

THE NAMES TELL A STORY: Volcanic activity!! [updated 7/22/10]

The following translation work is based on the assumption that Hebrew was the original language. If that's the case, then all these names have some kind of meaning in Hebrew. Some of the names are records of events. If something was going on when the child was born, the child would be named after the event. Only some of the genealogies of Shem, Cham & Yafet's grandchildren are listed. When the names of those cousins are placed side by side, they tell a story about what was going on geologically at the time. **As new things come to light, I will update this translation work.** [Please note: Hebrew transliterations are Sephardic pronunciation.]

Yāfet vi Cham Shem Noach bnāy tōldōt lēh vā Genesis 10`1
 tpy" w' ~x' ~ve xno ynb. tdd wTo hLæw
 Japheth & Ham Shem Noah sons-of generations-of these & ←←reads from right to left
 [KJV] Now these are the generations of the sons of Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth:

mabul ha achar banim lahem yēvāldu vā
 'I VBM; h; rxa; ~ynB' ~hJ' VdI VVI w:
 flood the after sons to-them were-born &

[KJV] And unto them were sons born after the flood.

The names that Shem, Cham & Yafet gave to their descendants is the only record of these 3 guy's personalities, outside of their association to Noah & the flood

JAPHETH/YAFET

Yafet tpy< (Japheth) Expansion (speaking of the expansion of God's Kingdom)

Tērās v' Mē-shech oo Tūvāl ve Yavan v Ma-die oo Ma-gog oo Gō-mer Yafet bnāy
 `srÿti w> %vm, W I b'tu w> !wÿ" w> ydm' W gwgñ' W rmGō tpy< ynb. 10`2
 Tiras & Meshech & Tubal & Javan & Madai & Magog & Gomer Japheth sons-of

[KJV] The sons of Japheth; Gomer, and Magog, and Madai, and Javan, and Tubal, and Meshech, and Tiras.

Gō-mer rmGō Gomer 'To bring to an end, to complete'

Why would Yafet & his wife name their first born 'To bring to an end, to complete'? My guess is that he was probably conceived while they were still on the Ark, but after the rain stopped. He was probably born soon after they exited the Ark.

Ma-gog gwgñ' Magog 'out-of to-increase and to-increase'

Magog & Mizraim (Gen 10:6 & pg 8) may have been born around

gwg 'Gog' m 'from' or 'out-of'

the same time. See research on pg 23.

hwg 'to be rising', 'convex'

gG' 'roof of a house', 'top of an altar'

hag 'to grow up, to increase; to be lifted, exalted, majestic' W 'and'

The Next Generation... THE NAMES TELL A STORY: Volcanic activity!!

Check out the following comparison.... (It's absolutely profound!)

Gomer & Javan (Yavan) were brothers (Japheth (Yafet) was their Dad.)
Maybe there was something going on geologically around the time their kids were born. Also, their youngest brother was named **Tiras** (terrifying fracture).

Gomer's sons

- 1) **Ashkenaz** (sprinkled with fire)
- 2) **Riphath** (poundings-shakings)
- 3) **Togarmah** (to be poured out everywhere)

Javan's sons

- 1) **Elishah** (God is, God owns, God is firm)
- 2) **Tarshish** (destruction breaks into white pieces)
- 3) **Kittim** (violent peltings)
- 4) **Dodanim** ('2 breast (masc.) judgments' possibly meaning '2 mountain peak judgments' as in volcanic eruptions.)

Keep in mind that based on the Hydroplate theory, there probably wasn't any volcanic activity prior to the Flood. This event would have made a profound impression on everyone! I'm convinced that they knew nothing about volcanic activity!

To add to this **Gomer & Javan's** first cousin was **Aram** (Shem's youngest son) Here's what he named his sons:

Aram's sons

- 1) **Uz** 'to consult, take counsel'
- 2) **Hul** 'pain'
- 3) **Gether** 'a full vat' (the vat part of a wine press where grapes are trodden that's full of liquid.)
- 4) **Mash** 'to move, withdraw, depart, escape'

[These 4 names are basic Hebrew words]

Aram's brother **Arphaxad** named his son '**Shelah**' which means 'to send' (10:24)

Cush's sons { **Cush & Gomer** were about the same age }

- 1) **Seba** 'turn to go in' {Were they being 'ashkenazed' ?}
- 2) **Havilah** 'circular'
- 3) **Sabtah** 'surrounded by clefts/fissures'
- 4) **Raamah** 'to tremble, quake'
- 5) **Sabtechan** 'surrounded by what is laid down'
- 6) **Nimrod** 'let us rebel'

Raamah's sons [contemporaries with Eber]

- 1) **Sheba** 'to break up in order to enter'
- 2) **Dedan** 'breast judgment' [as in mountain top volcanic eruption?]

Canaan's sons

- 1) **Sidon** 'furnish oneself with provisions'
- 2) **Heth** 'terror'
- 3) **Jebus** 'to tread underfoot'
- 4) **Amor** to say, declare, command
- 5) **Gir-gash** to drag, draw away-to impel, drive, approach
- 6) **Chivi** 'to breath, to live'
- 7) **Ark** 'to flee' Job 30:3
- 8) **Sin** 'mire'
- 9) **Arvad** 'a wandering'
- 10) **Zemar** wool
- 11) **Hamath** to surround with a wall (fortress)

Mizram's sons

- 1) **Lud** 'if only I could fly'
(same as Shem's son 'Lud')
- 2) **Anam** 'a cloud' [Anam & Lehab possibly twins]
- 3) **Lehab** 'to burn, flame'
- 4) **Naphtuh** 'to open'
- 5) **Pathrusim** 'enlarged fractures'
- 6) **Casluhim** 'there is hope to live'
- 7) **Caphtor** 'a round or spherical knob'

Casluhim's son [next generation]

