NEWSLETTER



Institute of Archaeology Horn Archaeological Museum

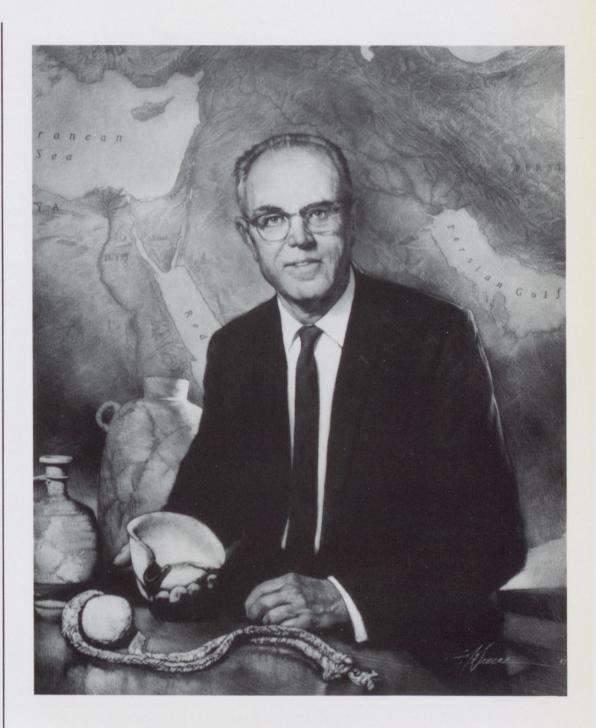
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Institute of Archaeology Horn Archaeological Museum Newsletter

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

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Siegfried H. Horn

1908-1993

IN MEMORIAM

Leona Glidden Running, Ph.D.,

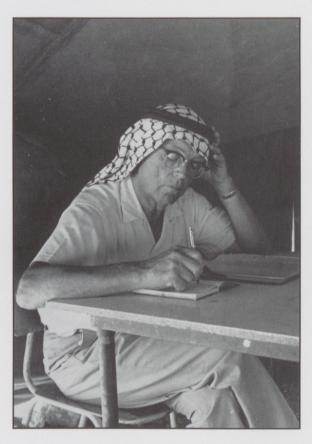
Professor emerita of Biblical Languages, Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary, presented the following during a memorial service in the seminary chapel on Nov 30, 1993.

Siegfried H. Horn, for whom the Horn Archaeological Museum at Andrews University is named, died after four weeks in the St. Helena Medical Center, (St. Helena, CA) at 8:30 Sunday morning, November 28, 1993. His illness was undetermined during his hospital stay. It was only after an autopsy that it was learned that Horn had malignant lymphoma, which, due to its nature, was hidden from regular medical tests. He was 85 years of age.

Siegfried was born on March 17, 1908 as the first son to Albin and Klara Horn in Wurzen, Germany. At birth he was christened Siegfried Herbert Nathan Horn. His father, a nurseryman who hated his work, took his first opportunity to learn to fly. He was taught by the great French flier, Louis Blériot, and became a test pilot and famous flier. Young Siegfried had many rides and trips with him before his father's fatal crash in May 1913.

Siegfried wished for a while to become a flier also. Then his ambition became to be a civil engineer, and later in life he was interested in medicine, especially surgery. However, his mother, formerly a Bible teacher, led him to attend the seminary at Friedensau and become a minister. After brief study at Stanborough Park, England, he began ministerial duties in Holland while learning Dutch, and met his first wife Jeanne there. They were married when she was able to come to the Dutch East Indies where he had gone as a missionary. Their only child, a son, was born lifeless a few years later.

When World War II began, because Siegfried was a German citizen, he was interned, first by the Dutch in the islands, then transferred to the British internment camps in



India. He carried on his own organized studies, teaching, and writing while in the camps. It was seven years later that he and Jeanne were reunited in the U.S. on his birthday in 1947.

