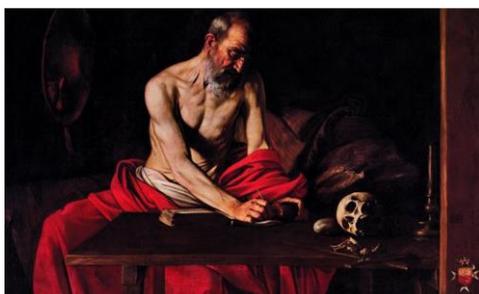
Only the Catholic Edition of the *Revised Standard Version* translates the passage correctly; whereas, all the others do not. “Wheresoever the Body Shall Be . . .” 33 (However, the CRSV makes errors in other passages, as we shall observe further along.)

St. Jerome’s *Latin Vulgate* translates this verse: “*Ubi cumque* (Wherever) *fuerit* (it will be) *corpus* (the body) *illic* (there) *congregabuntur* (shall be gathered) et (also) *aquilae* (eagles).” It is pretty hard to mistake *aquilae*; it simply means “eagles.” The Greek original says: “*hópou ’éan* (Wheresoever) *è* (shall be) *tò* (the) *ptōma* (body), *e’kei* (there) *sunachthésontai* (shall be gathered) *hoi* (the) *àetoi* (eagles). *Aetophóros* in Greek, for example, means a “standardbearer,” literally, the “eagle-bearer,” the one who carries the eagle (comparable to *Christophóros*, “Christ-bearer,” from which we have the name Christopher).

Ancient armies would not have been caught dead mounting a vulture on their standards. If *àetoi* were “vultures,” the Greek-speaking St. Jerome would surely have called them “vultures.” If we today know what vultures are, you can be sure St. Jerome did! He was a man so eminent he was almost elected Pope when his friend, Pope St. Damasus I (366-384), died.

Saint Jerome Church Father

This pope’s defense of scripture’s inerrancy is more relevant today than it was 100 years ago
One hundred years ago today, a pope immortalized the saint who said, ‘Ignorance of scripture is ignorance of Christ’



September 15, 2020 ([LifeSiteNews](#)) — Exactly one hundred years ago today, on September 15, 1920, Pope Benedict XV promulgated the encyclical *Spiritus Paraclitus*, dedicated to celebrating the life and work of St. Jerome, for the fifteenth centenary of St. Jerome’s death. Although little remembered today (as would be true of most features of Benedict XV’s pontificate), it deserves a fresh look from our vantage, especially for some elements that might be surprising to us.

Benedict XV reminds us that Jerome was inflexible in adhering to the Church’s dogma of the inspiration and inerrancy of the Scriptures:

Thus, not denying at all, but rather affirming the human authors as true (albeit secondary) causes, Jerome emphasizes that God works with these authors in a unique fashion to which no other creaturely activity can be equated:

Warnings From Beyond (Hell) To the Contemporary Church



Exorcisme pratiqué
sur la possédée espagnole des «Avertissements de l'au-delà»

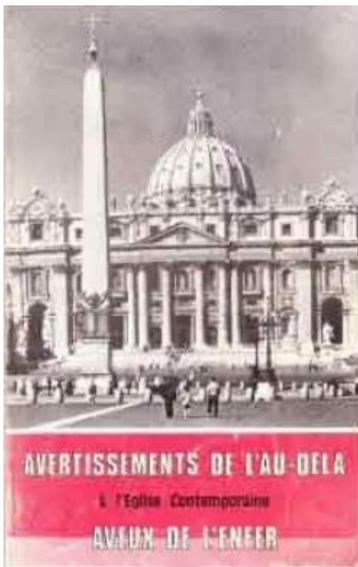
The book essentially exposes the remarks and gestures made by a possessed woman in Switzerland during 1975-1978. Speaking through the possessed woman, the demons were forced to tell the truth by Our Lady under the Solemn Church Exorcism, which was witnessed by the following priests who have all expressed their conviction of the authenticity of the revelations made by the demons upon the order of the Blessed Virgin

1. Abbot Albert-l'Arx, Niederbuchorten
2. Abbot Arnold Elig, Ramiswil
3. Abbot Ernest Fischer, Missionary, Gossau (*St.-Gall*).
4. Rev. Father Pius Gervasi, O.S.B., Disentis
5. Abbot Karl Holdener, Ried
6. Rev. Father Gregoire Meyer, - Trimbach
7. Rev. Father Robert Rinderer, C.P.P.S., Auw
8. Abbot Louis Veillard, Cerneux-Pequi

Exorcism: Demon Beelzebub Speaks

Exorcist: Tell the truth, in the name...!

