

Publish the Name of YAHUWAH
by B. Earl Allen

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Publish the Name of YAHUWAH

Ascribe Greatness to our Elohim

By B. Earl Allen

I will publish the name of YAHUWAH: ascribe you greatness unto our Elohim.

[Deuteronomy 32:3](#)

YAHUWAH gave the word: great was the company of those that published it.

[Psalm 68:11](#)

All Scripture references are from the good old-fashioned King James Version unless otherwise indicated.

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Portions copied here are the ones that focused on the name of the Father.

Publish the Name of YAHUWAH

INTRODUCTION

Since all doctrine or religious beliefs ought to be sustained by Sola Scriptura (by scripture alone), the unique focus of this publication is to weigh the evidence and prove each point of the set-apart name from the Scriptures alone. The topic of the set-apart name has not been exempt from those being overly zealous about tradition for proof of the exact pronunciation.

This publication takes into consideration all of Scripture upon the subject, the original and exact pronunciation is attainable (Deut. 29:29), as the Lawgiver Himself declared from Mt. Sinai. Not taking what is on the surface of several Bibles, but sinking the shaft deep into the mine of truth, comparing Scriptural names, translations, also considering historical evidences, putting them in their proper setting, allowing Scripture to reign paramount.

This book also touches on the importance of the set-apart name, and also the example set forth by our Savior, how He revered His Father's name. He certainly was not ashamed of it, as many seem to be. Nor did He over use it, but by His life and example sought to bring honor to it.

The object of this publication is to show the part that the set-apart name plays in the great controversy between truth and error; exposing the counterfeit which is promoted by principalities, powers, and academics in high places. It is also to help guide the pilgrim on his journey to the Promise Land and to the honor of Him who loved us, and gave Himself for us.

Chapter 1

The Set-Apart Name in the Three Angels Message

The first angel's message is, "Fear Elohim, and give honor to Him; for the hour of His judgment is come: and worship Him that made heaven and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters." Revelation 14:7

Some think that preaching the importance of keeping the seventh day Sabbath is the Three Angels Message. Yes, it definitely includes the Sabbath, but there is more involved. There are principles laid out in this message. "Fear Elohim" implies that many are not fearing enough to obey Him; this further implies all points of Scripture that the Creator has given us to obey.

Let's use the seventh day Sabbath as an illustration. If man decides to sprinkle holy water on a day other than the seventh day Sabbath, and tries to say that it's holy, which he has not the power to do, but might think he does; then if men honor this man made holy day, are they fearing Elohim? Of course not! This would be the fear of man, thus obeying because man might require it of you, even to the point of making it a law of the land. All of the afore-said about a man made holy day applies to Sunday keeping. Does it give honor to Elohim to observe a man made Sabbath? No! Obedience is the highest form of worship! So if we obey a man made law, is this worship toward the Creator? Again a resounding "No!" Yet, this is what almost the whole Christian community is doing! Sunday is a day that man has set aside for worship, yet there is no Scriptural decree to make it a weekly Sabbath. "Fear Elohim" means to tremble at His Word (see Isaiah 66:2).

In His Word there is a commandment that our Creator has given, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it set-apart. Six days shall thou labor, and do all thy work: but the seventh day is the Sabbath of YAHUWAH thy Elohim." Exodus 20:8-10

The principle of the Three Angels Message is this: Fearing Elohim means to get back to and obey the original, as given by the Creator Himself; and put away the man made commandments and doctrines.

The Sabbath is part of the Three Angels Message, and a major part; but the Three Angels Message includes the whole law.

The same principles apply to the observance of Christmas. Nowhere in Scripture is there a statute requiring us to set aside December 25, as a day to honor the birth of our Savior! To the contrary, Paul said, "ye do show the Sovereign's death till He come." I Cor. 11 26; not His birth till He come. It is in the hearts of millions to honor this papal holiday, while the holidays of our Creator are despised. But if we truly fear Elohim, we should obey His statutes, one which states: "Three times thou shalt keep a feast unto Me in the year." Exodus 23:14. But do we really tremble at His Word? Or, do we fear man, and what he might think of us if we actually started obeying the Creator.

The principle is obeying the original commands given from our Creator, and putting away the man made statutes, that go contrary to His Word.

This principle also applies to the set-apart name. Our Creator has given the original set-apart name for us to reverence. He spoke it with His own mouth from Mount Sinai when He spoke the ten commandments. The whole assembly heard it. That name is the original! But through language and culture and time man has thought to change the original pronunciation. Therefore we need to discover the original, so we can get back to it, and put away the man made names for the Creator.

Really, if man makes up the name for the Creator, it is not much different from what the heathen used to do! The heathen would make up their god, and give it a name, and start worshipping it. In reality, making up a name for the Creator is not much different, it's an attempt to create the Creator.

Is it the fear of Elohim to give Him a name? Yea, it is the fear of Elohim to honor the name that He has given. Let's let Elohim be Elohim.

Part of fearing Elohim is to fear His name, as the Scripture says, "unite my heart to fear Thy name." Psalm 86:11

"Then they that feared YAHUWAH spake often one to another: and YAHUWAH hearkened, and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before Him for them that feared YAHUWAH, and that thought upon His name." Malachi 3:16

Let's give honor to Him also! "Not unto us, O YAHUWAH, not unto us, but unto Thy name give honor, for Thy mercy, and for Thy truth's sake." Psalm 115:1

"I will praise thee, O Sovereign my Elohim, with all my heart: and I will honor Thy name for evermore." Psalm 86:12

"Who shall not fear thee, O YAHUWAH, and honor thy name? for Thou alone art set-apart: for all nations shall come and worship before Thee; for Thy judgments are made manifest." Revelation 15:4

The question is, will we fear Him now, while there is probation time? Or, will we fear Him only when it's too late?

Because the first angel's message is not received, which is a message of truth, it is then that the second angel must sound, warning, "Babylon is fallen, is fallen, that great city, because she made all nations drink of the wine of the wrath of her fornication." Revelation 14:8. This gives additional force to the first message, because it is an expose' of man-made errors.

The third angel presses the same truth even further, declaring, "If any man worship (obey) the beast and his image, and receive his mark in his forehead, or in his hand, the same shall drink of the wine of the wrath of Elohim, which is poured out without mixture into the cup of His

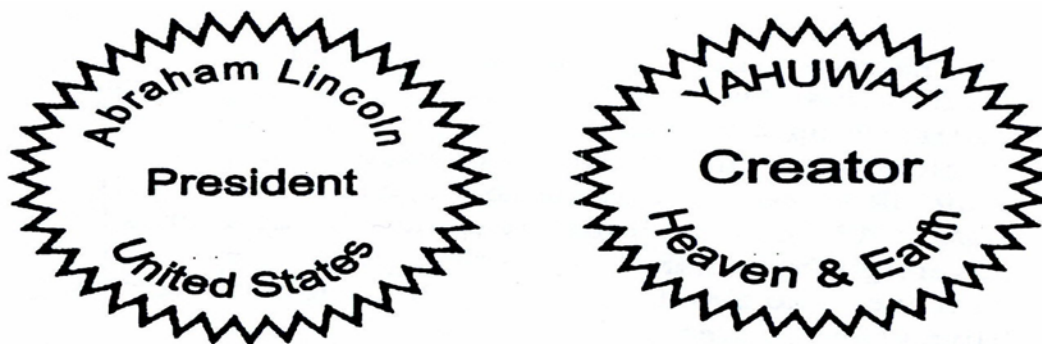
indignation; and he shall be tormented with fire and brimstone in the presence of the set-apart angels, and in the presence of the Lamb: and the smoke of their torment ascendeth up forever and ever: and they have no rest day nor night, who worship the beast and his image, and whosoever receiveth the print of his name." Revelation 14:11 Tyndale Bible

Ultimately, it is the rejection of truth that souls end up lost. If souls heeded the first message "Fear Elohim", and worship (obey) Him, no one would have to be warned about worshipping the beast and his image. Paul stated; "all deceivableness of unrighteousness in them that perish; because they receive not the love of the truth, that they might be saved." Paul continues, "and for this cause Elohim shall send them strong delusion, that they should believe a lie (something that is not the original): that they might be damned who believe not the truth, but had pleasure in unrighteousness." II Thessalonians 2:10-12

"Give unto YAHUWAH the honor due unto His name; worship YAHUWAH in the beauty of *being* set-apart." Ps. 29:2

"I am YAHUWAH: that is My name: My splendor will I not give to another, neither My praise to graven images." (inventions of man) Isaiah 42:8

The fourth commandment contains the great seal. Compare the presidential seal below:



A seal always contains the Name, Title and Jurisdiction.

Anciently, on the 10th day of the seventh month, the Hebrews faithfully observed the great Day of Atonement, which is a type of the great work of Judgment in the heavenly set-apart place, before dwelling with YAHUWAH forever. Anciently, on this day, after the ceremonies were completed, the high priest would proclaim the set-apart name, and pronounce a blessing upon the congregation; a type of what our heavenly high priest is doing. "I have declared unto them thy name, And will declare it: that the love wherewith thou hast loved Me may be in them, and I in them." John 17:26.

When a bride is in the sealing of a marriage covenant, she takes on her husband's name.

"They shall put My name upon the children of Israel and I will bless them." Numbers 6:27

Chapter 2

The Jewish Cover Up: "Don't Mention the Set-Apart Name!"

The conspiracy to cover up the set-apart name goes way back, even as far back as the days of Eliyah. The religious leaders thought that they would get along better with religionism around them if they used a common title they could all agree on; Baal means Lord (see Hosea 2:16 margin KJV). After all, they reasoned the Creator is Lord or Sovereign; by this they could be in ecumenical harmony with everyone about them. Eliyah thought differently. To Eliyah truth mattered.

Even as far back as 787 B.C.E, Amos tried to show the children of Israel the folly of their reasoning about not mentioning the set-apart name. . . "Hold thy tongue: for we may not make mention of the name of YAHUWAH." Amos 6:10.

When the Jews were carried into Babylon 606 B.C.E, many of the personal names had the element "yahu", thus came the slanderous term "yahoo" for folk who seemed uncivilized like those barbaric beard-wearing Ju's or Jews (Interesting to note, in the 1611 KJV is a word spelled "Iurie", the modern KJV has "Jewry", and Matthew is really Matithyahu).

Perhaps they meant well in covering up the name, because they were afraid the Babylonians might desecrate the set-apart name by using it in a profane way. This might seem like good logic at first, but the Jews went into captivity because they were not concerned with the name to begin with. The prophet Jeremiah rebuked the Jews about the time of the Babylonian captivity, for trying to cause the people to forget His name.

"How long shall this be in the heart of the prophets that prophecy lies? Yea, they are prophets (or preachers) of the deceit of their own heart; which think to cause My people to forget My name by their dreams which they tell every man to his neighbor, as their fathers have forgotten My name for Baal." Jeremiah 23:26, 27

Satan and his evil angels hate hearing the set-apart name being praised and exalted. It has been his constant effort to remove the name, through culture and time, and slip in titles, that he might direct the worship to himself. "In Egypt, for example, the concept of the 'concealed Name' was extremely common." The Encyclopedia of Occultism & Parapsychology

"In Gnostic thought, the concrete is resolved into the abstract. Personal names are replaced by terms of philosophy; mythological figures are changed into qualities and attributes and events into cosmic processes. [Hence, the personal name (YAHUWAH) becomes the attribute 'Lord'.] In many religions the god represents a thing such as Aeolus, as personification of the wind. [Hence the personal name Lucifer becomes a thing 'morning star'.]" (quoted in New Age Bible Versions)¹

"In this New Age 'name game', new versions have substituted 'titles' which transport the reader to a list of Satan's latest poison pen names." New Age Bible Versions p. 14

The prophets of old wrote more about the last days than their own time. For they saw the big picture, that the things they were experiencing were only a foreshadow of the end times, or types for the last days (I Cor 10:11); thus Jeremiah was mostly talking about the end time preachers who cause the people to forget His name for Lord.



Baruch, the scribe of Jeremiah, wrote (mostly for the last days): "I will scatter them. For I knew that they would not hear Me: because it is a stiff-necked people: but in the land of their captivity they shall remember themselves, and shall know that I am YAHUWAH their Elohim: For I give them an heart, and ears to hear. And they shall praise Me in the land of their captivities, and think upon My name. "And for this cause Thou hast put Thy fear in our hearts, to the intent that we should call upon Thy name, and praise Thee in our captivity." Baruch 2:29-32; 3:7 (KJV Apocrypha)

In the Messiah's time, the Jews were still in this mode of not mentioning the Creator's name. Ha'Mashyach had constant controversy with the religious leaders and tried to show them that their traditions caused them to break the commandments.

One example of our Savior uttering His Father's name, was when He got up to read the scroll in the synagogue on Sabbath. He read from the prophet Isaiah. When He read the portion He bypassed all Jewish tradition and simply read the Scriptures just as they read. When He came to the tetragrammaton, He did not say "Adonai" or "Lord", but simply spoke His Father's name.

"The Spirit of YAHUWAH is upon Me, because He hath anointed Me to preach the good news to the poor; He hath sent Me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised. To preach the acceptable year of YAHUWAH." Luke 4:18, 19 (quoting from Isaiah 61:1, 2)

"And He closed the book, and He gave it again to the minister, and sat down. And the eyes of all them that were in the synagogue were fastened on Him." Luke 4:20

Did He realize what He had just done? He transgressed the tradition of the elders. The Jews considered it blaspheme to speak the set-apart name, and thus the punishment of Lev. 24:16. The common people didn't mind too much at first, they did think it was a bit brave of Him. But the synagogue leaders instigated things and ended up attempting to throw this radical Jew off the edge of the cliff for blaspheming and uttering the set-apart name, lest a plague should break out and everyone start mentioning the name.

Another place HA'MASHYACH mentioned the name is in Matthew 22:44, quoting from Psalm 110:1; this is indicated in the English text by putting all capital letters "LORD". This leads us to ask, "How many other times did He mention His Father's name when quoting from the Old Testament?" Obviously every time! He was a "user of the true name" in His day. I'm sure He didn't over use it, to the point of being obnoxious.

It is Scriptural to mention and praise the name of YAHUWAH, "by Thee only will we make mention of Thy name." Isaiah 26:13

Another example of the Jews avoiding the name is in Mark 14, where HA'MASHYACH is brought in before the high priest at His trial. The high priest asked, "Art thou the Messiah, the Son of the Blessed?" When he said "Blessed" it was to avoid the name. What was HA'MASHYACH's reply? The English says "I am", but the Greek is the same as the Septuagint for Ex. 3:14, THE BEING. But HA'MASHYACH was speaking Hebrew to the high priest and possibly said the set-apart name, at least the translation. It was as if HA'MASHYACH corrected the high priest and said, "you mean YAHUWAH".

But the response of the high priest gives it away also.

"Then the high priest rent his clothes, and said. What need we any further witnesses? Ye have heard the blasphemy: what think ye? And they all condemned Him to be guilty of death." Mark 14:63-64

What was the counsel of Moses? "Because I will publish the name of YAHUWAH: ascribe ye greatness to our Elohim." Deuteronomy 32:3

Martin Luther made a profound comment concerning this issue. "They [the Jews] now allege the name Yehovah to be unpronounceable; they do not know what they are talking about... If it can be written with pen and ink, why should it not be spoken, which is much better than being written with pen and ink."

The name Yehovah came about as a result of an attempt, by the Jews, to cover up the set-apart name. Example: When a reader, in the King James Version, comes to "LORD God", the Hebrew words and vowel points are "Yehowah Elohim". But, instead of a Jewish person speaking the set-apart name, the scribes put vowel marks on the tetragrammaton to indicate for the reader, to say "Adonai Elohim". But when a reader in the KJV comes across "Lord GOD" (as in Ezek.

33:27), in Hebrew is "Adonai Yehowih", because in this instance the tetragrammaton has the vowel points of Elohim. Otherwise the Jewish reader would say "Adonai Adonai" [twice], so to avoid this, they vowel pointed it to indicate to the reader to say, "Adonai Elohim". You will notice that the vowel marks on the Tetragrammaton in Ezek. 33:27 differ from the vowel marks used in Exodus 9:1.

Peter Galatin simply read the Hebrew as it was, without the special instruction to say Adonai. Thus, he must have thought he came upon a new revelation of how to pronounce the set-apart name. The message of Eliyah was to restore the set-apart name to its proper use.

