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- 129 WAYNE HOROWITZ and TAKAYOSHI OSHIMA: Hazor 16: Another Administrative Docket from Hazor

Abstract: This small administrative docket, discovered in the 2006 Hazor excavations, is nearly identical to a similar docket from the 2000 excavations, published in *Cuneiform in Canaan* as Hazor 14. Hazor 16, like Hazor 14, deals with textiles, reflecting a local industry at Middle Bronze Hazor that provided goods for export to sites in Syria and Mesopotamia, including Mari.

- 133 WAYNE HOROWITZ, TAKAYOSHI OSHIMA and ABRAHAM WINITZER: Hazor 17: Another Clay Liver Model

Abstract: Hazor 17, according to the numbering system established in the *Cuneiform in Canaan* volume, like Hazor 2–3 from the Yigal Yadin era at Hazor, is a fragment of a liver model from the Middle Bronze Age/Old Babylonian period, and thus parallels contemporary finds in Syria and Mesopotamia. The new piece provides an opportunity to re-examine divination practices at Hazor and to investigate the relationship between the Hazor tradition represented by Hazor 2–3 and now 17 and the tradition found at centres of cuneiform learning further east. Our study also includes a detailed examination of the philological features of Hazor 17, which shed insight into the use of Akkadian and cuneiform as the international language and writing system of the latter part of the Middle Bronze Age in the west.

- 146 DAVIDA EISENBERG DEGEN: A Hunting Scene from the Negev: The Depiction of a Desert Kite and Throwing Weapon

Abstract: A petroglyph recorded in Har Michia during a rock art survey of the central Negev highlands depicts a communal hunt using a desert kite. With attention to the stylistic details and composition of the 79 elements comprising the panel, different information is retrieved. Short lines attached to the desert kite's guidelines may indicate a light bush construction. A hooked motif appears to be some kind of weapon, perhaps a throwing stick. The various details of the Har Michia panel, the use of motifs and their relative patina shades suggest an Early Bronze Age date, attributed to the Late Timnian culture.

- 166 RAZ KLETTER and IRIT ZIFFER: Incense-Burning Rituals: From Philistine Fire Pans at Yavneh to the Improper Fire of Korah

Abstract: Dozens of pottery fire pans composed of a bowl-like part and a handle were found in the Philistine repository pit at Yavneh, Israel. They date from the ninth–eighth century BCE and are published here for the first time. These vessels, derived from second-millennium BCE Aegean forms, have never before been identified in the Southern Levant. On the basis of the location of marks of burning, their relation to other finds and the pictorial evidence, we contend that the Yavneh fire pans were used in a cultic context for burning incense. Their discovery re-opens the complex issues of the ‘shovel’ in the Old Testament and the use of incense in the Iron Age.

- 188 GARY A. RENDBURG and WILLIAM M. SCHNIEDEWIND: The Siloam Tunnel Inscription: Historical and Linguistic Perspectives

Abstract: The present article seeks to answer two questions: a) who the builders of the Siloam Tunnel were; and b) how one explains the three linguistic peculiarities of the relatively short Siloam Tunnel inscription. The historical, archaeological and linguistic evidence suggest that the tunnel was constructed by individuals who emigrated to Jerusalem from southern Samaria (Ephraim) and Benjamin in advance of the Assyrian invasion of the land. At least three—if not four—linguistic features in the inscription are associated with the Hebrew dialect of this border region, straddling the domains of the kingdom of Israel to the north and the kingdom of Judah to the south. This finding, in turn, suggests that a literate individual from within the group of builders was responsible for the epigraph.

- 204 DORON BEN-AMI, YANA TCHEKHANOVETS and GABRIELA BIJOVSKY: New Archaeological and Numismatic Evidence for the Persian Destruction of Jerusalem in 614 CE

Abstract: The recent discoveries related to the late Byzantine period in the northern part of the City of David contribute crucial evidence and shed new light on Jerusalem at the close of the Byzantine period. The location of a gold hoard found buried under the destruction debris of a large impressive building exposed in the excavations at the Giv‘ati parking lot seems to imply that it was imperial money in the hands of an official authority, intended for public needs. This could have been the result of an emergency coinage—an extraordinary limited issue struck in Jerusalem under hasty conditions. Evaluation of the

archeological and numismatic evidence strongly suggests that the destruction of this large Byzantine architectural complex should be associated with the outcome of the Persian invasion to Jerusalem in 614 CE.

- 222 GIL TSIONI: A Mameluke Grape-Honey Treading Installation in the Golan Heights, Israel

Abstract: The exposure of grape treading installation in Horvat Sumaqa in the northern Golan Heights is interpreted here, on the basis of historical, ethnological and archaeological data, as evidence for grape-honey production at the site during the late Mameluke and early Ottoman periods. The excavation also provides new information regarding the early stage of production of ceramics in the village Rashaya al-Foukhar and especially regarding the typology of that ware.

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