



## Endnotes for *Iron Age Silos and the Story of Gideon*

Fall 2018 *Bible and Spade*

### Notes

<sup>1</sup> Yohanan Aharoni, *The Land of the Bible: A Historical Geography*, Anson Rainey, trans. (Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1979), identifies the possible site of Ophrah with 'Affuleh. Most scholars follow this identification, although excavations there have yielded little of the material culture in question. Moshe Dothan, "Excavations at Afula," *Atiqot* 1 (1956), p. 36, states that there were no collar-rim jars there (with the exception of one that he considered intrusive), and there is just a passing mention of destroyed silos (30). However, Ernst Knauf, "Eglon and Ophrah," *JSOT* 51 (1991), pp. 36ff., identifies Ophrah with the Arabic village of Jinsafut. He believes this is from the Hebrew *gan(n)* (*ha-*) *shopet*, or "Garden of the Judge." The village is still inhabited and has not been surveyed. The exact location of Ophrah is still unknown.

<sup>2</sup> Francis Brown, S.R. Driver, and Charles A. Briggs, "גל," *BDB*, p. 178.

<sup>3</sup> Ludwig Koehler and Walter Baumgartner, "גל," *HALOT*, p. 206.

<sup>4</sup> From personal correspondence with Dennis Pardee.

<sup>5</sup> Gregorio Del Omo Lete and Joaquin Sanmartin, "gt," *A Dictionary of Ugaritic in the Alphabetic Tradition*, p. 310.

<sup>6</sup> Pierre Bordreuil and Dennis Pardee, *A Manual of Ugaritic* (Winona Lake: Eisenbrauns, 2009), p. 306.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 249, 257, and 260. The respective texts are 33 (RS.96.2039), 37 (RS.16.382, KTU 3.5), and 39 (RS 94.2965).

<sup>8</sup> William M. Schniedewind and Joel H. Hunt, *A Primer on Ugaritic: Language, Culture and Literature* (New York: Cambridge, 2007), p. 188.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 93. The text, KTU 4.143, is labeled as "An Agricultural Record."

<sup>10</sup> Personal correspondence with Dennis Pardee. Cf. Bordreuil and Pardee, p. 260.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.* But see also Del Omo Lete and Sanmartin, p. 311.

<sup>12</sup> Ignace J. Gelb, Benno Landsberger, A. Leo Oppenheim, and Erica Reiner, "dimtu," *CAD* 144.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 146.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, 146–147.

<sup>15</sup> John D. Currid and Jeffrey L. Gregg, "Why Did Early Israel Dig all those Pits?" *Biblical Archaeology Review* 54 (1988), p. 54.

<sup>16</sup> See John Currid, and Avi Navon, "Iron Age Pits and the Lahav [Tell Halif] Grain Storage Project," *BASOR* 273 (1989), and more recently William Dever, *Who Were the Early Israelites and Where did they Come From?* (Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans, 2003), p. 115, stated there "is little controversy" regarding their use.

<sup>17</sup> Currid and Navon, p. 70.

<sup>18</sup> See C.C. McCown, Tell en-Nasbeh I, *Archaeological and Historical Results* (Berkeley: The Palestine Institute of Pacific School of Religion and The American Schools of Oriental Research, 1947).

<sup>19</sup> W.F. Albright, "The Excavation of Tell Beit Mirsim I A: The Bronze Age Pottery of the Fourth Campaign," *AASOR* 13(1931–1932), pp. 55–127. See also Raphael Greenberg, "New Light on the Early Iron Age at tell Beit Mirsim," *BASOR* 265 (1987), pp. 55–80.

<sup>20</sup> Israel Finkelstein, *Archaeology of the Israelite Settlement* (Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society, 1988), p. 264.

<sup>21</sup> Israel Finkelstein, *Izbet Sartah An Early Iron Age Site near Rosh Ha'ayin, Israel* (Oxford, England : B.A.R., 1986), p. 299.

<sup>22</sup> Paul W. Lapp, "The 1968 Excavations at Tell Ta'anek," *BASOR* 195 (1969), pp. 2–49.

<sup>23</sup> Yigael Yadin, *Hazor: with a chapter on Israelite Megiddo* (New York: Oxford University Press for the British Academy, 1972). See also Doron Ben-Ami, "The Iron Age I at Tel Hazor in Light of Renewed Excavations," *Israel Exploration Journal* 51 (2001), pp. 248–170. Ben-Ami cites the discovery of an additional 70 unlined pits in the upper city with extremely scant evidence of architecture. Chronology of the settlement is also called into question by dating the Iron I occupation to the 11th century.

<sup>24</sup> Edward Campbell, Jr., James F. Ross, and Lawrence E. Toombs, "The Eighth Campaign at Balatah (Shechem)," *BASOR* 204 (1971), p. 16; and also Lawrence E. Toombs and G. Ernest Wright, "The Third Campaign at Balatah (Shechem)," *BASOR* 161 (1961), pp. 11–54.

<sup>25</sup> See Avraham Biran, "Tell Dan Five Years Later," *BA* 43 (1980), p. 168; Moshe Kochavi, "The History and Archaeology of Aphek-Antipatris: A Biblical City in the Sharon Plain," *BA* 44 (1981), pp. 75–86; and see Finkelstein, *Settlement*, pp. 265–66 for a good summary of evidence.

<sup>26</sup> David Ilan, "The Socioeconomic Implications of Grain Storage in Early Iron Age Canaan: The Case of Tell Dan," *Bene Israel: Studies in the Archaeology of Israel and the Levant during the Bronze and Iron Ages in Honour of Israel Finkelstein* (Boston: Brill, 2008), p. 96. Ilan observes that the earliest phase of Iron I at Tell Dan (stratum VI) contains more pits than do the two later Iron I phases, a trend that is also observable in Izbet Sartah.

<sup>27</sup> John Currid, "Rectangular Storehouse Construction during the Israelite Iron Age," *Zeitschrift Des Deutschen Palastina-Vereins* 108 (1992), pp. 99–121.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 100. However, his identification of "pillared" buildings as granaries is controversial. Among these types of buildings, the "stables" of Megiddo are also included.

<sup>29</sup> Ilan, p. 94. Although he based this idea on a study of distribution at Giloh and Izbet Sartah, evidence at Tell Dan is inconclusive.

<sup>30</sup> Campbell, p. 16.

<sup>31</sup> Finkelstein, *Settlement*, p. 266.

<sup>32</sup> Ilan, p. 99.

<sup>33</sup> John Currid, "Archaeological Investigations into the Grain Storage Practices of Iron Age Palestine" (Ph.D. diss., University of Chicago, 1986), p. 137; and John Currid, and Avi Navon, "Iron Age Pits and the Lahav [Tell Halif] Grain Storage Project," *BASOR*

273 (1989), p. 69, made the initial observation of a connection in Judges 6. However, I believe there is more in this story that adds credibility to his initial observation.

<sup>34</sup> *NASB*.

<sup>35</sup> Currid and Navon, pp. 69–70; Ben-Ami, p. 156.

<sup>36</sup> Ben-Ami, p. 164.