

Sons of Eber: Peleg(Divided) & Joktan(Diminished) [updated Dec 2010](#)

[This is a continuation from

'Genesis 10: The names are describing Mt Ararat (putting it all together)'

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

The Hebrew Text research can be found at

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

That document's title is 'Genesis 10 The Names Tell A Story: volcanic activity!']

Introduction:

When I first put this together, I had the notion that the first migration from Ararat was directly to Shinar, but after translating the early names of the Irish & British genealogies found in 'After The Flood' by Bill Cooper, { See http://www.w-rocs.org/stones/Magog_and_Javan_Descendants.pdf }

I've come to the conclusion that they probably began to settle around the southern end of Lake Van first, & were later driven out because of volcanic activity. At that point in time, Shinar would have been east, instead of south of Ararat because the earth was still rolling.

Possible scenario:

Their Grandfather **Shelach** (KJV calls him 'Salah') may have travelled back and forth between the new settlement & the area of Ararat, for a variety of reasons, maybe even to learn the art of metallurgy from Shem & Japheth. **If** at that time, the new settlement was in Shinar instead of Lake Van, Shinar did not have it's own resources of copper & iron ore, but the area around Ararat did, so that would have been motivation for the journey. Whatever the case may be, Shelach witnessed the 'Eber event' at Maku, & then named his son 'Eber'. Then, 34 years later (Genesis 11: 16) they are beginning to realize that the ocean level is rising & the land is diminishing, so Eber then names 2 of his sons 'Peleg' (Divided) & 'Joktan' (Diminished). (He also has other sons & daughters, see Genesis 11: 17.) In order for Eber to realize this, he must have either done some traveling, or encountered others who did. About 30 years later (Genesis 11: 18) Peleg & Joktan start having sons, which is **131 years after The Flood**. Then the account focuses on the names of Joktan's 13 sons (which is the 5th post-Flood generation). **{ Noah is now 731, Shem 229, Arphaxad 129, Shelach 94, Eber 64 & Peleg 30. }**

Wherever Joktan is living at the time of his first born son (possibly in Armenia/Azerbaijan in the mountains above Naxcivan, or it could have been somewhere near Metsamor (near Taronik) Armenia, or it could have been around Lake Van) the ground is continually shaking, which they had learned by previous experience, was an indication of an upcoming volcanic eruption, so they leave the area, possibly with Shem accompanying them, apparently with the intention of setting out for what is now Yemen. (Joktan may have gone there on a previous exploration trip with his Dad.) When they get down to Shinar, there are no earthquakes, so Joktan names his 1st born son 'Nothing Shaking' ('Almodad') & the next son 'To Be Drawn Out' ('Sheleph'). Then they witness that the building of Babel has stopped, & the city has been abandoned, so then the next son is named 'Settlement Dies' ('Hazarmaveth'). { 2nd witness to Babel incident } [Apparently Arphaxad's household was not located in the city of Babel because the line of his descendants of whom Abraham comes from continued to speak Hebrew. The Hebrew translation of locations in Genesis 11 all translate from the Hebrew! See also the research on what the Hebrew Text says happened at Babel in the Genesis 11 research found at http://www.w-rocs.org/stones/GENESIS_11_updated.pdf]

Right after this there is **some kind of a solar event** that blocked the sunlight for a whole month, so Joktan names his next son 'Lunation' ('Jerah'). At first I thought this was some kind of solar eclipse; however, now I'm wondering if it was due to volcanic ash. When I translated the Hebrew names in the Ancient Irish Genealogy found in 'After The Flood' by Bill Cooper, there's 2 names in the 6th generation (that follow the 5th generation description of 'great tower rising up' etc.): The first one describes a terrifying tempest of some kind & the second one means 'light-refused'.

(See notes on Yarach/Jerah in the Genesis 10:26 Hebrew research at http://www.w-rocs.org/stones/Genesis_10_Names_Describe_Volcanic_Activity.pdf and also the 5th & 6th generations in http://www.w-rocs.org/stones/Magog_and_Javan_Descendants.pdf.)

Apparently because he survived the ordeal, the next son is named 'Thanks/praise be lifted up!' ('Hadoram').

