

Much of the research has an experimental character but this may provide no excuse for neglecting its presence. The old, „widely appreciated” and pseudo-uncontroversial methods were experimental at their beginnings as well and they remain controversial and overtly ineffective. Real science is always experimental. There is no doubt that Biblical studies urgently need a scientific methodological revival.

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SOME REMARKS ON A NEW BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARCHAEOLOGY OF PALESTINE *

Archaeological research in Palestine has been in continuous progress for many years, and now it has been well documented in a number of publications, including bibliographies. The reader realizes with astonishment, then, that E. K. Vogel's compilation is in fact the first bibliography of its kind. Of course we do have a few useful current bibliographies. First of all there is the monumental work of Peter Thomsen, *Die Palästina-Literatur*, the seventh volume of which was edited by O. Eissfeldt and L. Rost in 1969—1972 (four fascicles). It covers the years 1940—1945 and the archaeology of the Holy Land takes an important place in it¹. As the second work we can mention the periodic bibliography by M. Cassuto-Salzmänn. She has prepared compilations for the years 1948—1958, 1959—1960, 1961—1963, 1963—1967². Annual bibliographies can be found in the *Elenchus Bibliographicus Biblicus* edited by Peter Nöber in chapter XVIII: *Archaeologia biblica*³. The quarterly bibliography in the *Bulletin*

* Eleanor K. Vogel, *Bibliography of Holy Land Sites*, Hebrew Union College Annual vol. XLII, Cincinnati 1971 (publ. 1972), pp. 1—96.

¹ P. Thomsen, *Die Palästina-Literatur. Eine internationale Bibliographie in systematischer Ordnung mit Autoren- und Sachregister*, Bd. VII. Die Literatur der Jahre 1940—1945, Lieferung 1—4, Berlin 1969—1972, chapter III, Archäologie, pp. 346—508.

² M. Cassuto-Salzmänn, *Selected Bibliography. Publications on Archaeological Excavations and Surveys in Israel*. 1948—1958, 'Atiqot 2, 1959, pp. 165—183; 1959—1960, 'Atiqot 3, 1961, pp. 188—198; 1961—1963, 'Atiqot. Suppl. to vol. IV, 1965; January 1964—June 1967, 'Atiqot. English Series. Suppl. to vol. VIII, 1969.

³ In the recent volume 52, 1971 (Rome 1972), pp. 455—504.

Signalétique. 526. *Art et Archéologie* (Paris) published by the *Centre de Documentation Sciences Humaines* is also very useful⁴. Every number includes many annotated items on Palestine. Some other compilations of lesser importance have been published occasionally⁵.

The bibliography under review has its own profile and is well prepared. The author of this work is known as the compiler of Dr. Nelson Glueck's bibliography⁶. His recent publication has been prepared in honour of that great Biblical archaeologist.

At the beginning of the bibliography of E. K. Vogel we can find a list of abbreviations (pp. 1—2). The bulk is arranged in paragraphs devoted to the 195 different Palestinian sites (pp. 3—96). There is no introduction, so we do not know the aims and the principles of this compilation. It seems that in every paragraph the author cites not only the commonly used name of the site, but also, if necessary, its ancient equivalent or/and its Arabic version. Then he presents general articles or discussions of the site, of its identification, results of surveys etc. Archaeological discoveries are listed under the name of expedition(s) in chronological order. It is worth stressing that the bibliographical information is really up-to-date, as in many cases articles from 1971 have been used.

It is impossible for the reviewer to give his opinion of all sections of the bibliography by E. K. Vogel. I should like to concentrate only on a few sites which I have recently been interested in and to offer some general remarks, as in fact I am a co-author of a similar compilation in which the bibliography of the Palestinian sites takes up a large part. I am referring to the bibliography which was originated by V. Fritz from Mainz and extended by me under the direction of L. W. Stefaniak⁷. The

⁴ Cf. also the *Bulletin Signalétique*. 525. *Préhistoire*.

