

Appendix 1F

NAMES/PLACES¹

Amalek/Amalekite

“*Amalek* dwells in the land of the Negev....” *Numbers* 13:29.

Grandson of Adah and Esau; Appendix 1A, Attachment 2.

Judah king Amaziah “went to the Valley of Salt/Mount Seir, and struck the sons of Seir, the remainder which escaped to *Amalek*....” *2 Chronicles* 25:11.

In the days of Judah king Hezekiah, 500 sons of Simeon went to Mount Seir and struck the remainder [of *Amalek*].” *1 Chronicles* 4:41-43.

Amon/Ammon/Ammonite

Ammon land (its capital was Rabbah, present-day Amman, Jordan) reached roughly E/NE from the Jordan River’s Jabbock torrent valley.

Deuteronomy 2:19 directed that [Lot+unnamed daughter-] descendants of Ben-ammi/*Ammon* were not to be molested.

Amorite

(Noah-Ham-) “Canaan fathered Zidon/Sidon, his firstborn, and Heth, also the Jebusite, and the *Amorite*, and the Girgashite and the Hivite, and the Arkite, and the Sinite, and the Arvadite, and the Zemarite, and the Hamathite.” *Genesis* 10:15ff.; *1 Chronicles* 1:8ff.

“The origin of the term [*Amurru*, found in Assyro-Babylonian cuneiform texts] is apparently from a word meaning ‘west,’ which would indicate that the Land of Amurru (MAR.TU) was the ‘western region,’ *i.e.* the territory between the Euphrates and the Mediterranean coast; the “Amorites” (Amurru) were therefore the ‘Westerners,’ *i.e.* the population of Syria and the Syrian Desert in its broadest sense. ...[one] implication here is that they were mainly Semitic nomads from the expanses west of the Euphrates....”--a “penetration deep into Mesopotamia and the establishment of ‘Amorite’ kingdoms,” of which one, “the Old Babylonian kingdom founded by Sumuabum at the beginning the 19th century b.c.e., reached the height of its power in the reign of Hammurapi (the first half of the 18th century b.c.e.)” *Mazar*, page 2, fn. 2 and page 5.

The land designated by [Tet.] for Abraham was “from the river of Egypt to the river great, the river Euphrates; the Kenite, and the Kenizzite, and the Kadmonite, and the Hittite, and the Perizzite, and the Rephaim, and the *Amorite*, and the Canaanite, and the Girgashite, and the Jebusite.” *Genesis* 15:18-19.

The term *Amorites* at times seems used generically for Canaanite clans, while also named separately as a tribe that, by the time of the exodus, commanded east-Jordan kingdoms from northern Moab to Mount Hermon and territory west of the Dead Sea, as well: Joshua fought an alliance of “all the kings of the Amorites living in the hill-country,” “five kings of the Amorites, the king of Jerusalem, the king of Hebron, the king of Jarmuth, the king of Lachish, the king of Eglon....” *Joshua* 10:3ff; *refer to* Section One following fn. 6.

“*Amalek* dwells in the land of the Negev, and the Hittite, and the Jebusite, and the *Amorite* dwell in the hills, and the Canaanite dwells by the sea, and by the hand of the Jordan.” *Numbers* 13:29.

In reference to one post-exodus defeat, foes described by Moses as “Amalekites and Canaanites” at *Numbers* 14:44-45 are given as *Amorites* at *Deuteronomy* 1:44.

“...Canaanite on the east and on the west, and the *Amorite*, and the Hittite, and the Perizzite, and the Jebusite in the heights, and the Hivite below Hermon, and in the land of Mizpah.” *Joshua* 11:3ff.

Ezekiel said, of Jerusalem: “Your mother was a Hittite and your grandfather an *Amorite*,” 16:3.

Solomon’s labor forces included “All the people that were left of the...*Amorites*....”

¹The names defined accord with English spellings rendered in the referenced text, unless otherwise noted. General definitions supplied from *Aid* may be subject to refinements not pursued here.

1 Kings 9:20ff.

Arkite

(Noah-Ham-) Canaan “fathered...the *Arkite*.” *Genesis* 10:15ff and *1 Chronicles* 1:8ff.
No biblical detail.

Arvadite

(Noah-Ham-) “Canaan fathered...the *Arvadite*.” *Genesis* 10:15ff and *1 Chronicles* 1:8ff.
No detail other than, “The residents [of] Sidon and *Arvad* were rowers....” *Ezekiel* 27:8.

Asher/Asherites

(Zilpah + Jacob -) Asher.
The *Asherites* lived “...in the midst of the Canaanites...for not [were] they dispossess[ed].” *Judges* 1:32.
Asher, a point or town marking Manasseh’s border [possibly about 11 miles NE of Shechem]. *Joshua* 17:7.

Ashur

Ashur so rendered occurs only at *1 Chronicles* 2:24 and 4:5: (Abiah/Abijah + Hezron-) *Ashur*, father [and/or founder of Tekoa] + Naarah - Hopher. See Appendix 1C, Attachment 1 chart at D.

