

Siegfried H. Horn Archaeological Museum NEWSLETTER

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TAX BENEFITS FOR DONATIONS

The current state of the economy has had an adverse impact on the spending power of most people. Also educational institutions have been affected and have had to exercise considerable restraint when planning budgets. In Michigan the largest institution of higher education, the University of Michigan, has had to go through the first three months of the current fiscal year with salaries and program expenditures at last year's level. In such near depression conditions we are particularly grateful to our own university administration for granting us the increases in our budget which we requested for this year.

As in past years we have budgeted a specific amount of income to be derived from friends of the S. H. Horn Archaeological Museum. This support is especially earmarked for new acquisitions to our teaching and research collection, new equipment to aid in our conservation, recording, and publishing efforts, and a portion also goes to the excavation budget. A new expedition to Tell Jalul, Jordan will commence during the summer of 1982 and will continue for five field seasons every other year.

The tax laws, even after the recent changes, are still gracious towards donors to educational institutions. The amount given can be used as a deduction for your Federal Income Tax. In that way the real cost of your donation will be less than its face value and monetary benefit to the museum. When Michigan residents take the state tax laws into consideration the actual net cost

of the first \$400. If you file a joint return, or \$200, if you file an individual return, will be as follows:

For a joint return if your taxable income is	The first \$400 will cost you
\$ 10,000	\$156
\$ 15,000	\$144
\$ 20,000	\$128
\$ 25,000	\$116
\$ 30,000	\$108
\$ 35,000	\$ 96
\$ 40,000	\$ 96
\$ 50,000	\$ 84
\$100,000	\$ 32

For an individual return if your taxable income is	The first \$200 will cost you
\$ 10,000	\$160
\$ 15,000	\$156
\$ 20,000	\$148
\$ 25,000	\$132
\$ 30,000	\$120
\$ 35,000	\$120
\$ 40,000	\$108
\$ 50,000	\$ 96
\$100,000	\$ 68

Checks should be made out to Andrews University and sent to Andrews University, Horn Archaeological Museum, Berrien Springs, MI 49104. The support of the friends of the Horn Archaeological Museum has been greatly appreciated in the past, and in these days of tight budgets this support will be even more appreciated.

NEW ACQUISITIONS

Khader Baidun, a long time friend of the Horn Archaeological Museum who resided in Jerusalem and operated an antiques shop on the Via Dolorosa decided to immigrate to the United States. Recently he visited the Museum and brought with him some choice artifacts which were legally exported and which he kindly made available to the Museum for discount prices. We con-

tacted several friends of the Museum who have faithfully supported us in the past, and they in turn made it possible for us to acquire the following pieces which may now be seen in the New Acquisitions Display to the right of the circulation desk in the James White Library on the campus of Andrews University.

A series of ceramic artifacts--dating from the Early Bronze Period, a teapot with horizontal loop handles, a jar with a pinched rim producing an oval opening, a small bowl with a conical omphalos and red burnishing, and one small juglet with a high loop handle; dating from the transition between the Early Bronze and the Middle Bronze Periods, a small holemouth jar and another small jar with ledge handles; from the Middle Bronze Period, a dipper juglet with a tiny flat base, vertical burnishing, and slightly trefoil spout, an amphoriskos also dated to the same period; three slightly ornate Herodian lamps--were acquired through donations by Mr. and Mrs. Vern Carner of Dallas, Texas; Dr. Molleurus Couperus of Angwin, California; Dr. and Mrs. Grover R. Fattic, Jr. of Niles, Michigan.