He studied first at Walla Walla College (B.A., 1947) (Walla Walla, WA), and then at the Seminary in Takoma Park, Maryland (M.A., 1948). After brief study with William F. Albright at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Siegfried transferred to the University of Chicago and earned his Ph.D. in Egyptology (1951).

Immediately he returned to the Adventist seminary to teach in the department of Lynn H. Wood, with whom he published *The Chronology of Ezra 7* in 1953. On Wood's retirement, Horn succeeded him as Professor of Archaeology and History of Antiquity.

During the following years, Horn published many articles on archaeology and the Bible in religious and professional journals, and also several books-Light from the Dust Heaps (1955) for the Voice of Prophecy; The Spade Confirms and Book (1957); and Records of the Past Illuminate the Bible (1963) all of which were published by the Review and Herald. Spade was published in a German translation (his own), likewise in 1957. His greatest publishing achievement, however, was his massive contribution by way of introductory articles and commentary on Genesis, Exodus, Ezra, and Nehemiah, in the seven volumes of the Seventh-day Adventist Bible Commentary through the 1950s, and then the Seventh-day Adventist Bible Dictionary in 1960, which he edited

CONDOLENCES

Regretfully I received the news of Prof. Siegfried Horn's death; he will always be remembered by all his friends worldwide and in Jordan for his great productive efforts in the field of old manuscripts, inscriptions and archaeological researches and studies at Tell Hesban. All the employees of the Department of Antiquities and myself, express our deep sadness for this great loss.

and for which he wrote many articles.

Horn, Loasby and Murdoch had been my teachers and mentors who helped me have the opportunity of teaching Greek and Hebrew in the Adventist seminary. Two years later I had the privilege of being included in Horn's first guided tour to Europe and the Bible Lands, experiencing at first hand his expert guiding and vast knowledge of the sites we visited in 1957. He conducted another such tour in 1959, and several more after the Adventist seminary was moved to Emmanuel Mission College which became Andrews University in 1960.

In the early 1960s, Horn began to participate in the excavations of Tell Balatah, (ancient Shechem), a learning process that enabled him to conduct his own "dig" at Tell Hesban, Jordan, in 1968, 1971 and 1973. He turned the directorship over to his former student. Lawrence Geraty, for 1974 and 1976 while still serving as senior adviser and object registrar, and continued helping in later seasons there and at Tell el-CUmeiri. He promptly published preliminary reports in Andrews University Seminary Studies, a journal he had begun in 1963. In 1970-71, he served as the first director of the American Center of Oriental Research in Amman, Jordan.

In 1970, he founded the archaeological museum at Andrews, but was prevented by a heart attack and coronary bypass surgery from personally giving his address when in 1978 it was named in his honor. In the meantime his first wife had died in Israel while he was on a visit to Sinai; she is buried at Haifa. After six years he married his second wife also named

Jeanne. She was present and represented him on the occasion of naming the museum for him.

After being chairman of the Department of Old Testament for many years, in his last three years at the Seminary he held the position of dean. He retired to California in 1976 as Dean and Professor of Archaeology and History of Antiquity, Emeritus. He continued to teach in overseas extension schools and give special lectures and tours, through March of this year.

In 1986 Andrews University Press published *Survivor*, his biography up

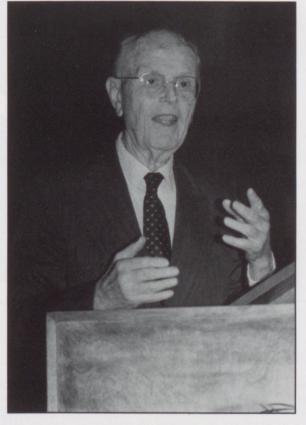
Joyce Rochat. He published his own memoir of those same years, Promise Deferred, at Review and Herald, in 1987. At the annual meeting of scholarly societies in Atlanta in November 1987, a Festschrift was presented to him, The Archaeology of Jordan and Other Studies (Andrews University Press) containing essays in his honor by about 30 leading archaeologists and biblical scholars. His lifetime bibliography includes nearly 800 articles and several books in German, Dutch, and, mostly English.

to his arrival in the U.S., written by

Several years ago he donated his vast archaeological library to the Institute of Archaeology as a working library, for which a special room was fitted in the ground floor of the museum. Still rather frail following the trauma of an injury and coma in 1990, he was present at the dedication of this specialized library in April 1991.

