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U. A. S. NEWSLETTER

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Published six times a year by the Society for Early Historic Archaeology at Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. The purpose of the Newsletter is to provide members of the Society with up-to-date information regarding archaeological discoveries and research bearing upon the Hebrew-Christian and Latter-day Saint scriptures, through news reports, reviews, and short articles; also with news concerning the Society and its members, and the BYU Department of Archaeology, of which the Society is an affiliate organization. All views expressed in the Newsletter are those of the author of the particular contribution in which they appear and not necessarily those of Brigham Young University or the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Subscription by membership in the Society (three dollars per year; Life Membership, fifty dollars), which also includes subscription to other publications of or issued through the Society.

100.0 SUCCESSFUL SYMPOSIUM. The Society's Sixteenth Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures was held on the BYU campus, October 22. Approximately 100 persons were in attendance.

Eleven papers were read on subjects having to do with the archaeology of the Bible, the Book of Mormon, and the Pearl of Great Price. Ample periods for discussion from the floor were provided between the papers.

The program was as follows: "Welcoming Remarks," by Virgil V. Peterson, president of the SEHA; "The Lebolo Mummies in the Turin (Italy) Museum," by Leslie W. Bradshaw; "The Finding of One of Lebolo's Mummies," by David C. Martin (read by Marie Johnson); "On the Hypocephalus of the Book of Abraham," by Claudia R. Veteto (read by Karen Long); "Recent Developments as to Theories of Transoceanic Influence on the New World," by Bruno J. Mittler and Judy Kaye Pruden; "The Use of Archaeology in Locating Book-of-Mormon Sites (In Search of Cumorah)," by Edward L. Lindquist; "The Use of the Wheel in the Old World and the New," by Paul R. Cheesman; "The Colossal Stone Heads of the Southern Gulf-Coast Region of Mexico," by Fred W. Nelson, Jr.; "Was 'Deseret' the Stingless Honeybee?" by Ralph B. Brown; "The Snail-Shell Symbol and Spiritual Rebirth in Early Mesoamerica," by David A. Palmer; "The Symbolic Significance of the Tree of Life," by M. R. (Ches) Gottfredson (read by Joyce Swenson); "Where Was 'Ur of the Chaldees'?" by Ross T. Christensen; and "Concluding Remarks," by Dr. Christensen.

The papers read in this year's Symposium will not be published by BYU Extension Publications as heretofore. Rather, selected papers will be published from time to time in the Newsletter (see below, 100.1) and other Society series as determined by the Publications Committee.

Also, in the case of the papers by Miss Veteto, Mr. Mittler and Miss Pruden, Mr. Lindquist, Mr. Cheesman, and Mr. Nelson, one-page handouts are

available at the SEHA office, 139 Maeser Building, BYU, Provo, Utah. These contain outlines, bibliographies, or resumé's of the papers as prepared by the respective authors. SEHA members may request any of these by postcard and receive them free of cost. They do not count against the free-past-publications privilege of Society members (Newsletter, 89.4).

The Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures is a traditional public meeting of the SEHA. This year, as usual, it was co-sponsored by the BYU Department of Anthropology and Archaeology.

100.1 TWENTY YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT BYU. The present issue of the UAS Newsletter is dated to December 17 to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the BYU Department of Anthropology and Archaeology. The meeting of December 17, 1946, mentioned below, is considered to be the founding date. In recognition of this significant anniversary the full text of the "Concluding Remarks" delivered at the Society's Sixteenth Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures (see above) follows:

THE YEAR 1966 MARKS the 20th anniversary of the introduction of the present program of archaeology at Brigham Young University (Newsletter, 33.1). After the passage of so long a time it may be well to examine just where we stand and to reflect upon some of the salient events that have led up to the present situation.

The academic unit which until this year has been known as the Department of Archaeology was created at a meeting held on December 17, 1946. Dr. John A. Widtsoe, then of the Executive Committee of the BYU Board of Trustees, presided. Also present were Dr. Howard S. McDonald, president of the University, Dr. M. Wells Jakeman, department chairman, Dr. Sidney B. Sperry, and Dr. Francis W. Kirkham (Newsletter, 96.03). Of that group we are happy to note the presence here today of Dr. Jakeman and Dr. Kirkham.