Reference

1) The Encyclopedia of Religion & Ethics ed. James Hastings p. 223

Chapter 3

The Elijah Message

What is the Elijah message? The Messiah said that "Elijah truly shall first come and restore all things." Mt. 17:11. Restore what things? Those things that have been forgotten! The prophet Malachi gives us some insights: "Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of YAHUWAH." Malachi 4:5. As YAHUWAH's mouth piece, what shall he come saying? "Remember ye the law of Mosheh My servant, which I commanded him in Horeb for all Israel, with the statutes and the judgments." Malachi 4:4

"Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of YAHUWAH; and he shall send Ha'Mashyach, which before was preached unto you: whom the heavens must receive until the times of restitution of all things, which Elohim hath spoken by the mouth of all His set-apart prophets since the world began." Acts 3:19-21

Not only does this include the seventh day Sabbath, but also the appointed festivals. Marriage is a heavenly institution; the land sabbaths, yea, all the statutes. Animal offerings are not listed in the statutes given from Mt. Sinai. The statutes are listed in Exodus 21-23 and repeated in Deuteronomy chapters 12 through 26.

Another thing that Elijah is said to accomplish, is that he would "turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse." Malachi 4:6

Not only does this apply to family relationships, but it also applies to our spiritual forefathers, like the reformers, who were bringing us step by step out of Babylon. How many hearts despise early American reformers who were real pioneers in the Scriptures (this is not the work of Elijah). On the other hand, many have been turned off because those who pretend to uphold the reformers and pioneers, refuse to walk in advancing truth, using the reformers and pioneers as an excuse for not walking in further light. Evidently they have become comfortable with playing the game of church, nor can they appreciate the work the reformers and pioneers accomplished. If it were not for them, we would not be enjoying the blessings of the Sabbath truth and other truths, along with great reference works like *Strong's Concordance*. We would have found ourselves as those in the Dark Ages without truth. Since that state of affairs, truth has been progressive.

"They that shall be of thee shall build the old waste places: thou shall raise up the foundations of many generations; and thou shalt be called, The repairer of the breach, The restorer of paths to dwell in." Isaiah 58:12. We should understand more than the reformers and pioneers, because we should be building on the truths that we received from them as a blessed inheritance, instead of trying to abolish their works and trying to start over.

Not only does this apply to them, but to the Reformers who brought us out of the Dark Ages. They were witnesses to Catholicism's abusive nature and terrible abominations. YAHUWAH did not reveal all His truths to them, but gave them enough truth to call them out from her.

The hearts of the forefathers were toward us! "YAHUWAH having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect." Hebrews 11:40. They did their best to preserve the truths they did have, so that we would not be deceived by that false system of Satan.

This principle goes back even further to Columba, Patrick, Paul, Peter, John, the other apostles as well; even back to "father Abraham", Shem, Noah, and yes Adam. Abraham observed the appointed times, even the Feast of Unleavened Bread, as Scripture bares out that YAHUWAH came and communed with Abraham (Gen. 12:1-3) at this appointed time, and "four hundred and thirty years (later), even to the selfsame day, it came to pass, that all the hosts of YAHUWAH went out of the land of Egypt." Exodus 12:41 (see also Galatians 3:17).

This is no surprise, of course, for Scripture states; "Abraham obeyed My voice, and kept My charge, My commandments, My statutes, and My laws." Gen. 26:5

What other message might Eliyah bring?

Remember how the children of Israel were tricked by their religious leaders into thinking Baal could send rain? Baal means "Lord" (see Hosea 2:16 margin). The religious leaders reasoned that they could have more influence with other nations around them if they mingled among them and used a common title they could all agree on. In this way, everyone could be in ecumenical harmony. The result, of course, was that the heathen converted them to their ways. But Eliyah believed that the Israelites needed to get back to calling the Creator by His name, the name that He had addressed Himself on Mt. Sinai, when He spoke the Ten Commandments. Thus, the idea came to him that there should be a confrontation on Mt. Carmel. The story is called "The Set-Apart Name Showdown." Where *Elijah* (I Kings 17:1 margin KJV) confronted the Israelites with a question, "How long halt ye between two opinions? if YAHUWAH be Elohim, follow Him: but if the Baal, then follow him." And the people answered him not a word. I Kings 18:21. You know the story, when fire came down and consumed the wet sacrifice they acknowledged, "YAHUWAH, He is the Elohim; YAHUWAH, He is haElohim."

This story applies, with great force, to our time as well, when Sabbath keepers want to use man made terminology for the Creator, so that they can blend well with other Christians who observe Sunday (a man made holy day). How long will ye halt between two thoughts: if YAHUWAH be Elohim serve Him, but if the Lord, serve him. "Fear YAHUWAH, and give honour to Him; for the hour of His judgment is come: and worship Him that made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of water." Revelation 14:7

The set-apart name is given for the purpose of distinguishing the Creator from other deities. The issue is TRUTH versus man made religion.

"Then they that feared YAHUWAH spake often one to another: and YAHUWAH hearkened, and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before Him for them that feared YAHUWAH, and that thought upon His name. And they shall be Mine saith YAHUWAH of hosts, in that day when I make up My jewels; and I will spare them, as a man spareth his own son that serveth him. Then shall ye return, and discern between the righteous and the wicked, between him that serveth Elohim and him that serveth Him not." Malachi 3:16-18

Chapter 4

The 144,000 The Wise Virgins with Oil

We are told in the parable of the Ten Virgins, that "the foolish virgins took their lamps and took no oil with them: but the wise virgins took oil in their vessels with their lamps" Matthew 25:3, 4. What is the lamp? "Thy Word is a lamp unto my feet and a light unto my path." Psalm 119:105. What is the oil? "My Spirit, saith YAHUWAH of hosts." Zech. 4:6. "Oil for the light." Ex. 25:6; 27:20 etc.

When we store up the Word in our vessels, the Set-Apart Spirit can bring all these things to our remembrance (John 14:26) and help us rightly divide the Word of Truth, and give us favour in the right path. Then when it comes to investigating a new topic, we should already be acquainted with certain passages that help us grasp the subject, having a goodly background.

"Thy name is as oil poured forth, therefore do the virgins love you." Song of Solomon 1:3 [Shemen is translated "oil" about 164 times and "ointments about 13 times, compare also Isaiah 1:6 margin]

The 144,000 are called "virgins" because they have the unadulterated doctrine, the pure faith. We can glean a few of their characteristics from Revelation 14 and thus seek to be in that number. They definitely love the set-apart name, and understand it's importance, for it is "in their foreheads." John saw them on Mt. Zion, not the Mt. Zion on this earth, but the real Mt. Zion in heaven, because Scripture states they "were redeemed from the earth." Revelation 14:3. This Mt. Zion in heaven is the same which Lucifer said, "I will exalt my throne above the stars of EL: I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, in the sides of the north." Isaiah 14:13



"...set-apart and reverend is His Name." Psalm 111:9

"The works of His hands are verity and judgment; all His commandments are sure. They stand fast forever and ever, and are done in truth and uprightness." Psalm 111:7-8

"And in their mouth was found no guile: for they are without fault before the throne of Elohim." Rev. 14:5 In other words, TRUTH was in their mouth. Their lives were the life of truth, because the Father's character (His law) is in their minds, they received a seal to that effect, thus on their crowns, as John saw, was written, "קדש ליהוה" (Set-Apart to YHWH). In other words, because it was first "in" their foreheads, later they are blessed with privilege of wearing it on their crown where the name is then "on" their foreheads.

One thing for certain, these wise virgins were not incensed or bothered nor irritated by a name study. Nor are they irritated by brothers and sisters praising, and exalting, much less mentioning or singing the Father's name, for that name is like music to their ears.

These are they which were not defiled with women." Revelation 14:4. A woman is symbolic of a church, a pure church as in Jer. 6:2 or a corrupt church (Rev. 17:5) and her daughters. The 144,000 are not defiled with the various polluted churches and their errors; these follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth. These do not look at the Bible through their denominational glasses, but instead, go by Sola Scriptura, letting Scripture be its own interpreter.

Ezra saw this same group of people that John saw. "I Esdras (Greek for Ezra) saw upon mount Zion a great people, whom I could not number, and they all praised YAHUWAH with songs. And in the midst of them there was a young man of a high stature, taller than all the rest, and upon every one of their heads He set crowns, and was more exalted, which I marveled at greatly. So I asked the angel, and said, "Sir, what are these?" He answered, and said unto me, "These be they that have put off the mortal clothing, and put on the immortal, and have confessed the Name of YAHUWAH: now are they crowned, and receive palms." (II Esdras 2:42-45) continuing in verse 46:

Then said I unto the angel, "What young person is it that crowneth them, and giveth them palms in their hands?" So he answered, and said unto me, "It is the Son of El, whom they have confessed in the world." Then began I greatly to commend them, that stood so stiffly for the name of YAHUWAH." (II Esdras 2:46-47). This book, II Esdras, is missing from the Catholic Bible; their II Esdras is actually the book of Nehemiah.

From both accounts of John and Ezra, we see how the set-apart name was important to this blessed group of people. To them, knowing the set-apart name was not frivolous, unimportant, useless or vain. Nor did it side track them from Sabbath observance; as a matter of fact, it helped them to actually keep the day set-apart, since the Sabbath is to be kept in honour of His set-apart name. We are told in Exodus 23 how to keep the Sabbath set-apart: "And in all things that I have said unto you be circumspect: and make no mention of the name of other elohim, neither let it be heard out of thy mouth." Ex. 23:13

"A good name is better than precious oil." Eccl. 7:1

"There is treasure to be desired and oil in the dwelling of the wise." Proverbs 21:20

Chapter 5

FOUR VOWELS?

Josephus the Jewish historian wrote that the set-apart name consisted of "four vowels" (*Jewish Wars*, 5. 5. 7.). Why did Josephus write this? Please consider the following thoughts.

Remember, Josephus was writing to a Greek audience! He first wrote his history [at least his notes] in Hebrew Aramaic (*Antiquities* 12.5. 1-4 footnotes; *Against Apion* 1. 9). After the Jewish/Roman war, he had time, and with long perseverance, he mastered the Greek language, and compiled his history in Koine Greek, which was the international language of the world at that time. Though it was the international language, do not think it was the every day language in Israel, for it was not!

Josephus frequently altered Hebrew names, spelling them after the fashion of the Greeks, "to please [his Greek] readers" (*Antiquities* 1. 5. 1.). Josephus describes the head-gear worn by the Levitical priest:

"Of this was a crown made, as far from the hinder part of the head to each of the temples; but this ... did not cover the forehead, but it was covered by a golden plate, which had inscribed upon it the Name of (Elohim) in SET-APART CHARACTERS." (*Antiquities* 3. 7. 6. set-apart title and emphasis added).

The term HOLY CHARACTERS, means not just Hebrew letters, but the ancient Hebrew, known as Paleo-Hebrew, used in the time of Moses, and David.

Anciently, even the Greek language, like the Hebrew, was written from right to left. Also, the ancient Greek letters were similar to Paleo Hebrew. Therefore, the ancient Greek would have written the set-apart name very similar to the ancient Hebrew, which appeared like this: EYEH . The Modern Greek equivalent would be written IHYH, and understood as IEUE. But do not think that this, in any wise, proves the pronunciation of the set-apart name. Josephus was writing to the Greeks, the equivalent of YHWH. It was from this [Greek form] that the heathen formed their *Jeue*, *Jove*, and *Jeve* (see Adam Clarke's Commentary on Exodus 3:14)

It is true that the letters י, ם, ן can function as vowel letters. Let us consider a few examples: the *yod* acts as a vowel in the words "Eli" (Mt 27:46) also #430 Elohim, #4899 Mashia_{ch}, ish (Gen 2:23 margin KJV) etc. Yet it also functions as a consonant in other words like #3050 Yah, #2968 ya ab etc. Sometimes it acts as a vowel and a consonant all in the same letter, as in Elijah, where it is a double yod.

"The ם is stronger and firmer than ן, and never loses its consonantal sound in a middle of a word On the other hand, at the end of a word it is always a mere vowel letter, unless expressly marked by *Mappiq* as a strong consonant." (As in יה־־Yahh, and אֱלֹהִים Eloahh) *Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar* p. 81

The *waw* װ also can act as a vowel in words like #452 Eliyahu, #3194 Yutah etc.. It also carries the "o" sound, as in #3117 yom. On the other hand, it acts like a consonant in words like #2331 chavah, actually the consonant is not a V, but as in Arabic, or as the English sound of "w".

Sometimes the װ acts like a vowel and a consonant all in the same letter; they can also be consonants, depending on the usage.

Concerning the Set-Apart Name, the structure of the letters tell us that *the yod* is a consonant, as in the word YAH (Ps. 68:4 & Isa. 12:2; 26:4; 38:11 NKJV). Also the װ is a consonant, since "it never loses it's consonantal sound in the middle of a word." *Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar* p. 81

Also, the *waw* װ always acts as a consonant when ending words װװ (except in אֱלֹהִים Eloahh). When Hebrew-words end with "uah" sound, it is expressed in Hebrew as װעה or װאה; therefore, if the Hebrew word ends װװ, it will always act as a consonant, ending like "wah" or "weh" etc.

The final װ װװװװ is the vowel letter in the set-apart name, "at the end of a word it is always a mere vowel letter." *Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar* p. 81

Conclusion: When Josephus said "four vowels", he was talking to his Greek audience trying to express the Tetragrammaton in a way that they would comprehend, trans-letter-ating from Paleo-Hebrew אֵיִוֵּ׀, which in Paleo Greek was ΕΙΩϞ, then into modern Greek, thus arriving with IHYH (literally IEUE.) But this does not in any way prove the pronunciation of the set-apart name.

Chapter 6

Proving the Set-Apart Name from Scripture Alone!

The first letter in the set-apart name (יהוה) is a YOD; it can be seen in most Bibles just above Psalm 119:73.

The Saviour said, "Till heaven and earth pass, one YOD or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the torah, till all be fulfilled." Matthew 5:18

When Bible translators put LORD in the place of the set-apart name (YHWH), they unknowingly attempted to make many YOD's pass from the law. More specifically, when the Hebrew letter "Y" is turned into a "J".

From my research, the "J" began to have a "g" sound in the English language about 1637, just after the King James Version came out. It was probably an attempt to *out date* this sharp sword. The King James Version later adjusted to keep up with the times. The "J" having a "g" sound, came about from the influence of the French, the long time enemy of Britain.

Noah Webster comments about the letter *J*: "This letter has been added to the English alphabet in modern days; the letter *i* being written formerly in words where *j* is now used. It seems to have had the sound of "y" in many words as it still has in the German." *1828 American Dictionary*

"JAH" the first part of the set-apart name is seen in the King James Version in Psalm 68:4, as in the word Hallelujah, meaning, "Praise ye YAH" as seen in the New King James Version in Psalm 68:4 & Isa. 12:2; 26:4; 38:11. Again, Noah Webster comments about this word HALLELUIAH: "This word is improperly written with *j*, in conformity with the Germans and other continental languages, in which *j* has the sound of *y*. But to pronounce the word with the English sound of *j* destroys it's beauty. The like mistake of the sound of *j* in Jehovah, Jordan, Joseph, has perverted the true pronunciation, which was Yehovah, Yordan, Yoseph. This perversion must now be submitted to, but in Halleluiah it ought not to be tolerated." *1828 American Dictionary*

Any forester will tell you that J-rooted trees that have been forced or jammed into the ground by a careless tree planter will not grow well. When a dry spell comes along, often it is the J-rooted trees that die. Or, if the tree does live, the growth is really set back.

It is not the will of our Creator to be J-rooted; it is not His will that our spiritual growth should be set back or retarded by this J error. His will for us is to dig deep in Scripture and be rooted and grounded in the love of the truth. The old paths. (See Jeremiah 6:16)

"Those that be planted in the house of YAHUWAH shall flourish in the courts of our Elohim."
Psalm 92:13

When the spirit of Eliyah comes, the Set-Apart Spirit will cause us, "To appoint unto them that mourn in Zion, to give them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness; that they might be called trees of righteousness, the planting of YAHUWAH, that He might be magnified." Isaiah 61:3

The Paleo YOD (𐤎), which looks like a *Flying J*, had a Y sound!

The Messiah foretold that before His second coming, the spirit of Eliyah would first come, "and restore all things." Matthew 17:11 & Malachi 4:5. Certainly the Y sound would be restored in the set-apart name.

