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Published several times a year for 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.

131.0 PERSPECTIVES ON THE ROUTE OF MULEK'S COLONY. By Ross T. and Ruth R. Christensen. A paper read at the Twenty-first Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures, held at Brigham Young University on October 16, 1971. The senior author is a professor of archaeology and anthropology at Brigham Young University. Mrs. Christensen is an advanced undergraduate major in archaeology at the same institution. Dr. and Mrs. Christensen conducted a survey of Phoenician sites in the Mediterranean area in 1969 (cf. Newsletter, 115.2).

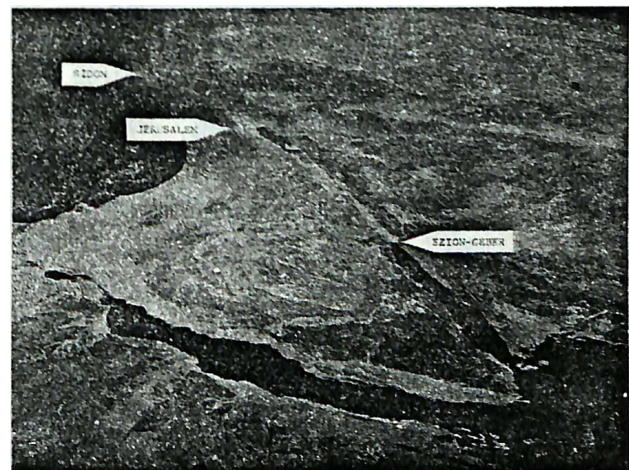
Those who have attended the Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures in recent years will call to mind that the Phoenician theory of New World origins has been given a hearing at least three times. In three papers read before the Symposium in 1967, 1968, and 1969 (Newsletter, 111.0, 118.0), the question of possible Phoenician contacts with the Atlantic coasts of North and South America was dealt with, as also a possible Phoenician element in the Nephite-Mulekite civilization of the Book of Mormon.

The Book of Mormon civilizations, however, apparently had no connection with the supposed Phoenician colonies of the Atlantic seaboard, but rather resulted from Near Eastern contacts made directly with Middle America. The hypothesis was presented in the above-mentioned symposium papers that the Mulekite colony, although its titular leader was Mulek, son of the Jewish king Zedekiah (2 Kings 24:17-25:7, etc.; Helaman 6:10; 8:21), was largely of Phoenician stock. In support of this view, attention was called to the "river Sidon" (Alma 2:15, etc.), the principal watercourse of the entire Book of Mormon, which bore the same name as the principal city of ancient Phoenicia: Sidon.

AGE OF EXPLORATION

The sixth century BC was a time of great military activity and social upheaval in the ancient Near

East. The mighty Assyrian empire had come to an ignoble end in 612 BC — at the hands of a Babylonian general named Nebuchadnezzar. It was only a few short years after this that Judah itself came under



Gemini XI space photography by Astronauts Conrad and Gordon, September 12-15, 1966. Visible are the Sinai Peninsula, Israel, Lebanon, Jordan, and portions of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Syria. Ancient Sidon was a principal port for navigation in the Mediterranean Sea, upper left. Ancient Ezion-Geber was the port of embarkation into the Red Sea, lower right. Photo courtesy National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

attack, this time from the same Nebuchadnezzar, now elevated to the position of sole ruler over the Babylonian empire. In c.587 BC, Jerusalem fell, and Zedekiah and the royal family were captured by the invading Chaldeans. It was apparently at this time that young Mulek was spirited away to become the titular leader of a colony composed in part, as proposed in previous symposium papers, of the Phoenician mariners who had aided in his escape.

The sixth century BC also appears to have been a time of extraordinary activity in exploration, trade, and colonization in the Mediterranean world and beyond, no doubt as a concomitant of the military upheaval. It was, moreover, the time of the first great thrust of the Jewish Diaspora. While the main body of the captives taken by Nebuchadnezzar at Jerusalem was carried off to the heart of the Babylonian empire (2 Kings 25), small groups escaped to find homes in such far away places as Elephantine in southernmost Egypt and the Isle of Jerba, off the south coast of Tunisia. It was against this background of imperial conquest, wholesale deportation of populations, and flight of refugees - sometimes by sea - that the colonies of Lehi and Mulek departed their homeland.

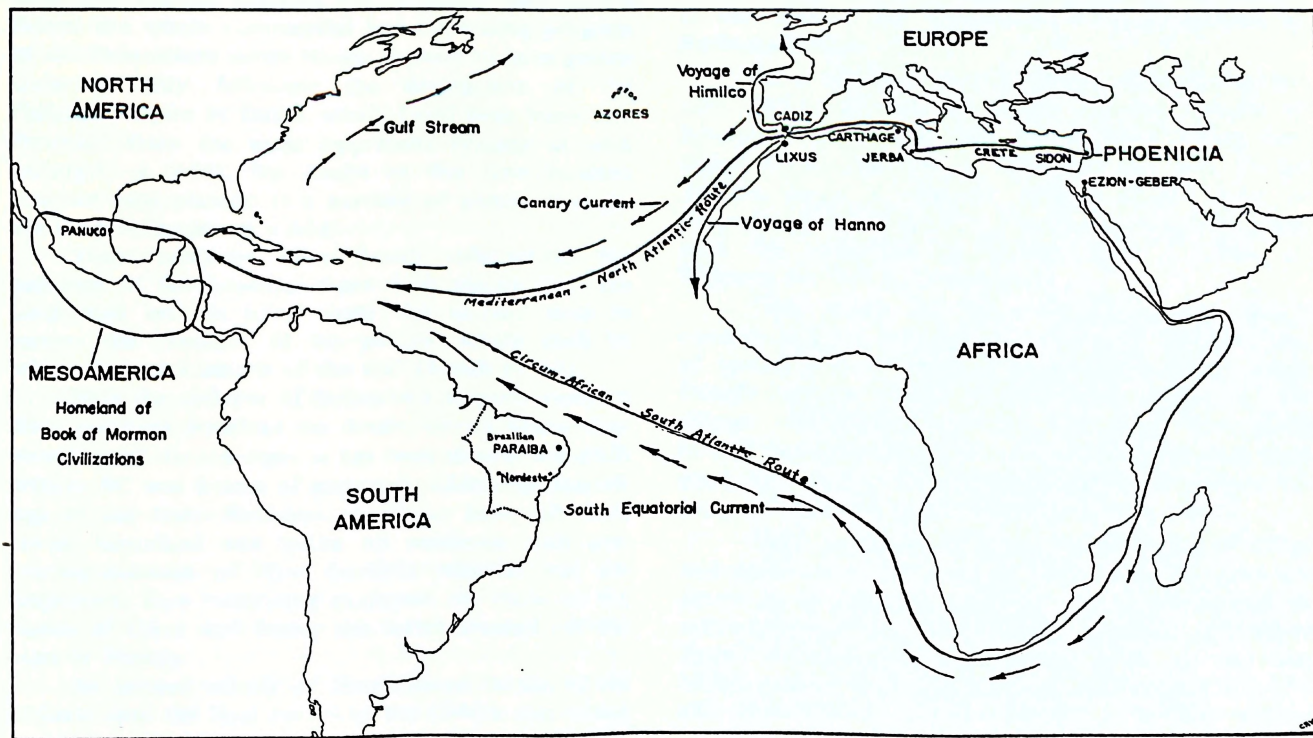
The Book of Mormon, being primarily a record of the Nephites, has little to say about the more numerous Mulekites. It does not even specify whether the original colony of c.587 BC voyaged westward across the Atlantic Ocean or eastward across the

Pacific in its migration from the Old World to the New.