Asshur

So rendered for a Shem son at *Genesis* 10:22-24 and *1 Chronicles* 1:17.
Asshurim is found at *Genesis* 25:1-3: (Keturah + Abraham - Jokshan - Dedan -) *Asshurim*.
The first capital of Assyria was *Asshur*. At some text sites (such as those that follow) the *Hebrew* is rendered in English as “Assyria.” “Sennacherib the king of *Asshur*,” *2 Kings* 19:37; reference to the “camp of *Asshur*” and “king of *Asshur*,” *Isaiah* 3:38; “Esar-haddon, king of *Asshur*,” *Ezra* 4:2.

Canaan/Canaanite²

(Noah-Ham-) “*Canaan* fathered Zidon/Sidon, his firstborn, and Heth, also the Jebusite, and the Amorite, and the Girgashite and the Hivite, and the Arkite, and the Sinite, and the Arvadite, and the Zemarite, and the Hamathite.” *Genesis* 10:15ff.; *1 Chronicles* 1:8ff.

A rough description of *Canaan* is the approximately 12,000 square miles of territory bounded by, on the north, west and east, respectively, the Lebanon mountains, Mediterranean Sea and Jordan River, and extending south to Gaza and the desert. It is not possible, however, to fix consistently definite borders for the “land of Canaan,” nor to conclude that the name originated in its descent from one individual or tribe, with portions of the region gradually becoming occupied by later-named groups who then geographically could be referred to as “Canaanites.”

(1) The first boundary description of land occupied by “Canaanites” is at *Genesis* 10:19: “[T]he border of Canaanites from Sidon, as you come to Gerar, as far as Gaza, as you go towards Sodom and Gomorrah, and Admah, and Zeboim, as far as Lasha.” *Genesis* 10:19.

(2) As ‘bequeathed’ to Moses: “[T] land of Canaan, by its borders: And it shall be to you south side from the wilderness of Zin, along by the coast of Edom, and it shall be to you a border south of the end of Sea the Salt, eastward. And shall turn to you the border from the south to the ascent of Akrabbim and shall pass on to Zin and shall its end from the south

² Potentially intermingled translations of *Cainaanite* with Kainite/Kenite (e.g. its script at *Judges* 1:10) are not explored, *but refer to Kenas, etc.*, below.

to Kadesh-barnea; and it shall go out to Hazar-addar, and it shall go to Azmon. And shall turn the border from Azmon to the brook of Egypt, and shall be the end of it at the Sea. And a west border shall be to you the Sea Great a border.... And this shall be to you a border north: from the Sea Great you shall mark a line for yourselves Mount Hor; from Mount Hor you shall mark a line to the gate of Hamath; and shall be the end of the border at Zedad; and shall go out the border to Ziphron. And you shall mark line for you for a border east from Hazar-enan to Shepham; and shall go down the border from Shepham to Riblah, and on the east of Ain; and shall go the border and shall reach unto the shoulder of the Sea of Chinnereth eastward. And shall go down the border to the Jordan, and shall be the end of it at Sea the Salt.” *Numbers* 34:1-12.

At the time of the separation of Abraham and Lot, “...the *Canaanite* and Perizzite then lived in the land.” *Genesis* 13:2.

The land designated by [Tet.] for Abraham was “from the river of Egypt to the river great, the river Euphrates; the Kenite, and the Kenizzite, and the Kadmonite, and the Hittite, and the Perizzite, and the Rephaim, and the Amorite, and the *Canaanite*, and the Girgashite, and the Jebusite.” *Genesis* 15:18-19.

After the incident at Shechem involving Dinah, Jacob berated Simeon and Levi for making him “stink among inhabitants, the land’s: among the *Canaanites* and the Perizzites....” *Genesis* 34:30.

“...*Canaanite* on the east and on the west, and the Amorite, and the Hittite, and the Perizzite, and the Jebusite in the heights, and the Hivite below Hermon, and in the land of Mizpah.” *Joshua* 11:3ff.

“[T]he *Canaanite* dwells by the sea, and by the hand of the Jordan.” *Numbers* 13:29.

A *Cainan* appears between (Shem-) Arpachshad/Arphaxad and Shalach/Shelah in *Luke*’s lineage list; refer to Appendix 1A, part II.

Chaldaeae/Chaldaeans/”Kaidu”

A term for the land and peoples occupying the southern portion of the alluvial plain/delta area of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, *i.e.* the district of ‘Babylonia, which wholly became referred to as “the land of the Chaldeans,” a term that reached its greatest regional usage during the time of the Nabu/ [Nabopolassar, et al] dynasty.

“Chaldea” also was a name used for mountainous country between Armenia and the Black Sea, whose “Chaldeans” at war with Armenia were subdued by Cyrus II (The Great).³ Some scholars have related “Arpachshad/Arpaxad” to *Chaldea/Chaldean*, on the theory that the Hebrew *chshad* is contained in both--see Ur, below, concerning more-recent debate. See *also* page 305, fn. 11.