A complete list of names from *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance* that include the short form YAH in Israelite names:

137 Names with YAH

Strong's #	Name	Common Name
#29	Abiyah	Abijah
#138	Adoniyah	Adonijah
#223	Uriyah	Uriah
#245	Azanyah	Azaniah
#274	Achazyah	Ahaziah
#281	Achiyah	Ahijah
#452	Eliyah	Elijah
#558	Amatsyah	Amaziah
#568	Amaryah	Amariah
#728	Amiyah	Araunah
#912	Bedeyah	Bedeiah
#964	Bizyothyah	Bizjothjah
#1141	Benayah	Benaiah
#1152	Besoclyah	Besodciah
#1183	Bealyah	Bealiah
#1202	Baaseyah	Baaseiah
#1229	Baqbukyah	Bakbukjah
#1232	Buqqiyah	Bukkiah
#1256	Berayah	Beraiah
#1296	Berekyah	Bercchiah
#1332	Bithyah	Bithiah
#1436	Gedalyah	Gedaliah
#1587	Gemaryah	Gemariah
#1806	Delayah	Delaiah
#1937	Hode wah	Hodevah

#1938	Hodawyah	Hcdaviah
#1940	Hodiyah	Hodiah
#1941	Hodiyah	Hodiah
#1955	Hoshayah	Hoshaiah
#2069	Zebadyah	Zebadinah
#2148	Zckaryah	Zcchariah
#2252	Chabayah	Habaiah
#2396	Chizqiyah	Hezekiah
#2446	Chakalyah	Hachaliah
#2518	Chilquiyah	Hilkiah
#2608	Chananyah	Hananiah
#2619	Chasadyah	Hasadiah
#2736	Charhayah	Harhaiah
#2811	Chashabyah	Hashabiah
#2813	Chahabneyah	Hashabniah
#2900	Tobiyah	Tobiah
#2970	Yaazanyah	Jaazaniah
#2977	Yoshiyah	Josiah
#2997	Yibneyah	Ibnciah
#2998	Yibniyah	Ibnijah
#3041	Yedideyah	Jedidiah
#3042	Yedayah	Jedaiah
#3048	Yedayah	Jedaiah
#3050	Yahh	JAH Psalm 68:4
#3056	Yahdai	Jehdai
#3057	Yahudiyah	Jehudijah
#3094	Yahalelel	Jehalelel
#3131	Yosiphyah	Josiphiah
#3143	Yoshibiyah	Josibiah
#3145	Yoshawyah	Joshaviah
#3150	Yizziyah	Jeziyah
#3153	Yezanyah	Jezeniah
#3156	Yizrachyah	Izrahiah
#3167	Yachzeyah	Jahaziah
#3169	Yechizqiyah	Hezekiah
#3174	Yechiyah	Jehiah
#3203	Yckolyah	Jecoliah
#3204	Yekonyah	Jcconiah
#3298	Yareshyah	Jaresiah
#2262	Chabatstanyah	Habazaniah

#3301	Yiphdeyah	Iphedeiah
#2293	Chaggiyah	Haggiah
#3359	Yeqamyah	Jekamiah
#2382	Chazayah	Hazaiah
#3376	Yiriyah	Irijah
#3404	Yeriyah	Jerijah
#6411	Pelayah	Pelaiah
#3439	Yeshochayah	Jeshoaiah
#3449	Yishshiyah	Ishiah
#3460	Yishmayah	Ishmaiah
#3470	Yeshayah	Isaiah
#3663	Kenanyah	Chenaniah
#4153	Moadyah	Moadiah
#4179	Moriyah	Moriah
#4271	Machseyah	Maaseiah
#4320	Mikayah	Micah
#4424	Melaryah	Melatiah
#4441	Malkiyah	Malchiah
#4573	Maadyah	Maadiah
#4590	Maazyah	Maaziah
#4641	Maaseyah	Maaseiah
#4677	Metsobayah	Mosobaite
#4811	Merayah	Meraiah
#4920	Meshelemyah	Meshelcmiah
#4983	Matlanyah	Mananiah
#4993	Mattithyah	Mattithiah
#5072	Nedabyah	Nedabiah
#5129	Noadyah	Noadiah
#5166	Nechemyah	Nehemiah
#5294	Nearyah	Neariah
#5374	Neriyah	Neriah
#5418	Ncthanyah	Nethaniah
#5662	Obadyah	Obadiah
#5718	Adayah	Adaiah
#5818	Uzziyah	Uzziah
#5838	Azaryah	Azariah
#5839	Azaryah	Azariah
#6007	Amasyah	Amasiah
#6043	Anayah	Anaiah
#6055	Ananyah	Ananiah

#6070	Anthothiyah	Antothijnh
#6222	Asayah	Asaiah
#6265	Athayah	Alhaiah
#6271	Alhalyah	Athaliah
#6305	Pedayah	Pedaiah
#6410	Pelatyah	Pelatih
#6494	Pcqachyah	Pekahiah
#6611	Pelhachyah	Pethakiah
#6645	Tsibyah	Zibiah
#6667	Tsidqiyah	Zedekiah
#6846	Tsephanyah	Zephaniah
#6870	Tseruyah	Zeruiah
#6964	Qolayah	Kolaiah
#7041	Qelayah	Kelaiah
#7211	Reayah	Reaiah
#7345	Rechabyah	Rehabiah
#7422	Ramyah	Ramiah
#7480	Reelayah	Reeliah
#7485	Raamyah	Raamiah
#7509	Rephayah	Rephaiah
#7634	Shobyah	Shachia
#7645	Shebanyah	Shebaniah
#7841	Shacharyah	Shechariah
#7935	Shekanyah	Shechaniah
#8018	Shelemyah	Shelemiah
#8098	Shemayah	Shcmaiah
#8114	Shemaryah	Shemariah
#8187	Shearyah	Shcariah
#8203	Shephaiyah	Shephaiiah
#8274	Sherebyah	Sherebiah
#8304	Scrayah	Seraiah

So far, we have established from Scripture that the first part of the set-apart name is YAH (from Ps. 68:4); there are 137 Israelite names with "yah", and there is also the word Halleluyah. Therefore, the first part cannot be "Yeh"! It is interesting to note that the heathen or Greeks in their hymns, in honor of Apollo, began and ended with $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\ \iota\eta$, eleleu Ie, a mere corruption of the Hebrew word Halleluyah (see *Clarke's Commentary* under Revelation 19:1).

Also consider the "IE" in the first two letters of IHS which is actually IES in Greek!

Ies was also a surname for Bacchus.²

Another consideration is YEHWE ZOGBANU - In Dahomean mythology, a forest giant, which had thirty horns and was a threat to hunters.³

The "Yeh" and/or "Yeho" came in with the Jewish cover up of our Heavenly Father's Name.

To be safe, let's hold fast to the Scriptural YAH! YAH is the short form of the great set-apart name; an extended form is seen in the King James Version where the translators hid a clue for the true pronunciation in the very story of the set-apart name show down on Mt. Carmel. In the margin of I Kings 17:1, we see the name *Elijahu*. Translators tell us that the first part of this name "Eli" means "my God" See Matthew 27:46. Thus, the last part *jahu* or *yahu* is in reference to the set-apart name. Elijah's name means "my El or Elohim is YAHUWAH".

The Saviour said, "It is also written in your law, that the testimony of two men is true" (John 8:17). Thus, the King James translators hid for us two witnesses that give us a clue to the true pronunciation of the set-apart name, not just one. Look in I Kings 18:3 margin, where we see the name *Obadiahu*, which name means "servant of YAHUWAH." But there is more!

72 Names End in 'YAHU'

Strong's #	Name	Meaning	Common Name
#29	Abiyahu	(my Father is YAHUWAH)	Abijah
#138	Adoniyahu	(my Master is YAHUWAH)	Adonijah
#223	Uriyahu	(my flame is YAHUWAH)	Urijah
#274	Achazyahu	(possession of YAHUWAH)	Ahaziah
#281	Achiyahu	(my brother is YAHUWAH)	Ahijah
#452	Eliyahu	(my Elohim is YAHUWAH)	Elijah
#558	Amatsyahu	(strength of YAHUWAH)	Amaziah
#568	Amaryahu	(promised of YAHUWAH)	Amariah
#683	Atsalyahu	(reserved to YAHUWAH)	Azaliah
#1141	Benayahu	(built up of YAHUWAH)	Benaiah
#1296	Berekyahu	(kneel to YAHUWAH)	Berechiah
#1436	Gedalyahu	(YAHUWAH is great)	Gedaliah
#1587	Gemaryahu	(perfected by YAHUWAH)	Gemariah
#1735	Dodawahu	(Love of YAHUWAH)	Dodavah
#1806	Delayahu	(delivered by YAHUWAH)	Delaiah
#1936	Hodaywahu	(majesty of YAHUWAH)	Hodevah
#2069	Zebadyahu	(endurance of YAHUWAH)	Zebadiah
#2148	Zacharyahu	(remembered by YAHUWAH)	Zechariah
#2396	Chizeqiyahu	(my strength is YAHUWAH)	Hezekiah
#2518	Chiliqiyahu	(my portion is YAHUWAH)	Hilkiah

#2608	Chananyahu	(favored by YAHUWAH)	Hananiah
#2811	Chashabyahu	(regarded by YAHUWAH)	Hashabiah
#2882	Tebalyahu	(immersed by YAHUWAH)	Tebaliah
#2899	Tob Adoniyahu	(pleasing to my Master YAHU)	Tob-adonijah
#2900	Tobiyahu	(my goodness is YAHUWAH)	Tobiah
#2970	Yaazanyahu	(will be heard by YAHUWAH)	Jaazaniah
#2977	Yoshiyahu	(my foundation is YAHUWAH)	Josiah
#3000	Yeberekyahu	(kneeling to YAHUWAH)	Jebcrechiah
#3012	Yigdalyahu	(magnified by YAHUWAH)	Igdaliah
#3153	Yezenyahu	(adorned of YAHUWAH)	Jezaniah
#3165	Yechdiyahu	(my unity is YAHUWAH)	Jehdeiah
#3169	Yechizqiyahu	(my strength is YAHUWAH)	Hezekiah
#3203	Yekolyahu	(YAHUWAH will enable)	Jecoliah
#3204	Yekonyahu	(YAHUWAH will establish)	Jeconiah
#3269	Yaazyiyahu	(my boldness is YAHUWAH)	Jaaziah
#3404	Yeriyahu	(taught by YAHUWAH)	Jeriah
#3414	Yirmeyahu	(exalted of YAHUWAH)	Jeremiah
#3449	Yishiyahu	(YAHUWAH will lend)	Ishiah, Isijahu
#3460	Yishmayahu	(heard by YAHUWAH)	Ishmaiah
#3470	Yeshayahu	(salvation of YAHUWAH)	Isaiah
#3562	Conanyahu	(sustained by YAHUWAH)	Conaniah
#3659	Conyahu	(stability by YAHUWAH)	Coniah
#3663	Kenanyahu	(planted by YAHUWAH)	Chenaniah
#4321	Mikayahu	(like YAHUWAH)	Michaiah
#4441	Malkiyahu	(my king is YAHUWAH)	Malchiah
#4590	Maazyahu	(rescue of YAHUWAH)	Maaziah
#4641	Maaseyahu	(work of YAHUWAH)	Maaseiah
#4737	Miqncyahu	(purchase of YAHUWAH)	Mikneiah
#4920	Meshelemyahu	(repaid by YAHUWAH)	Meshelcmiah
#4983	Mattanyahu	(present of YAHUWAH)	Mattaniah
#4993	Mattithyahu	(gift of YAHUWAH)	Matthew
#5374	Neriyahu	(my light is YAHUWAH)	Neriah
#5418	Nethanyahu	(given by YAHUWAH)	Nethaniah
#5565	Semakyahu	(supported by YAHUWAH)	Semachiah
#5662	Obadyahu	(Servant of YAHUWAH)	Obadiah
#5718	Adayahu	(continuing in YAHUWAH)	Adaiah
#5812	Azazyahu	(strength of YAHUWAH)	Azaziah
#5818	Uzziyahu	(my power is YAHUWAH)	Uzziah
#5838	Azaryahu	(helped of YAHUWAH)	Azariah
#6271	Athalyahu	(constrained by YAHUWAH)	Athaliah

#6305	Pedayahu	(ransomed of YAHUWAH)	Pedaiah
#6410	Pelatyahu	(delivered by YAHUWAH)	Pelatiah
#6667	Tsidekiyahu	(YAHUWAH is righteous)	Zedekiah
#6846	Tsephanyahu	(hidden by YAHUWAH)	Zephaniah
#6984	Qushayahu	(entrapped of YAHUWAH)	Kushaiah
#7345	Rechabyahu	(enlarged of YAHUWAH)	Rehabiah
#7425	Remalyahu	(protected by YAHUWAH)	Remaliah
#7645	Shebanyahu	(prospered by YAHUWAH)	Shebaniah
#7935	Shekanyahu	(lodging of YAHUWAH)	Shecaniah
#8018	Shelemyahu	(thank offering of YAHUWAH)	Shelemiah
#8098	Shemayahu	(heard of YAHUWAH)	Shemaiah
#8114	Shemaryahu	(hedged by YAHUWAH)	Shemariah
#8203	Shephatyahu	(judged by YAHUWAH)	Shephatiah
#8304	Serayahu	(prevailed by YAHUWAH)	Seriah

Anciently, names not only ended with "yahu", but also began with "Yahu"; this was determined by comparing other languages like Arabic and Cuneiform.

Jehoahaz -- "An inscription of Tiglathpileser III records tribute being received from Iauhazi (mat) Ia-u-da-a

'Jehoahaz of Judah'. *The Illustrated Bible Dictionary*

Jehoiachio--"In Babylon, Jehoiachin was treated as a royal hostage. He is named (Yau-kin) in Bab. tablets, dated 595 and 570 BC, as receiving rations at the court in company with his five sons." *The Illustrated Bible Dictionary*

Jehonathan-- "The name occurs in Cuneiform records as Yahu-natunnu." *Seventh-day Adventist BIBLE DICTIONARY*

Jehu-- "Cuneiform Ia-u-a." *The New Brown-Driver-Briggs-Gesenius Hebrew English Lexicon*. In Arabic, Jehu was pronounced "Yahu". See Hastings Dictionary of the Bible. All this evidence and more, suggest that "Yahu" was used at the beginning of names, instead of the more modern Jewish "Yeho" cover up of the set-apart name. Therefore, the 27 following names are restored to their original pronunciation.

27 Names Begin with "YAHU"

Strong's #	Name	Meaning	Common Name
#3057	Yahudiyah	(a Jewess)	Jehudijah
#3058	Yahu	(He exists)	Jehu
#3059	Yahuachaz	(YAHUWAH seized)	Jehoahaz
#3060	Yuhuash	(YAHUWAH fired)	Jehoash

#3061	Yahud	(a name for Judea)	Jehud
#3063	Yahudah	(praise YAHUWAH Gen. 29:35 marg)	Judah
#3064	Yahudi	(a Jew, a descendant of Yehudah)	Jew
#3067	Yahudith	(Jewess-Jehudith, a Canaanitess)	Judith
#3068	YAHUWAH	(I AM THAT I AM Ex 3:14)	Jehovah
#3075	Yahuzabad	(YAHUWAH-endowed)	Jehozabad
#3076	Yahuchanan	(YAHUWAH-favored)	Jehohanan
#3077	Yahuyada	(YAHUWAH-known)	Jehoiada
#3078	Yahuyakin	(YAHUWAH-will establish)	Jehoiada
#3079	Yahuyaqim	(YAHUWAH-will raise)	Jehoiakim
#3080	Yahuyarib	(YAHUWAH-will contend)	Jehoiarib
#3081	Yahukal	(YAHUWAH-is able)	Jehucal
#3082	Yohunadab	(YAHUWAH-enlargessed)	Jehonadab
#3083	Yahunathan	(YAHUWAH-given)	Jehonathan
#3084	Yahuseph	(YAHUWAH-is adding)	Jehoscph
#3085	Yahuaddah	(YAHUWAH-adomed)	Jehoadah
#3086	Yahuaddan	(YAHUWAH-pleaaed)	Jehoaddan
#3087	Yahutsadaq	(YAHUWAH-righteousness)	Jehozadak
#3088	Yahuram	(YAHUWAH-raised)	Jehoram
#3089	Yahusheba	(YAHUWAH-sworn)	Jehosheba
#3090	Yahushabath	(YAHUWAH hath sworn)	Jehoshabeath
#3091	HA'MASHYACH	(YAHUWAH-Savior)	Jehoshua
#3092	Yahushaphat	(YAHUWAH-judged)	Jehoshaphat

1 With "YAHU" in the Middle

#454 Elyahuenai (toward YAHUWAH are my eyes) - Elihoenai

72 Times at the End

27 Times at the Beginning

1 Time in the Middle

100 Times; names with YAHU

So far we have established YaHu from Scripture!

