



HORN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

The Institute of Archaeology

DEVER VISITS ANDREWS UNIVERSITY

William G. Dever, professor of Near Eastern Archaeology at the University of Arizona, visited the campus of Andrews University during the first two weeks of February to conduct a series of lectures on Syro-Palestinian archaeology.

Coordinated by David Merling, curator of the Horn Archaeological Museum, Dever's lectures included two slide-illustrated presentations for the Archaeological Lecture Series entitled "Dark Age and Recovery: Canaan at the End of the Third Millennium," and "The Emergence of Israel: Military Conquest or Peaceful Settlement."

Dever also spoke at the All Nations Seventh-day Adventist Church in Berrien Springs, and lectured to various classes in the Religion department and the Seminary. His topics included a discussion on how the "new archaeology" can enhance biblical studies.

Besides these various lectures, Dever conducted a series of sessions for a graduate seminar on Syro-Palestinian pottery. The 8-10 graduate students who attended these sessions greatly appreciated and were much benefitted by his vast experience and expertise--not just in the area of ceramics, but in other aspects of field archaeology as well.

Students particularly enjoyed the informal exchanges with Dever during some evening get-togethers in the homes of professors Merling and Younker.

At the Lecture Series, Dever expressed his admiration for the archaeological work that Andrews University has conducted over the years, beginning with the dig at Hesban and continuing with the present work at Tell el-'Umeiri.

According to Dever the Madaba Plains Project" has set the archaeological standard for

the 1980's and 1990's--in fieldwork, in scientific analysis of the data, in sophisticated cultural and historical models, and in attractive and lucid presentation of the conclusions for scholars and non-specialists alike."

He also complimented Andrews for the support the University has given to the Horn Archaeological Museum and the archaeological program in general. He expressed his expectation that, with continued support, Andrews University would continue to be on the cutting edge of Syro-Palestinian archaeology.



Professor Dever (right) explains the characteristics of a pottery rim during a graduate seminar. Looking on are Wallace Amundson (left) and Friedbert Ninow.

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1989 Season Scheduled
for Tell el-'Umeiri

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1989 SEASON SCHEDULED FOR TELL EL-'UMEIRI

Andrews University, in consortium with Atlantic Union College, Canadian College, Walla Walla College, and Wilfred Laurier University, announces the third season of excavation at Tell el-'Umeiri, Jordan.

From June 21 through August 8, archaeologists, researchers, and students will continue to sift through the remains of a once-thriving Ammonite city.

These excavations are part of an on-going study of Ammonite culture that began 20 years ago at Tell Hesban, Jordan.

Tell el-'Umeiri is possibly the city of Abel Keramim mentioned in Judges 11:33. The city is thought to have been an Ammonite administrative center. Seal impressions found in 1984 and 1987 link the city with King Baalis, an Ammonite king referred to in Jeremiah 40:14, and the Egyptian pharaoh Thutmoses III.

Two seasons of excavations have unearthed the administrative center of the city, sections of the city's fortification walls, the city's water source, housing suburbs, and portions of the city's complex farming system.

Over 150 persons are participating in the 1989 season. As in the two previous seasons, the excavation headquarters will be in the Baptist School in Amman. This facility serves as dormitories, dining hall, and laboratories.

Lawrence Geraty, president of Atlantic Union College, is the senior project director, assisted by co-directors Larry Herr, Øystein LaBianca, and Randy Younker. Douglas Clark serves as the consortium director. Many senior

staff members from the two previous seasons will be returning as well.

The Madaba Plains Project is a state-of-the-art project which encourages participation from students and archaeology enthusiasts. No previous experience or skills are required to participate in the dig.

There are two options for involvement in the 1989 season. Participants may spend the entire seven weeks in the field or a limited number may participate for one of two half-seasons.

The dig fees, which include board, room, some travel in Jordan and a mid-season trip to Aqaba, are \$1600 for the full season and \$900 for a half season. Dig fees do not include travel arrangements to Jordan.

Undergraduate and graduate credit is available through Andrews University. Credit may be earned in history, anthropology, science, and religion.

Applications for participation will be accepted on a first-come, first-serve basis. Security forms for travel to Jordan must be turned in no later than March 15, 1989.

For more information contact the Institute of Archaeology at (616) 471-3604.

DIG BEGINS IN BERRIEN SPRINGS

During the autumn quarter, students of Lorita Hubbard's Introduction to Anthropology class began the archaeological excavation of "The Grove" in Berrien Springs.

Over a period of 8 weeks, the class of 18 students and 4 volunteers opened 9 one-meter squares and excavated until they reached bedrock (or undisturbed soil).

While a few Indian arrowheads were found mixed with other evidence of site usage from the early 20th century, the students have yet to find conclusive evidence of Indian habitation.

Eventually a total of 350 squares will be opened. Work will continue at the site during the spring quarter, when Hubbard's Introduction to Archaeology course will be taught.

A veteran of archaeological seasons at Caesaria and Umeiri, Hubbard is completing her doctoral studies in Religious Education at Andrews University.

HORN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM Institute of Archaeology NEWSLETTER

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STORFJELL RETURNS TO MT. CARMEL

Dr. Bjornar Storfjell returned to the Wadi es Siah in Israel as the ceramicist for the Mt. Carmel Project's second season in 1988.

In addition to his work in identifying the pottery pieces found in the archaeological excavations, Storfjell also undertook a survey of the terraces on the sides of Wadi, in which are located the ruins of a Carmelite monastery from the Crusader period.

During his survey, Storfjell found two wine presses on the Wadi's south slope. Associated pottery dated to as early as the 5th or 6th centuries A.D. These presses may have been part of a hermit cave community which preceded the construction of the monastery.

