

Sacred Name Translations and Partial usage Translations

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The following is a list of Bible Versions that use His Holy Name, in part or completely. This list originates from Wikipedia. The first statement, that the "Name Jesus has Semitic forms, or suggests these YaHshua and Yeshua are "Semitic forms" of the name Jesus, is not correct. This does, however, demonstrate a common thread among the scholars – that the name JESUS is an equivalent of His Name. This is nonsense, but does not take away from the list, as a source of information; it merely shows that even the scholars can stumble.

This list is not the end of all lists as more and more translations come to light that use His Holy Name in various ways, some only in the Old Covenant and some in both the Old Covenant and some in both the Old and the New Covenant and others only with certain verses. The point is to show how His Name has never been lost, only replaced.

The following versions are Bibles which systematically use some *transliteration* of the Tetragrammaton (usually "Yahweh") in both the Old and New Testament, as well as a Semitic form of the name of Jesus such as [Yahshua](#) or [Yeshua](#). These Bibles apply this to both the names of the Father and Son, both of which are considered to be sacred.

The New Testament of our Messiah and Saviour Yahshua (1950)

Holy Name Bible (1963)

Restoration of Original Sacred Name Bible (1970)

The [Sacred Scriptures Bethel Edition](#) (1981)

The Book of Yahweh: The Holy Scriptures (1987)

Sacred Scriptures, Family of Yah Edition (2000)

The Word of Yahweh (2003)

Hebraic Roots Bible (2009, 2012)

Proper Name Version Of The King James Bible (2015)

YaHshua Servant's Reading Bible (2017 - PDF only)

The Restoration Study Bible (2011), published by Yahweh's Restoration Ministry and using the [King James Version](#). Available online.

Names of God Bible (2011, 2014), edited by Ann Spangler and published by [Baker Publishing Group](#). The core text uses the *God's Word translation* and the print edition has divine names printed in brown and includes a commentary. The text is also available online at [BibleGateway.com](#). In a review published online, this version has been praised for its "attention to detail", but it is noted that the translation only presents "the most significant names and titles of God" in their original forms and therefore some 'names of God' are not treated in the same way: for example, "Mighty One" (*Avir*) which appears in [Psalms 132:2](#) and [132:5](#) and a total of 23 times (most referring to God) in the Old Testament is not highlighted.

The Holy Bible – Urim-Thummim Version (2001)

The following versions of Sacred Name Bibles present the Tetragrammaton without any vowels. They follow this practice in both the Old and New Testaments (though some translations are not complete).

The Scriptures (ISR) Version (1993, 1998, 2009)

Hebraic-Roots Version (2001, 2004)

Restoration Scriptures: True Name Edition (2004)

Zikarown Say'fer Memorial Scroll (2004)

Sacred Name King James Bible (2005)

The Seventh Millennium Version (2007)

The Aramaic English New Testament (2008)

HalleluYah Scriptures (2009, 2015)

Abrahamic Faith Nazarene Hebraic Study Scriptures (2010)

The Restored Name King James Version (2012?)

[Shem Qadosh Version](#) (2014)

His Name Tanakh (In Progress)

Neno La Yahweh Swahili version (2014)

Some translations use a form of "Jehovah" or "Yahweh" only sporadically:

The Complete Bible: An American Translation by [John Merlin Powis Smith](#) (1939), e.g.
Exodus 3:15, 6:3, 17:15

[Holman Christian Standard Bible](#) (1999, 2002), the Tetragrammaton is transliterated "Yahweh" in 495 places in its 2010 revision. In Psalm 29:1, 2 Chron. 30:8, Isaiah 24:5, and Jeremiah 26:9 it translates the Tetragrammaton once as "Yahweh" and once as "LORD". In 2 Chronicles 14:11, it translates the Tetragrammaton three times as "Lord" and once as "Yahweh". In Job 1:21, it translates the Tetragrammaton twice as "Lord" and one as "Yahweh". In Psalm 135, it translates the Tetragrammaton 14 times as Yahweh and twice as "LORD".

The [Emphatic Diaglott](#) (1864), a translation of the New Testament by Benjamin Wilson, the name Jehovah appears eighteen times.

