THE EQUIVALENCE OF 'G-D' WITH 'GOTH'

1 · Introduction

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Prologue

Imagine you are being tasked or 'inspired' to 'develop' a new name for the Christian deity. What would be the conditions?

- Are you entitled because you lived in a specific time period, or would someone living today be entitled to coin a new name?
- Are you entitled because you live(d) in a specific region?
- Are you entitled to come up with a new name because you speak or maybe even helped to create a language different from that of the Bible?
- Are you entitled because your nation is used to specific spiritual entities and you don't want to 'confuse' them with the biblical title(s) which they might have never heard?
- Are you entitled because you hold an extra-biblical rank such as bishop or labour as a Bible translator?
- Would you be entitled if you would hold a biblical office such as presbyter or carry the original office of apostleship?
- Or because you belong to a specific denomination?
- Does any of those specifics bring you or anyone else in the past or present into the position of calling out a new name for Him?

The answer to all those questions is most certainly a resounding 'No'. After the Bible was finished by the end of the 1st / latest beginning of the 2nd c. AD, no one -was-, -is-, or -will be- able to add a new name for the Christian deity.

Yet this has been done at least dozens of times since, as we will find out in the next hour or so. You will not understand everything in this study as it is required by the nature of linguistics, to dive into details neither the author of this study would have thought possible to touch prior to being led to this study. But even a superficial reading, without understanding the more intricate details, will quickly lead you to a deep conviction that something went fundamentally wrong in the course of history and requires -at least- your personal attention, and probably correction.

What Will This Study Reveal?

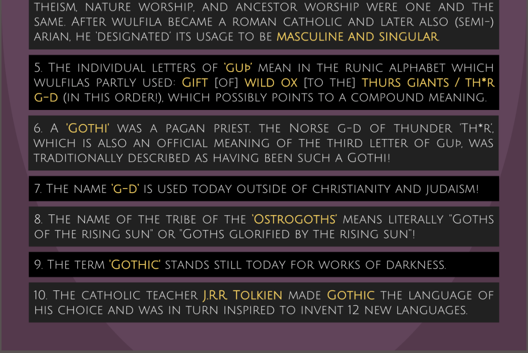
WHAT WILL THIS STUDY REVEAL?

1. THE NAME 'G-D' (GUÞ) WAS COINED BY ONE PERSON, BY WULFILA (= LITTLE WOLF). HE PRECISELY INTRODUCED IT THROUGH HIS GOTHIC BIBLE TRANSLATION (CODEX ARGENTUS = SILVER BIBLE).

2. WULFILA, WAS A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP & (SEMI-) ARIAN (BOTH -SIMULTANEOUSLY- UNTIL HIS DEATH), CONFESSOR OF THE FAITH, PONTIFEX & PRIMAS, WORSHIPPED EXPLICITLY THE 'QUEEN' (OF HEAVEN, MARY), REJECTED THE DIVINITY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THE DEITY OF CHRISTOS, AND MANIPULATED PARTS OF THE BIBLE. HE E.G. SUBDIVIDED THE WORD 'HIGH PRIEST' INTO 6 ADDITIONAL TITLES, WHICH FACILITATED TODAY'S HIERARCHY.

3. THE ENGLISH WORD 'G-D' COMES FROM THE GOTHIC '𐌲𐌿𐌸' (GUÞ). THE NUMERICAL VALUES BEHIND GUÞ ARE IDENTICAL WITH THE GREEK ALPHABET WULFILA MAINLY USED, AND REVEAL '𐌲𐌿𐌸' (GUÞ) TO BE -SYNONYMOUS- WITH THE NAME 'GOTH', THE TRIBE WULFILA BELONGED TO! IN ANCIENT GREEK, A 'GOTH' IS A 'GOTTHOS', WHILE THE GERMAN WORD FOR 'G-D' IS 'G-TT'.

4. THE TERM '𐌲𐌿𐌸' (GUÞ) HAD ORIGINALLY A NEUTRAL GENDER AND WAS USED IN THE PLURAL. GOTHIC RELIGION WAS PURELY TRIBAL IN WHICH POLY-



THEISM, NATURE WORSHIP, AND ANCESTOR WORSHIP WERE ONE AND THE SAME. AFTER WULFILA BECAME A ROMAN CATHOLIC AND LATER ALSO (SEMI-) ARIAN, HE 'DESIGNATED' ITS USAGE TO BE MASCULINE AND SINGULAR.

5. THE INDIVIDUAL LETTERS OF 'GUÞ' MEAN IN THE RUNIC ALPHABET WHICH WULFILAS PARTLY USED: GIFT [OF] WILD OX [TO THE] THURS GIANTS / TH*R G-D (IN THIS ORDER!), WHICH POSSIBLY POINTS TO A COMPOUND MEANING.

6. A 'GOTHI' WAS A PAGAN PRIEST. THE NORSE G-D OF THUNDER 'TH*R', WHICH IS ALSO AN OFFICIAL MEANING OF THE THIRD LETTER OF GUÞ, WAS TRADITIONALLY DESCRIBED AS HAVING BEEN SUCH A GOTHI!

7. THE NAME 'G-D' IS USED TODAY OUTSIDE OF CHRISTIANITY AND JUDAISM!

8. THE NAME OF THE TRIBE OF THE 'OSTROGOTHS' MEANS LITERALLY "GOTHS OF THE RISING SUN" OR "GOTHS GLORIFIED BY THE RISING SUN"!

9. THE TERM 'GOTHIC' STANDS STILL TODAY FOR WORKS OF DARKNESS.

10. THE CATHOLIC TEACHER J.R.R. TOLKIEN MADE GOTHIC THE LANGUAGE OF HIS CHOICE AND WAS IN TURN INSPIRED TO INVENT 12 NEW LANGUAGES.

Intro-duction

The name 'G-d' is not even closely related to any biblical inspiration and is

- **Not found in Scripture**, neither in Paleo-Hebrew, nor Aramaic, nor Greek, nor in Modern Hebrew,
- **Not a single manuscript or any of the mega-codices** (Codex Alexandrinus / Sinaiticus / Vaticanus et al; all written in Greek) does include it,
- **No apostle or early church 'father'** (no legitimization of the term 'fathers', see Mat 23:9 which strictly forbids that term being used in that precise sense) ever mentioned it before the 4c. AD (= 4th century after CHRISTOS),
- **No prophet or teacher of the Word** received a special revelation authorizing its use . . .

. . . but suddenly after thousands of years a new name was brought up and is to our surprise as widely spread today as it could be.

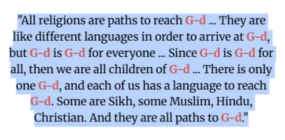
-

To make matters worse, the term 'G-d' may now signify any monotheistic conception of G-d, including the translations of the **Arabic All*h, Indic Ish**ra, Maasai N**i and Persian Kh**a (▾ see next page ▾)**. Should we not ponder why even religions such as Roman Catholicism are perfectly comfortable using this particular name, while strictly avoiding the names 'THEOS' and 'KYRIOS', and even **employing directives against the use of the Tetragrammaton** 'יהוה' - 'YHWH' (without vowels; only used in the Old Testament)?

Wikipedia.org /God (Word)

Discernment of Roman Catholicism

The teaching that **all ways lead to 'G-d'** is in stark contrast to ...



"All religions are paths to reach G-d ... They are like different languages in order to arrive at G-d, but G-d is G-d for everyone ... Since G-d is G-d for all, then we are all children of G-d ... There is only one G-d, and each of us has a language to reach G-d. Some are Sikh, some Muslim, Hindu, Christian. And they are all paths to G-d."

Pope Francis in 2024, at the Interfaith Youth Gath-ering in Singapore

... the Bible which states in 1Cor 8:4-6 that **there is only one THEOS** and that no other way, name or idol leads to THEOS.

See also Deu 4:35; Deu 6:4; Deu 32:39; 2Sam 7:22; 1Kin 8:60; Isa 44:6; Isa 45:5, 6, 14, 18, 21, 22; Isa 46: 9.

"... we have known that an idol is nothing in the world, and that there is no other THEOS except one; for even if there are those called gods, whether in heaven, whether upon earth — as there are many gods and many lords — yet to us is one THEOS, the FATHER, of whom are all things, and we to Him; and one KYRIOS, IESOUS CHRISTOS, through whom are all, and we through Him."

1Cor 8:4-6

The Bible more importantly states that we should not remember (or call to mind) other theoi (gods); nor even speak their name with our mouth.

For this reason and contrary to common custom, the names of other theoi (gods) are blurred in this study through the use of '*' (asterisks, e.g. Al**h) or '-' (hyphen, e.g. 'G-d').

This might appear overzealous at first, but should be the norm amongst Bible teachers, when we take serious the Bible passages clearly forbidding its use. Just because THEOS Himself takes the freedom in His Word to mention many names as explicit warning, does not grant us the same right. We are not in the position of THEOS. Its use -might eventually- be acceptable when used as warning, but certainly not in the laissez-faire style we see today and habitually consider to be academic.

"There will not be to you other [ΕΤΕΡΟϹ, heteros, another of a different kind] *theoi* [gods] *besides me."*

Exo 20:3

"... And a name of other theoi [gods] *you will not remember* [Strong's Greek G363, ΑΝΑΜΙΜΝΗϹΚω, anamimnesko, From G303 ('ana' = again) and G3403 ('mimnesko' = remember); to remind, recollect, call to mind, (bring to, call to) remember (-brance)]*; it is not heard from your mouth."*

Exo 23:13

Let us now look at some of the idols found in plain sight in today's -'Christian'- Bible translations:

see next page

THE EQUIVALENCE OF 'G-D' WITH 'GOTH'

2 · History

The Divine Name In Today's Bible Translations

Language	Comparison of John 1:1 In Selected Languages		Deity	Meaning	
Original (Greek)	EN APXH HN O ΛΟΓΟϹ, KAI O ΛΟΓΟϹ HN ΠΡΟϹ TON ΘΕΟΝ, KAI ΘΕΟϹ HN O ΛΟΓΟϹ. En arche en ho Logos, kai ho Logos en pros ton THEON, kai THEOS en ho logos. In (the) beginning was the Word, and the Word was with THEOS, and THEOS was the Word.		THEOS, ΘΕΟϹ		Marvel.Bible
Arabic	فِي الْبَدْءِ كَانَ الْكَلِمَةُ، وَالْكَلِمَةُ كَانَ عِنْدَ اللهِ وَكَانَ الْكَلِمَةُ اللهُ.	John 1:1 ARB WBTC BIble	All*h اللّٰه	The word 'All*h' now conveys monotheism, but among the pre-Islamic Arabs, All*h was a supreme deity and was worshipped alongside lesser deities in a pan-theon.	Wikipedia.org /All*h
Azerbaijani	Başlanğıcda Kəlam var idi. Kəlam All*hla birlikdə idi. Kəlam All*h idi.	AAZB Bible	All*h	See 'Arabic'.	"
Czech	Na počátku bylo Slovo, a to Slovo bylo u B*ha, a to Slovo byl B*h.	BKR Bible	B*h (B*g)	The original meaning of the word is assumed to be 'wealth, well-being, fortune' (self-centered!) and shifted to 'wealth-giver, fortune-bringer', ultimately moving towards the notion of a divine being.	Wikipedia.org /Bůh
Chinese	太初有道， 道与 神同在， 道就是 神。	CUVs Bible	Sh*n 神	'Sh*n' senses of deity, g-d or spirit. The Japanese equivalent is shin. 1. generic word for deities (plural!) which are intimately involved in the affairs of the world, or spirits, such as dead ancestors. 2. Human spirit or psyche.	Wikipedia.org /Sh*n_ (Chinese_ Religion)
Estonian	Alguses oli Sõna. Sõna oli Jum*la juures ja Sõna oli Jum*l.	OECV Bible	Jum*l	'Jum*l(a)' means 'g-d' in the Finnic languages, both the Christian G-d and any other deity of any religion. In Finland, it was the name of 2 of the Finns' sky gods.	Wikipedia.org /Jum*la
French	Au commencement était la Parole, et la Parole était avec Di*u, et la Parole était Di*u.	F10 Bible	Di*u	From Latin 'De*s', a true cognate of Ze*s, king of the Olympian gods in Greek mythology! See also 'Latin' below.	Wikipedia.org /Deus
Haitian Creole	Anvan Bond*e te kreye anyen, Pawòl la te la. Pawòl la te avèk Bond*e.	HAT Bible	Bond*e (Bon Di*u)	'Bond*e', also known Gran Ma*tre is the supreme creator g-d in the African diasporic religion of Haitian Vodou. He occupies the role played by the Christian God in Christianity and by the supreme deity in various African traditional religions.	Wikipedia.org /Bondye
Hawaiian	I kinohi ka Logou, me ke Ak*a ka Logou, aʻo ke Ak*a nō ka Logou.	KBH Bible	Ak*a	The name 'Ak*a' derives from the combined oceanic gods of Hawaii and Polynesia. In Hawaiian mythology there were numerous deities that the people worshipped. Of those, the 'Ak*a' deities were those with a greater responsibility ('kūl*ana').	Wikipedia.org /Hawaiian_religion#Deities
Hebrew	בראשית היה הדבר, והדבר היה עם האלוהים, ואלוהים	HDZP Bible	Elohim אלוהים	Mark 15:34 quotes "My THEOS, My THEOS, why have you forsaken me?", in Greek "ΕΛΩΙ ΕΛΩΙ ΛΕΜΑ CABAXΘΑΝΙ? ... O ΘΕΟϹ MOY O ΘΕΟϹ MOY, EIC TI ΕΓΚΑΤΕΛΙΠΕϹ ΜΕ?" from Psalm 22 "O ΘΕΟϹ O ΘΕΟϹ MOY ... INA TI ΕΓΚΑΤΕΛΙΠΕϹ ΜΕ?" which confirms twice that 'ELOI' is interchangeable with 'THEOS'.	Wikipedia.org /Elohim Manuscript Comparison of Mark 15:34
	בְּרֵאשִׁית הָיָה הַדָּבָר וְהַדָּבָר הָיָה אֶת־הָאֱלֹהִים	HEBSG Bible	Elohim אלוהים		
	בראשית היה הדבר והדבר היה את האלהים ואלהים	HEB Bible	Elohim אלוהים	'ELOI' means according to Mar 15:34 'MY EL' and is probably a compound of the possessive pronoun 'I > My' (in conformity with the 'I AM') in the masculine plural (IESOUS speaking here to the FATHER and the HOLY SPIRIT) and the word 'EL . .' for deity.	Strong's G1682 ELOI, see also H426 ELAH

