

The background of the slide is a dark, textured surface. In the center, there is a large, rectangular stone tablet with a reddish-brown hue, featuring several rows of ancient-looking characters or symbols. The tablet is placed on top of a scroll of aged, yellowish parchment. The scroll is partially unrolled, showing faint, illegible text. In the bottom right corner of the scroll, a golden key is visible, with its handle pointing towards the right. The overall aesthetic is that of an ancient discovery or a historical document.

Name YHUH To Claim Yahuah

Part 7,8,9

**HELPING OTHERS TO LEARN, LOVE AND
USE THE NAME OF THE CREATOR OF
THE UNIVERSE**

Name Him To Claim Him - Part 7

Part 8

Part 9

<http://www.yahuwahsoasis.com/>



YAHUAH'S OASIS

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NAME YHUH TO CLAIM
YAHUAH

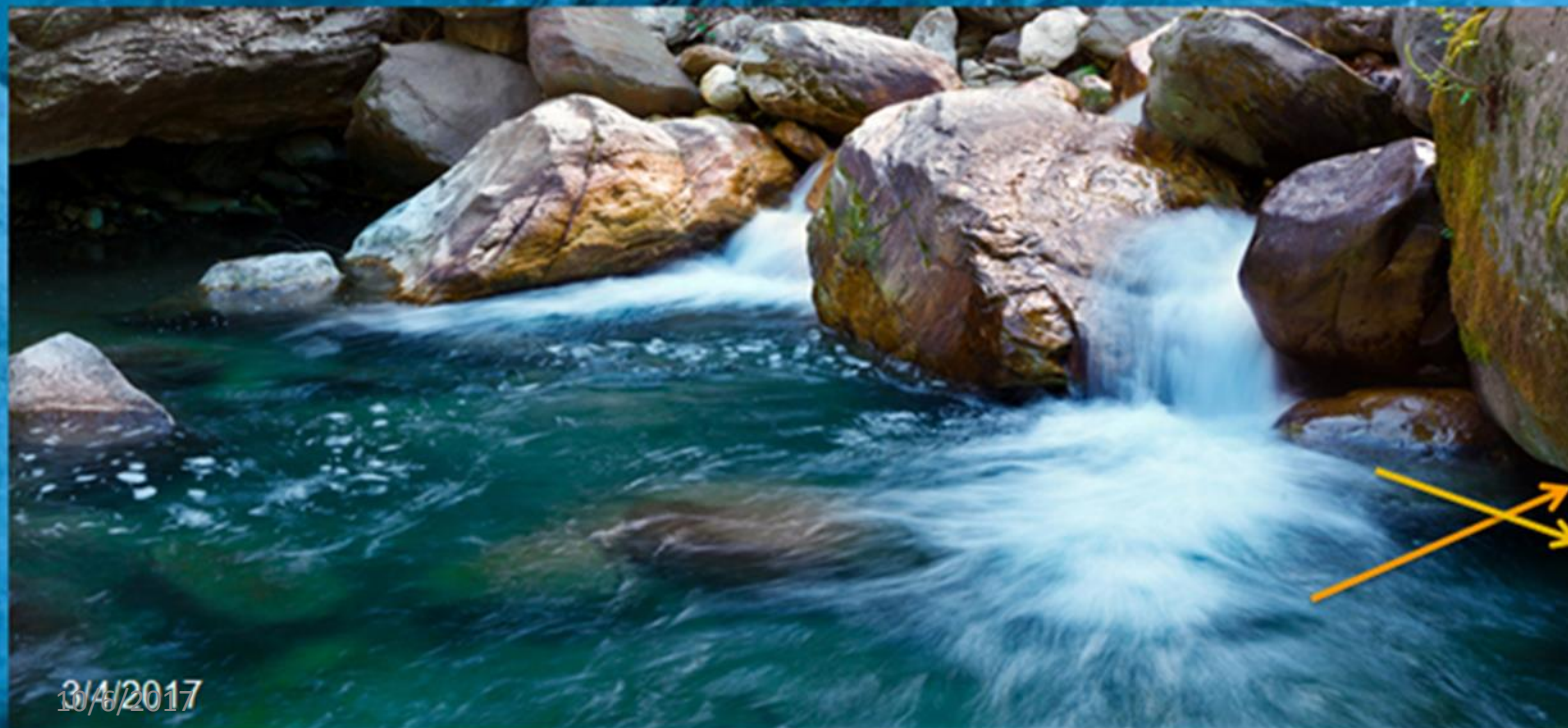
Name YHUH - PDFS to
videos

DEBUNKING RALPH
BETHEA AND HIS WORD
OF YAH

LYRICS

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CONTACT US



3/4/2017

Welcome to Yahuah's Oasis, where it's all things Yahuah !! We have videos on Vimeo for all the PDF studies, scroll down for easy access to our Vimeo site. Praise music and all downloads are free, you can also see the music videos at our YouTube site, scroll down for easy access. We hope you'll visit often and let us know what you think or any ideas to make this site better. Also if you send us your address, we'll send Yah's bracelet. Blessings!!!

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10/6/2017



Yahuah's Chokmah PRO

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Chokmah is Hebrew for wisdom and all praise to Yahuah for leading us in our quest for that. [Read more](#)



Name Him To Claim Him-Part 7

Tanak
Scriptures
on the
Importance of
Yahuah's Name



Name Him To Claim Him-Part 8

Historical
Names
In the
Tanakh
& Eye
Witness
Accounts



Name Him To Claim Him –Part 9

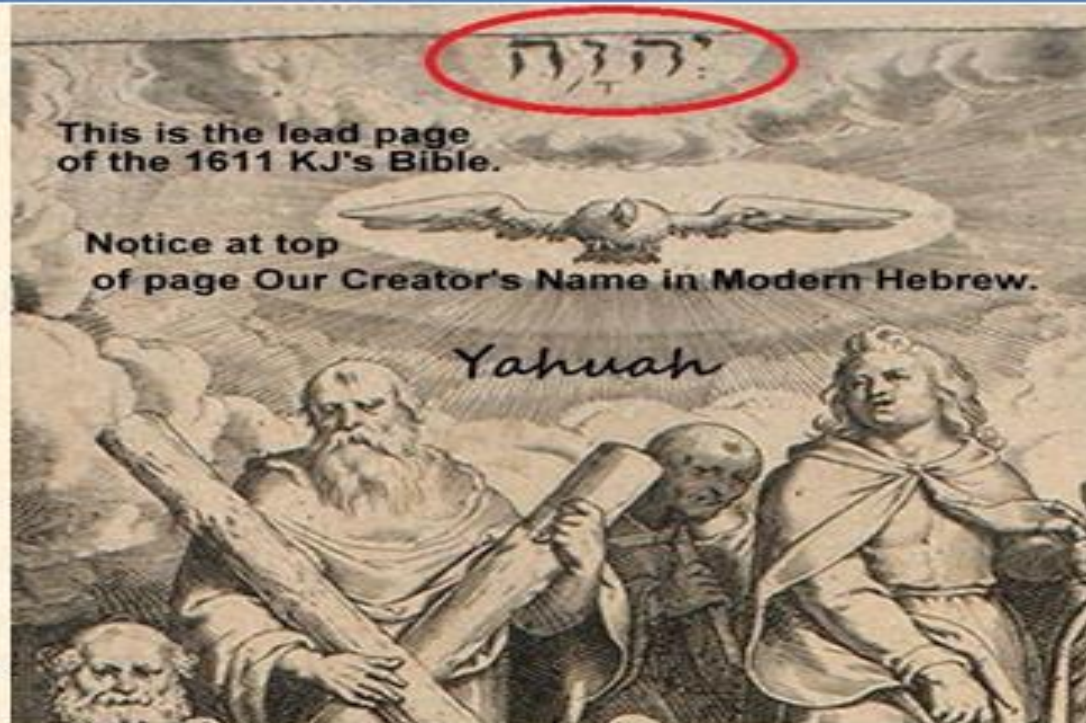
Archaeological Evidence for Names In The Tanakh

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Proverbs 30:4

Who hath ascended up into
heaven, or descended?
who hath gathered the
wind in his fists? who hath
bound the waters in a
garment? who hath
established all the ends of
the earth? what is his
name, and what is his son's
name, if thou canst tell?

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



This is the lead page
of the 1611 KJ's Bible.

Notice at top
of page Our Creator's Name in Modern Hebrew.

Yahuah

*My personal study on
why I have come to trust
the importance of calling
on The Creator's Name
and His Son's Name using
as close to the original
pronunciation as
possible.*

We will be covering briefly parts 7 and 8 and then go into Part 9. This is because there is so much information, it would take triple the space to reproduce here. We also are using as back grounds, pictures from the website 100words. Ca which gives us a good feel for the areas that some of these Archaeological finds came from.



Part 7

The Tanak Scriptures on the Importance of Yahuah's Name

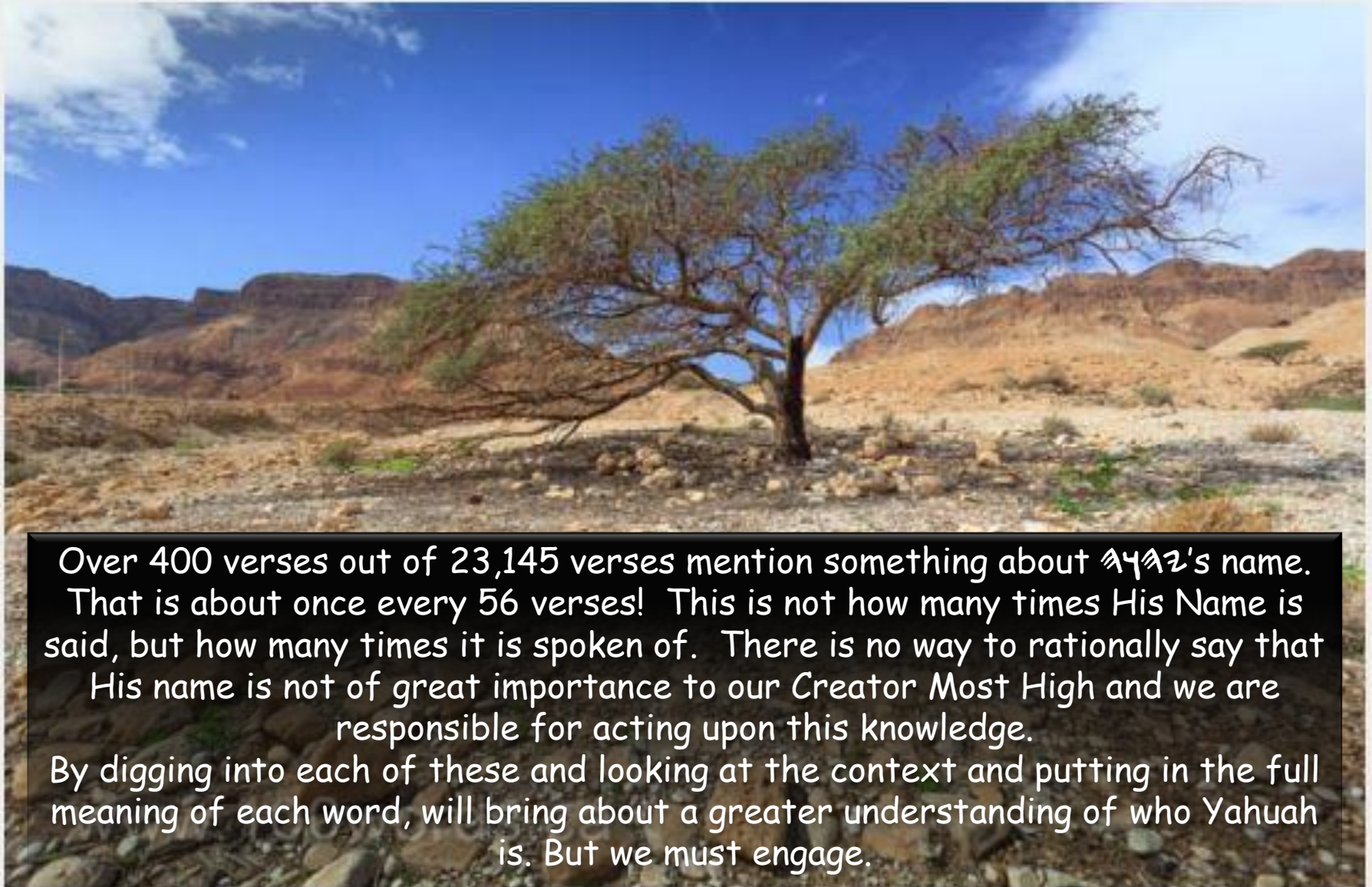
We are just going to let Scripture speak for itself in this part. It will be overwhelmingly obvious and we wanted for you to see all these scriptures in one place. We will be providing the Strong's numbers in hopes you will use this as an exercise to look them up yourself.

Remember Lord is usually H3068, which is אָדֹנָי and all the other covers for His name. Please refer to the chart in Part 1. We are not going to provide the context of these verses, you should look at this as a start of an in-depth Scripture study you should do on your own.

There is a great on line free concordance. It does use KJV, but this tool and Blue Letter Bible or E-sword is all you need to get started for free to look up the Hebrew and Greek Strong's numbers. But remember, Strong's was created to prop up the translation of the KJV and so it will be good to add other lexicons for your study.

We found this very interesting Scripture that confirms אֵלֹהִים knows US BY NAME if we choose to have a relationship with Him! We know that of course someone had to know them due to our names being left in or scraped out of the Book of Life, but these two verses are very significant. It shows the personal interest אֵלֹהִים takes in our lives, if we choose to take a personal interest in Him.

Exo 33:17 And אֵלֹהִים^{H3068} said^{H559} unto^{H413} Moses,^{H4872} I will do^{H6213} (H853) this^{H2088} thing^{H1697} also^{H1571} that^{H834} thou hast spoken:^{H1696} for^{H3588} thou hast found^{H4672} grace^{H2580} in my sight,^{H5869} and I know^{H3045} you by name.^{H8034}



Over 400 verses out of 23,145 verses mention something about אֱלֹהִים's name. That is about once every 56 verses! This is not how many times His Name is said, but how many times it is spoken of. There is no way to rationally say that His name is not of great importance to our Creator Most High and we are responsible for acting upon this knowledge. By digging into each of these and looking at the context and putting in the full meaning of each word, will bring about a greater understanding of who Yahuah is. But we must engage.

— A tree, such as this one near Ein Gedi, may have caught Absalom's head by entangling his long hair in the branches, his mule galloping on without a rider.

Part 8

Historical Names in the Tanakh and Eye Witness Accounts

Num 6:27 And they shall put ⁷⁷⁶⁰ my **name** ⁸⁰³⁴ upon the children ¹¹²¹ of Israel ³⁴⁷⁸; and I will bless ¹²⁸⁸ them.

When the Children of Israel were carried into Babylon 606 B.C.E, many of the personal names had the element "Yahu", thus came the slanderous term "yahoo" for folks who seemed uncivilized like those barbaric beard-wearing Ju's or Jews.

Interesting to note, in the 1611 KJV there is a word spelled "Iurie", the modern KJV has "Jewry".

Bedouins set up their transient homes wherever it is best for their livestock. Here they are located just below Mount Nebo. The promised land is seen in the distance.

Murashu texts from the fifth century BC reveal that names of people with prefixes of the Name started with the spelling of YAHU (IAU in Greek). These texts were written before the Talmud 200-500 CE, and the scribes who wrote them were not under a compulsion to hide or disguise the Name as were the Masorites in the seventh century AD, and therefore their texts are more valid historically and linguistically.

The Lachish Letters probably written shortly before Lachish fell to the Babylonian army in 588-586 BC during the reign of Zedekiah, the king of Judah.
Reference
Jeremiah 34:7.

This was before the exile and these letters prove they used "Yahu" at the end of their names at this time.

In the PDF we go into a huge study on Lachish that we will skip for space.

Newly Unveiled Seal Impression Attests Another Biblical Figure



Bulla bearing the inscription “Belonging to Domla, servant of Hezekiah.”

The official’s name is Domla; his father is unnamed. Domla is a shortened form of a name with a theophoric (divine) ending, either ‘el or **yahu**, which would make the complete name either Domla’el or Domlayahu.



Beit She'an from the top of the tel mound. The most ancient area of the city, where Saul's body was taken from the wall by the men of Jabesh Gilead, is under the mound. From antiquity to the present can be seen in this photograph.

Domla means to be patient or silent; the full name would mean “Be silent before Yahweh” or “Be patient before Yahweh.” The word appears in Psalm 37:7: “Be patient and wait for Yahweh.” The inscription on the bullae reads:

“Belonging to Domla, servant of Hezekiah”



Here is David Reynold examining the Bell Cave at Beit Guvrin with its beige-coloured limestone walls. There are about 800 bell-shaped caves located in the area. Many of these caves are linked via an underground network of passageways that connect groups of 40-50 caves. The town of Beit Guvrin replaced the city of Maresha, one of the Judean cities mentioned in the Bible as a city fortified by Rehoboam (Joshua 15:44 and 2 Chronicles 11:5-8).

The full Biblical Archeology Review article is in the pdf.



Courtesy Robert Deutsch

Bulla bearing the inscription "Belonging to Amaryahu, [son of] Hananyahu, servant of Hezekiah." (SHOULD BE HEZEKYAHU)

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This photo was taken in Caesarea Philippi, also known as Banias. The water originates from Mount Herman then flows into underground springs. It then makes its way down to the Galilee, into the Jordan River and then eventually, the Dead Sea. The water provided life to ancient Israel and still does today for modern Israel.

HEBREW LITERATURE. JERUSALEM AND TIBERIAS; SORA AND CORDOVA: A SURVEY OF THE RELIGIOUS AND SCHOLASTIC LEARNING OF THE JEWS; DESIGNED AS AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF HEBREW LITERATURE. BY J. W. ETHEIDI DOCTOR UI PHILOSO LONDON: LONGMAN, BBOVm, GBEEN, AOT) LONGMATSS. 1856,

Another good article we will leave in full in the pdf, but will pull out some gems.



Belvoir Fortress was constructed by the Crusaders 1,000 years ago on a precipice high above the Jordan Valley. This location is only about 20 kilometres south of the Sea of Galilee and looks across into Jordan.

10/6/2017

15

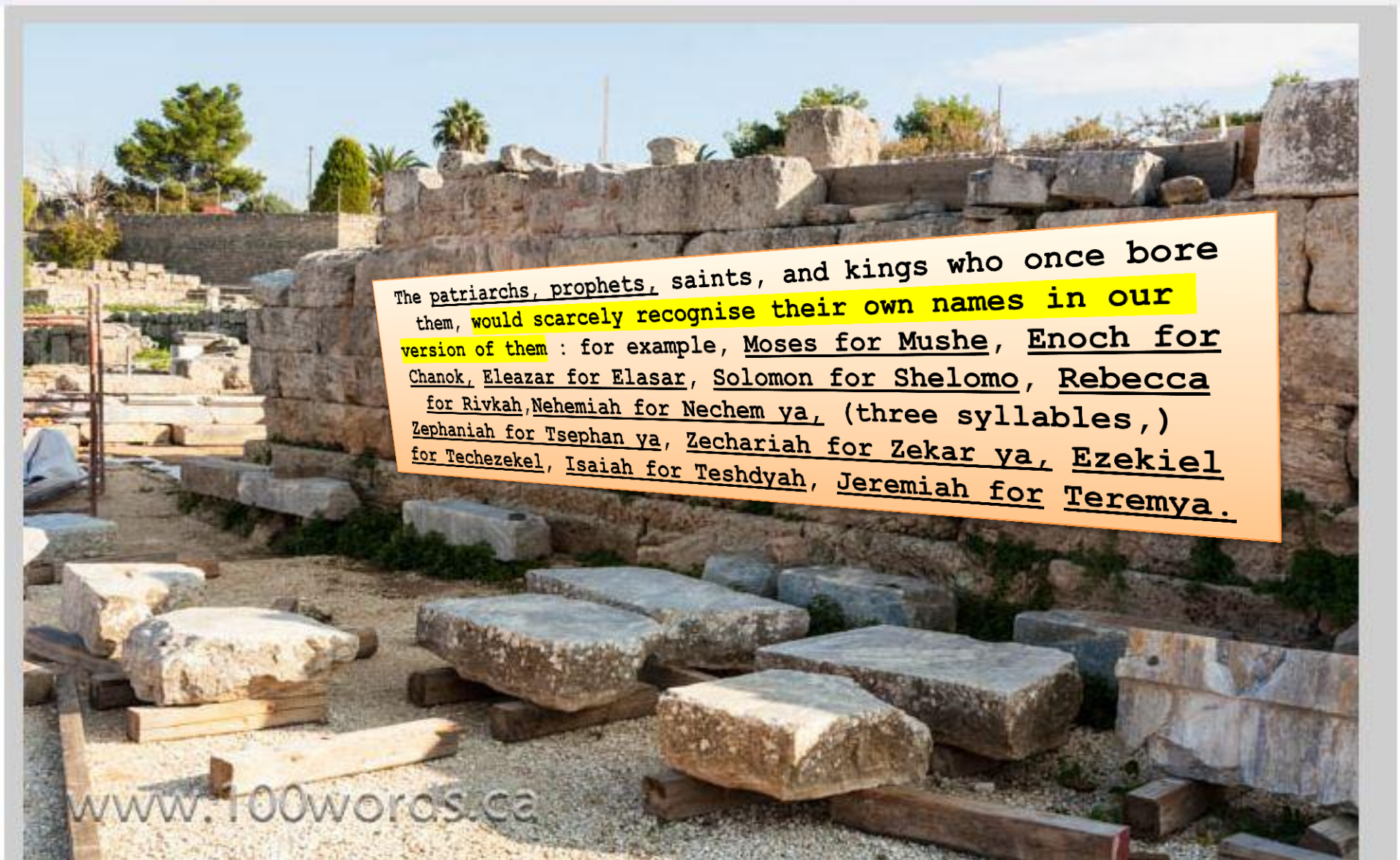
With regard to Hebrew names, I have not been rigorously exact in spelling them in their original forms, because the Jews themselves have departed from that principle in their ordinary practice. But it may be remarked in passing, that, in a translation of the Old-KEMOEAKDUM. VU Testament Scriptures, that principle should never be given up. It is a subject of regret that in our (in so many respects grandly true and unsurpassable) English translation, **the proper names should have been so defectively represented.**



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In the area of Caesarea Philippi in Northern Israel, clean cool water from Mount Herman runs swiftly through these waterfalls at Banias.

10/6/2017



The patriarchs, prophets, saints, and kings who once bore them, would scarcely recognise their own names in our version of them : for example, Moses for Mushe, Enoch for Chanok, Eleazar for Elasar, Solomon for Shelomo, Rebecca for Rivkah, Nehemiah for Nechem ya, (three syllables,) Zephaniah for Tsephan ya, Zechariah for Zekar ya, Ezekiel for Techezekel, Isaiah for Teshdyah, Jeremiah for Teremya.