References

2) Come Out of Her My People by Chris Koster

3) Mythology Folklore & Symbols

Chapter 7

Next Letter U, V or W?

Was the sixth Hebrew letter ׀ developed from two uu's put together? Of course not! However, it is true that our English W developed from two uu's or vv's put together; this is why it is called *double u*. But we English speaking people have to use this letter W to convey the ancient sound of ׀ in Hebrew and ׁ in Arabic etc.

The *Oxford English Dictionary* lists two columns worth of information about the English W, explaining how it developed from two uu's put together, then a statement toward the end: "1869 ELLIS *E.E. Pron*, I. iii. 187 In Europe (w) is thought to be peculiar to England... In Arabic however (w) is quite at home."

". . . the sound of ׀, a long time ago, wasn't 'vav' at all; but 'w', and 'w' is weak. . . The Yemenite Jews of Arabia, who retain an ancient, correct and pure pronunciation of Hebrew, still pronounce the ׀ as 'w' -as does Arabic, the close sister language of Hebrew." *How the Hebrew Language Grew* p. 29, 30

Why do many Jews today contend that the sixth letter of the Hebrew alphabet is a V? According to the *Theological Wordbook of the Old Testament*, and other reference materials, it is because of German influence. "The German (Ashkenazic) influence arose within the last 1800 years, after the Jews were dispersed in 135 CE. As Jewish communities gradually developed in Eastern, Central and Western Europe, German influence eventually made its mark on the Hebrew language." *The Sixth Letter is Waw* (study by Voy Wilks 3/3/96)

There are, generally speaking, two main pronunciations: the Ashkenazi, or German, originated by Central and Eastern European Jews, carried to all countries to which those Jews have emigrated (Western Europe, America, etc.): and the Sephardi, or Spanish, used by the Jews of Spanish or Portuguese stock in Europe and America and also by Jews from Oriental countries. In all the universities and throughout Israel, the Sephardic pronunciation has been adopted, since it is generally believed that this is the pronunciation nearest to the original...." *Biblical Hebrew* p. 33 by Menahem Mansoor

The shape of the letter V came from the design on the back of the cobra.

But when did the sound "V" come into use? Consider the following argument! The original set-apart name was pronounced Yahuwah (which we will seek to prove in the continuation of this book). Clement of Alexandria (c.150-c.215) transliterated from the original set-apart name of the Hebrew language into Greek as ΙΑΟΥΕ (Iaoue), the Greeks had a tendency to put an "e" on the end of names, as seen in the New Testament, which only the KJV points out. Names like Noe (Matt. 24:37), Osee (Rom 9:25), Jude (NT Book), Core (Jude 11) etc; which, according to the

Old Testament, were Noah, Hosea, Judah, and Korah. But obviously Clement was transliterating from the Hebrew at a time when the װ had a W sound. Later on, Theodoret (c.390-455) and Epiphanius (c.315-404) transliterated the set-apart name as Ιαβε (Iabe); a couple of hundred years had passed since Clement, and they must have been transliterating at the time that the Hebrew had adopted the V.

Original Hebrew Name: YAHUWAH

Clement transliterates into Greek: Ι α ου ε

Later Theodoret & Epiphanius: Ι α β ε

Probably transliterating from Hebrew with "v": YAH VAH

"From Latin v, which was at first bilabial (voiced like 'b' using the lips), but became labiodental (using the bottom lip to the teeth) in the 2d century A.D."⁴

So, from the quote above, we learn that even in Latin the V did not come into use until the second century, and also comparing Clement with Theodoret and Epiphanius, using Iaoue and Iabe, we can see when this change of V came in. But the question we must ask is: "What pronunciation did װ have when the Creator spoke the ten commandments from Mt. Sinai? What about the Hebrew that Abraham spoke? Or Noah? Or Adam, which he had learned from YHWH Himself?" Obviously, it was the more ancient pronunciation that our English W conveys, which even the American Indians retained in their language from the original; for at one time, "the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech." (Gen 11:1). Place names in America bare this out, such as Waxahachie Tex, Nowata Ok, Hiawassee Ga, Wewoka Ok, Iowa etc.

"... The Hebrew letter waw װ can function as a consonant or a vowel. When the waw is a consonant, it sounds like **w**, as in water, and usually has a vowel sign under it. . . When the waw functions as a vowel, it has the sound of **o** as in **row** or **oo** as in **pool**. With a dot above it, the waw sounds like **o** as in row: װ̇. With a dot in its center, the waw sounds like **oo** as in pool װ̈. Note: This dot in the center of the waw is not a dagesh (a dot in the center that indicates that the letter is doubled, in such a case a vowel mark is also beneath that letter)... When a waw functions as a vowel, sounded **o** or **oo**, it does not have the sound of **w** as in water. The װ̈, like the waw, can be both vowel and consonant." *A Simple Approach To Old Testament Hebrew*, p. 9

"The Semitic װ and װ̈ are certainly, by usage, consonants; although by nature they are vowels, viz. *u* and *i* and consequently are consonantal vowels." *Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar* p. 26

There is a structural system in Hebrew, depending on the arrangement, whether it was a vowel or a consonant; which existed before vowel points were used, also during the time when the paleo-waw װ was used.

The point to be made is this: "Was our Creator influenced by the German (Ashkenazi) speech, when He delivered His name on Mt. Sinai?" Of course not! Man is notorious for altering that which has gone out of the Creator's lips (Review Ps. 89:34). He made it plain, "I change not." Malachi 3:6, thus we understand that the Creator was not the one who changed the **Y** to a *vav*. In the Father of lights, there "is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." James 1:17; likewise with His only begotten Son "... the Messiah the same yesterday, and today, and forever." Hebrew 13:8.

Not only did the Jews change the *waw* (**W**) to *vav* (**V**), but in recent times have also changed the Hebrew **B** to **V** as well. Therefore, Abraham becomes Avraham, and Yacob becomes Yacov, Tel Abib becomes Tel Aviv, and everyone gets confused. Did we really need two v's in Modern Hebrew?

So far, using Scripture and history, we have established YaHuW. But, the question might be asked, "Can the waw sustain the 'u' and the 'w' all in the same letter?" Consider the following illustration with the words Phuvah, (more accurate Phuwah) or should it be Puah? The same Hebrew word is transliterated both ways; even the Bible scholars were baffled as to the true way to transliterate from Hebrew on this point. This point needs to be understood, to understand the set-apart name.


Phuwah or Puah?

The waw, with a dot in the center and with a vowel sign under it **וְ**, is a "strengthened consonant" (the older term of doubling). "The **וְ**u is, however, easily to be recognized, since it cannot take a vowel before or under it." *Gesenius Hebrew Grammar p. 55*



Genesis 46:13	Numbers 26:23	Version
פּוּוּאָ	פּוּוּאָ	LXX
Phua	Phua	Latin Vulgate
Phuva	Phuva	William Tyndale
Phuuah	Pua	Geneva Bible
Phuuah	Pua	1611 King James
Phuvah	Pua (Phuvah)	margin KJV
Puvah	Puah	New King James
Phuvah	Pua	Peshitta/Lamsa
Puvah	Puvah	RSV
Puvah	Puvah	ASV
Puah	Puah	NIV
Pua	Pua	NEB
Puah	Puah	TEB
Puvah	Puvah	Living Bible
Fuvah	Fuvah	Spanish/Velera


Puah	Puvah	NAB (Cath.)
Puvah	Puvah	New Jerusalem
Puwah	Puah	Book of Yahweh
Puw 'ah (?)	Puwwah (OK)	The Scriptures ⁵

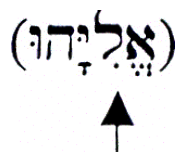
The Point Made With Phuwah: Tested, Tried and True



The translation, I AM THAT I AM, has three parts; therefore, the name has three parts (or syllables) and is vowel pointed 




Now, to give an explanation:

The letter *waw* does not carry the "oo" sound, because the markings are beneath the letter *he*: . The  is doubled, indicated by the dot in the center and vowel mark beneath (Example, see *Strong's Heb. #2332*). Now, this is how the "huw" and the "wah" are combined all in the same letter.

This may seem hard to comprehend, but it is absolutely proper Hebrew grammar. This same situation appears in many other names like Eliyahu. The "i" and the "y" are both indicated by a double  (yod):



The dot in the center of the , with the vowel mark *Qamets* beneath it, indicates that this is a double *yod*. The dot beneath the  (see arrow above) indicates that the first yod is a vowel, and the second yod is a consonant (Eliyahu).

Elihu (#453) has the same Hebrew letters as Eliyahu (#452), the only difference is a double yod. The vowel marking indicates that the *yod* has a vowel sound, else it would read Elyahu instead of Elihu. The same principle applies to the Tetragrammaton, as it does to Eliyahu; instead of the yod, the *waw* is doubled, but is written only once. The first  is a vowel sound of (\bar{u}), indicated by the  with three dots under it. The second  is a consonant sound of "w".

Thus, the name is perfectly transliterated Yah?wwah, written in English as Yahuwah. Compare *Strong's #6312*

Proving the Set-Apart Name From HEBREW GRAMMAR RULES

Josephus, the Jewish historian, seems to refer to the tetragrammaton as consisting of four vowels (Wars of the Jews, 5. 5. 7)

We already covered this in a previous chapter, but briefly, Josephus himself admitted to frequently altering Hebrew names, spelling them after the Greek fashion "to please [his Greek] readers." (*Antiquities* 1.6. 1.)

"Why Josephus speaks of 'four vowels' is uncertain. The first and third letters are probably 'by nature vowels' (= *i* and *u*), though by usage, consonants (Gesenius, *Heb. Grammar*, ed. Cowley, pp. 26,45). He is perhaps thinking of a Greek form (Ἰαυε)." *Wars of the Jews* 5. 5. 7. footnote; edition *Loeb Classical Library*

The first letter in the set-apart name is a consonant, the "Y" in YAH, and in the word Halleluyah.

RULE #1 "י can never be a vowel letter in the middle of a word." Gesenius Hebrew Grammar p. 56.

יהוה
↑

This means that this letter must be a consonant, and have a vowel following it, such as 'ho', 'hu' 'he', 'ha' etc.

RULE #2 Since the י in the middle of a word is always a consonant, this means that in the set-apart name, there must be three syllables.

"The vowel letters ה, ו, י, and א, as such, naturally do not close a syllable ... On the other hand, syllables are closed by the consonantal ו and י" *Gesenius Hebrew Grammar* p. 75

"Assimilation" usually takes place when one consonant, which closes a syllable, passes over into another, beginning the next syllable, and forms with it a strengthened letter." *Gesenius Hebrew Grammar* p. 68

"Stade, *Lehrb. der hebr. Gr.*, Lpz 1879, pp. 44, 103, rightly insists on the expression *strengthened pronunciation* instead of the older term *doubling*, since the consonant in question is only written once. The common expression arises from the fact that in transcription a strengthened consonant can only be indicated by writing it as doubled." *Ibid* p. 55 footnote

This means that in the set-apart name *Yahuwah*, the ך must be a consonant, because it closes a syllable and opens a new one; and therefore it becomes a strengthened consonant written ך, or doubled.

"Waw with Deges (ך) cannot, in our printed texts, be distinguished from waw pointed as Sureg (ך); in the latter case the point should stand higher up. The ךu is, however, easily to be recognized since it cannot take a vowel before or under it. Ibid p. 55 footnote

When a Hebrew word ends " ך", the *waw* is almost always a consonant after such an arrangement. Example: Strong's Hebrew Dictionary lists no words that end with "uah" spelled in Hebrew ך. The sound always ends ך, ך, ך. However, there is an exception to the *waw* being a consonant after such an arrangement, that is Eloahh #433, and is spelled ך, but please notice the ך is dotted in the center, meaning that it is a consonant.

"A point in the bosom of ך is called Mappiyq (mappeek). It occurs only in the final vowelless letter of a few words, and we have it represented by hh" *Strong's Concordance, Introduction to the Hebrew Dictionary*.

RULE #3 Unless the ך is dotted with the Mappiyq, "at the end of a word, it is always a mere vowel letter." Gesenius Hebrew Grammar p. 81

Yahuwah ך fits all the Hebrew Grammar Rules!

References

4) Funk & Wagnal's Encyclopedia (1934) under V

5) The Scriptures, by the Institute For Scripture Research

Chapter 8

The Translation

I AM WHO I AM
AHAYAH ASHER AHAYAH



SAME MEANING

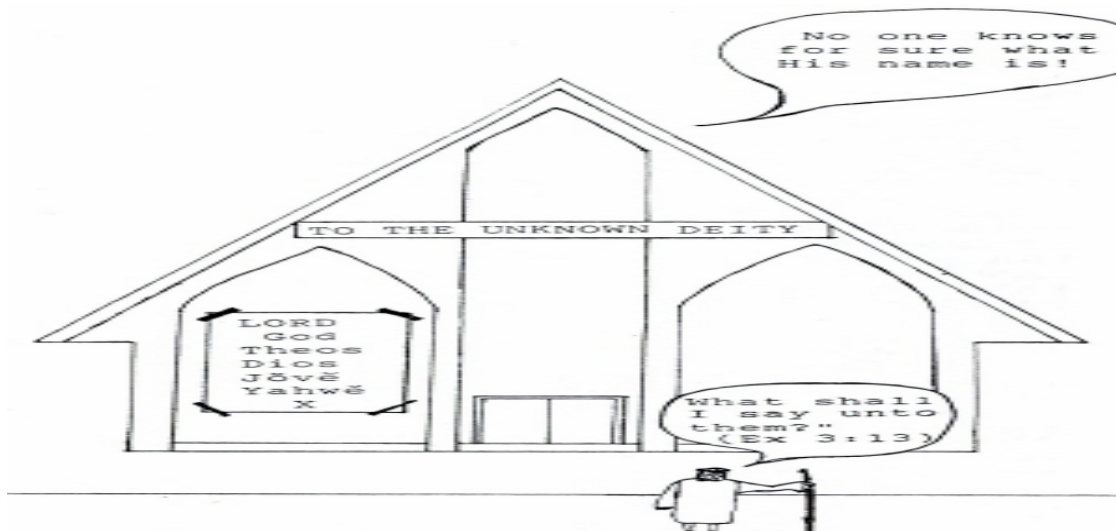


HAYAH HUW HAWAH
YAH HUW WAH

YAHUWAH

I AM THAT I AM Ex. 3:14. "This passage is intended to indicate the etymology of Jehovah [YAHUWAH], as understood by the Hebrews, no one has ventured to doubt." *Smith's Bible Dictionary*

"Etymologically . . . of the verb *hawah* (or *hajah*), signifying to be." *Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Encyclopedia* (1934) under Jehovah **Exists** or **Self Existing** in the sense of: "yesterday, and today, and forever." Hebrews 13:8



Various Bible Translations render Exodus 3:14 differently

I AM WHO I AM	New American Standard
I am what I am	The Living Bible
AHIAH ASHER HIGH	Peshitta / Lamsa
am who I am	NIV
I am who am	Catholic Douay Version
I am who I am	Today's English Version
I AM; that is who I am	New English Bible
I am he who is	New Jerusalem Bible
I AM WHO I AM	Revised Standard Bible
A YAH- ASHER- A YAH	Holy Name Bible
I will be what I will to be	footnote (Holy Name Bible)
I am the Being	Septuagint
I will become whatsoever I please	Rotherham
I will be what I will be	William Tyndale
I AM THAT I AM	1599 Geneva Bible
I AM WHO I AM	New King James Version
I AM THAT I AM	King James Version

The note in the margin of the 1599 Geneva Bible sums it up well. "The [E] which ever have been, am and shall be: the [E] Almighty, by whom all things have their being, and the [E] of mercy, mindful of My promise." Ex 3:14

Which is the most accurate is not what I wish to dwell on; the point is that from the Hebrew words AHAYAH ASHER AHAYAH, we can derive the true pronunciation of the set-apart name. It is the interpretation, definition, explanation, translation, or meaning of the set-apart name.

