The Corruption of the Greek Name lesous (Jesus)

Many **Hebrew names** of the Old Testament prophets **have been "Hellenised"** when these names were rewritten in the Greek New Testament. Thus, Isaiah became Isaias, Elisha became Elissaios or Elisseus (Eliseus), and Elijah became Helias in the Greek New Testament. The King James Version has retained some of these Hellenised names. Since the King James Version was published, the newer English versions have ignored these Hellenised names of the Greek New Testament, and have preferred, quite correctly, to render them as they are found in the Hebrew Old Testament. Incidentally, the similarity between the Hellenised Helias (instead of Elijah) and the Greek Sun-deity Helios, gave rise to the well-known assimilation of these two by the Church. Dr. A.B. Cook, in his book, Zeus - A Study in Ancient Religion, vol. I p. 178 - 179, elaborates on this, quoting the comments of a 5th century Christian poet and others, on this. Imagine it, Elijah identified with Helios, the Greek Sun-deity! Returning to our discussion on the reluctance of the translators to persist with all of the Hellenised names in the Greek of the New Testament, one could very well ask: But why did they persist with the Hellenised lesous of Messiah's Name, and its further Latinised form lesus? It is accepted by many that His Hebrew name was Yahusha (meaning Yahuh-ah, The Father, sha (saves) through The Son [Mat 1:21]). So why did the translators of the scriptures not restore it, as they did with the names of the Hebrew prophets? It is generally agreed that our successor to Moses, was Joshua. The Greeks substituted the Old Testament "Yehoshua" with lesous, the same word they used for Yahusha (true name of Messiah) in the New Testament. Subsequently the Latin's came and substituted it with Josue (losue) in the Old Testament (which became Josua in German and Joshua in English), but used lesus in the New Testament.

Two factors contributed greatly to the substitution and distortion of Yahusha's Name. The first was the un-Scriptural superstitious teaching of the Jews that the Father's Name is not to be uttered, that it is ineffable, that others will profane it when they use it, and that the Name must be "disguised" outside of the temple of Jerusalem. Because of the Father's name being in His Son's Name, this same disastrous suppression of the Name resulted in them (The Greeks) giving a Hellenised, in fact a surrogate name for Yahusha. He did warn us in Joh 5:43, "I have come in My Father's Name if another comes in his own name, him you will receive." The second factor was a strong anti-Jewish "culture" that prevailed amongst the Gentiles, as we have already pointed out. The Gentiles wanted a saviour, but not a Jewish one. They loathed the Jews, they even loathed the The Mighty One of the Old Testament. Thus, a Hellenised Saviour was preferred. The Hellenised theological school at Alexandria, led by the syncretising, allegorising, philosophising, Gnostic-indoctrinated Clement and Origen, was the place where everything started to become distorted and adapted to suit the Gentiles. The Messianic Faith, and its Saviour, had to become Hellenised to be acceptable to the Gentiles.

Where did the Greek name "lesous" and Latin name "lesus" come from?

In Bux and Schone, Worterbuch der Antike, under "Jesus", we read, "JESUS: really named Jehoshua. lesous (Greek), lesus (Latin) is adapted from the Greek, possibly from the name of a Greek healing goddess Leso (laso)." Like all authoritative sources, this dictionary admits to the real true name of Yahusha. It then states, as most others, that the commonly known substitute, non-original, non-real name "Jesus" was adapted from the Greek. We must remember that Yahusha was born from a Hebrew virgin, not from a Greek one. His stepfather, His half-brothers and half-sisters, in fact all His people, were all Hebrews. Furthermore, this dictionary then traces the substitute name back to the Latin lesus, and the Greek lesous. It then traces the origin of the name lesous back as being possibly adapted from the Greek healing goddess leso (laso). To the uniformed I would like to point out that laso is the usual Greek form, while leso is from the lonic dialect of the Greeks. This startling discovery, the connection between leso (laso) and lesous, is also revealed to us by the large unabridged edition of Liddell and Scott, Greek-English Lexicon, p. 816, under "laso".

