Andrews Celebrates Siegfried Horn

Sunday, April 7 began a week of celebration (unofficially, "Andrews University Celebrates Siegfried Horn"). The week began with an open house sponsored by the Horn Museum in honor of Dr. Siegfried H. Horn. David Faehner, Vice President of University Advancement (as the official representative of Richard Lesher, President of Andrews University, who was unable to attend), gave greetings to Dr. Horn and welcomed him to the university. Werner Vyhmeister, dean of the seminary, also spoke words of welcome followed by Randall Younker and Lawrence Geraty.

The editor then introduced Dr. Horn and the many guests to the museum's new features completed in his honor. These new features include a portrait of Dr. Horn, which now graces the museum entrance, cabinetry for the cuneiform tablet collection, a "mummy" collection aid for donations, and a completely renewed artifact display.

The biggest surprise of the evening for Dr. Horn was the grand opening of the new Siegfried H. Horn Library, located in the lower level of the Horn Museum. Richard Lesher and Arthur Coetzee, Vice President for Academic Administration squeezed an already tight university budget to provide funds to completely refurbish the library area and install customized cabinetry. Coetzee, himself, designed the cabinetry, negotiated the contract, and helped with installation.

On Monday, Dr. Horn spoke at the Doctoral Sack Lunch Club ("Issues in Archaeology and the Bible") and gave a popular lecture that evening ("The Mesha Inscription: Its Bearing on Moab in the 9th Century").

Tuesday evening, Vyhmeister and the seminary sponsored a banquet in Dr. Horn's honor. Many faculty spoke of Dr. Horn's friendship and dedication to scholarship.

During the week of Dr. Horn's visit, he was interviewed during two different church services, lectured to five classes, spoke to the Doctoral Sack Lunch Club, gave a public lecture, and was honored by a banquet and an open house, and many luncheons hosted by friends. We all look forward to Dr. Horn's next visit, but he had better begin to rest up for it now!

Please turn to page 3 for additional pictures.

Seminary Dean Werner Vyhmeister and Siegfried H. Horn admire the new library as Frank Jackson looks on.
From the Editor

From the contents of this newsletter you may perceive that the institute and museum staff have been busy the last few months. Unfortunately, our many activities have slowed our progress on this newsletter.

The most exciting current events revolved around the visit of the museum founder Siegfried H. Horn. Dr. Horn’s continued dedication to archaeological research and student preparation inspires us all. Despite his unfortunate accident last year, he now is in good health and continues his daily four-mile walks. Dr. Horn’s gift of his library and the subsequent refurbishment of the library room by Andrews University, through the personal interest of President Richard Lesher and Vice President for Academic Affairs Arthur Coetzee, has moved the institute to a closer realization of its overall goals.

An institute is more than a building and a staff. A true institute must support multiple research projects, facilitate the publication of those projects, and train students. Our Institute of Archaeology has grown from one project (the Madaba Plains Project) to support many (the 1990 Tel Gezer excavations, the William Miller Farm Project, the Berrien Springs Grove Project, and the Mount Carmel excavations) and we would like to facilitate many more (next year we will be listed as a consortium member of the Tel Miqne excavations). Happily, Horn’s library has added a much needed dimension to our facility—a research library. Another vitally important function of an institute, however, still eludes us and that is financial support for our students.

Student tuition and transportation costs for summer field experience are nearly stifling. We must have scholarships to offer our best M.A. and Ph.D. students. We do not believe our excavations should be supported by the resources of our students, but rather, our projects should support and develop our students. To this end, on June 1 the Institute of Archaeology and the Horn Museum have established an endowed scholarship called The Institute of Archaeology Endowed Scholarship Fund. To initiate the fund, we have transferred $200 to this account. For the fund to be "activated", we need to build the fund to $5000 within the next five years. However, for this scholarship fund to be effective it must grow to the hundreds of thousands of dollars level.

Like all endowments, we will award scholarships only from its interest. Seven per cent of $5000 would be $350—not a lot of help with an annual doctoral tuition of over $8,000! The idea that this fund can grow to reach hundreds of thousands of dollars may seem impossible, but we feel we must start with what we have, do our best, and trust our members.