The Mulekites, however, are clearly indicated in the Book of Mormon to have first landed on the east coast of the "Land Northward" part of its area (quite surely the Gulf Coast portion of the ancient high-culture area known as Mesoamerica). This of course required a route across the Atlantic Ocean, not the Pacific. (Newsletter, 22.02, 36.1, 91.32; *Progress in Archaeology*, pp. 160, 179; cf. Sorenson, 1955.)

It is conceivable, of course, that the Mulekite crossing of the Atlantic was accomplished without reference to the great ocean currents that have always been so important in navigation upon the high seas, but it seems more likely that the colonists depended upon them heavily. A brief study of these currents suggests two feasible routes for an ancient colony of Near Eastern origin to have crossed the Atlantic to Mesoamerica:

1. A Mediterranean - North Atlantic route (i.e. embarking from such a port as Tyre or Sidon, sailing westward across the Mediterranean Sea, then crossing in turn the North Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico).
2. A Circum-African - South Atlantic route (i.e. embarking into the Red Sea and sailing clockwise around the African continent, then crossing the South



Atlantic to the eastern tip of Brazil, and from there sailing northwestward across the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico).

Each of these alternatives will be considered in turn.

MEDITERRANEAN – NORTH ATLANTIC ROUTE

The Mediterranean - North Atlantic route begins with a departure somewhere on the Palestine-Syrian coast, thence sailing westward across the Mediterranean to the Strait of Gibraltar. From that point, the route across the Atlantic is likely to be determined by powerful ocean currents.

Of particular interest in this connection is the Israelite maritime activity in the Mediterranean in the centuries prior to that of Zedekiah and Mulek. The Bible itself points this out. Jacob blessed one of his sons thus: "Zebulun shall dwell at the haven of the sea; and he shall be for an haven of ships; and his border shall be unto Zidon" (Genesis 49:13). Dan and Asher joined in this activity (Judges 5:17). All three tribes were probably stimulated by their proximity to a great maritime people, the Phoenicians, who taught the Israelites their knowledge of the sea.

The friendship of King Hiram of Tyre with kings David and Solomon of Israel seems to have resulted in a commercial pact for the exploitation of Mediterranean and eastern markets (cf. Culican, pp. 72-79.) Indeed the whole commercial and colonizing program of the Phoenicians under Hiram appears to have gotten underway only following the destruction of the Philistine empire by David, which freed both Israel and Phoenicia from the same oppressive tyranny at once (Albright, p. 466). No doubt at this time Israelite colonies were planted at a number of points throughout the Mediterranean world.

Three centuries later, Isaiah referred to the gathering of the Israelites from such places: "... the Lord shall set his hand again the second time to recover the remnant of his people, which shall be left ... from the islands of the sea" (Isaiah 11:11).

With the collapse of Solomon's empire, many of these maritime Israelites no doubt stayed where they were located. In any case, as has been shown, the sixth century BC was a time of important additional scatterings of the Jews. Refugees appear to have left their Jewish homeland and taken up residence with pre-existing colonies of their Israelite relatives and co-religionists. Two interesting examples are those of the islands of Crete and Jerba, the latter located off the coast of Tunisia.

An ancient colony of Jews existed on the Island of Crete until the Nazi purges of the 1940's. According

to Cyrus H. Gordon, "... the Jews of Heraclion, Crete, who survived until World War II, preserved a tradition that their ancestors had come there to serve as marines and guards of Hebrew-Phoenician colonies in the days of King Solomon."

In the early years of the twentieth century Nahum Slouschz traveled for 10 years among the Jewish communities of North Africa and recorded his studies in a popular volume (Slouschz, 1927). Concerning ancient Jewish colonies in general and that of Jerba in particular, he has the following to say:

"There are indications in the Bible, as well as in the works of ancient writers and on Phoenician inscriptions discovered from time to time, that numbers of Hebrew settlers, or slaves, followed the Phoenicians in their excursions across the Mediterranean. In the Prophets of the seventh century we find allusions to the diaspora in this region." (P. 211.)

"The first traditions of Jerba go back to the days of David and Solomon. These men have received it from their ancestors that there was once a stone in the island which bore the following inscription: 'As far as this point came Joab, the son of Zeruia, in his pursuit of the Philistines.' . . . The other family, native to Jerba and larger than the first, claims to be descended from a family of Aaronides of the race of Zadoc which seems to have migrated to Africa direct from Jerusalem at the time of the destruction of the Holy City by Nebuchadnezzar.

"It is said that these Cohanim [priests] brought with them one of the doors of the Temple of Solomon, and built a synagogue at Jerba, which they called 'Delet' (the Door), after the holy relic of the Temple. Such a tradition existed at the time of Procopius (VIth Century), but it was then connected with the synagogue of Borion." (Pp. 257-258; cf. Williams, pp. 204-207 *et passim*.)

"The above two traditions [of ancient Jewish colonies in Crete and Jerba]," writes Dr. Gordon, "are of special interest because they independently attest David's activity in the Mediterranean. Obviously, his alliance with Hiram would not make any sense unless he had maritime interests – which indeed were forced upon him by the fact that the Philistines were a sea people." (Personal letter dated October 6, 1971.)

These traditions of Jews on the islands of Crete and Jerba since the time of David and Solomon are shrouded in mystery, however, for no inscription or artifact has yet been found which definitely establishes them. It seems nevertheless clear that, at the time Mulek and his followers left port in Phoenicia in c.587 BC, there already existed colonies or at least trading

stations of coreligionists at Cyprus, Crete, Libya, Jerba, Carthage, and probably other places, any or all of which could have served as rest stops on a voyage across the Mediterranean. It may also be that at that time the tradition of Israelite commercial cooperation with the Phoenicians was still alive. In any case, reasons for believing that Mulek's colony contained an important Phoenician element have already been referred to.

Once out in the Atlantic, Mulek's company would undoubtedly have entered into the Canary Current, which sweeps southwestward from Spain and Portugal along the west coast of Africa, then veers westward across the Atlantic under the name of North Equatorial Current, which then continues in a great arc up through the West Indies (cf. Heyerdahl, 1963).

The recent expeditions of the vessels Ra' I and Ra' II, of the intrepid Norwegian mariner Thor Heyerdahl, in 1969 and 1970, respectively, demonstrated the force and speed of this endless current. Under full sail they covered some 60 miles per day, but with no sail, propelled only by the current, they made an amazing 30 miles per day. (Heyerdahl, 1971.)

