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- 1 ASSAF YASUR-LANDAU, BOAZ GROSS, YUVAL GADOT, MANFRED OEMING and ODED LIPSCHITS: A Rare Cypriot Krater of the White Slip II Style from Azekah

ABSTRACT: This article identifies a Cypriot krater found at Azekah in 2012 as a White Slip II type 2 krater, a very rare import to the Levant. Its rarity may be explained not only by the fact that such kraters were not mass-produced vessels intended for export like the WSII bowls, but also by their shape, which would look unfamiliar and strange to the Canaanite and thus would serve as an intercultural barrier to its use in a Canaanite feast.

- 9 DAVID T. SUGIMOTO: An Analysis of a Stamp Seal with Complex Religious Motifs Excavated at Tel @YEn Gev

ABSTRACT: This paper analyses the nature of a large stamp seal with complex religious motifs, recently excavated at Tel 'En Gev, Israel. The find is compared with other seals unearthed from sites in surrounding regions. Although the form and material of the seal reflect a local style, the motif of a degenerated form of a stylised tree indicates divergence from the local fertility symbols of the Middle to Late Bronze Age. The appearance of a variety of horned quadrupeds and suckling animals, together with scorpions, suggests cultural influence from northern Syria. Since this seal was unearthed from an Iron IB stratum at a site on the eastern shore of the Sea of Galilee, its iconography seems to reflect the changing religious atmosphere at the beginning of the Iron Age in the Levant.

- 22 RAZ KLETTER: Vessels and Measures: The Biblical Liquid Capacity System

ABSTRACT: This paper criticizes recent claims concerning the *bath* and other biblical liquid capacity measures, which call for their 'deconstruction'. Fundamental issues of metrology are

addressed: Were there exact measures in antiquity? How was capacity measured? Were *lmlk* jars ‘measured’? What are the differences between dry and liquid, ‘approximate’ and ‘exact’ measures? Why are measures ‘just’ or ‘honest’? Did temples employ completely different measures from those of the society as a whole? What is the relation between ‘measures’ and ‘vessels’?

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63 RONNY REICH and MARCELA ZAPATA MEZA: A Preliminary Report on the *Miqwa’Aot* of Migdal

ABSTRACT: In recent excavations at Migdal/Magdala, situated between the Sea of Galilee and Mount Arbel, three water installations were exposed in the late Second Temple period village. In each, a wide staircase descends to the bottom. The staircases and the lower part of the walls are constructed of basalt ashlar. These installations should be identified as *miqwa’Aot* (ritual baths). Significantly, none of them were plastered. As they make use of groundwater, which infiltrates into them through their unplastered bottoms (in the winter of 2012 they were observed full of water), they are the first of this type to be discovered.

72 RABEI G. KHAMISY: The Treaty of 1283 between Sultan Qalāwūn and the Frankish Authorities of Acre: A New Topographical Discussion

ABSTRACT: This study deals with the documents mentioned in the 1283 treaty conducted between Sultan Qalāwūn and the Frankish authorities at Acre and extends our knowledge regarding the Frankish kingdom in its last decade. It identifies all 73 places mentioned by al-Qalqashandī (d. 1418) as belonging to Acre, thus enabling us to draw very accurate boundaries of the Acre region. We discuss the term ‘*mazra’a*’, mistakenly translated by the late Dan Barag as ‘land’, and show that it should be translated as ‘farm’ in these specific documents and as such,

refers here to industrial farms such as mills and sugar factories. This enables us to delineate the inner boundaries of an industrial area within the Acre region. We show here that the mills and sugar factories were located only in the plain of the western Upper Galilee and near the springs of the Bellus River.

103 ALEXANDER GLICK, MICHAEL E. STONE and ABRAHAM TERIAN: An Armenian Inscription from Jaffa

ABSTRACT: The article publishes a long Armenian inscription of the year 1651, found in a caravanserai close to the Armenian Convent of St. Nicholas, on the waterfront in Jaffa. Following a survey of the archeological context, a transcription and a translation are provided, together with historical notes, placing the inscription in its historical context, identifying the donor, and so forth.

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