A series of six bronze weapons--probably from the Middle Bronze Period were two daggers which would have had handles riveted in place, one directly to the blade without a tang and the other with a short tang and two rivets still in position. One of these blades shows considerable wear from repeated sharpenings. Another broad dagger blade may also date to the Middle Bronze Period. It has a straight flat tang and no rivets were used. Two narrow dagger blades from a later period have sharp mid ridges and tangs ending in hooks. There is one small spear point with a socket for the shaft. These were acquired through donations by Dr. Charles L. Anderson of Oakbrook, Illinois; Mr. and Mrs. Earl Phillips of Seattle, Washington; and Dr. Herndon P. Harding, Dr. Reuben A. Ramkissoon, and Dr. Clifford D. Reiber--all of Hinsdale, Illinois.

Six strings of Hyksos beads--one string with amber beads ranging in size from 7.5mm to 14mm; three of variegated colors and quantities with average size of 4.5mm; one string with alternating elongated and round beads; and one with only elongated beads--acquired through a donation by Dr. Ronald D. Geraty of Marblehead, Massachusetts.

Five gold and bronze coins from the New Testament and post biblical times--some of them exceedingly rare--acquired through a donation by Mrs. Olga Oakland of Sun City, Arizona.

The SDA Theological Seminary contributed a substantial sum initially to make the whole acquisition possible. The Museum particularly thanks Dr. Roy Graham, Provost and chairman of the Museum Committee, and Dr. Fritz Guy, Acting Seminary Dean, for their efforts in this regard.

To each of these patrons the Horn Archaeological Museum expresses thanks for helping to preserve our cultural heritage for study and display.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Seminary Chapel, Andrews University, Berrien Springs, MI: "Petra and the Culture of the Nabataeans" (Monday, December 7, 8:00 p.m.), Nabil Khairy, Associate Professor of Archaeology, University of Jordan, and Director, Excavation of Petra, Jordan.

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, MA: "The Search for Alexander" (through January 10, 1982), displays over 90 artifacts including gold, silver and gilded objects from the royal tomb at Vergina in Greece as well as ivory portraits of Alexander and his father Phillip, and a bronze krater from Derveni.

Cooper-Hewitt Museum, New York: "Writing and Reading" (through January 3, 1982), explores a wide range of writing materials and implements featuring a life-size replica of the inscription on Trajan's column, stamp and cylinder seals and cuneiform tablets from Mesopotamia, and papyrus documents from Egypt.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York: "Renaissance of Islam: Art of the Mamluks" (November 7, 1981-January 3, 1982), exhibits 128 pieces, including metalwork, glass, ceramics, woodwork, ivory, and textiles, from the 13th to the 16th centuries, in the first major exhibition of Mamluk art in the United States. Circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, Washington, DC.

Monticello, Charlottesville, VA: "Thomas Jefferson and Archaeology" (indefinite), features artifacts uncovered during excavations at Monticello, including colonial coins, porcelain and the tools and products of early Monticello artisans.

Kelsey Museum of Ancient and Mediaeval Archaeology, Ann Arbor, MI: "Judaism and Christianity in the Catacombs of Rome" (through December 6, 1981), exhibits rare photographs documenting Jewish and Christian catacombs accompanied by art and artifacts from the Kelsey Museum's collections illustrating aspects of Jewish and Christian iconography.

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL: "In the Shadow of the Pyramid" (opens November 21, 1981), a major permanent installation featuring Egyptian funerary chapels, tomb offerings and a *nakht*, or funerary chapel, on loan from the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Elvehjem Museum of Art, Madison, WI: "From the Far West: Carpets and Textiles of Morocco" (through December 13, 1981), shows approximately 100 carpets and textiles from the Textile Museum in Washington, DC, including domestic weaving and tribal rugs from the mountains, plains, and desert as well as examples of famous Rabat and Medlouna carpets.

Archer M. Huntington Gallery, University of Texas at Austin, TX: "Caesars and Citizens" (through December 6, 1981), exhibits 75 examples of official Roman portraits of emperors and citizens in marble and bronze from the collection of the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, CA.

