



## INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

## HORN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

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INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY  
HORN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM  
NEWSLETTER

David Merling Editor  
Randall W. Younker Assc. Editor  
Ralph E. Hendrix Mng. Editor

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## Tell Jawa Excavations 1991

Despite the recent Gulf War, the Madaba Plains Project, a consortium of five schools led by Andrews University (AU), continued excavations in Jordan this summer, although with a reduced scope. Twenty scholars and students from both AU and Wilfrid Laurier University (WLU) worked under the leadership of P. M. Michèle Daviau, professor of Near Eastern Archaeology at WLU, to uncover the secrets of Tell Jawa (South). The American Center of Oriental Research (ACOR) in Amman served as dig headquarters. This was the second excavation season at the site located 10 km south of Amman. Four fields were opened on the tell where most of the occupational remains date to the Iron II period, in addition to one hinterland field.

A massive fortification system consisting of a 6.0 m thick casemate wall, surrounds the crest of the tell. This casemate wall is visible on the

surface in most areas, and is strengthened both on the west and on the southeast by towers constructed of monumental stones like those stones which also appear in a structure in Field C.

Excavation this season exposed two sections of the casemate wall in Fields A and B, and in Field C. In both fields, the inner and outer walls formed rooms (ca. 2.10 m wide) that were separated from one another by crosswalls. In Field C on the south side of the tell, the inner wall ended and a one-course wall continued eastward. Stones in this wall measured 1.5-2.0 m in length!

Inside this wall was a room with a flagstone floor and two limestone orthostats standing on end (1.67 and 1.98 m tall respectively). The function of this building is unknown at present, although, because Area C is the only field where there is a break in the casemate system, the room may have been part of several structures in the gate area.

Several Iron II period structures, partially exposed in 1989, yielded typical Ammonite ceramic forms although the Late Iron II indicators are absent. (Please turn to page 2)



*Tell Jawa forms the horizon above the village in this view looking toward the southeast.*



- Tell Jawa 1991 continued from page 1

below these structures were the remains of a food preparation and cooking area that included one brazier and four ovens or tabuns. Each tabun consisted of an inverted storejar or pithos surrounded by flat stones and plaster. Cooking pots were recovered inside the tabuns.

In addition to this material from the Iron Age, a building with drafted stone masonry excavated in Field D, yielded Byzantine and Early Islamic lamps and painted ceramic vessels. A stone threshold, located in one of the rooms of this building, matched a second threshold excavated in a cave ca. 200 m south of the tell in Field M. The cave was located close to a wine press and cistern. Since both the press and the cave yielded Byzantine pottery sherds, the cave may have served as a storage area during the Byzantine period. Excavations in Field M are only the initial attempts to understand the relationship of occupation on the tell at various periods with the use of installations in the immediate area surrounding the walled town.

The 1991 season spanned six weeks during June and July. Senior MPP director Lawrence T. Geraty and consortium director Douglas R.



1991 Tell Jawa dig participants. Top row (l. to r.): Jocelyn & Ed Badovinac, Zelko Gregor, Joyce Palmer, Joanne Hasan, Shona Hunter, Karen Kane, Michael Wood, Nazimieh Rida Tawfiq Darwish, P. M. Michèle Daviau. Middle row (l. to r.): Mark Ziese, six local workers. Bottom row (l. to r.): Stanley Maxwell, David Hasan, Brenda Silver, Laurie Cowell, Margaret Judd, Robert Hutson, Sally Clara, Jennifer Groves.

Clark assisted in getting the excavation off to a smooth start before returning to the US.

MPP director Øystein S. LaBianca arrived at the end of June to head the ethnographic and survey teams and perform various administrative

duties. He continued his research dealing with the historic use of caves as habitations. This work involved ethnographic studies with many local villagers who still use caves as homes. He discovered that one village leader even used a cave as a bomb shelter during the recent Gulf War!

Tell excavations were assisted by Nazimieh Rida Tawfiq Darwish, representative for the Department of Antiquities of Jordan. Square supervisors included Jennifer Groves (AU), Margaret Judd, Joyce Palmer, Brenda Silver, Michael Wood and Mark Ziese (AU). Robert Hutson was architect and draftsman. Dorothy Irvin undertook ethnographic observation of traditional crafts. AU volunteers included Stanley Maxwell and Zeljko Gregor. Maxwell was a recipient of an ASOR-EBR Travel Grant.

Plans are for a full excavation to Tell el-<sup>c</sup>Umeiri, Tell Jalul, and Tell Jawa during the summer of 1992. For more information or an application, contact the Institute of Archaeology. (P. M. Michèle Daviau and Jennifer Groves)



Ethnographic survey members gather to discuss an installation. L. to r.: David Hasan, Jennifer Groves, a local worker, Dorothy Irvin, Øystein S. LaBianca, and Stanley Maxwell (behind, in glasses).