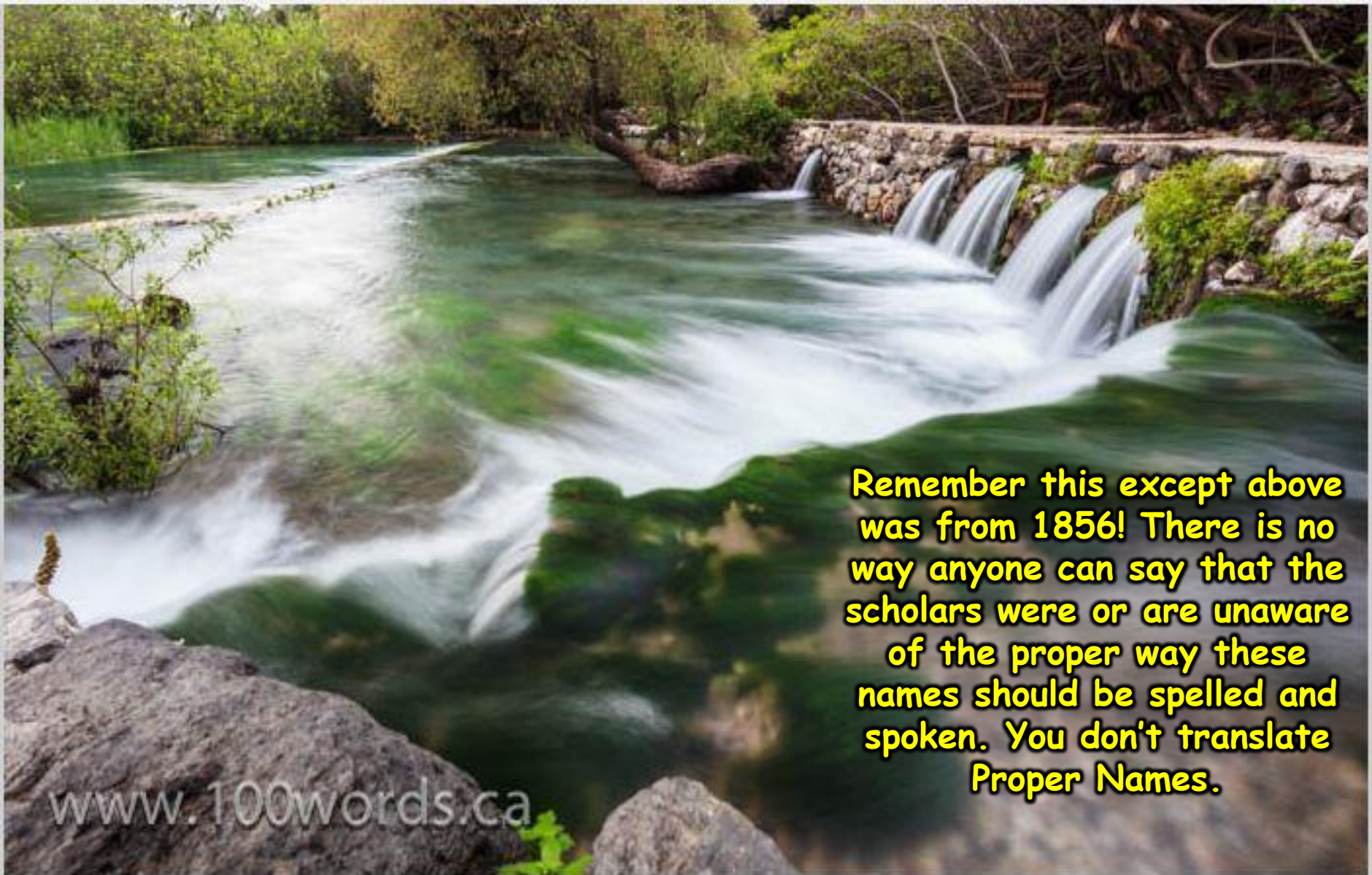
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In the ancient city of Corinth, a stone platform was constructed to support the Bema Seat (judgment seat) of the local officials. The seat was used to give out awards to athletes for their competitive performances (usually a crown wreath of leaves), but also to address legal charges brought against individuals. The Apostle Paul was quite familiar with this seat. This is where he was brought before Gallio, who was the proconsul of Achaia at the Bema seat (Acts 18:12). This Bema Seat was also used

It is true that several of these metamorphoses are countenanced by the Septuagint, and even by the practice of the New-Testament writers who referred to it ; but in making a professed literal translation of the Old Testament directly from the Hebrew documents, I submit that our translators were bound to follow the Hebrew orthoepy. The same canon will hold good in the version of any Oriental document in which proper names are recited. What right have we to alter them ?



The northern part of "The City of David." This area of Jerusalem was also known as the Ophel and is a narrow promontory beyond the southern edge of the Temple Mount and Old City. The Temple Mount is seen at the top of this photo.



Remember this except above was from 1856! There is no way anyone can say that the scholars were or are unaware of the proper way these names should be spelled and spoken. You don't translate Proper Names.

www.100words.ca

This photo was taken in Caesarea Philippi, also known as Banias. The water originates from Mount Herman then flows into underground springs. It then makes its way down to the Galilee, into the Jordan River, and eventually to the Dead Sea. The water provided life to ancient Israel and still does today for modern Israel.

The Murashû Archive, late 5th century BCE

Judeans in Babylonia

Relevant Textual Information: The following is a list of apparently Israelite names from this tablet

Name	Biblical Equivalent	Meaning	Biblical Citation
Yadi'-yaw	Jedaiah	"Yahweh knows"	Ezra 2:36
Yahu-natan	Jehonathan	"Yahweh has given"	2 Chron. 17:8
Shama'on	Simeon		Gen. 29:33
Ahi-yaw	Ahijah	"Yahweh is my brother"	1 Sam. 14:3
Shabbatai	Shabbethai		Ezra 10:15
Baniya	Benaiah	"Yahweh has built"	2 Sam. 23:30
Yigdal-yaw	Igdaliah	"Yahweh is great"	Jer. 35:4

Date: latter half of the 5th century BCE, mostly 440-416 BCE

In the Aramaic Peshitta, which is the oldest New Testament writing, it has the form *MarYah* for YHWH, in its Tanach, almost 7,000 times. *Mar Yah* simply means *Master Yah*.

http://www.cojs.org/cojswiki/The_Murash%C3%BB_Archive%2C_late_5th_century_BCE

In the Part 8 Pdf, we went through one by one, over 8600 entries, from the Blue Letter Bible looking at Names in Scripture. We are just amazed at how many names point back to אֱלֹהִים. If when you read Scripture now and come across a name, look it up to see if this person's name is connected to אֱלֹהִים. You will see how their life reflected their name. This is not by accident. It was also eye opening to see how much more אֱלֹהִים's name was covered over. Shatan really hates it.



Ruins of a main street in Ancient Corinth.

10/6/2017

We provide the information in the PDF . You will be amazed to see how the name spellings change in Hebrew and then to English. It really shows the great length someone went to hide the connection to אַיָּז.

We also whenever possible, provided the Strong's number and number of Scriptures the name appears in so you can use this as a good study and look them up yourself. They will have the standard spelling we see in our regular Scriptures so you will have more information about these people and can recognize them in your own Scripture.

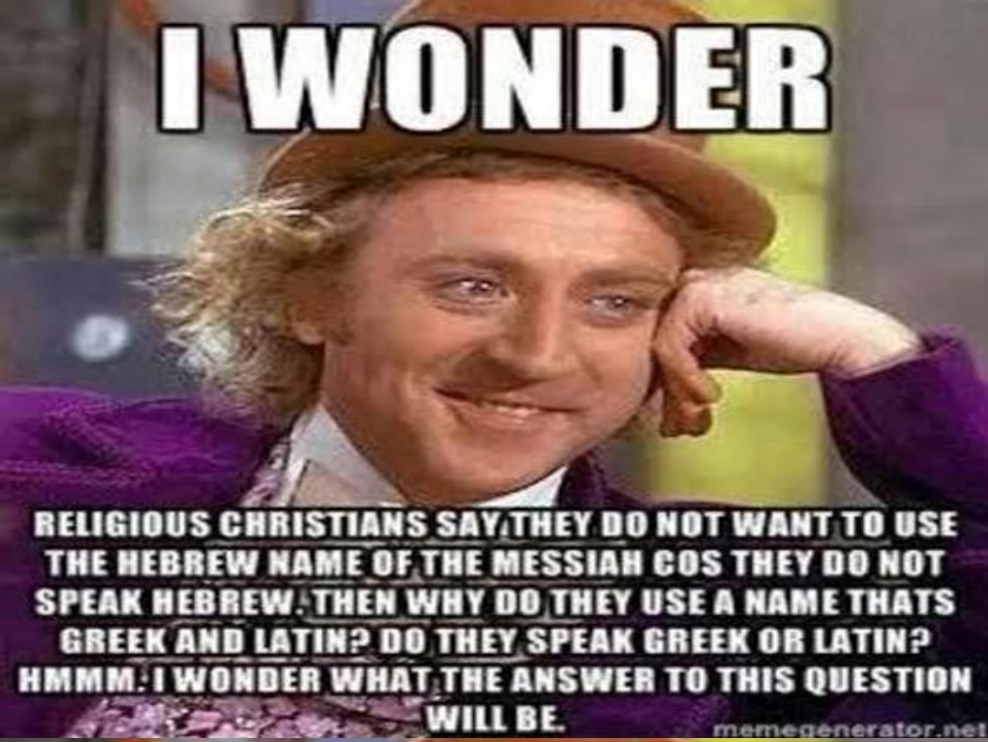
A view of the Dead Sea, also known as the Salt Sea. Somewhere in this vicinity of the valley of salt, the armies of Israel and Syria met in battle (2 Samuel 8:13).

This also proves, אַחַז's name was not lost, just covered over again and again. How arrogant are we to do this. We would like to end this part with a reminder Scripture on what אַחַז says.



Another photo of the desert wilderness at the south end of the Dead Sea. David Reynold, our oldest son, has taken some amazing photographs. I must include soon some of his Uganda photos where he and the mother of his three children, Kathy, serve as missionaries.

I WONDER



RELIGIOUS CHRISTIANS SAY THEY DO NOT WANT TO USE THE HEBREW NAME OF THE MESSIAH COS THEY DO NOT SPEAK HEBREW. THEN WHY DO THEY USE A NAME THATS GREEK AND LATIN? DO THEY SPEAK GREEK OR LATIN? HMMM: I WONDER WHAT THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION WILL BE. meme-generator.net

SO TELL ME



WHO DO YOU THINK YOU WILL STAND BEFORE AT YOUR JUDGEMENT? THE GREEK OR THE HEBREW MESSIAH? THERE CAN ONLY BE ONE. meme-generator.net

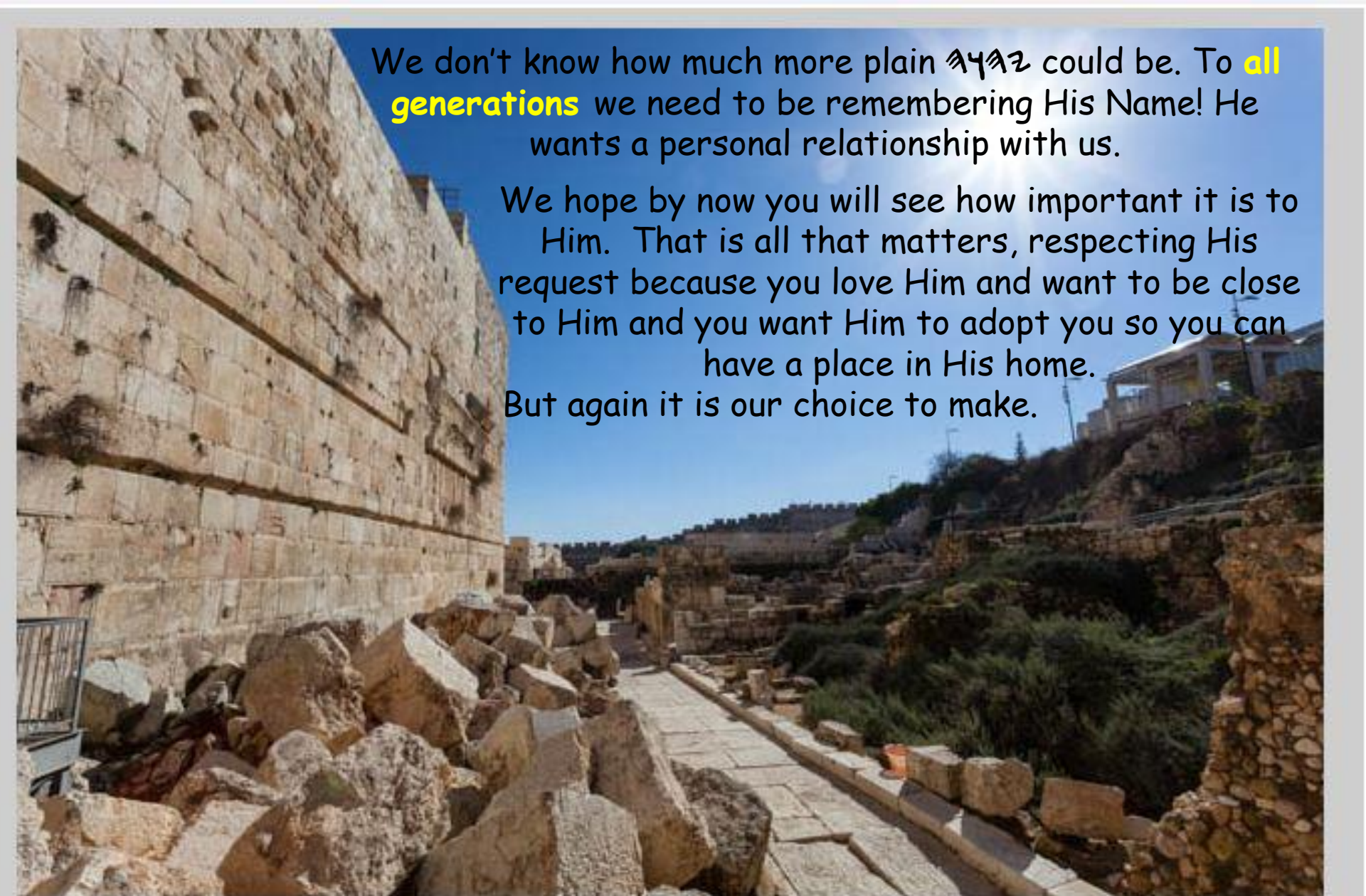
**ABBA,
STIR UP A
HUNGER FOR
TRUTH
AND TEACH US TO
LOVE YOU
RIGHTLY.**

Exodus 3:15

And Eternal said further to Mosheh, “Thus you are to say to the children of Yisra’el, ‘ **יהוה**, Eternal of your fathers, the Eternal of Abraham, the Eternal of Yitshaq, and the Eternal of Ya‘aqob, has sent me to you.

This is My Name forever, and this is My remembrance to all generations.’

www.100words.ca



We don't know how much more plain אָפּטײַט could be. To **all generations** we need to be remembering His Name! He wants a personal relationship with us.

We hope by now you will see how important it is to Him. That is all that matters, respecting His request because you love Him and want to be close to Him and you want Him to adopt you so you can have a place in His home. But again it is our choice to make.

You can still see the enormous cut rocks that were thrown down onto the street from the upper walls of the Temple Mount by the Roman soldiers during the siege and destruction of Jerusalem in 70 AD.

Name Him To Claim Him –Part 9

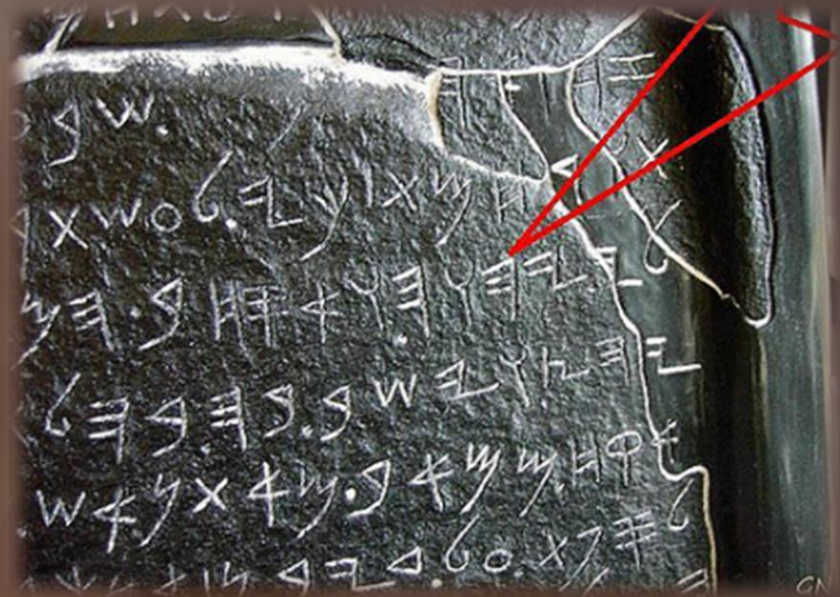
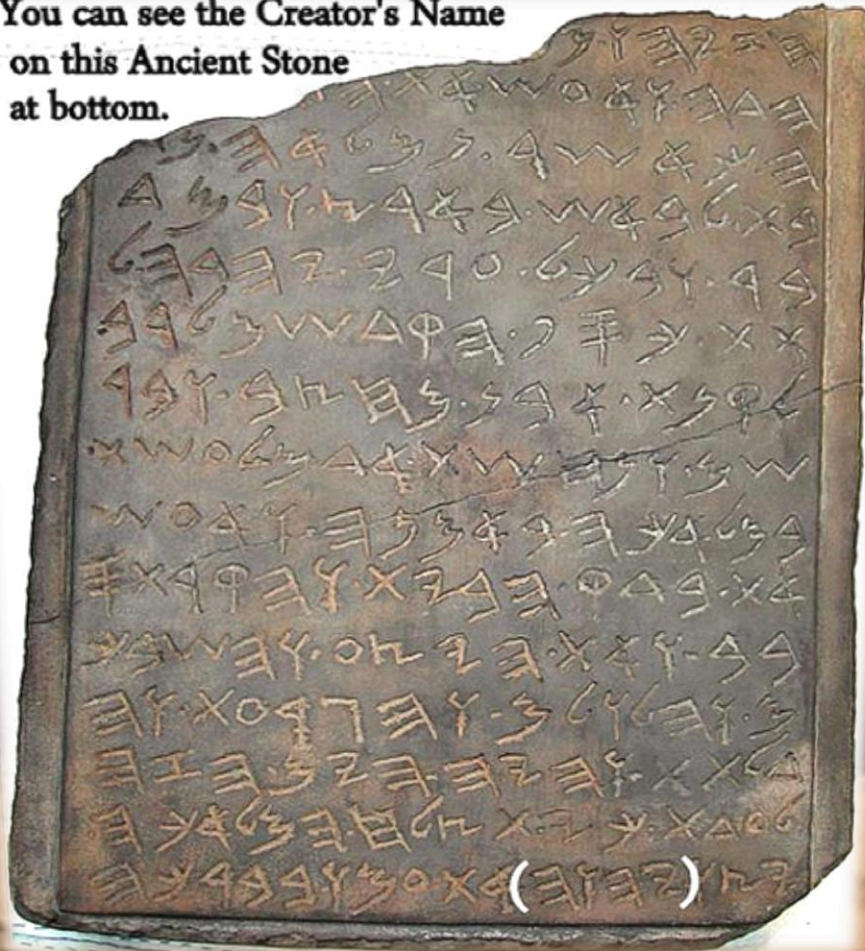
*Archaeological
Evidence for
Names In The
Tanakh*

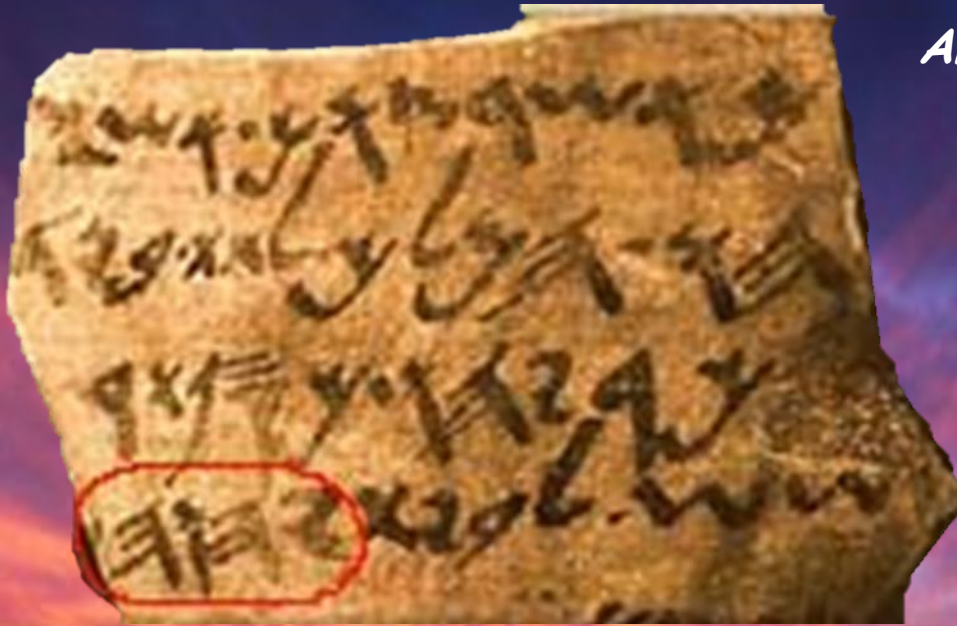
In part 9, we will be looking at ancient proof of the validity of the four letters, יהוה to show that it was held to be the Name of the Most High Almighty and not a manifestation of kabbalah. The oldest Scripture text found is called the Silver Scroll from the 7th Century BC that we have already looked at. Again for the sake of space we will leave lots of information in the PDF Part 9 that we will not cover here.



The earliest inscription of His Name is on the Moabite Stone in ancient Hebrew script, dated 890 BC.

**You can see the Creator's Name
on this Ancient Stone
at bottom.**





Ancient Inscription Records Gift To Solomon's Temple

Translation:

1. Pursuant to the order to you of Ashya-
2. hu the king to give by the hand
3. of [Z]echaryahu silver of Tar-
4. shish to the House of **Yahweh**
5. Three shekels

One appears to be a receipt for a donation of three silver shekels to the House of Yahweh, pursuant to an order of the Israelite king. This is the oldest extra-Biblical mention of King Solomon's Temple ever discovered. The other inscription records the petition of a widow for some portion of her late husband's property. **Both inscriptions, apparently by the same scribe, are written in Old Hebrew, or paleo-Hebrew, the script used before the Babylonian Exile**

The Temple is designated by the Hebrew term **BYT YHWH**, many times in the Bible. (Temple only refers to the building, Beit—House refers also the people of Yahweh). But **BYT YHWH** had been found complete in only one extra-Biblical inscription, a faded ostrakon from Arad with an obscure context, until this newly published ostrakon was revealed.

BYT YHWH has been reconstructed on the inscribed ivory pomegranate that served as the head of a priestly scepter in Solomon's Temple... divine name would mean "he causes to be, or exist," i.e., "he creates." Amorite personal names after 2,000 B.C. lend support to the Haupt-Albright view, demonstrating that the employment of the causative stem *yahwe* "he creates" was in vogue in the linguistic background of early Hebrew.



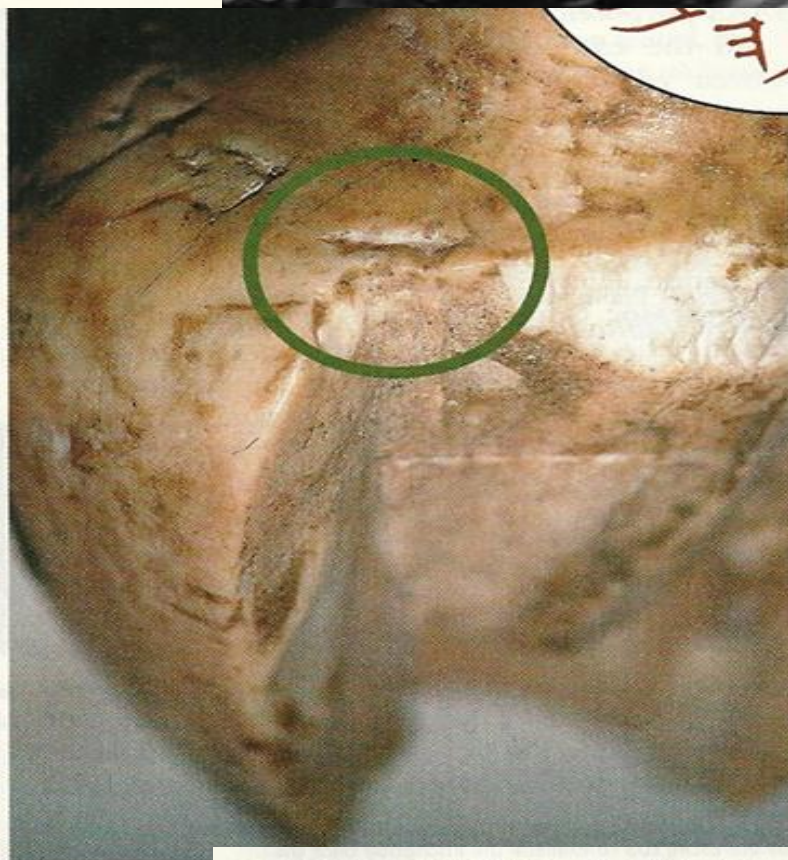
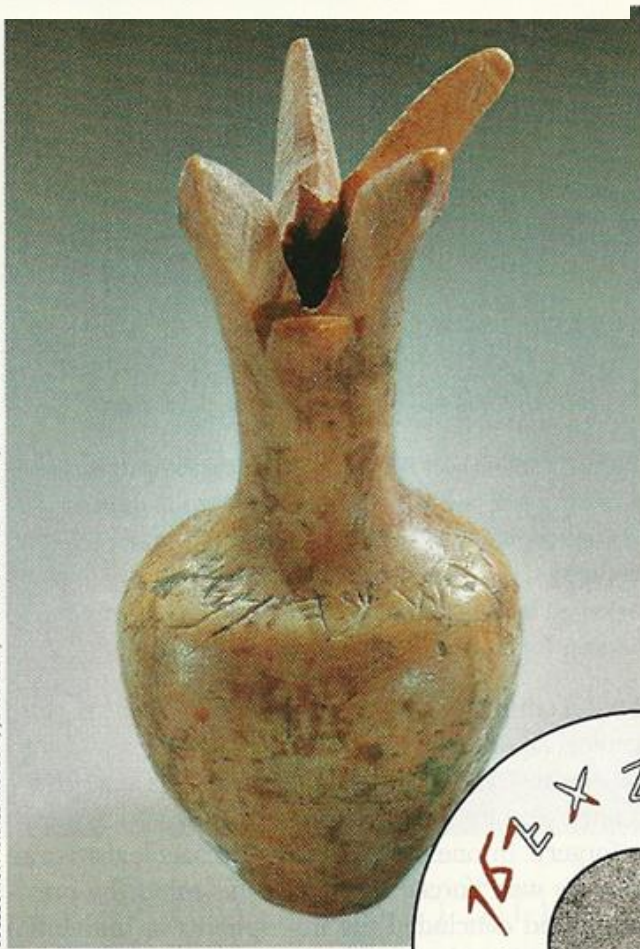
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A rock formation in the wilderness located in the Jordan Vally near the Dead Sea in Israel. During the desert wilderness wandering of the Children of Israel, the landscape would have looked much like this.