The original twofold assignment of the Department was: (1) to give academic instruction leading to degrees in archaeology, and (2) to do research and publication in the archaeology of the Scriptures; that is, the Hebrew-Christian and Latter-day Saint scriptures containing accounts of ancient times and therefore of archaeological interest, namely the Bible, the Book of Mormon, and the Pearl of Great Price.

In fulfillment of the first assignment 11, 782 students have taken credit classes offered by the Department to date (total of student registrations), while 33 bachelor's degrees in archaeology and one in anthropology, and seven master's degrees in archaeology have been awarded to date. In partial fulfillment of the second assignment, an archaeological society was created, and an annual symposium on scriptural archaeology instituted.

On April 18, 1949, the Society for Early Historic Archaeology (until May, 1965, known as the University Archaeological Society; see Newsletter, 95.0) was founded as an adjunct or an affiliate of the Department, with the special task of popular dissemination of the discoveries of archaeology, particularly in their bearing on the Scriptures. (The Society is considered to be the successor to the Itzan Society, founded in Los Angeles in 1938; see Newsletter, 37.11.) Late in 1949, the first of the "Annual Symposia on the Archaeology of the Scriptures" was presented to the Society membership and the public (Newsletter, 89.1).

OVER THE YEARS SINCE the beginning of the Symposia, such significant topics of biblical and Pearl of Great Price archaeology have been treated as the following: "Archaeology and the Flood Story" (4.1), "Recent Research on Antonio Lebolo," "The Tree of Life Symbol in Ancient Israel," and "The Archaeology of Christian Baptism" (72.2). In the field of Book of Mormon archaeology, such important titles as the following have been listed: "Joseph Smith and American Archaeology," "Ether and the Elephant" (4.6), "Lehi's Vision in Stone" (cf. 59.22, 73.2), "New Evidences of Migration of Biblical Peoples to the New World" (21.00), "Ancient Records on Metal Plates" (cf. 66.04), "The Growing Evidence for the Location of Key Book-of-Mormon Sites" (cf. 22.00, 40.0), "A Possible Remnant of the Nephites in Ancient Yucatan," and "Were the Plates of Mormon of Tumbaga?". The last-mentioned article, we may note in passing, was reprinted in the Improvement Era of last September (Newsletter, 99.8).

(In addition to the Newsletter references in parentheses following the above titles, some of the papers have also been published in the Bulletin of the University Archaeological Society and in the volume, Prog-

ress in Archaeology; also in the various Papers of the Annual Symposia on the Archaeology of the Scriptures of BYU Extension Publications. For a complete bibliographic listing of symposium papers to 1964, see Newsletter, 89.2).

Probably the most important single subject that has been developed in the annual symposia and in the publications of the Society and the Department has been the so-called Lehi Tree-of-Life Stone. This was a discovery made in 1941 by Dr. Matthew W. Stirling of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington at the ruins of Izapa in the southern corner of the State of Chiapas, Mexico. It appears to portray the vision of Lehi as recounted in the Book of Mormon, I Nephi 8. The latest addition to the literature on this subject is, of course, the paper by Brother Gottfredson which you have just heard read in today's program.

What has happened in the past 20 years is that the groundwork has been laid for what is essentially a new discipline-within-a-discipline, i. e. the archaeology of the Scriptures within the more general field of historic archaeology. (It is realized, of course, that in the case of biblical archaeology important studies have been in progress for more than a century with which we as a people have had little to do. Nevertheless, even in this field a unique approach has been developed at BYU.)

Please note that this new discipline has been set up within the framework of archaeology, not anthropology. The latter study seeks to know the nature of culture. Archaeology, on the other hand, tries to discover what happened in the past. Since the authority of scripture-based religion inheres to such a great degree in an exact knowledge of past events, the study we are seeking to develop at BYU must of necessity lie in the field of archaeology, specifically historic archaeology. (See Newsletter, 56.2.)

