



# HORN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

## The Institute of Archaeology

### MUSEUM EXHIBITS NEW DISPLAY

Thanks to our friends, the Horn Museum has opened a display for public viewing. As regular readers of this newsletter know, the museum has been raising funds for its display area for four years. This past fall, the last of the cabinets were installed and the slow, but rewarding job of designing and building a display began. Dr. Lawrence T. Geraty, previous curator, provided some helpful suggestions for the display and the regular Museum staff worked long hours to bring the project to realization. Zlatko Kanacki, assistant to the curator, worked several all-night sessions experimenting with a new method of making signs and helping with all phases of the display. Stephanie Merling provided a professional touch in the area of lay-out design. Jim Brower, our systems analyst, went the extra mile to make "boxes" for the display. Other museum workers (Lorita Hubbard, Mike Hasel, Howard Krug, Sandra Penley and Lia Margariti) helped with the final details.

The first visitors to the new exhibition were the members of the Mid-west branches of the Society of Biblical Literature, American Oriental Society, and the American Schools of Oriental Research. In fact, it was in honor of the societies meeting on the Andrews University campus that the major effort was exerted to complete the display by February 10.

Although the display is near completion, there is still much to be done. A major task for the museum staff is the signing of a contract with an artist for the display mural. One-half of the display area has been reserved for a mural to be used as a figurative representation of the people of the Bible lands and to clearly illustrate the use of the artifacts. Four artists have provided proposals for contracting the pro-

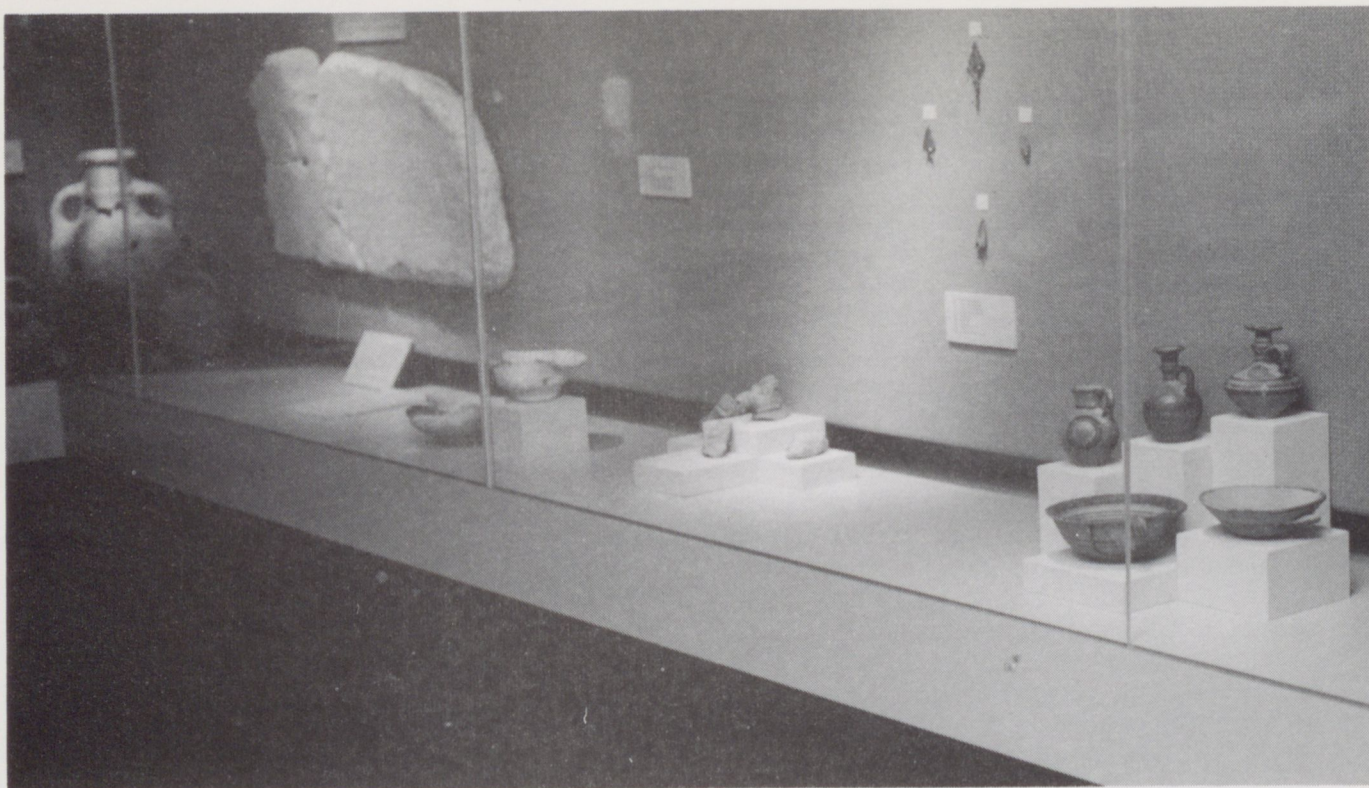
ject. At the present time this portion of the display has been delayed for reasons outside the museum.