⁵ Cf. B. Kanael, *Altjüdische Münzen*, Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte, 17, 1967, pp. 157—298; L. A. Mayer, *A Bibliography of Jewish Numismatics*, Jerusalem 1966, 78 pp. etc.

⁶ Cf. E. K. Vogel, *Bibliography of Nelson Glueck*, [in:] *Near Eastern Archaeology in the Twentieth Century. Essays in Honor of Nelson Glueck*, ed. by J. A. Sanders, Garden City, New York 1970, pp. 382—394.

⁷ L. W. Stefaniak (1930—1972) was an eminent Polish Biblical scholar very much interested in the archaeology of the Holy Land

definitive version compiled in 1969 is included in the handbook „The Archeology of Palestine” edited by L. W. Stefaniak, under the title „Materials for the bibliography of the Archeology of Palestine”⁸.

In E. K. Vogel's bibliography I have checked carefully four entries: 'Ain Feshkha, Ashdod, Khirbet Qumran, and Masada. Concerning 'Ain Feshkha I should like to suggest the transferring of the title by G. M. Crowfoot, *Linen Textiles...* to the paragraph Khirbet Qumran, as it deals with the Dead Sea Scrolls of the Qumran Cave 1. The paragraph VII of the chapter II of the book „*L'Archéologie et les Manuscrits de la Mer Morte*”, by R. de Vaux, London 1961, pp. 49—67 is not mentioned. (I can incidentally add that in the whole bibliography the name of this scholar is cited wrongly. The correct form is R. de Vaux). The article of J. D. Amusin on the discoveries in Khirbet Qumran and Ain Feshkha is also missing⁹.

In the paragraph on Ashdod there are many misunderstandings. First of all Tell Mor (or Tell Kheidar; and the third name Tell el-Ukheidir is not given), Tell Ashdod and Ashdod-Yam are three different sites within the distance of 5 to 7 km¹⁰. So this paragraph should not be named Ashdod, Tell Mor. The articles mentioned in the first paragraph are connected with excavations of M. Dothan for the Department of Antiquities in 1959—1960. We can add to the list another article by the head of expedition: *Excavations at Tel Mor*, 1959, BIES 24, 1960, pp. 120—132 (Hebrew).

The second paragraph deals with the excavations of D. N. Freedman, M. Dothan and J. L. Swauger on Tell Ashdod. The title is „Excavations... 1962—63, 1965, 1968, 1969, 1970” but items in question are dealt with in the next paragraph also. In fact,

and in Qumran studies. Cf. *Ruch Biblijny i Liturgiczny* 26, 1973, N° 2/3 including his obituary and a list of his publications.

⁸ Cf. *Archeologia Palestyny*. Praca zbiorowa pod red. ks. L. W. Stefaniaka (The Archeology of Palestine, ed. by L. W. Stefaniak), Poznań—Warszawa—Lublin 1973, pp. 145—195, and a map on p. 1040.

⁹ Cf. J. D. Amusin, *Raskopki Chirbet Kumrana i Ajn Feshchi*, Sovetskaja Archeologia 1960, No 2, pp. 289—300 (Russian).

¹⁰ Cf. a map in: M. Dothan, D. N. Freedman, *Ashdod I*, Jerusalem 1967 (= *Atiqot*. English series VII), p. 6.

in the 3rd paragraph concerning the excavations at Ashdod-Yam should include only the two articles by J. Kaplan. The rest deals with Tell Ashdod (except one on Tell Mor).