The third witness comes to us in a very scholarly article by Hans Lamer in Philologische Wochenschrift, No. 25, 21 June 1930, pp. 763- 765. In this article the author recalls the fact of leso being the lonic Greek goddess of healing. Hans Lamer then postulates, because of all the evidence, that "they changed leso into a regular masculine lesous. This was even more welcome to the Greeks who converted to Christianity." He then continues, "If the above is true, then the name of our "Lord" which we commonly use goes back to a long lost form of the name of a <u>Greek goddess of healing</u>. But to Greeks who venerated a healing goddess leso, a saviour lesous must have been most acceptable. The Hellenisation was thus rather clever." This then is the evidence of three sourced who, like us, do not hide the fact of the Greek name lesous being related to the Greek goddess of healing. The Hellenisation of Yahusha's Name was indeed most cleverly done.

To repeat Yahusha's words of warning in Joh 5:43, "I have come in My Father's Name and you do not receive Me; if another comes in his own name, him you will receive." There is no resemblance or identifiability between the Name, Yahusha, and the Greek substitute for it, lesous. The Father's Name, "Yahu-ah", cannot be seen in the Greek lesous or in the Latin lesus, neither in the German Jesus, nor in the English Jesus. President Reagan's name remains the same in all languages. Even satan has seen to it that all nations know him by his name: satan, satan has seen to it that his own name has been left unmolested!

However, let us further investigate the names leso (laso) and lesous. According to ancient Greek religion, Apollo, their great Sun-deity, had a son by the name of Asclepius, the deity of healing, but also identified with the Sun. This Asclepius had daughters, and one of them was laso (leso), the Greek goddess of healing. Because of her father's and grandfather's identities as Sun-deities, she too is in the same family of Sun-deities. Therefore, the name lesous, which is **possibly derived from leso**, can be traced back to Sun-worship. We find other related names, all of them variants of the same name, lasus, lasion, lasius, in ancient Greek religion, as being sons of Zeus. Even in India we find a similar name Issa or Issi, as surnames for their deity Shiva. Quite a few scholars have remarked on the similarity between the names of the Indian Issa or Issi, the Egyptian Isis and the Greek laso. In our research on the deity Isis we made two startling discoveries. The one was that the son of Isis was called Isu by some. However, the second discovery yielded even further light: The learned scholar of Egyptian religion, Hans Bonnet, reveals to us in his Reallexikon der Agyptischen Religionsgeschichte, p. 326, that the name of Isis appears in the hieroglyphic inscriptions as ESU or ES. No wonder it has been remarked, "Between Isis and Jesus as names confusion could arise." This Isis also had a child, which was called Isu by some. This Isu and Esu sound exactly like the "Jesu" that we find the Redeemer called in the translated Scriptures of many languages, e.g. many African languages. Rev. Alexander Hislop, The Two Babylons, p. 164, also remarked on the similarity of Jesus and Isis, "IHS - lesus Hominum Salvator - But let a Roman worshipper of Isis (for in the age of the emperors there were innumerable worshippers of Isis in Rome) cast his eyes upon them, and how will he read them, or course, according to his own well-known system of idolatry: Isis, Horus, Seb." He then continues with a similar example of "skilful planning" by "the very same spirit that converted the festival of the Pagan Oannes is not the feast of the Christians Joannes." (The Hebrew name of the baptizer, and that of the apostle as well, was Yochanan or Yohanan).

Thus, by supplanting the Name of Yahusha with that of the Hellenised lesous (in capitals: IHSOUS), which became the Latinised lesus, it was easy to make the pagans feel welcome - those <u>pagans</u> who worshipped the Greek leso (laso), of which he masculine counterpart is lesous (in capitals: IHSOUS), as well as those who worshipped the <u>Egyptian Esu</u> (Isis). Further evidence of syncretism withe the Isis-system is found in A. Kircher, Oedipus Aegypticus, wherein the <u>name of the son of Isis is revealed to us as "lessus, which signifies Issa, whom they also called Christ in Greek."</u>

Another pagan group of worshippers could also be made to feel at home with the introduction of this surrogate name lesous (IHSOUS) or lesus, namely the worshippers of Esus. Jan de Vries hold that Esus was a Gallic deity comparable to the Scandinavian Odin. Odin, of course, was the <u>Scandinavian Sky-deity</u>.

This Gallic or Celtic deity, Esus, has also been identified with Mars, and by others with Mercury, and was regarded to by the special deity of Paris. Just as laso, leso, lesous are derived from the Greek word for healing, lasis, we similarly find <u>Isis</u> (more correctly: Esu)

and her <u>son Horus</u> (more correctly: Her), regarded as <u>deities of healing</u> as well as cosmic deities, or Sun deities, by others.