Another challenge that the museum faces is purchasing artifacts for its collection. The present display is the first time we have prepared a major exhibition of artifacts of each of the archaeological periods. This sequential arrangement has revealed a lack of artifacts in several periods which is very obvious to our visitors. We need \$5,000 to purchase objects for the display area. Those interested in making contributions toward the purchasing of artifacts are asked to do so as soon as possible since the curator will have unique opportunities this summer to acquire needed items. A certificate will be issued to each donor naming the item(s) your contribution acquired.

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## 1986 MUSEUM REPORT

By November of 1986, David Merling, curator of the Horn Museum, will have a 30-minute audio-visual program available to help our friends keep abreast of recent developments at the museum and the 1986 excavations at Tell el-'Umeiri. This program is also designed to initiate future sponsors to the needs of the Museum. If you would like to host an entertaining evening for your friends and help strengthen support of the Horn Archaeological Museum, let us know and we will respond with available dates and additional information.

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### HORN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM Institute of Archaeology NEWSLETTER

Editor  
Editorial Assistants

David Merling  
Howard Krug  
Lori Haynes

The *Newsletter* is published four times a year by the Institute of Archaeology, Andrews University. Annual subscription price is \$7.50. Museum membership, subscription, and editorial correspondence should be addressed to The Horn Archaeological Museum, Institute of Archaeology, Andrews University, Berrien Springs, MI 49104.

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## HORN MUSEUM FIELD TRIP

On May 23 the Horn Archaeological Museum will host a field trip to the Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago. An Andrews University Greyhound bus will leave from the Seminary parking lot at 8 a.m. and return at 5 p.m. Cost for transportation is \$7 and participants will need to provide their own lunch. Tour guides will be provided. For additional information or reservations please call 471-3273.

### MUSEUM NEEDS

In the Spring of 1987 the Horn Museum plans to sponsor the first archaeological survey in Transjordan using an altitude balloon. This project, directed by David Merling, is already under careful planning. The use of balloons in survey work has been successfully conducted by others (J. Wilson and Eleanor Myers, *Archaeology*, September/October 1985, pp. 18-25), but the museum plans to incorporate the balloon, not only in this survey project, but also in future excavation projects.

Those interested in participating in the proposed survey or in making financial contributions to the projects, contact David Merling.



## ANDREWS DIGS IN 1986

Andrews University, together with a consortium of several colleges, (Canadian Union College, Southwestern Adventist College, Pacific Union College, and Atlantic Union College) will sponsor an archaeological expedition in Tell el-Umeiri. The excavation will take place June 16 - August 12.

The excavation will continue and expand the goals of the original 1984 excavation. The research proposal for 1986 has been completed, staff assembled, and funds are being raised.

There is room for another twenty volunteers on a first come, first serve basis. Anyone who is in good physical health, who is willing to work hard and smile at occasional discomfort, is invited to apply. Many types of skills are needed, and members of the team will be called on not only to exercise special skills, but also to maintain the ongoing function of camp social life.

The cost of joining the project is now only \$2000 which includes 12 hours of academic credit, full board, weekend tours in Jordan, and camp-style accommodation. The price is exclusive of international travel to Amman.

### TOURS

Those who would like to tour the Bible Lands following the excavations have the options of two tours:

- 1) Jordan, Israel, Egypt--Aug. 9 to Aug. 29--cost is \$1200.
- 2) Jordan, Syria, Turkey, Greece--Aug. 9 to Aug. 25--cost is \$1800.

