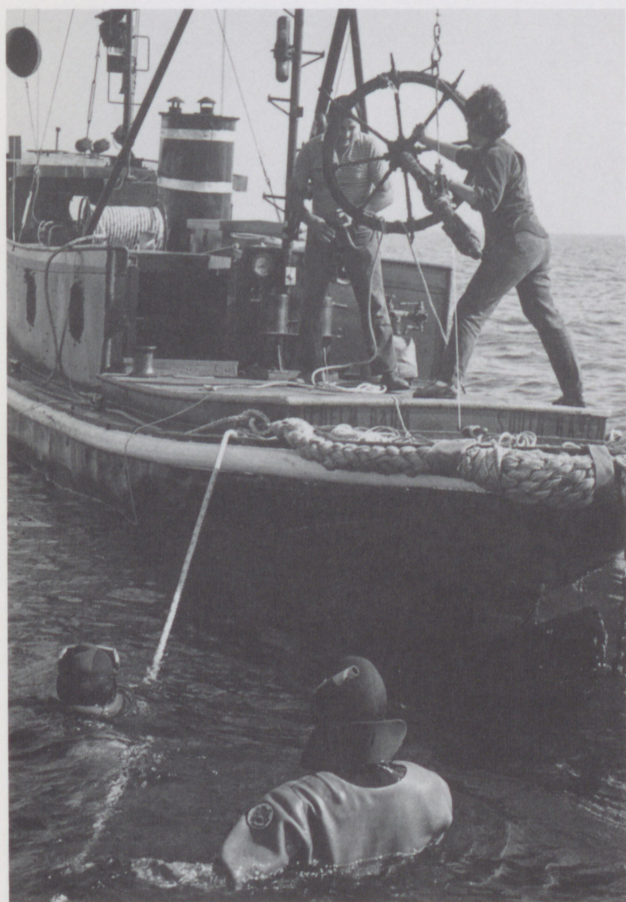




HORN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

The Institute of Archaeology

DIRECTOR EXCAVATES UNDERWATER



Since August, Dr. Bjornar Storfjell has been a volunteer diver for the Lake Michigan Maritime Museum in South Haven, MI. Dr. Storfjell is Director of the M.A. program, Acting Director of the Institute of Archaeology, and Associate Professor of Archaeology and History of Antiquity.

The Lake Michigan Maritime Museum has been conducting an excavation under water since 1984 of a shipwrecked vessel. Dr. Storfjell read about the project in the Museum's Newsletter and after hearing the museum's curator, Kenneth Pott, lecture on

the project during the Horn Archaeological Museum's Lecture Series, he arranged to begin volunteer work this past season.

Dr. Storfjell has been a diver for the project and does drawing and photography assignments. "The ship must be drawn to scale plank by plank in water where visibility is 2-4 feet," he comments.

The ship is located at a depth of 70 feet of water, 2 miles offshore and 3 miles north of the South Haven Lighthouse in Lake Michigan. Access to the site can be obtained only in calm weather. The ship is believed to be the Rockway, a scow schooner which went down on Nov. 18, 1891. An immigrant crew of 4 Norwegians and a Briton were taking a load of lumber to Benton Harbor, MI from Muskegon, MI when the ship was caught unexpectedly in an early winter storm. The ship was anchored for 19 hours and the crew built fires on deck to keep ice from forming in its rigging. The fires were spotted from shore and a rescue team rowed out to the disabled ship saving the crew.

Work on the project is slow due to the unpredictableness of the weather and the

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GERATY REPORTS ON EXCAVATION



The participants of the 'Umeiri 1987 dig in Jordan.

The second season of the Madaba Plains Project was a great success. During the excavation of June 18 to August 12 progress was made on all of its objectives, including its overarching goal of elucidating a cross-section of the entire range of human occupation in central Jordan.

Though Andrews University was the primary sponsor of the excavation, other sponsoring institutions included Atlantic Union College, Canadian Union College, and Southwestern Adventist College, along with the cooperation of the American Center of Oriental Research in Amman and the Jordanian Department of Antiquities. The

hundred-plus staff was divided into four parts. The excavation staff was presided over by Larry Herr from Canadian Union College. He had six field supervisors, each of whom had three to five square supervisors, plus volunteers and local laborers. Most of these individuals worked at Tell el-Umeiri, possibly the Abel Keramim of Judges 11:33. Tell el-Umeiri is a sixteen-acre Bronze and Iron Age site. Our first excavation season at this site was in 1984.

