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Published several times a year by THE SOCIETY FOR EARLY HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY at Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, for the dissemination among its members of information on new discoveries in archaeology throwing light on the origins of civilization in the Old and New Worlds, on the earliest periods of recorded history in the two hemispheres, and on the important historical claims of the Hebrew-Christian and Latter-day Saint scriptures; also news of the Society and its members and of the B.Y.U. department of archaeology and anthropology, of which the Society is an affiliated organization. Included are papers read at the Society's and Department's annual symposia on the archaeology of the Scriptures. All views expressed in this newsletter are those of the author of the contribution in which they appear and not necessarily those of Brigham Young University or the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Subscription is by membership in the Society, which also includes subscription to other publications.

102.0 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REVISE CONSTITUTION. The SEHA Executive Committee is proposing the ratification by Society members of a completely rewritten version of the organization's constitution. A copy of the revised document, together with an official ballot, accompanies this issue of the Newsletter.

102.00 Reasons for Revision. More than three years ago it became apparent to SEHA general officers that the present constitution had grown unwieldy during the 14 years it had been in use. This was because of the large number of amendments that had been appended to the original document, 22 having by now been ratified since the constitution was first adopted on January 10, 1950.

(An earlier constitution--one that provided only for faculty and student membership in the Society--had been in use since the organization's founding date, April 18, 1949.)

Other reasons for rewriting the constitution are: (1) the reorganization of the BYU archaeology-anthropology department which took effect on June 1, 1966 (Newsletter, 98.1); (2) the decision of the Society's Executive Committee on May 12, 1966, to discontinue all chapter organizations (Newsletter, 99.2); and (3) the generally-altered relationship of the Society to the university administration.

The Executive Committee has worked on the revision since 1964 (Newsletter, 100.23). On May 11, it adopted the proposed revision, as attached hereto, and determined that voting upon it should be by mail. According to Article VII and Amendments 12 and 13 of the present constitution, ratification of this revision requires the approving vote of two-thirds of the members of the Society whose ballots are received by the deadline. The new version contains no important change from the current practice of the Society. Appended to the constitution itself are two explanatory notes by Dr. M. Wells Jakeman, principal founder of the SEHA.

102.01 Gift for Voters. A free copy of

"Gold Plates Used Anciently," a 12-page illustrated pamphlet based on research by Dr. Franklin S. Harris, Jr., will be mailed to every member of the Society whose ballot is received by the deadline. As well as eight photographs, the pamphlet contains a chart and a map locating 62 finds of inscribed metal plates in the Old World. It consists of material taken from an article by Dr. Harris which appeared in the October, 1957, issue of The Instructor. (Copies of the article were distributed to Society members in 1957; see Newsletter, 46.20.)

Dr. Harris, a physicist formerly with the University of Utah, has done research on ancient metallurgy and related matters for years (see Newsletter, 4.5, 15.4, 66.04; also his article, "Ancient Records on Metal Plates," in Papers of the Thirteenth Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures, pp. 41-51). He has served the SEHA as both vice-president and president and was also the first director of the former Salt Lake Chapter (Newsletter, 21.12, 23.5, 37.00). He continues to serve as a general officer.

The pamphlet will be mailed to each voter as soon as his ballot is received.

102.02 Instructions. Each member, after voting his approval or disapproval of the proposed revision, should detach his ballot and mail it to the SEHA general secretary-treasurer. It is not necessary to sign the ballot, but the member's name should appear on the outside of the envelope in which it is sent. This will make it possible to check it off against the Society's official membership list before the envelope is opened.

On the same page, below the ballot, space has been provided for the member to write his suggestions with regard to the work of the Society. The filling in of this space is optional, however.

In order to be counted in the official tally, the ballot must be received by 4:00 p. m., July 27, 1967. At that time the Executive Committee will meet to

count the votes. The ballot should be mailed in a sealed envelope to: General Secretary-Treasurer, Society for Early Historic Archaeology, 139 Maeser Building, BYU, Provo, Utah.

