

ENGLISH SUMMARY

TOPOGRAPHICAL STUDIES: VI. THE CITIES OF DAN

by B. MAZAR

The author studies the lists of Josh. xix and xxi (Levitical cities) taking as his point of departure the identification of Ekron with Tell el-Muqanna^c (J. Naveh, *BIES* XXI, pp. 178 ff.), which leads to the identification of Timnah with Tell Batashi. The cities of Dan appear divided into four districts: I—the upper reaches of the Sorek Valley (Zorah, Eshtaol, Ir-Shemesh); II—the Ajalon Valley (Shaalabbin, Ajalon, Elon); III—the area north of the Sorek Valley (Thimna[thah], Ekron, Eltekeh, Gibbethon, Baalath) and IV—Jehud, Bene-Berak, Gath-Rimmon and the cities of the Yarkon Valley. The first district represents the area of settlement of Dan in the time of Samson; the second was a mixed one, which only in the time of David became decisively Israelite; the third and fourth were conquered only after the fall of Gath (Ras Abu Hamid) and the occupation of Gezer in the early days of Solomon. In the time of Solomon the first district passed to Judah, the second was a separate administrative unit and the third and fourth were lost after the division of the monarchy. The Levitical centres (Ajalon, Gibbethon, Eltekeh and Gath-Rimmon—Josh. xxi and 1 Chron. vi) were administrative centres. The list of 1 Kings iv reflects the Davidic régime, those of Josh. xix and xxi Solomonic times. As regards the identifications of the various cities, Sargon's Annals support v.Rad's suggestion that Gibbethon was at Tell el-Malat; as regards Eltekeh the suggested identification is with Tell esh-Shalaf, north of Yavneel-Yivnah; this is supported both by Sennacherib's Annals and the pottery (which includes Early Iron Age III).

TAX-PAYERS OR TAX-COLLECTORS

by Y. YADIN

Published in English in *IEJ*, 9, 1959, pp. 184–187.

‘AZEQA IN JUDAH IN A ROYAL ASSYRIAN INSCRIPTION

by H. TADMOR

The paper is a somehow expanded Hebrew version of section 3, part 3 of the writer's "The Campaigns of Sargon of Assur: A Chronological-Historical Study", published originally in the *Journal of Cuneiform Studies*, Vol. 12, 1958, (pp. 80–84).

The writer re-edits a fragment of a Royal Assyrian inscription (81-3-23, 131), published in 1901 by H. Winckler but not utilized since in any historical framework. The inscription deals with (A) the conquest of *A-za-qa-a* in *la-[u-d^c]* — identified by the writer with ‘Azeqa in Judah — and (B) the fall of a well fortified Philistine city. It is submitted that this city was Ashdod and that the Assyrian campaign in question was Sargon’s attack on Philistia in 712 B.C., in the course of which he invaded Judah, seizing ‘Azeqa. In favour of this identification are (a) the style of the fragment — akin to the style of “Letters to Aššur”, (b) its similarity to the description of the fall of Ashdod in Sargon’s fragmentary prism-inscription from Niniveh, (c) the spelling of Aššur’s name as “Anšar” — current in the inscriptions of Sargon, but not attested in those of his predecessors. Following this lead one may assume that Hezekiah took an active part in the rebellion of 712, and escaped the fate of Ashdod only by full submission to Assyria during the last years of Sargon’s reign.

HOW FAR EXTENDED THE FIGHTING AGAINST THE KINGS OF CANAAN FOLLOWING THE BATTLE AT THE WATERS OF MEROM?

by N. H. TUR-SINAI

Joshua xi, 1-5 names as the kings fighting at the waters of Merom, besides Jabin, king of Hazor, the kings of Madon, of Shimron and of Achshaph, and further the kings “that were on the north, in the hill country, and in the Arabah south of Chinneroth, and in the lowland, and in the heights of Dor on the west” etc. The four kings heading the list are clearly the same as “the king of Madon, of Hazor, of Shimron-Meron and Achshaph”, mentioned in this order in Joshua xii, 19-20. Shimron or Shimron-Merom should, therefore, be identified, with the “land” of Samsimuruna, mentioned after Byblos and Arados in Assurbanipal’s inscriptions.