Our most impressive digging area was at the summit. We continued to uncover a huge complex of thick walls and soil floors which we have termed the Ammonite Citadel (Field A). Just north of Field A we continued to excavate the impressive defensive system (Field B). The defensive system includes a double wall supported by a sloped, twenty-meter rampart. Just within the inner wall we uncovered a plastered ritual bath. Another interesting discovery was a two-meter deep stone-lined pit or silo. These two finds probably indicate that the citadel complex was used for both storage and defense.

At the other end of the mound we opened a new field, hoping to find a city

HORN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

Institute of Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

Editor
Editorial Assistant

David Merling
Zlatko Kanacki

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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INTERVIEW WITH NATHAN GREENE

Merling: Nathan, tell our readers a little bit about your background including your early interest in art.

Greene: I grew up in Michigan and have been interested in art ever since I was a child. In grade school I used to draw and paint dogs, horses, cats and other animals. I sold my first art work to my third grade teacher. She really liked a pastel portrait of a Saint Bernard and she bought it for \$5.00.

Merling: Was your first professional art training here at Andrews University?

Greene: Yes, although I did take private art lessons when I was in first and second grade so there has been an interest in art for a long time. The first professional training was at Andrews, I studied here for a year and a half. At that time, I was interested in becoming a medical illustrator, so my training was mostly pre-med, with very little art training. While at Andrews I took a field trip to the American Academy of Art in Chicago and was impressed with the realistic type of art work the Academy was doing. I came back to Andrews and quit school. After working for a beekeeper for a year, I began studies at the American Academy of Art which lasted for two years.

Merling: Tell us about your experience at the American Academy of Art.

Greene: My classes involved intense training in academics, life drawing, figure drawing, and oil painting. I concentrated on improving my drawing and painting. I enjoyed my time there very much. The Academy has a scholarship competition in which they give six scholarships. In my second year I received the highest monetary scholarship available.

Merling: What did you do after you left the Academy?

Greene: After preparing my portfolio, I interviewed all the art studios in Chicago on Michigan Avenue. I ended up in publishing art because I have more of an interest in fine art.

Merling: You mentioned publishing. Who have you published with so far?

Greene: My first book was for Childrens Press. It was on the San Francisco earthquake. Since then I've illustrated three books for them. I've done quite a bit of work for Scott Forsman, the textbook publisher; the Billy Graham Association; and "Christianity Today." "Christianity Today" is one of my main clients. About two years ago I started doing work for "Review and Herald." These two publishers have provided much of my work. I have also worked for other Christian publishers like Tyndale House, Scripture Press, Campus Life Magazine, and Partnership Magazine.

Merling: How did you get interested in doing the museum mural?

Greene: Since magazine editorial illustration is quite temporary, most of my art work is published one month and gone the next. My one previous mural was at Camp Au Sable in Michigan. I like doing a work that is long lasting. I've also wanted to do more biblical illustrations since I have a special interest in biblical history.

Merling: Is the process of mural painting and book illustration different? What is the process of developing these murals and how have you conceived of the process?

Greene: It's different in the sense that a mural is a very big project. It's not something that I can research in a couple of days, do the illustration in a couple of days, and be finished. The research takes about as much time as the painting itself. The Horn Museum mural project requires even more involved planning since there are many different facets.

--Continued on page 4

EDITOR'S NOTE

"Let's Finish the Museum" Campaign

Needed	\$25.000
So far	<u>\$10.800</u>
	\$14.200 to go



David Merling interviews Nathan Greene.

--Interview cont'd

Merling: Tell us about the planning stage.

Greene: It requires educating my own mind to all the details to make it accurate, and then trying to formulate all this information into images. Every artist has to work from something to make a realistic image. Since ethically copying someone else's art work is out of the question, I have to create it on my own. It means getting information, models, costumes and posing scenes. Since we aren't in the Middle East, I have to imagine the scenery as best I can or base it on photo references. It takes a lot of time and a lot of thought. At the present, I have a good deal of the information and now I'm trying to formulate this information into images. Actual drawing will begin when photography of models and costumes is completed.

Merling: Nathan, do you think the combination of the murals and artifacts will have an impact on the museum visitor that artifacts alone cannot generate?