- 1) **Philist** 'to wallow in the dust' [contemporary with Eber]

PLEASE NOTE: The names in all of the following verses include the Hebrew research done on their meanings. I did this because the concordances usually say 'of foreign origin' without rendering a Hebrew meaning, & I disagree with them! I am of the opinion that Ancient Hebrew was the language that Adam spoke, therefore, because most of these people were named before the Tower of Babel incident, they should all have some kind of meaning in Hebrew. Because I am doing the research from this perspective, I have to back up my research. If you want to see my references, look them up under [Hebrew Research Resources http://www.w-rocs.org/stones/Hebrew_Resources_Page_19_stones.pdf](http://www.w-rocs.org/stones/Hebrew_Resources_Page_19_stones.pdf)



Sons of Gomer

- 1) **Ashkenaz** (sprinkled with fire)
- 2) **Riphath** (poundings-shakings)
- 3) **Togarmah** (to be poured out everywhere)

Toe-gar-mah vī Rē-fāt v Āsh-k-nāz Gō-mer vnay oo
 `hmr̄g:to w> tpyrl w> znk̄lva; r̄m̄ḡo ynb. W 10`3
 Togarmah & Riphath & Ashkenaz Gomer sons-of &

[KJV] And the sons of Gomer; Ashkenaz, and Riphath, and Togarmah,

Āsh-k-nāz znk̄lva; Ashkenaz 'sprinkled with fire'

va fire (used of lightening, or the sun, or metaphor used for anger) or 'shining brightness' burning, fiery, fire, flaming, hot

hko in this manner' !k 'so', 'thus'

hzn be sprinkled or sprinkle, to spatter, dlyzn 'naw-zeed' is something boiled.

It sounds like there was some volcanic activity going on around Mt Ararat during that time, especially when you compare this with his two brother's names.

It's a possible prophetic picture of the Germans that was fulfilled during the 2nd World War. [The Jews refer to Jews in the Diaspora who dwelt in the area of Germany & it's surroundings as 'Ashkenazi Jews'. The Ashkenazi Jews were sprinkled with fire. The word 'Holocaust' means 'burnt offerings'.]

Rē-fāt tpyrl Riphath 'poundings-shakings'

@lr to be agitated, shaken Job 26:11 tpr Arab. to bruise, pound

It sounds like the kind of continuous earthquakes that happen just before a volcanic eruption. The word means to shake, agitate, pound. Based on the Hydroplate Theory, there probably weren't earthquakes before the Flood.

Toe-gar-mah hmr̄g:to [hmr̄gAT] Togarmah 'To Be Poured Out Everywhere'.

r̄ḡT [r̄gn] 2nd person singular 'to be poured out, to flow out hm 'everywhere'

Possibly talking about a volcanic flow of lava.



Sons of Javan/Yavan

1) **Elishah** (God is, God owns, God is firm)

'the twins': 2) **Tarshish** (destruction breaks into white pieces) 3) **Kittim** (violent peltings)

4) **Dodanim** ('2 breast (masc.) judgments' or '2 cauldron judgments' as in '2 mountain peak judgments' as in volcanic eruptions.)

doe-dah-niym v' key-teem tar-shiysh v el-ee-shah yah-van vnay oo
 ~ynbḏḏ & ~yTKi vyvrt; hvylā/ !wy" ynb. W 10`4
 Dodanim & Kittim Tarshish & Elishah Javan sons &

[KJV] And the sons of Javan; Elishah, and Tarshish, Kittim, and Dodanim.

El-ee-shah hvylā/ Elishah 'God is', 'God owns', 'God is firm'
 la 'mighty' lā/ 'God' [The 5 little purple 'dots' underneath the a/ indicate that the name is referring to 'God'.]
 hvj" to be, exist, subsist, to be firm

'God is firm' [You would expect Japheth's kids & grandkids to know the true God, & here's evidence of it!]

God said in Genesis 9: 1 to fill the earth, but people like sheep usually want to stay huddled together. Apparently Yavan was convinced that God wanted them to leave the vicinity of Ararat. Elishah was his firstborn son.

Tar-shiysh vyvrt; Tarshish (a destruction that breaks into pieces of white, like the color of white marble. ie. 'volcanic ash'.
 Or the destruction breaks it into little white volcanic rocks.)

vvr to break in pieces, to destroy

vyv noun, masc. sing.; VWV root. 'to be white' vylv; 'white marble'

rWT to go around, or about rAT turn, order

There's no '&' between Tarshiysh & Kittim in the verse that they are listed. This is the only place where the 'vav' is left out between people's names in these lists of names. **Apparently they were twins & their names together describe an event that was taking place around the time of their birth.**

Key-teem ~yTKi Kittim (violent peltings)

ttk to beat, hammer, forge, beat down, break in pieces ~ytk this form makes the word plural.

Strong's #3807 'to bruise or violently strike: --beat(down, to pieces), break in pieces, crushed, destroy, discomfit, smite, stamp.

NASB #3807 [510a] to beat down, crush by beating: --battered(1), beat(2), beat down(1), broke in pieces(1), broken in pieces(1), crush(1), crushed(4), defeated(1), hammered(2), shattered(1), smashed(1), strike(1).

Apparently he was a twin to Tarshish (see the previous name).

Doe-dah-niyim ~y**nb'do** **Dodanim** ('2 Breast(masculine) Judgments' or '2 Cauldron Judgments') [Dodanim is not a duel word and Greater and Lesser Ararat are considered to be 2 different parts of the same volcano system.]

