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Fall 2014 DigSight Newsletter

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SIGHT NEWSLETTER



MUSEUM CELEBRATES 10-YEAR ANNIVERSARY

The Lynn H. Wood Archaeological Museum celebrated its 10-year anniversary with a banquet dinner, followed by a special lecture by Dr. William G. Dever, on November 2nd at Southern Adventist University. Named after the first Seventh-day Adventist to obtain a doctorate in archaeology, the Lynn H. Wood Archaeological Museum opened in November 2004 with the establishment of the permanent exhibition, “Vessels in Time: A Journey into the Biblical World,” which showcases artifacts spanning the ancient

Near East from the Early Bronze Age through the Byzantine period. Over the last ten years, the Museum has produced two temporary exhibitions, “Faces of Power: Coins of the Biblical World” and “The Battle Over King David: Excavating the Fortress of Elah,” both receiving the Tennessee Association of Museums “Award of Excellence” in 2008 and 2013, respectively.

The celebration highlighted key milestones over the last decade within the Institute of Archaeology, however, with particular focus upon the Museum. Among the Museum’s milestones are the acquisition of the William G. Dever Near Eastern



Museum docent, Rita Vital being honored at the dinner banquet for her long-standing support of the Lynn H. Wood Archaeological Museum and faithful docenting since the opening of the Museum. Photo credit: Seth Shaffer.

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PUBLICATION OF KHIRBET QEYAF A VOLUME 2

The Institute of Archaeology at Southern Adventist University is pleased to announce the publication of *Khirbet Qeiyafa Vol. 2—Excavation Report 2009-2013: Stratigraphy and Architecture (Areas B, C, D, E)*.¹ After more than two years of work on the second volume of the Khirbet Qeiyafa excavation reports, the completion and publication of this volume was officially announced in connection with the American School of Oriental Research

annual meetings in San Diego, CA last month. The volume contains contributions by 40 archaeologists and scholars from around the world and brings together the results of five years of excavations conducted at Khirbet Qeiyafa, biblical Sha’arayim, by The Hebrew University of Jerusalem in collaboration with Southern Adventist University. In 704 pages (674 plus preliminary pages and appendices), 601 color illustrations and maps, and 154 tables, the following are the section titles of the volume: “Part I: Introduction” (predominately covering methodological issues), “Part II: The Excavations at Khirbet Qeiyafa” (the excavation results of Areas

B, C, D, and E), “Part III Dating Aspects” (radiometric dating and other chronologic methods that clarify the stratigraphy of the site), “Part IV: Detailed Field Observations (bringing together the square supervisors’ reports), and “Appendices” (lists of loci).

The publication of such a significant and technical volume by both Southern Adventist University and The Hebrew University of Jerusalem represents a milestone in the excavation, teaching, and research activities of the Institute of Archaeology while also demonstrating a commitment to making the results of the yearly activities in the field available to

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PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS 2014

Last November, staff from the Institute of Archaeology at Southern Adventist University attended the American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR) meetings held at The Westin San Diego in southern California. This year's meetings featured two joint sessions on the excavations at Khirbet Qeiyafa and Tel Lachish, respectively titled, "Tracking the Early Judean Kingdom: From Qeiyafa to Lachish I" and "Tracking the Early Judean Kingdom: From Qeiyafa to Lachish II." These joint sessions presented archaeological data related to the closing of the Khirbet Qeiyafa Archaeological Project and the initial seasons of *The Fourth Expedition to Lachish*. Both sessions were jointly presided by Yosef Garfinkel (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem), Michael G. Hasel and Martin G. Klingbeil (Southern Adventist University).

The first session involved the presentation of the results from the final seasons at Khirbet Qeiyafa, specifically the 2012 and 2013 seasons. In this session, Yosef Garfinkel presented a paper on the excavation results from the final two seasons at Khirbet Qeiyafa. Additionally, two other papers were presented involving ceramic analyses from the Khirbet Qeiyafa excavations.

