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



Typical of the colossal stone heads found in the southern Gulf Coast region of Mexico, this example measures about nine feet in height. It is now at the Museo de Antropología of the Universidad Veracruzana, Jalapa. Photograph by M. Harvey Taylor.

91.0 WEST AFRICA: SOMETHING DIFFERENT IN AMERICAN-INDIAN ORIGIN THEORIES. "African Explorers of the New World," by Harold G. Lawrence. The Crisis, Vol. 69, No. 6 (June-July, 1962), pp. 321-332. Reviewed by Carol Abbott.

To give a favorable picture of early African achievements, is the primary purpose of this article appearing in the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It contains a short yet comprehensive history of pre-Columbian West Africa, particularly the rise and fall of the Mali and Songhay empires. Also, a theory of African Negro exploration and colonization of the New World prior to the voyages of Columbus, Vespucci, and the Spanish conquistadores is boldly projected, with apparent full documentation.

In support of this theory Mr. Lawrence cites examples of figures in ancient American legends and art which are "unmistakably Negroid in feature." Recent investigations, however, make this identification very unlikely, and one suspects that the resemblances he sees are merely the result of wishful thinking.

One example of Mr. Lawrence's "evidences" is the huge stone heads of the southern Gulf Coast region of Mexico: "Five solid granite heads, the largest weighing close to five tons, have been found in the canton of Tuxla [Tuxtla], and at Vera Cruz, Mexico" (p. 327). Had he referred to more recent studies he would have learned that as many as ten such heads have been discovered, the largest of them measuring approximately nine feet in height and weighing perhaps ten tons. Also, they are sculptured from basalt, not granite (cf. Newsletter, 69.30; Progress in Archaeology, pp. 156-158).

He also mentions figurines and paintings of "Negroes" that have been unearthed at Teotihican [Teotihuacán], and portrayals found at Chichén Itzá of people who, he claims, were narrow-headed and thick-lipped and had short woolly hair.

Actually, the stone heads of southeastern Mexico only appear to exhibit Negro traits. For example, Negroes are typically dolichocephalic (long-headed) and prognathic (lower part of the face projecting);

while the stone heads are quite the opposite: brachycephalic, like Mongoloids and many Caucasoids (whites), and orthognatic (lower part of the face not projecting), like most Caucasoids. Moreover, although some of the figures in ancient Maya paintings are dark-skinned (with others that are light-skinned), none of the representations of ancient Americans so far discovered show persons with woolly hair.

In view of such discrepancies throughout the article, it is the reviewer's opinion that Mr. Lawrence has not made a thorough investigation of his subject. In fact he has taken very little of his information from writings of the past decade. In spite of the impressive documentation accompanying his article (45 notes and references), only five titles date later than 1953. With the giant strides now being made by archaeological and anthropological research in the New World, more accurate data are now available than ever before.

In view also of recent studies of blood types by Dr. G. Albin Matson (see below 91.43, 91.52) and others, it is apparent that the American Indians cannot be descendants of ancient Negro immigrants to the New World in any great proportion, since Indian blood does not contain the characteristic Negro antigens.

Mr. Lawrence's article provides stimulating reading, and he appears to be sincere in his conclusions. The form and presentation, as well as the documentation, all give the impression of genuine scholarship. It is nevertheless difficult to consider it a serious contribution to American archaeology and anthropology. In fact it is by works of this type that the uncritical reader, far from becoming enlightened, may actually be led away from reliable conclusions as to the origins of the American Indian.

91.1 NEWS OF THE BYU DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY.

91.10 Master's Degree Awarded. Brigham Young University awarded the Master of Arts degree in archaeology to Dale L. Berge at the August 21 commencement. Mr. Berge's thesis subject was, An Archaeological Survey of White Valley, Millard County, Western Utah.

While a student in the BYU Department of Archaeology, Mr. Berge was active in the Campus Chapter of the UAS, serving as president and honorary president (Newsletter, 86.4). He also served as a graduate teaching assistant in the Department, as a ceramist in the archaeology laboratory, and for a time as assistant curator in the Museum of Archaeology (Newsletter, 86.20, 86.22).

Mr. Berge is presently enrolled in a program of doctoral studies in archaeology and anthropology at

the University of Arizona, where he has received a tuition scholarship.

