



INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

HORN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

A New Look for the Newsletter

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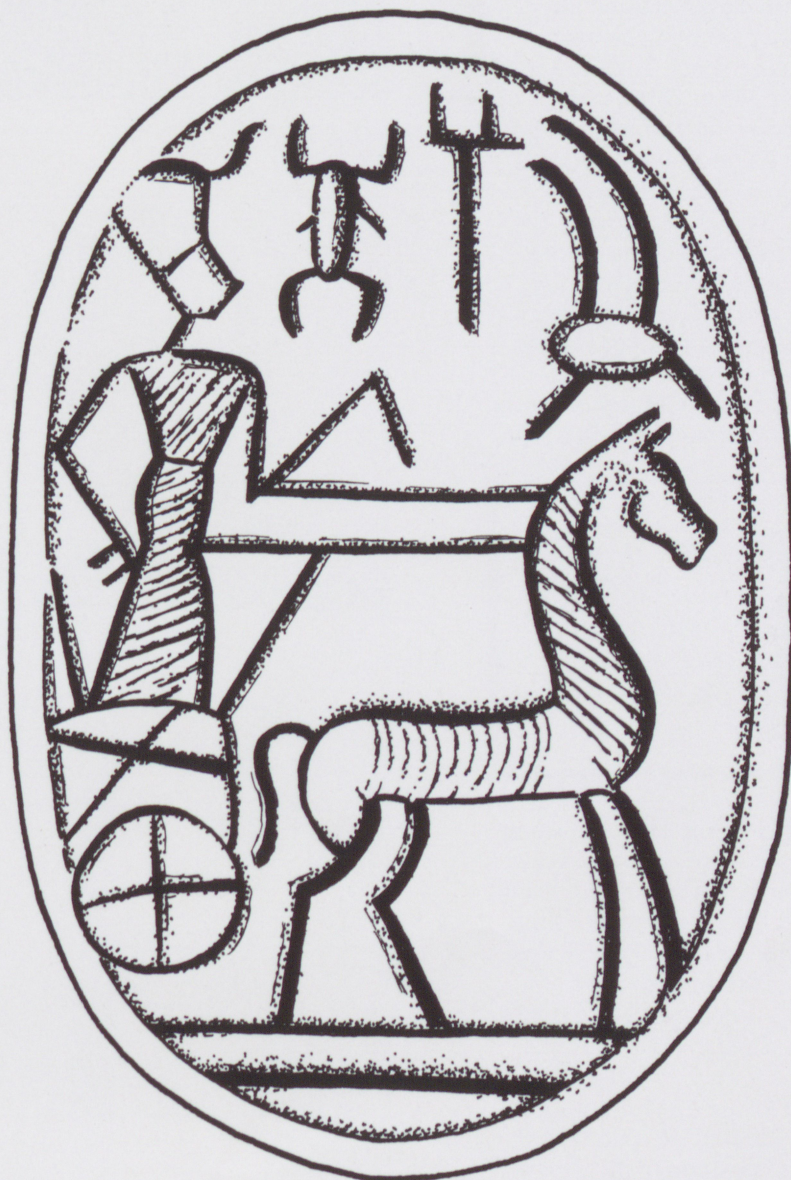
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INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY
HORN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM
NEWSLETTER

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The *Newsletter* is published four times a year by the Institute of Archaeology, Andrews University. Annual subscription price is \$7.50. Museum membership, subscription, and editorial correspondence should be addressed to The Horn Archaeological Museum, Institute of Archaeology, Andrews University, Berrien Springs, MI 49104, (616) 471-3273.

Volume 11, No. 1-2
Winter/Spring 1990



Faithful readers of this newsletter will notice that there have been some style changes in the newsletter. We hope that you will find these changes pleasing, but more than cosmetic. Our aim is to reflect the gradual

development of the Institute of Archaeology and its closer integration with the Horn Archaeological Museum. Following are highlights in the changes of the sponsoring bodies and the current newsletter.

