

~HAZARMAVETH (52)

(Ha-zar-ma'veth) [Courtyard or Settlement of Death]

- A descendant of Noah through Shem and Joktan.
- And this is the history of Noah's sons, Shem, Ham and Japheth. Now sons began to be born to them after the deluge. ([Genesis 10:1](#))
- And to Shem, the forefather of all the sons of Eber, the brother of Japheth the oldest, there was also progeny born. ([Genesis 10:21](#))
- And to Eber there were two sons born. The name of the one was Peleg, because in his days the earth was divided, and the name of his brother was Joktan. ([Genesis 10:25](#))
- And Joktan became father to Almodad and Sheleph and **Hazarmaveth** and Jerah ([Genesis 10:26](#))
- As for Joktan, he became father to Almodad and Sheleph and **Hazarmaveth** and Jerah ([1 Chronicles 1:20](#))
- It is generally believed that **Hazarmaveth's** descendants settled the **Hadhramaut** region in southern Arabia. A connection between **Hadhramaut** and **Hazarmaveth** is suggested by the similarity of the consonants in the original [Hebrew](#) and [Arabic](#) names.
- The geographic limits of the **Hadhramaut** are not closely defined. It is approximately 880 kilometers (550 miles) long and 240 kilometers (150 miles) wide. The coastal plain is rather narrow, and then the land rises steeply, forming a stony plateau with an average elevation of between 900 and 1,200 meters (3,000 and 4,000 feet).
- Many deep, cliff-lined torrent valleys cut through the high plateau. These valleys are very fertile. Palms and dates thrive, sheep, camels, asses, and cattle find pasture, and millet, alfalfa, indigo, cotton, and corn are among the crops grown there.
- Chief of the torrent valleys is the **Wadi Hadhramaut**. This stream begins its course some 480 kilometers (300 miles) inland from the West coast of the Arabian Peninsula and gradually curves eastward for

about 640 kilometers, 400 miles, finally emptying into the Arabian Sea as the Wadi Masila, the name applied to its lower course.

· The **Hadhramaut** region anciently played an important role because of its incense trade. But frankincense trees, once abundant, are now scarce there.