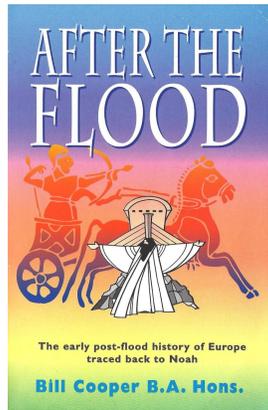


Magog's & Javan's Descendants

Magog's & Javan's Descendants

Updated 1/19/2011

This is Hebrew research on the names given in the book by Bill Cooper, titled '**After The Flood**' (the early post-flood history of Europe traced back to Noah). You can order it from www.Amazon.com or you can read it on line at www.creationism.org (in the book section).



Introduction: Being convinced that Hebrew was the original language, when I translated Genesis 10 from the Hebrew I approached it with the idea that all the names had to have some kind of meaning in Hebrew, despite what the old commentaries said about most of the names being 'probably of foreign origin' & therefore untranslatable. My late Hebrew teacher exhorted me 'to let the names say what they say' instead of trying to manipulate them into saying what I think they should say, so I did. The results were amazing! I was already familiar with the research on Mt Saint Helens, & after a certain point in translating the names in Genesis 10, I began to realize that the second generation's names are describing volcanic activity, & when the birth order of each mentioned son's descendants are put together side by side, they tell a sequence of events. Briefly, first there was a council to send out 'ten' of the 16 grandsons born to Noah after The Flood to start a new colony in keeping with God's commandment in Genesis 9:1&7, & so apparently 'ten' of them left, along with their wives & little ones, to start another colony. The six grandsons who remained witnessed the formation of Lesser Mount Ararat, & then the 7 mile fault between the two Ararats opening up & then lava flowing both directions from that fault, & then sometime soon afterwards both volcanoes rupturing at the same time. Apparently afterwards, four of the remaining six grandsons also left the vicinity of Ararat to join their relatives in the new colony. The two that remained later experienced fleeing from a mud flow on the Armenian side of Mount Ararat. The detailed research on this can be found at www.w-rocs.org in the 'Turning over every stone (Hebrew Research & Creation Science)' section. [You can download the Hebrew Font from the website at the top of that index page.]

With the above in mind, I decided to see if the names in the first couple of generations born after Noah, listed in Bill Cooper's research for the Irish genealogy, would also have some kind of meaning in Hebrew, because 'Noah' & 'Magog' are 'Hebrew' & not 'Irish'. The Ancient Biblical Hebrew language in written form consists of consonants & no vowels. (The vowels were added later.) By breaking down the oldest names in the Irish genealogy into consonants, & then transposing them into their Hebrew equivalents, I was then able to research them out by using Davidson's 'Analytical Hebrew & Chaldee Lexicon', & Strong's 'Concordance', along with a general idea of Irish rules of grammar. ☺👉!! Yup! They translate & the information in the names coincides with what Genesis says!! The Bible doesn't list Magog's descendants. Magog apparently was one of the first 'ten' to be sent out to colonize after The Flood. Apparently sending out groups of 'ten' was to be the pattern for re-populating the earth. This idea will be re-enforced as one examines the first 3 generations of Magog's descendants.

[I've also seen these 2 genealogies before, in a different book dedicated to researching people's Irish Ancestors. Another reason for choosing Bill Cooper's book is because it contains excellent research on why these lists are credible!]

Apparently, according to the following translation of the genealogies, after the ten grandsons of Noah began to migrate from the Armenian side of Mt Ararat, the next settlement was located near the southern end of Lake Van (At that time the earth was still in the process of rolling, so Lake Van would have been East instead of South of Ararat (& likewise, at that time, Shinar was also East, instead of South as it is today). Here's why I've come to that conclusion: You've got 2 different guys in the following genealogies whose names mean 'he glistens' (& I am convinced that they are 2 different guys & not the same person ... Jobhath & Iobaath ... their individual names make up 2 witnesses of the same event.)....

