Two Judaeo-Aramaic Epitaphs from the Vicinity of Zoar

The two newly discovered inscriptions here published are peinted on stone, together with Jewish symbols such as the seven-branched candlesticks, the lulab and the ethrog. The dated inscriptions commemorate respectively one *Eleazar b. Ya'aqov*, who died a. 435 after the destruction of the Temple (A.D. 505), and *Esther b. Adin*, who died a. 382 (A.D. 450). Both stones bear also a date in the seven-year cycle of the Shemitah.

Contributions to the Geological History of the Palestinian Coastal Plain: Nahariya and its Vicinity by M. AVNIMELECH

The author describes the morphology and geology of the area round Nahariya, as typical for the northern part of the Palestinian Coastal Plain. The analysis of the morphological features and of the geological formations occuring on and under the surface has made possible the construction of palaeogeographical maps of the northern Coastal Plain up to Lower Pliocene times. In the Roman period (fig. 2) the beach was about ½ to 1 km. farther west than to-day. In Palaeolithic times (fig. 3) the Coastal Plain extended still farther. There are vestiges of an extensive freshwater formation-remnants of a series of lakes in the Upper to Middle Pliocene, as also of a thin marine ingression, lying on continental sands just under the present beach. This geological history is illustrated by a W-E section of the region (fig. 5).

The Reception of Baal in the Ugaritic Tablet V AB

The writer interpretes the first column of the tablet V AB (La déesse Anat) as follows:

He served Aleyan Baal, / worshipped 1 the Prince, Lord of the Earth. // He rose up, took portions 2, and proffered him meat; / breasts

¹ sa'ida, perfect. — ² Nikkal 35: ter = to put a thing into scale (אשא, Job 6, 2); here = to place portions of food before some one (אשא), Gen, 43, 34).

did he cut ³ before him, / fatlings' udders ⁴ with a suckling ⁵ knife. // He stood up, blessed ⁶ him, and gave him to drink; / he gave a cup into his hand, / a goblet into both his hands; // a large vessel ⁷, great to look upon ⁸, / a bowl of the heavenly Lords; / the holy cup that the Lady ⁹ did choose ¹⁰, / the goblet that Asherah did prefer ¹⁰. // He took jars of wine by thousands, / he mixed his mixture by myriads. // He stood up, and began ¹¹ to sing / — cymbals in the singer's hands — / he did sing, the sweet-voiced hero. // Baal went up to the recesses of the North, Baal returned ¹² to his dwelling-places. // He looked ¹³ on Pdry daughter of Ar, / and, too, on Tly daughter of Rb...

In an additional note, the writer proposes further the following interpretation of V AB, iv, 29-32:

Then Anat did see the god, / anb her feet slipped ¹⁴ under her ¹⁵. / Behind, her loins did break ¹⁶; / above, sweat did cover her face. // The sides of her loins shook, / the [muscles] of her back trembled ¹⁷.

The "Final -m" (= mā?) in the Ugarit Tablets by Endre A. D. SINGER

The writer investigates every passage in Ugaritic epics where final -m is or appears to be different from plural, resp. dual, -m. By the context of the passages examined, and especially by the parallelismus membrorum, he arrives at the following conclusions: 1. There is no sufficient evidence in our present texts as to the exact meaning of verb+-m; 2. Final -m affixed to substantives gives them adverblike meaning (instrumental, modal, local and other adverbial phrases); 3. Proper-name+-m forms the vocative; 4. Evidence lacks as to particle +-m; 5. It may be conjectured, that this -m affixed to nominal forms (cf. Nos. 2, 3) is in some way connected with Semitic mimation. In

³ brd, cognate to ארדים (cf. סרדים). Gen. 31, 10, 12, and Zech. 6, 3, 6). — 4 cf. בוסים קוצו אין; for the whole imagery cf. Isa. 60, 16; 66, 11. — 5 שלם. — 6 III D, vi, 13-14, 5 parallel to plt (Accad. balâțu); II D, vi, 30-31, parallel to hwy (hyy); therefore = to give life, to wish life, to bless. — 7 bk rb, two words. — 8 r²i must be separated from dn; for the expression cf. ארדין אין, Joshua 22, 10. — 9 = Asherah. 10 to see, i. e. to elect, to choose. — 11 bdd, cognate to שלבי. — 12 ... — 13 root 7 yn; for the sense cf. אישורנו, Hos. 14, 9. — 14 root ntt, cognate to nty; cf. Ps. 73, 2. 15 Anat surmises that the messenger of Baal will announce a misfortune, and therefore she trembles. — 16 cf. שברון מחנים ב21, 11. — 17 Accad. enêšu, sometime = to vacillate, to tremble.

the Appendix (pp. 61-62) the writer offers a new interpretation of V AB, E 10-11 and parallel passages.

