Endnotes for A Unique “Owl” Bulla from Tel Shiloh
Summer/Fall 2022 Bible and Spade

Notes

1 For advantages derived from wet-sifting that has previously been dry-sifted, see Shanks 2013 and Leavitt 2021.
2 See, for example, the Daliyeh Cave Papyrus no. 1 (fourth century BC), which had been rolled up, bound with seven cords, and then sealed with seven Hellenic-style seals (Cross 1963: 110–21; Stanhope 2019: fig. 2).
3 See, for example, an administrative papyrus of a Jewish family from the Egyptian island of Elephantine, currently at the Brooklyn Museum in New York, dated to the mid-fifth to early-fourth centuries BC (https://www.brooklynmuseum.org/opencollection/objects/60728).
5 For examples of bullae that were attached to fabric objects, see Sukenik and Shamir 2018: figs. II.4.2, II.4.4, II.4.7, II.4.8, II.4.10.
6 Though the dating recorded in the Danish report is “MB II,” it is accepted by most archaeologists that the site was occupied in MB II, with the outer city wall being constructed slightly later. Thus, what the Danish may have had in mind is what some archaeologists refer to as “MB IIC” and others refer to as “MB III” (Mazar 1990: table 4).
7 See, for example, the bulla of King Hezekiah found during the Ophel excavations in Jerusalem (Mazar 2019: front cover).
8 Seven thousand years on the conventional time scale.
9 These bullae, which were published together since they share the same date and provenance, are held by the Australian Institute of Archaeology (11 bullae), the Israel Museum, Jerusalem (2 bullae), the Otago Museum in Dunedin, New Zealand (2 bullae), and the Nicholson Museum of the University of Sydney (1 bulla) (Siddall, Horowitz, and Zilberg 2018: 11; fig. 1; table 1).

Bibliography