Cush/Cushite

“[T]he sons of Noah that went out of ark Shem, Ham, and Japheth” (*Genesis* 9:18); “And sons Ham’s: *Cush*, and Mizraim, and Put, and Canaan. And the sons of *Cush*: Seba, and Havilah, and Sabtah/Sabta, and Raamah, and Sabtecha” (*Genesis* 10:6-7, 1 *Chronicles* 1:8-9).

“Aside from the genealogical accounts at *Genesis* chapter 10 and 1 *Chronicles* chapter 1, and perhaps the use of the name in the introduction of *Psalm* 7 [which states, “A song of David, which he sang to [[Tet.]] concerning the words of Cush *the Benjamite (italics supplied)*”]... the name ‘Cush’ is employed in all other texts to refer to the progeny of that son of [? + Noah -] Ham and the place of their habitation.” *Aid*, page 403.

“And a river went out from Eden...and...was divided and became into four heads. ... And the name of the river second Gihon; it the one surrounding all the land of *Cush*.” *Genesis* 2:10, 13. Geographical location of Cush land remains a subject of academic debate, in that definite identification of the “Gihon” river has not been possible, *e.g.*:

“The translators of the *Septuagint* rendered the Hebrew word for ‘Cush’ by the Greek name ‘Ethiopia’ in [the quotation above], as they did in all other cases where

³ *Xenophon Cyropaedia*, vol. II, p. 467.

'Cush' appears, with the exception of the genealogical tables of Genesis and First Chronicles. ... Josephus and others, following the rendering of the *Septuagint*, associated the Gihon River with the Nile." *Aid*, page 403.

Edom

Territory south of Ammon. "Edom in the valley of salt;" *2 Kings* 14:7.
"Esau is Edom." *Genesis* 36:9.
See also Seir, below.

Etam

Etam, one of Simeon's named villages; *1 Chronicles* 4:32.
Of uncertain location, but some suggest in Judah territory about 28 miles SW of Jerusalem, while the (Hur...) *Etam* is suggested as "probably" two miles SW of Bethlehem.⁴
"Crag *Etam*" - refer to Appendix 1D, II, "Judges," at fn. 43.

Girgashite

(Noah-Ham-) "Canaan fathered...the *Girgashite*;" *Genesis* 10:15ff.; *1 Chronicles* 1:8ff.

The land designated by [Tet.] for Abraham was "from the river of Egypt to the river great, the river Euphrates; the Kenite, and the Kenizzite, and the Kadmonite, and the Hittite, and the Perizzite, and the Rephaim, and the Amorite, and the Canaanite, and the *Girgashite*, and the Jebusite." *Genesis* 15:18-19.

No biblical detail, but *Girgash* and *Ben-Girgash* reportedly have been found scribed in Ugaritic.⁵

Goshen

"And you shall live in the land of Goshen, near to me," was Joseph's message to father Jacob (*Genesis* 45:10); Jacob sent Judah ahead to Joseph, to give directions...to Goshen," and Joseph in his chariot "went to meet Israel, his father, to Goshen" (*Genesis* 28-29); Pharaoh confirmed to them "a place in the land of Egypt, in the best of the land of Ramsesd" (*Genesis* 47:11); "And lived Jacob in the land of Egypt seven and ten years," and he died there (*Genesis* 47:28, 33); prior to the exodus, Goshen was spared first from swarms of flies and second from severe hail that otherwise afflicted Egypt (*Exodus* 8:22, 9:26).

Cities used as markers in Judah's allotment included a *Goshen* (*Joshua* 15:51) ["Some geographers tentatively place it at modern Zahariyeh, about eleven and a half miles SW of Hebron"--*Aid*, page 679].

Joshua struck "from Kadesh-barnea, even until Gaza, and all the land of *Goshen*, even until Gibeon" (*Joshua* 10:41); "And took Joshua all land this: the heights, and all the Negev, and all the land of *Goshen*, and the lowland, and the Arabah, and mountains Israel's and its lowlands, from Mount Halak, that goes up to Seir, etc." *Joshua* 11:16.

See also page 8, fn. 41.

Hamath/Hamathite

(Noah-Ham-) "Canaan fathered...the *Hamathite*;" *Genesis* 10:15ff.; *1 Chronicles* 1:8ff.

Hamath, present-day Hama; on the Orontes River, some 120 miles north of Damascus.

Hamath, an early small kingdom in Syria territory, "sometimes said to be of Hittite origin,"⁶ and seemingly adjacent to "Aram-zobah" (refer to Appendix 1A, part A).

According to *Numbers* 13:21, Moses' reconnoitering party ventured as far as "the entering in of *Hamath*"--"an oft-repeated phrase thought to refer, not to the gate of the city itself, but, rather, to the southern boundary of the territory over which it ruled," although

⁴ *Aid*, p. 533; refer to Appendix 1A, Attachment 1, Hur (#7).

⁵ *Ibid*, p. 661.

