

Appendix 2A

NAMES/RELATIONS/PLACES¹

ABIHAIL

(Hezron-Jerahmeel + Atarah-Onam-Shammai-Abishur + *Abihail*...lapse, etc.--see Appendix 1C, footnotes 40 and 53.

(*Abihail*-) Zuriel, ruler of the father house of the families of (Levi-) Merari. *Numbers* 3:35.

(Huri-) *Abihail*-). *1 Chronicles* 5:14.

(Jesse-Eliab-) *Abihail* (see Attachment 1 to this appendix, "Jesse Descendancy of."

"Esther, the daughter of *Abihail*." *Esther* 9:29.

Abihail, uncle of (Kish-Shimei-Jair-) Mordecai, guardian of Esther. *Esther* 2:5, 15.

ADONIRAM/ADORAM/HADORAM/JORAM

Refer to Hadoram, this appendix.

AMASA/AMASAI/AMASHAI

Amasa, Son of Abigail and Jether/Ithra. (See Attachment 1 to this appendix, "Jesse, Descendancy of," and *Amasai* in Appendix 1E, *at and in* footnote 20.)

(Hadlai-) *Amasa*, among Ephraimite leaders who refused captives brought to them by the army of northern king Pekah. *2 Chronicles* 28:12.

(Elkanah-) *Amasai*, one of David's ministers of song. *1 Chronicles* 6:25.

(Levi-Kohath-Izhar-Ebiasaph-Assir-Tahath-Zephaniah-Azariah-Joel-Elkanah-*Amasai*-Mahath-Elkanah-Zuph-Toah-Eliel-Jercham-Elkanah-Samuel-Joel-) Heman, one of David's lead singers. *Chronicles* 6:33ff.

Amasai, a musician accompanying the Ark. *1 Chronicles* 15:24.

(*Amasai*-) Mahath helped cleanse the temple for King Hezekiah. *2 Chronicles* 29:12-18.

(Immer-Meshillemoth-Ahasel-Azareel-) *Amashai* was among post-exilic priests at Jerusalem. *Nehemiah* 11:13.

AMMIEL/ELIAM [In Hebrew these names are formed by the same four letters in different order.]

(Gemalli-) *Ammiel*, representing the tribe of Dan among the 12 men Moses sent to scout Canaan. *Numbers* 13:12.

(Ahithophel-) *Eliam*, one of David's mighty warriors. *2 Samuel* 23:34. [*Ahithopel* "of Giloh" backed Absalom's attempted coup--Appendix 1E *at and following* footnote 65.]

Ammiel, Bath-Sheba's father. *1 Chronicles* 3:5.

Eliam, Bath-Sheba's father. *2 Samuel* 11:3

(*Ammiel*-) Machir of Lo-Debar, to whom Saul's surviving grandson was taken--refer to 1C, VI, C, Machir descendancy, and Lo-Debar, this appendix.

(Obed-edom-) *Ammiel*--Obed, this appendix.

AMON

Amon, "the ruler of the city [presumed to be, Samaria]," to whom king Ahab sent Micaiah for imprisonment, for unsatisfactory prophesying concerning proposed action to repossess Ramoth-Gilead (a key to the Gilead and Bashan districts) from 'Syrians.' *1 Kings* 22:26; *2 Chronicles* 18:25.

Amon, 15th king of Judah (Appendix 2C).

Amon/Ami, numbered among the "sons of the servants of Solomon" in the post-exilic returns. *Nehemiah* 7:57-59; *Ezra* 2:57.

¹ Uncited data in this appendix are from *Aid*. Italicization of names in quotations is supplied.

See also Deities, Miscellaneous - Amon/Amun.

ANAKIM

Sons/children of *Anak*--of tall stature; among them, Ahiman, Sheshai and Talmi--seen occupying Hebron when Moses had the area reconnoitered. *Numbers* 13:22, 28; *Deuteronomy* 2:10-12; 9:2.

"And the name of Hebron before [Caleb received it, was] Kirjath-Arba, the man great among the *Anakim*." [*Kirjath-Arba*, ancient name for Hebron, this appendix.] *Joshua* 14:15.

Joshua "cut off the *Anakim*...from Hebron, from Debir...;" only some remained, "in Gaza, in Gath, and in Ashdod." *Joshua* 11:21-22.

"And went Judah against the Canaanites...in Hebron...and struck they Sheshai, and Ahiman, and Talmi." "And [Caleb] expelled from there the three sons of *Anak*." *Judges* 1:10, 20.

ANATOLIA - See Asia, Asia Minor, this appendix.

ANSHAN - see Elam, this appendix.

APAMEA/Orontem.

"In ancient geography, a city in Syria, situated on the Orontes River about 50 miles SE of Antioch; ...regionally called Pharnake. (*Apamea*/aka Apamea Cibotus: "In ancient geography, a city in Phrygia, Asia Minor, near the modern Dinar, Turkey.)

APHEK/APHIK

Aphek, mentioned by Joshua as among places remaining to be conquered [placed at Alphaca, about 23 miles NE of present-day Beirut, Lebanon]. *Joshua* 13:4.

Aphik, a town never possessed, in allotted Asher territory. *Joshua* 19:30; *Judges* 1:31.

A king of *Aphek* is listed among those conquered by Joshua. *Joshua* 12:18.

Aphek, site of the Philistines' camp when they won the battle in which they captured the ark and Eli's sons were killed. [This *Aphek* has been placed some 20 miles W/NW of Shiloh.] *1 Samuel* 4:1ff.

Aphek, a town at which a Philistine axis gathered before the battle that ended in the death of Saul. *1 Samuel* 29:1ff.

Aphek, a site involved in a battle between king Ahab and king Ben Hadad I of Aram/Syria [Appendix 2C.IV, footnote 32. Some scholars consider this *Aphek* to be the same as that above; others, that there was a second *Aphek*, slightly east of the Sea of Galilee.] *1 Kings* 20:26ff.

ARABIA

As used in *Xenophon*, "Arabaya" [= the level country]; "not the Arabian peninsula, but the land along the Euphrates in southern Mesopotamia subject to Assyria." Miller tr., *Xenophon Cyropaedia*, Index.

ARK

(See also Tabernacle, this appendix.)

According to:

1 Samuel:

3:2: Ark located at Shiloh.

4:5: Taken from Shiloh into "Israel" camp.

4:9: Captured by Philistines, who first took it from Ebenezer [placed 11 miles E of Tel-Aviv/Joppa] to Ashdod [near the Mediterranean coast about 00midway twixt Joppa and Gaza]; next, at Gath [this

- appendix]; then, Ekron [site unknown; 12 miles E/NE of Ashdod has been suggested.]
- 6-7: The ark rested in Philistine fields seven months. Following certain catastrophes, they sent it away on a cart. It arrived in the field of one Joshua of the levitical city of Beth-Shemesh. [This Beth-Shemesh has been placed about 16 miles W of Jerusalem; for others, see Beth-Shemesh, this appendix.]
- At Beth-Shemesh, 70 Bethshemites [plus “50,000 men,” per *1 Samuel* 6:18] were “smote” for looking inside the ark. The Bethshemites sent word to Kirjath-Jearim [Kiriath/Kirjath-Jearim, this appendix] for men to come to retrieve it. The ark was taken to the house of *Abinadab* [--*other uses*, see (a) “Saul, Descendancy of,” Attachment 2 to this appendix 2A, part III, A, (2), and (b) “Jesse, Descendancy of,” Attachment 1 to this appendix, footnote 4.]
- Eleazar was sanctified to guard the ark and it rested at Kirjath-Jearim for 20 years.
- 14:18: Saul asked priest Ahijah to bring the ark to his camp at/in the vicinity of Gibeah during an engagement with the Philistines [--Appendix 1E; for *Ahijah*, refer to Attachment 4 to this appendix, “Eli Descendancy of”].
- 2 *Samuel* 6:1 ff./1 *Chronicles* 13:
David, established in Jerusalem, proposed to an assembly that they send for the ark. David “and all the people who with him, from Baal-judah”/“David and all Israel” went to “Baalah, to Kirjath-Jearim...Judah,” to retrieve the ark from Abinadab.
- A hostile event at Uzza caused David to decide to leave the ark at the house of Obed-Edom, the Gittite, where it rested three months. [Refer to Appendix 1E, footnote 40, for other uses of *Uzza*--as name of individuals, garden and temple.]
- 2 *Samuel* 6:16/1 *Chronicles* 15:3, 16:1:
“And was it the ark of Jehovah...entered the City of David...” and it was “set in its place, in the midst of the tent that...David had prepared[/pitched] for it.”--
- 1 *Chronicles* 16:37-39/1 *Chronicles* 21:29-30:
--“And he left, there before the ark...ministers...,” “and Zadok the priest, and his brothers the priests, before the tabernacle...in the high place that in Gibeon.”
- 2 *Samuel*:
11:11: When David spoke with Bath-Sheba’s husband, Uriah, about taking a rest from battle, Uriah remarked, “The ark, and Israel, and Judah dwell in booths; and my lord Joab, and [his] servants, on the face of the field are camping.”
- 15: During David’s retreat from Absalom, the accompanying Zadok and Levites also were bearing away the ark, but David had them return it.
- 1 *Chronicles* 22:
David caused preparations for and instructed Solomon and all the rulers to “build the sanctuary...to bring in the ark of the covenant....”
- 2 *Chronicles*
2:1: Solomon held an assembly of chiefs and judges at the tabernacle in Gibeon to pursue building the sanctuary (the ark apparently still was in its tent).
- 2:5, 6: On completion of the building, Solomon held an assembly “...to bring up the ark from the City of David--Zion.”

1 Kings

- 3:15: Solomon "...came [to] Jerusalem and stood before the ark...."
8:4 Solomon had a great assembly to move the ark from Zion/the city of David; and "brought up the ark...and the tabernacle...."

1 Kings

- 8:6: "And brought the priests the ark of the covenant...to its place, to the oracle of the house, into the holy of holies, to under the wings of the cherubs; for the cherubs were spreading wings to the place of the ark, and covered the cherubs over the ark, and over its staves, from above...."
8:9: "Nothing was in the ark, only two the tables of stone which left there Moses in Horeb...."
35:3: King Josiah, at his Passover celebration in Jerusalem, told the Levites, "Put the ark holy in the house that Solomon built...it shall not be for you a burden on your shoulders." [This has been considered as the last mention of the ark in the canon.]

2 Maccabees 2:1: "You will find in the records [that] document [not here identified, which] tells how the prophet [Jeremiah]...ordered that the tent and the ark should accompany him and how he went off to the mountain which Moses climbed [taken to be mount Nebo; and] ...found a room in a cave in which he put the tent, the ark, and the altar of incense; then he blocked up the entrance."

ARMENIA/ARMANIYA

"[T]he country of the uppermost Euphrates and Tigris rivers, east of Cappadocia and NW of Media...its chief mountain is Ararat." Miller tr., *Xenophon Cyropaedia*, Index.