I	(1Sg)	My
Singular	Mas	EMOC
	Fem	EMH
	Neu	EMON
Plural	Mas	EMOI

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><table><tr><td>Fem</td><td>EMAI</td></tr><tr><td>Neu</td><td>EMA</td></tr></table>Most remarkably, 'ELOI' is also found in the word angel / messenger, which is a compound of 'ΑΓΓ-ΕΛΟΙ', transliterated 'agg-eloi' = 'Messenger of ELOI'. This word on the other hand is found in 'Evangelium', Greek 'ΕΥ-ΑΓΓ-ΕΛΙΟΝ', transliterated 'eu-agg-elion' = 'Good Message of (My) ELOI'.<table><tr><td></td><td>Singular</td><td>Plural</td></tr><tr><td>Nominative</td><td>Ο ΑΓΓΕΛΟC
ho agg-elos</td><td>ΟΙ ΑΓΓΕΛΟΙ
hoi agg-eloi</td></tr><tr><td>Genitive</td><td>ΤΟΥ ΑΓΓ-ΕΛΟΥ
tou agg-elou</td><td>ΤΩΝ ΑΓΓ-ΕΛΩΝ
ton agg-elon</td></tr><tr><td>Dative</td><td>ΤΩΙ ΑΓΓ-ΕΛΩ
toi agg-elo</td><td>ΤΟΙC ΑΓΓ-ΕΛΟΙC
tois agg-elois</td></tr><tr><td>Accusative</td><td>ΤΟΝ ΑΓΓ-ΕΛΟΝ
ton agg-elon</td><td>ΤΟΥC ΑΓΓ-ΕΛΟΥC
tous agg-elous</td></tr></table>But the longer ending of 'El-ohim' is unclear, and it is also unclear if this name appeared in manuscripts before the manipulated Proto-Masoretic text in ~170 AD.</td><td><i>Lexicon. Katabiblon.com /inflect =εὐαγγέλιον</i>
<i>Wiktionary. org/ἄγγελος #Inflection (Koine)</i></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hindi</td><td>आदि में वचन था,
वचन परमेश्वर के साथ था और
वचन परमेश्वर था.</td><td><i>OHSS Bible</i></td><td>Param*svara परमेश्वर</td><td>'Param*shvara' literally means 'highest supreme ruler'. The term usually indicates the Supreme Being and Supreme Reality in Hinduism. Its other synonyms are Ish-w*r, Bhagw*n, Kh*da, Parm*tma etc. It is also a byname for 'Sh*va', the god of destruction et al.</td><td><i>Wikipedia.org /Parameshvara</i></td></tr>
<tr><td>Indonesian</td><td>Pada mulanya Firman itu adalah. Firman itu bersama-sama dengan All*h, dan Firman itu adalah All*h.</td><td><i>AGS Bible (same name in the AYT and TSI)</i></td><td>All*h</td><td>See 'Arabic'.</td><td><i>"</i></td></tr>
<tr><td>Iranian Persian</td><td>در آغاز کلمه بود، کلمه با خدا
بود، و کلمه، خدا بود.</td><td><i>OPCB Bible (same name in the OPV Bible)</i></td><td>Kh*da / -خدا X*da</td><td>Originally, the word 'Kh*da' it was used as a noun in reference to Ah*ra M*zda (the deity of Zoroastrianism). Today, it is a word that is largely used in the non-Arabic Islamic world, with wide usage from its native country Iran, along with Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Pakistan ...</td><td><i>Wikipedia.org /Khuda</i></td></tr>
<tr><td>Italian</td><td>Nel principio la Parola era,
e la Parola era appo Di*,
e la Parola era Di*.</td><td><i>DB1885 Bible</i></td><td>Di*</td><td>From Latin 'De*s', a true cognate of Ze*s, king of the Olympian gods in Greek mythology! See also 'Latin' below.</td><td><i>Wiktionary.org /Dio #Italian</i></td></tr>
<tr><td>Japanese</td><td>初めに、ことばがあった。
ことばは神とともにあった。
ことばは神であった。</td><td><i>NJB Bible</i></td><td>Sh*n 神</td><td>See 'Chinese'</td><td><i>Wiktionary.org /神 #Japanese</i></td></tr>
<tr><td>Korean</td><td>태초에 말씀이 계시니라 이 말씀이 하나님과 함께 계셨으니 이 말씀은 곧 하나님이시니라</td><td><i>KRV Bible</i></td><td>Han*nim 하느님</td><td>First attested in the 太平詞 / 태평사, 1598, as Early Modern Korean 하ㄴ、님 (hanonim), in a Confucian context. Equivalent to 하늘 (haneul, “heaven”) + 님 (nim, “lord”).</td><td><i>Wiktionary.org /하느님</i></td></tr>
<tr><td>Latin</td><td>In principio erat Verbum,
et Verbum erat apud De*m,
et De*s erat Verbum.</td><td><i>VULC Bible</i></td><td>De*s</td><td>'De*s' is a true cognate of Ze*s, king of the Olympian gods in Greek mythology! In the archaic period, the initial 'Z' would have been pronounced such that Attic Ζεύς would phonetically transliterate as Zde*s or Dze*s (Proto-Hellenic *dzé*s). This affinity is proven through the Romanian use of 'D*mnezeu' (note the 'Z') which means 'Dominus De*s' (see below).</td><td><i>Wiktionary.org /Deus #Latin</i></td></tr>
<tr><td>Lithuanian</td><td>Pradžioje buvo Žodis,
ir Žodis buvo pas Di*vą,
ir Žodis buvo Di*vas.</td><td><i>TPV Bible</i></td><td>Di*vas</td><td>'Di*vas' ("Sky-Father") was the primordial supreme g-d in the Baltic mythology, together with Perk*nas, and the brother of Potr*mpo. Since the conversion of Latvia and Lithuania to Christianity, this word refers to the Christian deity.</td><td><i>Wikipedia.org /Dievas</i></td></tr>
<tr><td>Mandarin Chinese</td><td>太初，道已经存在，
道与上帝同在，
道就是上帝。</td><td><i>OCCB Bible</i></td><td>Sha*gdi 上帝</td><td>'Sha*gdi' is the name of the Chinese highest deity, deriving from Shang theology and finding an equivalent in the later Ti*n ('Heaven' or 'Great Whole') of Zhou theology. 'Sha*gdi' continues to be used in a variety of traditions, including Buddhism, Confucianism and Taoism. When Roman Catholicism was introduced by Jesuit Priest Matteo Ricci, the idea of 'Sha*gdi' started to be applied to ~Christianity~.</td><td><i>Wikipedia.org /Shangdi</i></td></tr>
</table>

Polish	Na początku było Słowo, a Słowo było u B*ga i B*giem było Słowo.	UBG Bible	B*g	See 'Czech' above.	Wikipedia.org /Bóg
Portuguese	No princípio era a Palavra, e a Palavra estava junto de De*s, e a Palavra era De*s.	BL Bible	De*s	From Latin 'De*s', a true cognate of Ze*s, king of the Olympian gods in Greek mythology! See also 'Latin' above.	Wiktionary.org /Deus #Portuguese
Punjabi	ਆਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਸੀ, ਸ਼ਬਦ ਪਰਮੇਸ਼ੁਰ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਹੀ ਪਰਮੇਸ਼ੁਰ ਸੀ।	IRVPun Bible	Parmesh*r ਪਰਮੇਸ਼ੁਰ	Parmesh*r (Parameshw*ra); see 'Hindi'	Wikipedia.org /Names of God in Sikhism
Romanian	La început era Cuvântul și Cuvântul era cu D*mnezeu și Cuvântul era D*mnezeu.	BTF Bible	D*mnezeu (Dominus De*s)	The term is a loanword from paganism, coming from the Latin 'Domine De*s', more precisely from its popular form without the 'i' ('Domne De*s'), an ancient pagan invocation also adopted by Christians.	Wikipedia.org /Dumnezeu #Etimologie
Russian	В начале было Слово, и Слово было у Б*га, и Слово было Б*г.	SYN Bible	Б*г (B*g)	'Б*г' acted as the second part of many Slavic names of gods: Belobo*, Chernob*g, Dazhb*g , Strib*g. See also 'Czech'.	Wikipedia.org /Бог #Политеизм
Sanskrit	आदौ वाद आसीत् स च वाद ईश्वरेण सार्धमासीत् स वादः स्वयमीश्वर एव।	DEV Bible	Ishv*ra ईश्वर	'Ishv*ra' literally means 'owner of best, beautiful, ruler of choices, blessings, boons or chief of suitor, lover'. It variously means a 'ruler or king, a husband, G-d, Supreme Being, Supreme Self, Shiva, the g-d of love'. It is used in Hinduism (Advaita Vedanta, Mimamsa, Nyaya, Vaisesika, Yoga) and in Shaktism (female g-d 'Ishv*ri').	Wikipedia.org /Ishvara #Etymology
Spanish	En el principio era el Verbo, y el Verbo era con Di*s, y el Verbo era Di*s.	RV1909 Bible	Di*s	From Latin 'De*s', a true cognate of Ze*s, king of the Olympian gods in Greek mythology! See also 'Latin' above.	Wiktionary.org /Dios #Spanish
Swahili	Hapo Mwanzo, Neno alikuwako; naye alikuwa na M*ngu, naye alikuwa M*ngu.	SWA Bible	M*ngu	Unclear etymology. Among the Swahili, 'All*h' and 'M*ngu' are used as synonyms, the Arabic term in stock Arabic phrases and exclamations, whilst M*ngu is always invoked in informal subjective prayer.	JSTOR.org /The Word for 'God' in Swahili Wiktionary.org /Mungu
Thai	ก่อนตี้พระเจ้า จะสร้างโลกนี้ ก็มีผู้ตี้ฮ้องกั๋นว่า พระกำ อยู่แล้ว พระกำอยู่กับพระเจ้า กับเป๋นพระเจ้า ตวย	NODTH Bible	Phrajao พระเจ้า (divine + lord)	Refers either to B*ddha, or a person who has achieved a state of perfect enlightenment, a representation (image, statue, etc, of a b*ddha), or a high g-d, or a priest, or a male monarch / king / emperor.	Wikipedia.org /พระเจ้า Wiktionary.org /พระเจ้า
Turkish	Başlangıçta Söz vardı. Söz Tanr* ile birlikteydi ve Söz Tanr*'ydı.	YTC Bible	Tanr* / Tengr*	Worship surrounding Tengri is called Tengr*sm. The core beings in Tengr*sm are the Sky Father (Tenger Ets*g) and the Earth Mother (Um*y An*). It involves ancestor worship, shamanism, animism, and totemism.	Wikipedia.org /Tengri

Summarized and Grouped by Deity

Original (Greek)	... ΚΑΙ ΘΕΟϹ ΗΝ Ο ΛΟΓΟϹ. ... and THEOS was the Word.		THEOS, ΘΕΟϹ	
			⇅	
Hawaiian	... a ʻo ke Ak*a nō ka Logou.		Ak*a (combined oceanic gods of Hawaii and Polynesia)	
Arabic	. وَكَانَ الْكَلِمَةُ اللهُ ...		All*h الله (borrowed from Islam)	
Azerbaijani	... Kəlam All*h idi.		All*h (")	
Indonesian	... dan firman itu adalah All*h.		All*h (")	
Haitian Creole	... Pawòl la te avèk Bond*e.		BonD*e ('Bon Di*u') (borrowed from Haitian Vodou)	
Czech	... a to Slovo byl B*h.		B*h (B*g) (meaning 'wealth, well-being, fortune')	
Polish	... i B*giem było Słowo.		B*g (")	
Russian	... и Слово было Б*г.		Б*г (B*g) (by-name of Slavic gods)	
French	... et la Parole était Di*u.		Di*u (cognate to Ze*s, king of the Olympian gods)	
Italian	... e la Parola era Di*.		Di*s (cognate to Ze*s)	
Latin	... et De*s erat Verbum.		De*s (Ze*s) (from Zde*s / Dze*s; proved by 'Romanian')	
Portuguese	... e a Palavra era De*s.		De*s (cognate to Ze*s)	
Romanian	... și Cuvântul era D*mnezeu.		D*mneZeu (Dominus De*s = Ze*s)	
Spanish	... y el Verbo era Di*s.		Di*s (cognate to Ze*s)	
Lithuanian	... ir *Žodis buvo Di*vas.		Di*vas (borrowed from Baltic mythology)	
Danish	... og Ordet var G*d.	DAN1931	G*d (borrowed from Gothic 'G*th'; see the following study)	Gud
Dutch	... en het Woord was G*d.	NLD	G*d (")	God

English	... and the Word was G*d.	KJV	G*d (")	God
German	... und das Wort war G*tt.	SCH1951	G*tt (")	Gott
Icelandic	... var Kristur hjá G*ði.	OLO	G*ði (")	Guði
Norwegian	... og Ordet var G*d.	OELB	G*d (")	Gud
Swedish	... och Ordet var G*d.	SFB15	G*d (")	Gud
Korean	... 이 말씀은 곧 하나님이시니라		Han*nim 하느님 (first used in Confucianism)	
Sanskrit	... वादः स्वयमीश्वर एव।		Ishv*ra ईश्वर (used in Hinduism)	
Estonian	... Sõna oli Jum*l.		Jum*l (collective term for many deities and religions)	
Iranian, Psian.	بود، و کلمه، خدا بود		Kh*da / X*da خدا- (borrowed from Zoroastrianism)	
Swahili	... naye alikuwa M*ngu.		M*ngu ('All*h' and 'M*ngu' are used as synonyms)	
Hindi	... वचन परमेश्वर था.		Param*svara परमेश्वर (borrowed from Hinduism)	
Punjabi	... ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਹੀ ਪਰਮੇਸ਼ੁਰ ਸੀ।		Parmesh*r ਪਰਮੇਸ਼ੁਰ	
Thai	... กับเป็นพระเจ้า ตวย		Phrajao พระเจ้า (usually used for the B*ddha)	
Mandarin	... 道就是上帝。		Sha*gdi 上帝 (used in Buddhism, Confucianism & Taoism)	
Chinese	... 道就是 神。		Sh*n 神 (generic word for deities, spirits & human psyche)	
Japanese	... ことばは神であった。		Sh*n 神 (")	
Turkish	... Söz Tanr*ydı.		Tanr* / Tengr* (from sky father 'Tenger Ets*g')	

The
Divine Name
In The
1 - 2c. AD

Through the previous table it should have become clear to the reader that our self-declared 'right' / 'creative license' to randomly translate the divine name, has led to partly abstruse and heretical translations, because those names are most often borrowed from pre-existing gods of the respective region or country. Those adaptions sadly have affected- and still affect billions of believers.

