

THIS WEEK AT ST PETER

Wednesday	Dedication Comm. Meeting	6:00-7:00 p.m.
	Choir	6:00 p.m.
	Bible Study	7:00 p.m.
Thursday	Women's Bible Study	9:30 a.m.
Friday	Men's Bible Study	6:45 a.m.
Next Sunday	Rally Day	
	Bible Class/Sunday School	9:30 a.m.
	Worship Service	10:30 a.m.
	Elder's Meeting	12:00 p.m.
	Bellmire Sing	4:00 p.m.

STATISTICS FROM GOD'S HOUSE

At Worship Last Sunday	93
Offerings Last Sunday	\$ 2927.00
Building Fund	\$ 200.00
Memorial Fund	\$ 5025.00

SERVING IN GOD'S HOUSE TODAY

Organist	Glenda Roth
Elder of the Month	Jimmie Little
Usher	David Geis
Lay Reader	Arn Anderson
Counters for the Month	Bob Aune, Jim Fechtler, David Geis
Altar Guild	Eva Fechtler
Altar Care	Sue Fechtler, Valarie Gill, Donna Roth, Lee Wuthrich

Spiritual Growth - In the body of Christ we exercise our [spiritual gifts](#) to serve and minister to one another.

Each one should use whatever gift he has received to serve others, faithfully administering God's grace in its various forms. [1 Peter 4:10 NIV](#)

MAKING
Christian **FAITH**
PRIORITY

Quiet Bags are available by the bookshelf. Please return them at the end of the service.

PRAYERS

BIRTHDAYS

Vonita Drager 9/3 Gus Henry 9/3 Elizabeth Childers 9/5

Please fill out a
"Cares and Concerns"
sheet located in the sanctuary for someone
who needs prayer, or has a need.



Judy Allison

Jim Atkinson shoulder surgery

Gloria Bell (Lisa Lawson)

Carley Berkley 3 yrs. old, cancer, under hospice care

Betty Brower cancer & treatment, 85 yrs old (Richard Brower's aunt)

Richard Brower

Darryl Wayne Bulls staph infection

Linda Chase

George Drager

Dale Fechtler liver cancer (Mel's son)

Cindy Ferguson Maci Ferguson's mother-in-law

Jo Finstad (Louise Murphree's aunt)

Janice Gauger cancer (wife of Rev. Reuel Gauger)

Minnie Lou Geer (Valerie Gill's grandmother)

Gerald Hammer

Christina Johnson (Char Lasch's sister)

Nancy Kimmel received heart transplant (Knobloch's friend)

Eric King

Jeanette Little

Kirsten Mathis

Keri Moore (Jeanette Little's niece)

Tim Noack awaiting test results (Art & Clara's son)

Kristie Ostner continue improvement in cancer (Richard Brower's niece)

Brandon Poteet leg amputated, stage 4 cancer (Char Lasch's friend)

Jimmy Roth at home

Larry Sharp small brain tumor

Mark Stone liver cancer (D'Ann Hammett's brother)

Richard Tyree head injury accident, critical (Chanda Rhyne's friend)

Jackye Whatley critical condition in Presbyterian Hos. (J. Little's cousin)

Caden Wolsey

Lucas Wolsey

Ellen Woodard

THOSE IN THE MILITARY

Ross Davis ~ ARMY

David Johnston ~ NAVY

Matthew Puckett ~ MARINE

Rusty Pyatt ~ ARMY Mike O'Kane ~ ARMY

OUR SHUT-INS

Henry Marshall

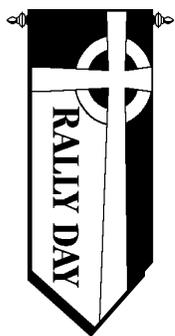
Margaret Nichols

Odell Rainwater

There will be a Dedication Committee meeting this Wednesday at the Nelson Street House at 6:00 p.m. and will finish before Bible Study at 7:00. We need to start some final planning.

St. Peter Cookbook - The new cookbook will be arriving soon! Pre-orders will be taken after church services during September.