102.1 CORRECTION. A misleading statement was inadvertently made in the preceding issue of the Newsletter and Proceedings. In Paragraph 101.30, page 4, in the first paragraph of the second column, reference is made to "the four mummies received by Michael Chandler at New York City in 1833."

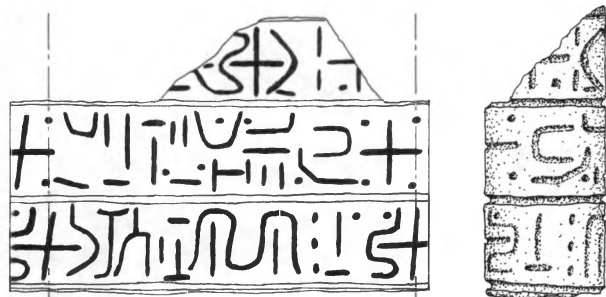
Actually, it is not known exactly how many mummies Chandler received at that time. All that is known is that he had four with him when he arrived at Kirtland, Ohio, on July 3, 1835. It is usually assumed that he received more than this number in New York City in 1833, and evidence for at least one more is presented in the Newsletter story which follows the incorrect statement, "A Lebolo Mummy found in Philadelphia," by David C. Martin, Paragraph 101.31.

102.2 AN EVIDENCE FOR EARLY WRITING IN MESOAMERICA. A review by Evan I. DeBloois. A brief article by David H. Kelley in the July, 1966, issue of American Antiquity should be of interest to students of the Book of Mormon. It reports the finding of a roller stamp (or cylinder seal, as Dr. Kelley calls it) bearing three lines of apparent writing, in a deposit of Olmec material at Tlatilco in the Valley of Mexico. Following is an abstract of the article:

The roller stamp was found on the surface of the brick works at Tlatilco in 1948 by Frederick A. Peterson. It was encased in a large lump of clay detached by the workers. Inside the lump was a type-"D" figurine, identifying the stamp as belonging to the "Olmec" horizon (i. e., c. 1000 to c. 500 BC).

The stamp is 8.5 cm. long and 3.5 cm. in diameter. It has three registers, one of which is partly missing. All three registers carry sequences of arbitrary symbols which Dr. Kelley believes belong to a hitherto unknown writing system.

This is one of the first clear-cut evidences of



Roller stamp found at Tlatilco.

writing from the Valley of Mexico dating to pre-Aztec times. It may also be the earliest writing known from Mesoamerica. Comparison with other early Mesoamerican examples shows a form unlike any other known. Very few clear-cut examples of "Preclassic" (Book of Mormon-period) writing are known, and all are vastly different from the writing on the Tlatilco stamp. All other ancient Mesoamerican scripts make use of some form of the head. These heads face to the right in the Preclassic examples and to the left in later ones. The complete absence of heads in this new script differentiates it from all other known Mesoamerican writing systems.

This newly-reported find of a possible early linear script in Mesoamerica may give but a hint of what future excavations hold in store.

102.3 SOCIETY MEET SCHEDULED FOR OCTOBER. The Seventeenth Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures will be held in October; Dr. Ross T. Christensen of the BYU archaeology-anthropology department was named as chairman of the event at a meeting of the SEHA Executive Committee held on May 11.

The chairman announces the appointment of the following SEHA general officers to his symposium committee: Dr. Sidney B. Sperry, BYU professor of Old Testament languages and literature; Dr. M. Wells Jakeman, BYU professor of archaeology and anthropology and SEHA general editor; and Dr. Welby W. Ricks, a former president of the SEHA.

Dr. Christensen is inviting all members of the SEHA to prepare papers for possible delivery at the Symposium. Those wishing to do so will be asked to submit a one-page abstract of the proposed paper. The abstracts will then be reviewed by the symposium committee and selections made of papers to be delivered at the annual meeting.

The Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures is a traditional one-day event, co-sponsored by the Society and the BYU archaeology-anthropology department. Deadlines and other information will be announced in the Newsletter.