But when we look back at the century when CHRISTOS came as the man IESOUS, we find writers such as Josephus (~37 - 100 AD; a Jewish Historian; who was writing from Rome!) still using the name 'THEOS' in its original form more than 1300x in his work 'Antiquitates Judaicae' (originally written in Greek) alone.

Greek Old Testament

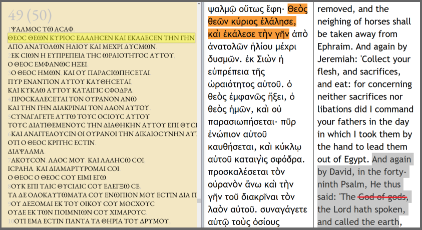
Antiquitates Judaicae

Justin Martyr (~100 - 165 AD; Apologist; also writing from Rome!) used in his works:

595x THEOS
(Singular, 289x ΘEOC nominative, 306x ΘEOY genitive; excluding 42 plural forms of ΘEOI, ΘEΩN and ΘEO) and

304x KYRIOS
(KYPIOC, KYPIOY or KYPIE including the use as 'master', excluding 3 plural forms of KYPIΩN).

EarlyWritings.com, A collection of diglot texts of Justin Martyr.



49 (50)

1ΨΑΛΜΟC ΤΩ ΑCΑΦ
ΘΕΟC ΘΕΩΝ ΚΥΡΙΟC ΕΛΑΛΗCΕΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΚΑΛΕCΕΝ ΤΗΝ ΓΗΝ
ΑΠΟ ΑΝΑΤΟΛΩΝ ΗΛΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΧΡΙ ΔΥCΜΩΝ
2ΕΚ CΙΩΝ Η ΕΥΠΡΕΠΕΙΑ ΤΗC ΩΡΑΙΟΤΗΤΟC ΑΥΤΟΥ
Ο ΘΕΟC ΕΜΦΑΝΩC ΗΞΕΙ
3Ο ΘΕΟC ΗΜΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΟΥ ΠΑΡΑCΙΩΠΗCΕΤΑΙ
ΠΥΡ ΕΝΑΝΤΙΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΚΑΥΘΗCΕΤΑΙ
ΚΑΙ ΚΥΚΛΩ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΚΑΤΑΙΓΙC CΦΟΔΡΑ
4ΠΡΟCΚΑΛΕCΕΤΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΟΥΡΑΝΟΝ ΑΝΩ
ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΓΗΝ ΔΙΑΚΡΙΝΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΛΑΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ
5CΥΝΑΓΑΓΕΤΕ ΑΥΤΩ ΤΟΥC ΟCΙΟΥC ΑΥΤΟΥ
ΤΟΥC ΔΙΑΤΙΘΕΜΕΝΟΥC ΤΗΝ ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΕΠΙ ΘΥCΙ
6ΚΑΙ ΑΝΑΓΓΕΛΟΥCΙΝ ΟΙ ΟΥΡΑΝΟΙ ΤΗΝ ΔΙΚΑΙΟCΥΝΗΝ ΑΥ
ΟΤΙ Ο ΘΕΟC ΚΡΙΤΗC ΕCΤΙΝ
ΔΙΑΨΑΛΜΑ
7ΑΚΟΥCΟΝ ΛΑΟC ΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΛΗCΩ CΟΙ
ΙCΡΑΗΛ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΜΑΡΤΥΡΟΜΑΙ CΟΙ
Ο ΘΕΟC Ο ΘΕΟC CΟΥ ΕΙΜΙ ΕΓΩ
8ΟΥΚ ΕΠΙ ΤΑΙC ΘΥCΙΑΙC CΟΥ ΕΛΕΓΞΩ CΕ
ΤΑ ΔΕ ΟΛΟΚΑΥΤΩΜΑΤΑ CΟΥ ΕΝΩΠΙΟΝ ΜΟΥ ΕCΤΙΝ ΔΙΑ Π
9ΟΥ ΔΕΞΟΜΑΙ ΕΚ ΤΟΥ ΟΙΚΟΥ CΟΥ ΜΟCΧΟΥC
ΟΥΔΕ ΕΚ ΤΩΝ ΠΟΙΜΝΙΩΝ CΟΥ ΧΙΜΑΡΟΥC
10ΟΤΙ ΕΜΑ ΕCΤΙΝ ΠΑΝΤΑ ΤΑ ΘΗΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΔΡΥΜΟΥ

ψαλμῷ οὕτως ἔφη· Θεὸς θεῶν κύριος ἐλάλησε, καὶ ἐκάλεσε τὴν γῆν ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν ἡλίου μέχρι δυσμῶν. ἐκ Σιὼν ἡ εὐπρέπεια τῆς ὡραιότητος αὐτοῦ. ὁ θεὸς ἐμφανῶς ἥξει, ὁ θεὸς ἡμῶν, καὶ οὐ παρασιωπήσεται· πῦρ ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ καυθήσεται, καὶ κύκλῳ αὐτοῦ καταιγὶς σφόδρα. προσκαλέσεται τὸν οὐρανὸν ἄνω καὶ τὴν γῆν τοῦ διακρῖναι τὸν λαὸν αὐτοῦ. συναγάγετε αὐτῷ τοὺς ὁσίους

removed, and the neighing of horses shall be taken away from Ephraim. And again by Jeremiah: 'Collect your flesh, and sacrifices, and eat: for concerning neither sacrifices nor libations did I command your fathers in the day in which I took them by the hand to lead them out of Egypt. And again by David, in the forty-ninth Psalm, He thus said: 'The ~~God of gods~~, the Lord hath spoken, and called the earth,

Left: Greek Old Testament. Right: Justin Martyr, Dialogue With Trypho 21-30, Written in Greek, Quoting from the Greek OT, Psalm 49

>> So what went wrong in between the 1c. AD and the 4c. AD, when the name 'G-d' was first used?

How was it possible that a rather technical term such as 'Sabbath' is reflected today in the calendars of at least 30 languages and nations (see link), that we find the term 'Evangelium' in more than 40 languages and nations (see page 11), but the name of our Creator has been replaced by human traditions and is only found in 'theological' terms? <<

The Sabbath in more than 30 languages: www.christian-calendar.org/biblicalweek/

see next page

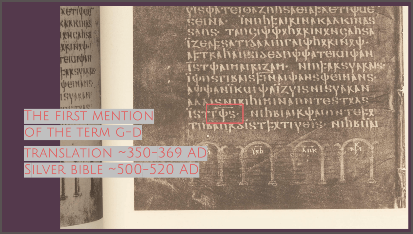
THE EQUIVALENCE OF 'G-D' WITH 'GOTH'

3 · First Use Of The Name 'G-d' · Discernment

Comments | **References**

Where Did The Name 'G-d' First Appear?

The first documented appearance of the word behind 'G-d'.


THE FIRST MENTION
OF THE TERM G-D
TRANSLATION ~350-369 AD
SILVER BIBLE ~500-520 AD

Codex Argenteus (a copy of Wulfila's translation; meaning 'Silver' Bible; of Byzantine text-type; 772 MB download size of Facsimile).

See Matthew 5:34 (page 146, 161) with the mention of **'𐌲𐌸𐍃' (gþs)**, *nomina sacra of* **'𐌲𐌿𐌸' (guþ)**, *direct precursor to* **'G-d'**.

Codex Argentus · OCR scan, searchable, with latin translation (29 MB)*

*Original file: 'Ulfilas – Fragments of the Gothic version of the Old and New Testaments which survive according to the codex, edited, Latinized, and provided with critical annotations, with a glossary and grammar of the Gothic language. By Hans Conon von der Gabelentz

The person who introduced this title to Arianism / Gothic 'Christianity' (which is not true Christianity), was bishop Wulfila (Ulfilas), the creator of the Gothic (Proto-Germanic) alphabet and of a Bible written in that language, containing the first mention of the name 'G-d' as shown in the previous image.

Some might argue that Wulfila did not 'invent' the word. The designation 'Goth' (for his tribe) preceded indeed his time (in oral form), but even if it would have been written down earlier, it would have unquestionably been through Runic letters, which resulted in an essentially different writing of the word (see the comparison of the alphabets below). He therefore clearly -coined- the word, both in its Gothic form a language which he at least formalized and coined) and as unique precursor for the name 'G-d' as known today. **In short, without Wulfila, the word 'G-d' would definitely not be in use nor in existence today**.

Wikipedia.org /Arianism

Wikipedia.org /Gothic Christianity

Discernment On Wulfila

When we employ proper spiritual discernment on Wulfila, we notice that:

1. **Wulfila worshipped the Queen (of heaven)**, as explicitly stated in the obituary written by his foster son Auxentius of Durostorum (who became bishop of Milan):

   "Following this and similar doctrines for 40 years flourishing splendidly in the bishopric through apostolic grace, he preached in the Greek, Latin, and Gothic tongues without ceasing in the one and only Church of Christ; because the Church of the Living G-d is one, the pillar and column of Truth; and he affirmed and witnessed that the flock of Christ, our Lord and G-d, was one, one the worship and one the house; one the Virgin, and one Spouse, ***one the Queen*** **[Latin text of the letter: *"unam reginam"*; accusative singular of rēgīna; meaning queen, princess; unique identifier for the 'Regina Ca*li', the Queen of heaven (Mary) worshipped in the Catholic Church and Eastern Orthodoxy]**; *that there was only one vine, temple, congregation of the Christians; that all other places of congregation were not churches of G-d, but synagogues of satan."*

   > It is crystal clear from the context, that this 'reginam' cannot refer to an earthly queen Wulfila would have been subjected to. This statement therefore makes Wulfila (and his foster-son) false teachers of the worst kind. But in all the books and writings about Wulfila (e.g. by Presbyterians like Charles Anderson Scott or German Lutherans such as Georg Waitz who blindly adore him as super-saint and in the case of Waitz emplore a very strong patriotism), this striking passage is -NEVER- being addressed, although the letter is always given utmost priority and credibility, and although much energy is invested in the question if Wulfila was now more Catholic or more Arian in his beliefs!

   [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]

2. His name was literally **'Little Wolf' (𐍅𐌿𐌻𐍆𐌹𐌻𐌰 · *wulfila, a male given name, Wulfila, "Little Wolf"; cf. German: "Wölflein")** and his official seal even carried a handle with a wolf depiction. Sadly many -if not most- writers and historians eliminate the '**W**' from his name (for obvious reasons; Philostorgius used: '**Ouo**philas', Socrates / Sozomen / Theodoret: '**O**ulphilas', Auxentius: '**U**lfila', Cassiodorus-Iordanes: '**U**ulfila'), although the original Gothic writing '𐍅𐌿𐌻𐍆𐌹𐌻𐌰' (**w**ulfila) clearly includes the additional letter before the 'U' (which is both transliterated and pronounced as 'W').

   > We do not require much Bible knowledge to know the implications of this name in a spiritual context. While a Christian should not judge anyone by his or her name, it would on the other hand be an oddity that our Creator would precisely chose someone with this name to be the provider of His ~new~ name. It is impossible to picture this (author's) name in a constructive context in the Bible.

   [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9]

3. **Wulfila manipulated the Bible**. *"Despite its strong dependence on the original Greek source,* (Wulfila) *embodied the idiom of the Danubian Goths"* [3]. Instead of translating that a new year starts with spring and a new month with a new moon, he transposed the method of reckoning to what he thought his people would be more familiar with, and translated that a new year starts in winter and a new month with a full moon. [1] [2] [3]

   He e.g. translated Luk 2:42 as following:

   Gothic: *"ïairusalem at dulþ paska. jah biþe varþ tvalib vintruns. usgaggandam þan ïm"*

   English: *"~And when twelve winters were fulfilled, they went up to Jerusalem according to the custom of the feast."*

   > It is a grievous sin to teach traditions of men e.g. in a church service or in own writings. But it is a terrible abomination to manipulate THEOS' Word and to overwrite it with traditions of man.

4. Another manipulation of the Bible reflects his Arian faith (although watered down by some scholars to a minor variation). Instead of translating Php 2:5-6 with *"For let this mind be in you that is also in CHRISTOS IESOUS, who, being in the form of THEOS, thought it not robbery ... to be equal to THEOS"* **[Strong's G2481 isos]**, he translated *"... wisan sik galeiko guda"*, meaning *"... to be similar to / like* G-d". [1] [2] [3]

5. The **longer ending of Mark 16:9-20** (see 'Interpolated Bible Verses' #6) is not only found in the Gothic Bible, it could indeed be the very first Bible to have included it (!). Wulfila wrote his translation in between 350-369 AD (copied much later into the Silver Bible which attests the longer ending), meaning it antedated Jerome's Latin Vulgate (405 AD; which also included it) and was considered of greater authority and legitimacy than the Vulgate. **We have no knowledge of any other manuscript which antedated the Gothic Bible and included the longer ending of Mark 16**. [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7]

6. While the Christian Bible always uses the exact same name word 'ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΥC' [Strong's G7490, archiereus] for what is translated with 'chief / high priest(s), the **Gothic Bible uses 7 (!) different renderings for that same office**. [1] [2] [3] [4] [5]

   *"There is no doubt that much of the variation is a consequence of **exegetical and creative inputs** on the part of the Gothic translator* [...] ***exercises his theological and literary acumen**, demonstrating **personal involvement and particular linguistic ingenuity** ...* [1]*"*

   In detail, Wulfila (and his helpers), translated the word 'ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΥC' only 1x correctly with 'ufargudja' (= high priest), he **12x downgraded this title** to 'gudja' (priest only), he **33x embellished this title as shown in the following chart** (derived from pagan terminology / specific offices found in Gothic religions, and/or with the specific aim to facilitate a vast diversity leading to Roman Catholic 'bishops > archbishops > major archbishops, cardinals, metropolitans, patriarchs and popes'), and **1x deleted the word 'priest' entirely** while using '**auhumists weiha**' (= supreme holy (master)) for Caiaphas in Joh 18:13. The same Caiaphas he calls just a few verses later in Joh 18:24 'maista gudja' (same Greek word).