⁶ *Ibid*, p. 706.

scholars differ on this point.⁷

Haran

“The name of the ancient city [*Haran*] is preserved in modern Harran, situated on the Belikh River, about 68 miles...N of its junction with the Euphrates. But some believe that the ancient site itself lies to the N of modern Harran. Certain scholars see evidence for patriarchal residence...in the correspondency of ancient place-names in this area to such personal names as Serug, Nahor and Terah [and *Haran*]--Gen. 10:22-26.”⁸

Haran, where Terah, Abraham, Sarah and Lot temporarily sojourned; associated with the region of “Aram;” see Section One preceding and in fn. 4.

(? + Terah -) *Haran*, full or half-brother of Abraham; Appendix 1A, part II, B.

(Ephah + Caleb -) *Haran*; Appendix 1C, Attachment 1, part D.

(Shimei--)*Haran*, among the “heads of the fathers” of (Levi-Gershon-)

Laadan/Shimei in King David’s divisions; *1 Chronicles* 22:6ff.

Hazor

Hazor, a town or city placed south of Hebron in the vicinity of Kadesh-Barnea in the Negeb, also is referred to as “Kiriath-Hezron” (see *Hezron*, below). *Hazor* is named as the last exodus camping site before Paran, where Miriam temporarily became “leprous” after challenging Moses’ behavior. *Numbers* 11:35, 12:16, 33:17, 18; *Deuteronomy* 1:1 (see Appendix 1C, IV, “Moses’ Conference, etc.”) *Josephus* refers to it as “Hazeroth;” *AJ* XIII.

“Hezron, which is *Hazor*”--a Judah city at the far south border; *Joshua* 15:25

For *Hazor* [-north], of king Jabin with whom Deborah did battle, see Appendix 2A, *Hazor*.

Hebron, the place⁹

Approximately 19 miles south of Jerusalem.

See also *Machpelah*, below.

“[S]ons of Mareshah, the father[/*founder*?] of *Hebron*,” see Appendix 1C, Attachment 1 chart, *at and following* footnote 26.

Hezron, the place¹⁰

Joshua 15:1-3 would place *Hezron* on Judah’s southern border between Kadesh-Barnea and Addar; a parallel at *Numbers* 34:4 reads instead “Hazar-addar.”

Hittite

Historians and archaeologists have not completed identification of the biblical “Hittites.” Evidentially it can be said that the *Hittites* occupied “Syrian regions north of Canaan,”¹¹ while the biblical texts indicate they may have occupied or at least ranged over a wider area. “During Akhenaton’s reign [*circa* 1379-1362 b.c.] the *Hittites* captured northern Syria....”¹²

The land designated by [Tet.] for Abraham was “from the river of Egypt to the river great, the river Euphrates; the Kenite, and the Kenizzite, and the Kadmonite, and the *Hittite*, and the Perizzite, and the Rephaim, and the Amorite, and the Canaanite, and the Girgashite, and the Jebusite.” *Genesis* 15:18-19.

According to words received by Joshua: “[C]ross over Jordan this; you and all people this, to the land which I am giving to them.... From the wilderness to Lebanon this,

⁷ *Loc.cit.*

⁸ *Ibid*, p. 713.

⁹ *Hebron* individuals, Appendix 1A, Attachment 1, *Hebron*.

¹⁰ *Hezron*, the individual: Appendix 1C, Attachment 2, *Hezron*; Appendix 1C, sub-part II, “The Hezronic Period;” and Appendix 1C, Attachment 1, D, Descendancy.

¹¹ *Mazar*, p. 193.

¹² *Ibid*, p. 221.

even to the river Great, River Euphrates, all the land of the *Hittites* and to the Sea Great, toward the setting of the sun.” *Joshua* 1:4.

“Amalek dwells in the land of the Negev, and the *Hittite*, and the Jebusite, and the Amorite dwell in the hills, and the Canaanite dwells by the sea, and by the hand of the Jordan.” *Numbers* 13:29.

“...Canaanite on the east and on the west, and the Amorite, and the *Hittite*, and the Perizzite, and the Jebusite in the heights, and the Hivite below Hermon, and in the land of Mizpah.” *Joshua* 11:3ff.

Esau married *Hittite* women. Some consider that (Noah-Ham-Canaan-) Heth, Canaan’s second-listed son, was ancestral father of the “Hittites.” If one use of “Hittite” does equate with “Hethite” (definition still uncertain), Esau wives Basemath and Adah might be called daughters of Heth via Elon (see Appendix 1A, Attachment 2).

Abraham was on good terms with *Hittites*--he bargained with *Hittite* [Zohar-) Ephron at the gate of Hebron, and bought Machpelah (below).

“Kinship of the Jebusites with the *Hittites*...is underlined by Ezekiel,”¹³ who said also, of Jerusalem, “Your mother was a *Hittite* and your grandfather an Amorite’.” *Ezekiel* 16:3.

“Three ethnic groups played the most important role as neighbors of the tribes of Israel until the crystallization of the monarchy. They are (1) the Hivites in Shechem and in the four neighboring cities of Beeroth, Chephirah, Baalath-Kiriath-jearim, and Gibeon...(2) the *Hittites* in Hebron and...Luz-Bethel; and (3) the Jebusites in the Jerusalem region, who most probably were related to the *Hittites*.”¹⁴

Two soldiers for David were *Hittite*--Abimelech and Uriah (Bath-Sheba’s husband). Ahimelech, the *Hittite*, accompanied David on a foray to Saul’s camp. *1 Samuel* 26:6.

