

# THE NAME?

The Letter J

The Tetragrammaton

Part Three

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# Recap of Part Two

- 1611 King James Bible
- Jesus
- Iesus
- Greek *Iesous* (Ἰησοῦς)
- Ancient Aramaic (Yeshua)
- Ancient Hebrew (Yahawashi)



# Things we will cover

- The Letter J and its Origins
- Old English Alphabet
- The Tetragrammaton
- The name of our Elohim
- Ancient Findings

Let's remember as stated in Part 1, the only vowel LETTERS in the Ancient Hebrew alphabet are the (A) and with the exception of the (I). So when looking at the name Jesus in the English language it begins with the letter J. According to research the letter J started off as the thirteenth roman numeral "xiiij

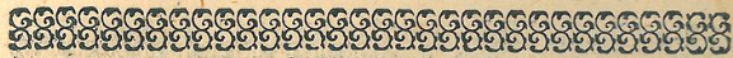


“Both *I* and *J* were used interchangeably by scribes to express the sound of both the vowel and the consonant. It wasn’t until 1524 AD when Gian Giorgio Trissino, an Italian Renaissance grammarian known as the father of the letter *J*, made a clear distinction between the two sounds. Trissino’s contribution is important because he distinguished the soft *J* sound, as in “jam”.

The modern **English alphabet** is a Latin **alphabet** consisting of 26 **letters**, each having an upper- and lower-case form. It originated around the 7th century from Latin script.

We can see that the letter J was the last letter added to the English alphabet, because it was created in 1524. Before the English alphabet was ever introduced to England, it had an origin of the old English alphabet. According to Wikipedia, "The [English language](#) itself was first written in the [Anglo-Saxon futhorc](#) runic alphabet, in use from the 5th century. This alphabet was brought to what is now England, along with the proto-form of the language itself, by [Anglo-Saxon](#) settlers. Very few examples of this form of written Old English have survived, mostly as short inscriptions or fragments". And when you look up the old English alphabet it doesn't have the letter J.

“A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V X Y Z & 7 p þ ð Æ”



## The *SAXON-ALPHABET.*

Figure.

Power.

A	a.
B	b.
C	c.
D	d.
E	e.
F	f.
G	g.
H	h.
I	i.
K	k.
L	l.
M	m.
N	n.
O	o.
P	p.
R	r.
S	s.
T	t.
Ð	ð p.
U	u.
V	v.
X	x.
Y	y.
Z	z.

A	a.
B	b.
C	c.
D	d.
E	e.
F	f.
G	g.
H	h.
I	i.
K	k.
L	l.
M	m.
N	n.
O	o.
P	p.
R	r.
S	s.
T	t.
TH	th.
U	u.
W	w.
X	x.
Y	y.
Z	z.

*The English-Saxons write 7 for and; and þ for  
ðæt or ðat.*

FINIS.

- So the name lēsous is a Greek name and the name Jesus derived from that name. BUT if you try to translate lēsous into Hebrew you won't be able to because this word does not exist within the Hebrew language. Big Red Flag. Reading further Wikipedia states that the root of the name Jesus/lēsous is Yeshua. So, how do we arrive at Jesus from Yeshua through translation?... We don't, there is no translation as the name Jesus is a construct and doesn't mean Savior and/or Messiah, because it was transcribed not translated. Let's see exactly what the translation from Hebrew and Aramaic translate to in English.. Wikipedia states,

- “Yeshua in Hebrew is a verbal derivative from "to rescue", "to deliver".<sup>[9]</sup> Among the Jews of the [Second Temple Period](#), the [Biblical Aramaic](#)/Hebrew name יֵשׁוּעַ *Yeshua* was common: the Hebrew Bible mentions several individuals with this name – while also using their full name Joshua.”
- “The name יֵשׁוּעַ (Yeshua or Joshua) occurs in the Hebrew of the Old Testament at verses Ezra 2:2, 2:6, 2:36, 2:40, 3:2, 3:8, 3:9, 3:10, 3:18, 4:3, 8:33; Nehemiah 3:19, 7:7, 7:11, 7:39, 7:43, 8:7, 8:17, 9:4, 9:5, 11:26, 12:1, 12:7, 12:8, 12:10, 12:24, 12:26; 1 Chronicles 24:11; and 2 Chronicles 31:15, and also in Aramaic at Ezra 5:2. In Nehemiah 8:17 this name refers to Joshua son of Nun, the successor of Moses, as leader of the Israelites. Note that in earlier English (where adaptations of names of Biblical figures were generally based on the Latin [Vulgate](#) forms), Yeshua was generally transcribed identically to "Jesus" in English.”