91.11 Fall Enrollment. Student registration in the ten classes and sections currently being offered by the Department totals 303. Twenty-nine students have elected archaeology as their major subject this term, including 11 freshmen.

91.12 Appointments for Fall Term. Tim M. Tucker of Provo has been appointed a graduate teaching assistant in the Department, with the assignment of teaching one section of Archaeology 200, "Introduction to Archaeology." M. Harvey Taylor of Colonia Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, also a graduate student, is teaching a section of Archaeology 200 in the Evening School. Christine Madsen of St. Louis, Missouri, is now departmental secretary, while Edward A. Wheeler and Louis J. Nackos of Provo, and Sherry Willes of Riverside, California, have been appointed readers and museum aids. Bruno J. Mittler of Provo is now serving as an assistant to the UAS general secretary-treasurer, and Charles M. Grill of Virginia Beach, Virginia, and Carol Abbott of Yoncalla, Oregon, are serving as editorial assistants in connection with the Newsletter.

91.2 TWO MORE REPRINTS FOR SALE. Two more items have been added to the list of publications which may be purchased from the UAS general secretary-treasurer, 139 Maeser Building, BYU, Provo, Utah:

Lewis M. Rogers, The Dead Sea Scrolls--Qumran Calmly Revisited. Reprinted from Brigham Young University Studies, Vol. 2, No. 2 (spring-summer, 1960), pp. 109-128. UAS members, 10¢; non-members, 15¢. Twenty copies on hand. This paper is a comprehensive summary of discoveries in connection with the Scrolls and is the finest article-length treatment of the subject known to the Newsletter editor.

(The entire issue of Brigham Young University Studies in which Dr. Rogers' article appears, incidentally, may also be purchased. Order from: University Publications, C-341 Smoot Building, BYU, Provo, Utah. Price, 50¢ per copy.)

Dee F. Green, The Hinkley Figurines as Indicators of the Position of Utah Valley in the Sevier Culture. Reprinted from American Antiquity, Vol. 30, No. 1 (July, 1964), pp. 74-80. UAS members, 35¢ per copy; non-members, 45¢. Fifty copies on hand. Based on the Master's-degree thesis of the author (see Newsletter, 77.10).

91.3 CAMPUS CHAPTER ACTIVITIES. By Charles M. Grill. Three meetings of the BYU Campus

Chapter have been held during the present school year to date and others have been planned as follows:

91.30 Elections. The first meeting was held on September 28, when the following officers were elected to serve during the fall semester: Virginia Lotzman, honorary president; Tim M. Tucker, president; Bruno J. Mittler, vice-president; and Kathy Smith, secretary.

91.31 Instructions. On October 12 the Chapter called a special meeting for archaeology majors, at which the departmental faculty gave instructions for the coming semester.

91.32 Mesoamerican Chronicles. On October 28 Dr. M. Wells Jakeman of the BYU Department of Archaeology addressed the Chapter on "The Chronicles of Mesoamerica." A summary of the lecture (revised by Dr. Jakeman) follows.

Mesoamerica (southern Mexico and northern Central America) is the focal area of ancient New World civilization. The "Chronicles" or post-Conquest Indian and Spanish writings of this area are for the most part secondary sources. In other words, their authors do not relate events which they actually witnessed but rather historical events which were preserved in ancient hieroglyphic screen-book ("codices"), most of which were destroyed by the Spanish conquerors. For a chronicle to be such a secondary source, however, does not necessarily mean that it is unreliable.

Furthermore, these early accounts are the only means we have of learning many of the basic human and non-material factors in the history of ancient America, such as historic persons who changed the course of events, and religious beliefs or motivations. (We are not counting here the early narrative of ancient America known as the Book of Mormon, which the Americanist profession does not accept as authentic.)

