

## Appendix 1A

### I. ARAM/ARAMAEAN ASSOCIATIONS

#### A. Aram.

##### 1. The Region.

“Aram” by itself often biblically is rendered or understood as ‘Syria.’ While Aram did embrace at least the northern half of present-day Syria, ancient references to “Aram” apparently overlapped the border of present-day Turkey, as well as equating partially with the upper western “Mesopotamia” region.<sup>1</sup> The Aram region figured significantly in tribal history.

In addition to the city in the district of Aram-naharaim that bore the name “Nahor”--the name also of Abraham’s grandfather and one brother--a city in the district of Paddan-aram was named Haran, the name of Abraham’s other brother. Abraham sent for a bride for Isaac from “Mesopotamia,” telling his servant, “[T]o my country and my kindred you shall go and take a wife for my son. ... And he [the servant] arose and went to Mesopotamia to the city of Nahor.” (*Genesis* 24:4, 10). Rebekah, Isaac’s bride, became mother of patriarch Jacob. Aram was home, also, of tribal mothers Leah and Rachel, as discussed in Section One.

Several Aramaean kingdoms are mentioned. After the exodus, Aramaic king Chusham-rishathaim subjugated the emigrants for eight years until (Kenaz -) Othniel liberated them. Aram-zobah, a district south of Paddan-aram (east of the Lebanon mountains and reaching south to Damascus<sup>2</sup>) was a foe during Saul’s rule. King David defeated Aram-zobah’s king Hadadezer; but, under a subsequent king Rezon at Damascus, hostilities between ‘Israel’ and ‘Syria’ repeated during the “period of the Kings.”<sup>3</sup>

Two other Aramaean kingdoms--Aram-maacah and the smaller Geshur--existed east of the Jordan River south of Damascus, although at times there may have been a western overlap. David battled an Aramaic alliance headed by Aram-maacah; but (as discussed in book two) his joining of those kingdoms appears to have been not via military action but by personal alliances.

##### 2. As Person or Eponym.

- (a) (Shem - *Aram* -) Uz, Hul, Gether, Mash; see part II, A, below.
- (b) (Milcah + Nahor - Kemuel + ? -) *Aram*; see fn. 29.
- (c) (Asher - Beriah - Heber - Shamer/Shemer/Shomer -) *Aram*;  
*1 Chronicles* 7:30-34.
- (d) If *Aram* = *Ram* (see next item), then also found is [A]Ram-  
Barachel the Buzite - Elihu;<sup>4</sup> *Job* 32:2.
- (e) *Aram* and *Arni* appear in place of “Ram,” in some translations,  
between Hezron and Amminadab in the lineage from  
Abraham to David (*1 Chronicles* 2:10, *Matthew* 1:4, and *Luke*  
3:33).<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Greek word *Mesopotamia* denotes “between two rivers” (the Euphrates and Tigris). Psalm 60 employs the term, *Aram-naharaim*, which denotes the same--refer to Appendix 2A, “Mesopotamia.” (For in-depth analyses of early Aramaean compositions, relationships and biblical involvements, see *Mazar*, pages 121-125 and 151-172.)

<sup>2</sup> Damascus came to be referred to as “the head of Syria” (*Isaiah* 7-8). “Aram-zobah,” which appears in the introduction to Psalm 60, also may have been the “Hamath-zobah” later conquered by Solomon.

<sup>3</sup> Covered in Appendix 2C.

<sup>4</sup> See Appendix 3B, I, Elihu.

<sup>5</sup> This and related issues are explored in Appendix 1C.II, “Hezronic” Period; see also at fn. 26.