The second session focused exclusively on the first two seasons of *The Fourth Expedition to Lachish*. Three of the four papers presented in this session were by Institute staff members, Michael G. Hasel, Martin G. Klingbeil, and Daniel Perez. These three presenters gave papers, respectively titled, "*The Fourth Expedition to Lachish: History and Overview*," "The Level II Destruction of Nebuchadnezzar: Area A Excavations at Lachish," and "Technology and Archaeology: Survey Techniques and Photogrammetry at Lachish (2013–2014)." In conjunction with these joint sessions, the publication and availability of *Khirbet Qeiyafa Vol. 2—Excavation Report 2009–2013: Stratigraphy and Architecture (Areas B, C, D, E)* was also announced.

Beyond these two sessions, in which the Institute was heavily



The Westin San Diego, location of the 2014 ASOR meetings. Photo credit: ASOR.

involved, this year's meetings also featured a special reception on the emerging methodological and analytical approach termed "Cyber-archaeology," held at the California Institute for Telecommunications and Information Technology (Calit2) – Qualcomm Institute at the University of California, San Diego. This special reception showcased some of the latest developments in a new interdisciplinary approach in the field of Near Eastern archaeology.

Overall, this year's ASOR meetings were both very positive and busy. In addition to the papers presented by Institute staff, the meetings also marked Hasel's first of two years as an ASOR Board of Trustee member. Finally, through the generous support of one of our Institute board members who also attended the ASOR meetings, a substantial number of new books were acquired and will be added to the William G. Dever Research Library holdings at Southern Adventist University. 🍷

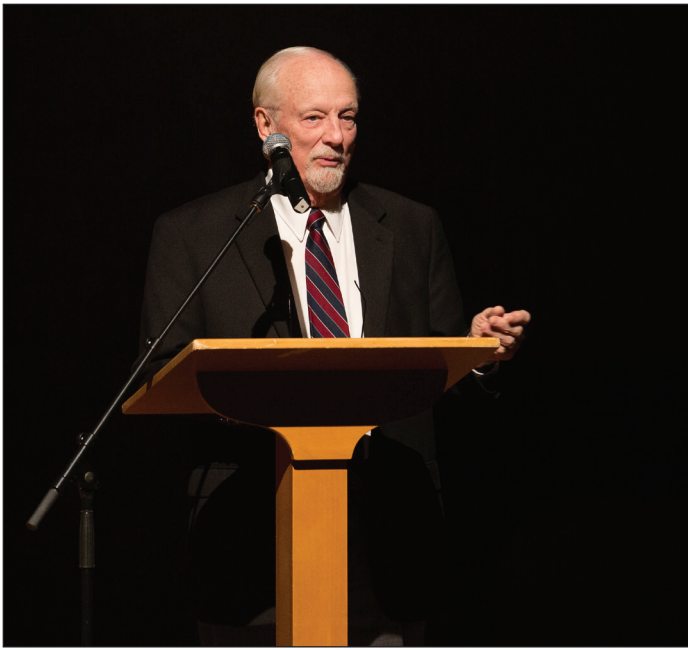
MUSEUM CELEBRATES 10-YEAR ANNIVERSARY, cont'd.

...continued from page 1

Collection (the heart of the Museum's permanent exhibition), the Museum's opening in November 2004, the establishment a museum docent program, and two award-winning temporary exhibitions. In addition to a historical overview of the Museum's accomplishments, the William G. Dever Research Library was also noted during the banquet dinner by underscoring the unwavering support and generosity of Dr. Ken and Mrs. Cheryl Mathews towards the Institute of Archaeology in general, and the development of the William G. Dever Research Library in particular. Several docents, serving since the inception of the Museum, were also honored. Among those docents were Hugo Christiansen, James and John Durichek, Rita Vital, and Reika Wygal. Other honorees noted during the dinner were Dr. Ward and Mrs. Julia Swarner for their

long-standing support of the Institute of Archaeology—the least of which not being the use of their coin collection for the Museum's first temporary exhibition, "Faces of Power: Coins of the Biblical World."