Once among the West Indies, Mulek's vessels could easily have followed the same current to the northern point of Yucatan and thence westward along the southern Gulf Coast; or, alternately, to the southern tip of Florida and thence westward along the northern Gulf Coast. In either case the arrival of the Mulekites seems to be attested in a legend recorded by Sahagún, as follows:

"As to the origin of this people, the account which the old folk give is that they came by sea from toward the north, and it is certain that they came in some vessels of a sort that it is not known how they were fashioned; only that it is surmised, according to a report which exists among all these natives, that they came out of seven caves and that these seven caves are seven ships or galleys in which the first settlers of this land came . . . The people first came to settle this land from toward Florida, and they came along the coast and put ashore at the port of Pánuco, which they call Panco, which means, 'place where those who passed over the water arrived.' This people came in quest of the earthly paradise . . . and they settled near the highest mountains they found." (Sahagún, Vol. 1, p. 30.)

Thus the voyage from Phoenicia through the Mediterranean and across the North Atlantic to the Gulf Coast of Mexico seems to have been made easier, both by colonies of coreligionists in the Mediterranean and by the natural agency of ocean currents in the Atlantic.

CIRCUM-AFRICAN - SOUTH ATLANTIC ROUTE

On its face, the first of the two alternative routes across the Atlantic now under consideration, i.e. the Mediterranean - North Atlantic route, which has just been presented above, seems preferable, if for no other reason than simply because it is the more direct of the two. In view of recent developments, however, the second alternative, i.e. the Circum-African - South Atlantic route, should not be ignored. In the next few paragraphs, therefore, we should like to lay before the reader certain favorable considerations bearing upon the latter alternative.

A powerful ocean stream known as the South Equatorial current originates in the Indian Ocean in the vicinity of Madagascar, sweeps southward around the Cape of Good Hope, veers westward across the South Atlantic to a point north of the eastern tip of Brazil, and continues northwestward off the northern coast of South America until it merges with the North Equatorial Current, which for its part originates in the vicinity of the Strait of Gibraltar and sweeps southwestward across the North Atlantic. From the point of merger, the current continues to the West Indies and then, doubling back upon itself, becomes the well-known Gulf Stream off the eastern seaboard of North America. Thus, if a vessel were to embark into the Red Sea and hold close to the eastern shore of Africa until reaching the vicinity of Madagascar it would well enter the South Equatorial Current and eventually find itself within reach of the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico. (Cf. Heyerdahl, 1963.)

For the Mulekites to have traveled from the Holy Land to the Gulf Coast of Mexico following this Circum-African - South Atlantic route would have required a voyage fully twice as far as for them to have taken the Mediterranean - North Atlantic route. But, before we dismiss what seems the less likely alternative, it is well to remind ourselves that evidence of two long ocean voyages utilizing the South Equatorial Current in the sixth century BC — not counting those of the Book of Mormon — have been presented at the Annual Symposium within the past two years.

The earlier of these was accomplished by Phoenician (i.e. Carthaginian) mariners at the behest of Pharaoh Necho II about 600 BC. Under orders from the Egyptian monarch, these expert sailors circumnavigated the entire continent of Africa following a clockwise route. This was recorded by Herodotus (Book 4, Section 42) and was discussed briefly at the 1970 Symposium by Dr. Cyrus H. Gordon (Newsletter, 125.0, p. 4). (Incidentally, the circumnavigation of Africa was a feat which was never accomplished by

Europeans until the voyage of Vasco da Gama some 2100 years later in AD 1498.)

The second instance is that of an actual crossing to America between 534 and 531 BC. This was accomplished by Phoenician mariners from Sidon, who set sail into the Red Sea at Ezion-Geber, rounded the Cape of Good Hope into the South Atlantic, and landed near the Paraíba River on the eastern tip of Brazil, according to an ancient Phoenician inscription that has been discovered at that place. The Paraíba text has been studied at length by Dr. Gordon and was reported in 1967, 1968, 1969, and 1971 at the Annual Symposium (Newsletter, 111.0, 118.0, 128.1; see also Gordon, 1968a, 1968b, 1969).

Both these voyages — that ordered by Pharaoh Necho as well as that of the Paraíba text — it should be emphasized, took place in the sixth century BC, in other words in the same century as the voyage of Mulek mentioned in the Book of Mormon.

In this connection it may be well to note recent evidence that has come to light in the Brazilian *nordeste* (Northeast). The Nordeste is a cluster of nine states located about the corner of South America which juts eastward into the South Atlantic toward Africa. These are named: Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe, and Baía. The Nordeste lies directly in the path of the South Equatorial Current as it reaches the New World in transit from Africa.

Over much of this area the climate is hot and dry, and the vegetation consists largely of thorny brush. It is also subject to occasional prolonged droughts. The climate in fact is somewhat similar to that of ancient Canaan.

It may also be pointed out that the Nordeste is an area rich in mineral resources, including iron ore, and for this additional reason would have been attractive to early Phoenician voyagers.

Thus, considering its location, climate, and mineral resources, it seems logical to expect that sooner or later archaeological evidence of the Phoenician presence additional to the Paraíba inscription will come to light. Although but little is known as yet of the archaeology of the Nordeste, it may be worthwhile at least to list a few leads suggestive of Phoenician contact that have been reported to date:

1. The Paraíba inscription (see above) appears to have been found squarely in the middle of the Brazilian Nordeste.

2. The French archaeologist, A. F. G. Laroche, claims to have found Phoenician or Palestinian evidences in the vicinity of Recife, Pernambuco (personal correspondence).

3. In Ceará, inland from Fortaleza, Father José Patrício, vicar of Boa Viagem, reports the finding of Phoenician vestiges in his municipality, including inscriptions with characters similar to those found on the sarcophagus of King Ahiaram of Byblos (clipping, Brazilian newspaper, Fortaleza, 1970).

4. The field excursions, both accomplished and proposed, of the Centro de Informação Arqueológica, led by its president, Milton Parnes, to the petroglyphs at Ingá on the Rio Paraíba and to the lost city of Apuarema on the Rio Una in the backwoods of Bahia may well yield important results in terms of Phoenician evidence (clipping, *Veja*, 1970; *Boletim Informativo* of the Centro, various issues).

PROPOSED ROUTE OF MULEK

While it has been shown that the southern crossing to the New World — via the Circum-African-South Atlantic route — is clearly a *possibility* for the sixth century BC colony of Mulek, it is nevertheless felt that the northern crossing — via the Mediterranean - North Atlantic route — is decidedly the more probable of the two. The principal reason for this preference is simply the shorter distance which the latter involves.

Our proposal, then, is that the colony of Mulek, consisting largely of Phoenician mariners, departed from a port of the eastern Mediterranean Sea, probably Sidon, sailed westward across the Mediterranean touching at convenient points, notable the Isle of Jerba, where a Jewish colony appears to have existed since the days of David and Solomon, and passed through the Strait of Gibraltar into the North Atlantic Ocean. Here, their vessels entered the Canary Current, which swept them in a great southward and westward arc toward the West Indies. From near the coast of Florida they then moved westward and southward, within sight of land, until reaching their landing place, Pánuco, on the Mexican Gulf Coast near modern Tampico.