All tours include first class accommodations, with double room occupancy, and all sightseeing and ground transportation within the countries. The cost of all tours is subject to change and exclusive of round trip international transportation to Amman. For further information contact:

Patsy Tyner  
2208 Falling Creek Rd  
Silver Springs, MD 20904  
(301)-384-2280

### BUDGET NEEDS FOR SUMMMER DIG

With all the good news about the dig, there is the necessity of finding supporters to help finance the expedition. The cost of the excavation is approximately \$90,000 for on-site and support expenses.

Included as part of the 1986 season expenses we have allocated \$15,000 for publishing to continue our determination to publish as quickly as our evidence allows.

For those who would like to make a contribution by providing for the needs of a specific item, or a portion of an expense, note the following expenses:

Food for staff and volunteers	\$28,000
Wages for local laborers	14,000
Department of Antiquities fee	3,000
Tool and Equipment rental	3,000
Vehicle rental and gas	5,400
Wages for local DA representatives	3,360
Supplies	3,000
Busses for transporting volunteers	6,000
Accommodations for volunteers	3,000
Wages for local agents	1,440
Photo Supplies	3,000
Contingency (incl. Insurance)	5,000
Other specialist supplies	2,000
Equipment purchase	2,000
Publication Costs	15,000

For those who would like to be with us at Tell el-Umeiri and cannot, a financial gift provides an excellent alternative. All contributions are tax deductible.

Institute of Archaeology  
Andrews University  
Berrien Springs, MI 49104



## NEW INFORMATION RELATING TO ISRAEL'S CANAAN CONQUEST

In conjunction with the American Academy of Religion and the Society of Biblical Literature, the American Schools of Oriental Research held their annual convention in Anaheim, California November 22 to 26. Randy Younker, David Merling, and Oystein LaBianca, members of the Horn Museum staff gave papers at the sessions.

This was one of the more successful conventions in recent years, due to the strong contribution made by Israeli archaeologists. Two three-hour sessions were presented bearing upon problems in the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (1500-1000 B. C.), and in the later Iron Age (900-600 B. C.).

The topics presented in these sessions were not just excavation reports, which can be rather dull as one looks at slides of rocks and dirt with technical explanations. The presentations concentrated on being more synthetic, integrating specific archaeological findings from certain sites with similar results at sites that were occupied in the same period. The overall results can be integrated into a more holistic picture of life and history in any given archaeological period. By their nature, these syntheses provided a good overview of where archaeology in Israel is going today in terms of the historical results it has produced.

Only one archaeological topic can be taken up here from reports given in these sessions, the conquest of Canaan as described in the book of Joshua. By way of introduction it should be mentioned that the major modern scholarly interpretation of this subject was developed in the 1930's to 1950's by William F. Albright, the premier American archaeologist in the Middle East in this century. His view was that the Conquest of Canaan by the Israelites should be placed at the end of the Late Bronze Age; at the transition stage where the Early

Iron Age civilization began. This transition was marked, in Albright's view, by a wave of destructions that should be attributed to the Israelites. Sites at which such destructions were evident included Lachish, Hazor, Debir, Bethel, etc. These he dated at ca. 1270 B. C. Since Israel was thought to have left Egypt in the Exodus ca. 1270 B. C., this view of the Conquest was thought to correlate well with the Exodus, under Ramesses II of the 19th Egyptian Dynasty.

From the archaeological results that have been accumulating, this view of the conquest is in need of considerable revision. A number of the papers presented, both by Israeli and other archaeologists, dealt with the transition from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age. By way of history one should mention here that this was also a time when other groups of peoples besides the Israelites were coming into the land. Notable among these was a composite group known collectively as the Sea Peoples. They have been identified in this way because a major route of their migration into this area came through the sea routes. Their points of origin have been identified in various areas of the Eastern Mediterranean basin such as Mycenaean Greece and the Aegean Islands. Egyptian inscriptions give us some lists of the groups of peoples which made up this composite picture of migration. One of these migrating peoples is called the Peleset, known in the Bible as the Philistines.

The new results from excavations point out that a number of the destructions formerly thought to have been caused by the Israelites should now be attributed to the Sea Peoples. There is a general pattern to these destructions which develops from the north to the south. This fits the geographical progression of the Sea Peoples, but it does not fit the pattern of progression through which the



Israelites entered the land, from the east to the west. In addition, that the sites destroyed tend to be coastal and low foothill sites rather than the more centrally located hill country sites destroyed at the end of the Late Bronze Age points to the Sea Peoples as the causative agent.