So we now know that the name Jesus was not His given name in any language but a giving name (transcribed) by the authors. We will discuss these authors later. Many people use the name Yeshua as the Messiah's name. This is great if you use Yeshua as the name of the Messiah. So with the name Yeshua it brings us closer to his ancient hebrew name. We can find the true father's name within the scriptures.



# The Tetragrammaton

## Exodus 3:13

And Moses said unto Elohim, Behold, when I come unto the children of Israel, and shall say unto them, The Elohim of your fathers hath sent me unto you; and they shall say to me, What is his name? what shall I say unto them?

## Exodus 3:14

And Elohim said unto Moses, I AM THAT I AM: and he said, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me unto you.

## Exodus 3:15

And Elohim said moreover unto Moses, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, The Elohim of your fathers, the Elohim of Abraham, the Elohim of Isaac, and the Elohim of Jacob, hath sent me unto you: this is my name for ever, and this is my memorial unto all generations.

## Exodus 3:15

Go, and gather the elders of Israel together, and say unto them, The Elohim of your fathers, the Elohim of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob, appeared unto me, saying, I have surely visited you, and seen that which is done to you in Egypt.

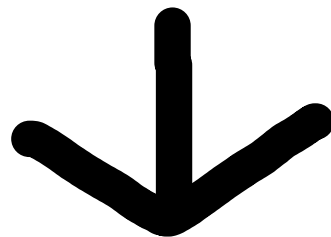
Isaiah 42:8 I am the LORD: that is my name: and my glory will I not give to another, neither my praise to graven images.

אני יהוה הוא שמי



YAHAWAH

LORD



# YHWH

The **Tetragrammaton** [/ˌtɛtrəˈɡræmətɒn/](#) or **Tetragram** (from [Greek](#) τετραγράμματον, meaning "[consisting of] four letters") is the four-letter [Hebrew](#) word יהוה, the name of the biblical [God of Israel](#).<sup>[1]</sup>

The four letters, read from right to left, are [yodh](#), [he](#), [waw](#) and [he](#).<sup>[2]</sup>

While there is no consensus about the structure and etymology of the name, "the form *Yahweh* is now accepted almost universally".<sup>[3]</sup>



The Old Testament was originally written in Hebrew and Aramaic. The Hebrew word translated "LORD" comes from a word in Hebrew whose consonants are represented by the English letters YHWH. Because there are no vowels in ancient written Hebrew, scholars have long debated how this word was pronounced. The two most common pronunciations are Jehovah (a Latinized pronunciation used since the 16th Century) and Yahweh (an attempt to pronounce the word according to a more literal Hebrew rendering).

The word tetragrammaton, meaning "four letters", is often used as the technical term to refer to this Hebrew word. In early Judaism, the word was used as the Lord's name. However, by the time of the Temple's destruction in 70 A.D., the word was considered too holy to pronounce.

The Hebrew HWH is the verb HAWAH meaning “to exist” with the prefix y meaning “he”. Therefore the word YHWH means “he exists”. In the Hebrew language “he exist” is YAHAWAH.

Vav/Aleph/T

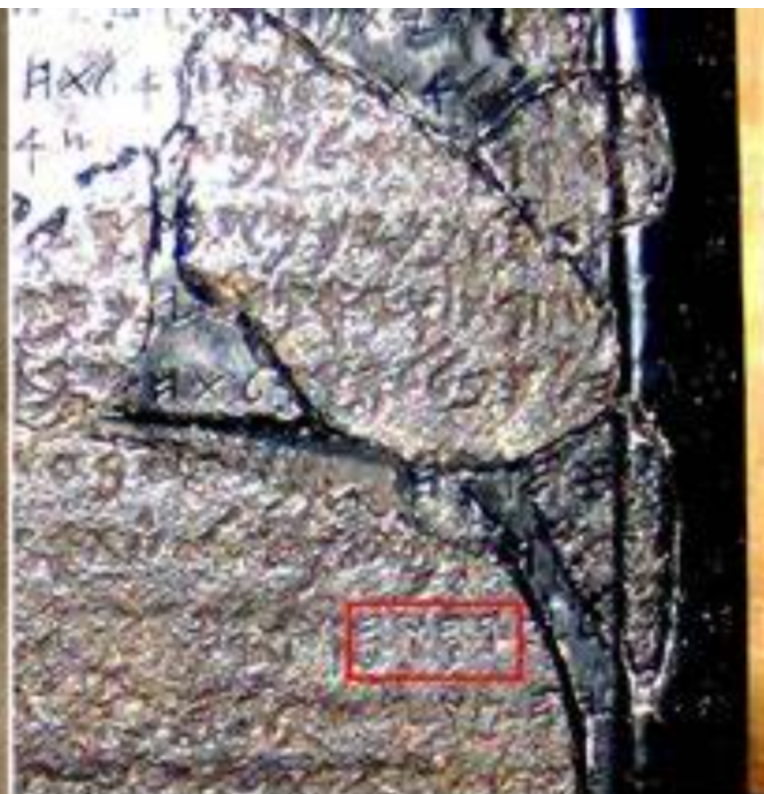
Aleph/Tav 713'