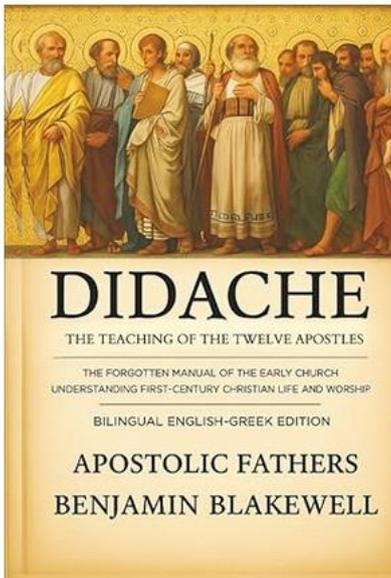
Beelzebub: They allow these precious treasures of infinite value to stagnate and remain hidden. And what ought to stay hidden, they publish and display in bold type (*sarcastic laugh*) such as, for example, ***bibles which are no longer bibles and lives of saints which contain absolutely nothing of a religious nature. This kind of work is guided more from down below than from on high (sneering laughter).*** They are all the work of “village idiots” Even a donkey or a horse is much more intelligent - it has some idea of what its master wants. But down here, on earth, they have no idea; it is only when it is far too late that they realize that there could still be something that ought to be done differently. Ah! For us, those texts of ***Emmerich and Agreda are accursed books which we have feared for a long time and will fear forever. We, down there, pondered for I don't know how long to see what we could do to oppose them... and men don't even read them (sarcastic laugh). Even those who call themselves good Catholics do not have them in their homes! (Prolonged, sneering laugh***



Exorcist: Continue, in the name of the Most Holy Trinity!

Beelzebub: For Emmerich had visions of the dolorous Passion of Jesus so that it could be known in a closer and deeper way, because the ***Gospels have recorded only fragments of it.*** Although the Apostles knew more about it, their accounts are very summarized. In the visions of this great Saint, there are some condensed and summarized accounts which are frightfully drawn out as far as we are concerned. ***One can learn from them, for example, how to have a good contrition - which plays the main part in confession. One can also learn how not to offend the Lord so much any more - the Lord Who suffered so much. His sufferings are described there in a more profound way than in any other hook (he growls). They should be displayed prominently on the shelves of all libraries,*** at all events, all Catholic libraries. They should be there in plentiful supply, not just a single copy.

The DIDACHE

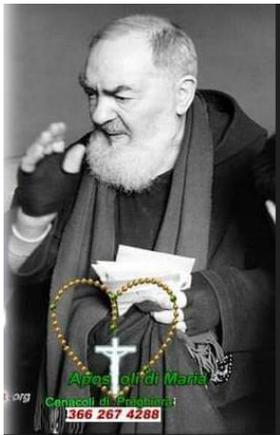


The teaching of the twelve apostles

The **Didache** (pronounced *DID-ah-kay* or *DID-uh-kay*) is one of the **earliest Christian writings outside the New Testament**. Its full title is ***“The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles”*** (from the Greek *Didachē*, meaning “teaching”). Most scholars date it to the **late 1st or early 2nd century (around A.D. 70–120)**.