In addition to the Museum and the Dever Research Library, the Institute of Archaeology's present excavation project at Tel Lachish, and past participation in the Khirbet Qeiyafa Archaeological Project, were highlighted with the announcement of *Khirbet Qeiyafa Vol. 2—Excavation Report 2009–2013: Stratigraphy and Architecture (Areas B, C, D, E)*. This second volume on the excavations at Khirbet Qeiyafa, authored by Yosef Garfinkel, Saar Ganor, and Michael G. Hasel and edited by Martin G. Klingbeil, is the second of eight total volumes to be published over the next several years. Containing articles and analyses from 40 contributors, *Khirbet Qeiyafa Vol. 2* serves as a testament to the expeditious and scientific nature of the



Professor William G. Dever speaking in Ackerman Auditorium at Southern Adventist University, after the banquet dinner on November 2nd. Photo credit: Seth Shaffer.

Khirbet Qeiyafa Archaeological Project as a whole. As part of the evening festivities, two copies of this volume were presented. First, Drs. William G. Dever and Pamela Gaber were presented a copy along with heart-felt appreciation for Dever's continuous support

of the Institute of Archaeology at Southern. Second, Dorothy and Burton Keppler were presented a copy for their support through the endowment established in their name that made the publication of this monumental volume possible.

Following the banquet dinner, Dever, professor emeritus of Near Eastern archaeology and anthropology at the University of Arizona, ended the evening with a lecture. Dever's lecture, "The Lives of Ordinary People in Ancient Israel," surveyed the various aspects of everyday life from religion to social organization to recreational activities. Prior to his presentation, Dever fittingly and succinctly summarized his sentiments on the occasion of his fourth visit to Southern. Prefacing his lecture with his concern about where the discipline of Near Eastern archaeology is heading, Dever posed the question, "So what about the future?" After briefly pausing, Dever continued, "And then I come down here [Southern], and feel much better...much better. And that's because the program is flourishing."

The Institute of Archaeology—composed of excavations and publications, the Museum, and the Dever Research Library—has been blessed over the years thanks to the support provided by the Institute staff, supporters, and participants each year. Future plans for the Museum, as announced during the banquet dinner, involve a new temporary exhibition, "The World in Miniature: Creation, Cosmos, and Ecology in Seals and the Bible." This exhibition, set to run from November 15, 2015 through May 5, 2017, will be the Museum's third temporary exhibition. ✍

PUBLICATION OF KHIRBET QEYyafa VOLUME 2, cont'd.

...continued from page 1

the wider academic and public communities. Archaeological excavation projects have at times been notorious for procrastinating publication responsibilities. In fact, it is not uncommon to have a gap of 10 to 20 years between the completion of fieldwork and the first of the final publication volumes. Through the combined efforts of the excavators, authors, and editing team, it was possible to publish this volume only one year after the completion of the excavations at Khirbet Qeiyafa in 2013.

While *Khirbet Qeiyafa Vol. 2* will probably be the most extensive volume, another six volumes are planned, completing the series:

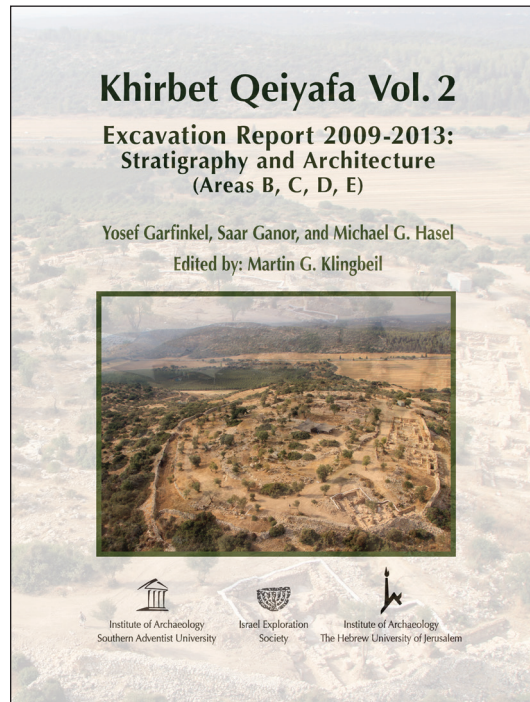
Khirbet Qeiyafa Vol. 3—Excavation Report: Stratigraphy and Architecture (Areas A, F, W) and the Settlement History