La Pizarra de Yuri



𐤅𐤍𐤅𐤅  
H W H Y

Estela moabita del rey Mesha, conmemorando su victoria contra la dinastía Omri de Israel (aprox. 840 aC). Contiene la primera aparición del tetragrámaton YHWH (Yahvé, Jehová, etc), en lengua moabita y alfabeto fenicio (canaanita/paleo-hebreo, que se redacta de derecha a izquierda).

Museo del Louvre, París  
(Sección de Antigüedades Orientales, pieza AO 5066)



**"The Moabite Stone" 835 B.C.**

## **The Ancestors of the Chinese Race**

The Moabite Stone was discovered in 1868 about 20 miles east of the Dead Sea. What is most amazing is that it mentions "**Israel**," "**Yahawah**" and the "**House of David**." It is now in the Louvre Museum in Paris.

Bible says that Mesha the king of Moab stopped paying tribute to Israel: "Mesha, king of Moab rebelled against the king of Israel..." (2 Kings 3:5). Well, Mesha made his own record of this rebellion, It is known today as "The Mesha Stele" or the more popular designation "The Moabite Stone" It was found in 1868 at Dibon, in Moab. Both documents, 2 Kings 3 and the Mesha Inscription, describe the same event, the revolt of Mesha, but from entirely different perspectives.

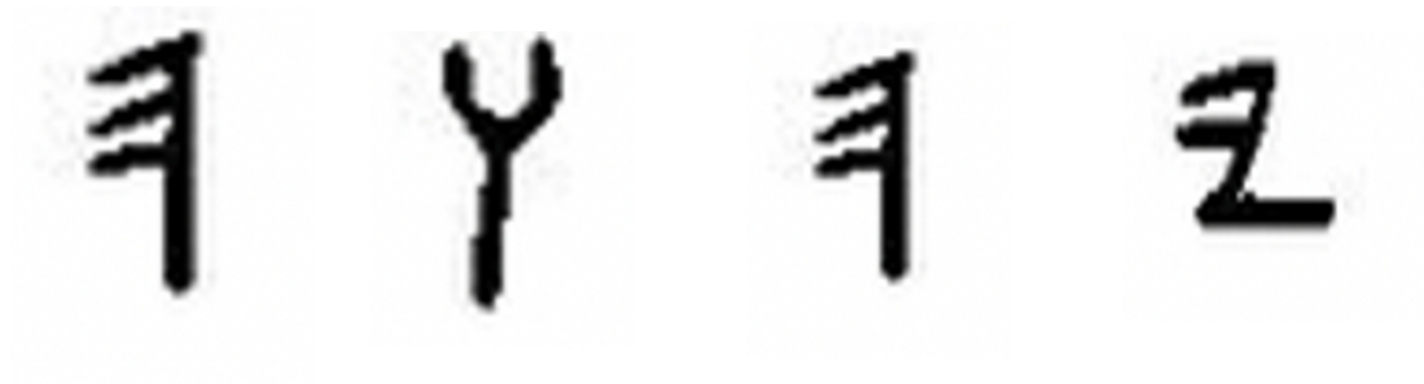


4K7 XMB TBOK  
 TOHE 6BOK OD MKB TX TMT XMT 6OK  
 TX TBHH TX TTXC TX TTHG TX  
 EMTG TADMB KSDXT XSK TXT XHK TMO7  
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The Los Lunas Decalogue Stone is a larger boulder on the side of Hidden Mountain, near Los Lunas, New Mexico, about 35 miles (56 km) south of Albuquerque, that bears a very regular inscription carved into a flat panel. The stone is also known as the Los Lunas Mystery Stone or Commandment Rock. The inscription is interpreted to be an abridge version of the Decalogue or Ten Commandments in a form of Paleo-Hebrew. A letter group representing tetragrammaton YHWH, or “Yahweh” makes three appearances. The stone is controversial in that some claim the inscription is Pre-Columbian, and therefore proof of early Semitic contact with the Americas.





Ha Wa Ha Ya

YAHAWAH

# Next Lesson Part 4

- We will cover Catholicism