Though the Scofield Bible footnote on Gen. 2:4 uses Yahwe (?), it also states that the name is from "havah", or more accurate "hawah".

According to *Gesenius Hebrew English Lexicon*, pp.219-22, the Hebrew characters and vowel points used, one can see the NAME is derived from חָוָה (hawah), and from הָיָה (hayah), meaning to EXIST, SELF EXISTING.

"Many critics contend for Hebrew: Yahveh, some for Yahvah, and some for Yahaveh. It is generally derived from *havah*, an old form of *haiah*, meaning 'He is'. The import of the name is explained in the book of Exodus: 'And (Elohim) said unto Moses, I AM THAT I AM ...' (Ex. 3:14, thereby predicating self-existence in a sense in which it can be applied to no created being." *The American Peoples Encyclopedia* Vol. II, page 599 (1952)

Many more references could be given as pointed out by *Young's* and *Strong's* Concordances, *Funk & Wagnalls Encyclopedia*, and *Gesenius' Hebrew English Lexicon*, page 337, 338. The name is derived from hawah (ha WAH). Combining Yah with Wah, we have the first and last part of YAHUWAH.

A statement by Alexander MacWhorter of Yale University in his book, *Memorial Name*, published in 1857, harmonizes with this, as he said the NAME is derived from the Hebrew verb "havah", the OLD FORM of "hayah", meaning to EXIST or SELF EXISTING ONE. This passage from Exodus 3:14 has not two parts, but three. Many have not noticed the middle section of the translation I AM **THAT** I AM. In Hebrew *Asher* means: who, which, what, that, are, etc. Another Hebrew word that often means the same thing is #1931 **huw**. *Huw* also means: this or that, which (is), who and he etc.

Huw and *asher* often mean the same thing, or can interchange. Example: compare the following passages and usage's of *asher* and *huw*.

"And Elohim saw every thing **that** (*asher*) He made, and, behold, it was very good." Gen 1:31.

"And the gold of **that** (*huw*) land is good." Gen. 2:12.

"Behold, Rebekah came out, **who** (*asher*) was born to Bethuel." Gen. 24:15

"Now these are the generations of Esau, **who** (*huw*) is Edom." Gen 36:1

See by these examples both *asher* and *huw* can interchange with each other!

THE TESTIMONY OF TWO MEN IS TRUE. (Jn. 8:17)

Not only does Moses give us a translation of the set-apart name, but so does the prophet John in the book of Revelation, which gives us a revelation of the set-apart name. Notice the marginal reference in Revelation 1:4 to Exodus 3:14, where the translators were hinting and telling us that this is another translation of the set-apart name. Although the true chronological arrangement of

time, past, present and future, is found in Revelation 4:8, "which was, and is, and is to come." See also the other passages of the same, in Revelation chapters 1:8; 11:17; 16:5. Some of the new versions omit "and art to come" in Rev. 11:17 & 16:5. John warned them not to take out any portion lest Elohim take away their part out of the book of life. See Revelation 22:19

Thus it becomes ultra important to have all three parts of the translation included as our proof for determining the true original set-apart name.

Which was, which is, and which is to come

1961 hayah; was, to exist, to be, come to pass

#1931 huw; he, which (is), who, that

#1933, 34 hawah; to be, to exist, come to pass

HAYAH HUW HAWAH

YAH HUW WAH

YAHUWAH

Now that we have carefully considered both translations, we can also begin the process of elimination. If the set-apart name were Yahowah, which might be a corruption of the set-apart name, but cannot be the original, for then the translation must read "I AM oh I AM" or "I Am alas I Am," since the Hebrew word "how" #1930 (pronounced ho) and means *Oh* and/or *alas*.

Notice in the translation of Exodus 3:14, "I AM" is repeated, thus in the set-apart name YAH is repeated with WAH, both YAH and WAH mean basically the same thing. In Hebrew the Y and W can interchange and yet the same meaning is preserved. A couple of examples from Scripture are in order.

Take the name Dodavah, II Chronicles 20:37 (more proper Dodawah), which means *love of Yah*. Which part of this name means *Yah*? The *wah* of course! Let's do another. Hodevah (more accurate Hodewah) means *majesty of Yah*. Again the testimony of two men is true.

Are there Hebrew words where the ך(yod) and the ן(waw) are interchangeable and the meaning remains the same or similar?

The translation of the Father's Name is "I AM that I AM." Notice that "I AM" is repeated. Since Strong's H#1961 (hayah) and #1933-1934 (hawah) both mean "to exist," His Name covers the aspect of His past, present and future existence. So, in the Father's Name, Yah is repeated with Wah. Are the *yod* (y) and the *waw* (w) interchangeable? Let's find out... Remember, Hebrew is read from right to left.

Sometimes scholars get it right though they come at it from a different angle.

"Among etymologies proposed, S. Mowinckel and J. Montgomery contend that the name is a compound, *yahu* or *yahuwah*, 'O He!'. "⁶ (An Arabic angle). James Montgomery shows sort of a secondary translation in his study THE HEBREW DIVINE NAME AND THE PERSONAL PRONOUN *HU*, where he touches on the basic theme "I am YHWH" and it's parallel, "I am He".⁷ Tracing the Biblical references in Deuteronomy 32:39 for "I am He" to Isa. 41:4; 43:10, 13; 46:4; 48:12.

- # 581 אָנוּן (innuwn) and אֲנִינָן (inniyn) = they, them
- #1487 גּוּשׁ (guwsh) and גִּישׁ (giysh) = mass of earth, clod
- #1519 גִּיחַ (giyach) and גּוּחַ (guwach) = to rush forth
- #1777 דִּין (diyn) and דּוֹן (duwn) = to judge
- #1931 הוּא (huw) and הִיא (hiy) = that, who, which is
- # 1933 הוּהָ (hawah) and # 1961 הִיָּה (hayah) = to exist
- #2102 זוּד (zuwd) and זִיד (ziyd) = to seethe
- #2331 חוּהָ (chawah) and #2421 חַיָּה (chayah) = to live, living
- #3259 יְעָדוּ (yedow) and #3260 יְעָדִי (yedy) = appointed time
- #3872 לוּחִית (luwchiyth) and לַחֹת (luchowth) = flooded
- #4583 מַעוֹן (maown) and מַעִין (maiyn) = an abode
- #5122 נוּלוּ (newaluw) and נוּלִי (newaliy) = foul, dunghill
- #5411 נָתַן (Nathiyn) and נָתַוּן (Nathuwn) = One given
- #5714 עֲדוּא (Iddow) and עֲדִיא (Iddiy) = Name of 5 Israelites
- #5762 עוּיָה (Awiyth) and עֵוִיָּה (Ayuwth) = a place in Palestine
- #5933 עֲלוּהָ (Alwah) and עֲלִיָּה (Alyah) = perverseness
- #5935 עֲלוּן (Alwan) and עֲלִין (Alyan) = lofty
- #6810 צַעִיר (tsaiyr) and צַעוּר (tsaowr) = little in number, few
- #6825 צִפּוּ (Tsephow) and צִפִּי (Tsephiy) = observant
- #7378 רִיב (riyb) and רוּב (ruwb) = grapple, contend
- 7622 שְׁבוּת (shebuwth) and שְׁבִיָּת (shebiyth) = captive
- #7797 שׁוּשׁ (suws) and שִׁישׁ (siys) = to be bright, cheerful
- #8195 שֶׁפּוּ (shephow) and שֶׁפִּי (shephiy) = baldness
- 8649 תַּרְמוּת (tarmuwth) and תַּרְמִיָּת (tarmiyth) = fraud

It is also interesting to note that when Judas and the band of officers came looking for HA'MASHYACH in the garden of Gethsemane: "..... therefore knowing all things that should come upon Him, went forth, and said unto them, 'Whom seek ye?' They answered Him and said,

.... saith unto them, 'I am He....' As soon then as He said unto them 'I am He', they went backward, and fell to the ground." (John 18:5,6). The possibility does exist here that He spoke the set-apart name. The Greek words are the same as used in John 8:58, "Before Abraham was, I am," which is the same Greek usage the Septuagint uses in Exodus 3:14, "THE BEING". There is more from the book of John:

"If ye believe not that **I am He**, ye shall die in your sins." John 8:24.

"When ye have lifted up the Son of man, then ye shall know that **I am He**." Jn 8:28. See also Jn 4:26; 9:9; 13:19

The King James translators knew this, and thus italicized "*He*" to indicate this connection with Ex. 3:14.

The main thing this bares out is that "He" in Hebrew is "Hu", thus verifying the element *Hu* instead of "Ho" in the set-apart name.

References

6) The New 20th-century Encyclopedia (2nd Ed.) of Religious Knowledge p. 886

7) Journal of Biblical Literature Vol. Ixiii, 1944, p. 161

Chapter 9

Evidence for Yahweh

Several Early Greek Writers?

What's wrong with the following statement? "Several early Greek writers of the Christian Church testify that the name was pronounced Yahweh." *The Modern Judaica Encyclopedia*, Vol. 7 p. 679 יהוה YHWH is a Hebrew name!

On the surface the above quote sounds pious doesn't it? Very few scholars detected anything. Who were these Greek writers?

"The pronunciation, **Yahweh**, is indicated by the transliteration of the name into Greek in early Christian literature. . .by Clement of Alexandria, and by Theodoret. . . . Strictly speaking, Yahweh is the only name of god." *The New Bible Dictionary* p. 478 by J.D. Douglas. Not mentioned in the quote, but also used for evidence for **Yahweh**, is Epiphanius (who wrote Iabe) and Origen who wrote (Iae).

The Catholic Church quoted fairly: "... Judging from Greek transcriptions, the Set-Apart Name . . . YHWH ought to be pronounced Yahweh." ⁸

Gesenius stated in his *Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon* "this same form appears on the gems of the Egyptian Gnostics as the name of God . . . [but these gems are not of the most remote antiquity; they are the work of heretics of the second and third centuries]." (brackets not supplied) under #3068 Jehovah

Clement of Alexandria was a teacher of the Gnostic's; Origen was one of his students. The Masons and Catholics alike claim Clement, Origen, Theodoret and Epiphanius as the forefathers of their faith.

Simon Magus (Acts 8:9-24) was the father of Gnostic heresies, also pseudo-messiah, he was a teacher who went to Rome and taught angelology and astrology.

The school in Alexandria was mixing paganism in the true apostolic faith and promoting "sun worship." It was the school of Gnosticism that prepared the way for the Papacy to be established. Constantine was also a Gnostic Christian. Some of their heretical beliefs:

Predestination from astrology! The body could never be saved! That prophets were not dependable for inspiration! They believed in magic! Believed in speaking in tongues like today's charismatics, which does not edify believers in truth! Sprinkling instead of baptism by immersion! Sunday worship! Hatred for the Torah!

The Jesuits restored Gnosticism in the Council of Trent:

"The Society of Jesus proposed to subordinate the Holy Scriptures and in their place substitute the interpretations of the Bible by the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries whom they call the 'fathers'. All the errors and vagaries of the allegorizers who confused and darkened the first three centuries were selected. The first great papal council which assembled after the Reformation, the Council of Trent (A.D. 1545-1563), was dominated by the Jesuits. This assembly laid down the law, and no papal authority has dared since to dispute it." *Truth Triumphant* p. 317

Why use Greek writers for evidence anyway? Greeks were notorious for altering Hebrew names.

Compare Hebrew and Greek Names

Notice the "a" ending in Hebrew vs. "e" in Greek!

HEBREW Base	KJV Text	GREEK Base	
Abishua	I Chr. 8:2	Abisue	Douay
Adna	Ezra 10:30	Edne	Septuagint
Ahlra	Num. 1:15	Achirc	Septuagint
Ahoah	I Chr. 8:4	Ahoe	Douay
Ajah	Gen. 36:24	Aie	Septuagint
Arab	I Chr. 7:39	Aree	Douay
Arbah	Gen 35:27	Arbee	Douay
Bathsheba	II Sam. 11:3	Bethsabee	Douay
Betah	11 Sam. 8:8	Bete	Douay
Careah	II Kings 25:23	Caree	Douay
Chavah	Gen 3:20 marg	Eve	
Elisha	I Kings 19:16	Elisaie	Septuagint
Elishua	II Sam 5:16	Elisuc	Septuagint
Gaba	Josh. 18:24	Gabee	Douay
Gilboa	I Sam 28:4	Gelboe	Douay
Gomorrah	Gen. 19:24	Gomorrhe	II Esd 2:8
Halah	II Kings 17:6	Alae	Septuagint
Hammedatha	Esther 3:1	Amadathes	Septuagint
Hashubah	I Chr. 3:20	Asube	Septuagint
*Ishua	Gen. 46:17	*Ieooova:	Possible LXX
Janohah	Josh. 16:6	Janoc	Douay
Jeremiah	II Chr. 36:21	Ieremie	II Mace 2:5
Jerah	I Chr. 1:20	Jare	Douay

Jehodiada	II Sam. 8:18	Jodae	Septuagint
Jehosheba	II Kings 11:2	Joscbcc	Septuagint
Jehoshua	I Chr. 7:27	Inoo\)\£	Septuagint
Jeshua	Ezra 2:6	Inoove	Septuagint
Jephthah	Judg. 11:1	Jephte	Douay
Jimnah	Gen. 46:17	Jamne	Douay
Joppa	Ezra 3:7	Joppe	Douay
Joshah	I Chr. 4:34	Jose	Luke 3:29
Joshua	Exodus 17:9	Josue	Douay
Judah	Gen. 29:35	Jude	NT- Book
Kareah	Jer. 40:8	Caree	Douay
Korah	Num. 16:1	Core	Jude 11
Malchishua	I Chr. 8:33	Melchisue	Douay
Massa	Gen. 25:14	Masse	Septuagint
Mizzah	Gen. 36:13	Moze	Septuagint
Neziah	Ezra 2:54	Nasthie	Septuagint
Nobiah	Num. 32:42	Nobe	Douay
Noah	Gen. 6:29	Noe	Man. 24:37
Nogah	I Chr. 3:7	Nagge	Luke 3:25
Nophah	Num. 21:30	Nophe	Douay
Ho sea	Num 13:16	Osee	Rom. 9:25
Paruah	I Kings 4:17	Pharue	Douay
Paseah	I Chr. 4:12	Phesse	Douay
Pekah	II Kings 15:25	Phakee	Septuagint
Potipherah	Gen. 41:45	Patiphare	Douay
Reba	Num. 31:8	Rebe	Douay
Rephah	I Chr. 7:25	Raphe	Septuagint
Roma	(Greek #4516)	Rome	Acts 18:2
Salah	Gen. 10:24	Sale	Douay
Shammah	Gen. 36:13	Some	Septuagint
Sheba	II Sam. 20:1	Sabee	Septuagint
Shiloah	Isa. 8:6	Siloe	Douay
Shimeah	II Sam. 21:21	Samae	Douay
Shua	I Chr. 2:3	Sue	Douay
Tarah	Num. 33:27	Thare	Douay
Tebah	Gen. 22:24	Tabee	Douay

Tekoa	I Chr. 2:24	Thecoe	Septuagint
Telah	I Chr. 7:25	Thale	Douay
Terah	Gen. 11:24	Thare	Douay
Tobiah	Ezra 2:60	Tobie	I Mace. 5:13
Zanoah	Josh. 15:34	Zanoe	Douay
Zebah	Judg. 8:5	Zebee	Douay
Zechariah	OT Book	Zacharie	II Esd. 1:40
Zerah	II Chr. 14:9	Tare	Septuagint

The Roman Catholic Douay version was largely based on the Greek Septuagint and thus many names ended with an "e".

Though the Greeks loved to walk around in white pretentious robes, our Creator labeled them as a kingdom with spots "like a leopard." Dan. 7:6. Can the leopard change his spots? (Jer. 13:23). How then can they do good that are accustomed to do evil, including changing names? Our Creator knew that the Grecians would seek to remove the children of Israel far from their border! Ha'Mashyach is coming back for a glorious congregation "not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish." Eph 5:27

In the last days our Creator said: "I will turn to the people a pure language." For what purpose? "That they may call upon the name of YAHUWAH, to serve Him with one consent." Zephaniah 3:9. What language should we consult to derive the true pronunciation of the set-apart name? Certainly not the Greek! However Scripture tells us which language it is.

