

## ENGLISH SUMMARY

### THE DOUBLE DATING OF EZEKIEL i, 1-3

by N. H. TUR-SINAI

The chronological difficulties of this double date have been recognized by ancient and modern commentators, but no satisfactory solution has been found for them. Besides the clear dating given by a redactor, mentioning the prophet in the third person singular: "In the fifth day of the month which was the *fifth* year of king Jehoiachin's captivity, the word of the Lord came unto Ezekiel" etc., fitting in with the other dates given by the prophet in the continuation of the book (viii, 1; xx, 1; xxiv, 1; xxvii, 1; xxix, 1 etc., "the sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth, eleventh year" etc.), the prophet here uses himself another, quite different dating: "Now it came to pass in the *thirtieth* (בשלשים) year, in the fourth (month) in the fifth day of the month". The absurdities of the use of a different era, without any explanation leads to the conclusion that what has been taken by a copyist to mean "in the thirtieth year", בשלשים שנה, must have read originally בשלם שנה "when a year was completed", this year coming after an event recorded before in the prophet's autobiography. The redactor of the book added vv. 2-3: "This (the year then completed) was the fifth year of king Jehoiachin's captivity...", using, naturally, the same kind of dating chosen by the prophet himself throughout his book. It can easily be understood how a copyist who had before him at the beginning of the book the words "and it was בשלם שנה, in the fourth month in the fifth day of the month" understood the word in question as a numeral, בשלם, assuming that another ש had been omitted, since the two words both contain this letter.

### THE WESTERN TOWER AT TELL BEIT MIRSIM

by S. YEIVIN

In view of Albright's note in *BASOR*, 149 (Nov. 1958), p. 32, against the author's opinion (expressed in AVI-YONAH and YEIVIN, *The Antiquities of Israel*, I, pp. 303-5) that the West Tower of TBM is only part of the defences of that town, and does not protect a gateway at this spot, the author restates in full details his arguments against the presence of a gateway here. Among other things he points out that there were no proper approaches to it from the exterior, nor was there a square outside it within the city; both features being quite characteristic of gates. As regards the date, the writer supports Albright's view assigning it to the 8th cent. B.C.

## THE FOURTH CAMPAIGN OF EXCAVATIONS AT HAZOR

by Y. YADIN

The text of this report will be published in English in the *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 2, 1959.

## A TRIAL EXCAVATION AT KURNUB, 1956

by S. APPLEBAUM

The aim of the trial excavation carried out at Kurnub (the ancient Mampsis) in May, 1956, against the interior of the west town-wall, was to obtain datable stratified pottery from the Negev for further study. Nine chief strata were distinguished, three of which were occupation-levels, datable respectively to the 3rd, 4th and late 4th, early 5th and 7th centuries. On the lowest (bedrock) level a road-kerb or foundation was found on a different orientation from later structures. Stratum V was associated with a road, and a ruined building to the west of it, and with signs of destruction and burning (late 4th or early 5th century). These could be connected, through the find of a column capital, with the western church of the town not far to the south. This stratum was later on levelled up, and the town-wall was constructed over it. Abutting against this wall were found the remains of a small building or room and a hearth. The wall appears to have belonged to the latest epoch of the town's history, when occupation was intensive, — and to have coincided with the town-plan as at present visible on the surface. Finds included a bronze coin of Geta or Julia Domna, much pottery, including evidence of a local pottery industry and animal bones identified as those of cattle, sheep or goat, horse, dog, swine and fowl. Specimens of carbonized wood were identified as those of the Judas tree (*Cercis siliquastrum*) — not today natural to the region — cedar and tamarisk. A date stone was also recovered. The finds included two inscribed ostraca with fragmentary Greek inscriptions from the uppermost level.

