

Joshua 19:40-48 = Dan

Mal 3:16 "Then they that feared the LORD spake often one to another: and the LORD hearkened, and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before him for them that feared the LORD, and that thought upon his name."

That is our desire that in considering these names and their meanings we think upon HIS name and see The Lord Jesus Christ in every verse.

Dan:

Jacob's 5th son, born of Bilhah, Rachel's handmaid. The 1st son of Bilhah. This is the 7th, and last, lot drawn when the Tabernacle was at Shiloh.

Gen. 30:5-6 "And Bilhah conceived, and bare Jacob a son. And Rachel said, God hath judged me, and hath also heard my voice, and hath given me a son: therefore called she his name Dan."

Meaning:

"Judge" or "Judging" (Daniel is "Judge of God")

Territory:

Dan had a lower territory and then an upper one where they possessed Lashem and renamed it to Dan.

Jacob's Blessing of Dan...

Gen. 49:16-18 "Dan shall judge his people, as one of the tribes of Israel. Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an adder in the path, that biteth the horse heels, so that his rider shall fall backward. I have waited for thy salvation, O LORD."

Moses' Blessing of the tribes...

Deut. 33:22 "And of Dan he said, Dan is a lion's whelp: he shall leap from Bashan."

Sampson was from the tribe of Dan.

Aholiab and Hiram who worked on the temple were from Dan.

Summary:

Vs. 41:

Zorah(Zor-ah) = "Hornet's Nest" or "Hornet"

Eshtaol(Esh-tā-ol) = "A Pass" or "A Petition"

Irshemesh(Ir-shē-mesh) = "City of the Sun"

Vs. 42:

Shaalabbin(Shā-a-lab-bin) = "Place of Foxes"

Ajalon(Aj-a-lon) [alternate spelling Aijalon] = "Place of Deer"

Jethlah(Jeth-lah) = "Suspended". But see notes.

Vs. 43:

Elon(Ē-lon) = "Oak" (although Jones says "Magnificent Oak")

Thimnathah(Thim-na-thah) [Timnah?] = "Allotted Portion"

Ekron(ek-ron) = "eradication"

Vs. 44:

Eltekeh(EI-te-kēh) [Alternate spelling Eltekon] = "God is its fear" was the most popular. But interesting a couple of others liked "Founded by God".

Gibbethon(Gib-be-thon) = "Lofty Place" or "exalted" but sometimes "to be exalted"

Baalath(Bā-a-lath) [Alternate spelling Baalah] = "Mistress". See note

Vs. 45:

Jehud(Jē-hud) = "Praise". See note

Beneberak(Ben-e-bē-rak) = "Sons of Lightening"

Gathrimmon(Gath-rim-mon) = "Press of the pomegranate" or "wine-press of the pomegranate"

Vs. 46:

Mejarkon(Me-jar-kon) = "Waters of Green" or "Waters of Yellow". See note

Rakkon(Rak-kon) = "Green Place" or "Yellow Place" OR "Place of the shore".

Japho(Jā-phō) = "Beauty" maybe "Beautiful City". This is Joppa of the NT.

I. Vs. 41:

a. Zorah(Zor-ah) [alternate spelling Zareah, Zoreah]:

i. Jones:

1. "Nest of hornets" (That is, a place of troublesome men)

ii. Abarim:

1. "Hornet" or "leprous"

iii. M&S:

1. "Hornet"

iv. Easton:

1. "A place of wasps"

v. Smith:

1. "hornet"

b. Eshtaol(Esh-tā-ol):

i. Jones:

1. "Woman Requesting"

2. Woman + "to ask" or "to beg" or "to require"

ii. Abarim:

1. Nothing

iii. M&S:

1. Says Furst says "pass" and Gesenius says "petition"

iv. Easton:

1. "Narrow pass" or "recess"

v. Smith:

1. "A Pass"

c. Irshemesh(Ir-shē-mesh):

i. NOTE: we have had "Beth-shemesh" as "House of the sun" and En-shemesh as "Fountain of the sun" now we have IR, the prefix meaning "city" hence "City of the sun"

ii. Jones:

1. "City of the sun"

2. Under the Canaanites, this was a city sacred to the sun.

iii. Abarim:

1. "City of the sun" they spell as "Ir-shemesh"

iv. M&S:

1. "City of the sun"

II. Vs. 42:

a. Shaalabbin(Shā-a-lab-bin):

i. Jones:

1. "Place of Foxes" or "Region of foxes"

ii. Abarim:

1. Nothing

iii. M&S:

1. "City of foxes"

- iv. Easton:
 - 1. "A Place of Foxes"
 - v. Smith:
 - 1. "Home of foxes"
 - b. Ajalon(Aj-a-lon) [alternate spelling Aijalon]:
 - i. Jones:
 - 1. "A large stag"
 - ii. Abarim:
 - 1. "Protruding One" (using AiJalon).
 - iii. M&S:
 - 1. "Place of deer" or "Place of oaks"
 - iv. Easton:
 - 1. "Place of deer"
 - v. Smith:
 - 1. "Place of gazelles"
 - vi. Davis:
 - 1. "Place of harts"
 - c. Jethlah(Jeth-lah):
 - i. NOTE: Jones saying "God will exalt it" Abarim has trouble with. They don't see where Jones can bring God into it at all, in fact they say to them it is more literally "It will hang" or "it hangs". But I appreciate Jones sees "The Lord" in these things. When M&S simply say "Suspended" that more closely follows Abarim's "It hangs". But interesting where Jones sees God, Jones decides it is "exalt" where A and M&S don't see God it is a hanging down rather than an exalting.
 - ii. Jones:
 - 1. "He(God) will exalt it"
 - iii. Abarim:
 - 1. "It Will Be Conspicuously Displayed"
 - iv. M&S:
 - 1. "suspended"
 - v. Easton:
 - 1. "suspended"
 - vi. Smith:
 - 1. "Height"
- III. Vs. 43:
- a. Elon(Ē-lon):
 - i. Jones:
 - 1. "Magnificent Oak"
 - 2. The man "Elon" was the 11th judge of Israel – Judges 12:11-12
 - ii. Abarim:
 - 1. "Oak"
 - iii. M&S:
 - 1. "Oak"
 - b. Thimnathah(Thim-na-thah) [Timnah?]:
 - i. Jones:
 - 1. Jones saying that in English it is written Timnath and Timnathah, but contends it is Timnah
 - 2. Timnah = "Portion Assigned"
 - 3. Root "manah" = "to allot" or "to divide"
 - ii. Abarim:
 - 1. "Allotted Portion"
 - iii. M&S:

1. M&S says to see "Timnah" which they define as "Portion"
- iv. Smith:
 1. Uses Timna or Timnah = "restraint"
- v. International Standard Bible Encyclopedia:
 1. "Allotted Portion"
- c. Ekron(ek-ron):
 - i. Jones:
 1. "uprooting" or "emigration"
 2. Perhaps the city was built by "exiles"
 3. A Philistine city.
 - ii. Abarim:
 1. "extermination" or "uprooting"
 2. From the root "aqar" = "to uproot"
 3. See 13:3 where it speaks of the "five" lords of Philistines over Gaza, Ashdod, Ashkelon, Gath, Ekron and Avva(which makes 6 cities, but nevertheless, five lords).
 4. In Zeph. 2:4 it says "and Ekron will be uprooted"
 - iii. M & S:
 1. "eradication"
 - iv. Davis"
 1. "eradication"

IV. Vs. 44:

- a. Eltekeh(EI-te-kēh) [Alternate spelling Eltekon]:
 - i. Jones:
 1. "God The Foundation"
 - ii. Abarim:
 1. "Founded by God" or "God Makes Straight" they spell Eltekon
 - iii. M&S:
 1. "God is its fear"
 2. But note that M&S also have Eltekon which they say means "God is its Foundation"
 - iv. Easton:
 1. "God is its fear"
 - v. Smith:
 1. "God its fear"
- b. Gibbethon(Gib-be-thon):
 - i. Jones:
 1. "A Lofty Place"
 2. Root "gabhah" = "to be high", "to be lifted up", "to be exalted"
 - ii. Abarim:
 1. "Lofty Place" or "Mound"
 - iii. M&S:
 1. "A Height"
- c. Baalath(Bā-a-lath) [Alternate spelling Baalah]:
 - i. NOTE: Recall we have seen "baalah" before. Because(literally) baal means lord, that is can be used as in lords and ladies, it is often xlated "lady"(just as baal is often xlated lord). But we know it persists not as the niceties of genteel conversation, but as idolatrous gods with their ungodly ways. Hence the word is also xlated "mistress" or even "possessing". Mistress giving a better thought of the misuse of sex in the idolatrous activity the Canaanites called worship. So baalath is very much the same. It will be found translated "lady" with the

translators thinking of lords and ladies, but that is certainly not the idea in our Bibles.

