



INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY HORN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

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INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY
HORN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM
NEWSLETTER

Ralph E. Hendrix Editor
David Merling Assoc. Editor
Randall W. Yunker Assoc. Editor

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Winter-Spring 1995

Horn Endowment Activated!

As of May 23, 1995 the balance of the "Friends of Siegfried H. Horn Endowment Fund" has reached \$8,299.95. This means that in the spring of 1996 we will be able to offer the first travel grant from this endowment.

Following the demise of Siegfried H. Horn, the Institute of Archaeology launched an endowment fund as a memorial to his life and work. According to Andrews University policy, in order for scholarships to be produced from such endowment accounts, a minimum level of \$7,500 must be reached. Having passed this minimum, the Horn endowment account is activated!

Stipulations for receiving a grant from the "Friends of Siegfried H. Horn Endowment Fund" are simple. 1) Recipients must be Master of Divinity students who have successfully completed two seminary archaeology courses. 2) Students who qualify must address a one-page statement to the director of the Institute of Archaeology explaining why they are interested in receiving a grant. Awards are travel grants designed to facilitate participation in a SDA Seminary-sponsored excavation.

The recipient will be selected by a committee composed of the Seminary dean, the Institute of Archaeology director, and Siegfried H. Horn Archaeological Museum curator. Grants are awarded in years during which there is a Seminary-sponsored archaeological excavation.

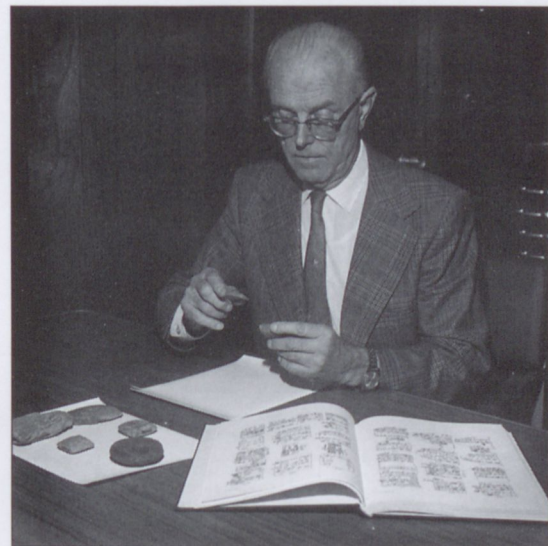
Since the actual grant monies will derive from the interest on the endowment, an endowment of \$7,500 will not produce very large grants, but we hope this endowment will continue to grow. Usually we will give grants every-other-year (following the dig cycle) so the amount will be two years' interest. This first time, however, only one year will have passed since the endowment was activated so we hope to augment the first award with special contributions.

Already plans are being made for a symposium-celebration next spring to award the first of the grants from this account. Among other things, we are preparing two duplicate plaques (one for the Seminary building and one for the Horn Museum building). On this plaque will be listed those who have provided the funds for the "Friends of Siegfried H. Horn Endowment Fund" and, as the grants are awarded, we will list those students who have benefited from the grants. To be listed among the sponsors donations must be \$50 or more. We will still add names to this list until the plaque is complete.

We have received donations from around the world, so it can truly be said that this fund is largely made up of many small donations. Of all donors, particular recognition should go to Mrs. Elizabeth Horn (Dr. Horn's wife) who has given \$3,800 as of May 23 to this fund.

Many of us have benefited from Siegfried Horn's teaching and consider him a primary force in encouraging excellence in Adventist education. Not only did he author over 700 articles and interact with scholars of every faith and biblical discipline, he was also a significant resource for his church. Dr. Horn actively participated in the editorial work and writing of the *Seventh-day Adventist Bible Commentary* series and had the primary responsibility for producing

(Continued on Page 3)



Siegfried H. Horn, archaeologist and educator.

Editorial: Ramses/Exodus Connection?

The recent discovery of KV 5 in the Valley of the Kings has again focused attention on the timing of the Exodus event. An update of this discovery follows on page 11.

Newspapers print such lines as: "Tradition has it that Ramses was pharaoh at the time of the Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt" (*NY Times International* of May 16; reprinted in the *South Bend-Tribune* of May 18), or "the firstborn son of the pharaoh was slain by God ... that son would have been Ramses' eldest, Amonher-khepeshef, who is buried in the new-found tomb" (*Chicago Tribune*, May 16), or "the final blow that prompted the pharaoh, believed to be Ramses II, to free the Israelites was the death of all firstborn Egyptian sons" (*US News & World Report* of May 29). Note the *US News & World Report* follow-up story (May 29): "Ramses the Great: Is he the pharaoh of the Bible's Exodus Story?"

Do most archaeologists consider Ramses II to be the "pharaoh of the Exodus?" Simply put: no. Most professional archaeologists don't even believe in a literal, historical Exodus as it is described in the Bible. Informal estimations suggest that as few as 10-20% of professional Near Eastern archaeologists take the Bible at face value regarding this event.

The number of archaeologists who believe in a historic Exodus as the Bible relates the event is "very small," according to the David

Merling. "Only those who are friendly to the biblical story would actually believe in an Exodus event. From the 1970s and on, the number of scholars who actually believe in a literal Exodus has become quite small—much less than in the 1960s."

Is Ramses II the "traditional" pharaoh of the Exodus as the newspapers suggest? Again, no. Of course, it depends on what "traditional" means. If it means "since the 1930s and made popular by Cecil B. DeMille, Yul Brenner, and Charlton Heston" then maybe. The 13th-century BC Ramesside historical reconstruction was popularized by Albright and others as a then-conservative backlash to turn-of-the-century liberalism. Liberalism had rejected the

Exodus events earlier, back in the 15th century.

As Merling indicates: "There's just not enough Egyptian evidence to point to Ramses II or any other pharaoh. Exodus 1:11 mentions a city called 'Pi-Raamses' and the Merneptah stele mentions 'Israel.' These are the main reasons scholars look to Ramses II. But in my mind, neither of these actually point to Ramses II. Exodus 1:11 is an anachronistic use of the name Ramses, and the Merneptah stele only points to the existence of Israel anytime before its carving. Better reconstructions can be made than with Ramses II."

Of the minority who currently accept the Bible account as historical, more and more are abandoning a 13th century historical context because the reconstruction has to seriously rearrange the Bible's chronological arithmetic. Those who accept the literal Exodus account are returning to a 15th century context which most closely parallels the biblical timing of the events.

For the minority who do accept the Exodus account as historical, the discovery of KV5 remains a very significant recovery of the ancient Egyptian past, but is unlikely to shed any new "light" on the Exodus event. (Ralph E. Hendrix)



The discovery of KV5 remains a very significant recovery of the ancient Egyptian past, but is unlikely to shed new 'light' on the Exodus event.

historicity of Exodus altogether. The "traditional" biblical view generally held prior to liberalism (and held all along by a minority) placed the

STUDENT TRAVEL ENDOWMENT SUMMARY

Name	Type Award	Recipients	Status	Balance	First
"Friends of Siegfried Horn"	Dig Travel	M.Div.	ACTIVE	\$8,299.95	Spring 1996
"Endowed Scholarship Fund"	Dig Travel	M.A. or Ph.D.	inactive	\$1,813.15	undetermined

Horn (from Page 1)

the *Seventh-day Adventist Bible Dictionary*. He launched *Andrews University Seminary Studies* and was the dean of the seminary when the Ph.D. in Religion was begun there. Not to mention that Dr. Horn was the founding-father of Adventist archaeology, being the director of the Heshbon Expedition.

We hope that this grant—a way of helping students get first-hand experience in a field so close to his heart—will be a suitable memorial to Dr. Horn. If you have not made a donation to this account or you would like to add to your previous donation, please do so as soon as possible. (David Merling)



The Endowment Funds are still open. Please consider this investment in education.