   In the chapter of John 18 alone, he uses the whole array of 7 different titles, although the Bible constantly uses the same word, either in the singular as the high priest (9x) or in the plural as chief priests (2x).

The Bible (Greek)	Gothic Bible Translation	~Meaning in English	~Tentative Roman Catholic Equivalent
1. IESOUS CHRISTOS (ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΑ, Archierea, High Priest - Heb 8:1)	**1. auhumists weiha**	**supreme holy (master)**	**Pope / Patriarch**
	2. auh(u)mista gudja	**highest / supreme priest**	
	3. gudjane auhumistans	**the most senior ones of the priests**	**(Cardinal)**
	4. reikista gudja	**kingly / royal / noblest priest**	
	5. maista gudja	**greatest / highest priest**	**(Major; Metropolitan) Arch-Bishop**
High Priest, **Old Covenant only** (ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΥC, arch-hiereus)	**6.** ufar-gudja	high priest	
Priest, **Old Covenant only** (ΙΕΡΕΥC, hiereus)	**7.** gudja	priest	**Bishop**
2. Presbyter (ΠΡΕCΒΥΤΕΡΟC, presbuteros)	**praizbwtairei** **sineigs**	**presbytery** **elder**	**Priest**
3. Deacons (ΔΙΑΚΟΝΟC, diakonos)	**diakaunus**	**deacons**	**Deacons**

In summary, **Wulfila blurred the distinction btw. high priests and priests while inventing 6 different names**, some of those being 'innocent' adjectives while many of those could point to new offices. After the (retroactively manipulated or wholly impersonated) Letter of Ignatius to the Philadelphians had earlier laid the groundwork for the Roman Catholic hierarchy (it proposed 1. Bishop = G-d, 2. Presbyters = Apostles, 3. Deacons = Servants), **Wulfila now actively facilitated the creation of a whole plethora of new offices**, although he used different names and adjectives difficult to correlate to a specific office. It is probably also not a coincidence that the election of the first Pope of the See of Rome (366 AD) and Wulfila's translation (350-369 AD) coincide in timing.

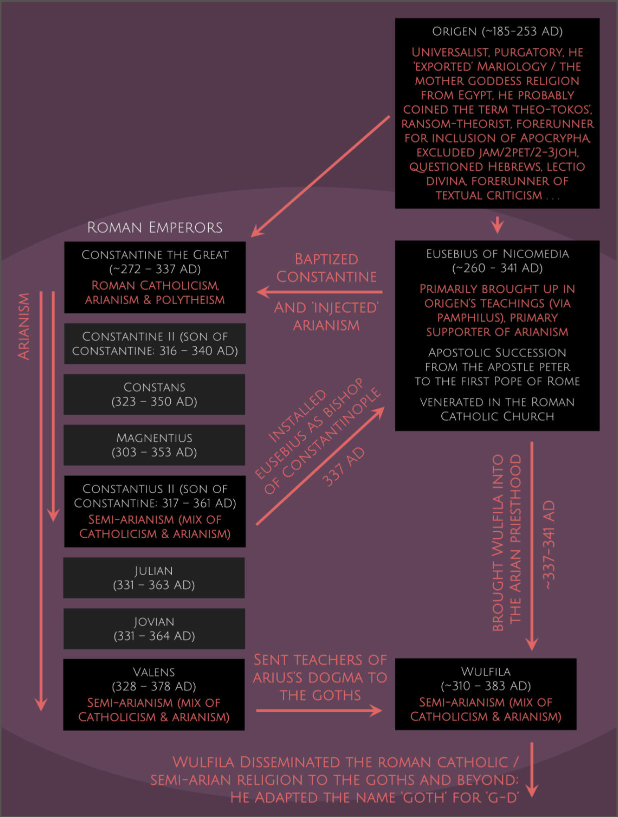
Review of 'The Apostolic fathers' including the letters assigned to Ignatius of Antioch

7. He had originally held the **~faith~ in full accordance with the Roman (Catholic) church** (see #4; as it is widely agreed upon; see also separate discernment about the RCC) , and was made a **'Confessor of the Faith'**. After he transitioned into Arianism / Homoianism, he never renounced Catholicism, nor had he been excommunicated by the Catholic church, which is highly unusual for those days, when a different religion usually caused drastic measures (Arians were at times and in certain areas forbidden to own churches, to participate in religious processions and their priests were exiled, but on the other hand it is an error of chronology and misleading to place the division between 'Arians' and 'Nicenes' too early in the 4c. AD [5]). He remained closely connected to Catholics until his death and went as far as to attend several councils organized by the RCC / Eastern Orthodox Church. He was also called **Pontifex and Primas ('Pontifex Ispeque Primas Vulla';** which is a title closely as-sociated with the Roman Pope). Catholic writers such as Socrates and Sozomenus remembered him with honor.

[1] [2] [3] [4] [5]

8. **Eusebius of Nicomedia**, who was brought up predominantly in Origen's teachings (see separate discernment), showed his great influence by bringing **Wulfila into the Arian / Roman Catholic priesthood** (shortly before Eusebius' death in 341 AD). Eusebius was on the one hand close to Catholicism and is even venerated in the Roman Catholic Church, because he pieced together the 'Apostolic Succession' from the Apostle Peter to the first Pope of Rome, and even 'baptized' in 337 AD the Roman Emperor Constantine who significantly empowered Roman Catholicism. On the other hand, Eusebius was the primary supporter of Arius and embraced the false teaching of Arianism while studying in Antioch. After Eusebius had baptized Constantine, his son Constantius II also followed Arianism and -literally closing the vicious circle- even installed Eusebius as Constantinople's bishop (which is modern Istanbul, and was so to say the former Rome / power centre of organized Roman / Orthodox 'Christianity'). The later Roman Emperor Valens continued to spread the false teaching of Arianism, who in turn brought it to the Goths.

[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [11] [12]


ORIGEN (~185-253 AD)
UNIVERSALIST, PURGATORY, HE 'EXPORTED' MARIOLOGY / THE MOTHER GODDESS RELIGION FROM EGYPT, HE PROBABLY COINED THE TERM 'THEO-TOKOS', RANSOM-THEORIST, FORERUNNER FOR INCLUSION OF APOCRYPHA, EXCLUDED JAM/2PET/2-3JOH, QUESTIONED HEBREWS, LECTIO DIVINA, FORERUNNER OF TEXTUAL CRITICISM . . .
ROMAN EMPERORS
ARIANISM
CONSTANTINE THE GREAT (~272 – 337 AD)
ROMAN CATHOLICISM, ARIANISM & POLYTHEISM
CONSTANTINE II (SON OF CONSTANTINE: 316 – 340 AD)
CONSTANS (323 – 350 AD)
MAGNENTIUS (303 – 353 AD)
CONSTANTIUS II (SON OF CONSTANTINE: 317 – 361 AD)
SEMI-ARIANISM (MIX OF CATHOLICISM & ARIANISM)
JULIAN (331 – 363 AD)
JOVIAN (331 – 364 AD)
VALENS (328 – 378 AD)
SEMI-ARIANISM (MIX OF CATHOLICISM & ARIANISM)
BAPTIZED CONSTANTINE
AND 'INJECTED' ARIANISM
INSTALLED EUSEBIUS AS BISHOP OF CONSTANTINOPLE
337 AD
EUSEBIUS OF NICOMEDIA (~260 - 341 AD)
PRIMARILY BROUGHT UP IN ORIGEN'S TEACHINGS (VIA PAMPHILUS), PRIMARY SUPPORTER OF ARIANISM
APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION FROM THE APOSTLE PETER TO THE FIRST POPE OF ROME
VENERATED IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
BROUGHT WULFILA INTO THE ARIAN PRIESTHOOD
~337-341 AD
SENT TEACHERS OF ARIUS'S DOGMA TO THE GOTHS
WULFILA (~310 – 383 AD)
SEMI-ARIANISM (MIX OF CATHOLICISM & ARIANISM)
WULFILA DISSEMINATED THE ROMAN CATHOLIC / SEMI-ARIAN RELIGION TO THE GOTHS AND BEYOND: HE ADAPTED THE NAME 'GOTH' FOR 'G-D'

9. The fact that Wulfila became a **bishop, in itself disqualifies him already from any spiritual authority**. Any person who places himself in the seat of CHRISTOS as the only head of the church, is an **abomination to the Word of THEOS, which considers only Overseers and Deacons as valid positions within the church** (no matter how undiscerned and even normalized this office is by many, if not most of today's scholars). The famous opening of the Creed of Antioch (341 AD; the council where Wulfila was probably made bishop) declared: *"We have neither become followers of Arius [the founder of Arianism] - for how should* ***we who are bishops follow a presbyter****?"* [1] [2] [3]

10. **Constantius II** the Roman emperor from 337 - 361 AD, held Wulfila in such high honour, that he described him repeatedly as the era's Moses (he was also compared to the prophet Elijah, with authors such as Auxentius (foster-son of Wulfila and bishop of Milan) and or the Presbyterian Charles Anderson Scott claiming that he was **taken up into heaven before a great crowd in Constantinople / Istanbul after he had died** ...). [1] [2] [3] [4] [5]

    > While we are used to myths and legends from Ancient History, we are rather surprised to find such primitive and naive legends of super-saints ascending into heaven being repeated in relatively modern scholarship.

11. Jerome's (Secretary of the Roman Pope Damasus) 'Commentary on Isaiah' contained also a copy of Wulfila's Bible translation, affirming once again that **the Roman Catholic Church highly respected and praised Wulfila**. [1] [2]

12. Wulfila inspired the **highly problematic and ultra-conservative Roman Catholic teacher J.R.R. Tolkien** (lord of the Rings) to study Gothic as his first foreign language (!), which in turn motivated him to invent 12 own languages, and to even change his **signature to Ruginwaldus Dwalakōneis (gothicized 'Ronald Tolkien')**. In Tolkien's and J. K. Rowling's works of darkness (which is obviously not seen as such even by many professing Christians) we find also a strong focus on Runic letters which are also part of Wulfilas predominantly Greek alphabet (the famous Nazi insignia consisted also of Runes!). [1] [2] [3] [4] [5]

13. While we have usually many documents and letters from important Christians preceding and following the time of Wulfila, we know today that **the vast majority of Wulfilas works are 'lost', without finding an explanation for this** (he wrote several treatises and translations in Gothic, Greek and Latin). We only know from Spain that Arian literature had been collected in 589 AD (in the year the Visigoths converted to Catholicism) and burned together with the house in which these were heaped up, and thus not a single Gothic text has survived in Spain. **Jerome also excluded him from his collection 'De Viris Illustribus (On Illustrious Men)' with biographies of 135 important figures**, which is clearly intentional given Wulfila's enormous importance and Jerome's previous inclusion of Wulfila's translation. This rather points to an intentional removal of his works, which could eventually go hand-in-hand with his **mysterious death -at- the Council of Constantinople**. [1] [2]

14. [Arianism] Wulfila (as well as his successor, the Gotho-Phrygian bishop Selenas) **opposed Trinitarian Christianity, denied both the deity and the divinity of the HOLY SPIRIT, and reduced the HOLY SPIRIT** to a minister of / created by CHRISTOS. He taught that the SPIRIT's actions are proper to THEOS, but that these actions are no proof of His divinity (meaning He is not divine in his eyes). Even more problematically, he taught that **CHRISTOS is divine, but not deity**. Wulfila was therefore clearly a false teacher, sadly having been polluted by the Roman Emperor Valens, who sent them teachers of Arius's dogma. The Goths clung to the rudiments of this teaching, the first faith they had received and later disseminated by Wulfila. [1] [2] [3] [4]

15. For a complete discernment of Wulfila and the respective sources: www.fitforfaith.ca/discernment-historical-figures/ [1]

Knowing that Wulfila was closely connected to **Arianism** and the **Roman Catholic Church** (he opposed it only to the degree the Catholic Church conflicted with Arianism / Homoianism, but had generally close ties with them) and His explicit denial of the deity of CHRISTOS and of the divinity of the HOLY SPIRIT should make us already seriously question the legitimacy of his man-made designation 'G-d' for our CREATOR!

But the problem is much greater than Wulfila, and his particular associations and doctrines:

see next page

Fit For Faith

THE EQUIVALENCE OF 'G-D' WITH 'GOTH'

4 · Etymology Of The Name 'G-d'

Comments	References

Where Does The Name 'G-d ' Come from?

- The English word 'G-d' comes from . . .

  Wiktionary.org/god

- The Middle / Old English 'G-d', which itself is derived from . . .

  Wiktionary.org/god#Middle English

- The Proto-Germanic 'gudą' and ultimately from . . .

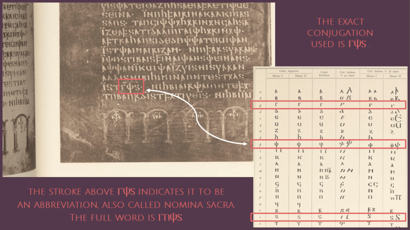
  Wiktionary.org/Reconstruction:Proto-Germanic/guda

- The Gothic '𐌲𐌿𐌸' (guþ), which is conjugated as following:

  Wiktionary.org/wiki/𐌲𐌿𐌸#Gothic

	Singular		Abbreviation (Nomina Sacra)		Plural	
	Word	Trans-literation	Word	Trans-literation	Word	Trans-literation
Nominative	𐌲𐌿𐌸	guþ	𐌲𐌸	gþ	𐌲𐌿𐌳𐌰	guda
Genitive	𐌲𐌿𐌳𐌹𐍃 𐌲𐌿𐌸𐍃	gudis guþs	𐌲𐌸𐍃	gþs	𐌲𐌿𐌳𐌴	gudē
Dative	𐌲𐌿𐌳𐌰 𐌲𐌿𐌸𐌰	guda guþa	𐌲𐌸𐌰	gþa	𐌲𐌿𐌳𐌰𐌼	gudam
Accusative	𐌲𐌿𐌸	guþ	𐌲𐌸	gþ	𐌲𐌿𐌳𐌰	guda

- Wulfila's Silver Bible uses in Matthew 5:34 the Genitive Singular of this word (while the precursor of this word was prior to its appropriation for Arian / Gothic ~Christianity~ used in the plural, based on the poly-theism of the Goths):



THE EXACT CONJUGATION USED IS 𐌲𐌸𐍃.