102.4 NEW DEPARTMENT CHAIRMAN. The BYU administration has announced the appointment of a new chairman for the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, effective June 1, 1967. Dr. Merlin G. Myers, a British-trained social anthropologist, will preside over the Department for a three-year period.

Dr. Myers received the Bachelor of Arts degree from Brigham Young University in 1951 and the PhD at the University of Cambridge in 1963. He has been

a faculty member of BYU since the latter date and now holds the rank of associate professor. He is an expert on the Iroquois and the Navahos and is at present engaged in a Navaho research project at Rough Rock, near Chinlee, Arizona.

Dr. Myers replaces Dr. Ross T. Christensen, who has served as department chairman since September 1, 1960 (Newsletter, 69.0). The appointment is in accordance with the University policy of rotating the chairmanship among qualified faculty members in the department.

102.5 GRANTED SABBATICAL LEAVE. Dr. M. Wells Jakeman, leading archaeologist at Brigham Young University for the past 21 years, has been granted a sabbatical leave of absence, effective February 1, 1968. He will spend approximately seven months in research and writing, a part of this period at the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City.

During his absence, Dr. Jakeman's place in the teaching work of the Department will be taken by Dale L. Berge, who graduated from BYU in 1964 with the Master of Arts degree in archaeology (Newsletter, 91.10). By February 1, it is expected that Mr. Berge will have completed the requirements for the doctor's degree in anthropology at the University of Arizona (Newsletter, 100.40).

102.6 TWO GRADUATE IN ARCHAEOLOGY. Both a Bachelor of Arts degree and a Master of Arts degree in archaeology were awarded at the May 26, 1967, commencement of Brigham Young University.

102.6 Evan L. DeBloois of Holden and Provo, Utah, graduated with the Master of Arts degree. His thesis is entitled Some Notes on the Archaeology of the Sevier-Fremont Area and is based on archaeological field work in and near Juab Valley which he began in the fall of 1965 (Newsletter, 96.74).

Mr. DeBloois earned the Bachelor of Arts degree in archaeology at BYU in May, 1965, and served for three successive semesters as a graduate teaching assistant, beginning with the spring of 1966 (Newsletter, 96.30, 98.5). In 1965 he served as an editorial assistant in the publication of the UAS Newsletter. Since January, 1967, he has been the associate editor. He has also received appointments under the BYU-New World Archaeological Foundation.

102.61 Edward L. Lindquist of Fresno, California, graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He spent the summer of 1965 in England at the Oxford Seminar in Archaeology, where he assisted in the excavation of a medieval Saxon cathedral at Winchester

(Newsletter, 96.71). In 1966 he served on the staff of the Department as a museum aid (Newsletter, 98.5, 100.32). During the fall semester of 1966 he was the first president of the newly-instituted Anthropology-Archaeology Club (Newsletter, 100.33).

102.7 MUSEUM DONATION. By Evan I. DeBloois, Major Joseph E. Vincent and family of Garden Grove, California, have recently donated and loaned to the BYU Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology a large collection of Mesoamerican antiquities, ethnographic materials, and linguistic publications.

Well over 600 artifacts from pre-Columbian Mexico were donated to the Museum. This collection comes from some of the most famous sites in Mesoamerica. Included are a large number of figurines and other ceramics.

Besides these, over 40 items were loaned for display and instructional purposes. This latter group includes a number of ethnographic articles used by the Lacandón Mayas of southern Mesoamerica.

Thirty-five folders of booklets and pamphlets on Mesoamerican languages are included in the donation. These cover most of the important native tongues still spoken in the area.

Major Vincent has been a general officer of the SEHA since 1959. He has also been the editor of Science of Man and was the founder of Mexico City College's "Centro de Estudios Regionales" in Oaxaca. He wrote papers for the Society's twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth annual symposia on the archaeology of the Scriptures. (See Newsletter, 27.1, 43.70, 62.04, 67.5, 89.2.)