Since scholarships will be awarded only from the interest, this means your donation to this account is a gift that will never stop giving. Please consider The Institute of Archaeology Endowed Scholarship Fund when you determine your annual contributions and in your estate planning.
Thank You, Friends

The redesign of the museum display and the other activities preceding Dr. Horn's visit was accomplished with the help of many museum friends.

The exhibit could not have been completed without the artistic design capabilities of Stephanie Merling, whose primary responsibility was the artifact display. She was assisted by Ralph and Carrie Hendrix. Ralph also designed and constructed the present center display case, which features a pictorial history of archaeology by Andrews University professors, and helped write some of the display text. He also was involved in helping design the cuneiform tablet cases and many other assorted tasks.

David Wilber, university construction manager, assisted in juggling a myriad of carpet layers, electricians, carpenters, and painters. Jennifer Groves organized a crew (Ôystein LaBianca, Randall Younker, Boguslav Dabrowski, Sandra Goudarzi, Sharon Penley, Jim and Ann Fisher) to place the 4500 books on the new shelves. Stefanie Elkins drew numerous illustrations for the display cases. Mark Ziese took photographs of all objects in the display cases and of the open house events. Toni Stemple and Tom Burns created the donation "mummy." Cathie Jolly, our previous secretary, prepared the way for Trudy Stokes, our present secretary, to organize all aspects of the festivities; specifically, she arranged the refreshments for the open house. Lori Haynes prepared materials for museum display signs. Jeremy Merling painted display stands and he and Jennifer Brower cleaned all of the display drawers.

Thanks to all of you for a job well done!
Journey to Israel

We asked Kent Bermingham, a recent volunteer at the 1990 Tel Gezer excavation to share with our readers his reactions to a summer’s dig—Editors.

In early April 1990, my son, a student at Andrews University, called me at home one evening and suggested I join him on an excavation to be conducted by Andrews University and the University of Arizona at a place called Gezer, someplace in Israel. Visions of Indiana Jones, caves, camels, palms and exotic treasures suddenly surged through my mind and acceptance of the invitation was almost instantaneous.

After considerable preparation for the excavation, which included the reading of travel guides to find the finer places to stay in Jerusalem, the best restaurants, areas to shop and the other important items to be concerned with, we departed at the end of June to start the long trip from Columbus, Ohio to Tel Aviv, Israel. During our trip to Tel Aviv, we started the process of meeting several of the other participants who would, as time progressed, cease to be participants and become friends. Each stop seemed to bring forth more of us as our flight moved closer to our destination.

Early the next day we arrived at Tel Aviv and encountered our first blast of summer heat as we exited the terminal. Waiting for the group was Randy Younker, director of the Institute of Archaeology at Andrews University. After loading the van with our numerous pieces of luggage (one would have thought we were part of the group arriving from Russia for relocation) we started on our way to Jerusalem for the next three days. Several of us tried valiantly to absorb everything passing by while others immediately slept. Within 90 minutes we arrived at the city of Jerusalem and made our way to the Seventh-day Adventist Study Center.

During our first weekend in Jerusalem we enjoyed our first exposure to the sights, sounds, people, aromas and other first impressions which were to become a permanent part of my life and change the way I had previously viewed a nation, it’s people and my concept of the Old Testament. Our first walk through the Old City of Jerusalem, the first view of the places where Jesus had walked and talked, the Wailing Wall, the touch of the people as they passed by, created within me a need for a greater understanding of all that I had seen and felt.

Early the following week we left Jerusalem and headed back toward Tel Aviv. Approximately midway between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem we arrived at Kibbutz Gezer which was to be our home for about the next six weeks. Founded in 1946 Kibbutz Gezer is located at the base of Tell Gezer where our excavations were to take place. After a brief tour of the Kibbutz we were shown our living quarters and very shortly thereafter had our first meal in the Kibbutz dining room. The highlight of the first day was meeting Dr. William G. Dever, chairman of the Near Eastern Department at the University of Arizona. For those of us who did not have a background in archaeology the vision we had of Dr. Dever reached higher and higher as the days progressed. Without question, the opportunity of moving dirt and lifting rocks was ample reward for a nod of recognition or the realization that Dr. Dever knew you by name.