Solomon had *Hittite* wives.

Solomon’s labor forces included “All the people that were left of the...*Hittites*...” *1 Kings* 9:20ff.

Hivite

“Hivites” may have been a sub-group of Hurrians, below.

(Noah-Ham-) “Canaan fathered...the *Hivite*,” *Genesis* 10:15ff.; *1 Chronicles* 1:8ff.

“...the *Hivite* below Hermon, and in the land of Mizpah [Appendix 2A, Mizpah, etc.]” *Joshua* 11:3ff.

“Three ethnic groups played the most important role as neighbors of the tribes of Israel until the crystallization of the monarchy,” among them “the *Hivites* in Shechem and in the four neighboring cities of Beeroth, Chephirah, Baalath-Kiriath-jearim, and Gibeon...”¹⁵

For Dinah’s association with Prince Hamor, the *Hivite*, see Appendix 1C, V, C, Dinah.

Solomon’s labor forces included “All the people that were left of the...*Hivites*...” *1 Kings* 9:20ff.

See also Horite, below.

Horite

(Zibeon - Anah + ? -) Aholibamah/Oholibamah + Esau (Appendix 1A, Attachment 2): Reference to Zibeon as both a “son of Seir, the *Horite*,” and as a “Hivite” (*Genesis* 36:2; 20, 24) has led to a suggestion that the seeming contradiction results from misrendering of similarly-appearing Hebrew letters, *rehsh* and *waw*, in that “horite”--if derived from Hebrew *hohr*, “cave” or “hole”--would be descriptive, *i.e.* a Hivite cave-dweller.

“The *Horite* on the mount of Seir;” see also Seir, below.

Horite may have been a subgroup of Hurrian, below.

Hurrian

¹³ *Ibid*, p. 45.

¹⁴ *Ibid*, pp. 38-39.

¹⁵ *Loc. cit.* (full quote at fn. 14).

Certain archaeological findings of ancient writings may be proof that a *Hurrite* population occupied regions of Armenia, Anatolia, Syria and Palestine in patriarchal time, and that “Hivites,” “Horites,” and “Jebusites” all may have been part of that primary group.

Ishmael/Ishmaelite

(Hagar + Abraham -) *Ishmael*; descendency given at 1A, III.

Ishmaelites and Midianites appear equated at *Genesis* 37:25, 27 and 28 and 39:1 and at *Judges* 8:22, 24.

(Saul-Jonathan-Meribbaal-Micah-Ahaz-Jehoadah-Moza-Azel-) *Ishmael* of the sons of Benjamin. *1 Chronicles* 8:33:38; 9:39-44.

“Zebadiah the son of *Ishmael*, the ruler of the house of Judah, for every matter of the king [Jehoshaphat].” *2 Chronicles* 19:11.

(Jehohanan-) *Ishmael*, one of the “heads of the hundreds” who covenanted with high priest Jehoiada to overthrow queen Athaliah and install king Joash. (Appendix 2C, IV.)

Ishmael, “son of Nethaniah, the son of Elishama of the seed royal,” who led the murder of governor Gedaliah after the Babylonian conquest. (Appendix 2C, IV.)

(Of the sons of Pashur-) *Ishmael/Ismael*, found to have a foreign wife/family, in the Ezra/Nehemiah excommunication proceedings (Appendix 3B,II, IV, B, Chart B and related).

Israel/Israelite

Israel, the name conferred on Jacob (*Genesis* 32:28), thus becoming applicable to descendants of Jacob.

Israelites, the term applied to supporters of Saul and his son (Appendix 1E).

Israel, the name of the northern kingdom established following the split of king David’s empire after Solomon’s death.

Clarity is elusive relative to the use of *Israel* and *Israelite* and their relation to *Israel-Jacob*[ites], only a few examples being (a) (Abigail + Ithra, the *Israelite* -) Amasa (Appendix 2A, Attachment 1, Jesse Descendency); (b) whether designation of certain excommunicated exilic returnees as being “of *Israel*” (Appendix 3B, II, IV) denoted ancestral descendency and/or northern kingdom origin; (c) similarly, reference by Jesus of the *New Testament* to colleague Nathanael as “truly *Israelite* in whom deceit not is,” and Nathanael’s remark to Jesus, “...you are king of *Israel*.” *John* 1:47; 49.

Jebusite

The land designated by [Tet.] for Abraham was “from the river of Egypt to the river great, the river Euphrates; the Kenite, and the Kenizzite, and the Kadmonite, and the Hittite, and the Perizzite, and the Rephaim, and the Amorite, and the Canaanite, and the Girgashite, and the *Jebusite*.” *Genesis* 15:18-19.

See Appendix 2A, Jebus/Jebusite.

Kadesh

Refer to Appendix ID, II, fns. 15 and 17.