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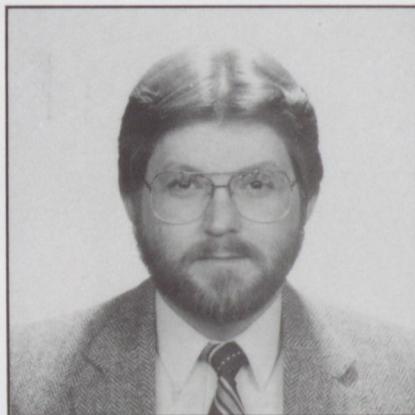
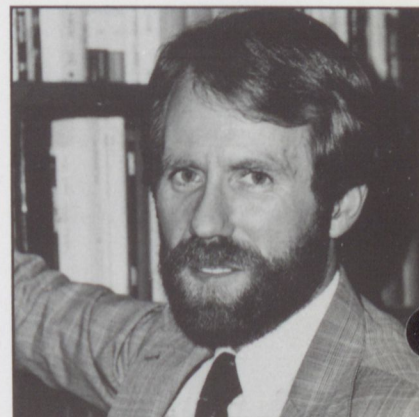
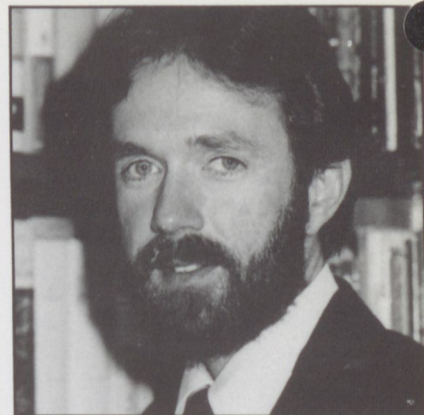
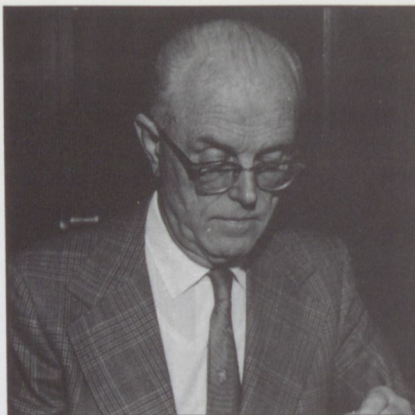
- A New Look cont'd from page 1

Dr. Siegfried H. Horn organized the first Andrews University sponsored archaeological dig in 1968. It was his work at Tell Hesban that gave need for an archaeological museum. After 1970, when the museum was organized, the archaeological activities at Andrews University were conducted under the umbrella of the archaeological museum (which was named after Dr. Horn in 1976 upon his retirement). Dr. Lawrence T. Geraty followed Dr. Horn as the curator of the Horn Museum and was the person who envisioned and organized the Institute of Archaeology. He also served as its first director. Dr. Geraty expanded the aims of the Tell Hesban excavations into the Madaba Plains Project, a more regional approach to archaeology, and began excavation at Tell el-'Umeiri. With Dr. Geraty's election to the presidency of Atlantic Union

It is our hope that the "new look" of the newsletter will reflect the traditions of the past and projects of the future.

College in 1985, the Horn Museum and the Institute of Archaeology were in some ways separated. David Merling became the curator of the museum while two one-year acting directors for the Institute of Archaeology were appointed (Dr. William H. Shea and Dr. Bjørnar Storfjell).

The two acting directors served until Prof. Randall W. Younker assumed the position of director of the institute in January 1988. Since his arrival on the Andrews University campus the relationship between the institute and museum has become more clearly defined. The Institute of Archaeology oversees excavations and publications. The Horn Museum stores,




Past and present leaders in the development of the Horn Museum and the Institute of Archaeology are (starting from top row, left to right): Siegfried Horn, organizer of the museum and its first curator, now retired; Lawrence Geraty, former curator of the museum, organizer of the Institute of Archaeology, currently president of Atlantic Union College and senior project director of the Madaba Plains Project; William Shea, acting director of the institute (1985-86), now associate director of the Biblical Research Institute; Bjørnar Storfjell, acting director of the institute (1986-87), now director of M.A. in Religion at Andrews University; David Merling, curator of the museum; Randall Younker, director of the institute.

conserves, displays archaeological artifacts and in many ways serves as the public arm for the institute. Both institutions work together as companions in biblical archaeology. Since Prof. Younker's arrival several new projects have been initiated in addition to the continuation of the Madaba Plains Project. Specifically he has worked to clarify the roles of the institute and museum.