Travel Endowment Summaries

The Institute currently has plans for two travel endowment funds. The newly-activated "Friends of Siegfried H. Horn" has been described on page 1. It is specifically for Master of Divinity students, and was designed to help enable those entering pastoral ministry to get actual experience in the Bible Lands. The second fund, the "Endowed Scholarship Fund" does largely the same thing, but for Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy students. This fund currently has \$1,813.15 and so, remains inactive until it reaches \$7,500.

Donors to these funds are listed at right. Names and amounts are from the Andrews University Development Office, as of May 26, 1995. Please consider helping fund this endowment. (Ralph E. Hendrix)



Fund Donors Recognized

We wish to recognize those who have given generously to honor Siegfried Horn and help students study in the Bible lands. Gift amounts are indicated in parentheses. (Names are alphabetical; donated amounts per Andrews University Development, May 26, 1995).

Friends of Siegfried H. Horn

Shigenobu Arakaki	(\$50)
Jocelyn Badovinac	(\$50)
Marilyn J. Bauer	(\$50)
Dr. Bartolome and Rebecca Briones	(\$50)
Eugene and Ida Brown	(\$50)
Carolina Conference of SDAs	(\$250)
Faye and Ted Chamberlain	(\$50)
Joanne Davidson	(\$50)
Georgia-Cumberland Conference of SDAs	(\$250)
Lawrence and Gillian Geraty	(\$57.50)
Josef and Estella Greig	(\$50)
Dr. Lenard H. Heffner	(\$50)
Elizabeth Horn	(\$3,800)
Shahin Ilter	(\$100)
Robert and Madeline Johnston	(\$150)
Henny Koenig	(\$120.53)
Ethel J. Lane	(\$50)
Paulus Langholf	(\$150)
Robert M. Little II	(\$500)
Marilyn Mahabee-Harris	(\$50)
David and Stephanie Merling	(\$50)
Edward Niemann	(\$50)
Pacific School of Religion	(\$50)
Gotthard G. Reinhold	(\$56.92)
Keith N. Schoville	(\$50)
Hershel Shanks	(\$100)
Southern Union Conference of SDAs	(\$250)
Bjørnar and Judy Storfjell	(\$500)
Kenneth A. Strand	(\$250)
Mitchell and Patsy Tyner	(\$500)
Peter M. Van Bemmelen	(\$50)
Kenneth L. Vine	(\$100)
Dr. Douglas C. Wartzok	(\$50)
Douglas and Rosemary Waterhouse	(\$50)
Lloyd A. Willis	(\$50)

The following have participated with donations of less than \$50: Charles F. Cornforth, Avery V. Dick, Jennifer L. Groves, Andreas I. Krautschick, Margaret K. Mehner, Edwin J. Reading, Leona G. Running, John J. Utley Jr., and Robert G. Wearner.

Endowed Scholarship Fund

Paul and Dorothy Cress	(\$50)
Richard and Joanne Davidson	(\$200)
Silvia Fagal	(\$52)
Lori Haynes	(\$76.95)
David and Stephanie Merling	(\$320)
Dr. Arnold A. Michals	(\$200)
Leona G. Running	(\$824.20)

The following have participated with donations of less than \$50: James R. Fisher, Maxine I. Heim, Gloria London, and Evelyn McRoberts.

Each of gift represents a legacy of the donor and a sign of the importance they place in education. We thank each of those listed! (Ralph E. Hendrix)

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Thank you for your financial support since January 1, 1995. (Names are alphabetical; donated amounts per Andrews University Development, May 31, 1995). Can we add the name of a spouse to this list? Let us know.

HAM

Benefactor \$1000

No donors at this level.

Patron \$500

No donors at this level.

Sponsor \$100

Lawrence Geraty	(\$107.50)
Elizabeth Horn	(\$107.50)
Shahin Ilter	(\$100)
David and Stephanie Merling	(\$112.00)
Dr. Arnold A. Michals	(\$100)

Sustainer \$50

Jocelyn Badovinac	(\$57.50)
Faye and Ted Chamberlain	(\$50)
Silvia Fagal	(\$56)
Darlee Sakala	(\$50)
Dr. Lois J. Smart	(\$50)
Dr. C. Erwin Syphers	(\$50)

Contributor \$25

Ruth Baucom	(\$25)
Bill Berry	(\$32.50)
Janet Sue Blake	(\$32.50)
Elsie L. Buck	(\$32.50)
Dr. and Mrs. G. R. Fattie	(\$32.50)
Robert M. Johnston, Sr.	(\$25)
Ethel J. Lane	(\$25)
Keith N. Schoville	(\$25)
Audrey Shaffer	(\$25)
Mary L. Utley	(\$25)
Peter M. van Bemmelen	(\$30)

Participant \$10

Isabelle Barker	(\$10)
Duane Christensen	(\$10)
Raymond L. Dempsey, Jr.	(\$10)
David K. Down	(\$10)
Ernest V. Eltz	(\$10)
Julio I. Juarez	(\$20)
Kok Swee Khoo	(\$10)
Marilyn L. Merling	(\$10)
James H. Pace	(\$10)
Marvin R. Puymon	(\$10)
Edwin J. Reading	(\$20)
Leona G. Running	(\$10)
Oscar C. Schultz	(\$10)
Frederick Veltman	(\$10)
Robert G. Weamer	(\$10)
Ellen C. Welch	(\$10)

The following have participated with donations of less than \$10: Constance E. Gane, Gotthard G. Reinhold, and Mark S. Ziese.

The following have given to the Madaba Plains Project since January 1, 1995.

MPP

Ruth Baucom	(\$25)
Gotthard Reinhold	(\$50)

We truly appreciate each donation. These contributions help expand the museum collections, allow students real "hands-on" experience, and expand our research potential. Thank you! (REH)

Journals Needed

In a recent *Newsletter* (Vol. 15, No. 1-2, p.3), you may recall a letter of thanks to Leona G. Running for a donation which allowed us to resume the acquisition of eight subscriptions to professional journals for the Horn Archaeological Library. It was also noted that, due to the lack of funding, the subscriptions to many of the journals had become inactive after the acceptance of the collection from Dr. Horn. Emphasized was the commitment of the Museum to obtain funds for these, as well as back issues, to update the collection for the use of the research work of the Institute and the students in the archaeological program.

The Horn Archaeological Library contains approximately 50 journals and monograph series in English, French, and German of which current subscriptions are available for only about one fifth and most are in need of a number of back issues. Although Dr. Running's generosity has allowed us to begin the process of re-acquiring subscriptions, we are still in need of funds to complete this project. (It should also be pointed out that "library subscriptions" are usually more expensive than private "individual subscriptions.")

We appeal to any and all of you who may wish to help us subscribe to these journals or acquire back issues. A prioritized list is available upon request. You may wish to "adopt" a journal or series of back issues. We thank you in advance for any assistance you can give. Be sure to mark any donation "Horn Museum Journals." (Paul J. Ray, Jr.)



Rainkeep Funded

Project Rainkeep has been funded by Government of Canada (CETA), according to Øystein LaBianca. A total of \$70,000.00 (CAN) has been pledged to the Adventist Disaster Relief Association (ADRA), Jordan, to mount the first expanded phase of project.

Project Rainkeep will restore water cisterns used in Transjordan during the past 3000 years for collecting surface water, but which were subsequently abandoned due to the availability of modern piped water. The current water crisis has encouraged a new look at the old "sustainable" ways to supplement deep wells and piped water.

Project Rainkeep is just one way in which ancient archaeology can benefit modern life. (Ralph E. Hendrix)



Herr does Conference

Larry G. Herr, director of the Tell el-^cUmeiri excavations participated in an international conference considering Aegean relations with the Levant during the Iron I period. The meetings, held in Jerusalem in early April, brought together archaeologists specializing in the histories of the eastern Mediterranean region. Herr's was the only paper on Jordan.