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131.1 PAPER BY DR. GORDON AVAILABLE. "Near East Contact with Ancient America," by Cyrus H. Gordon, has been published by the LDS Institute of Religion, Salt Lake City, and is available for purchase from that office.

Dr. Gordon's eight-page paper records an extemporaneous address delivered at the Institute on October 9, 1970. According to Dr. Reed C. Durham, Jr., institute director, it may be purchased for 20¢ per copy plus postage. (Please send to: LDS Institute of Religion, 1800 Hempstead Road, Salt Lake City, Utah; not available at the SEHA.)

(Society members will remember Dr. Gordon's address as the guest speaker at the Twentieth Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures, held at Brigham Young University on October 10, 1970,

entitled "America and the Ecumene of the Old Testament." See Newsletter, 125.0, 128.7. His Institute address, delivered the preceding evening, was along somewhat similar lines.)

131.2 OFFICERS CHOSEN FOR NEW TRIENNium. By Bruce D. Louthan and Bonny M. Fifield. Dr. Clark S. Knowlton was elected president of the SEHA and Dr. Robert W. Bass vice-president for the three-year period, 1972-75, at meetings of the Board of Trustees held on March 16 and June 23. These two new corporate executive officers replace Dr. Welby W. Ricks as president and Dr. Knowlton as vice-president, who were elected to those offices in 1968 (Newsletter, 109.2).



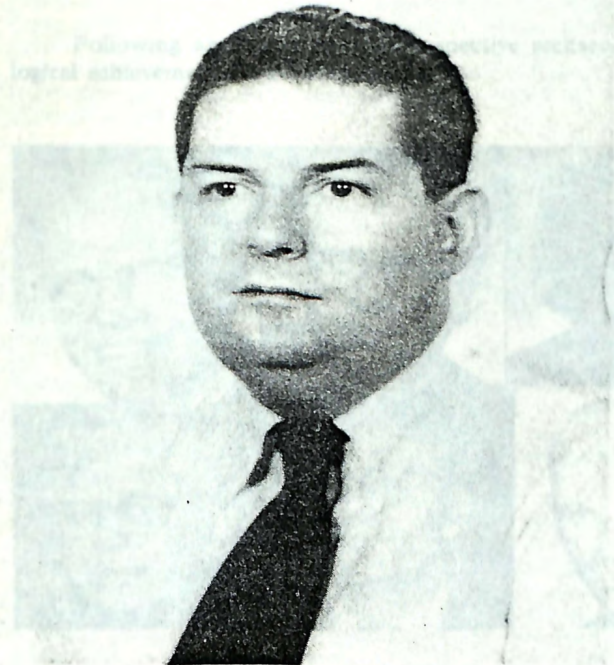
Dr. Knowlton

Dr. Knowlton was a member of the first class in archaeology taught at BYU by Dr. M. Wells Jakeman in 1946 and served on the temporary organizing committee of the Society that year. Elected a general officer (now "trustee") of the SEHA in 1952, he was appointed to the first Publications Committee in 1956. At least 12 of his book reviews have been published in the *Newsletter and Proceedings*. (Newsletter, 9.03, 33.1, 38.21, 109.21.)

On two occasions (1961, 1970) Dr. Knowlton read papers on theoretical problems of scriptural archaeology before the Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures. He has also served twice as symposium chairman (1969, 1971). (Newsletter, 112.20, 123.1, 126.1.)

Professionally, Dr. Knowlton is a sociologist, holding the PhD from Vanderbilt University with field work in Brazil, and is currently professor of sociology at the University of Utah and director of its Center for the Study of Social Problems. A recognized expert on the minority groups of the United States Southwest, he is the author of numerous works on this and other sociological topics.

Reached for comment, the new chief executive announced himself "pleased to serve as president" and stated that he hopes "to build on the firm foundation laid by Dr. Jakeman, Dr. Christensen, and all those who have served as officers in the past. The Society has a vital role to play in disseminating information on the archaeology of the Scriptures and in sponsoring additional research and publication in that area." Dr. Knowlton emphasized, however, that "the Society cannot succeed without the full cooperation and dedicated interest of its members."



Dr. Bass

Dr. Robert W. Bass, BYU professor of physics and astronomy, is relatively new to the Society, having joined in 1971. He has a keen interest in archaeological matters, however, having since his childhood conversed with his uncle, Dr. Robert Wauchope, director of the Middle American Research Institute of Tulane University, New Orleans. Further impetus to this youthful interest was given him by his younger brother, Dr. George F. Bass, who is now curator for underwater archaeology and associate curator of Mediterranean studies at the University Museum, Philadelphia.

Dr. Robert W. Bass received his BA degree in physics at Johns Hopkins University in 1950. While there he won the Rhodes Scholarship and went to Oxford University for graduate study. There he received the MA Oxon. degree in 1952. During his sojourn in England his father, Dr. Robert D. Bass, a leading biographer of American Revolutionary personalities, entered Cambridge University to do research in English literature, which eventually resulted in his prize-winning work, *Swamp Fox: The Life and Campaigns of General Francis Marion*.

The younger Dr. Robert Bass returned to Johns Hopkins University, where he completed his PhD in mathematics in 1955. He then transferred to Princeton University for three years of post-doctoral research (1956-59).

Concerning archaeology Dr. Bass stated, "I've always thought it was a fascinating subject, but it has only been since joining the Church that I've known it was all-important. Ever since then I have been very enthusiastic about the work and publications of the SEHA. Also, I have taken advantage of my presence at BYU to audit archaeology courses."

Concerning his new position Dr. Bass went on to say, "I am eager to do everything I can to assist the Society. I agree with Dr. Christensen that we have an obligation to humanity to present the Gospel in its most attractive form. Since we live in an age which is saturated with the spirit of scientific inquiry I consider it vitally important that archaeology complete its goal of elucidating the history of man in the Western Hemisphere in order that non-members can judge for themselves whether it is consistent with the history revealed in the Book of Mormon."

In addition to serving as SEHA vice-president, Dr. Bass is also a member of the Advisory Committee (see 131.3, below).

131.3 ADVISORY COMMITTEE CREATED. By Bruce D. Louthan and Bonny M. Fifield. With legal incorporation of the SEHA on October 10, 1970 (Newsletter, 123.2), nine members of the former 17-man Executive Committee were retained to form the Society's newly constituted Board of Trustees, while the remaining eight were released. At a meeting of the Board held on June 24, 1971, all those thus released were appointed to an Advisory Committee, which was created to assist the Board in a variety of matters where special knowledge in the field of the Society's interest is required.

Seven of those appointed on that date have accepted membership on the new committee: Franklin S. Harris, Jr., Carl Hugh Jones, Curt H. Seemann, Lorenzo H. Snow, Sidney B. Sperry, Joseph Eugene Vincent, and Bruce W. Warren.

At two later meetings of the Board four more members were added to the Committee: On March 16, 1972, Robert W. Bass, Fred W. Nelson, Jr., and John A. Tvedtnes were named. (Dr. Bass since then has also accepted election as vice-president of the SEHA; see 131.2, above.) On June 23, 1972, Ellis T. Rasmussen was appointed. (For Dr. Rasmussen's previous appointment as chairman of this year's Annual Symposium, see Newsletter, 130.1.)