SOME HAVE FELT TO CRITICIZE the work of the symposia on the grounds that, so far, most of those who have participated have been amateurs, rather than professionals. Let me point out that such is the case with almost any discipline you can name: Of necessity in its early stages most of the support comes from amateurs; it takes years of time before many professionals can appear. And since we have here what is virtually a new discipline, it will take years of time before we can develop many professionals in the archaeology of the Scriptures as such.

Moreover, some of those who could have made contributions of professional caliber have shied away and followed paths that were more rewarding in terms of worldly praise than the mere study of such a "provincial" interest as the Book of Mormon. Some of the

very ones who have obtained the finest professional training and experience are those who are now belittling the work of the Society. If they would instead lend their support, the professional polish they say is lacking would surely be there.

The truth is, as any fair-minded person who examines the symposium papers--today's included--and the publications of the Society can clearly see, even with amateur support, we have made important progress during these first 20 years in accomplishing our objectives. And no amount of carping from the disgruntled, standing on the sidelines, will negate this progress or belie the fact that the self-seekers have simply been bypassed.

IN 1959 AND 1960 FOUR DECISIONS were made by the University Administration which greatly reduced student enrollment in the Department and otherwise profoundly affected its work: (1) all lower-division instruction was removed from the departmental curriculum; (2) the baccalaureate major was removed (although the baccalaureate minor and the master's degree major and minor were allowed to continue); (3) four anthropology classes were removed in deference to the program of the then newly-constituted Department of Sociology and Anthropology; and (4) the practice of giving religion credit for certain archaeology classes was discontinued. (Cf. Newsletter, 69.15.)

Subsequent developments, however, have required modifications of most of these decisions (Newsletter, 76.2). The latest such modification was announced on February 18 of this year. Dr. John T. Bernhard, dean of the College of Social Sciences, on that date disclosed to the faculty members involved the decision of the Brigham Young University Board of Trustees to merge the anthropology section of the (then) Department of Sociology and Anthropology with the (then) Department of Archaeology to form a new, combined Department of Anthropology and Archaeology. This arrangement has been in effect since June 1. Present faculty members include Dr. Wells Jakeman, the principal founder of the Department and the Society and a man trained at the University of California in the archaeology, ancient history, and anthropology of both the Old World and the New; Dr. Merlin G. Myers, a social anthropologist trained at Cambridge University, England; Professor Ray T. Matheny, trained at the University of Oregon in conventional Americanist anthropology; and myself as chairman, with my doctoral training at the University of Arizona. (See Newsletter, 98.1.)

THESE EVENTS OF THE PAST 20 years are of transcendent significance, for they have a close connection

with the establishment of the Kingdom of God in this Dispensation of the Fullness of Times. In my judgment the Department was founded and the Society created at the only time and place they could have come into existence: at BYU during the presidency of Howard S. McDonald. I suggest you reread his message and that of Dr. Kirkham, delivered before the Fifteenth Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures, held in Salt Lake City on May 16, 1964 (BYU Extension Publications, 1964).

Despite the vicissitudes which have befallen the Department and the Society, their original assignment in the archaeology of the Scriptures has continued, if not with wholehearted support, at least without cancellation. The above-mentioned decision of the Board of Trustees is a compromise arrangement between what are actually two very diverse interests: (1) the teaching and study of the archaeology of the Scriptures (which seems an almost inevitable undertaking for Latter-day Saints); and (2) the preparation of students to become competitive scholars in the world. The decision thus appears as a guarantee made on the highest level of authority that historical archaeology, including the archaeology of the Scriptures, shall continue at Brigham Young University.

The chairman of the Department, your speaker, tries to be impartial but not merely neutral, as between these two interests. While I am, of course, committed to a program of facilitating the fulfillment of both these objectives, still I wish it clearly understood that my heart is very much in the archaeology of the Scriptures (Newsletter, 64.0, 66.09). And with the developments which have lately taken place, if the enemies of this work now wish to eliminate it, they will have to get a new department chairman and also a new Board of Trustees!

The problems which face the new department are certainly not at an end, but there is notwithstanding much cause for cautious optimism. We do not know what the future holds in store for us, but we desire that the Department and the Society may offer increasingly effective leadership in this area of investigation, which is of key significance in the momentous developments of these times. Keep in touch with our activities here through your membership in the Society.

