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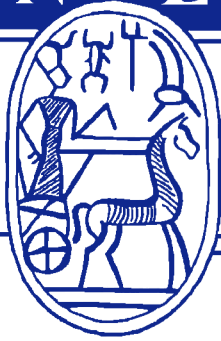
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Institute of Archaeology & Horn Archaeological Museum Newsletter Volume 23.2

Robert D. Bates

Paul J. Ray Jr.

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INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY HORN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

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INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY
HORN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MUSEUM
NEWSLETTER

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Web Page Update

The Institute of Archaeology and the Horn Archaeological Museum Webpage has been undergoing some technological improvements. In order to make the Webpage more informative and interactive, the Horn Museum Webpage will feature a Digital Library and Virtual Tour.

The Digital Library will contain data and a picture of each object in the museum. Visitors to the site will be able to search for objects and groups of objects based on various search parameters. Dr. James Fisher has been coordinating the project to make the Horn Museum objects available for study online through the Digital Library. He enlisted the help of software engineering students anana Pai, Albert Luyeho, Nikshep Shetty, and Arpita Shah. They developed data management software as a part of their Software Engineering Group project. This software makes it possible to search for Museum objects based on various categories and then display a picture of the object along with all relevant data. In addition, Marc Ullom and Jason Norton used a rotational photography method to photograph approximately 40 objects. This process involved taking over 30 pictures of each object while the object was being rotated and stitching all of the photographs together to create the 360 degree visual effect. These pictures were then incorporated into the Digital Library data base. This project was made possible through a Technology Grant from the Lilly Foundation for the purpose of enhancing on campus teaching and learning at Andrews University.

The Virtual Tour will allow Web visitors to view the museum as it appears and examine some of the objects on display. Visitors to the site will be able to follow the panoramic mural from the

continued on p. 2



The Virtual Tour and Digital Image Library of the Horn Archaeological Museum Webpage.

Early Bronze Age to the Islamic period, read text, view maps, select individual objects with detailed information, rotate some objects and search for comparative objects in the collection. The Museum will be closed for the summer in order for Efrain Velazquez and Eduardo Brugman to photograph the murals and the objects. Most of the new features on the Webpage will not be available until later this year. (Robert D. Bates)



Rainey and Geography

Anson F. Rainey, professor Emeritus of Ancient Near Eastern Cultures and Semitic Linguistics at Tel Aviv University and professor of Historical Geography at Bat Ilan and Ben Gurion Universities spoke for the Horn Archaeological Lectureship on Feb. 4, 2002. Dr. Rainey's visit to Andrews is part of a world-wide lecture tour that includes Wheaton College, UCLA, La Sierra University, Walla Walla College, Konkuk University, Korea, the University of Melbourne, Australia and other Universities. His lecture was entitled *Bringing the Bible Down to Earth - The Disciplines of Historical Geography: An Approach to the Everyday Life of Ancient Israel*.

In his lecture, Dr. Rainey emphasized the importance of Historical Geography as a tool for understanding the Bible. He believes that Historical Geography increases our realization that the Bible had to do with real people, that these people struggled for their existence, fought their enemies, and struggled with issues of morality. Though some deny the people of ancient Palestine were Israelites, Rainey suggests that historical geography links the archaeological evidence to the Bible and ancient documents. The places identified in the Bible are real places that are often found in ancient inscriptions and frequently confirmed through archaeological excavations.

There are many dimensions of Historical Geography that make it an



Anson F. Rainey

important tool for understanding the Bible. The physical and historical dimensions of geography deal with sequences of events and their relationship to the places of those events. Some claim that historical reflections are shaped by modern bias and can not accurately describe historical events. Rainey agrees that people inevitably bring their own "personal load of emotion and experience," however, approaching historical events subjectively doesn't mean that the history which emerges has no value. For Rainey, history is a modern reflection on past events. "Documents from the ancient world and archaeological finds were left by somebody," it is the role of the scholar to communicate with those people. Even if that communication is somewhat subjective, it is still in real time and about real people from real places.

The Bible describes a people with a unique culture which interacted with a number of different cultures. Ancient Israel was frequently influence by the surrounding cultures. Historical geography tries to understand this cultural dimension. What were the people like who lived during that time, what kind of houses did they live in, what did they eat and how did they prepare their food, and what was life like in their villages? The answer to these and other questions and explain why certain places became casual settlements and why others developed into villages, towns, and cities.

