**English Abstracts of the Hebrew Articles**

**The Identification of Ramathaim: A Capital of Toparchy in the Hasmonean Period**

Dvir Raviv

The identification of Ramathaim, mentioned as the capital of a Hasmonean period toparchy, is an unsolved issue in the historical geography of Palestine. Its identification is closely linked to the vagueness associated with the Old Testament Haramah/Haramathaim Zophim and the New Testament Arimathea. Based on a biblical-geography analysis, Yoel Elitzur, followed by Eitan Klein and Chezky Bezalel, proposed a location in the western Bethel Highlands. Klein and Bezalel went further and pointed to a specific site, Khirbet es-Shuna – near the modern village of Deir Amar – where there was a large Iron Age settlement. Building on this identification, which relates exclusively to the biblical place, and based on the most recent archaeological finds, I propose that identifying Second Temple Ramathaim, too, with Kh. es-Shuna and its environs. The lack of a phonetic resemblance between the ancient name and the Arabic designation of this site can be explained by the discontinuity of settlement in the Bethel Highlands. The data of surveys and excavations conducted in the region in recent years, as well as a study of the preservation of ancient names in the Bethel Highlands in the Onomasticon of Eusebius, support the thesis that the dissimilarity of names is due to the break in settlement there in the Late Roman period. The article demonstrates the importance of geographical and spatial archaeological research for historical geography studies, in light of the disconnection in the preservation of ancient toponyms and the limits imposed on archaeological research.

**Keywords:** Ramathaim-Arimathea, Haramathaim Zophim, the 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 at Judea**

Eitan Klein, Amir Ganor, Gidon Goldenberg and Boaz Zissu

Horvat ‘Ethri is situated on a hilltop in the Judean Shephelah, c. 35 km southwest of Jerusalem. The site extends over approximately 2 hectares. In 2015 and 2016, excavations were conducted at the site on behalf of the Israel Antiquities Authority. During the excavations a building (F) located in the northwestern part of the site was uncovered.

This article will present the results of the excavation in Building F and will focus on the finding of an underground storage system hewn below the floor level of one of the building's rooms. The architectural plan of the subterranean system and the findings discovered in it indicate that it was initially used as a facility to hide agricultural produce during the first century CE and during the Great revolt was used as a hiding place for the inhabitants of the settlement. In our opinion, this system and similar subterranean storage systems from the first century CE served as a prototype for the development of the underground hiding complexes that were 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 war, Kh. 'Ethri, Roman role in Judaea

**Insight into the route of the Third Wall of Jerusalem through Re-Mapping**

Yosef Spiezer

For about one hundred and eighty years, scholar’s opinions have been divided over the route of the three walls that surrounded Jerusalem in the late Second Temple period. The main source on which the various opinions are based is the various descriptions of Flavius ​​Josephus (Yoseph Ben Matityahu) mainly in his book "The War of the Jews against the Romans". The article reviews the remains of the third wall that were discovered in archeological excavations and the various proposals for the route of the wall that arose during the years studying this. The purpose of this article is to connect all the excavations and discoveries related to the remains of the Third Wall, by securing the historical maps in the Geographic Information System (GIS) into a continuous fortification line fixed on landmarks and creating a single map that will show the route of the wall more clearly and accurately. This will include: The route of the wall as published by Edward Robinson in the 19th century; The schematic maps and illustrations of the excavations of Eliezer Lipa Sukenik and Leo Meyer; The importance of the northern fortification of the city during the revolt; and the map set accurately recreating the wall route, based on wall route excavations conducted over the years. Using modern tools, map centers have been prepared providing access to information that was previously too difficult to identify, including the course of the third wall.

**Keywords:** Jerusalem, the Second Temple Period, the Third Wall, the Great Revolt, the Siege of Jerusalem

**Educational Archaeological Excavations at Barkan Presses Site**

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This article presents a new program of educational archaeology at the site of Barkan presses near the modern Barkan that was initiated and is conducted by the community of the local elementary school of Ben-Zion Netanyahu during the past five years. The archaeological background and finds are described along the educational and social goals and achievements of the program. These achievements are the focus and aim of this activity, which is typical “place-based education,” rather than archaeological research, in difference from most community archaeology projects in Israel and worldwide, which are initiated by archaeologists. In addition the results of a pilot study dealing with the educational and social impact of the program on the participants, both children and staff are presented, towards enlightening the educational benefits and possible limitations of the program.

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

**Hebrew Vine and Wine Terms from Ancient Times to the Present Day**

Yishai Netzer and Nissan Netzer

The terms vine, vineyard, grapes and wine and other terms related to their cultivation as well as botanical terms are very common throughout the Bible, Mishna and Talmud. This linguistic richness indicates that the cultivation of vines was very common among our ancestors in ancient times when vineyard and wine industry flourished in Judea and Samaria: "Again you will plant vineyards on the hills of Samaria; the farmers will plant and enjoy the fruit " (Jeremiah 31:5). "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" (Azaria 1994).

In this article we will review the terms of the vineyard, vine and wine production that reflect the linguistic richness of the terms of the vine in Jewish sources, which are still used today in the modern vine and wine industry in Israel. In this article, we will discuss the origin of the words and terms in the language of the Bible and Mishna and their incarnations in modern professional Hebrew, which is currently used in the vine and wine industry.

**Keywords:** vineyard terms, wine terms, Biblical language, Mishnaic Hebrew, modern Hebrew