Following are notes on their respective archaeological achievements and backgrounds:

Franklin S. Harris, Jr., a general officer of the Society from 1950 to 1970 and one-time president, currently resides at Hampton, Virginia.

Dr. Harris has long had an active interest in archaeological topics of special importance to Latter-day Saints. An officer of the former Itzan Society, 1939-42, he was appointed director of the Salt Lake Chapter of the SEHA when that chapter was first organized on September 16, 1954. (Newsletter, 23.5; 116.2, p. 3.)

In 1954 he was also elected vice-president of the SEHA and in 1956 became its president, in which office he served until 1959 (Newsletter, 21.12, 37.00, 61.1).

Dr. Harris is the author of *The Book of Mormon Message and Evidences* and a co-author with Dr. John A. Widtsoe of *Seven Claims of the Book of Mormon* (Newsletter, 15.4).

Formerly a professor of physics at the University of Utah, Dr. Harris for many years did research on ancient metallurgy and in 1957 compiled a list of 62 instances where ancient inscribed metal plates have been found in the Old World (cf. Newsletter, 108.25). He delivered a paper on this topic before the Society's Annual Symposium in 1961 (*Papers of the Thirteenth Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures*, pp. 41-51; cf. Newsletter, 66.04).

Dr. Harris is currently a senior scientist in the Department of Chemistry and the Institute of Oceanography at Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia. He is presently doing research in atmospheric optics under contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Carl Hugh Jones, a BYU graduate in archaeology (BS, 1959; MS, 1961), is currently the curator of anthropology and the curator of branch operations (in charge of mobile and branch museums) of the Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, Nebraska. He is also the assistant director of the Lincoln museum.

Mr. Jones was president of the SEHA Campus Chapter in 1956. During the summers of 1956 and 1957 he assisted at



Members of the Advisory Committee. Above (l. to r.): Franklin S. Harris, Jr.; Carl Hugh Jones; Curt H. Seemann; Lorenzo H. Snow; and Sidney B. Sperry. Below (l. to r.): Joseph Eugene Vincent; Bruce W. Warren; Fred W. Nelson, Jr.; John A. Tvedtnes; and Ellis T. Rasmussen. Robert W. Bass is pictured in 131.2, above.

archaeological excavations in Iowa and South Dakota under the Missouri River Basin Archaeological Salvage Project of the Smithsonian Institution. He spent the summer of 1959 as an excavation foreman on the Wetherill Mesa archaeological project in the Mesa Verde National Park. (Newsletter, 35.40, 38.53, 43.73, 62.51.)

In 1958 and 1961 Mr. Jones participated in excavations at Aguacatal, Campeche, southern Mexico, during the fifth and sixth BYU archaeological expeditions to Middle America, in the latter season as assistant director (Newsletter, 48.0, 75.0).

When Mr. Jones graduated from BYU in 1961 with the master's degree his thesis was entitled "An Archaeological Survey of Utah County, Utah" (Newsletter, 77.11).

Prior to his present appointment in Nebraska, Mr. Jones was the founder of the Man-and-His-Bread Museum at Utah State University, Logan, and had worked at the Temple Square Museum in Salt Lake City and at other museums. In 1964 he organized and conducted the first meeting of the Utah Museums Conference. (Newsletter, 91.42, 108.6.)

Mr. Jones has published at least a dozen papers on archaeology and museum work in various journals. In addition he had read a number of papers before the Society's Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures (see especially Newsletter, 122.0).

Curt H. Seemann of Hamburg, Germany, is greatly interested in archaeology as it applies to biblical research. He has lately been engaged in a program of Near Eastern studies under the direction of Wolsey Hall, Oxford University, with specialization in the Old Testament (Newsletter, 45.01).

Mr. Seemann has been a member of the German Society for Palestinian Research, the American Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, and the American Schools of Oriental Research. Since 1954 he has been a member of the SEHA. From 1959 to 1970 he served as a general officer of the Society. He is the author of several papers read before the Annual Symposium and of other papers published in the *Newsletter and Proceedings* (Newsletter 30.1, 45.01, 61.1, 62.02, 72.1, 108.22, 123.1).

Lorenzo H. Snow is a professor of sociology and for the past four years has been the chairman of the Department of Sociology at California State College, Hayward.

Dr. Snow studied archaeology and sociology as an undergraduate at BYU. After graduating in 1950 he went on to further study in sociology at Northwestern University and Ohio State University, where he was awarded the PhD. He has taught at various California universities.

Dr. Snow joined the SEHA in May, 1949, the month following its founding date, and has been a member without interruption ever since. Later that year he served as secretary-treasurer. In 1952 he was elected a general officer and served to 1970. He has been a Research Patron continuously since 1956. (Newsletter, 9.04, 36.03.)

Sidney B. Sperry, professor emeritus of Old Testament languages and literature at BYU, has long been a stalwart of the SEHA. Present at the founding of the BYU Department of Archaeology on December 17, 1945, Dr. Sperry had already done considerable pioneering work in developing an interest in scriptural archaeology among Latter-day Saints (Newsletter, 121.0, p. 2).

Dr. Sperry graduated from the University of Chicago in 1931 with the PhD in oriental languages and literature. He then spent a year of postgraduate study - 1931-32 - in

Jerusalem at the American School of Oriental Research. He joined the faculty of BYU in 1932 and began teaching classes in biblical archaeology in 1933. In 1938 he published *Ancient Records Testify in Papyrus and Stone*, an introduction to the study of ancient scripture as illuminated by archaeology.

When BYU became a corporation member of the ASOR in 1946, Dr. Sperry served as the university representative. He led the first BYU-sponsored tour of the Holy Land in 1953 (Newsletter, 11.8). For many years he was the director of the Division of Religion and director of graduate studies in religion at BYU.

Dr. Sperry was elected an Honorary Member (now Life Member) of the SEHA in 1950 and served as a general officer from 1959 to 1970. He has several times contributed to the *Newsletter and Proceedings* and has also participated in the Annual Symposium and served on the organizing committee a number of times. In 1971 he served as Honorary Chairman of the Symposium, as he has consented to do this year also (see below, 131.4). The author of many books and articles, he has long been a popular lecturer on scriptural subjects and has shared his talents, not only with Society members, but through the BYU Education Week program with a wider audience. (Newsletter, 21.4, 45.03, 63.12, 105.0, 126.1.)

Joseph Eugene Vincent, a former United States Army officer, has been a member of the SEHA since his retirement in 1954. At that time Major Vincent began a second career by training in archaeology and anthropology at Mexico City College, obtaining his MA degree in 1956. (Newsletter, 43.70.)

Major Vincent's interest in archaeology had first been excited in the early 1930's while he was a student at the University of Washington. The war, however, interrupted his graduate work.

Mrs. Vincent also trained in anthropology at Mexico City College. The archaeological activities of this husband-wife team include excavation at Yagul and organizing the Frissell museum of Zapotec antiquities, both in the state of Oaxaca. (Newsletter, 43.70.)