I have a friend who is a Creation Science geologist named Rick Oliver, PhD. (www.ConfoundTheWise.org) I asked him if there was some kind of volcanic activity that produced a glistening effect? Here's what he said: "Glistening definitely fits for volcanic eruptions, especially when obsidian is involved. Obsidian is volcanic glass. During the eruption it is shattered and blown into the air (Mt. St. Helen's plume went 12 miles up into the atmosphere encircling the globe, and it was considered a small eruption). The results with shattered obsidian would be a sparkling (glistening) plume. The eruption creates its own weather, lightning flashes, etc. Further, it would cause ice crystals to encase the obsidian dust, causing glistening ice halos. Mica is usually involved in the volcanic dust too, which also sparkles."...

If you go to 'Google Earth' you will find that there are over a dozen volcanoes in the area around Mt Ararat, but each one of them has their own particular signature. As far as I can tell, the names in the genealogies below, that describe volcanic activity fit the volcano at the southern end of Lake Van. Here's what 'Google Earth' says about that particular volcano:

'Nemrut Dagi contains a 9 x 5 km caldera partially filled on its western side by a caldera lake. Post-caldera volcanism, of basaltic to rhyolitic composition, initially occurred along the caldera rim and floor. Pyroclastic flows and the emission of glassy obsidian lava flows accompanied construction of lava domes within the caldera'

The names in the genealogies below for the 2nd generation born after the Flood are Fathochta 'blowing-firepot-chamber', Jobhath 'he glistens', Iobaath 'he glistens', & Baath 'to trample down' (which would describe the volcanic ash they would have trampled upon.)

How can I say this? God has had this information tucked away safely in those genealogies all this time & has saved it for us in the Creation Science Ministry at this time in history. He knew someday that we were going to need the information! And who would have ever thought that such things would be tucked away in a genealogy? God does the most amazing things!

Besides the volcanic activity, the names also describe 2 more migrations, the building of Babel & the mention of the actual tower in the names 'Gadelas & Oth' (That in itself is profound!), & then after God confounded the language, the blocking of the sunlight (possibly for a month, from volcanic activity).

Summery of Research:

The following is the **Irish Genealogy** (listed on page 108 of **'After The Flood'** by Bill Cooper) with Javan's descendant's names from the **British Genealogy** (from page 49 of **'After The Flood'**) inserted in their possible chronological birth order.

Noah's sons: Shem, Japheth, Ham

[always listed as 'Shem, Ham, Japheth' because their names were the 3 points to Noah's sermon.

See <http://www.w-rocs.org/grandpas/NOAH.pdf>]

1st Generation born after the Flood

Japheth sons: Gomer, **Magog**, Madai, **Javan**, Tubal, Meshech, Tiras

[Their names tell a story; combined with their cousins, & the next generation, their names describe the Armenian side of Mt Ararat.

See http://www.w-rocs.org/stones/GENESIS_10_names_describe_Mt_Ararat.pdf]

2nd Generation born after the Flood

Magog's sons: **Baath**, **Jobhath**, & **Fathochta**

Javan's son not listed in Genesis 10: **Iobaath**

[Apparently he was born after Javan fled the volcanic activity in Ararat.

See http://www.w-rocs.org/stones/GENESIS_10_names_describe_Mt_Ararat.pdf]

Baath 'to trample down' (coincides with Canaan's son Jebus: 'to tred underfoot' Gen 10:16)

Jobhath 'to glisten or 'he glistens'

>born here?> **Iobaath** 'he glistens'

There can be 2 people among cousins with the same name. These 2 are not necessarily the same person.

Fathochta 'blowing-firepot-chamber'

[Apparently Magog was one of the 10 sons & their families who were the first to be sent out to start a new colony. I'm convinced that it was around the present day south side of Lake Van because of what he names his sons]

>born here?>**Javan's** grandson **Baath** 'to trample down' {3rd Generation Javan's line)

3rd Generation born after the Flood

Baath: **Feninsa Farsa** 'divided to extend & scatter/disperse'

Jobhath: **Fraimaint** 'exempt from the division/numbering'

Fathochta: **Parthoian** 'to rebel & dispute (the division)' (The Hebrew singles out his mom as the disputer!)

>born here?>**Javan's** great grandson **Izrau** 'to spread, scatter, disperse' {4th Generation Javan's line)

4th Generation born after the Flood

Feninsa Farsa: **Niul** 'he ties/latches his sandals

Fraimaint: **Easru** 'tenth' [Explains why 10 out of 16 sons were sent out for the first new colony.]