Dōd **dWD** [dDō] breast, teat [masculine word 'love', but only in the plural] **dD'**; the breasts (masc.) (only in the dual)
 #1717 the breast(as the seat of love, or from it's shape)

~y**nb'D**> gen noun, . pl of ~y**nb'D**> from **!dD**> name of a people & region N. of Arabia

dWD
 1)Syr. to disturb, agitate
 2)to love **ddy"**

dWD masc. 1)pot, boiler, or cauldron, pl. ~y**dl'D**>

!WD to rule, govern, judge **!yDI !D"** cause for judgment **!D"** 0 'Dan' (judge) [one of Jacob's sons]

~y**nb'Ar**

1Ch 1:7 Masoretic text but not KJV or Hebrew Publishing Co,1939

dWr

to wander, rove

Possibly '2 Breast(masculine) Judgments'. [Mountains is a masculine word, so breasts has to be masculine too in the Hebrew] In Montana & other places along the Rocky Mountain Chain, Mountain peaks can be named after women's breasts. You've got "Sqaw Peek, 'Molly's Nipple', 'Twin Peaks' & the 'Grand Tetons' (Which in French means something about 'huge breasts') to name a few. [Don't laugh!! This is a delicate subject!!! Guys are the ones who tend to give the mountains their names, & the women are the ones who get a little upset about it!!] When you're done laughing..... maybe that's why the word is 'masculine' because the women took offence?..... Right after the Flood the mountain peaks would have been more pronounced. [Oh man, this is going to get me in more trouble!] Consider the scenario... back then there was no such thing as 'political correctness' & you've got all these women nursing their babies 'cause there was no such thing as bottled formula back then & then you've got some very sharp new mountain peaks that haven't been eroded away by geological processes yet.... Most likely there's going to be some connections between the two visuals... Do I need to say more?



artzotam b goyim ha ee-yah nee-frdu me-eleh
 ~**tcra**; B. ~y**l'Goh**; **y'fai** **Wdrpnl** **hLae me 10`5**
 lands-theirs in nations the islands-of(also 'coastlands') divided/scattered these from

be-go-ya-hem mishpchatam l lilshono iysh
 ~**hy'gB**. ~**txP.vmi l**. **Wv'd .li** **vyai**
 in-nations-theirs families-theirs to to-tongue/dialect-his each-man

[KJV] By these were the isles of the gentiles divided in their lands; every one after his tongue, after their families, in their nations.



Cham/Ham

Cham ~**X** 'heat' (speaking of God's 'heat')

chnaan oo fut oo mitz-rye-m oo koo-sh cham vnay oo
 ~**! [nk. W j Wp W** ~**yrcmi** **W** **vIK** ~**h'** **ynb.** **W 10`6**
 Canaan & Phut & Egypt/Mitzrim & Kush Ham sons-of &

[KJV] And the sons of Ham; Cush, and Mizraim, and Phut, and Canaan.

'koo-sh' **vVK** Cush 'burnt(scorched) there is! [possibly referring to 'pillow lava' up on Mt Ararat]

hwK' to be burned or scorched

vae fire; used of lightening etc. 2) shining brightness... example: 'stones of fire', 'glittering gems' **vae ynba;**

hVai an offering made by fire

vai there is, there are

The pillow lava on Mt Ararat would have been something they had never seen before. Consider also, that before the Flood, rocks would have only been located in mines & quarries, and not scattered randomly across the face of the earth. (Before the Flood, rounded rocks could have been worth a fortune!)

Mitz-rye-m **~yrcmi** Mizraim/Egypt 'to shut', 'to limit', 'boarder' **Mizraim & Magog (Genesis 10:2 & pg 1) may have been born**

hcm to suck, drain, wring out

around the same time. See research on pg 23.

~yr to be high

An ancient version of 'high & dry!' or 'someplace safe!'

Mizraim is a 'dual' plural Hebrew word. This might have something to do with Egypt being divided into two by the Nile river.

Fut **j Wp** Phut 'afflicted'

This guy.....

Whatever the affliction was, at this point Cham became angry instead of trusting God, & then, because of his anger, his mind became clouded to the point that when Noah became intoxicated (probably on accident) his response was not what it should have been. [Apparently 'the afflicted one' was willing to keep God's command to fill the earth. He may have gone down to Shinar in the first migration.]

Ch-naan! **[nk]** Canaan 'to bend the knee' ('low') 'humble' **....and this guy were probably twins (underweight preemies)**

[nk] 'to bow down, bring low. **humble**, subdue'

It could be that Phut & Canaan were twins, because their names seem to go together. Maybe they were born under weight & weak, & Phut was the weakest of the two. Obviously, God was faithful despite their weaknesses because they both grew up to produce great multitudes of people.

Cham may have addressed them as 'Afflicted' and 'Humble' .

Apparently, according to Luke 3:36, one of Chnaa's daughters married Shelach the grandson of Shem. Shelach is ancestor to Messiah Yeshua/Jesus (The other end of that genealogy list's Mary's Dad, & Luke was writing to the descendants of Ch'naan! It might not be an 'error' as some speculate.)

Somehow, Ch'naan kept the original language. My guess is that he didn't migrate down to Shinar with his brothers because he didn't want to serve them, and he didn't want his kids serving them.



Sons of Cush

Cush's sons

- 1) **Seba** 'to turn to go in'
- 2) **Havilah** 'circular'
- 3) **Sabtah** 'surrounded by clefts/fissures'
- 4) **Raamah** 'to tremble, quake'
- 5) **Sabtechan** 'surrounded by what is laid down?'
- 6) **Nimrod** 'let us rebel'

Raamah's sons

- 1) **Sheba** 'to break up in order to enter'
- 2) **Dedan** 'breast judgment'

d-dawn oo she-va rä-mäh vnay oo sav-tcha v rä-mäh va saw-v-tah v ha-vee-lah v say-vah koosh vnay oo
`!dä>W abv. hm'[r: ynb. W akTbs; v> hm'[r: v> hTbs; v> hI ynk] w. ab's. vWk ynb. W 10`7
Dedan & Sheba Raamah sons-of & Sabtecha & Raamah & Sabtah & Havilah & Seba Cush sons-of &

[KJV] And the of Cush; Seba, and Havilah, and Sabtah, and Raamah, and Sabtechan:
and the sons of Raamah; Sheba and Dedan.