Greene: I certainly hope so. I think that being able to view scenes of biblical stories along side of artifacts from the biblical periods will be helpful in better understanding the Bible stories.

Editors note: Presently three preliminary drawings have been completed.

--Geraty Report cont'd from page 2

gate (Field F). Indeed, we found a major structure which may prove to be a gate.

Our only finds from the Middle and Late Bronze Ages were found on the north slope in Field C. Unfortunately, they were very fragmentary; yet they do indicate a settlement at the site during those periods. Just below Field C is the spring around which the Umeiri settlement grew. For the first time a team began investigating the ancient spring (Field E). They did so by digging next to the modern spring house.

The earliest remains have been uncovered on Umeiri's south slope. This Early Bronze domestic area has produced many houses, alleys, and small finds.

Artifacts found this season include two Ammonite seal impressions. Unfortunately, they are not as newsworthy as the Baalis seal impression discovered in 1984. Most of our objects were domestic items such as stone mortars, pestles, grinding stones, spinning and weaving implements, figurines, jewelry, arrowheads, and ballistic missiles.

--Continued next page

There was one intact male skeleton with a javelin blade in its pelvis.

Two miles from Tell el-Umeiri, we also excavated Rujm Selim which we expected to be an Iron Age farmstead. This site revealed the remains of a substantial building that could have been a fortified storage complex for agricultural products surrounded by a small settlement. Some interesting Scythian-type arrowheads were found, similar to those used in the 586 BC destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar. They also found a beautifully preserved coin containing the likeness of Ptolemy Philadelphus III on the one side, and on the other an eagle with an inscription in Greek identifying Ptolemy.

The regional survey identified more than a hundred new sites within a ten-kilometer radius of Umeiri. Evidence of agriculture in Bible times was abundant. We found terracing, winepresses, cisterns and watchtowers.

Our many visitors included ambassadors, government officials, archaeologists, and tourists. We also visited with Crown Prince Hassan and Prince Raad, the royal chamberlain, both of whom have taken a real interest in the Madaba Plains project. The Amman Baptist School provided us the use of their fine facilities for our headquarters. Since the school was not a boarding school, we jerry-rigged showers, kitchen, and darkroom. One day we ran completely out of water so I had to spend an afternoon trying to get a water tanker to bring us water--not too dissimilar an experience to trying to get water out of a rock in the wilderness!

Those interested in participating in the next expedition at Tell el-Umeiri, Jordan should set aside the weeks from the middle of June to the middle of August in 1989 and watch for the announcements in the Horn Archaeological Newsletter, or write directly to Dr. Sten LaBianca, Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Michigan 49104.