IN BEHALF OF THE SOCIETY for Early Historic Archaeology and the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, which annually co-sponsor this symposium, may I express gratitude to President Virgil V. Peterson and Dr. Welby W. Ricks for serving as co-chairmen. The former is now the president of the Society, while the latter is our recently-retired president (Newsletter, 96.00, 96.1). May I also express gratitude to President

Edward L. Lindquist and the several officers and members of our student group, the Anthropology-Archaeology Club, who have contributed freely of their time and energy to the multitudinous chores that are necessary to organize an occasion such as this; also, to all those who showed their interest by preparing and submitting the papers you have just heard.

Mention should also be made of several faithful members of the Society who submitted abstracts in the hope that their papers would be selected for reading, but who were disappointed in that hope. Among other reasons, this was because of the rather full program occasioned by the papers that were selected. We do thank them for their interest, however, and hope that on some future occasion they may be heard.

We also continue to be grateful for the warm feelings which have prompted many others to befriend us on innumerable occasions. *

I SHOULD LIKE TO ADD a word by way of admonition: May our loyalty to the cause of the Kingdom always exceed our loyalty to a trade or a profession.

And may we all meet again soon at the Seventeenth Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures.

100.2 OTHER NEWS OF THE SOCIETY. Besides the October symposium (100.0, above), a number of other developments in the work of the SEHA have recently taken place:

100.20 Assistants. Linda Marie Christensen of Orem and Linda Rene Veteto of Eugene, Oregon, are at present serving as assistants in the work of the Society. Miss Christensen is helping the general secretary-treasurer, while Miss Veteto is working in the publications program. The latter is the younger sister of Claudia R. Veteto, who was employed by the Society during the preceding spring semester (Newsletter, 98.5).

100.21 Renewal Notices. Renewal notices were mailed on November 26 to all SEHA members whose term expires this month. It is hoped that the membership fee (\$3.00 per year; Life Membership, \$50.00) will be promptly returned in each case so as to avoid unnecessary expense in sending out further notices. Each member, when returning his renewal form, should be careful to enter on it any necessary correction of address, also the current Zip Code number.

100.22 Newsletter. With the present issue, the UAS Newsletter has reached its 100th number. It is expected that the name will hereafter be changed so as to be in keeping with the recent change in the name of the Society (Newsletter, 95.0, 95.1, 99.4),

but no announcement has been received as yet from the SEHA Publications Committee.

Preparations are underway for an index to the first 100 issues of the Newsletter. This will be distributed as soon as possible following the present issue.

100.23 Constitution. In recent meetings, the Executive Committee of the Society has been preparing a revision of the SEHA constitution. When this is perfected, it is assumed that a business meeting of all Society members will be called for the purpose of ratifying the proposed revision.

100.24 Publication Lists. Up-to-date lists of publications available from the SEHA office are being distributed to members of the Society:

1. A blue list of five "Publications for Sale" is being mailed to all members with the present Newsletter. Printed on the same sheet is an order form which may be detached and returned.

2. A revised four-page list of "Free Past Publications" has been printed on green paper. These are available to members upon request at the maximum rate of five per year. A detachable order form is included on the list. A copy is returned to every member when his renewal fee is received at the Society office. In addition, copies have already been mailed to all Life Members, Honorary Members, Department Affiliates, and members whose renewal is not due until December 31, 1967, or later.

100.3 NEWS OF THE DEPARTMENT. Increased enrollment, excavations, and reorganization of the student group are among recent happenings in the BYU Department of Anthropology and Archaeology.

100.30 Semester Abroad. The BYU "Semester Abroad" which was to have been held with the Department's cooperation in Mexico City during the coming spring semester (Newsletter, 99.1) has been postponed until summer, according to Robert C. Taylor, director of Travel Study, in an announcement dated December 5.

The summer term, to be known as the "Summer Residence Program," will be organized in the same format as was planned for the spring semester, with similar courses being offered. The director will be Lyman S. Shreeve, Sr., BYU assistant professor of Spanish. The term will run from June 16 to August 12, 1967. The cost will be approximately \$500.