Sites were visited throughout Israel and Jordan. It marked one of the first opportunities for Israeli archaeologists to visit Transjordanian sites. "All the Israelis were euphoric about Jordan," according to Herr. "They raved over and over how everything was so well preserved everywhere in Jordan."

The visit gave Herr a chance to see his site during the off season and to assess its state of preservation as the MPP "gears up" for the next field season. (Ralph E. Hendrix)



Site Preservation

The Madaba Plains Project is seeking to participate in the Jordan Cultural and Environmental Resources Management (CERM) Project. This long-term project is primarily designed to promote tourism and prepare specific archaeological sites for tourist visitation. It is funded by the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Jordanian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (MOTA).

As proposed, the CERM project would be a 2-phase activity. Phase 1 (already in progress) involves developing Petra, the Amman Citadel, and Madaba. Phase 2 concerns selecting and developing "secondary" sites. If selected, Tell Hesban, Tell el-^cUmeiri, and/or Tell Jalul would be developed during Phase 2. Although temporarily "on hold", if Phase 2 is ultimately approved, it could provide preservation, maintenance, signs, walkways, interpretive brochures, and visiting centers for Tell Hesban, Tell el-^cUmeiri, and Tell Jalul. (Ralph E. Hendrix)



Bredall Leaves

Laura M. Bredall, editorial assistant for four years, returned to Oregon to continue her architectural training in December 1994. Laura was a very capable assistant, arriving at the Institute as a specially-funded artist in the spring of 1991. She continued with the Publications Department in 1992, assuming the responsibilities of artist and editorial assistant. In 1993, she returned as staff photographer and archivist. She was recognized for her efforts with a DeHaan Award in 1993. Laura dug at Tell Jalul in the summer of 1994 and returned for her final quarter last fall. We appreciate Laura's dedicated work and wish her all the best in the future. (Ralph E. Hendrix)



New Exhibits Open to Public

Paul J. Ray, Jr., assistant to the curator, has new displays open to the public on the main exhibit floor of the Horn Museum.

The shifting sands motif of the "Egyptian Necropolis" display provides context for 4th Dynasty (Old Kingdom) votive cups from the Bent Pyramid at Dashur; Hyksos scarabs of the 15-16th Dynasty (Second Intermediate period); an 18th Dynasty (New Kingdom) seal of Thothmes III (who some say was the "pharaoh of the Exodus"); as well as necklaces and ushebtis (servant figurines). A mummified Ibis bird represents the latter dynasties (Third Intermediate and Ptolemaic period). Also included are replicas of selected gods.

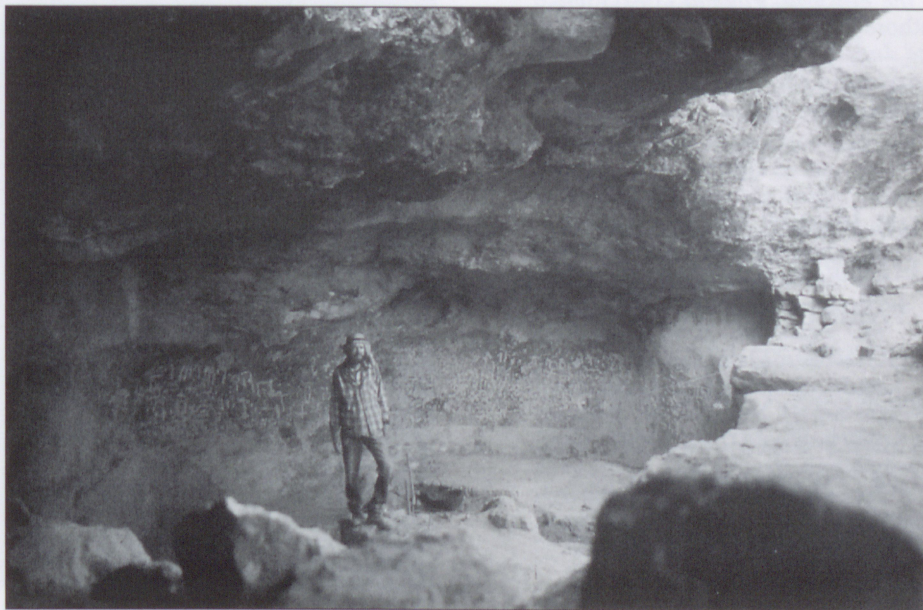
The new "Writing Through the Ages" display exhibits inscriptions, seals, and manuscripts from about 3,000 BC up to about 100 years ago.

The oldest cuneiform tablet (about 2,800 BC) is a Mesopotamian pre-Dynastic text. Inscribed cones from about the same period in the Sumerian language contain a building dedication. Six stamped bricks span about 3,500 years. They include one from the Ziggurat at Ur (about 2,000 BC); others from Susa in Elam; one with Nebuchadnezzar's stamp from the Neo-Babylonian period (about

600 BC); and one stamped by the Xth Roman Legion which dates to about AD 70-300. Also displayed are Coptic and Arabic papyri; Ammonite, Greek and Coptic ostraca (inscribed pottery sherds); and a Hebrew Torah scroll of Exodus/Leviticus. Languages include Akkadian (Assyrian and Babylonian), Ammonite, Arabic, Coptic, Egyptian, Greek, Hebrew, Hittite, Latin, Saitic, Sumerian, and Ugaritic.

The "Tell Jalul" display presents photographs, computer-plotted top plans, and artifacts from excavations at the newest Madaba Plains Project site. The excavation, directed by Randall Younker with associate director David Merling, has already yielded a paved city entrance and a building with an arched doorway (described in previous newsletters). While there has been a scarcity of small finds excavated to date, the Horn Museum Tell Jalul display includes a bronze arrowhead, some frit (glazed ceramic) beads, a Late Bronze lamp, horsehead figurine fragments, as well as various jewelry and textile tool pieces.

Paul has also inserted pottery sherds into the existing historical period exhibits. These fill gaps in our whole pottery collection. Two new small displays present food preparation artifacts (grinders, mortar/pestle, etc), and a rearranged sequence of ceramic lamps. (Ralph E. Hendrix)



Paul J. Ray, Jr., excavator of the Khirbet er-Rufeis cave in 1994.

Miller on Moab

J. Maxwell Miller, an internationally known authority on Old Testament History and Ancient Moab presented an illustrated lecture entitled "Two Centuries of Archaeological Exploration in Ancient Moab" for the Horn Museum Lecture series on Monday evening February 20, at 8:00 pm in Seminary Chapel.

Dr. Miller traced the history of the exploration of Moab from the early intrepid explorers (who went through the area at a time when outsiders took their lives in their hands to do so), through the first semi-systematic and authoritative survey by Nelson Glueck, then down to the time of Miller's own modern survey. Dr. Miller is also well known for his efforts to reconstruct the History of Israel and has written a number of widely used books and articles on the subject. Along these lines he lectured in the class "History of Israel" the next day.

Dr. Miller is Professor of Old Testament Studies and Director of the Graduate Division of Religion at the Candler School of Theology at Emory University, Atlanta, GA. He is a member of and/or on the board of a number of professional societies including the American School of Oriental Research and the Society of Biblical Literature. He directed the Kerak Archaeological Survey (1978-1983); edited *Archaeological Survey of the el-Kerak Plateau* (1991); co-authored *History of Ancient Israel and Judah* (1986); and co-edited *Introducing the Holy Land* (1977). (Paul J. Ray, Jr.)