By the middle of the first week, we started the process of team assignments and the areas where our team excavations would be accomplished. Visions of golden calves, buried signet rings and unbroken vessels soon passed as the heat of the sun and the amount of the dirt and rocks to be moved became a reality. Words foreign to my vocabulary such as guffahs, dumpy levels, square, stratigraphy, field, strata, probe, Solomonic gate, Late Bronze Age and Iron Age took
on a new meaning as time progressed.

For a novice the highlights and memories of a dig are many. I was thrilled each time I uncovered a buried piece of pottery. Often I allowed my imagination to travel hundreds of years back in time to the one who had disposed of the pottery and I wondered about the circumstances surrounding their life. I still remember our first morning break in the field, under a covering surrounded by the "high place" of an ancient people; we ate chocolate spread on fresh rye bread accompanied by the daily ritual of hard boiled eggs, tomatoes and cucumbers. As a group, we shared the pride of being part of the group that exposed a Late Bronze Age wall and Late Bronze II debris. The weekends I spent in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Bethlehem, Tiberias, the Jordan River, the Dead Sea, Masada and Caesarea are continually returning to mind. I can still feel the soft bed, remember the room service, a relaxed morning at the American Colony Hotel after a long week in the field. Whenever I drive my car I remember David Merling, the Curator of the Horn Archaeological Museum as he pressed our touring van to the limits of its engineering endurance over the many roads of Israel. Another highlight for me was the greater understanding and appreciation of scripture. But, most of all, I shall always remember the members of our group. A bonding took place over those six weeks which will last me the remainder of my lifetime.

Never a week passes that I don't think of those I met and got to know.

In early August, finished with our dig, sun-tanned, tired and concerned about the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq, we made arrangements for our departure home. As I settled back in my seat on our TWA flight to Paris, I briefly looked out the window as our plane lifted off the ground in the direction of Tel Gezer and knew this would not be a permanent departure, but only an intermission before I would come back and once again experience the sights, sounds and thrills of searching for the unknown and become better acquainted with that which I had briefly come to know.

Visiting Scholar Utilizes Museum

Bogdan Dabrowski, lecturer in Old Testament for the Adventist Theological Seminary in Poland and Tell el-Umeiri square supervisor during the 1987 and 1989 seasons, has recently completed research in the accessions and archives of the museum. His investigation concerned Ammonite religion as reflected in figurine iconography (that is, their formal decorative characteristics), basic research for his doctoral dissertation to be presented to the faculty of Jagiellonian University, Cracow. Based on this data he expects to introduce a more complete understanding of Canaanite goddesses (Astarte, Asherah) and gods (Milcom, Chemosh) especially in terms of how they appear on the figurines. He will then compare his findings with other figurines in an attempt to isolate cultural influences, e.g. Ammonite from Edomite, etc.

According to Dabrowski, studying figurines for his doctoral dissertation is one further step in mastering the field of religious iconography, an interest which grew from his MA thesis. His concentration on figurines from Tell Hesban and Tell el-Umeiri grew out of his role in the excavations at the latter site, and through the encouragement of Senior Project Director Lawrence T. Geraty. Dabrowski explained that there are few Polish excavations in the Middle East, and no practicing Polish Syro-Palestinian field archaeologists. He hopes to remedy that situation! His study in the United States also included four months in the Chicago area, utilizing the resources of the University of Chicago. Now, having just finished his work with the staff of the institute, with its artifacts, locus summaries, and photographs, material unavailable outside of Berrien Springs, Dabrowski has returned home to collate and write up his conclusions.
Recent Lecture Series

The Horn Museum Lectureship series resumed February 12 with Emory University's Oded Borowski, Associate Professor and Chair of the Department of Near Eastern Studies and Judaic Languages and Literatures at the Atlanta-based university, and co-director of the Lahan Archaeological Project. Borowski provided an update on the last six seasons of excavation at Tel Halif. An audience of about sixty-five listened attentively as he explained the history of the site as reflected in two phases of Iron II occupation. One of these was probably terminated ca. 700 BCE in a fiery destruction, tentatively associated with the Assyrian King Sennacherib’s 701 BC campaign through the area. Borowski also reviewed his work in the nearby Iron Age necropolis (cemetery) which exhibits an unusual variety of tomb designs. Among Borowski’s tomb discoveries is the famous “Rimmon” (pomegranate) bowl which suggests a possible identification of Tel Halif with biblical Rimmon. In addition to the evening lecture, Borowski also spoke to Curator David Merling’s Archaeology and the Bible seminary class on the subject of "Diet and Disease in the Bible." Borowski’s warm and gracious manner accentuated his knowledgeable and informative presentations which provided a fine post-holiday resumption of the museum lectureship series.