September 9th has been set for our Sunday School Rally Day!



Although our new worship facility is still under construction, it is important that we promote our children into their new Sunday School grades. Since we do not have the room for a “fun” day as we have had over the past few years, we will be scheduling a “fun” day for later in the year after construction is completed. *If you are a Sunday School teacher, student or parent of a student, we ask that you be in attendance so that we can recognize you on this special day as we promote Christian Education in our congregation.*

Plans are underway for the **Tasting Bee** on September 24th at the Bowie Community Room across from Legend Bank. We need everyone who would like to participate to turn in their recipe as soon as possible to Jo Kleinhans, Doris Long, Glenda Roth, any LWML member, or the church office. You can also email your recipe to stpeterstextscty@att.net. Time is needed to create the cookbook before the 24th. Thank you!



Memory Book

We still need your memories for the Memory Book. This can be very short with just a special memory you have of long ago or recently, or it can be your history with St. Peters. We have received both and all are most interesting. Thanks for your participation!

Fall Festival

We need help to coordinate and put on a Fall Festival in October or November for the community. We would like to plan a wonderful afternoon where the families and kids can play carnival type games and have 'tours' of the new church and facilities. This can be a HUGE outreach for our congregation. If you are willing to help us with this project, please contact Cyndi.

GARY & STEPHANIE LOVELESS PRESENT
**DEAD SEA SCROLLS
& THE BIBLE**
ANCIENT ARTIFACTS • TIMELESS TREASURES

JULY 2, 2012 – JANUARY 12, 2013
SOUTHWESTERN SEMINARY • FORT WORTH, TX



He lost a goat.
He found the truth.

In 1947, a goat herder stumbled upon a cave filled with clay jars holding parchment scrolls. He was looking for a lost goat. Instead, he found the greatest manuscript discovery of our time – the Dead Sea Scrolls. This summer, at least 16 Dead Sea Scroll fragments will be on display at Southwestern Seminary's MacGorman Performing Arts Center.

The exhibition will also include ancient artifacts, a host of interactive exhibits, an authentic black goat-hair Bedouin Tent, and the Simulated Qumran Archaeological Dig Site – a fully functioning dig experience.

Don't miss this once-in-a-lifetime chance to see the oldest-known manuscripts of the book that changed everything.

JULY 2, 2012 – JANUARY 13, 2013 • SOUTHWESTERN SEMINARY • FORT WORTH

SeeTheScrolls.com

About the Exhibition

Where is the exhibition?

Dead Sea Scrolls & the Bible is at the MacGorman Performing Arts Center on the campus of Southwestern Seminary in Fort Worth, Texas. Southwestern Seminary is committed to archaeological research of the times and cultures in which the Bible was written. The seminary is home to the Tandy Archaeological Museum and owns a collection of scroll fragments.

Does Israel allow fragments to travel outside their borders? Will I be seeing authentic fragments?

Israel allows scroll fragments to be exhibited for limited time periods. This gives the public occasional opportunities to see authentic antiquities such as the Dead Sea Scrolls. Specifically, Southwestern Seminary has partnered with The Hebrew University of Jerusalem and its curator, Gila Hurvitz.

The Fort Worth exhibition is slated for six months. Are all the fragments in the exhibition on display at the same time?

All fragments in the exhibition are on display for the entire six months, with the exception of the two Isaiah fragments from our partner The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, which, after the first three months, will exchange these two for other similar fragments.

In addition to Dead Sea Scroll fragments, what does Southwestern Seminary's exhibition include?

Besides the scroll fragments, there are large photographs to make the details of the scrolls more visible, and translations of the texts into English and Spanish. Other ancient objects illustrating the era of the scrolls, the period of the Second Temple and the rise of Christianity, are also shown. These include coins, blown glass jars, Jewish ossuaries (inscribed stone bone containers), and household objects such as leather sandals, a comb, and Kohl (eye makeup) applicators made of copper and alabaster.

What hands-on activities are included with the exhibition?