THE HORN MUSEUM LECTURE SERIES BRINGS A VARIETY OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS TO THE ANDREWS UNIVERSITY CAMPUS EACH ACADEMIC YEAR. ATTENDANCE IS FREE AND THE PUBLIC IS WELCOMED.



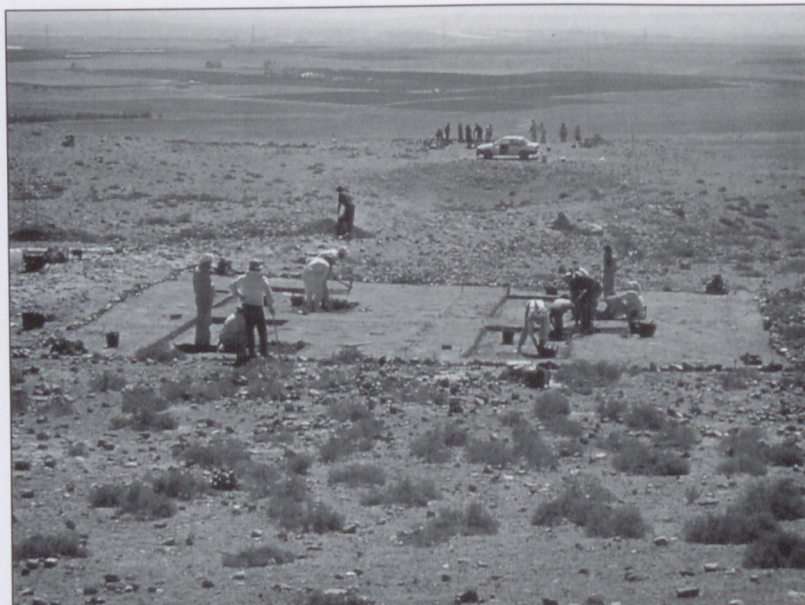
Randall Younker takes an elevation at Tell Jalul, Field B.

Younker on Jalul

On March 6, as part of the Horn Museum Lecture series, Randall W. Younker reported a summary of 1994 season's excavation at Tell Jalul, Jordan. He discussed the discovery of an outer gateway in Field B, the pillared building in Field A, and the Persian period

building in Field C. The report was well-attended by faculty and administration.

Younker is Assistant Professor of Old Testament and Biblical Archaeology at Andrews University, is Director of the Tell Jalul excavation and directs the Andrews University Institute of Archaeology. He co-edited *Madaba Plains Project 2* (1991) and *1* (1989). (Ralph E. Hendrix)



David Merling (left) supervises excavation in Tell Jalul, Field C. Field B is due east, in the background.

Shea on Inscriptions

William H. Shea gave the May 4th evening lecture on "History and Inscriptions." He discussed the various types of inscriptions found in the Middle East: formal carving, graffiti, ostraca, etc. He noted important recent inscriptions such as the name of the priestly family of Caiaphas found on an ossuary (bone box) near Jerusalem, and the mention of the "House of David" on the more formal "Tel Dan" inscription.

Moving from a focused summary of the development of the Hebrew script, Shea helped his audience "read" various inscriptions themselves. Among the many texts highlighted were a statue base in biblical Shechem and the Isbet Sarta "ABCD-ary" which he postulates may be more than merely a chaotic collection of letters. Dr. Shea also spoke in both the "Archaeology of the Bible" and the "Archaeology of Palestine" classes.

Dr. Shea is Associate Director of the Biblical Research Institute, General Conference of SDAs. He is past Acting Director of the Institute of Archaeology. (Ralph E. Hendrix)



Edwin Yamauchi

Hoerth on Abraham

On May 8, Alfred Hoerth revealed "The Worlds of Abraham" as part of the Horn Museum Lecture series. He followed the divisions in Abraham's life: Ur, Haran and Egypt, and Canaan. Sharing his attention for detail and keen wit, Dr. Hoerth helped the gathered faculty and students gain a sense of feeling for Abraham's culture. How he dressed. How he trimmed his beard. Why he had to travel certain roads due to what international political situations. What it would be like for Abraham as he moved from his native Mesopotamian culture, to an Egyptian culture (with its own style of dress and food), and finally to Palestine (with a third cultural style).

Drawing on "photos" from the period (the Beni Hassan tomb paintings), Hoerth was able to give an idea of the colorfully striped—almost "gaudy"—robe Abraham would have worn in Palestine.

These kinds of insights, along with modern recordings of poetry from Abraham's day and numerous slides, helped his audience enter Abraham's world. Dr. Hoerth also was guest lecturer in the "Archaeology and the Bible" class.

Dr. Hoerth is Associate Professor of Archaeology, Curator of the Dot-han Collection, and Director of the Archaeology Program at Wheaton College (Wheaton, IL). He participated in three expeditions of the Oriental Institute, has led four excavations in the US, and ten in the Near East (including Sudan, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and Syria). He co-edited *Peoples of the Old Testament World* (1994) and his *Archaeology & the Old Testament* is forthcoming. (Ralph E. Hendrix)



Horn Museum Lectures for the 1995-96 school year will be announced in forthcoming News-letters.



Alfred Hoerth

Yamauchi on Babylon

"Babylon and the Bible" was the topic of Dr. Edwin Yamauchi who presented the last lecture in the 1994-95 Horn Museum Lecture series. On May 22, Dr. Yamauchi presented an indepth review of those places where the name "Babylon" occurs in the Bible. Particularly interesting was his analysis of Nebuchadnezzar and the Neo-Babylonian period. Yamauchi described early archaeological discoveries and a discussion of the famous "hanging" gardens. He gave a post-Gulf War update on the status of archaeology in modern Iraq. Dr. Yamauchi also spoke to the "Archaeology and the Bible" class.

Dr. Yamauchi is Professor of History at Miami University (Oxford, OH). He combines the study of history with an extensive knowledge of 21 languages. He participated in excavations at Jerusalem and Tel Anafa. Most recently, he authored *Persia and the Bible* (1990), and co-edited *Two Kingdoms: The Church and Culture through the Ages* (1993) as well as *Peoples of the Old Testament World* (1994). (Ralph E. Hendrix)



Yunker Study Tour

April 3-23, Randall Yunker led a SDA Seminary-sponsored archaeological study tour throughout the Middle East. Thirty-two students from the Jerusalem Center, and Seminary NT teacher Jon Paulien who taught there the spring quarter, participated in the tour.

A total of 37 people spent three weeks visiting key sites in Israel, Jordan, Egypt, and Turkey. In Israel, the Samaritan "passover" was undoubtedly a highlight. In an atmosphere somewhat like the combination of a modern carnival blended with the solemn religious rites of antiquity, they witnessed the sacrifice of the lamb which marks the occasion.

In Jordan, the group visited the Madaba Plains Project sites (Tell Hesban, Tell el-^cUmeiri, and Tell Jalul) as well as the Nabataean city of Petra. The entrance price for tourists at Petra has gone up to \$45 per person, and horses were not allowed beyond the entrance of the Siq. Numerous Israelis and voices speaking Hebrew at the site were obvious signs of the peace process.

Egypt offered its customary magnificence to the study group. The Pyramids of the Giza Plateau were breathtaking. The Temples of Karnak and Luxor loomed overhead. A stroll through the Valley of the Kings took them back millennia in time. Thebes with its many temples and colossal statues spread before them. And Mt. Sinai, with its strange mixture of ancient and modern, holy and profane, provided unforgettable memories.



New to the tour was Turkey with its archaeological remains as awe-inspiring as they were beautiful. At the museum in Istanbul, Yunker pointed out the Siloam Tunnel inscription and the Gezer Calendar. The study group also visited the sites of the seven churches mentioned in the Book of Revelation. The students were especially impressed with Ephesus and Pergamum. They also toured Hatussa the ancient Hittite capital, and the site of the Trojan war at Troy. The general conclusion was "Turkey is Great" and is a "must" for future study tours.

