of a single Hebrew ostracon recording סלת, the Hebrew equivalent of נשיף ("semolina"), and מקדה, the Hebrew spelling of our מנקדה (Mankedah ⟩ Makkedah) [Aḥituv 2008: 180–81, also A4.27 here]). In addition, there are some 20 unpublished fragmentary 6th–7th-century Hebrew ostraca in the Jeselsohn collection, one of which contains the name מנקדה (Jeselsohn Hebrew no. 1). Moreover, an ostracon letter from Ḥorvat ʾUzza sends greetings to one Makki son of Hiṣṣilyahu "from Makkedah" (Aḥituv 2008: 166). This community at the site of Makkedah was overrun, its Temple destroyed, some time during the Babylonian invasion and the destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem. Although the biblical prophets (Ezek 35:1–36:15; Joel 4:19; Obad), Psalmists (Ps 137:7), and elegists (Lam 4:21–22) excoriated Edom/Esau for the perfidy it wrought against its brother Jacob (Obad 10–12), it is left to these hundreds of ostraca to inform us of the daily life of those who displaced their brothers. As written in the High Holyday Netaneh Toqef prayer, man is to be "compared to a broken potsherd."

Acknowledgments

Jerusalem
June 25, 2014

Explanation of Typographic Conventions

Certain Text	roman type
Uncertain readings	italic type
(Addition required by English style)	in parentheses
[Restored text]	in brackets
[*Probably restoration*]	in brackets, in italic
^{supralinear addition}	superscript type
EDITORIAL NOTATION: (i.e., OR)	small caps (parentheses)
WORD OF UNCERTAIN MEANING (ERASURE):)	small caps
. . .	ellipsis: missing or uncertain text
d/r	characters separated by solidus / alternate readings
Marginal notation (e.g., Payer)	explanation in smaller type
[5]Line numbers of translation of text	superscript line number
1.	number on line = line number of Aramaic text