THE STROKE ABOVE 𐌲𐌸𐍃 INDICATES IT TO BE AN ABBREVIATION, ALSO CALLED NOMINA SACRA. THE FULL WORD IS 𐌲𐌿𐌸𐍃.

see next page

Fit For Faith

THE EQUIVALENCE OF 'G-D' WITH 'GOTH'

5 · Meaning Of The Name 'G-d'

Comments

What Does The Term 'G-d ' mean?

Now we come to the decisive point: The word 'guþ' = 'G-d' is synonymous with the word 'Goth' itself!

We gain this most important knowledge by comparing the letters of the Gothic Alphabet with those of the Greek Alphabet on which Wulfila's language is mainly based upon. Most of the letters of the Gothic alphabet have been taken over directly from the Greek alphabet (e.g. Ebbinghaus went as far as to affirm the Greek script as the -sole-model for the Gothic alphabet), though a few have been created or modified from Runes (the Gothic alphabet replaced Runes).

Wikipedia.org /Gothic Alphabet

Wikipedia.org /Greek Alphabet

The World's Writing Systems, p290ff (Ebbinghaus 1996)

Wulfila did thankfully not change the Greek Numeric Values and adopted exactly the same Gothic Numeric Values.
This Greek equivalent to the Gothic Numeric Values reveals '𐌲𐌿𐌸' (guþ; the original term for G-d) to be synonymous with 'Goth'.

Wikipedia.org /Greek Numerals

Wikipedia.org /Gothic Letters

Gothic Alphabet

Letter	Transliteration	Name, Alcuin	Phonetic	Numerical Value
𐌰	a	Aza	/a, aː/	1
𐌱	b	Bercna	/b/ [b, β]	2
𐌲	g	Geuua	/ɡ/ [ɡ, ɣ, x]; /n/ [ŋ]	3
𐌳	d	Daaz	/d/ [d, ð]	4
𐌴	e	Eyz	/eː/	5
𐌵	q	Quetra	/kʷ/	6
𐌶	z	Ezec	/z/	7
𐌷	h	Haal	/h/, /x/	8
𐌸	þ (th)	Thyth	/θ/	9
𐌹	i	Iiz	/i/	10
𐌺	k	Chozma	/k/	20
𐌻	l	Laaz	/l/	30
𐌼	m	Manna	/m/	40
𐌽	n	Noicz	/n/	50
𐌾	j	Gaar	/j/	60
𐌿	u	Uraz	/ʊ/, /uː/	70
𐍀	p	Pertra	/p/	80
𐍂	r	Reda	/r/	100
𐍃	s	Sugil	/s/	200
𐍄	t	Tyz	/t/	300
𐍅	w	Uuinne	/w/, /y/	400
𐍆	f	Fe	/ɸ/	500
𐍇	x	Enguz	/k/	600
𐍈	ƕ (hw)	Uuaer	/hʷ/, /ʍ/	700
𐍉	ō	Utal	/oː/	800

Greek Alphabet

Letter	Translit.	Name	Phonetic	Numerical Value
Αα	a	Alpha	/a, aː/	1
Ββ	b	Beta	/b/	2
Γγ	g	Gamma	/ɡ/ /n/	3
Δδ	d	Delta	/d/	4
Εε	e	Epsilon	/e/	5
Ϝϝ		Digamma Wau	/w/	6
Ζζ	z	Zeta	/zd/	7
Ηη	e	Eta	/ɛː/	8
(Θθ) Ψψ	th	Theta	/tʰ/	9
Ιι	i	Iota	/i/, /i:/	10
Κκ	k	Kappa	/k/	20
Λλ	l	Lambda	/l/	30
Μμ	m	Mu	/m/	40
Νν	n	Nu	/n/	50
Ξξ	x	Xi	/ks/	60
Οο	o	Omicron	/o/	70
Ππ	p	Pi	/p/	80
Ρρ	r	Rho	/r/	100
Σσς	s	Sigma	/s/	200
Ττ	t	Tau	/t/	300
Υυ	u/y	Upsilon	/y/, /yː/	400
Φφ	ph	Phi	/pʰ/	500
Χχ	ch	Chi	/kʰ/	600
(Ψψ) Θθ	ps	Psi	/ps/	700
Ωω	o	Omega	/ɔː/	800

Runes

Letter	Translit.	Phonetic	Meaning
ᚨ	a	/a(ː)/	'(creator) god'
ᛒ	b	/b/	'birch'
ᚷ	g	/ɡ/	'gift'
ᛞ	d	/d/	'day'
ᛖ	e	/e(ː)/	'horse'
	-		
ᛉ	z	/z/	'elk' or 'protection, fence'
ᚺ ᚻ	h	/h/	'hail'
ᚦ	þ	/θ/, /ð/	'Thurs' (Jötunn giants) or þunr*z (god Th*r)
ᛁ	i	/i(ː)/	'ice'
ᚲ	k (c)	/k/	(uncertain)
ᛚ	l	/l/	'water, lake'
ᛗ	m	/m/	'man'
ᚾ	n	/n/	'need'
ᛃ	j	/j/	'(good) year, harvest'
ᚢ	u	/u(ː)/	'aurochs', Wild ox
ᛈ	p	/p/	(unknown)
ᚱ	r	/r/	'ride, journey; wagon'
ᛊ ᛋ	s	/s/	'sun'
ᛏ	t	/t/	'god Tiw*z / T*r'
ᚹ	w	/w/	'joy; field, pasture'
ᚠ	f	/ɸ/, /f/	'chattel, wealth'
ᛜ	ŋ	/ŋ/	'god Ingw*z'
	-		
ᛟ	o	/o(ː)/	'heritage, estate, possession; ancestral land'

Gothic word for G-d: '𐌲𐌿𐌸' (guþ)

'Goth'

The word 'G-d' is synonymous with the word 'Goth' itself !

𐌲	g	Geuua	/ɡ/ [ɡ, ɣ, x]; /n/ [ŋ]	3
𐌿	u	Uraz	/ʊ/, /uː/	70
𐌸	þ (th)	Thyth	/θ/	9

Γγ	G	Gamma	/g/ /n/	3
Oo	o	Omicron	/o/	70
Θθ	th	Theta	/tʰ/	9

ᚷ	g	/g/	Gift
ᚢ	u	/u(ː)/	Wild ox
ᚦ	þ	/θ/, /ð/	THurs = Jötunn giants or god TH*r; possibly 'sold' by Wulfila so as to mean THEOS, but the intentional change to the trident symbol clearly reveals Wulfilas' primal thought.

𐌵 (6)	Possibly derived by inverting Greek pi (π), perhaps due to similarity in the Gothic names: pairþa vs. qairþa.
𐌸 (9)	Most certainly reassignment of the Greek psi (Ψ; only letter, as we know no reassignment of phonetics and numeral), possibly chosen for its image resembling a trident (three-pronged spear), which is usually related to military emblems / gladiators (the Goths were warriors) and sea/Hindu deities; compare also the meaning.
𐌾 (60)	Eventually derived from Latin G.
𐌿 (70)	For certain from Runic ᚢ and allograph of Greek O, compare numerical value 70 and the name of CHRISTOS, which is in Gothic 'c𐍇𐍂𐌹𐍃𐍄𐌿𐍃' and in Greek 'ΧΡΙϹΤΟϹ'.
𐍈 (700)	Most probably letter swap / reassignment of the Greek th (Θ), new phonetics.

** Regarding the letters' numeric values, most correspond to those of the Greek numerals. Sources:*

Handbook of Comparative and Historical IndO-European Linguistics, (page 880)

www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gothic_alphabet

www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_alphabet

www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Runes

See also for the nuanced meaning of the 3 relevant Runic letters:

[1 gebo = Gift; the idea of a gift is also connected to the abbreviation 'X-mas' (for Christmas), which is not only identical with the Greek 'X' for CHRISTOS as commonly related since 1100 AD, but possibly already earlier with this particular rune written 'X';

see also here], and

[2 uruz = Wild Ox], and

*[3 thurisaz = Thurs giants or god Th*r]*

(please employ strong discernment regarding the previous links when it comes to the underlying mysticism and other abominations!)

see next page

Fit For Faith

THE EQUIVALENCE OF 'G-D' WITH 'GOTH'

6 · Meaning Of The Name 'G-d'

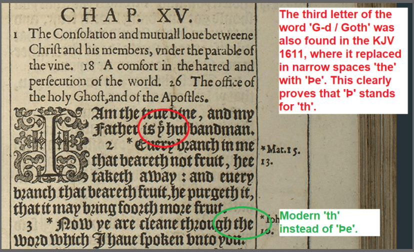
Comments	References

The Four-Fold Proof Of Equivalence

Another proof is the former Middle English use of the third letter of the Word G-d / Goth, also called the 'Thorn' Letter 'Þ' as to commonly express 'th'. The King James Version used in 1611 AD the word 'Þe' (printed as 'ye' because not all printers supported the special letter 'Þ') for 'the' in places such as Job 1:9, John 15:1, and Romans 15:29. It also used 'Þt / yt' as an abbreviation for 'that' in places such as 2Cor 13:7. All were replaced in later printings by 'the' or 'that', respectively, after the digraph 'th' reappeared, gradually superseding these letters in Middle English.

Wikipedia.org /Th (digraph) #Voiceless fricative /θ/

- KJV 1611 (p1336), John 15:1 with the digraph 'th', temporarily replaced by the runic letter 'þ' (thorn letter).



CHAP. XV.

1 The Conſolation and mutuall loue betweene Chriſt and his members, vnder the parable of the vine. 18 A comfort in the hatred and perſecution of the world. 26 The office of the holy Ghoſt, and of the Apoſtles.

I Am the true vine, and my Father is yͤ huſbandman.

2 *Euery branch in me that beareth not fruit, hee taketh away: and euery branch that beareth fruit, he purgeth it, that it may bring foorth more fruit.

3 *Now ye are cleane through the word which I haue ſpoken vnto you.

*Mat.15. 13.

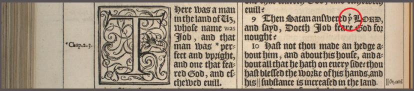
*Ioh. 13. 10.

The third letter of the word 'G-d / Goth' was also found in the KJV 1611, where it replaced in narrow spaces 'the' with 'Þe'. This clearly proves that 'Þ' stands for 'th'.

Modern 'th' instead of 'Þe'.

KJV 1611 - King James Bible, Archive.org, Page 1336

- KJV 1611 (p286), Job 1:9 with the 'Thorn' letter 'þ' replacing 'th'.



*Chap.2.3.

THere was a man in the land of Uz, whoſe name was Iob, and that man was *perfect and vpright, and one that feared God, and eſchewed euill.

euill:

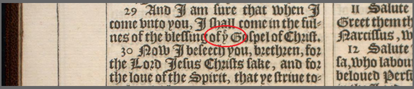
9 Then Satan anſwered yͤ LORD, and ſayd, Doeth Iob feare God for nought?

10 Haſt not thou made an hedge about him, and about his houſe, and about all that he hath on euery ſide? thou haſt bleſſed the worke of his hands, and his ‖ ſubſtance is increaſed in the land.

‖ Or, cattel

KJV 1611 - King James Bible, Archive.org, Page 286

- KJV 1611 (p1397), Rom 15:29 with the 'Thorn' letter 'þ' replacing 'th'.



29 And I am ſure that when I come vnto you, I ſhall come in the fulnes of the bleſſing of yͤ Goſpel of Chriſt.

30 Now I beſeech you, brethren, for the Lord Ieſus Chriſts ſake, and for the loue of the Spirit, that ye ſtriue to-

11 Salute

Greet them th

Narciſſus, w

12 Salute

ſa, who labou

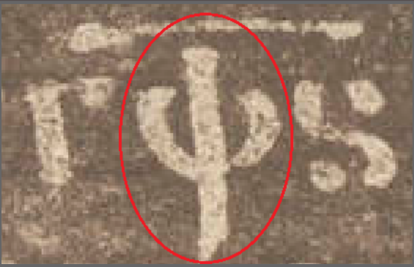
beloued Perſi

KJV 1611 - King James Bible, Archive.org, Page 1397

This constitutes the four-fold proof that the term which Wulfila chose for the Christian deity, the name G-d, is identical with 'Goth' (the German linguist Jacob Grimm also supported this concept). It is clear that there is no justification in using this title, which even includes a three-pronged spear ф for THEOS. This title, previously used exclusively to describe a tribe, should have never found its way into the Christian Bible and into the vernacular use.

1. The Numerals 3/70/9,
2. CHRISTOS' name in Greek 'XPICTOC' and in Gothic 'cxʀistns' re-confirms the second letter of 'гnф / guþ',
3. Exchange of 'Þ' in Middle English for 'TH',
4. German equation of 'Goth' with 'G-tt' see below.

- The name 'G-d' in the Codex Argenteus, Mat 5:34, p161. Without the letter swap it would read 'гΘ s'.



Codex Argentus · OCR scan, searchable, with latin translation (29 MB)*

Wulfila changed the letter sign of Θ -pronounced 'th'- (which is the initial letter of ΘEOC = THEOS; the only letter swap he employed in his alphabet!) and changed it for the three-pronged spear ф -phonetic reassignment: now in turn pronounced 'th'-, associated with Satan*, sea gods such as Posei**n and military emblems.

That not being enough, he employed the abbreviation (Nomina Sacra) and put this letter symbolizing evil in the prominent centre of what should now supposedly stand for the name of THEOS. This is in direct words a blatant blasphemy of His name!

Wikipedia.org /Dreizack #Abbildungen

** 1. In Christian iconography, the trident is an attribute of the devil , who holds it as a weapon.*

2. We further note that Wulfila chose an extreme form of the Psi-letter, which was usually only graphed as a cross with horizontal or slightly 'raised arms', but rarely with arms raised to such an extreme as to display a trident! See also 'Comparative Greek Fonts and Keyboard Mapping', by Kris J. Udd., or 'Greek and Latin Palaeography' by Edward Thompson, where the writing of the letter is being compared throughout the centuries.