The study tour is a permanent part of the curriculum of the Jerusalem Center. The center is operated by the Biblical Research Committee of the General Conference of SDAs and offers three separate quarterly programs for students and ministers. (Ralph E. Hendrix and Randall W. Yunker)

Jalul Materials Studied

After two dig seasons, the corpus of material from Tell Jalul is now large enough to begin concerted study. In the summer of 1993, Sabal Zaben studied the pottery from the 1992 season as the basis of her M.A. in Archaeology thesis (University of Jordan). This was the first formal analysis of Tell Jalul materials since the Tell Hesban regional survey in the late 1970s.

Preliminary reports for the first season were given at year-end meetings and have been published in *Andrews University Seminary Studies* (autumn 1993).

After the second season (1994), pottery sherds were shipped back to the Institute. After considerable delay, they have arrived and are now being prepared for categorization and drawing. In the meantime, David Merling has conducted a specialized study on blackware pieces from the site (see the related article).

Tell Jalul objects which are on temporary loan from the Department of Antiquities have recently been photographed by Ralph Hendrix. The

Institute has now received a second new computer which will be used for processing the dig database as well as process museum files (see below). Plans include publishing the first Tell Jalul volume after the third (1996) season. (Ralph E. Hendrix)



Institute Computer

In addition to the Publications Desktop equipment described on page 13, the Institute of Archaeology has also received a new computer for the dig and Museum databases.

The Professional Technologies Pentium 75 is equipped with CD ROM, mouse, sound card, fax/modem, and 15 inch screen. Its 1.2 gigabytes of hard disk memory will operate the software used in storing, analyzing, and archiving data.

Priority tasks will be databases for the Horn Museum accessions, contents of the Horn Library, excavation data from the digs, photo archive data, and the dig budget. Additional tasks include external CD ROM

databases such as the Complete E. G. White Writings, etc.

Current scheduling allocates Paul J. Ray, Jr. and Zeljko Gregor to the task of entering, maintaining, and upgrading the various databases. Randall W. Yunker will oversee the dig databases while David Merling will oversee the Museum databases.

The new system will also allow cyberspace connection to on-line archaeology databases such as the Ancient Near Eastern Bulletin Board (cejo@midway.uchicago.edu); Abzu, a Guide to Resources for the Study of the Ancient Near East (World Wide Web); and the Interactive Electronic Technical Manual (IETM; aka: the Lahav DigMaster) which is the electronically published dig database of the Lahav Excavations.

This computer has been made available through the direct agency of Benjamin Schoun, Associate Dean of the SDA Seminary, who selected the system. (Ralph E. Hendrix)



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Merling Analyzes Blackware

Funded by an 1994-95 AU faculty research grant, David Merling travelled in early January to Arizona State University (Tempe, AZ) where in conjunction with Barry Wilkens, director of Ion-beam analysis at the Center for Solid State Science, a ceramic corpus of blackware was analyzed.

Ion-beam analysis uses X-ray bombardment to determine the chemical composition of the clay used to make the pottery. This unique chemical signature can then be compared with geologic clay sources to determine the provenance of the clay, and hence, of the pottery.

By comparing sherds (clays) from different periods at a site, or from different sites during the same period, one can begin to get an idea of where the pottery came from, the use of clay sources, and whether potters were itinerant.

Merling collected blackware forms (late Iron II period) from Tell el-Umeiri and Tell Jalul. Other wares from Islamic and Iron Age strata at Jalul were included to give the analysis a suitable number of samples. Using blackware from both Tell el-Umeiri and Tell Jalul provided a cross-check.

After refining the testing/sampling process, the analysis yielded an abundance of data. Wilkens will publish the technicalities of the analysis process in the appropriate journals of his specialty. Merling will publish the findings within the context of archaeological issues.

Merling's research grant has been renewed for 1995-96 in order to continue the study and to build a database of clays used during different periods at the Tell Jalul site.

While initial conclusions may relate to economic themes like social structure, trade, and clay resources, such analysis may eventually help determine periodization of pottery sherds. (Ralph E. Hendrix)



Preliminary analysis of Tell Jalul pottery was done on-site. Left-to-right are pictured: Z. Gregor, R. Younker, H. Azar, S. Onstine, C. Ji, S. Merling, D. Merling, and A. Abu-Shmais (DAJ representative).

Merling at SBL

In February, Calvin Theological Seminary (Grand Rapids, MI) hosted the Midwest Regional meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature. David Merling represented the Institute and read a paper co-authored by he and Younker describing the 1992-94 seasons at Tell Jalul. The paper was well-received and Merling had the opportunity to confer with colleagues in a less crowded environment than at the year-end meetings. (Ralph E. Hendrix)



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Jordan Conference

David Merling, Ralph Hendrix, and Øystein LaBianca attended the 6th Annual International Conference on the History and Archaeology of Jordan. The 5-10 June meetings in Turin (Italy) were sponsored by the Department of Antiquities of Jordan and hosted by the Centro Ricerche Archeologiche e Scavi di Torino. The overarching theme of the triennial conference was "Landscape Resources and Human Occupation Throughout the Ages."

Sixty-five participants in five sessions during the week-long conference considered topics on Methodology, Prehistory and Protohistory, Alexander to Byzantium, the Rashidun to the Ottomans, and Excavation Reports. A special workshop pertained to remote sensing and cultural heritage.

Merling read on his analysis of the blackware corpus from Tell el-Umeiri and Tell Jalul. Hendrix promoted archaeological publications. LaBianca described the history of landscape degradation in the Madaba Plains Region since the Hellenistic period.

Besides reading papers, Merling and LaBianca laid groundwork for the upcoming 1996 field season.

Merling and Hendrix also augmented the Institute photographic archive with slides from the Musee Egizio (Egyptian Museum) in Turin.

Other MPP personnel participating were Douglas R. Clark (Walla Walla College), Gary Christopherson (University of Arizona), and Boguslaw Dabrowski (Levant Poland Foundation). Clark read a paper on sub-surface mapping (on behalf of J. Cole and G. Sandness). Dabrowski read on probability models for sites with tombs, co-written by Christopherson. Papers related to MPP accounted for 5 of the 65 papers read at the conference.

We wish to express our appreciation to HRH Princess Sumayya El-Hassan, who represented the royal family of Jordan, and Antonio Paolucci, who serves as Minister of Cultural Heritage and Environment of Italy. We would like to recognize the contributions of Ghazi Bisheh, Director General of Antiquities of Jordan, and Giorgio Gullini, President of the Centro Ricerche Archeologiche e Scavi di Torino. We wish to particularly acknowledge Nazmieh Rida Tawfic Darwish, Chief of the Cultural Relations Office of the Jordan Department of Antiquities, who successfully mastered a myriad of on-site details. (Ralph E. Hendrix)



Secretary Position Reinstated

The Institute/Horn Museum secretary position will be restored to full-time for 1995-96, according to Benjamin Schoun, associate dean of the SDA Seminary. It was reduced during 1994-95 to a half-time status.

We apologize for any delays or inconveniences that may have resulted from the cutback, and expect to better serve our patrons and colleagues as a result of the reinstatement of the full position. (Ralph E. Hendrix)



What is

the Valley of the Kings?

The Wadi Biban el-Moluk ("Valley of the Gates of the Kings" which is known in English as the "Valley of the Kings") is one of a complex of valleys in the mountains west of ancient Thebes, across the Nile River from modern Luxor.

The valley served as the royal necropolis during the New Kingdom period (Dynasties 18-20) ca. 1550-1085 BC. Amenhetep I (d. ca. 1532) was the first king buried in the Valley. Sixty-two tombs have been discovered in the valley by archaeologists since the early 1800s. (They are numbered successively, "KV" 1-62).