In addition, the chronology or time frame for their destruction points in the same direction. It is now known from the new excavations that these sites were not all destroyed in one wave of destruction at once ca. 1230, but spread over the better part of a century. The date for these destructions can be determined through dateable Egyptian objects found in the destruction levels. Thus, some of them were destroyed in the mid-13th century (time of Ramesses II), the late 13th century (time of Merneptah and the female pharaoh Twosret), the early 12th century (time of Ramesses III), and in the mid 12th century (time of Ramesses IV, V, and VI). To take one example, Lachish was thought to have come to an end ca. 1230, but it is now known to have come to an end ca. 1175, in the time of Ramesses III. Thus the site that is mentioned in Joshua 10 does not fit the Israelite conquest nearly so well in this period as previously thought and it fits better with the takeover of this area in southwestern Palestine by the Philistines.

The end of the Late Bronze Age is now becoming one of the best documented periods of ancient Palestine. With the increase of that knowledge, Israel as a causative agent in those events is becoming less prominent than was previously thought. This has posed a problem for archaeologists and historians. Where should we put the Conquest of Canaan that is described in the book of Joshua? Archaeologists working at Andrews University since the time of Siegfried Horn, for whom the museum is named, have long advocated an earlier date for these events than that proposed by Albright. This earlier date is based in part upon the datum given in I Kings 6:1 which states that the Exodus occurred 480 years before Solomon began to build the temple. The dates for Solomon are well known (970-930 B. C.) thus the date for the

Exodus, on this basis, should fall somewhere around the middle of the 15th century B. C. The entry into the land under Joshua should have taken place some 40 years later, after the wandering in the wilderness, around the end of the 15th century B. C. (Late Bronze Age I).

The evidence described above does not necessarily prove that the Conquest occurred earlier than the end of the Late Bronze Age where these biblical data appear to date it. They do make it less likely that the conquest occurred at the later date than has previously been proposed for it. One must look elsewhere for those biblical events, and the best place to look for them in the archaeological and historical record is in an earlier time, the late 15th century under the 18th Egyptian Dynasty. Although such information is still in a preliminary stage, it is beginning to appear more clearly. By contributing to the clarification of the events which took place at the end of the Late Bronze Age, in which Israel was not directly involved, these reports and syntheses should lead to a clarification of the role that Israel did take in the development of events earlier in the Late Bronze Age.

William H. Shea





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If the mural contract can be signed soon we will plan a Grand Opening in November and invite our friends to be with us. Already we are planning a banquet especially for those who gave significant contributions making the opening of the museum possible. Additional pictures of the museum display can be seen on pages 2 and 5 of this newsletter.

D.M.

### STAFF PUBLICATIONS

The most recent publication of Museum and Institute Staff members are:

Shea, William H. "Mutilation of Foreign Names by Bible Writers" *AUSS* 23(1985) No. 1:111-115.

\_\_\_\_\_, Sennacheib's Second Palestinian Campaign" *JBL* 10413 (1985):401-418.

\_\_\_\_\_, "The Form and Significance of the Eblaite Letter to Hamazi" *Oriens Antiques* 23/3-4 (1984):143-158.

Yunker, Randall W. "Israel, Judah, and Ammon and the Motifs on the Baalis Seal From Tell el-'Umeiri. *Biblical Archaeologist*. September 1985:173-180.

The museum is happy to announce the publication of another occasional paper--The Luchnaria: Inscribed Lamps of the Byzantine Period by Eugenia L. Nitowski. The book can be purchased for \$5.95, postage paid, from the Institute of Archaeology.

After nine years and countless hours of research, Eugenia Nitowski sheds new light on Byzantine lamp inscriptions. Nitowski begins by tracing the history of the study of Byzantine lamp inscriptions and brings the work up to date. Her research takes us to the early ceremonies involved with the Luchnaria back to its effect on early Christianity. She differentiates between the languages used on the lamps other than Greek, explains why some lamp inscriptions are distorted and offers new conclusions to these distortions. The work has a very extensive bibliography and is easy to read. It is the best work done on Byzantine lamp inscriptions that I know of and a basic necessity for any library or anyone wanting to know about the light ceremony in the liturgical church and how Christ came to be symbolized by lamps and light.

H.K.

**Siegfried H. Horn Archaeological Museum**

Andrews University  
Berrien Springs, Michigan 49104

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