After the death several years ago of his second wife, in October 1991 he married Betty Leppers. She was the nurse who had cared for him during his 1990 rehabilitation following a serious head injury and surgery. Horn had made a miraculous recovery, as attested by his customarily excellent lecturing at the 25th anniversary celebration of the Heshbon dig combined with his 85th birthday celebration in March 1993.

He was a precise, thorough, meticulous scholar who nevertheless had a warm heart and a humble spirit. He will be greatly missed, but his works live on to bless many more in the time to come. He leaves us a tremendous legacy. (Leona Glidden Running)



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HORN SUCCUMBS

On Friday, December 3, 1993, friends and former colleagues gathered in the chapel of the Pacific Union College church (Angwin, CA) to say goodbye to long-time friend Siegfried H. Horn. Dr. Horn died on November 28 after being hospitalized for about four weeks. During his hospitalization the cause of his fever and other symptoms were not discovered. An autopsy revealed that he had developed malignant lymphoma.

At the church service, Louis Venden, and at the grave side, John McVay, reminded those present that Dr. Horn's Hope was not in the events of this world but the power of the world to come. Music was played, prayers said, and words spoken, but still Siegfried will be missed.

MADABA PLAINS PROJECT FIELD EXPEDITION

MADABA PLAINS PROJECT

Sponsored by Andrews University

in consortium with: Atlantic Union College Canadian Union College La Sierra University Walla Walla College

affiliated with: Cincinnati Bible Seminary Levant Foundation Poland

in cooperation with:
Jordanian Department of Antiquities
American Center of Oriental Research
Amman Training School
General Achash es-Zaben
Raouf Abujaber

Directors

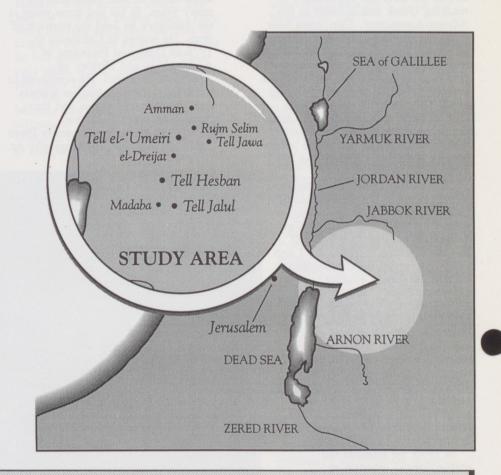
Lawrence T. Geraty Senior Project Director

Larry G. Herr Tell el- Umeiri Excavations

> Øystein S. LaBianca Hinterland Projects

Randall W. Younker Tell Jalul Excavations

Douglas R. Clark
MPP Consortium Director



Security Form Deadline

Jordanian law requires a list of all dig participants be provided in advance of the actual excavation season. March 15, 1994 is the deadline by which such a list must be prepared. We realize that many have not made final plans by that date. Fortunately, the list can also include those who have not yet finalized their summer plans. But, if your name is not on the list, you may not be allowed to participate in the excavation! The safe thing is to go ahead and submit the Security Form, even if you are undecided about your plans. Your name will be included on the list, but this does not obligate you. You will then be prepared no matter what your final decision is.

TO GET YOUR NAME ON THE LIST, YOU MUST:

1) Request an application packet.

2) Return the Security Form, along with 2 passport-type photographs before the March 15, 1994 deadline.

Then you can make your final plans, knowing that this list will be no obstacle.

Go ahead and request the 1994 Madaba Plains Project application packet today. Don't miss the March 15, 1994 deadline.

Call 616/471-3273 or FAX 616/471-3619 today!

