Institute/Museum Update

The Institute of Archaeology/Siegfried H. Horn Museum has been going through a number of changes since the move to its new location in October of 2003. Some of these changes, such as the various renovation projects, have been reported in previous Newsletters. Since last summer’s excavation in Jordan, the Institute has been gearing up for the final phase of renovation, that of the Museum exhibit space. An architect/design team has been chosen to spearhead the work, and we are now in the early stages of fund raising for this project. In the interim period, before the renovations to this wing begin, there will be a temporary display opening to the public on March 13 (from 7:00-9:00 pm) with an open house celebrating the beginning of this final phase of renovations as well as an opportunity to help the Institute financially with this endeavor in the form of an art auction (see p. 3).

A new Institute/Museum logo has been chosen based on the institution’s historic connection with the excavations at Tall Hisban, Jordan. The name of the Museum has also been modified somewhat. The masthead of the Newsletter reflects this change, it being the inaugural issue with the new logo and name terminology. Along with the changes, mentioned above, there has been a flurry of activity. A number of students have joined the archaeological programs of the University at all academic levels, and several of them are currently working at the Institute/Museum. Darrell Rohl, an undergraduate of advanced standing, is now the assistant to the director of the Publications department; M.A. students Celeste Voigt, Christie Goulart and Chris Chadwick function as the Institute secretary; a contract instructor on the undergraduate level, and a research assistant

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Photo Essay

Celeste Voigt at Secretary’s desk.

Christie Goulart preparing lecture.

Darrell Rohl working in the publications office.

Chris Chadwick doing research.

Jennifer Groves piecing an excavated jar together.

Students finding Munsell colors for sherds in the Ceramics Lab.
respectively. Jennifer Groves, a Ph.D. candidate, is now serving as assistant to the curator. Some of these students, such as Ron Wakeman and Christie Goulart, have excelled so well in their studies they were nominated for the national honor society.

Before Dr. Robert Bates, former assistant to the Director of Publications, and now of La Sierra University, left Andrews, he taught a history class, in which 35 of the 45 students participated in research projects at the Institute. Many helped sort and process the pottery from the 2005 season at Jalul, while others helped clean, sort and process bones in a lab run by Dr. Kathy Koudele, the Jalul bone specialist, and her assistant Edwina Rao. (Paul J. Ray, Jr.)

The Horn Museum will be auctioning off original, signed works of art by renowned artist Nathan Greene as part of the fund-raising campaign for the permanent exhibit. The collection consists of eight polished draft pencil sketches depicting biblical stories in detailed, historically accurate settings. Greene spent five months researching each represented culture before putting pencil to paper. He then used these drafts to create the final paintings currently displayed in the museum classroom. The sketches span thousands of years of Israel’s history, from the time of the patriarchs to the advents of Christianity and Islam.

Online bidding will begin 6 March and end 13 March at 6:00 pm. An on-location silent auction will continue that evening from 7:00-8:00 pm at the Horn Museum open house. The winning bidders will be announced at 8:30 pm and contacted by phone or email.

For more details and to view the artwork online, please visit http://www.andrews.edu/ARCHAEOLOGY/ and click on the “Art Auction” link.

Appointments may be made to see the drafts in person during February and early March; please contact Jennifer Groves at 269-471-6180 for an appointment.

Don’t miss this exclusive opportunity to experience biblical history and support the museum!
Shipwrecks Found at Dor/Tantura

An underwater archaeological excavation at the Dor/Tantura lagoon, located in Israel on the coast of the Mediterranean, has discovered two ships, one dating to the 5th century AD (Byzantine period) the other dating to the 8th century AD (Islamic period). The Byzantine period ship carried 80 building stones neatly stacked in the hold. The Islamic period ship is the first shipwreck in the Mediterranean dating to this time. It was found at a depth of ca. two meters, under one meter of sand. Twenty pots containing fish and other foods were found.

Pyrgos Mavroraki Reveals New Evidence

The site of Pyrgos Mavroraki, near Limassol, dates to 2350-1850 BC, and has revealed a lot about Bronze Age Cyprus. It was an industrial complex producing perfumes and textiles and has recently yielded evidence for the first time that olive oil was used as a fuel in copper production.

To discover more about archaeology, the Institute, and the Museum, contact us at:

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www.andrews.edu/archaeology

 Egyptians Drank Red Wine

Permission from the Egyptian government has recently been obtained to get some scrapings from an amphora from King Tut's tomb. The scrapings were tested by combining liquid chromatography and mass spectrometry in order to see if there was any evidence of red wine. Tartaric and syringic acid were found. These acids only come from grapes, peanuts, and baobab trees. Malvidin, which is a color compound found in red wines, was also found, indicating that the ancient Egyptians did indeed drink red wine.

Discovery of New Texts on Crete

Some of the earliest known evidence for Greek writing has recently been discovered while excavating the site of Kydonia, overlooking the port of Chania, on Western Crete. One of the texts was written in the Linear B script. Two other texts, written on terracotta tablets, were in the Linear A script. While Linear B has been deciphered, Linear A has not. Evidence of the fire, which probably destroyed the city around 1450 BC, was also found.

Ancient Map of Italy

The oldest map of the western world was discovered by Belgian archaeologist Thierry van Compernoller from the Montpellier University two years ago. The map dates to around 500 BC, and depicts the southern "boot" area of Italy.

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