3. It is also 'interesting' that pagans do recognize today the evil nature of the trident in the USB symbol of our modern cellphones, but that Christian scholars have apparently never recognized that very same symbol in the name of G-d . . .

'Comparative Greek Fonts and Keyboard Mapping'

'Greek and Latin Palaeography'

Intel India; The USB symbol was inspired by Posei**n's trident.

see next page

THE EQUIVALENCE OF 'G-D' WITH 'GOTH'

7 · Meaning Of The Name 'G-d'

Comments | **References**

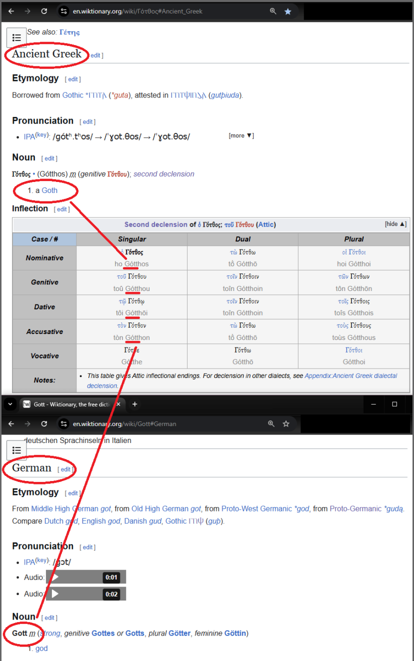
Equivalence Of The German Designation

When we look at the German term for 'G-d', which is 'G-tt', and compare it with the Greek declension of the term 'Goth', the accordance becomes even more obvious.

- At this point we have to ask ourselves if mainstream scholarship really did not see this obvious accordance for more than 1000 years, or if we had been intentionally deceived.

  The truth is probably found somewhere in between, with some scholars having noticed this obvious accordance, but having either lacked spiritual boldness or feared a negative impact on Christianity. Other motives could be due to the tremendous pressures within their communities when it comes to relatively uniform theology, the inability to later break free from teachings absorbed in universities, or because of the risk of losing job / financial security / grant money / professional admiration.

  But it should be obvious that it is far more problematic when millions of believers use a totally wrong name for their daily prayers and in their spiritual journey, than some unbelievers potentially being hindered from becoming Christians.



en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Γότθος#Ancient_Greek

See also: Γέτης

Ancient Greek [edit]

Etymology [edit]

Borrowed from Gothic *𐌲𐌿𐍄𐌰 (*guta), attested in 𐌲𐌿𐍄𐌸𐌹𐌿𐌳𐌰 (gutþiuda).

Pronunciation [edit]

- IPA(key): /gótʰ.tʰos/ → /ˈɣot.θos/ → /ˈɣot.θos/ [more ▼]

Noun [edit]

Γότθος • (Gótthos) *m* (*genitive* Γότθου); *second declension*

1. a Goth

Inflection [edit]

Second declension of ὁ Γότθος; τοῦ Γότθου (Attic) [hide ▲]

Case / #	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	ὁ Γότθος ho Gótthos	τὼ Γότθω tṑ Gótthō	οἱ Γότθοι hoi Gótthoi
Genitive	τοῦ Γότθου toû Gótthou	τοῖν Γότθοιν toîn Gótthoin	τῶν Γότθων tôn Gótthōn
Dative	τῷ Γότθῳ tôi Gótthōi	τοῖν Γότθοιν toîn Gótthoin	τοῖς Γότθοις toîs Gótthois
Accusative	τὸν Γότθον tòn Gótthon	τὼ Γότθω tṑ Gótthō	τοὺς Γότθους toùs Gótthous
Vocative	Γότθε Góthe	Γότθω Gótthō	Γότθοι Gótthoi
Notes:	• *This table gives Attic inflectional endings. For declension in other dialects, see Appendix:Ancient Greek dialectal declension.*		

Gott - Wiktionary, the free dicti

en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Gott#German

deutschen Sprachinseln in Italien

German [edit]

Etymology [edit]

From Middle High German *got*, from Old High German *got*, from Proto-West Germanic **god*, from Proto-Germanic **gudą*. Compare Dutch *god*, English *god*, Danish *gud*, Gothic 𐌲𐌿𐌸 (*guþ*).

Pronunciation [edit]

- IPA(key): /ɡɔt/
- Audio: 0:01
- Audio: 0:02

Noun [edit]

Gott *m* (*strong*, *genitive* **Gottes** *or* **Gotts**, *plural* **Götter**, *feminine* **Göttin**)

1. god

Wiktionary.org /ΓΟΤΘΟΣ #Ancient Greek (Click 'Show Inflections')

Wiktionary.org /Gott #German

Meanwhile, we find in the English (G-d) and German (G-tt) articles on Wikipedia some 'adventurous' assumptions about the etymology of this term, often done with good intentions, but missing the very obvious and much rather distracting and confusing the reader.

see next page

THE EQUIVALENCE OF 'G-D' WITH 'GOTH'

8 · Adaptation Of The Name 'Goth'

Comments	References

The Former Use Within Their Tribes

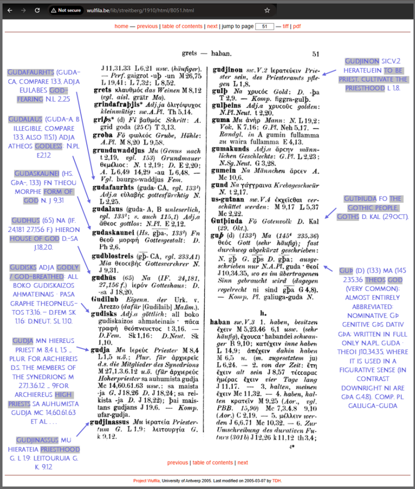
The word and its cognates were initially neutral, which makes it clear that this name does not have any spiritual or divine authority. Only when their speakers, the Goths converted to ~Christianity~, the word was adapted by them to be personal and masculine (while the neuter endured!).

Wikipedia.org /God (word) #Influence of Christianity

The Name of G-d in Gothic, by A. T. Hatto

The word likely had a general, predominantly plural or collective sense prior to its adaptation to ~Christianity~.

After its conversion, the word was commonly used in the singular to refer to the Christian deity, and also took on characteristics of a name:



wulfila.be/lib/streitberg/1910/html/B051.html

home — previous | table of contents | next | jump to page 51 — tiff | pdf

grets — haban. 51

J 11,31.33 L 6,21 usw. (häufiger). — Perf. gaigrot -uþ -un M 26,75 L 19,41; L 7,32; L 8,52.

grets κλαυθμός *das Weinen* M 8,12 (*vgl. aisl.* grātr *Ma*).

grindafraþjis* *Adj.ja* ὀλιγόψυχος *kleinmütig*: *sw.A.Pl.* Th 5,14.

griþs* (d) *Fi* βαθμός *Schritt*: *A.* grid goda (*25 C*) T 3,13.

groba *Fō* φωλεός *Grube, Höhle*: *A.Pl.* M 8,20 L 9,58.

grunduwaddjus *Mu* (*Genus nach* t 2,19, *vgl. 153*) *Grundmauer* θεμέλιος: *N.* t 2,19; *D.* E 2,20; *A.* L 6,49 14,29 -au L 6,48. — *Vgl.* baurgs-waddjus *Fem.*

gudafaurhts (guda- CA, *vgl. 133¹*) *Adj.a* εὐλαβής *gottesfürchtig N.* L 2,25.

gudalaus (guda- A, B *unleserlich, vgl. 133¹; s. auch 115,1*) *Adj.a* ἄθεος *gottlos*: *N.Pl.* E 2,12.

gudaskaunei (*Hs.* gþa-, *133¹*) *Fn* θεοῦ μορφή *Gottesgestalt*: *D.* Ph 2,6.

gudblostreis (gþ- CA, *vgl. 233 A 1*) *Mia* θεοσεβής *Gottesverehrer N.* J 9,31.

gudhūs (*65*) *Na* (*IF. 24,181, 27,156 f.*) ἱερόν *Gotteshaus*: *D.* -sa J 18,20.

Gudilub *Eigenn. der* Urk. v. Arezzo (*dafür* [Gudilaib] *Maßm.*).

gudisks *Adj.a göttlich*: all boko gudiskaizos ahmateinais · πᾶσα γραφή θεόπνευστος t 3,16. — *D.Fem.* Sk 1,16: *D.Neut.* Sk 1,10.

gudja *Mn* ἱερεύς *Priester* M 8,4 L 1,5 *u.ö.*; *Plur. für* ἀρχιερεῖς *d.s. die Mitglieder des Synedrions* M 27,1.3.6.12 *u.ö.* (*für* ἀρχιερεύς *Hoherpriester* sa auhumista gudja Mc 14,60.61.63 *usw.*: sa maista -ja *G.* J 18,26 *D.* J 18,24; sa reikista -ja *D.* J 18,22); þai maistans gudjans J 19,6. — *Komp.* ufar-gudja.

gudjinassus *Mu* ἱερατεία *Priestertum G.* L 1,9: λειτουργία *G.* k 9,12.

gudjinon *sw.V.2* ἱερατεύειν *Priester sein, des Priesteramts pflegen* L 1,8.

gulþ *Na* χρυσός *Gold*: *D.* -þa T 2,9. — *Komp.* figgra-gulþ.

gulþeins *Adj.a* χρυσοῦς *golden*: *N.Pl.Neut.* t 2,20.

guma *Mu* ἀνήρ *Mann*: *N.* L 19,2; *Vok.* K 7,16; *G.Pl.* Neh 5,17. — *Randgl. in* A gumin fullamma *zu* waira fullamma E 4,13.

gumakunds *Adj.a* ἄρσην *männlichen Geschlechts*: *G.Pl.* L 2,23; *N.Sg.Neut.* G 3,28.

gumein *Na Männchen* ἄρσεν *A.* Mc 10,6.

gund *Na* γάγγραινα *Krebsgeschwür N.* t 2,17.

us-gutnan *sw.V.4* ἐκχεῖσθαι *verschüttet werden*: M 9,17 L 5,37 Mc 2,22.

Gutþiuda *Fō Gotenvolk D.* Kal (*29. Okt.*).

guþ (d) (*133¹*) *Ma* (*145⁴ 235.36*) θεός *Gott* (*sehr häufig*); *fast durchweg abgekürzt geschrieben*: *N.* gþ *G.* gþs *D.* gþa; *ausgeschrieben nur N.A.Pl.* guda · θεοί J 10,34.35, *wo es im übertragenen Sinn gebraucht wird* (*dagegen regelrecht* ni sind gþa G 4,8). — *Komp. Pl.* galiuga-guda *N.*

h.

haban *sw.V.3* 1. *haben, besitzen* ἔχειν M 5,23.46 6,1 *usw.* (*sehr häufig*), ἔχουσα · habandei *schwanger* R 9,10; κατέχειν *inne haben* L 14,9; ἀπέχειν *dahin haben* M 6,5 *u.* (*m. zugesetztem* ju) L 6,24. — 2. *von der Zeit*: ἔτη ἔχειν *alt sein* J 8,57 τέσσαρας ἡμέρας ἔχειν *vier Tage lang* J 11,17. — 3. *halten, meinen* ἔχειν Mc 11,32. — 4. *haben, halten* κρατεῖν M 9,25 (*Aor., vgl. PBB. 15,90*) Mc 7,3.4.8 9,10 (*Aor.*) C 2,19. — 5. μέλλειν *werden* J 6,6.71 Mc 10,32. — 6. *Zur Umschreibung des durativen Futurs* (*301 b*) J 12,26 k 11,12 th 3,4;

4*

GUDAFAURHTS (GUDA-CA. COMPARE 133. ADJ.A EULABES GOD-FEARING N.L 2,25

GUDALAUS (GUDA-A. B ILLEGIBLE. COMPARE 133. ALSO 115,1) ADJ.A ATHEOS GODLESS: N.PL E2,12

GUDASKAUNEI (HS. GÞA-. 133) FN THEOU MORPHE FORM OF GOD N. J 9,31

GUDHUS (65) NA (IF. 24,181 27,156 F.) HIERON HOUSE OF GOD D.-SA J.18,20.

GUDISKS ADJ.A GODLY / GOD-BREATHED: ALL BOKO GUDISKAIZOS AHMATEINAIS · PASA GRAPHE THEOPNEUSTOS T3,16. – D.FEM SK 1,16: D.NEUT. SL 1,10.

GUDJA MN HIEREUS PRIEST M 8,4 L 1,5 .. PLUR. FOR ARCHIEREIS D.S. THE MEMBERS OF THE SYNEDRIONS M 27,1.3.6.12 .. 9FOR ARCHIEREUS HIGH PRIESTS SA AUHUMISTA GUDJA MC 14,60.61.63 ET AL . . .

GUDJINASSUS MU HIERATEIA PRIESTHOOD G. L 1,9: LEITOURUIA G. K. 9,12

GUDJINON SIC.V.2 HERATEUEIN TO BE PRIEST. CULTIVATE THE PRIESTHOOD L 1,8.

GUTÞIUDA FO THE GOTHIC PEOPLE. GOTHS D. KAL (29OCT).

GUÞ (D) (133) MA (145 235.36 THEOS GOD (VERY COMMON): ALMOST ENTIRELY ABBREVIATED: NOMINATIVE. GÞ GENITIVE GÞS DATIV GÞA: WRITTEN IN FULL ONLY N.A.PL. GUDA · THEOI J10,34.35. WHERE IT IS USED IN A FIGURATIVE SENSE (IN CONTRAST DOWNRIGHT NI ARE GÞA G.4,8). COMP. PL GALIUGA-GUDA

previous | table of contents | next

Project Wulfila, University of Antwerp 2005. Last modified on 2005-03-07 by TDH.

Digital facsimile of Wilhelm Streitberg's 1910 Gothic dictionary, Translation by Thomas Lorenz (mother tongue German)

A 'Gothi' (or goði; plural goðar, fem. gyðja; Old Norse: guþi) was a position identical or similar to a pagan priest (mostly male; inherited; usually one priest for each of the g-ds).