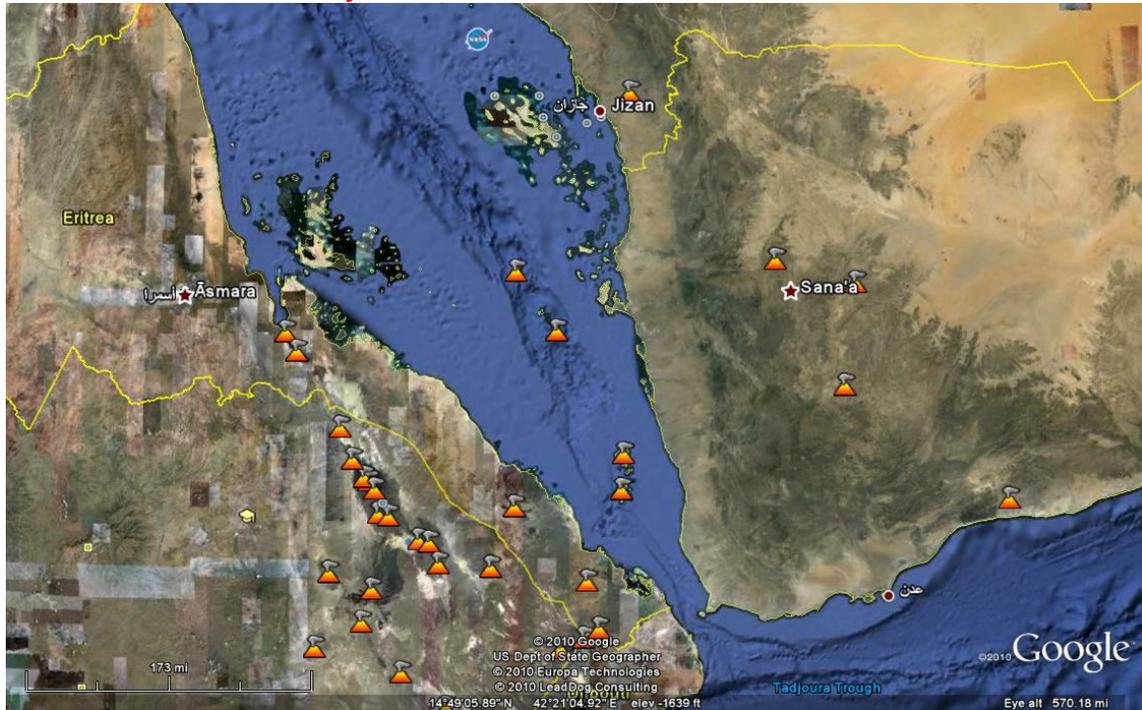
Then they leave the area of Shinar & name the next son 'To depart' ('Uzal').

The trail is going to end up in Yemen, possibly in Sana'a or Marib. (Local folklore has it that Shem founded both Sana'a & Marib. Is that possible? Well, in all probability he's the one who kept the record of Joktan's sons, so he must have been around them as they grew up. Shem lived for 500 years after the Flood, so he had plenty of time to do all kinds of things on his 'bucket list'! Joktan obviously kept the original language, & from what he names some of his sons, he also had a close relationship with God, so there would have been a comradery there between him & Shem. The Ancient Biblical Hebrew way of pronouncing God's NAME as YAHWEH is 'Yemenite', & not 'Sephardic' or 'Ashkenazi' pronunciation.) Other thoughts to add to this is that as people get older, they often seek out milder climates. Also, apparently Marib was the idea location for control of the trade route in that section of the globe. (At that time the **earth was also still rolling**. Babel is 'East' & not 'South' of Ararat. The **jet streams** over the Middle East would have been **quite different than** they are **today**.)

Before they settle in Sana'a (*if* that's the location) they encounter some things along the way. My guess is that they travelled by boat down river from Shinar & then followed the coast line, because there are no sons named to commemorate things along the way that describe the inland route. (Imagine migrating with at least 6 small children, & all your belongings, & the food you need to survive with. When you start out, your wife is pregnant with the first son, & when you get where you plan to go, she's pregnant with the 7th son! Oh man!! Riding in a boat if you are pregnant, would be easier than going overland by foot or by riding on the back of a critter!)

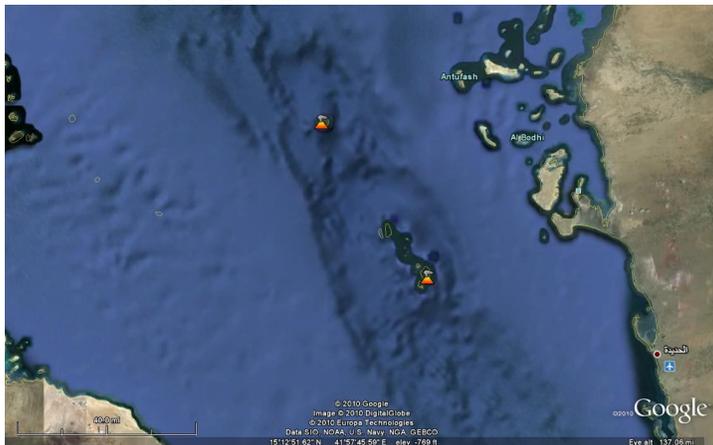
Apparently when they got to the area of Yemen, at first they lived along what is now the southern coast. Apparently at that time the Red Sea did not exist, because the ocean level was lower. Instead, there were lakes blocked by volcanic mountains. Then one of the volcanic mountains explodes into nothing ('Diklah', name of next son) which in turn breaks down what's holding back the water. (My guess is that it's the water from the deepest section of the Red Sea.) Then the next son is named 'Sheba', which means 'to break up in order to enter'. (& my guess is that the water went through the straight, & then fanned out as it dropped off the continental shelf & entered the Indian Ocean (See picture on page 4). Later, as the Indian