--L. T. Geraty, Project Director

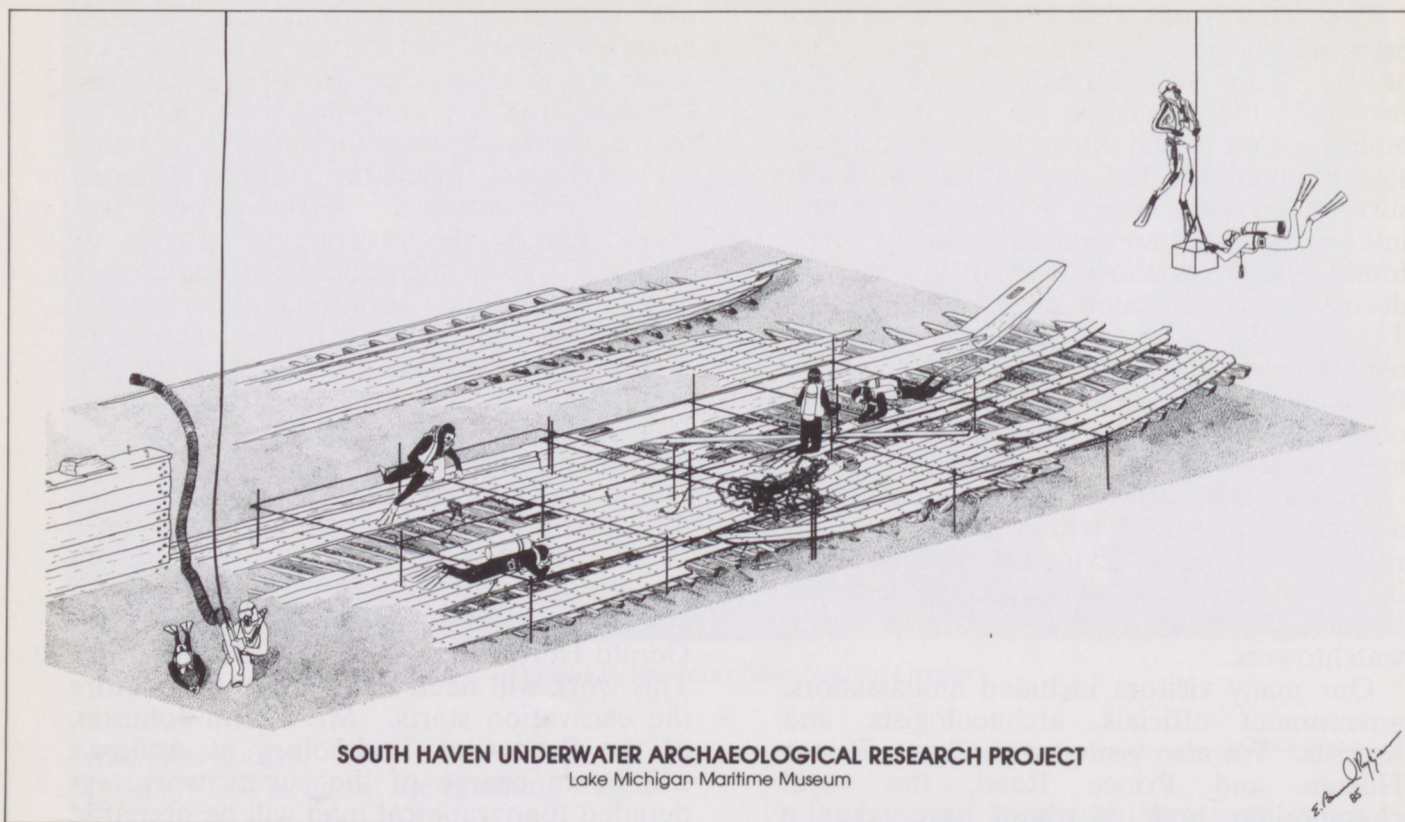


GROVE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Berrien Springs Village Council voted on October 5 to proceed with an archaeological survey of the Grove Park on Lake Chapin in Berrien Springs. The Institute of Archaeology had been contacted by the Berrien Springs Optimist Club acting on a request from the Village Council earlier this summer. The project was considered by the Institute to provide its students a good methodological experience at a convenient location. J. Bjornar Storfjell, Acting Director of the Institute of Archaeology, will direct the project and Dr. Elizabeth Garland, of Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo, MI, will be the chief archaeologist.

The first stage of the project is a thorough historical research of the land-use of the Grove Park property. A graduate student in the History Department at Andrews, under the supervision of Dr. Gerald Herdman, will conduct this research. This work will need to be completed before the excavation starts. Mr. Glenn Johnson, of the School of Technology at Andrews will be in charge of the survey work. A detailed topographical map will be prepared and a one by one meter grid will be superimposed.

A random sampling process will be used to determine the squares to be excavated. This procedure will be followed in order to discover where within the boundaries of the park cultural remains might be located. Approximately 380 one by one meter squares will be excavated in order to achieve an acceptably reliable sample. Student and community volunteers will participate in the excavation. The excavation staff is as follows: Project Director, J. Bjornar Storfjell; Chief Archaeologist, Elizabeth Garland; Surveyor, Glenn Johnson; Photographer, Thor Storfjell, student; Project Advisors, Gerald Herdman, Jan House, Director of the Berrien County Historical Association; Oystein LaBianca, chairman of the Behavioral Sciences Department at Andrews; Robert Little, archaeologist and electronics engineer; David Merling, Curator of the Horn Archaeological Museum; Thomas Topash, Berrien Springs School District and Patowatomi Indian representative; Randall Younker, assistant professor of archaeology at Andrews.



--Storfjell Excavates cont'd from page 1
slow underwater movement. Sand covers the planks and must be tediously removed each time.

Dr. Storfjell says he has enjoyed work on this last season of the project very much and adds that, "The methods I'm learning here are methods I can use in the Middle East on further underwater excavations."



Siegfried H. Horn Archaeological Museum

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