While in Mexico City, he was assistant director of the local chapter of the SEHA and editor of its newsletter, the *Archaeo-Logic*. After a term as resident director of the Regional Studies Center, Oaxaca, a branch of Mexico City College, where he also served as editor of the *Boletín de Estudios Oaxaqueños*, he returned to the USA to continue his advanced study. (Newsletter, 27.1, 43.70.)

Between 1959 and 1963 Major Vincent was the editor of the popular anthropology magazine, *Science of Man*. His special interest in Mesoamerican archaeology led him to prepare a suggested map of Book of Mormon lands in 1957, which was issued by the publisher of that journal. He continues keenly interested in the geography of that ancient scripture. (Newsletter, 66.6, 67.4.)

Major Vincent has read papers before the Annual Symposium on at least three different occasions and has contributed reviews and other articles to the *Newsletter and Proceedings*. He was chosen an SEHA general officer in 1959. About 1965, he donated his important personal collection of Mesoamerican antiquities, ethnographic materials, and linguistic publications to the BYU Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. (Newsletter, 46.1, 62.04, 66.03, 94.5, 102.7.)

Since his return to the US, Major Vincent has given many lectures on archaeology and other subjects in public schools and before youth groups. For the past two years he has taught anthropology classes, as well as some in police science and criminal investigation (his primary life's interest),

at Fullerton Youth Science Center, where he recently received an award for that voluntary work.

Bruce W. Warren, one of the eight charter members of the SEHA in 1949, has continued a member without interruption to the present and has been a Life Member since 1956. (Newsletter, 38.6, 116.0.)

An active Mesoamericanist in the field following his BA degree in archaeology at BYU in 1958, Mr. Warren worked for the BYU-New World Archaeological Foundation until 1966, specializing in the analysis of Maya ceramics. (Newsletter, 30.8, 33.6, 42.60, 50.3, 53.54.)

Since 1967, he has been enrolled in graduate studies at the University of Arizona, where he was, last year, the first occupant of the recently created post of teaching associate. Mr. Warren lacks only the completion of his dissertation on the ceramics of the Central Depression of Chiapas, southern Mexico, to receive the doctorate.

While at BYU as an undergraduate Mr. Warren was active in the Society, winning first prize for the best original paper, "Nimrod and his Times," presented at the Fall Round Table of 1953. He also held various offices in the SEHA Campus Chapter, including that of president. He served as assistant editor of the *Newsletter and Proceedings* and in 1953-54 as the editor of Nos. 14 to 19. In addition, he is the author of a number of other Newsletter articles and has delivered at least three papers before the Annual Symposium. In 1959 he was elected an SEHA general officer (Newsletter, 8.00, 12.00, 16.01, 20.4, 35.0, 63.13, 66.06.)

The author of a number of papers on Mesoamerican archaeology and ceramics published in off-campus journals, Mr. Warren was also a pioneer in the use of the electronic computer in artifact processing and analysis and presented a paper on that topic at Purdue University in 1965. (Newsletter, 50.2, 60.3, 75.4.)

On September 1 Mr. Warren began a one-year appointment as a faculty member in the BYU Department of Anthropology and Archaeology.

Robert W. Bass, following his appointment as a member of the Advisory Committee, was also elected SEHA vice-president. See 131.1, above.

Fred W. Nelson, Jr., obtained his BS degree from BYU in May, 1966, with a major in chemistry and additional classes in physics and archaeology. Not long afterwards he delivered a paper at the Society's Sixteenth Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures, "The Colossal Stone Heads of the Southern Gulf-Coast Region of Mexico" (Newsletter, 103.60).

As a graduate teaching assistant in the BYU Department of Anthropology and Archaeology Mr. Nelson instructed classes in introductory archaeology (Newsletter, 111.11).

In 1969 Mr. Nelson participated in field work at Santa Rosa Xtampak, Dzibilnohac, and other archaeological sites in northern Campeche, Mexico. At Dzibilnohac he conducted a survey to determine the areas and sizes of Preclassic and Classic occupations.

Later that same year Mr. and Mrs. P. Kennan Hayes of Seattle, Washington, established the Hayes Archaeological Scholarship Fund. Mr. Nelson was awarded the first scholarship under this fund and was thereby able to undertake further field work, which resulted in his master's thesis, "Archaeological Investigations at Dzibilnohac, Campeche, Mexico." The

MA degree was awarded in May, 1970. (Newsletter, 112.30, 113.4, 121.1, 127.5.)

In 1970 Mr. Nelson read a paper before the Twentieth Annual Symposium entitled, "Recent Developments in Olmec Archaeology" (Newsletter, 123.1). He has been a member of the Society since 1961.

John A. Tvedtnes, in collaboration with Richley H. Crapo, in 1968 achieved what many believe to be the breakthrough in the decipherment of the Egyptian papyri once in the possession of the Prophet Joseph Smith, in a paper read before the Eighteenth Annual Symposium. A second paper on the same theme, by Mr. Tvedtnes alone, and a third on the Tel Arad ostraca, were read before the Nineteenth and Twentieth Annual Symposium, respectively. (Newsletter, 109.0, 114.1, 120.4, 127.0.)

Mr. Tvedtnes is the author of *The Church of the Old Testament* and the principal organizer of a "Book of Abraham Symposium" held in Salt Lake City in 1970 (Newsletter, 119.4, 129.5).

Mr. Tvedtnes holds the BA degree in anthropology, the MA in linguistics, and a second MA in Middle East studies (Hebrew), also a graduate certificate in Middle East area studies - all from the University of Utah. He has taught Hebrew and linguistics at the latter institution and anthropology at the BYU-Salt Lake Center for Continuing Education. In 1971 he was awarded three scholarships for study at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, where he has since then studied archaeology, Egyptology, and Semitic linguistics. (Newsletter, 127.1.)

Mr. Tvedtnes will perhaps be more currently remembered in connection with the BYU "Semester Abroad in Jerusalem - 1972." While students participating in that program were in Jerusalem he instructed the course, "Field Methods of Historic Archaeology" in collaboration with the BYU Department of Anthropology and Archaeology. (Newsletter, 129.3.)

Ellis T. Rasmussen is currently the assistant dean of the College of Religious Instruction and a professor of ancient scriptures at BYU. He first joined the SEHA in June, 1949, within two months of its founding date on April 18, and has long had a deep love for the scientific study of the past.

He received his BS, MA, and PhD degrees from Brigham Young University in 1942, 1951, and 1967, respectively, the last-mentioned in collaboration with the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning. His master's thesis is entitled, "Textual Parallels to the Doctrine and Covenants and the Book of Commandments, as found in the Bible." His doctoral dissertation bears the title, "Relationship of God and Man According to a Text and Targum of Deuteronomy."

Dr. Rasmussen has worked with the BYU Department of Travel Study conducting tours in the Holy Land and the Near East. In 1963 he was an important source of information on the Society's publication of discoveries at Tomb 33, Thebes, in connection with the Book of Abraham. He has published a number of books and articles in the Old Testament field, including a review in the *Newsletter and Proceedings*. (Newsletter 78.1, 87.0.)