There are several hands-on activities included in and adjacent to the exhibition, including: the Scriptorium, where you can view the scrolls the way modern scholars view them, with high-resolution zoom and infrared photography; the Bedouin Tent, where you can walk through a genuine example of the living quarters used by desert nomads for the last 4,000 years; and the [Qumran Simulated Dig Site](#), where, under the guidance of our Ph.D. students, you'll experience what it's like to be a real archaeologist as you excavate 2,000-year-old potsherds.

Is this exhibition similar to others that have been seen in the United States?

A handful of Dead Sea Scrolls exhibitions have been held across the country, covering much of the same history, but *Dead Sea Scrolls & the Bible* is unique both in scope and content, including at least 12 scroll fragments never before exhibited for the public. Southwestern Seminary's goal for *Dead Sea Scrolls & the Bible* is to immerse visitors in the story of the scrolls, from the time when they were written, used and hidden, to the time of their discovery and translation 2,000 years later.

What educational opportunities does this exhibition offer?

In addition the printed materials and audio guide available during the exhibition, we are also hosting the weekly *Joan & Andy Horner Lecture Series*, underwritten by Premier Designs, in which international historians, linguists and scholars take study of the scrolls even further and reveal fascinating recent discoveries in biblical archaeology. We are also providing a free downloadable curriculum, ideal for students in traditional schools, home schools, and for educational purposes in synagogues and churches. (Coming Soon)

Who will attend the exhibition?

Anyone with an interest in archaeology, history, the Bible, language, and similar topics will want to see the scrolls. Everyone is welcome, including children accompanied by a parent or an adult.

Is there be a component for kids?

Yes, there are numerous interactive kiosks located throughout the exhibition and a children's guide is under consideration. Additionally, students and people of all ages are encouraged to take part in an outdoor [Qumran Simulated Dig Site](#) (located outside the MacGorman Center). Supervised by Southwestern's archaeology Ph.D. students, visitors can join in an excavation experience where they search for authentic pottery shards buried in the tel (mound).

How will you help me plan a school field trip?

We plan to make free teachers' guides available in May 2012, to prepare your 6-12 grade students for their visit. Please contact our team at 877-789-0876 to learn about group ticket rates and to schedule your field trip.

How can I tell my friends about the exhibition?

You can [download this flyer](#) about the exhibition to post on a bulletin board at church or school. You can also like and follow us on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#).

Can I bring a group?

Yes, group ticket sales are available. Contact our team at 877-789-0876 for additional information.

The Dead Sea Scrolls were probably hidden during the First Jewish Revolt against the occupying Romans in A.D. 66-70, when Qumran was destroyed and abandoned.

At first, few believed the scrolls could be more than a few hundred years old. But Carbon-14 testing and handwriting analysis confirmed some are more than 2,000 years old.

Even taking into consideration the dry climate and the protection provided by caves, the survival of the scrolls for so many centuries is astounding.

Using ink made from iron salts and tree fungus, and parchment made from goatskin, the Dead Sea Scroll scribes had to copy each word painstakingly by hand.

The Copper Scroll, from Cave 3, includes a list of underground hiding places believed by some to hold treasure.

Text on the Dead Sea Scroll fragments has actually cleared up some of the differences between other historical biblical manuscripts and our modern translations.

American principles such as freedom, equality and justice can all be traced back to the Bible and Judaism.

Dead Sea Scrolls & the Bible is one of the most comprehensive Dead Sea Scrolls exhibitions ever assembled.

At least 12 fragments that were previously hidden in private collections are on public display for the first time ever.

About the Scroll Fragments

What are the Dead Sea Scrolls?

First discovered in 1947, the Dead Sea Scrolls are a collection of ancient biblical and non-biblical manuscripts.

How many scrolls were found?

More than 100,000 fragments of 1,350 original scrolls were located.

How old are the Dead Sea Scrolls?