Public Broadcasting Associates, Inc. ODYSSEY Series

"Masters of Metal" (week of November 22). New dating techniques used by archaeologists in Europe have radically altered theories about the development of metal technology; instead of spreading from the Middle East, metallurgy was discovered independently by the Europeans around 4500 B.C.—2000 years before the Egyptians built the pyramids.

"Dadi's Family" (week of November 29). This portrait of a farming family in India focuses largely on Dadi, the grandmother, who heads a large household of sons, daughters-in-law, and grandchildren. Her ability to maintain the family unit is threatened not only by social and economic change, but, more importantly, by internal pressures within the family itself.

"Ben's Mill" (week of December 6). Ben Thresher's mill is one of the few water-powered, wood-working mills left in this country. Operating in rural Vermont since 1848, the mill is a unique link between the age of craft and the age of industry. Ben still uses his machines to turn out items such as watering tubs and horse-drawn sleds for his neighbors in the farming community.

"Margaret Mead: Taking Note" (week of December 13). Anthropologist Margaret Mead was largely responsible for popularizing anthropology in America. From her pioneering studies of children to her speeches about the fate of the environment, Mead was both a student of the world and its teacher.

"Some Women of Marrakech" (week of December 20). In Morocco, Islamic women veil their faces from any man outside their own families. Filmed by an all-woman crew, the program provides an unusually intimate glimpse into the lives of several Moroccan women who share their feelings about friendship, family, and religion.

"Maya Lords of the Jungle" (week of December 27). Buried deep in the jungles of Central America are hundreds of majestic temples, intricately carved stones, and painted pots—all that remain of the classic Maya civilization that thrived for thousands of years and then mysteriously, collapsed.

"We are Mehinaku" (week of January 3, 1982). In a remote section of the Amazon River Basin live the Mehinaku, a small Indian tribe that holds onto its traditional way of life. Central to the group's harmony is a series of rituals in which the tensions between the sexes are played out.

COINS OF THE BIBLE

Part IV

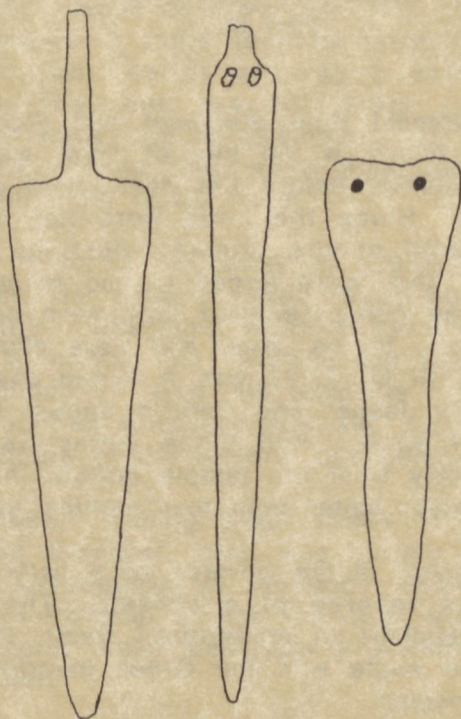
TEMPLE COINS:

The *tetradrachm* (four *drachma*) and *didrachm* (two *drachma*) silver coins of the city of Tyre, were minted for over two centuries before the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70. Since the Jews were not allowed by either the Seleucid or the Roman rulers to mint their own silver coins, they were forced to use other currency. They chose Tyrian coins because they were based on a similar weight scale to the Jews' and were plentiful.

The *stater* of Mt 17:27 was a Tyrian *shekel*, sufficient to pay both Jesus' and Peter's annual temple tax of a *half-shekel* each. And since Judas was paid by the priests probably from the temple coffers, he received thirty Tyrian *shekels*, better than four months wages for a common laborer.

Pictured below is the obverse of a *half-shekel* and the obverse and reverse of a *shekel*. The obverses depict the god Melkart (a modernized Baal), the reverse an Egyptian style eagle with the Greek inscription "Tyre, the holy and inviolable."





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