

Joshua 18:1-12

At Shiloh

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.

- I. Vs. 1:
 - a. Shiloh(also spelled “Shiylō”, “Shilo” and “Shiloh”):
 - i. Jones:
 1. “Pacifcator” or “tranquility”
 2. Root “shalah” = “to be safe” “secure”. It is used of those who are prosperous, secure and happy.
 - ii. Abarim:
 1. “Pacifcator” or “tranquility town” OR “He whose it is”.
 - iii. M&S (McClintock & Strong):
 1. “Rest”
 2. NOTE: M&S have the most thorough discussion on the two possible meanings.
 3. <https://www.biblicalcyclopedia.com/S/shiloh.html>
 - iv. Davis:
 1. “Tranquility” or “Rest”
 - v. Strong:
 1. “He whose it is”
 - vi. Dac:
 1. I find it used 31x spelled Shiloh, Strong’s says 32x(S includes 1 alt. spelling) only in the OT.
 2. First used in Gen. 49:10 in Jacob’s blessing upon Judah(speaking of The Messiah).
 3. NOTE: There is a controversy among Bible students with an alternate spelling using a compound form “Shellōh”[she-l-loh, she=relative pronoun, L as preposition, Oh as 3rd person masculine] – if this form were used in Gen. 49:10 it would be something like “until the things come that are reserved up for Him(I used the capital H)” or “until He comes for whom it is laid up”. This form is typically not used here, but the Shalah root, because the compound form was not used in the Pentateuch. But we know Spiritually it fits as well. Abarim, M&S and Davis all have lengthy discussions on the two potential forms, M&S the most detailed.
- II. Vs. 2:
 - a. Joshua (The Hebrew form of the Greek Jesus).
 - i. Jones:
 1. “The Lord (is his) Salvation” or “Lord of Salvation”
 - ii. Abarim:
 1. “Yah Saves” or “Yah will save” or “Yah is Salvation”
 - iii. M&S:
 1. “Jehovah is his Help” or “Jehovah the Savior”
 - iv. Davis:
 1. “Jehovah is Salvation”
 - v. Easton:

1. "Jehovah is his Help" or "Jehovah is Savior"
 - vi. Hitchcock:
 1. "a Savior" or "a deliverer"
 - vii. Smiths:
 1. "Savior" or "whose help is Jehovah"
- III. Vs. 5:
- a. Judah:
 - i. Recall "Jews" was the term applied to all Israelites after they came out of Babylon, thought to be taken from Judah.
 - ii. Jones:
 1. "Praised" (Verbal future Hophal of the root "yadhah".
 2. What Leah called her 4th son "Now(or this time) will I Praise The Lord."
 3. Ge 29:35 "And she conceived again, and bare a son: and she said, Now will I praise the LORD: therefore she called his name Judah; and left bearing."
 - iii. Abarim:
 1. "Praised" or "Let Him be Praised"
 2. Root verb "Yada" = "to praise"
 3. Interesting – there are 7x Judah's in Scripture. (Ez. 3:9, 10:23; Nehemiah 11:9; 12:8; 12:34 & 12:36).
 4. The Greek IOUDA occurs 7x in the NT. The name "judas" IOUDAS is the Hellenized version of the name Judah.
 5. NOTE: in Hebrew, if the dalet (the d) is omitted from the name "Judah" it would leave YHWH or the tetragrammaton. (The first two letters(JU) of Judah form the Hebrew "yah".
 - iv. M&S:
 1. "Celebrated"
 2. M&S use the root "Yehudah"
 - b. Joseph:
 - i. Jones:
 1. "He shall add" – Gen. 30:24 "The Lord shall add to me another son"
 - ii. Abarim:
 1. "increaser" or "May He add"
 2. Jacob's 12th child, 11th son; Rachel's first child. Brother of Benjamin.
 3. From root verb "to add, increase or do again"
 - a. This verb, curiously, has no extant derivatives
 - iii. M&S:
 1. They said has two-fold meaning = "increaser" and "remover"
 - iv. Davis:
 1. "May He add"
 - v. ASV concordance:
 1. "May God add"
- IV. Vs. 7:
- a. Levi:
 - i. Jones:
 1. "Adhesion" or "Joined"
 2. Root "lavah" = "to be joined", "to cleave to", "to lend", "to borrow"
 3. 3rd son of Leah.
 4. Gen. 29:34 "Now this time will my husband be joined to me, because I have born him three sons."
 - ii. Abarim:
 1. "Joined" or "Joiner"

