

new location for the Institute/Museum. After a short period of negotiations the University agreed.

The larger facility will allow for much-needed laboratory and work space and will provide a higher profile for the Museum. Because it takes time to design and build a new state-of-the-art exhibit, as well as remodeling the facade of the building, the museum expects to be closed for the next two years. We are sorry for any inconvenience this may cause, but believe that the end result will be worth the effort. The Institute offices, laboratories, storage and work areas should be operational within the next four to six months. (David Merling)



Klingbeil on Surveys

On March 24, 2003 Gerald A. Klingbeil, Professor of Old Testament and Ancient Near Eastern Studies at River Plate Adventist University spoke for the Horn Museum Lectureship. His presentation was entitled *Getting the Big Picture: Surveys in Archaeology*.

Survey work has been a part of the archaeology of Syria-Palestine for more than 150 years. In the past most survey work involved exploring the region and creating topographical maps. Today surveys have two distinct research designs. The central site survey examines a specific archaeological site and its surrounding area. This type of survey investigates regional development, population size and settlement patterns. The regional survey does not examine a specific site, but focuses upon different aspects of the region's history, like population development during various periods.

Archaeologists have begun to use sophisticated technologies in their survey work. Many use a Global Positioning System (GPS) to map site locations fairly quickly to within 1 meter. This makes it possible to get accurate measurements of



Gerald A. Klingbeil

the topography and geography. Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) enables measurements to be recorded quickly and later used for creating computer-generated maps. This data can be used to make three-dimensional reconstructions of buildings or other architectural features.

In addition to creating surface maps, archaeologists also use other technologies to map potential structures below the ground in preparation for excavation. Geophysical Diffraction Tomography (GDT) uses sound waves to identify subsurface anomalies and with the help of mathematical algorithms a computer can produce complete images of subsurface features. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) also uses low-powered radio waves to detect density changes in the subsurface layers and locate buried objects. A large machine is pulled over a grid area and a radar profile is generated. Unfortunately, some results may be inconclusive because of the soil conductivity and other factors.

In order to keep track of much of the information generated by the various technologies and methodologies employed in the survey process, many archaeologists use Geographical Information System (GIS). This technology incorporates geographically referenced data points such as soil, artifact and settlement types, roads, water systems and topography in order to view related information at different periods in time.

With the help of this system, archaeologists can determine the spatial and environmental signature of a specific site.

Dr. Klingbeil is cautious about the role technology may play in future survey work. He is concerned that uniform standards have not been employed and that data from different sites may not be compatible. He suggests that research designs and methodology should be clearly defined and any presuppositions articulated. A standard terminology also needs to be adopted. In addition, a total random sample needs to be collected including all ceramics and other data that can be found on site. This data should be processed by trained software specialists and published as quickly as possible. (Robert D. Bates)



Ortiz on David

On April 7, 2003 Steven M. Ortiz, Professor of Archaeology at the New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary and Director of the Tel Gezer Excavation, presented a lecture for the Horn Museum Lecture Series entitled *House of David or the Tent of David? Current Issues and Trends in Biblical Archaeology*.

Recent archaeology has tended to look negatively on David and Solomon. The Davidic dynasty is mentioned in only a couple of extrabiblical texts and there are no state documents from Jerusalem in the 10th century BC. David is now seen as more of a bedouin chief than a king. Along with this trend there has been a move by Israel Finkelstein and others to the so-called low chronology. This view is essentially the revival of older arguments bolstered by evidence from more recent excavations at Jezreel and is an attempt to close the so-called 9th century BC gap in archaeological knowledge of ceramic development. This position shifts ceramics and their associated material culture 100 years later, into the 9th century BC, creating a domino effect on the chronology of the rest of the Iron Age.

It is further assumed that two cultures living side-by-side must have the