## B. Maacah/Maachah, Individual Uses.

1. (? + Terah - Nahor + "concubine" Reumah -) *Maacah*. *Genesis* 22:24. Reumah and Nahor had three other children: Tebah, Gaham and Thahash.
2. *Maachah*, a "concubine" who bore four children to (? + Hezron-) Caleb."<sup>6</sup>
3. *Maachah*, "Syrian" wife of Manasseh's first son, Machir, the "father of Gilead."<sup>7</sup>
4. *Maachah*, wife of Jeiel, "father of Gibeon." *1 Chronicles* 8:29, 9:35.
5. (*Maachah*/Maoch-) Achish, King of Gath.<sup>8</sup> *1 Kings* 2:39/*1 Samuel* 27:2.
6. (*Maachah*-) Hanan, one of David's mighty men.<sup>9</sup>
7. (*Maachah*-) Shephatiah, Simeon tribal leader under David.  
*1 Chronicles* 27:16.
8. (? + Talmai, King of Geshur -) *Maacah*, mother of king David's son, Absalom. *2 Samuel* 3:3; *1 Chronicles* 3:2.  
It was to the region of that maternal grandfather that Absalom fled after murdering his half-brother, Amnon, and rebelling against David.<sup>10</sup>
9. (Absalom or Abishalom + ?-) *Maachah*, wife of (Naamah, the Ammonitess + Solomon -) king Rehoboam.<sup>11</sup>
10. (Abishalom-*Maachah*-) Asa or (Abishalom-*Maachah*-Abijam-) Asa.<sup>12</sup>
11. Abel-beth-*maachah*:  
Where Joab lay siege against (Bichri-) Sheba and desisted after the people threw Sheba's head over the wall. *2 Samuel* 20:14-22.  
Ben-Hadad I struck "Abel Beth-*maachah*/Abel-maim and all Chinneroth, with all the land of Naphtali/and all the storage cities of Naphtali."<sup>13</sup> *2 Kings* 15:20; *2 Chronicles* 16:4.  
Assyria's Tiglath-pileser took Abel-beth-*maachah* "in the days of Pekah."<sup>14</sup> *2 Kings* 15:29.  
Referred to simply as "Abel," at *2 Samuel* 20:18.
12. For additional uses of *Maachah*, see Appendix 3B, I, Micah, etc.

## II. NAMED MOTHERS IN THE LINEAGE, ADAM TO JACOB.

### A. Adam to Isaac.

The only mothers named in lineage transmission, Adam to Isaac, are Eve and Sarah:

<sup>6</sup> See chart, Appendix 1C, Attachment 1, D.

<sup>7</sup> Machir is discussed in Appendix 1C.VI, B *et. seq.*

<sup>8</sup> See Appendix 2A, "Gath," and 1E at fn. 31.

<sup>9</sup> Appendix 2B, "David's Military."

<sup>10</sup> As described in volume two; refer also to Appendix 2A, Attachment 3, "David, Descendancy of."

<sup>11</sup> See fn. 18.

<sup>12</sup> See Appendix 2A, Attachment 3, part IV.

<sup>13</sup> Refer to Appendix 2C, V at fn. 20.

<sup>14</sup> Refer to Appendix 2C, VI at fn. 128.

1. 1 Chronicles 1:1-4:

EVE + Adam = "Daughters and sons."  
 /  
 ? + Seth = Enos  
     ? + Enos = Cainan/Kenan  
       ? + Cainan/Kenan = Mahalaleel/Mahalalel  
        ? + Mahalaleel/Mahalalel = Jared  
         ? + Jared = Enoch  
           ? + Enoch = Methuselah  
            ? + Methuselah = Lamech  
             ? + Lamech = Noah  
               ? + Noah<sup>15</sup> = Shem...

(a) Descendancy to post-flood Shem via (Lamech-) Noah poses uncertainty, in that--although some preceding names are similar--two Lamechs are suggested. It commonly is taken that Cain's descendancy ended with The Flood, and that the Lamechs in two reported lines were not the same person.

(1) *Genesis* verses 4:17-22 proceed after Eve and Adam's second child, Abel, has been killed by first child, Cain. There, Cain's descendancy to "Lamech" is given as follows:

EVE + Adam  
     Cain + ?  
       Enoch + ?  
        Irad + ?  
         Mehujael + ?  
           Methusael + ?  
            Lamech + Adah:<sup>16</sup> Jabal and Jubal<sup>17</sup>  
             "      + Zillah: Naamah<sup>18</sup> and Tubalcain.

(2) *Genesis* 4:25-5:25 give the descendancy of Eve's and Adam's third-named son, Seth, to Shem via "Lamech:"

EVE + Adam-  
     Seth + ?  
       Enosh/Enos + ?  
        Cainan + ?  
         Mahalaleel + ?  
           Jared + ?  
            Enoch + ?  
             Methuselah + ?  
               Lamech + ?  
                Noah + ?  
                 Shem...

(c) According to the longevities reported in the record (whether names are taken as individuals or eponyms for clans), Shem's lifetime

<sup>15</sup> Besides Shem, Noah had two other sons, Ham and Japheth, the order of their mention being given differently in pertinent verses; *Genesis* chapter 10 gives their descendancies.

<sup>16</sup> The name, also, of an Esau wife; see Attachment 2 to this appendix--"Descendancies of Esau Wives."