Only three tombs have survived substantially undisturbed until modern times.

KV 36 belonged to a military officer named Mahirpra and was discovered by V. Loret in 1899.

KV 46 belonged to Yuya and Thuya. They were the parents of Pharaoh Ay and Great Royal Wife Tiye (wife of Amenhetep III) as well as the grandparents of Pharaoh Akhenaten and also of his Wife Nefertiti. Their tomb was discovered by Quibell, Davis, and Carter in 1905.

The third, KV 62, is Pharaoh Tutankhamen's magnificent tomb which was discovered by Carnarvon and Carter in 1922.

The newly excavated tomb of Ramses II's sons, KV 5, although robbed and seriously damaged, is the first tomb found in the valley since 1922. (Ralph E. Hendrix)



Øystein LaBianca and Hannes J. Olivier of the University of Stellenbosch hold an impromptu discussion at the Musee Egizio in Turin.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS

Egyptian Tomb Complex Found

In February, a team of Egyptologists led by Kent R. Weeks of the American University of Cairo discovered the tomb of Ramses II's sons. With at least 67 chambers, it is the largest tomb complex in the Valley of the Kings known to date. Newspaper and magazine articles relating the discovery were numerous following the May 15 announcement of the find.

Tomb KV 5 (of 62 known tombs in the Valley) was first recorded in 1820 by J. Burton, lost and then rediscovered by Weeks in 1988. Weeks cleared the narrow entry and discovered four chambers in 1988 before installing a steel door and returning to classroom duties.

In 1989, more rubble was removed; wall decorations began to appear. Inscriptions in two chambers named Ramses II's first- and second-born. Weeks thought he might have found their tomb.

Work resumed in 1990 with the removal of rubble from still deeper

in the limestone hillside. The roof had to be supported with wooden posts. Weeks' team found themselves in the 12 foot high pillared hall. This confirmed to Weeks that he had discovered no ordinary tomb.

For the next four summer seasons (1990-94), Weeks' team sifted through what appeared to be the remainder of the tomb complex.

On sabbatical from other responsibilities in 1995, Weeks was able to start the season early. As workers removed a fallen block of stone, it was seen that the tomb branched into a T-shape. The true dimension of the tomb became apparent. On the basis of an uncleared slope that looks to be a stairway, Weeks now postulates a second level below the one already cleared.

Far from being the gold-filled extravaganza of Tutankhamen's tomb (KV 62), KV 5 makes up for its lack of gold by its architectural complexity. Most Valley tombs have 20 or less chambers and passageways. Tutankhamen's has the traditional 6.

KV 5 is an extensive, T-shaped complex of chambers and passageways on two levels cut in limestone bedrock. Two chambers are pillared:

one (about 50-60 feet square) with 16 pillars and the other with 6 pillars. Many of the smaller chambers (about 10 feet square) are too small to fit a stone sarcophagus (coffin), and so, may have functioned as chapels.

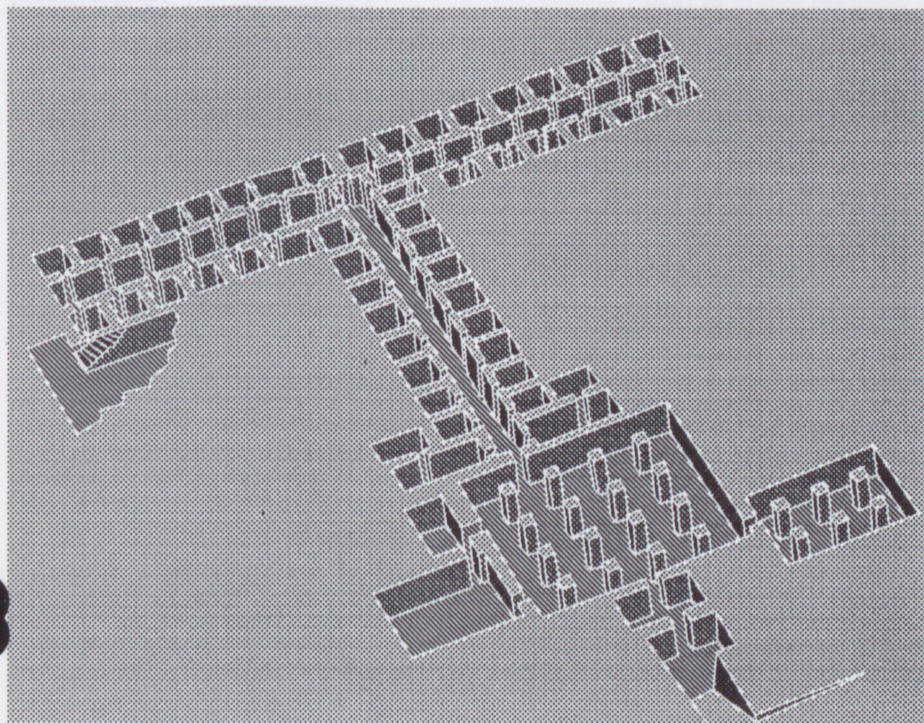
Although badly damaged by water and despite its flood-debris strewn entrance (typical of KV tombs), Weeks' team has discovered a wall carving of the god Osiris, alabaster and pottery sherds, mummy fragments, jewelry, broken statuary, and other shattered funerary furniture. These finds support the contention that the tomb was actually used for burial (not all tombs were used), and that the tomb was "robbed" in antiquity. (It was common for such tombs to be plundered within months or years of the original burial, sometimes by the funerary priests themselves.)

The burials of Amon-her-kheshef (son #1), Ramses "Jr." (#2), Seti (#7), and Mery-amon (#15) have been identified, with plenty of room for the others. Merneptah (#13) is buried in KV 8; and Khaemwase (#5) is thought to be buried at Saqqara just south of Cairo.

Ramses II (ca. 1290-1224 BC) was one of the most powerful pharaohs of the New Kingdom period. During his 66 year reign, he not only built magnificent edifices in Egypt (such as the temples at Abu Simbel and this tomb for his sons), but also attempted to build a magnificent empire.

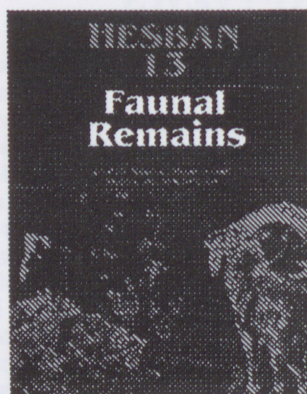
It seems Ramses displayed his prowess on the domestic front as well, apparently having fathered more than 100 children of whom 52 were sons! His tomb, KV 7 is about 100 feet across the path from KV 5, the newly-discovered tomb of those sons. It was his 13th son, Merneptah, who succeeded him on the throne. (The same Merneptah on whose stela the name "Israel" first appears.)

Weeks has conducted the Theban Mapping Project for 7 seasons since 1986. Excavation is planned to resume in July, concentrating on clearing the chambers which are still blocked, and tracing the possible stairway to the lower level. (Ralph E. Hendrix)



Top plan of KV 5 (after *U.S. News & World Report*, May 29, 1995, pp. 54, 55).





Hesban 13: Faunal Remains

Ralph E. Hendrix, Director of Archaeological Publications, has just finished work on *Faunal Remains: Taphonomical and Zooarchaeological Studies of the Animal Remains From Tell Hesban and Vicinity* (Hesban 13) edited by Øystein S. LaBianca and Angela von den Driesch.

Hesban 13 totals 264 pages, including frontis pages. It has 10 chapters, and 4 indexes (general, bones and body parts, species—common names, and species—scientific names). The text is supplemented by 114 figures (maps, drawings, etc), 186 plates (photographs), and 135 tables.