- iii. M&S:
 - 1. “wreathed” from “to twine” or “to adhere”
- b. Gad:
 - i. Gen. 30:11 “And Leah said, A troop cometh: and she called his name Gad”.
 - ii. Jones:
 - 1. “Good Fortune” or “Good luck”
 - 2. Root “gadhahd” = “to gather in troops” or “to cut through” from the idea of a troop of men cutting through opposing ranks.
 - iii. Abarim:
 - 1. “Fortune”
 - 2. Root “gadad” = “to cut” or “to divide”
 - iv. M&S:
 - 1. “Fortune”
- c. Reuben:
 - i. Gen. 29:32 “And Leah conceived, and bare a son, and she called his name Reuben: for she said, Surely the LORD hath looked upon my affliction; now therefore my husband will love me.”
 - ii. Jones:
 - 1. “Behold a son”
 - iii. Abarim:
 - 1. “Behold a son” or “Son of Vision”
 - iv. M&S:
 - 1. “see a son”
 - v. Davis:
 - 1. “Behold a son”
- d. Manasseh:
 - i. Jones:
 - 1. “Forgetting” or “forgetfulness”
 - 2. From root “nashah” = “to forget”, “to forget”
 - 3. Gen. 41:51 “For God, said he, hath made me forget all my toil”
 - 4. He was firstborn of Joseph, but Jacob crossed his hands, putting his left hand on Manasseh and his right hand on Ephraim.
 - ii. Abarim:
 - 1. “forgetting” or “evaporating”
 - 2. Root “nasha” = “to forget”
 - iii. NOBSE:
 - 1. “Making to forget”
 - iv. Davis:
 - 1. “Making to forget”
- e. Moses:
 - i. Jones:
 - 1. “Taken out of water” or “Saved out of water”
 - 2. Root is Egyptian compound of “water” and “to deliver”
 - ii. Abarim:
 - 1. “Child rescued from drowning in water”
 - 2. Greek Moses transliterated from Hebrew “Moshe”
 - iii. M&S:
 - 1. The Hebrew “Moshe” is “to draw out” i.e. from water, which M&S decide is the Hebrew form of a foreign word.
 - 2. They then go to the Egyptian “water saved”
- f. Vs. 11:
 - i. Benjamin:

1. Jones:
 - a. "Son of the right hand" i.e. Son of honor.
 - b. Some take it to mean "Son of days" as in son of old age.
 2. Abarim:
 - a. "Son Of The Right Hand" or "Son Of The South"
 - b. Roots "Ben" = Son and "yamin" = right hand.
 3. M&S:
 - a. "Son of my right hand"
 4. Easton:
 - a. "Son of my right hand"
 5. Smith's:
 - a. "Son of the right hand" or "fortunate"
- g. Vs. 12:
- i. Jordan:
 1. Jones – descending
 2. Abarim – nothing
 3. Strong – downward, descending
 4. Davis – descender
 - ii. Jericho:
 1. Jones – "City of the moon", **the inhabitants worshipped the moon.**
 - a. From the root "yarahh(Jerah).
 - b. others assert it "a fragrant place" from the root "reyahh" (to breathe)
 - c. Extraordinarily fertile, abounding in roses, balsams and palms.
 - d. Called "City of palms"
 2. Abarim:
 - a. "City of the moon" or "place of fragrance"
 - b. A – known for both moon worship and fragrance.
 3. Stong:
 - a. "meaning dubious" but notes it was called "city of palms"
 4. Davis:
 - a. "Place of Fragrance"
 5. Easton:
 - a. "Place of Fragrance"
 6. Smith's:
 - a. Place of Fragrance"
 - iii. Bethaven:
 1. Jones:
 - a. "House of vanity" i.e. because of idols.
 2. Abarim:
 - a. "House of plenty trouble" or "House of plenty wealth"
 3. BDB (Brown-Driver-Biggs):
 - a. "House of iniquity" or "House of idolatry"
 4. M&S:
 - a. "House of nothingness" dac note: vanity=empty or nothingness.
 5. Smith's:
 - a. "House of nothingness"

h. Vs. 13