>born here?>**Javan's** great, great grandson **Ezra** to help, aid, assist {5th Generation Javan's line)

Parthoian: **Er** 'fortified & guarded city/town' {The danger would have been from predatory animals}

[agrees with Nimrod being called 'a mighty hunter' Gen 10:9

& Canaan's son Hamath 'to surround with a wall'(fortress) Gen 10:18]

Orbha 'four' (four-sided or four-square)

Fearon 'to work very hard at embellishing & the end result is successful!'

Feargna 'beautiful garden'

>born here?>**Javan's** great x 3-grandson **Rea** 'irrigation' {6th Generation Javan's line)

5th Generation born after the Flood

Niul: **Gadelas** 'great tower rising up'[Gen 11:4-5]

Easru: **Sru** 'they depart from the way' or 'rebel'

>born here?>**Javan's** great x4-grandson **Oth** 'monument, beacon, memorial, etc' {7th Generation Javan's line.)

Fathochta's descendants disappear from genealogy at this point [Gen 11:7-9]

6th Generation born after the Flood

Gadelas: **Heber** 'to separate (morally)' Sru: **Seara** 'to be scattered via a terrifying tempest of some kind'

[apparently these 2 were sent to build one of Nimrod's other 3 cities (Gen 10:10) so they continued to speak Hebrew after The LORD confounded the language in the city of Babel. See http://www.w-rocs.org/stones/GENESIS_11_updated.pdf]

Eremon 'light-refused'

[Whatever it was, it is **also mentioned in Joktan's genealogy** (Gen 10:26).

See pg 24 of http://www.w-rocs.org/stones/Genesis_10_Names_Describe_Volcanic_Activity.pdf

It could have been something that lasted a whole month, possibly from volcanic ash blocking the sun light, because Joktan's son Jerah has the connotation of being the duration of a lunar cycle. Other names in Joktan's sons are describing volcanic activity.

Genesis 10:26: **yărăch Xry**" Jerah 'a lunation' i.e. a month, or a moon cycle.. 'month', 'moon'.]

>born here?>**Javan's** great x5-grandson '**Ecthet'** Doesn't translate! {8th Generation Javan's line)

7th Generation born after the Flood

Heber: **Ogamhan** 'a marshy pool or caldron'

Seara: **Tait** 'fall upon with fury'

8th Generation born after the Flood

Ogamhan: **Adhoin** 'to rule'

Tait: **Paim** 'to impel, urge, move'

9th Generation born after the Flood

Adhoin: **Laimfinn** 'Nation/people divides'

Paim: **Adnamhain** 'Eden/pleasure is hidden from my eye/face' [The Land of Eden apparently encompassed the entire Middle East, but the Garden itself was located in the area of Northern Israel & Lebanon, so 'Adnamhain' describes when Paim migrated away from the Middle East.]

10th Generation born after the Flood

Laimfinn: **Heber (Glumm Fionn)** 'divide (mantle divided)'

Adnamhain: **Nemedius-Macha** I'm not able to translate this one.

11th Generation born after the Flood

Heber: **Feibhricglas** 'Hence the light/lightening shines!' or 'hence worship the light'

12th Generation born after the Flood

Feibhricglas: **Neanuail** 'rolling in affliction'

13th Generation born after the Flood

Neanuail: **Nuaghad** 'leader, chief, prince'

14th Generation born after the Flood

Nuaghad: **Alloid** 'upon-the hand'

15th Generation born after the Flood

Alloid: **Earchada** 'First fortified city'

16th Generation born after the Flood

Earchada: **Deaghatha** 'to multiply, be increased'

17th Generation born after the Flood

Deaghatha: **Bratha** 'on-account-of giving-over'

18th Generation born after the Flood

Bratha: **Breogan** 'creates bowl/basin/cup'

19th Generation born after the Flood

Breogan: **Bille** 'failure' or 'destruction'

20th Generation born after the Flood **Genealogy ends here**

Bille: **Gallamh** 'to wrap together'

Hebrew Research Section:

Irish Genealogy: Magog's Descendants

(listed on page 108 of 'After The Flood' by Bill Cooper)

2nd Generation born after the Flood:

Magog's son **Baath** = 'to trample down'

Magog's son **Jobhath** = 'to glisten'

Magog's son **Fathochta** = 'blowing-firepot-chamber'