Kadmonites

Only use: The land designated by [Tet.] for Abraham was “from the river of Egypt to the river great, the river Euphrates; the Kenite, and the Kenizzite, and the *Kadmonite*, and the Hittite, and the Perizzite, and the Rephaim, and the Amorite, and the Canaanite, and the Girgashite, and the *Jebusite*.” *Genesis* 15:18-19.

A number of points may support the term *Kadmonites* as meaning “easterners.”¹⁶

Kain¹⁷

¹⁶ *Aid*, p. 986.

In some texts “Kain”/“Kainite” is rendered “Kenite” (below); cf. *Numbers* 24:21, *Joshua* 15:57, *Judges* 1:10 (“And the sons of the *Kenite*, father-in-law Moses....”) and *Judges* 4:11.

Kenaz/Kenite/Kenezite/Kenizzite¹⁸

The land designated by [Tet.] for Abraham was “from the river of Egypt to the river great, the river Euphrates; the *Kenite*, and the *Kenizzite*, and the Kadmonite, and the Hittite, and the Perizzite, and the Rephaim, and the Amorite, and the Canaanite, and the Girgashite, and the Jebusite.” *Genesis* 15:18-19.

Kenite is used interchangeably with Midianite (see, below).

See also Kain, above.

Among other reported instances of involvements with *Kenites* are (a) Saul warned *Kenites* living in Amalekite territory, before he attacked; *1 Samuel* 15:5-6; (b) King David shared profits of battle with some people “in the cities of the *Kenites*,” *1 Samuel* 30:29; (c) *Kenites* are given as families of scribes residing at Jabez:¹⁹ “Tirathites, Shimeathites and Suchathites. These the *Kenites* who came from Hemath, the father of the House of Rechab.”²⁰ *1 Chronicles* 2:55.

Machpelah

A cave burial site purchased by Abraham from Heth/(Zohar-) Ephron (Sidon’s brother), the Hittite, and part of a Canaan field (“of Ephron”²¹) “in front of Mamre”--see Mamre, below).

Genesis 25:7 reports that Isaac and Ishmael together buried Abraham at the cave of “Machpelah,” which Abraham purchased before Sarah’s death and where she had been buried.

“It generally has been accepted that the burial cave is located in modern Hebron beneath a Moslem mosque within an enclosure called Haram el-Khalil.”²²

The text of Jacob’s burial wishes at *Genesis* 49:31 says Jacob wanted to be buried where “they buried Abraham and Sarah, his wife--there they buried Isaac and Rebekah, his wife, and there I buried Leah.”

Mamre

Traditionally identified as Ramet el-Khalil, about 2 miles north of modern Hebron.²³

Mareshah, possibly as a place

See Hebron, above, and Hebron and Mareshah, Appendix 1A, Attachment 1.

Midian/Midianite

Midianites, a tribe or clan ranging over Edomite/Ishmaelite/Moabite territory. The extent of *Midian*, their land, at varying times is uncertain but “generally agreed” to have

¹⁷ Potentially intermingled translations of Cainanite with *Kainite/Kenite* (e.g. script at *Judges* 1:10) are not explored

¹⁸ Refer to Appendix 1A, Attachment 1, Kenaz/Kenaz, and Attachment 2 chart, for individuals related to Esau and Caleb.

¹⁹ Of undetermined location *but see* Appendix 2A, “Jabesh, etc.”. The only other use of *Jabez* is a son named immediately following Naarah + Ashur offspring whose neither mother nor father are identified; *1 Chronicles* 4:5-10.

²⁰ Appendix 3B, I, Rechab.

²¹ The only other use of Ephron occurs in *Joshua*’s delineation of the Judah borders, part of which “went up to the cities of Mount Ephron....” 15:9.

²² *Aid*, p. 1091.

²³ *Loc. cit.*

been “mainly in the NW part of Arabia just E of the Gulf of Aqabah.”²⁴] *Meek* used “Negev/Negeb in its broadest sense, to include Midian.”²⁵

(Keturah + Abraham -) *Midian*; Appendix 1A at fn. 33.

Moses took refuge with the *Midianites* and married the daughter of Jethro/Reuel/Raguel, kohen/priest of *Midian* (Section One at footnote 35).

Midianite is used interchangeably with “Kenite” (see Appendix 1A, Attachment 1, Hobab, a relative of Moses).

Midianites appear equated with Ishmaelites at *Genesis* 37:25, 27, 28, 39:1 and *Judges* 8:22, 24.

Midianite alliance with Moab--below.

Moab/Moabite

Moab land swept east from the Jordan and Dead Sea, between Ammon and Edom. Seven hundred years after Abraham, *Moabites* (who practiced circumcision also) initially assisted the Exodus immigrants. When the immigrants later reached Jericho, however, *Moabites* and *Midianites* allied against them (the *Midianites* joining with [Lot + unnamed daughter...-] *Moab* king [Zippor-] Balak).

Enmity with *Moabites* would persist; but *Deuteronomy* 2:19 directed that [Lot + unnamed daughter...-] descendants of Ben-ammi/Ammon were not to be molested.