The lectureship series continued with Dr. Gerald Mattingly of Johnson Bible College, Knoxville, TN. His February 25th presentation discussed the changing views of modern scholars towards "The Archaeology of Transjordan and Conquest-Settlement." No longer is it possible, he argued, to believe that the area of Transjordan was unoccupied at the time of Israel’s Conquest-Settlement. Support for his claim was described and illustrated to an audience of more than 40 listeners. Mattingly’s other lectures, "Israel’s Cities of Refuge," "The Moab Survey," and an entertaining "Truth is Stranger than Fantasy," were delivered to various classes on subsequent days. These lectures highlighted not only Mattingly’s personal experience in archaeological field work, but the experiences of many other explorers, who, through the years, have used adventuresome and quite unbelievable methods in the effort to better understand the lands of the Bible.
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Dever on Archaeology

Those who have read any of William G. Dever's many articles will not be surprised by the excellent quality of his new book *Recent Archaeological Discoveries and Biblical Research* (University of Washington Press, Seattle, Washington, 98145-5096).

This volume is divided into two major sections consisting of four chapters. Chapter one, "Artifacts, Ecofacts, and Textual Facts: How Archaeology Today Can Illuminate the World of the Bible," is really the foundation from which the other three chapters are developed. In this chapter Dever once again attempts to define the relationship between archaeology and the Bible. He argues convincingly that for both archaeology and the Bible to benefit from a united venture—biblical archaeology—they must first be carefully crafted independent disciplines. He critiques earlier biblical scholars who treated archaeology as only an appendage of biblical studies. Dever believes these earlier scholars unintentionally misused and abused archaeology to "prove the Bible" and claims that the "spiritual" nature of the Bible is outside the realm of scientific "proof."

In chapters two through four ("The Israelite Settlement in Canaan: New Archaeological Models," "Monumental Art and Architecture in Ancient Israel in the Period of the United Monarchy," and "Archaeology Reconstructs the Lost Background of the Israelite Cult") Dever illustrates how archaeology can be used to supplement the biblical record. Each of these chapters are illustrated by clear and useful line drawings.

For the non-specialists, chapter

*Please turn to page 8*
four "Archaeology Reconstructs the Lost Background of the Israelite Cult" may prove to be the most interesting. Dever provides the current archaeological evidence for the religious practices of the Israelite commoner. The reader will find illustrated the syncretistic practices decried by the biblical prophets.

Although Recent Archaeological Discoveries and Biblical Research was originally delivered orally as part of the "Samuel and Althea Stroum Lectureship in Jewish Studies," University of Washington, this book has been carefully revised for the reading audience.

Readers may not agree with all of Dever's presuppositions, but all will profit by this work.

Dever is the clarion voice attempting to clarify the relationship between archaeology and the Bible. On this topic, he has no equal in generating some heat and much light. DM

Institute Associates Present High Profile at National Meetings

Eighteen scholars associated with the Institute of Archaeology and its affiliated projects read a total of twelve papers and conducted four symposia in four professional societies at the national year-end meetings held in New Orleans, November 15-20, 1990. Subjects included the on-going Madaba Plains Project (MPP) now in its third field season, the 1990 season at Tel Gezer (co-sponsored by the University of Arizona and Hebrew Union College, Jerusalem), and derivative studies from those projects and others. Professional societies included (in alphabetical order): the Andrews Society for Religious Studies (ASRS), the Adventist Theological Society (ATS), the American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR), the Near Eastern Archeological Society (NEAS).