Baath j [b] 'to trample down'

j [b] Strong's #1163 pronounced 'baw-at'. a prim. root 'to trample down' Davidson pg 101 'to kick' or 'kick up'

Jobhath j hby 'he glistens' [Type of volcanic activity described on page 2]

j hb from Strong's #923 pronounced 'bah'-hat' from an unused root (prob. means 'to glisten'; white as in marble or perh. alabaster: - red (marble) Davidson pg 68: a type of marble [Similar to 'Tarshish Kittim'. see Gen 10:4 on page 10 of

http://www.w-rocs.org/stones/Genesis_10_Names_Describe_Volcanic_Activity.pdf]

Fathochta atxahap fath-och-ta = 'blowing-firepot-chamber'

fath (path) **tap** from **hap** Davidson pg 620 'breathing' or 'blowing' or 'blowing away'

och **Xa** Strongs #254 pronounced 'awkh'. 'a fire pot or chafing dish', 'hearth'

ta at Strongs #8372 pronounced 'taw'. 'a room or little chamber'. Davidson pgs 743 & 751 'chamber'

Ok, that doesn't sound like the Mt Ararat description given in my Genesis 10 research, but it does sound like the description of the volcanoes around Lake Van, which at that time would have been 'East' of Ararat, because the earth was still in the process of rolling, so.... I'm thinking that the next colonization was intended to be around Lake Van, but then they began to migrate further East towards Shinar after the volcanic incident.



In the Google Earth map above, the volcano towards the bottom of the map is named 'Nemrut Dagi' (Mt Nimrod) & has a caldera with obsidian blast debris. For information, go to Google Earth & click on the volcano.

3rd Generation born after the Flood

Baath's son **Feninsa Farsa** = divided to extend & scatter/disperse

Jobhath's son **Fraimaint** = exempt from the division/numbering

Fathochta's son **Parthoian** = to rebel & dispute (the division)

Apparently the pattern of 'ten' being sent out was extended to this generation. The names tell the story!

Feninsa Farsa = 'divided (by a measure, i.e. '10?') to extend & scatter/disperse'

np Fen Davidson pg 627 'to turn'

!np Fenin Davidson pg 628 'to divide'

hsn nsa Davidson pg 552 'to try, prove, tempt', Strongs #5254 'to try, attempt, essay'

afn nsa Davidson pg 562 'to lift or raise up'. Chald.- to bear or carry away'

has sa Davidson pg 570 'a measure of capacity for dry things'.

aas Arab. 'to extend, expand'

srp Farsa Davidson pg 633 'to divide' 'to break bread'

frp Farsa Davidson pg 634 'to disperse, scatter' 'to break bread'

Fraimaint tnm[rp = 'exempt from the division/numbering'

[rp **Frai** Davidson pg 633 'to free, exempt from punishment', deliver, to set loose'

tnm **maint** Davidson pg 499 from root. hnm Davidson pg 496 'to separate, appoint, to number'

Parthoian! [atrp = 'to rebel & dispute (the division)' (His Mom disputed it!)

In Irish grammar all the vowels have to agree, so it would be pronounced pārt oi-ān (the 'h' isn't pronounced)

trp Pārth Davidson pg 635 feminine of **hrp** Davidson pg 514 'to rebel, be disobedient, bitter, contentious'

(probably means that his mother was the one who disputed the division!)

! [a_{oiān} Davidson pg 39 from root **hn** 'to answer' (to answer God, to dispute with Him)

Strongs #6031 adds the idea of 'brow beating'! (Was his mom doing the 'brow beating' to his dad?)

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4th Generation born after the Flood

Feninsa Farsa's son **Niul** Fraimaint's son **Easru** Parthoian's sons **Er**
Orbha
Fearon
Feargna

Niul: 'he ties/latches his sandals' **Easru**: 'tenth' **Er**: 'fortified & guarded city/town'
Orbha: 'four' (four-sided or four-square)
Fearon: 'to work very hard at embellishing & the end result is a successful effort!'
Fergana: 'beautiful garden'

Niul **I**W[n = 'he ties/latches his sandals'

IW[n from **I**[n Davidson pg 554 'to fasten with a bolt or bar, to bolt', or with the accusative of the person 'to tie or latch the sandals'. **I**[n Strongs #5274 a prim. root 'to fasten up i.e. with a bar or cord (shoes)

Easru = 'tenth'
rf 'tenth' Davidson pg 618

Er **ry** 'fortified & guarded city/town'

Strongs #5893 a 'city or town that is fortified & continually guarded' see also Davidson pg 592 **r**W

It sounds like this group was dealing with having to build walls around where they were living in order to protect themselves from predatory animals. This would fit with Nimrod being first described as a mighty hunter.