102.8 EXCAVATES AT CALIFORNIA SITE. Erlinda D. Montillo of Quezón City, Philippines, a graduate student in archaeology at BYU, spent the past spring semester assisting with excavations at the Calico site near Yermo, San Bernardino County, California (cf. Newsletter, 100.46). Calico is a pre-ceramic, paleo-Indian site which is being excavated by Ruth D. Simpson, an archaeologist of the San Bernardino County Museum, working under a grant from the National Geographic Society. The project is under the general supervision of Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, British authority on early prehistory.

Miss Montillo has served as a teaching aid and a museum aid on the staff of the archaeology-anthropology department (Newsletter, 98.5, 100.32). She has also served as the secretary of the former Campus Chapter of the SEHA (Newsletter, 98.7). She is continuing her studies toward the MA degree in archaeology on the BYU campus during the current Summer School.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
SOCIETY FOR EARLY HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY

ARTICLE I--NAME

The name of this organization shall be "the Society for Early Historic Archaeology . "**

ARTICLE II--GENERAL PURPOSE AND
SPECIAL FIELD OF INTEREST

The general purpose of this organization shall be to promote knowledge of the origins and history of the earliest civilized peoples of the two hemispheres, i. e. the ancient biblical or temple-building peoples of the Near East and the pre-Columbian temple-building peoples of Middle and Andean South America; chiefly by studies of the early historical (or purported historical) accounts of those areas--especially as found in the Bible and other sacred texts--and research in the checking, clarification, and supplementation of such accounts by the findings of archaeology; also by comparative studies in the fundamental problems of the origin of civilization in the Old World and of the ancient civilizations of the New World. In other words, its general purpose shall be to promote the aims and work of the department of archaeology and anthropology of Brigham Young University--with which the Society is associated in its enterprises-- in the field of archaeology, specifically in the division of historic or text-centered archaeology, with special interest in early historic archaeology, i. e. mainly the archaeology of the Scriptures; and also in general comparative archaeology. *

ARTICLE III--MAIN UNDERTAKINGS

Section 1. Several series of publications shall be maintained by this organization in the field of archaeology--with subject emphasis, of course, in early historic (early text-centered) archaeology, mainly the archaeology of the Hebrew-Christian and Latter-day Saints scriptures (cf. Article II). These shall consist of the following: (a) a Newsletter and Proceedings of the S. E. H. A. (published several times a year; formerly the U. A. S. Newsletter, from which the numbering of the issues shall be continued); and (b) Special Publi-

cations (occasional publications, some of them major works, including a series of general introductory or survey works in archaeology and related fields, and series of monographs in the field of early historic archaeology).

Section 2. Another undertaking of the Society shall be an Annual Symposium of the Archaeology of the Scriptures (co-sponsored by the department of archaeology and anthropology of the Brigham Young University), which shall be scheduled, planned, and conducted by the Executive Committee.

Section 3. Also among its undertakings, as funds permit, may be expeditions to the lands of the Book of Mormon (Mexico and Central America),** for field archaeological research towards the solution of problems of Book of Mormon archaeology--or else supported projects of library and museum archaeological research having this purpose. Archaeological research may eventually also be undertaken by members of the Society, with its help, in the lands of the Bible, for the solution of problems of biblical archaeology, or problems in the archaeology of the Pearl of Great Price or the Near Eastern antecedents of the Book of Mormon peoples.

ARTICLE IV--MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. The membership of this organization shall consist of "Annual Members," "Life Members," "Institutional Members," and "Complimentary Members." In addition, there shall be the special membership category of "Research Patrons."

Section 2. The Annual Members shall consist of all persons who have paid to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Society the fee required for a membership of one year or a specified number of years. This shall be four dollars per year of desired membership, or as fixed by the Executive Committee.

Section 3. The Life Members shall consist of (a) all persons who have paid to the Secretary-Treasurer the fee required for a lifetime membership, which shall

*For an explanatory note see after constitution, p. 3.

