Museum Remodeling

The Horn Archaeological Museum has been closed to the public for the past year and a half while major renovations have taken place. In April of 2016, Andrews University Plant Services began removing the old peeling wallpaper; ripping out old carpet; sealing up windows, that allowed in damaging UV rays; and removing some nonload-bearing walls, creating lighted spaces. Ten new exhibit cases have been purchased, and two additional ones were donated by the Physics Department.

We are grateful for the financial support of Andrews University, that covered the cost of basic maintenance such as painting the walls, re-carpeting and numerous other details intrinsic to converting a former bank into a museum. Donations, as well as our Horn Museum budget, must cover the additional renovation costs.

Various teams working together transformed the building. This could not have happened without the support and vision of Paul Elder (Director of Plant Administration). Jamie Wright (Manager of Plant Services) made sure everything ran smoothly, as painters including Randall Mack and Jim Gray, carpenters including Don Kissinger and Bryce Bowen, and electrician Max Jardine reworked the building. When Mike Pallas and his team laid the carpet, we all drew a deep breath of satisfaction.

Meanwhile, the Horn Museum team had anticipated moving into the crisp, clean space. Amanda McGuire-Moushon, Administrative Assistant and Old Testament PhD candidate, carried a heavy burden, balancing office work with numerous museum-related tasks, including researching and ordering the glass exhibit cases. Assistants to the Curator Jacob Moody (2011-16), Daniel Ulvozcky (2016-17), and Talmage Gerald (2017-present), with the help of Alma Cortez.
(Undergrad Research Assistant) and Elizabeth Emswiler (Graduate Assistant) put in innumerable hours setting up new exhibits in the cases and erecting our new custom-made Bedouin tent from Madaba, Jordan. We wish to express our gratitude to Mr. Ziad Maiah, of Madaba, through whom we commissioned the tent. Dr. Jeffery Hudon and PhD student Michael Orellana have spent many hours in research and writing on specific artifacts significant to the biblical narrative that we wish to highlight in our new exhibits. Throughout the entire process, Dr. Paul Ray has been a source of knowledge, wisdom and encouragement. He has helped to oversee the progress from day one and continues to provide invaluable support.

A scale model of Tall Hisban, envisioned by Dr. Øystein LaBianca, commissioned by the Museum, and produced by Jason Blanzy, arrived in time for the grand reopening of the Museum during Alumni Weekend (Sept 28-30), at which time there was also a 50th anniversary gathering, celebrating the beginning of archaeological excavations by Andrews University and sister institutions in the country of Jordan. A scale model of Tall Jalul has been also been commissioned.

Objects long stored in the vault are now on exhibit and can be viewed by the public. The arrangements are a work in progress and will be refined in the months ahead. Labelling the artifacts and creating signage, informational posters, and fact sheets are our next focus.

We are proud of our heritage! With renewed vigor, our museum continues to highlight the importance of Biblical and Ancient Near Eastern archaeology and Andrews University’s contribution to the field. (Constance E. Gane)

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Photo Essay

Museum Closed for Renovations.

“Safe Crackers” Move in While Carpet Layers Take Lunch Break.

Paul Ray, Danny Ulvoczky, Michael Orellana, Constance Gane, and Jacob Moody Removing Old Wall Paper and Horn Photo.

Mr. Ziad Maiah and Bedouin Tent in Madaba, Jordan.
Bedouin Tent Set Up at Horn Museum.

Amanda Moushon, Constance Gane, Elizabeth Emswiler, Paul Ray, and Jeff Hudon Clean Outdoors for Grand Reopening.

Visitors Arrive for Museum Reopening on Alumni Weekend.

Remodeled Exhibit Hall.

Jason Blanzy and Model of Tall Hisban.

Øystein LaBianca Shows Hisban Model to MPP Visitors.
**Roman Theater Found:**
Archaeologists have found a section of an unfinished theater abutting the Jerusalem Temple Mount. The theater, dating to the late Roman period (70-324 AD), was found 8.0 m (26.25 ft) beneath Wilson’s arch. This structure, which supported a bridge leading from the upper city to both Herod’s Temple and its later Roman replacement, was damaged in an earthquake in 360 AD, after which the theater and earlier structures were filled in with debris to shore it up. Eight additional courses of the Western wall of the Temple Mount have also been exposed.

**Egyptian Statues Found:**
Archaeologists have recently discovered an 8 m (26 ft) tall quartzite statue of what they believe is the 19th Dynasty Pharaoh Ramses II (1279-1213 BC) in groundwater near the ruins of his Sun temple in the ancient city of Heliopolis (in modern Cairo). Eighty centimeters of the upper part of a life-sized limestone statue of Pharaoh Seti II (1199-1193 BC) were also found.

**Sundial Located:**
A 2,000-year-old intact sundial, inscribed in Latin text, has recently been found in a roofed theatre (or odeum) in the Roman town of Interamna Lirenas, Italy. The site was originally created as an independent Latin colony in 312 BC at the intersection of two routes of communication, as part of Roman military operations against the Samnites at the time. Once hegemony was established over the region, in the 1st century BC, it developed into a market town; its inhabitants granted Roman citizenship, and Julius Caesar as its patron.

**Greek Inscription Found:**
Over 300 lines of a Greek inscription have been found in secondary use at the site of Qasr Al Hallabat, Jordan. The inscription reflects a military edict concerning the administration of the eastern frontier issued by emperor Anastasios I (491-518 AD).

**Mixed Religious Symbols Found:**
The symbols of a menorah, lulav (palm branch), shofar and a cross have recently been found, etched into a column fragment, in the remains of a 4th century AD church at the site of Laodicea, in Turkey. The column originally belonged to a nymphaeum (public fountain). The Jewish symbols were added in the late Roman period, when the column was reused in a Synagogue, and the cross later, when it became part of a church, in the Byzantine period.

**To discover more about archaeology, the Institute, and the Museum, contact us at:**
VOX: 269-471-3273
FAX: 269-471-3619
E-mail: hornmuseum@andrews.edu

or visit our website at:
www.andrewsarchaeology.org