## EXCAVATIONS AT MAKMISH (PRELIMINARY REPORT)

by N. AVIGAD

The site is situated on the shore of Herzliya. In the course of the campaign the remains of a sanctuary were discovered. Numerous votive figurines, miniature altars and the like were found on the site, indicating the cultic character of the structure. The figurines are of diverse styles, they may be associated tentatively with a Phoenician colony residing

at Tell Makmish. The construction of the sanctuary is to be assigned to the Persian period and it was re-used during the Hellenistic period. Below the building an Early Israelite occupation level (10th–9th cent. B.C.E.) was uncovered.

A summary of the report has been published in the *Israel Exploration Journal*, 8, 1958, p. 276; a fuller report will appear in a forthcoming number of that periodical.

## ROMAN LEGIONS IN PALESTINE

by B. LIFSHITZ

Early in 1958, a white marble bust was discovered in Caesarea. On its lower part, the following inscription appears:

D(is) M(anibus)  
L(ucii) Potentis Praef(ecti) Leg(ionis) VI Ferr(atae)  
F(idelis) C(onstantis) Cl(audius) Protianus (centurio)  
Leg(ionis) X Fret(ensis)  
Proc(urator) eius et Hilarus et Damas  
et Symphorus lib(erti) et secundi hered(es)  
patrono piissimo fecerunt.

Other inscriptions from Eleutheropolis and Samaria-Sebaste bear witness to the activity of the VI Ferrata units in those cities and together with the two inscriptions found on the aqueduct near Caesarea are evidence of Hadrian's interest in the urbanization of the province and the development of its towns. In 129–130, Hadrian visited the provinces of Syria, Arabia and Palestine, spending at least part of that year's winter in Gerasa. It is the author's opinion that the VI Ferrata was transferred to Palestine not because of the Jewish War under Bar-Kokhba, but some time before it; the reason for this may be found in the tense situation in the country at the end of the twenties of the second century.

The title *Fidelis Constans*, which appears in our inscription in initials, was bestowed on the Legion by Septimius Severus. It is worth while mentioning that Caesarea was also granted that title: the VI Ferrata stationed in Galilee and Samaria joined Septimius Severus, as did most of the cities in that part of Palestine. The same is not true for the X Fretensis stationed in Judea, which followed Niger.

Claudius Protianus was the procurator, i.e. general agent or administrator of Lucius Potens, the commander of the legion. Before the end of the second century, prefects were commanders of legions only in Egypt; the new legions (Parthica I–III), founded by Septimius Severus, were however also commanded by prefects; the emperor

Gallienus excluded senators from military commands in all the legions.

The Legio X Fretensis, where Protianus served as centurion, took part in the war of 66-70 and was left as a garrison in the province of Judea. Its activities extended to the region of Caesarea.

In 1947, the following inscription, yet unpublished, was found at the base of the theatre in Caesarea. Unfortunately it is badly damaged, so that it is impossible to restore it with certainty:

[.....] pro pr(aetore)

[.... e.g. Jul]ius Flavian(us)

H C

[.....] Leg(ionis) X Fr(e)t(ensis)

[.....]o sing(ularis) eius

[equi?]itis h(onoris) c(ausa)

#### MISCELLANEA <sup>19</sup>

M. DOTHAN reports on his excavations at Azor (cf. *IEJ*, 8, 1958, pp. 272-4); S. BRANDMANN publishes a statuette of Ptah petéque of the Roman period, made of granite from the Mons Claudianus; it was found near Kh. el Muqanna' recently identified with Ekron. — B. LIFSHITZ explains the inscription found at Beth Shea'rim as referring to a personal name Σωδίας and derives the name Atiyon found on a sarcophagus in Catacomb No. 20 from the Latin Attius. — D. BARAG adds to the material on the derivation of the umbrella as mark of sovereignty on the coins of Agrippa I (as collected by J. Meyshan, *BIES*, XXII, pp. 158-160) a reference to the parallel Assyrian use of this object. — A summary of the proceedings of the *Fourteenth Convention of the Society* is given in English in *IEJ*, 8, 1958, pp. 277-283.