



The Truth of the Devine Inscription on the Cross?

INRI- "IN RYE". Many crucifixes in Western Christianity and others portray facades of the crucifixion of Jesus with a stylized sign or parchment, called a "titulus", or title, which is a plaque bearing only the Latin letters INRI and sometimes carved directly into the cross, usually just above the head of Jesus.

In the Gospel of John (19:19-20), the inscription is explained:

And Pilate wrote a title, and put it on the cross. And the writing was JESUS OF NAZARETH THE KING OF THE JEWS. This title was then read many of the Jews: for the place where Jesus was crucified was nigh to the city: and it was written in Hebrew, and Greek, and Latin. (King James Version)

According to all four Gospels, Pilate challenged Jesus to deny that he was the "King of the Jews" and Jesus did not deny the accusation.

According to John, the chief priests asked Pilate to change the inscription so that it did not say "the King of the Jews", but rather, "This man said he was the King of the Jews", but Pilate refused to change it, saying, "What I have written, I have written". (John 19:20-22)

WHY?? Did Pilate have real reason to stand fast with his version or just enforcing his power over the Chief priests??

Pontius Pilatus (Greek: Πόντιος Πιλάτος, *Pontios Pilātos*), known in the English-speaking world as **Pontius Pilate** ('pɒntjəs 'paɪlət/), was the fifth Prefect of the Roman province of Judaea, from 26–36 CE. He is best known as the judge at Jesus' trial and the man who authorized the crucifixion of Jesus. As prefect, he served under Emperor Tiberius.

The sources for Pilate's life are the four canonical gospels, the works of Philo and Josephus, a brief mention by Tacitus, and an inscription known as the Pilate Stone, which confirms his historicity and establishes his title as *prefect*. Based on these sources, it appears that Pilate was an equestrian of the Pontii family, and succeeded Valerius Gratus as prefect of Judaea in 26. Once in his post he offended the religious sensibilities of his subjects, leading to harsh criticism from Philo and Josephus. According to Josephus, he was ordered back to Rome after harshly suppressing a Samaritan uprising, arriving just after Tiberius' death in 36. He was replaced by Marcellus.

In all four gospel accounts, Pilate appears in association with the responsibility for the death of Jesus. In Matthew, Pilate washes his hands to show that he was not responsible for the execution of Jesus and reluctantly sends him to his death. Mark, depicting Jesus as innocent of plotting against the Roman Empire, portrays Pilate as extremely reluctant to execute Jesus, blaming the Jewish priestly hierarchy for his death and washing his hands not of Jesus (as in Matthew) but of the Sadducees and of any association with their actions. In Luke, Pilate not only agrees that Jesus did not conspire against Rome, but Herod Antipas, the tetrarch of Galilee, also finds nothing treasonable in Jesus' actions.

Scholars have long debated how to interpret Pilate's portrayal in the sources. Some Biblical scholars have argued that the Gospel accounts are not historically accurate, with some believing Pilate was a mythical character. The discovery of the Pilate Stone in 1961 confirmed his historicity as a Prefect and added to the credence of the Gospel accounts.

My conjecture is that Pilate was a true and fair man. Due to his position and fear of defying The Roman Empire, he secretly helped Jesus immortalize his last days on earth and his spiritual legacy from time immemorial. Those 4 gospels tell us that he was not against Jesus nor his teachings. INRI was his code for us to unfold, but encrypted within the Hebrew version.

The initials, I.N.R.I., are from the Latin phrase, "Iesvs Nazarenvs Rex Ivdaeorvm," spelled beginning with an I. The Roman (Latin) spelling followed that, (**IESVS**) even though their language included a J. The second word represented Nazareth, or Nazarene, **N**. The third word represented king, which in Latin (**REX**) begins with an **R**. The fourth word represented Jews, (**IVDAEORVM**) again spelled beginning with an I. You can see that the INRI then says "Jesus Nazareth King Jews. This was the phrase Pilate penned and displayed over Jesus on the cross.....or was it?? **INRI- In** Traditional Scottish Rite Alchemy-, the influenced alternative interpretation of INRI is that the Latin phrase "IGNE NATURA RENOVATUR INTEGRATA", is translated approximately "By fire, nature is restored and made fresh". However that was a Roman Catholic inscription for Biblical teachings.

The final language on the original sign was Hebrew which is the Jewish language. Now the first word was *Yehoshuah* (Jesus). The first letter of that is the smallest letter in the Hebrew alphabet. It is the little yod, which looks like an apostrophe. (Hebrew is read from right to left.) *Yehoshuah* and according to the Bible it was "Jesus the Nazarene." The next word was *ha Nazarite*. The next word would be "and," which is what we call a *wha*. It is like a little line with a hook on top. The next one would be the king of Jews *Hamelech Yudio*. What you had on the cross reading from right to left in the first letter, are the four letters of the Tetragrammaton YHWH. YHWH is the covenant name of God in the Old Testament Hebrew which did not have vowels (today we know this as *Yahweh*). In John 19:19-22- "Pilate wrote a title also and put it on the torture stake. It was written: "Jesus the Naz-a-rene' the King of the Jews", the chief Priests wanted Pilate to take the sign down because it recognized Jesus as King of the Jews. He naively denied it. He was really proclaiming Jesus- G O D. the sign recognized Jesus as Yahweh or God.



Therum

This is four Hebrew letters (Yod, He, Waw and He) called the "Tetragrammaton". The four characters are the four Hebrew letters that correspond to YHWH and are transliterated IAUE or Yahweh. Yahweh is the name of the Almighty Father, as recognized in some arcane Masonic bodies as the true sign on the cross....



Denouement

This recognition by Pilate poses the initial lynch pin for Jesus from man to GOD and soon followed by his resurrection (spirit), completed the Trinity. The first of the early church fathers recorded as using the word Trinity was Theophilus of Antioch, writing in the late second century. "Father, Son and Holy Spirit".