Ocean water level rose up, it back washed into the Red Sea, enveloping the coastland between Africa & Arabia, thus 'diminishing' (shortening) the land. {These 2 names would be a 2nd witness to 'Divided & Diminished'}



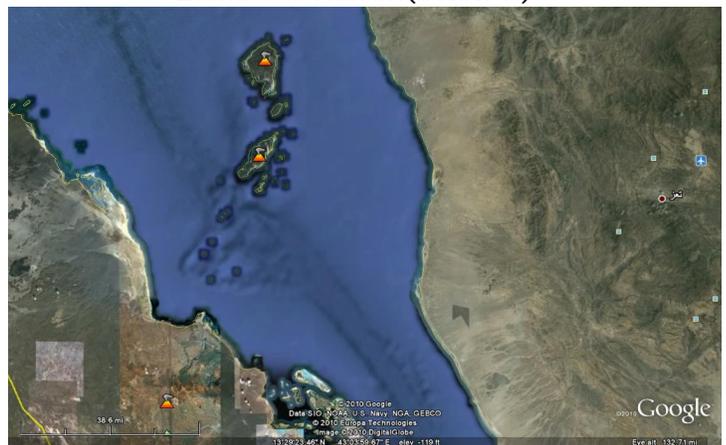
My guess is that the thing that blows up is one of the volcanoes below that are located at the entrance to the Red Sea from the Gulf of Aden. All 4 of them are known to be explosive in former days (Smithsonian info on Google Earth).

Jebet at Tair ↓



Jebel Zubair ↑

Zukur ↓ & Hanish (below it)



God keeps them safe, so Joktan names the next son 'Abimael', 'A Father is God'. Apparently they retreat back up the coast. Then they end up somewhere where the trees have all died & dropped their leaves, so the next son is named 'leafless' ('Oval'). Apparently this happens when there is an overload of CO2 in the soil, caused from magma coming in contact with limestone. The overload of CO2 blocks off the oxygen intake at the roots of the trees, thus suffocating them. (Trees produce carbon dioxide through photosynthesis through their leaves, but they take in oxygen through their roots. See <http://pubs.usgs.gov/dds/dds-81/Intro/facts-sheet/GasKillingTrees.html>) The only volcano that I can find on the Google Earth for Yemen that

lists limestone as one of it's characteristics is the first one on the Yemenite coast just past the port of Aden (Shaykh Uthman) called 'Harra es Sawad' (Smithsonian info on Google Earth).



'Harra es Sawad' ↑

Looking at the above map, my guess would be that from there they head inland to higher ground, & away from trees that are dead! Then there's another volcanic eruption & everything gets covered in ash ('Ophir', name of next son). Afterwards a cone (volcanic) is formed, so the next son is named 'Havilah' ('circular'). All 5 volcanoes in Yemen have produced several 'cone shaped' volcanoes as by-products of their eruptions, so there's no exact location like there is with the situation back up in Mt Ararat, that I have found while doing this research. (If you find something specific, please let me know.)

And then the youngest son is named 'Jobab', which is a wailing or howling sound. My guess is that it's the sound they hear from a volcano, instead of somebody who is wailing. (Apparently some volcanoes produce a sound that is similar to the way a jet engine sounds at take-off, only much more intense.)

kědĕn hă hăr sfărăh ächäh bö mēshă mē shă-vām mō y'hē vā
 ~dē, h; rh; hrp's. hk'a] Bo avMe mi ~bvw mo yhj>w. 10`30

[KJV] And their dwelling was from Mesha, as thou goest unto Sephar a mount of the east.

sfărăh hrp's. Sephar 'book', 'scroll', 'bill', 'register', 'letter', 'evidence'.

from rps The idea is to write a record of something along with the action of being able to recount it.

We would say, 'a documentation by writing'. It's a witness to the fact that they could both write & count & record things.

mēshă avMe Mesha 'burden', 'loan', 'anything burdensome' from avil 'to lift, carry, take'

Those locations are unknown to me at this time.