AROER

Aroer, "beside Gilead," "at the edge of the river" and to the right of the [unnamed] city which is beside the river." *Deuteronomy* 2:36.

Aroer, by the valley of Arnon. *Deuteronomy* 3:12.

Aroer, on the bank of the river Arnon. *Joshua* 12:2.

Aroer, on the bank of the river Arnon" and the [unnamed] city which is in the middle of the valley." *Joshua* 13:9.

Aroer, on Reuben border. *Joshua* 13:16.

Aroer, on Gad border "before Rabbah." *Joshua* 13:25.

Aroer, on the right side of the [unnamed] city that is in the middle of the valley of Gad. 2 *Samuel* 24:5.

Aroer, by the Arnon river. 2 *Kings* 10:33.

ASHTAROTH/ASHTEROTH-KARNAIM

Ashtaroth "would indicate that it was a center of worship of the goddess Ashtoreth or Astarte;" it is "generally identified" in the region of Bashan, some 20 miles E of the Sea of Galilee; and, "The city is referred to in Assyrian inscriptions and in the Tell el-Amarna letters." ("Beeshterah" at *Joshua* 21:27 corresponds with *Ashtaroth* at 1 *Chronicles* 6:71.) *Aid*, page 145.

An *Ashterathite*, Uzzia, was one of David's mighty men. 1 *Chronicles* 11:44.

Ashteroth-Karnaim, where Elam's king Chedorlaomer defeated the Rephaim.

Genesis 14:5. [*Karnaim*, to which mention is made in 1 and 2 *Maccabees*, "is considered to be located at Sheikh Sa'ad...about three miles N of Tell 'Ashterah, the generally accepted site of Ashtaroth." It is uncertain if *Ashteroth-Karnaim* was the full name of *Ashtaroth* or simply indicates their proximity. *Aid*, page 145.

See also Deities, Miscellaneous, Ashteroth and Baal, this appendix.

ASIA

"...[T]he term 'Asia' was used, in some ancient writings, to refer to the Seleucid Empire of the third century B.C.E. as ruled by Antiochus the Great [referred to by *Maccabees* and *Josephus* as 'king of Asia'] which then included Syria, Mesopotamia, and much of Asia Minor." *Aid*, p. 147.

"*Alpha/sigma/iota/alpha*...at first used by the Greeks as the name of a district of Lydia, near the river Cayster, and later used sometimes to designate what is known now as Asia Minor, and sometimes as a general name for the country east of Greece." *Greek Dictionary*, page 812.

Asia Minor: *Asia Minor* "did not...come into use until the 4th century of the Common Era. ...*Anatolia* (meaning 'rising of the sun') was later given to this region by the Greeks." *Aid*, p. 147.

"Peninsula of west Asia which lies between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara on the north, the Aegean Sea on the west, and the Mediterranean Sea on the south; the east boundary is vague. Chief divisions in ancient times were Mysia, Lydia, Caria, Lycia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Lycaonia Cilicia, Cappadocia, and Pontus. It is not roughly coextensive with Asiatic Turkey, or Anatolia. ... It was the seat of Troy, Lydia and other ancient powers, and of the Ionian Greek civilization." *Ency.* 240.

Asia proper, chief divisions:

Turkey, Arabia, India, USSR, China, Indochina, Burma, Korea--with islands.

ASSYRIA

Assyria's first biblical reference is at *Genesis* 2:14, which states that the third of the four heads of the river that "went out from Eden to water the garden" was the Hiddekel (Tigris)--"the one going east of Assyria."

"Assyria [Ashshur = the wet watered plain, Athura]; the country lying mainly along the east bank of the middle Tigris, west of Media...and extending up into the piedmont country bordering on Armenia. ... With the destruction of Nineveh, at the hands of the older Cyaxares [I] and Nabopolassar, Assyria as an independent nation...ceased to exist. By Assyria, Xenophon means the land governed by the kings of Babylon, i.e. Assyria and Babylonia." Miller tr., *Xenophon Cyropaedia*, Index.

Assyria first capital is taken as having been Asshur, believed founded as early as the second millennium b.c., on the west bank of the upper Tigris about two-thirds the distance between present-day Baghdad and the Armenian foothills. Later, after the Babylonian factioing, Nineveh, north of Asshur, assumed the status of capital--*Nineveh*, below.

"Syria" frequently is rendered in ancient writings as "Assyria" (*refer to* App. 3A, III, fn. 31).

BAALAH/BAAL-JUDAH - see Kiriath/Kirjath-Jearim, this appendix.

BABYLONIA and BABYLON

"Babylonia, a large province of Assyria, of which Babylon [city] was the capital. The inhabitants shook off the Assyrian yoke, and afterward became very powerful." *Lempriere*, p. 99.

The Babylonian region occupied the rich valley presently a portion of Iraq between the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, from the Persian Gulf delta on the south to roughly Baghdad on the north. "Babylonia is strictly not a geographical, but a political-historical designation...often used [by ancient writers] interchangeably with Assyria." Miller tr., *Xenophon Cyropaedia*, Index.

Babylon, the city (taken to be the biblical "Babel"), lay approximately 50 miles south of modern Baghdad, on the banks of the Euphrates River.

Biblically, an early name of some of the Babylon region may have been "Shinar." *Daniel* 1:2 speaks of Nebuchadnezzar carrying his spoils to "the land of Shinar;" *Isaiah* 11:11

speaks of the recovery of a remnant from Shinar; *Zechariah* 5:10's vision mentions "Shinar;" *Joshua* 7:21 notes that a beautiful robe "of Shinar" was among the spoil Achan secretly kept for himself.

BATH-SHEBA, see Ammiel/Eliam.

BEEROTH/BEROTHITE

Beeroth, whose residents were among those of four cities that covenanted with Joshua; refer to Appendix 1D, I, at footnote 6.

Beeroth, included among Benjaminite cities. *Joshua* 18:25.

Rechab, one of two "captains of troops [of] the son of Saul," was the son of "Rimmon of *Beeroth* of the sons of Benjamin; for also *Beeroth* is reckoned to Benjamin...." *2 Samuel* 4:2.

Sons of *Beeroth* are among post-Babylon repatriates. *Ezra* 2:25; *Nehemiah* 7:29.

Beeroth "is generally identified with el-Bireh, a neighboring town of modern Ramallah...about four and a half miles...N-NE of Gibeon," but "some suggest a site farther S." *Aid*, page 206. [*Refer also to Geba/Gibea/Gibeah/Gibeon, this appendix.*]

BEHISTUN INSCRIPTION

Behistun/Bisitun, about 22 miles east of Bakhtaran in western Iran, along the ancient caravan route from Baghdad to Tehran, is the site of a text inscribed in Old Persian, Elamite and Babylonian (Akkadian) cuneiform. The text appears on a bas-relief scene sculpted some 225 feet high on the face of a limestone cliff rock. (The scene depicts vanquished leaders paying homage to Persian king Darius I.) "Henry Rawlinson's successful interpretation of the inscription opened the way for the decipherment of Akkadian and the recovery of Mesopotamian literature." *McCarter*, p. 6.

BEL

This title, *Lord*, is suggested as originally used in worshipping the god "Enlil," who in importance preceded Marduk/Merodach, the patron god of Babylon. *Aid*, page 209.

BETHEL

Identified with ruins located about 12 miles N of Jerusalem; excavations suggest they date as far back as possibly the 21st century b.c.

BETH-HORON

Placed about 10 miles NW of Jerusalem on two hilltop sites.

BETH-SHAN/BETH-SHEAN

Evidenced in the texts as a militarily strategic city and junction town, connecting major trade routes. Present-day Beit Shean lies slightly west of the Jordan River about 12 miles S of the Sea of Galilee. Strata of its excavations date back before Abraham. By the last century b.c. Beth-Shan was known as Scythopolis and (per *Josephus*) was one of the largest cities in the Dekapolis (*refer to Appendix 4C, Dekapolis/Decapolis*).

BETH-SHEMESH

Beth-Shemesh, city where the ark first arrived after its return from the Philistines (see *Ark*, above), has been placed about 16 miles W of Jerusalem.

A "fortified" city in a list of Naphtali cities; site unidentified. *Joshua* 19:38.

A town toward which the border of Issachar's allotment reached (*Joshua* 19:22), with different sites proposed. (Some "modern authorities prefer an identification with el-'Abeidiyeh on the banks of the Jordan just a couple of miles...S of the Sea of Galilee and about ten miles...E of Mount Tabor." *Aid*, page 226.

The same *Hebrew* characters appear *Jeremiah* 43:13, where they are translated

according to their meaning--“the house of the sun”--in a prophesy against Egypt; the reference there “is considered to be the same as Heliopolis (a Greek name also meaning ‘city of the sun’), located a few miles E-NE of modern Cairo...elsewhere referred to [as] On.” [More about On at Appendix 3B, II, subpart VI, C, “Heliopolis, Egypt.”]

CARCHEMISH

At the current boundary of Syria and Turkey, on the upper Euphrates River some 60 miles west of Harran and 500 miles north of Jerusalem. Most anciently, *Carchemish* had been an important city of both the Mitanni and the Hittites. Subsequently it became a possession of Egypt, until it was captured by Assyria under Sargon II.

CARMEL

Suggestion that *Carmel*, a *city/village*, was some 7-1/2 miles S/SE of Hebron has arisen circularly, based on inferences from the (Nabal of Carmel-) Abigail account (Appendix 1E) and the list of Judah cities at *Joshua* 15:1-55.

Carmel range: A wedge-shaped spur off of Canaan's central mountains, which runs northwesterly to a headland at the Mediterranean Sea (present-day Haifa), with the coastal plain of Asher on the north, the valley of Jezreel/Esdraelon on the range's east flank, and plains of Sharon and Philistia on the south. The texts generally do not specify between the northwest ridge and the entire range.

CHERETHITES and PELETHITES

Positive identification is lacking for these terms used to distinguish a group commanded by Benaiah, under king David. Associations are:

Cherethite:

“...the Negev of the Cherethites....” *1 Samuel* 30:14.

A “brook Cherith, which before Jordan, “ where Elijah concealed himself for a period. *1 Kings* 17:3.

Some equate “cherethite” with *execution*, based on the Hebrew root for “cut off.”

Pelethite:

(Reuben-) *Peleth*, who rebelled with Korah (*refer to Appendix 1C, sub-part IV, A, “Korah-led Revolt.*

(Jerahmeel + Atarah -) *Peleth* (*see Appendix 1C, Attachment 1, D.*

CHINNERETH/CHINNEROTH - see Galilee.