<https://legacyicons.com/content/didache.pdf>

Padre Pio’s Advice for the Time of Apostasy

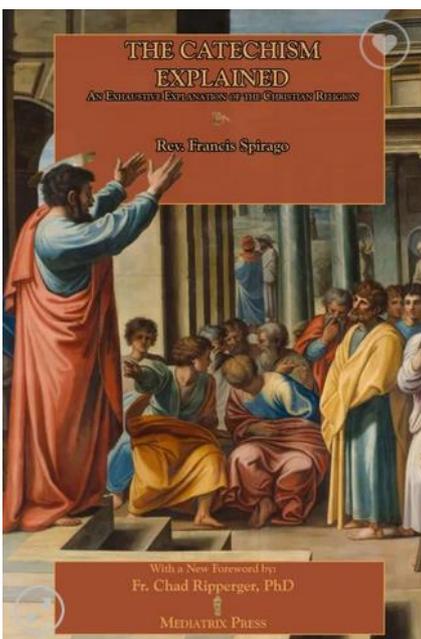


What instructions did Saint Pio of Pietrelcina give to Catholics when the time of apostasy would arrive?

It is a warning that Padre Pio addressed to one of his spiritual daughters; here it is:

“Remember... when those times come: the Commandments of God, morning and evening prayers, the Holy Rosary, the Sacraments, catechism, the saints, and do everything in the faith of our fathers, in the faith of our fathers!... in the faith of our fathers!!... and do not listen to anyone else.”

The Catechism Explained by Fr. Spirago



“The Catechism Explained by Spirago embodies the Catechism of the Council of Trent, yet contains fuller discussions for each point in the language that was developed by the Church, saints and theologians throughout time. Rather than being locked into a specific age or decade, this catechism is an explication of the faith in an almost timeless manner. It is a catechism that any subsequent generation could read and learn the essence of the Catholic faith.”

-Fr. Chad Ripperger, PhD

<https://mediatrixpress.com/product/the-catechism-explained-by-fr-spirago/#reviews>

God assures us that "the things that are of God, no man knoweth, but the spirit of God." (I Cor. 2:11) , then very man be his own instructor and his own guide in the cult and mysterious teachings of Holy Scripture?

Referring to the epistles of St. Paul, St. Peter writes that in them "there are certain things difficult to understand, which the un-learned and the unstable distort, just as they do the rest of the Scriptures also, to their own destruction."

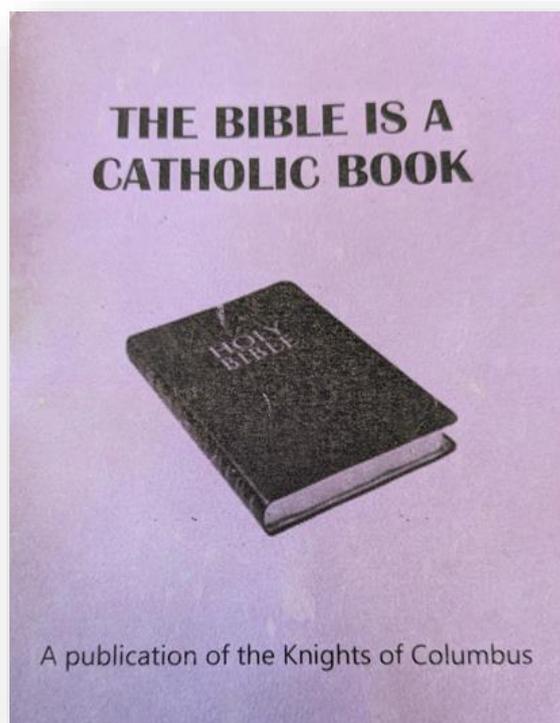
Religion Against Religion

Ven. Sheen says the *Antichrist will finally use faith-language itself to hollow out the Faith: "he will invoke religion to destroy religion."*

From feel-good spirituality to prosperity gospel, counterfeit Christianity is everywhere. It offers "enlargement of purpose" without the Cross, a community without conversion. The remedy is simple, but demanding: measure every message against Scripture, Sacred Tradition, and Church teaching. If it contradicts Christ, drop it.

Ven. Fulton Sheen says these twelve tricks "will deceive even the elect" if we're not vigilant!

The Bible is a Catholic Book – Free 33 page Gem



Rare booklet reproduced for this Mother and Refuge show for all the viewers of the show which traces the origins of the Bible and will be available for **free download** to all who would like to know this information from the Mother and Refuge of the end times website.