**Abstracts**

**The identification of Ramathaim: A capital of a toparchy in the Hasmonean period**

**Dvir Raviv**

The identification of Ramathaim, the capital of a toparchy of the Hasmonean period mentioned in \*\*\*, remains unresolved due to the vagueness of the Old Testament Haramah/Haramathaim Zophim and the New Testament Arimathea. Based on a biblical-geographical analysis, Yoel Elitzur suggested a location in the western Bethel Highlands. Eitan Klein and Chezky Bezalel went further, pointing to a specific site, Khirbet es-Shuna, near the modern village of Deir Amar, that bears traces of a large Iron Age settlement. Building on this identification and drawing on the most recent archaeological finds, I propose identifying the Second Temple Ramathaim with Kh. es-Shuna and its environs. The lack of any phonetic resemblance between the ancient and Arabic names of this site can be explained by the discontinuous settlement in the Bethel Highlands during the Roman period. Data from recent surveys and excavations conducted in the region, as well as the preservation of ancient names in the Bethel Highlands in Eusebius’ *Onomasticon* support this hypothesis. This article demonstrates the importance of geographical and spatial archaeological research to the study of historical geography in light of the lack of continuity in ancient toponyms’ preservation and the limits this impose on archaeological research.

**Keywords:** Ramathaim-Arimathea; Haramathaim Zophim; Three Toparchies; Khirbet es-Shuna; preservation of ancient toponyms

**Underground storage system XXXIV at Hotvat 'Ethri and the chronological development of the underground hiding complexes in Judea**

**Eitan Klein, Amir Ganor, Gidon Goldenberg, and Boaz Zissu**

Horvat ‘Ethri is situated on a hilltop site two extending over approximately hectares in the Judean Shephelah, about thirty-five kilometers southwest of Jerusalem. In 2015 and 2016, excavations on behalf of the Israel Antiquities Authority were conducted at the site, during which a building (F) was uncovered in the northwestern part of the site.

This article will present the results of the excavation of Building F, focusing on the underground storage system hewn below the floor level of one its rooms. The architectural plan of the subterranean system, as well as the findings in it, indicate that when built in the first century CE, it was initially used as a facility for hiding agricultural produce. Later, during the Great Revolt, it was turned into a hiding place for the settlement’s inhabitants. In our opinion, this and similar subterranean storage systems of the first century CE served as the prototypes for the underground hiding complexes used by the Jewish inhabitants of Palestine two generations later during the Bar Kokhba Revolt.

**Keywords:** Second Temple Period; hiding complexes; Jewish War; Bar Kokhba Revolt; Kh. 'Ethri; Roman role in Judaea

**Insight into the route of the Third Wall of Jerusalem through re-mapping**

**Yosef Spiezer**

Scholarly opinion on the route of the three walls surrounding Jerusalem in the late Second Temple period has been divided for one hundred and eighty years. The different hypotheses proferred are based principally on Flavius ​​Josephus’ (Yoseph Ben Matityahu) *War of the Jews against the Romans*. This article reviews the remains of the so-called Third Wall discovered during archeological excavations and the various proposals for the route of the wall that have been raised since. The aim of this article is to identify all the excavations and discoveries related to the remains of the Third Wall found in the historical maps in the Geographic Information System (GIS) and connect them into a continuous fortification line. This can help generate a single map that more clearly and accurately depicts the route of the wall. Also discussed are the route of the wall published by Edward Robinson in the 19th century, the schematic maps and illustrations of Eliezer Lipa Sukenik and Leo Meyer’s excavations, and the importance of the city’s northern fortification during the revolt. Modern tools are used to prepare the map and obtain access to information, including the course of the third wall, that was previously too difficult to identify.

**Keywords:** Jerusalem; Second Temple period; Third Wall; Great Revolt; Siege of Jerusalem

**Educational archaeological excavations at the Barkan presses site**

**Achia Cohen-Tavor, Osnat Lavenda, Malka Rotschild, Ester Zichlinski, and David Ben-Shlomo**

This article presents a new educational program in archaeology conducted at the site of the Barkan presses near present-day Barkan, founded and run for the past five years by the community of the local Ben-Zion Netanyahu elementary school. It describes the archaeological background and discusses the educational and social goals of the program and its achievements. These latter aspects, rather than archaeological research, are the focus and aim of this typical “place-based education.” The program thus differs from most community archaeology projects in Israel and worldwide, which are initiated by archaeologists. Presented, too, are the results of a pilot study on the educational and social impact of the program on its participants – both children and staff – that shed light on its educational benefits and possible limitations.

**Keywords:** educational archaeology; Barkan presses site; place-based education; wine presses; Byzantine period

**Hebrew vine and wine terms from ancient times to the present**

**Yishai Netzer and Nissan Netzer**

“Vine,” “vineyard,” “grapes,” “wine,” and other terms related to viticulture as well as botany occur frequently throughout the Bible, Mishna, and Talmud. This linguistic richness indicates that the cultivation of grapes was quite common among our ancestors in ancient times, when vineyards and the wine industry flourished in Judea and Samaria. As we can read in Jeremiah 31:5: "Again you will plant vineyards on the hills of Samaria; the farmers will plant and enjoy the fruit." \*\* Azaria wrote, "Few are the plants that have left such a deep impression on the Hebrew language, poetry, parables and perhaps even ways of expression and thinking."

This article reviews the wealth of viticultural and enological terms – many still in use in the modern Israeli wine and vine industry – in Jewish sources. It discusses the etymology and origin of the words and terms in the Bible and Mishna, and their incarnations in modern professional Hebrew.

**Keywords:** viticultural terms; enological terms; Biblical language; Mishnaic Hebrew; modern Hebrew