other is a possibility, and unfortunately they have picked the wrong one of the two so that while I think either one with a footnote, the other would be the better way, it would give a truer idea of what the original has. I think the KJV often gives great confusion from that habit it has of trying to suite everybody, by following the Greek one place and the Hebrew another. You read in the NT"as he M says in Ossee", and I don't realizes think the average Eng. keader knows he is referring to Hosea, but simply using the Greek form instead of the English. I doubt if the average Eng. reader realizes when it says in the Gospels Elias that it means the same as what it means in James when it says Elijah, but Gk. is the same in both cases. Only in one case the KJ translators followed the Heb. form and in one case followed the Gk. form. So in this case there is no reason for any confusion between these(two)names Reuel/and which is the same as Jethro, and Hobab his son. Now somebody might wonder, How does the Greek come to get Reguel for Reuel and the ans. is that the letter Ayin in Heb. represents two different original Semetic consonants one of which much strong than the other, and the result is that in some cases where the strong Ayin is used, the Greek heard it so strongly they represented by a "G". And we have taken that over into English. We say Gaza. Me/ The Hebrew is simply Ayin, Zayin, He. We say Gommorah. The Heb. simply has Ayin. But of course there are many other cases where we have words beginning with Ayin where in Eng. we just disregard and start with the following vowel. Now Capital