Khirbet Qeiyafa Vol. 4—Excavation Report: Art and Cult, and Epigraphy

Khirbet Qeiyafa Vol. 5—Excavation Report: The Coins

Khirbet Qeiyafa Vol. 6—Excavation Report: The Iron Age Pottery

Khirbet Qeiyafa Vol. 7—Excavation Report: The Stone Tools



Front cover of *Khirbet Qeiyafa Vol. 2*. Cover design: Israel Exploration Society.

Khirbet Qeiyafa Vol. 8—Excavation Report: Various Find Categories

Southern Adventist University will be involved in the editing of *Khirbet Qeiyafa Vol. 4* (with publication envisaged for 2016) and contribute to the other volumes, which will be edited by The Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

An endeavor of this magnitude is only made possible by working together as a team and the generous funding from donors who understand the importance of scientific publications while also realizing that research without publication remains but a futile exercise. A big "thank you" goes to the community for their support of the teaching and research of Biblical archaeology at Southern! Please see the *Khirbet Qeiyafa Vol. 2* flyer at the end of this newsletter for a view of the cover, table of contents, and ordering information. ✍

¹Full citation: Garfinkel, Yosef, Saar Ganor, and Michael G. Hasel. *Khirbet Qeiyafa Vol. 2—Excavation Report 2009–2013: Stratigraphy and Architecture (Areas B, C, D, E)*. Edited by Martin G. Klingbeil. Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society and Khirbet Qeiyafa Expedition, 2014.

FALL SEMESTER MUSEUM LECTURES

LACHISH 2014: EXCAVATING WAR AND DESTRUCTION IN ANCIENT JUDAH

The 2014–2015 Lynn H. Wood Archaeological Museum Lecture Series was kicked-off on October 6 with a presentation by Dr. Martin G. Klingbeil at Southern Adventist University.

Klingbeil, professor of Biblical Studies and Archaeology and co-director of *The Fourth Expedition to Lachish*, recapped the 2014 excavation season at Tel Lachish, Israel. This past summer marked the second season of *The Fourth Expedition to Lachish*, and was a very exciting summer of archaeological discovery over the course of the field season.

Beginning with a recapitulation of the 2013 season, Klingbeil restated some of the primary tenants of the research design for *The Fourth Expedition to Lachish*. Continuing from the Khirbet Qeiyafa excavations, the excavation work at Tel Lachish aims at exploring Levels IV and V—focusing upon the early years of Divided Monarchy period of ancient Israel. Two excavation squares were opened in 2013 during a one-week period, exposing part of the Level II (Babylonian) destruction layer. In conjunction with the archaeological research, new technologies—such as a quadcopter for aerial photography and computer tablets used for data recording—were among the highlights of the first season for *The Fourth Expedition to Lachish*. The 2014 excavations significantly expanded across a few different areas within the northeastern quadrant of the tel—labeled as Areas A, B, and C. Area A, excavated by a team primarily from Southern Adventist University along with participants from the Adventist University of Bolivia and Helderberg College (South Africa), was the focus of Klingbeil’s presentation.

Following from the exciting finds of the 2013 season, the excavation strategy for the 2014 season was to expand the area with eight additional units, adjacent and to the

west of the initial two squares. In presenting the 2014 excavation methodology and results, Klingbeil divided the data into two fields—War 1 (the Babylonian destruction layer) and War 2 (the Assyrian destruction layer). Between these two destruction layers, an systematic overview of the architectural and object finds were reviewed, giving some insights into the archaeology of eighth- and seventh-century B.C. Judah at the point of each respective destruction.