The reason for the postponement is that there were "not enough students enrolled in the Program to insure its success." It is uncertain at this time whether Dr. Ross T. Christensen, department chairman, will participate in the Program, as was previously planned.

Further announcement will be made in the Newsletter.

100.31 Enrollment. Fifty-five students are enrolled as majors in the Department during the present semester. Of these, 37 are undergraduate archaeology majors, and five are in the graduate program in archaeology. Undergraduate majors in anthropology total 13.

A year ago, the number of majors in the Department was 35 (Newsletter, 96.31). Part of the increase is due to the merger of the former archaeology department with the anthropology program, which became effective last June 1 (Newsletter, 98.1).

A total of 520 students are presently enrolled in all classes taught in the Department.

100.32 Appointments. The present full-time faculty members of the Department are M. Wells Jake-man, Ross T. Christensen, Merlin G. Myers, and Ray T. Matheny (see Newsletter, 98.1). In addition, Professor Olive K. Mitchell of the BYU English Department is serving part-time and as such is teaching a section of Anthropology 101, "General Ethnology." Graduate teaching assistants are Mary Anne Carr of West Warwick, Rhode Island, and Evan I. DeBloois of Provo. The departmental secretary is Karen Long of Salt Lake City. Museum assistants serving under the direction of Professor Matheny, museum laboratory director, are Edward L. Lindquist of Fresno, California, and Erlinda Montillo of Quézon City, Philippines. Readers in the Department are Leslie Wikle of Concord, California, Judy Kaye Pruden of Redlands, California, and Miss Carr.

100.33 Student Club. In line with the decision of the Society's Executive Committee to discontinue the chapter organizations (Newsletter, 99.2), the former Campus Chapter of the Society has been replaced by the "Anthropology-Archaeology Club," which invites to membership all majors within the Department, as well as other interested persons. The officers are Edward L. Lindquist, president, Judy Kaye Pruden, vice-president, and Linda Marie Christensen, secretary. The dues are \$1.50 per semester or \$2.50 for the academic year.

The Anthropology-Archaeology Club has held the following meetings to date:

September 27: Election meeting.

October 10: Dr. Robert W. Blair, BYU linguist, lecture on "Field Work in Guatemala," assisted by Roger Thompson; ratification of club constitution.

October 31: Prof. Olive K. Mitchell, BYU specialist in Southwest Indian cultural arts, lecture on "Hopi Art."

November 21: Dr. Ross T. Christensen, illustrated lecture on "Archaeological Exploration in Middle America."

December 12: Dr. Floyd W. Sharrock, University of Utah archaeologist, lecture on "Utah Prehistory."

100.34 Excavations. Excavations by the Department have been resumed at the prehistoric Indian house-mound site on the G. Marion Hinckley property near the Provo Municipal Airport, west of the city.

The field class of the current fall semester (Archaeology 451, "Methods of Archaeological Research: General and Field"), consisting of 14 advanced students under the direction of Professor Ray T. Matheny, began their term project in September. It is the continued excavation of the low mound, 42Ut110, which was first investigated by previous BYU field classes (Newsletter, 86.23). Two trenches, cut at right angles across the entire mound by back hoe, have revealed a number of additional house remains, together with other archaeological deposits.

The mounds on the Hinckley property represent the Provo-Fremont culture, related both to the ancient Anasazi (Basketmaker-Pueblo) culture of the Southwest and to the late prehistoric cultures of the Great Plains. The mounds were occupied around 1000 AD. They have been excavated intermittently by the Department since 1946. Two master's theses have been written on these investigations; those of Dr. Christensen in 1947 and Dee F. Green in 1961 (Newsletter, 77.10).

100.4 NEWS OF MEMBERS. Archaeological accomplishments and adventures have been enjoyed by a number of SEHA members in recent months:

100.40 Made Head Teaching Assistant. Dale L. Berge, who graduated from BYU with the Master of Arts degree in archaeology in 1964 (Newsletter, 91.10), has passed his Preliminary Examinations and, by the end of the present semester, will have completed his class work for the doctoral degree in anthropology at the University of Arizona, Tucson. The principal remaining requirement is the dissertation.