Orbha **[bra** Or-bha 'four' (four-sided or four-square)

Strongs #702 (pronounced 'ar-bah') 'four' from Strongs #7251 **[br** 'four sided' Davidson pg 44 derived from root word **[br** pg 674 'four-sided', four-square'

Fearon !Aarap 'to work very hard at embellishing & the end result is successful!'

Fear rap Strongs #6287 (pronounced 'peh-ayr') an embellishment. Davidson pg 620 'to adorn, beautify, honor, to gleam'

on!Aa Strongs #202 (pronounced 'ōne') 'successful effort (to exert one's self with the end result being successful)' ability, power, wealth: -force, goods, might, strength, substance. Davidson pg 13 noun, masculine, singular 'power, strength, vigor, wealth, riches'

Feargna 'beautiful garden'

Fear rap from previous name 'beautiful'

gna hng Strongs #1593 (pronounced 'gan-naw') 'garden'

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5th Generation born after the Flood

.Niul's son **Gadelas** 'great tower rising up'. Easru's son **Sru** 'they depart from a way' or 'rebel'.

Gadelas f[l dg 'great tower rising up'

Gadel l dg Strongs #1431 (pronounced 'gaw-dal') to twist, to be large, tower

Davidson pg 131

hf[Strongs #6213 (pronounced 'aw-saw') prim. root: to do or make, in the broadest sense & widest application. Davidson pg 616 apocopated **f[y**

For examples of 'as' **f[** see Strongs #6221 **layf[** (pronounced 'as-ee-ale') 'made of God',

Sru Wrs 'they depart from a way' or 'rebel'

Wrs Davidson pg 581: 3rd person, plural from **rws** Davidson pg 574 'to turn aside' or 'away', 'to depart e.g. from a way' (to depart from God's way) Strongs #5493 spells it both ways: **rws** & **rwf** & includes to 'rebel'.

Strongs #5627 **hrs** (pronounced 'saw-raw') apostasy, crime: - rebellion, revolt, turn away, wrong from #5493

It sounds like the construction of the Tower of Babel in Genesis 11.

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6th Generation born after the Flood

Gadelas' sons **Heber** 'to separate (morally)' Sru's son **Seara** 'to be scatter via a terrifying tempest of some kind'
Eremon 'light refused'

Heber **rbh** 'to separate (morally)'

rbh Davidson pg 163 noun, masculine, singular from **rrb** Davidson pg 118 'to separate' (with the idea of showing one's self pure morally) (His descendants keep the original language for the next 14 generations! According to the Hebrew Text, the language change happened only to those who were in the city of Babel itself, & not to those in the surrounding areas. Gadelas separated himself from the rebellion. He & his cousin may have been some of the ones who were sent to start a new city. [There are 4 different cities mentioned in Shinar, in Genesis 10:10]

Eremon **!amrwa** 'light refused'

Ere **rwa** light/sun/luminary Strongs #215-218. Davidson pg 14

mon **!am** refused/refracted/enclosed Strongs #3984-3987. Davidson pg 462 'to refuse, to be unwilling'

Whatever it was, it is **also mentioned in Joktan's genealogy** (Gen 10:26).

See pg 24 of http://www.w-rocs.org/stones/Genesis_10_Names_Describe_Volcanic_Activity.pdf

(According to Joktan's genealogy, it happened right after the incident at Babel.) It could have been something that lasted a whole month, possibly from volcanic ash blocking the sun light, because Joktan's son Jerah has the connotation of being the duration of a lunar cycle. Other names in Joktan's sons are describing volcanic activity.

Genesis 10:26: **yărăch** **Xry"** Jerah 'a lunation' i.e. a month, or a moon cycle.. 'month', 'moon'.]