Among the chronicles of Mesoamerica three groups may be distinguished: writings by native authors in their own language (but employing the Latin alphabetic script introduced by the Spaniards), writings by native authors in Spanish, and writings by Spanish authors in Spanish. Examples of the first group are the 16 books of Chilám ('the Prophet') Balám, written in Maya (Mayan of Yucatán); the Popol Vuh ('People's Book'), written in Quiché (Mayan of highland Guatemala); and the Annals of Cuauhtitlán, written in Nahuatl (Aztec of central Mexico). Native accounts in Spanish include the historical works of Ixtlilxochitl, grandson of the last king of Tezcoco; and the "Historical Recollections:" of Antonio Chi, a learned Maya of sixteenth-century Yucatán (compiled and translated

by the speaker and published as No. 3 of the series entitled Brigham Young University Publications in Archaeology and Early History). Among chronicles from the pen of early Spanish authors may be mentioned the historical works of Diego de Landa, Bernadino de Sahagún, and Juan de Torquemada.

An indication of the general reliability of the Chronicles is the fact that they have been found to be in close agreement as to the sequence of peoples and the main events in the ancient history of Mesoamerica. They agree, for instance, that the first settlers of the land (after a great flood which had destroyed an ancient peasant folk called Mazehuales, who apparently had lived in some other part of the world) were the Quinametzin, a Nahuatl name meaning giants or men of large stature. After flourishing in Mexico for hundreds of years, these "first settlers" were destroyed "by punishments from heaven because of their wickedness" --specifically, it seems, in a great war--some centuries before the time of Christ.

The "second settlers" were the Ulmeca, a Nahuatl name meaning people of the rubber-tree (referring to their main country of settlement, the Gulf Coast region of the rubber-tree in southeastern Mexico). They are reported to have originally come from the east in ships, first landing at Pánuco on the northeast coast of Mexico, and to have then voyaged southward to a second landing on the southeast coast in Central America, from which they proceeded to occupy that region (Ulumán, 'Land of the Rubber-tree'). Their principal settlement (known by the Mayan name Tamoanchán) was apparently located somewhere in the interior, while another (known by the Mayan name Tulán, meaning bountiful, and the Nahuatl name Tullán, meaning place of abundance) was apparently situated on the coast.

Later they united with another people called the Tulteca ('people of the place of abundance or bountiful'), said to have been of the same ancestry--the first of several successive groups of this name, indicated to have been a highly civilized people and the followers of the famed "Fair God" Quetzalcóatl. They also founded settlements in central Mexico (as possibly Teotihuacán), and in Yucatán (where they came to be known by the Maya name Ah Itzá).

After a great destruction caused by a tremendous storm and earthquake sometime in the first century AD, the Ulmeca-Tulteca or people of Quetzalcóatl--in Yucatán the "Itzas" or people of Itzamna--prospered in peace until wars broke out (in the fourth or fifth century) with a people called the Chichimeca. These are described as idolaters and great warriors--the first of several groups of this name, in this case apparently

the ancestors of the Huastecs and some other Mayan tribes of eastern Mexico.

Many of the Ulmeca-Tulteca fled from Tamoanchán and were scattered or destroyed by these idolatrous Chichimeca, but a remnant succeeded in rebuilding some of the temple-cities in central Mexico (Teotihuacán, Cholula, and others mentioned). Finally these later "Ulmeca-Tulteca of Teotihuacán" were also dispersed and destroyed, in a civil war of the seventh century.

The next ruling people in Mexico, according to the Chronicles, were the Tolteca-Chichimeca or "Chichimec Toltecs" (a mixture of surviving Tulteca of Teotihuacán and a group of barbarian Chichimecs from the northwest that spoke the Nahuatl language), who had as their capital the city of Tula, located not far northwest of the ruins of Teotihuacán. Under their most famous ruler, the bearded priest-king Ce-acatl Quetzalcóatl, these "Toltecs of Tula" invaded Yucatán (late tenth century), where "Quetzalcóatl"--called by the Mayas Kukulcán--ruled for some years with the Itzas at the latter's capital city Chichén Itzá. After a short two centuries, these late Chichimec or "barbarian" Toltecs also met their downfall, in wars of the twelfth century.

The last dominant people of ancient Mesoamerica, according to the Chronicles, were the well-known Aztecs, who were the last group of the Nahuatl Chichimecs to invade central Mexico. With their principal capital the city of Tenochtitlán (ancient Mexico City) founded in about 1325 on an island in the lake of the Valley of Mexico, they quickly built up a powerful tribute-empire embracing a large part of central and southern Mexico--only to be soon overthrown in their turn, by the Spanish invaders from the Old World in the sixteenth century.