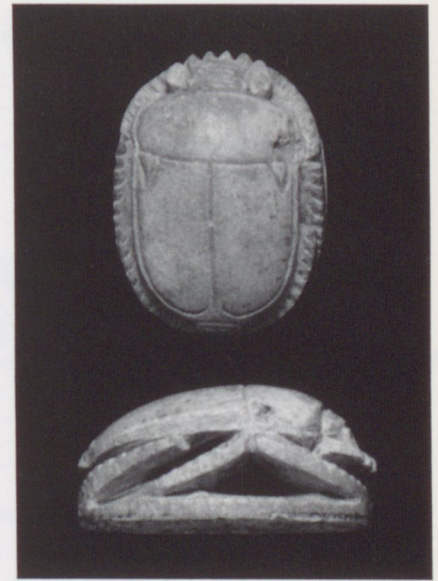
Several innovations are introduced in this newsletter. For our readers' convenience we have placed on the cover a table of contents and our publishing information. We believe this location will be helpful for those who file the newsletter for later reference.

As a logo we have chosen a scarab from the nineteenth Egyptian dynasty, approximately in the time of the biblical judges (AUAM 64.023). A scarab was a beetle-like insect that the Egyptians and others associated with life and, therefore, good luck. You can see in the drawing on page one a driver and chariot

below the hieroglyphic inscription *wšr-hpr*. This Egyptian scarab was published by Dr. Horn in AUSS 10.2: 146. He suggests in that article that the inscription was an "abbreviated form of *wšr-hprw-R*", the pre-nomen of Seti II." A close parallel from Ramses V was also published by Sir Flinders Petrie in *Historical Scarabs*, 1534.

You will notice that we have also introduced a new end-of-article symbol.  is a two winged scarab used by the Judahite kingdom in the Iron Age. This symbol was drawn from a Horn Museum "LMLK" jar handle. Both the institute/museum symbol and this two winged scarab were drawn by Stefanie Elkins, one of our student workers. We especially thank Cathie Jolly for many hours of designing and laying out the "new" newsletter.

Though we do not believe in Egyptian magic, we do hope for good fortune for both the institute and the museum in the coming years. Do not forget to look for our



The top and side view of the logo scarab.

insignia scarab on display the next time you visit the museum. It is our hope that the "new look" of the newsletter will reflect the traditions of the past and projects of the future.



Notice

Many of our friends may not have heard that Dr. Siegfried H. Horn has been in a serious medical condition for several weeks. On April 13, three days after he had returned from leading a Middle East tour, Dr. Horn was found unconscious near his home. He had no identification on his person and was taken by ambulance to a nearby hospital where a CAT scan revealed a large blood area in the brain. A 2 1/2 inch section of his skull was removed to release pressure. It was not until the following morning that a personal friend and physician Dr. Heffner was able to identify Dr. Horn. Not discernable to the rest of the hospital staff, Dr. Horn had been softly repeating his name in German.

For some time Dr. Horn was in an unconscious or semi-comatose condition. He gave no clear indication that he either heard or recognized anyone and it was necessary to feed him intravenously. Fortunately, he has begun a miraculous, but slow, recovery. About the first week in May he began forming words and recognizing visitors. At the present time he is speaking clearly and has been surprised to learn the details of the last several weeks. Recent information indicates that Dr. Horn's injury may have been caused by the attack of an unknown assailant.

Visits are still being limited, but if you would like to send him a get well wish, his address is:

Dr. Siegfried H. Horn
Marlinda Convalescent Hospital
830 Pratt Avenue
St. Helena, CA 94574

Dr. Horn has requested that a donation be sent to the Horn Archaeological Museum in his name rather than the purchase of flowers.

Students Reconstruct Vessels

Archaeological excavation has been likened to a destructive science, since archaeology is the process of dissecting evidence. Museum conservation, however, works to stabilize and reconstruct what has been uncovered. It is in the basement of the Horn Museum that many of the "mendables" are stored and repaired after the dig season. Two students have been carefully at work since the end of last summer rebuilding pottery from the 1989 Tell el-Umeiri field season.

Toni Stemple is a sophomore anthropology major at Andrews University. While working at the institute/museum, she has worked primarily with the Madaba Plains Project, and at reconstructing ceramics from the excavations. She is pictured with Early Bronze III domestic vessels from Field D. These pots were excavated under the direction of Tim Harrison.

Another member of the reconstruction team is Stefanie Elkins, a

*Stefanie Elkins
reconstructing
an Early Bronze
storage jar*



*Toni Stemple
reconstructing
an Early Bronze
domestic vessel*



junior art history major also at Andrews University who serves the institute/museum as its resident artist. She participated as a dig volunteer at Tell el-Umeiri during the 1989 field season. She is pictured reconstructing a large Early Bronze Age jar also excavated from Field D.

