

## BAD YEAR FOR DR. JONES

BY ANTHONY MAGNOLI

(NY) Professor Indiana Jones of Marshall College has returned from a series of failed expeditions spanning three continents.

The year began with the discovery of a 19<sup>th</sup> century map drawn by explorer J. McHenry, detailing the areas surrounding the ruined site of Tec'na'al in Peru. Dr. Forrestal first ventured into the jungles in search of the lost temple attached to the ancient city. Forrestal soon lost contact with his University and Dr. Jones before long picked up the trail.

After finding a copy of only a small portion of McHenry's original map, Jones was able to locate the ruins. By using local guides, Jones soon discovered the entrance to the temple of the Chachapoyan Warriors.

Jones, according to Dr. Marcus Brody, a close colleague and supporter of the archaeologist, "found several priceless relics that will make a wonderful addition to the museum's American collections." Jones was clearly disappointed, however, as he was hoping to retrieve a legendary Fertility Goddess statue, said to be made of the purest gold.

## Brief Success in Nepal

After a short return to the States, Prof. Jones journeyed to Nepal to visit the site of Dr. Abner Ravenwood's most recent dig in his search for artifacts relating to the lost Ark of the Covenant, in which the Hebrews believed were kept the Ten Commandments.

Although Ravenwood had been killed during an avalanche prior to his arrival, Jones was able to acquire a bronze medallion, which Ravenwood believed would point the way to the Well of the Souls, a supposed resting place of the Ark. This artifact, now on display in the Metropolitan Museum as the Headpiece to the Staff of Ra, proved to be a great find, with the only cost being the utter destruction of a small Nepalese bar.



Prof. Indiana Jones

## Cairo Misadventures

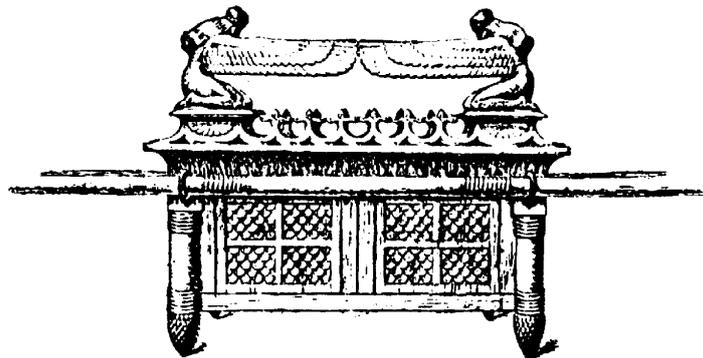
After locating the Headpiece, Jones proceeded to Cairo, outside of which a team of Nazi archaeologists led by Frenchman, Renee Belloq, had recently located the lost Egyptian city of Tanis. Found within the dig was a room with a scale model of Tanis laid out along the floor. According to legend, the Headpiece could pinpoint the exact location of the Well of the Souls using this Map Room.

Rumours are still circulating regarding the discovery of the Well of the Souls. Dr. Jones refused to comment on the success of this particular venture, his silence a testimony to his many recent failures.

The German archaeological team was far more successful in Tanis and recovered many of its treasures, with only a few mishaps, including an explosion which destroyed a rare prototype "flying-wing" aeroplane.

Belloq, who has recently gone missing, is presumed to be lost at sea on a return voyage home and is, therefore, silent on the events surrounding the discovery of Tanis, the Map Room, and the supposed discovery of the Well of the Souls.

Prof. Jones has returned to Marshall College as associate professor of Archaeology despite the college's reprimands regarding the events of his recent expeditions.



The Ark of the Covenant was the sacred chest in which the Israelites placed the Ten Commandments. Its construction, of precious wood overlaid with gold, is described in Exodus 25:10-22.

Since the Ark was believed to contain the Word of God, it was regarded by the Israelites as a symbol of God's presence in their midst. The cherubim that were placed on top of it formed, as it were, his throne. When sacrifice was offered, the blood was poured on the lid or "propitiatory" of the Ark, as the place where contact with the invisible God was made, and propitiation achieved.

After reaching the Promised Land, generations passed before a proper temple was built for the Ark by King Solomon. When the Babylonian armies took Jerusalem in 587 B.C., the legend of the lost Ark began. It may have been destroyed together with the Temple, or taken off to Babylon. There was no Ark in the Second Temple, rebuilt after the return from exile.