I should like to add a few titles to the bibliography of Ashdod. First of all the second part of the results of the Carnegie Museum-Pittsburgh Theological Seminary-Department of Antiquities expedition has appeared. Cf. M. Dothan, *Ashdod II—III. The Second And Third Seasons of Excavations 1963, 1965. Soundings in 1967, Jerusalem 1971*, (Vol. 1) Text, (Vol. 2) Figures and Plates (= 'Atiqot. English Series IX—X). Besides, M. Swanger has also published an abstract of his lecture held at the 26th Orientalist Congress in New Dehli 1964. Cf. Philistine Ashdod, excavation and implication, [in:] 26th Orientalist Congress, New Dehli 1964, New Dehli 1968, p. 53. There is also an interesting report of the underwater research Cf. U. Shoshani, *The Ashdod Harbour Survey*, Bimtzuloth-Yam 2 (1964), pp. 14—16 (Hebrew).

In the first half of the paragraph on Khirbet Qumran archaeological reports are listed. But the second half (from 1961 on) includes only American items, mainly connected with the scrolls. For the bibliography of the Dead Sea Scrolls since 1958 E. K. Vogel refers the reader to the *Revue de Qumran*, but he makes no mention of the two-volume compilation of Christoph Burchard¹¹, or W. S. LaSor's¹² and B. Jongeling's¹³ classified bibliographies. However he gives information about R. G. Boling's short article *A Qumran Bibliography* (!)¹⁴.

E. K. Vogel does not know about the small but important discoveries of S. H. Steckoll in Khirbet Qumran cemetery¹⁵ and

¹¹ Cf. Chr. Burchard, *Bibliographie zu den Handschriften vom Toten Meer*, I—II, Berlin 1957—1965.

¹² W. S. LaSor, *Bibliography of the Dead Sea Scrolls 1948—1957*, Pasadena, Ca. 1958 (= Fuller Library Bulletin Fall 1958, No 31).

¹³ B. Jongeling, *A Classified Bibliography of the Finds in the Desert of Judah 1958—1969*, Leiden 1971 (= Studies on the Texts of the Desert of Judah 7).

¹⁴ *New Direction in Biblical Archaeology*, ed. by D. N. Freedman, J. C. Greenfield, Garden City, New York 1969, pp. 167—170.

¹⁵ S. H. Steckoll, *Preliminary Excavations Report in the Qumran Cemetery*, *Revue de Qumran* 6, fasc. 3, Février 1968, pp. 323—344; N. Haas, H. Nathan, *Anthropological Survey on the Human Skeletal*

about his research on elements of the material culture of the Essenes¹⁶. Incidentally, I should like to add that the summary of R. de Vaux excavations in Khirbet Qumran has now been reprinted in English¹⁷ and that before his death R. de Vaux fortunately finished his definitive version of the Qumran excavations.

The article of P. Bar-Adon (*Rivage de la Mer Morte...*) ought to be in a separate paragraph. What is more, this scholar has published two other articles about his discovery of a new Essene habitation place¹⁸.

As for Masada, all the reports on the site from the XIXth century till the Hebrew University expedition in 1955—1956 are missing. (Why was the name of the expedition not placed at the top of the paragraph?). The last two titles of the first paragraph should be transferred to the second one (excavations by Y. Yadin). I have not noticed the book about Masada by M. Avi — Yonah¹⁹, the guide of the Masada exhibition in London²⁰, the reprints and translations of Y. Yadin's well known book: *Masada. Herod's Fortress and the Zealot's Last Stand* (London 1966). The Ben Sira Scroll from Masada has been published not only in Hebrew (EI 8, 1967, pp. 1—47), but also as a separate book in an English-Hebrew edition²¹.

As we see, much ought to be corrected or added to the reviewed bibliography. The book in my opinion, must be reprinted soon.

Remains from Qumran, pp. 345—352. Cf. also. S. H. Steckoll, *Marginal Notes on the Qumran Excavations*, *Revue de Qumran* 7, fasc. 1, Décembre 1969, pp. 33—44.

¹⁶ Cf. S. H. Steckoll, *Investigation of the inks used in writing the Dead Sea Scrolls*, *Nature* 220, 1968, pp. 91—92; *Red-stained bones from Qumran*, *Nature* 231, 1971, pp. 469—471.