MADABA PLAINS PROJECT FIELD EXPEDITION

PARTICIPATION COSTS*

Full Season (dig fee): \$1550 US \$1400 US (consortium members)

Half Season (dig fee): \$900 US \$800 US (consortium members)

Dig Fee Deposit (due by April 15): \$300 (full season) \$200 (half season)

*Fees do not include air fare, or the Middle East Tour.

DATES OF EXPEDITION

Security Deadline	March	15
Deposit Deadline	April	15
Tour Deadline	May	15

June 14-July 28 Full Season First Half June 14-July 10 Second Half July 5-28 Middle East Tour July 29-August 9

ELIGIBILITY/ACCEPTANCE

Applicants should be in good health. Qualified applicants whose application and deposit fee are received, may be accepted on a firstcome, first-served basis. Full acceptance is given only after receipt of the balance of the participation

MIDDLE EAST TOUR

There will be a guided tour of Jordan, West Bank, and Egypt after the full season is completed: July 29-August 9 (registration deadline is May 15). Cost:

\$2895 (including round trip airfare New York/Amman) \$2745 (for dig participants) \$1750 (land tour only)

TOUR EXTENSION

Going on to Turkey and Greece, August 9-16 Cost: \$895. Contact:

Douglas R. Clark Madaba Plains Project Walla Walla College College Place, WA 99324 (509) 527-2194

ACADEMIC CREDIT

Undergraduate and graduate credit is available through all of the consortium institutions. Nonaffiliated participants may seek credit from Andrews University. Up to 8 credits may be earned in:

> Religion Behavioral Science Social Science Fine Arts

Send dig fees and inquiries to:

Madaba Plains Project **Institute of Archaeology Andrews University** Berrien Springs, MI 49104

PHONE (616)471-3273 FAX (616)471-3619

What is the MPP?

The Madaba Plains Project (MPP) has been at work uncovering history and culture in the region of central Jordan since 1968. It has excavated at Tell el-^cUmeiri, Tell Jawa (south), Tell Jalul, the farmstead at Rujm Selim, a fortress at el-Dreijat, and at numerous small sites in the surround-

The Project has earned high marks among professional archaeologists and volunteers as the largest and most sophisticated program in the country of Jordan, and one of the best in the entire region of

Palestine.

Tell el- Umeiri

Excavating at Tell el-CUmeiri carries tremendous promise for those who are anxious to explore more about the ancient inhabitants of the region.

Tell Jalul

Tell Jalul is a very large site whose biblical and historical significance is just beginning to be fully understood. The huge city appears to have been occupied throughout the Old Testament period.

Hinterland Projects

The rural hinterland around Tell el-CUmeiri and Tell Jalul was the scene of alternating periods of prosperity and adversity in the past. Evidence has been found of historic cave dwellers. We have been able to locate, examine, and better understand how life was in the region.

There is nothing quite like being on the cutting edge of discovery!

Ekron Update

The Institute of Archaeology maintains an affiliation with the Tel Miqne-Ekron excavation.

V olunteers from seven

countries, with the support of seventeen universities, participated in an excavation of Tel Migne-Ekron during the summer of 1993. New evidence of the power struggle between 12th century Canaanites and Philistines was discovered, according to Co-directors Trude Dothan of the Hebrew University and Seymour Gitin of the Albright Institute. This 10th season at Tel Migne-Ekron, uncovered burnt remains of the Late Bronze Age Canaanite city. Wellpreserved carbonized wheat, lentils and olive pits were found in ceramic vessels sealed by collapsed walls of mud-bricks, wooden beams, and roof tiles. Included in the debris were imported vessels from Cyprus and the Aegean world. According to Dothan, these imports were typical of the trade in the eastern Mediterranean which ended around 1200 BC when invading Philistine Sea Peoples took control of the southern coastal

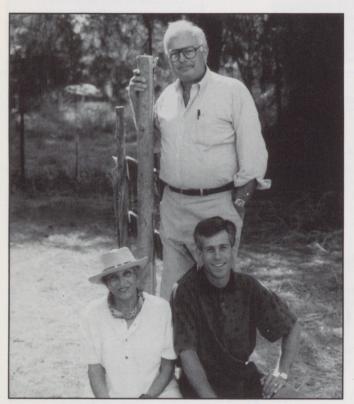
plain. A new period of cultural and economic development emerged in the Levant, which was to have farreaching ramifications for the history of the tribes of Israel.