<sup>17</sup> "Fathers," respectively, of tent-dwelling herdsman and musicians.

<sup>18</sup> "Naamah" reappears later as the name of Solomon's Ammonite wife, mother of successor-son, Rehoboam (*1 Kings* 14:21); refer to Appendix 2A, Attachment 3, at fn. 27 and Appendix 2C, III, at fn. 28. "Naamah" also was the name of a town in the Shephelah about five miles N/NE of Libnah.

overlapped both Abraham's life and Rebekah's and Isaac's union.

2. 1 Chronicles 1:18-19 and 24-28:

...? + Shem = Arphaxad/Arpachshad<sup>19</sup>  
[? + Arphaxad = Cainan + ? = Shelah, per Luke 3:35-36]  
? + Arpachshad = Shalach/Shelah<sup>20</sup>  
? + Shalach/Shelah = Eber...

"[T]o Eber were born two sons; the name of the one Peleg, for in his days was divided the earth[/shared land?], and name his brother's Joktan."<sup>21</sup>

...? + Eber<sup>22</sup> = Peleg  
? + Peleg = Reu  
? + Reu = Serug  
? + Serug = Nahor (#1)  
? + Nahor (#1) = Terah  
? + Terah = Nahor (#2)  
Haran  
Abraham  
**SARAH** + Abraham = Isaac.

(a) There is contradiction in the texts as to whether four of Shem's descendants were Shem sons or grandsons:

(1) 1 Chronicles 1:17 shows nine sons, one grandson, one great-grandson and two great-great-grandsons:

SHEM  
Elam<sup>23</sup>  
Asshur<sup>24</sup>  
Arpachshad    Shelah    Eber    Peleg and Joktan<sup>25</sup>  
Lud  
Aram<sup>26</sup>  
Uz<sup>27</sup>  
Hul  
Gether  
Meshech<sup>28</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Some associate "Arpachshad" with Armenia; refer to Appendix 1F, "Ur."

<sup>20</sup> The only other use of Shelah is surviving son of (Leah + Jacob - Judah + Daughter of Shuah-) Judah; refer to Section One at fns. 10 and 25, and to Attachment 1 to this appendix, "Source Quotations," Shua/Shuah.

<sup>21</sup> Genesis 10:25ff., where Joktan's 13 sons also are named; see fn. 25.

<sup>22</sup> See Attachment 1 to this appendix, "Source Quotations," Eber, and Appendix 2A, Sheba, as to Joktan/Jokshan and other items associated with Keturah + Abraham descendancies at this time.

<sup>23</sup> Appendix 2A, "Elam."

<sup>24</sup> Appendix 1F, "Asshur."

<sup>25</sup> Only uses of "Peleg" and "Joktan." Joktan fathered 13 sons [see at (b), below], "and their dwellings from Mesha (see Appendix 2C, IV, fns. 23 and 55; also, Appendix 2A, fn. 23), as you go Sephar [site unknown?], a hill of the east." Genesis 10:26-30. Only one Joktan is identified; the name bears similarity to (KETURAH + Abraham -) Jokshan, another single-use; see part III, B, below, "Descendancy of Keturah."

<sup>26</sup> See part I above.

<sup>27</sup> Other uses of Uz: (a) (Milchah + Nahor -) Uz--fn. 29 (b) (Seir - Zibeon -Anah - Dishon...[lapse?] Dishan -) Uz, Genesis 36:20-28 (c) Job's homeland was named Uz.

<sup>28</sup> Also found, (Noah - Japheth -) Meshech, Genesis 10:2; 1 Chronicles 1:5.

(b) At *Genesis* 10:21ff. the last four, given above as Shem sons, are given as sons of (? + Shem -) Aram:

SHEM  
 Elam  
 Asshur  
 Arpachshad    Shalach    Eber    Peleg and Joktan  
 Lud  
 Aram  
  
 Uz  
 Hul  
 Gether  
 Mash

(c) Per *Genesis* 11:18, "Peleg...fathered Reu:"

RUE  
 Serug  
 Nahor (#1)  
 Terah  
 Abraham.

(d) Per *Genesis* 10:26ff. and *1 Chronicles* 1:20-23, Joktan "fathered" the following--"...all these the sons of Joktan:"

JOKTAN  
 Almodad, Sheleph, Hazarmaveth, Jerah, Hadoram, Uzal,  
 Diklah, Obal/Ebal, Abimael, Sheba, Ophir, Havilah, Jobab.