CYRUS CYLINDER

A text in Babylonian cuneiform, commemorating Cyrus II's (“the Great's”) conquest of Babylon, inscribed on a 10-inch-long clay barrel. The text says, in part, “I am Cyrus, king of the world; great king; legitimate king; king of Babylon; king of Sumer and Akkad; king of the four rims; son of Cambyses, great king; king of Anshan; grandson of Cyrus [I]...descendant of Teispes....of a family always kingship.” (Teispes was the son of Achaemenes, thus, the “Achaemenian” line, from which Cyrus claimed descent.) The text states further, “I returned to...sacred cities on the other side of the Tigris, the sanctuaries of which have been ruins for a long time, the images which [once] lived therein and established for them permanent sanctuaries. I gathered all their inhabitants and returned their habitations.” *McCarter*, p. 27; Wright, G. Ernest, *Biblical Archaeology*, page 200, as quoted by *Aid* at page 410.

DAN

Initially, a far-north Sidonian colony near Mount Hermon, approximately midway between Tyre and Damascus, originally known as Laish; also known as Lus(i) or Lechem. During the period of the Judges, Laish was conquered and occupied by Danites and was renamed *Dan* (Appendix 1D, II, preceding fn. 46). References to Laish as “Dan,” however, occur priorly in the texts, during the time of Abraham.

DEBIR -

Individually, *Debir*, King of Eglon in an anti-Joshua alliance of five Canaanite kings-- Appendix 1D, I, preceding footnote 7.

Geographically:

It is unclear from the various references how many *Debir* sites are involved:

(a) "Then came Deborah, the daughter of Jasher, and said unto her father: Behold my husband was slain before Makkedah, when Israel went out to fight for the people of Gibeon. Wherefore that I, and my sons, and my daughters, may serve...let us build us a city, that we may dwell therein.' And Jasher said, 'Thou hast said it: and call thou its name *Debir*.'" *Jasher* 35:30. [Makkedah, this appendix.]

(b) *Debir* captured by Joshua. *Joshua* 10:38-39

(c) The "name of *Debir* before" was "[Kirjath-]Sepher;" "Kirjath-Sannah, which is *Debir*" [conquered for Judah by Caleb]. *Joshua* 15:15, 49; *Judges* 1:11ff.

(d) A *pass of Debir*, "at the low plain of Achor" (placed SW of Jericho), appears in Judah's boundary list. *Joshua* 15:7

Two *Debir* placements tentatively made are:

1. The "border of *Debir*" that was part of the border of Gad (*Joshua* 13:26) has been associated with Lo-debar, about 10 miles S of the Sea of Galilee, east side of the Jordan.
2. "*Debir* and its open land," which was included as a Levi-Kohathite-Amramite-Aaronite levitical city in the Shiloh distributions (*Joshua* 21:15; *1 Chronicles* 6:58), has been placed within 12 to 15 miles SW of Hebron, at the extremities of which exist ancient underground basins that would correspond to the upper and lower "springs" mentioned at *Joshua* 15:19 and *Judges* 1:15.

DEDAN - see Raamah.

DEITIES, Miscellaneous²

Amon/Amun

A local Egyptian deity "who rose to the position of 'king of the gods' under the name Amon-Ra/[Amun-Re]." His city, which still bears the Greek name, Thebes--about 330 miles south of Cairo, situate there on both banks of the upper Nile--apparently was known as "the City of the God Amon/Amun." *Aid*, page 69.

Asherah

The term appears to have denoted a Canaanite cult goddess. However, at times the term denotes a specific image/artifact, rendered "sacred pole" but initially appearing as "pillar" (*Judges* 6:27). The same Hebrew characters at *Judges* 6:27 (= *pillar*) become "*Asherah*" (see *2 Kings* 23:4, 6, 8; *2 Kings* 18:4). "[A]t the end of the second and beginning of the first millennium b.c./b.c.e. (Iron Age I), several local Israelite sanctuaries...generally contained three main elements: an altar for animal sacrifices; a standing stone, or stele (Hebrew: *masseba*)...an a sacred tree (Hebrew: *asherah*)." *Biblical Archaeology Review*, July/August, Vol. 30, No. 4, page 40 (Lemaire, Andre, "Another Temple to the Israelite God").

"And also Maachah the mother of Asa the king, [Asa] removed her from queen mother" because she had made an image "for *Asherah*" (which could be read, she "made a horrible image as an *asherah*"). *2 Chronicles* 15:16

Ashtoreth

A counterpart of other chief goddesses: Ishtar (Babylonian), Ashtarte (Phoenician), Astarte (Greek).

"...goddess of the Sidonians..." *1 Kings* 11:5 and 33; *2 Kings* 23:13.

See also Ashtaroth/Ashteroth-Karnaim, this appendix.

² Only brief data is included here, relative to deities mentioned in or related to quotations that appear in this work.

Baal

The Hebrew words, *ba'al* and *ba'alim*, when employed with the definite article, appear to specify regional or local deity/dieties, oftentimes linked with regional goddesses. ("It is commonly recognized that the three major goddesses of Baalism--Asherah, Ashtoreth and Anath--are closely linked, and are frequently confused with one another." *Aid*, page 146.)

Without the definite article, *ba'al* is used in the sense of "master," "owner," or "lord"--such as in the name of (Ish-bosheth)/*Eshbaal*, "the lord's man" (see *Merib-baal* below).

Baal also appears as if it is a proper name:

(Jeiel [Father of Gibeon] + Maachah-) *Baal*. *1 Chronicles* 8:30, 32; 9:35, 36.

(Joel-) *Baal*. *1 Chronicles* 5:4-5.

"...*Baal*//Baalath-beer..." *1 Chronicles* 4:24 ff.; *Joshua* 19:1 ff.

Merib-baal, see "Saul, Descendancy of," Attachment 2 to this appendix 2A, sub-part III, C.

The reason is not known why in some names "bosheth" is found substituted for *baal*, or why-- transliterated as *idol* at *Jeremiah* 3:24, for example--it is rendered in the margin as "shameful thing."

Chemosh

A Moabite stele ("the Moabite stone") reflects *Chemosh* primarily as a god of war. *Chemosh* also appears to have been a deity among the Ammonites, in that judge Jephthah referred to *Chemosh* as "your god," when addressing the king of the Ammonites (*Judges* 11:24).

Malech/Molech (possibly the same as *Milcom*)

"...and shall cut off him from among his people; for of his seed he has given to Molech..." *Leviticus* 20:3.

Milcom

"...the idol of the Ammonites..." *1 Kings* 11:6.

"...god of the sons of Ammon..." *1 Kings* 11:33.

Possibly the same as Malcham: "And I will cut off...the remnant of Baal...and those...yet swearing by Malcham..." *Zephaniah* 1:4-5.

Nebo/[Nabu/Nebu]

Assyrian/Babylonian deity; son of Marduk/=also called "Bel"/*Lord*." *Aid*, page 1211.

Referred to by Nabonidus as "the administrator of all the upper and nether world..." (*Nabonidus*, Appendix 3A, II.)

"Nebu," a form of *Nebo*, appears in the names of Babylon kings.

Qos - See Appendix 1C, Attachment 1, footnote 23.

ECBATANA/ECBATANE/ACHMETHA/HAGMATANA

Ecbatana, the capital of Media, was situated at modern Hamadan, Iran, some five miles S of present-day Tehran, where excavations predate Median rule. Located on the northeast slopes of the Orontes mountains, Ecbatana was a summer capital for both Median and Persian royalty.

The Greek historian Ctesias (who served as a physician at the Persian court), claimed Ecbatana was founded by "Semiramis" (equated by Assyrian legend with queen Sammu-rabat, who did extensive building at Babylon--*New Century Cyclopedia*, pages 1144, 3467 and 3551). Herodotus claimed Ecbatana was founded by the first-named Median king, Deioeces.

Ecbatana as rendered in *Septuagint* and *Vulgate* versions of *Ezra* is rendered "Achmetha" in the *Masoretic* and *Peshitta*. In old Persian it is "Hagmatana."

ELAH

Geographically, a low plain or valley SW of Jerusalem where Goliath of the Philistines was met.

Individually: Refer to Appendix 1A, Attachment 1, Elah, and Appendix 3B, I, Elah.

ELAM

Individually:

(? + Noah - Shem + ? -) *Elam*, one of five Shem sons from whose descendants, "according to their families, according to their tongues, in their lands, according to their nations," are given at *Genesis* 10:21; *1 Chronicles* 1:17. The names of Elam's sons are not specified.

Elam, according to *Aid* (page 501) designates both 'a people and a region on the SE border of Mesopotamia.' "The first two sons of Shem are Elam and Asshur, the eponyms of the Elamites and the Assyrians" (*Asimov*, vol. 1, page 53).

Among the *Ezra* 4:9 names of relocated Assyrian captives who joined in a "protest" to king Artaxerxes/Ahasuerus were "Erechites, Babylonians, and men of Susa--that is, the *Elamites*..."

Men of *Elam* of the post-exilic returns were among the later-excommunicants--Appendix 3B, II, parts III and IV.

Geographically:

Known also as Susiana and in classical *Greek*, as *Elymais*.

The *Elam* region roughly equates with the southwest province of Khuzistan, Iran, occupying a fertile plain east of the lower Tigris and north of the Persian Gulf, extending on its north and east into bordering mountains (the Zagros). ("If Eden is taken to be [ancient] Sumer, then the region 'east of Eden' would be that known as *Elam*." *Asimov*, volume 1, page 34.)

Elam's capital was Susa/Shushan, situate on the Karkeh River some 225 miles east of Babylon city. Renowned for metal work, Susa was a focus of trade and a vying point amongst Mesopotamia's various rulers. The site "exhibits a group of large, high mounds forming a diamond shape about 3-1/2 miles in circuit;" 1851 excavations disclosed the palace of Artaxerxes II; 1884-86 excavations laid bare beneath those ruins the palace of Darius I.

The *Old Testament* mentions ancient *Elam* in Abraham's time, when its king, Chedorlaomer/ ("Kudur-Lagamaru", led an alliance against a rebelling coalition of Canaanite kings over whom he had held suzerainty. The next secular notices are *Elam's* domination by the first "Nebuchadnezzar" c. 1130 b.c., and its alliance with Babylonia against greater Assyria during the eighth and seventh centuries b.c., during which time *Elam* engaged in major battles and suffered defeats. (Ashurbanipal destroyed Susa c. 645).

In the following period, *Elam* essentially was equated with the kingdom of *Anshan*, an independent state under the "Achaemenid" (*Persian* "Hakhamanis") dynasty--the family from which descended Cyrus the Great, who, united with Medo/Persia, saw disintegration of the Assyrian empire and the fall of Babylon. The *Anshan* region of *Elam* is represented in early inscriptions, where Susa/Shushan stood to the west of the Indus Valley in the vicinity of ancient Ur/(Sumer). Cyrus I, Cambyses I and Cyrus II each was referred to as "king of *Anshan*" (refer to Appendix 3A, I and III). A rebuilt Susa became the winter residence of the Persian kings and was involved with certain exilic events and personalities--notably *Daniel*, *Esther* and *Nehemiah* and *Esther*.

The famous stele of Hammurabi's Code, which was discovered at Susa, is believed to have been placed there when *Elam* regained regional dominance.

ELIAM - see [Ammiel](#).

ELYMAIS - see [Elam](#).

