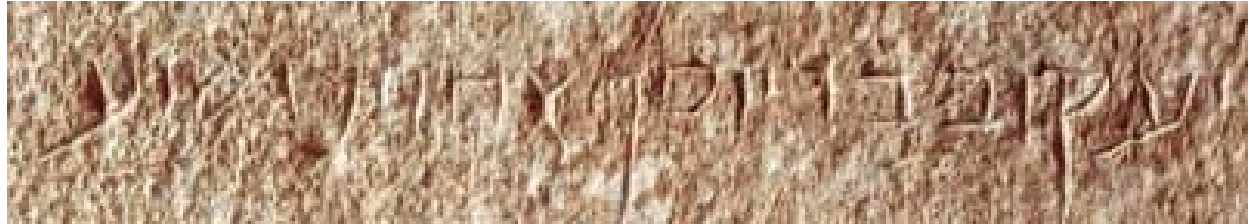


THE JAMES OSSUARY: SHUA° OR YESHUA°



יעקוב בר יוסף אחיו ישוע

יעקוב בר יוסף אחיו ישוע

יעקוב|בר|יוסף|אחיו|ישוע

Jesus which his brother Joseph the son of Jacob = James is

יעקוב|בר|יוסף|אחיו|די|ישוע

Shua which his brother Joseph the son of Jacob = James is

יעקוב / Ἰακωβος / Jacob / James¹

- occurs 42 times in NT, mostly in Mark; but never in John
- about half of the occurrences refer to James the son of Zebedee
- about one quarter refer James the brother of Jesus, as in Galatians 1:19, “But other of the apostles saw I none, save James the Lord’s brother.”
- James the son of Alphaeus²

- James the a son of a certain Mary (Matt 27:56; Matk 16:1; Luke 24:10)
- James the father of the Judas (Luke 6:12)
- James the author of the book of James (James 1:1)
- James the brother of the author of the book of Jude (Jude 1)

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| אח | “brother” and אחוי or אחוהי “his brother” ³ |
| ־הַ (הַי)־ | a prefix corresponding to Hebrew ׀ִ, of, who, which, that (quod) |
| שׁוּעַ | Gen 38:2, 12 “Judah saw there a daughter of a certain Canaanite whose name was <i>Shua</i> ; and he took her and went in to her. . . . Now after a considerable time <i>Shua</i> ’s daughter, the wife of Judah, died.” |
| שׁוּעָא | I Chron 7:32 “And Heber became the father of Japhlet, Shomer and Hotham, and <i>Shua</i> their sister.” |
| שׁוּעַ | “noble, free” Isa 22:5, 32:5; Job 34:19; Ezek 23:23; “cry, war cry” Isa2:5; שׁוּעַת Jer 8:19; the cognate of Arabic وسع (<i>wasu^ca</i>), forms II & IV, “to become rich, to treat with reverence” (Wehr 1979: 1251–1252). |
| שׁוּעַ | “opulence” in the name of <i>Abishua</i> (אַבִּישׁוּעַ) in Job 34:19, 36:19; I Chron 5:30–32; Ezra 7:5. |
| יֵשׁוּעַ | Ἰησοῦς / Jesus < Joshua = יהוֹשׁוּעַ / יהוֹשׁוּעַ / יֵשׁוּעַ “י is salvation.” Compare אֱלִישׁוּעַ. ⁴ |
| יֵשׁעַ | “salvation” |
| יֵשׁוּעָה | “salvation” |

NOTES⁵

1. Etymology: Middle English < Old French < Late Latin) *Jacomus*, a later form of *Jacobus*.
2. James the son of Alphaeus (Mark 3:18), also known as James “the Younger” (Mark 15:40), the brother of Joses (= Joseph). The mother of James and Joses, named Mary in Mark 15:40 and Matt 27:56, is taken to be identical with Mary the wife of Clopas (equated with Alphaeus), the sister of Jesus’ mother, referred to in John 19:25. (IDB)
3. The shorter spelling of the 3ms suffix וי for the usual ויהי is attested in the *Genesis Apocryphon*, אחוי ושבּו לוט בר אחוי “and they carried off Lot the son of his brother”(21:32-22:1). See J. A. Fitzmyer, *The Genesis Apocryphon of Qumran Cave I*, 62–63, *Biblica et Orientalia* 18, 1966, Rome: Pontifical Biblical Institute. In Hebrew the ה is regularly omitted (-*ahu* > *au* > *ô*); and even with the irregular אָחִיו “his brother” the ה is not attested.
4. . The Arabic عيسى (*‘īsā*) for יֵשׁוּעַ appears to be a metathetic variant in which the י and the ע (the י and the ע) have been transposed—much like the transposition found with the שׁעֲרִים “brave ones” in Jud 5:8, which is the cognate of the Arabic شریع (*šarī‘*) “courageous, fearless,” and شراعة

(šarî'at) “bravery” (Lane 1872: 1535c, and <http://www.palmerseminary.edu/tmcdaniel/deborah.pdf>, page 142). Compare the name Esau (עֵשָׂו) which is a metathetic variant of עֵשֶׂב, the cognate of Arabic سوغ (sawg), used in the phrases (1) هو أسوغ أخاه (hû'aswaġa'ḥâhu) which can mean either “he was born with his brother” [which fits Esau] or “he was born after his brother” [in which case it could only fit Jacob], and (2) سوغه مالاً (sawwaġhu mâlin) “he made property allowable, lawful, or free to him” (Lane 1872: 1468), which fits well Esau’s selling his birthright to Jacob.

5. *What you want is what you see.* Compare this English analogy, using a Semitic style consonantal orthography and lacking spaces as word dividers:

GDSNWHR

God is no where! (written by an atheist)
God is now here! (written by an evangelist)
Good snow here! (written for a ski lodge).