

NEWSLETTER

The Institute of ARCHAEOLOGY Siegfried H. Horn Museum



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INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY
HORN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MUSEUM
NEWSLETTER

Paul J. Ray, Jr. Editor
Constance E. Gane Assoc. Editor
Randall W. Younker Assoc. Editor
Owen Chesnut Asst. Editor

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Students Present at Conference

From April 12-15, 2007 Dr. Øystein S. LaBianca and seven undergraduates attended the 84th annual meeting of the *Central States Anthropological Society* in Minneapolis. In addition to sitting in on presentations and conference events, the students presented papers for the "Three Thousand Years of Imperial Projects in the Levant" session, chaired by LaBianca. The student presenters were: Elizabeth Brown (The Impact of the Neo-Assyrian Empire on Transjordan), Ehren Lichtenwalter (From the Polis to the Hinterland: Aspects of the Alexandrian Tradition in the Levant), Darrell J. Rohl (Imperial Rome and Rural Arabia: Cultural Change and Continuity at Tell Hesban and Vicinity), Joshua Smith (Beyond the Castles: An Ongoing Study of Crusader Influence in Transjordan), Kathleen Schwarz (Slaying the Giant: Keeping the Mongols at Bay), Jennifer Castillo (A Hardy People: Seven Survival Secrets of Hesban), and Andrew Gerard (State Building and Empire: The British Mandate of Transjordan, 1922-1946). These papers were the result of research conducted under the Undergraduate Research Scholarship program, and focused on the history and archaeology of Tell Hesban, where the students later excavated in the summer of 2007. In addition, Darrell Rohl presented a paper entitled "3D Artifact Scanning: The Use of Advanced Technology for Archaeological Research and Museums," which reported on the recent use and promise of 3D laser scanning at the Institute of Archaeology and Siegfried H. Horn Museum.

The conference presentation experience is an important part of an academic career, and the undergraduate researchers are thankful for the opportunity to get an early start. Such experiences are unusual for undergraduates, and this experience serves to highlight the strength of the Andrews experience and the wealth of opportunities to be found in archaeology. Our institute, and the field of archaeology, will benefit from continuing to support such student experiences. (Darrell J. Rohl)



l-r: Joshua Smith, Kathleen Schwartz, Ehren Lichtenwalter, Elizabeth Brown, Darrell Rohl, Øystein LaBianca, Jennifer Castillo, and Andrew Gerard.

Jalul 2008

During April of 2008 a short 2-week miniseason of excavations was conducted by Andrews University at Tall Jalul. The excavations, which focused on two squares (D1 and D3) in Field D, were directed by Randall Younker and supervised by Jennifer Groves. Excavations were also initiated in the Islamic Village of Jalul located immediately south of the tell. The excavations in the Islamic village were directed by Reem al-Shqour, Research Associate at the Institute of Archaeology at Andrews University and doctoral student in Islamic archaeology at Ghent University, Belgium. Paul Ray served as field archaeologist and six Andrews University students as square supervisors. Issa Syrianna was the Department of Antiquities Representative.

Excavations in Field D on the tell concentrated on two rooms. The objective was to date the walls of these rooms. The excavation team was able to reach the base of the walls and establish that the building was founded in Late Iron Age II (7th-6th centuries BC) and continued to be used into the Late Iron II/Persian period (5th and possible 4 centuries BC). Of interest was the fact that in the southeastern room, other walls were found below the Late Iron Age II walls. The earlier walls were built on a different orientation. While no firm dates could be established for these earlier wall lines, pottery from the Late Bronze Age II/Iron Age I transition was recovered.

Two previous excavations of the Jalul Village have been undertaken, one by Ibrahim Zabn in 2002 and the other by Ali Khayyat in 2004. The work this spring was intended to expand and clarify these earlier excursions. In view of the suggestion that there was a khan located in the village, it was decided to open two squares (A1 and A2) across what appeared from the surface to be a couple of vaulted rooms. Each square was approximately 5 x 10 m, although excavation concentrated on the inside of the rooms. Of these, the north room was the



Field D Walls.

larger, measuring 7.5 m by 4 m. Both rooms had a .75 m wide doorway. Bedrock was reached only in part of the north room. The walls of the north room seem to have been built on bedrock in most places. They are ca. 1.20 m thick and consist mostly of large hewn stones. The size and style of the stones represent a considerable investment by the community and suggest the importance of Jalul at the time the building was constructed. While there were early Islamic potsherds in cracks within the bedrock, most of the material in the fills under the various surfaces was from the Mamluk period, sug-

gesting this as the prominent period of use. Only the southern part of this room was excavated this season. Here a number of wall lines were revealed that were founded upon bedrock, creating at least three small rooms. It is uncertain whether these wall lines were established during the initial construction or represent a later addition. Some of the smaller wall lines seem to be stone bins that held feed for animals.

At some point during the Mamluk period, the structure was destroyed; the southern room completely; the northern in part. In the remodeling phase a new part-



Jalul Islamic Village, Southern Part of the North Room.

ition was constructed to separate the two rooms. It was not as substantial as the external walls and does not seem to be founded on bedrock. Along with this wall, a new east wall was added to the south room, which was likewise not founded on bedrock. The western wall of the room, to which a door jamb was now attached, was built on a more diminutive level than the original. On the north side of the partition wall, a bin and a silo were added. During a later phase in the Mamluk period, another bin was added along the southern side of the partition wall.

Eventually, the structure went out of use and the rooms filled with fallen stones and earth up to the surface, whether from a sudden destruction or gradual abandonment is unknown at this point.