Monochrome pottery with Aegean motifs were produced during the first phase of occupation of the Philistines in Ekron, which included the acropolis and the lower city. The Sea People are known for this pottery and circular hearths with Aegean cultic connotations. Twenty-eight hearths were found on the acropolis and seven more were found in the lower city.

This 12th and 11th centuries BC lower city also produced monumental buildings. A pillared Megaron Shrine complex with an outer courtyard and drainage system was found in the city center and an entranceway with a similar courtyard and drainage system in the city gate area. The unique finds from this period include an heirloom from the 14th century BC-a rare oversized commemorative Egyptian scarab of Amenophis III dedicated to the Lady of the Sycamore (usually associated with the establishment of an Egyptian temple). Four infant burials were also excavated in the earliest

> Philistine level, along with a large number of Aegeantype terracotta figurines representing the mother goddess.

New evidence was also found to establish the continuous occupation of Ekron for the 600 years of Philistine history, so central for the identification of the site. On the acropolis, there was an almost complete sequence of streets and buildings from the 10th through the 7th century BC. ending, as did the main phase of occupation of the site, with the 603 BC destruction by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.



Co-directors Gitin (standing) and Dothan (seated) take a moment out for a photograph with Mike Hasel.

CALENDAR

Jan-Mar MPP Traveling Exhibit at AU Library

Mar 15 Deadline to return dig security form

Apr 15 Deadline to return dig application and deposit

May 15 Deadline to apply for Middle East Tour.

Museum exhibit closed Jun 6 for summer

Jun 14 Dig Season Begins (for both full season and first half participants)

Jul 5 Second Half of Dig Season Begins

Jul 10 First Half of Dig Season Ends

Jul 28 Dig Season Ends

Jul 29 Middle East Tour Begins (West Bank, Sinai, Egypt)

Aug 9 Middle East Tour Ends

Middle East Tour Aug 9 extension (Turkey and Greece)

Gitin has concluded that during the 7th century BC, Ekron became a major commercial entrepot of the Neo-Assyrian Empire and reached the zenith of its growth as the largest olive oil production center in the ancient Near East. To finance its trade, silver served as a currency (as attested by the five caches of silver ingots and jewelry, of which one was found this summer in the industrial belt of the city). As the population of the city grew to accommodate factory workers and expanding trade, the city became more pluralistic and local religious practices were impacted by neighboring cultures. This was clearly demonstrated by the four-horned incense altar found this summer. This type of four-horned altar was one of the chief cultic elements of Israelite religious practice. (Edited by Laura M. Bredall from the Ekron press release)

review review

Philistines by Dothan and Dothan

People of the Sea: The Search for the Philistines (New York: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1992. 276 pp. \$25.00.) by Trude and Moshe Dothan is a popular account of the pursuit to identify the Philistines and their material culture. Beyond this, it is the personal account of two scholars who excavated several of the more important Philistine sites. The 6 sections contain 21 chapters and are organized into a chronological outline that centers primarily on the authors' own experiences. The text is well illustrated with 32 full-color plates, numerous line drawings, and b/w photographs.

This book is a joint, but separate, work of the authors. Except for Part I, all sections of the book are independently authored. Part I relates the search for understanding of the Philistines prior to the Dothans. The remainder of the book, is written as a family account of the Dothans. Personal reflections are sprinkled throughout the book and share details about the Dothans' life. Such human interest accounts are woven in and around the Dothans' archaeological activities—which makes for interesting reading. In addition, in the individually authored sections, the writers frequently refer to each other's ideas and work.