## B. Terah to Jacob via Milcah and Rebekah, by Generations.

*Notes:* Only with Bethuel are the relative generations of parents known; his italicized name indicates his maternal generation. Data is absent for the mothers of Laban, Leah, Rachel and Rebekah. Paternally, Esau and Jacob are third generation after Abraham. Maternally, Esau and Jacob may have been of a fourth generation, in that Rebekah's mother's generation is not known.

	-----Generation After Terah-----				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
? + Terah					
/	Haran + ?				
/		/ Lot			
/		/ Iscah			
/		/			
/	Nahor + MILCAH <sup>29</sup>				
/		/			
/		Bethuel	<i>Bethuel</i>		
/			/ + ? / + ?		
/			/ Laban ( <i>mother's generation unknown</i> )		
/			/	/ + ??	
/			/	LEAH ( <i>mother's generation unknown</i> )	
/			/	RACHEL ( " " " )	
/	SARAH + Abraham		/		
/		Isaac --- + ---	REBEKAH ( <i>maternal generation unknown</i> )		
/			/		
/			/ Esau and Jacob ( <i>third paternal generation</i> )		
/			/	Esau and Jacob ( <i>fourth maternal generation?</i> )	

<sup>29</sup> Milcah had seven other children by Nahor: Uz, Buz, Kemuel ("the father of Aram"), Chesed, Hazo, Pildash, Jidlaph (*Genesis* 22:20-22). Reumah/Reuman, designated a "concubine," had four children by Nahor: Tebah, Gaham, Thahash and MAACHAH (*Genesis* 22:24); for Maacah, see part I, B above. (*Josephus* remarks that Milcah's sons "were all the *genuine* sons of Nahor, for [the others] were born to Reuma, his concubine." *AJ* I.VI.5; italics supplied.) The only other named "Milcah," was a daughter of Zelophehad who figured in Moses' ruling on women's inheritances--see Appendix 1C.VI, "Zelophadites."

The names of the above matriarchs do not appear on the lineage roster as it combinedly is given. Four mothers are named between (Leah + Jacob -) Judah and (Bath-Sheba + David -) Solomon/Nathan: Tamar, Rahab, Ruth and Bath-Sheba. One mother, Miriam/Mary [A], is named between Solomon/Nathan and Jesus of the *New Testament*.<sup>30</sup>

### III . DESCENDANCIES OF [ABRAHAM +] HAGAR AND KETURAH.

#### A. Descendancy of Hagar

(? + ? -) HAGAR + Abraham

Ishmael<sup>31</sup> + ??:

2 daughters:

Mahalath and  
Basemath

*Genesis* 26:34, 28:9, 36:3.

12 sons:

Nebajoth  
Kedar  
Abdeel  
Mibsam  
Mishma  
Dumah  
Massa  
Hadad  
Tema  
Jetur  
Naphish  
Kedemah

*Genesis* 25:13ff.

While Mahalath and Basemath both are referred to as daughters of Ishmael and sisters of Nebajoth, Basemath also is referred to as daughter of Elon the Hittite. Both Mahalath and Basemath became wives of Esau. *Refer to Attachment 2 to this appendix—*“Descendancies of Esau Wives.”

#### B. Descendancy of Keturah

(? + ? -) KETURAH + Abraham

Zimram

Jokshan + (Cush -) *Raamah*<sup>32</sup>

Sheba

Dedan

Asshurim  
Letushim  
Leummim

Medan

Midian<sup>33</sup> /

<sup>30</sup> *Refer to Appendix 1C, sub-part VIII, “Lineage, Abraham to Solomon and Nathan,” and Appendix 4C, Lineage, David to Jesus and Mary [A].*

<sup>31</sup> Ishmael's mother “took for him a wife out of the land of Egypt.” *Genesis* 21:20.

<sup>32</sup> *Refer to Attachment 1 to this appendix, Raamah.*

<sup>33</sup> The name of the clan with which Moses took refuge while in self-exile from Egypt, marrying the daughter of Reuel/Jethro, Midian's high priest (volume one, Introductory Summary, *at and following* fn. 34); *refer also to Attachment 1 to this appendix, “Source Quotations,” (sss), and Attachment 2, fn. 4.*

/  
Ephah  
Epher<sup>34</sup>  
Hanoch/Henoch  
Abida  
Eldaah

Ishbak  
Shuah<sup>35</sup>

*Genesis 25:1ff., 1 Chronicles 1:32ff.*

---

<sup>34</sup> See Attachment 1 to this appendix--"Source Quotations," Epher.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid*, Shua/Shuah.