On March 16 the SEHA Board of Trustees appointed Dr. Rasmussen chairman of the Twenty-second Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures, set for October 28 of this year (Newsletter, 130.1; see also 131.4, below).

131.4 PREPARATIONS FOR SYMPOSIUM. Dr. Ellis T. Rasmussen, recently appointed chairman of the Twenty-second Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures, scheduled for next October 28 (Newsletter, 130.1), reports enthusiastically on preparations made to date.

"The Symposium Committee's plans are rapidly materializing," Dr. Rasmussen states. "It is gratifying to see the response that is coming in to our invitation to SEHA members to submit one-page summaries or abstracts of the papers they propose reading at the Symposium (Newsletter, 130.3). The number of summaries received to date suggests that the Committee will have many exciting topics from among which to choose. We are happy at the interest thus far shown, although we are still awaiting confirmation on some important matters."

Dr. Rasmussen reports that the Pardoe Drama Theatre of the Harris Fine Arts Center on the BYU campus has been scheduled for the October 28 event. Also, Dr. Sidney B. Sperry, BYU professor emeritus of Old Testament languages and literature, has accepted appointment as Honorary Chairman (cf. 131.3, above).

131.5 PROMINENT MEMBER DIES. Shanna Thuesen Jakeman of Salt Lake City, a Departmental Affiliate of the BYU Department of Archaeology beginning shortly after it was organized in 1946 and a member of the SEHA almost from its founding in 1949, died on May 10 at the age of 85 after an illness of several months.

Mrs. Jakeman was the mother of Dr. M. Wells Jakeman, professor of archaeology at BYU and general editor of SEHA publications. Other survivors are a younger son, Weston S. Jakeman, of Hemet, California; three grandchildren; and one greatgrandchild.

Mrs. Jakeman was born at Provo, Utah, on December 23, 1886, the youngest of four daughters of Daniel P. and Hermina Ambrosen Thuesen, early converts to the LDS church from Denmark. She graduated from BYU in 1908 with the BA degree in music. A violinist, she gave solo performances and played in several orchestras for a number of years, and also taught violin.

In 1909 she married Spencer Wells Jakeman, of Manti and Provo, in the Salt Lake Temple. In 1916 they and their family moved to Salt Lake City. Mr. Jakeman, a masonry contractor and railroad man, died in 1946.

Between 1938 and 1945 Mrs. Jakeman was a member of the old Itzan Society of California, considered to be the forerunner of the SEHA (see Newsletter, 116.2, p. 3).

As a member of the SEHA without interruption since 1949, Mrs. Jakeman attended many of its annual symposia on the archaeology of the Scriptures and other meetings; and contributed to its research and publication efforts, as well as the special fund raised in 1955 for removal of the ancient monument known as Stela 5, Izapa — the "Lehi Tree-of-Life Stone" — from its place of discovery to the National Museum of Mexico (Newsletter, 28.7, 29.0). Over the years she greatly encouraged her son, Dr. Jakeman, in his study of archaeology and also assisted him in his major life-time work on the geography of the Book of Mormon, now largely completed in manuscript form.

The editor of this newsletter expresses his feeling of loss and — if he may speak in their behalf — that of the other members of the SEHA upon the passing of this great lady and long-time supporter of the Society and scriptural archaeology.

131.6 FREE MEMBERSHIP AVAILABLE TO MISSIONARIES. Since 1954 Complimentary Membership in the SEHA has been available, upon request, to full-time missionaries serving a religious organization. In effect, however, this has not been complimentary *membership* but rather complimentary *renewal*, since the missionary has been required to be a member already, when applying, or else to submit a one-year fee together with his application. (Newsletter, 20.1, 21.13.)

At a recent meeting of the SEHA Board of Trustees this policy was liberalized. The missionary who is either already in the field, or who has just received his call, may now apply without already being a member and without enclosing any fee. A Complimentary Membership will then be issued for the duration of his mission.

In making application no form is necessary; a letter or postcard is sufficient. The missionary should state the expected date of his release and give a permanent mailing address — such as that of his mission headquarters — which will thereby make unnecessary frequent changes on the Society's address record.

The Board urges Society members to bring this new arrangement to the attention of missionaries of their acquaintance.

131.7 SOCIETY TAKES OVER PUBLICATIONS STOCK. By arrangement with the BYU Department of Publication Sales, the complete stock of symposium papers formerly held by that office has been turned over to the SEHA. The following may be obtained by writing directly to the Society office, 140 Maeser Building, BYU, Provo, Utah 84601:

1. *Papers of the Fourteenth Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures*. Forrest R. Hauck, editor. Symposium held on April 13, 1963. 94 pages. Prices, including postage: SEHA members, \$1.00 per copy; non-members, \$1.25.

The contents are as follows: "Introductory Remarks," by Ross T. Christensen; "The Archaeological Paintings of George M. Ottinger," by Carl Hugh Jones; "Preparation and Precaution in Scriptural Study: Part II," by Curt H. Seemann; "Pharaoh Necho II and the Abraham Scroll," by Michael L. Rammell; "A Partial Comparison of Egyptian Theology and the Gospel of Jesus Christ," by LeGrand L. Baker; "The Tree-of-Life Symbol in Ancient Israel," by V. Garth Norman; "The Manuscript Discoveries of the New Testament in Perspective," by Richard L. Anderson; "Some Views on Book-of-Mormon Geography," by Joseph E. Vincent; "A New Approach to the Geography of the Book of Mormon," by C. Stuart Bagley; and "A Comparison of the Egyptian and Maya Calendars," by W. Leroy Mahoney.

2. The same publication, but without covers. Prices, including postage: SEHA members, 50¢ per copy; non-members, 75¢.

3. *Papers of the Fifteenth Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures*. Ross T. Christensen, symposium chairman and editor. Symposium held on May 16, 1964. 120 pages. Prices, including postage: SEHA members, \$1.00 per copy; non-members, \$1.25.

The contents are as follows: "Welcoming Remarks," by Welby W. Ricks; "Introduction to 'Messages to the Fifteenth Annual Symposium,'" by Dr. Christensen; "Message to the Fifteenth Annual Symposium," by Howard S. McDonald; "Message to the Fifteenth Annual Symposium," by Francis W. Kirkham; "Antiquity, Scholarship, and the Prophet Joseph Smith" [on the Book of Abraham], by A. Richards Durham; "The Israelite Conquest of Canaan," by Curt H. Seemann; "Judah in the Days of Jeremiah and Lehi," by Louis J. Nackos; "New Dates for the Reign of Zedekiah," by Einar C. Erickson; "The Seven Golden Candlesticks of the Apocalypse (Revelation 1:12)," by V. Garth Norman; "On the Origin of the Jaredites," by Naomi Woodbury; "Old World Grains in the Agriculture of Book-of-Mormon Peoples," by Carl Hugh Jones; "A Comparative Study of Ancient Mesoamerican and Mesopotamian Temple-Towers," by Tim M. Tucker; "Paul Henning, Early Latter-day Saint Archaeologist," by M. Harvey Taylor; "A Purported Phoenician Inscription in New Mexico," by Dr. Ricks; "Were the Plates of Mormon of Tumbaga?" by Read H. Putnam; "A Possible Remnant of the Nephites in

Ancient Yucatan," by M. Wells Jakeman; and "Concluding Remarks," by Dr. Christensen.