## King Tut Continues to Dazzle

*Strong bull, fitting-of-created-forms; Dynamic-of-laws, who-calms-the-Two-Lands, who-propitiates-all-the-gods; Who-displays-the-regalia, who-propitiates-the-gods; The-lordly-manifestation-of-Re; Living-image-of-Amun.* So were the five names of the "boy-king" known to us as "King Tut," the young Egyptian pharaoh whose magnificent burial treasures have fascinated all who have beheld them since their release from millennia of dusty captivity. The story has been told and retold since his tomb's discovery that Friday, November 4, 1922 -- but never in such a detailed and graphically engrossing way as by Nicholas Reeves.

*The Complete Tutankhamun: The King, the Tomb, the Royal Treasure* (1990, Thames and Hudson; \$24.95, casebound) offers a truly unique compendium relating to the boy, his tomb, its discovery and discoverers. In just 224 pages, the author has compiled perhaps the most completely detailed review presently available on the subject. Its 519 illustrations and highly-readable text printed on substantial, varnished paper present not only the well-known splendor of the tomb's treasure, but does so in a form which appeals to the general reader, and yet remains extremely useful to

both the student and egyptologist.

Reeves begins with a discussion of the latter-18th dynasty, the politics of the "Amarna Age," and the immediate family into which the boy was born. From this background, Reeves shifts to the story of those who resurrected this rather obscure, 18 year old, boy-king, and put his odd-sounding name on the lips of 20th-century moderns.

*Unparalleled ...  
of extreme value to  
all interested  
readers.*

The headstrong and impulsive Howard Carter (chief archaeologist); the daring and debonair George Edward Stanhope Molyneux Herbert, fifth Earl of Carnarvon (Carter's patron); Carnarvon's lovely daughter, Evelyn; specialists and egyptological demi-gods; and even the tomb guard of seven seasons are introduced to the reader. Reeves reveals political intrigues (for a time Carter was locked out of the tomb), and explains the series of untimely deaths which led to the "curse of the mummies" myth (Lord Carnarvon died of a septic mosquito bite just five months after the tomb's



discovery). But for Reeves, this is all just background ... background for the golden magnificence of the tomb's contents. The last two thirds of the book minutely details the tomb and its splendid contents.

Reeves combines the thrill of the tomb's discovery with particulars of interest to the professional: dramatic photos of gilded objects (each identified in-text and in-captions by its object number) are of general appeal, but the object numbers, along with data-bound charts illustrating original locations of the artifacts and referencing tables of quantitative statistics, provide the details demanded by the professional. Objects are categorized by location and by type.

The final pages include a year-by-year chronology of the tomb, a history of exhibitions and displays, current locations of the objects, an extensive bibliography, illustration credits, and a useful index. Since there has been no final publication of the ten-year clearance of the tomb, this information is generally difficult to acquire and therefore is of extreme value to the professional.

*The Complete Tutankhamun: The King, the Tomb, the Royal Treasure* by Nicholas Reeves is clearly without parallel and receives the highest recommendation. (Ralph E. Hendrix)

## AL-MAKTABA

THE BOOKSTORE

☐ Yes! Send me information about the upcoming dig!

☐ I want to subscribe to the *Newsletter* at just \$7.50 per year. Here is my first year's subscription.

☐ No, I haven't forgotten the Institute of Archaeology Endowed Scholarship Fund. Enclosed is my gift for \_\_\_\_\_.

Here is my address:

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### Horn Museum Lecture Series

Dorothy Irvin presented "The Well Dressed Ammonite Woman" as part of the lecture series sponsored by the Horn Museum. Her illustrated talk centered on the age-old craft of spinning. "The spindle was the base of their [ancient Near Eastern] culture. There are pictures of queens spinning, and sometimes a favorite spindle was buried with them."

As part of her presentation, Irvin exhibited several types of ancient spindles and demonstrated spinning techniques on modern models. She discussed two ways of weaving: one with a standing loom and weights; another, with strings stretched out on the ground. The latter technique is still in use today in parts of the Middle East.


Irvin hastened to apply these insights to the biblical context. For instance, it is easier to imagine Samson's hair (Judg 15) being woven into a ground loom than on today's standing loom.

Irvin received her Th.D. in 1971 from Tübingen University in Germany and later returned there to teach. Her current activities include teaching Arabic, serving as Book Review Editor for *The Journal of Ecumenical Studies*, and conducting research on textile production as team member with the MPP. (Charity R. Netteburg) 

### New Secretary Joins Institute

Trudy Stokes assumed the position of administrative secretary last March. She has come to us from Freeport, Maine. Her husband, Keith, is now taking class-work in the M.Div. program at the SDA Seminary.

Trudy was born in Salzburg, Austria of German parents and grew up in Toronto, Ontario. She is a

graduate of Andrews University with a BA in German (minor in Education) and secondary certification. She has worked as a secretary and teacher, and also has a real interest in archaeology. Most recently she has home-schooled their ten-year-old son, Enoch, who is now in a local SDA school. She will soon be starting coursework towards a MA in Religious Education with an emphasis in Family Life Ministry. (Trude Stokes) 



New secretary, Trudy Stokes, with her husband, Keith, and their son Enoch.

# NEWSLETTER



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Berrien Springs, Michigan 49104

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