“*Moab* shall howl over Nebo and over Medeba.” *Isaiah* 15:2.

Perizzite

At the time of the separation of Abraham and Lot, “...the Canaanite and *Perizzite* then lived in the land.” *Genesis* 13:2.

The land designated by [Tet.] for Abraham was “from the river of Egypt to the river great, the river Euphrates; the Kenite, and the Kenizzite, and the Kadmonite, and the Hittite, and the *Perizzite*, and the Rephaim, and the Amorite, and the Canaanite, and the Girgashite, and the Jebusite.” *Genesis* 15:18-19.

After the Shechem/Dinah incident, Jacob berated Simeon and Levi for making him “stink among inhabitants, the land’s: among the Canaanites and the *Perizzites*,” *Genesis* 34:30.

(Leah + Jacob - Judah + Tamar -) Phares/Pharez/*Perez*; Appendix 1A, Attachment 1, Phares/Pharez/Perez.

Solomon’s labor forces included “All the people that were left of the...*Perizzites*...” *1 Kings* 9:20ff.

Philistia/Philistines

The fertile 50-mile x 15-mile coastal plain along the southern part of the Mediterranean’s east coast, settled by “Philistine” peoples before the days of Abraham. The exact origin of the Philistines is not known; many scholars have concluded they migrated to the Canaan coast either from or via Mediterranean islands (specifically, Crete, which has been equated with the “Caphtor” of *Amos* 9:7--“the *Philistines* from Caphtor”).

Rephaim

The land designated by [Tet.] for Abraham was “from the river of Egypt to the river great, the river Euphrates; the Kenite, and the Kenizzite, and the Kadmonite, and the Hittite, and the *Perizzite*, and the *Rephaim*, and the Amorite, and the Canaanite, and the Girgashite, and the Jebusite.” *Genesis* 15:18-19.

Additional uses, see Appendix 2A, Rephaim.

Seir

Seir “commonly is identified with the ridge about nine miles west of Jerusalem,” in “the mountainous region between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Aqabah.” “The

²⁴ *Op. cit.*, p. 1154.

²⁵ *Meek*, p. 99, fn. 37; *Negev/Negeb*, Introductory Summary, fn. 5.

mountainous region between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Aqabah.”²⁶

“the Horite on the mount of *Seir*.” *Genesis* 14:6.

“These the chiefs of the Horites: Chief Lotan, Chief Shobal, Chief Zibeon, Chief Anah, Chief Dishon, Chief Ezer, Chief Dishan; these the chiefs Horite according to their chiefs in the land of *Seir*.” *Genesis* 36:29-30. “And the sons of *Seir*: Lotan, and Shobal, and Zibeon, and Anah, and Dishon, and Ezer, and Dishan.” *1 Chronicles* 1:38.

“The Horites on the mount of *Seir*, as far as the oak of Paran which is by the wilderness.” *1 Genesis* 14:6.

“[A]s a possession to Esau have I [Tet.] given Mount *Seir*.” “In *Seir* lived the Horites formerly, and the sons of Esau dispossessed them....” *Deuteronomy* 2:5, 12. “And I [Tet.] gave to Esau Mount *Seir* to possess it, and Jacob and his sons went down to Egypt.” *Joshua* 24:4. “And lived Esau on Mount *Seir*; Esau is Edom.” *Genesis* 36:8.

“[W]hen we [the exodus congregation] left from with [*sic.*, interlineally] our brothers the sons of Esau the ones living in *Seir*, from the way of the Arabah....” *Deuteronomy* 2:8.

The border of Judah’s allotment “went up to the cities of Mount Ephron; and was drawn to Baalah--it Kirjath-jearim, and turned the border from Baalah westward to Mount *Seir*, and passed toward the side of Mount Jearim on the north....” *Joshua* 15:9-10.

Judah king Amaziah/sons of Simeon, “went to the Valley of Salt/Mount *Seir*, and struck the sons of *Seir*/the remainder which escaped to *Amalek*...” *2 Chronicles* 25:11; 4:41-43.

Shechem

Abraham encamped at the trees of Moreh at *Shechem* and built an altar.

Shechem, Canaanite city-kingdom of Hamor the Hivite at the time of the Jacobites move southward from Aram.

Joseph’s bones when brought out of Egypt were buried at *Shechem*, “In the portion of the field Jacob bought from the son of Hamor, the father of *Shechem*.”

Shechem, about 30 miles north of Jerusalem, strategically commanded the east-west and north-south roads traversing central Canaan. It seems later to be within Manasseh’s apportionment while also described as being “in the mountainous region of Ephraim.” Of ongoing sacred status, *Shechem* became a Levite enclave and city of refuge.

Shechem was (a) site of Joshua’s last assembly (Appendix 1D, I); (b) site of an attempted confirmation of Solomon’s successor-son, Rehoboam as overall king, before the north/south split (book two); and (c) site where Jeroboam, the first northern king, would begin his rule (*1 Kings* 12:25).