Khirbet Kerak Ware and its Relation to the EB Tomb Discovered at Kinneret

by Ruth B. KALLNER

The author accepts the 28th—27th centuries B.C. as the assigned by the excavator to this tomb-group 1, but suggests that its a) supposed contemporaneity with the Kh. Kerak Ware is based on an unconvincing interpretation of the absence of this ware from the tomb; b) the tomb antedates the period of the Kh. Kerak Ware, which belongs, on as all sites where found, to the first centuries of the second half of the third millenium B.C.; c) that the Kinneret tomb-group probably supports Wright's division of the EB into four sub-periods, as against the contrary opinion of the excavator.

Genizah Fragments Concerning Beth-Gubrin, Hebron and el-'Arish

by J. BRASLAWSKI

The author publishes several new fragments, proving the existence of Jewish communities in the 11th A.C.E. century at the places named, viz. (a) Camb. T.S. 13, J 7, fol. 18 a-b, a letter of a travelling indigo merchant who spent a sabbath at Beth-Gubrin; (b) T.S. 8, J. 18, fol. 11, 24, 32; T.S. 10, J. 11, fol. 12, which concern two Jewish families originating from Hebron, that of Abraham b. Nathan and of the priest Ghulayb. The superscriptions point to a special community office of servants of the Patriarchs connected with the Tombs in the Machpelach cave, and to a Jewish burial ground near the cave; (c) T.S. 8, J 20, fol. 12, refers to a R. Salomon b. David of el-Arish, of the 11th cent., thus extending the list of Jewish settlements the South, beyond Rafah. In conclusion the author gives the full text of T.S. 13, J. 7, fol. 18 a-b and an index of names.

Topographical Studies III

3. Give at ha-Elohim The Hill of God (I Sam. 10, 5). The author supports by an exhaustive analysis the accepted view, identifying this site with Give at Shaul (Tell el-Fûl), and points out its importance as an administrative centre (I Sam. 13, 3), showing that the term Town of God, al-ilani, appears as an administrative terminus technicus in cuneiform writings.

¹⁾ B. Maisler, BJPES, X (1942), pp. 1 foll.

Topographical Essaγs

The author identifies — Biblical Dan with Banyas (Paneas); the Midrashic Hulath of Antioch (the ἀΑντιόχου φαράγζ of Josephus, Ant. XII, 3, 3) with the Huleh Valley; and Judah (Jos. 19, 34) with Kh. Jamala N. of Tibnin, near which an el-Yahudiye still exists.

Varia Epigraphica Judaica

In addition to his previous note (BJPES, X, p. 26) the author gives one more example of the use of $\psi \psi \chi \dot{\eta}$ on a Jewish tombstone found at Umm 'Auja, S. of Gaza (RB, 1905, p. 253). He also gives some additional facts on the Gadya family at Rome (CIJ, Nos. 510; 535; 543) and adds a note on CIJ No. 294, where he reads Hazan.

MISCELLANY

- Z. Vilnoy identifies (a) Naṣḥana of Eccl. R. 2, 8 with Ṣalḥana in Syria, near (E. of) Ḥanita; Gublana (y. AZ 2; y. Meg 3) with Jalbina in E. Gaulanitis; Biri (Sepher ha-Yishuv, p. 11) with Birwi N. of the Safad-Acre Rd; Beit el-Ma, the site of the ruins of a Samaritan synagogue N. of Nablus, with the el-Maya mentioned in Samaritan sources.—
- M. Benari brings more Talmudic and later evidence in support of S. Yeivin's remarks on the guest house near the synagogue at Beth She arim (BJPES X, p. 22).—
- M. Ish-Shalom supports (against Klein, BJPES, VI, pp. 19-22) the genuineness of the name of Menahem b. Perez of Hebron.