Remarkably, the Norse g-d 'Th*r' (the weekday Thursday derives from this g-d of thunder 'Th*r'; see also the Norwegian 'T*rsdag, German 'Donnerstag' = day of thunder) was also described in the Ynglinga saga as having been such a Gothi! (While the third letter of G-d / Goth is literally called the 'Thorn' letter which could be a coincidence or more probably not).

Wikipedia.org /Gothi

Inscriptions in Denmark, Iceland and Norway show the office to be opposed to magic, but those priests were to offer up sacrifices (blót), and in times of war sacrifices were made to images of O**n. The title disappeared in Iceland after 1000 AD, when the Christian conversion occurred. So why was one title not suitable anymore, but another title (which is G-th' with one letter less) is still so today in the eyes of many people?

Wikipedia.org /Odin #Viking Age to post-Viking Age

We find strong connotations of a divine application of the term 'Goth' in culture. In Spain, a man acting with arrogance would be said to be *"haciéndose los godos"* ("making himself to act like the Goths / act like the gods").

Wikipedia.org /Goths #Legacy

Ostrogoths (one of the two great Gothic kingdoms within the Western Roman Empire) means 'Goths of the rising sun' or 'Goths glorified by the rising sun' (see 'History of the Goths by Wolfram Herwig)!!! Here we find a literal use of a 'Little gods theology' blatantly assigned to an entire tribe of peoples, who considered themselves as very special because of the spiritual origin of 'Goth', and had also been considered so by many others, as we notice over and over when reading through the historical accounts.

Wikipedia.org /Ostrogoths #Etymology

While we are not aware what spiritual entity or entities the term 'G-th' exactly refers to prior to its use by Arian / Gothic ~Christianity~, we unmistakably see an unholy awe about all those individuals and tribes carrying, and many others being keen to admire or also carry such name. This term was at no point just an ordinary designation of a tribe, it was in its very essence the synonym for the worship of (a) mysterious 'G-th(s)' and to a strong degree of a worship of self by those carrying this name based on ancestry and their features as tall, blonde and blue-eyed Arians:

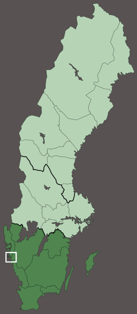
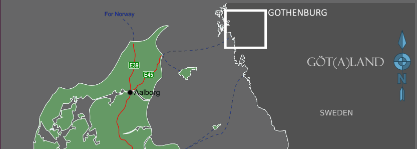
History of the Goths, by Wolfram Herwig, p.25

see next page

THE EQUIVALENCE OF 'G-D' WITH 'GOTH'

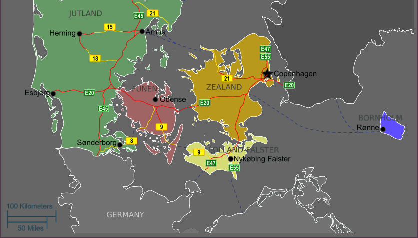
9 · Background Of The 'Goths' And 'Gothic'

Background Of The 'Goths'

Comments	References
The Goths were warriors also known as Barbarians, who most probably originated in a yet small group in Götaland (also Gothia / Gothland / Gothenland; Southern part of Sweden), where we still find today the city of Gothenburg. Map of Sweden, with Götaland in its South (green), with Gothenburg in its West (white). 	Wikipedia.org/Götaland#/media/File:Gothia2.jpg Wikipedia.org/Gothenburg Göt(a)land in South Sweden. By Lapplänning, CC BY-SA 2.5
While many groups / scholars try to question this precise origin (probably based on religious reasons and / or in order to distract from a rather painful history related to their invasions), there is one anecdote which clearly affirms the Goths descending from Scandinavia: In 1434 AD, at the catholic Council of Basel / Florence, a serious dispute arose between the Swedish delegation, which claimed that their Goths successfully invaded the Roman Empire, and the Spanish delegation which on the other claimed that only the most heroic Goths had left Sweden and are now part of their land. This episode unquestionably proves what many voices try to suppress, that the Goths mainly originated from Götaland.	Wikipedia.org/Goths#Legacy
Royal titles in Sweden further affirm(ed) the Goths having originated in (and later subjugated by) modern Sweden: In 1278, when Magnus III of Sweden ascended to the throne, a reference to Gothic origins was included in the title of the king of Sweden: 'We N.N. by the Grace of G-d King of the Swedes, the Goths and the Vends'.	Wikipedia.org/Goths#Legacy
A look at the physical appearance eliminates any remaining doubt: *"In ancient sources, the Goths are always described as tall and athletic, with light skin, blonde hair and blue eyes. The 4th-century Greek historian Eunapius described their characteristic powerful musculature in a pejorative way: 'Their bodies provoked contempt in all who saw them, for they were far too big and far too heavy for their feet to carry them'."*	Wikipedia.org/Goths#Physical Appearance
Jerome (secretary to the Roman Catholic pope Damasus) was (correctly) opposed by two members (probably church officials) of the Gothic church, Sunnias and Fretela, for having manipulated the Bible. He addressed those two in his letter as 'Germans': *"Who would believe that the barbarous language of the Goths would try to compete with the Hebrew in establishing the true text of the Scriptures, and that, while the Greeks are indolent and contentious, even Germany would scrutinize the words of the Holy Spirit?"* But it is not clear which share of all the Goths he considered Germans.	The Journal of English and Germanic Philology (probably a Jesuit site, discernment required!)
It is certainly worth noting, although this adds another line of thought but ultimately connects the dots, that the German national football team has still today the nickname 'Die Germanen / Los Teutones)' in the Italian / Spanish language (a term hidden from the English and German Wikipedia entries!), and this nickname is still widely used in the media today.  For Norway GOTHENBURG GÖT(A)LAND E39 E45 Aalborg SWEDEN N	Jutland (green), 'sandwiched' between modern Germany and Götaland. Original of adapted image from Stefan Ertmann, amendments by ClausHansen, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia

According to Roman sources, the Teutons (Latin Teutones or Teutoni, Ancient Greek ΤΕΥΤΟΝΕϹ) were a Germanic people of antiquity who originally lived in present-day Jutland. Jutland is 'sandwiched' between modern Germany and Götaland.

In 750-500 BC, it is estimated that 90% of Germanic peoples were of Swedish (Götaland) origin, with the remainder being Teutones (Jutland) and Vandali. The Germanic name also has the same roots as that of the Goths.



Commons

German National Team (ES)

German National Team (IT)

Usage in Media

Wikipedia.org /Teutons

Wikipedia.org /Jutland

Historyfiles.co.uk - Origin of Germanic

- Religion

Gothic religion was purely tribal in which polytheism, nature worship, and ancestor worship (to which the name 'Goth' could also point to - that they in essence worshipped their founder / patriarch and individually their ancestors) were one and the same.

Wikipedia.org /Gothic Paganism

Jordanes, a 6th-century historian of Gothic descent, wrote in his Gothic History (Getica) that *"after a great victory the chiefs of the people, through whose good fortune it had been gained, were hailed not as simple men but as demigods, that is Ans*s, where there can be little doubt that we have an allusion to the A*sir (of whom Th*r once again was part of, who is probably included in the title 'G*d' as seen above), or upholding deities of northern mythology. In a second passage, he relates a similar case where the king and conqueror Tanausis was worshipped after death, among the deities of his people."*

Ulfilas, Apostle to the Goths, page 14 (34)

Mother goddess worship played also a significant role in Scandinavia.

Wikipedia.org /Dís

The Goths worshipped a G-d of War (among many other g-ds).

The term 'Barritus' (= 'shield-song'; from Old Norse 'bardi' = shield, or 'beard-way' - the humming in the beard) describes a battle cry (combination of a shout and dance step) which was first documented in the 1c. AD (of Gothic / Germanic origin). Soon after Roman emperors employed in the 4th and 5th c. AD auxiliary troops constituted of warriors with Gothic / Germanic background (called 'Cornuti' which means 'the horned ones', with its twin unit 'Brachiati' see modern use 'brachial'), then this war cry became even the standard for the Roman Army to initiate the battle (now reduced to the shout, without dance step).

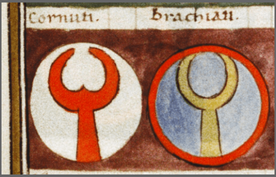
Important to know is that this war cry imitated the voice of the god 'Th*r'. The Roman historian Tacticus linked this war cry to Her**les - once again associated with the god 'Th*r'.

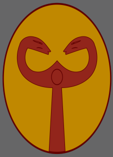
Wikipedia.org /Barritus

Wikipedia.org /Cornuti

Those 'Cornuti' and 'Brachiati' troops carried according to the administrative document 'Notitia Dignitatum' a shield emblem, which shares a strong resemblance with the Th*rn-letter / trident / three-pronged spear as seen above.

Some sources paint this symbol in more detail with two confronting animal heads appearing to be snakes or goat heads.





Wikipedia.org /Notitia Dignitatum

Emblems, Cosmographia Scoti, Notitia Dignitatum. Bodleian Library MS. Canon. Misc. 378

Snakes, By Tcfka Panairjdde - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, www.commons.wikimedia.org

Goat Heads

- Gothic Influence

The term 'Gothic' stands still today for works of darkness (dark Gothic architecture, music, black clothing and eyeliners . . .) and Gothic fiction, sometimes called Gothic horror, is a loose literary aesthetic of fear and haunting. Common themes of Southern Gothic (Subgenre of fiction, music, film, theatre, and television) include storytelling of deeply flawed, disturbing, or eccentric characters sometimes suffering from physical deformities or insanity; decayed or derelict settings and grotesque situations; and sinister events bred from poverty, alienation, crime, violence, forbidden sexuality, or hoodoo magic.

Gotquestions.org /Christian-Goth-Gothic.html

Wikipedia.org /Gothic fiction

Wikipedia.org /Southern Gothic

Some Anglican churches in England still hold today so-called 'Goth eucharistic gatherings' in the form of a biweekly service in the evenings for people who identify themselves as Goth. *"The service is candlelit with a specially written liturgy and uses a variety of modern rock and as well as classical music. The structure of the service revolves around the baptismal candle and reflects a serious engagement with the depressing and darker sides of our lives before moving towards a position of hope and happiness found in the empathy of the Lord Jesus Christ."*

Curiouschristian. blog/2006/01/28 /Goth-Eucharist/

Fitforfaith.ca /Discernment-Cults-Religions/ #Anglican

For the highly problematic Catholic teacher J.R.R. Tolkien, Gothic was the first language that he studied for his own pleasure, which in turn motivated him to invent 12 own languages while propelling the consequences of the Tower of Babel even further. He even signed as Ruginwaldus Dwalakōneis (gothicized 'Ronald Tolkien') and included Gothic names, elements and language in his works.

Tolkiengateway. net / Gothic

Fitforfaith.ca /Discernment-Teachers#UK

see next page

THE EQUIVALENCE OF 'G-D' WITH 'GOTH'

10 · Spread Of The Name 'G-d'

How Became The Name ' G-d ' Common Use In The World Today?

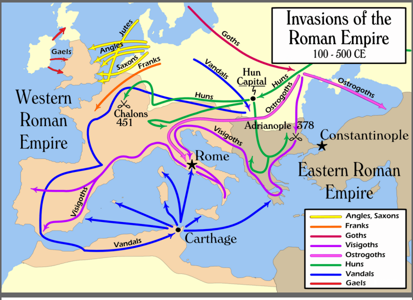
The name 'G-d'was originally an appropriation for the use in Arianism, and is today extensively being used by religions who translate the name of their deity in English with 'G-d'.

The Gothic Bible itself was the basis for spreading the name of 'G-d', as described in the book 'Ulfilas, Apostle to the Goths, page 137': *"Such was the gift that Ulfilas gave to his people, and to all the folk who used the same tongue [...] doing everything that the book might come to them in no strange garb, but might become readily familiar and be truly a national possession. That they regarded it as such for many generations after his death we know. Goths and Vandals alike carried it with them on their 'wanderings' through Europe.*

Whether in simple piety or in the superstitious hope of reading the future on the chance appointed page, it was consulted on the battle-fields of Gaul before the fight began. In Italy it was diligently compared with the Latin authorities, and notes were made of the discrepancies. To Spain the Vandals carried it before the Goths, and in their hands it crossed to Africa and even came round again to Rome when Geiseric tried to win where Hannibal had failed. [...]

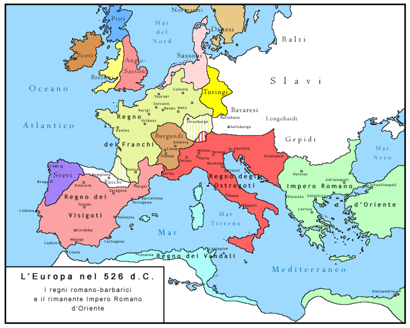
Though it has laid buried for so many centuries, it is none the less the foundation-stone of all Teutonic literature."

Therefore, the greatest contribution to its spread had been the military invasions of the Roman Empire through the different (sub-) groups of the Goths:


Invasions of the Roman Empire
100 - 500 CE
Western Roman Empire
Eastern Roman Empire
Gaels
Jutes
Angles
Saxons
Franks
Goths
Vandals
Hun Capital
Huns
Ostrogoths
Chalons 451
Adrianople 378
Constantinople
Visigoths
Rome
Carthage
Angles, Saxons
Franks
Goths
Visigoths
Ostrogoths
Huns
Vandals
Gaels

Ulfilas, Apostle to the Goths, page 137

By User: MapMaster - CC BY-SA 2.5, https: //commons. wikimedia.org


L'Europa nel 526 d.C.
I regni romano-barbarici
e il rimanente Impero Romano
d'Oriente
Pitti
Normanni
Mar del Nord
Danesi
Balti
Scoti
Anglo-Sassoni
Bretoni
Sassoni
Oceano
Atlantico
Slavi
Turingi
Colonia
Tournai
Soissons
Reims
Metz
Parigi
Regno dei Franchi
Orléans
Nantes
Strasburgo
Bavaresi
Ratisbona
Salisburgo
Longobardi
Burgundi
Ginevra
Lione
Vienne
Gepidi
Milano
Verona
Aquileia
Sirmium
Pavia
Torino
Ravenna
Rimini
Arles
Tolosa
Lugo
Svevi
Braga
Pamplona
Baschi
Palencia
Urgel
Saragoza
Regno degli Ostrogoti
Roma
Napoli
Regno dei Visigoti
Toledo
Barcellona
Terragona
Lisbona
Valenzia
Cordoba
Malaga
Cadice
Cartagena
Ceuta
Mar Tirreno
Mar
Cesarea
Cartagine
Regno dei Vandali
Mediterraneo
Naissus
Adrianopoli
Costantinopoli
Impero Romano d'Oriente
Durazzo
Salonicco
Larissa
Mar Nero
Alessandria

By Bukkia - On the basis of File:Europe 526.jpg, which is a part of a map from the map collection of the Perry-Castañeda Library (PCL) of the University of Texas at Austin, Public Domain

Wulfilas (~310-380 AD) close association with the rising Roman Catholic Church (313 AD onwards) was also a main driver for the spread of the name 'G-d'.