Presenting the stratigraphic succession of events, Klingbeil presented the Level II stratum (War 1, the Babylonian destruction) by highlighting some of the finds from that level. One particular object, found in square Od25, was a Judean-pillar figurine, which is generally associated with fertility and cult worship. Given that Lachish at the time of the Babylonian destruction in 586 B.C. was a Judean city, the presence of this figurine indicates, to a small extent, the presence of other forms of worship and religion beyond Israel’s monotheistic faith. From the Assyrian destruction stratum, two other Judean-pillar figurines were uncovered—both similar though different from the figurine found in the Babylonian level. The two found on the Assyrian destruction layer have what Klingbeil termed a “pinched head” style—an indication that this type of figurine was likely a mass-produced commodity. In a biblical context, these figurines are likely tied to the Canaanite goddess, Asherah (e.g., Isaiah 17:8, 27:9). Surrounding the Judean-pillar figurines in the Assyrian destruction layer, prominent architectural divisions surfaced in the form of perpendicular limestone walls. The relation of these excavated structures was contextualized through aerial photography captured by a quadcopter. From the air, walls from Level III were shown to lie adjacent to and outside the so-called Judean-Fort complex at the center of the site.



Dr. Martin G. Klingbeil lecturing in Lynn Wood Hall Chapel at Southern Adventist University on October 6. Photo credit: Seth Shaffer.

Arguably the most fascinating find was found inside a dipper juglet on the Assyrian destruction (Level III) stratum. A *bullae*, or clay seal impression, the size of a human thumbnail, showing two opposing gazelles in the center and an upper and lower register with text was found fully intact. *Bullae* were used in antiquity as a means of signing and sealing one’s authority on an official document. Next to the dipper juglet containing this seal impression was yet another *bullae*. This second *bullae*, with a similar opposing gazelle motif in the center is currently being analyzed and translated with publication of these seals forthcoming.

Finds such as the Judean-pillar figurines and *bullae*—among many other artifacts not covered in detail in Klingbeil’s lecture—likely represent but a small sampling of the larger archaeological record at Lachish.

Although the excavations this past summer were cut short due to modern warfare in the region, *The Fourth Expedition to Lachish* plans on resuming the excavation of these two destruction layers next summer with another planned six-week season, June 17 to July 31, 2015. Both students and members of the community are welcome to participate in this archaeological dig at Lachish and Middle East study tour throughout Israel and part of Jordan.

For more information on *The Fourth Expedition to Lachish* and further details on the 2015 season, please visit southern.edu/lachish.

FALL SEMESTER MUSEUM LECTURES

VILLAGES AND MONASTERIES IN JERUSALEM'S HINTERLAND DURING THE BYZANTINE PERIOD

On November 17, Dr. Jon Seligman of the Israel Antiquities Authority spoke at Southern Adventist University for the second lecture of the Lynn H. Wood Archaeological Museum Lecture Series.

Seligman, Head of the Excavation, Surveys and Research Department at the Israel Antiquities Authority, spoke on social organization and life in the Jerusalem area during the Byzantine period.

Seligman's long association with the Israel Antiquities Authority has provided the avenue through which the archaeology of Byzantine Jerusalem and the surrounding area, or hinterland, has been made possible. Byzantine Jerusalem in particular, Seligman's temporal and geographic area of specialization, as discussed in his lecture, has been explored largely through salvage archaeological expeditions and projects conducted by the Israel Antiquities Authority. From this basis, as well as that of previous regional surveys and archaeological studies, Seligman's lecture painted a picture of everyday life in southern Palestine during the Byzantine period.