Seara **hr[s]** 'to be scattered'

hr[s] Strongs #5591 (pronounced 'seh-aw-raw') a hurricane: -storm, tempest, whirlwind. Davidson pgs 579

noun feminine singular of **r[s]** Davidson adds 'to be scattered'.

r[f] Strongs #8175 Davidson pgs 732-733 'to sweep, tear away with a tempest, to shudder, fear, reverence ↓

hr[f] Strongs #8183 (also pronounced 'seh-aw-raw') feminine of 8178; a hurricane: =storm, tempest Job 9:17.

r[f] Strongs #8178 (pronounced 'sah'-ar) from #8175; a tempest; also a terror: -affrighted, x horribly, x sore, storm.

7th Generation born after the Flood

Heber's son **Ogamhan** 'marshy pool/caldron' Seara's son **Tait**

Ogamhan !wmgā 'marshy pool/caldron'

!wmgā Strongs #100 (pronounced 'ag-mone') 'a marshy pool, bulrush, caldron, hook, rush.' [The consonants translate, but the vowel sounds are beginning to change.]

!wmgā Davidson pg 6 from root word ~gā marsh, stagnant water !wmgā caldron, Job 41:12 (Jewish Bible) vs 20 (Christian Bible)

Tait j [t

j [t Davidson pg 768 from jy[Davidson pg 595 'to be angry with, to rush, fall upon with fury'

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8th Generation born after the Flood

Ogamhan's son **Adhoin** 'to rule' Tait's son **Paim**
[Same here: The consonants translate, but the vowel sounds are changing.]

Adhoin !Ada 'to rule'

!Ada Strongs #113 (pronounced 'aw-done) from an unused root (meaning 'to rule'); sovereign, i.e. controller (humar or divine): - lord, master, owner Davidson pg 7 !Ada noun masculine, singular from root !wd Davidson pg 147 'to rule, govern, judge' (see rest)

Paim ~ [p 'to impel, urge, move'

Strongs #6470 (pronounced 'paw-am') a prim. root : to tap, i.e. beat regularly; hence (gen.) to impel or agitate: - move, trouble. ~ [p Davidson pg 629 'to impel, urge, move'
[It sounds to me like God was motivating them to move.]

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9th Generation born after the Flood

Adhoin's son **Laimfinn** 'Nation/people divides'
Pain's son **Adnamhain** 'Eden/pleasure is hidden from my eye/face'
[Same here: The consonants translate, but the vowel sounds are changing.]

Laimfinn !npm [l 'Nation/people divides'

Laim m [l 'people, nation', Davidson pg 403 Strongs #5971

finn !np 'to divide' Davidson pg 628

Adnamhain !y[m[nd['Eden/pleasure is hidden from my eye/face'

Irish rules of grammar say that all the vowels have to agree. ('h' is silent)

Adn nd[Davidson pg 588 'Aden/Eden (pleasure)'

am m[Davidson pg 602 from ~m[Davidson pg 604 'to hide, conceal'

ain !y[Davidson pgs 596-597 'eye', 'face'

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10th Generation born after the Flood

Laimfinn's son **Heber (Glumm Fionn)** 'divide (mantle divided)' Adnamhain's son **Nemedius-Macha** ????

Heber rbh 'to cut, 'divide' Davidson pg 163

Glumm ~wl g Davidson pg 138 'mantle, cloak' from ~l g 'to wrap together'

Fionn from **finn** !np 'to divide' Davidson pg 628

Nemedius-Macha I'm not able to translate this one.

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11th Generation born after the Flood

Heber's son **Feibhricglas** vl g \$rb ap 'hence worship the descending light'
[The consonants translate, but the vowel sounds are 'Irish' & not Hebrew]

Fei ap Strongs #6311 (pronounced 'po') (of demonstrative force) 'hence!'

bhric \$rb Davidson pg 116 'to bend the knee', 'worship' Strongs #s 1288-1291

Strongs #1290 (pronounced 'beh'rek') 'a knee' from 1288 'to kneel'

glas vl g Davidson pg 138 'to be white, hence to shine'

Strongs #1570 (pronounced 'gaw-lash' ← 'sh' instead of 's') 'appear' [neither Davidson nor Strongs is 100% sure about the meaning of the word.] NAS Concordance: 'to recline' as in descending.