The most disturbing evidence is yet to follow. The abbreviated form of the name lesous is: les or in capitals: IHS, or in Greek the capital for "e" id "H". This is to be found on many inscriptions made by the Church during the dark Middle Ages. This fact is also well documented and is generally admitted by scholarly sources and ordinary English dictionaries. These dictionaries bear witness to the fact if IHS (les) being an abbreviated form of IHSOUS (lesous). Furthermore, the shocking fact has also been recorded for us that IHS was a mystery surname of Bacchus, and was afterwards taken as initials for lesous, capitals: IHSOUS. We discovered this in a dictionary of mythology and in an encyclopaedia of religion. This revelation was confirmed by a third witness, Dr. E.W. Bullinger, The Apocalypse, footnote p. 396, "Whatever meanings of ... IHS may be given, the fact remains that it was part of the name of Bacchus ..." We then realised, most painfully, that our beloved Messiah was identified with the Greek deity Bacchus, by giving Yahusha the surname or other name of Bacchus, namely: IHS or les! Bacchus was well known to be a <u>Sun-deity</u>. Bacchus was also a commonly known name for <u>Tammuz</u> among classical writers. Tammuz, as you will remember, was known to be the young returning **Sun**deity, returning in spring. Bacchus, also known as Dionysus, was expressly identified with the Egyptian Osiris, the well-known Egyptian Sun-deity. Bacchus was also called **Ichthus**, the Fish. So, yet another group, the worshippers of Bacchus, the Sun-deity, alias les (IHS), were conciliated, were made welcome, with the foreign-to-the-Hebrew name of lesous (IHSOUS) or lesus. This most appalling revelation startled us, indeed. After being enlightened about the solar origin of the word IHS and its fuller form IHSOUS (lesous), we are no longer surprised to find the ecclesiastical emblem, IHS, encircled by sunrays, commonly displayed on church windows.

No wonder that we read the testimony of the learned Christian advocate, M. Turretin, in describing the state of Christianity in the 4th century, saying "that it was not so much the (Roman) Empire that was brought over to the Faith, as the Faith that was brought over to the Empire; not the Pagans who were converted to Christianity, but Christianity that was converted to Paganism." A further witness to this paganisation of the Messianic Faith is that of emperor Hadrian, who, in a letter to the Consul Servianus, wrote, "There are there (in Egypt) Christians who worship Serapis; and devoted to Serapis are those who call themselves 'Bishops of Christ.'" Another testimony comes to us from the letter of Faustus, writing to Augustine, "You have substituted your love-feasts for the sacrifices of the Pagans; for their idols your martyrs, whom you serve with the very same honours. You appease the shades of the dead with wine and feasts; you celebrate the solemn festivals of the Gentiles, their calends, and their solstices; and as to their manners, those you have retained without any alteration. Nothing distinguishes you from the Pagans, except that you hold your assemblies apart from them."

Yahusha, in His final message to us, the book of Revelation, has warned us of this in Rev 17, Rev 18, Rev 19, and also in Rev 13, Rev 14, and Rev 16 – Babylon, Mystery Babylon. The Great Harlot has made "the inhabitants of the earth drunk with the wine of her fornication," out of the "golden cup" in her hand, "full of abominations and the filthiness of her fornication," Rev 17:1-5. She is also described as "sitting on a scarlet beast, full of names of blasphemy," verse 3. Tammuz, alias Bacchus, had a surname: les or IHS. He was also known as the fish (Ichthus), and had the Tau, the cross, as his sign. These three things have survived, and are still with us!

In Acts 4:12 we read, "Nor is there salvation in any other, for there is **no other name** under heaven given among men by which we must be saved." This verse clearly tells us that there is **only one Name whereby we can be saved - there is none other**. It cannot be Yahusha as well as Jesus, Iesus, or Ies (Bacchus). There is **no resemblance between the names of Yahusha and Jesus AT ALL.** The one is correct and the other one a substitute. The **one contains our Father's Name and the other one not**. Yahusha has said that He came in His Father's name, **Joh 5:43**.