- ii. Jones:
 - 1. "lady" – but see note.
- iii. Abarim:
 - 1. "Mistress" – this more closely connected with Scripture I believe.
 - 2. Root "baal" the verb, meaning "to exercise dominion over" or "to own" or "to control".
- iv. M&S:
 - 1. "Mistress"

V. Vs. 45:

a. Jehud(Jē-hud):

- i. NOTE: Jehudi = "Praise The Lord". The word Praise(yadhah) plus the yodh, the sign of the divine name Jehovah. (The letter yod, may create an adjective(Praise-like) or be a possessive form (my praise) as well as the abbreviated form of the abbreviation for the tetragrammaton Yahweh). Judah is the verbal future Hophal of "yadhah". Leah said when she born him "Now(or at this time) WILL I Praise The Lord" in Gen. 49. The Masculine Greek for "Judah" is Judas.
- ii. Jones:
 - 1. "Praise"
 - 2. Root "yadhah" = "to praise"
- iii. Abarim:
 - 1. A doesn't have Jehud, but it does have Jehudi which they xlate as "Praiser", taking it from the root "yada" = "to praise"
- iv. M&S:
 - 1. No xlation.
- v. Smith:
 - 1. "Praised"
- vi. Davis:
 - 1. "Praise"

b. Beneberak(Ben-e-bē-rak):

- i. Jones:
 - 1. Jones splits it as "Bene Berak" = "Sons of Thunder". Bene the plural of Ben "Son".
 - 2. NOTE: Abarim notes that Jones appears to have equated lightening with thunder(the root for thunder is "ra'am", "baraq" is always lightening). A thinks Jones was possibly inspired by the "troublesome" name Boanerges.
 - 3. Root "baraq" = "thunder"
- ii. Abarim:
 - 1. "Sons of Lightening"
 - 2. A saying root "baraq" means "lightening"
- iii. M&S:
 - 1. "Sons of Lightening"
- iv. Smith:
 - 1. "Son of Lightening"

c. Gathrimmon(Gath-rim-mon):

- i. NOTE: Recall that the pomegranate was a symbol of fertility, because the fruit has lots of seeds. So pomegranate(Rimmon) became a symbol for harvest-ready fruit. Gath = "wine press"
- ii. Jones:
 - 1. "Wine-press of the pomegranate"
- iii. Abarim:

- 1. "Pomegranate Press" or "winepress of elevation"
- iv. M&S:
 - 1. "Press of the pomegranate"
- v. Smith:
 - 1. "Press of the pomegranate"
- vi. Davis:
 - 1. "Pomegranate Press"

VI. Vs. 46:

a. Mejarkon(Me-jar-kon):

- i. Jones:
 - 1. Jones hyphenates as "Me-jarkon" meaning "Water of great Greenness".
- ii. Abarim:
 - 1. "Waters of Green". (Root "yaraq" can mean color from green or pale to ashen or dusky-white or even silver).
 - 2. A also hyphenates as Me-jarkon.
- iii. M&S:
 - 1. "Water of Yellowness" or perhaps "Clear water"
- iv. Davis:
 - 1. "Waters of Yellow color"

b. Rakkon(Rak-kon):

- i. Jones:
 - 1. "Extreme Shore"
- ii. Abarim:
 - 1. "Thin place" or "Green place" or "Place at the shore"
 - 2. NOTE that the color, like Mejarkon, is take from the same root going from green to pale of ashen to dusky-white to even silver.
- iii. M&S:
 - 1. M&S notes that ha-Rakkon, with the article, means the temple of the head, but does not give an meaning.
- iv. Easton:
 - 1. "Yellow water"
- v. Smith:
 - 1. The temple of the head.

c. Japho(Jā-phō):

- i. Jones:
 - 1. "Beautiful city"
 - 2. Root "yaphah" = "to be beautiful" or "to adorn"
- ii. Abarim:
 - 1. "Beauty" or "Beautiful"
 - 2. This is the same name as Joppa(Jaffa in modern Israel).
 - 3. This served as the port city for Jerusalem when Solomon was building the temple.
 - 4. The Greek name "Joppa" is transliterated from the Hebrew Japho.
- iii. M&S:
 - 1. M&S tell us to see Joppa meaning "beauty"
- iv. Easton:
 - 1. "Beauty"
- v. Smith:
 - 1. "Beauty"