

## RAMAT YESHAI

تل الرميدة

The settlement was established in 1984 when several Israeli families arrived in caravans on a hill. In 1998 the settlement was approved by the Israeli state. According to Hebron settlers, Tel Rumeida is the place where Jesse, father of King David, and Ruth, King David's great grandmother, were buried. The first excavations were held on the hill in the 1960's. However, the second excavation had more political subtext. According to the report carried out by the Ezek Shaveh organization states, when settlers arrived at Tel Rumeida hill, the defense minister at the time, Yitzhak

Rabin, objected to a settlement at the site. He initiated excavations in not-yet-settled lots identified as Jewish-owned to prevent settlement expansion. In 1999, due to settlers' demand to build permanent homes in the area, the Israel Antiquities Authority once again conducted excavations. In 2003, permission was given to the settlers to build permanent structures on the site. Currently the neighborhood of Admot Yishai includes one residential building and several caravans situated at the side of the excavation area. Today archeology is still used as a tool in the battle

City of Hebron together with Palestinian Tel Rumeida residents petitioned the Israeli High Court to stop the archaeological excavations, which were planned as part of the expansion of Israel's Hebron archaeological park. During the case, it was revealed that mentioned areas were leased in 2012 by the Jewish Committee to the Association for the Renewal of the Jewish Settlement in Hebron. When the Jewish Committee realized they would not receive permission to build on the site, they decided to turn the place into an archaeological park to keep the land.

# TEL RUMEIDA Settlement