Vv. 7-8 tell us that Joshua pursued the Canaanite kings — naturally into their own territory — “unto great Zidon and unto Misrephoth-maim and unto the valley of Mizpeh eastward”. Misrephoth-(m)aim has usually been identified with Mushêrafe, near Râs en-Naqûra, 18 km. north of Acre. Now, instead of (Misrephoth)-(m)aim the reading *miyyam*, “in the West” has been suggested, and this is proved as correct by v. 2: “and in the heights (*naphoth*) of Dor in the West (*miyyam*)”, where, naturally, the same western border of Canaanite territory must be meant. Since, however, the eastern border is given here as “the valley (*biq^cat*) of Mizpeh eastward”, the parallel expression, spelt in Hebrew *mšrpt*, must contain, similarly, the word *mšbôr* “plain”, before the actual name of the site (cf. the parallelism of *mšbôr* and *biq^ca* in Isaiah xl, 4). The Hebrew letters (*mšr*)*pt* indicate the same locality as

Naphoth Dor in v. 2 and represent an abbreviated spelling, or even an abridged phonetic variant, of *Mishôr-Hannaphoth*, "the plain of the heights (of Dor)", as the southern limit of the Canaanite country in the West, along the Mediterranean coast. Jos. xiii, 6 too defines the western border of Canaanite territory, from North to South: "from Lebanon unto *Misrephoth-maim*, i.e. unto the plain of the heights (of Dor) in the West, even all the Zidonians".

LATIN INSCRIPTIONS FROM MA'AGAN MICHAEL

by M. AVI-YONAH

The author publishes the inscriptions on seven milestones (out of a group of 19, the others being illegible) which were found near the sea-shore, three miles north of Caesarea. The inscriptions are dedicated to the Emperors Marcus Aurelius, Pertinax, Caracalla, Maximinus and Gordian I and II (A.D. 161-238). On one stone only the distance from Caesarea has been preserved. The dedication to the Gordians has been painted in red over plaster. The milestones confirm that the area of Caesarea extended beyond the Taninim River (Nahr ez-Zerqa) and that the road passed close to the sea. The dedication to M. Aurelius is on marble; it has no mark of distance and was probably erected at the very beginning of his reign.

THE VALLEY OF 'IRON

by Z. VILNAY

In the Valley of 'Iron which stretches on the margin of the Samarian Hills, between the Plain of Sharon and the Valley of Jezreel, many changes have taken place in recent years. Beside the existing Arab villages many new small hamlets, which so far have not been described or indicated on any map, have been founded by the Arab population.

The author gives a detailed description of the present situation, the name and position of the new settlements and the part played in history by the Valley of 'Iron.

TWO FORGOTTEN PLACE-NAMES IN THE BIBLE

by D. LEIBEL

Goath (Jer. xxxi, 39) is read Aglatha on the basis of the Targum Jonathan and the LXX; Ham (Gen. xiv, 5) is rediscovered in Num. xxxii, 41 by a division of *havoteibem* ("the small towns thereof") into *Havot Ham*.

A NEW COIN TYPE OF HEROD ARCHELAUS

by J. MEYSHAN

The Anchor/Cornuacopiae coin with the name of Herod (without the "king") has been hitherto assigned to King Herod because of the identity of type with coins of that ruler. On such coins the letter N has puzzled numismatists. The author shows that these coins should be assigned to Herod Archelaus, and that the mysterious N was part of the abbreviation EΘN(APXHC).

A NEW INTERPRETATION OF THE AMPHORA ON ANCIENT
JEWISH COINS

by H. STRAUSS

The amphora on the coins of Bar-Kokhba is interpreted as a representation of the laver in the Second Temple, on the base of a tradition based on the representation of the Tabernacle laver in the Codex Ammiatinus (VII/VIII cent. A.D.) which goes back to a sixth century oriental tradition adopted by the Codex Grandior of Casiodorus.

NOTES ON B. LIFSHITZ'S ARTICLE ON
"THE ROMAN LEGIONS"

by L. KADMAN

The author objects to various points of criticism levelled by B. Lifshitz in his article (BIES XXIII, 1959, p. 54, n. 3) on Kadman's *Corpus* of the Coins of Caesarea Maritima.