[King James Version](#) (1611), renders Jehovah in Exodus 6:3, Psalm 83:18, Isaiah 12:2, Isaiah 26:4, and three times in compound place names at Genesis 22:14, Exodus 17:15 and Judges 6:24.

[Webster's Bible Translation](#) (1833), by Noah Webster, a revision of the King James Bible, contains the form Jehovah in all cases where it appears in the original King James Version, as well as another seven times in Isaiah 51:21, Jeremiah 16:21; 23:6; 32:18; 33:16, Amos 5:8, and Micah 4:13.

The [English Revised Version](#) (1885), renders the Tetragrammaton as Jehovah where it appears in the King James Version, and another eight times in Exodus 6:2,6–8, Psalm 68:20, Isaiah 49:14, Jeremiah 16:21, and Habakkuk 3:19.

[Amplified Bible](#) (1954, 1987), generally uses Lord, but translates Exodus 6:3 as: "I appeared to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob as God Almighty [El-Shaddai], but by My name the Lord [Yahweh—the redemptive name of God] I did not make Myself known to them [in acts and great miracles]."

[New English Bible](#) (NT 1961, OT 1970), published by Oxford University Press uses Jehovah in Exodus 3:15 and 6:3, and in four place names at Genesis 22:14, Exodus 17:15, Judges 6:24 and Ezekiel 48:35.

[New Living Translation](#) (1996, 2004), produced by Tyndale House Publishers as a successor to the Living Bible, generally uses LORD, but uses Yahweh in Exodus 3:15 and 6:3.

[Bible in Basic English](#) (1949, 1964), uses "Yahweh" eight times, including Exodus 6:2–3.

The [American King James Version](#) (1999) by Michael Engelbrite renders Jehovah in all the places where it appears in the original King James Version.

A few translations use either "Yahweh" or "Jehovah" in the Old and New Testaments, but are not generally considered Sacred Name Bibles:

[New World Translation](#) (1961, 1984, 2013)

The Original Aramaic Bible in Plain English (2010) by David Bauscher, a self-published English translation of the New Testament, from the Aramaic of The Peshitta New Testament with a translation of the ancient Aramaic Peshitta version of Psalms & Proverbs, contains the word "JEHOVAH" over 200 times in the New Testament, where the Peshitta itself does not.

The following versions use either "Yahweh" or "Jehovah" only in the Old Testament:

The Great Bible (1539) – Iehouah = YaH ouaH

Geneva Version (1608) --- Iehouah = YaH ouaH

[Young's Literal Translation](#) (1862)

The Darby Bible (1890)

[American Standard Version](#) (1901)

[Rotherham's Emphasized Bible](#) (1902)

[Jerusalem Bible](#) (1966)

[Living Bible](#) (1971)

[The Bible in Living English](#) (1972)

[Green's Literal Translation](#) (1985)

[New Jerusalem Bible](#) (1985)

[The Recovery Version](#) (1999)

[World English Bible](#) (2000)

[Divine Name King James Bible^{\[25\]}](#) (2011)

The translation lists do not all handle the Holy Name equally, but all have something in common, they all use the same first two letters that give us YaH. Remember, the I and the J were pronounced in their proper time periods as we pronounce the Y as in the Yod, today. Technically, all are on the same page, so to speak, yet many want to argue over the latter part of His Holy Name, while it is the latter part, the WH, or VH, the Shua, or ushua, or oshua, that is telling us what YH, or YaH, is about. YaH, it indefinable, by itself, it is a Name reference to the Father of all, so when our Lord Said He came in His Father's Name, He meant it.

YaHWeH is to say, YaH causes to be, or will be.

YaHshua is to say, YaH is Savior, or salvation

Argue over the vowels all you want, that changes nothing. IeH, is YeH, and JaH, is YaH. And what does YaH do, He creates, causes things to come into existence that never were before, by His Word, His Command.

His Name has never been lost, only in the minds of men. And that is something Satan would like to see happening to every single person on Earth, to see us all lost, just as mankind has tried to loss their Creator's Holy Name.

Thanks to Wikipedia -- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sacred_Name_Bibles

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