**See end of second paragraph and also third paragraph of explanatory note to Article II, p. 4.

be seventy-five dollars or as fixed by the Executive Committee; and (b) all persons who have rendered outstanding service to the department of archaeology and anthropology of Brigham Young University or to the Society and, in recognition thereof, have been nominated for life membership by the Nominations Committee and elected thereto by a majority vote at a Triennial Election Meeting (see Section 10 of Article VI).

Section 4. The Institutional Members shall consist of all institutions or organizations such as libraries, museums, and seminaries, which have paid to the Secretary-Treasurer the fee required for a membership of one year or a specified number of years. This shall be four dollars per year of desired membership, or as fixed by the Executive Committee.

Section 5. The Complimentary Members shall consist of (a) all persons who have rendered some service to, or conferred some benefit upon, the Department or the Society and, in recognition thereof, have been granted a membership by the Secretary-Treasurer, for such period (one or more years) as determined by the latter; (b) all graduates of Brigham Young University with either the bachelor's or the master's degree, who have completed the major or minor in archaeology and who have requested such membership--those majoring in archaeology receiving three years of membership and those minoring, one year; and (c) all full-time missionaries serving a religious organization, upon request and whose membership fee accompanies their request or who are already Annual Members--this complimentary membership continuing to the end of their mission.

Section 6. The Research Patrons shall consist of all members of the Society who annually contribute at least fifteen dollars to its research fund (or other amount as fixed by the Executive Committee), or service of equivalent value to the research or publications program of the Society as determined by the Secretary-Treasurer. Such members shall have the privilege of voting at triennial election meetings, and shall be eligible for nomination and election as General Officers of the Society.

ARTICLE V--BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP

The benefits of membership in the Society shall include the following:

1. Copies of all publications regularly issued by

or through the Society during the term of membership, namely the Newsletter and Proceedings of the S. E. H. A., issued by the Society several times a year (see also Section 1 of Article III), and--subject to availability--a popular quarterly journal, The Biblical Archaeologist, published by the American Schools of Oriental Research.

2. Copies of, or reduced prices on, certain other publications of or distributed through the Society (for other publications of the Society additional to the mentioned newsletter see again Section 1 of Article III).

3. To a maximum of five per year of membership and upon request, copies of available publications of the Society issued previous to the term of membership, or of those of the department of archaeology and anthropology of Brigham Young University or of available non-departmental publications, as listed from time to time by the Secretary-Treasurer, provided no sale price has been affixed.

4. Admission, for the member and one, to the Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures (see Section 2 of Article III) and other general meetings and activities of the Society; in the case of an Institutional Member, admission for two persons representing such member.

ARTICLE VI--ORGANIZATION AND VOTING

Section 1. The organization of the Society as to general administration and activities shall consist of the following officers and standing committees:

Officers: General Officers, including a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary-Treasurer, and a General Editor.

Standing committees: Executive Committee, Nominations Committee, and Publications Committee.

Section 2. The General Officers shall be Research Patrons of the Society (see Section 6 of Article IV) who have been nominated for this office by the Nominations Committee and elected at a Triennial Election Meeting (see Sections 8 and 10 of this article). They shall give general direction to the undertakings of the Society as members of the Executive and other committees thereof. Their term of office shall be an indefinite period, or until their resignation or withdrawal from membership in the Society, or the termination of their research patronage.

Section 3. The President shall be a General Officer who has been nominated for this office by the

Nominations Committee and elected at a Triennial Election Meeting. He shall serve as chairman of the Executive Committee (see Section 7 of this article), and shall preside at all general activities of the Society at which he is present. His term of office shall be three years. No person may be elected President for two successive terms.

Section 4. The Vice-President shall be a General Officer who has been nominated for this office by the Nominations Committee and elected at a Triennial Election Meeting. He shall assist the President in the latter's duties, preside at all general activities when the President is unable to attend, and publicize the undertakings and activities of and benefits of membership in the Society. His term of office shall be three years.