EPHOD

"[T]hey shall make a breast-plate and an *ephod*, and a robe, and a tunic of woven stuff, a miter, and a girdle.and they shall make the *ephod* gold, blue, and purple crimson and linen twined, the work of a skilled workman." *Exodus* 28:4-6.

"[Y]ou shall make two rings of gold, and you shall put them on the two shoulder-pieces of the *ephod* from beneath, at its front, near its joining, above the band of the *ephod*."

Exodus 28:27.

“...the robe of the *ephod*...” *Exodus 29:5.*

“Micah, he had a house of gods; and he made an *ephod*...” *Judges 17:5.* [Refer to Appendix 1D, II, “Judges,” beginning with the paragraph of footnote 45, concerning the incident involving Micah and the Danites, who confiscated his “graven image, the *ephod*, and the household idols, and the molten image,” together with Micah’s priest.]

After a successful campaign against two Midianite kings, judge Gideon obtained crescents and the pendants, and the clothing purple that on the kings,” and, together with rings of gold received from the Israelites he delivered from the hand of Midian, “made of it Gideon an *ephod* and put it in his city...Ophrah, and whored all Israel after it there; and it became to Gideon and to his house a snare.” *Judges 8:24ff.*

“Samuel ministering..., a child girded an *ephod* of linen.” *1 Samuel 2:18.*

“[K]new David that against him, Saul was devising the evil, and said to Abiathar to the priest, ‘Bring near the *ephod*.’” *1 Samuel 23:9.*

“[S]aid David to Abiathar the priest, the son of Ahimelech, ‘Bring near, please, to me the *ephod*.’” *1 Samuel 30:7.*

“[T]urned Doeg the Edomite, and fell he upon the priests, and killed in day that eighty-five men bearing a *ephod* linen.” *1 Samuel 22:18.*

“David dancing with all might...girded with a *ephod* linen.” *2 Samuel 6:14.*

“David was clothed with a robe of fine linen...; also on David an *ephod* of linen.” *1 Chronicles 15:27.*

As an individual: “[T]he ruler Hanniel, the son of *Ephod*,” “of the tribe of the sons of Manasseh,” was among the tribal rulers selected under Moses to “take possession of the land” and “to divide the sons of Israel in the land of Canaan.” *Numbers 34:23, 18, 29.*

GALILEE

Galilee, an alternate name of the Lake (“Sea”) of Chinnereth/Chinneroth/Tiberias, came to be used generally for the proximate region, which textwise is bordered amorously. The region’s first biblical description is as a mountainous area apportioned to Naphtali (“*Galilee*, in the hills of Naphtali;” *Joshua 20:3*), later including apportionments of Asher, Issachar and Zebulun. (It has been suggested that its initial physical extent was approximately 60 x 30 miles, ensuingly reduced, until by the time of Herod Antipas it measured about 25 x 40 miles; *Aid*, page 617.)

For a wider description of the Galilee Sea and Region, see Appendix 4C.

GATH

Locating the Philistine capital/city-state of *Gath*/"Gittaim" still evokes uncertainty. Its common placement is taken at about 20 miles NE of Gaza city; another proposal puts it about 15 miles SE of Gaza.

Gath is distinguished from two *Gath*-rimmons, one a Kohathite Levitical enclave which appears either or both in the allotment of Dan (*Joshua*) and/or Ephraim (*Chronicles*) and identified with a site about three miles NE of Tel Aviv; a second *Gath*-rimmon in Manasseh. (*Aid*, p. 629, provides scholarly comparisons of “Gath-rimmon” verses.)

GEBA/GIBEA/GIBEAH/GIBEON

The Hebrew characters for the words, *Geba* (masculine form of word meaning “hill”) and *Gibeah* (feminine form), are nearly identical; *Gibeon* contains the same root. Some scholars, in attempting to follow certain biblical accounts, ascribe confusion to scribal errors--spellings interchangeably appear to designate not three but two primary entities, a *Geba/Gibeah* and a *Gibeon*.

Some involved citations are:

Among Benjamin's originally named cities were *Gaba*, *Gibeon* and *Gibeath*.³
Joshua 18:24, 25, 28.

Among the Aaronite Levitical cities dedicated out of Benjamin were *Gibeon* and *Gaba*, plus "Anathoth" and "Almon." *Joshua* 21:17.

Geba, plus "Anathoth" and "Alemeth," were among the Aaronite Levitical cities dedicated out of Benjamin; *Gibeon* is omitted.⁴ *1 Chronicles* 6:60.

In *Samuel*, one encounters varying references to *Gibeath of Benjamin*, *Gibeath of Saul*, and *Gibeath of the sons of Benjamin*. *1 Samuel* 13:2; *2 Samuel* 21:6, 23:29. (*Gibeath* [the hill of] Benjamin," which "existed at *Gibeath*" was the clan's "cult centre" *Mazar*, page 47.)

1 Samuel 13 and 14 have occasioned some differences among scholars in the chapters' renderings of both *Geba* and *Gibeath*, although one apparent general consensus has been that *Gibeath* was intended throughout.

Mss. vary between *Gibeon* and *Gibeath* as the place where seven of Saul's descendants were relinquished by David and put to death (Appendix 1E).

"And the tabernacle...at time that [[before completion of Solomon's temple; Appendix 1E], in the high place in *Gibeon*; and not was able David to go before it..." *1 Chronicles* 21:29-30.

Physical locations are given as:

Gibeath - Some three miles N of Jerusalem.

The Levite who became involved in an incident at *Gibeath* that led to civil warring passed over Jebusi/Jerusalem, preferring to lodge the night in *Gibeath*--a short distance is implied. [See Appendix 1D, II.] *Judges* 19:12.

The lot for "the tribe of the sons of Judah "...in the hill country...*Gibeath*."

Joshua 15:57. The sequencing of towns in the list has caused some to assume a second *Gibeath* either a short distance W/SW of Jerusalem (near present-day Efrata), or SE of Hebron.

Gibeon - Linked with present-day *Jib*, some six miles N/NW of Jerusalem, where excavations on the hill have revealed an ancient site of 16 acres.

Excavations in early Iron Age hill country settlements include *Gibeon* (*el-Jib*)--a village represented by part of an enclosing wall on the edge of the mound and by a water system fed from a spring outside. *Mazar*, page 37.

Geba - Same as *Gibeath* insofar as most scholars believe.

Gaba - Same as *Geba*?

Finally, there is the spelling, *Gibeath*:

"Now the sons of Caleb, the brother of Jerahmeel: [Maacah + Caleb-] Sheva, the father of Machbenah, and the father of *Gibeath*--it not clear whether Sheva was father of both Machbenah and *Gibeath* or the name of a Sheva sibling was lost from the text. [Caleb chart is in Appendix 1C, Attachment 1]. *1 Chronicles* 2:48-49.

GESHUR/GESHURITE

Geshur, the kingdom--refer to Appendix 1A, "Aramaean Associations."

"This the land that still remains [to be possessed]: all the regions of the Philistines, and all of *Geshuri*..." *Joshua* 13:2.

³ In that list, Benjamin also had "Jebusi, which Jerusalem," while the Judah list in final verse 63 of chapter 15 states, "As for the Jebusites, the natives of Jerusalem, not could the sons of Judah drive them out..." (that is, until later, during David's ascension; Appendix 1E).

⁴ Apart from minor differences in spellings, the *Joshua* and *1 Chronicles* lists of Levitical cities out of Judah and Benjamin do not agree. Whereas both lists mark a total of 13 (of which 9 were to be from Judah and 4 from Benjamin) *1 Chronicles* omits *Juttah* from Judah and *Gibeon* from Benjamin, for a total of 11.

GILGAL

Opinion continues to differ as to the locale of all *Gilgal* events.

Sites advanced for *Gilgal* are:

- One mile NE of ancient Jericho; favored as the site of the first exodus encampment west of the Jordan;
- North of Bethel; favored as the site in Elijah and Elisha verses;
- In SW Samaria near present-day Tel-Aviv.

Uses of *Gilgal* include:

- "on the edge of [east] Jericho" *Joshua* 4:19.
- "opposite to the ascent of Adummin, which on the south of the torrent."
Joshua 15:7.
- "the king of the nations of *Gilgal*," among those conquered by Joshua.
Joshua 12:23.
- "graven images" at *Gilgal* during the time of Judge Ehud. *Judges* 3:12, 26
- wherefrom Elijah and Elisha went "down to" Bethel but then back to Jericho.
2 Kings 2:1-5.
- where Elisha returned from Shunem. *2 Kings* 4:38-41.
- in warnings-- "not do [go to] *Gilgal*;" "wickedness in *Gilgal*." *Hoshea* 4:15; 9:15; against entering *Gilgal*. *Amos* 4:4, 5:5.

GITTITE

Gittite has been taken as denoting "Gathite," based on *1 Samuel* 17:4, 23 and *1 Chronicles* 20:5, with reference to Goliath "the Philistine of Gath [above]" and "Goliath the *Gittite*."

GUTIUM ("Kutu")

On the west side of the Tigris, northeast from Babylon; territory contained within the hills on its east and the Tigris, Lower Zab and Diyala Rivers.

HADORAM

(Noah-Shem-Arpachshad-Shalach-Eber-Joktan -) *Hadoram* (*Genesis* 10:1-32). (King Toi/Tou of Hamath -) *Hadoram* (*1 Chronicles* 18:9-11), also referred to as "Joram" (*2 Samuel* 8:9).

Hadoram, administrator over forced labor and taxes under king Rehoboam (*2 Chronicles* 10:18); given also as (Abda -) *Adoniram* (*1 Kings* 4:6) and *Adoram* (*1 Kings* 12:18 and *2 Samuel* 20:24).

Refer also to Adoniram, etc. and Joram, this appendix.

HAMATH-ZOBACH

Refer to Appendix 1A, at footnotes 2 and 3.

Saul fought kings of Zobah (Appendix 1E, at footnote 8).

Solomon seized *Hamath-zobah* (Appendix 1E, preceding footnote 94).

HAZOR

Hazor, a few miles SW of the Lake Huleh area, where excavations revealed an ancient development of some 150 acres. (*Aid*, page 722.)

"And Joshua burnt *Hazor*, because of Jabin,⁵ the king thereof; for he it was who led the nations to battle." *Jasher* 30:26.

Nebuchadnezzar struck "the kingdoms of *Hazor*." *Jeremiah* 49:28

Hazor, one of the cities where post-exilically there lived "the sons of Benjamin from Geba." *Nehemiah* 11:31ff.

⁵ *Hazor* king(s) *Jabin* battled both Joshua (Appendix 1D, I, paragraph following footnote 12) and Deborah (Appendix 1D, II, beginning at footnote 12).

A second *Hazor* seems “at the far border...in the south” but which, if correctly punctuated, appears it should read, “Kerioth/(city of) - Hezron” [*more at Appendix 1F, Hazor*]. *Joshua* 15:25.

HEBRON

Geographically, 19 miles S/SW of Jerusalem.