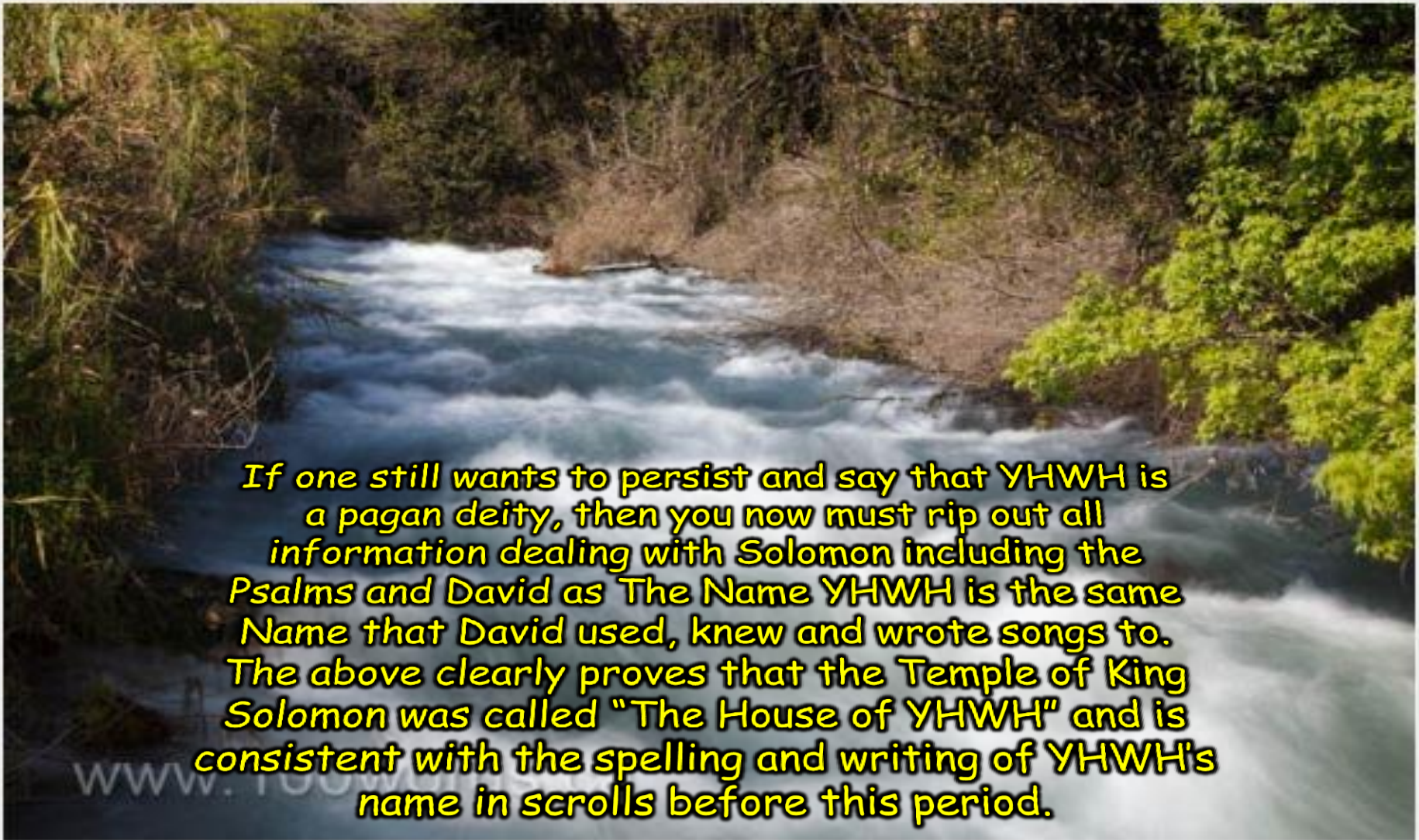
BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY REVIEW • NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2011

FORMER PRIDE OF THE ISRAEL MUSEUM, this small ivory pomegranate is inscribed in ancient Hebrew around the neck with the words "Belonging to the Temple of Yahweh, holy to the priests." Its authenticity was originally confirmed by expert epigraphers André Lemaire of the Sorbonne and the late Nahman Avigad but was later called into question by none other than Yuval Goren. If authentic, this may be a scepter head from Solomon's Temple.

COLLECTION ISRAEL MUSEUM, JERUSALEM/PHOTO © ISRAEL MUSEUM, BY NAHUM SLAPAK



HEY, WHAT ABOUT THE HEH? Goren's suspicion of the pomegranate hinged on his belief that the inscription stopped short of an ancient break in the ball portion. All agree that about a third of the ball broke off in antiquity (there were also two small, new breaks much whiter in color). If the letters go into the ancient break, they were almost certainly there before the pomegranate broke in antiquity and are therefore authentic. If the inscribed letter strokes stop short of the break, however, as Goren argued, then the inscription is most likely a forgery. During a 2007 microscopic re-examination of the pomegranate, it seemed clear that the *heh* at the end of the reconstructed "Yahweh" did indeed go into the ancient break (circled at left and in drawing above), but Goren was unwilling to acknowledge or discuss the *heh* in the published report.



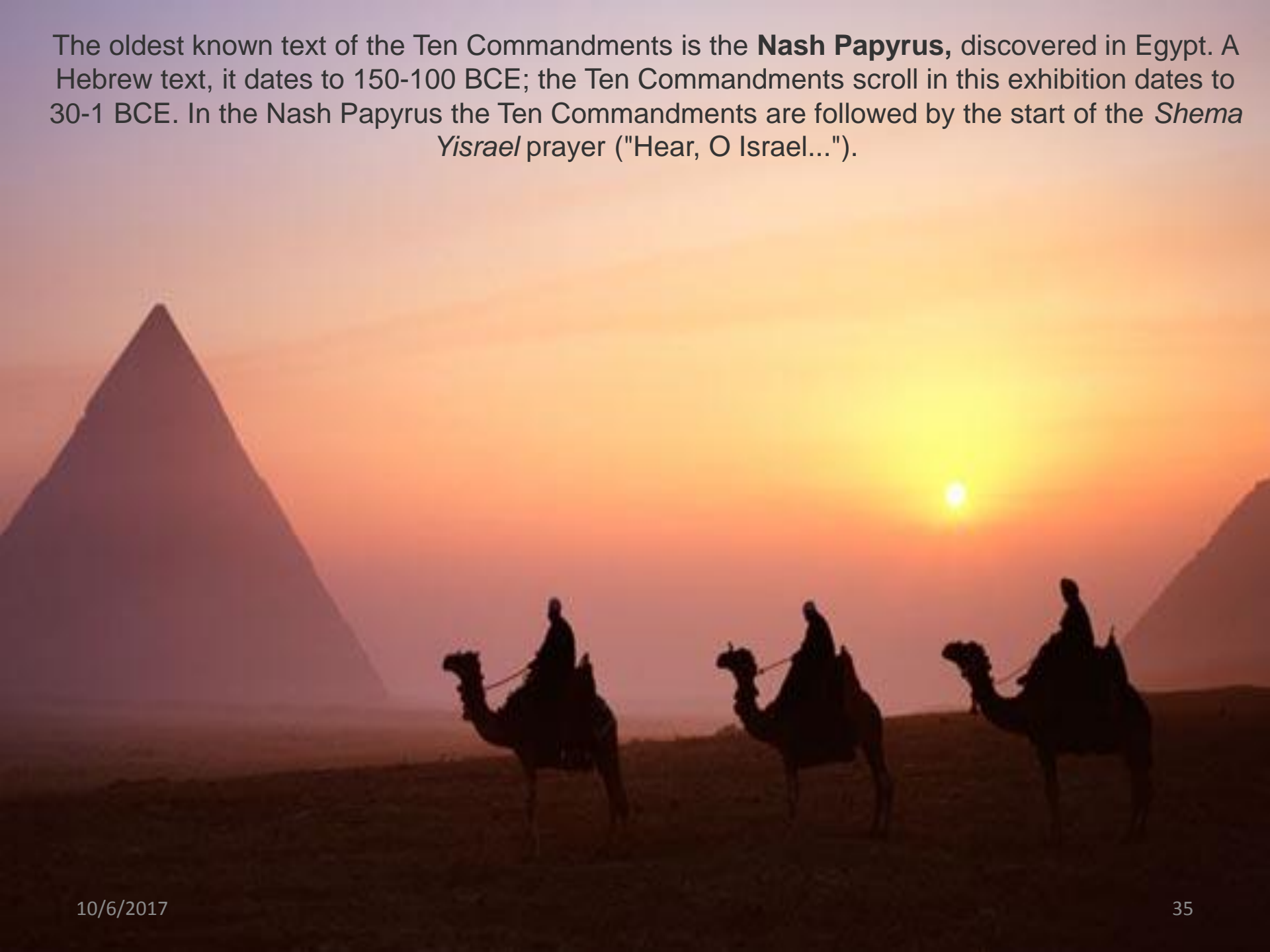
If one still wants to persist and say that YHWH is a pagan deity, then you now must rip out all information dealing with Solomon including the Psalms and David as The Name YHWH is the same Name that David used, knew and wrote songs to. The above clearly proves that the Temple of King Solomon was called "The House of YHWH" and is consistent with the spelling and writing of YHWH's name in scrolls before this period.

- One significant source of water in the Middle East comes from a karst spring found in the Golan Heights region of Israel. The water from this spring forms the Dan River which is the largest and most important tributary of the Jordan River. It is fed by rain and snow that filters down through the rocks of Mount Hermon and emerges at its foot, creating the largest karst spring in the Middle East.



Some of the excavations from the tel of Jericho show the foundation of an old tower and walls. The Tower of Jericho is an 8.5-metre-tall (28 ft) stone structure. Regular readers will remember “The Palace of Eglon” and the fact that Jericho was rebuilt by the Midianites who were still settled here at the time of Gideon.

The oldest known text of the Ten Commandments is the **Nash Papyrus**, discovered in Egypt. A Hebrew text, it dates to 150-100 BCE; the Ten Commandments scroll in this exhibition dates to 30-1 BCE. In the Nash Papyrus the Ten Commandments are followed by the start of the *Shema Yisrael* prayer ("Hear, O Israel...").



The Nash Papyrus Online Nash Papyrus (MS Or.233)

December 14, 2012 in [Archaeology](#), [Old Testament](#) | Tags: [Dead Sea Scrolls](#), [Manuscripts](#), [Nash Papyrus](#), [Old Testament](#), [Oxyrhynchus Papyri](#)

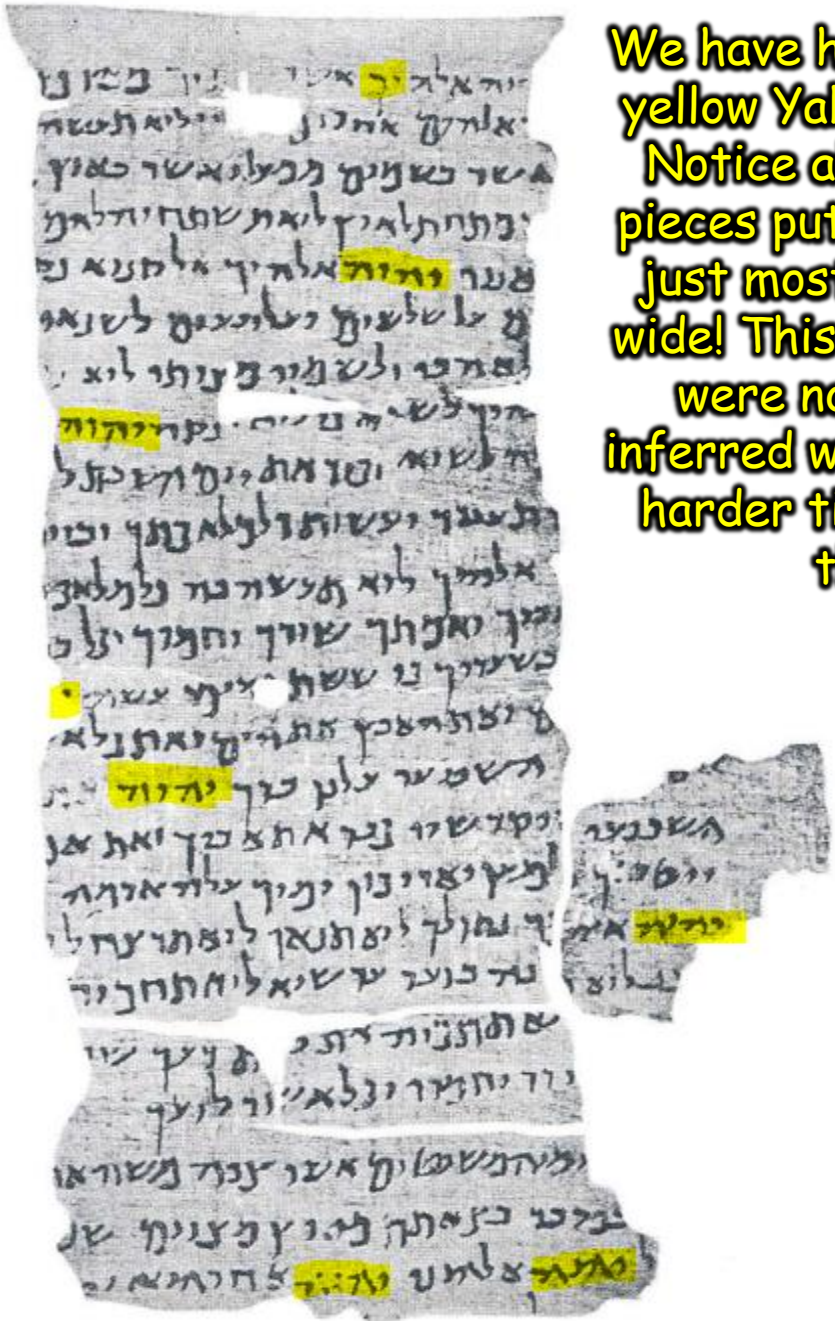


The [Cambridge Digital Library](#) has published [The Nash Papyrus](#) online. This is a famous fragment containing the Ten Commandments and the *Shema*. This document was discovered in 1898 and likely dates to 150-100 B.C. F. C. Burkitt described the text in a 1903 article in the [Jewish Quarterly Review](#) as a "Hebrew document based upon a text which is not the Masoretic text, but has notable points of agreement with that which underlies the Septuagint" (399). After providing a plate of the manuscript, a transcription and translation, Burkitt says "I greatly rejoice to learn from the Nash Papyrus that the ancient Greek translation was even more faithful to the Hebrew which underlies it than some of us dared hope" (403).

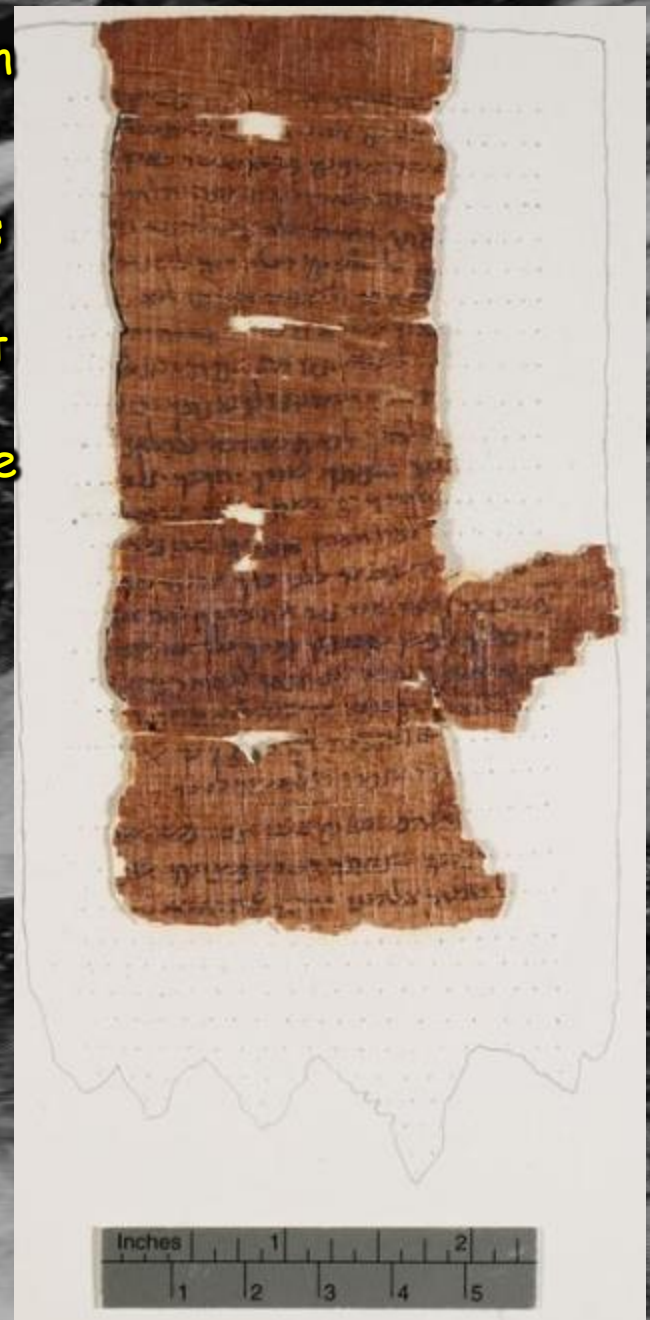
Prior to the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls, this fragment was the oldest example of Hebrew writing. It is interesting to read Burkitt's article since he writes well before the DSS were discovered. He is elated at being able to study pre-Herodian biblical Hebrew. This makes me think how rich biblical scholarship is 100 years later. Not only do we have the Dead Sea Scrolls and the [Oxyrhynchus Papyri](#), but much of this material is available in extremely high resolution.

While photographs of this text have been available for over a century, the Cambridge site allows the scholar see the manuscript in high resolution. The site provides a brief description along with a bibliography. There are hundreds of other manuscripts of interest on the Cambridge site, well worth spending an afternoon browsing!

https://readingacts.com/2012/12/14/the-nash-papyrus-online/?blogsub=confirming#blog_subscription-3



We have highlighted in yellow Yahuah's name. Notice also these 4 pieces put together is just mostly 5 inches wide! This is tiny. If it were not for the inferred we would have harder time reading this.



1. [... אנכי י]הוה אלהיך אשר [הוצא]תיך מארץ מ[צרים]

] I am Y]HUUH your Eternal that [brought] you out of the land of E[gypt:]

2. לוא יהיה ל[ך אלהים אחרים [על פ]ני לוא תעשה [לך פסל]

] You shall not hav]e other gods be[fore] me. You shall not make [for yourself an image]

3. וכל תמונה] אשר בשמים ממעל ואשר בארץ [מתחת]

] or any form] that is in the heavens above, or that is in the earth [beneath,]

4. ואשר במי]ם מתחת לארץ לוא תשתחוה להם [ולוא]

] or that is in the water]s beneath the earth. You shall not bow down to them [nor]

5. תעבדם כי] אנכי יהוה אלהיך אל קנוא פק[ד עון]

] serve them, for] I am YHUUH your Eternal, a jealous Eternal visi[ting the iniquity]

6. אבות על בני]ם על שלשים ועל רבעים לשנאי[ועשה]

] of fathers upon son]s to the third and to the fourth generation unto them that hate me, [and doing]

7. חסד לאלפים] לאהבי ולשמרי מצותי לוא ת[שא את]

] kindness unto thousands] unto them that love me and keep my instructions. You shall [not]

8. שם יהוה אלהיך לשוא כי לוא ינקה יהוה [את אשר]

] take up the name of YHUH] your Eternal in vain, for YHUH will not hold guiltless [him that]

9. ישא את שמה לשוא זכור את יום השבת [לקדשו]

] take up his name in vain. Remember the day of the Sabbath [to hallow it:]

10. ששת ימי תעבוד ועשית כל מלאכתך וביום [השביעי]

] six day]s You shall work and do all your business, and on the [seventh day,]

11. שבת ליהוה אלהיך לוא תעשה בה כל מלאכה [אתה]

] a Shabbat for YHUH] your Eternal, You shall not do therein any business, [You]

12. ובנך ובתך עבדך ואמתך שורך וחמרך וכל ב[חמתך]

] and your son and your daughter,] your slave and your handmaid, your ox and your ass and all your [cattle,]

13. וגרך אשר בשעריך כי ששת ימים עשה י[הוה]

] and your stranger that is] in your gates. For six days did Y[HVH make]

14. את השמים ואת הארץ את הים ואת כל אשר בם]

] the heaven]s and the earth, the sea and all th[at is therein,]

15. וינח [ביום] השביעי עלכן ברך יהוה את [יום]

and he rested [on the] seventh day; therefore YHVH blessed [the]

16. השביעי ויקדשיו כבד את אביך ואת אמ[ך למען]

seventh day and hallowed it. Honor your father and your mothe[r, that]

17. ייטב לך ולמען יאריכון ימך על האדמה [אשר]

it may be well with you and that your days may be long upon the ground [that]

18. יהוה אלהיך נתן לך לוא תאנף לוא תרצח לו[א]

YHWH your Eternal gives you. You shall not do adultery. You shall not do murder. You shall [not]

19. תג[נב לוא ת[ע]נה ברעך עד שוא לוא תחמוד [את]]

] steal. You shall not [bear] against your neighbor false witness. You shall not covet [the]

20. אשת רעך ל[וא תת[א]וה את ב[י]ת רעך שד[הו ועבדו]

] wife of your neighbor. You shall] not desire the house of your neighbor, his fiel[d, or his slave,]

21. [blank] ושמרתו וכל אשר לרעך]

[or his handmaid, or his o]x, or his ass, or anything that is your neighbor's. [blank]

22. ואלה החק[ים והמשפטים אשר צוה משה את [בני]]

(?) And these are the statute[s] and the judgments that Moshe commanded the [children of]

23. [ישראל] במדבר בצאתם מארץ מצרים שמ[ע]

] Yisrael] in the wilderness, when they went forth from the land of Egypt. Hea[r]

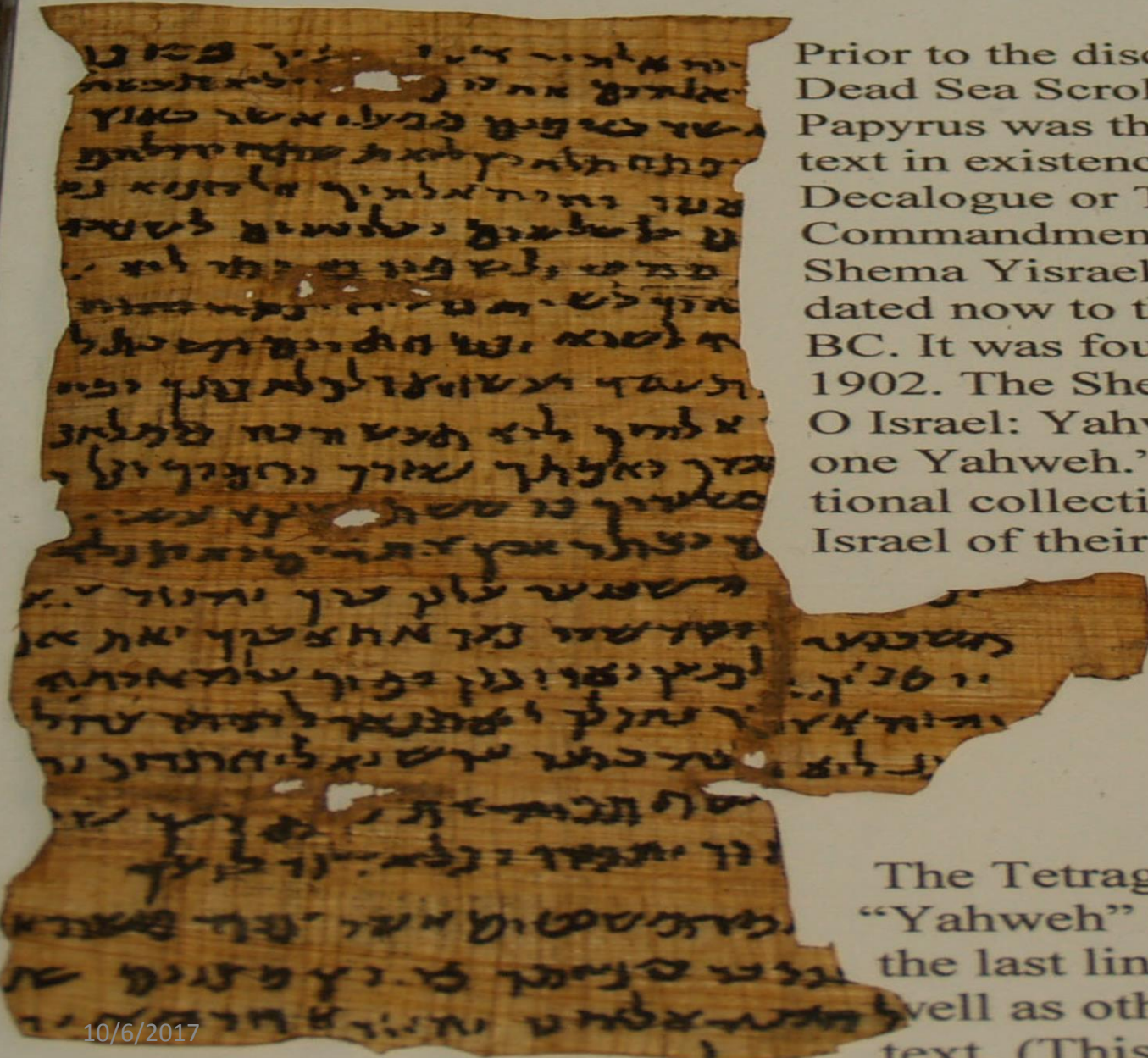
24. [ישראל] ל יהוה אלהינו יהוה אחד הוא וא[הבת]

] Yisra]el: YHUH our Eternal, YHUH is one; and You shall lo[ve]

25. את יהוה א[ל]ל[היך בכ]ל ל[בבך. . .]

