

## ENGLISH SUMMARY

### SOLOMON'S CITY WALL AND GATE AT GEZER

by Y. YADIN

This article has been published in English in the *Israel Exploration Journal*, 8, 1958, pp. 80–86.

### AN INSCRIBED BRONZE ARROW-HEAD FROM THE LEBANON BAQ'Â

by S. YEIVIN

The author deals with the inscribed arrow-head published by the Rev. J. T. Milik in *BASOR* 143, pp. 3 ff. He deems to see in the photograph additional letters, reading the whole: *ḥeṣ zakarba' al/ben ben-'anat*. A full discussion of this suggestion will be published in the *Revue biblique*.

### A NEW LIGHT ON THE MSH SEAL IMPRESSIONS

by N. AVIGAD

Published in English in the *Israel Exploration Journal*, 8, 1958, pp. 113–119.

### ZEPHATH (*ṣft*) OF THUTMOSE III

by Y. AHARONI

The author, in looking for this locality — mentioned in the description of Thutmose's III campaign as situated on one of the roads from the Sharon into the Valley of Jezrael — assumes that it was situated at the entrance from the Sharon. A suitable site would be Kh. Sitt Leila, 6 km. NNW from Tell el-Asâwir. Traces of walls and a gate appear there, and pottery from Chalcolithic to Roman — Byzantine, including clear evidence of LB. Following this identification he arranges the Nos. 122–116 of the list as follows: 112 *brqt* (Helkath) — Tell el Qasis; 113 — *'n-qn'm* (Jokneam) — Tell Qamûn; 114 *qb'* (Geba') — Kh. esh Shuqâq; 115 *drr* — Kh. el Khudeira; 116 *dft* (Zephath) — Kh. Sitt Leila. All these sites contain LB pottery, also Tell el Qassis. As regards Tell edh-Dhurûr which has been identified with *drr*, he prefers to identify it with *mgdr* (Migdal).

### THE ROMAN ROAD AT THE MAALEH-AQRABBIM

by M. HAREL

A group led by the author explored in April 1957 a section of the road between Kh. Şafir and Rogem Şafir, 2.5 km. long. The road is cut in a steep decline (36%); it overcomes this by a series of twists, and rock cut steps wherever the incline exceeded 20%. The width of the road is 2 m. on the average, the depth of the cutting 20–25 cms.; the steps are 10–20 cms. high. In the steepest places the road was supported by walls up to 3 m. high. The road was intended for pedestrians and beasts of burden; it formed a very important link in the roads from Elath and the Araba to the coast.

## CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PALESTINE AND EGYPT IN THE CHALCOLITHIC PERIOD

by J. KAPLAN

The writer compares pottery vessels found at Hamamiyeh in the Badari district of Egypt, and those found at Ghassul and Wadi Rabah. In his opinion the following vessels are similar in these sites: red painted bowls, pots with four lug-handles, double stemmed incense burners, black-burnished ovoid vessels with a rounded base. There seems to have been a clearer link between Chalcolithic culture here and in Egypt than suspected hitherto.

## THE CANOPY SYMBOL ON THE COINS OF AGRIPPA I

by J. MEYSHAN

The coins of Agrippa I bear on the reverse three ears of barley (as established by the author, and not ears of corn). The author opposes the views of Ekhel and Cavedoni, who saw in the symbol on the obverse a *sukkab* (tabernacle), and that of Kirschner, who saw in it an anchor; he identifies the object as a canopy or baldachin, such as was borne over the kings of Persia, and as appears on a coin of Aelia Capitolina from the time of Heliogabalus; on which canopies accompany the quadriga carrying the sacred bethyl of Emesa. The canopy was therefore the (aniconic) symbol of Agrippa's standing as king.

## ANCIENT AGRICULTURE IN THE NIŞSANAH-BEEROTHAIM REGION

by Y. KEDAR

After surveying the total area of ancient cultivation in this region (14.893 dunams) and studying the geological-tectonic, hydrographic and geographic factors conditioning its development, the author concludes that this region differed from the others in the Negev in that its population was predominantly agricultural, with ample supplies of water and land at its disposal; its agriculture was transitional between that of the oases and the arid areas.

## PREHISTORIC SURVEY OF MOUNT CARMEL

by J. OLAMI

This section of the survey deals with the Upper Fellah Cave; it is 25 m. deep, and branches out into two rooms (7×4.5 and 5×4 m. respectively). In the entrance of the first room Levalloiso-Mousterian flints were found; blocks of breccia adhered to both sides of the entrance. The wastage in this centre of flint industry was relatively little; the number of nuclei was also small. The proportion of tools to flakes is 60%; the same applies to the proportion of blades to tools.

## REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIETY

Short notices are given on the beginning of work in the 1958 season at Beth Shearim, Hazor and the planned work at Holon; also a notice on the recent and current publications of the Society.