There are several interesting aspects of Mesoamerican religion also revealed by the Chronicles. The patron god of the highly-civilized Tulteca and Itzas, for instance, was the life god Quetzalcóatl or Itzamna, described as a bearded white man--i. e., the famed "Fair God" of ancient America. He is said to have been the son of a supreme creator god (Tloque Nahuaque, Hunab Ku) and a virgin; and was addressed in prayers as "Our Lord Quetzalcóatl (or Itzamna)." He is also said to have been the first priest, and to have introduced a rite of baptism which is known to have been widely practiced in Mesoamerica at the coming of the Europeans.

91.33 Plans. Chapter officers have planned still other events for the remainder of the semester. On November 18 Moses S. Khano, a citizen of Jordan who is attending Brigham Young University, will dis-

cuss the archaeology of Palestine, with special attention to the discoveries of the Dead Sea Scrolls. On December 9 Dr. Merlin Myers, assistant professor of anthropology at BYU, will speak on his researches among the Iroquois Indians of New York State and Canada. Finally, on January 6 there will be a panel discussion of new documentary sources which have been brought to light by archaeology in the Near East. All these events, it is planned, will be held in Room 267 of the Heber J. Grant Building, at 7:30 p. m. All UAS members are invited to attend.

91.4 NEWS OF SOCIETY MEMBERS.

91.40 Studies New Testament Artifacts.

Dr. Richard L. Anderson, BYU professor of history and scripture, last December and January made an inventory of Greek and Roman artifacts in several important museums of eastern United States, with special attention to the history and background of the New Testament. Included were museums at Kansas City, Philadelphia, New York City, and Boston. During his travels, Dr. Anderson also attended conventions of the American Historical Society (Ancient History section) and the Society of Biblical Literature.

In connections with another of his interests, the witnesses of the Book of Mormon, Dr. Anderson also interviewed a number of descendants still living in Missouri. He gathered information, including photographic material, which it is expected he will eventually publish.

91.41 Reconnoiter Tehuántepec Region. By Bruno J. Mittler. Five archaeology students at BYU, Tim M. Tucker, V. Garth Norman, Louis J. Nackos, Richard Forrest Hauck, and Ronald K. White, returned to the campus early in July following a month-long reconnaissance of the Isthmus of Tehuántepec, southern Mexico.

After arriving at Minatitlán, Veracruz, the Coatzacoalcos River was navigated upstream to Hidalgotitlán. Much attention was given to the ruins at nearby San Lorenzo-Tenochtitlán (Newsletter, 69.30, 83.11).

The party then traveled upstream to Jesús Carranza, where a 30-foot canoe equipped with an outboard motor was acquired. Farther upstream, to the east of the river, previously unreported ruins were discovered at Rancho Guadalupe. "Before we finally ended the up-river portion of the trip," writes Mr. Tucker in a letter dated June 25, "we had been swimming and pulling the boat up the river by a rope. Late that night, traveling by flashlight, we returned to Rancho Guadalupe."

Shorter visits were also made to the area of the headwaters of the Atoyac River in the state of Puebla,

and to Izapa in the state of Chiapas. Monte Albán, Teotihuacán, and other well-known ruins were also viewed before the party returned to the United States.

It is hoped that these students will be featured at a meeting of the Campus Chapter of the UAS, where a more detailed report of their reconnaissance can be given.

91.42 Organizes Museum Conference. By Bruno J. Mittler. Carl Hugh Jones, UAS general officer and director of the Man and His Bread Museum of Utah State University, Logan, Utah (Newsletter, 86.54), was the principal organizer of Utah's first "Museum Conference," held on April 18, 1964. The meeting was sponsored by the Museum and the Utah State Historical Society, and was held at the Society Mansion in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Jones graduated from the BYU with the Master's degree in archaeology in 1961 (Newsletter, 77.1). He later received special training at Williamsburg, Virginia, in the directing of historical museums and served as curator of archaeology at the LDS Museum at Temple Square, Salt Lake City.

Mr. Jones' paper presented at the conference, "What is a Museum?," has been published in the Utah State Historical Society Newsletter, Vol. 14, No. 3 (May, 1964), pp. 2-4. We assume that copies can be obtained by writing the Utah State Historical Society, 603 E. South Temple Street, Salt Lake City 2, Utah.