Over the past year, Mr. Berge has been the head teaching assistant in his department, which contains approximately 100 graduate students. He set up a program for the use of museum materials in his classes. His co-assistants have copied it, and the practice now appears to have become standardized in the department. He has also worked halftime in the Museum of Anthropology and in this capacity has written site reports on excavations at several historic ruins, such as the Gila Bend Stage Station and the old Tucson Presidio.

100.41 Excavates at Gezer. Ramon Lee Chambers, a BYU sophomore archaeology major from St. Joseph, Missouri, spent the summer of 1966 taking part in the current excavations at the ruins of Gezer, Israel, and also visited the fortress of Masada (Newsletter, 88.0).

Mr. Chambers has written the following concerning his experiences:

"The excavations at Gezer were undertaken by the Hebrew Union College Biblical and Archaeological School and the Semitic Museum of Harvard University. As an experiment, students of archaeology and related fields, instead of local labor, were chosen to do the actual work of digging. It was a good learning experience for me because in archaeology there is no substitute for handling the material itself--excavation in the field, cleaning and restoration in the laboratory, study, and sorting and recording in the workrooms.

"We would begin our day at four in the morning with bread and a cup of chocolate. Then while the air was still cool we would dig in our assigned areas, using an unusual hoe-like tool, a small broom or tooth brush, or perhaps a 'petiche' for trimming the baulks. Every potsherd would be carefully cleaned and placed in a marked basket, for in the evening it would be analyzed by experts, who would try to untangle the confusing stratigraphy of a site occupied almost continuously from 3500 BC to 100 AD.

"There would be three to four hours of lecture in the evenings in the 'dig house,' where we would huddle our dirty, sunburned selves together as a protection from the cold night air. Learned men such as Nelson Glueck and G. Ernest Wright would speak while we pondered the significance of such findings as the 'Gezer Potsherd' (inscribed in the Proto-Sinaitic script), the 'Gezer Calendar' (the earliest Hebrew inscription), and a city wall 50 feet thick!

"Weekends were vacations from the dusty sleeping tents and the strict Kosher diet, and they gave me occasions to visit other ruins around Israel, such as the fortress of Masada overlooking the Dead Sea. The latter site is very difficult to reach but well worth the climb. I spent several days there, and everything about the place was fascinating. The excavations had taken place under strange and trying circumstances. Reconstructions are now in progress. The findings at Masada, along with many others such as the Dead Sea Scrolls, are now on display at the museum in Jerusalem.

"The summer was a very rewarding one for me and I hope to return to Gezer again."

100.42 Excavate at Nauvoo. James L. Frederick and Richard L. Hansen, sophomore majors in archaeology at BYU, spent the past summer excavating at Nauvoo, Illinois, under Nauvoo Restoration, Inc. (Newsletter, 97.1). Work at the LDS Temple site and at the homes of Brigham Young and Wilford Woodruff was carried out under the direction of J. C. Harrington. Mr. Harrington is a well known historic-site archaeologist, having previously excavated at Jamestown and Williamsburg. The duties of the student archaeologists also included guide service, in addition to which they attended a class taught by Dr. T. Edgar Lyon, research historian of NRI.

Terrell Boyack and Donald L. Enders are other BYU students who spent the summer at Nauvoo.

100.43 Reconnoiters Above Goshen Valley. Leland Gilson, a graduate archaeology major at BYU (Newsletter, 98.40), spent the greater part of last summer engaged in archaeological reconnaissance in the area south of Goshen, southern Utah County, Utah. He reports the discovery of a considerable number of ancient dwellings and camp sites. It is expected that these will be reported in his master's thesis, which is now in preparation.

100.44 Receive Museum Appointments. Dee F. Green and Edward A. Wheeler have both received appointments at the Museum of Anthropology of the University of Missouri, Columbia.

Mr. Green, who graduated with a Master of Arts degree in archaeology from BYU in 1961 (Newsletter, 77.1), has been named director of the Museum. Mr. Wheeler, who received the Bachelor of Science degree in archaeology from BYU in 1965 (Newsletter, 96.30), has been appointed an assistant.

