

~HERMON (190)

(Her'mon) [Devoted Thing, Banned Thing]

- **Hermon** has been identified with the highest mountain in the vicinity of Palestine, called **Jebel esh-Sheikh**, possibly meaning **Mountain of the Old One, Gray Beard** or **Jebel eth-Thalj**, meaning **Mountain of the Snow**, by the Arabs.
- These names evidently derive from the circumstance that Mount Hermon is snowcapped nearly the year around. Its snowy top might be said to **resemble an old man's crown of white hair**. In ancient times, this mountain was known to the Sidonians as Sirion and to the Amorites as Senir.
- And we proceeded to take at that particular time the land from the hand of the two kings of the Amorites who were in the region of the Jordan, from the torrent valley of Arnon as far as Mount **Hermon**. (**Deuteronomy 3:8**)
- The Sidonians used to call **Hermon, Sirion**, and the Amorites used to call it **Senir**. (**Deuteronomy 3:9**)
- The latter name also seems to have been used to denote a part of the Anti-Lebanon Range.
- As for the sons of the half tribe of Manasseh, they dwelt in the land from Bashan to Baal-**hermon** and **Senir** and Mount Hermon. They themselves became numerous. (**1 Chronicles 5:23**)
- **Sion, not Zion**, was still another name applied to Mount **Hermon**.
- And they went taking possession of his land and of the land of Og the king of Bashan, the two kings of the Amorites who were in the region of the Jordan toward the rising of the sun. (**Deuteronomy 4:47**)
- From Aroer, which is on the bank of the torrent valley of Arnon, up to Mount **Sion, that is to say, Hermon**. (**Deuteronomy 4:48**)
- The psalmist mentioned **Hermon** along with Tabor as crying out joyfully in Yehowah's name.

- The north and the south, you yourself created them, tabor and **Hermon**, in your name they cry out joyfully. (**Psalms 89:12**)
- Forming the South end of the Anti-Lebanon Range, Mount **Hermon** rises 2,814 meters (9,232 feet) above sea level and extends about 30 kilometers (19 miles) from North to South. Its several peaks are connected by a plateau.
- O my God, within me my very soul is in despair. That is why I remember you, from the land of Jordan and the peaks of **Hermon**, from the little mountain. (**Psalms 42:6**)
- **Mount Hermon** is composed of limestone, although having outcroppings of basalt on the eastern and western sides. Its upper portion is completely bare with the exception of low shrubs in places. But lower down, there are firs, fruit trees, and shrubs. Vineyards occupy the lower slopes of the western and southern sides.
- On a clear day, the top of **Hermon** affords a splendid view of much of Palestine. To the West can be seen the mountains of Lebanon, the Plain of Tyre, and the Mediterranean Sea, to the Southwest, Mount Carmel, to the South, the Jordan Valley with the Hula Basin and the Sea of Galilee, and to the East, the Plain of Damascus.
- **Mount Hermon's** snowy head serves to condense the night vapors, thus producing abundant dew. **More copious dew**, observed the **19th-century** naturalist **H. B. Tristram**, **we never experienced. Everything was drenched with it, and the tents were small protection.** [**The Land of Israel**, London, 1866, pp. 608,609]
- The refreshing dew of **Hermon** preserves vegetation during the long rainless season.
- It is like the dew of **Hermon** that is descending upon the mountains of Zion. For there Yehowah commanded the blessing to be, even life to time indefinite. (**Psalms 133:3**)

See Also DEW

- The melting snows of **Mount Hermon** are the main source of the river Jordan.
- Anciently, **Mount Hermon** was a haunt for wild animals, such as lions and leopards.

- With me from Lebanon, O bride, with me from Lebanon may you come. May you descend from the top of Anti-Lebanon, from the top of **Senir**, even **Hermon**, from the lairs of lions, from the mountains of leopards. (**Song of Solomon 4:8**)
- In recent times foxes, wolves, leopards, and Syrian bears have been reported there.
- Mount **Hermon** became the northern limit of the Promised Land.
- Now these are the kings of the land whom the sons of Israel defeated and whose land they then took possession of on the side of the Jordan toward the rising of the sun, from the torrent valley of Arnon up to **Mount Hermon** and all the Arabah toward the sunrise: (**Joshua 12:1**)
- This is the land yet remaining, all the regions of the Philistines and all the Geshurites (**Joshua 13:2**)
- And the land of the Gebalites and all of Lebanon toward the rising of the sun, from Baal-gad at the base of **Mount Hermon** as far as to the entering in of Hamath. (**Joshua 13:5**)
- With the other half tribe the Reubenites and the Gadites took their inheritance that Moses gave them on the side of the Jordan toward the east, just as Moses the servant of Yehowah had given them. (**Joshua 13:8**)
- And Gilead and the territory of the Geshurites and the Maacathites and all of **Mount Hermon** and all Bashan as far as Salecah. (**Joshua 13:11**)
- The Hivites, who resided at its base, were defeated by Joshua.
- And it came about that as soon as Jabin the king of Hazor heard of it, he went sending to Jobab the king of Madon and to the king of Shimron and the king of Achshaph. (**Joshua 11:1**)
- And to the kings that were to the north in the mountainous region and in the desert plains south of Chinnereth and in the Shephelah and on the mountain ridges of Dor to the west. (**Joshua 11:2**)
- The Canaanites to the east and the west, and the Amorites and

the Hittites and the Perizzites and the Jebusites in the mountainous region and the Hivites at the base of **Hermon** in the land of Mizpah. (**Joshua 11:3**)

- Then Yehowah gave them into Israel's hand, and they went striking them and pursuing them as far as populous Sidon and Misrephoth-maim and the valley plain of Mizpeh to the east, and they kept striking them until they had not let a survivor of theirs remain. (**Joshua 11:8**)
- And Joshua proceeded to take all this land, the mountainous region and all the Negeb and all the land of Goshen and the Shephelah and the Arabah and the mountainous region of Israel and its Shephelah. (**Joshua 11:16**)
- From Mount Halak, which goes up to Seir, and as far as Baal-gad in the valley plain of Lebanon at the base of **Mount Hermon**, and he captured all their kings and went striking them and putting them to death. (**Joshua 11:17**)
- This mountain may have been the scene for the transfiguration of Jesus Christ.
- Six days later Jesus took Peter and James and John his brother along and brought them up into a lofty mountain by themselves. (**Matthew 17:1**)
- Accordingly six days later Jesus took Peter and James and John along, and brought them up into a lofty mountain to themselves alone. And he was transfigured before them. (**Mark 9:2**)
- In actual fact, about eight days after these words, he took Peter and John and James along and climbed up into the mountain to pray. (**Luke 9:28**)
- Yes, these words we heard borne from heaven while we were with him in the holy mountain. (**2 Peter 1:18**)
- For he was in nearby Caesarea Philippi shortly before this event.
- Jesus and his disciples now left for the villages of Caesarea Philippi, and on the way he began questioning his disciples, saying to them; Who are men saying that I am? (**Mark 8:27**)

See Also BAAL-HERMON
See Also TRANSFIGURATION