Say-vah **ab's.** **Seba** 'to drink to excess' or 'turn to go in' The first choice is not something you would name your kid! The 2nd choice is most likely what they were thinking when compared to their cousins' names.

bbs' to turn, encompass or surround, to change

ab' from **awb** to enter, to come, or go in

Does **Seba** mean 'to drink to excess' or does it mean 'to turn to go in'? Two of his siblings also have names that begin the same way. Let's compare them:

Seba **abs** as a whole word means 'to become drunk, drink, wine'. If broken down it could mean to 'turn to go in'.

Sabtah **hTbs;** 'surrounded by clefts/fissures'

Sabtechan **akTbs;** 'surrounded by what is laid down'

Gomer's first born son, who may have been the same age as **Seba**, was named **Ashkenaz** 'sprinkled with fire'. If you were being sprinkled with fire, you would run for cover i.e. 'turn to go in'. The meaning of 'drunkard' might have come later. Personally, I can't fathom somebody naming their first born 'drunkard'.

Cha-vee-lah **hI ynk]** **Havilah** 'Circular'

Strong's #2341 'circular', probably from #2342

#2342 a prim. root. 'to twist or whirl' (in a circular or spiral manner)

Saw-v-tah **hTbs;** **Sabtah** 'surrounded by clefts/fissures'

bbs to turn oneself, to surround

hTB; clefts, fissures

YAHVEH li-fnay tza-yid gibor hayah hu
 hw̄hy>ynp̄.l i dyc; rBgl hyh' aWh 10`9
 YAHVEH to-face hunter mighty was he

[KJV] He was a mighty hunter before the LORD:

YAHVEH li-fnay tza-yid gibor nimrod k. ye-amar kein al
 `hw̄hy>ynp̄.l i dyc; rWbGl drbml K. rmaye !Ke l [;
 YAHVEH to-face hunter mighty Nimrod as it-is-said so because

[KJV] wherefore it is said, Even as Nimrod the mighty hunter before the LORD.

tza-yid/hunter: 'hunter' is the meaning of how it's used here. But what's interesting is that the root word **dWh** is also used as a metaphor meaning 'to hunt, pursue, ensnare, beguile men'. The root word can also be used as a citadel, fortress, strong place, or net of a hunter. And if you drop the last letter of the root word **WC;**, then the meaning changes to 'command', 'precept'.

shin-are aretz b chal-nay v ä-käd va ẽrech va bã-vël mãm-lach-toe rẽ-sheet t-hẽ vã
 `r[hvi #ra, B. hnll k; w>dKa; w>%ra, w>l bB' wT&l mm; tyvãrE yhiT. w. 10`10
 Shinar land in Calneh & Accad & Erech & Babel kingdom-his beginning-of is &

[KJV] And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, and Erech, and Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar.

Was he building all 4 places at once? All 4 names translate into Hebrew & make sense. If he began building them after the Tower Of Babel incident, they probably wouldn't be translatable, unless he was one of the ones who continued to speak the original language. [Ur was in this area. Later did Abraham have to learn a different language in order to live in the land of Canaan?]

rẽ-sheet t-hẽ
tyvãrE yhiT. [[RED FLAGS!!]]
 beginning-of is (Kal fut. which means that 'it's repeatable or incomplete')
 (Gen 1:1) (Gen 1:3 etc. root 'to be' **hyh**)

mãm-lach-toe **wT&l mm;** kingdom-his
 First mentioned 'king' in the scriptures. When God 'poured new words' into the original language, He put restraints on Nimrod's power to rule. [and we live in the days when those restraints are rapidly being removed!]

Babel **l bB'** from **l l b** the idea is to pour one liquid into another until it over-flows & pours out in all directions. (When God confounded the language, He poured new words into it & it overflowed in a multitude of directions, picking up debris along each flow.) [Strong's #1101]

Erech **%ra**, root word: 'to be or become long' of both space & time.
 It means to be huge & last a long time! The name is a boast.

Accad **dKa;** from an unused root prob.mean. 'to strengthen' 'a fortress' . The name is a boast.

Calneh **hnll k;** along the Tigris river (Arab.)
l k; to complete 'the whole' **hnE** 'magnificent' . The name is a boast.

Shinar : 'tooth skin' . It was their way of describing this vast valley below the mountains they were so familiar with

r[hvi 'a sharp (distinct) rise'

!nv to sharpen !v a tooth, a sharp cliff

r[from rw[something that is bare. Job 19:20 ~yMvi rA['skin of the teeth' (gums)

kă-lăch et v ĩyr rā-chō-vōt et v nĭn-vĕh et yĕ-vĕn va āshūr yătză hĕ hĭ aretz ha min
'xIK' ta, w>ry[i tbx<>ta, w>hwbyl ta, !byl w: rWw; acy" awhi h; #rə' h' !mi 10`11
Calah et & city Rehoboth et & Nineveh et built & Asshur went-forth that the land the from
[KJV] Out of that land went forth Asshur, and builded Ninevah, and the city Rehoboth, and Calah

yătză/went-forth acy" This is a root word with a common gender. If it was a single person it would have a single person gender designation attached to it. Because it doesn't, it probably means a bunch of Asshur's kids went out of that land & did the building, instead of the man 'Asshur' doing it by himself. Apparently they left the land of Shinar & Nimrod's control & built Nineveh, Rehoboth, Calah, & Resen, & continued to speak the original language.

nĭn-vĕh hwbyl Nineveh 'perpetual dwelling'

!yn noun. masc. sing. from !ym to re-sprout, propagate by shoots, to be perpetual/continued.

