

Jarmuth

Erasmus Gaß

Angaben zur Veröffentlichung / Publication details:

Gaß, Erasmus. 2016. "Jarmuth." In *Encyclopedia of the Bible and its reception*, edited by Dale C. Allison, Jr., Christine Helmer, Volker Leppin, Choon-Leong Seow, Hermann Spieckermann, Barry Dov Walfish, and Eric J. Ziolkowski, 777–78. Berlin: De Gruyter.
<https://doi.org/10.1515/ebr.jarmuth>.

Nutzungsbedingungen / Terms of use:

licgercopyright

Dieses Dokument wird unter folgenden Bedingungen zur Verfügung gestellt: / This document is made available under these conditions:

Deutsches Urheberrecht

Weitere Informationen finden Sie unter: / For more information see:

<https://www.uni-augsburg.de/de/organisation/bibliothek/publizieren-zitieren-archivieren/publiz/>



Jarmuth

1. Town in Issachar

Jarmuth (MT *Yarmūt* “height” or “swelling in the ground”) is a Levitical town in Issachar allocated to the Gershonites (Josh 21 : 29). Jarmuth might be identified with Remeth (Josh 19 : 21) and Ramoth (1 Chr 6 : 58) with Ramoth being the basic name of the toponym. Jarmuth is tentatively identified with *Kōkab el-Hawā* (1994.2218), since a stele of Seti I found at Beth-Shean mentions a two-day military mission against the ‘Apiru from Mount Yarmuta who attacked Rehem. *Kōkab el-Hawā* is a prominent hill close to Beth-Shean with a Crusader fortress that has obliterated earlier Bronze and Iron Age remains. South of *Kōkab el-Hawā* is a Bronze and Iron Age site near ‘*En el-Ġirānī* (1996.2218) that could be identified with biblical Jarmuth. The earlier identification *er-Rāme* (1663.1956) lies outside Issachar. Jarmuth of Issachar is also mentioned in the execration texts. The LXX refers to this town by further names (Ρεμμαθ, Ρεμμας, Ραμαθ). Jerome translates *Ierimoth* with “fearing death” or “altitude of death” (*Nom. hebr.* 28.5), he repeats the biblical description and adds a further occurrence, in Hos 5 : 8 which is erroneous (*Sit.* 111.3–4).

Bibliography: ■ Abel, F.-M., *Géographie de la Palestine*, vol. 2 (EBib; Paris 1938). ■ Aharoni, Y., *The Land of the Bible* (Philadelphia, Pa. 1979). ■ Boling, R. G./G.E. Wright, *Joshua* (AB 6; New York 1982). ■ Boling, R. G., “Levitical Cities: Archaeology and Texts,” in *Biblical and Related Studies*, FS S. Iwry (ed. A. Kort; Winona Lake, Ind. 1985) 23–32. ■ Butler, T. C., *Joshua* (WBC 7; Waco, Tex. 1983). ■ Görg, M., *Untersuchungen zur hieroglyphischen Wiedergabe palaestinischer Ortsnamen* (BOS 29; Bonn 1974). ■ Kallai, Z., *Historical Geography of the Bible* (Jerusalem 1986). ■ Noth, M., *Das Buch Josua* (HAT 1/7; Tübingen 3 1971). ■ Zori, N., *The Land of Issachar* (Jerusalem 1977).

2. Canaanite Town

Jarmuth (MT *Yarmūt*) is a Canaanite Town in the Judean Shephelah. According to the book of Joshua, Piram, king of Jarmuth (Josh 10 : 3, 5, 23; 12 : 11), joined the Southern coalition against Joshua, but failed and was executed. Jarmuth was allotted to Judah (Josh 15 : 35) and reoccupied after the Exile (Neh 11 : 29). The site is securely identified with *Hirbet Yarmūk* (1478.1241) between the Sorek and Elah Valleys due to its location, its settlement history and name preservation. *Hirbet Yarmūk* was first settled in the Early Bronze Age (acropolis and lower city) being one of the best fortified cities in Palestine with monumental architecture. After a gap of settlement *Hirbet Yarmūk* was resettled only on the acropolis in the Late Bronze Age till the Early Byzantine period. Jarmuth might be mentioned in an Amarna letter found at *Tell el-Hesi* (EA 333 : 10: *Yar-amu*). Jerome refers to a place called *termus/termucha*, 10 miles distant from Eleutheropolis on the ascent to Jerusalem (*Sit.* 107.23–24). The spelling *termucha*

has survived to the present (*Yarmūk*). According to Jerome another *Iarimuth*, a city destroyed by Joshua, lies 4 miles distant from Eleutheropolis (14 miles according to Procope of Gaza) near the village of Eshtaol (*Sit.* 107.10–11). This place might be identified with *Hirbet Marmītā* (1514.1304).

Bibliography: ■ Abel, F.-M., *Géographie de la Palestine*, vol. 2 (EBib; Paris 1938). ■ Albright, W. F., “A Case of Lèse-Majesté in Pre-Israelite Lachish with some Remarks on the Israelite Conquest,” *BASOR* 87 (1942) 32–8. ■ Boling, R. G./G.E. Wright, *Joshua* (AB 6; New York 1982). ■ Butler, T. C., *Joshua* (WBC 7; Waco, Tex. 1983). ■ Kallai, Z., *Historical Geography of the Bible* (Jerusalem 1986). ■ Miroshedji, P. de, “Jarmuth, Tel,” *NEAEHL* 2 (Jerusalem 1993) 661–65. ■ Miroshedji, P. de, “Yarmut, Tel,” *OEANE* 5 (New York 1997) 369–72. ■ Noth, M., *Das Buch Josua* (HAT 1/7; Tübingen 3 1971). ■ Rainey, A. F., “The Biblical Shephelah of Judah,” *BASOR* 251 (1983) 1–22. ■ Schunck, K.-D., *Nehemia* (BKAT 23/2; Neukirchen-Vluyn 2009). ■ Vos, J. C. de, *Das Los Judas* (VTSup 95; Leiden 2003).

Erasmus Gaß