"Byzantine Jerusalem was a prosperous city"...with approximately "50,000 citizens at the city's zenith," said Seligman. The dominant form of settlement during this time period in Palestine was the village, serving as the economic hub in the Byzantine economy. While villages did in fact exist in Jerusalem and the surrounding area during the Byzantine period, archaeological investigations into these settlement structures has revealed them to be sparse in spatial distribution. Tied to the layout of these village structures were tightly knit hamlet clusters and farming areas. In light of the relatively sparse archaeological data relating to social organization during the Byzantine period, archaeologists have drawn data from antecedent periods to

help clarify and perhaps better contextualize Byzantine Jerusalem and its hinterland.

"Analysis of the rural hinterland close to Jerusalem during the Herodian period—which is before the Byzantine period—represents an agrarian structure and patterned settlement of villages, hamlets, and farmsteads surrounding [Jerusalem]," according to Seligman. This model of land ownership as seen during the Herodian period helps in better assessing land exploitation and settlement patterns that cannot be ascertained through directly related archaeological remains from the Byzantine period. Farms of the Byzantine period, built by the tenants, were coupled with monasteries which both filled the landscape surrounding Jerusalem. Villages, though not as common as the farms and monasteries in the Jerusalem area, were not large—though large villages during this period are known to have existed in the Negev, south of the Jerusalem area. Since archaeological evidence for villages is currently limited, solid data from monasteries can help clarify the archaeological record relating to the social structure of this region and period.

Tekoa, an example Seligman offered as representative of the social activity at this time, is a village that was significantly connected to the road to Jerusalem. Due to the location of this village, pilgrims visited the associated monastery on their way to Tekoa. In association with monasteries were *laurae*—of which 19 existed at the height of the Byzantine period. *Laurae*, existing on cliff sides and other level settings such as level desert ridges, were monastic communities that included living quarters for hermits and monks, who were usually engaged in prayer, isolation, and contemplation. Other components found in *laurae* included a bakery, storerooms, and water reservoir(s).



Dr. Jon Seligman lecturing in Lynn Wood Hall Chapel at Southern Adventist University on November 17. Photo credit: Seth Shaffer.

The archaeological record in the Jerusalem area is a complex reality. Although data sources linked to some conclusions relating to settlement patterns in Jerusalem's hinterland, admitted by Seligman during his lecture, the rise of villages contemporaneous near the Judean Desert monasteries led to villages serving as the life-line for monasteries—a connection that ultimately served as a symbiotic relationship “whereby the villages provided provisions, transport, and guidance for passing pilgrims” that provided economic prosperity for the region, according to Seligman.

This picture of Byzantine Jerusalem and its hinterland, though informed in many respects, still has many avenues requiring further archaeological investigations—even with active expeditions by the Israel Antiquities Authority as well as various projects sponsored by academic institutions. Various research questions still loom within the study of Byzantine Jerusalem, relating to topics such as: settlement patterns around Jerusalem, political and economic boundaries of Jerusalem during the Byzantine period, among others. With hinterland studies relating to Byzantine Jerusalem are still in their infancy, much more archaeological research needs to be conducted in order to clarify many unanswered questions from this region and period. 🍷

DIRECTOR'S LETTER



There has been a great deal of activity during this past year at the Institute of Archaeology. In November, we celebrated the 10-year anniversary of the Lynn H. Wood Archaeological Museum. We had the privilege to honor several of our docents, who have volunteered and served tirelessly over much of

that period. William G. Dever and his wife, Pamela Gaber were here to celebrate the occasion together with many guests. It is difficult to believe that an entire decade has passed.

This summer marked the second season of our excavations at Tel Lachish, *The Fourth Expedition to Lachish* involving 61 participants from Southern Adventist University and several international consortium schools including Helderberg College and the Adventist University of Bolivia. Next year we would like to expand our involvement of international institutions in the Seventh-day Adventist Church, which will give many the opportunity to learn and experience the world of the Bible in a first-hand way. This is a very enriching experience for all involved and we are looking forward to next season, June 17 through July 31, 2015. We continue to raise substantial funds to support this international endeavor with The Hebrew University of Jerusalem at the second most important site in Judah after Jerusalem. Each season, \$150,000 is needed to cover the travel and expenses.