¹⁷ Cf. R. de Vaux, *Archaeology and the Dead Sea Scrolls*, Oxford 1973.

¹⁸ Cf. P. Bar-Adon, *Another Settlement of the Judaean Desert Sect at 'Ain el-Ghuweir on the Dead Sea*, *Eretz Israel* X, Jerusalem 1971, pp. 72—89; *A Second „Qumran” Settlement Discovered*, *Ariel* No 26, Spring 1970, pp. 73—77.

¹⁹ Cf. M. Avi-Yonah, *Masada. Storia di una Fortezza*, Torino 1961.

²⁰ Cf. *The Observer Masada Exhibition* (Royal Festival Hall November 23 — December 15, 1966), London 1966.

²¹ Cf. Y. Yadin, *The Ben Sira Scroll from Masada*, Jerusalem 1965.

On the whole it is good and ought to be published separately. This is the reason why I have taken the liberty of presenting some more remarks. Descriptions of the books should include also the places of publication and maybe the names of publishers. The author should not be impressed so much by titles and toponyms in them. It is necessary to check carefully the contents of even obvious titles. In this way such mistakes as incorrect identification of the items with sites (like in the case of 'Ain Feshkha, cf. above), and associating titles with the wrong expeditions (like in the paragraphs on Jerusalem, concerning the excavations in the 60ties, cf. pp. 46 f) would be avoided. All the names of a site should be given, in addition to its most popular name, possibly not only in English, but also sometimes in French and German. In fact this has been done in some paragraphs.

I think that strictly archaeological preliminary reports and definitive publications ought to be separated from works concerning historical geography, history and epigraphy. If the author includes results of surveys, some paragraphs, like the one on Masada, will have to be extended.

The arrangement of E. K. Vogel's bibliography is chronological. We can observe with pleasure that he has included even items of the year 1971²². Included are articles not only from important Festschrifts and collective volumes like the one in honour of N. Glueck²³, but also from encyclopaedias and Biblical dictionaries²⁴. As far as I can see only a few have escaped the author's attention. For example: he did not use the dictionary of biblical archaeology edited by Ch. F. Pfeiffer²⁵.

Detailed information on American and Hebrew publications is very important. E. K. Vogel even gives, for example, numbers of illustrations from *The Ancient Near East in Pictures* (Prince-

²² For example from *Perspective: Essays in Memory of P. W. Lapp*, Pittsburgh 1971.

²³ Cf. above note 6.

²⁴ Like the *Encyclopaedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land*, Jerusalem 1970 and *The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible*, New York 1962.

²⁵ Cf. *The Biblical World. A Dictionary of Biblical Archaeology*, ed. by Ch. F. Pfeiffer, Grand Rapids 1966.

ton 1956) for every site. E. K. Vogel's bibliography mentions many European items, but it is possible to add more. We can understand that no material from the socialist countries is included, but there are also gaps in West-European literature on the subject. For example the author did not notice the recent dictionary of Biblical archaeology by J. Naveh²⁶.

If E. K. Vogel added to his publication a short introduction stating the aims and range of his bibliography, if he included more European items, a map of sites, and an author index, I think his work would be one of the best bibliographies in the field of the archaeology of Palestine. But even in its present form as part of the Hebrew Union College Annual it is a very good and useful compilation. It can be used with profit by anyone interested in the archaeology of the Holy Land. We congratulate the author on this great achievement, and look forward to his future publications. An era of archaeology, as someone has called the twentieth century, needs good bibliographers²⁷.

²⁶ Cf. *Dictionnaire archéologique de la Bible* (ed. by J. Naveh), Paris 1970.

²⁷ Cf. J. R. Jones, *Specialist Indexing in the Field of Classical Archaeology*, American Journal of Archaeology 76, 1972, p. 212 and N. P. Žuralina, *K istorii klassifikacii archeologičeskoj literatury* [in:] *Novoe v archeologii*, Moskva 1972, pp. 317—325.