This century was a mere infant in June of 1900 when Nelson Glueck was born. For 70 years he was to enrich the lives of countless scores of people in different parts of the world with his enthusiastic dedication to whatever task he had set himself to do. His influence continues to make itself felt by students who want to learn more about the areas which figure so prominently in the religious and cultural contexts of the peoples of the biblical periods, particularly by students who have more than a passing interest in Transjordan and the relationship of this area to the overall picture of the Ancient Near East.

Glueck's education was obtained at Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he studied under J. Morgenstern. A desire to understand the ancient Hebrew mind more fully took him for further studies to universities in Berlin, Heidelberg and Jena, Germany, where he received his doctorate in 1927. His study on the Hesed concept was intended to be the first among several studies dealing with the History of Ideas of the ancient Hebrews. These later studies never materialized; Glueck changed the focus of his interest to archaeology.

In reality the History of Ideas and Archaeology are not too far separated. When the archaeologist asks the broader questions of what the contributing factors to cultural trends might be, where they came from and how they manifested themselves in a particular setting, then the goals of the archaeologist approach those of the historian of ideas.

The Transjordanian survey of Glueck, begun in 1932, bears in a particular way a distinct similarity to a certain
physical and historical feature of the very landscape he so diligently combed—It was a milestone. (See AASOR XIV[1934], XVI[1935], XVIII–XIX[1939], XX–XXVIII[1951].) More recent surveys by several teams concentrating on smaller geographical areas of Transjordan may call for a modification of some of the conclusions Glueck arrived at as the result of his work. But as in the case of the interpretation of the evidence from Tell el-Kheleifeh, which he excavated, he recognized and accepted a different interpretation of new evidence, so it is certain that he would have welcomed the work of these more recent and more extensive surveys.

Among the most popular publications of Nelson Glueck are The Other Side of Jordan (1940), The River Jordan (1946), Rivers in the Desert (1959), and Deltics and Dolphins (1965). In addition to carrying on an extensive field program, Nelson Glueck served as president of Hebrew Union College from 1947 to the time of his death on February 12, 1971.

The publications of Glueck deal directly with Transjordan, and that is one of the reasons the Horn Archaeological Museum finds his work of such great interest. In view of the Museum’s extensive work at Tell Hesban, Jordan, and the surrounding area, and of its plans to continue exploration of Transjordan with excavations at Tell Jalul, it is obvious that we share a common concern with Dr. Glueck and his work.

For this reason we feel very fortunate to have received part of the material—books, notes, as well as artifacts (see Recent Acquisitions, below, for more details)—which belonged to Dr. Glueck’s private collection. We are indebted to his longtime assistant, Eleanor K. Vogel, for this very significant and most meaningful addition to our display and research resources.

**STUDENT PROJECT**

A valuable addition to the Museum’s exhibit area was provided by Hans Schaepper, a student in Dr. L. T. Geraty’s Archaeology of the Ancient Near East class. As a student project, Mr. Schaepper constructed a scale model of an Israelite house excavated at Tell en-Nasbeh, dating from the Iron II period. The model measures 8’ x 8’ and includes scale replicas of pottery, tapestries, and other common household objects from the period represented by the house.
RECENT ACQUISITIONS

In the last issue of the Newsletter we reported on the donation of 15 Roman coins by the Segala and Recha families of Barcelona, Spain. On his return from a recent trip to Africa, the president of Andrews University, Dr. Joseph G. Smoot, had the opportunity to stop in Barcelona and personally express the gratitude of the Museum and the University to the Segalas and Rechas. The occasion brought another donation of coins from the collection of the Barcelona families. A total of nine coins were donated: one Iberian, one Seleucid, four Roman, and three Spanish coins from the 15th, 18th and 19th centuries.

Eleanor K. Vogel, professor Nelson Glueck's longtime assistant, made a valuable contribution of books, notes and artifacts to the Horn Museum. There were 143 books dealing mostly with archaeology and Near Eastern studies, and biographical notes on Nelson Glueck beginning from 1920. Also among the notes was the object list from Glueck's excavations at Tell el-Khelelefeh. The objects donated consisted of three bowls, one from the Middle Bronze IIIB period and two from the Iron Age (Iron IC and Iron II). There was one platter from the Iron IC period and one jar from Middle Bronze I. Five juglets spanned the periods from Early Bronze I to Iron II, and there was one small alabaster jar.

On a recent trip to the Middle East, L. T. Geraty, curator of the Horn Archaeological Museum, purchased a number of artifacts to enrich the Museum's collection. A bronze Bar Kochba coin from Jerusalem will fill out our coin collection from the Second Jewish Revolt. Said to have come from Jericho were a small Early Bronze jar with four holes in its rim; one small Late Bronze flask with the neck leaning off to the side of the handle; an alabaster vase, also from the Late Bronze period; and a Late Bronze bowl with twenty bronze arrowheads inside; a bronze dagger; two bronze rings; and several smaller unidentified bronze pieces. Two asherim from Transjordan also date from the Late Bronze period.
Two Early Bronze Cypriot ceramic pieces, a jug and a bowl, along with three lamps, eight scarabs and several figurine replicas, were donated to the Museum by R. H. Hartwell. Also included were a number of modern items from the Middle East, which will serve a useful purpose as teaching material both for archaeological and cultural instruction.