In the newer translations of the Scriptures, we read in two places, Joh 17:11 and 12 that Yahusha said that *His Father's Name was given to Him*. If we *believe the Scriptures*, if we *believe our Messiah*, if we *believe what Peter said in Acts 4:12*, we *cannot be satisfied with any substitute name*.

We must believe, accept, and be baptized into the only saving Name: Yahusha. In the end-time, according to Joel 2:32, calling on the Name of Yahuah will be necessary for salvation and deliverance.

By believing on, calling on, and being baptized in the Name of Yahusha, we do "call on the Name of Yahuah", through His Son, "Who had His Father's Name given to Him, by His Father." I have come in My Father's Name, and you do not receive Me; if another comes in his own name, him you will receive," Joh 5:43. The writer of Proverbs challenges us in Prov 30:4, "What is His Name, and what is His Son's Name, if thou canst tell?" KJV. A very interesting alternate rendering for Psalm 72:17 is given to us in the centre column of the Reference King James Version, speaking about he promised Messiah, "His Name shall be as a Son to continue His Father's Name for ever."

As I have stated, there is *no resemblance between the Name Yahusha and the name Jesus. Neither is there any resemblance between their meanings.* Yahusha means: "Yahuah The Father saves (through The Son)" or "the Salvation of Yahu-ah". "Jesus" is derived from lesus, derived from lesous (IHSOUS) derived, most probably, from the Greek goddess of healing, leso or laso. Her name was derived from lasis ,which means "healing". Further, the short form, or original source of the name lesous (IHSOUS) is les (IHS), the very surname of *Bacchus, the Sun-deity*. Therefore, the two names differ completely in their origin, and in their meaning. And more important: Yahusha's name contains the Name of His Father, which the substitute name does not. Further proof of the *Father's Name being in the Son's Name* is found in *Eph 3:14-15*, "For this reason I bow my knees to the Father ... from Whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named." *Surely, if His family received His Name; His only begotten Son will also have His Name.*

Another proof is Rev 14:1, but this should be read in the newer translations, because the King James Version and the Revised Authorised Version have it both wrong. Rev 14:1-5, in the NASB reads, "And I looked, and behold, the Lamb was standing on Mount Zion, and with Him one hundred and forty-four thousand, having His Name and the Name of His Father written on their foreheads ... These are the ones who have not been defiled ... These are the ones who follow the Lamb where ever He goes. These have been purchased ... as first fruits ... And no lie was found in their mouth; they are blameless." The translators of the King James version must have realised the meaning of this passage in Rev 14:1, namely, the similarity between the Lamb's Name and His Father's Name. Therefore they took the liberty, even if wrongfully, to omit the words "His Name and". The King James Version therefore only speaks about the Father's Name, while the Greek Text reads, "having His Name and the Name of His Father written on their foreheads." Do we wish to be part of this first fruit company? Then we are to make quite certain that we have the Father's Name and the Lamb's Name on (or in) our Foreheads. The similarity between their Names is obvious. Whether it will be just one Name, Yah, or whether it will be both Yahuah and Yahusha, is not clearly indicated, and is less important - as long as we have the essential part of the Name, Yah, which transmits its etymological concept of life, everlasting life. Verses 4-5 warn us against defilement, spiritual defilement - the lies that we have inherited, including the lies about the Names. "O Yahuah, ... the Gentile shall come to You from the ends of the earth and say, 'Surely our fathers have inherited lies ...' Therefore behold, I will this once cause them to know ...; and they shall know My Name is Yahuah," Jer 16:19-21, a prophecy for the end-time.

"Therefore *My people shall know My Name*," Isa 52:6. "I will bring the one-third through the fire, will *refine them as silver is refined*, and test them as *gold is tested*. They will call on My Name, and I will answer them. I will say, 'This is My people'; and each one will say, 'Yahuah is my Mighty One,'" Zech 13:9. "For then will I restore to the peoples a *pure language*, that they all may call on the Name of Yahuah, to serve Him with one accord," Zeph 3:9. "And Yahuah shall be King over all the earth. In that day it shall be - 'Yahuah is one,' and His Name one," Zech 14:9. He will *no longer be called by all those hundreds of names*, by which He is known today. His *Name will be "one"*. And *His Son, in Whose Name the Father's Name is contained*, will subject Himself to His Father in that day, 1Cor 15:28.