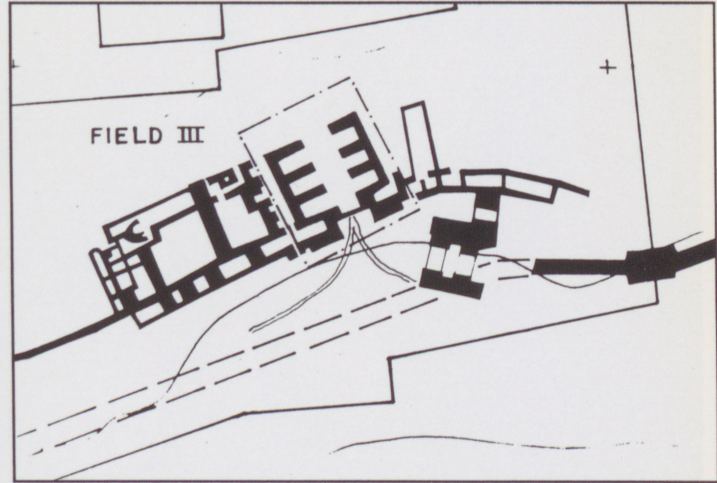
The task of mending pottery vessels is exacting work. It is part of the continued commitment to the restoration and conservation assumed by the Horn Museum staff. It is, of course, made possible by your personal involvement as members of the Institute of Archaeology/Horn Museum. If you would like to help in this "hands on" program of object conservation, please contact our secretary for further information.



Archaeological Dig In Israel



The famous 6-chambered or 4-entry way gate at Gezer usually attributed to Solomon (courtesy of W.G. Dever).



Plan of Field III showing the "Solomonic" gateway, the associated casemate wall, the lower gatehouse of the "Outer Wall." Work will continue in this area this summer (courtesy of W.G. Dever).

Andrews University has been invited to join the University of Arizona this summer for a single season archaeological excavation at the ruins of the ancient Canaanite/Israelite city Gezer. Tel Gezer, located on the edge of the coastal hills to the west of Jerusalem, was an important site in antiquity. Prior to Israel's conquest of Canaan, Gezer was a Palestinian city-state under nominal Egyptian rule. It is mentioned in the inscriptions of several pharaohs including those of Thutmose III, Thutmose IV and Merneptah.

In the biblical story of the conquest Joshua met a coalition of Canaanite kings near Gezer in the Valley of Aijalon where the moon "stood still" (Joshua 10:12,13). Horam, the king of Gezer, was eventually killed in the fighting near Lachish. Later, the Bible says that Gezer was allotted to the tribes of Joseph (or Ephraim) and then assigned as a Levitical city, although we are also told that

initially Israel "did not drive out the Canaanites who lived in Gezer" (Joshua 16:3,10; 21:21; Judges 1:29; I Chronicles 6:67; 7:28). Of particular interest is a reference in I Kings 9:15-17 which tells us that the city was eventually given to King Solomon by an unnamed Egyptian

the cities of Jerusalem, Hazor, and Megiddo about this time).

Several seasons of archaeological excavation have already been conducted at Gezer by Prof. William G. Dever of the University of Arizona and other scholars. The more significant of the numerous

finds include a Canaanite "high place," various Egyptian imports such as glass, beads, jewelry, scarab seals, painted Philistine pottery, and some cuneiform tablets--ancient documents written on clay--from the Assyrian period.

One of the most important discoveries was a fortified "six-chambered" gate, believed by many to be

part of King Solomon's fortification program specifically mentioned in I Kings 9:15-17. Recently the dating of this gate has been challenged by several Israeli scholars; therefore, Andrews University and University of Arizona students will return to Gezer this summer. It is hoped that additional excavation will determine

Please turn to page 6

Recently the dating of this gate has been challenged by several Israeli scholars.

pharaoh as a dowry for the latter's daughter who married the Israelite king. Considering that an Egyptian pharaoh would allow his daughter to marry a non-Egyptian demonstrates the level of power and prestige Solomon had attained. At a later time Solomon then fortified Gezer as an Israelite city (he also fortified

-Dig in Israel cont'd from page 5



whether the gate was indeed built by King Solomon (the other candidate is King Ahab). Excavation will also be undertaken in an area where scholars suspect an Egyptian governor's residency may be located. Needless to say, there is great potential for new discoveries.