Institute Director Randall W. Younker read "The Madaba Plains Project: The First Three Seasons" (NEAS), and co-read "Excavations at el-Dreijat, Jordan: An Ammonite Fortress" (ASOR) with Lorita E. Hubbard. Associate Institute Director and Curator David Merling read "The 1990 Season at Gezer" (NEAS). Institute Associate Director and MPP Co-director Øystein S. Labianca read "Filling the Gaps: Residential uses of Caves and Rock Shelters in Jordan" (ASOR), as well as presided over the "ASOR Symposium on Ancient Mediterranean Food Systems" which included Tell el-Umeiri personnel Denise Dombkowski-Hopkins, David C. Hopkins, Dorothy Irvin, and Elizabeth E. Platt.

Senior MPP Director Lawrence T. Geraty presided over the "ASOR Madaba Plains Project Reception for Staff and Friends" (at which all were encouraged by a very energetic and enthusiastic Dr. Siegfried H. Horn), and participated in an ASRS panel discussion. MPP Co-director Larry G. Herr presided over the "ASOR Madaba Plains Project Ceramic Workshop" which included respondents P. M. Michelé Daviau [who read "Food Preparation and Storage Assemblages from Tell Jawa, Jordan" (ASOR)], Geraty, Timothy P. Harrison [who read "Pottery as Part of the Cultural Setting: An EBA Ceramic Assemblage from Tell el-Umeiri, Jordan" (ASOR)], Hubbard, and Younker. MPP Consortium Director Douglas R. Clark read "Madaba Plains Project: The Western Defensive System at Tell el-Umeiri, Jordan" (ASOR), and presided over the "ASOR Madaba Plains Project Staff Consultation: Tell el-Umeiri and Vicinity," which addressed the administrative concerns of the Madaba Plains Project. Jon A. Cole and Gary L. Christopherson co-read "Results of the Random Survey in the Vicinity of Tell el-Umeiri, Jordan" (ASOR), and James E. Miller read "The Limestone Synagogue of Capernaum and the Emperor Julian" (ASOR). Tel Gezer project director William G. Dever reported on the joint Andrews University/University of Arizona/Hebrew Union College excavation: "Gezer 1990: New Evidence for Late Bronze Age--Iron Age Palaces and Defenses" (ASOR), which was also reported by Younker ("The 1990 season at Tel Gezer") to the ATS (See Institute of Archaeology/Horn Museum Newsletter vol. 11:2 for a preliminary report). Multi-season Hesban Project participant Bastiaan Van Elderen read "Early Christianity in Transjordan" for the NEAS, while Hesbanite Roger S. Boraas presided over the "ASOR Special Session II: Implications of Excavated Bronze and Iron Age Sites" (ASOR).
Hesban 1 Publication

The Institute of Archaeology is happy to announce the publication of Hesban 1: Sedentarization and Nomadization: Food System Cycles at Hesban and Vicinity in Transjordan by Øystein LaBianca.

Inhabitants of the Middle East are singularly adept at providing for their food and security in spite of changing economic and political conditions. The key to their success is flexibility.

In Sedentarization and Nomadization this flexibility is extensively documented and analyzed with reference to the Hesban region in Central Transjordan. Using ethnographical, historical, and archaeological lines of evidence, LaBianca explains why, during some periods, people were forced to live primarily in caves and tents, and why, during other periods, they settled in villages and towns.

An important methodological contribution of this volume is its concept of the food system and the related concepts of intensification and abatement. Sample chapters are:

1. Introduction to the Food System Concept and the Heshbon Expedition
2. Sedentarization and Nomadization
3. The Hesban Area Food System During the Recent Past
4. From Archaeological Information to Food System Configurations

At $49.95 all prepaid North American orders will be shipped free of charge. Shipping charges will be added to billed items.

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Published by the Andrews University Press-Institute of Archaeology in cooperation with the National Endowment for the Humanities, the American Schools of Oriental Research, and The Department of Antiquities of Jordan.

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Students unable to participate in the Madaba Plains Project may contact the IA/HAM for information about a special scholarship opportunity for the Ekron Project.

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The Madaba Plains Project continued in June with excavations at Tell Jawa (south). Field directed by P. M. Michèle Daviau (Wilfrid Laurier University) in coordination with the MPP directors, and involving 23 volunteers from 4 countries, this project is one of two major digs in Jordan occurring this summer.

Look in following Institute of Archaeology/Horn Archaeological Museum Newsletters for preliminary reports.

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