Hebron anciently was referred to also as *Kiriath/Kirjath-Arba* (a name still in use after the Babylonian exile).

At the Shiloh apportionments the (Levi-Kohath-Amram-) Aaronites received nine cities/ enclaves in the allotment of Judah(+ Simeon), one of which was “Kirjath-Arba the father of Anak, which is Hebron, in the hill-country of Judah, with its open land around it. But the fields of the city, and its villages, they gave to Caleb the son of Jephunneh for his property.” *Joshua* 21:11-12.

Individually: (Levi-Kohath-) *Hebron*. *Exodus* 6:18.

(Caleb, the brother of Jerahmeel-*Hebron*-⁶) Korah, Tappuah, Rekem, Shema. *1 Chronicles* 2:42.

Levi-Kohath-*Hebron*-...*lapse*... *1 Chronicles* 6:1ff.

(Levi-Kohath-*Hebron*-...*lapse*...-) Eliel [of the time of David]. *1 Chronicles* 15:9.

(Levi-Kohath-*Hebron*-...*lapse*...-) Jeriah, Amariah, Jahaziel, Jekameam [during David's old age]. *1 Chronicles* 23:19.

“Of the *Hebronites*: Hashabiah and his brothers of sons mighty, 1,700 over the oversight of Israel beyond the Jordan westward, for all the work of [Tet.] and for service the king's. Of *Hebron*: Jeriah the head of the *Hebronites*, for his generations to his fathers” [during David's reign]. *1 Chronicles* 26:30ff.

HESHBON: About 15-1/2 mi. E of the Jordan River at a point almost parallel with the N end of the Dead Sea, approximately midway between Arnon and Jabbock rivers. Hesbon ruins on two hills evidence remains of an ancient large reservoir and pools.

HYRCANIA

“The land on the southeast of the Caspian Sea...called neighbor of Assyria although all Media lay between.” “In ancient geography, a region in west Asia, around the south end of the Caspian Sea; now part of northern Iran. ...Hyrcanium Mare, late name of the Caspian Sea.” *New Century Cyclopedia*, page 2096.)

JABESH/JABESH-GILEAD

Geographically: Ancient town SE of Sea of Galilee in the north of Gad-assigned territory in Gilead:

(a) Destroyed once by a coalition of all tribes except Benjamin, for not responding to an assembly of war called after a certain incident in Gibeah (for the full account, see final section of Appendix 1D).

(b) Centuries later, many took refuge at *Jabesh* from the oppression of Ammonite king *Nahash* (below), whose vengeful attack on *Jabesh* was the decisive factor in Saul's decision to lead.

Individually: *Jabesh*, father of the north's fifteenth king, Shallum (Appendix 2C).

JEARIM - see *Kiriath/Kirjath-jearim*.

JEBUS/JEBUSITES

“[Noah-Ham-] Canaan fathered...the *Jebusite*.” *Genesis* 10:16.

Josephus gives the sixth-named son of (Noah-Ham-) Canaan as *Jebuseus*. *AJ* I.VI.2

⁶ The total text is unclear: (Caleb-) “Mesha his firstborn who the father of Ziph, and the sons of Mareshah the father/[founder?] of Hebron. And the sons of Hebron:” etc.—refer to Appendix 1C, Attachment 1, “Charted Explorations of Familial Relationships, etc.,” D, Descendancy of (Hezron-) Caleb. (*Mesha*, see Appendix 2C, IV, fns. 23 and 55.)

"Amalek dwells in the land of the Negev, and the Hittite, and the *Jebusite*, and the Amorite dwell in the hills..." *Numbers* 13:29.

Jerusalem referred to as *Jebusi*: *Joshua* 18:28, *Judges* 19:10-11 and *1 Chronicles* 11:4-5.

Jebusi "which is Jerusalem" was among the cities named as Benjamin's, in the Shiloh apportionments. *Joshua* 18:28.

"[T]he *Jebusite* in the heights..." *Joshua* 11:33.

The name *Jebusi* dates to its existence as a regional threshing floor,⁷ and to the *Jebusite* king Adoni-zedek, first to unite the five main Canaanite kingdoms against Joshua. Fortified *Jebusi* is believed to have occupied heights alternately referred to as "Mount Moriah" and "Mount Zion," somewhere in the eastern portion of the present-day "old city" in Jerusalem. Abraham was forestalled from sacrificing Isaac on a mountain in the "land of Moriah" (*Genesis* 22:2); however, although he is known to have spied the mountain on a third day of travel from Beersheba, it is not said in which direction he was traveling. Tradition later grew to equate that mountain with the place where the Temple of Solomon was built (*Asimov*, pages 87-88). *Jebusi/Moriah* also has come to be equated with "Zion:" "David captured the stronghold of Zion" (*2 Samuel* 5:7); "And began Solomon to build the house of [Tet.] at Jerusalem in Mount Moriah" (*2 Chronicles* 3:1).

Judges 1:5 ff. reports that, after Joshua's death, Judah captured "Jerusalem...struck it with edge the sword's, and the city set on fire." However the *Jebusites* either retained the heights or at some point regained possession, for it was not until Joab led David's army against the site that the *Jebusites* finally lost and the way was cleared for David's move from Hebron to Jerusalem.

Jebusites were among the "three ethnic groups [that] played the most important role as neighbors of the tribes of Israel until the crystallization of the monarchy." *Mazar*, pages 38-39 (full quotation at Appendix 1F, fn. 14).

King Solomons labor forces included "all the people that were left of the...*Jebusites*." *1 Kings* 9:20ff.

Jebusites existed still among post-exilic families and were involved in the *Ezra/Nehemiah* excommunications of men who had wives and offspring "from the people of the lands." (Refer to Appendix 3B, II, parts III and IV.)

JEHU

Jehu, "son of Jehoshaphat," north king #10 (Appendix 2C).

Jehu, "the Anathothite," among David's "mighty men." *1 Chronicles* 12:3.

Hezron-Jerahmeel + Atarah-Onam-Shammai -Nadab-Appaim-Ishi-Sheshan-Daughter of Sheshan + Jarha-Attai-Nathan -Obed-*Jehu*-Azariah. *1 Chronicles* 2:3-38.

Asiel-Seraiah-Josibah-*Jehu*. *1 Chronicles* 4:35.

JEZREEL

Approximately 10 miles S of Nazareth.

JONADAB/JEHONADAB - see Jonathan.

JONATHAN

(Levi-Kohath-Gershon/Gershon-Manasseh-) **or** [Zipporah + Moses-Gershon/Gershon-Manasseh-) *Jonathan*, who served the House of Micah for a period before being appropriated by Danites (Refer to Appendix 1D, II, beginning with the paragraph of footnote 45).

(Hezron-Jerahmeel + Atarah-Onam-Jada-*Jonathan*-) Peleth (Appendix 1C, Attachment 1, D).

⁷ There still was a threshing floor at Jebusi/Jerusalem in David's day, which he acquired from Araunah/Oman, and upon which he built his first altar.

Jonathan, Saul's leading son who formed a strong kinship with David (Appendix 1E and Section Two, *en passim*; and Attachment 2 to this appendix, "Saul, Descendancy of").

(Jesse-Shammah/Shimei/Shimeah-) *Jonathan/Jonadab/Jehonadab*, brother or half-brother of David. In a Philistine battle at Gath/Gob/Geezer, this *Jonathan* killed one of the four formidable sons of Rapha. (2 *Samuel* 21:21, 13:3 and 32.)⁸ This *Jonathan* abetted Amnon's seduction of Tamar (Section Two).

Johanah, a Benjamite leader for David at Ziklag. 1 *Chronicles* 12:1-4.

Johanah, a Gadite leader for David in the wilderness. 1 *Chronicles* 12:8-15.

(Shage/Shagee the Hararite-) *Jonathan* or *Jonathas* the brother of Shammah the Hararite, of the sons of Jashen/Hashem. (Appendix 2B, "David's Military," at footnote 8.)

(Korah...Meshelemiah-) *Jehohanan*, gatekeeper for David. 1 *Chronicles* 26:1-3.

Jehohanan, King Jehoshaphat army chief over 280,000 men. 2 *Chronicles* 17:14-16.

(*Jehohanan*-) Ishmael, who assisted high priest Jehoiada's deposal of queen Athaliah in Judah (Appendix 2C, IV, narrative).

High Priest *Jehohanan/Johanah*, Ephraim leader during Ahaz/Pekah reigns, and possibly father of high priest Azariah of the time of king Uzziah (Appendix 2C, IV, narrative).

See Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, (w) *Johanah/Yehohanan/Jonathan/Jonathas*, for ensuing individuals bearing *Jonathan* and variations.

JORAM/JEHORAM

See *Adoniram*, etc., this appendix, and in Appendix 1E at footnote 44.

See "Jehoram/Joram," Appendix 2C, I, at and in footnote 1.

KING'S MULE

A mule is a hybrid of a mare and an he-ass, yielding combination of a horse's strength with the endurance and surefootedness of the ass. (The offspring of a stallion and a she-ass--a "hinny"--is smaller and lacks strength.) Mules often were exchanged as royal gifts. They were rare in the core biblical territories, compared to the ass or donkey, which was the common beast of burden and transportation. (Spoils of an early Midianite battle included 61,000 asses/donkeys; and it is said that when Zerubbabel led exiles from Babylon there was at least one donkey for every six persons, including slaves and singers. *Numbers* 31:32-34; *Ezra* 2:64-67; *Nehemiah* 7:66-69.)

Only persons of prominence possessed mules. Solomon used David's personal mule to ride to his anointing ceremony at Gihon.⁹

KIRIATH-ARBA - see Hebron.

KIRIATH/KIRJATH-JEARIM aka Baalah/Baal-judah.

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.

Traditionally the *Kirjath-Jearim* site is identified as on the Benjamin/Judah border

⁸ In *Samuel* 18ff., "Rapha" is translated in the referenced text as "giant." The man Jonathan killed is not named. The others were [1] Ishbi-benob, killed by (Zeruiah-) Abishai; [2] Saph, killed by Sibbechai the Hushathite; and [3] Goliath the Gittite, killed by (Jaare-oregim, the Bethlehemite-) Elhanan. 2 *Samuel* 21:15 ff. Parallel passages at 1 *Chronicles* 20:4 ff. give [1] omitted; [2] Sippai, killed by Sibbechai; and [3] Lahmi, brother of Goliath, killed by (Jair-) Elhanan. Other Raphas are Benjamin's fifth son, 1 *Chronicles* 8:2; Raphah/Rephaiah, a Saul descendant, 1 *Chronicles* 8:2.

⁹ Accordingly--depending on translation, *donkey* v. *mule*--primary texts of the timeline of volume four may indicate that the animal chosen by [Yehohshua/Jesus] for a critical entry into Jerusalem had symbolic implications. (Looking at the Greek words, *Mark* 11:7 and *Luke* 19:35 have "colt," *John* 12:14 has "colt of ass," and *Matthew* 21:7 reports both an "ass" and a "colt" were brought.)

some eight miles NW of Jerusalem. The first two verses quoted below appear to admit into issue which of the two tribes possessed the village or city of Kiriath/Kirjath-Jearim and/or when:

The cities in the inheritance of Judah included "Kirjath-baal which is *Kirjath-jearim*...." *Joshua* 15:60.