]YHUH your Etern]o[al] with al]y[our heart].

The Nash Papyrus



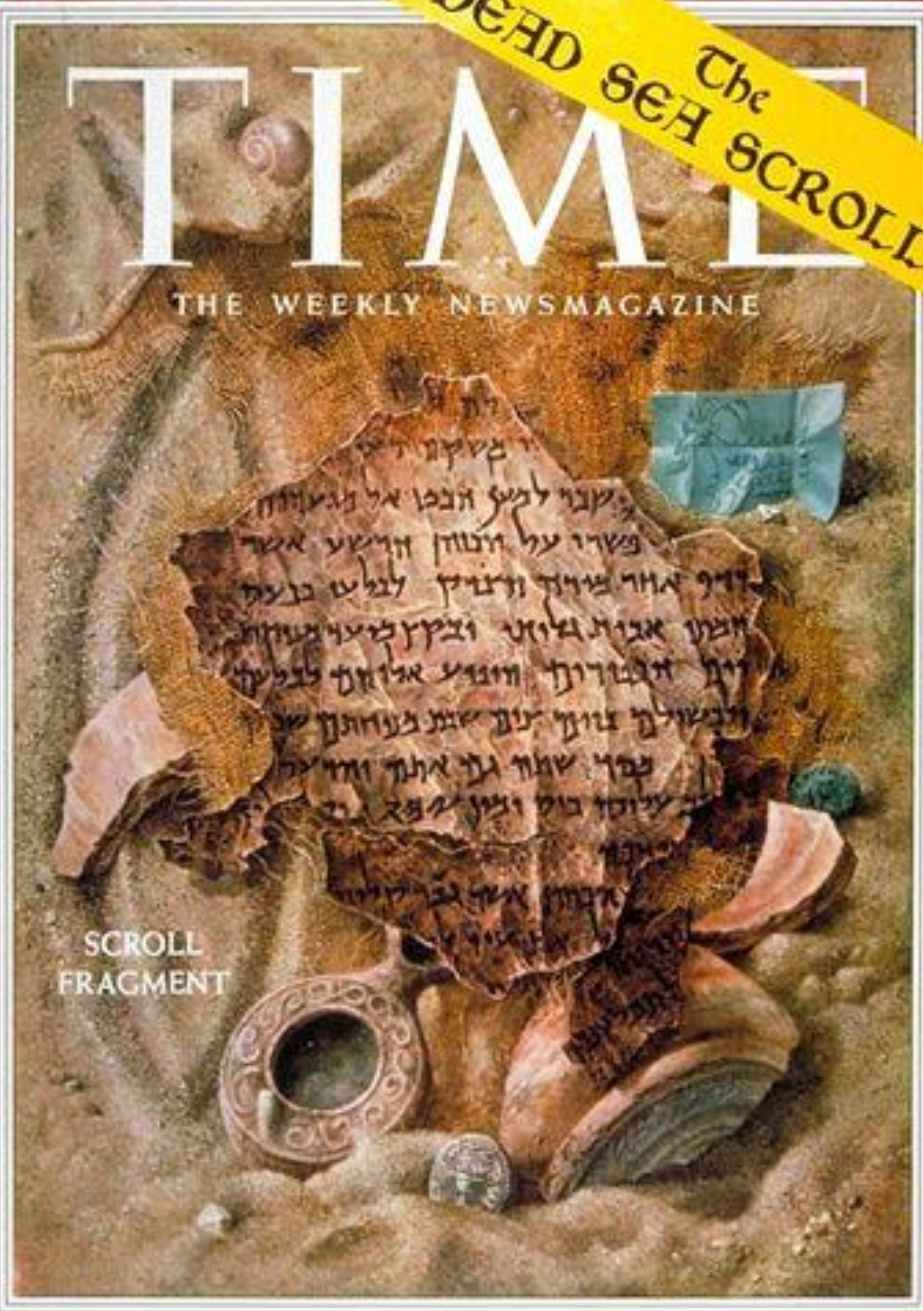
Prior to the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls, the Nash Papyrus was the oldest Hebrew text in existence. It contains the Decalogue or Ten Commandments as well as the Shema Yisrael Prayer. It is dated now to the second century BC. It was found in Egypt in 1902. The Shema reads, "Listen O Israel: Yahweh our God is one Yahweh." It was an instructional collection reminding Israel of their duty to God.

The Tetragrammaton YHWH "Yahweh" is visible twice on the last line of this piece as well as other places in this text. (This is a replica)

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

The DEAD SEA SCROLLS



SCROLL FRAGMENT





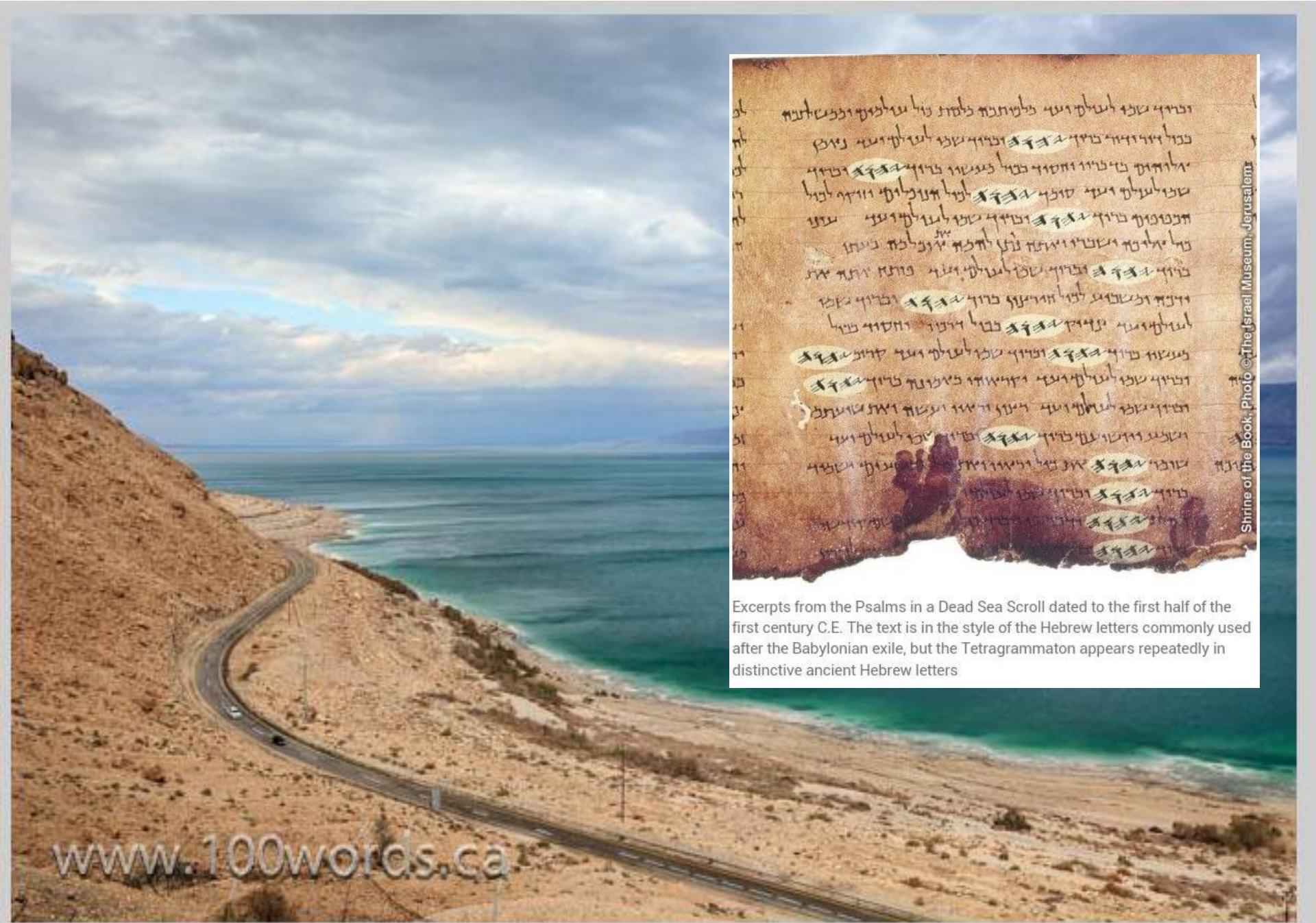
It dates between 30-50 CE

הַשְׁמֵרָה הַזֶּה וְיִשְׁמְרוּהָ רַגְלֵי אֵל עֲוֹנוֹתֶיךָ
אֲשֶׁר וְלֵאמֹר הַתְּבַחֲכֶנּוּ לְשׁוֹכְרֵי בְּעֵוֹנוֹתֶיךָ
חֲכִילֵי יִשְׁעֶיךָ עֲדִידֵי תְּרוּמָתְךָ לֵוִי שְׂכָחֶתָּ
חַיִּים לֵלֵךְ אֲדָוָה לְחֹדְוֹת לֵבֶךְ עַל כְּשִׁפְטֵי עֲדִיכָכָה
חֲטִי אֶעֱשֶׂה לִבִּי אֲשֶׁר וְיִשְׁמְרוּהָ וְלִשְׁמֹרֵי כְּקֹדְשֵׁיכָה
חֲסִידֶיךָ לְעֵלְיָהּ חֲסִידֵיךָ חֲסִידֶיךָ לְעֵלְיָהּ

The Psalms scroll



This is the site of the Qumran Caves where the Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered. You can see Cave Number 4 in the middle where the first scrolls were found.



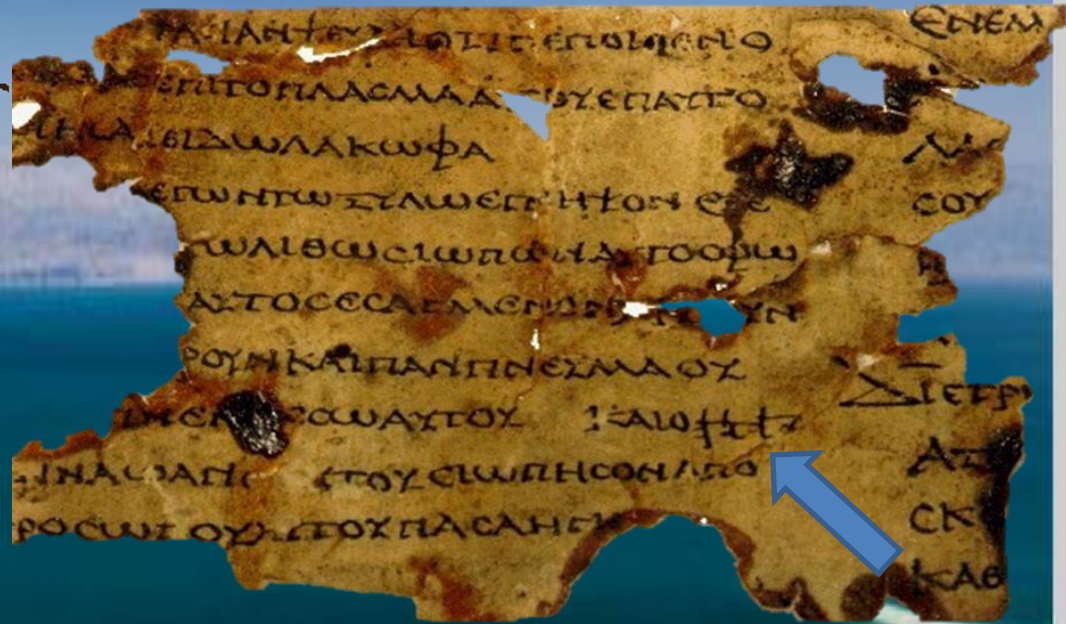
Shrine of the Book, Photo © The Israel Museum, Jerusalem

Excerpts from the Psalms in a Dead Sea Scroll dated to the first half of the first century C.E. The text is in the style of the Hebrew letters commonly used after the Babylonian exile, but the Tetragrammaton appears repeatedly in distinctive ancient Hebrew letters

The Dead Sea road follows the contour of the rugged terrain.

QUMRAN GREEK SCROLL FRAGMENT

Scholars estimate the time of these Minor Prophets fragments to be some time around 250 BCE to 70 CE.



10/6/2017
The mountains of ancient Moab can be seen across the Dead Sea from Israel.



From the region of the Qumran caves in Israel, you can see the Dead Sea with the mountains of Moab in the background. Though the Jordan Rift Valley is one of the most uninhabitable desert locations on earth, there is much agriculture.

10/6/2017

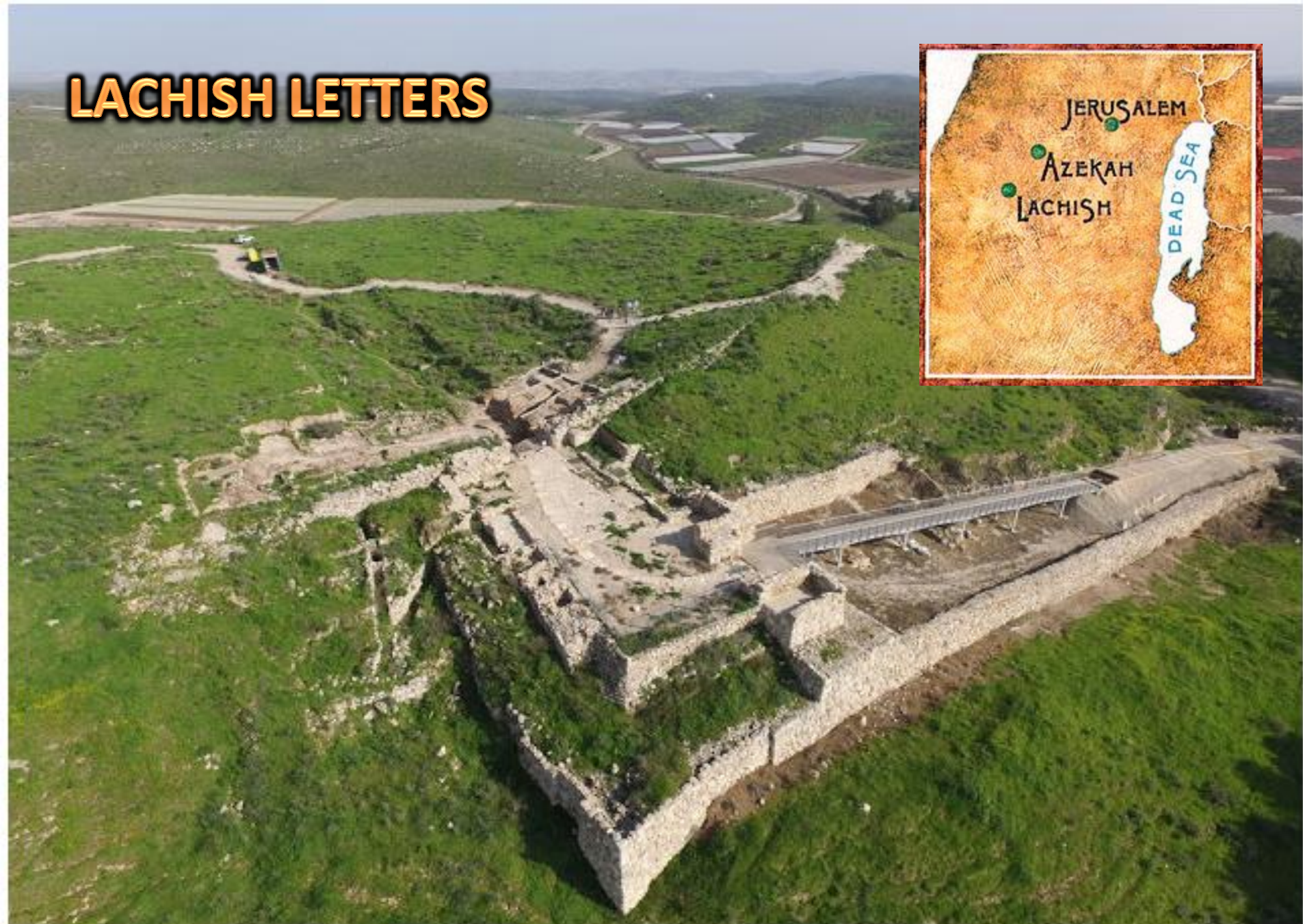
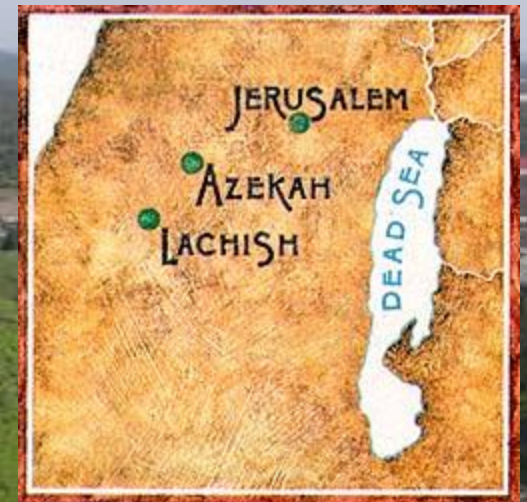
47



Salt deposits are abundant in the Dead Sea, which is 10 times more salty than ocean water. In the background, the sun is setting on the mountains of Moab in Jordan.

10/6/2017

LACHISH LETTERS



The gate structure, seen to the left, exposed at Tel Lachish National Park [Credit: Guy Fitoussi, IAA]

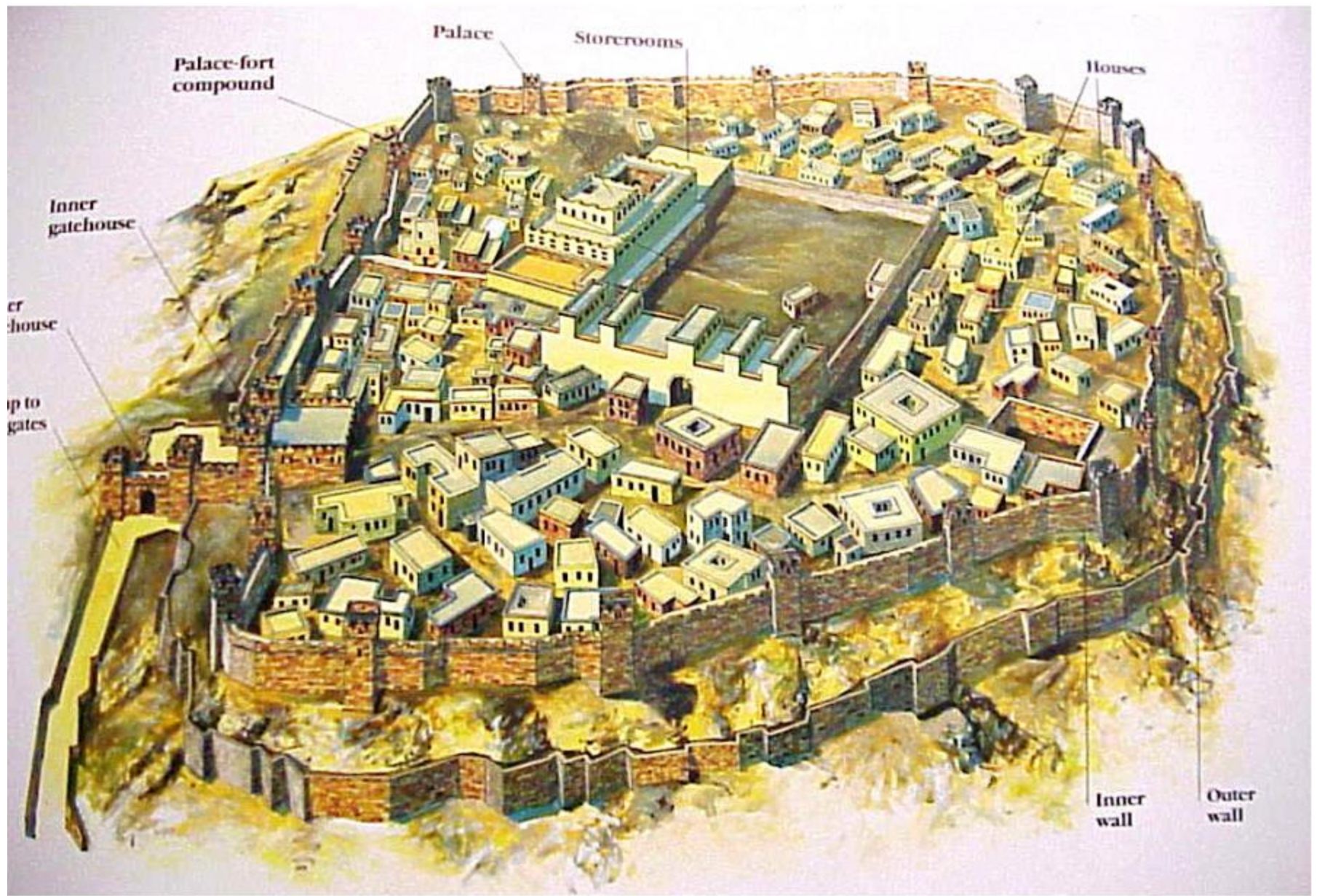
The story of the fall of Lachish twice is heart breaking. It reminds us of Masada. Not only do we have the Lachish letters but the victors of one of the defeats also has detailed depictions of what happened. Next to Jerusalem, Lachish was perhaps the most important city of Judah.



<https://emp.byui.edu/SATTERFIELDDB/Rel302/Lachish/Lachish.htm>

It guarded the south western portion of the Judah. In that later part of Judah's history, Lachish was sieged and destroyed on two occasions: in 701 B.C., by the Assyrians during the reign of Sennacherib, and in 588-87 B.C., by the Babylonians during the reign of Nebuchadnezzar.

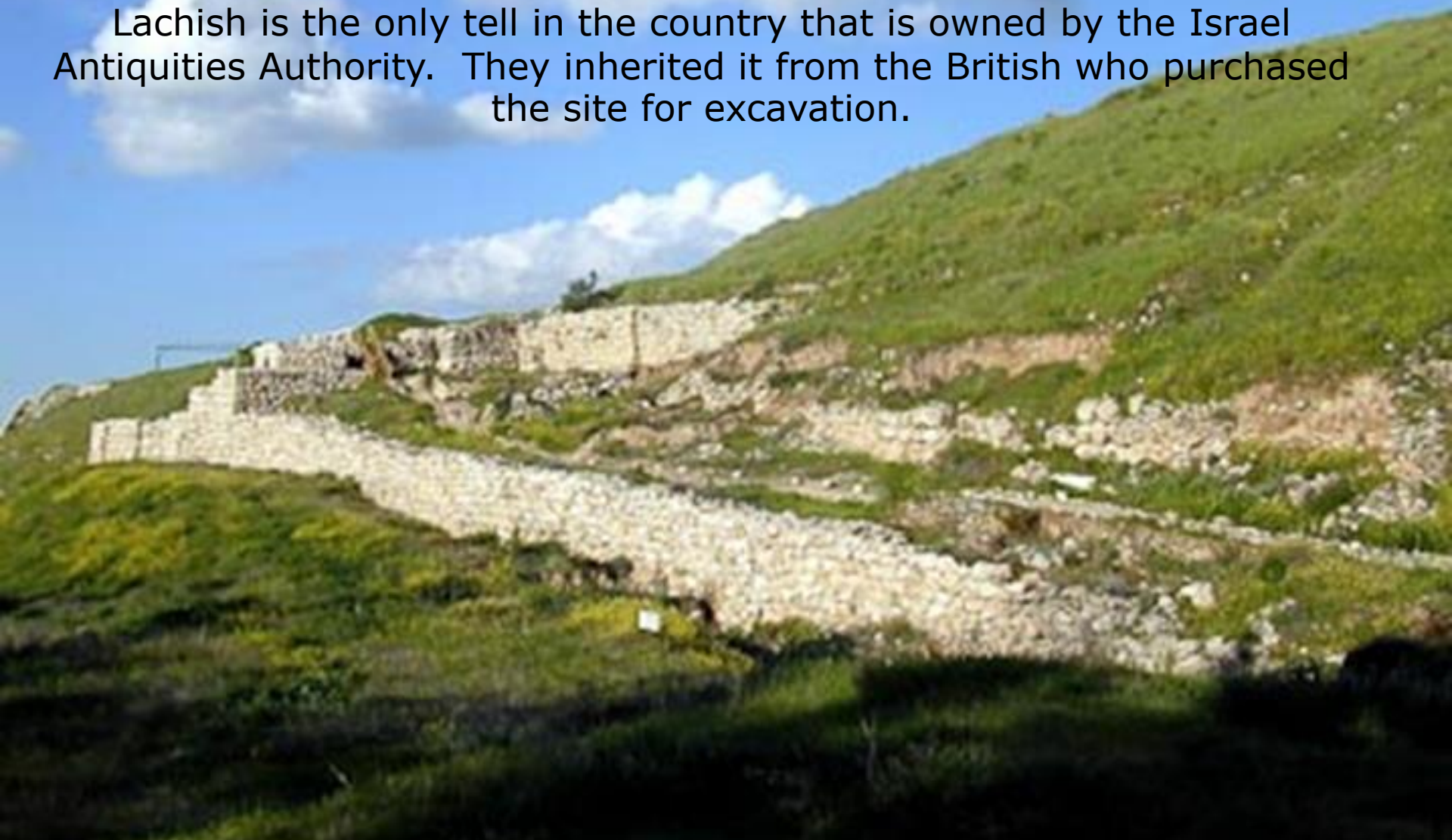




Artists rendition of ancient Lachish.