Contributors include Joachim Boessneck, Angela von den Driesch, Øystein S. LaBianca, and Johannes Lepiksaar. Chapters include introductory and summary materials (chapters 1 and 10), the role and use of animals (chapter 2), the nature of the bone record (chapter 3), and a consideration of bone preservation and sampling issues (chapter 4). While chapters 6 and 7 offer specialized studies on deer and the weasel, the heart of the volume is chapters 5 and 8: "Final Report on the Zooarchaeological Investigation of Animal Bone Finds" and "Birds, Reptiles, and Amphibians."

The collection and analysis of bones were part of the Heshbon Expedition's field methodology from the very first season in 1968. While concentrating mainly on human osteology, physical anthropologist Robert M. Little II (1968-1971,

1976), also recovered animal bones and established a system for data collection. During the second season in 1971, Øystein LaBianca joined the project and volunteered to process the faunal material, a job that would support his interest in what he would later term "food system" analysis.

A series of preliminary bone reports were presented in 1977 and 1978. Final report manuscripts were completed and submitted to LaBianca between 1978 and 1981, but a number of different factors resulted in continual delays in final publication.

By the late 1980s, Lori A. Haynes, along with several student assistants, had computerized the manuscripts and began working out problems which included those involved with translating over two-thirds of the volume from its original German. When she left the Institute in 1991, the volume was again put on hold.

It was through the determined encouragement of Angela von den Driesch that attention was again directed to the volume in late 1993, with concentrated efforts beginning during the summer of 1994. By then, Ralph E. Hendrix had become director of archaeological publications. He completed the volume in the spring of 1995.

Hesban 13 was delivered to Andrews University Press on May 23, and should be available in mid-summer. (Ralph E. Hendrix)



Marketing Success

Hesban After 25 Years was received from Patterson Printers on 24 August 1994. During the following months, Archaeological Publications sold or distributed 277 of the 1007 copy press run. This is 25.7% of the inventory. Sales recouped 39% of printing costs. (Ralph E. Hendrix)



MPP 3 Priority

Madaba Plains Project 3 (the 1989 season at Tell el-^cUmeiri and vicinity) is now the top priority task of the Publications Department and is nearing completion. The report, delayed first by *Hesban After 25 Years* and then by *Hesban 13*, is an extensive companion volume to *MPP 1* and *MPP 2*. Co-published by the Institute of Archaeology and the Madaba Plains Project, it is edited by Larry G. Herr and the other project directors. Twenty contributors have produced 21 chapters. These include Tell el-^cUmeiri field and pottery reports, as well as the surveys and specialists' reports (onomastics, geology, locating intact sites, subsurface mapping, epigraphic finds, 1984-1989 figurines, lithics, and landuse management). We hope to make this important research available to the scholarly community as soon as possible. (Ralph E. Hendrix)



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New Publishing Equipment

Thanks to the direct effort of Benjamin Schoun, Associate Dean of the SDA Seminary, the Archaeological Publications Department has received desktop publishing equipment which will revolutionize the process of producing printer-ready copy of our archaeological research.

Andrews University administrators have consistently supported both research and subsequent publications. Dr. Schoun, whose avocational interests include the complex field of office computer systems, went far beyond the "call of duty" to custom-design a hardware package to fit the special needs of Publications. In his role as Seminary equipment officer, he supervised its acquisition and was able to deliver the system almost three months ahead of schedule.

Despite the inevitable "learning curve," the new graphics capability has already been used in the production of the *Hesban 13* cover, pottery plates for David Merling's blackware report which was read in Turin, and portions of this Newsletter.

Central to the new equipment is a Quantex Pentium-90 processor with 1 gb hard drive and 16 mb RAM. An internal modem facilitates communication. The CD ROM drive, combined with a special video card, enables access to the growing Institute PhotoCD archive of some 5000+ images (initiated some months ago with the cooperation of the Review and Herald Publishing Association).

Peripherals include a Microtech ScanMaker IIg flat-bed, greyscale scanner (300-1200 dpi) with which we can digitizing dig photographs, plans, and maps. Using the appropriate software, these photos can be cropped, edited, and positioned directly into our publications. A WACOM digitizing pad serves both as a tool for inputting original line-drawings and maps, as well as the

control mechanism for windows-based software. A ViewSonic 20G color monitor rounds out the hardware package.

Bringing the new system on line has been a transitional process. *Hesban 13* and *MPP 3* were too far along to convert wholesale to a new software system. *Hesban 13* was completed on the older 286 platform, and *MPP 3* will be finished using Word Perfect 5.0 on the new system. Future projects will utilize Corel 5.0 (including Ventura) and Adobe Photoshop 3.0 with support from Omnipage Pro 5.0. This package should provide adequate tools for publications through the next 4-6 years.

The American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR) is foremost in promoting the use of desktop technology in archaeological publication. This includes "publishing" dig photos, data analyses, and site plans all on CD ROM. The dig database (ceramic

details, locus summaries, specialist databases, etc) may soon be "published" in cyberspace and available via inter-

net. In the not-too-distant future, digs may very well sidestep the whole "film" process and digitize "photographs" directly into computer memory for use in publication. Manuscripts will be submitted and edited via internet. Archaeologists' shelves may look more like the stereo cabinet than the bookshelf! This new publications equipment package forms the link between typewritten manuscripts and cyberspace. (Ralph E. Hendrix)



Have you ordered your copy of HESBAN AFTER 25 YEARS? Current price is only \$12.95 (plus \$2 shipping). Order Today before prices increase.

Pottery of Transjordan Study Guide

Soon to be available from the Institute of Archaeology is a new tool for learning the complex body of pottery found in Jordan: *A Study Guide to the Pottery Forms of Transjordan: Neolithic through Middle Islamic*, co-authored by Philip R. Drey, Ralph E. Hendrix, and J. Bjørnar Storfjell.

The study guide is a basic introductory instrument for the study of ancient Transjordanian pottery. Its format is essentially "flashcard" with "control" cards and profuse supplementary materials. It is based on 384 ceramic whole forms from 42 Transjordanian sites through 22 archaeological periods and subperiods. These were gleaned by Philip R. Drey from 152 site reports. Drey and Ralph E. Hendrix worked together in collaboration with Bjørnar Storfjell to produce an introductory text and provide a workable tool in flashcard format.

The flashcards permit a student to rearrange the pottery forms by type or period or site, etc, for easy study. Each 3 x 5 in. card has a scaled pottery inking on the front and descriptive data on the back (the date, name, form, description, site, and bibliography).

The control cards offer quick and easy access to all the forms in a given period, or the corpus of lamps, or surface treatments, etc, for comprehensive learning. Nineteen cards (each 6 x 10 in.) provide specialized information: bases, bodies, handles, tips and spouts, necks and rims, rim stances, surface treatments and decorations (by period), and lamps, as well as period cards which exhibit each of the forms on the flashcards, gathered by period on one card.

A 32-page introduction pamphlet explains periodization, methodology, and how to use the guide. It provides a glossary of about 150 entries, a bibliography of 152 site reports (plus "general" works), and a map of Transjordan with an index of sites. (Ralph E. Hendrix)



Students

Often we announce personnel changes in this *Newsletter* with little, or no, follow-up. These colleagues are often "lost" to our readers. We hope to remedy this with the following alphabetical update.

Philip R. Drey (MA 1995) joined the Institute student staff in the Spring of 1995. He has been working directly with Ralph Hendrix and Bjornar Storfjell on the *Study Guide to the Pottery Forms of Transjordan* (see separate article for details). Phil's thesis on the relationship of Egyptian mythology and Genesis was accepted by the faculty of the SDA Seminary. He will begin the PhD (Old Testament) program in the fall while continuing to work at the Institute as a Publications Department editorial assistant. Phil is from Carroll, IA.