Thus saith YAHUWAH of hosts, "In those days it shall come to pass, that ten men shall take hold out of all the languages of the nations, even shall take hold of the skirt of him that is a Yahudi, saying, 'We will go with you: for we have heard that Elohim is with you.'" Zechariah 8:23. It seems strange that scholars only mention the evidence of the early Greek writers. Why do they not give all the other evidences?

The evidence from Origen is "Iae", but this was also the name of a pagan god. In the *Dictionary of World Mythology* by Cotterell under **Kuat**, who is "The sun god in Kamaiuran mythology." We find that "Iae" was the moon god, and brother to Kuat. Strange that Origen came up with this, when Clement his teacher used Iaoue.

"Clement, most famous of the Alexandrian college faculty and teacher of Origen, boasted that he would not teach Christianity unless it were mixed with pagan philosophy." *Truth Triumphant p. 47*

The Greek language does not even have a "Y" sound, or an H sound in the middle of a word, nor a W, nor an "sh" sound. Neither did the Latin have a W sound, nor an "sh" sound. Therefore many early believers contended that the Messiah's name could only be pronounced from the Hebrew correctly.

Celsus, a pagan editorialist who lived about 185 C. E., finds fault with Christians, and so reports that many of their beliefs are from Jews, paganism and folly. Upon reading through his book, however, it is obvious that what Celsus calls "Christian" is not always what we would call a believer today. Celsus lumps everybody together. Celsus is obviously categorizing together both those who claim to be Christians and those in the Faith once transmitted to the Apostles. Regardless of the distinction, he comments, "... they assume that by pronouncing the name of their teacher they are armored against the powers of the earth and air and that their God will send armies to protect them....And they are quite insistent on the efficacy of the name as a means of protection: pronounce it improperly, they say, and it is ineffective. Greek and Latin will not do; it must be said in a barbaric tongue to work." Celsus, *On the True Doctrine*, [Joseph Hoffman, Translator, Oxford University Press, 1987] page 118.

Since Celsus ridicules the Jewish faith and the Jewish race, it seems he considered them to be the lowest forms of human life on earth. Thus, the language referred to as "barbaric" can be none other than Hebrew.

The fact is that the early Gnostic Greek writers did not speak according to the law and the testimony. How could they? They hated it. Thus they had no light in them. If you ask the Greek writers what the set-apart name is, you will get several different answers. Some would say, Iaoue, or Iape, or Iao, or Iae, or, Iaoth, or as Philo, the one who amalgamated Judaism and mythology producing Gnosticism said, the name was "leuo". Does it seem like they really knew what the set-apart name was!?!

"Alexandria and Antioch were always antagonists, Alexandria presenting a mystical transcendentalism and promoting the allegorical interpretation of the Scriptures; Antioch insisting on the grammatico-historical interpretation of the Scriptures, and having no sympathy with mystical modes of thought." *A Manuel of Church History*, Vol. 1, p. 297

This quotation shows a bit of the background of what we are dealing with concerning the name Yahweh. Clement of Alexandria said: "The name of God too, among the Greeks, contains four letters." *Stromata*, Book V Chap. VI. The English text shows "Jave".

Often, it can be seen in various literature like the Catholic Encyclopedia and The Jehovah Witness Bible- the elegant edition where they show the form "Jahve". We have already seen how the "J" began having a "g" sound about the middle of the 17th century; before that it was a fancy i, often having a y sound. Earlier words with "J" were spelled with "I", thus Jove would be spelled Iove and pronounced *Yahve*, the priests have introduced it to the Spanish community as Yave.

According to Noah Webster's 1828 *American Dictionary*, under the word ALLELUIAH, we learn that "Io" is a corruption of *Jah* or *Yah*.

How Long Halt Ye Between Two Opinions?

"There are two opinions as to what was the actual pronunciation of the set-apart name while Hebrew was still a spoken language. On the one hand, we may gather from the contemporary

Assyrian monuments that it was pronounced "Yahu." Wherever an Israelitish name is met with in the cuneiform inscriptions which, like Jehu or Hezekiah is compounded with the heavenly title, the latter appears as Yahu; Jehu being Yahua, and Hezekiah Khazaki-yahu. Even according to the Masoretes it must be read Yeho (that is, Yahu) when it forms part of a proper name. The early Greek characters, wrote Iao (that is, Yaho). On the other hand, the four consonants, YHVH, can hardly have been pronounced otherwise, than as Yahveh; and this pronunciation is supported by the two Greek writers Theodoret and Epiphanius, who say that the word was sounded Yave. The form Yahveh, however, is incompatible with the form Yahu (Yeho), which appears in proper names." *The Century Cyclopedia* (1900)

However, Professor Eerdman's article showed that it is not safe to follow the Samaritan pronunciation advocated by Theodoret and Epiphanius, because the Samaritans were opposed to the Jewish way. "They built their own temple on Gerizim and had their own priesthood. They thwarted the Jews whenever they could. On the count of their attitude, we may safely assume that the Samaritans had their own [different] pronunciation of the holy name. For this reason the Samaritan pronunciation should not have been regarded [by modern scholars] as evidence for the Jewish pronunciation." Quoted in *The Good News* Nov-Dec 1972 (Magazine of The World Wide Church of God).

References

8) *The New Catholic Encyclopedia, Vol. 14 p. 1065*

Chapter 10

Testimonies to the Historic "a" Sound

At the End of the Set-Apart Name

At about 1516 Peter Galatin felt that he made a great discovery, that the set-apart name was more accurately pronounced *IEHOVAH*; from this point forward reformers felt they were on to a new revelation of the set-apart name. William Tyndale slipped it in his Bible of 1530 in a few places. Other Bibles like Coverdale, 1599 Geneva Bible, and the 1611 King James Version followed in succession. This was due to the learning of Hebrew by Peter Galatin, and reading the vowel points of the Masoretic Hebrew text.

The name Yehovah had the vowel points of another word, because Jewish scribes in the Dark Ages placed vowel points above and below the four letters to remind the reader to say Adonai (Lord) instead of the set-apart name. Peter Galatin did not know this, he just simply read it the way it was written.

But, before 1516 Roman scholars and theologians in the 1400's and 1500's used the form *Jova*, before that it was *Iova*, and before that it was *Ioua*, (Which form is seen in the Oxford English Dictionary under Jehovah). The sentence is in Latin, and reads:

"Non enim he quatuor liter יהוה si ut punctate sunt, legantur, **Ioua** reddunt: sed (ut ipsi optime nosti) Iehoua efficiunt]."

The sentence basically translates: "Not certain here of four letter יהוה (or) if in what manner to punctuate with marks the magnificent leger, **Ioua** redundant: apart from what manner He is able to do. Until then Iehova will suffice."

Also a book called *Origen's Hexapla* (not the original), but put together by Roman theologians in the 16th century, the text shows *Jova Deus*.

Also in 1278, Raymundus Martini came out with a book called *Pugiofidei* (Dagger of Faith), wherein he spelled the name *Yohoua*. Some time after, in 1303, Porchetus de Salvaticus completed a work called *Victoria Porcheti adversus impios Hebraeos* (Porchetus' Victory Against the Ungodly Hebrews). In this book he also referred to the name spelling it variously *Iohouah*, *lohoua* and *Ihouah*.

It shall now be admitted that these forms are not necessarily from the best of sources, nor are they very old, but are from Catholic writers during the Dark Ages. Nevertheless, they are forms that existed, and should be brought to light for what ever purpose they might serve. The Reformation did not begin until about 1353, with John Wycliffe.

Chapter 11

Ioua or Iona

Place names were very significant to the English Europeans; they were like landmarks for a memorial, that the generation to come might ask, "What does this name mean, and what significance does it have?" In this way, an important message could be passed on from one generation to the next.

In the law we are told, "Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's landmark, which they of old time have set." Deuteronomy 19:14

The wicked move the ancient landmarks, as brought out in the book of Job: "Some remove the landmarks; they violently take away flocks and feed thereof" (Job 24:2). In this chapter you will probably be able to determine who the wicked crew was that altered the place name of *Ioua* to *Iona*, and why it was done.

"Place names and dedications of churches across Europe and its islands, demonstrate the extent to which these evangelists traveled." *The Celtic Church in Britain*, p. 9

"IONA, the ordinary name of the island which was the great Christian (Messiahian) seminary of North Britain, is due to false derivation. The oldest form of the name in the MSS. is *Ioua*, used as an adjective agreeing with *insula*. . . . *Ioua* was altered into *Iona*." *Folk Etymology, A Dictionary of Verbal Corruption's or Words Perverted in Form or Meaning, by False Derivation* p. 537 by A. Smythe Palmer

Did you know that there was something special about Iona? Oh yes, there was! For out of this place many ancient truths were preserved and proclaimed. Truths which have been forgotten, hidden away, burned up, axed etc. The great enemy and champion of error fought hard against this place because of its propagation of the Truth. "It is not an injustice to history to say that Scotland twice saved the world for the Reformation." *Truth Triumphant* p. 116

A question we might ask ourselves: Which ancient truths were preserved at Iona? There were many, but, as this chapter will show, the two most prominent were the seventh-day Sabbath, and the great set-apart name of our Creator.

The headquarters of Iona was established by Columba the successor of Patrick. These two prominent figures have now been "sainted" by the Catholic church, but the truth is, that they were not Catholic; as a matter of fact, they contended against Catholicism. The Catholic church had to "saint" them in order for the church to find acceptance in the minds of the people, who dearly loved Patrick and Columba.

One testimony concerning Patrick was that he "spread everywhere the name of God without fear, confidently," *Celtic Church in Britain* p. 53 by Leslie Hardinge.

Columba observed the commandment of our Creator, His seventh day Sabbath. The last hours of Columba are recorded as follows:

"Having continued his labors in Scotland thirty four years, he clearly and openly foretold his death and on Saturday, the ninth of June, said to his disciple Diermit: This day is called the Sabbath, that is, the day of rest, and such will it truly be to me; for it will put an end to my labors'." *Truth Triumphant* p. 108

"Columba taught his followers never to receive as religious truth any doctrine not sustained by proofs drawn from the Sacred Writings." *Ibid* p. 106

The followers of Columba did this very thing. One letter which has survived, and is generally attributed to Columbanus "dealt with the Hebrew festivals as well with the Sabbath, and shows an affinity with early Celtic practice in quoting solely from the Scriptures." *The Celtic Church in Britain* p. 83

"Columba with his own hand copied three hundred New Testaments, as well as portions of the Old Testament. What must have been the output of Iona when all the workers assigned to making manuscripts produced their contributions?" *Truth Triumphant* p. 107

"The object of the writing was, of course, to multiply copies of the Scriptures. . . . There must have been at Iona a separate room or hut where the writing materials were kept; a library where those engaged in transcribing the Scriptures might work, where the polaires containing the finished copies hung on the walls and where the valuable manuscripts were kept." *Menzies, St. Columba of Iona* p. 68, 70

"Iona was not a monastery, but a great mission institute. It can be likened to the schools of the prophets of the Old Testament. *Truth Triumphant* p. 105

"The name (Iona) is believed to be a misreading of *Iova, Ioua*, a name that occurs in old MSS." *Winstons Cumulative Loose Leaf Encyclopedia & Dictionary* 1936

"The earliest form of the word has excellent authority, for it occurs many times in the life of Columba written by one of his successors as abbot within a century of his death. But it is always given as an adjective, *Ioua Insula* the island of Io." *Place Names of the English-Speaking World* p. 158, by CM. Matthews

Noah Webster in his first *American Dictionary* (1828) under the word ALLELUIAH shows that "Io" is a corruption of *Jah* (see Psalm 68:4 KJV) as in the word Hallelujah, meaning, Praise ye YAH!

This short form of "Io" as the set-apart name can also be seen in the original 1611 King James Version where it is attached to such Biblical names as Ioshua, Iohn, Ioci, Ioab, Ionathan, Iosedech, Iochbcd, Ioram, Ioseph, etc.

Strong's Exhaustive Concordance shows the fuller form of some of these names as Yehoshua, Yehochanan, Yehonathan, Yehosedech, Yehoseph, Yehoram.

Ioua was a form of the set-apart name of our Creator. When the set-apart name YAHUWAH was carried or pronounced into the Greek, it became Ioua. Example, take for instance the name Jehu (originally Yahu) in the Septuagint it becomes "Iou". Let's do another, take "Yahudah" (Judah) in the Greek it is "Iouda". Yahu, which is the first part of the set-apart name of our Creator, was reduced to "Iou" when transferring to Greek, then on to Latin and other European languages.

Before it was pronounced Ioua, the o and u were sounded together, the "o" being silent. CM. Matthews in his book *Place Names of the English-Speaking World* continues on to call it "Iova", which resembles "Iowa". By the way, the Lewis & Clark map of 1814 refers to the Iowa river, spelling it "Ioua", which is exactly as the island of Iona anciently.

Iona, the great Sabbatarian center, was the hightower, or defense from Catholicism, where the righteous could run to and be safe from persecution. It was called "the government of **Ia**." J. O'Donovan, *The Annals of Ireland, Three Fragments, Fragment II, year 704*. Quoted in *The Celtic Church in Britain* p. 26, 95 by Leslie Hardinge

This supports the idea that the island of "Ioua", being named after the Creator, Who worked through this place in making His truth known, showing that Iona originally Ioua is another historical testimony to the original "a" sound at the end of the set-apart name.

What Ever Became of Iona?

Iona was the "Lighthouse of Truth" in Europe through the centuries of the Dark Ages. It was the last great hold out against Catholicism, until the Reformation.

What became of this great Sabbatarian center?

Queen Margaret, with a zeal for the Roman church, set out to Romanize the ancient Celtic Church in Scotland.

"Margaret never hesitated to unite church and state. Like Constantine, she joined together that which (the Messiah) had put asunder. Beginning with a Sunday law, she proceeded to the demolition of the Celtic Church. How little does the public suspect that religious legislation to enforce Easter and Sunday has often been the method of choking out the life of a liberty loving church." *Truth Triumphant* p. 112 (proper title restored)

Moses warned the Israelites that if they departed from the covenant faith that "YAHUWAH shall scatter thee among all people, from the one end of earth even unto the other." Deuteronomy 28:64. Most scholars interpret this to mean everywhere but America.

It is not the burden of this book to belabor the point too long, but it is in order to at least mention some points, because they are so interesting.

The American Indians did practice certain aspects of the Hebrew religion. "Cotton Mather in Boston, in the course of a long series of extraordinary letters to the Royal Society in London, drew attention to the existence, in Connecticut, of a tribe of Indians which practiced circumcision." *America B.C.* p. 17

Even today the Cherokee nation honors the 7th day of the week. The numbers 4 and 7 are sacred to them, largely because it is the fourth commandment that sanctifies the seventh day.

A few evidences that James Adair listed:

1) They constructed their place of worship so "that their backs are to the east, and faces to the west", this is after "the Jerusalem copy"! *Adair's History of the American Indians* p. 118

2) "They do not pay the least perceivable adoration to any images, or to dead persons; neither to the celestial luminaries, nor evil spirits, nor any created being whatsoever. They are utter strangers to all the gestures practiced by the pagans in their religious rites." *Ibid* p.20

3) "The Germans among them, frequently say "Yah-yah", as an affirmative, they call them *Yah-yah Algeh*, Those of the blasphemous speech'; which strongly hints to us, that they still retained a glimpse of the third moral command delivered at Sinai." *Ibid* p.70

4) They "observed a weekly sabbath". *Ibid* p. 79 [This Sabbath is the seventh-day, as the Cherokee observe and many Seminole, the same day which Jews observed]

5) When they go to war they always carried their "sacred ark" with them! *Ibid* p. 162

6) They rejoiced "at the appearance of the new moon." *Ibid* p. 20

7) They "observed a year of jubilee"! *Ibid* p. 226

8) They used the word "HalleluYah" in their religious gatherings etc.

James Adair, throughout his book, notes the set-apart name used by these American Indians as **Yo He Wah**. Josiah Priest, in his book *American Antiquities* p. 76 bears out that this was from the Choctaw and Florida Indians.