(right to left) W. Dever, Y. Yadin, D. Lance and N. Glueck confer on Gezer during the early days of the project (courtesy of W.G. Dever).

Archaeology of the Land of the Bible

Since we receive requests for recommendations on books on archaeology, we will include a book review occasionally.

Archaeology of the Land of the Bible is written by one of Israel's leading archaeologists Amihai Mazar and is published by Doubleday Inc., 666 Fifth Avenue New York, New York (list price \$30).

Until the publication of this volume, the most prominent books available as introductions to Syro/Palestinian archaeology have been Albright's *Archaeology of Palestine* (revised 1960), Kenyon's *Archaeology of the Holy Land* (revised 1979), and Aharoni's *The Archaeology of the Land of Israel* (1978; translated by A.F. Rainey 1982). While each of these books was written by the leading scholars

of the time and remain classics in their own right, the works tend to interpret the archaeology of all of Palestine largely from the perspective of the authors' excavations (e.g., Tell Beit Mirsim for Albright, Jericho for Kenyon, etc.). In addition, each of these works push the authors' views without always making the reader aware of alternate interpretations. For beginning students this can be confusing and frustrating. While Mazar is not afraid to offer his own interpretations, he alerts the reader to key issues and alternate interpretations.

Chronologically the book spans the archaeology of Palestine from the Neolithic to the Iron II period (ending about 586 B.C. with the fall of Jerusalem). Each chapter is well organized with separate sections discussing pottery, architecture, fortifications, technology, burial practices, weapons, art, etc. Particularly useful for the beginning student are Mazar's discussions of

terminology--as experienced readers know, archaeological terms have different meanings depending on the scholars who are using the terms (e.g., Middle Bronze I equals Early Bronze IV for some scholars, but is the same as Middle Bronze II-A for others). The historical background given for each archaeological period is also useful. Sources used are authoritative and up-to-date. Citations are as recent as 1988--not bad for a book published in 1990.

The illustrations are numerous and conveniently located throughout, rather than grouped together in plates in the center, or at the end, of the book. The tables correlating contemporary strata from different sites will also be helpful to the beginner. Overall this book is probably the best general work on the archaeology of Palestine currently produced and will provide an excellent introduction for the student and serve as an excellent reference for the scholar. RY



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Shirts with Institute of Archaeology/Horn Archaeological Museum logo are available in the following sizes: S M L XL

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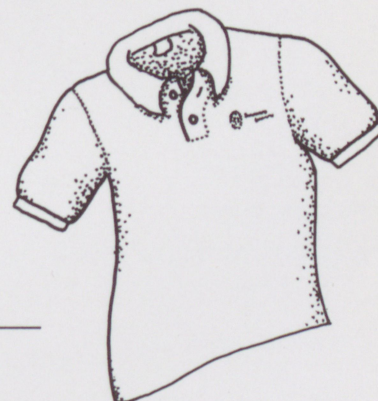
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- ☐ Donation for the institute/museum \$ _____

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In celebration of the new logo we have introduced "official" institute/museum shirts. Both tee-shirts

and "golf" shirts (a two-button Hanes 50/50 collared shirt) are available.



Random Survey

Sister Damian, OCD (Jeanie Nitowski), former assistant curator, has resumed her publication responsibilities for the Mount Carmel Project following two strokes in November 1989. Nitowski was struck on the 15th and 20th with attacks which left her blind and partially paralyzed. A CAT scan performed shortly afterwards indicated that the severity of the strokes could have caused death, yet as of early May she had regained her sight and full recovery is expected!

Cards and letters are welcomed and can be sent to:

Sister Damian, OCD
Mount Carmel Project
5714 Holladay Blvd
Salt Lake City UT 84121

Zlatko Kanaki, former assistant to the curator, married Lana McLouty on May 6. Kanacki finished his M.Div. degree and had returned to Yugoslavia where he worked as an editor of the Adventist publishing house. The couple is currently residing in southern California where Lana is completing an M.A. in Nursing at Loma Linda. Zlatko hopes to continue doctoral work in theology.

Congratulations to Dr. R. William Cash, former systems analyst/programmer, who graduated with a Ph.D. in Educational Administration on June 3!

Summer Events:

Miller Farm
June 11-26

Tel Gezer
Jul 2-Aug 9

Museum closed for summer
Call ahead for appointment
(616) 471-3273

NEWSLETTER



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