100.45 Earns Scholarship. Erlinda Montillo, a graduate student in archaeology at BYU, has been awarded the "International Altrusa Award" for the State of Utah for the current academic year. This award is a scholarship grant-in-aid which is given to foreign women graduate students for the purpose of assisting them in completing their graduate studies. The award, renewable at the end of the academic year, is made by the International Altrusa Foundation of Chicago.

100.46 Participate in California Excavations. Bonnie Elaine Thurber and Harlan C. Ashby, junior archaeology majors at BYU, have both taken part in recent excavations at the Calico site, near Yermo, California. Miss Thurber spent the summer of 1966 working at the San Bernardino County Museum at Bloomington, California, under the direction of Ruth D. Simpson. Her duties included labeling and the preparation of displays in anticipation of the mid-August visit of Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, well-known authority on early East African prehistory, under whose supervision Miss Simpson has directed the excavations at Calico. The Calico project is being carried out under a grant from the National Geographic Society. Miss Thurber helped process the crude lithic implements such as hand axes, no projectile points having been found at this site.

Mr. Ashby assisted with excavations at the Calico site about two years ago.

100.47 Studies at Tucson. Bruce W. Warren, who earned the Bachelor of Arts degree in archaeology from BYU in 1958 (Newsletter, 50.3) and who is a Life Member and general officer of the SEHA, has entered

the program for the doctoral degree in anthropology at the University of Arizona, Tucson. Since September he has served as an assistant in the department.

Until the latter date Mr. Warren worked as ceramist for the BYU-New World Archaeology Foundation, his project being centered at the Rae House on the BYU campus.

100.48 Elected Fellow. Dr. Ross T. Christensen, associate professor of anthropology and archaeology at BYU, was elected a Fellow of the American Anthropological Association at a meeting of its Executive Board held in May. Word of the election was received from Dr. Stephen T. Boggs, until recently the executive secretary of the Association.

As a Fellow of the AAA, Dr. Christensen is a member of its Council and entitled to vote for officers of the Association and on other matters that require Council action, and is also eligible to hold such office himself. In addition he receives the Fellow Newsletter ten times a year.

100.5 ADDITIONAL OUTLINE AVAILABLE. In the preceding issue of the Newsletter (99.7) a number of titles of one-page outlines of lectures on archaeological subjects delivered at recent BYU Education Weeks were listed. One title on the Dead Sea Scrolls was inadvertently omitted.

"Some LDS Views of the Dead Sea Scrolls" should be added to this list.

These sheets may be requested by postcard and will be sent to SEHA members free of charge. They do not count against the member's entitlement of five "free past publications" per year (Newsletter, 89.4).

100.6 NEW MINIATURE OF "LEHI STONE." A new and larger miniature of the Lehi Tree-of-Life Stone (Izapa Stela 5) has been created by Lehi Enterprises, Inc., of Hacienda Heights, California.

(Readers of the Newsletter will remember the original 10-inch-high miniature of the Stone accompanied by a six-page explanatory leaflet, manufactured by El Monte Charitable Enterprises of South El Monte, California, which was announced in 1962. See Newsletter, 83.2.)

The new miniature is made of durable cement in the full round and measures 19 1/4 by 17 3/4 by 6 1/2 inches. It is accompanied by a set of 35 mm. color transparencies showing the original carving in its setting at the ruins of Izapa in the jungles of southern Mexico, together with details of the Stone. Also included is a 20-minute professional narration by J. Wendell Noble (available on LP records), which has been synchronized with the slide presentation.

The set was produced with the cooperation of Dr. M. Wells Jakeman, SEHA general editor, who reviewed the presentation and approved its general format.

The entire set--the replica of the stone, the narration, the slides, and a descriptive booklet--sells for \$49.50. The same set with the replica in the form of a plaque only 3 1/4 inches thick is available for \$39.50. Send to: Lehi Enterprises, Inc., 1527 Deerhaven, Hacienda Heights, California 91745. Further details are given in advertisements in the July and August, 1966, issues of the Improvement Era.