I remember attending a Feast of Tabernacles down in Kerrville, Texas where we had a formal reading of the book of Deuteronomy, where persons would take turns reading from the Scriptures. When the readers came to capital LORD (which indicates in the King James Version

where the tetragrammaton originally appeared in the Hebrew Scriptures), some readers would say Yahweh, while others would say YAHUWAH, but when one sister came to it, she was uncertain of the correct pronunciation, so she would simply say the four letters "Yod He Vav He". Later on she began using "Yod He Waw He". To me, it sounded much like what Adair heard, possibly through time the three letters "Yod He Waw" turned into Yo He Wah.

In the old world, the form **YHW** was used by Jews in Elephantine Egypt.⁹

Also worth noting is that James Adair mentioned the Hebrew word **הוה** which *Strong's* shows to be "**huw**", which Adair transliterated as **Hewa**, meaning he or she. Adair did this because of the way it is vowel pointed.

Another statement by Adair is worth noting:

"It is plain that where the Indians have not been corrupted by foreigners, their customs and religious worship are nearly alike; and also that every different tribe, or nation of Indians, uses such-like divine proper name, and awful sounds, as *Yah-WahHetovah*, &c. being transpositions of the divine essential name, as our northern Indians often repeat in their religious dances. As the sound of *Yah-wah* jarred in Laudon's ear, he called it *Java*, in resemblance to the Syriac and Greek method of expressing the tetragrammaton, from which Galatinus imposed it upon us, calling it *Jehowah*, instead of *Yohewah*." *History of the American Indians* p. 218

Notice in the above statement the word "Java", a Syriac and Greek way of expressing the tetragrammaton. The Syriac nor Greek have the letter "J" in their alpha-beta, nor do they have a "V"! It must have been a modern way of expressing it, just as the translators of the *Ante-Nicene Fathers* put "Jave" in the text of an early Greek writer. The reason for bringing this out, is that YAHUWAH would be transliterated correctly into Greek as Ioua instead of Iauē, as Josephus related to the Greeks, which he did say consisted of "four vowels", which leaves out the "J" and the "V"!

To this day the Cherokee call the Creator "Yowa", which does resemble "Iowa", which would be a short form. J.C. Beltrami called the Iowa river the YAHOWA¹⁰ river, interesting to say the least.

Some have argued the Hebrew connection of the Hopi, that their ways were similar to the Baal worship of the Hebrews, the Kabalah connection. The Hopi have a word which describes from whence life first began, this word is "yayva".

In the *Book of the Hopi* by Frank Waters, the Sun God is referred to as the Creator by the name "Taiowa", a combination of *Tau* and *iowa*. The Paleo-Hebrew *Tau* **⊕**, is a symbol of the sun, also called the "MARK" or cross. The Hebrew *Aleph* and *Tau* are the first and last letters in the Hebrew alphabet. "Thus saith YAHUWAH the King of Israel, and His redeemer YAHUWAH of hosts; I am the first, and I am the last; and beside Me there is no Elohim." Isaiah 44:6. The Greeks related it as *Alpha* and *Omega* as in Revelation 1:8. Other books refer to the Sun Spirit as Tawa. The Pueblo also call the creator god Tawa.

"Yahoya" is the deity of Bear Clan at Shongopovi.¹¹

The Chickasaw Indians call the Creator "*Chihoowah*". In Arizona there is a county and tribe of Indians called "Yavapai", meaning sun people, pai, meaning people, and Yava meaning sun. There are many examples throughout history of the sun being confused with the deity. These Indians literally make prayers to the sun. We know from Scripture, in Ezekiel 8 for example, that this is not only an error but an abomination. However, Ha'Mashyach said that the sun was a symbol that pointed to Himself when He said, "I am the light of the world." John 8:12. The sun is the light of this world, which enables us to see about us and not wander around in darkness. What the Catholic church has done is take something that is a symbol of Ha'Mashyach, and worship the symbol instead of what the symbol represents, which is Ha'Mashyach Himself.

Another example is that the Savior said, "If any man will come after Me let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow Me." Matthew 16:24. The Catholic takes this literally and wears a cross around their neck.

Obviously they are in darkness and have not seen the "Sun of righteousness."

In Texas, the Catholic priests established the Alamo as a mission for the very purpose of "Christianizing" the Indians. These areas, near the border of Mexico, were heavily Catholicized! Thus, my point with the Yavapai Indians of Arizona. Missionaries are needed out west, to help correct these errors.

Another one that is a bit speculative, but worth considering, is another tribe in Arizona called Havasupai. While passing down the interstate in Arizona, and seeing the word "Havasus" on a sign, caused me to ponder a bit. I already knew that "pai" means "people". So what is left is *Havasus*; then I thought, what if this "H" is an English translation from the Spanish "J", that would make it appear more like *Javasus*. Then this Spanish "J" would lead us back to an old "I" or "Y" in the Old World.

Well sure enough, in doing some research into this, several writers expressed it like I thought they might.

Havasua Pai - Ewing in Great Divide, 203, Dec. 1892

Jabesua - Garces (1776). Diary, 340, 1900

Java Supais - Baxter in Harpers Mag., June 1882

Javeusa - Escudero, Noticius de Chihuahua, 228, 1834 (misquoting Garces)

Yabipals - Garces (1776), Diary, 340, 1900

Yavai Suppai - Arthur (1882) in Indian Aff. Rep., 297, 1886

Yavipai Jabesua - Bandelier in Arch, Inst. Papers III, 112, 1890

Yavipai Javesua - Orozco y Berra, Geog., 1864 (after Garces)

Yuva Supai - Corbusier in Am. Antiq., 276 Sept. 1886

Notice the "*Javesua*", the "*Jave*" resembles the way Theodoret and Epiphanius expressed the tetragrammaton which was $\text{I}\alpha\beta\epsilon$. Also notice "*Yuva*", it is understood that "Yu" is a corruption of Yahu, the first part of the set-apart name. Example: the Arabs call Joseph "Yusef, though *Strong's* has Yehoseph; originally it was Yahuseph.

"Havasupai", we are told, means "the blue green people", breaking it down:

Hava = Blue, Su = Green, Pai = people.

On the surface, this seems illogical. Why would anyone call themselves the Blue-green people? But there is a deeper two-fold meaning...

Blue represents "heaven", as it is blue when you look up at a clear sky in the day time. Green represents the "earth". Heaven came to earth, or YAHUWAH came to earth in Ha'Mashyach

The ancients used to associate a virtuous idea with the set-apart name, and from this stemmed many words, like *jus* = law, *judge*, *justice*, *jury*, *jurisprudence* etc. Take for instance the name "Jupiter"; the "Ju" is a corruption of "Yahu". A quick example: Judah, in Hebrew is Yahudah. The prophet/king Jehu (originally Yahu) in the Septuagint is "Iou", the English text beside it has "Ju". Jupiter was associated with "the heavens", as many reference works bare out; yea, even the Bible in Acts 19:35, "the image which fell down from Jupiter". Newer versions put "the image which fell down from heaven."

Piter is the same as *pater*, *pader*, *padre*, *fader*, meaning father, in this way Jupiter would mean heavenly father. What the Romans did was make an image of what they thought god looked like, which is forbidden in the Ten Commandments. At first, it was intended to only represent what El was like; then a couple of hundred years ago, by and by, they start worshipping it. Idolatry usually doesn't start over night, but I still say men are more in the "image of Elohim" than some statue. Give glory to Elohim, wear a beard!

Back to the subject:

David wrote, "the heavens shall declare His righteousness." Ps. 50:6. The heavens are blue, but blue also represents "the law". Lets finish the text, "for Elohim is judge Himself." There are hints in Scripture that the Ten Commandments were written on sapphire stone from YAHUWAH's very throne (see Ex. 24:10 & Ezek. 1:26). Dan means "judge", and the stone in the breast plate, worn by the high priest of Israel for the tribe of Dan, was sapphire (Sapphire is the fifth stone listed Ex. 28:18 and Dan is the fifth son listed in Gen 29 & 30).

The Testimony from the American Indians have one common thread that runs through them all, and that is the "a" sound at the ending of the set-apart name.

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Chapter 13

The Karen of Burma

In 1795 an English diplomat visited Burma near Rangoon. The first encounter with a European's white face electrified the people in that village. Like moths drawn to a lamp they swarmed around the diplomat, who recoiled slightly as wiry brown hands reached out to touch his arms and cheeks.

The Burmese guide spoke disparagingly of the Karen, they're just wild hill people given to stealing and fighting, which was not entirely true. The Karen were in fact the most progressive of Burma's many tribal peoples. Burmese, however, had abused and exploited the Karen for centuries.

The Burmese Buddhists could not forgive the Karen minority for stubbornly adhering to their own folk religion in the face of unremitting attempts by the Burmese to make Buddhists of them!

The Englishman, in any case, was no longer listening to his guide. Cheerful Karen voices now charmed his ears. Every man, woman, and child around him glowed with radiant welcome. How refreshingly different, he thought, from the usual Burmese crowd's aloofness toward foreigners.

A Karen man who could speak Burmese explained something to the guide.

"This is most interesting," the guide said, "these tribesmen think you may be a certain 'white brother' whom they as a people have been expecting from time immemorial!"

"How curious," replied the diplomat. "Ask them what this 'white brother' is supposed to do when he arrives."

"He's supposed to bring them a book," the guide said. "A book just like one their forefathers lost long ago. They are asking-with bated breath-'hasn't he brought it?'" "Ho! Ho!" the Englishman guffawed. "And who, pray tell, is the author whose book has power to charm illiterate folk like these?"

"They say the author is *Y'wa*--the Supreme God." To make a long story short, these Karen were greatly disappointed that he had not brought the book that, through many years of traditional teaching, had been passed down. Returning to the newly-established British embassy in Rangoon, the diplomat reported his strange experience in the Karen village to his superior, Lieutenant Colonel Michael Symes. Symes in turn, mentioned it in a manuscript entitled *An Account of an Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava in the Year 1795*, published 32 years later in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Thus the Karen nation was poised like an 800,000 member welcoming party, ready for the first unsuspecting missionary who approached them with a Bible and a message from YAHUWAH. Whoever it proved to be, he was destined to enjoy one of history's greatest privileges! This story is taken from the book *Eternity In Their Hearts* by Don Richardson p. 73, 74

The Karen of Burma have been a special interest to missionaries, because of what they call the Creator. William Spicer, a Seventh-day Adventist missionary, documents this name the Karen called the Creator as "Yuan" in *Miracles of Modern Missions* p. 178. The *Encyclopedia Britannica* and Don Richardson in his book documents what it sounded like to them as "Y'wa". But really what the Karen sounded out is actually a blend of both "Yuwah". Sound them out, they all sound nearly the same.

Now a real bona fide corruption of the set-apart name easily comes into focus. The original set-apart name that our Father and Creator spoke from Mt. Sinai was YAHUWAH, which is easily proven from Scripture alone. Throughout the ancient world, over and over, we see how "Yahu" got corrupted to "Yu", and even "Yo" (the Cherokee version as Yowa). Example, Yahuseph in Arabic is *Yusef* (and Hebrew Yoseph), Yahuchanan (original Hebrew of *Iohn* or *John*) became *Juan* in Spanish. Thus, we can see how *Yuwah* was corrupted from *Yahuwah*.

Yuwa is another historical testimony to the "wah" sound at the end of the set-apart name, instead of the "weh" sound. This one is from a really good source.

Chapter 14

FROM THE ARABS

A friend from New Mexico sent me a little booklet from the Islamic Propagation Center in Saudi Arabia entitled *What is His Name?* by Ahmed Deedat. He promotes the Islamic faith of worshipping Allah; some believe this is a variation of Ellah, Eloah. In the book he quotes Ellen G. White of the early Seventh-day Adventist church;

"Learned men had in some instances changed the words, [of Scripture] thinking that they were making it plain, when in reality they were mystifying that which was plain." *Early Writings* p. 220, 221

This is mainly referring to the change of the name, to Lord etc.

His book attacks Christianity (which Rome is the heart of), because of its paganism borrowed from Mithraism, Druidism, Essenism and Gnostiism. I don't agree with everything in this little booklet, but the point I wanted to make is that he (an Arab) showed the name to be "Ya Huwa".

Back when I lived in Texas, a friend of mine, Bill Matheson and I, made a visit to the Dallas Theological Seminary Library, where I introduced him to a lady that worked there, that spoke Arabic. I asked her what something read in Arabic, and she told me. During the conversation, brother Bill asked her how she read the set-apart name from her Arabic Bible in Exodus 6:3. Without hesitation she said, "Ya Huwa". Bill replied, "Yahuwah"? She said, "No, it's Ya Huwa". She pointed out how the accent was a little bit different.

We were somewhat amazed, and thought it quite interesting, that they didn't try covering it up, like the Jews.

Summary of the Historic Testimonies of a "wah" Sound at the End of the Name

Yava - Arizona Indians

Iaua / Yaua - Syriac, Greek and Assyrian

Ioua / Iova - Sabbitarians on Iona 7th century

Jova - Roman scholars

Yova - Turks

Yowa - Cherokee Indians

Yuah / Y'wa / Yuwa -Karen of Burma

Yuva - Corbusier refers to the Havasupai

Yuva - The word young in Sanskrit,(tying in

Jeva - Hottinge. with juvenile & Jove)

Tawa / Taiowa - Pueblo, Hopi

Yo He Wah - Adair's History of American Indians p.218

Yohoua - Raymundus Martini 1278 C.E. Iohouah - Porchetus de Salvations 1303 C.E

lehovah - Peter Galitinus 1516 C.E.

Yahoyah - deity of Bear Clan at Shongopovi

Chihoowah - Chickasaw Indians

Ya Huwa - Arabs

Yehuwa - Indonesian

Greek Writers

Iccode - Clement of Alexandria

Iape - Theodoret & Epiphanius

Iae - Origen

Iao -Iranaeus

Ieuo - Philo

Jove - Homer

Jave - Ante-Nicene Fathers

Chapter 15

The Charge of Being Feminine

Some of the advocates of the name Yahweh have charged the name of YAHUWAH to be feminine, because that in many Hebrew words the "ah" ending denotes femininity; an example is Proverbs 8. Translators noticed the feminine ending throughout many of the words, and thus the personification of Wisdom was made feminine. But this does not always apply! For there are 137 names that end with "yah", but the Advocates of Yahweh dismiss this because it is the short form of the set-apart name.

The name Jonah was used as an example, because it means dove, and the word dove is assigned feminine gender.

What about all the other male names that end in "ah"? Did they forget to notice these?

#5734	Adnah	II Chr. 17:14
#5933	Alvah	Gen. 36:40 Interchangeable with Alyah
# 841	Asarclah	I Chr. 25:2
#1196	Baanah	II Sam. 4:2
# 880	Beerah	I Chr. 5:6
#1294	Berachah	I Chr. 12:3
#1083	Bilgah	I Chr. 24:14
# 946	Bunah	I Chr. 2:25
#1853	Diklah	Gen. 10:27
#1735	Dodavah	II Chr. 20:37 -meaning "love of Yah"
#1746	Dumah	Gen. 25:14
# 497	Eladah	I Chr. 7:20
# 501	Elasah	Ezra 10:22
# 448	Eliathah	I Chr. 25:4
# 473	Elishah	Gen 10:6
# 511	Elkanah	Ex. 6:24
# 433	Eloah, Elah	Dan. 2:37 title of YHWH, The Deity
#2726	Harbonah	Esther 7:9
#5574	Hasenuah	I Chr. 9:7
#2807	Hushabah	I Chr. 3:20
#2641	Hasrah	II Chr. 34:22

#5574	Hassenaah	Neh. 3:3
#2341	Havilah	Gen. 10:7
#1937	Hodevah	Neh. 7:43 - means "majesty of Yah"
#2647	Huppah	I Chr. 24:13
#2364	Hushah	I Chr. 4:4
#3229	Imlah	I Kings 22:8
#3232	Imnah	I Chr. 7:30
#3236	Imrah	I Chr. 9:4
#3438	Ishwah	Gen. 46:17
#3472	Ispah	I Chr. 8:16
#3495	Ithmah	I Chr. 11:46
#3291	Jaakobah	I Chr. 4:36
#3170	Jahzerah	I Chr. 9:12
#3085	Jehoadah	I Chr. 8:36
#3160	Jhubbah	I Chr. 7:34
#3480	Jesharelah	I Chr. 25:14
#3232	Imnah	Gen. 46:17
#3139	Jorah	Ezra 2:18
#3144	Joshah	I Chr. 4:34
#3063	Judah	Gen. 29:35
#6929	Kedemah	Gen. 25:15
#3935	Laadah	I Chr. 4:21
#3838	Lebanah	Ezra 2:45
#3922	Lecah	I Chr. 4:21
#4244	Mahalah	I Chr. 7:18
#4992	Mattathah	Ezra 10:33 - means "gift of Yah"
#4925	Mishmannah	I Chr. 12:10
#4199	Mizzah	Gen. 36:13
#5052	Nogah	I Chr. 3:7
#6513	Phurah	Judg. 7:10
#6312	Phuvah	Gen. 46:13
#6462	Pispah	I Chr. 7:38
#7441	Rinnah	I Chr. 4:20

#5454	Sabtah	Gen. 10:7
#8072	Samlah	Gen. 36:36
#5574	Senuah	Neh. 11:9
#8048	Shammah	II Sam. 5:14
#7956	Shelah	Gen. 38:5
#8616	Tikvah	II Kings 22:14
#8425	Togarmah	Gen. 10:3
#2155	Zimmah	I Chr. 6:20
#2125	Zizah	I Chr. 23:11

Also words like:

#7497	giant	"raphah"
#6213	warrior	"asah" I Kings 12:21
#6822	watchman	"tsaphah"
#6635	soldier	"tsebaah"
#4139	circumcision	"muwlah"
#3712	branch	"kippah"

So, does the "ah" ending make these giants, warriors, watchmen soldiers and circumcisions, female? No!

