

in the 27th verse of the 2nd chapter.¹⁵ A glance at parallel passages will at once shew that the youngest son of Jacob had no such descendant as Jediael.¹⁶ The men of Jemini, who doubtless named Khan Minyeh¹⁷ and contributed the Minyan connections that Hitzig discovered among the Philistines, and whose record appears, Judges iii. 15, 1 Sam. ix. 1, and elsewhere in Scripture, belonged to this Jerachmeelite line. Ram left his seal of nomenclature on many a Palestinian Rama and Rimmon; his eldest son Maaz was the ancestor of the Maachathites, whom the Israelites could not subdue, and whose kingdom flourished in the days of the Kings; and his youngest son Eker, if there is any dependence to be placed on etymology, was commemorated in Ekron, the Philistine city, and in the Maaleh Acrabbim or Ascent of the Scorpions in the south of Palestine.¹⁸ The Enim, who were the ancient inhabitants of Moab, may possibly have been the families of Jamin, a supposition which the reference to Moab in 1 Chron. viii. 8, seems to justify, as well as the form of the name.¹⁹

In looking for the name of Jerachmeel in other records, we must not expect to find the final *el*.²⁰ Even in Palestine, his city, which bore his name, is Jericho. This is a repetition of the Chaldean Urhoc; and Jerachmeel himself is Uruk, Ur-hammu or Orchamus, the ancestral Babylonian. As Jerach, the moon-god, he connects with Ram-sin and other lunar divinities and monarchs.^{20*} His memory is preserved in the Arabian traditions as Yerakh or Jorham. He has geographical memorials in the Insulae Jerachaerum and

¹⁵ Although the distinction between sons of Jamin and sons of Benjamin has been often perceived by commentators, it has been erroneously taken for granted that the former was a mere abbreviation of the latter.

¹⁶ Compare Gen. xvi. 21, Num. xxvi. 38.

¹⁷ Khan Minyeh represents Capbar-Naum. So the Septuagint version of Job renders Zophar the Naamathite by Zophar the Minyan. For Minyan remains in Palestine see Hitzig, die Philistaer.

¹⁸ The form of Eker, Ekron, and Acrabbi is peculiar, *ayin* being the initial letter. Eker would thus have a sound approaching Geker, and Acrab would give a perfect Ceerop. The scorpion and crab in many languages are derived from the latter word.

The families of 1 Chron. viii. 8, etc., unite with those of the seventh chapter by the identity of Shacharaim with Ahishahar of vii. 10. He is the grandson of Jediael and great grandson of Jamin.

²⁰ Although the final *l* is preserved in certain languages, and is even found at times side by side with the same root destitute of it, as a rule, it does not appear out of the Semitic area. Seb, Sabus, Siva represent Shobal; Zeraheen even is the modern name of Jezreel; so that Jerachmeel may be expected to stop at Jerach, or at farthest at Jerachui.

^{20*} The root of Jerachmeel or Jerach is Chaldean, and designates the moon. The Jerachmeelites were a lunar family, the Indo-European moon appearing in forms of Jamin, the grandson of Jerachmeel. The Babylonian Sin is a lunar designation. Sin-Nimi may denote Jamin.