In fulfillment of our responsibilities for work at Khirbet Qeiyafa, we have been working diligently on final publications. Last month, after two and half years of hard work, we published *Khirbet Qeiyafa Vol. 2—Excavation Report 2009–2013: Stratigraphy and Architecture (Areas B, C, D, E)*. This scientific volume includes 40 international contributors and contains a total of 704 pages. The costs of producing this volume were \$40,000. We are at various stages of completing six more books in this series and appreciate your continued support. We are in need of \$100,000 to complete this series.

Last month Dr. Martin Klingbeil and Mr. Daniel Perez were in Switzerland to negotiate a loan with the Bibel+Orient Museum of the University of Freiburg for a new museum exhibition, set to open in November 2015. "The World in Miniature: Creation, Cosmos, and Ecology in Seals and the Bible" will focus on ancient seals and their images and texts. We will also have an international symposium with leading scholars in November for the exhibit opening that will produce an exhibit catalog with articles on various objects. The cost to cover the design, artwork, graphics production, installation, marketing expenses, and the symposium is \$35,000. The exhibit will be at the Lynn H. Wood Archaeological Museum, Southern Adventist University from November 15, 2015 to May 5, 2017.

We appreciate your continued support of these programs that are designed to build up our understanding of the world of the Bible so that we may pass that knowledge on to others. ✍

Michael G. Hasel, Ph.D.
Director, Institute of Archaeology

I WOULD LIKE TO SUPPORT THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY, SOUTHERN ADVENTIST UNIVERSITY, IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS:

- Institute of Archaeology (donations will be applied to areas of greatest need)
- Archaeological Excavations Fund
- Lynn H. Wood Archaeological Museum
- William G. Dever Research Library

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- Check (made payable to "Southern Adventist University")
- I'm not prepared to give at this time. However, I would like to commit to a financial gift in the area marked above. Please contact me for payment arrangements.

RECENT SIGHTINGS

EXCAVATION OF HUGE ANCIENT TEMPLE LEADS TO ARRESTS *(The Huffington Post)*

Seven men were arrested in Giza, Egypt last week after they dug up a 3,400-year-old temple under a house there, the Egyptian news website Ahram reported.

The antiquities police briefly detained the suspected looters but released them once it became clear that the area where the temple was found is not an official . . .

[Click here to read more](#)

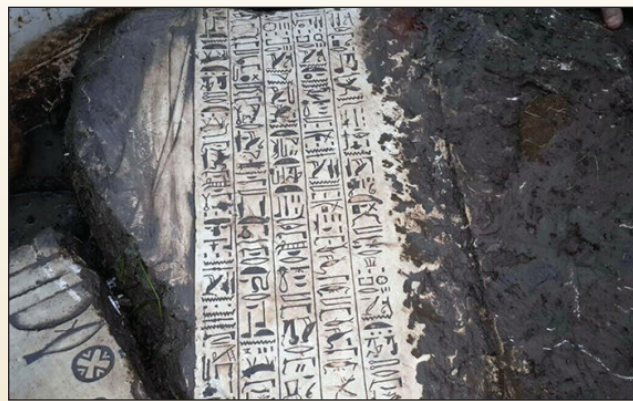


Photo credit: Ahram Online.

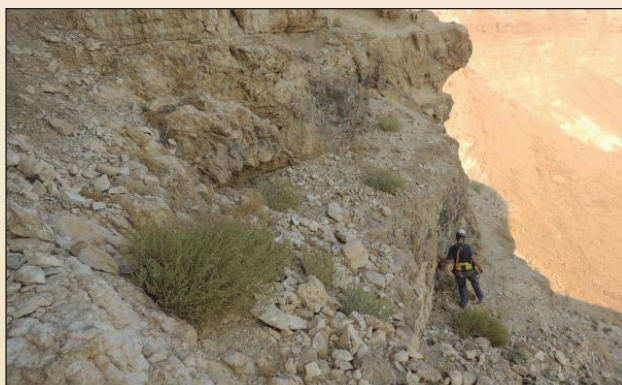


Photo credit: IAA.