The set-apart name, you could say ends with "Yah", but in the form "wah". Since I AM THAT I AM is the translation, it stands to reason the set-apart name has three parts, since I AM is repeated. Therefore, "wah" the last portion stands for "yah". The set-apart name is the tetragrammaton (four letters) YHWH, not YHYH, nor a pentagrammaton (five letters) YHUYH. Therefore the set-apart name cannot be Yahuyah, for the *waw* blends with the middle part "huw", whereas the *yod* does not, which we already learned in Hebrew grammar rules. Yah huw wah. Yahuwah!

Yahuwah therefore is not feminine. If the set-apart name were Yahuah, then the gainsayers might have a point. Yahuah however could be a perfect Latin transliteration, since the Latin has no "w" to express the Hebrew.

But even if the ending of Yahuwah were feminine, does that somehow make the name of Yahweh correct? The "HU" part of YAHUWAH is masculine as *Hu* means *He*, which is lacking in Yahweh.

In the Old Testament, more than one person acted in the set-apart name. The Son of Elohim was also called by the name of YAHUWAH in His pre-existence. A quick example is in Exodus 3:2, "The angel of YAHUWAH appeared unto him." Further down in verse four it says, "And when

YAHUWAH saw that, he turned aside to see, Elohim called unto him out of the midst of the bush."

Consider also Matt. 28:20, "Baptizing them in the name (singular) of the Father, and of the Son , and of the Holy Spirit."

So I suspect the Set-Apart Spirit is also named with the set-apart name, and/or acts in the name of HA'MASHYACH (Jn. 14:18 &16:13), the Family name (Eph. 3:14,15).

"Hear, O Israel: YAHUWAH our Elohim (plural) is united YAHUWAH." Deut. 6:4

Chapter 16

The Two Witnesses

The historic application of the two witnesses were the Old and New Testament. Since the 1260 days (years) applied to the Dark Ages, then this view is not incorrect. But as the 1260 literal days pre-eminently apply to the last days just prior to the appearing of the Son of Man, then the Two Witnesses must also have another pre-eminent application for the latter days.

The Two Witnesses are also called "the two olive trees" and the "two candlesticks", "that stand by the Sovereign of the whole earth." Zech. 4:14. This title Lord or Adonai usually applies to the Son of YAHUWAH throughout the Old Testament. Since HA'MASHYACH is in the heavenly sanctuary, it stands to reason that these two witnesses are also represented in the earthly sanctuary, which served unto the example of heavenly things (Hebrews 8:5), thereby locating them in the heavenly sanctuary, standing by HA'MASHYACH. Zechariah stated: "These are the two sons of oil." Zech. 4:14 margin KJV.

In YAHUWAH's temple, made by Solomon, the Scripture states that "within the oracle he made two cherubim of olive tree (ring a bell?) each ten cubits high." (I Kings 6:23) The margin states the Hebrew more accurately "trees of oil".

Moses is in heaven, and Eliyahu is in heaven, and evidently they have a work that they do there. From reading Zechariah 4:12, they possibly produce oil which keeps the seven branched candlestick burning. "Oil for the light." Ex. 25:6. The seven branched candlestick represents something in heaven. It says within Hebrews 8:5...

...as Moses was admonished of Elohim when he was about to make the tabernacle: "for, see" saith He, "that thou make all things according to the pattern shewed thee in the mount."

The candlestick represents "the seven spirits which are before His throne." Rev 1:4. "The seven spirits of Elohim (are) sent forth into all the earth." Rev. 5:6. "Who maketh His angels spirits; His ministers a flaming fire." Psalm 104:4.

Now, the Three Angels Message are not three literal angels, but three proclamations, messages and/or movements; but it is the people who give them. This is possibly also the case with the two witnesses. It is a message or proclamation and/or movements; people with a certain message. What was the message of Moses? The prophet Malachi gives us some insight, "Remember ye the law of Moses My servant, which I commanded him in Horeb for all Israel, with statutes and judgments. Behold, I will send Eliyahu the prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of YAHUWAH." Malachi 4:4, 5. Strange how he mentions both of them together like this. Eliyahu is known for the set-apart name showdown upon Mt. Carmel, where the people of Elohim were tricked by their religious leaders to call upon a common title (Baal means Lord - Hosea 2:16 margin), thus they could be in ecumenical harmony with the churches around them. But Eliyahu burdened with a message of restoration of the true worship, thus acknowledging, praising and honoring the Creator's majestic name.

And Eliyahu came unto all the people, and said, "How long halt ye between to opinions? if YAHUWAH be Elohim, follow Him: but if haBaal (the Lord), then follow him. And the people answered him not a word." I Kings 18:27

If this true worship is followed, it shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to the fathers. If the message is not received, I YAHUWAH will smite the earth with a curse. (Malachi 4:6)

"These have power to shut heaven, that it rain not in the days of their prophecy: and have power over waters to turn them to blood, and smite the earth with all plagues, as often as they will." Revelation 11:6. This passage is a wide open hint to who the Two Witnesses are! Read it again! Does it ring a bell? Remember that it didn't rain in the days of Elijah? Remember the plagues of Egypt with Mosheh?

The Two Witnesses are the Two Sons of Oil. So how does the oil tie in with the message? Consider the following passages carefully!

Your name is as oil poured forth, therefore do the (wise) virgins love you." *Song of Solomon* 1:3 ASV. Thus the names of the Father and His Son are likened unto oil. "A good name is better than precious oil." *The Parson* 7:1 ASV

"Oil to make his face to shine." Psalm 104:15 "Wisdom maketh his face to shine." *The Preacher* 8:1 Thus oil is also likened unto "*wisdom*". What does Scripture associate with wisdom? Moses said concerning the statutes and judgments: "this is your wisdom and your understanding in the sight of the nations." Deut. 4:6. Also "the man of wisdom shall see Thy name." Micah 6:9.

There isn't that much problem with folks acknowledging the statutes, except when it comes to the Feast Days, and because folks wish not to embrace the Feast days as part of the covenant given at Mt. Sinai (see Exodus 23:14-17), they feel that they must try to rationalize away not only the Feast days, but all the statutes, since they rise and fall together [Note, the animal sacrifices were not given on Mt. Sinai, but from the cloudy pillar above the tabernacle later on, see Lev. 1:1 and onward]. Therefore you could sum up the Two Witnesses, Moses and Eliyahu, in the two messages, "the Set-Apart name and the Feast days."

Moses admonished the children of Israel to observe the statutes and judgments "that ye should do so in the land whither ye go to possess it." Deuteronomy 4:5. A type of entering heaven! Today this same message is designed to prepare modern Israel to enter the Promise Land (the New Earth). "And they that love thy name shall dwell therein," Ps. 69:36. As men, women, and children proclaim the good news, YAHUWAH will open the eyes of the blind to see His statutes. The animating Spirit of Elohim, working through human agencies, leads the believers to be of one mind, one soul, unitedly loving Elohim and keeping His commandments—preparing here below for translation. This is what the angel of Revelation 18 will accomplish.

Moses told, in the plainest of speech, "My doctrine shall drop as the (latter) rain, my speech shall distill as the dew . . . Because I will publish the name of YAHUWAH: ascribe ye greatness to our Elohim." Deut. 32:2, 3

It remains to be seen if these Two Witnesses actually come from heaven and walk among men. That possibility does exist; they did appear upon the mount of transfiguration with HA'MASHYACH (Matthew 17:2). It probably would not be necessary, since we have the writings of Moses and the prophets. If we do not believe them, neither would we be persuaded though one rise from the dead.

The Scripture has already foretold that the majority will reject their messages, yet because they are messages of truth, they will triumph and rise again. Let Scripture be true and every man a liar, "that the testimony of two men is true." John 8:17

Chapter 17

Power of the Set-Apart Name

"He came unto His own, and His own received Him not. But as many as received Him, to them gave He power to become the sons of Elohim, even to them that believe on His name." John 1:11, 12

The Set-Apart Name messages will be one of the most powerful messages here in these last days. How do I know? The Scriptures are full of types and their anti-types. Paul said, "All these things happened unto them for ensamples [or types, margin]: and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come." I Corinthians 10:11

Remember David, the shepherd boy, he came to bring some food to his brothers who were fighting against the Philistines. But lo, they had stopped fighting against the Philistines because of a big giant, called Goliath. David said, "Who is this uncircumcised Philistine, that he should defy the armies of the living Elohim?" I Samuel 17:26

So, to make a long story short, David took his sling and picked up five smooth stones, (of course he only needed one).

Goliath makes a death decree upon David and cursed David by his Elohim. (I Samuel 17:43,44). David overlooked these threats by faith and says, "Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and a shield: but I come to thee in the Name of YAHUWAH of hosts, the Elohim of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied " I Samuel 17:45.

What happened? David put one little stone in his sling, and the sling went round and round and round and round, and one little stone went up in the air and the giant came a tumbling down!

This "stone" represents what? The Set-Apart Name! This was the stone that was set at naught by the soldiers.

"Because I will publish the name of YAHUWAH: ascribe ye greatness unto our Elohim. He is the Rock." Deuteronomy 32: 3,4

"Their rock is not our Rock." Deut. 32:31. For they literally worship rocks, which is an abomination (Rev. 9:20). David took what represented the set-apart name and hurled it right into the forehead of the giant. What happened? He died! The giant represents who? That's right, the Devil!

Martin Luther wrote in his song, "*A Mighty Fortress*" (compare Proverbs 18:10): "And though this world, with devils filled, should threaten to un-do us, we will not fear, for (YAH) hath willed His truth to triumph through us. The prince of darkness grim, we tremble not for him; his rage we can endure for lo his doom is sure, one little word shall fell him."

That one little word which will overthrow the Devil is the SET-APART NAME. ("In My name shall they cast out devils." Mark 16:17)

Nimrod the mighty hunter, who also represents the Devil, was a threat to the inhabitants of the then known world. His system of religion was in defiance of heaven, but it was "Shem" (Whose name in Hebrew means *name*) that slew Nimrod, that giant of a man! (see *The Two Babylons* p. 63-66). Again we see how the name overthrew the giant.

"Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other NAME under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved." Acts 4:7, 10-12

All of these Old Testament stories point to a greater event about to happen! There is this great big giant image, which was in the making all the way back from Babylon, Media-Persia, Greece, Rome, and the ten divisions of Rome.

Daniel said to king Nebuchadnezzar, "Thou art this head of gold. And after thee shall arise another kingdom inferior to thee (which was Media-Persia see Dan. 5:31) and another third kingdom of brass, which shall bear rule over all the earth." Daniel 2:39. Which kingdom conquered Media-Persia? That's right, Greece! Daniel 8:20,21.

The fourth kingdom, we all know, was the Roman empire; and the ten toes, part of iron and part of clay, are the ten divisions of Rome.

Hitler nor Napoleon could ever conquer all of Europe because of these very words of Scripture: "they shall mingle themselves with the seed of man: but they shall not cleave one to another, even as iron is not mixed with clay." Daniel 2:43. That is powerful! That is why Europe is not united even now! The New World Order will never be completely set up because of these words.

As the New World Order pushes to be completely set up, and becomes partly strong, YAHUWAH will pour out plagues, and it will be partly broken (Dan. 2:42)

Watch out for that stone! It's coming! Boom! Smash!

"A stone was cut out with out hands, which smote the image upon his feet that were of iron and clay and brake them in pieces." Dan. 2:34

The authority of the Kingdom of YAHUWAH "shall never be destroyed: and the Kingdom thereof shall not be left to another people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand forever." Daniel 2:44 margin

"For as much as thou sawest that the stone was cut out of the mountain without hands, and it brake in pieces the iron, the brass, the clay, the silver, and the gold; the great Eloah hath made known to the king what shall come to pass hereafter: and the dream is certain, and the interpretation thereof is sure." Daniel 2:45

So let us identify ourselves with this Rock, the Set-Apart Name, the Name "of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named." Ephesians 3:15. The Kingdom of YAHUWAH!

"Whosoever shall fall upon that stone shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder." Luke 20:18

The Scripture hath said, "The wicked are not so (like a tree planted by the rivers of waters, who meditate in the law day and night), but are like the chaff which the wind driveth away. Therefore the wicked shall not stand in the judgment, nor sinners in the congregation of the righteous. For YAHUWAH knoweth the way of the righteous: but the way of the wicked shall perish." Psalm 1:4, 6

Let us not occupy the seat of the scornful concerning the set-apart name. Whoever thought the Name was vain?

Christendom (Babylon) is mad upon their idols, but the set-apart name will overthrow Babylon.

Chapter 18

Publish the Name of Yahuwah

When YAHUWAH roars out of New Jerusalem (Jo-el 3:16), and shakes the heavens and the earth (Hag. 2:6) and delivers the everlasting covenant to His people on Judgment day (literally speaks the Ten Commandments), which name will He use to identify Himself? Jehovah? Which no one heard of before 1500 of the current era. Yahweh? The Greek version! Or, Yahvah? Or, will everyone hear the pronunciation they like best. Are we so slow to understand that truth is eternal?

"Every new truth has made its way against hatred and opposition; those who were blessed with its light were tempted and tried. (YAHUWAH) gives a special truth for the people in an emergency. Who dare refuse to publish it? He commands His servants to present the last invitation of mercy to the world. They cannot remain silent, except at the peril of their souls." *Great Controversy p. 609*

From the conclusion of this book, the Father will utter the only name sustained by taking all of Scripture into account on the subject, the proof drawn from Scripture alone! Which is YAHUWAH, that all will hear on Judgment day, like it was on Mt. Sinai.

Moses said, "Because I will publish the name of YAHUWAH: ascribe ye greatness unto our Elohim." Deuteronomy 32:3.

How can we "give glory unto Him" if we refuse to ascribe greatness unto our Elohim by refusing to publish the name of YAHUWAH?

"For You have made great Your Word, Your Name, above all." Psalm 138:2 (ISR). Every point has been made by using Scripture alone.

"The Sovereign gave the word", may the next portion of the verse be fulfilled in your life, "great was the company of those that published it." Ps. 68:11

Therefore publish the name of YAHUWAH in the books, the Bibles, the hymnals, tracts. "Say among the heathen that YAHUWAH reigneth." Psalm 96:10

"YAHUWAH reigneth; let the earth rejoice; let the great isles be glad thereof.

"Confounded be all they that serve graven images, that boast themselves of idols: worship him, all ye elohim." Psalm 97:1

"Fear YAHUWAH, give honour unto Him for the hour of His judgment is come." Rev 14:7.

"Give unto YAHUWAH the honour due unto His name." Ps. 29:2

"O magnify YAHUWAH with me, and let us exalt His name together." Psalm 34:3

"Let them praise thy great and terrible name; for it is set-apart." Psalm 99:3

May the praise to YAHUWAH swell from nation to nation, from island to island, from hill to hill, till the whole world resounds with praise and glory due to His holy name.

HalleluYAH!

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