131.8 LATEST WORD ON THE SYMPOSIUM. By Bruce D. Louthan. Final plans have been set for the program of the Twenty-second Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures (to be held on the BYU Campus on Saturday, October 28), according to word received from the Symposium Committee just before going to press. (See also above, 131.4.)

GUEST SPEAKER

As previously announced (Newsletter, 130.2), Dr. David H. Kelley, professor in the Department of Archaeology at the University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, will be the featured speaker, presenting a paper entitled "The World Ages in India and Mesoamerica." Widely known as an exponent of the Diffusionist school of New World origins, Dr. Kelley is also recognized as an expert in Maya calendrical and hieroglyphic studies.

Holding both the BA degree and the PhD in anthropology from Harvard University, Dr. Kelley has done archaeological field work under Richard S. MacNeish at Tamaulipas, Mexico, and in Peru as a Fulbright research scholar at San Marcos University. He taught at the Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas; at the National University of Uruguay in Montevideo (as a Fulbright lecturer); and at the University of Nebraska, before obtaining his present position. Dr. Kelley co-authored, with Hugh A. Moran, a revised edition of the latter's *The Alphabet and Ancient Calendar Signs*. He has written numerous articles on Mesoamerican culture history, especially using documentary sources.

Dr. Kelley's remarks will center on the world ages or epochs which various peoples of the Old and New Worlds have traditionally recognized. Allusions are often made in such traditions to the four basic elements of classical antiquity—wind, water, fire, and earth—which are also used as the names of individual epochs. Postulating a single source for the invention of such world ages, Kelley will attempt to define that source and the original order of those elements and to trace the process of diffusion of this trait throughout the eastern and western hemispheres.

Though renowned as an archaeologist, Dr. Kelley is perhaps equally well-known as a genealogist, having specialized in Irish lines. He has served as a contributing editor of *The American Genealogist* since 1969 and was recently elected a fellow of the American Society of Genealogists. Although he is not LDS, this combination of interests should make him an exciting speaker both to Society members and Latter-day Saints in general.

OTHER SPEAKERS

Ten papers will be presented at the Symposium in addition to that of the guest speaker. The authors and their contributions are listed below.

Walter L. Whipple of Glendale, California, will tender **A COMPARISON OF JOSEPH SMITH'S "EGYPTIAN ALPHABET AND GRAMMAR" WITH THE BOOK OF ABRAHAM**. Essentially a concordance of the "Alphabet and Grammar," Mr. Whipple's paper is intended as an aid to a comparative study of the Book of Abraham and contains some preliminary results obtained by this method.

Benjamin Urrutia, a graduate student in anthropology at the University of California, San Diego, will provide **SOME NOTES ON FACSIMILE NO. 2 IN THE BOOK OF ABRAHAM**. From his study of Joseph Smith's comments, Mr. Urrutia feels that this facsimile was only meant to serve as an illustration. He nevertheless points out several indications that the Prophet's knowledge of Egyptian art conventions was correct.

LeGrande K. Davies, a graduate student in ancient history and Semitic languages at BYU, will present **A STUDY OF SHAMGAR-BEN-ANATH OF THE BIBLE: GIBEONITE, HURRIAN, MERCENARY SOLDIER**. Examining the character of Shamgar, the son of Anath (Judges 3:31 and 5:6), in the light of archaeological and epigraphical findings, Mr. Davies demonstrates evidence of Shamgar's ancestry as well as his role as a mercenary soldier and a judge in Israel.

Bernhart E. Johnson, a graduate student in archaeology at BYU, will treat the **COMMERCIAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ANCIENT ISRAEL AND PHOENICIA (1000-587 BC), AND THE VOYAGE OF MULEK TO THE NEW WORLD**. The paper provides background information on the international setting wherein a Jewish prince escaped the Babylonian captivity and fled to the New World, perhaps in a Phoenician ship.

In a special address to be given at the noon luncheon, Dr. Robert W. Bass, BYU professor of physics and astronomy, will calculate the **MATHEMATICAL ODDS AGAINST THE INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT OF THE SEMITIC ALPHABET AND THE MAYA CALENDAR SYSTEM**. Basing his work on the numerical position of certain letters of the original Semitic alphabet and the corresponding position of certain day-names of the Maya sacred month, Dr. Bass makes an important point in the case for a Near Eastern origin of some elements of Maya civilization.

John A. Tvedtnes, a graduate student in Egyptology, Semitic linguistics, and archaeology at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, will offer **A PHONETIC**

ANALYSIS OF BOOK OF MORMON PROPER NAMES. Mr. Tvedtnes divides these names into (1) Nephite-Lamanite-Mulekite and (2) Jaredite groupings, and then discusses the relationships of their respective phonetic systems to that of Hebrew with some fascinating results.

Dr. Richard L. Anderson, BYU professor of history and ancient scripture, will examine Joseph Smith's alleged plagiarism in his study of **THE PARALLELS IN THE "UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY" OF SHAKESPEARE AND THE BOOK OF MORMON**. Dr. Anderson reviews the history of the subject by means of various examples of Mormon and anti-Mormon writing. He then demonstrates the use of the same theme in an ancient Maya document.

Dr. Ray T. Matheny, BYU associate professor of anthropology and archaeology, and William James Adams, Jr., BYU instructor in Semitic languages, will report on **AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE MANTI TABLETS**. Dr. Matheny scrutinizes the circumstances of the discovery of these two sets of tablets from the archaeological viewpoint. Mr. Adams then analyzes the inscriptions of the tablets from the philological viewpoint and suggests some implications as to their authenticity.

Bruce W. Warren, BYU assistant professor of anthropology and archaeology, will discuss **THE FIVE WORLD AGES OF ANCIENT MEXICO** in relation to archaeological and documentary evidence. Tentatively accepting the validity of these five traditional epochs of history, Mr. Warren postulates the lengths of their duration and the exact dates of beginning and ending, up to the present.

V. Garth Norman of St. Michaels, Arizona, an Indian area supervisor of the LDS Seminary System, will present his **"IZAPA SCULPTURE": A CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF ANCIENT MESO-AMERICAN ART**, which is also the topic of a volume which he is readying for publication. In addition to a display of large photographic copies of sculptured monuments from Izapa, southern Mexico, Mr. Norman will discuss their importance in Mesoamerican art and note possible Near Eastern parallels.

BUSINESS MEETING

A brief but important business meeting of the SEHA will be held at 4:00 p.m. in the Pardoe Drama Theater immediately following the Twenty-second Annual Symposium.

The principal purpose of this "Annual Meeting," as required by the articles of incorporation adopted in 1970 (Newsletter, 123.2), will be to elect the Society's Board of Trustees for the coming year. All members are invited to attend, although the vote will be limited to Research Patrons.