Bibliography


Notes

1 Use of this term does not imply support for Martin Noth’s views on the emergence of early Israel. Rather, it denotes a confederation of ancient tribes for military conquest or protection and worship of a common deity.

2 Like all excavations in the West Bank, this project will be conducted in cooperation with, and under the auspices of, the Staff Officer of the Civil Administration of Judea and Samaria.


4 MB III witnessed a proliferation of fortification systems at numerous Levantine sites. Examples include Khirbet el-Maqatir, 9.5 miles south of Shiloh, Jericho, and Tall el-Hammam, directly across the southern Jordan Valley from Jericho.


Waisenhauses (1841). Robinson mentions a confused Crusader tradition that located Shiloh at Nebi Samwil and notes that in 1657, Troilo stated that Shiloh’s identification was still a mystery (Robinson and Smith, 1841, 306–308).


11 The cause of his death remains uncertain. Glueck gives it as exhaustion from the excavation (Nelson Glueck, “Palestinian and Syrian Archaeology in 1932” (American Journal of Archaeology 37.1 [Jan-Mar 1933], pp. 66, 160–72), while others attribute it to dysentery (Anonymous, “Did the Philistines Destroy the Israelite Sanctuary at Shiloh?” Biblical Archaeology Review 1.2 [March-April 1975], pp. 1–6.)

12 Evgeny Aharonovic led the excavation of the churches, and Reut Ben-Arie supervised the work on the summit and the northern scarp.


15 The altar, first identified by Shimon Gibson, has not yet been published.

16 Jerome’s Latin statement reads as follows: “Quid narrem Silo, in qua altare dirutum hodieque monstratur?”


25 Ibid., pp. 284–85.

26 Ibid., p. 285.
32 Garfinkel stated this view at the 23rd Judea and Samaria Studies Conference on June 13, 2013.
33 The church, excavated by Evgeny Aharonovic on behalf of the Staff Officer of the Civil Administration of Judea and Samaria, has not been published.
38 Personal communication with Leen Ritmeyer on July 17, 2016. Ritmeyer further notes the Iron Age domestic development as beginning with the primitive dwellings at Khirbet el-Maqatir, progressing to the Shiloh houses/storerooms, and culminating with the four-room house in Iron Age II.