The Dead Sea Scrolls date back as early as 250 B.C., but most of them date to about A.D. 50–100. The scrolls include the oldest-known copies of

every book of the Hebrew Bible except Esther, as well as extra-biblical texts ranging from prayers to commentaries to hymns.

Why are the Dead Sea Scrolls important?

The Dead Sea Scrolls are widely acknowledged to be the greatest manuscript discovery of the 20th century. They include fragments of 300 biblical manuscripts and are more than 1,000 years older than any previously known copies of the complete Hebrew Bible. These archaeological treasures link us to the Near East and reveal the formative years of Judaism and Christianity. There also are sectarian Scrolls, which appear to represent a distinct form of Judaism that vanished after the Roman destruction of the second Temple in 70 A.D. The manuscripts provide context for the cultures that gave birth to the Bible, including Judaism and the world's largest religion—Christianity.

Who wrote the Dead Sea Scrolls?

Most scholars believe the scrolls were copied and composed by the Essenes, a sect of Jews who chose to live a communal life in the Qumran desert. However, some scholars suggest that at least a portion of the manuscripts were written in Jerusalem or elsewhere and later brought to the caves when the Roman army threatened the city.

In what languages were the Dead Sea Scrolls written?

Most are in Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek.

What kind of texts are the Dead Sea Scrolls?

Both biblical and non-biblical texts are among the scroll fragments.

- Biblical fragments represent approximately 300 original scrolls. These biblical texts demonstrate how the Old Testament was passed along faithfully from generation to generation.
- Non-biblical fragments represent texts considered by some to be apocryphal and pseudepigraphical. They also contain sectarian texts, which include commentaries, legal documents, prayers, hymns, and apocalyptic works. Some had not been known or had been rarely seen.
- Sectarian manuscripts include non-biblical texts such as commentaries, legal writings, prayers and hymns, and apocalyptic works.

On what were the scrolls written?

Most scrolls were made of parchment produced from animal skins. Some texts are written on papyrus or paper made from the papyrus plant. One rare scroll, known as the Copper Scroll, is inscribed on copper.

The black ink was iron-gall ink, made by crushing tree galls (abnormal growths on a tree's leaves and stems) to get gallic acid, which was mixed with water, vitriol (iron sulfate), and gum arabic. The red ink was cinnabar, a bright red mineral consisting of mercury sulfide.

Why were the Dead Sea Scrolls hidden?

The scrolls were probably left behind when those using them fled or were killed. This fleeing was probably from the Romans at Qumran and Masada. In other locations such as Wadi Murabba'at and Nahal Hever the scrolls were probably left there simply because the people were killed.

Where are the Dead Sea Scrolls now?

Most scroll fragments are in storage in Jerusalem, Israel, and in Amman, Jordan. Other collections are in Paris, Oslo, Zurich, and in several places in the United States. Southwestern's collection is the largest in the United States.

Why is an exhibition of the Dead Sea Scrolls important?

The Dead Sea Scrolls have revolutionized the study of Christianity, Judaism and the Bible. The scrolls are authentic and reliable, and Southwestern Seminary's exhibition will be meaningful to anyone interested in ancient history, archaeology, the Bible, and religion.

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But, the Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered 65 years ago. Why should I care about a new exhibition of old discoveries?

Actually, thanks to new technology, scientists are still making new discoveries about the scrolls—including where they came from and who wrote them.

This is also the world's first—and perhaps only—chance to see certain scroll fragments. Several scroll fragments in this exhibition, including the large Genesis fragment, have been in private collections since their discovery and have never before been on public display.

Dead Sea Scrolls & Antiquities

What is *Dead Sea Scrolls & the Bible* like? The exhibition is divided into several categories:

Phillips Library and Lobby

There is plenty to discover while you wait for the next guided tour. The Phillips Library, adjacent to the lobby, displays several early Bibles and beautiful illuminated texts, including an Erasmus New Testament from 1516 and a King James Bible from 1611. The lobby itself offers a variety of interactive puzzles explaining how the scrolls were carbon-dated and demonstrating the difficulty of piecing together the scroll fragments. You

can even sit inside an authentic Bedouin tent flown in from the Near East. The nomads of the desert have used these tents for thousands of years, and the young shepherd who first discovered the scrolls probably lived in one.