While more work is necessary to fully understand the date and function of this structure, everything found so far is consistent with a residential unit or even a khan. There were pens and bins for animals and grain storage, as well as tethering holes. The ceramics represent the full range of functions of a residential unit for food preparation and consumption. Stone food preparation tools, textile tools and a couple of Arabic ostraca were also found. (Randall W. Younker)



Salem Lecture

On Nov 12, 2007 Dr. Hamed Salem, Assistant Professor of Archaeology at Birzeit University, in Palestine, lectured on "The Current State of Archaeology in the Palestinian Territories" at Andrews University.

Dr. Salem began by presenting some background information on Palestine (the West Bank). The country is a little over 2,300 miles in area. Surveys have revealed at least 3,000 archaeological sites, over one per sq. mile. Sites such as Tell es-Sultan (biblical Jericho) and Bethlehem are located here. These and 24 other sites have been excavated in the West Bank over the last 100 years as well as over 900 small-scale and salvage digs.



Hamed Salem.

Salem went on to discuss important Palestinian archaeologists such as Demetri Baramki. Born in Jerusalem in 1919, he worked as Chief Inspector in the Palestinian Department of Antiquities until 1948, excavating 48 sites, including Khirbat al-Mafjar. He joined the American University in Beirut in 1951 and began an archaeological program focused on training and field work, the first in the Arab world. Baramki was the first Palestinian to receive a Ph.D in archaeology. Rafik Dajani was the first Jordanian of Palestinian descent to receive a Ph.D in archaeology. He worked under Kenyon at Jericho in the 1950s and later became the Director of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan.

After 1967, the role of Palestinian archaeologists in the West Bank was reduced to laborers and in some cases inspectors. However, most inspectors did not receive a proper education. To remedy this situation, Birzeit University began a program in archaeology in 1978, the first of its kind in Palestine. In 1994 the Palestinian Department of Antiquities was founded. These two accomplishments have led to a revitalization of Palestinian archaeology. Much of the current archaeological work consists of salvage projects centered around new construction, especially near the Separation Wall being built around the West Bank. Foreign universities are still excavating in the West Bank at such sites as Qumran in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities. Over 20 major projects have been in progress since 1994 with active

participation from Palestinian archaeology students.

Dr. Salem next discussed the history of archaeological research at Birzeit University. Its first project was at Tell Tanaach, the finds of which are housed at the university. Tell Jenin was excavated between 1980-1984 and was used as a training school for archaeology students, the first of its kind in Palestine. A unique donkey burial was found at the site and considerable restorable pottery from the Early and Late Bronze Ages. Cultural landscape work is being done around the university. This work consists of three aspects: surveys, excavations, and ethnographic studies. A regional survey of the area has been ongoing since the early 1990s. In a 617-acre area, 22 settlements were discovered dating from the Early Bronze Age through modern times, although no remains from the Middle or Late Bronze Age have been found so far. The main period of occupation was the Byzantine period due to a pilgrimage route that ran through the area.

Dr. Salem concluded his lecture by discussing problems facing Palestinian archaeology today. The main issue is education. Due to a lack of funds, most serious archaeology students get their degrees abroad. Due to funding issues and the current political situation, jobs are limited. These facts limit the number of Palestinian archaeologists as well as archaeological work in Palestine. The lack of tourism and the fiscal problems on the government/administrative level have led to sites falling into disrepair. All of these factors contribute to a lack of awareness on the part of the general public. When average Palestinians don't understand the importance of the archaeological remains, it can lead to accidental destruction of the material culture. Because the main value of archaeological remains is seen to be monetary rather than historical or cultural, there is also an increase in looting. Despite these struggles, there is still a future for Palestinian archaeology. (Owen Chesnut)



RANDOM SURVEY

Gladiator Graveyard:

Pathologists have identified 67 individuals, aged 20-30, from a gladiator graveyard recently discovered at Ephesus, Turkey. The lack of multiple wounds suggests organized duels rather than mass brawls. Written records and reliefs indicate that poorly-performing gladiators were rammed through the throat and into the heart with a sword while remaining motionless in a kneeling position, which nicks in the vertebrae and other bones have confirmed. Some skulls have a set of three holes consistent with blows from a trident.

Giant Statue of an Egyptian Queen Discovered:

Archaeologists have found the 3.6-meter-tall quartzite figure attached to the broken-off leg of a much larger colossus of Amenhotep III (1390-1352 BC). Experts say the statue is that of Queen Tiye, Amenhotep III's favorite wife, and the most influential woman of his reign.

To discover more about archaeology, the Institute, and the Museum, contact us at:

VOX: 269-471-3273

FAX: 269-471-3619

E-mail: hornmuseum@andrews.edu

or visit our Web site at:

www.andrews.edu/archaeology

Grave Goods of Alexander Found?

Recent research indicates that an ancient tomb in Vergina, Greece once thought to have held the body of Alexander the Great's father, Philip II of Macedon, is actually that of Alexander's half brother, Philip III Arrhidaeus. This may mean that some of the artifacts found in the tomb, including a helmet, shield, and silver crown, may have originally belonged to Alexander himself. Philip III is thought to have claimed these royal trappings after Alexander's death. The tomb was one of three royal Macedonian burials excavated in 1977.

Ancient Statue Discovered in Rome:

A fragment of an ancient Roman equestrian statue that once adorned the arches of the Colosseum (or Flavian Amphitheater) has been found among the remains of a pavement that once surrounded the structure. The 1 x 1.5 meter marble fragment represents the left flank of a rider with the detail of a leg,, part of a dagger scabbard and the bridle and harness of a horse. The details suggest the statue of an emperor.

Another Second-Temple Quarry Found:

A quarry which is thought to have supplied some of the stones for the Second Temple has been discovered in the Sanhedria neighborhood of Jerusalem. The size of the stones matches those of the western wall and are dated by associated pottery to the turn of the era.

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