Section 5. The Secretary-Treasurer shall be a General Officer and a faculty or other staff member of the department of archaeology and anthropology of Brigham Young University who has been appointed to this office by the Executive Committee. He shall receive and give receipt for membership fees and otherwise handle the financial affairs of the Society, and maintain the necessary records, including a directory of the officers and members; shall distribute the publications of the Society or obtained by the Society for distribution; and shall serve as the chairman of the Nominations Committee (see Section 8 of this article). His term of office shall be an indefinite period, or as determined by the Executive Committee.

Section 6. The General Editor shall be a General Officer who has been appointed to this office by the Executive Committee. He shall serve as chairman of the Publications Committee (see Section 9 of this article), and as such shall exercise general supervision over all publications which bear the Society's name. His term of office shall be an indefinite period, or as determined by the Executive Committee.

Section 7. The Executive Committee shall consist of all General Officers, with the President as chairman. It shall oversee the undertakings of the Society, and promote its growth in membership and funds. The meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held as called by the President. A meeting of five or more members of the Committee, including the President or Vice-President, shall constitute a quorum thereof.

Section 8. The Nominations Committee shall consist of the Secretary-Treasurer as chairman, and four other General Officers appointed thereto by the

President. It shall nominate elective Life Members (see Section 3, b, of Article IV), General Officers, the President, and the Vice-President. It shall also have the power to appoint an officer pro-tempore to complete the term of the President or Vice-President, in the case of one of these offices becoming vacant. The meetings of the Nominations Committee shall be held as called by the chairman. A meeting of three or more members of the Committee, including the chairman, shall constitute a quorum thereof.

Section 9. The Publications Committee shall consist of the General Editor as chairman, and at least two other members of the Society appointed thereto by the Executive Committee. It shall plan and supervise the publications of the Society. Meetings of the Publications Committee shall be held as called by the chairman.

Section 10. Elective Life Members, General Officers, the President, and the Vice-President shall be elected by majority vote at a Triennial Election Meeting of Research Patrons, called and conducted by the chairman of the Nominations Committee. Absentee ballots received from Research Patrons unable to attend the meeting for good reason will be counted in the vote.

Section 11. All other general business of the Society requiring the vote of its members shall be effected by means of ballots distributed to them through the mail, unless effected in a general business meeting called by the Executive Committee or the President.

ARTICLE VII--AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended or revised by the Executive Committee and the approving vote of two-thirds of the members of the Society whose ballots are received through the mail or who are in attendance at a general business meeting (see Section 11 of Article VI).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Note to Article I, giving antecedents and previous names:

This organization is the successor or revival of

an organization called "the Itzan Society," founded in 1938 at Los Angeles, California, for the promotion of study in early historic archaeology, especially that of the New World. It was established or refounded in 1949 at Provo, Utah, as an affiliate of the Department of Archaeology (now Department of Anthropology and Archaeology) of Brigham Young University, under the name of "the University Archaeological Society." The new name provided for here, adopted in 1965, more fully indicates the organization's special field of interest, as seen from Article II.

Note to Article II, explaining more fully the general purpose and special field of interest of this organization, and justifying its new name:*

All archaeology is historical in its basic purpose.† Two main divisions of the science are recognized, however, one of which is more fully historical in its work than the other: (1) the archaeological investigation of the periods of man's past before the beginning of written records, i. e. "prehistoric" archaeology; and (2) the archaeological investigation of the periods of man's past (especially the ancient) for which written records are available, i. e. "historic" archaeology. The first of these two divisions is chiefly concerned with increasing our knowledge of the cultural--especially material-culture--history of man; and may, therefore, also be referred to as "culture-centered" archaeology. It is closely related to anthropology, in fact is considered by many American archaeologists to be a branch of that discipline and, like it, a social or natural science. The second division, on the other hand, is concerned with increasing our knowledge of the ethnopolitical as well as cultural history of man, by using its independent historical findings to check, clarify, and supplement the written records or source-texts of documentary history; and may, therefore, also be referred to as "text-centered" archaeology. It is closely related to documentary--especially ancient documentary--history and philology and, like those studies, is one of the humanities. Some of the fields of specialization in this division are historic Near Eastern (Mesopotamian, Egyptian, biblical, etc.), classical or Greek and Roman, early Christian, medieval European, and "North American historic-sites" archaeology.