Those of you who have good memories may recall a short note in the last issue of the Newsletter that mentioned plans for a format change we hoped would be made possible by the purchase of a new piece of equipment. Now, with this issue, those of you who have good eyesight may notice that this change has come to pass.

Through the generosity of Andrews University (not to mention the hard work of the Museum staff), it has been possible for the Museum to purchase a Sanders Medla 12/7 Typographic Printer. What gives this printer the edge over the IBM typewriter used previously to produce this Newsletter is, among many other things, its ability to produce near-letter-quality print in a more professional-looking, easy-to-read format. Another big plus is its ability to print in as many as nine different typefaces, including foreign fonts (like Hebrew: מָגוֹרֶשׁ). And all this is done on a computer, which allows us to enter and edit all the text on a video screen and produce a clean, error-free copy in far less time (and with far less Liquid Paper) than when we used a regular typewriter.

Of course, this Newsletter is not the only thing that this $6000 piece of equipment will be used for. Its primary purpose is to aid in the preparation of the Heshbon Final Excavation Reports (to be published in 10 to 12 volumes during 1981-1983). By using this equipment to do our own typesetting, costs for this phase of the project will be cut more than in half.

With these and other projects benefiting from our newest acquisition, it is the hope of the Museum staff that our members, friends and supporters will also be benefited by our improved opportunities to be of service to you.
PHILLIPS ADDS TO TRUST FUND

Earl A. Phillips, a loyal supporter of the Horn Archaeological Museum for a number of years, manifested the Christmas Spirit this past December by adding to his trust fund for the Museum. The total amount now stands at $10,000—interest from this fund contributes a significant sum each year to the Museum’s New Acquisitions fund. It is due to the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, and people like them, that the Museum is enabled to grow both in its collections and its scholarly accomplishments.

MCH GRANT TO FUND HESHBON EXHIBIT

We are pleased to announce that the Michigan Council for the Humanities has awarded a grant of $9,803.70 to the Siegfried H. Horn Archaeological Museum for a project entitled "Tell Heshbon: 3,000 Years of Frontier Life."

The program will be twofold in nature. Including (1) an interpretive exhibit of the significant artifacts uncovered during Andrews University’s excavations at Tell Ḥesban (Biblical Heshbon), Jordan, including the "cream-of-the-crop" artifacts which until this exhibit have been kept in Jordan and have yet to be displayed in the United States. This exhibit is designed to take the visitor on a journey through time to watch the birth, growth, decline and death of this ancient city and its cultures. Emphasis will not only be on adding to the visitor’s knowledge, but also on showing how much our own roots have depended on this small area of the globe, and how much our life today is still being affected by it; and (2) a lecture series featuring noted humanists and scientists who have been intimately involved with the Heshbon project, including archaeologists, anthropologists, historians, linguists, and biologists.

This exhibit and lecture series will be held on the campus of Andrews University this spring. Details of exact dates, times, and speakers will appear in the next issue of this Newsletter.
HORN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

WINTER LECTURE SERIES

January 25 - Sunday, 8:00 p.m.
"New Archaeological Discoveries in the City of
David--Biblical Jerusalem." Yigal Shiloh, Hebrew
University, Jerusalem.

February 2 - Monday, 8:00 p.m.
"Architecture and Environment in the Near East." John
Carswell, Curator, Oriental Institute, Chicago.

February 9 - Monday, 8:00 p.m.
"The Search for Biblical Al." David Livingston, Associates
for Biblical Research, Huntington Valley, Pennsylvania.

February 18 - Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
"A Theologian Looks at the Shroud of Turin." Francis
L. Filas, S. J., Loyola University, Chicago.

February 19 - Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
"A Scientist Looks at the Shroud of Turin." Donald
J. Lynn, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute
of Technology, Pasadena.

All lectures are illustrated and will be held in the Seminary
Hall Chapel on the campus of Andrews University.

AIA BULLETIN

The 1981 Archaeological Fieldwork and Opportunities
Bulletin is now available from the Archaeological Institute
of America (53 Park Place, Room 802, New York, NY 10007).
This bulletin contains: Programs in U.S. and Abroad;
Opportunities for Volunteers; Field Schools; Staff Positions;
and Listings of Available Technical Specialists. The price
is $1.50 for AIA members, $3.50 for non-members. Please
add $1.50 for postage and handling to addresses outside
North America.
UNIVERSITY MUSEUM, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
"The Egyptian Mummy: Secrets and Science" (thru August 31, 1981), features three mummies from the museum's collection illustrating Egyptian ideas about life after death and the health and disease patterns of mummified remains as revealed by X-rays and autopsies.

KRANNERT ART MUSEUM, CHAMPAIGN, IL.
"The First 4000 Years: Judean Antiquities from the Ratner Collection" (December 20, 1980, to February 15, 1981), presents artifacts, such as Late Roman and Early Christian compound-nozzle lamps, a Neolithic vessel in the shape of an ostrich egg, and a large Iron Age pilgrim flask, spanning 4000 years from the Neolithic to the Byzantine Empire. Traveling under the auspices of Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, Washington, D.C.

SPERTUS COLLEGE OF JUDAICA, CHICAGO, ILL.
"Play It Again Solomon: An Adventure in Biblical Archaeology" (thru February 22, 1981), presents ancient pottery, jewelry, games, tools and weapons, as well as a life-size reconstruction of a Biblical dwelling equipped with households implements and foods common during the Solomonic era, in a participatory exhibition for young people.

KIMBELL ART MUSEUM, FORT WORTH, TX.