The city was surrounded by two walls including a lower retaining wall. The approach ramp led to the outer gatehouse which in turn led to the inner triple-chambered gatehouse.

Lachish is the only tell in the country that is owned by the Israel Antiquities Authority. They inherited it from the British who purchased the site for excavation.

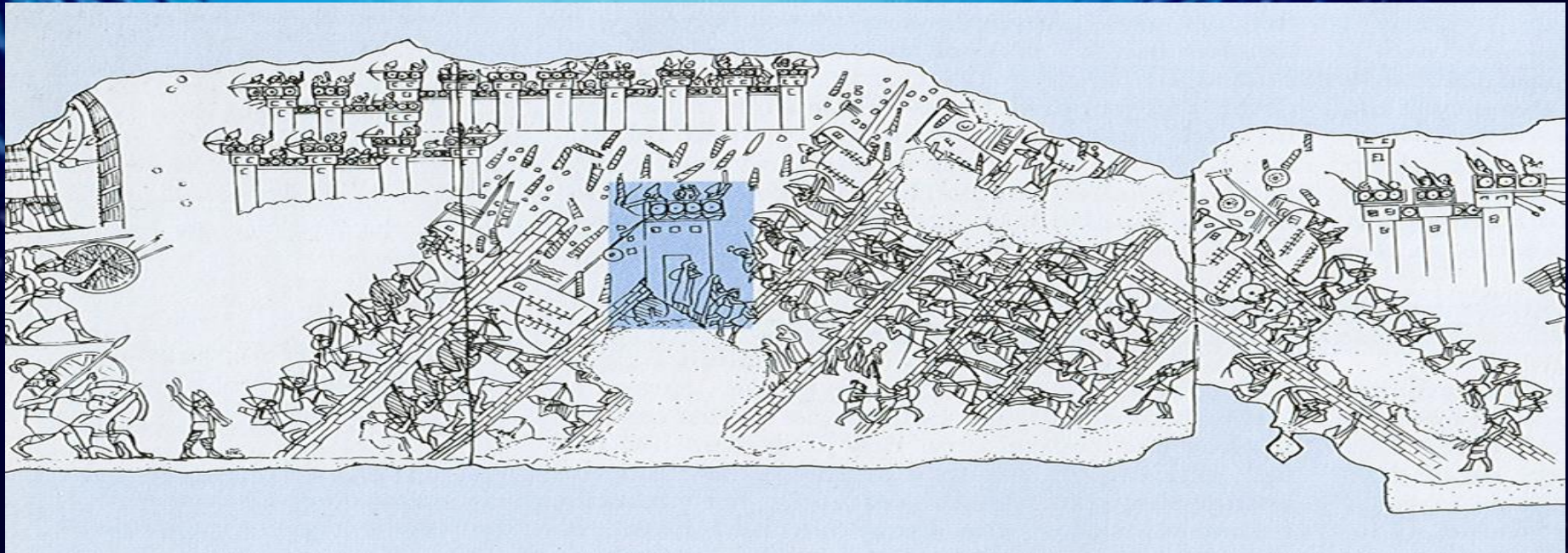


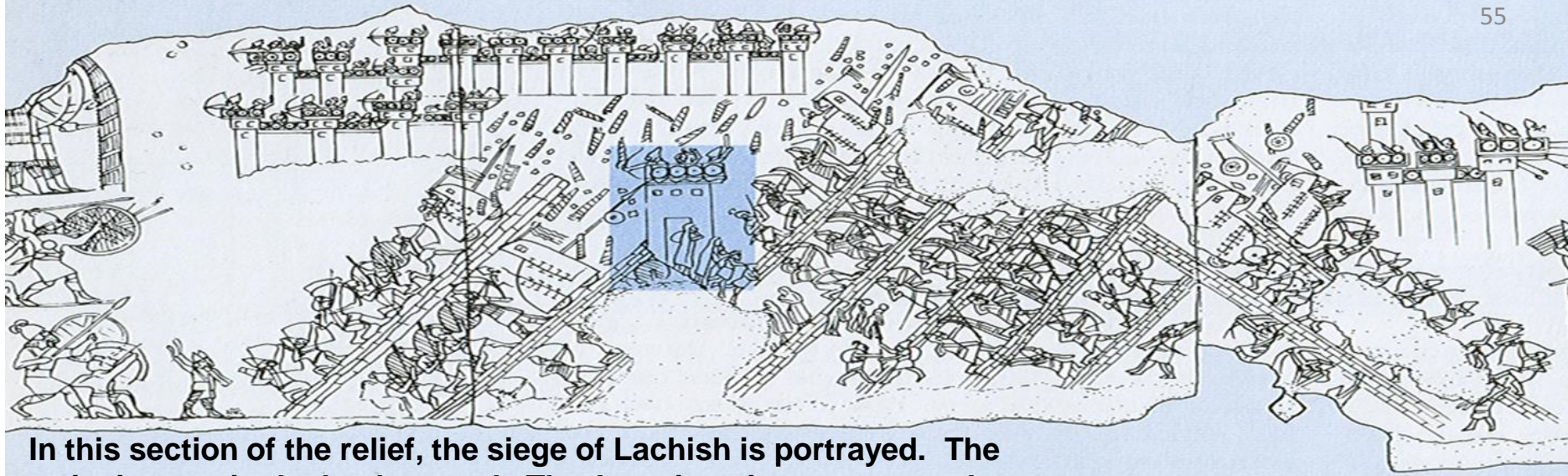
In 704 B. C., Sennacherib ascended the Assyrian throne.

In 701 B.C., he lead his troops into Syria and then into Judah. In that year he laid siege against Lachish, one of several cities of Judah that were in revolt during the reign of King Hezekiah.

The siege of Lachish by the Assyrians is archaeologically well documented.

Excavations at Tel Lachish have produced abundant evidence of the siege. More importantly, in his palace at Nineveh, Sennacherib commissioned a set of stone reliefs be made commemorating the siege to decorate the walls of a room dedicated to the battle. The reliefs depict the siege of Lachish.





In this section of the relief, the siege of Lachish is portrayed. The city is seen in the background. The Assyrian siege ramps and battering rams can be seen attacking the most vulnerable part of the city wall, the gate (seen in the highlighted blue area)! The Jews on the wall above are throwing torches onto the siege ramps hoping to catch them on fire.

The only siege ramp excavated in the ancient Near East is this one constructed by the forces of Sennacherib. More than 1000 iron arrowheads were found in the ramp as well as a chain for catching the battering rams.

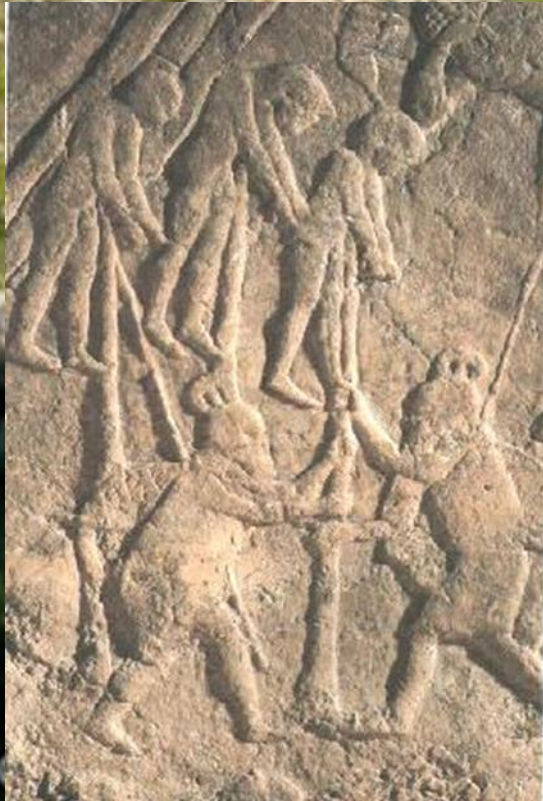
This ramp is depicted in Sennacherib's siege reliefs with five battering rams ascending it.

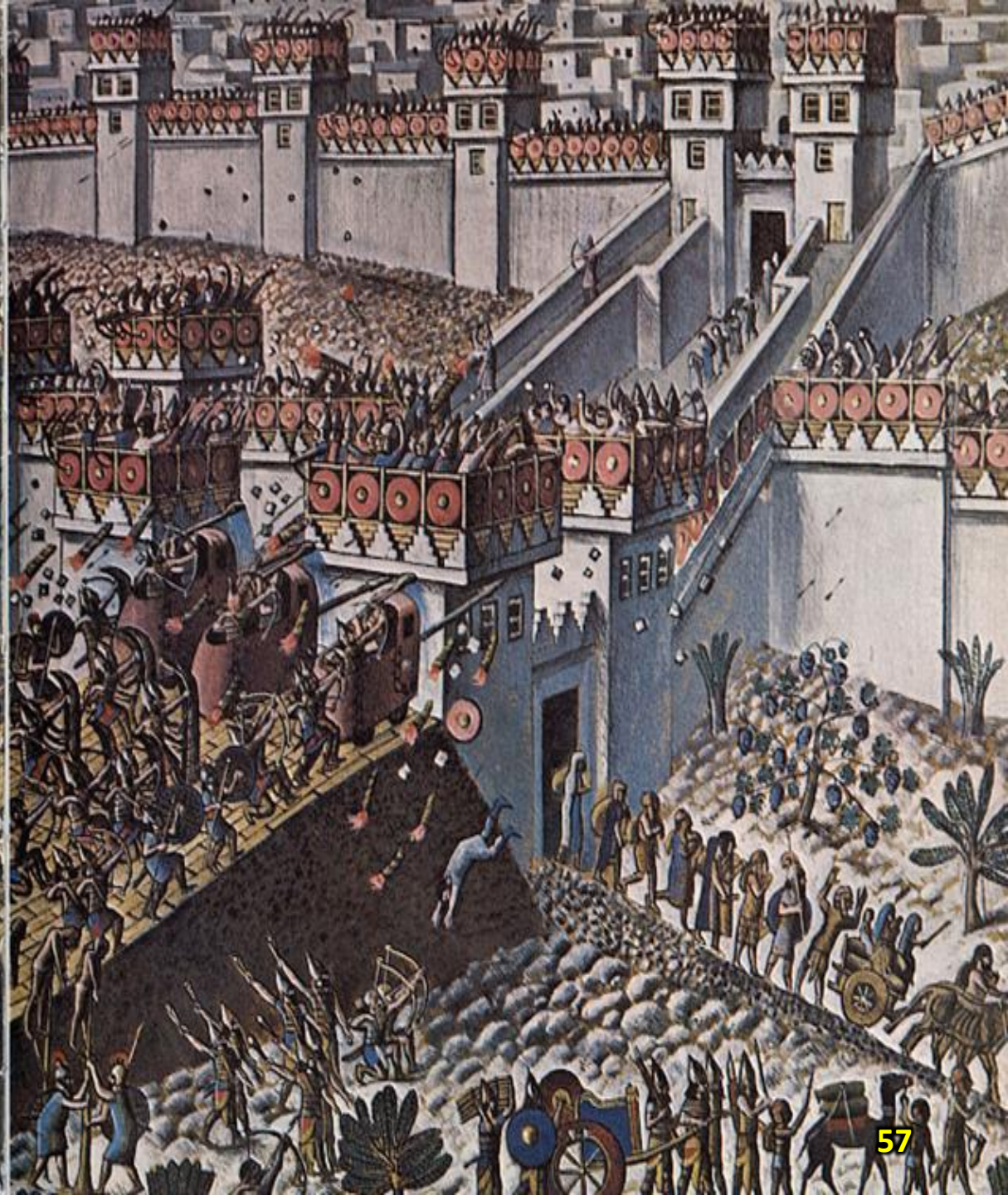
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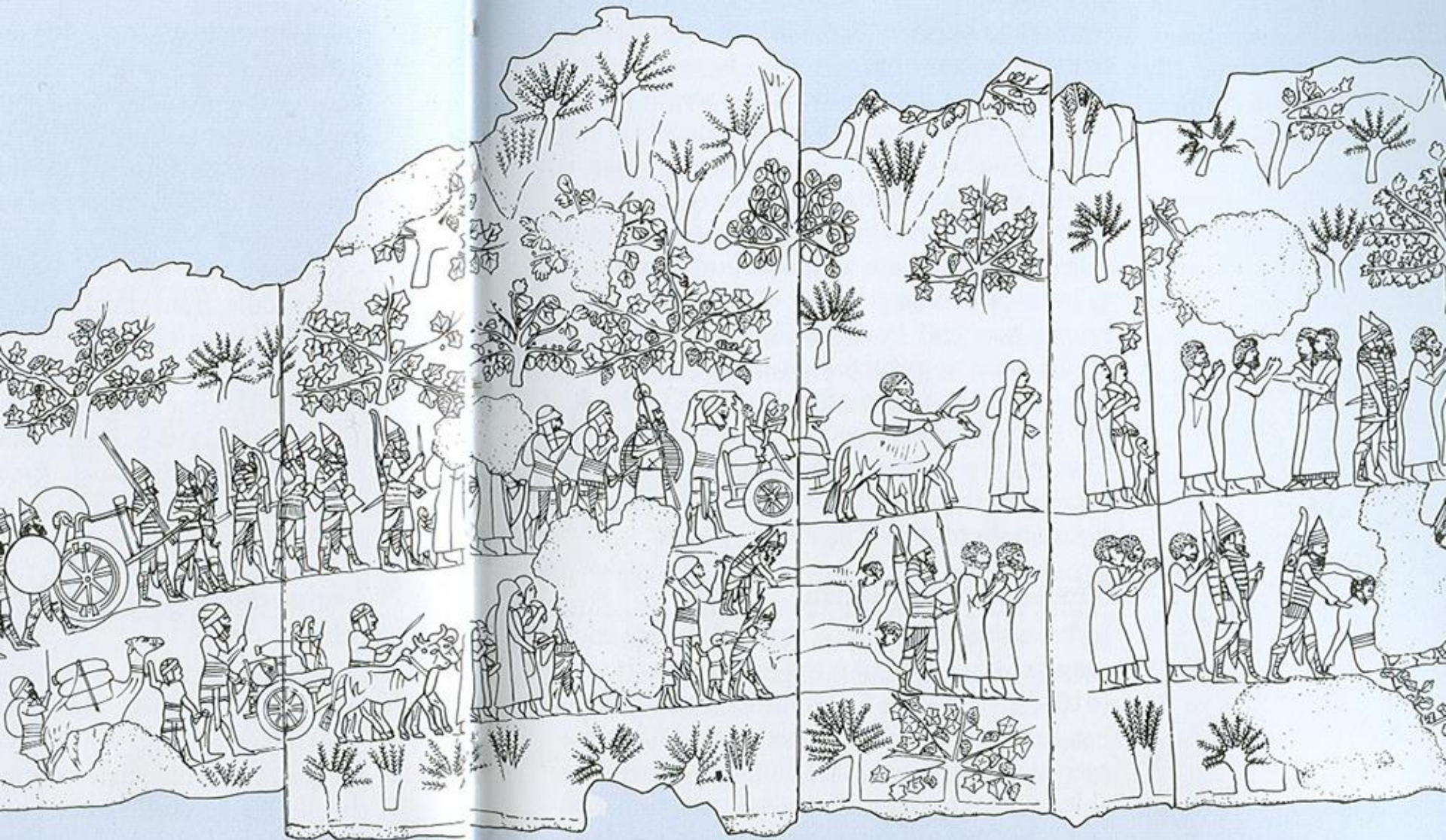


Out of the gate Jewish captives are being taken to Assyria. They are being lead by other captives who are being impaled on poles.

The reliefs also depict the taking into captivity the defeated Jews. Though this is portrayed at the same time the battle is going on, reality is that this would have happened after the gate and walls would have been breached and the Jews defeated.

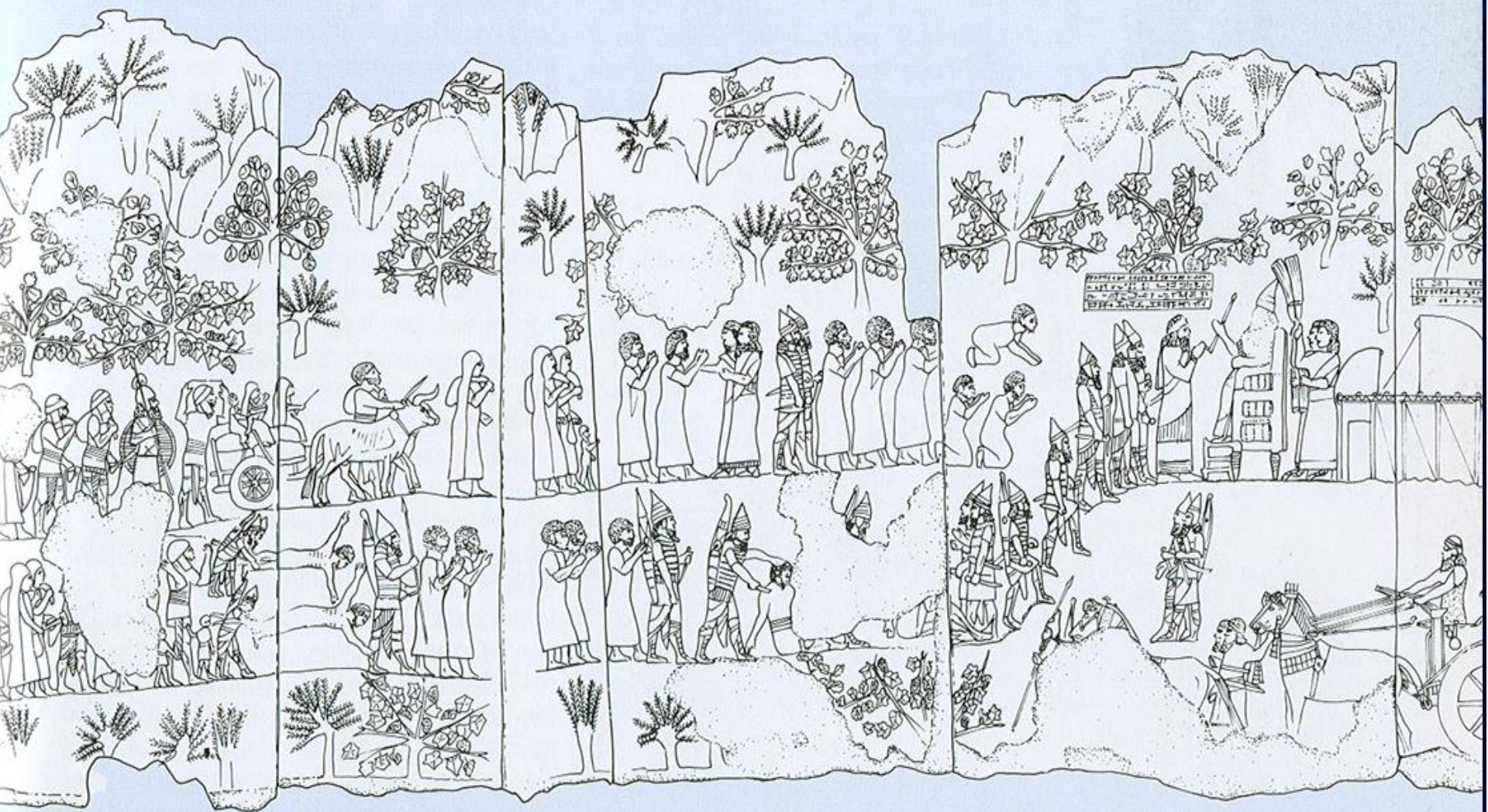






The upper portion of the panel reveals the horticulture of the area surrounding Lachish, (perhaps date palms, olive trees, or fig trees). The left part of the middle portion of this panel shows the Assyrians hauling off the booty of their victory. On the right as well as on the lower portion of the panel, captives are being taken. Some are being killed while others will become slaves.

On the left end of this panel, Sennacherib is seen sitting on his throne directing the siege of Lachish.

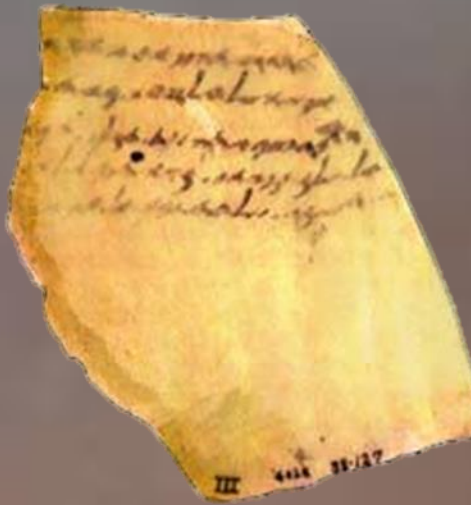


And Joshua and all Israel with him passed on from Libnah to Lachish, and they camped by it and fought against it. Yahuah gave Lachish into the hands of Israel; and he captured it on the second day, and struck it and every person who was in it with the edge of the sword, according to all that he had done to Libnah. Then Horam king of Gezer came up to help Lachish, and Joshua defeated him and his people until he had left him no survivor. And Joshua and all Israel with him passed on from Lachish to Eglon, and they camped by it and fought against it.

[\(Joshua 10:31-34\)](#)

Lachish Letters

Did the Lachish letters reveal the turmoil in Judah just before the Babylonian captivity?



Lachish Letters (ostraca)



יהוה YHWH Tetragrammaton in ancient Hebrew characters

The discovery of the Lachish Letters in 1935 of eighteen ostraca (clay tablets with writing in ink) written in an ancient Hebrew script, from the 7th century BC reveal important information concerning the last days of the southern kingdom of Judah.

<http://www.bible-history.com/archaeology/israel/lachish-letters.html>

They were written to Ya'osh, possibly the commanding officer at Lachish, from Hosha'yahu, a military officer stationed in a outpost north but close to Lachish (possibly [Mareshah](#)). In the letters, Hosha'yahu defends himself to Joash regarding a letter he either was or was not supposed to have read. The letters also contain informational reports and requests from Hosha'yahu to his superior. The letters were probably written shortly before Lachish fell to the Babylonian army in 588/6 BC during the reign [Zedekiah](#), king of [Judah](#) (ref. Jeremiah 34:7).

From Wikipedia



Hosha'yahu apparently was responsible for interpreting the signals from Azekah and Lachish during the time when the Babylonians came against Jerusalem:

Jer 34:7 "when the king of Babylon's army fought against Jerusalem and all the cities of Judah that were left, against Lachish and Azekah; for only these fortified cities remained of the cities of Judah."

These final communications which mentioned the political and religious turmoil of the last days of Judah reveal the intensity of this time period and confirm that which was written in the Bible by the prophet Jeremiah.

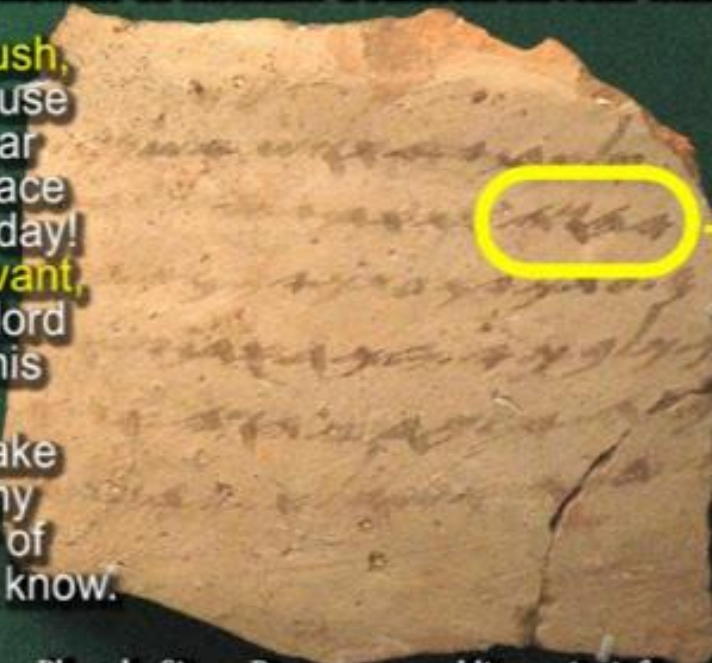
The Lachish Letters are an important discovery in the study of Biblical Archaeology and shed much light on the last days of Judah.