91.43 Lectures on Blood Types. By Carol Abbott. Dr. G. Albin Matson, since July 1 a research professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Utah, spoke at Brigham Young University on October 22 on "Blood Types and the American Indian."

A world-renowned expert on this subject and former director of the Minneapolis War Memorial Blood Bank (Newsletter, 46.21, 61.7), Dr. Matson included in his talk explanations of the four major blood-typing systems and their relationship to problems of racial origin. He illustrated it with slides showing statistical tables, and views of the Lacandón Indians of Chiapas, southern Mexico, among whom he and Mrs. Matson lived for a time on a recent blood-typing expedition (Newsletter, 46.5).

Dr. Matson's appearance at BYU was sponsored by the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, with the cooperation of the UAS Campus Chapter.

On October 27, 1961, incidentally, Dr. Matson was presented the John Elliott Memorial Award "for his outstanding contributions in investigations of blood group distributions in American Indians. . ." and other achievements. This occurred at the annual meeting of the American Association of Blood Banks. The award consisted of a handsome plaque and the sum of \$500.

91.5 SOME ARTICLES BY UAS MEMBERS. A number of interesting articles on archaeological and related subjects, by UAS members, have come to the editor's desk:

91.50 On the Gates Collection. Alfred L. Bush, a member of the UAS Publications Committee and former editor of the Newsletter, wrote an article which appeared in the Spring, 1963, issue of Manuscripts (Vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 42-46), quarterly journal of The Manuscript Society. Entitled "William E. Gates, 1863-1940," it appears in the "Collectors and Collections" section. Gates, in the early twentieth century, amassed what was believed to be 98 percent of all known linguistic source documents of Middle America. Brigham Young University purchased an important part of this collection in 1946, when its Department of Archaeology was founded (Newsletter, 39.0, 39.1).

Mr. Bush is the curator of the Rollins Collection of Western Americana in the Princeton University Library.

91.51 On the Nauvoo Temple Excavation. The June, 1964, issue of The Florida Anthropologist (Vol. 17, No. 2; Goggin Memorial Issue) contains the papers of the third and fourth Annual Conferences on Historic Site Archaeology, held in 1962 and 1963. Dee F. Green, former editor of the Newsletter, and Larry Bowles are the co-authors of an article entitled, "Excavation of the Mormon Temple Remains at Nauvoo, Illinois: First Season," pp. 77-81 (cf. Newsletter, 84.0).

91.52 On Blood Types. Dr. G. Albin Matson (see above, 91.43) and Jane Swanson are the co-authors of two articles appearing in the September, 1963, issue of the American Journal of Physical Anthropology (N.S. Vol. 21, No. 3, pp. 301-333). The first is entitled, "Distribution of Hereditary Blood Antigens Among Indians in Middle America: III. In Guatemala." The second is a continuation of the first, entitled "IV. In Honduras." A third article in the same series, entitled "V. In Nicaragua," appears in the December issue (Vol. 21, No. 4, pp. 545-559).

The same authors also wrote an article appearing in the December, 1961, issue of American Anthropologist (Vol. 63, No. 6, pp. 1292-1322), entitled "Distribution of Hereditary Blood Antigens Among American Indians in Middle America: Lacandón and Other Maya."

Dr. Matson has led important field work in Middle America since 1958 (Newsletter, 46.5).

91.6 ARCHAEOLOGY ARTICLES INCLUDED IN EXTENSION PUBLICATIONS. Five separate paper-bound books containing articles on archaeology are now on

sale at BYU Extension Publications. These are either multilithed or mimeographed and measure 8 1/2 by 11 inches. The price for each publication is \$1 per copy (add 10 cents per copy for mailing). Orders may be sent to: Extension Publications, Young House, BYU, Provo, Utah (they should NOT be sent to the UAS).

Dee F. Green (institute director), Book of Mormon Institute, December 5, 1959. 62 pp. Contains "Izapa Stela 5 and the Book of Mormon," by M. Wells Jake-man (see also Newsletter, 82.5); "A History of Book of Mormon Archaeology," by Ross T. Christensen; and contributions by Sidney B. Sperry, Daniel H. Ludlow, John L. Sorenson, Eldin Ricks, Welby W. Ricks, James R. Clark, B. West Belnap, and Francis W. Kirkham.

