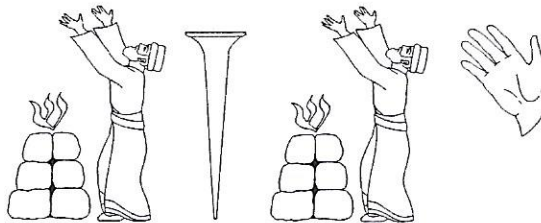


also mean the *one bringing into being, life giver, giver of existence, he who brings to pass, performer of promises, creator* ⁴.

The sacred name is spelled with four letters, hence the term Tetragrammaton. In the ancient Sinai alef-bet, these four letters (yad, hey, vav, hey), correspond to picture characters written from right to left. An artistic rendition of these characters follows :



Yad is a hand, hey or hallel is a man with upraised arms, vav is a nail or a peg. The ancient veil of the tabernacle was hung from vavehem (nails or hooks). The ancient veil of the tabernacle had the colors of a bruised and bleeding body: blue, purple, and red. (Exodus 26:31-32) Messianic Jews understood that one of the sacred symbolisms of the ancient veil was that it represented or pointed forward in time to the sacrificed body of Messiah. (Hebrews 10:20, Isaiah 53:5)

⁴ In the King James Version of the Bible, "*the LORD*" replaces the sacred name in most instances. The title "*LORD God*" is a replacement for *Jehovah Elohim*. The meanings of the name which the West knows as *Jehovah*, properly describes God the Father. His name is *Endless* and *Eternal*. (Isaiah 63:16) Jesus quoted Psalm 110:1 to tacitly show that the Messiah (Lord) is the Son of *the Eternal, Jehovah (the LORD, Mark 12:35-37)* What is more, *the Eternal* has given his own name(s) to his Son by which the Son represents the Father as viceroy. (ST John 5:43; 10:25; 17:26; 14:28) Jesus said, "the Father loveth the Son, and hath given all things into his hand." "All things," includes the sacred titles and names of the Father. The Father placed his own hallowed name upon the Son before the world was. The name of the Son came from the Father so that the Son bears the name *Jehovah*. (ST John 8:56-59)