hwn 'to sit, dwell quietly'

[Jonah spoke the same language as the Ninevites. He didn't need an interpreter!]

rā-chō-vōt ĩyr ry[i tbx<> Rehoboth City 'wide/spacious/roomy [walled] city'

rā-chō-vōt tbx<> Rehoboth 'wide/spacious/roomy'

bxr 'to be or become wide, spacious'

ĩyr ry[i city a city was a place that was fortified for protection. And keep in mind that the walls had to be massive enough that they would keep out huge dinosaurs as well as unwanted people. [Neither of which compute in our thinking!]

kă-lăch xIK' Calah 'old age' or 'full age' Job 5:26, 30:2 'to be complete', 'maturity'

rĕsĕn !sr< Resen 'to bind, bridle, halter, the inner part of the mouth, the jaws'

Possibly the idea behind the name had something to do with the power to control. She was know as 'the big city' or the 'preeminent city' [walled city]

gĕ-dō-lăh hă ĩyr ha hĕ Kă-lăch vān oo nĭnvĕh ben rĕsĕn et v
'hl'dō>h; ry[i h' awhi xIK' !ybe W hwbyl !yBe !sr<ta, w> 10`12
big-one the city the she Calah between & Nineveh between Resen et &

[KJV] And Resen between Nineveh and Calah: The same is a great city.

[Be careful not to get Calah mixed up with Calnah! The one that belongs to Nimrod has a 'n' in it!]

Babylon is 55 miles (85 Kilometers) South of Baghdad in Iraq along the North side of the Euphrates River. [You can see the site on Google Earth]. Apparently the area in-between the Tigris & Euphrates rivers from about Baghdad & on towards the gulf coast is the ancient land of Shinar. Nineveh is 250 miles (396 Kilometers) Northwest of Baghdad in the Metropolitan area of Mosul, Iraq. Try clicking 'Shinar' on Google Earth.

Sons of Mizram

Please note: The 'im' at the end of each word is how a person's name is made into a tribe of people in Hebrew.

Lud im ~ydMM 'if only I could fly' (see Hebrew 'work-up' on page 17 for Shem's son Lud)

Anam im ~ymn'[] from !y[] fountains (dual word) (It either happened twice, or there were 2 fountains at the same time.)

Lehab im ~ybh'l. from bhl to burn, flame (Anam & Lehab may have been twins)

Naphtuh im ~yxITpn: from xtp to open

Pathrus im ~ysirtP; 'enlarged fracture' from xtp to open wide, to enlarge, & SSR fractures

Caslu-chi m ~yxil SK; 'hope to live' from lsk hope, confidence, & yxi life

Grandson through Caslu-chi: Philist im ~yTV.I P. from vlp 'to roll oneself, to wallow in the dust'

Capthor im ~yrITPK; from rITPK; round or spherical knob

naf-too-kim et v l'häveem et v änä-meem et v Loo-deem et yäläd mitz -rye-m oo
 ~yxITpn: ta, w>~ybh'l. ta, w>~ymn'[] ta, w>~ydMM ta, dly" ~yrcmi W 10`13
 Naphtuhim et & Lehabim et & Anamim et & Ludim et begot Mizram {Egypt} &
 [KJV] And Mizram begat Ludim, and Anamin, and Lehabim, and Naphtuhim,

käf-tör-eem et v pël-ish-teem mē-shäm yätz-oo asher käs-loo-heem et v pät-roo-seem et &
 ~yrITPK; ta, w>~yTV.I P. ~Mmi Wacy" rva] ~yxil SK; ta, w>~ysirtP; ta, w>
 Capthorim et & Philistim from-there went-forth that Casluhim et & Pathrusim et &
 [KJV] And Pathrusim, and Casluhim (out of whom came Philistim.) and Capthorim.



Sons of Canaan (Hebrew was the language of Canaan, Isaiah 19:18)

Sidon **!dyci** 'to furnish with provisions'

Heth **txe** 'terror'

Jebus **swby** 'to tread underfoot'

Amor **rma** to say, declare, command

Gir-gash **rrg** to drag, draw away **vgn** to impel, drive,

CHivi **yłxi** from **hwx** to breath, to live

Ark **qr[** 'to flee' Job 30:3

Sin **!ys** mire [perhaps a mud flow from melting ice or a volcano]

Arvad **dwra** 'a wandering'

Zemar **rnc** wool

Hamath **ytmx]** from **hmx** to surround with a wall (fortress)

Hět et v bēchōrō tzēdōn et yālād Chnaan oo
`txe ta, w> wrk B. !dyci ta, dll y" ! [nk. W 10`15
 Heth et & his-firstborn Sidon et begot Canaan &

[KJV} And Canaan begot Sidon his first-born, and Heth,

Gír-gā-shē ha et v ā-mōr-ē ha et v yī-voo-sē ha et v
`yv G r G h; tae w> yrma/ h' ta, w> ysłby h; ta, w> 10`16
 Gargasite the et & Amorite the et & Jebusite the et &

[KJV} And the Jebusite, and the Amorite, and the Gargasite,

sīnny ha et v ār-key ha et v key-vē ha et v
`yn/ Si h; ta, w> yqr [; h; ta, w> yłxi h; ta, w> 10`17
 Sinite the et & Arkite the et & Hivite the et &

[KJV} And the Hivite, and the Arkite, and the Sinite,

chāmāty ha et & zī-mār-y ha et v ār-vā-dē ha et v
`ytmx] h; ta, w> yrm C. h; ta, w> ydwra; h' ta, w> 10`18
 Hamathite the et & Zemarite the et & Arvadite the et &

[KJV} And the Arvadite, and the Zemarite, and the Hamathite:

Sidon **!dyci** zee-don from **dwc** to hunt, furnish oneself with provision

Heth **txe** chēt 'terror' from **ttx** to be broken, to be terrified, dismayed, confounded, to be broken in pieces, be shivered

Jebusite **ysilby** ya-voo-see
swby 'place trodden down'. Ancient name for Jerusalem
from **swb** to trample upon, tread underfoot

Amorite **yrhæ /** ā-moor-ee from **rma** to say, declare, command

Girgasite **yvGrG** gir-ga-she
rrg to drag, draw away
vgn to impel, drive, to approach

Hivite **yllxi** chey-vee from **hwX** to breath, to live

Arkite **yqir>:** ar-key from **qr[** 'to flee' Job 30:3

Sinite **ynlSi** sin-ee from **!ys** mire [Oxford dictionary = 2)mud 1)swampy ground]
[Webster's= 2)heavy, often deep mud or slush 1)wet. soggy earth]

Arvadite **ydwrā;** arl-vā-dee
from **dwrā** 'a wandering' **dra** 'to flee' **!ADrā;** 'fugitive' **dwr** to wander, rove

Zemarite **yrhC.** z-mar-ee from **rmc** wool Strong's #6785 'to be shaggy'

Hamathite **ytmX]** cha-mat-ee from **hmX** to surround with a wall (fortress)

[KJV] and afterward were the families of the Canaanites spread abroad.
Chnaany ha mēsh-p-hōt nā-fō-tzoo āchār vā
ynl[hk. h; **twXp.vmi** **!lcpo"** **rxā; >**
Canaanites the families-of spread-out afterwards &

[KJV] And the border of the Canaanites was from Sidon, as thou comest to Gerar,
grāh-rāh bō-ākāh tzēdōn mī Chnaany ha g-vool y'he vi
hr> **hk'aBo** **!dyCi** mi **ynl[hk.** h] **!WbG>** **yhy>w:** 10`19
Gerar as-you-come Sidon from Canaanites the boundary-of [landmarks] is &

[KJV] unto Gaza; as thou goest, unto Sodom, and Gomorrah, and Admah, and Zeboim, even unto Lasha.
Lāshā ād tzvoi-yim oo ādmāh v ā-mōr-āh vā sā-dō-māh bō-ākāh āh-zāh ād
[v:] **d[;** **~ybc.** **W** **hmdā;** **!hr[hq]** **w:** **hmds.** **hk'aBo** **hZ[;** **d[;**
Lasha to Zeboim & Admah & Gomorrah & Sodom as-you-come Gaza to

SHEM

Shem ~V@Name (talking about God's NAME!)

gadol ha Yafet ächē Ävēr bnay kol ävē hu gām yuläd Shem la oo
 ׳I wd6" h; tpy< yxä] rb,[e ynB. I K' ybä] aWh ~G: dLyU ~ve I. W 10`21
 greater/elder the Japheth brother-of Eber sons-of all Father-of he also was-born Shem to &
 Expansion Pass-over Name

[KJV] Unto Shem also, the father of all the children of Eber, the brother of Japheth the elder, even to him were children born.

The word 'greater/elder' is describing Shem & not Japheth according to the way Hebrew sentences are structured. In Hebrew the sentence starts with the subject of the sentence, & then it later adds the adjectives & phrases to describe the subject.

For example we would say 'man': tall, father of, brother of, oldest (or older than) to describe the man (not his brother).

For examples of Hebrew sentence structure, look at Genesis chapters one & two in this web site.

[See The MacArthur Study Bible concerning this verse; Also see Stern's 'Complete Jewish Bible'; & the 'JPS Hebrew-English TANAKH']

If Shem was the younger brother of Japheth, the verse would say 'the younger', after 'Japheth'.

ärä m vä lūd v är-päch-shäd v äshūr vä äläm Shem bnay
 ~rā] w: dM v dvkPra; v rWa; v ~I y[e ~ve ynB. 10`22
 Aram & Lud & Arphaxad & Asshur & Elam Shem sons-of

[KJV] The children of Shem; Elam, and Asshur, and Arphaxad, and Lud, and Aram.

Elam ~I y[e plural form from hl [to go or come up, to ascend, mount up (can be about a growing plant, or exalting a person, or can be an offering upon the altar) to rise, to increase, to arise (of the dawn). Used in 8:20 for the offering ascending (up in smoke) to God
 I [y: [The name is a beautiful blessing!] Used in Genesis 14:19 where Melchizedek blesses Abram . 'God Highest' is !AyI [, I ae

Asshur rWa; from rva 'to go straight on' {1) to guide, direct upright 2) to be happy or blessed}

Arphaxad dvkPra; to be set free from your enemies to the point that you can utterly relax! (It's prophetic of Israel when Messiah returns!)

Pra; from hpr to hang down the hands, to become relaxed, feeble (to let alone, to desist from smiting)

dvk from ddv to treat with violence, to oppress, to attack, invade, to plunder, devastation, ruin, destruction

Lud dW 'if only I could fly'

W pronounced 'loo', is a conditional particle; 'if'; 'would that!', 'oh that', 'if only', 'please', 'would that'.

had pronounced 'daah'. It's a prim. root. that means 'to fly swiftly', 'dart through the air' Strongs #1675

[It's not as far fetched as you might think. When I lived in the Eastern Highlands of Papua New Guinea, I used to visit a town called 'Chimbu'. It was located up in the mountains. The airstrip was on the edge of a cliff. There were mountains towering above the town, & those mountains were dotted with villages. They were so far away, they looked like miniatures. The forest was all around them. It was one of those times in my own life where I too wished I could fly like a bird. Right after the Flood, the Ararat mountains would have been much taller than they are today. The ability to fly could have been a keen desire of Shem's!]

Modern Hebrew: twadl 'soar' pronounced 'leed'ot'; past tense 'leeda'ah'; present tense 'leedo'eh'; fut.'yeed'eh'.