Journey to the Dead Sea of the Past

Your tour begins with the sights and sounds of Qumran and the Dead Sea transporting you back in time to the Holy Land. Learn about life under the Roman conquerors, the First Jewish Revolt, and the last stand at Masada by viewing artifacts from the time period – including the ossuary (chest for human skeletal remains) of Simon of Cyrene’s son Alexander.

Archaeology of Qumran and the Caves

Zoom in on a more specific place and time—the excavation at Qumran. Walk through the archaeologist’s tent, viewing actual tools used in the excavation, and experience the excitement of Father Roland Guérin de Vaux and his team.

Sorting of the Scrolls

Fast-forward in time for a look at the challenge of making sense of the scrolls; the sorting of the recovered fragments, the monumental task of distinguishing one scroll from another, as well as the major discoveries that were made by the translation team.

Facsimiles

These rare, exact facsimiles of the scrolls were created near the time of the scrolls’ discovery so that multiple scholars would be able to study them. The Isaiah facsimile, which is more than 20 feet long, is one of only 12 in existence.

Dead Sea Scrolls and New Testament Manuscripts

Enter the scroll room. You will view actual fragments of the Dead Sea Scrolls, the oldest-known manuscripts of the Old Testament, at least 12 of which have never before been on public display. You will also see rare New Testament fragments written on papyrus on loan from the University of Michigan.

Gabriel Stone

This is a sandstone tablet, in three pieces, with 87 lines of Hebrew text in ink on its face. Dated to the first century B.C. and known as “The Jeselsohn Stone” or “the Gabriel Stone,” the tablet has been translated to describe, in part, a prophetic revelation that might include the concept of the resurrection several decades before the birth of Jesus. It is on display in this exhibition from the collection of Dr. David and Jemima Jeselsohn, Zurich.

Transmission of the Biblical Text

Here you will see the various formats taken by the texts as the world adapted them for respective times and cultures, including:

- Pages from the Vulgate of St. Jerome – the “common translation,” a Latin translation of the Bible from the fourth century AD
- A medieval Palimpsest bearing both Hebrew and Coptic script from the Nile Delta
- A portion of the Gutenberg Bible—the first substantial book printed with movable type; one of only 21 copies still in existence, from 1455
- A Complutensian Polyglot from 1514
- A King James Bible from 1613

St. John’s Bible

Learn the scribal tradition of creating a document written by hand—from preparation of the animal skins to illumination—by viewing the [St. John’s Bible](#), the modern-day, handwritten, illuminated Bible.

Scriptorium

Part of the discovery at Qumran included benches and inkwells—leading archaeologists to believe they had found the remains of a scriptorium, or “a place for writing.” Our modern-day scriptorium allows you to view the scrolls the way scroll scholars see them, using touch-screen kiosks. High-resolution images of the manuscripts, captured as Polynomial Texture Maps (PTM), allow you to zoom in on portions of each scroll fragment. You’ll be able to see the hair follicles on the animal-skin fragments, the thickness and layering of the scribe’s writing, as well as scribal marks made visible only by infrared photography.

Wailing Wall

Visit a replica of Jerusalem’s Wailing Wall. You can even write your thoughts and prayers on a slip of paper to slip into the cracks of the wall.

Bibles of the World

Learn about the importance of archaeology and scientific truth in relation to the theology program here at Southwestern Seminary, as well as the role translation plays in biblical education, demonstrated through the display of Bibles from several different countries shown with an oversized map of the world.

Qumran Simulated Dig Site

Just outside the exhibition, you can visit a replica of a ruined city, where you’ll learn the finer points of excavation hands on, from experienced Ph.D. students. We’ve layered several tons of dirt, limestone and rock with hundreds of 2,000-year-old potsherds from the Ancient Near East, contributed by the Smithsonian Institute. If you find one while digging, it’s yours to take home.