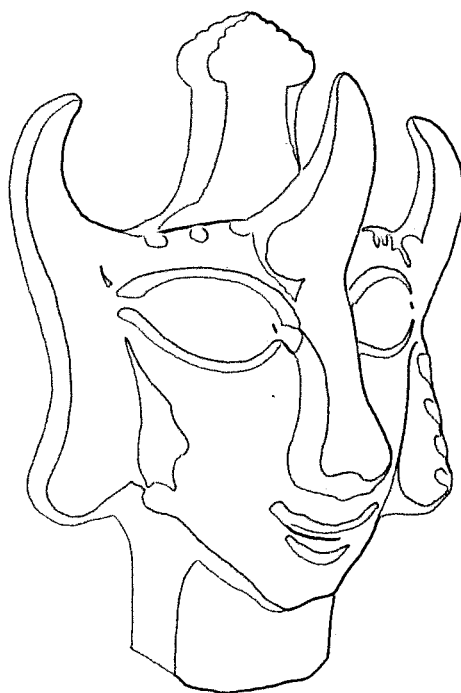


# TEL AVIV

Journal of the Institute of Archaeology of Tel Aviv University



VOLUME 21

NUMBER 2

1994

# TEL AVIV

## Journal of the Institute of Archaeology of Tel Aviv University

Volume 21 Number 2 1994

### CONTENTS

Ze'ev Herzog: Professor Aharon Kempinski (1939–1994) <i>In Memoriam</i> . . . . .	159
Yuval Yekutieli and Ram Gophna: Excavations at an Early Bronze Age Site near Nizzanim . . . . .	162
Dani Nadel: Two Neolithic Bone Arrowheads from Shaldag Beach, Lake Kinneret . . . . .	186
Shimon Gibson: The Tell ej-Judeideh (Tel Goded) Excavations: A Re-appraisal Based on Archival Records in the Palestine Exploration Fund . . . . .	194
Nadav Na'aman: Hezekiah and the Kings of Assyria . . . . .	235
Norma Franklin: The Room V Reliefs at Dur-Sharrukin and Sargon II's Western Campaigns . . . . .	255
Israel Finkelstein: Penelope's Shroud Unravelling: Iron II Date of Gezer's Outer Wall Established . . . . .	276
Eli Yanai: A Late Bronze Age Gate at Gezer? . . . . .	283
Lior Wexler and Gabi Gilboa: A Signet Ring from the Apollonia-Arsuf Excavations . . . . .	288
<i>List of Abbreviations</i> . . . . .	292

**TEL AVIV**  
**Journal of the Institute of Archaeology**  
**of Tel Aviv University**

*Editor*

David Ussishkin

*Editorial Board*

Israel Finkelstein

Ram Gophna

Benjamin Isaac

Nadav Na'aman

*Manuscript Editor*

Shelley Sadeh

*Editorial Secretary*

Esther Mann

TEL AVIV is published twice a year by the Institute of Archaeology of Tel Aviv University.

Articles submitted for publication and other editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor. Contributors are asked to follow the instructions in *Notes for Contributors* published in TEL AVIV, Volume 19, 1992, pp. 130–132. Offprints are available on request.

The Editors are not responsible for the opinions expressed by the contributors.

Annual subscription rate is U.S. \$30.00 plus \$4.00 (or equivalent) for postage. Cheques should be made payable to: Friends of the Institute of Archaeology.

All correspondence should be addressed to:

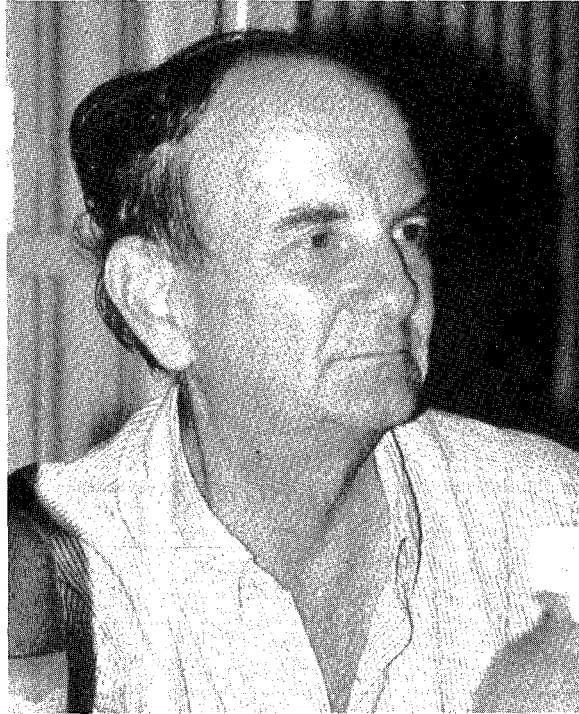
Publications Section, Institute of Archaeology, Tel Aviv University, P.O. Box 39040, Tel Aviv 69978, Israel.