During the time of the Babylonian conquest, “[C]ame men from *Shechem* from Shiloh, and from Samaria [to Jerusalem]” with offerings for the temple. *Jeremiah* 41:5.

Refer also to Appendix 3B, II, VI, A, “Temple Sites.”

Sinite

(Noah-Ham-) “Canaan fathered...the *Sinite*,” *Genesis* 10:15ff.; *1 Chronicles* 1:8ff.

No further biblical detail.

Ancient Lebanese locations of similar word are reported found in ancient writings.²⁷

Ur

Terah took Abraham, Sarah and Lot “and left with them from *Ur of the Chaldeans* to go land of Canaan.” (*Genesis* 11:30)

Ur of the Chaldeans long has been taken as being Tell el-Muqayyar, situate on the west bank of the Euphrates River 150 miles SE of ancient Babylon. However, more recently, the existence of a Mesopotamian *Ur*, near the southern border of current Turkey, has been suggested.²⁸ Associated factors are:

(1) “*Chaldaeans, the people of Chaldaeae, a nomad tribe in the mountains on the*

²⁶ *Aid* page 1467.

²⁷ *Ibid*, p. 1512.

²⁸ Millard, Alan R., “Where Was Abraham’s Ur?,” *Biblical Archaeology Review*, Vol. 27, No. 3, page 52.

borders of Armenia;” “Chaldea, a mountainous country between Armenia and the Black Sea...confused by the earlier Greek writers...with the Chaldeans of Babylonia. [T]here was no connection, as is shown by the later Greek use of [the word spelled] *khi*, *alpha*, *lambda*, *delta*, *iota*, *alpha*; by an entirely different form in the Armenian writings; and by the form Haldi instead of Haldu in their own writings.”²⁹

(2) One of Cyrus the Great’s early accomplishments (while leading the troops of his uncle, Cyaxares II, king of Media³⁰) was to settle frontier differences between the Armenians and their northern neighbors. He backed an Armenian march into the mountains, took possession of the heights, and then forged agreement between the Armenians and *Chaldeans* to share tillage and pasturage under Mede protection.³¹

(3) Some scholars relate Chaldaeia/Chaldaean to “Arpachshad/Arpaxad,” on the theory that each contains the Hebrew *chsad*, associating Arpachshad with *Arrapachitis* between Urmia and Lake Van in the region of Armenia, of Ptolemy’s writings. On this point, biblical texts indicate ambivalences in the formal lineage:

(a) “The sons of [Noah-] Shem: Elam, Asshur, *Arpachshad*, Lud, *Aram*. And sons *Aram*’s: *Uz*, *Hul*, *Gether*, *Mash*. And Arpachshad fathered Shalach, and Shalach fathered Eber and to Eber were born two sons”-- Peleg and Joktan--of whom Abraham was of the line of Peleg. *Genesis* 10:21ff.; see complete roster at Appendix 1A.II

(b) “The sons of Shem [were] Elam, Asshur, Arpachshad, Lud, Aram, Uz, Hul, Gether and Meshech. And Arpachshad fathered Shelah and Shelah fathered Eber, etc.” *1 Chronicles* 1:17:ff.

(c) The pertinent part of the roster also varies as follows:

(Noah-*Shem-Arpachshad-Shelah-Eber*-) Peleg; (a) and (b) above.

(Noah-*Shem-Arphaxad-Cainan-Shelah-Eber*-) Peleg; *Luke* 3:35-36.

A suggestion made on this point has been that the origin of *Cainan* in the lineage roster given by *Luke* might have been a transposition plus mistranslation/miscopying of a modifier, and what originally had been designated was “Arpaxad/Arpachshad, the Chaldean.” According to calculation of reported longevities in the texts, Shem’s life overlapped both Abraham’s and Isaac’s; thus it can be speculated that the division at Peleg and Joktan might have been preceded by a branched division into stems of Noah-Shem-Arpachshad and Noah-Shem-Aram.

(4) Other aspects of the *Ur* issue are:

(a) The *Chaldean*/Babylonian dynasty founded by Nabopolassar, Nebuchadnezzar’s father, who was allied with Cyaxares I of Media when he took Nineveh *circa* 612 b.c.;

(b) The apparent subsequent division of Ninevehite and Babylonian “Assyrians” (Assyria’s long-time government at Asshur, the name of Shem’s second-named son, retreated to *Harran*); and

(c) Snarls involving seemingly interchangeable uses of “Assyrian” and “Babylonian” by the ancient historians, e.g. the *Xenophon* II.i.5 reference to “Assyrians, both those from Babylon and those from the rest of Assyria.”

Zemarite

(Noah-Ham-) “Canaan fathered...the *Zemarite*,” *Genesis* 10:15ff.; *1 Chronicles* 1:8ff. No biblical detail.

²⁹ *Xenophon Cyropaedia*, Vol. II, tr. Miller, Walter; Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1979 Edition; ed. n. p. 467; italics supplied.

³⁰ Refer to Appendix 3B, III, “Narrative, *Herodotus* and *Xenophon*.”

³¹ *Xenophon Cyropaedia*, III.iii.24ff.