This is one of a group of letters written on ostraka (potsherds) found near the main gate of ancient Lachish in a burnt layer which archaeologists have associated with the destruction of the city by the Babylonians in 586 BC. It is written in ink in alphabetic Hebrew. The letters are a poignant record of the city's last days. Letter I contains a list of nine proper names, **five of which are found in the Old Testament**. Three appear only during the time of Jeremiah.

Gemaryahu, son of Hissilyahu, Yaazanyahu, son of Tobshillem, Hageb, son of Yaazanyahu, Mibtahyahu, son of Yirmeyahu, Mattanyahu, son of Neryahu

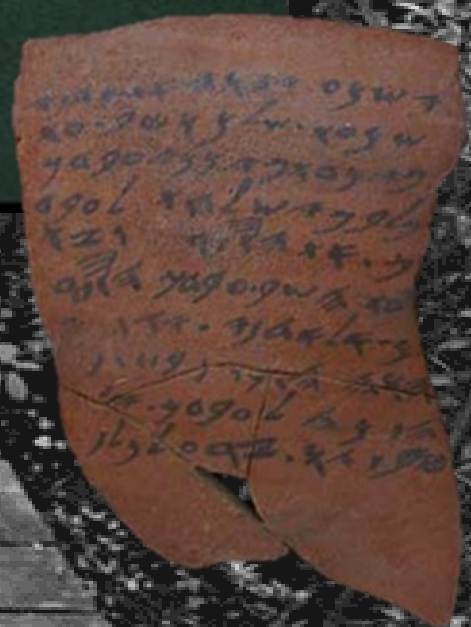
The Lachish Letters or Lachish Ostraca Reveals The Name of GOD.

To my lord, **Yaush**,
 may **YHWH** cause
 my lord to hear
 tiding(s) of peace
 today, this very day!
Who is your servant,
a dog, that my lord
 remembered his
 [se]rvant?
 May **YHWH** make
 known(?) to my
 [lor]d a matter of
 which you do not know.



Name of God
YHWH
YAHWEH
 Letter Number 2
 Dated
589 BC

Photo by Simon Brown, www.realdiscoveries.info,
 from: The British Museum.



LACHISH OSTRACA (7th century BC)

𐤀	𐤁	𐤂	𐤃	𐤄	𐤅	𐤆	𐤇	𐤈	𐤉
Aleph	Bet	Gimel	Dalet	He	Vav	Zayin	Het	Tet	Yodh
𐤊	𐤋	𐤌	𐤍	𐤎	𐤏	𐤐	𐤑	𐤒	𐤓
Kaph	Lamedh	Mem	Nun	Samekh	Ayin	Pe	Tsade	Qoph	
𐤔	𐤕	𐤖							
Resh	Shin	Tav							

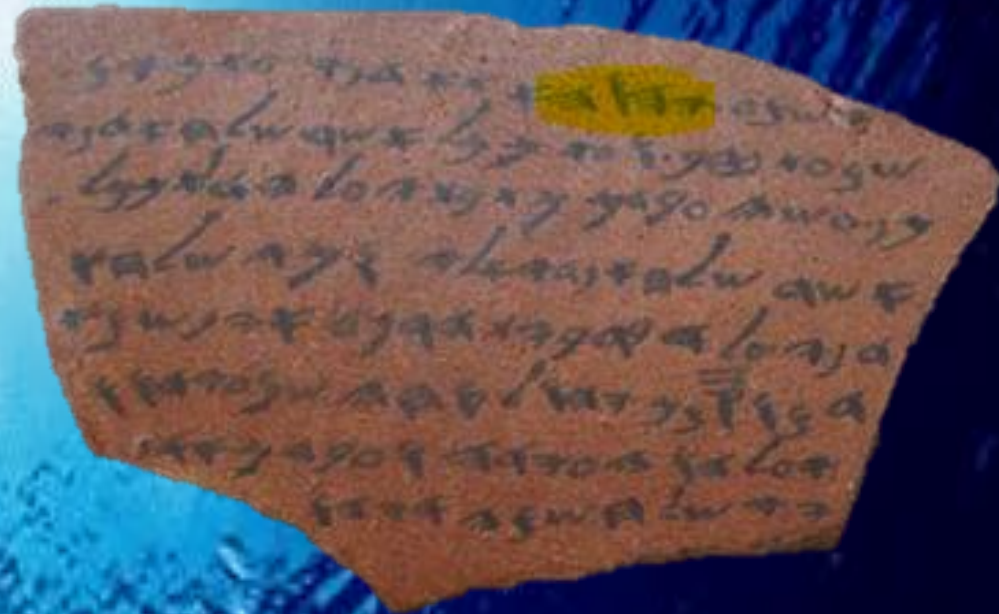
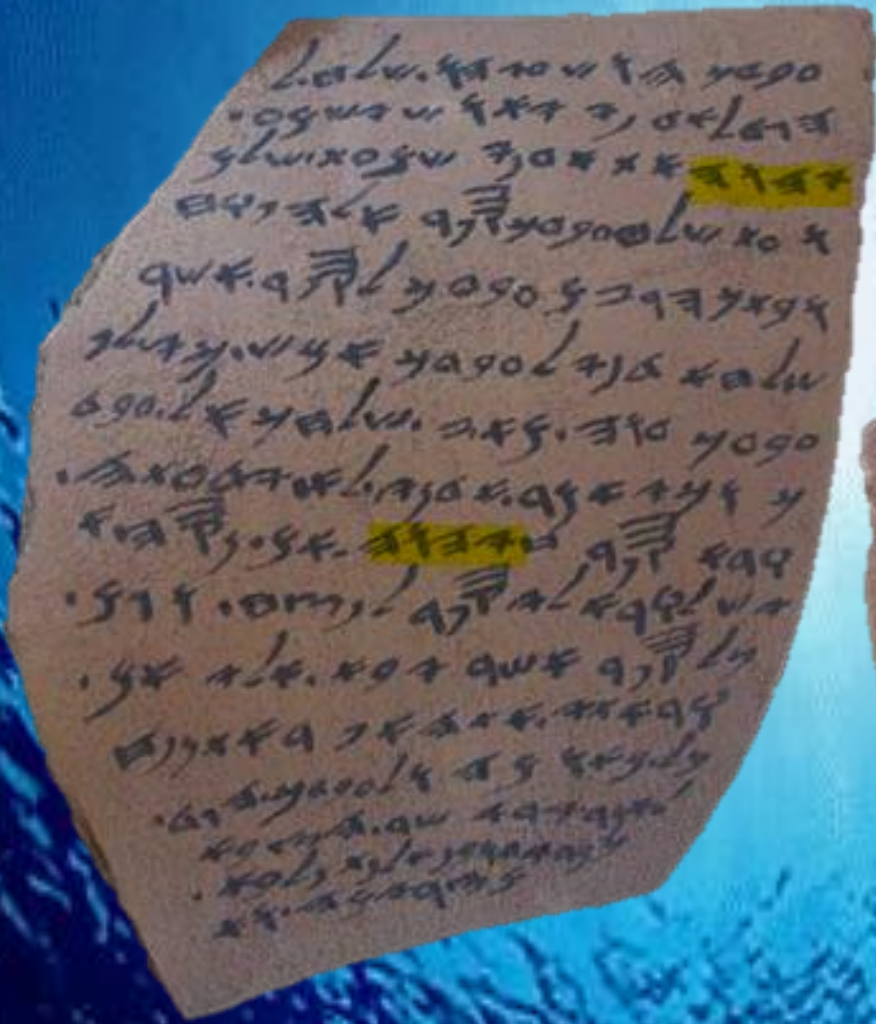
Peace was not to be. Nebuchadnezzar moved on to Lachish and nearby Azekah, the last two major cities of Judah to be subdued by the Babylonians. There followed a large-scale deportation of a part of Judah's population. Thus began the exile, a period of great significance for the Jews spiritually, and one which would profoundly influence later religious ideology and teaching.



In Letter IV

Hosha'yahu writes:

And let my lord know that we are watching for the signals of Lachish according to all the indications which my lord hath given, for we cannot see Azekah.



Subsequently only Azekah, about 18 miles south west of Jerusalem, and Lachish itself, about 12 miles further on, remained in Judean hands, until they too fell.

View of Hill Country

The famous Lachish Letter #4 describes how the writer was looking for the signal-fires of Lachish for the signal-fires of Azekah could no longer be seen. Possibly the writer of this ostrakon was viewing the destruction of the cities of the Shephelah from the nearby hill country to the west. Jeremiah 34:7 corroborates the fact that the last two cities remaining were Azekah and Lachish.



Lachish main gate



Letter 6, the only one on permanent exhibition at the Rockefeller Museum (no. 42), deals with letters from Jerusalem that had reached Ya'ush, which contained quotes from a prophet (or prophets) or officials expressing defeatist attitudes about the approaching war. Ya'ush forwarded the letters to Hosha'yahu for his perusal. Hosha'yahu responded quickly, stating that in his opinion, such statements were damaging to the morale of the people and its king and to their ability to withstand attack. He pleaded with his commander to encourage the officials to cease writing letters containing such demoralizing messages:

1. To my lord Ya'ush. **Yahweh** give my 2. lord to see the present season in good health. What 3. is your servant but a dog that my lord has sent the letter of the 4. king and the letters of the officials saying, 5. Read this and see how the words of the [prophet] are not 6. good, liable to loosen your hands [and to make] 7. limp the hands of the [men] . . . 8. . . . ? [And now, my] lord, will you not 9. write to them [and say, Why] do you behave 10. like this - [in] Jerusalem too? Look, it is to 11. the king [and to his house] that you are doing this 12. thing. By the life of **Yahweh**, 13. I tell you that since your servant read 14. the letters, there has not been 15. for your servant [peace] . . .



Looking east toward Masada, the dead remains of a tree and the cracked earth depicts the harshness

10/6/2017



Here is a self portrait...well at least those are my feet. I (Reynold Mainse) am looking southeast toward the morning sun. In front is the famous mountain of Masada, and beyond is the Dead Sea. At the bottom left of Masada you can see 2,000-year-old Roman Army encampment sites. The protective walls the soldiers built are in the shape of rectangles.



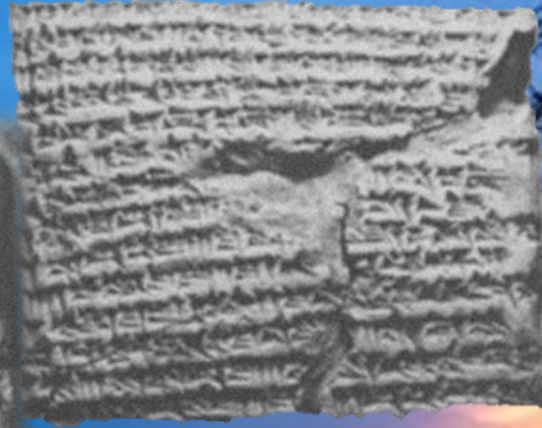
www.100words.ca

Fleeing from King Saul, David and his men spent time among the caves around the oasis of Ein Gedi. They certainly would have appreciated the fresh water falling from the desert plateau above. There are several waterfalls of differing sizes that flow down to the Dead Sea nearby. Psalm 42:1 says, ^{16/5/2017} As the deer pants for the water brooks, so pants my soul for You, O **YAHUAH**

The Murashû Archive, late 5th century BCE

From CojsWiki

Judeans in Babylonia



The Murashû firm was run by a family of financiers in Babylonia during the Persian Period.

www.100words.ca

10/6/2017

Sunrise over the Dead Sea from Ein Gedi.

Particular attention has been given to those names in the documents that have theophoric versions of the name Yahweh in them. Presumably, these people were descendants of the exiles from Judah who were displaced to Babylon over 150 years earlier by Nebuchadnezzar. From the Murashû documents it seems these Jews living in Nippur were fully integrated into Babylonian society.

Name	Biblical Equivalent	Meaning	Biblical Citation
Yadi'-yaw	Jedaiah	"Yahweh knows"	Ezra 2:36
Yahu-natan	Jehonathan	"Yahweh has given"	2 Chron. 17:8
Shama'on	Simeon		Gen. 29:33
Ahi-yaw	Ahijah	"Yahweh is my brother"	1 Sam. 14:3
Shabbatai	Shabbethai		Ezra 10:15
Baniya	Benaiah	"Yahweh has built"	2 Sam. 23:30
Yigdal-yaw	Igdaliah	"Yahweh is great"	Jer. 35:4

http://www.cojs.org/cojswiki/The_Murash%C3%BB_Archive%2C_late_5th_century_BCE

STELE OF MERNEPTAH II



“Seed of Israel”

Merneptah II
(1213-1204 BC)

Merneptah Stele



Line 27: "Israel is laid waste; its seed is not"

Egyptian hieroglyphic slab discovered in Pharaoh Merneptah's funerary temple in western Thebes. It contains Merneptah's exploits and the **earliest mention of "Israel"** from any *official* documents outside the Bible.

Some have said Israel did not enter Canaan until the 9th century BC, however, this stele recognizes Israel as a social **entity in Canaan by 1209 BC**, they must **have entered the land by early 13th century.**



The Name Yahweh in Egyptian Hieroglyphic Texts

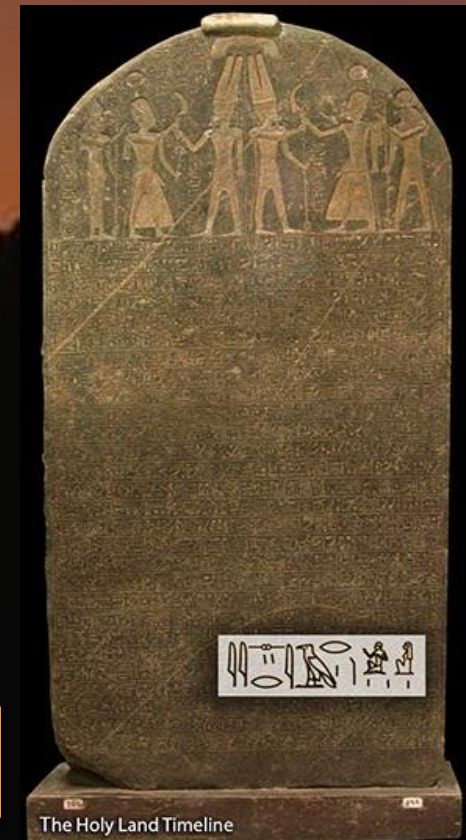
By Charles Aling, Clyde Billington and Gordon Govier

Saturday, January 9, 2010

ST. PAUL, MN (ANS) -- The oldest historical mention of ancient Israel occurs in the Merneptah stele, an Egyptian monument dated to 1208 B.C. But mention of Israel's God, Yahweh, occurs even earlier in Egyptian inscriptions in conjunction with a group of people called the Shasu.

Among ancient Egyptian designations for types of foreign peoples in the New Kingdom Period (1550–1070 BC), the term Shasu occurs fairly frequently. It is generally accepted that the term Shasu means nomads or Bedouin people, referring primarily to the nomadic peoples of Syria-Palestine.

Merneptah Stele, also known as the Israel Stele with the word "Israel" Highlighted



<http://yahwehnews.com/YHWH-found-in-Archaeology.html>

There are two hieroglyphic references in New Kingdom Period texts to an area called "the land of the Shasu of Yahweh."

Except for the Old Testament, these are the oldest references found in any ancient texts to the God Yahweh.



"The land of the Shasu of Yahweh"



"Rameses II"

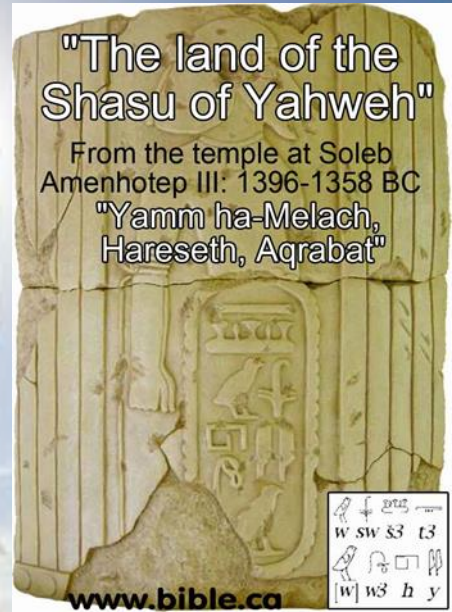
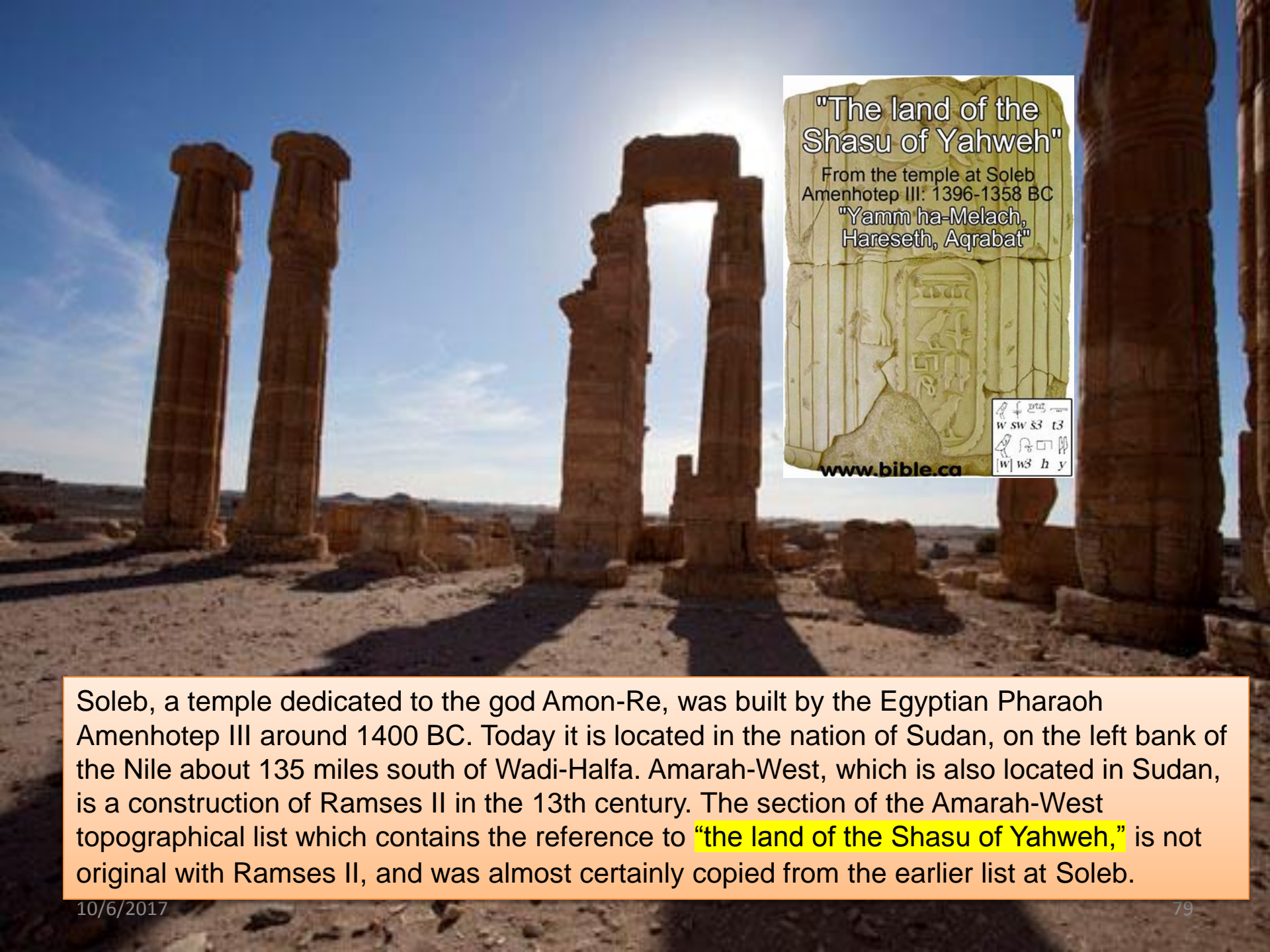
From the temple at Amarah-West
Rameses II: 1304-1237 BC



www.bible.ca

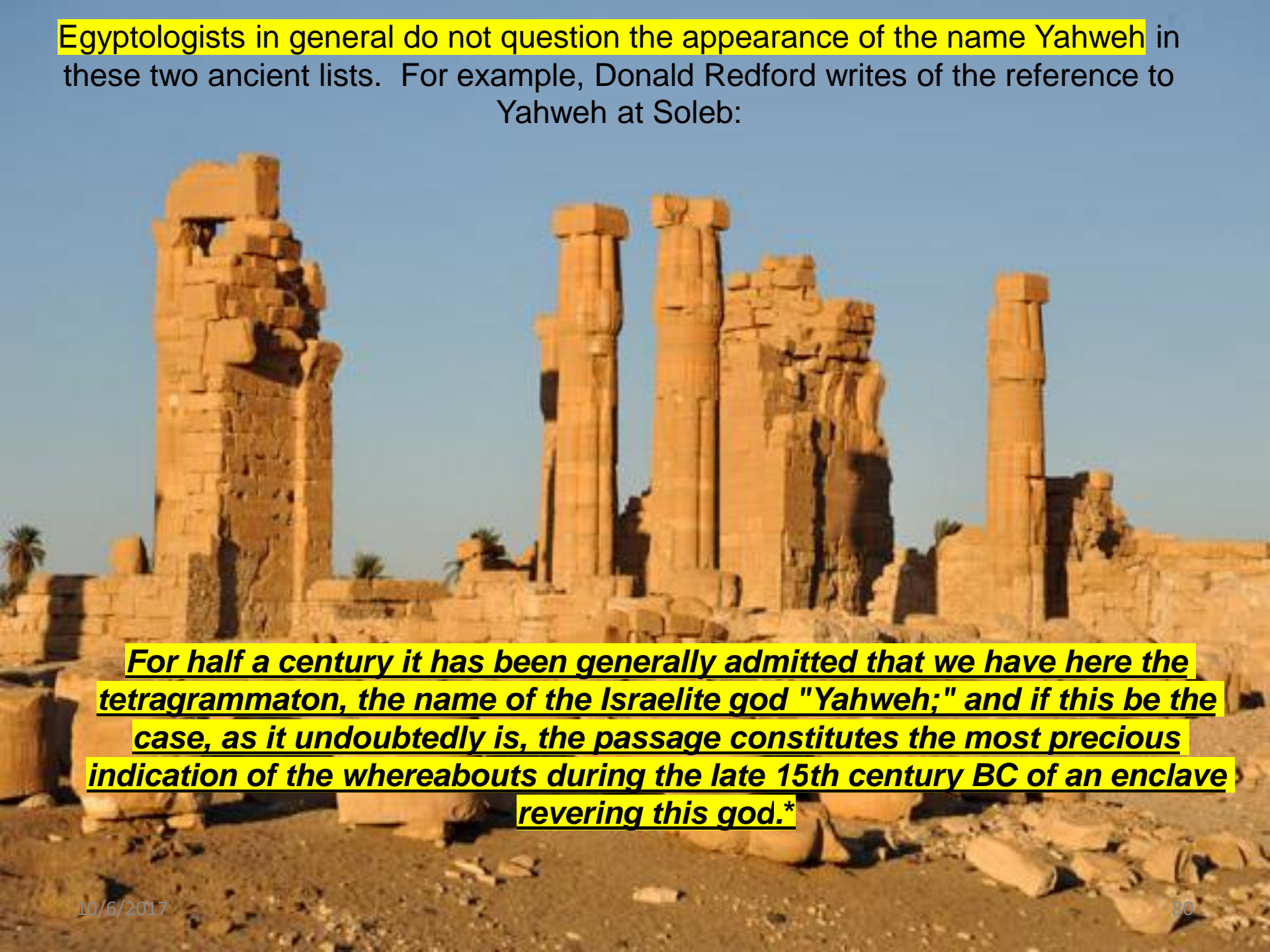
Excavating in Egypt, T. James, 1982, p 129

The New Kingdom inscriptions which refer to "the Land of the Shasu of Yahweh" are found in two topographical lists. The lists are found inscribed on the walls of temples, one at Soleb and the second at Amarah-West.