Zeljko Gregor (PhD candidate) continues as an editorial assistant in the Publication Department. His assignment this academic year has been to organize the Tell Hesban photo archive. This has involved hand-labelling each of more than 28,000 negatives! He relocated them into archival-quality negative sleeves, made contact prints of each page, and collated them into binders by season and excavation area. Meanwhile, Zeljko continues writing on his dissertation concerning societal organization in Transjordan between 1500 and 1000 BC. Zeljko is from Croatia, has excavated at Tell Jawa and Tell Jalul, and is married to our secretary, Ruzica.

Ruzica Gregor (PhD candidate in Religious Education) serves as our Institute/Horn Museum secretary. For her dissertation, she is preparing a curriculum for the course: Issues Concerning the History of Israel. Ruzica is also from Croatia. She has excavated at Tell Jalul.

Friedbert Ninow (MA 1989; PhD candidate) continues work on his dissertation topic concerning indicators of Exodus typology within the OT. Friedbert is from Germany and is preparing for his 3d season at Balua (Jordan), where he is Field Supervisor and assistant to director Udo Worschech. The Balua Project is sponsored by Theologische Hochschule Friedensau, Germany.

Paul J. Ray, Jr. (MA 1984, PhD

candidate) completed his doctoral examinations this spring and his dissertation proposal concerning the Iron Age strata at Tell Hesban to SDA Seminary faculty has been accepted. He currently serves as assistant to David Merling. Besides making new displays for the exhibit floor, Paul has also coordinated the Lecture Series, maintained the accession database, supervised the purchase of journals for the Horn Library, organized weekend hosts for the Museum, and prepared objects from Tell el-^cUmeiri for shipment to Larry G. Herr at Canadian Union College. Paul has excavated at Tel Gezer, Tell el-^cUmeiri, and Tell Jalul.

Although brief, we hope this summary will serve to further introduce these fine student workers. (Ralph E. Hendrix)



Research Continues

Three students have been working during the winter and spring of 1995 funded by Øystein LaBianca from faculty research and Behavioral Science Department monies.

Marla Samaan, a student from Andrews Academy, has been employed archiving his personal slides and transcribing the English portion of Khirbet Rufeis Inscription Conference (held on-site near Amman, Jordan, in July 1994).

Sowento, a young man from Indonesia, is a biology major who has been assisting in library research on ecological habitats of wild birds and animals from Tell Hesban. His final goal is to sort the animals according to the type of habitat they prefer, which then becomes a clue to the past environment of the site.

Chrystyne Anderson, a Behavioral Science major from California, has been organizing ethnographic notes and transcribing data for *Hesban 4* (Ethnoarchaeology). (Ralph E. Hendrix)



Where Are They Now?

Past Institute/Museum workers continue their involvement in professional archaeology. Some have continued their education while others have accepted academic posts.

Boguslav Dabrowski (PhD candidate) currently directs the Levant Foundation Poland. The LFP is a non-profit organization headquartered in Poland which facilitates student participation in the Madaba Plains Project of which it is a consortium member. Bogdan has excavated several seasons.

Michael Hasel (MA 1992) recently submitted his dissertation proposal to the faculty of the University of Arizona (Tucson, AZ). Mike, along with wife Gisele, will spend the 1995-96 in Jerusalem studying at the Albright Institute of Archaeological Research.

Chang-Ho Ji (PhD candidate in Educational Psychology) now serves on the Education faculty of La Sierra University (Riverside, CA). He has successfully defended his dissertation, and will be awarded his degree this summer. He continues research on various archaeological issues.

Mark S. Ziese (PhD candidate) is Associate Professor of Old Testament at Cincinnati Bible College & Seminary (Cincinnati, OH). Mark represents the school in its affiliated membership in the MPP consortium. Mark will receive a sabbatical in FY 1996-97 to study in Jerusalem where he will continue work on his dissertation, a study of the Early Bronze Age ceramic corpus from Taanach. Mark has excavated at Tell Abila, Tell Jawa, and Tell Jalul.

Jennifer L. Groves (MA 1993) has just completed classwork pursuant to a PhD in archaeology from the University of Arizona (Tucson, AZ). Her next hurdle is to prepare her dissertation proposal. She has excavated at Tell el-^cUmeiri, Tell Jawa, and Tell Jalul.

Each of these folks remain active in field archaeology. Dabrowski, Ji, Ziese, and Groves work with the Madaba Plains Project, while Hasel works at Tel Mikne/Ekron. (Ralph E. Hendrix)



The New EAEHL A MUST

The New Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land, edited by Ephraim Stern, is the reference tool for archaeological research. Stern has not merely updated the first edition, but completely recreated it. To the out-of-print original edition (published in 1975 and archaeologically current to 1971), the new edition adds 315 more pages. A smaller type face yields 50% more words per page, so the new 4-volume set is about 120% larger than first. It treats about twice as many sites (365) as the first and has twice the number of graphics. It is better, more professional, and more compact. Stern's new edition, published by Simon and Schuster, has brought the work to the standards of any modern encyclopedia.

A "Users' Guide," lists of authors and entries, and graphically clearer chronological tables assist the researcher in fully utilizing the wealth of information included in the volumes. Each of the 365 sites is described by an archaeological authority. In many cases, the now-deceased pioneers of archaeology are allowed to contribute. For example, Kathleen Kenyon describes her work at Jericho and Yigael Yadin writes about Hazor and Masada. To these discussions are added more recent findings and interpretations. This feature allows those with a casual archaeological interest (and a limited library) to meet the early and more famous archaeologists on their own turf.

With such outstanding improvements, it is awkward to criticize Stern's excellent work. However, the next edition would be much better if a Jordanian, a Syrian, and a Lebanese served as associate editors. This would help assure that Transjordanian and northern Levantine sites are not excluded, and would therefore provide archaeologists with a much broader picture of the Levant. The narrow "Holy Land" of the current edition is just too small to adequately evaluate the archaeological evidence in the region.

Despite its geographical limitation, one can hardly imagine a better, easier, more complete resource for the region these volumes cover. Given the widespread interest in the history of Palestine, *The New Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land* should be in every library in the English-speaking world. No serious Bible student, historian of the region, or archaeologist can afford not to consult its articles. The new EAEHL is a "must!" (David Merling)



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Special thanks to Keith N. Schoville and Bill Berry of the *Near Eastern Archaeological Society* for access to the NEAS mailing list. This cooperative venture has enabled members of that organization to receive a FREE 1-year subscription to the *Institute of Archaeology/Horn Archaeological Museum Newsletter*. (REH)

Information on volumes in the Madaba Plains Project Series and the Hesban Final Publication Series, as well as the Cuneiform Tablet and Assyriological Series, can now be accessed from Andrews University Press via GOPHER (North America, United States, Michigan, Andrews University, AU Press Information, Lists). See you in cyberspace. (REH)

On April 22, Zeljko Gregor introduced over 100 people to the world of archaeology. His Cleveland, OH, lecture presented the history and background of the Bible. (REH)

Yunker and LaBianca Lecture

Columbia Union College hosted Randall Yunker as guest lecturer during a spring-break intensive. Fifteen students, mostly pastors, enrolled in the class on Biblical Archaeology. The students were very receptive and expressed interest in coming on the dig in 1996.

Øystein LaBianca spoke on tribalism and the history of the Madaba Plains region as part of University of Wisconsin lecture series, sponsored by Department of Near Eastern Studies and the Department of Anthropology. LaBianca spoke to about thirty students. (REH)

Howard Carter (who would later discover the fabulous tomb of Pharaoh Tutankhamen) was forced to stop work at a site in the Egyptian Delta after only two weeks ... because of an extraordinary number of cobras! According to Percy Newberry in the *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 25 (1939): 69. (REH)

Ready for Dig Summer 1996?

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