SIX PALESTINIANS CHARGED WITH ILLEGAL ANTIQUITIES DIG IN JUDEAN DESERT *(Haaretz)*

Six Palestinians from the Hebron region were charged in the Be'er Sheva magistrate's court on Sunday with illegal digging for antiquities.

The men, all of whom come from the West Bank village of Sair, were caught by Israel Antiquities Authority inspectors and Arad police last week while digging in a . . .

[Click here to read more](#)

SHARON ZUCKERMAN REMEMBRANCE *(ASOR News)*

Dr. Sharon Zuckerman, co-director of the Tel Hazor excavations and a senior lecturer at the Institute of Archaeology of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, passed away on November 28, 2014, at the age of 49.

Born and raised in Jerusalem, Dr. Sharon Zuckerman began her studies at the Institute of Archaeology . . .

[Click here to read more](#)



Photo credit: Unknown.



Photo credit: University of Wisconsin, Nathaniel Greene.

SIX CLAY SEALS DISCOVERED IN ISRAEL LINKED TO ERA OF KINGS DAVID AND SOLOMON *(The Huffington Post)*

A Mississippi State University archaeological team uncovered six official clay seals at a dig in southern Israel -- offering some support for the reigns of King David and his wise son Solomon as found in the Hebrew Bible.

The seals, or bullae, were found at a site near Gaza called Khirbet Summeily and used to seal important documents. . . .

[Click here to read more](#)



UPCOMING EVENTS

LYNN H. WOOD ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM LECTURE SERIES 2014-2015

Monday, February 9, 2015, 7 p.m.

“Should All of the LMLK Jars Still be Dated to Hezekiah? Yes!”
Andrew G. Vaughn, Ph.D. (American Schools of Oriental Research)
Lynn Wood Chapel, Lynn Wood Hall

Monday, March 30, 2015, 7 p.m.

“Nineveh’s Halzi Gate and the Fall of an Empire”
Constance E. C. Gane, Ph.D. (Andrews University)
Lynn Wood Chapel, Lynn Wood Hall

The museum lecture series is free and open to the public. For more information, or to view previous Lynn H. Wood Archaeological Museum Lecture Series presentations, visit southern.edu/archaeology/lectureseries/Pages/lectureseriesprogram.aspx

TENNESSEE ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS (TAM) CONFERENCE

March 18-20, 2015
Jackson, TN

AMERICAN ALLIANCE OF MUSEUMS (AAM) ANNUAL MEETING AND MUSEUM EXPO

April 26-29, 2015
Atlanta, GA

THE FOURTH EXPEDITION TO LACHISH

June 17 - July 31, 2015
Tel Lachish, Israel

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK & MIDDLE EAST STUDY TOUR



For more information, contact: Susan Brown
sbrown@southern.edu
423.236.2033

DIG SIGHT

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To manage your DigSight subscription or for more information,
visit southern.edu/archaeology or call 423.236.2027.



Khirbet Qeiyafa Vol. 2

Excavation Report 2009-2013: Stratigraphy and Architecture (Areas B, C, D, E)

Yosef Garfinkel, Saar Ganor, and Michael G. Hasel

Edited by: Martin G. Klingbeil



Institute of Archaeology
Southern Adventist University



Israel Exploration
Society



Institute of Archaeology
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

This final report analyzes the stratigraphy and architecture of four excavation areas at Khirbet Qeiyafa covering the 2009–2013 excavation seasons: Areas B, C, D, and E. Khirbet Qeiyafa presents, for the first time in the archaeology of the southern Levant, an Iron Age IIA fortified city in Judah, dated to ca. 1000 BCE, the time of King David. This data has far-reaching implications for the archaeology and history, as well as the biblical traditions relating to the rise of the biblical Kingdom of Judah.

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