The individual chapters of Parts II—VI chronologically ollow the archaeological careers of the Dothans: Chapter 6 records their participation at Tell Qasile; Chapter 7 tells the story of Trude's dissertation; Chapter 8 recalls Moshe's survey of the Sorek Valley and excavations at Afula; in Chapter 9 Moshe reports his digging of the Philistine tombs at Azor; Chapter 10 records the archaeological rescue project at Tel Mor directed by Moshe: Chapters 11-16 relate Moshe's excavations at Tel Ashdod; Chapter 17 describes Trude's two seasons work at Athienou, Cyprus;

Chapter 18 tells of Trude's excavation of the tombs near Deir el-Balah; in Chapter 19 Trude outlines Moshe's work at ancient Akko as it related to the mix of Sea Peoples; Chapter 20 talks about the renewed excavations at Tell Qasile by Amihai Mazar and the beginnings of Trude's work at Tel Miqne; Chapter 21 summarizes the Tel Miqne project's first four seasons of excavations. Those reading archaeological materials for the first time will be greatly helped by the clarity of the authors, the relaxed style of their writing, the excellent pictures and drawings, and the limited use of technical terms.

One aspect of *People of the Sea* that may confuse some readers is how the book relates to other scholars who have also been involved in Philistine research. The popular audience (to whom this book is directed) may assume that, beginning in the 1940s, the Dothans were the lone searchers for the Philistines. Even when other archaeologists are mentioned, the reader is left somewhat confused as to that person's role in the specified project. Also, one wonders whether others who have worked on Philistine sites or those who have excavated other Sea Peoples sites could have been incorporated into the text. Perhaps the explanation for this lies in the fact that *People of the Sea* is written as personal account by the Dothans' and they report that research from their personal perspective.

Despite this anomaly, the *People of the Sea: The Search for the Philistines* is a well-written book with good summaries of the Dothans' archaeological work. It leads the reader to a basic understanding of the Philistines. Those interested in ancient peoples, archaeology, and particularly the Dothans' contribution to the re-discovery of the Philistines, should not be without it.

(David Merling)

review re

AL-MAKTÁBA

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RANDOM SURVEY

Another Loss

At press time, it was learned that Lillian Houck, the grand-mother of Institute director Randall W. Younker and long-time Museum supporter, died at age 87. Her funeral was held in Lodi, CA. Due to her life-long interest in education and archaeology, the family requests that persons desiring to make contributions in her memory should direct them to the Horn Museum.

The Institute of Archaeology and the Horn Museum are pleased to welcome two new student staff workers:

Mirjana Grozdic Brian Manley

We also welcome back our returning student staff:

Laura Bredall Chang Ho Ji Paul Ray, Jr Ready to DIG?
Call or FAX us for the 1994 Dig Application

FAX 1-616-471-3619

"Join the Team ... Live the Adventure!"

To keep abreast of what others are doing in the region of Jordan, subscribe to Central Jordan Network by sending \$3.00 to: Gerald Mattingly 7900 Johnson Dr. Knoxville, TN 37998

The work of the Institute of Archaeology / Horn Museum figured prominently in two recent articles in the Nov-Dec 1994 issue of Biblical Archaeology Review. "What Ever Happened to the Ammonites" and "The Search for Biblical Heshbon" (both by Larry G. Herr) stress the vital importance of excavation by the Madaba Plains Project consortium.

Horn Library Update

The Horn Library will now be more useful to staff and patrons due to the continuing efforts of Zeljko Gregor. By placing Library of Congress (LC) numbers on each book it is now possible to search for a book by computer. Two computer programs were purchased to make this possible. First, Pro-Cite enabled us to transmit publication data from the James White Library (JWL) to our computer. Since about 35% of our titles are not in the JWL. A second program, Biblio-Link, allowed us to access those titles for our library database. A patron will be able to search on our computer for a book by author or by title. The work will be finished soon and the library will then be able to serve its purpose to its full capacity.

NEWSLETTER



Institute of Archaeology
Horn Archaeological Museum

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