Soleb, a temple dedicated to the god Amon-Re, was built by the Egyptian Pharaoh Amenhotep III around 1400 BC. Today it is located in the nation of Sudan, on the left bank of the Nile about 135 miles south of Wadi-Halfa. Amarah-West, which is also located in Sudan, is a construction of Ramses II in the 13th century. The section of the Amarah-West topographical list which contains the reference to **“the land of the Shasu of Yahweh,”** is not original with Ramses II, and was almost certainly copied from the earlier list at Soleb.

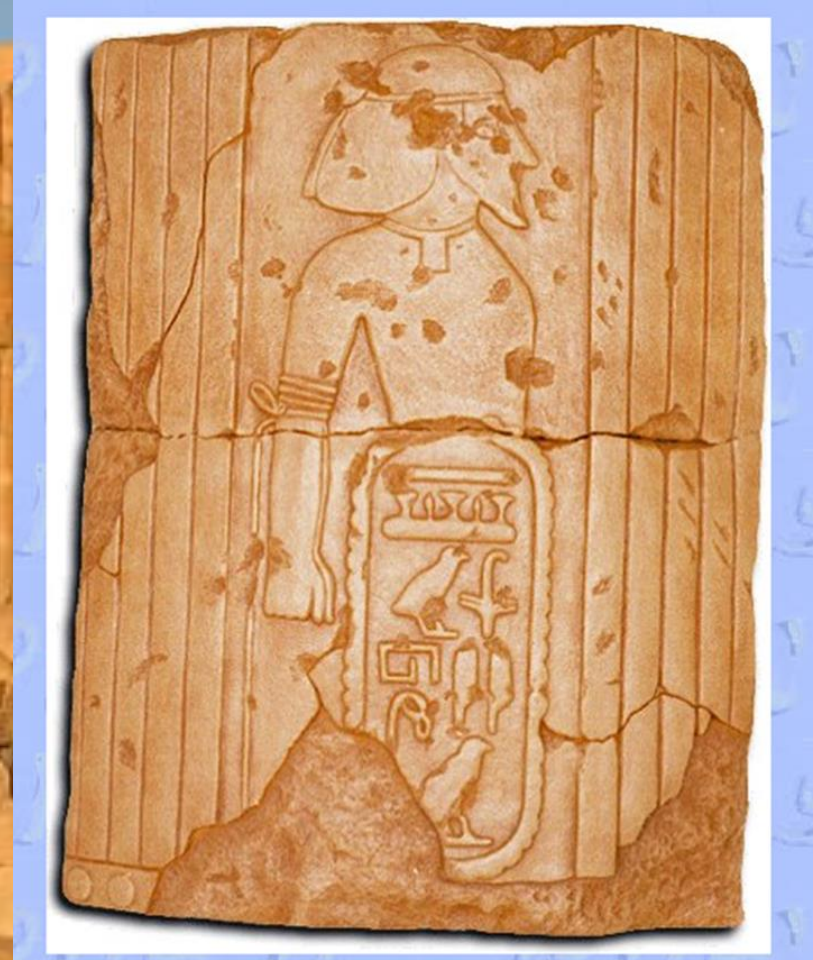
Egyptologists in general do not question the appearance of the name Yahweh in these two ancient lists. For example, Donald Redford writes of the reference to Yahweh at Soleb:



For half a century it has been generally admitted that we have here the tetragrammaton, the name of the Israelite god "Yahweh;" and if this be the case, as it undoubtedly is, the passage constitutes the most precious indication of the whereabouts during the late 15th century BC of an enclave revering this god.*

Even though Egyptologists accept the appearance of the name Yahweh in these topographical lists at Soleb and Amarah-West, **the implications of its appearance do not seem to have been fully appreciated by Old Testament scholars.**

Clearly the Egyptians knew about Yahweh as can be seen in the Soleb and Amarah-West topographical lists, but they did not worship him, and they apparently did not want to worship him.



TRANSCRIPTION

The diagram illustrates the transcription of the hieroglyphs from the Soleb tablet. It consists of a cartouche on the left containing several hieroglyphs, and a list of individual hieroglyphs on the right, each with its phonetic value. The final transcription is shown in a box at the bottom.

w	sw	š3	t3
[w]	w3	h	y

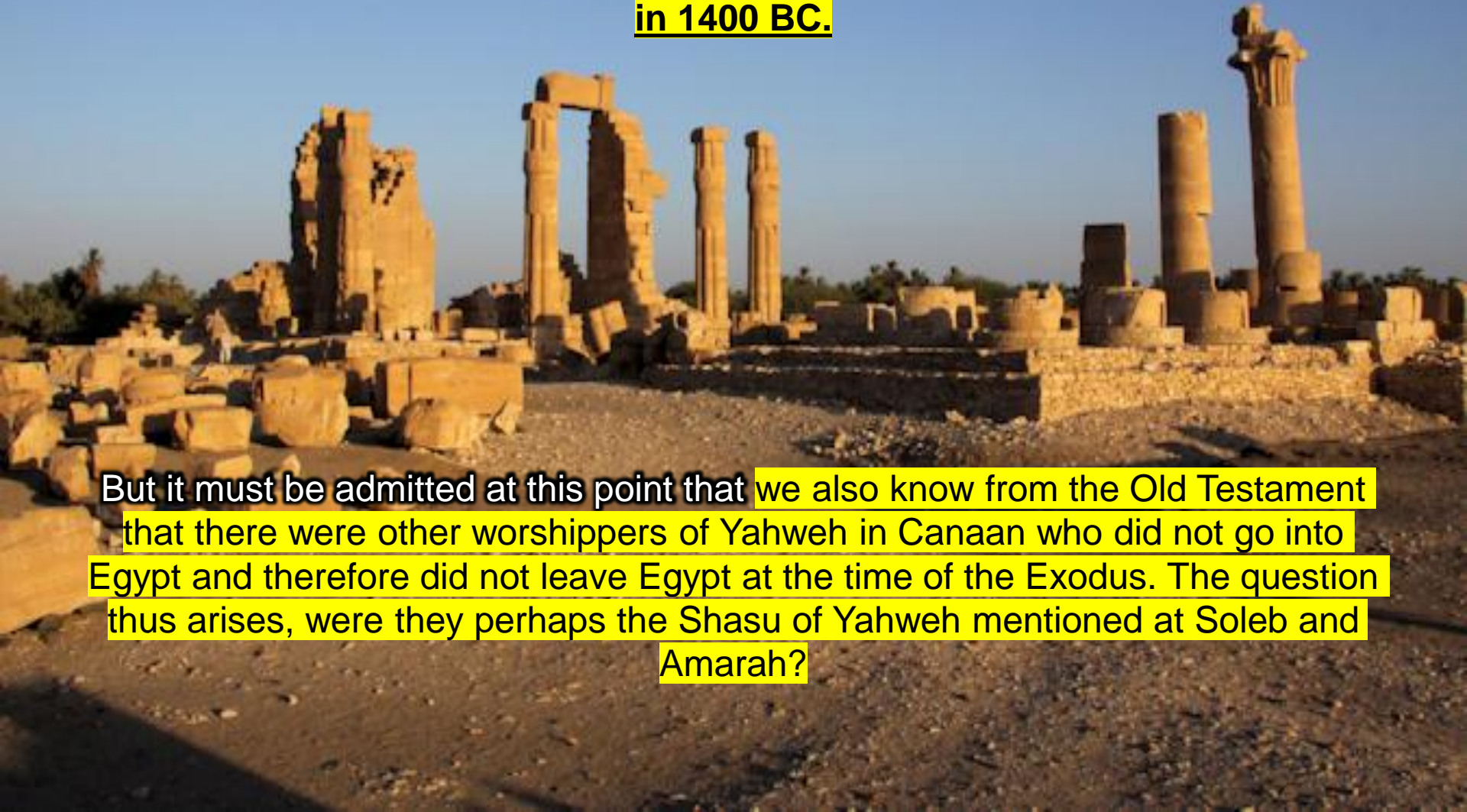
ta šasûw yehûa[w]

Nor was Yahweh equated to or identified with any Egyptian deity. There were no temples to Yahweh built by the Egyptians, nor were there any artistic representations made of him, or in fact even any discussions of him in Egyptian texts. It appears that the ancient Egyptians placed Yahweh into a category all by himself. To say the least, this is very strange for the syncretistic Egyptians. A possible explanation is that Yahweh was seen by the Egyptians as an enemy God, of an enemy tribal group which was a part of the hated Shasu peoples who lived north of Egypt.



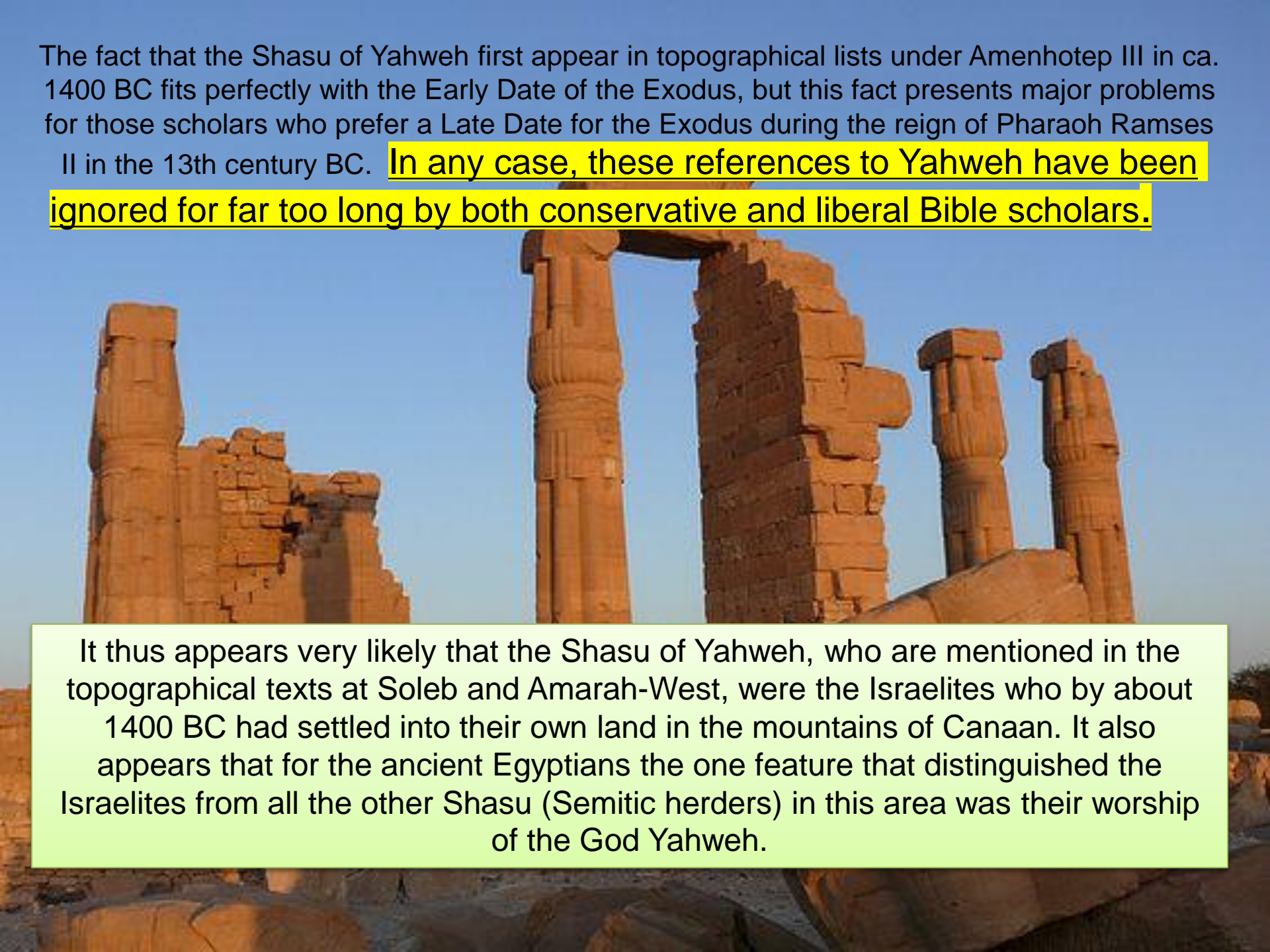
There are two indisputable facts that Old Testament scholars must face when dealing with these hieroglyphic references to the Shasu of Yahweh. First, there is no doubt that the name of the Israelite God Yahweh appears in these hieroglyphic texts at Soleb and Amarah-West. And second, at Soleb the reference to Yahweh dates to 1400 BC, during the reign of Pharaoh Amenhotep III. In other words Pharaoh Amenhotep III, or his scribes, knew about the Hebrew God Yahweh in 1400 BC.

But it must be admitted at this point that we also know from the Old Testament that there were other worshippers of Yahweh in Canaan who did not go into Egypt and therefore did not leave Egypt at the time of the Exodus. The question thus arises, were they perhaps the Shasu of Yahweh mentioned at Soleb and Amarah?



The fact that the Shasu of Yahweh first appear in topographical lists under Amenhotep III in ca. 1400 BC fits perfectly with the Early Date of the Exodus, but this fact presents major problems for those scholars who prefer a Late Date for the Exodus during the reign of Pharaoh Ramses II in the 13th century BC. **In any case, these references to Yahweh have been**

ignored for far too long by both conservative and liberal Bible scholars.

The background of the slide shows the ruins of an ancient Egyptian temple, likely the Temple of Amenhotep III at Karnak. Several large, papyrus-bundle columns stand amidst the rubble of the walls and other structures. The sky is a clear, pale blue, suggesting a bright day. The overall scene is one of historical grandeur and archaeological significance.

It thus appears very likely that the Shasu of Yahweh, who are mentioned in the topographical texts at Soleb and Amarah-West, were the Israelites who by about 1400 BC had settled into their own land in the mountains of Canaan. It also appears that for the ancient Egyptians the one feature that distinguished the Israelites from all the other Shasu (Semitic herders) in this area was their worship of the God Yahweh.



This is the hill on the east side of the Sea of Galilee that is said to be the place where **YAHUSHA** encountered and delivered the demoniac. **YAHUSHA** cast the demons into the pigs and they ran down this hill into the water and drowned.

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Seen in this photo is the Jordan River as it enters the northern part of the Sea of Galilee. In our reading, General Naaman, a leper from Syria, dipped his body seven times in the Jordan and was completely healed. This part of the Jordan Valley is a tangle of dense thorn bushes and tropical vegetation. In the Hebrew Bible it is called the “jungle of the Jordan” (Jeremiah 12:5; 49:19).





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How inspiring it is to watch the sun come up over the Sea of Galilee!

Pedayahu Seal

Dating from the 6th century BC, the Pedayahu Seal (drawing) depicts an ionic capital typical of the first temple architecture, bares the Hebrew inscription **“Belonging to Pedaiah son of the king.”** Pedaiah is named in the Bible as **one of the sons of Jehoiachin (Coniah)**, king of Judah (1 Chronicles 3:18-19)

“And the sons of Jeconiah were Assir, Shealtiel his son, and Malchiram, **Pedaiah**, Shenazzar, Jecamiah, Hoshama, and **Nedebiah.**”





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The hills above the north shore of the Sea of Galilee, near Capernaum. It's possible that 10/6/2017 walked this very hill to find His place of all-night prayer (Luke 6:12).

YAHUSHA

Gemaryahu Bulla

Found in the city of David, Jerusalem, this 6th century BC bulla impression is inscribed with two rows of Hebrew letters reading:

"Gemaryahu son of Shaphan," referring to **Jehoiakim's scribe** named **"Gemariah, son of Shaphan"** mentioned in Jeremiah 36:10-12, 25 who responded to Jeremiah's letter that Baruch had presented in the temple



Also discovered during the temple mount dump excavations was the 7th-6th century BC bulla belonging to **"Galyahu son of Immer."** Immer was a **priest associated with the prophet Jeremiah** (Jeremiah 20:1)



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Photographed from Migdal you can see Mount Arbel on the left and the Valley of Doves, which is on the west side of the Sea of Galilee. Just beyond are the Horns of Hattin where on Saturday, July 4, 1187, the war between the Crusader kingdom of Jerusalem and the forces of the Ayyubid dynasty was fought. The Muslim armies under Saladin captured or killed the vast majority of the Crusader forces, removing their capability to wage war. As a direct result of the battle, Islamic forces once again became the eminent military power in the Holy Land, re-conquering Jerusalem and several other Crusader-held cities.

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Brekhyahu Bulla

This clay bulla was impressed by a Hebrew inscribed seal that read **"Belonging to Barekyahu, son of Neriyaahu, the scribe."** The late bulla specialist, Nahman Avigad of Hebrew University, identified this late 7th century BC inscription as baring the name of **Jeremiah's scribe, Baruch**, the son of Neriah, mentioned in Jeremiah 36:1-32.

Also discovered was the bulla of **"Jerahmeel, son of the king,"** who was sent by King Jehoiakim to arrest Jeremiah and Baruch (Jeremiah 36:26), and the bulla **"Belonging to Yehuchal (Jehucal) ben Shelemiyahu ben Shovi"** who was sent by King Zedekiah to ask Jeremiah for prayer (Jeremiah 37:3; 38:1).





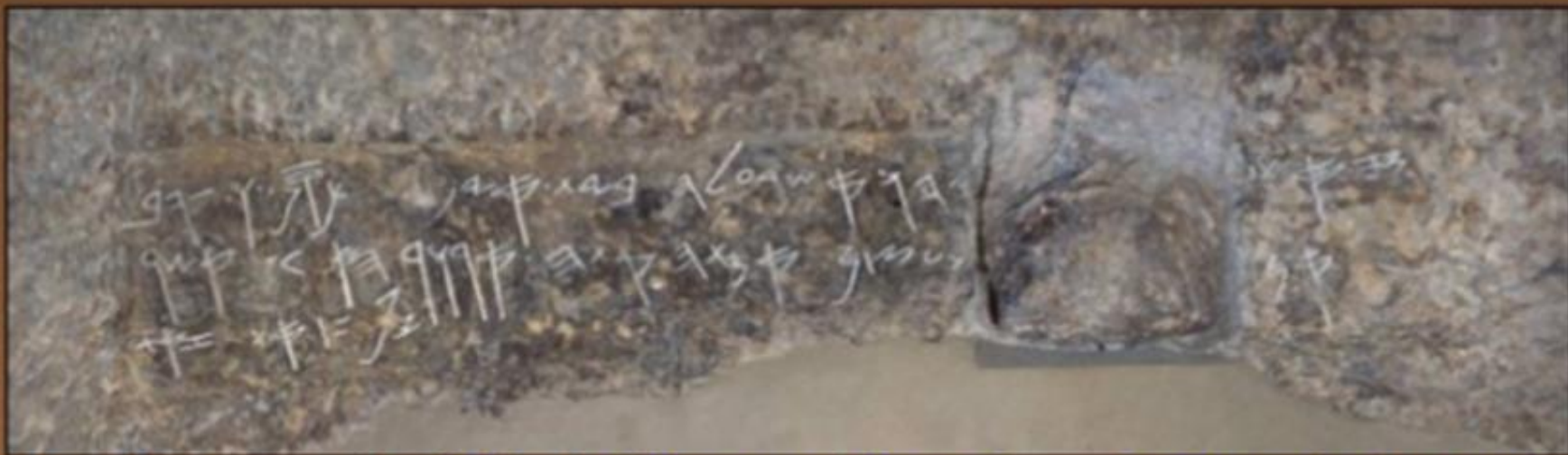
www.100words.ca

These hills are part of the Judean wilderness that **YAHUSHA** would have walked through during His 40 days of temptation, as recorded in Luke 4. **YAHUSHA** confronted Satan by quoting His Bible, the Sword of the Spirit, the Word **OF YAH** Satan fled in defeat!!!

10/6/2017

Royal Steward Inscription

In 1870, Charles Clermont-Ganneau discovered a **7th century BC** lintel tomb inscription near the Kidron Valley at Silwan (ancient Siloam), east of the old city of Jerusalem. Nahman Avigad recently deciphered the inscription which gives a partial name which reads **"[Shebna]yahu"** who was the **royal steward over the house of King Hezekiah**. Isaiah prophesies against Shebna for hewing out a tomb and living above his means (Isaiah 22:15-25; 1 Kings 4:6; 16:9).

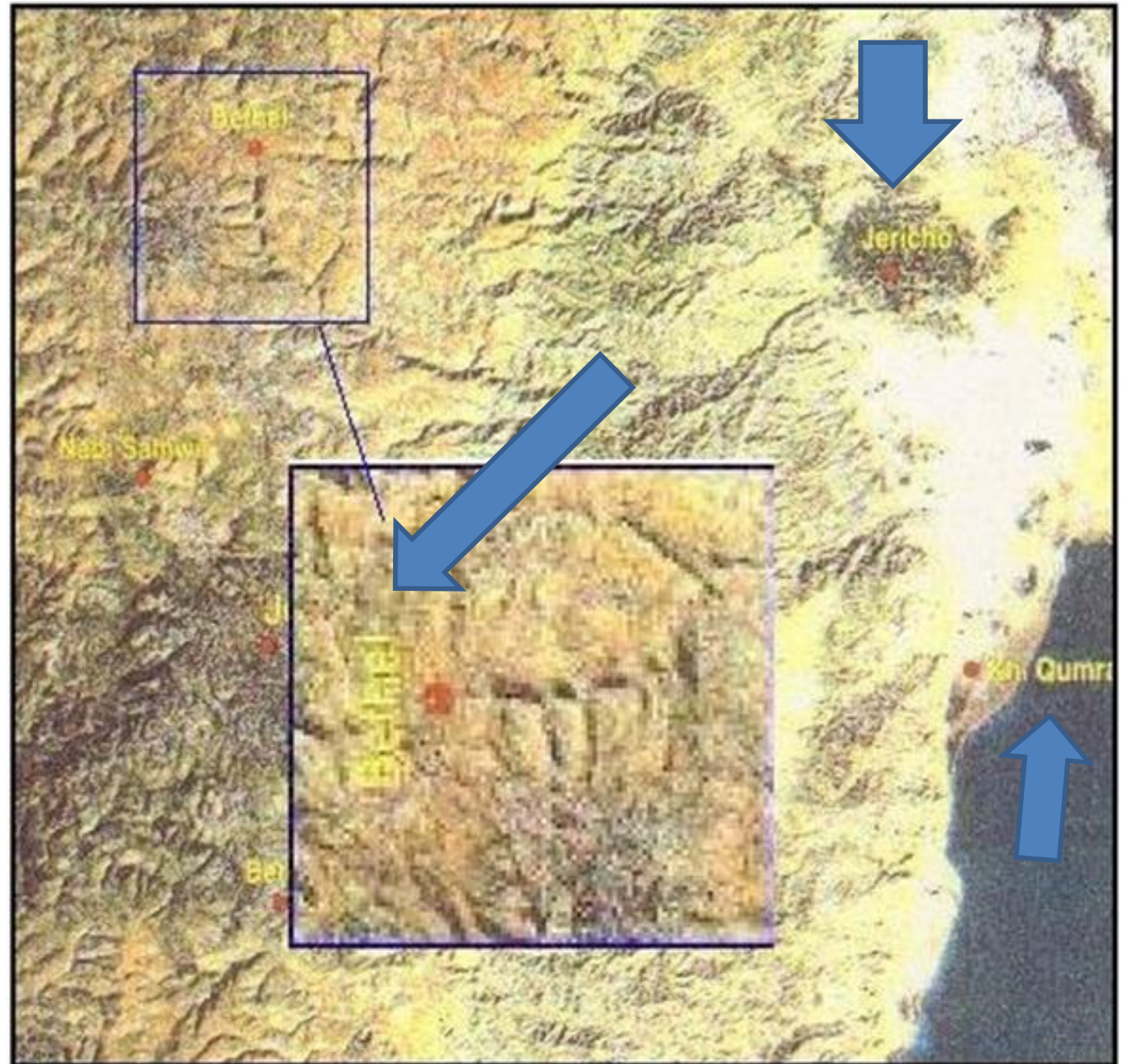


Inscription reads: "This is [the sepulcher of . . .] yahu who is over the house. There is no silver and no gold here but [his bones] and the bones of his *amah* with him. Cursed be the man who will open



This photo is of the Jordan Valley wilderness (or Judean Desert) looking towards Jerusalem, which is just beyond the horizon.

Literally, in the hills of this area the Name of God is carved out
<http://littleguyintheeye.com/daily-tidbits-320-earth-day/>





Mount Hermon is at the north of Israel and is the highest point in the land. A peak in this area rises to 2,236 m (7,336 ft). Psalm 133:3.

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Orange trees are planted in the rich soil beneath Mount Herman in northern Israel.

MOABITE INSCRIPTION FROM EL-KERAK (FIRST OR SECOND HALF OF THE 9TH CENTURY BC)



Moabite is a language very much like ancient Hebrew and it was spoken by the people who lived in the country of Moab. Moab was a kingdom situated across the Dead Sea from Israel and Judah. Another inscription in Moabite, known as the Moabite Stone, tells about the victory of Mesha, king of Moab, over one of the descendants of Omri, king of Israel. The alphabet used is like the one the Israelites used until the 6th to the 4th centuries B.C.E.



A nighttime view of the Old City of Jerusalem.