The spiritual dimension of historical geography is the most frequently criticized and most often ignored. Some scholars dismiss this dimension as clouding the objectivity of biblical scholarship. However, Rainey points out that those who wrote the biblical, Assyrian, or Egyptian texts wrote them from religious points of view. Scholars and Bible students also have their religious points of view. Indeed, most of the interest in the land of the Bible is because of a spiritual dimension. The people in and the places of the Bible have had a major impact upon the spiritual outlook of millions of people. Rainey believes that this spiritual dimension of the Bible can not be ignored when dealing with "the experience of these people over a number of centuries in a particular place and at particular time." (Robert D. Bates)



Younger Lecture

On March 4, K. Lawson Younger presented a lecture entitled *The 'Lost Tribes' of Israel in Light of Recent Discoveries*. Dr. Younger is Professor of OT, Semitic Languages and Ancient Near Eastern History at Trinity International University and is widely published in the area of Biblical and Assyriological Studies, including the recent 3 volume *The Context of Scripture*, edited together with W. W. Hallo. Younger's lecture focused on recent discoveries that shed light on the deportation of the kingdom of Israel by the Assyrians in the late eighth century B.C., where the deportees ended up and how they fared.

While his main interest was the control of Gaza, the hub the spice trade, Tiglath-pileser III conquered northern Israel in his campaigns of 734-732 B.C. This is reflected in 2 Kgs 15:29, 1 Chron 5:26, the Eponym Chronicle, reliefs from Ashtaroth and Gezer, Summary Inscriptions 4, 9 and 13 as well as Annals 18 and 24. These texts agree that Tiglath-pileser III conquered the Galilee and Gilead regions, deported its population,

and installed a new King over the remainder of the kingdom. It appears from the Annals 24 text that a total of 13,500 people were deported from Galilee. Regional survey evidence by Zvi Gal in Galilee also indicates that this region was depopulated and its settlements not subsequently rebuilt before the Persian period. Since the intention was safe passage through this region the Assyrians did not repopulate it.

With the conquest of the reduced kingdom of Israel and its capitol at Samaria in 722/20 B.C. by Shalmaneser V and Sargon II, most of the remainder of the population (27,290[80] people according to the Great Summary Inscription and the Nimrud Prism D & E) were deported and the Samaria region turned into an Assyrian province, though deportations continued into the reign of Sennacherib

(701 B.C.). From the Bible (2 Kgs 17:6, 18:11 cf. 1 Chron 5:26) we are told that the deportees were settled in Halah (the province of *Halahha*), Gozan (*Guzana*) on the Habur River, (the agricultural zone of Assyria) and after their conquest by Sargon II in 717 B.C., the cities of the Medes. Assyrian records indicate that these deportees were taken not on a death march, but repopulated other Assyrian captive lands as agricultural (including the digging and upkeep of canals) and forced laborers, though a few functioned as skilled laborers (carpenters and potters), priests, specialized military contingents (charioteers and horse trainers), and merchants (Tablets from Fort Shalmaneser 99, 121, Til Barsib Tablets 13, 18, 20, State Achieves of Assyria 1, 6, 15). As forced laborers the bulk of the Israelite deportees were no doubt put to



K. Lawson Younger
work on the new capitol cities of Dur-Šarrukin (Sargon II) and Nineveh (Sennacherib). (Paul J. Ray, Jr.)



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RANDOM SURVEY

A Queens Pyramid

Archaeologists have unexpectedly discovered the remains of a 4500 year old pyramid. This is the 110th pyramid that has been found in Egypt. This site is adjacent to the pyramid of Redjedef who succeeded his father Cheops, the builder of the Great Pyramid. Though the tomb had been plundered in antiquity and the mummy removed, some remains, including a canopic jar were found. At this time Archaeologist believe that the pyramid belonged the daughter of Cheops who was also the wife and sister of Redjedef.

Repairing the Bulge

Archaeologists have become increasingly troubled by the growing bulge on the south side of the Temple Mount. Some scholars believe that the bulge is the result of construction in the area of Solomon's stables while others point out that the problem has existed for centuries. Recently, Wasq, the Muslim trust that oversees the Temple Mount, has begun repairs on the wall but it may take over a year to complete because of the current crisis.

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

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Tushingham Dies

A. Douglas Tushingham died in his sleep at the age of 88 on February 27, 2002. He was the co-director of the Jericho excavations with Kathleen Kenyon and later directed the excavations at Dihbon in Jordan. He served as ACOR director in Jordan and then became director and Chief Archaeologist of the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology. He has published several books and numerous articles in the field of archaeology.

The Cuneiform Digital Library

The Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative (CDLI) will make available the form and content of cuneiform tablets through the internet. Many of these tablets which date from ca. 3200 B.C. are currently unavailable even to specialists. The CDLI data set will provide scholars with the text and images, the document transliterations and text glossaries as well as the digitized originals and photo archives of these early cuneiform tablets. The HAM tablets may be included in this project in the future.

Newsletter Online in Color

Back issues of the Horn Museum Newsletter are now available online at www.andrews.edu/ARCHAEOLOGY/publications/newsletter.htm. They can be downloaded or viewed with Acrobat Reader. Most of the pictures are in color and there are links to lecture notes and additional photos.

N E W S L E T T E R



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