The project is under the direction of Dr. Eugenia Nitowski, a former assistant curator of the Horn Museum. In November, Nitowski presented a lecture at Andrews University, sponsored by the Horn Museum.

Nitowski noted that while the Carmelite Order has traditionally dated the establishment of the monastery in the 12th or 13th century, there is now evidence that some architectural structures may date back to the 8th century, perhaps making the Carmelites the oldest monastic order in continual service.

During the fall season, the monastic kitchen was unearthed, revealing a circular clay *tabun* oven, and a semi-circular stone fireplace.

The project is scheduled to have two seasons in 1989, and has permission from the Discalced Carmelite Order for two seasons annually until 1991, the 700th anniversary of the destruction of the monastery in 1291.



Bjornar Storfjell (lower left) excavates in Mt. Carmel monastery kitchen (note *tabun* on right).

ASOR FEATURES AU PERSONNEL

Faculty and students from Andrews University, and participants in the Madaba Plains Project presented papers and presided over several symposiums during the annual meetings of the American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR) in Chicago last November.

A special session celebrating the 20th anniversary of the first season at Tell Hesban and the 80th birthday of Siegfried H. Horn was centered on Ammonite archaeology, "Ammon and the Ammonites--The Perspective from Tell Hesban and Tel el-'Umeiri."

In this symposium, Øystein LaBianca, associate professor of anthropology at Andrews University, presented a paper, "Intensification of the Food System in Central Transjordan during the Ammonite Period." David Merling, Curator of the Horn Museum, presented "Factors Influencing the Iron Age Fortifications of the Ammonites." Lorita Hubbard, a doctoral student at Andrews University, presented "The Collapse of the Ammonite Kingdom." Randall Younker, assistant professor of Old Testament and biblical archaeology at Andrews University, presented "Israel, Judah, and Ammon."

Larry Herr, chief archaeologist for the Madaba Plains Project, presented "Cycles of Settlement in the Territory of Ancient Ammon." Gloria London, ceramic technologist for the Madaba Plains Project, presented "Pottery and People at Tell el-'Umeiri."

Lawrence T. Geraty, senior director of the Madaba Plains Project, and former director of the Institute of Archaeology at Andrews University, presided over the symposium. Dr. Horn closed the session by responding to the papers which had been presented.

LaBianca also presided over a symposium on ancient Mediterranean food systems, "Theme: The Pig in Palestine," and presented a paper during a session on Tell El-Maskhuta and Wadi Tumilat (Egypt), "The Faunal Remains at Tell El-Maskhuta During the Middle Bronze II Period."

Two members of the Madaba Plains Project team, Gary Christopherson and Gloria London, also presented papers during a session on art and artifacts. Christopherson's paper reported on the limekilns found in the Umeiri Regional Survey.

ASOR also held a reception to honor former directors of the American Center for Oriental Research, one of whom was Dr. Horn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Four new publications related to the Institute's archaeological efforts and the collection of the Museum have recently been published.

"A Preliminary Report on the Second Season at Tell el-Umeiri and Vicinity (June 18 to August 6, 1987)" appeared in *Andrews University Seminary Studies* (Vol. 26, No. 3, 1988).

This is a concise comprehensive review of the 1987 season in Jordan. Included are 28 photographs and two maps. The article was written by Lawrence T. Geraty, Larry G. Herr, and Øystein LaBianca, project co-directors.

Early Israelite Agriculture: Reviews of David C. Hopkins Book The Highlands of Canaan was edited by Øystein LaBianca and David C. Hopkins.

A synopsis of Hopkins' book is followed by reviews of his book by several biblical scholars and anthropologists, with responses to each by Hopkins. It is planned as the first in a series dedicated to presentation of research dealing with ancient Mediterranean food systems--how food was produced, processed, stored, distributed, prepared, consumed, and disposed of in antiquity.

The reviews published in this monograph were presented at the 1986 annual meeting of the American Schools of Oriental Research.

Two more volumes in the Assyriological Series of the Andrews University Press are also now available. Both volumes, authored by Marcel Sigrist, continue the publication of the Hartford cuneiform collection housed in the Horn Museum.

Neo-Sumerian Account Texts in the Horn Archaeological Museum, Volume II contains 415 of the less-preserved tablets (Volume I published 974 of the best-preserved texts), and Volume III continues the series with the presentation of 508 sealed tablets. Particular attention

has been given in the latter volume to the reproduction of the imprints of the seals.

These publications are all available from the Andrews University Press (616-471-3392).

I wrote this. (it is heavily edited)

MUSEUM SHOWS NABATAEAN EXHIBIT

"Frankincense and Myrrh: Objects from the Red Sea Trade Routes during the Roman Empire," a traveling exhibition of Nabataean artifacts from the collections of four participating museums, was recently on the main exhibit floor of the newly refurbished Horn Archaeological Museum.

More than 250 visitors, including two large classes of grade school children, viewed the exhibit between November 6 and December 14.


Included in the exhibit were glass, pottery, papyrus, and cult objects from the Nabataean kingdom in the Sinai and Transjordan, dating from the first to third centuries A.D.

The exhibit during the Christmas season was timely, in that viewers could see pieces of frankincense and myrrh similar to that mentioned in the story of the Wise Men who sought the baby Jesus.

The artifacts in the exhibit were loaned from the Utah Museum of Fine Arts, Salt Lake City; the Kresge Art Museum at Michigan State University, East Lansing; the Kelsey Museum of Archaeology at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; and the Horn Archaeological Museum.

The project was funded by the Michigan Council for the Humanities and organized by the Kresge Art Museum. Bjornar Storfjell and David Merling served as consultants for the display.

The twenty-two objects which the Horn Museum contributed to the exhibit came primarily from the artifacts excavated during the five seasons at Tell Hesban.



Siegfried H. Horn Archaeological Museum

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