[Webster's NewWorld Hebrew Dictionary by Hayim Baltzan]

L is an ancient stick picture of a cattle prod or a shephard's cane & is used to get the flock going in the right direction . It's a symbol of authority; and a **d** is a picture of a door [**ld** or **tld**] It could either be 'the staff & the door' or 'the staff secured to the door', meaning 'one who has been given authority to enter & lead others through the door'.

A **W** is a picture of a nail & it means 'and'. This son might have been born right after the wine incident & it might have something to do with Noah's blessing upon Shem.

According to the Zondervan Table of Nations Map, Lud first settled the area where the 7 Churches listed in Revelation 2 & 3 are located (& some of the recipients of Paul's Epistles). Later the descendants of Canaan known as the Hittites conquered that area. In the days of the early church, they (the land of Lud) were given the authority to go through God's door through the blood of God's Lamb. They were the first Gentiles to hear about it & turn to the LORD, & they have been leading us through what was written in God's word to them in the NT, for almost 2000 years! Indeed, the Hebrew letters that spell 'Lud' are prophetic, & it's absolutely profound!!

Aram ~ra 'to be high' (lofty). 'He is high' or 'He is mighty'

It might have something to do with Blessing God. In Isaiah 6:1 **~r** is used to describe the LORD as being high/mighty.



Sons of Aram

māsh v gēṭēr v chool v ootz Ārām vnay oo
 \vm; w' rtg<w> |Wk w>#W[~r'a] ynb. W 10`23
 Mash & Gether & Hul & Uz Aram sons-of &

[KJV} And the children of Aram; Uz, and Hul, and Gether, and Mash.

oo-tz #W[Uz 'to consult, take counsel'

chool |Wk Hul 'to be hurled' or 'to fall upon', & the process causes pain & fear.

gēṭēr rtg< Gether 'a full vat of liquid'

tg = the vat part of a wine press (the part where grapes are trodden)

hwr =to be filled

Māsh Vm Mash 'to move, withdraw, depart, escape'

vWh to move, withdraw, depart, escape



Sons of Ār-pāch-shāḏ [The 'ch' is pronounced like the 'ch' in Bach the famous musician.]

ěvāir et yālād shēlāch v shēlāch et yālād ār-pāch-shāḏ &
`rb[etā, dly" xlv, v xlv' ta, dly" dvkPrā; v 10`24
Eber et begot Shalah & Shalah et begot Arphaxad &

[KJV] And Arphaxad begat Salah; and Salah begat Eber.

shēlāch xlv' salah means 'to send'. [Salah married one of Canaan's daughters according to Luke 3:36 compared with Gen 11:12. Luke also mention's Mary's husband Joseph's father-in-law Luke 3:23. Luke was a missionary along with Paul to people who were descendants of the Hittites & Ludites]

ěvāir rb[etā Eber 'to overflow' or 'to pass over' (can be water, or mountain pass, or area of land, or transgressions. It's used for a whole verity of things.) It might not refer to Eber's parent passing over something. It could be talking about a geological event which would be in keeping with how kids were named during that period of history. When it's spoken of water, it means to overflow. It's used in Isaiah 54:9 which says, "For this is as the waters of Noah unto Me: for as I have sworn that the waters of Noah should no more 'go over' the earth". Also translated as an overrunning 'flood' in Nahum 1:8. In Psalm 124 it's used in verses 4 & 5. Verse 4: "then the waters had overwhelmed us, the stream had 'gone over' our soul": verse 5: "then the proud waters had 'gone over' our soul." When it's spoken of an army it means to overwhelm.

Eber was born 67 years after the Flood. It's possible that at the time of his birth some of the inland lakes caused by the Flood began to breach their sides. (The most likely cause would be from massive amounts of snow melt.) That would explain why 34 years later there is enough significant changes in the geography that he is familiar with, to the point that he names his sons 'Peleg' & 'Joktan'. (Peleg is born 101 years after the Flood.)

Sons of Eber

aretz ha nēf-lā-gāh yamav va key pēlāg echad ha shem vaniym shēnay yūlād ěvāir lā oo
#ra' h' hg'l pni wmy" b. yki gl P, dx'a, h' ~ve ~ynb' yn&. dLyū rb[etā. W 10`25
land the was-divided days-his in for Peleg one the name sons 2 was-born Eber to &
[KJV] And unto Eber were born two sons: the name of one was Peleg; for in his days was the earth divided;

yāk-tān āchēv shem v
`!j'qy" wyxiā' ~ve v
Joktan brother-his name &

[KJV] and his brother's name was Joktan.

pēlāg gl P, Peleg 'brook', 'stream', 'river', 'a small channel of water as in irrigation ditch';

comes from root word gl P that means 'to be divided' or split.

nēf-lā-gāh hg'l pni was-divided (Niphal(something that is acted upon) preterite(complete action) 3rd person singular feminine.

It's referring to aretz #ra' 'land' or 'earth' which is a feminine word) The dividing has to do with being divided by water. See 'Joktan' next.

yăk-tăn !j'qy" Joktan from !j q 'diminished'. It's a reference to the land becoming smaller, & not the man himself. Joktan had 13 sons & that's one of the most numerous accounts of sons listed in the scriptures. The LORD is the one who gave him the sons. It seems to me that through Joktan's name, the LORD is pointing out that the land was diminishing because of the water rising due to the post Flood lakes breaching, ice sheet beginning to melt, & the mountains reaching isostatic balance (thus causing the ocean floors to rise). Also note that Yaktan walked with the LORD, indicated by the names of some of his sons.