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This pool (now a cistern) is located at the northwestern corner of Jerusalem's Temple Mount and measures 52 x 14 metres. It is located along the Via Dolorosa. This cistern is accessible from the lower area of the Sisters of Sion convent and from the tunnel that runs along the western wall of the Temple Mount.



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These are tombs of the sons of Hezir found in the Kidron Valley between the Mount of Olives and the Old City walls of Jerusalem. Hezir was one of the priests in the time of King David listed in 1 Chronicles 24:15.

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Click to mark as unread [K]



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Zedekiah's Cave, also known as King Solomon's Quarries, is a 5-acre underground limestone quarry that runs the length of five city blocks under the Muslim Quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem. It was carved over a period of several thousand years and is a remnant of the largest quarry in Jerusalem. Seen in this photo is the largest room in the quarry. The stones for Solomon's Temple may have been hewn and taken from this quarry around 970 BC (1 Kings 6:1, 5:15-18).



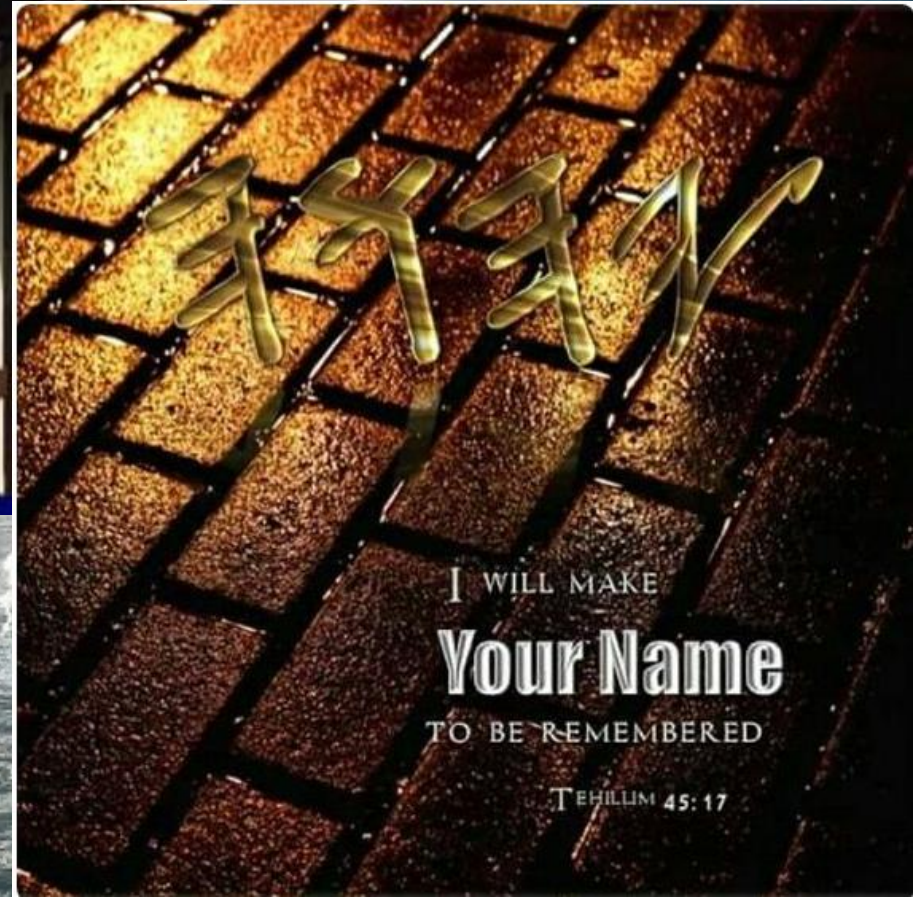
Here are the remains of a column rising out of the ground in ancient Laodicea, the home of the “lukewarm church,” one of the seven churches of the book of Revelation (Rev. 13:14-22).



יהודה

**IN MORE MODERN
TIMES ALL AROUND
THE WORLD**

YEHOVAH IN HURRICANE IRMA



Hidden Mountain, Los Lunas, New Mexico

Though people were aware of the rock when [New Mexico](#) became a territory in 1850, no one could read it. Local [Indians](#) told the owner of the land in 1871 that the rock predated their tribes coming to the area.

In 1999 Stan Fox, a linguist and Bible expert from Colchester, England, made a fresh translation of the Los Lunas Inscription, based upon photos and a careful drawing of the text.

I am [Yahuah](#) your Eternal who has taken you out of the land of Egypt, from the house of slaves. There must be no other gods before my face. You must not make any idol. You must not take the name of Jehovah in vain. Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy. Honor your father and your mother so that your days may be long in the land that [Yahuah](#) your Eternal has given to you. You must not murder. You must not commit adultery. You must not steal. You must not give a false witness against your neighbor. You must not desire the wife of your neighbor nor anything that is his.



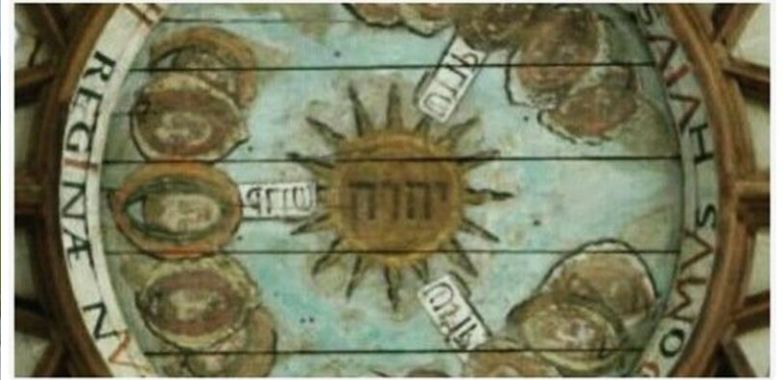
There is another short stone inscription on the south pinnacle of the mesa. It may have served as an altar. The picture was taken by David Moore on a field trip to Hidden Mountain in 1993. The first line contains the Tetragrammaton in paleo-Hebrew letters. The letters are similar in style to those on the Decalogue inscription stone but appear to be more eroded.



" Sure;y, I pray you Yah,
Have Pity" Ref. Discovery
of Ancient America, by,
David Allen Deal, 1984.

Yahu

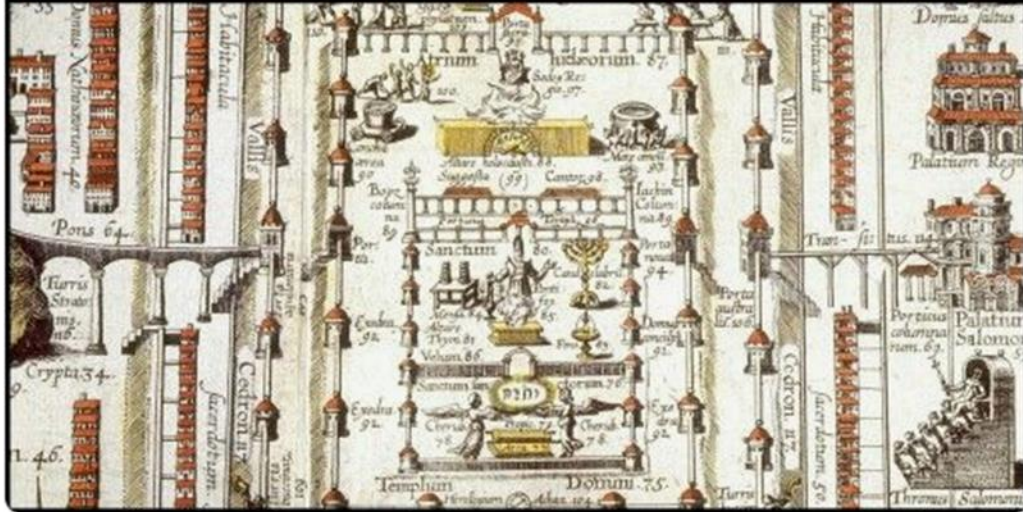
**יהודי Hebrew on the ceiling in the Winchester
Cathedral Hampshire England**



**These famous chalk cliffs
can be found on the coast
of Kent**

Cologne Germany





Saved by
Jessee Grunstra

[Open](#)



KEY saved to **Titles of The Most High**
 Yahuah's name in 1584 Artwork of the Temple of Solomon at an exhibit in
 Cologne, Germany

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<http://www.divine-name.info/remarkable/helsinki/helsinki2.jpg>

 **Shona Meredith saved to divine name**
NAME found on coin from the reigning king of Sweden 1611



Shona Meredew saved to divine name
Look what we found in the Royal Palace of Amsterdam!f





Many coins were minted bearing God's name. This one, dated 1661, is from Nuremberg, Germany. The Latin text reads: "Under the shadow of your wings"



Shona Meredith saved to divine name

King Christian IV of Denmark and Norway. Silver coin in the year 1644

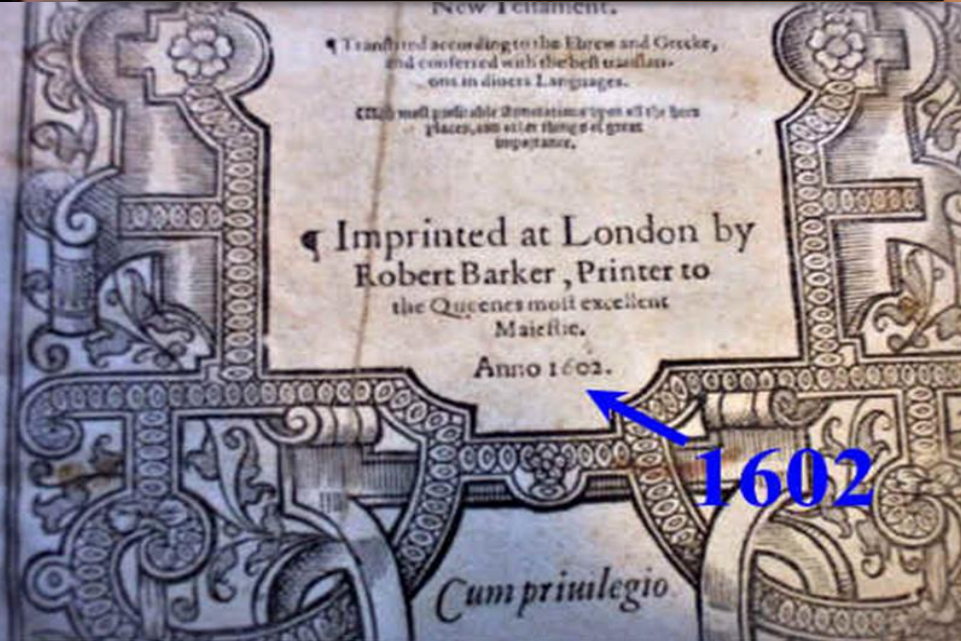
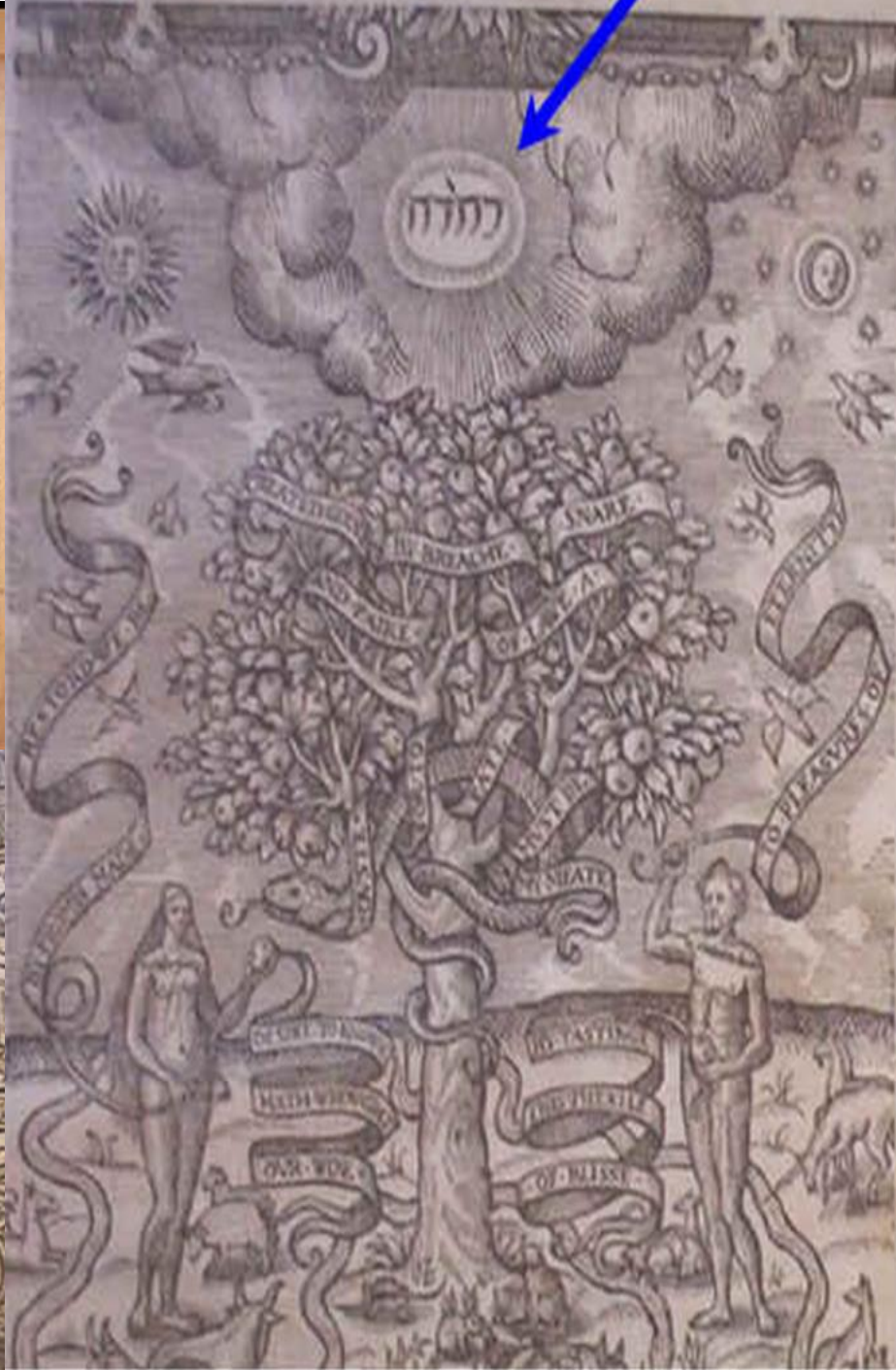




The first booke of Moses,
called Genesis.

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HIGH AND MOST MIGHTY GOD, THE FATHER OF OUR LORD IESUS CHRIST, WE BEGIN THE FIRST BOOKE OF MOSES, CALLED GENESIS. THE FIRST CHAPTER. IN THE BEGINNING GOD CREATED HEAVEN AND EARTH.

copy of a 1602 Old Testament Cover Page



1602

The so called "tetragrammaton" on Central Synagogue in Buenos Aires adorning the upper level.



God's name on a church in Minorca, Spain;

e Name Yahweh from The Bible in Sefardi Hand, 1385 (copy) Original in the British Library, London



Bourges Cathedral, France



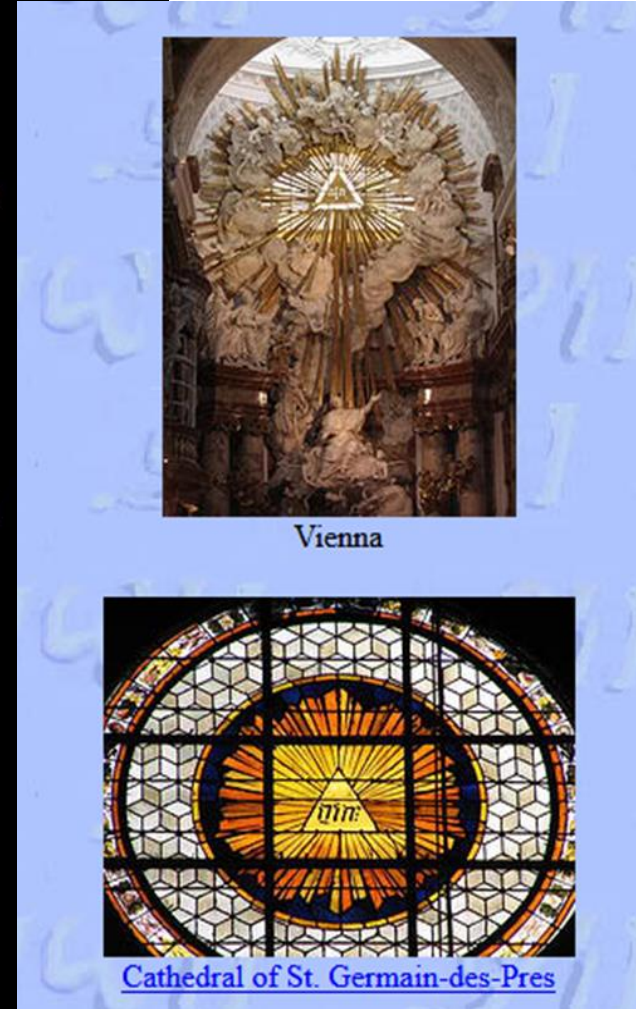
Fourviere Catholic Basilica, Lyons, France



Church in Digne, Southern France



Stasbourg Cathedral, France



Vienna

Church in Sao Paulo, Brazil



[Cathedral of St. Germain-des-Près](#)

Church in La Celle Dunoise, France





Blois, France, St. Louis Cathedral



At the top of the ceiling of the cathedral of Toledo



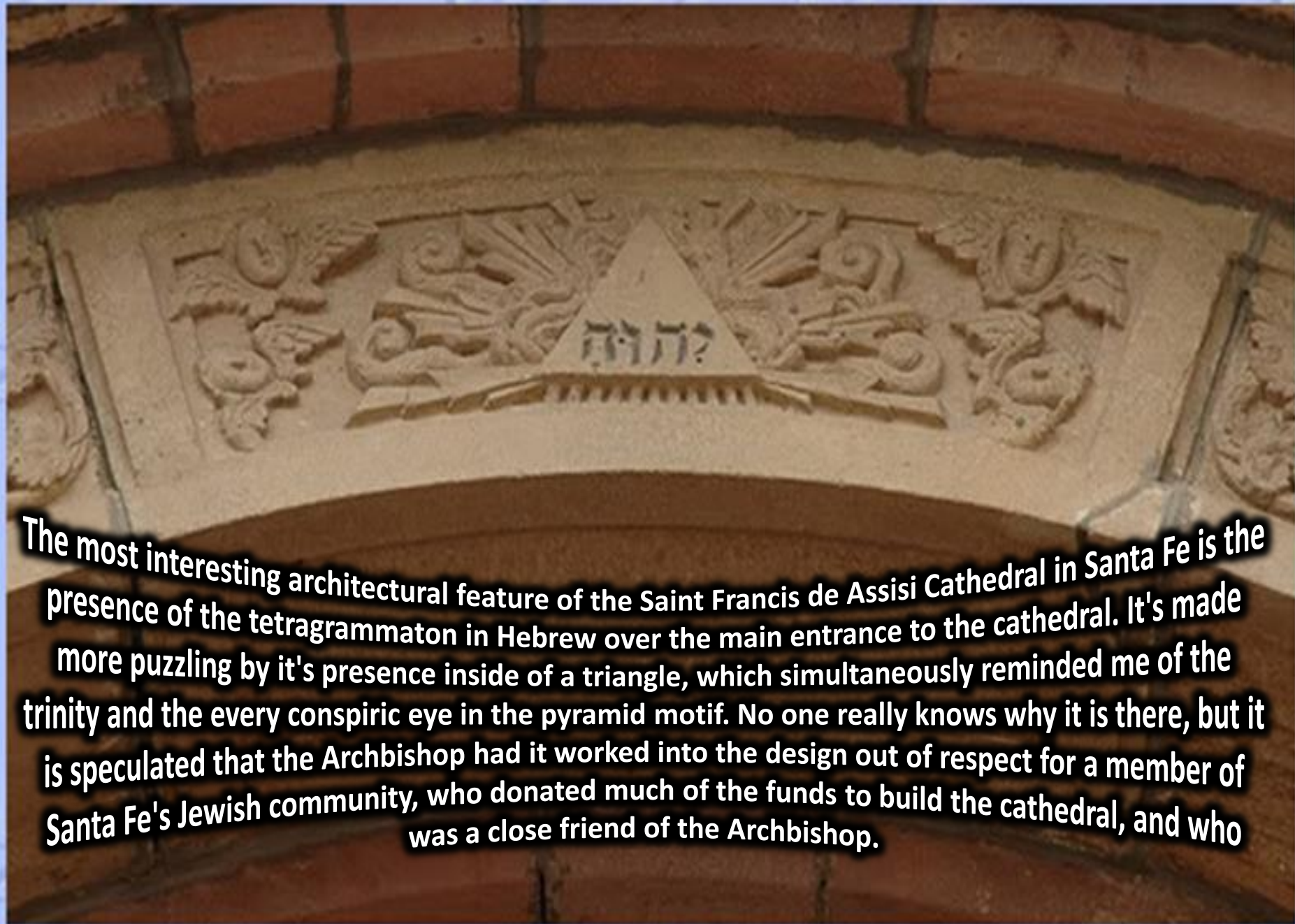
St. Michaels Church - Vienna, Italy: Statue of Michael casting down Satan from heaven



10/6/2017

St. Ann's Church - Manchester, England

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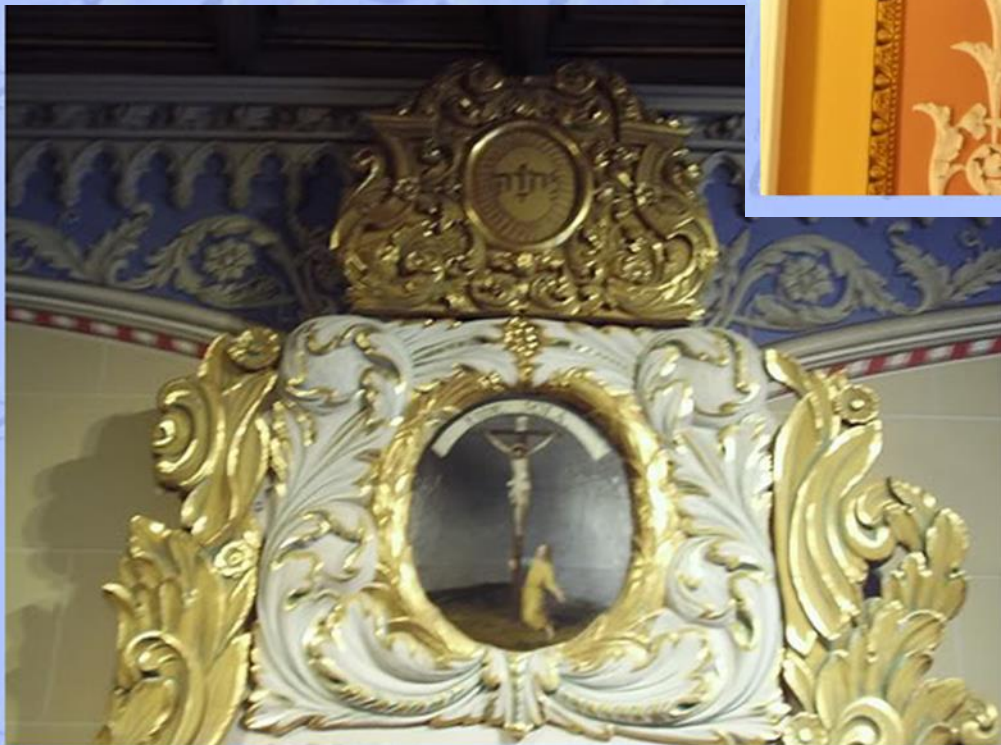
The most interesting architectural feature of the Saint Francis de Assisi Cathedral in Santa Fe is the presence of the tetragrammaton in Hebrew over the main entrance to the cathedral. It's made more puzzling by its presence inside of a triangle, which simultaneously reminded me of the trinity and the every conspiric eye in the pyramid motif. No one really knows why it is there, but it is speculated that the Archbishop had it worked into the design out of respect for a member of Santa Fe's Jewish community, who donated much of the funds to build the cathedral, and who was a close friend of the Archbishop.



Arborfield, Berkshire



Hebrew for Yahweh at the altar of Trinity Church



Wittenberg

YHWH At Top Of Columbia University Seals



0000

0000



10/6/2017

Magen Avot synagogue, above the ark in the main sanctuary.

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Even the **CORRUPT** Roman Church
ACKNOWLEDGE the 4 Hebrew Letters
יהוה (יהוה) - see **BELOW**



The Tetragrammaton on the Tympanum of
the **Roman Catholic** Basilica of St. Louis,
King of France in Missouri

We hope this sampling has given you more witnesses to confirm the proof that the name for the Almighty Most High Eternal in the Tanakh is יהוה and it was the name that Yahusha preached in the authority of and had as part of His name. יהוה does not change nor does His name. It is quite amazing pastors will say Yah's name does not matter yet will put it on their buildings! Hypocrites! Yahuah's name is even more relevant for us today! And as we have seen- It's set

in stone!



RESOURCES