The book 'Ulfilas, Apostle of the Goths' clearly affirms this close linkage, contrary to the notion which is usually employed today, that Roman Catholicism was totally opposed to 'Gothic Christians' with their Arianism: "*... there can be no doubt that the orthodox opinion was that the Gothic Christians who suffered at this time were not Arians but Catholics. Thus Augustine, referring to this persecution* [of the Goths from 370-375 AD], *distinctly claims its victims as Catholic martyrs; and so strongly emphasizes the fact that none but Catholics were exposed to it, giving as his authority 'certain brethren who had been present there as boys', and were eyewitnesses of their sufferings, that he even appears to be controverting a different opinion. Thus Theodoret also speaks of the Goths as having been brought up in 'the teaching of the Apostles'. Jerome would never 'have alluded to them in such an unqualified way if he had had any inkling of unorthodoxy in their Church. Nor would Basil* [of Caesarea] *have received so gratefully the relics of an Arian martyr. And, not to multiply the indication of this opinion, Ambrose* [RCC doctor], *in the commentary on Luke, mentions the Gothic martyrs in direct distinction to those who tolerated even the discussion of the Arian doctrines.*"

Ulfilas, Apostle to the Goths, page 72 (92)

But it has to be noted that the Roman Catholic church later predominantly used 'D*us' as the name of their deity, as reflected today not only in Latin, but also in French, Italian, Portuguese, Romanian and Spanish (see above). We have no exact knowledge where this shift occurred at a certain time period, in which sequence and region, but we can conclude that the change from 'G-d' to 'D*us' happened simultaneously to the change of the official church language from Gothic (and in other parts from Greek) to Latin, after the Old Latin Bible (written sometime before 380 AD) and Jerome's Vulgate (405 AD) had already included the name 'D*us'.

One decisive factor was certainly also the use of Gothic as church language until Latin replaced it in Europe.

In Spain, which has a significant history related to the Goths (especially in Catalunya and in general amongst Spanish nobility), the Gothic language was used as church language until the Visigoths converted to Catholicism in 589 AD (the same year they burned all Arian literature in Spain). The Gothic language then survived as a domestic language in the Iberian peninsula (modern Spain and Portugal) as late as the 8th century.

Wikipedia.org
/Goths
#Language

The Visi-Goths also built many churches in Hispania, some of which are still in existence today.

Wikipedia.org
/Goths
#Visigoths 3

* Much more could be said and was read by this author in preparation for this study (the respective books are rather not referenced in this study, while mostly neutral Wikipedia links are provided), but only the essential facts are included above. All information, which is either uncertain or does rather distract from the purpose of this study - to show that there is no inspiration in this name and that we should abstain from its use- has rather been excluded. This includes:

1. The possible precursor of the Goths / Gauts / Gutones [Gut(th) + suffix -one = meaning either 'young' or 'great' Goths], the Geats according to Jordanes and Photius with their mythical ancestor or national g-d called 'Ga*t' and / or 'Ga*tr'; [see also 'The Nordic Languages', page 688]

Wikipedia.org
/Gaut

History of the Goths, by Wolfgang Herwig, p. 20ff

2. The possible connection between 'gudą' and the Proto-Indo-European / Sanskrit 'gutom' / ' gautam' in turn derived from a root 'gew' / 'gaw' (meaning to pour, libate / to call, invoke); and

Wikipedia.org
/God (Word)
#Etymology

3. The possible connection between the Goths and the biblical Gog or Magog with claims from several (non-Christian) chroniclers that Gog, one of Magog's sons became the first king of the Goths (Geats) in Gothaland (and further assuming that after invading what is modern Europe their and one other people group's descendants much later ~conquered~ and colonialized the world . . .

biblewise.com
/Genesis10-the-table.php

Wikipedia.org
/History of Colonialism

see next page

THE EQUIVALENCE OF 'G-D' WITH 'GOTH'

11 · What About The Term 'G-spel' ?

Comments	References

What About The Term 'G-spel '?

The word 'G-spel' is composed of the word 'Goth' (see above) and 'Spell'! It was glossed 'g-dspel' in the Old English era and the letter 'd' dropped out easily in speech. *"From Old English the word passed, in adapted forms, into the languages of the Germanic peoples evangelized from England: Old Saxon 'g-dspell', Old High German 'g-t-spell', Old Norse 'guð-, g-ðspiall'; in each case the form of the first element shows unequivocally that it was identified with G-d, not with good [as often argued]."*

OED.com /Dictionary /Gospel

The noun 'Spell' originates from the Proto-Germanic 'spellą' (speech, account, tale) and implies words or a formula supposed to have magical powers. The verb 'Spell' implies 'to put under the influence of a spell; to affect by a spell; to bewitch; to fascinate; to charm.'

Wiktionary.org /Spell#Noun

No matter how used we are to this term today, we should strictly avoid it and use either the term 'Good Message' or 'Good News' (Strong's 2098, ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΩ, euaggelio; German translation 'Evangelium'; Spanish translation 'Evangelio').

It is a mystery why the English translation deviated from other languages in such a dramatic and heretical way, and why not simply the term 'Evangelium' is being used in the English language, which would go hand-in-hand with the use e.g. of the term 'Evangelist'.

Afrikaans	Evangelie
Amharic	ወንጌል [Wenigēli]
Bosnian	Jevanđelje
Bulgarian	евангелие [Evangelie]
Catalan	Evangeli
Cebuano	Ebanghelyo
Corsican	Vangelu
Czech	Evangelium
Danish	Evangelium
Dutch	Evangelie
Esperanto	Evangelio
Filipino	Ebanghelyo
Finnish	Evankeliumi
Galician	Evanxeo
German	Evangelium
Greek	Ευαγγέλιο [Evangélio]
Haitian Creole	Levanjil
Hawaiian	Euanelio
Hungarian	Evangélium
Italian	Vangelo
Latvian	Evaņģēlijs
Lithuanian	Evangelija
Luxembourgish	Evangelium
Maltese	Evanġelju
Myanmar (Burmese)	ဧဝံဂေလိတရား [Ewangaylitararr]
Norwegian	Evangelium
Polish	Ewangelia
Portuguese	Evangelho
Romanian	Evangheliei
Russian	евангелие [Yevangeliye]
Sesotho	Evangeli
Slovak	Evanjelium
Slovenian	Evangelij
Spanish	Evangelio
Swedish	Evangelium
Ukrainian	євангеліє [Yevanheliye]
Welsh	Efengyl
Zulu	Ivangeli
arathi	गॉस्पेल [Gŏspēla]
Bengali	গসপেল [Gasapēla]
Croatian / Serbian	Gospel
English	Go(d)spel(l)
French	Gospel
Frisian	Gospel
Gujarati	ગોસ્પેલ [Gōspēla]

In Different-languages.com /Words/Gospel

see next page

Fit For Faith

THE EQUIVALENCE OF 'G-D' WITH 'GOTH'

12 · What Name Has Been Delivered To Us ?

	Comments	References

What Name Has Been Delivered To Us?

THEOS / KYRIOS gave Himself many names and often adjectives in the biblical context, but this beautiful and descriptive variety does not generate an allowance for humans to add a name completely foreign to the Bible, such as the one seen above. If we would (retroactively) grant this allowance to Wulfila, we would have to grant it in theory to any spiritual leader of our present day or future.

Fitforfaith.ca/Studies/#Trinity

We would also never imagine changing the name of IESOUS CHRISTOS to an artificial word we find more suitable. Mat 1:16 reads *"of Mary, from out of whom was born IESOUS, the One being called CHRISTOS."*
Greek "... ΜΑΡΙΑC, ΕΞ ΗC ΕΓΕΝΝΗΘΗ ΙΗCΟΥC [IESOUS] Ο ΛΕΓΟΜΕΝΟC ΧΡΙCΤΟC [CHRISTOS]"

His name is predominantly

- 'THEOS' (Strong's Greek G2316; 3121x Old Testament + 1313x New Testament = 4434 occurrences including the use for 'gods')

  and

- 'ΚΥΡΙΟC' (Strong's G2962; 7350x Old Testament + 721x New Testament = 8071 references including the vocative use as 'Sir'; usually translated with 'Lord', 'Master')

Biblehub.com/Greek/2316.htm

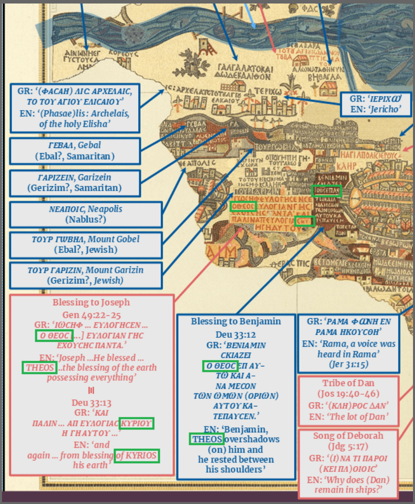
Biblehub.com/Greek/2962.htm

and I urge the church to go back to His name (as we do not know with certainty how to pronounce nor to write the Tetragrammaton, except to simply write it as YHWH).

Greek is the world's oldest recorded living language, first spoken in the Balkan peninsula since the 3rd millenium BC or earlier (which can only mean that Greek was one of the languages with the Tower of Babel in ~2841 BC (line of Japeth)). The Greek alphabet is also the oldest written alphabet still in continuous use today (at least since 800 BC) and is the first writing system to have included vowels.

The earliest examples of written Paleo-Hebrew date only back to the 10th century BC and the Hebrew of today's Bibles has little to do with Paleo-Hebrew and the Aramaic / Hebrew of the original Bible).

- ~550 AD ||| The Madaba Map, including several mentions of 'THEOS' and 'KYRIOS' in its Greek original (Remarkably located in modern Jordan!)



GR: '(ΦΑCΑΗ) ΛΙC ΑΡΧΕΛΑΙC, ΤΟ ΤΟΥ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΕΛΙCΑΙΟΥ'
EN: '(Phasae)lis: Archelais, of the holy Elisha'

ΓΕΒΑΛ, Gebal (Ebal?, Samaritan)

ΓΑΡΙΖΕΙΝ, Garizein (Gerizim?, Samaritan)

ΝΕΑΠΟΙC, Neapolis (Nablus?)

ΤΟΥΡ ΓΩΒΗΛ, Mount Gobel (Ebal?, Jewish)

ΤΟΥΡ ΓΑΡΙΖΙΝ, Mount Garizin (Gerizim?, Jewish)

GR: 'ΙΕΡΙΧΩ'
EN: 'Jericho'

Blessing to Joseph
Gen 49:22-25
GR: 'ΙΩCΗΦ ... ΕΥΛΟΓΗCΕΝ ... Ο ΘΕΟC [...] ΕΥΛΟΓΙΑΝ ΓΗC ΕΧΟΥCΗC ΠΑΝΤΑ.'
EN: 'Joseph ...He blessed ... THEOS ..the blessing of the earth possessing everything'
|||
Deu 33:13
GR: 'ΚΑΙ ΠΑΛΙΝ ... ΑΠ ΕΥΛΟΓΙΑC ΚΥΡΙΟΥ Η ΓΗ ΑΥΤΟΥ ...'
EN: 'and again ... from blessing of KYRIOS his earth'

Blessing to Benjamin
Deu 33:12
GR: 'ΒΕΝΙΑΜΙΝ CΚΙΑΖΕΙ Ο ΘΕΟC ΕΠ ΑΥΤΩ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΑ ΜΕCΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΩΜΩΝ (ΟΡΙΩΝ) ΑΥΤΟΥ ΚΑΤΕΠΑΥCΕΝ.'
EN: 'Benjamin, THEOS overshadows (on) him and he rested between his shoulders'

GR: 'ΡΑΜΑ ΦΩΝΗ ΕΝ ΡΑΜΑ ΗΚΟΥCΘΗ'
EN: 'Rama, a voice was heard in Rama'
(Jer 31:15)

Tribe of Dan
(Jos 19:40-46)
GR: '(ΚΛΗ)ΡΟC ΔΑΝ'
EN: 'The lot of Dan'

Song of Deborah
(Jdg 5:17)
GR: '(Ι)ΝΑ ΤΙ ΠΑΡΟΙ (ΚΕΙ ΠΛ)ΟΙΟΙC'
EN: 'Why does (Dan) remain in ships?'

Fitforfaith.ca/Maps/#Madaba

The Greek Old and New Testament is the Scripture delivered to us, and although not considered as such by most mainstream scholars, divinely inspired (as unquestionably proven in the study 'Septuagint ||| Biblical Proof for Superiority over Masoretic Texts' and especially through hundreds of NT quotations quoting -predominantly- the Greek OT. If IESOUS quoted it, it is divine!).

The Greek OT was predominantly used as source-, translation- and church text from the 3/2c. BC until the early 5c. AD, when the first Roman Pope (Damasus) had ordered his secretary Jerome to create a new translation which was the first to use the Proto-Masoretic / Modern Hebrew text as basis and broke with ~6-7 centuries of Greek tradition.

This Greek OT & NT now contains absolutely everything we need, including His holy name we have no justifiable reason for to translate.

Fitforfaith.ca/Bible/#Septuagint

The name 'THEOS' can be easily spoken in any language, but has to our surprise not even a Wikipedia article (!!) and is today rather (ab)used for restaurants and male names. Where have we gone?

Google.com/search?q=theos

Epilogue

I finish with a simple question:
Are you firm enough to worship His true name, even it sounds unusual to your church, family, neighbors and nation?

Thomas Lorenz, Greater Vancouver,
First published in January 2025, Updated November 2025.