Sons of Joktan

yărăch et v chătz-are-măv-et et v shă-lěf et v ăl-mō-dăd et yălad yăk-tăn v
 `xry" ta, v> twmrex] ta, v>@l,y' ta, v>ddwmd a; ta, dly" !j'qy" v>10`26
 Jerah et & Hazarmaveth et & Sheleph et & Almodad et begot Joktan &

[KJV] And Joktan begat Almodad, and Sheleph, and Hazarmaveth, and Jerah,

ăl-mō-dăd ddwmd a; Almodad 'no shaking' or 'nothing shaking'
 la from lla 'to be nothing' or 'no'
 ddwm shakes Hab 3:6

shă-lěf @l,y' Sheleph 'to be plucked up like grass' or 'to be draw out'

chătz-are-măv-et twmrex] Hazarmaveth 'settlement dies' (It could be a record of Genesis 11:1-9)

rcx enclosure, area, court, tower, village, hamlet, settlement.

Basically it's a place that has a wall around it that separates it from the open country.

twm to die or dies twm masc. 'death'

twmrex] Hazarmaveth = District in Arabia meaning 'court of death'

yărăch Xry" Jerah 'a lunation' i.e. a month, or a moon cycle.. 'month', 'moon'.

Was there some kind of solar event going on with the moon at that time? More research needs to be done. The conclusion that I have come to so far is that it was a total solar eclipse. (These guys would have been very familiar with the study of astronomy.) According to 'Our Created Moon' by DeYoung & Whitcomb 'A particular city might expect to witness a total solar eclipse only about once every 360 years' (pg 32). What is interesting here is that if you divide the amount of time from the first year of Creation up till the estimated time of Yarach's birth, it's 1800 years (360 x 5). If you go backwards from 1063 BC which was a total solar eclipse recorded by Babylonian astrologers, this would put Yarach's birth at about 2143 BC. (However, that doesn't account for either the earth roll or the wobble effect of shifting weight caused by the breaching post Flood lakes.)

dīklăh et v oozăl et v hă-dōr-ăm et v
 `hl'qdl ta, v>lzwa ta, v>~rldh] ta, v>10`27
 Diklah et & Uzal et & Hadoram et &

[KJV] And Hadoram, and Uzal, and Diklah,

hă-dōr-ām ~r[wdh] **Hadoram** 'thanks/praise be lifted up'
 rdh 'honor, respect'
 dh 'a shout'
 rwd 'to dwell, to move in a circle, go around, age, generation'
 wdh from hdy to give thanks, praise
 ~r from ~wr to be high, lofty, to be lifted up

oozāl l zllā **Uzal** from l za 'to go away, to depart'

dīklāh hl' qDl **Diklah** 'to make into nothing' by one of the following methods: crushing, crumbling, beating, bruising, pulverizing, threshing or grinding.
 qqd to crush, crumble, beat into pieces, bruise, make into powder or dust; to beat or grind small; to pulverize, thresh.
 hl' 'not', 'nothing'

This is probably describing a geological event. The question is, "What kind of event?"

sh-vă et v ävê-mă-ěl et v öväI et v
 `abv. ta, w> l amybia] ta, w> l bwl[ta, w> 10`28
 Sheba et & Abimael et & Oval et &

[KJV} And Obal, and Abimael, and Sheba,

sh-vă abv. Sheba 'to break up in order to enter' possibly a twin with Diklah
 bbv' 7616 'to break up'
 ab' from awb to enter, come, or go in [has to do with entering something]

ävê-mă-ěl l amybia] **Abimael** 'A Father is God' [NASB]
 [From ba & an unused word. NASB]
 ybia] 'father'
 l ae God

öväl l bwl[**Oval** from l b[to be leafless, stripped of leaves [Davidson]

What was it that stripped away the leaves? Perhaps a volcanic blast?

yăk-tăn bnāy ālël kōl yōvāv et v chă-vē-lăh et v öfir et v
 ' !j' qy" ynB. hLae l K' bbly0 ta, w> hl' ynk] ta, w> rpioa ta, w> 10`29
 Joktan sons these all Jobab et & Havilah et & Ophir et &

[KJV} And Ophir, and Havilah, and Jobab: all these were the sons of Joktan.

Magog (Genesis 10:2 & pg 1) and **Mizraim (Gen 10:6 & pg 8)** may have been **born around the same time**. Their names seem to be describing something that was going on at the time. Magog gives the idea of a surface that continues to rise, and Mizraim gives the idea of being high above something and dried out. (See the research on their respective pages.) In researching 'Noah's Ark: Fact or Fable?' by Violet M. Cummings and 'The Explorers of Ararat & The Search for Noah's Ark' by B.J. Corbin. The ancient traditions of the Armenians say that Noah & his family descended Mt Ararat on the Armenian side of the mountain. If that is the case, most likely, when they first got off the Ark, the 'land' of Armenia would have been a huge 'lake' at the base of Mt Ararat at that time. Rivers & streams would have been flowing into it from 'anywhere uphill' and it would have drained by the Aras River. Go to Google Earth and follow the Aras River past Naxcivan and Nechram. The erosion scars indicate that at sometime in the past the water was bottle-necked there, and rose. Then whatever was the cause of the problem suddenly broke loose and the huge volume of water left quickly, eroding the area just below the 'neck'.

Here's a possible scenario: Right after the Flood, (within a year or 2) all the debris, the logs and drift wood would have floated towards where the water exited 'Lake Armenia'. At that time there probably was an abundance of Debris from the pre-Flood world, including what floated into the lake from upstream. Possibly during the first 'Spring Melt' after the Flood, huge log rafts would have formed, somehow creating a dam along the Aras river just past Naxcivan and Nechram, which in turn caused the water level of 'Lake Armenia' to rise. Some time later, possibly just before the birth of **Tubal** (Japheth's 5th son, pgs 1&2), the dam of logs & debris broke up and in the process 'Lake Armenia' disappeared, and was replaced by the Aras River at the base of Mt Ararat. Tubal means 'a flowing river'.