"And the cities for the tribe of the sons of Benjamin...were...*Kirjath*....["Some scholars believe that the name *Kirjath-jearim* appeared in the original Hebrew text, as it does in the Alexandrine Manuscript (LXX)." *Aid*, page 1008.] *Joshua* 18:28.

The Judah border between Dan-assigned and Benjamin allotments was drawn "to Baalah--it *Kirjath-jearim*," then "turned the border from Baalah westward..." *Joshua* 15:9-10.

Benjamin's border was "at the city of Baal--it is *Kirjath-jearim* a city of the sons of Judah--this is the west side." And "the south side, from the end of *Kirjath-jearim*; and went out the border westward." *Joshua* 18:14

"These were the sons of Caleb the son of Hur, the firstborn of Ephratah; Shobal, the father of *Kirjath-Jearim*, etc." (Appendix 1C, Attachment 1, D, and related).

"David...went...from Baal-judah, to bring up from there the Ark," the ark having rested for many years at *Kiriath/Kirjath-jearim* [Ark, above]. *2 Samuel* 6:2.

KIRJATH-SEPHER/KIRJATH-SANNAH - see Debir.

LO-DEBAR - see Debir.

MAKKEDAH/MAQQEDAH

The site of "Makkedah"/"Maqqedah" has been "long debated" by scholars, "most likely...modern Khirbet el-Kom, about 15 miles west of Hebron..." where ostraca (inscribed clay pieces) evidence a "mix of ethnic groups" after the Babylonian conquest (*i.e.* temples of "Yaho"/[Tet.], "Uzza...a north Arabian deity; [and] Nebu...Mesopotamian." *Biblical Archaeology Review*, July/August, Vol. 30, No. 4, pages 38ff. [For uses of *Uzza*, see Appendix 1E, footnote 40.]

MARI

A very ancient crossroads city, west and slightly north of Baghdad on the right bank of the Euphrates River. "Downriver lay the great cities of Lower Mesopotamia. Upriver were the western frontier cities of Syria. To the north was Upper Mesopotamia...and, further east, Assyria. ... The modern site of Mari is Tell Hariri...not far from the Iraqi frontier." *Mari* is considered one of the most elaborate developments of the early second millennium b.c., where excavations begun in 1933 revealed ruins of a large royal palace. Among the "Mari Tablets" (a large array of secular texts found there) were orders for construction of irrigation projects and correspondence relative to imports, exports and military equipment. Of particular interest was a list of north Mesopotamian cities that included five of the earliest names of biblical lineage: Peleg, Serug, Nahor, Terah and Haran [Section One]. ("...Abraham being in Mesopotamia before...; then having gone forth out of land of Chaldeans he resided in Haran." *Acts* 7:2-3, quoting Stephen.)

Concerning events that "determined the fate of Syria and Canaan for many generations to come"--relative to the available "abundance of Akkadian texts," which include the "vast hoard of documents from the royal archives at *Mari*"-- it has been remarked that:

[They inform us] about the personal names of the Amorites, their tribal and social organization, and their settlement in Mesopotamia. ... The last quarter of the 19th century b.c.e. was characterized by an increase in the strength of the West Semitic dynasties, and competition for hegemony in Mesopotamia and northern and central Syria," between Yamhad in northern Syria and Mari on the Euphrates.

On one Mari temple inscription, Yahdun-lim (son the founder of the Mari dynasty) boasted of a campaign to the Mediterranean, to impose authority on coastal towns and to fell trees in the Lebanon. Some time after that, king Samsi-adad of Assyria began to consolidate and expand his power in Mesopotamia. Ultimately, he waged a successful campaign in Syria, set up a victory stele in the "Land of Laban," and gained control of Mari where his son served as viceroy (c. 1795 b.c.e.).

Qatna in central Syria, ruled by one Ishi-adad, acknowledged Assyrian dominance and became another

important city-state. Commercial activity resurged among Assyrian colonies (also into Anatolia; particularly, at Hattusa) during Ishi-adad's reign. "As a consequence of these events in the political and economic spheres, the ties between the West Semitic kingdoms in the Fertile Crescent were strengthened, and commerce grew between Mesopotamia on the one hand, and Anatolia, Syria, Canaan and the Mediterranean coast, on the other. Furthermore, the Akkadian language was adopted as the commercial and diplomatic *lingua franca* and, above all, there came about an extensive urbanization, i.e. the rapid growth of urban centres throughout the Levant.

"These developments are evidenced by the Mari documents from the reign of Samsi-adad I and the period immediately following his death (1780 b.c.e.), when rivalry between the various West Semitic kingdoms over the political and economic hegemony was renewed with even greater intensity. This competition was particularly keen after the return to power (c. 1772 b.c./b.c.e.) of a prince of the original Mari dynasty, who was aided by the king of Yamhad, his father-in-law, and "continued until the conquest of Mari by Hammurapi [Hammurabi], King of Babylon (1760 b.c.e.)."

Mazar, pp. 13-14.

MEDIA

Media was bounded by Assyria proper and Armenia on the west, the Elburz mountains and Caspian Sea on the north, Parthia on the east, and Elam and Persia to the south. The royal city of Ecbatana lay roughly at center. Media's borders fluctuated according to varying dominations.

"Media is divided into two parts. One part of it is called Greater Media, of which the metropolis is Ecbatana, a large city containing the royal residence of the Median empire.... The other part is Atropatian Media, which got its name from the commander ["In the battle of Arbela, 331 b.c."] Atropates, who prevented also this country, which was a part of Greater Media, from becoming subject to the Macedonians." *Strabo*, II.13. 1-2 (XIII).

Median unification that commenced under king Deioces is marked by the reign of Cyaxares I (Appendix 3A, III).

In the Assyrian victories over the northern kingdom of Israel, some Israelite captives were sent to Assyria and some to "cities of the Medes," then under Assyrian suzerainty.

MESOPOTAMIA (Greek for "land between the rivers")

There is a broad range of uses in scripture of the term, "Mesopotamia." Generally it denoted a wide swath of territory north from the Persian Gulf, embracing the Tigris and Euphrates river areas, and curving westward south of Iran's and Turkey's mountains, then reaching southward to include the alluvial plain south of Baghdad. At times the term was used more widely to include all the Babylon region.

In perhaps its strictest sense, *Mesopotamia* corresponded with the biblical "Aram-naharaim" (Aram "of the two rivers"), denoting the more northern Euphrates/Tigris region, which in turn was the E/NE part of the wider, western-reaching region commonly called "Aram." Aram-naharaim appears to have been adjacent to the "flatlands of Aram/Paddan-aram," where the cities of Haran and Nahor were situated.

Stephen at *Acts* 7:2 speaks of Abraham as having resided in Mesopotamia; the *Septuagint* renders the *Hebrew* "Aram-naharaim" as *Mesopotamia*.

See also Appendix 1A, I, "Aramaean Associations."

MIZPAH/MISPAH/MISPEH

During the Joshua campaigns, among those to whom king Jabin sent for defensive allies were "the Hivite below Hermon, and in the land of *Mispeh*." *Joshua* 11:3.

Joshua conquered and pursued the enemy "as far as the valley of *Mizpeh* eastward." This region has been suggested as NE of the sea of Galilee in the vicinity of Caesarea Philippi/Panias/Banyas. *Joshua* 11:8.

A site possibly "in the low country," if it is included in the long preface to a list of Judah cities. If this *Mizpah* was where it has been placed in the low hills to the E of Philistia, it would have been very near the Dan/Judah border. *Joshua* 15:33.

A city included in the list of Benjamin cities. Suggested sites have been five miles N/NW or eight miles N of Jerusalem. *Joshua* 18:26.

Where sons of Israel gathered and camped when judge Jephthah was enlisted to

fight Ammon (Appendix 1D, II). Jephthah “passed through *Mizpeh* of Gilead;” Jephthah’s house was at *Mizpeh*. This location has not been fixed. *Judges* 11:29; 11:34.

Site where a tribal war party assembled against Benjaminites for an atrocity committed at Gibeah (Appendix 1D, II).

Judge Samuel’s annual circuit was “Bethel, and Gilgal, and *Mizpah*.” *1 Samuel* 7:16.

Site of a congregation held by judge Samuel, from where the army went out and drove back Philistines. Bible geographers have suggested this site as some 11 miles E of present-day Tel Aviv. [Samuel set a stone between “*Mizpeh* and Shen, and called its name Eben-ezer.”¹⁰] *1 Samuel* 7:5-12.

David asked of the king of “*Mizpeh* of Moab” and was granted by him refuge for David’s father and mother, while David was headquartered at Adullam during his warring with Saul. This site is unknown; one suggestion has been S/SW of present-day Madeba/Madaba in the vicinity of Machaerus. *1 Samuel* 22:3.

Southern king Asa, after driving back northern king Baasha, rebuilt *Mizpah* (Appendix 2C, IV).

Site of the headquarters of Governor Gedaliah, appointed by Nebuchadnezzar after his conquest (Appendix 2C, IV).

During post-exilic wall restoration at Jerusalem, the Fountain Gate was repaired and restored by “Shallum, the son of Col-hozeh the ruler of a part of *Mizpah*,” while “*Ezer*, the son of Jeshua, the ruler of *Mizpah*,” repaired a piece near “the ascent to the armory at the corner.” *Nehemiah* 3:15; 19.

NAHASH

Nahash, Ammonite chief/king when Saul became king.

A fragment of *1 Samuel* 11 found among the Dead Sea scroll discoveries of 1947-52 contains sentences additional to the priorly extant prologue to Ammonite king Nahash’s siege at Jabesh-Gilead (Appendix 1E). The find agrees with the *Josephus* account, that the gouging-out of one of a man’s eyes (a method of punishing and controlling enemies and rebels), with which Nahash threatened the people at Jabesh-Gilead, had been used by Nahash previously, east of the Jordan:

“[N]ahash, king of the children of Ammon, sorely oppressed the children of Gad and the children of Reuben, and he gouged out a[ll] their right eyes and struck ter[r]or and dread] in Israel. There was not left one among the children of Israel beyond the Jordan who]se right eye was no[t put o]ut by Naha[sh, king] of the children of Ammon; except that seven thousand men [fled from] the children of [A]mmon and entered [J]abesh-Gilead. About a month later,“-- [this is where the formerly received narrative

commences]. *1 Samuel* 11.¹¹

“Abigail, the daughter of *Nahash*, the sister of Zeruiah” [Abigail and Zeruiah being also referred to as “sisters” of David’s father, Jesse’s sons--see Introductory Summary following fn. 4]. *2 Samuel* 17:25.