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12th Generation born after the Flood

Feibhricglas' son **Neanuail** ll [hn[n

'to answer with an affliction that causes rolling' or 'to answer with repeated affliction'

Neanu hn[n Davidson pg 555 from hn[Davidson pg 606 'to answer', 'to be afflicted' [see rest]

ail ll [Davidson pg 601 'to roll' or 'repeat an action'. Strongs #5953 (pronounced 'aw-lal) 'to effect thoroughly; spec. to glean.

13th Generation born after the Flood

Nuaghad **dygn** 'commander, leader, chief, prince'

Strongs #5057 (pronounced 'naw-geed') Davidson pg 533 noun, masc. sing. from **dgn**

14th Generation born after the Flood

Alloid **dyl l** ['upon-the hand']

al l [upon, **l l** to, **oid dy** hand [the Hebrew pronunciation is 'yawd']

15th Generation born after the Flood

Earchada **dx ra** 'First fortified city'

Ear **ra** fortified city

chada **adx** 'one' or 'first' from **dx** [the Hebrew pronunciation is 'echad'] 'chada' is feminine gender

16th Generation born after the Flood

Deaghatha **tgd** Davidson pg 146 noun, feminine, singular from **hgd** 'to multiply, be increased'

17th Generation born after the Flood

Bratha **hjr b** 'on-account-of giving-over'

B **b** 'in' or 'for' or 'to' or 'on account of'. [for more see Davidson pg 56]

ratha **hjr** 'to give over' Job 16: 11 Davidson pg 682

18th Generation born after the Flood

Breogan **!ga yrb** 'fat bowl'

Strongs #1274 (pronounced 'ber-ee') 'fat'

Strongs #101 (pronounced 'ag-gawn') a bowl

19th Generation born after the Flood

Bille **yl b** 'failure' or 'destruction' Strongs #1097 (pronounced 'bel-ee'). Davidson pg 86.

20th Generation born after the Flood **Genealogy ends after this one**

Gallamh **~lg** 'to wrap together' Strongs #1563 (pronounced 'gaw-lam') Davidson pg 138

British Genealogy: Javan's Descendants

(from pg 49 'After The Flood' by Bill Cooper)

Javan's son **Iobaath j hby** 'he glistens' {similar to 'Tarshish'.} contemporary with Shelach
his cousin Magog's son also named 'he glistens' (**Jobhath**)

Baath j [b] Strongs #1163 pronounced 'baw-at'. a prim. root 'to trample down'
Davidson pg 10:1 to kick or kick up Magog also has a son named **Baath**

Izrau wrzy Davidson pg 306 plural, masc. root is **hrz** Davidson pg 242 'to spread, scatter, disperse.

Ezra arz[to help, aid, assist Davidson pg 595

Rea yr Strongs #7377 'irrigation'

Abir rba Davidson pg 5 'to be strong'

Oth twa Strongs #226 (in the sense of appearing) **a signal**, as a flag, **beacon**, **monument**,
omen, prodigy, evidence, etc.:- mark, miracle, (en)sign, token. Davidson pg 14 root
word **hwa** on pg 11, #3 'mark, memorial, warning.

Ecthet **Doesn't translate!**

Aurthach **Doesn't translate!**

Ethach **Doesn't translate!**

Mair **Doesn't translate!**

Simeon **Doesn't translate because in Hebrew the name is pronounced 'shim-ōne'.**

Biob, Thous, Ougomum, Fetebir, Alanus **Didn't attempt to translate.**

Noah's wife's name: The descent of the Miautso People of China

(from page 244 of 'After The Flood' by Bill Cooper)

Gaw Bo-lu-en !wl awbo hag 'exalted & triumphant in the affairs of her abode'

Gaw hag a prim. root; 'to mount up; hence in gen. to rise up, (fig) be majestic: - gloriously, grow up, increase, be risen, triumph. Strongs #1342. Davidson pg 126 'to be lifted, exalted, majestic.

Bo aAb a prim. root; 'to go or come' Strongs #935 Davidson adds (pg 70) 'to manage one's affairs', enter.

luen !wl Strongs #3885 'luwn' = to lodge, spend the night, remain, abide. Davidson pg 419

What an appropriate name for our Ancient Grandmother! Whoever named her prophesied her name over her, just like Lamech prophesied over Noah.

What this also means is that there is a good possibility that the earliest names in ancient genealogies around the globe, if they are within 5 generations of Noah, may be ancient translatable Hebrew words containing valuable information for climate change, culture, & history, etc.