It is in this second division, moreover--i. e. the historic or text-centered--that archaeology plays its most important role. This is its work of enlarging the corpus of written records, source-texts, or documents--the most important of all sources of historical information--available for reconstructing the past: either (a) by discovering new source-tests (viz. inscriptions or

manuscripts) in the exploration of an historic site; or (b) by archaeologically authenticating disputed accounts of early times found in already-known texts, such as the Hebrew Book of Genesis--i. e. by establishing them as actually records or contemporaneous accounts of those times or at least as narratives based upon records now lost (as, therefore, source-accounts, i. e. primary or at least secondary source-texts), by showing them to be in agreement with independent archaeological findings. (Since Genesis is an account of the origin and early history of the first civilized people of the world--according thereto the "Adamic-Noahic" people, beginning in as early as the fifth millennium B. C. and developing [at least after a great flood] initially in Mesopotamia--as well as the origin of the Hebrews and the Hebrew-Christian religion, it is of very great historical importance if true; but it is held by many scholars today to be wholly or largely fictitious. Another example of an important disputed account of early times which can be checked or tested by the findings of archaeology, and thereby possibly authenticated as an historical source-text, is that found in the famous Latter-day Saint scripture or sacred text known as the Book of Mormon--a remarkable account of the origins and history of the first civilized peoples of the New World [certainly early temple-building peoples of, apparently, the central part of Middle America], purportedly translated from ancient records found in western New York in 1827.)

"Archaeology of the Scriptures," the emphasis of this organization within its special field of early historic archaeology, refers not only to the established specialty of biblical--mostly historic Near Eastern--archaeology (the study of the Hebrew-Christian scriptures, principally the Book of Genesis and other "historical books" of the Bible, in the light of modern archaeological findings); but also to the study, in the light of such findings, of the disputed historical accounts of the ancient Near East and ancient America found in the distinctive Latter-day Saint scriptures known as the Book of Mormon and Pearl of Great Price--with chief attention given, in this organization, to the remarkable account of ancient America found in the Book of Mormon. The biblical and Pearl of Great Price branches of this exciting scriptural field of text-centered archaeology are studies in early historic archaeology of the Old World; while the Book of Mormon branch is mostly a study in early historic archaeology of the New World.

*Largely taken from the textbook for the introductory course in archaeology at Brigham Young University, entitled Discovering the Past; an Introduction

to the Science of Archaeology and the Closely Related Field of Ancient History, with a Visual Survey of the Antiquities and Ancient Arts of Both Hemispheres (Society for Early Historic Archaeology, Special Publications, General Series, No. 1), by M. Wells Jakeman, 2nd ed., Provo, Utah, 1967-68.

† Archaeology may be defined as the science which investigates man's past (i. e. his history) from the evidence of his actual material remains, especially the material remains of his early cultures and civilizations. It is therefore one of the historical sciences--the companion of the discipline of "history" in the restricted sense of that term (i. e. documentary history), or the investigation of man's past exclusively from the evi-

dence of written records. "Technically archaeology is a branch of history; it is one of the historical sciences. What distinguished archaeology from the other historical sciences is the kind of material with which it is concerned" (Millar Burrows, What Mean These Stones? The Significance of Archaeology for Biblical Studies, 1941, p. 7). "All archaeology is history, that branch of knowledge that records and explains past events. [It is the discipline] that draws historical conclusions from objects--often from fragmentary objects. It is the scientific study of the material remains of man's past life and activities. Though these material remains may include written records, the archaeologist gives way to the [documentary] historian as written records grow more numerous and thorough" (Clement W. Meighan, Archaeology: An Introduction, 1966, p. 1).

B. Y. U. , May 11, 1967