“And it was afterwards, that died the king of the sons of Ammon, and reigned Hanum his son in his place. And said David, ‘I will do kindness with Hanum the son of *Nahash*, as did his father with me kindness.’” *2 Samuel* 10:1-2.

¹⁰ *Ezer*, chief of 11 Gad army chieftains who “separated to David” at Ziklag (*1 Chronicles* 12:9).

¹¹ Shanks, Hershel, Ed., *Understanding the Dead Sea Scrolls*, New York, NY: Random House, Inc./Vintage Books, 1993; Cross, Frank Moore, “Light on the Bible from the Dead Sea Caves” (Chapter 12). Cross concludes: “This lost-and-now recovered passage gives the background for Nahash’s attack on Jabesh-Gilead: Nahash, leading a resurgent Ammonite nation, had earlier reconquered land long claimed both by Ammon and by the...tribes of Reuben and Gad east of the Jordan River. ... [W]arriors of Reuben and Gad who survived defeat...fled and found refuge north of the traditional border of Ammon (at the Jabbock River), in the Gileadite city of Jabesh. A month or so after their escape, Nahash determined to subjugate Jabesh-Gilead for sheltering his escaped ‘subjects.’ This was Nahash’s motivation...for striking at Jabesh-Gilead far north of his claimed borders, at a Gileadite city allied with Benjamin and Saul.” (Brackets mark lacunae reconstructed by Cross in the ms.)

“Shobi, the son of *Nahash*, from Rabbah¹² of the sons of Ammon” sent supplies to David in his retreat from Absalom's rebellion (Appendix 1E). *2 Samuel* 17:27-29.

NATHAN

A *Nathan* in a confusing Judah line via an Egyptian slave (Appendix 1C, fn. 53).
Nathan, son of Bath-Sheba and David (Introductory Summary *at and following* fn. 10).

Nathan, the prophet/priest/advisor of David and Bath-Sheba (*Loc. cit.*).
Among David's mighty men were (*Nathan*-) Igal and Joel, brother of *Nathan*. (Appendix 2B, parts IV and III.)

King Solomon had “Azariah the son of *Nathan* over the officers,” and “Zabud the son of *Nathan* the priest [as] friend of the king.” *1 Kings* 4:5.

Nathan, one of nine chiefs that Ezra sent from his encamped gathering of exiles, to find ministers. *Ezra* 8:15.

Nathan, one of 13 post-exilic sons of “Binnui” found to have a foreign wife/family. (Appendix 3B, III, A (3) and B; and 3B, IV, B). *Ezra* 10:44.

A *Nathan* house mentioned by *Zechariah*: “And shall mourn the land--families, families alone: the family of the house of David alone, and their wives alone; *the family of the house of Nathan* alone, and their wives alone; the family of the house of Levi alone; and their wives alone; the family of Shimei alone, and their wives alone; all the families who are left, family by family alone, and their wives alone.” *Zechariah* 12:12 (italics supplied).

Nathan, named by *Luke* as next in lineage after David (*Matthew* gives Solomon)--Appendix 4C, Lineage, David to Jesus.

NEBO

Nebo, a Moabite city rebuilt by Reubenites after defeat of its king Sihon (*Numbers* 32:37-38). (Apparently *Nebo* subsequently was regained by Moabites, in that the Moabite Stone lists it as retaken by king Mesha, The *Nebo* site “is commonly identified” with Khirbet Mekhayyet, about five miles SW of Heshbon. *Aid*, page 1211.)

“[W]ent up Moses from the plains of Moab to Mount *Nebo*, the top of Pisgah, which opposite Jericho”/“into Mount of Abarim this, Mount *Nebo*.” “And died there Moses...in the land of Moab.” *Deuteronomy* 32:48, 34:1 and 5.

Men of “*Nebo*” in post-exilic returns were among the later-excommunicants--Appendix 3B, II, parts III and IV.

See also *Deities, Miscellaneous, Nebo/[Nabu/Nebu]*

NINEVEH

Assyria's second capital, marked by ruins situate on the east bank of the Tigris River opposite present-day Mosul, in northern Iraq (/upper Mesopotamia). The earliest reference to Nineveh is in cuneiform texts of Shamshi/Samshi-adad I, ruler of Assyria in the 18th century b.c. (see Mari, above). Babylonian king Hammurabi/Hammurapi gained control of Assyria within some 20 years of Shamshi-adad. In his famous Code, Hammurabi states that he “glorified the name of Ishtar” in Nineveh.

It appears that, some four centuries later, certain “kings of Mitanni” may have exercised some control at Nineveh, based on evidence that one Mitanni king sent Nineveh's Ishtar statue to Egypt to cure an ailing pharaoh (a hymn to Ishtar of the same period is in the Hurrian language). It also appears that Nineveh at some point returned fully under Assyrian hand--king Ashur-uballit rebuilt the temple of Ishtar and there are traces of a palace built by Shalmaneser I in the next century. (Nineveh served as a cooler summer royal residence.)

Circa 704-681 b.c. Nineveh was the Assyrian empire capital under Sennacherib, who built an elaborate irrigation system for the arid locale. (Appendix 2C, IV, Hezekiah reign).

¹² Modern-day Amman, Jordan; then, a strategic link along a segment of the “King's Road” running north/south on the east side of the Jordan, from Damascus to the Red Sea--the main trade route to Arabia.

Nineveh as the foremost city of the 'western' world fell c. 612 b.c. to an alliance of Media and Babylon. (Refer to Appendix 2D, "Calendar Year Comparison Timeline," at 601 b.c.)

OBED-EDOM

Obed-Edom, a musician at the time the Ark was brought to Jerusalem. *1 Chronicles* 15:21.

Obed-Edom, with whom the Ark was left,¹³ in his house "on a hill," for three months before it finally reached Jerusalem. *2 Samuel* 6:11-12; *1 Chronicles* 13:14.

(Jeduthun-) *Obed-Edom*, a gatekeeper at the time the Ark was brought to Jerusalem. *1 Chronicles* 15:18/16:38.

Obed-Edom, head of a division of gatekeepers for the South Gate. *1 Chronicles* 26:4-8, 15.

Obed-Edom, a temple treasurer during the reign of southern king Amaziah (Appendix 2C).

PERSIAN, EMPIRE OF

Persia, as Cyrus the Great's empire (volume three), "was bounded on the east by the Indian Ocean, on the north by the Black Sea, on the west by Cyprus and Egypt, and on the south by Ethiopia." Its capital was Persepolis, a city more anciently known as Pasargadae. *Xenophon Cyropaedia*, VIII.viii.1 and vol. 2, page 475, respectively.

Wider definition of Persia, see Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 3.

PHARNACES/Pharnasez I

I, King of Pontus c.190-160 b.c.

II, King of Pontus c. 63-47 b.c.; son of Mithridates VI (the Great) of Pontus. It was following Caesar's defeat of Pharnaces II at Zela, when Caesar invaded Pontus after making himself master of domains lying along the Cimmerian Bosphorus, that he sent his famous report to Rome: 'Veni, Vidi, Vici [I came, I saw, I conquered].'" *New Century Cyclopedia*, page 3159.

PHARNAKE - see Apamea/Orontem.

PONTUS

"In ancient geography a country in Asia Minor bounded by the Black Sea on the north, Colchis on the east, Armenia on the southeast and south, and Cappodicia on the south, Galatia on the southwest and Paphlagonia on the west. It became independent of Persia in the fourth century b.c. and rose to great power with extended boundaries under Mithridates VI. After the victories of Pompey (c 66 b.c.) it was reduced to former limits, and was eventually made a Roman province." *New Century Cyclopedia*, page 3223.

RABBAH (Rabbath/Rabboth-Ammon)

Geographically:

A. Present-day Amman, Jordan; anciently, the Ammonite capital. Rebuilt in third century b.c. by Ptolemy Philadelphus and renamed Philadelphia, it then was a prosperous city of "the Decapolis" [Dekapolis/Decapoli], Appendix 4C]."

"For only Og the king of Bashan remained...behold, his bedstead a bedstead of iron; is not it in *Rabbah* of the sons of Ammon?" *Deuteronomy* 3:11.

B. *Rabbah*, an unidentified city within Judah's allotment. The border of Judah "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, etc.and passed toward the side of Mount Jearim

¹³ After the attendant death of "Uzzah" at the threshing floor of Nachon/Nacon/Chidon. (David, angered at the "break against Uzzah," renamed the site "Perez-uzzah.")

on the north;” and within it were “Kirjath-baal, which is Kirjath-jearim, and *Rabbah*--two cities with their villages.” *Joshua* 15:9-10; 15:60.

RAMAH

Ramah, a shortened version of “Ramathaim-zophim, of the hill country of Ephraim,” where judge-commander Samuel was born and where he was buried (--in *Ramah*, “his house”/“his city”) *1 Samuel* 1:1; 19; *1 Samuel* 25:1; *1 Samuel* 28:3.

In Greek, *Ramah* is rendered “Arimathaea,” the hometown also of Joseph, the Sanhedrin member who obtained Pontius Pilate’s permission to remove and provide a tomb for the body of Jesus of the *New Testament*. *Matthew* 27:57-60; *Mark* 15:43-46; *Luke* 23:50-53; *John* 19:38-42.

“In Old Testament Geography, [*Ramah* is] the name of several places in Palestine. The principal were the *Ramah of Benjamin*, situated a few miles N of Jerusalem, and the *Ramah of Samuel*, also called *Ramathaim Zophim*. The latter was situated N or NW of Jerusalem...[and] some identify it with [both] the *Ramah of Benjamin* and...*Arimathea*.” *New Century Cyclopedia*, page 3300.

Primary *Ramah* references:

Ramah among the cities of Benjamin. *Joshua* 18:25.

The prophetess Deborah lived “between *Ramah* and between Bethel, in the hills of Ephraim.” *Judges* 4:5.

Ramah and Gibeah were near each other. *Judges* 19:13.

Ramah thus was near/at the Israel/Judah border during the period of the divided kingdoms (Appendix 2C, IV, at footnote 15).

Ramah where Nebuchadnezzar’s captain assembled captives to be taken to Babylon. *Jeremiah* 40:1.

621 sons of “*Ramah* and Geba/Gaba are listed among returned exiles. *Ezra* 2:26; *Nehemiah* 7:30.

“Sons of Benjamin” are listed living at *Ramah* (among other places) after the repatriation. *Nehemiah* 11:33.

Other *Ramah*/[*Ramoth*] references::

A Simeon city inside Judah called “*Ramah of the south*” (*Joshua* 19:8), possibly the “*Ramoth*’ of the Negev” at *1 Samuel* 30:27.

Another instance where *Ramah* and “*Ramoth*” appear as used interchangeably is *2 Chronicles* 22:5, where “*Ramoth-Gilead*” in a second mention is called *Ramah* (*Ramoth-Gilead/Ramah*, see Appendix 2C.IV at footnote 44.) *Ramoth-gilead*, a key to the Gilead and Bashan districts (Solomon had a regional supply depot there), is believed to have been in the height of Gilead, in the old Gad allotment east of the Jordan River, some 30 miles SE of the south tip of Lake Tiberias/Sea of Galilee, circa present-day Ramtha near Jordan’s border with Syria. *Aid*, page 1371.