ISSN 0334–4355



© All rights reserved by the Institute of Archaeology of Tel Aviv University

Printed in Israel by the 'Graphit' ('Graph-Chen') Press Ltd., Jerusalem



**PROFESSOR AHARON KEMPINSKI (1939–1994)**

*IN MEMORIAM*

Professor Aharon Kempinski passed away at the age of 55 after a long illness. Despite his relatively young age he was well known and respected among scholars throughout the world. In my opinion, the most outstanding characteristic of his colourful personality was his scholastic diversity. Aharon grew up in Nahariya, and, like many children of immigrants from Germany, he was educated in the classical tradition and acquired a wide knowledge in culture and history. Building upon this background, he studied archaeology, ancient history and Assyriology at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and Hittitology and Anatolian history in Marburg, Germany. His Ph.D. dissertation *Syria-Palestine During the Last Stage of the Middle Bronze IIB Period (1650–1550 B.C.)*, under the guidance of Prof. B. Mazar, contained the first fruits of this diversity. Aharon Kempinski belonged to the disappearing group of scholars who were interested in, and capable of, mastering

a wide range of scientific disciplines. All of his students appreciated his dedication and enthusiasm, and his graduate students benefited from his willingness to discuss and advise. In these respects he was a perfect representative of our department of Archaeology and Ancient Near Eastern Cultures at Tel Aviv University.

His spheres of activity covered various fields of academic research, as well as academic politics and national politics. Aharon whole-heartedly participated in every discussion or debate and enthusiastically expressed his opinions. As a field archaeologist he gained experience at numerous excavation sites: Tel Mor, Meşad Hashavyahu, ʿEn Gedi, Achzib, Boğazkoy and Ilica in Turkey, Megiddo and Beer-sheba. He directed (or co-directed) the expeditions to Tel Masos, Beit Haemek, Tel ʿErani and Kabri. Of special importance was his treatment of complicated stratigraphical problems at Megiddo, Tell el-ʿAjjul, and Tel ʿErani. As an historian and linguist he studied and published Hittite and Akkadian texts from Hattusha and Alalakh, and hieroglyphs on royal scarabs of the “Hyksos” kings. For many years he taught the Hittite language at Tel Aviv and Ben-Gurion Universities. Kempinski’s analysis and interpretation of the archaeological data cover topics such as city planning, fortifications and temples, metallurgy and pottery. His more comprehensive works include the study of urbanism in the Early Bronze Age, his summary of the Megiddo excavations, and the archaeology of the Middle Bronze Age.

Aharon Kempinski often developed an original, even controversial, view of research problems. He was a pioneer in advocating the existence of fortified cities in the Middle Bronze IIA, when this was still generally unpopular. He researched the transitional phases between archaeological periods and proposed a chronological overlap of the Late Chalcolithic Period and the Early Bronze Age I, arguing that the EB I culture was introduced into the northern part of the country while the Chalcolithic culture continued to exist in the south. More accepted was his view of cultural overlap between the end of the Late Bronze Age and the beginning of Iron I. Aharon was familiar with the critical approach in archaeology. He bluntly criticized the simplistic identification of archaeological finds with biblical events or objects, such as the identification of “Joshua’s altar” among the remains exposed on Mt. Ebal.

Kempinski was aware of the serious problem of delay in the publication of final reports of archaeological excavations. He co-authored, together with Volkmar Fritz, the final report of the Tel Masos excavations which appeared a relatively short time after the completion of the fieldwork. During the excavations at Kabri he developed a new and original solution to the problem. As this was planned as a long-term project, he decided — and succeeded — to publish an annual account of the excavation results before the beginning of the next season. The six volumes of the Kabri excavations are already a solid collection of the basic stratigraphic,

architectural and artifactual data. Now, in light of the early demise of Aharon, these volumes will serve as a firm basis for further study and the full publication.

Recently, Aharon had become interested in the important topic of the interaction between archaeology and national ideology, specifically, the role archaeology played in the formation of Israeli culture and society. This interest surely stemmed from his generally critical opinions of Israeli society, and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Aharon was profoundly anti-establishment, in each and every circle of his life, including the founding of the Association of Archaeologists, which also occasionally published the journal *Archeologya*. Aharon did not build a family of his own and all his energy and time were devoted to his scientific and political interests. Behind the often controversial appearance was a warm and friendly personality, as his many friends and colleagues all over the world were aware. He is sincerely missed by the archaeological community in Israel and abroad, both by his supporters and his opponents.

*Ze'ev Herzog*