Robert C. Patch (conference director), New Testament Conference, February 27, 1960. 78 pp. Contains "The Dead Sea Scrolls: Relevance for the New Testament," by Lewis Max Rogers (see also above, 91.2); "An Archaeologist Looks at the New Testament," by Ross T. Christensen; and contributions by Reed H. Bradford, Eugene E. Campbell, T. Edgar Lyon, Sidney B. Sperry, David H. Yarn, Jr., and Anthony I. Bentley.

James R. Clark (conference director), Pearl of Great Price Conference, December 10, 1960. 85 pp. Contains "Archaeology and the Pearl of Great Price," by Ross T. Christensen, and contributions by Sidney B. Sperry, Ellis T. Rasmussen, Melvin A. Cook, James R. Clark, and Hyrum L. Andrus.

Dee F. Green (symposium chairman and editor), Papers of the Thirteenth Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures (April 1, 1961). 68 pp. Contains contributions by Earl C. Crockett, Richard DeLand, James R. Clark, Ross T. Christensen, Einar C. Erickson, Curt H. Seemann, Franklin S. Harris, Jr., Clark S. Knowlton, Joseph E. Vincent, and M. Wells Jakeman.

Forrest Richard Hauck (editor), Papers of the Fourteenth Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures (April 13, 1963). 94 pp. Illustrated. Contains contributions by Ross T. Christensen, Carl Hugh Jones, Curt H. Seemann, Michael L. Rammell, LeGrand L. Baker, V. Garth Norman, Richard L. Anderson, Joseph E. Vincent, C. Stuart Bagley, and W. Leroy Mchoney.

91.7 NEW PUBLICATIONS ON THE MAYAS. By Charles M. Grill. In the August, 1964, issue of New World Antiquity (Vol. 11, Nos. 7-8, pp. 95-96) two recent publications on the ancient Mayas are mentioned. Prof. C. A. Burland, noted British authority on Mesoamerica, there briefly reviews

Vanished Civilizations and The Maya Codices.

Vanished Civilizations (Thames and Hudson; 360 pp., 802 illus.), an anthology of articles by leading authorities, is edited by Edward Bacon. The section on the Mayas (pp. 139-168), by J. Eric S. Thompson, is entitled "The Gods That Failed: The Glory and Decay of Maya Culture." To quote Prof. Burland, "This is the best short account of the Maya I have yet read. . . . If one wanted to recommend a serious student to a good introduction to the Maya there is little better than this short presentation of the whole subject."

The Maya Codices (Moscow and Leningrad, 1963; 663 pp., 360 pl.). Authored by Yuri V. Knorozov, this book presents the results of the recent Russian studies of the Maya hieroglyphic writing (Newsletter, 39.2, 83.4; Progress in Archaeology, pp. 132-135). These investigations were facilitated by the use of electronic computers, which made the great task of comparative analysis much easier. Prof. Burland says that, because of these Russian researches, nearly as much is now known about the ancient Maya script as was known about the ancient Egyptian script at the close of the nineteenth century. Unfortunately this book has not yet become available in English, but it is hoped that a translation will be ready for the 1964 meeting of the International Congress of Americanists, which will be held in Moscow.

New World Antiquity is published in London and is received by the UAS on exchange for the Newsletter.

91.8 SUGGESTS CHRISTMAS GIFT. Dr. Welby W. Ricks, UAS president, has suggested Progress in Archaeology as a gift for Society members to send to their friends at Christmastide.

Progress in Archaeology is a 219-page paperback and is a compilation of "selections from the first 85 issues of the UAS Newsletter, 1951-63, presenting views and discoveries of special interest to students of the Scriptures." The sale price is \$2.75 per copy; special price to UAS members, \$2.00. An extra amount for postage is not required, unless airmail is requested (see below.) Orders should be sent to the UAS, 139 Maeser Building, BYU, Provo, Utah.

No more than one copy per order may be sent to the same person at the special \$2 rate.

The purchaser may include a Christmas note or greeting card with his order. This will then be enclosed with the book and a Christmas sticker placed on the back of the envelope.

If the purchaser wishes to have the book sent by airmail, \$1 extra should be included in the order for a United States address, or \$2 extra for a foreign address.