Ramah, a city used in delineating the border of Asher territory (see *Tyre*). *Joshua* 19:29.

Ramah, a fortified city in Naphtali territory. *Joshua* 19:36.

Ramathite is found in reference to Shimei, King David’s keeper of the vineyards.

RAMOTH-GILEAD - see Ramah.

REPHAIM

“*Rephaim*” identified with a specific group of peoples, “land, this: from the river of Egypt to the river great, the river Euphrates: [that of] 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.

Chedorlaomer’s alliance [Section One, footnote 7) “struck the *Rephaim* in Ashteroth Karnaim.” *Genesis* 14:5.

Part of Judah's border went up to "the valley of the son of Hinnom, to the side of the Jebusite on the south--it Jerusalem--and the border to the top of the mount which before...Hinnom westward, which is at the far end of the valley of *Rephaim*...." *Joshua* 15:8-9. (It is not clear why, in the parallel portion description of Benjamin's border, the same Hebrew letters are rendered [valley of the] "giants" instead of the *Rephaim* (*Joshua* 18:16). The same occurs at *Joshua* 17:15.

The traditional identification for the valley or plain of *Rephaim* is the three-mile descent from Jerusalem SW toward Bethlehem, narrowing at its end into a *wadi*.

Among the Philistines with whom David warred were "sons of *Rapha*." *2 Samuel* 21:17.

The Philistines "were spread out in the valley of *Rephaim*." *2 Samuel* 5:18.

While David was headquartered at Adullam, the Philistine army was camping "in the valley of *Rephaim*" and its garrison was "then in Bethlehem." *2 Samuel* 23:13; *1 Chronicles* 11:15.

The Philistines "came and raided in the valley of *Rephaim*." *1 Chronicles* 14:9.

The Hebrew *rephaim* is found rendered in another sense, as "departed" (*Job* 26:5) and "dead" (e.g. *Proverbs* 2:18, 9:18, 21:16). The possibility is not explored here of a confounding of the *Rephaim* with the valley of Hinnom/Gehenna (*Matthew* 5:22, *Mark* 9:47), relative to that area's ancient death-connected uses.

SHAMMUAH/SHAMMAH/SHAMMUA/SHIMEA

This name is subject to considerable variations, all of which are given in Appendix 3B, Attachment 1. Primary uses in book two are:

An early son of Bath-Sheba (Attachment 3 to this appendix, "David, Descendancy of").

An older (half-?) brother of David, given as third son of Jesse and variously appearing as Shammah/Shimea/Shimei/Shimeah (see Attachment 1, "Jesse, Descendancy of," this appendix). This Shammah/etc. was in the Saul contingent taunted by Goliath and was killed by Saul's son, Jonathan. *2 Samuel* 21:21.

SHARON, PLAIN OF

This area directly south of Mt. Carmel is about 44 miles long and ranges from 8 miles wide at its north end to 12 on its south. It consists of undulating country with a line of low rocky hills on the coastal side.

SHEBA

Geographically:

(1) Although there seems no doubt Sheba was a wealthy kingdom and great consensus placing it somewhere in Arabian territory, its actual location has not been settled. (See, however, Appendix 1A, Attachment 1, Raamah--the kingdom of *Sheba* may not have been any further than present-day south Jordan.)

"The queen of *Sheba*...came to test [Solomon] with hard questions. And she came to Jerusalem with a company great..." *1 Kings* 10:1-2.

"A multitude camels shall cover you...all of them from *Sheba* shall come; golden incense, etc." *Isaiah* 60:6.

"...frankincense from *Sheba*..." *Jeremiah* 6:20.

"...merchants of *Sheba* and *Ramah*..." *Ezekiel* 27.12.

(2) A *Sheba* was part of Simeon's allotment "inside" Judah's inheritance. Given the cities with which it is named, it appears to have been in the deep south (*Joshua* 19:1-8). This *Sheba* (which also may be the "Shema" in a mixed parallel list at *Joshua* 15:20ff., 26) does not appear in the list of the Simeon cities at *1 Chronicles* 4:24ff. However, *Joshua* 19:2, which begins "Beer-sheba and *Sheba*," states at the end of its list, "13 cities and their villages;" whereas, if Beer-sheba and *Sheba* are counted each as one the list would total 14. This has led to conjecture that Beer-sheba and *Sheba* were one, because "Beer" specifies a

water source/well.

Individually:

Refer to Appendix 1A at and in footnotes 21 and 22, and Appendix 1A, Attachment 1, Raamah, with regard to questions raised by the following quotations (the latter two being the only use of Jokshan):

(Noah-Cush-Raamah-) *Sheba* and Dedan. *Genesis* 10:6-7, *1 Chronicles* 1:9.

(Noah-Shem-Arpachshad-Shalach/Shelah-Eber-Joktan-) *Sheba*.

Genesis 10:21-27; *1 Chronicles* 1:17-22..

“Then added Abraham...a wife...Keturah. And she bore to him...Jokshan....

And Jokshan fathered *Sheba* and Dedan.” *Genesis* 25:1-3.

“And the sons of Keturah, concubine Abraham’s: she bore...Jokshan.... And the sons of Jokshan *Sheba* and Dedan.” *1 Chronicles* 1:32.

(Benjamin...Bichri-) *Sheba* (Appendix 1E, preceding footnote 73).

(Huri-Abihail [this appendix] -) *Sheba*, one of seven sibling chiefs who lived in Bashan, Gilead, from a genealogical count taken at the time of the reigns of (south) king Jotham and (north) king Jeroboam. *1 Chronicles* 5:14-17.

SHILOH

Situated about 22 miles N of Jerusalem, “on the north side of Bethel, toward the sunrising, by the highway which goes up from Bethel to Shechem....” *Judges* 21:19.

SUSA/SHUSHAN - see Elam.

SUSIANA - see Elam.

SYRIA

The term *Syria* is complicated in supposed ancient definitions during eras. Demonstratively:

“Syria (shortened from Assyria [Ashur], which became to the Greeks the specific name for the countries about the Tigris, while Syria meant to them the Semitic Northwest, including Phoenicia and Palestine, as well as Babylonia, Assyria, and Mesopotamia)...” *Xenophon*, Index, page 477.

“Syria...[its] boundaries are not accurately ascertained by the ancients;” but, generally speaking, it was bounded on the east by the Euphrates, north by Mount Taurus, west by the Mediterranean and south by Arabia. “It was divided into several districts and provinces, among which were Phoenicia, Seleucia, Judaea or Palestine, Mesopotamia, Babylon, and Assyria. It was also called *Assyria*, and the words Syria and Assyria, though distinguished and defined by some [ancient] authors, were often used indifferently.” *Lempriere*, p. 586.

Refer also to Appendix 1A, “Aram/Aramaean Associations,” A, Aram, The Region.

Syria continued in Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 3.

TABERNACLE/Tent of Meeting - see also Ark.

It is presumed that the tabernacle was set up at Joshua’s Gilgal camp, and then established later at Shiloh. *Joshua* 18:1.

Men went up from their cities from time to time to worship at the Shiloh tabernacle; “...house of *Tet*. at Shiloh....” *1 Samuel* 1:24; *2 Samuel* 1:3.

At Nob?--refer to Appendix 1E, fn. 16.

At “the high place in Gibeon.” *1 Chronicles* 21:29-30.

Solomon went to Gibeon, “to sacrifice there, for it the high place great.” *1 Kings* 3:4.

The tabernacle of the congregation was brought up to Jerusalem after Solomon completed the building of the temple. *1 Kings* 8:4; *2 Chronicles* 5:5.

TABOR

An 1843-foot mountain on the NE of the Jezreel valley, 12 miles W of the southern end of the Sea of Galilee and some five miles E/SE of Nazareth. (*Aid*, page 1571.)

On Issachar's northern border. *Joshua* 19:17, 22.

Where Barak assembled his forces to fight Sisera (Appendix 1D, II, *Deborah*).

Gideon (Appendix 1D, II, "Judges") said to Midianite kings Zebah and Zalmunna, "...the men whom you killed in Tabor? ...'My brothers, sons of my mother they...." *Judges* 8:18-19.

A (Levi-Kohath-) Merari enclave city in Zebulun territory. *1 Chronicles* 6:77.

"the great tree of Tabor" site unknown--a point on a journey dictated to Saul by Samuel after Samuel had anointed Saul. *1 Samuel* 10:3.

TEKOA/TEKOAH

"[A]fter the death of Hezron in Caleb-ephatah," the wife of Hezron, "Abiah, bore to [Hezron] Ashur the father of Tekoa." *1 Chronicles*. 2:3, 24.

A town placed some 10+ miles south of Jerusalem, in the vicinity where a Judaeans/Israelite/Edomite alliance battled Moabites during the reigns of kings Jehoshaphat (south) and Jehoram (north). (Appendix 2C, IV, at footnote 58).

Home of a woman sent by Joab to speak an allegorical message to king David to convince him to reclaim Absalom. *2 Samuel* 14:1-21.

A Judean defense outpost fortified by Solomon's successor son, Rehoboam. *2 Chronicles* 11:5-6.

It is reported that Tekoahite nobles involved with the temple reconstruction did not "bring their necks to the work." *Nehemiah* 3:5.

TIBERIAS

A city roughly midway down the W shore of the Sea of Galilee, which Herod Antipas built as his capital city and named after Roman emperor Tiberius Caesar.

TYRE

A major Sidonian/Phoenician seaport, 32 miles N of Mt. Carmel and 22 miles S of Sidon, the second major Sidonian/Phoenician city and a principal trading center. (Asher's border touched "Sidon great," then "turn[ed] the border to Ramah, and to the city strong, Tyre." *Joshua* 19:29).

ZABAD

Ephraim-Zabad...lapse. *1 Chronicles* 7:20.

Refer to Appendix 1C, footnote 40, item (2)(b) for a descendancy string originating with Hezron, in which *Zabad* appears.

Zabad, co-assassin of Joash, south king #7 (Appendix 2C.)

Zabad, a name occurring among post-exilic men found to have foreign wives and sons (Appendix 3B, II, parts III and IV).

ZIMRI

The unknown geographical site of "...all the kings of *Zimri*" (*Jeremiah* 25:25), which some see connected to (Keturah + Abraham-) *Zimran* (Appendix 1A.III, B).

(Tamar + Judah-Zerah-) *Zimri*. *1 Chronicles* 2:4, 6.

(Salu-) *Zimri*, slain by (Elisheba + Aaron- Eleazar-) Phinehas in the 'Cozbi affair'--see Appendix 1C, Attachment 1, footnote 23.

(Saul-Jonathan-Merib-baal- Micah- Ahaz-Jehoadah-) *Zimri*. *1 Chronicles* 8:33ff.; 9:39ff.